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A STUDY OF THE USAGE OF THE SPANISH LOCATIVE ADVERBS, AQUÍ AND ACÁ.

The University of Michigan, Ph.D., 1963
Language and Literature, linguistics

University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan

A STUDY OF THE USAGE OF THE SPANISH LOCATIVE ADVERBS, AQUÍ AND ACÁ

By
Allen George Gerrard

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy in the
University of Michigan
1963

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PREFACE

I should like to extend my gratitude to each one of the nearly five hundred individuals who have contributed to the completion of this dissertation; however, with so large a number it is possible to name only those who assisted in some special manner.

For permission to interview the hundreds of English Language Institute students in their native tongue, I am indebted to Dr. Robert L. Lado, the Director of the English Language Institute during the period of my research.

The present investigation was aided immeasurably by the suggestions and advice of Dr. Kenneth L. Pike, for whom the preliminary study was prepared.

For counsel and encouragement during his membership on the doctoral committee, I am grateful to Dr. William C. Mc Crary.

It is a special pleasure to acknowledge the help given by the members of my doctoral committee: Dr. Harold V. King, Dr. Charles W. Kreidler, and Dr. Robert L. Politzer, and above all, by the chairman, Dr. Lawrence B. Kiddle, whose interest, patience, and guidance contributed so much to the preparation of this study.

In a final note of gratitude, I wish to express my deep appreciation to all my informants whose amiability and friendliness made the task of research one of true pleasure.

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CHAPTER I

SURVEY OF USAGE DESCRIPTIONS

The present study intends to define the usage of aquí and acá in contemporary Spanish and Spanish American speech and to disclose the usage in the written language through the centuries in the same regions. The problem will be discussed on the basis of research which has been carried out by means of a questionnaire for the present day patterns and by the utilization of literary texts for historical patterns. The primary emphasis will be laid on the contemporary study, but due attention will be given to the usage of these two adverbs from early documents up to the present. A survey of descriptions of usage attempting to deal with functions of aquí and acá testifies to the failure of the attempts of the grammarians and, to a lesser degree, the compilers of dictionaries--a failure seen in almost five centuries of repetitions and inadequate descriptions of usage.

The first group of usage descriptions selected for this study are those intended for native Spanish speakers. Because of the great difference in number, the earliest citations will be given chronologically while those of the last one hundred fifty years will be dealt with according to content.

The second group of usage definitions selected will include those prepared for non-native speakers learning Spanish as a second language. Most of these fall in the category of grammars for English-speaking students, but one in German is invaluable and has been included.

The first theoretical description of aquí and acá is found in Antonio Nebrija's Gramática Castellana of 1492. He follows closely the form of grammatical explanation used by Latin grammarians.

> I por que los adverbios de lugar tienen muchas diferencias diremos aqui dellos mas distinta mente, por que o son de lugar o a lugar o por lugar o en lugar: de lugar, preguntamos por este adverbio dedonde, como ¿dedonde vienes? i respondemos por estos adverbios, de aquí donde io esto, de ai donde tu estas . . . ; a lugar, preguntamos por este adverbio adonde, como ¿adonde vas? i respondemos por estos adverbios, aca adonde io esto, alla adonde tu estas, alli o acullá donde esta alguno . . . ; por lugar preguntamos por este adverbio por donde, como ¿por donde vas? i respondemos por estos adverbios, por aquí por donde io esto, por ai donde tu estas . . . ; en lugar preguntamos por este adverbio donde, como ¿donde estas? i respondemos por estos adverbios, aqui donde io esto . . . .[1]

This lengthy exposition reveals that the first codifier of the Spanish language was sensitive to different distributions for the two words. Movement toward a place is seen as one use for acá, while movement from, through, or in a place is descriptive of uses for aquí. This description tends to fit the Latin equivalents of huc--"hither," "here"--and hic--"this way," "here." No matter what English might be fitting, huc included a sense of motion while hic did not in itself include this concept. This distinction, however, had already been lost in Vulgar

Latin and probably was not existent in the Spanish of 1492.

Three years after the Nebrija grammar there appeared the Nebrija Vocabulario español-latín. Its brief, concise definitions are as follows:

ACA donde io esto. huc / adverbium

AQUI donde io esto. híc

AQUI adonde io esto. huc[2]

It is apparent Nebrija was not consistent since he indicates the use of acá for movement to a place (adonde io esto) in the Gramática Castellana, while in the Vocabulario he reserves aquí for this same distribution. In the very first descriptions of aquí and acá we already see the confusion that has endured to this day. The cause of this confusion may be attributed to the strong influence of Classical Latin grammatical descriptions as well as to a lack of sensitivity to the shades of meaning involved in defining and describing these two words with similar distributions.

The next important Spanish grammarian, Juan Valdés, in Diálogo de la lengua (1535) does not refer to the problem.

There are vocabularies, dictionaries, and grammars that appeared prior to 1800, which list the two words under study but give us no more than the briefest definition or translation. In this class would be the works of the following, with the date of the edition consulted:

Cristóbal de las Casas, Vocabulario de las dos lenguas toscana y castellana, 1570.

Richard Percivale, A Spanish Grammar, 1623.

Francisco Sobrino, Diccionario de las lenguas española y francesa, 1734.

Gregorio Garcés, Fundamento del vigor de la lengua castellana, 1791.

Typical of these texts is Richard Percivale's A Spanish Grammar with fascinating dialogues and their idiomatic English equivalents followed by a word list. In this list are Italian, French, Latin, and English equivalents for each word:

Aquí]	qui, quiaci]	Icy]	Hic, huc]	Heere.
Acá]	di qua]	Paricy]	Hac]	this way.[3]

It is clear that this work copies Nebrija; but in defining acá he includes hac, an adverb formed from the Classic Latin demonstrative hic, and meaning "here in this place."

One of the very early grammars, Grammaire Espagnolle, prepared by César Oudin in 1659 for French speakers wishing to learn Spanish, is much more ambitious than any encountered up to this time. This, with his examples, is the description:

> Il sera bon icy de noter que . . . aquí, ay, alli, & aca, alla, aculla, s' attribuent a diuers temps & personnes, scauoir aqui & aca, a la premiere, c' est a dire, au lieu ou est la personne qui parle: ay & alla se donnent a la seconde, & alli & aculla se ioignent a un tiers lieu, ou est une autre personne: aqui, ay & alli, sans particules, signifient quietude ou repos en un lieu, & avec les particules elles denotent mouuement du lieu.
>
> Quant a ces autres, aca, alla, aculla, avec les propositions ils sont quasi semblables, excepté que l'on parle plus generalement par iceux que par les premiers (aquí, ahí allí) comme si un homme recontroit un autre, et qu'il luy voulust demander ce qui'il fait en ces quartiers ou il le recontre, il dira: que haze v.m. por aca? que faites vous par deça? et ne sera si proprement dit por aqui, par icy . . . .
>
> Il y a quelques aduerbes du temps qui se prennent aussi pour aduerbes du lieu, comme sont, de aqui adelante, d'icy en avant . . . .[4]

The source of Oudin's information is not known, but it presents the only observed attempt to relate the meaning of rest versus movement to the use or non-use of a preposition. Oudin's grammar is likewise the earliest discoverable effort to distinguish these two words on a basis of a general, as opposed to a specific, area.

The first lengthy descriptions of usage for acá and aquí are found in the Diccionario de la lengua castellana, published by the Real Academia Española in 1726. The presentation is as follows:

> ACA. Adv. Que demuestra generalmente el lugar ó sitio donde está el que pronuncia, ó la parte y parage donde está la cosa de que se habla. Algunos le deducen del Lat. Huc, pero es mas proprio que venga del adv. hac, como siente Covarr.ª porque los Castellanos regularmente añaden á las terminaciones de las voces, que acaban en consonante, la vocal que les corresponde, y en esta diccion dexando la h añadiendo la a, y asi formaron acá. Lat. Huc. Fr. Luis de Gran. Adic. al Mem. part 2. cop. 10. Assi salía esta agua de Angeles mas olorosa que la que acá destilan los hombres. Cerv. Quix. tom. 2 cap. 2. Con todo esso (dixo el Ama) no entrareis acá saco de maldádes y costál de malicias. Montes: Com. del Cab. de Olm. Jorn. I.
>
> Dinos donde está la puerta?
> Antes de entrar acá dentro.
>
> ACA. Es nota de llamamiento y señal de aviso, con que uno llama á otro ó para que venga al sitio y paráge donde está el que llama, ó para apartarle de algun riesgo si lleva errado el camino, ó para atraherle y reducirle a lo que se deséa. Lat. adi huc, accede huc. Fr. Luis de Gran. Vid. del M. Juan de Avil. cap. 5. Decía andad acá digamos el Pater noster. Cerv. Quix. tom. 2. cap. 5. Ven acá mentecato é ignorante, que assi te puedo llamar, pues no entiendes mis razones.
>
> ACA. Denóta tambien y señala al tiempo, en que sucedió ó se hizo alguna cosa, como desde un mes acá, desde tal sucesso acá. Suélesele anteponer la voz Después, diciendo: después acá, que vale lo mismo, que desde entonces: y cuando no se sabe fixamente el tiempo ese que sucedió ó se presume haver sucedido alguna cosa, se le antepóne el adverbio Desde quando, ú De quando, que denota novedad en quien lo dice, ó curiosidad en

quien lo pregunta: como desde quando acá Pedro se casó, ú de quando acá sabe hacer versos. Lat. Quo ex témpore. Canc. Obr. Poet. fol. 16.

De quando acá tantos humos.
tiene conmigo el Pardal.

ACA como alla. Phrase que equivale á del mismo modo ó manéra. Lat. Illic no secus atque huc. Men. la Coron. fol. 20. Otra silla acullá que es la silla de la prudencia, sabiduría, y virtúdes, que guarnécen el animo de perfección, y por esso se dixo allá como acá.

ACA que hai olla. Phrase vulgar, de que se suele usar para dar á entender á otro que venga al parage donde uno se halla, por haver en él cosa de gusto, ó que puede ser de agrádo. Lat. Huc, huc bona enim adsunt.

