

DO WE KNOW EVERYTHING ABOUT COLOMBIAN LANGUAGES?

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JUSTIFICATION

So here comes the time we should be able to support why are we going to talk about the Spanish language in Colombia, and you might think this is something unnecessary, because everyone here knows it is Spanish and everybody speaks it. But let us tell you that even though Spanish is a language you've spoken and learned throughout your life, without even worrying or questioning where it came from or even why it is our official language, we have some reasons to be so intrigued about this language in Colombia and we will tell you more of it.

First, we want to understand the ways Spanish came to these lands, when it happened and how. With this we realized that there's not only one official language here, and that other citizens and communities speak other languages or dialects. That's why we had the intention of studying how those minorities adopted Spanish, and kept speaking and developing their own ways for communicating.

PROBLEM QUESTION

- Are there any other official languages in Colombia?

OBJECTIVES:

GENERAL:

1. Identify the languages or dialects, spoken in Colombia and their characteristics in relation with Spanish and their cultural adaption.

SPECIFIC:

1. Determine how Spanish language came to Colombia
2. Describe some of the most spoken languages or dialects in Colombia, who speaks them and where.

INTRODUCCION

Spanish in Colombia

Spanish colonization brought the language to the Americans when they came in 1492. When the Spaniards arrived they found a flourishing and heterogeneous American population.

Focusing in Colombia, Spanish advanced inland from the Caribbean coast. As it was adopted by Colombians, it became Colombia's official language and is now used during public functions and media outlets, and it's characterized by its musical intonation and clear pronunciation.

However, we can observe that it has developed differently throughout America because of the different zones territory magnitudes.

The use of the language in the Americans was continued by descendants of the Spaniards: [Spanish criollos](#) and [Mestizos](#). In Latin America, the Spanish language has variants or dialects. In the different zones it is spoken because of the magnitude of the territory, as well as different histories. We can observe the development of different variants of Latin American Spanish in the different geographical areas. The Spanish language is the most widely spoken Romance language.

Spanish is the most popular language spoken in Colombia, and is spoken by more than 99.2% of Colombians. However, the Spanish language spoken in Colombia, known as the Colombian Spanish, varies from the traditional Spanish language spoken in Spain and other Spanish-speaking nations.

LANGUAGES IN COLOMBIA

Although many people probably do not believe this, Colombia has 68 native languages. These 68 languages are divided into 65 indigenous languages, 2 creole languages, one Romani and sign language.

▪ ROMANI

The Romani language is spoken by the Rom or gypsy people. Many people say that the first communities arrived in Colombia during the colonization of Spain to this territory. It has elements of Hindi, terms that come from the Persian language, Armenian, Greek, Neo-Greek, Slavic and Hungarian. It is spoken in Atlántico, Bogotá D.C, Bolívar, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Villavicencio (Colombia).

In Colombia, two gypsy languages are recognized: Romanés spoken by the *Roma* group, which is located mainly in Barranquilla, Bogotá, Cali, Cartagena, Cúcuta, Girón, Itagui, Pasto and Sogamoso; and the rumeniaste language spoken by the *Ludar* present in Cúcuta and in populations of the Atlantic Coast.

From the 48.65 million people that live in Colombia, 4858 people use it.

▪ SIGN LANGUAGE

This language is mostly considered a native language because it is unique and it was officially formed in 1920. Sign language is the natural language with which deaf people communicate, has its own grammar and differs from other languages. In addition, it is an Arabic language, it does not have writing besides and it is related phylogenetically with the French sign language.

Its abbreviation is: **(Lengua de Señas Colombiana) L.S.C.**

The sign language alphabet is composed of 32 manual configurations, and uses the 27 letters of the Spanish alphabet.

The sign language of Providencia has been elaborated and transmitted by the habitants of the Island of Providencia that is part of the department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina. The Deaf of the Island have not been schooled and do not incorporate information of the languages spoken of their around their own language. There is not a manual alphabet between them either.

▪ THE CREOLE AND THE PALENQUERO

There are two Creole languages. They are mainly spoken by Afro-Colombian communities. These two languages have parts of African dialects and vestiges of Portuguese.

CREOLE

Linguistic systems emerged in communities of speakers of diverse origins who have the need to communicate with each other; Over the years, these systems have become true languages that become the mother tongue of a population.

This is an English-based language, spoken in the islands of San Andrés and Providencia.

PALENQUERO CREOLE

Is spoken mainly in San Basilio de Palenque (Bolívar). It has a Portuguese and African influence, particularly of languages such as Kikongo or Kimbundu, from what is now the Republic of the Congo and Angola.

The *Palenquero* has, like other Creole languages, some marks of time, modality and aspect that precede the verb, which remains practically unchanged, instead of the verbal endings that characterize the verbal conjugation in Spanish or Portuguese.

FOR EXAMPLE:

PALENQUERO

Tatá sutu lo ke ta riba sielo,
santifikaro sendá nombre si,
miní a reino sí,

asé ño boluntá sí,
aí tiela kumo a sielo.
Nda suto agué pan ri to ma ría,
peddona ma fata suto,
asina kumo suto a se peddoná,
lo ke se fatá suto.
Nu rejá sujo kaí andí tentación nu,
librá suto ri má. Amén.

