

The Sounds of Spanish: Analysis and Application, by Robert M. Hammond

Chapter 14 review questions

1. In terms of articulation, how does a fricative consonant differ from a stop?
2. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the consonant /f/?
3. Why is /f/ classified as a slit fricative rather than a grooved fricative?
4. Is there a difference in distribution of /f/ in Spanish and English? If so, what is that difference?
5. Of the three environments in which /f/ may appear in Spanish, which is the least frequent? What often happens to /f/ in that particular environment?
6. In what environment(s) does the [ϕ] allophone of /f/ occur in some Spanish dialects?
7. In what environment(s) does the [v] allophone of /f/ occur in some Spanish dialects?
8. What phonological process affects all fricative phonemes in some Spanish dialects? In what environment(s) does this phonological process occur in these dialects?
9. How is the phoneme /f/ represented orthographically in Spanish?
10. Although Spanish /f/ normally presents no pronunciation difficulties for English speakers learning Spanish, what pronunciation difficulties with English /f/ will Spanish speakers learning English encounter? Why?
11. In many Spanish dialects, aspiration of the phoneme /s/ often occurs in what two specific phonetic environments?
12. What are the three different types of “s” found in Spanish dialects?
13. All three of the Spanish types of /S/ are said to be coronal. What does this mean? If all three are coronal, how do they differ?
14. In which areas of the Spanish-speaking world does the voiceless lamino-alveolar grooved fricative occur?
15. In which areas of the Spanish-speaking world does the voiceless apico-alveolar grooved fricative occur?
16. In what specific dialect areas of the Spanish-speaking world does the voiceless alveolar retroflex grooved fricative occur?
17. What specifically are /S/-retention dialects?
18. What does the term /S/-weakening refer to?
19. In what specific phonetic environment does /S/-voicing assimilation take place in Spanish?
20. Why is the pronunciation *[áz.ʔa] for the word *asta* impossible in all Spanish dialects?
21. In which parts of the Spanish-speaking world are word-final and syllable-final /s/ aspirated and/or deleted?
22. What is the one specific environment in all Spanish dialects where the phoneme /S/ is **always** weakened in unaffected speech?

23. In what specific areas of the Spanish-speaking world is /S/ both aspirated and voiced?
24. What is the phonetic difference between the fricatives [h] and [ɦ]?
25. Provide a complete list of the orthographic representations of the phoneme /S/ in *seseo* dialects.
26. Provide a complete list of the orthographic representations of the phoneme /S/ in *distinción* dialects.
27. Does the English letter “s” have more than one pronunciation? If so, what are the different pronunciations?
28. What is the most general pronunciation of the English letter “z”? Of the Spanish letter “z”?
29. Why is /S/ classified as a grooved fricative rather than a slit fricative?
30. Is there a difference in distribution of /S/ in Spanish and English? If so, what is that difference?