ACA y Alla. Vale en este y en otro lugar, en este y en otro partido, dictámen ó parecér, como en los refranes. Humo acá, tocino allá: Allá parla, y acá calla: y generalmente se toma por qualquier lugar indeterminadamente, de donde se venga ó se vaya, y hácia donde se mira ó se discurre y se habla. Lat. Huc illucque. Fuent. Philos. fol. 104. El rayo no correrá acá y allá, como corre. Fr. Luis de Gran. adic. Mem. part. 2. cap. 13. Y essa misma vida se continuará en toda la eternidad, pues acá y allá viven los Justos la misma vida. Garcil. Egl. 2.

Acá y allá la negra espessa banda.

Andar de acá para allá, ir de acá para acullá. Dícese del que no tiene domicilio fixo y anda siempre vago y errante, ú del que procúra excusarse, y dilata hacer alguna cosa que le conviene, ó se le pide, con motivos y pretextos frívolos y aparentes. Lat. Huc illucque discúrrere, vagári. M. Ju. Avil. en sus Cart. Cuyo fin es ser llevada acá y acullá, hasta ser perdida. Grac. Mor. fol. 127. Vida infeliz y vagamunda es la de andar de acá para allá. Salaz. Obr. Posth. fol. 110.

Filis la que estaba acá,
ya se fué otra vez de aqui,
que anda de aqui para allí,
por acá y acullá.

De quando acá Perico (otros dicen Maríca) con guantes. Phrase proverbial usada contra los que en breve tiempo y sin méritos se vén ensalzados, ó mudan de estado, profesión, ó costumbres. Lat. Quoto ab hinc tempore, aut undenam hic, vel illa, tam comptus, aut compta, prodit?

AQUI. Adv. Vale tanto como en este lugar, en esta parte. Lat. Hic. Fr. Luis de Gran. Adic. al Mem. part. 2. cap. 3. Aquí se acaba la noche, aquí comienza el dia, aquí desaparéce el viejo testamento, aquí resplandece el nuevo, aquí espíra la gloria de la carne. Montes

Com. del Cab. de Olm. Jorn. 3.
Trahedme aquí al agressor.

AQUI. Vale también ahora. Lat. Modo. Nunc. Luis de Gran. Symb. part I, cap. 38. Considerar en Dios su grandeza, de que hasta aquí havémos tratádo. Mend. Vid. de nuestra Señora.
Y aquí nuevamente grande
assunto mio, aquí vuelvo
á subir lo mas profundo,
á cenir lo mas immenso.

AQUI. Anteponiendo la partícula DE, significa tiempo, hora, dia: como de aquí a mañana, de aquí a tres dias, que es lo mismo que, de oy, desde ahora, etc. Lat. Deinde, Deinceps, vel. Post hoc triduum. Post hujus diei diem tertium. Ad tres proximos dies. Quev. Pragm. de tiempo. Mandamos que de aquí adelante no les llamen barbéros, sino Pintores.

AQUI. Algunos veces vale tanto como entonces. Lat. Tunc, Cerv. Quix. tom. 1. cap. 44. Aquí no se pudo contener Don Quixote sin responder. Arteag. Rim. fol. 139.
Aquí hai parte al valor, parte al acéro.

AQUI. Vale lo mismo que Esto . . . Lat. Hinc, Inde. Ex qua re . . . Marg. Gobern. Christ. lib. 2. cap. 21. Aquí parece que aludió Isaías, quando dixo, etc. . . . .

AQUI. Anteponiéndole la interjección Hé, vale tambien lo mismo que Veis aquí, esto es: Esta es la cosa. Lat. Ecce. En. Marq. Gobern. Christ. lib. 2. cap. 25. Hé aquí la resolución de todos los puntos conforme a Christianidad.
Aquí de Dios----Iroh Deum fidem!
Aquí de el Rey--Rex, tuam fidem!
Aquí fue ello---Hic major rerum arena:
hic majores turbae.
Aquí fue Troya--Hic seges est, ubi Troia fuit.[7]

Information very similar to the above is found in the 1791 edition of the Academy's Diccionario de la lengua. The total descriptions are somewhat briefer and considerably more concise. Only the definitions and Latin equivalents will be cited, except for certain significant examples not found in the early edition.

ACÁ. Adv. l. que denota el sitio donde se halla la persona que habla ó el que señala como más próximo. Huc.
2. Latamente se entiende por el Pueblo, Provincia,

Reyno, etc. donde habita la persona que habla. Hic, isthic.
3. Nota de llamamiento hácia la parte donde está la persona que habla; como cuando para llamar á uno se le dice: ACA fulano. Huc, accedas huc.
4. Adv. t. que precedido de las partículas DE, DESDE, DESPUES, etc. denota el tiempo presente. v.g. de ayer ACÁ, DESDE entónces ACÁ DESPUES ACÁ es equivalente a DESDE TAL TIEMPO HASTA AHORA. Ab eo tempore.

ACÁ ESTAMOS TODOS. loc. fam. con que el que habla da a entender, que está en aquel sitio, ó viene á él para hallarse á una misma cosa con otros. Adsumus et nos . . . .

ACÁ y ALLA. mod. adv. de que nos **servimos** para denotar indeterminadamente varios parages, y vale lo mismo que á esta parte y á la otra. Huc illuc.[8]

AQUI. Adv. 1. En este lugar; ó á este lugar. Hic.
2. Adv. t. Lo mismo que AHORA.
3. Vale lo mismo que ENTÓNCES
4. Se usa tambien para llamar la atención. Diligenter attendite, hic intentos vos velem.
5. Antepuesta la partícula DE, significa desde este lugar, ó desde este tiempo. Algunas veces . . . vale lo mismo que de esto como: AQUÍ tuvo principio su fortuna. De aquí tomaron motivo para perseguirle. Hinc, inde, ex hoc . . . . (Phrases also found in the 1726 edition follow.)

DE AQUÍ PARA ALLÍ . . . ir de unas partes á otras, sin permanecer en ninguna. Hinc inde, hinc atque, illinc, huc, illuc.

HE AQUÍ . . . vale lo mismo que VE ó VES AQUI, ó AQUÍ ESTÁ. Ecce.[9]

One of the newer (1956) editions of the same dictionary has certain significant changes for the material on aquí and has reduced the various meanings of acá to two:

ACÁ. (Del lat. ĕcc [ŭm] hac, he aquí). Adv. 1. Indica lugar menos circunscrito o determinado que el que se denota con el adverbio aquí. Por eso ACÁ admite ciertos grados de comparación que rechaza aquí. Tan ACÁ, más ACÁ, muy ACÁ. // 2. adv. t. precedido de ciertas preposiciones y de otros adverbios significativos de tiempo anterior, denota el presente. De ayer ACA; desde entónces ACÁ. // ACÁ y ALLÁ, o ACÁ y ACULLÁ, m. adv. AQUÍ y ALLÍ. // DE ACÁ PARA ALLÁ ó DE ACÁ PARA ACULLÁ. DE AQUÍ PARA ALLÍ.[10]

AQUÍ. (Del lat. ĕcc [ŭm] hĭc) Adv. 1. En este lugar // 2. A este lugar. // 3. Equivale a veces a EN ESTO ó EN ESO, ó simplemente ESTO ó ESO, cuando va precedido de las preposiciones de ó por. AQUÍ (en ESTO) está la dificultad; de AQUÍ (de ESTO) puede conocerse de quien fue la culpa. // 4. En correlación con ALLÍ, suele designar sitio o paraje indeterminado. Por donde quiera se veían hermosas flores: AQUÍ rosas y dalias; ALLÍ, jacintos y claveles. // 5. adv. t. Ahora, en el tiempo presente. En este sentido, empléase únicamente con preposición antepuesta. Lo cual queda probado con lo que ha dicho hasta aquí (hasta ahora), de aquí (desde ahora, desde este momento) a tres días. // 6. Entonces, en tal ocasión. Aquí no se pudo contener don Quijote sin responder. // 7. Se usa en frases interjectivas para invocar auxilio. La persona cuyo auxilio se solicita se construya con la prep. de. Por analogía se usa también en frases en que metafóricamente se invoca el auxilio de una cosa no material. // AQUÍ y ALLÍ m. adv. que denota indeterminadamente varios lugares. // DE AQUI PARA ALLÍ. m. adv. De una parte a otra, sin permanecer en ninguna.[11]

(Due to the rather low frequency of the "temporal" usage in the spoken language of today, as seen in number five above, and due to the fact that no change or confusion has occurred in the function of aquí and acá as temporal adverbs, only the briefest references will be made to this function as the materials are presented.)

Since the Eighteenth Century the number of grammars, dictionaries, and encyclopedic dictionaries has greatly multiplied, and for this study some thirty texts printed since 1830 were examined for material applicable to the adverbs of place. The first influential grammar of the Nineteenth Century was written by Vicente Salvá y Pérez in 1830. Without significant changes through the years, the 1883 edition of his Gramática Castellana still dealt with the problem as follows: "Acá . . . significa en esta parte" and in a temporal sense, "ahora." (De ayer acá.) "Aquí . . .

denota en este lugar o tiempo . . . . Aquí significa además entonces . . . ."

> Estos dos adverbios (i.e. allí y aquí) no son ciertamente sinónimos de allá y acá . . . . A pesar de que no es fácil deslindar los límites que los separan, juzgo que allá y acá van por lo regular en las oraciones que llevan embebida la idea de movimiento, y allí y aquí en las de permanencia ó quietud; Venga Vd. acá, no aquí; . . . Tráela acá; Dámelo acá; De ayer acá; Desde entonces acá, etc. Por el contrario, Aquí vivo; Aquí me han dado la noticia; Aquí tengo la carta . . . . Por acá y por allá se emplean para denotar la localidad, no circunscrita a un punto, sino comprensiva de distintos en una misma población, provincia, reino, etc., v.g. Por acá no es buena la cosecha este año; Pienso marcharme así que recoja los intereses que tengo por acá . . . .[12]

We have here a clear recognition that there exists a distinction between acá and aquí, but there is little to clarify the situation beyond what was given by Nebrija about 300 years previously.

