

科学研究費助成事業 研究成果報告書

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 研究課題名(和文)クスコ・チンチェロ村におけるスペイン語とケチュア語の「言語接触」に関する研究

研究課題名(英文) Study of Spanish-Quechua language contact in Chinchero, Cusco

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研究成果の概要(和文)：本研究の結果として以下の点が挙げられる。
 アンデススペイン語に観測される文法上の言語変化はケチュア語の影響によるところが非常に大きい。その影響は直接的な借用語として現れるのではなく、ケチュア語の意味論および統語論上の様相がスペイン語の文法に影響を及ぼし、変種を生み出すというかたちで体现される。
 アンデススペイン語においてはスペイン語に見られないいくつかの語用論的、あるいはディスコース上の様相、たとえば、断定あるいは情報の焦点化を目的としたyaの重複使用(ya... ya)、新たな話題の導入時または対象の強調を目的に使用される代名詞loなどがみられる。

研究成果の概要(英文)：The conclusions of the research project are as follows:
 The relevance of the linguistic differences of the regional Spanish influenced by Quechua is demonstrated by the verification of particular grammatical features in the corpus, for instance, changes in the pronominal system, temporal changes in the verbal system, pragmatic use of adverbs as "ya", or causative constructions with lexical meanings transferred from Quechua.
 I have analyzed these grammatical features and a direct influence from Quechua has been constated, not as direct borrowings, but semantic and syntactic features has been transferred. It implies alternative grammatical categories that appear in variation with the categorical in the regional spoken Spanish in Chinchero. For instance, the pluscuamperfect past tense keeps the canonical value but is used as an evidential in the discourse too, in this way the speakers achieve their communicative needs.

研究分野：言語学

キーワード：言語学 言語接触 スペイン語 ケチュア語 クスコ ペルー

1 . 研究開始当初の背景

Contact Linguistics has experienced a spectacular development in recent years as shows the publication of many empirical and theoretical studies, especially about contact induced linguistic change that was the focus in the present research (Heine, B. and Kuteva, T. *Language Contact and Grammatical Change*. Cambridge University Press, 2005, among others).

The research I have been developed from 2002 to 2012 has focused on contact induced change in Spanish, particularly on the analysis of spoken Spanish in Central and South America and its contact situation with Amerindian languages. But since I began to work in Japan I noticed the need of involvement from the Japanese academic community with the research about Spanish varieties because our research could be used in the field of teaching Spanish as a second language and translation and interpretation services. Likewise, in Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia where Quechua is spoken by 8,5 million people, I considered a study of the variety of Spanish in contact with this languages is needed too in order to gain a better knowledge of the Spanish spoken in Andean countries.

2 . 研究の目的

Although it is well known that Andean Spanish is considered a different variety from others because of the intense language contact situation with Quechua, it is still spoken in monolingual (Spanish) regions where Quechua has disappeared because its influence is brought by substrate influence, for instance, Cajamarca in North Peru or Santiago del Estero in Argentine. In this research, as a first approach to Spanish in contact with Quechua, my purpose was to research in a bilingual community only. In this way, my principal aim was to analyze the grammatical features of the spoken Spanish in

contact with Quechua C in a community near Cuzco (30 km), Chinchero. I had chosen Chinchero because its linguistic situation is stable and bilingual conversation in Spanish and Quechua is predominant.

A second objective was develop a systematic study and an explanation of linguistic phenomena covering the continuum of a given area, as well as the bilingual and monolingual speakers' production, in Peru this research has never been realized. Therefore my research will contribute directly to clarify theoretical and practical issues.

3 . 研究の方法

This project has applied the same theoretical framework of Contact Linguistics as in my former studies, that consists of two basic lines of analysis: a) the analysis of a spoken language variety, focused on grammatical changes and based in an oral fieldwork; and b) the theoretical study of the language change under contact conditions, in this case Spanish in contact with Quechua.

4 . 研究成果

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the canonical value but is used as an evidential in the discourse too, in this way the speakers achieve their communicative needs.

Regarding the fieldwork, during 2012-2014, I had the opportunity to conduct three fieldworks in Chinchero, the bilingual rural community located in the outskirts of Cusco city.

I have transcribed and analyzed the oral interviews, but the fieldwork in 2014 has been expanded in Cusco city in 2014. I have recolected 10 interviews of bilingual and monolingual participants coming from rural communities of Cusco province. A first approach to this corpus shows that in bilingual regions exists a continuum of bilingualism (from bilinguals with an instrumental competence in Spanish, to coordinate bilinguals and monolinguals in Spanish with a passive knowledge in Quechua or Aymara), as the same grammatical features has been observed to a greater or lesser extent.

Finally, this research has provided an essential corpus for further analysis that is available to researchers within and outside Japan in a web page created for this project.

5 . 主な発表論文等

(研究代表者、研究分担者及び連携研究者には下線)

[雑誌論文] (計 5 件)

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(3) García Tesoro, A.I. and V. Fernández. 2015. *Lo vs. cero en el español andino hablado en Chinchero (Cuzco)*. *Círculo de Lingüística Aplicada a la Comunicación* 61, 131-157. [refereed reading]

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(5) García Tesoro, A.I. 2013. El español de los Andes: ¿variedad estable o “español bilingüe”? *Perspectivas latinoamericanas* 10. Nagoya: Center for Latin American Studies, Nanzan University, 115-131. [not refereed reading]

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(6) García Tesoro A.I. El español de los Andes: ¿variedad estable o “español bilingüe”? ラテンアメリカ研究センター主催アンデス・アマゾン学会共催講演会『アンデス・アマゾン研究の回顧と展望』. Nagoya, July 13-14, 2013. (南山大学、愛知県・名古屋市)

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[図書](計2件)

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(2) García Tesoro, A.I. 2012. Lengua y educación. In: M. Niño-Murcia and S. de los Heros (coords.), *Fundamentos y modelos del estudio pragmático y socio-pragmático del español*. Baltimore: Georgetown University Press, 307-329. [refereed reading]

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[その他]

ホームページ等

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<http://lecture.ecc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~cueda/letras/>

6. 研究組織

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