The Sounds of Spanish: Analysis and Application, by Robert M. Hammond

Chapter 15 review questions

1. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the consonant /x/?
2. In what general areas of the Spanish-speaking world is the phoneme /x/ found?
3. In what specific phonetic environment is the allophone [ç] of the phoneme /x/ found in Spanish? What type of phonological process does this represent?
4. How do the two phones [x] and [ç] differ? How are they similar?
5. How are the phonemes /x/, /χ/, or /h/ represented orthographically in Spanish?
6. Which of the three phones [x], [χ], or [h] would be easiest for a native English speaker to pronounce? Why?
7. What is the principal articulatory difference between the sounds [x] and [χ]?
8. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the consonant phoneme /χ/?
9. In what specific area of the Spanish-speaking world is the phoneme /χ/ found?
10. What are the two principal phonetic variants of the phoneme /χ/?
11. If you hear the phone [χ] in the speech of a native Spanish speaker as a pronunciation of the graphemes “j” or “g” before a front vowel, which dialect zone is that speaker a native of?
12. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the consonant /h/?
13. In what general areas of the Spanish-speaking world is the phoneme /h/ found?
14. Why are /x/, /χ/, and /h/ all classified as slit fricatives rather than a grooved fricatives?
15. Is there a difference in distribution of /h/ in Spanish and English? If so, what is that difference?
16. The sound [h] (not the phoneme /h/) is also a common allophone of what other Spanish phoneme in many Spanish dialects?
17. What English consonant phoneme never occurs in word-final position?
18. What is the only common word in the Spanish language that has /x/, /χ/, or /h/ as its final phoneme? How is this word-final consonant phoneme pronounced in normal speech?
19. When you observe the presence of the phoneme [θ] in the speech of any native Spanish speaker, you can be certain that their native dialect is what?
20. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the consonant /θ/?
21. Is /θ/ a slit fricative or a grooved fricative? Why?
22. In which specific dialects of American Spanish is the phoneme /θ/ found?
23. All other things being equal, do Spanish *distinción* or *seseo* dialects have more phonemes?
24. Does the phoneme /θ/ represent an innovation in Spanish? Why?
25. Why is it incorrect to assume that the phoneme /θ/ was lost in American Spanish?

26. Does the American English phonemic inventory contain the phoneme /θ/?
27. Is there a difference in the distribution of /θ/ in Spanish and English? If so, what is that difference?
28. What is the primary principal phonetic variant of the phoneme /θ/? In what specific dialect area is this allophone found? In what specific phonetic environment is it found?
29. What orthographic symbols are used to represent the Spanish phoneme /θ/?
30. Why are Spanish *distinción* dialects so named?

The Sounds of Spanish: Analysis and Application, by Robert M. Hammond

Chapter 16 review questions

1. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the fricative consonant /ɣ/?
2. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the fricative consonant /w/?
3. How are the fricatives /ɣ/ and /w/ different from all other Spanish fricatives?
4. How is the phoneme /ɣ/ represented orthographically in Spanish?
5. How does the voiced palatal glide [y] differ articulatorily from the voiced palatal fricative [ɣ]?
6. Do the following words contain the palatal glide [y] or the palatal fricative [ɣ]: *yerba; hierba; rey; hoyuelo; inyección; reyes; diente; yerno; yeso; soy; yo*.
7. In which principal areas of the Spanish-speaking world are the weakened variants of /ɣ/ found?
8. In which principal areas of the Spanish-speaking world are the strengthened variants of /ɣ/ found?
9. In what specific area of which Latin American country does systematic *žeísmo* occur?
10. What does the term *žeísmo* mean?
11. Is *žeísmo* a type of *yeísmo*? Explain.
12. What does the term *šeísmo* mean?
13. What is the principal articulatory difference between the phones [š] and [ž]?
14. In *žeísta* and *šeísta* dialects, what is the orthographic representation of the phones [š] and [ž]?
15. Write a phonetic transcription for the following words in *žeísta* dialects: *llave; hierba; calle; mayo; pollo*.
16. Write a phonetic transcription for the words above in question #15 for *šeísta* dialects.
17. How is the phoneme /w/ represented orthographically in Spanish?
18. How does the voiced labio-velar glide [w] differ articulatorily from the voiced labio-velar fricative [w]?
19. Do the following words contain the voiced labio-velar glide [w] or voiced labio-velar fricative [w]: *guapo; hueso; huevo; tuerto; Wili; pues; huérfano*.
20. What is the most important articulatory difference between the American English voiced labio-velar glide and the Spanish labio-velar glide?