A second grammar of considerable importance from the Mid-Nineteenth Century was the Gramática Castellana of Andrés Bello, first published in 1847. As with Salvá y Pérez, Bello's later editions provide little variation in respect to the problem under study here. The following, from the edition of 1878, presents the statements which were to be so frequently accepted among the grammarians of the United States in the next one hundred years:

> Adverbios demonstrativos de lugar: aquí (en este lugar), ahí (en ese lugar), allí (en aquel lugar), acá (a este lugar), allá (a ese o aquel lugar), acullá (en aquel lugar, ordinariamente en contraposición a otros lugares ya indicados).
>
> "Me hallo mui bien aquí." . . .(ahí, etc.)
> "Venid acá." . . . "Allá vamos." . . .
> "Aquí se juega, allí se canta, acullá se baila."
>
> Tal es el valor que regularmente solemos dar a estos adverbios, sin que por eso dejen algunas veces de aplicarse al movimiento los en í, como acá y allá

> a la situación. "Ven aquí." "Creo que no faltan por allá inquietudes i turbulaciones, como desgraciadamente los tenemos por acá."[13]

Again we observe a continuation of Nebrija's description which indicated the desired distinction rather than the actual one. In this, Classical Latin still showed its influence on Bello, but he vacillated with the statement that the "correct" formula was not always followed. There is evident both failure to comprehend the problem and an inability to deal with it.

While Salvá y Pérez and Bello were causing considerable influence on the writers of textbooks for the teaching and learning of Spanish in the United States and elsewhere, the Academy and Nebrija were the true sources of the material. In fact, the grammars and other materials examined can be generally classed according to whether they tend to imitate the Academy Dictionary or Nebrija, or whether they combine and augment these two sources. Among the usage descriptions examined, nine generally have followed the Academy Dictionary in that they place the principal emphasis on separate definitions which do not really contrast these two adverbs. The descriptions do, however, normally include the information that acá may be modified by más, muy, or tan and that aquí may not. The prescriptive grammars of Foulché-Delbosc (1889), Quesada (1935), and Pérez Rioja (1953) have, in a concise and pedagogical style, reproduced the information from the Dictionary of the Spanish Royal Academy.

In a contrasting style, the encyclopedic dictionaries present the same information replete with innumerable

examples from Spanish literature of the past centuries. For this type of work, we have examined the following: Martín Alonso Pedraz, Enciclopedia del idioma, (1958); Ramón Caballero, Diccionario de modismos de la lengua Castellana, (1942); Samuel Gili y Gaya, Tesoro lexicográfico, (1947); and Roque Barcia, Diccionario de la lengua española, (1945).

The Diccionario enciclopédico de la lengua castellana, prepared by Elías Zerolo, fits into the same category as the above, but it does include a lucid paragraph which goes considerably beyond the mere statement that acá refers to a general area and may be modified. One of the clearest statements of the theory is found in a note in a dictionary prepared under the editorship of Zerolo.

> ACA, AQUI. Estos dos adverbios de lugar no pueden usarse indistintamente el uno por el otro en la mayor parte de los casos. Si se habla del lugar de un modo absoluto, determinado, sin referencia a ningun otro, entonces debemos usar del adverbio aquí; ACA tiene mayor extensión, pues excluye otro lugar determinado. Aquí vivo, aquí he vivido, aquí acudo indefectiblemente; y en estos casos fijamos el lugar, lo tenemos presente o suponemos tenerlo y a veces poseerlo, como cuando decimos: Aquí tengo mis riquezas, mi placer.
> ¿Dónde tienes el dinero? Aquí en este bolsillo. En ninguno de estos casos podría substituirse ACA.[14]

The above mentioned encyclopedias are superbly annotated and include as many as sixteen separate shades of meaning for aquí, but they do not generally concentrate on the characteristics which distinguish aquí from acá.

These works usually include also some brief quotation or reference to the descriptions found in Nebrija, but they do not single out the concept of motion as being a vital part of the meaning of one word or the other. There

has been a school of grammarians in the non-Spanish speaking areas who do separate the theory of the use of acá for movement and aquí for rest from the remaining functions of the words in order to distinguish them. We have seen this exemplified in the quotations from the grammar of Andrés Bello, first published in 1847. The same emphasis on movement versus rest is also found in grammars by Martínez López in 1859, Pizarro Suárez in 1867, and Rodolfo Lenz in 1925.

Seven other works examined combine or augment the materials contained in the Academy Dictionary and in Nebrija with theories and data which attempt to clarify the differences in the uses of aquí and acá, as well as to present the functions of both. The earlier quotation from the Salvá y Pérez grammar is exemplary of this group, but each one does offer some items which are worthy of inclusion in the study so that the reader will be aware of the lack of uniformity even among those grammarians who make a serious effort to define and distinguish the two adverbs of place.

A grammar by the Catalonian, P. Jaime Nonell (1909) proves to be concise, to give several points of interest, and to reproduce examples from the Spanish classics.

> I. ACA . . . denota el lugar en que se encuentra la persona que habla . . . .
> "Sepa el señor Sancho Panza que también tenemos acá encantadores que nos quieren bien."
> II. ACA y ALLA pueden significar quietud en un lugar y el término del movimiento. "Señor mío, lléguese acá."
> III. AQUI y ALLI se diferencian de acá y allá en que se refieren a lugar más circunscrito.
> IV. AQUI y ALLI pueden también significar término de movimiento.
> "Oh señor, dije yo, acuda AQUI, que nos traen un muerto."

"Está en este lugar asalariado para matar a cuantos gobernadores aquí vinieren.[15]

Two texts from the year 1958 support very similar theories: one by Rafael Seco[16] and the other by the Ministerio Nacional de Educación of Colombia[17] for use in the third year of secondary schools. One text in German for speakers of that language, prepared by Friedrich Hanssen in 1910, cites authorities such as Meyer Lübke to disprove the concept of motion for acá as contrasted to rest for aquí. In addition, he described the former as having an indeterminate reference and the latter a specific one. The words, "Ort als Punkt," are used to define aquí.

An admirable description of aquí appears in the Diccionario gramatical edited by Emilio M. Martínez Amador in 1953.

> AQUI -- Este adverbio, que en primer término es de lugar, puede denotar tanto el reposo como el movimiento . . . . "¿A qué vienes aquí?" "¿Qué te traes por aquí?" Ambos conceptos se ven en la locución "Aquí he venido (movimiento) y aquí me quedo (reposo)." Como adverbio de lugar es **sinónimo** de **ACÁ** . . . aunque su significación es menos indeterminada que la de éste.[18]

It has been quoted previously that Bello stated that motion generally belongs to the words ending in á and that rest pertains to those ending in í. Bello continued, it will be recalled, "Tal es el valor que solemos dar a estos adverbios, sin que por eso dejen algunas veces de aplicarse al movimiento los en í, como acá y allá a la situación." In a reference to this, Martínez Amador denies its accuracy: "**ACÁ** . . . . La supuesta significación de situación o de reposo que Bello atribuye a este adverbio en contraposición

con el movimiento de aquí, no corresponde a la realidad de su empleo: 'ven acá.'"[19]

A fourth group of works examined includes those which contribute nothing for or against any of the preceding concepts or do not discuss the problem at all. It seems of value to indicate that they were studied for any material which might be relevant to the subject under study. Group A is a list of prescriptive grammars, while Group B includes all other volumes.

Group A

Alonso and Henriquez Ureña, Gramática castellana, 1946.

Alarcos Llorach, Gramática estructural, 1951.

Calandrelli, Informaciones gramaticales y filológicas, 1919.

Garcés, Fundamento del vigor de la lengua castellana, 1791 and 1885.

García de Diego, Ejercicios de gramática castellana, 1912.

Gili y Gaya, Curso superior de sintaxis española, 1943.

Manetta, Gramática della lingua Spagnuola, 1891.

Monner Sans, Gramática de la lengua castellana, 1893.

Toro, Curso práctico de gramática, 1916.

Group B

Cuervo, El castellano en América, 1947.

Cuervo, Apuntaciones críticas sobre el lenguaje bogotano, 1907.

Bello, Opúsculos gramaticales, 1891.

Santamaría, Diccionario de mejicanismos, 1959.

Corominas, Diccionario crítico etimológico de la lengua castellana, 1954.

Amado Alonso, et al, Biblioteca de Dialectología hispanoamericana, 1930-1949.

The second major category of usage descriptions is comprised of grammars prepared for North American students of Spanish. When a need to reduce rules and concepts into minimum statements is added to the contradictions and erroneous theories of the descriptions already presented, the confusion is compounded. These grammars for Americans will be discussed only briefly, since their treatment of the problem merely provides further evidence of the failure of grammarians to recognize the problem or their inability to deal with it. Among the grammars examined are nine intended for elementary, intermediate, and advanced students which handle the difficulty by simply omitting acá from their vocabularies and subject matter. This is the case with the recently revised edition (1962) of Speaking and Understanding Spanish by Thompson and Berumen; Entender y Hablar by LaGrone, McHenry, and O'Connor (1961); and College Spanish, A New Departure by Pattison (1960). Discussion of acá is likewise left out of a number of older texts, including Speaking and Writing Spanish by Agard, Willis, and Paratore (1951); the high school text, Curso Moderno de Español by Pittaro and Green (1951); and Conversational Spanish by LaGrone (1948). Several of the advanced college grammars which omit acá are these: Functional Spanish Review Grammar and Composition by Ashcom and Goodell (1945), The Handbook for Intermediate Spanish by Whitmore (1942), and Present Day Spanish by Levy (1941).

