

EXAMPLES OF SPANISH-INFLUENCED ENGLISH

FORM (phonology, morphology, syntax)

- Addition of "eh" before /s/ as in "eschool" instead of "school"
- Substitution of /ch/ for /sh/ as in "chirt" instead of "shirt"
- Substitution of /j/ for /y/ as in "jello" instead of "yellow"
- Substitution of /b/ for /v/ as in "bictory" for "victory"
- Substitution of /s/ for /z/ in all positions as in "sip" for "zip"
- Substitution of /n/ for /ng/ as in "sin" for "sing"
- Substitution of /t/ or /s/ for /voiceless "th"/ in all positions as "tin" or "sin" instead of "thin"
- Substitution of /d/ for /voiced "th"/ in all positions as in "den" instead of "then" or "ladder" instead of "lather"
- Substitution of /e/ for /i/ in all positions as in "cheap" instead of "chip"
- Substitution of tense vowel for lax vowel as in "pen" instead of "pin"
- May omit sounds at the ends of words as Spanish words end in the following sounds:
/a,e,i,o,u,l,r,n,s,d/
- Placement of adjective after the noun as in "the house white"
- Lack of possessive "s" as in "The dog of Juan" instead of "Juan's dog"
- Forms of "to be" absent in present progressive as in "He getting hungry" instead of "He is getting hungry"
- Use of double negative as in "I don't want nothing"
- Omission of subject pronoun when subject has been previously stated as in "Is very pretty" instead of "Your sister is very pretty"
- Past tense -ed is often omitted as in "We walk yesterday" instead of "We walked yesterday"
- Superiority is demonstrated by using more as in "This cake is more big" instead of "This cake is bigger"
- The adverb often follows the verb as in "He drives dangerously his motorcycle" instead of "He drives his motorcycle dangerously"

CONTENT & USE (semantics and pragmatics)

- Child may not respond to "obvious" answers
- Child may not make eye contact with unfamiliar adult as a sign of respect
- Child may refuse to play with unfamiliar adult
- Codeswitching may be used as in "I'm going to parkier el carro" instead of "I'm going to park the car"
- Initial difficulty with English intonation and stress patterns
- During adult-child conversations, children are not considered equal communication partners
- During testing situations, child may appear shy or uncooperative and may not engage or initiate conversations with examiners
- Close proximity is common during conversation
- Informal conversation is expected before the "business" conversation begins