



# **EVOLUTION AND VARIATION OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE IN LATIN AMERICA**

**Nodira Kholikulova Turdikulovna**

Department Of Uzbek and Foreign Languages

Email: nodiraxoliqulova1971@gmail.com

**Annotation:** This article explores the evolution of the Spanish language in Latin America, emphasizing its historical, cultural, and linguistic development. The author highlights the significant influence of indigenous languages, cultural exchanges, and colonization on shaping regional dialects and variants. It is acknowledged that Latin American Spanish evolved as a result of the adaptation of Castilian Spanish to diverse geographical and social conditions, resulting in a linguistic phenomenon rich in variation and distinctiveness. Furthermore, the study delves into the contributions of prominent linguists who documented and analyzed the linguistic evolution of the region.

**Key words:** Spanish language evolution, Latin American Spanish, regional dialects, indigenous influence, linguistic variation, historical adaptation, linguistic contributions.

**Introduction.** The variation of the Spanish language across Latin America is a vibrant and dynamic reflection of the region's rich history and cultural diversity. Its evolution from the language of the colonizers to a multiplicity of forms across the geography of Latin America is a relatively recent story, having played out over the last few centuries. This article examines the journey of Spanish from its introduction with the first wave of colonizers in the 16th century to its current expressions across more than 20 countries in Latin America, each with its own distinctive take on the language.

Due to uniting the large territories of the Iberian Peninsula in 1479, two important events occurred in Castilla and Aragon. These events were significant for Europe and Spain at that time because, by the 8th century, invasions had ceased, creating conditions to establish the Spanish Monarchy. After some years, Spanish overseas invasions began. Following the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492, the invasion and colonization of America started. The Spanish invaded islands in the Caribbean Sea, Panama, and Central America (1519-1555), as well as parts of North America (1521). Later, they expanded into northern regions of South America and countries along the coasts of the Pacific Ocean. The southern part was also invaded, particularly in the 1530s of the 16th century.

Roman languages spread rapidly after this period. New Romance languages began to emerge in America, with Spanish and Portuguese variants appearing. This development created a substantial field for linguists, especially for Roman and Spanish linguists. The scientific study

of Spanish-American speech began in the middle of the last century. We should not overlook that the American variant evolved into a distinct language.

Many Spanish and American linguists found Spanish to be one of the most challenging dialects. Rufino José Cuervo (1844-1911), a linguist from Colombia, is regarded as the first true linguist who promoted the spread of Spanish.

3. It would not be an exaggeration to say that 100 years were spent forming the Spanish language in Latin American states. The following scholars made valuable contributions through their research:

a) General Research (phonetics, morphology, syntax, vocabulary):

1. José Rufino Cuervo, *Apuntaciones críticas sobre el lenguaje bogotano con frecuente referencia a los países de Hispanoamérica*, 8th ed., Bogotá, 1953.
2. Eleuterio Triscova, *La lengua y sus dialectos*, Buenos Aires, 1930.
3. (Biblioteca de Dialectología Hispanoamericana III) Atlas, E.C., and others, *El español en México, los Estados Unidos y la América Central*.
4. Contributions and studies by Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Buenos Aires, 1938, (Biblioteca de Dialectología Hispanoamericana IV).
5. Berto Botti, *Fonética, morfología y vida del habla rural de San Juan, Argentina, dialecto y sintaxis*, Buenos Aires, 1949.
6. The research by José Pedro Rohn, titled *Aspectos metodológicos de dialectología hispanoamericana* (Montevideo, 1958), is widely regarded as a seminal work in the study of Spanish linguistics, particularly within the Spanish-American variant.

b) Phonetics:

1. Lenz, Rodolfo Bello, *Traducción y apéndices de Amado Alonso y Raimundo Lida* (Buenos Aires).
2. Biblioteca de Dialectología Hispanoamericana I-V.
3. Floris Luis, *La pronunciación española en Bogotá*, Bogotá, 1951.
4. c) Grammar:
5. Kany, Charles E., *American-Spanish Syntax*. Chicago, 1945.
6. Malmberg B., *Problèmes de Phonétique Générale*, Buenos Aires, 1955.
7. Navarro Tomas, T., *Manual de Pronunciación Española*, 3rd ed., Madrid 1950.

d) Lexicography:

1. Demarcao D., *Americanismos y Comunicaciones* 3rd ed., Buenos Aires, 1958.
2. Malaret A., *Diccionario de Americanismos*.

a) The influence of indigenous languages in forming the Spanish language spoken in various countries.