The Alternate Spanish Review Grammar prepared by Seymour, Carnahan, and Hespelt (1943) allots a footnote to the demonstrative use of the adverbs of place; i.e., aquí, ahí, and allí correspond to éste, ése, and aquél. It mentions also that the words acá and allá are reserved for use after verbs of motion. In agreement with this is A Spanish Reference Grammar by Wilkins (1926), although he adis that the distinction of motion versus rest does not always hold true and "when not used in the manner indicated, these adverbs sometimes assume an emphasized meaning: VENGA VD. AQUI, come right here."[20] Basic Oral Spanish by Barlow (1947) explains that "the place indicated by ACA here and ALLA there is less definite than that indicated by AQUI and ALLI. ACA and ALLA are often used with verbs of motion. ('Venga Vd. acá.') and ('Aquí tiene Vd. el vino.')"[21]

One of the more thorough attempts to delineate usage is found in Spaulding and Leonard's Spanish Review Grammar (1945), which gives at least two concepts from the native texts studied earlier: "In general AQUI here, ALLI there are used for what is definite and stationary in location. In addition they are often, but not necessarily, used with expressions implying movement. There are also many idiomatic phrases containing all of these forms for which no rule can be given."[22]

The recent (1956) Spaulding revision of the older Ramsey Spanish Grammar, entitled Textbook of Modern Spanish, gives the temporal use of one of the words under review, e.g., de acá a tres días and continues with, "The adverbs of

place, AQUI, AHI, ALLI, are properly applicable only to a definite place; vagueness of a place or at times motion to a place is expressed by the forms ACA, AHI, ALLA. The distinction, however, is not strictly maintained, even by careful writers, but VENIR ACA and IR ALLA are usual."[23]

The data presented thus far in this chapter show that Modern Spanish (1960) by the Modern Language Association offers little new in its discussion of the adverbs, aquí and acá, but we do see here as satisfactory a description of usage as the brevity and conciseness of pedagogical style will permit. In it we learn that "two Spanish adverbs correspond to English here: AQUI and ACA. AQUI, the one more commonly used, is more definite in its reference. ACA (ACA resembles English over here) is often found in set phrases with the command forms of VENIR."[24] The exercises of the book use the phrase ven acá, but otherwise indicate the use of aquí to translate English "here."

In Spain and Spanish America we have seen an emphasis placed by some on the concept of motion in contrast to repose; we have discovered others who ignore this completely and put the whole problem into a distinction of vague versus specific locations; we have seen combinations, theories, confusion, and indifference. Among North American grammarians the situation is not easily described, since nearly every text is of a different mind, although the trend toward the motion versus repose formula of Bello and Ramsey was certainly preponderant until 1954, when Norman Sacks[25] clearly refuted it in respect to the written language in

Spain. We have seen that grammarians through the centuries have not adequately defined or distinguished the two adverbs aquí and acá. There are definitions based upon the Latin etyma; there are efforts to define which rely entirely upon examples from early literature, even though they do not necessarily reflect contemporary usage; there are ill-founded theories which are repeated through the years; there is a natural failure of the native speakers to recognize the need non-Spanish speakers have to distinguish these two words; and, finally, in the grammars of this country, we see that brevity of explanations and absence of examples have merely cut the faults of Spain's grammarians into concise statements of vacillation and uncertainty. In consideration of these past inadequacies of the usage definitions of aquí and acá, it seems very evident that research and study should be carried out in order to clarify the situation for both scholarly and pedagogical purposes.

NOTES

[1]Elio Antonio de Nebrija, Grámatica castellana, ed., José Rogerio Sánchez, (Madrid: Hernando, S.A., 1931), p. 153.

[2]Nebrija, Vocabulario español-latino, (Madrid: Espasa-Calpe, 1951), pp. 15, 17. (A facsimile of the Salamanca ¿1495? edition.)

[3]Richard Percivale, A Spanish Grammar, augmented and increased by John Minsheu (London: I. Haviland, 1623), p. 35.

[4]César Oudin, Grammaire espagnolle, (Paris: Chez Nicolas & Jean de la Coste, 1659), pp. 165 f.

[5]Covarrubias compiled a dictionary of the Spanish language in 1611 but included only acá as a separate item. The word aquí is not defined except in conjunction with de in de aquí en adelante and under he in he aquí. The description of acá is the following:

ACA. Huc. Se dixo de la palabra latina hac: aquí, donde yo estoy, adverbium loci, acá y allá, en este lugar y en essotro. De acá para acullá, de un lugar para otro lugar. Avían vendido un negro, a cierto vezino de Málaga, y preguntándole que cómo le iba con el nuevo amo, respondió: --Mal acá, y mal allá; jugando del vocablo, Málaga y Malaca. Sebastián de Covarrubias Horozco, Tesoro de la lengua castellana o española, ed., Martín de Riquer (Barcelona: S. A. Horta, I. E., 1943), p. 32.

[6]Real Academia Española, Diccionario de la lengua castellana, (Madrid: Imprenta de Francisco del Hierro, 1726), I, 30-31.

[7]Ibid., pp. 365 f.

[8]Real Academia Española, Diccionario de la lengua castellana, (3d ed.; Madrid: Por la viuda de don Joaquín Ibarra, Impresor de la Real Academia, 1791), p. 8

[9]Ibid., p. 90.

[10]Real Academia Española, Diccionario de la lengua española, (18th ed.; Madrid: Espasa-Calpe, 1956), p. 10.

[11]Ibid., pp. 110 f.

[12]Vicente Salvá y Pérez, Gramática de la lengua castellana según ahora se habla, (10th ed.; Paris: Garnier Hermanos, 1883), pp. 221 f.

[13]Andrés Bello, Gramática de la lengua castellana destinada al uso de los Americanos, (12th ed.; Madrid: L. López, 1878), p. 112.

[14]Elías Zerolo, Diccionario enciclopédico de la lengua castellana, (Paris: Garnier Hermanos, 19--), I, 22.

[15]P. Jaime Nonell, Gramática de la lengua castellana, (2n ed.; Barcelona: Eugenio Subirana edit. y lib. Pontificio, 1909), p. 268.

[16]Rafael Seco, Manual de gramática española, (Madrid: Aguilar, 1958), p. 109.

[17]Ministerio Nacional de Educación, Gramática española, 3º grado, (Bogotá: Librería Voluntad Ltda., 1958), p. 153.

[18]Emilio M. Martínez Amador, Diccionario gramatical, (Barcelona: Editorial Ramón Sopena, S. A., 1953), p. 164.

[19]Ibid., p. 37.

[20]L. A. Wilkins, A Spanish Reference Grammar, (New York: Henry Holt, 1926), p. 145.

[21]Joseph W. Barlow, Basic Oral Spanish, (New York: F. S. Crofts, 1947), p. 42.

[22]Robert K. Spaulding and Irving A. Leonard, Spanish Review Grammar, (New York: Henry Holt, 1945), p. 230.

[23]M. M. Ramsey, A Textbook of Modern Spanish, revised by Robert K. Spaulding, (New York: Henry Holt, 1956), p. 576.

[24]Modern Language Association, Modern Spanish, (New York: Harcourt Brace, 1960), p. 76.

[25]Norman Sacks, "Aquí, Acá, Allí, and Allá," Hispania, XXXVII (September, 1954), 263-266.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL USAGE

In this portion of the study of the adverbs aquí and acá, we shall review the usage of the two words during some nine centuries of written Spanish. For the earliest years a variety of literary forms and documents have been utilized, while the data for the years since 1500 are generally from the dramatic works of Spanish literature. This literary form was selected because it was felt to approach most nearly the language of actual speech.

Medieval Period

The earliest known occurrence of either adverb under study is that of acá in the Fuero de Palenzuela from the year 1074. This usage, with the other earliest ones, is given in the Diccionario de construcción y régimen prepared by Rufino J. Cuervo.[1] He gives eight examples of acá in the Hispanic-Latin from four Fueros of the years 1074, 1129, 1135, and 1195; but he indicates no occurrences of aquí until the Poema del Cid and the Auto de los reyes magos in the Twelfth Century. That these are the first appearances agrees with several other authorities in the matter, including Juan Corominas, Ramón Menéndez Pidal, and Victor R. B. Oelschläger. Cuervo's Diccionario presents the complete

sentences and the exact source for all of his examples, two of which are included in order to demonstrate the context in which our adverb occurred. These two will suffice, however, since the immediate environment for acá is always en or in with the sense of desde,[2] a usage apparently common to the legal terminology of the Twelfth Century. The first of these examples is in one of Spain's earliest documents, the Fuero de Palenzuela: "Homo de Palenciola qui omiciero fuerit, non sit seyudado [segudado] ad ullo homine de Sancto Christoforo en aca."[3] The second example is from the year 1120, as found in the Fuero de Carcastillo: "Sicut aqua volverit in aca."[4] Four of the eight occurrences cited by Cuervo are from the Fuero de repoblación de la villa de Navarrete en La Rioja from the year 1195.

The first appearance of aquí is reserved for the first literary works of Spanish literature. This adverb alone occurs in the earliest dramatic piece extant in the lines, "Pus andad i buscad, / i a el adorad, / i por aqui tornad,"[5] from the brief manuscript of the Auto de los Reyes Magos. This phrase, por aquí, will be one of the more frequent for aquí throughout the centuries. The much lengthier Poema del Cid[6] (1140) includes fifty-eight uses with aquí and thirteen of acá, which surely precludes any supposition that only acá existed prior to the time of the Poema del Cid.[6] Five of the uses of acá are rimed, while one of aquí is thus used. The author of the Poema del Cid used acá with venid in four of its seven unrimed occurrences (lines 1804,

2221, 2517, and 3114b) and thus, some eight hundred years ago, he favored highly a phrase still very frequent in contemporary oral and written Spanish. It may also be of interest to observe that four of the six uses of venid are with acá. In addition to this pattern, acá is also used once with torna (line 2409), once with fincaredes (line B), and once with posaré (line 3119). These last two, being verbs of rest, demonstrate that it is not a new behavior for writers and speakers to make use of acá for repose as well as for action, although grammarians often have hesitated to accept this reality, as is mentioned repeatedly in both Chapter I and the Contemporary Usage portions of this study. The five rimed examples of acá exhibit only a few surroundings which are common to unrimed examples: e.g., "que las tengo aca" (1638), and "exidos somos aca" (1672). However, one rime does include "vengan aca" (1110).

In the Poema del Cid, aquí is found so often and in such varied situations that a brief summary will suffice since a complete listing would be both monotonous and lacking in value. The most frequent patterns seen are those making use of the preposition d(e) and those patterns with the equivalent of the modern he, such as evades (253), evad (2123), afe (2135), and fevos (1335). There were eight examples of each of these two usages. The phrase "(quantos) que aqui son" was seen four times (1258, 2032b, 2079, 2561); estar plus aquí, twice (2512, 2854); aquí with llegó, once (2361), with entraron, once (1372), and, in addition, five

uses indicating a point in time were observed, e.g., "d' aqui en adelant" (2893). These twenty-nine examples comprise exactly one-half of the occurrences. The remainder consist of references to a rather definite area in combinations indicating little or no movement toward or away from the speaker. Examples are: "Aqui seredes escarnidas" (2715), "aquis' van acabando" (2277), "aqui fincaré" (449), and "dixieredes aqui" (1874). If the Poema del Cid can be considered as representative of the Twelfth Century, we would conjecture that aquí was much more frequent than acá chiefly because the sense of the latter allows fewer possible patterns, since acá was not particularly common except in phrases with the imperative of venir.