The Sounds of Spanish: Analysis and Application, by Robert M. Hammond

Chapter 17 review questions

1. Why are nasal consonants considered sonorants?
2. Why are nasals the most consonant-like among all sonorants?
3. In standard Spanish, what characteristic do a nasal and a following consonant share?
4. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the nasal consonant phoneme /m/?
5. The bilabial nasal /m/ is most similar to what oral obstruent consonant?
6. How is the phoneme /m/ represented orthographically in Spanish?
7. In what phonetic environment does the bilabial nasal occur in English but not in Spanish?
8. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the nasal consonant phoneme /n/?
9. The alveolar nasal /n/ is most similar to what oral obstruent consonant?
10. Is there any phonetic environment in which the alveolar nasal occurs in English but not in Spanish?
11. In what two ways is the phoneme /n/ represented orthographically in Spanish?
12. How many different allophonic manifestations of the phoneme /n/ are there in Peninsular Spanish dialects? In American Spanish dialects?
13. What does it mean if one says that a nasal consonant and a following consonant are homorganic?
14. Describe the phonetic realization of the nasal phoneme /n/ before the letter “b”. Is it the same before the letter “v”?
15. Describe the phonetic realization of the nasal phoneme /n/ before the letter “t”.
16. Describe the phonetic realization of the nasal phoneme /n/ before the letter “f”.
17. Describe the phonetic realization of the nasal phoneme /n/ before the letter “g”.
18. Why does nasal place assimilation not occur before the glottal consonant /h/ in Spanish?
19. How are nasals generally pronounced in nasal-velarization dialects?
20. In general terms, which Spanish dialect areas include the phonological process of nasal velarization?
21. The sound systems of both English and Spanish contain a velar nasal [ŋ]. However, in English the velar nasal is a phoneme while in Spanish it is an allophone of /n/. Give words that prove this is the case.
22. Excluding the letters “ll” and “rr” which represent single consonants in Spanish, what are the only two Spanish consonants that may occur as geminates? Give examples of words that contain these double consonants.
23. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the nasal consonant phoneme /ɲ/?
24. The palatal nasal /ɲ/ is most similar to what oral obstruent consonant, even though this consonant does not occur in either Spanish or English?
25. How is the phoneme /ɲ/ represented orthographically in Spanish?
26. In what specific phonetic environments does the Spanish palatal nasal /ɲ/ occur?

The Sounds of Spanish: Analysis and Application, by Robert M. Hammond

Chapter 18 review questions

1. What type of sounds constitute the class of liquid consonants?
2. Why are /r/ and /r̄/ classified as non-lateral liquids?
3. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the non-lateral liquid consonant phoneme /r/?
4. How is the phoneme /r/ represented orthographically in Spanish?
5. Why is the liquid /r/ sometimes called a simple vibrant?
6. How many contacts between the tip of the tongue and the alveo-dental region are involved in the articulation of /r/?
7. Spanish phonotactic rules prohibit the non-lateral liquid consonant /r/ in what specific phonological environment?
8. Why are the allophones [r̄] and [r̄̃] of the phoneme /r/ referred to as being assibilated?
9. In general terms, in what Spanish dialects do these assibilated “r”s occur?
10. What sound in American English is most similar to the standard Spanish non-lateral liquid /r/? That American English phone is an allophone of what phoneme?
11. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the non-lateral liquid consonant phoneme /r̄/?
12. How is the phoneme /r̄/ represented orthographically in Spanish?
13. How many contacts between the tip of the tongue and the alveo-dental region are involved in the articulation of /r̄/?
14. In what specific five environments is the phoneme /r̄/ found in Spanish?
15. What is the only phonological environment in which /r/ and /r̄/ contrast in Spanish? Give an example of such a minimal pair.
16. Since the non-lateral liquid phoneme /r̄/ also has the assibilated allophones [r̄̃] and [r̄̃̃] in some dialects, how are lexical items such as *caro* and *carro* distinguished in these dialect zones?
17. In what specific dialect area does the phoneme /r̄/ have the posterior realizations [χ], [R] and/or [R̄]?
18. What is the primary articulatory difference between the Spanish non-lateral liquid phonemes /r/ and /r̄/?
19. Indicate whether the following words contain /r/ or /r̄/: *ahora; arroyo; roto; moro; morro; alrededor; Roberto; honrado; mar; Israel; María; puertorriqueño; ahorra*.
20. How and why might Spanish be analyzed as having only one non-lateral liquid phoneme instead of two?