Authors such as Alfonso, Boyd-Bowman, Gonzalo Aguirre Beltran, and others have studied this influence on American Spanish.

The unit of language structure in Spanish-speaking countries. Not only in Spain but in many other countries Spanish language began to form and be used. American Spanish variant has



changed for 400 years in its way. Each Latin American state developed its linguistic traditions, norms, and policies. In their own countries dialects and local dialects are also added in. American states are also added here. Literary Spanish is also spoken in Spain's former colonies, such as Morocco and Guinea. We must pay attention to this. The USA's southwestern states - New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and others. Nowadays, people who speak Spanish are over 230 million (Lazaro, Dic Español de America). There are 2 meanings of the term "American Spanish language". That is, the "Español de America" dialect in literary linguistics is a harmonic form of Spanish in American states. All words, dialects, and local dialects belong to this group. In the first meaning pointed out there pointed out genetic Latin dialects which have American features. Spanish is referred to by two terms: 'El español' and 'El castellano' (Castilian).

"El castellano" term was used until the 15th century, while "El español" began to be used. Nowadays, "El castellano" term is spoken only in villages more than Spain towns and cities (Flores EL581). 'El castellano' is widely used in the America.

For example: Mario Puchín's "... Yo dije en castellano"

- Su dominicano no lo dijo en castellano.

- De Chile, me he escuchado las palabras en castellano (Peda Cholo, 64).

Prominent linguist scholars Bello and Rufino José Cuervo's "Grammatica de la lengua castellana destinada al uso de los Americanos" El castellano is used.

Sarmiento (1841-1888) presented the Argentine Spanish variant first in his book. The poetic or literary part of the Argentine variant of this language was depicted by H.Gatteres in his book.

In Mexico, instead of the phrase "El Castellano" began to use "Lingua Nacional". This was written in the books of Javier Caranse. The name of this book was "Como debe enseñarse la lengua nacional en la escuela primaria" (Mexico, 1839). These terms were only inside of America and Mexico. Besides these countries, for example: in Ecuador, the phrase "El Castellano" is used in oral and written speech widely.

At war time in Latin America, all variants belonged to literary linguistics. The term "El español" was used for example: "El español de Mexico", "El español de Santo Domingo" etc. This succeeded in 1930s.

In 1521 Karl V resolved to open a University in Mexico. But this University was opened in 1553 and a great Spanish professor, Rodriguez de Khada, was appointed as the president of this University. In the XVIIth century's 60s in New Columbia and Columbia, there had been already opened about 300 schools. In 1567, the 1st publishing house began to work in Peru. In Lima, a well-known University started to work in 1551. In this University, there are over 30 professors and teachers. In Guatemala, Kuska, Kito, Chile, La Plata, Santiago, Caracas, and Havong, universities arranged universities. In all these universities, the lessons were studied based on Spanish methods.

At the beginning of XVII th century, besides, the Universities there opened specialized schools began their activities in Caracas, Havong, and La Plata. All these Universities, institutes,



colleges, and schools tried to pronounce Spanish words generally to study the Spanish language.

We must also acknowledge that this was required by the cultural and social conditions that appeared in America. Spanish didn't influence the local language, but the local language influenced Spanish more.

According to Jose Pedro Ron the people who were born and grew up in Uruguay. The accent of Russian and German is found out. (Rona Aspectos. 36).