For the Thirteenth Century we have surveyed selections from the works of Alfonso X, el Sabio. The second volume of the Antología de Alfonso X, el Sabio, prepared by Solalinde,[7] was covered in its entirety. This includes portions of Las siete Partidas, Libros de Astronomía, El Lapidario, Libros de Ajedrez, Dados y Tablas, along with several shorter selections in the forms of testaments. Also selected for scanning was the second volume of the Primera crónica general de España, part of which was prepared under the guidance of Alfonso X and part under the supervision of Sancho IV. In this lengthy text some 110 pages were studied from all portions of the book, in order to disclose the usage of the adverbs under study.

The 193 pages of the Antología proved to have six-

teen examples of aquí and six of acá. Two usages were most frequent: d(e) aquí adelante occurred five times and queremos agora aqui (fablar/contar) occurred on seven occasions. The first of the two phrases is not new to us and will be observed in nearly every work studied through the several centuries. It should be observed that acá is not normally substituted in this temporal usage and that the phrase is currently infrequent in spoken Spanish. The second phrase common to the works of Alfonso X is of interest in that it clearly refers to a definite and specific area, i.e., the exact point within the narration then being presented. On no occasion was acá found in this pattern. As might be expected, we also have aquí in combination with por and fasta, and with the verb ser, as in otros que aquí serán.

Two of the six examples of acá are found to be in temporal expressions such as the following: "rey de Aragón que es nuestro cuñado de dos partes, e nuestro amigo de tiempo antiguo acá . . ."[8] Three expressions make use of acá to describe a general area while the sixth example is: "así que todavía tengan el un pie firme allá, e el otro acá. . . . ."[9]

The Primera crónica general introduces quite a different type of material in that it is a history with a definite format and, therefore, has numerous repetitions of the introductory phrases; e.g., from sixty uses of aquí, that of agora dexa(mos) aquí de fablar occurs twenty-seven times, and a phrase such as dize aquí el rey appears thirteen.

Occasional examples are also seen of the usages previously noted: fasta aquí, forms of estar or ser plus aquí, and felos aquí. One new development for the materials thus far discussed is the combination of aquí with venir. Four other sentences involve this adverb with expressions of movement, again demonstrating how long the theories of some grammarians have been inaccurate.

Somewhat disconcerting in any study of frequency is a sudden surge of the less common word. Such is the case in the Primera crónica general in which acá appeared four times in the first 105 pages scanned, but six times in the last five. In the same material the figures for aquí are sixty-seven and two. The description of the battle and occupation of Sevilla is the background for the sentences which made high use of acá. Examples are these: "gano despues: Xerez, Medina . . . et Calez que yaze dentro en la mar, et Salucar dAlpechyn, et aca Arcos, et Lebrixa . . ."[10] "Et mager todo esto daca, que el ganado auie de moros . . . ."[11] "ca los daca por en su poder los tenie . . ."[12] and "todo de la mar aca."[13]

If, as we considered the Poema del Cid for the Twelfth Century, we use the compilations and works of Alfonso X, el Sabio, as the norm for the Thirteenth Century, we continue to see a much higher frequency for aquí than for acá. In fact, almost identical frequencies appear from a statistical point of view for the total occurrences: the figures of 58 and 13 for the Twelfth, and 85 to 16 for the

Thirteenth give 82 per cent and 84 per cent, respectively for the use of aquí.

To represent the Fourteenth Century, some 1500 verses from the Libro de buen amor[14] were searched for the adverbs in question. Twenty-one occurrences were found, 18 for aquí and 3 for acá. This relationship continues that of the two previous centuries and gives an aquí frequency of 86 per cent. The usage of acá is entirely with verbs which portray movement toward or within a location, as follows: "venir acá" (verse 839), "acá e allá lo trezna" (852), and "acá y allá fuía" (1377). As we would now expect, however, aquí also is found with verbs of motion in some verses, such as "Cierto aquí quiere entrar" (875) and "El que aquí llegase" (1578). These and the other patterns observed in the Libro de buen amor do not exhibit a noticeable variation from those of the Poema del Cid, the only comparable work thus far studied. Such phrases as "¿Quién mora aquí?" (824), "fasta aquí (854), "Envióme la cayada aquí" (991), "aquí non sean sordos" (1014), and "Mas soy casado / aquí en Ferreros" (1028), all refer to specific and limited areas as do those used with the verbs of motion listed just previously. In an expected contrast, all the examples of acá seem to be references to a general or undefined area. No use of the adverbs in temporal expressions was noted.

Due to its literary importance and to a style which lends itself to the use of adverbs of place, El Corbacho was selected for the Fifteenth Century. From a total of 330

pages, over 140 pages from different parts of the book were scanned, resulting in 43 uses of aquí and four of acá. These figures represent 91 per cent for the former, somewhat higher than the previous works studied. The patterns offered for acá change only slightly from earlier works and are as follows: acá twice is in combination with dar to form daca, e.g., "Marica, daca una camisa . . . ."[15] and twice in the phrase venid acá. In the Corbacho, aquí appears in many and varied ways, most of which are still usual in the contemporary written language. The commonest are: por aquí (4 times), de aquí (5 times), and a verb of motion plus aquí (8 times). Typical of these verbs are andad, vine, traxo, and entrar. The temporal usages were not observed, but a combination with allá appeared one time for each of our adverbs.

We can now summarize the usage of the adverbs of place in the Medieval Period of the Spanish language by stating, first, that in a total of 262 occurrences, aquí demonstrated a frequency quadruple that of acá; second, that the use of acá was generally limited to one of three patterns in the literary works--i.e., venid acá, d(ad) acá, and de (luengo, etc.) tiempo acá; and third, that aquí was permitted in any situation except that it never appeared in the first and third patterns just given for acá.

Sixteenth Century

Beginning with Juan del Encina in the late Fifteenth Century, the dramatic works in Spanish literature have been utilized almost exclusively. This was not possible pre-

viously due to the limited number of dramatic works. Now the number of works sampled is much larger and the data are, hopefully, much more reliable as a portrayal of the usage for written Spanish since the discussion deals with numerous works and a number of writers rather than single works or single authors. Instead of a total of less than 300 examples of the two adverbs from four centuries, there are to be more than 350 from the Sixteenth Century and 600 from the Seventeenth Century. An occasional prose work is included in the survey for purposes of comparison, but the chief source of data is the theatre.

As an introduction to the study of aquí and acá in the Spanish Renaissance, a survey was made of thirteen works by Juan del Encina, all of which probably had been published by 1496. In addition to this earliest important playwright, a study was made of the works of Torres Naharro, Juan de Timoneda, and Lope de Rueda. For comparison of the theatre with other forms, La Celestina and selected letters of Hernán Cortés were perused. The latter were chosen because they would show some of the first descriptions of the New World in which it was hoped the use of "here" would be rather frequent.

The most startling change seen in all of our study of the adverbs of place is disclosed by the data from Juan del Encina and the subsequent writers of the Sixteenth Century. A glance at the statistics for the materials taken from their works indicates 362 uses of the adverbs, but instead of the Medieval 85 to 91 per cent preference for aquí,

we suddenly find an average of 53 per cent! Encina was the least likely to use aquí of any writer studied in any century. In 100 examples, he used it but 47 times. Lope de Rueda and Torres Naharro used it 60 per cent of the time, La Celestina 59 per cent, and Cortés 55 per cent. Juan de Timoneda in only thirteen uses preferred aquí by 85 per cent. When all the rimed uses for the Sixteenth Century are included, the use of aquí is 59 per cent.

The sudden surge for acá might be attributed to inadequate data for the Medieval Period if we did not have two important evidences to verify it. The first is found in Keniston's Syntax of Castilian Prose of the Sixteenth Century and the second is found in the data of subsequent centuries when the aquí usage returns just as suddenly to that of the Middle Ages.

In support of the low percentages just given for aquí from our data, Hayward Keniston gives considerable evidence in the data which he presents. This work is not merely a word count in any sense of the word, but it does give the number of occurrences in a stated number of texts, thereby providing the minimum data for comparison. He found 226 examples of aquí[16] in the same materials in which he found 129 examples of acá. Considering that this is from prose and not the conversational style of a Rueda, 68 per cent usage of aquí seems to be remarkably low and to compare favorably with our figure of 59.

The patterns of the two adverbs during the century change only slightly from the earlier years. They are found

with verbs about 77 per cent of the time (aquí 68 and acá 81); with prepositions about 20 per cent (aquí 30 and acá 14); and with other parts of speech or alone, 3 per cent. The most usual combinations for aquí were with venir and estar, each providing about 12 per cent of the total verb uses. The commonest combinations for acá likewise were with venir and estar, but dar also came into the acá patterns. The percentages for the three verbs with acá are 27, 14, and 13, respectively. The word acá was used 43 per cent of the time with verbs which involved no directional movement, and aquí was found with such verbs in 69 per cent of its uses. While all these statistics tell us little that is new, they do serve to remind us that venir plus acá is a most frequent frame, that dar does not usually take aquí, and that it is futile to categorize the two adverbs according to verbs of motion and non-motion.

In other than verb patterns, de continued as the most likely word to precede either aquí or acá. If we include the temporal phrases (in which the time element normally separates de from acá but not from aquí) in the de frequency, we account for two-thirds of the prepositional uses of acá and one-half of those of aquí. For appeared with each adverb in approximately one-fourth of the phrases with a preposition. Hasta and desde also occurred several times with aquí, but not with acá. The data are in close correspondence to the information found in Keniston's Syntax of Castilian Prose.

The most significant fact from the study thus far

is the surge of acá in the Sixteenth Century. That it should occur in that century is not surprising, if it were going to happen, since we are well aware of the many other developments in all fields in Spain. While it is risky to conjecture on such matters, it does seem quite plausible that the high use of acá in the written and oral Spanish of contemporary America may be attributed to a high frequency in Spain at the time of the conquest in a situation not unlike the retention of the use of vos in many parts of America.

