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VARIATIONS IN VOCABULARY BETWEEN EUROPEAN SPANISH AND LATIN-AMERICAN SPANISH

The official language of most countries in Latin America is Spanish. It was brought to Latin America by the early Spanish colonists in the 15th century. Over hundreds of years, Spanish has developed and changed in accordance with the local history, geography, cultures and customs of Latin America. On the one hand, it has reserved most of the main characteristics of the original Spanish. On the other hand, it has also been influenced by foreign cultures and the rapid development of science and technology occurring nowadays. There are differences in pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary between European Spanish and Latin-American Spanish. In the present investigation, we mainly focus on the differences in the vocabulary, based on the cross-cultural perspective, taking into account the etymological, historical, anthropological and, more specifically, linguistic factors. To enhance better mutual understanding, it is necessary and significant to explore the varieties of Spanish in Spain and in Latin America. Besides, the Spanish varieties can reflect the cultural and historical impact on the language. From the linguistic point of view, we collect a number of Spanish expressions used in Spain and Latin-American respectively, and make a corpus according to these data, and then we determine the differences in usage, and try to analyze how differences are caused, i. e. to discuss their origin and motivation. We find out that there are a variety of factors that contribute to their differences.

Firstly, their differences came about partly due to distance and time. As the Spanish began to set out and colonize Latin America, the two cultures were confronted and certain expressions, words, and phrases began to mix with other linguistic influences. Over time, this evolved to create permanent changes in the way the language is used, creating distinct Spanish variations. Secondly, the indigenous people of Latin America exerted a great influence on the Spanish language, and, as a result, differences between the two types of Spanish began to emerge. This was mainly due to the diminishing contact between Latin America and Spain, together with the increase exposure to languages used by the inhabitants of the Americas. Thirdly, other languages and neighboring countries have also affected the Spanish language. American English from the north continues to influence Latin American Spanish vocabulary to this day. Fourthly, the multi-cultural immigrants contribute to the change of Spanish, too. It should also be noted that Chinese and African immigrants also exert some influence on the vocabulary of Latin American Spanish enriching it, which can be observed in various areas where the two varieties are spoken.

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VARIABILITY AND IDENTITY IN PHRASEOLOGY (ON THE BASIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE VERB GO)

The problem of variability is considered to be one of the most urgent problems in the field of phraseology because variability is a constant means of development of phraseological stock of the language. The paper is targeted at the study of variability