The Sounds of Spanish: Analysis and Application, by Robert M. Hammond

Chapter 19 review questions

1. Why are /l̂/ and /ʎ/ classified as lateral liquids?
2. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the lateral liquid consonant phoneme /l̂/?
3. How is the phoneme /l̂/ represented orthographically in Spanish?
4. What sound in American English is most similar to the standard Spanish non-lateral liquid /l̂/? In what specific environments does that allophone occur in English?
5. When comparing the Spanish lateral liquid [l̂] to the alveolar [l] in American English, why is the Spanish [l̂] described as palatalized?
6. In terms of the phonological rule of place assimilation, how are the lateral liquid /l̂/ and the nasal /n/ similar in Spanish? How are these two assimilation processes similar?
7. How many different surface realizations does the phoneme /l̂/ have in Spanish?
8. The Spanish lateral liquid /l̂/ is articulatorily most similar to what Spanish obstruent? How does /l̂/ differ from that obstruent?
9. Do the Spanish lateral liquid /l̂/ and the American English lateral liquid occur in the same or different phonological environments? If different, how is the distribution pattern different?
10. Which allophone of /l̂/ occurs before dental consonants in Spanish?
11. Which allophone of /l̂/ occurs before labio-dental consonants in Spanish?
12. Which allophone of /l̂/ occurs before palato-alveolar consonants in Spanish?
13. Which allophone of /l̂/ occurs before velar consonants in Spanish?
14. Which allophone of /l̂/ occurs before palatal consonants in Spanish?
15. Which allophone of /l̂/ occurs in breath-group-final environments in standard Spanish dialects?
16. What is involved in Spanish in the phonological process of rhotization? Give an example.
17. What happens in Spanish in the phonological process of lambdization? Give an example.
18. What takes place in the phonological process of hybridization in Spanish? Give an example.
19. When the phonological process of liquid devoicing takes place in Spanish, how is the lateral liquid consonant of the lexeme *malta* /mal̂ʎa/ realized phonetically?
20. When the phonological process of liquid gliding takes place in Spanish, how are the liquid consonants of the lexemes *malta* /mal̂ʎa/ and *Marta* /mar̂ʎa/ realized phonetically?
21. In what specific dialect of Spanish is the process of liquid gliding most frequent?
22. What is the most frequent phonetic realization of the American English non-lateral liquid?
23. What are the place of articulation and the active articulator for the lateral liquid consonant phoneme /ʎ/?

24. How is the phoneme /ʎ/ represented orthographically in Spanish?
25. In what specific five environments is the phoneme /ʎ/ found in Spanish?
26. What is a *lleísta* dialect? Provide examples from a *lleísta* dialect.
27. What is a *yeísta* dialect? Provide examples from a *yeísta* dialect.
28. All other things being equal, which dialect has a larger inventory of phonemes, *lleísta* or *yeísta*?
29. In which parts of the Spanish-speaking world are *lleísta* dialects found? Where are *yeísta* dialects found?
30. Among all native Spanish speakers, are there more *lleístas* or *yeístas*?
31. All *lleísta* dialects possess the phoneme /ʎ/ which is always pronounced as the palatal lateral liquid phone [ʎ]. Is the allophone [ʎ] also present in *yeísta* dialects? If so, under what conditions?