Seventeenth Century

One aspect of the information gleaned from fifteen plays by ten different authors of the Seventeenth Century seems to stand out above all others. It is the consistency with which Spanish drama appears to have reverted to the very definite preference for aquí over acá. Five hundred and sixty-five uses[17] of the adverbs under study were found in the plays of Bernardo Peralta Barnuevo, Lope de Vega, Juan Ruiz de Alarcón, Mira de Amescua, Tirso de Molina, Calderón de la Barca, Guillén de Castro, Francisco de Rojas Zorilla, Agustín Moreto, and in the Estrella de Sevilla. The average number of occurrences per play was 34, divided into 30 aquí and 4 acá. In the totals for each author, not one differed four per cent from the overall percentage of 90 for aquí in the Seventeenth Century plays. For additional data from prose, a machine counting of Cervantes' Viaje al Parnaso showed no use of acá, although aquí occurred 35 times. In sharp contrast, 65 pages of Quevedo's Vida del

Buscón produced 24 acá's and only 20 aquí's.

Calderón de la Barca leaves us with a dichotomy in his usage of the adverbs of place. In two plays studied, La vida es sueño and La devoción de la cruz, he utilized acá once, but aquí 58 times. In the Alcalde de Zalamea he used the latter word just as often, but proceeded to include acá thirteen times. A study of the lines indicated that it is quite possible to interpret acá as a reference to a general area in each case; but it is also fascinating to conjecture that Calderón may have used acá seven of the thirteen times in the speech of an old but honorable laborer, named Pedro Crespo, to indicate language befitting his age. Some of the other characters who used acá include Crespo's daughter Isabel, a servant of Crespo's, the Sergeant, a soldier, and the Captain.

The typical patterns for the locative adverbs do not vary significantly from those of the Sixteenth Century except in the following points: aquí and acá now are used twice as frequently with estar and considerably less with venir; the form daca has almost disappeared; acá is no longer used with ser; the combination por acá comprises 80 per cent of the prepositional use of that adverb (compared to 30 per cent previously); and de acá is now 15 instead of 67 per cent, particularly noticeable in the reduced usage of temporal expressions. These changes, along with the considerable reduction in the total appearance of acá, seem to be the significant aspects concerning the adverbs of place in the Spanish theatre of the Seventeenth Century.

Eighteenth Century

The great surge of playwrights of Spain's Golden Age is so noticeably reduced during the Eighteenth Century that it was felt necessary to provide only the minimum data in order to portray the probable trend of acá versus aquí during the Neo-Classic Period. For the information, we have studied sainetes of Ramón de la Cruz, Raquel by García de la Huerta, and El sí de las niñas by Leandro Fernández de Moratín. These 450 pages produced a total of 144 uses of the two adverbs, of which 134 were aquí and 10 were acá, giving percentages of 93 and 7, respectively. The patterns show no changes from the previous century, but the frequency of acá is only one-half that of the 1600's. The trend will continue, and it is the only vital information gleaned from the Eighteenth Century materials. The sainetes, in particular, were intended to represent closely the speech of the citizens, which leads us to believe that aquí was the usual word for "here" in Spain of the Neo-Classic Period.

Nineteenth Century

Spanish literature again becomes prolific in the Nineteenth Century, with many writers producing works of considerable artistic value. From the many dramas of the century, we have selected Don Alvaro by the Duque de Rivas, Zorilla's Don Juan Tenorio, Bretón de los Herreros' **Muérete y verás**, Ventura de la Vega's Hombre del mundo, García Gutiérrez's Juan Lorenzo, López de Ayala's Consuelo, and **Echegaray's** Gran galeoto. For a novel, Doña Perfecta by

Pérez Galdós was studied. Additional plays and novels were not selected because both Keniston's Spanish Syntax List and Norman Sacks' study include numerous works which belong to the late Nineteenth Century; and their data show a definite correlation, as will be discussed in following paragraphs.

As we observed in the previous century, the use of acá has now diminished to almost a negligible quantity in literature. With only two unrimed prepositional uses, for example, we cannot assume that por will occur with acá one-half of the time and desde the other half, even though the percentages would so indicate. Likewise, with only seven verb phrases, one hesitates to state that ven accounts for 86 per cent of the uses of acá with a verb, especially if we recall that previously acá with all the forms of estar and venir together accounted for only about 40 per cent of the uses with a verb. Thus, we must state the frequency is too low to give adequate descriptions of the usage of acá in the plays of the Nineteenth Century. The paucity of its appearance is, of course, the most informative fact that we can give. We can describe aquí and its patterns and shall do so. We find that it is still used with a verb two-thirds of the time, as it was in the previous centuries. With prepositions, it occurs about one-seventh of the time, also as in the previous periods of literature. The commonest verbs combining are still estar and venir, the former being aligned with aquí for 23 per cent of the verb uses, and with the latter 8 per cent. De continues to appear with this adverb in more than half of the prepositional phrases.

The total frequency figures for the century under discussion indicate that acá is used about one-third as often as in the Seventeenth Century (i.e., 4 per cent as against 14 per cent). Whereas Calderón de la Barca might have used acá one time for every five of aquí, the playwright of the past century would use aquí twenty-four times for each one of acá. Turning to prose, Galdós used acá six times in the 107 occurrences of the adverbs. Three of the six are with venir, one is with por, and two are in the phrase acá para entre los dos. Galdós used aquí in the manner already discussed just above for the theatre.

Twentieth Century

Until now it has been useful to conclude the material of one century completely before introducing the next, but this is not the case for the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, since no clear break exists either linguistically or culturally so far as our study is concerned. What has just been affirmed for the theatre of the Romantic and Realist periods in Spain is reaffirmed by the dramas and novels of the Generation of '98, the Modernists, and the Postmodernists. The progressive elimination of acá does not cease at any point in time nor in any form of the literature, since no writer in either century gives acá much more than a five per cent frequency. We have studied eleven Twentieth Century plays by the following authors: Miguel de Unamuno, Jacinto Benavente, Serafín and Joaquín Alvarez Quintero, Alejandro Casona, and Joaquín Calvo-Sotelo. Four of the

eleven plays had no acá, while Doña Clarines by the Quinteros had five acá's and twenty-eight aquí's. Surprisingly, the other plays by these brothers included only three acá's in 111 uses of the adverbs. The total number of occurrences of acá in the eleven plays is seventeen from the 346 uses of either adverb for a percentage of only 4.9. This same figure apparently would result from novels as well as from plays, as indicated by Norman Sacks' study of the use of aquí and acá with verbs of motion. He found a 4.4 per cent frequency for acá in 705 examples of the two adverbs taken from about equal numbers of plays and novels of the late Nineteenth and the Twentieth Centuries. If this did not seem sufficient, we have also the Spanish Syntax List prepared by Hayward Keniston, which includes a count of fifty-four literary works of all types from the past seventy-five years. From 473 examples, his data give a 4.9 per cent frequency. In the latter study, aquí occurred 450 times and in all of the fifty-four texts studied, while acá was present but twenty-three times and in but twelve of the works. Still another word count is found in Vocabulario usual, vocabulario común y vocabulario fundamental, prepared by Víctor García Hoz in 1953. The source material is chiefly letters, but includes some newspaper items, documents, and books. From a total of 240,000 words, he gives the following data:[18]

	Aquí	Acá
Letters	224	2
Newspapers	38	0
Documents	19	0
Books	33	2
	314 (98.8%)	4 (1.2%)

This even lower frequency for acá is probably due to the subject matter of the letters since the count for the few books studied is 6.6 per cent.

In regard to their patterns, the two adverbs show little change from earlier centuries, although our data and those of Sacks indicate a reduced usage of acá with estar so that apparently venir alone remains of importance for the verb phrases, especially in the form of ven acá. In our oral study we shall see that this is also the commonest usage in the spoken language.

Twentieth Century Spanish America

It was felt that the literature of the Twentieth Century in Spanish America was sufficiently important to merit a brief, separate study from the one of Spain. We have been rewarded in this with the discovery that the drama of the New World is actually "ahead" of Spain in its elimination of acá, and with the further discovery that the novels of the New World are still in the Seventeenth Century in respect to acá frequency. Eleven plays were studied from the works of Florencio Sánchez, Conrado Nalé Roxlo, Rodolfo Usigli, Héctor Mendoza, Sergio Magaña, Arturo Alsina, Armando Moock, and Samuel Eichelbaum. Six plays have no acá uses

while the same six have from ten to fifty-one occurrences of aquí. The style, the subject matter, and the countries are quite varied, but the eight plays written since 1920 uniformly avoid acá to a surprising degree. In Divorcio nupcial, Eichelbaum portrays the speech of Buenos Aires by the consistent use of the voseo and numerous Italianisms, but never does he utilize acá, although Buenos Aires reputedly uses the word to the almost complete exclusion of aquí in its colloquial speech. Only a Chilean writer, Armando Moock, inclines to acá at all. His play has seventeen adverbs of place, four of which are acá. Without this one play, the percentage for seven plays is 0.5 per cent (i.e., once in a total of 207). In three plays written at the turn of the century by Florencio Sánchez, we find our adverbs used comparatively few times--only an average of twelve per play--but the use of acá is much higher than that of other writers later in the century. In thirty-three occurrences, he used acá one-third of the time, or thirty times more often than the other playwrights.

In a contrast to the theatrical works, six contemporary novels from Spanish America included the two adverbs very frequently and utilized acá more than 15 per cent of the time. The novels studied were selected because the dialogue appeared to represent the colloquial speech of the people of the portrayed region or country. Rómulo Gallegos' Doña Bárbara was found to use the adverbs 178 times, and El Forastero and Canaima by the same Venezuelan author exhibited the adverbs of place on 88 and 57 occasions, respectively.

In some degree of contrast, the Peruvian novel, El mundo es ancho y ajeno, by Ciro Alegría included only 27 examples of the adverbs. Other works studied were: Los de Abajo by Mariano Azuela and Entre la piedra y la cruz by Monteforte de Toledo. The former is Mexican and the latter Guatemalan. The percentages for acá in the novels by Alegría, Azuela, and Gallegos range from 12 to 25. These are all from countries which indicate an average or high use of acá in the Contemporary Oral Study. In contrast, the Guatemalan novel used acá only four per cent of the time, and this, too, agrees with the low acá usage discovered in Guatemala in the oral study. Although we are using scant and scattered data, we do appear to have some correlation between the speech of the people and dialogues of the novels. In addition, it would appear that the novel is currently much more representative than the theatre for the normal speech of Spanish America.

