

## Duration and intonation in multilingual Huari Spanish

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The varieties of Spanish spoken in the Andean regions of Latin America, despite their factual heterogeneity (Lipski 1994) often given the collective moniker Andean Spanish, are usually characterized as being used in and deriving from situations of ongoing multilingualism. In a broad view, the Andean indirect language ecology (Mufwene 2001, 2014) is composed of speaker populations with varying degrees of both multilingual competence in historical varieties of an indigenous language and/or of Spanish (varieties which themselves are of course historical products of multilingual interactions) and freedom to translanguage (García & Li 2014; Otheguy et al. 2015) in their everyday interactions. On a finer scale, these parameters can differ greatly from locality to locality and still to a considerable degree even within local communities.

Our research project<sup>1</sup> has so far yielded a corpus of semi-spontaneous production data in Spanish and Quechua by 40 speakers from Huari, Ancash, Peru. Huari (pop. ca.5000) presents a case where some of the parameters influencing language behavior at the community-level are held relatively constant: nearly everyone is bilingual between Spanish and Quechua to a high functional degree, there is little migrational influx into the town from distant regions, and all of our speakers were born and spent the majority of their lifetime in Huari or one of the surrounding small villages. With these preliminaries, we investigate and present some aspects of the Spanish prosody in a subcorpus of maptasks in our data, relating them to features of utterances in Quechua by the same speakers. In our Spanish data, unstressed syllables are often reduced, sometimes to the point of elimination or the formation of new complex spoken syllables together with other reduced syllables, and stressed syllables are severely lengthened. While these processes seem to enhance the domain of the phonological word, another process applies at the level of the phonological phrase; quite similarly as has been observed e.g. for Ecuadorean Spanish by O'Rourke (2010: 227), the last unstressed syllable of a phrase is unvoiced and, in our data, this syllable often also lengthened. Broadly, reduction and lengthening can be said to occur in a similar fashion in our Quechua data, even though the location of metrical prominences in our variety of Quechua remains an issue under investigation (Buchholz & Reich to appear). Some, but not all, of our speakers use the reduction and lengthening processes in their Spanish to construct a virtually ideal pattern of alternately prominent spoken syllables. In addition, there is great variation between speakers regarding their use of intonation: some of them clearly use intonation as in other varieties of Spanish to mark prominences as well as encode various information structural and interactional meanings, others seem to use only a subset of the expressive inventory and expressed meanings, others again exhibit entirely flat intonation contours over phrases with only slight rises at the end of both questions and declaratives (uptalk). Using both quantificational and qualitative analyses, we describe the phonetic and phonological details of these phenomena, investigate which factors influence speaker behavior along these described lines, and whether trade-offs exist between the means of duration and intonation on the one hand to mark prominence, and intonation and morphosyntax (especially particles) to encode pragmatic meanings on the other. We aim to contribute to a validation of the hypothesis that in interactions in multilingual speech communities such as the one under our investigation, language behavior should best be characterized as speakers using the linguistic resources from any language available to them

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without regards to their affiliation with a given historical variety in order to best achieve their communicative as well as social goals.

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