The Sounds of Spanish: Analysis and Application, by Robert M. Hammond

Chapter 20 review questions

1. Is prosodic stress phonemic in Spanish? In English? Provide examples.
2. How do speakers perceive pitch?
3. How do speakers perceive amplitude?
4. What are the two acoustic correlates of prosodic stress?
5. Spanish is said to have a “three-syllable stress window”. What does this term mean?
6. For an individual word, how many levels of linguistic stress are there in Spanish? In English?
7. What are the specific classes of words that can bear primary stress in Spanish?
8. What are the specific classes of words that **cannot** bear primary stress in Spanish?
9. Are the classes of words that can be stressed in Spanish different from English?
10. What is an oxytone or *palabra aguda*? Give examples of three oxytones.
11. What types of Spanish words make up the class of regular oxytones? What are irregular oxytones?
12. What is a paroxytone or *palabra llana*? Give examples of three paroxytones.
13. What types of Spanish words make up the class of regular paroxytones? What are irregular paroxytones?
14. What is a proparoxytone or *palabra esdrújula*? Give examples of three proparoxytones.
15. What types of Spanish words make up the class of regular proparoxytones? What are irregular proparoxytones?
16. What are *sobreesdrújulas*? How does this class of words differ from oxytones, paroxytones, and proparoxytones?
17. Are the following possible Spanish words, and why or why not: *cástaño*; *castañó*; *teléfosno*; *rétoñer*; *répollo*; *repolló*; *midétaira*, *tocádiscos*; *tocadiscós*.
18. Classify the following words as oxytones, paroxytones, proparoxytones, or *sobreesdrújulas*: *comí*; *viven*; *versátil*; *quirúrgico*; *colibrí*; *caracol*; *vives*; *atención*; *atroz*; *comíamos*; *cardíaco*; *comes*; *láveselo*; *Garay*; *análisis*; *convoy*; *tribu*; *hablar*; *Abreu*; *caló*; *hablan*; *árbol*; *regalársenoslo*; *comen*; *miraré*; *período*; *hablas*.
19. What is the purpose of the Spanish written accent?
20. Why is Spanish described as having a “staccato” or “machine-gun” rhythm?
21. Why is English described as having a “galloping” rhythm?
22. Write written accents on the following words that require them. In each word the stressed vowel is underlined: *esto*; *este* (pronoun); *razon*; *este* (adjective); *este* (noun); *cienfueguera*; *razon*; *perspicaz*; *se* (verb); *si* (adverb); *termino*; *maravedi*; *mamey*; *termino*; *salieran*; *aquello*; *preve*; *dio*; *ti*; *¿cual?*; *oiste*; *etiope*; *joven*; *ingles*; *mas* (adverb); *tuviesemos*; *Alicia*; *monosilabo*; *aun* ‘*todavía*’.

The Sounds of Spanish: Analysis and Application, by Robert M. Hammond

Chapter 21 review questions

1. What physiological change brings about a variation in pitch; i.e., how do we vary pitch when we speak?
2. How many pitch levels are found in Spanish non-emphatic speech? In Spanish emphatic speech?
3. How many pitch levels are found in English non-emphatic speech? In English emphatic speech?
4. Where does phrasal stress normally occur in a non-emphatic Spanish declarative sentence?
5. In the following sentence, on which syllable is phrasal stress found: *María va a la escuela*. What happens to the intonational contour after the syllable bearing phrasal stress?
6. Where does phrasal stress normally occur in a non-emphatic Spanish yes-no question?
7. In the following sentence, on which syllable is phrasal stress found: *¿María va a la escuela?* What happens to the intonational contour after the syllable bearing phrasal stress?
8. Where does phrasal stress normally occur in a non-emphatic Spanish information question?
9. In the following sentence, on which syllable is phrasal stress found: *¿Quién va a la escuela?* What happens to the intonational contour after the syllable bearing phrasal stress?
10. Among non-emphatic declarative sentences, yes-no questions, and information questions, which two have the same intonational pattern in Spanish? In English?
11. In Spanish non-emphatic discourse units that contain a series of elements, what type of terminal contour follows each element in the series?
12. In the case of **emphatic** declarative sentences, yes-no questions, and information questions, how do the intonation patterns in these structure differ from those found in non-emphatic declarative sentences, yes-no questions, and information questions?
13. Why does Spanish use an inverted question mark at the beginning of a question while English does not?
14. Is question formation fundamentally more difficult in English or Spanish? Why?
15. If a native English speaker uses their native intonation containing three pitch levels in non-emphatic speech, how is this type of intonational pattern interpreted by Spanish speakers in Spanish discourse?
16. If a native Spanish speaker uses their native intonation containing only two pitch levels in non-emphatic speech, how is this type of intonational pattern interpreted by English speakers in English discourse?