The comparatively high usage of acá in the Spanish American novels gives us the only data of sufficient consequence for discussion of acá patterns since the Seventeenth Century. Probably the most important fact gleaned from the information available is that we observe in writing the first general use of para acá, which we observed as having a high frequency in the Oral Study. The preposition para occurred in an early romance and in one Nineteenth Century play in our examples, but it now suddenly accounts for 46 per cent of the acá uses with a preposition (followed closely by por with 42 per cent). Aquí does not appear with para. Another

notable shift in the patterns is that acá is now used 57 per cent of the time with prepositions versus only 28 per cent in the Seventeenth Century and 14 per cent in the Sixteenth Century. The change can be attributed almost entirely to the newly frequent expression para acá. Otherwise, the usage of the two adverbs in the Twentieth Century Spanish American novel does not indicate a great variation from the situation of the earlier centuries. Minor changes, which had begun in the Seventeenth Century or before, continue: temporal expressions with acá are rare; de is used much less with acá than with aquí, although they once were in equally common use; and, acá is seldom found with estar. In summary, the Twentieth Century Spanish American materials, both plays and novels, produced 713 examples of the adverbs, 637 of aquí and 86 of acá. This compares numerically with the Sacks study in Spain which totaled 705, divided 674 and 31.

At this point it is of interest to summarize, in a brief listing, the percentages of usage for aquí and aca with certain verbs thoughout the centuries studied. Only the most common are included and percentages are of total occurrences with all verbs. An asterisk (*) indicates that inadequate figures distort the actual situation; e.g., 75 per cent for acá with venir in the Nineteenth Century is misleading since only four verb uses were in the count. Two asterisks (**) indicate less than one per cent.

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGES OF USAGE FOR AQUÍ AND ACÁ WITH MOST COMMON VERBS THROUGHOUT CENTURIES STUDIED

Centuries	Venir		Estar		Ser		Dar	
	aquí	acá	aquí	acá	aquí	acá	aquí	aca
Medieval Period	3	32	5	0	12	9	2	14
16th Century	12	27	12	14	14	1	**	13
17th & 18th Cent.	7	16	23	28	5	0	2	1
19th Century	6	66*	23	0	**	0	**	0
20th Cent. Spain	8	75*	31	0	**	0	0	0
20th Cent. America	2	22	23	0	8	0	**	**

* Inadequate figures distort actual situation
** Less than one per cent

Conclusions

In concluding this review of the written usages of aquí and acá through nine centuries of Spanish literature, we have learned that acá reached its apogee in the Sixteenth Century and that it is now infrequently used in Spain or Spanish America except in the dialogues of some American novels. In addition, we know that the patterns of the two adverbs have also changed, although not so abruptly nor to so great a degree. As examples, the word daca and the temporal phrases with aquí and acá are now considerably less usual than they once were; the percentage for prepositional uses of the adverbs is now twice as great as in the Seventeenth Century and before, as reflected in the high frequencies of the phrases por aquí, por acá, and para acá; and

while de continues to vie with por for a significant portion of the aquí prepositional use, the previous competition from hasta, desde, and hacia is now unimportant. Among the verbs, changes in addition to those noted in the table above are quite meaningless since more than 60 verbs have been involved in the patterns. This large number--compared to only 10 prepositions--leaves us with insignificant percentages for individual verbs except for estar and venir in all the centuries, and ser, dar, traer, and dejar in one or two centuries. In a resumé of all the data in the Historical portion of this study, we now present the total occurrences of aquí and acá and the resulting percentages.

TABLE 2

TOTAL OCCURRENCES AND PERCENTAGE
OF AQUÍ AND ACÁ BY CENTURIES

Centuries	Total Occurrences	Aquí Occurrences		Acá Occurrences	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Spain 12th-15th	262	216	82.5	46	17.5
16th	304	179	58.9	125	41.1
16th (Keniston)	355	226	68.1	129	31.9
17th	609	530	86.3	79	13.7
18th	144	134	93.1	10	6.9
19th	397	380	95.7	17	4.3
20th	346	329	95.1	17	4.9
20th (García Hoz)	318	314	98.8	4	1.2
19th and 20th (Sacks)	705	674	95.6	31	4.4
19th and 20th (Keniston)	473	450	95.1	23	4.9
Spanish America 20th	713	637	88.0	86	12.0

NOTES

[1]Rufino J. Cuervo, Diccionario de construcción y régimen de la lengua castellana, (Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo, 1953), I, 84 f.

[2]See Martín Alonso Pedraz, Enciclopedia del idioma (Madrid: Aguilar, 1958), I, 38.

[3]Cuervo, op. cit., p. 85.

[4]Ibid.

[5]J. D. M. Ford (ed.), Old Spanish Readings, (Boston: Ginn and Company, 1939), p. 10.

[6]Throughout the historical data, doubt exists as to the true reason for the use of one of the adverbs rather than the other whenever the word is rimed, since poetic license apparently has permitted either word when riming is of the essence. Data given do not include rimes unless indicated.

[7]Poema de Mio Cid, ed., Victor R. B. Oelschläger, (New Orleans: Tulane University, 1948), pp. 1-193.

[8]Alfonso X, el Sabio, Antología de sus obras, ed., Antonio G. Solalinde, (Madrid: Jiménez-Fraud, Colección Granada, 1923), II, 164.

[9]Ibid., p. 146.

[10]Alfonso X, el Sabio, Primera crónica general, ed. Ramón Menéndez Pidal, (Madrid: Editorial Gredos, 1955), II, 770.

[11]Ibid.

[12]Ibid.

[13]Ibid., p. 769.

[14]Juan Ruiz, Libro de buen amor, ed., José María Castro y Calvo, (Zaragoza: Editorial Ebro, S. L., 1947), pp. 19-115.

[15]Alfonso Martínez de Toledo, El Arcipreste de Talavera o sea El Corbacho, (Madrid: Tip. de la Viuda é hijos de M. Tello, 1901), p. 211.

[16]Hayward Keniston, The Syntax of Castilian Prose of the Sixteenth Century, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1937), sec. 39.6.

[17]Since the two adverbs were used in the same ratio for rimed and unrimed, the data for this century will include all the occurrences.

[18]Víctor García Hoz, Vocabulario usual, vocabulario comun y vocabulario fundamental, (Madrid: Instituto "San José de Calasanz, 1953), p. 69 and p. 47.

CHAPTER III

CONTEMPORARY USAGE

The analysis of contemporary usage of aquí and acá will be presented in five portions: the form of the questionnaire and the sources of the informants will be described; the results of the questionnaire will be discussed item by item; all data acquired from sources other than the questionnaire will be presented; certain national or regional usages will be indicated; and finally, the concepts and conclusions to be drawn from the contemporary usage will be listed.

The Questionnaire

When this study was begun, there was no exact knowledge of what to search for beyond the desire to prove or disprove the conflicting statements found in the conventional grammars and dictionaries. It was necessary to ask questions which would test theories develcped through the years and even centuries. In addition to the data already seen in the Survey of Usage Descriptions, a trial questionnaire, as well as research in literary works, indicated still other theories which needed to be tested and questions which needed to be answered. Among these additional theories are the following: Is acá falling into disuse as our literary or historical data

seem to indicate? Does one of the two adverbs under study represent a higher cultural level than the other? Are fixed phrases the chief use for acá? Are there significant national or regional differences in the use of the two adverbs of place? Is one more common in rural speech and one more used in urban areas? Would acá appear more often in tuteo or voseo situations than in those with usted? Would the distance between the speakers have some influence on the choice of words used? All these questions, plus those indicated in the first chapter, remain to be settled by this study.

The first definite effort to discern the different usages of aquí and acá was by means of interviews carried out for a paper in Linguistic Field Methods in 1958. The procedure used for this short study was informal discussions and interviews with sixty-three Spanish-speaking persons in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Most were University students, or their immediate families, who had been in this country only a short time. Direct questions considered pertinent to the problem were asked only after requesting the informant to use acá in a phrase or sentence of his choice, and then to discuss the word acá. This word was chosen rather than aquí because we believed it to be the less common. (The fact that aquí was also under study was kept from the native speaker until the word was mentioned or until it was apparent that little further information concerning acá was forthcoming.) Fifty-one of the sixty-three informants responded by

using some form of venir--with or without the preposition para--in their first or second example. This was certainly a usage that would need to be studied in the formal questionnaire. Similarly, other structures with acá were heard which were to be included in order to test a usage or preference for acá or for aquí in certain linguistic environments. When this portion of the interview was completed, informants were asked the distinguishing features of each adverb under study. This brought varied and unusual statements that will be mentioned in the Additional Data portion of this chapter. Finally, the Spanish speaker was asked to indicate whether such phrases as más aqui, estoy acá, and pa'quí were frequent, infrequent, or abnormal. The trial study was beneficial chiefly because it helped to suggest the type of interview to be used later and because it indicated the type of information likely to be obtained in a more thorough study of the problem.

After consideration of the short study and analysis of the historical materials, the questionnaire for the formal study was prepared. A number of native speakers studied the questions and commented upon the accuracy as well as the practicality of each Spanish sentence for conversational style. It seemed advisable to include several sentences twice in order to test for vacillation of individuals. The possibility of vacillation was further tested by interviewing twenty informants a second time after about six months.

During the interview the informant was asked to fill

the blanks of the questionnaire according to his own normal speech. He was always urged to work quickly and to consider the natural usage rather than a supposedly "correct" one. At the bottom of the page the informant included his country, city, and name. With the written portion of the interview completed, the oral portion would begin. The questionnaire was reviewed and compared to the norms thus far established. If significant departures were noted, a discussion of these usages ensued and notations were placed on the reverse side of the sheet. During the discussion, the informants' educational background, former residences, and age were noted. The interviews were conducted in Spanish, and every effort was made to keep the informant relaxed so that he would report on normal speech habits rather than those perhaps developed unnaturally by grammatical rules. That the informants spoke informally was evident from a number of dialectal forms given during the interviews, such as pa'cá for para acá and venf for ven. There were, too, some apologetic admissions of supposedly inaccurate items, such as that by one Dominican informant who said she occasionally used acá even though it was "not in the Diccionario (de la Academia)." Throughout the two year period covered by the interviews, the informants were eager to be of assistance, but were generally quite unaware of the difficulties involved in distinguishing acá from aquí. Often they first responded that the two words are interchangeable in any situation and then, just as frequently, made several exceptions to this

interchangeability before the interview was complete.