We should first consider the sources of the lexical system. America lexis was arranged secondly at least we must identify all features of it. But in some branches of linguistics, if we take American - Spanish and Spanish in comparison to Latin American Spanish languages features are different. Forex: Spanish word "hucero" - pavement sidewalk is called in Columbia as "Cera".

In Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Peru, and Argentina it is called "verso", in Mexico, it is called "ban quota" which is a bench in English. In Guatemala, it is called "Anden in the Republic Dominican it is called" Calzado" - highway. (Wagner Lin 32).

Spanish "Avtobus" may have different meanings in many Latin American States. In Columbia and Chile, it is called "Bus", "Homibus", "Gonda", or "Micro", in Antile islands it is called "Guagna", in Argentina the word bus is called "Camion", "Baronesa".

Latin American Spanish lexis consists of new Spanish words that came into this system, Spanish words, that is it consists of the sources which came into it from foreign languages. We may divide this heired Spanish language lexis which is based on contemporary Latin American Spanish into 2:

1. General Spanish ("Panhispanism").
2. Latin American Spanish ("Americanism")

In linguistics, 'Americanism' has two meanings: narrowly, it refers to Indian words in the Spanish lexicon. Usually, The Spanish lexicon incorporates Latin American variants. For example, the word "indio" means "foreigner" or "not local." The term "Americanism" is used for any main units of the language. That is phonetics, grammar, intonation, stylistics, and lexicon of Latin American variants.

Changes in cultural and historical conditions made the Spanish-speaking people who came to Latin America enrich their vocabulary with new derivative words from Latin American languages.

Immigrants retained their original language variants. However, there were some words that they had to borrow from Indian languages. For example, the plants "potato" and "tomato" were grown only in America. In Spain, there were no such plants, and colonists had to call them by their Indian names—"potato" and "tomato."

New climate conditions were very different from those in Spain. We can feel it in the American variant.



In Spain, new conditions led to new developments. For example, in Spanish, the month of March became a part of autumn, while in America it became associated with summer. For example, poetess Juana de Ibarbourou from Uruguay started her poem with such lines about March:

"Autumn covered with gold, and in it, the valley was blooming."

She wrote about how in February, nature in her native land was flourishing. The word "invierno" means "rainy season" in Central America, as in Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. We have found that changes in geographic conditions influenced the meaning of words widely because there is a difference between Spain and Latin American states in geographical climate conditions. The word usage began widely in speech. In Venezuela, the word 'Sabrosa' originally meant 'sweet water' and was also used in the phrase 'Sabrosa concerto.' The word combination "Sabroso paisaje" means "Sweet, picturesque". Originally in Venezuela, the word "sabrosa" means magical view. The word "Sabrason" in Cuba, Peru, Puerto Rico means "gentle, handsome, pretty man". In Mexico, and in the Republic of Dominica this word is also used. The adjective "Lindo" (beautiful, handsome) means gentle, and modest in Argentina. And in Uruguay for example the word combination "Liundo Pelicula" - "Magnificent Film".

"In Venezuela the word "lindo" means beautiful. For example: "El niño es lindo" - The child is beautiful." Another variety of Spanish language is found in the word "Linda". In Cuba, the word "Linda" means "a judge" (Villaverde Voldes 380). Nowadays this word does not express outward appearance. The words "Bonita" and "real" are used instead of "Linda" in most cases.

So real Spanish words and verbs may have different meanings or some meanings may be closer to their original meaning in Latin American States.

In 1520 Mexico was conquered by Cortes and Spanish people. In addition to Nauhtl, there were three prominent languages: Zapotec, Mixtec, and Otomi. The strongest of these languages was Otomi.

Linguists and ethnographers divide Latin American languages into 14 large language families. These 14 large language families are divided into 100 small language groups. A lot of these languages have influenced the Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America. Especially the lexicon of Spanish invaders began to bring some new words into their Spanish language after the first fight against the local people.

- \* The sequence of mother tongue colonists giving new meanings in lexicology.
- \* To complete the term which had been lost.
- \* Learning fauna and flora which were unknown to Spanish people by comparing.