The Sounds of Spanish: Analysis and Application, by Robert M. Hammond

Chapter 22 review questions

1. Is diphthongization within a word obligatory or optional in Spanish? Is it obligatory or optional across word boundaries?
2. Among the three levels of speech known as affected, formal, and casual, which is the most unnatural?
3. Between casual and formal levels of discourse, which is the most frequent?
4. How are two identical contiguous vowels within the same word, such as in the word *alcohol*, pronounced in Spanish affected discourse? In Spanish formal discourse? In Spanish casual discourse?
5. How are two identical contiguous vowels across a word boundary, such as in *me envía*, pronounced in Spanish affected discourse? In Spanish formal discourse? In Spanish casual discourse?
6. With respect to any two identical contiguous vowels, what generalization can we draw about their pronunciation both within a word and across word boundaries in affected speech? In formal speech? In casual speech?
7. How is the combination of a non-high vowel phoneme followed by an unstressed high vowel phoneme across a word boundary, such as in *le interesa*, pronounced in Spanish affected speech registers? In Spanish formal speech registers? In Spanish casual speech registers?
8. How is an unstressed low vowel phoneme immediately followed by a mid vowel phoneme within a word, such as in *saeta*, pronounced in Spanish affected discourse? In Spanish formal discourse? In Spanish casual discourse?
9. How is an unstressed low vowel phoneme immediately followed by a mid vowel phoneme across a word boundary, such as in *la envía*, pronounced in Spanish affected discourse? In Spanish formal discourse? In Spanish casual discourse?
10. With respect to an unstressed low vowel phoneme immediately followed by a mid vowel phoneme, what generalization can we draw about their pronunciation both within a word and across word boundaries in Spanish affected speech? In Spanish formal speech? In Spanish casual speech?
11. How is an unstressed mid vowel phoneme followed by a different non-high vowel within a word, such as in *coagular*, pronounced in Spanish affected discourse? In Spanish formal discourse? In Spanish casual discourse?
12. How is an unstressed mid vowel phoneme followed by a different non-high vowel across a word boundary, such as in *me olvidó*, pronounced in Spanish affected discourse? In Spanish formal discourse? In Spanish casual discourse?
13. With respect to an unstressed mid vowel followed by a different non-high vowel, what generalization can we draw about their pronunciation in Spanish both within a word and across word boundaries in affected speech? In formal speech? In casual speech?
14. Are Spanish triphthongs more frequent within a word or across word boundaries? Give an example of each of these types.
15. Spanish diphthongs all have one of two possible structures: GV or VG. What structure do all Spanish triphthongs have?

