

Inmigrantes argentinos en España: acomodación fonética, morfológica y léxica a la variedad de la ciudad de Málaga

Argentinean immigrants in Spain: phonetic, morphological and lexical accommodation to the variety of Malaga

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The aim of this project is to establish the sociolinguistic accommodation of an Argentinean-speaking community distinguishing between: a) young immigrants (n = 12), and b) adult Argentinean immigrants (n = 12) in the city of Malaga, Spain. We will compare the accommodation of these two groups in order to determine if there are differences that could be related to age, gender, time of residence in the city of Malaga, etc.

To measure the accommodation, we will focus on a very prominent, salient and stereotypical feature of the Argentinean pronunciation: the fricative consonant /j/. For this purpose, we have carried out an acoustic and perceptive analysis of this fricative consonant in both groups (young immigrants vs. adult immigrants) and also on the morphological and lexical level. We have compared these results with those from other groups: Argentineans in Argentina (n = 6) and speakers born and raised in Malaga (n = 6).

As for the acoustical analysis, we have measured the intensity and sonority based on previous studies including: *Harmonics-to-noise ratio* Colantoni (2006); *Zero-crossing rate ZCR* Martínez-Celdrán (2015); *Average Percentage of voicing during frication or voice report* Chang (2008), Rohena-Madrado (2013, 2015), among others. The measure which best explained the difference between each allophone and the overall variation was ZCR ($R^2=0.65$) (von Essen, 2016).

To summarize, we have observed important variation in the pronunciation of this feature depending on the background of the interviewer (Spanish interviewer vs. Argentinean interviewer), the immigrants' time of residence in Malaga, the linguistic loyalty to their variety of origin (Argentinean), the quantity and quality of their social network (close-knit networks vs. loose-knit networks), their position in the linguistic market, etc. We have found particularly interesting results in the group of young immigrants (see Table 1): the sooner they arrived to the town (i.e. whether they have attended primary school in Spain or not) and the longer they have been living in Malaga, the greater the accommodation will be.

Table 1. Effect of the interviewer's background in some pronunciation features from the city of Malaga in young immigrants

Interviewer	Spanish		Interviewer	Argentinean	
	18 years	18 years		18 years	18 years
Speaker	82 (F)	103 (M)	Speaker	82 (F)	103 (M)
Allophones	[j]	[j]	Allophones	[ʃ]	[ʃ~ʝ]
Cx0/10 ms	8,68	9,97	Cx0/10 ms	68,95	48,20
Cx0/30 ms	23,3	28,9	Cx0/30 ms	169,1	126,5
[s]	51/51	35/35	[s]	45/45	47/47
[θ]	17/17	25/25	[θ]	0/20	4/21
/s/ : /θ/	100,0	100,0	/s/ : /θ/	0,0	19,0
'seseo'	0,0	0,0	'seseo'	100,0	81,0
Vos/Tú	0/2	0/1	Vos/Tú	1/0	0/0
[st]/[ts]	21/21	0/13	[st]/[ts]	0/19	0/12