

Spanglish

Vocabulary

Repeat each vocabulary word and definition after the teacher.

- **Spanglish** A name sometimes given to various **dialects** or **creole** languages that result from interactions between Spanish speakers and English speakers
 - **Dialects** A form of a language that's specific to specific areas or social groups
 - **Creole language** A complex language developed from a mixture of different languages
 - **Lexical items** Vocabulary
 - **Pidgin language** A grammatically simplified form of communication between groups of people that develops when they don't have a language in common
 - **Primary** The most important; the first
 - **Unified** To become joined together for a common purpose
 - **Monolingual** A person who only speaks one language
 - **Bilingual** A person who speaks 2 languages
 - **Standard** _____ The commonly accepted form of a language, what is taught in school to foreign speakers of that language
 - **Receptive bilingual** Someone who understands a second language but doesn't speak it
 - **Iz'nadda** "Is not a" (pronounced quickly)
 - **Az'da** "As the" (pronounced quickly)
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Passage

Read the passage with the teacher, asking questions about content, and then answer the questions on the next page.

Spanglish is a name sometimes given to various **dialects** or **creole languages** that result from interactions between Spanish speakers and English speakers. Most varieties of **Spanglish** are not usually considered a language itself, but instead a blend of Spanish and English **lexical items** and grammar. **Spanglish is not a pidgin**, because unlike **pidgin languages**, Spanglish can be the **primary** speech form for some individuals. **Spanglish** does not have one **unified dialect** — specifically, the types of **Spanglish** spoken in New York, Florida, Texas, and California differ. **Spanglish** is so popular in many Spanish-speaking communities in the United States that **monolingual** speakers of **standard** Spanish may have difficulty in understanding it. **Spanglish** speakers are often **receptive bilinguals**, which means people who understand Spanish or English but don't speak the other language. That is when **Spanglish** is used. **Receptive bilinguals** are also known as **the** productively **bilingual**, since in order to give an answer the speaker must give twice the mental effort in order to answer in English, Spanish or **Spanglish**.

Courtesy of Wikipedia: <https://en.wikipedia.org/Spanglish>

Checking Understanding

1. What is Spanglish?
2. Is Spanglish a creole or a dialect?
3. Can Spanglish speakers in New York and California easily understand each other?
4. Can monolingual speakers of Spanish easily understand Spanglish?
5. What is a receptive bilingual?
6. Why are receptive bilinguals also called productive bilinguals?
7. How to pronounce “Is not a” quickly?
8. How to pronounce “As the” quickly?

Conversation Questions

Take turns asking the questions with your teacher, and if there's any time left over you can free chat

- Have you ever heard of Spanglish before?
- Do you know of any other mix languages such as Portanyol or Chinglish?
- Have you ever heard anyone on TV or online speaking 2 languages in the same sentence?
- Do you ever mix languages in the same sentences?
- Do you know any creole or pidgin languages?
- Have you ever heard Spanglish being spoken before?
- What's the strangest language you've ever heard spoken?
- What do you think is the most difficult language to learn? English? Chinese? Finnish?
- How many languages do you speak? Your parents? Grandparents?
- Do you know any children who are multi-lingual?
- If you speak to a foreigner and come to a word you don't know what do you do?
- What are some advantages and disadvantages of being monolingual?
- What are some advantages and disadvantages of being multilingual?
- Have you ever been to a place where there's more than one official language such as Brussels or Hong Kong?
- Are you most comfortable reading, writing, or speaking English?