It may be divided into 2:

- \* Indianising the fact is, all foreign words which are taken from Indians.

Example: En la leyenda del Pipil en la lengua española, las cucyech

- \* In this case it is the developing courses of completing the Spanish language at an early period. España pero para futuras y para medicinas más yo no les conozco de este llevo grande pena



(Delpy fest les 327). The translation of this passage as follows: I think there are 327 unknown plants and trees similar to ours. I think there are a lot of plants in medicine. One may be used in preparing paint and maybe it is a tree or a plant that offended me. I didn't know and I put them the 1st time Ercan Kanetes described his arrival in Mexican markets for the 1st time as follows: Finalmente en los dichos mercados se venden de todas las cuanas cosas se hallan en toda la tierra que puvis no ma ocurrir tantas cosas se hallan en toda la tierra que poner los nombres, no los escribo a la memoria, que par prolijidad que fait. Hanni, It will be as follows: (Delpy texts 43) If we translate markets There were a lot of pretty things sold in these there but I did not know their names and I put them in its place.

Miguel de Toro analyzed over 1500 Indian words living in Argentina. Toro divided those words into 2 groups. The first group: The words that mean Flora and Fauna. The second group is the words that exist in real nature. About 365 words of Flora belong to the first group. In the second group, there are about 865 words (clothes, their parts, meals, diseases belong to this group).

We can add the following words to the International Indianism Taba co-Tobacco. The initial variants of tobacco are as follows Tobacco, Tauco, Tabaqu, Taback, Tabaco, Tuback, etc. All these words come from the language Arauk. According to Las Casas The population of Haiti and Cuba didn't name these. Plants. In their language, it meant the signature (Freidereci A.W) The plant of tobacco itself was called Cohiba or Cohoba. (Wagner Lin, 54).

**Conclusion.** The Spanish language's evolution in Latin America is a remarkable story of cultural fusion, adaptation, and survival. From its first appearances during the colonial conquests of the late 15th and early 16th centuries to its present-day status as one of the most powerful and widespread languages in the world, Latin American Spanish has undergone significant, sometimes radical, transformations. Most of these changes reflect the direct influence of indigenous languages, which have coexisted with Spanish in the region for centuries, and of regional traditions, which have added unique twists and turns to the ribald and colorful story of our language's evolution. Historical developments, too, have left their indelible mark on the Spanish language in Latin America.

While the form of Spanish spoken in the region is of profound importance, what is truly significant is that Spanish, and its many varieties, serves as the binding cultural fabric of an otherwise incredibly diverse region. Spanish is spoken by over 230 million people across Latin America, and it is increasingly spoken in the United States as well. Not only is Spanish the dominant language in nearly all Latin American countries, but it is also the language of vital expression for the region's very diverse range of life forms and landscapes. Although the drawing plants and animals, the indigenous cultures, and the natural forms of this incredibly diverse region are part of the basic cultural survival skills that most communities possess, Spanish has been the language in which many of these skills have been expressed and preserved.

## REFERENCES

1. Stepanov, G. V. (1963). Ispaniskiy yazyk v stranakh Latinskoy Ameriki. Moskva.
2. Kaspres, V. (1958). Khulio Klopres: Vvedeniye v sovremennuyu leksikografiyu (Rus. tarj.). Moskva: Il.
3. Castro, A. (1941). La peculiaridad lingüística rioplatense. Buenos Aires.



4. Alarcón, P. A. de. (1949). Ejemplares ensayados (Antologiya literatury espanola). Moskva, 262–269.
5. Vinogradov. (n.d.). Grammatika ispanskogo yazyka.
6. Tomas, V. (1953). Istoriya Latinskoy Ameriki. Moskva-Leningrad.
7. Mirosheskiy, V. (1946). Osvoboditel'nyye dvizheniya v Amerikanskikh koloniyakh Ispanii (1492–1810). Moskva-Leningrad.