The Sounds of Spanish: Analysis and Application, by Robert M. Hammond

Chapter 23 review questions

1. On what basis are some languages grouped together into the family of Romance languages?
2. Which two Romance languages have more New World native speakers than they have in Europe?
3. In a technical sense Latin is often described as a “dead language” because there are no living native speakers of Latin. From another perspective, how could it be argued that Latin is not a dead language?
4. Although there are copious examples of written Classical Latin, why are there very few written records of Popular Latin?
5. In what ways does the present-day consonant inventory of Spanish differ from that of Classical Latin?
6. Explain why those modern-day dialects of Spanish which include the phoneme /h/ did not inherit this phoneme from Classical Latin.
7. Why do the palatal fricative, palato-alveolar fricative, voiced fricative, and affricate consonant phonemes of modern Spanish dialects represent linguistic innovations?
8. How are the vowel phoneme inventories of Classical Latin and Popular Latin different? What basic characteristic of Classical Latin vowels was lost in Popular Latin?
9. How does the present-day phonemic vowel inventory of Spanish differ from that of Popular Latin? How did the Popular Latin open mid vowel phonemes evolve in Modern Spanish?
10. How, why, and when did Popular Hispanic Latin emerge from the more general Popular Latin?
11. The linguistic period known as Old Spanish corresponds to what historical time period on the Iberian Peninsula?
12. The linguistic period known as Medieval Spanish corresponds to what historical time period on the Iberian Peninsula?
13. With respect to the historical development of the Spanish language, why is the *Appendix Probi* an important document?
14. How many voiceless sibilant phonemes were there in Classical Latin? How many voiceless sibilant phonemes were there in Old Spanish?
15. Why do the two affricate phonemes present in Old Spanish represent a linguistic innovation?
16. What were the five significant historical events that took place in Spain in the year 1492?
17. What is the most profound effect that the Arabic language had on Medieval Spanish?
18. How did the phonemic inventory of six sibilants change during the Medieval Spanish period?
19. During the first portion of the Spanish developmental period, what fundamental linguistic change reduced the Spanish sibilant inventory from six to three?
20. How did the Medieval Spanish lamino-alveolar /s/ evolve in modern Spanish dialects?
21. How did the Medieval Spanish apico-alveolar /ʃ/ evolve in modern Spanish dialects?

22. How did the Medieval Spanish palato-alveolar /ʃ/ evolve in modern Spanish dialects?
23. How has the presence of many different non-Hispanic peoples on the Iberian Peninsular had an effect on the development of the Spanish language?
24. What are archaic fossilizations? What is their source? How have they influenced the Spanish language in a way that makes Spanish quite different from other Romance languages?
25. What are conservative fossilizations? What is their source? How have they influenced the Spanish language in a way that makes Spanish quite different from other Romance languages?
26. How have the substratal influences of the Oscan, Umbrian, and Basque languages influenced the Spanish language in a way that makes Spanish quite different from other Romance languages?

The Sounds of Spanish: Analysis and Application, by Robert M. Hammond

Chapter 24 review questions

1. What is an internally-induced language change? An externally-induced language change? What are the primary causes of these two types of language change?
2. What are the two principal Spanish dialects found on the present-day Iberian Peninsula?
3. Which of the two principal Spanish dialects found on the Iberian Peninsula is more similar to the Spanish of the Canary Islands?
4. What are the two phonetic traits that unambiguously identify a native Spanish speaker as being from northern or central Spain?
5. What is one morphological trait that unambiguously identifies a native Spanish speaker as being from northern or central Spain?
6. What are *distinción* dialects of Spanish and where are they spoken?
7. What are *seseo* dialects of Spanish and where are they spoken?
8. In which dialect of American Spanish is the sound [χ] (not the phoneme /χ/) also found?
9. Why does the presence of a retroflex [ʂ] in the speech of a native Spanish speaker not unambiguously identify that speaker as being from northern or central Spain?
10. Why does the presence of an apico-alveolar [ʃ] in the speech of a native Spanish speaker not unambiguously identify that speaker as being from northern or central Spain?
11. Why does the presence of *lleísmo* in the speech of a native Spanish speaker not unambiguously identify that speaker as being from northern or central Spain?
12. What is a *lleísta* dialect? How is a *lleísta* dialect different from a *yeísta* dialect?
13. The Spanish of Andalucía is similar to what group of American Spanish dialects?
14. Why is it not surprising that the Spanish of the Canary Islands is similar to that of Andalucía?
15. What is *ceceo*? Where does it occur? Is *ceceo* approved by the Real Academia Española? Is *seseo* approved by the Real Academia Española?
16. What plausible explanation might there be for the occurrence of *ceceo* in Andalucía?
17. What is the one characteristic of Andalusian Spanish not found in any other Spanish dialect?
18. Name three phonological characteristics distinctive of Andalusian Spanish.