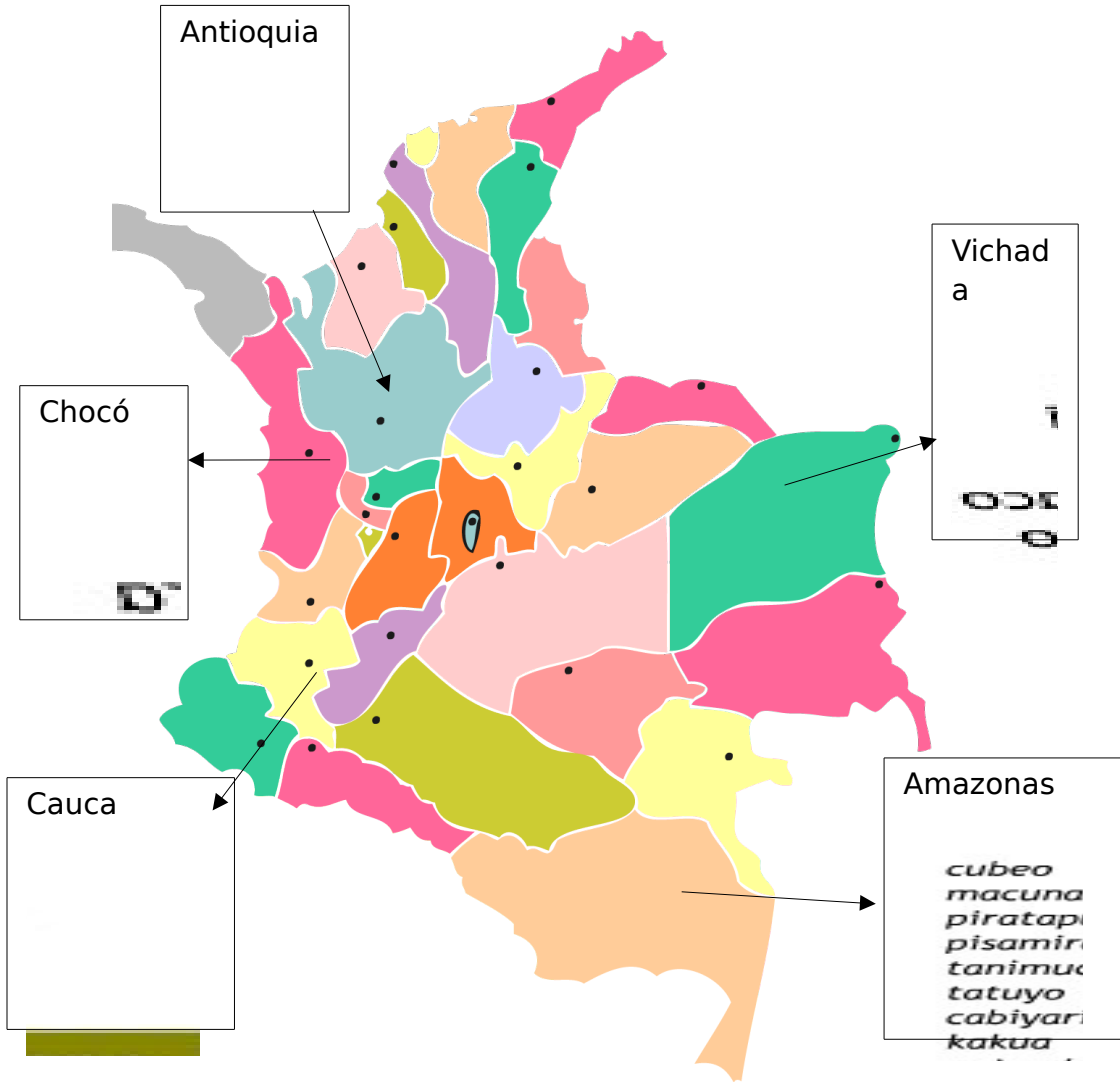
SPANISH

Padre nuestro que estás en el
cielo,
santificado sea tu nombre.
Venga a nosotros tu Reino.

Hágase tu voluntad,
así en la tierra como en el cielo.
Danos hoy nuestro pan de cada
día.
perdona nuestras ofensas,
como también nosotros
perdonamos
a los que nos ofenden.
no nos dejes caer en la tentación,
y líbranos del mal. Amén.

NATIVE LAGUAJES

It is from the International Commemoration that the Colombian Government with the Ministry of Culture recognizes the National Day of Native Languages, as well as tools for the development of a policy of protection of the ethnolinguistic diversity of the country, recognizing the close relationship that exists between the cultural diversity and linguistic diversity and, additionally, that one of the most powerful vehicles to preserve and develop the tangible and intangible heritage of the country is precisely the language.



CONCLUSIONS

- Through the consultation, we find out of the different languages the antique tribes had developed. Most of these languages evolved into others, but others are still the same.
- Many people say that Colombia has just one language that is Spanish, but these people don't know that many other tribes in Colombia have their own language.
- Colombia not only has an accent, we can see that depending on their regions it changes, such as the "paisa" that is spoken in Medellin and the "valluno" that is spoken in Cali.
- All places in the world have developed different dialects and languages that have slowly evolved into others and separated around the world.

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