The Sounds of Spanish: Analysis and Application, by Robert M. Hammond

Chapter 25 review questions

1. What are the two principal dialect types found in American Spanish?
2. Which of these two principal dialect types is the most linguistically conservative?
3. What is meant by the term “linguistically radical” dialects?
4. What are two phonological characteristics found in all American Spanish dialects?
5. What is the subject pronoun used as the plural of *tú* in all American Spanish dialects? What is the corresponding subject pronoun in northern and central Spain?
6. What does the term *voseo* refer to? Where is *voseo* found?
7. Is the subject pronoun *vos* singular, plural, or both in modern Spanish?
8. Is *voseo* limited to only certain socioeconomic classes of speakers?
9. What does the term *žeísmo* refer to? Where is systematic *žeísmo* found?
10. What are some of the reasons that suggest that a “settlement-pattern” hypothesis is untenable as an explanation of the evolution of modern American Spanish dialects?
11. The “administrative contact” theory has also been rejected by most researchers in American Spanish dialectology. What are some of the reasons that this hypothesis is unacceptable as an explanation of the evolution of present-day American Spanish dialects?
12. Why does the well-known “isolation/accessibility” hypothesis that has been proposed as an explanation of the structure of present-day American Spanish dialects fail to adequately account for these dialects?
13. It is well known that the distribution of the velar phoneme /x/ and the glottal phoneme /h/ as pronunciations for the Spanish graphemes “j” and “g” before a front vowel does not correspond to the highland/coastal dichotomy of American Spanish dialects. Give examples of two highland American Spanish dialects that utilize the phoneme /x/. Provide examples of two coastal American Spanish dialects that utilize the phoneme /x/.
14. It is also well known that the distribution of the assibilated varieties of the phonemes /r/ and /r̄/ do not correspond to the highland/coastal dichotomy of American Spanish dialects. Give examples of two highland American Spanish dialects that utilize these assibilated phones. Provide examples of two coastal American Spanish dialects that utilize these assibilated phones.
15. Why do Spanish/Quechua and Spanish/Aymara bilinguals in highland Peru and in Bolivia sometimes raise the Spanish mid vowels [e] and [o] to [i] and [u]?
16. How do vowel reduction processes in Spanish differ from vowel reduction processes in American English?
17. How does the realization of the stop and fricative allophones of Spanish /b, d, g/ differ in parts of Colombia, El Salvador, northern Mexico, Honduras, highland Venezuela, and Nicaragua from those in most other dialects of American Spanish?

18. What is the consonantal weakening process that occurs in unaffected discourse in Guatemala, Costa Rica, northern Mexico, and Yucatán, Mexico that involves the phoneme /y/ in intervocalic environments? Provide an example.
19. In what phonological environment does /s/ voice in highland Ecuador and neighboring speech areas of Nariño, Colombia?
20. What phonetic realization of the phoneme /č/ frequently occurs in unaffected Chilean Spanish discourse that is somewhat unique to that American Spanish dialect?
21. How is the phoneme combination /tʁ/ commonly pronounced in Chilean Spanish? Give an example.
22. Which somewhat unique phonological innovation is found in Dominican Spanish involving liquid consonants in syllable codas?
23. In which dialect of American Spanish is the deletion of /s/ in syllable codas most frequent?
24. What is the frequent phonetic realization of the phoneme /ř/ in Cuban Spanish that is more common in this dialect than in other American Spanish dialect zones?
25. In some dialects of Cuban Spanish, gemination of coda liquids occurs. Explain and provide an example of this phonological process.
26. What is the one salient phonological characteristic of informal Puerto Rican Spanish that unambiguously identifies a speaker as being from Puerto Rico?