The source of informants for the questionnaire was the university community of Ann Arbor, Michigan. This area provided three categories of native speakers who were accessible for interviews. The largest number of informants were from the student body of the Intensive courses and the Teacher Training courses of the English Language Institute at the University of Michigan. Seventy-seven per cent of the Spanish speakers interviewed belong to this category. They were very agreeable and helpful in this work since their interviewer was a teacher in the Institute and the interpreter for several of their opening lectures. These informants were normally interviewed within three weeks of their arrival in this country.

The second group--about 16 per cent--of the informants was similar to the first except that these were regularly enrolled students at the University of Michigan and had been in the United States for a longer period of time. This was not considered detrimental, as it might well be for certain studies, since no English influence was likely to occur in the usage under consideration. The only possible influence was that of conversation with Spanish speakers from other areas, but this would be very minor and could as easily take place in the home country.

The third group included the non-students who came to Ann Arbor to work, to visit students or their families, or to visit some part of the University or the University Medical Center.

The informants came from all the Spanish-speaking countries of America and from Spain. They had been born and educated in small towns, large cities, the plains, the mountains, the coast, and the interior. With few exceptions, there is an adequate representation of the various linguistic regions of Spanish America. The chief lacunae are: Argentina (except for metropolitan Buenos Aires), Uruguay, and Ecuador. The economic and educational ranges are not nearly so great as are the geographical variations since most informants were well educated and came from upper class surroundings and from financially self-sufficient families. This was considered an advantage since it was felt that informants from so many countries should be of the same general status in life if there were to be valid comparisons.

In numbers interviewed, Venezuela provided almost one-third of the 354 people who were questioned. The figures for all of the countries are as follows:

Venezuela	110	Spain	11
(Caracas 69)		Panama	7
Colombia	48	Paraguay	6
Mexico	45	Bolivia	5
Cuba	27	Guatemala	5
Puerto Rico	18	Honduras	5
Peru	14	Costa Rica	3
Chile	12	Ecuador	3
El Salvador	12	Dominican Repub.	3
Argentina	12	Uruguay	1

Certain changes were made in twenty later interviews in order to gain information not made sufficiently clear in two of the original sentences. The reason for these changes is given with the discussion of the sentences involved, while the Additional Data section will discuss these supplementary interviews.

The questionnaire is now presented in the form used for the first 354 informants. The instructions given with each questionnaire were as follows: "Llene usted los espacios con 'aquí' o 'acá,' según lo que le suene más usual en el habla común de usted."

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. ¿Está cerca su carro? Sí, está cerca de _____.
2. Cuando yo llegué _____ hacía mucho calor.
3. ¡Oye Pablo, ven _____! 4. ¿A dónde? Para _____.
5. ¿Dónde está mi lápiz? Lo tengo _____ en la mano.
6. Viajé hasta _____ por tren.
7. De allá a _____ hay una distancia de 20 kilómetros.
8. Los que se quedan _____ ocho semanas aprenden mucho inglés.
9. Esa tienda vende más caro que la de _____.
10. _____ yacen los restos del gran libertador.
11. Cuando vengas por _____, ven a verme.
12. Señor Rodríguez, venga _____ por favor.
13. Sí, ésta es la casa de los señores Aguilar, pero en este momento ellos no están _____.
14. ¿Cuál de los cines prefieres tú? El que está _____ cerca.
15. Bueno, si es así, de _____en adelante las cosas van a cambiar.
16. ¿Está bien colgar el cuadro en este espacio? Sí, pero puede estar un poquito más _____.
17. (A una persona muy cerca) Siéntese usted _____, por favor.
18. (A una persona lejos) ¡Oye, Ramón, ven _____!
19. (A una persona lejos) Siéntese usted _____, por favor.
20. (A una persona lejos) Mira, José, no sigas buscando el dinero; yo lo tengo _____ en la mano.
21. (En una carta a su familia) A pesar de las millas que nos separan, estoy muy contento _____.
22. (Hablando por teléfono) Pues, cuando vengas por _____, ven a verme.
23. _____ se refiere a un área más específica que (24) _____.

País _____ Ciudad_____ Nombre_____

Results of Questionnaire

The questionnaire will now be discussed item by item. This includes percentages of preference for each of the two adverbs under study along with an attempt to interpret these results for the particular item and for the total study of contemporary usage.

1. ¿Está cerca su carro? Sí, está cerca de (aquí/acá).

The purpose of the first sentence is to determine if there is a preference for aquí or acá with the typical two-word preposition cerca de.

Upon completion of the trial study, it was expected that the use of acá with forms of venir would likely show the most uniform results. However, in the compilation of the data of this study, it was discovered that the most nearly uniform preference for one of the two words was in the very first item. The preposition cerca de followed by aquí rather than by acá was selected by over 98 per cent of the Spanish speaking people interviewed. Only seven informants gave acá, and three of these were from El Salvador. As will be indicated more extensively under Regional Preferences, El Salvador usually contrasts with its high use of acá in those sentences which have a high percentage for aquí nearly everywhere else.

The data from the written interviews given above--98 per cent for aquí--might seem to indicate discovery of a fixed phrase, but the subsequent oral interviews quickly

dispelled the theory since most informants accepted cerca de acá as correct but probably less common than the other phraseology.

The explanation of a reference to a limited or specific area is more likely correct than the fixed phrase theory. The speaker who says that his car is "near here" is thinking of the area in which he is currently located, e.g., the corner where he is standing, the lobby in which he is waiting, or the house he is now in. These are all locations which have definite boundaries in people's minds. Aquí in this sentence describes a space around the speaker to which he, at least, has given definite limits.

2. Cuando yo llegué (aquí/acá), hacía mucho calor.

In this sentence a verb of motion other than venir was selected to test the persistently prescribed grammatical rule to use acá with such verbs.

In spite of the grammars, we find the results in favor of aquí only a bit less uniform than in the previous item, cerca de aquí. Again a definitely bounded area seems to be the reason for the preference. This area would be one of the airports, the city of Ann Arbor, or the English Language Institute. Since the interviews were given almost exclusively to people arriving in the area by plane and coming to Ann Arbor, Michigan, to study in the Institute, "here" would logically refer to these rather limited and specific areas. They may appear to be general, but it should be re-

membered that each movement within these bounded areas is to a specific locale. The plane landed at a certain point at the airport; the people came to a certain dormitory, not just somewhere in the city; and the students studied in definite locations within the limits of the campus.

The number who used aquí after the verb of motion, llegar, is 298, or 85 per cent of the informants. There is a general uniformity in all areas of the Spanish speaking world in the use of llegué aquí. As might be expected, those areas which have an above average preference for acá in their total usage show this in number two as well. For example, we have only 33 per cent preference for aquí in Paraguay, 57 per cent in Peru, 60 per cent in Bolivia, and 66 per cent in Chile and El Salvador. In the strong aquí countries of Central America and in Spain, the preference is nearly 100 per cent for aquí.

3. ¡Oye Pablo, ven (aquí/acá)!

This command is intended to determine the use of the two adverbs with the verb venir in a familiar command. In responding to this request for a choice, approximately 80 per cent of the informants gave ven acá as the first selection, while explaining that ven aquí was just as accurate but not quite so common. The 12 per cent of those interviewed who preferred the latter phrase were generally from Spain or from areas which use the form vos instead of tú for many situations. There is not complete uniformity in

regard to this since Argentina, Panama, and Uruguay show a high preference for acá, but the figures will be given to indicate the degree to which the usage does follow the use of voseo: (The first number indicates informants using aquí, and the second those using acá.) Costa Rica, 1 and 2; El Salvador, 2 and 10; Guatemala, 1 and 3; Nicaragua, 5 and 2; and Paraguay, 4 and 2. Within these areas there is only a 59 per cent choice of acá with ven. Without considering the 52 informants from these small groups and Spain, the total survey would indicate a strong 96 per cent preference for acá with ven. Details of the probable distinction between ven aquí and ven acá are given after sentence eighteen.

4. ¿A dónde? Para (aquí/acá).

These phrases are in response to the command ¡ven acá! of number three above, and are included in order to test the use of the two adverbs with the preposition para.

As noted in the discussion of the questionnaire, the sentences were prepared on the basis of both written and oral examples of the usages of the two adverbs. Para, however, did not show evidence of high frequency in any of the materials from the centuries before the present one. Keniston, in his Sixteenth Century syntax count,[1] found only an occasional use of para with either word under consideration and the Historical Usage portion of this study indicates that no example of this prepositional phrase occurred in the two thousand items from the plays and novels of the

Eleventh through the Eighteenth Centuries. In the contemporary oral usage there is quite a distinct change, since para and its reduced form pa' rate with venir for forming the most frequently used phrases with aquí and acá, and the combination of these two, e.g., ven para acá has by far the highest frequency noted in the study.

In the choice of words on the questionnaire, many informants felt that either aquí or aca was permissible after para, depending upon the proximity and participation expected, but nearly all agreed that acá is easily the one most frequently heard. The first choice of 94 per cent of the informants was acá, and only 23 persons selected aquí as their first choice. These minor exceptions were as follows: Spain, five; Puerto Rico, four; Cuba, three; Guatemala, Venezuela, and Peru, two each; and Bolivia, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Uruguay, and Argentina, one each. With the usual high preference for aquí in Spain, the figures there are not surprising. What is noteworthy is that there were only two exceptions among the 230 informants from Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and seven other countries.

If para acá is used by a very high percentage of Spanish Americans, pa'cá, rather than pa'quí, is used universally by those speakers of Spanish who admit that they use pa'. Reactions to the inclusion of pa' were casual from most informants, but some from Spain and Argentina were adamant in opposing the inclusion of the reduced form in a study of Spanish since they felt strongly that it wouldn't be said by any "literate" person. Even the more conserva-

tive speakers stated, however, that the normal form would be *pa'cá* if some "bumpkin" used this reduced form of the preposition.

As indicated previously, *para acá* is quite likely to occur in a sentence which also includes a form of the verb *venir*. This being true, it is clear that the distinctions between the phrase *para acá* and *para aquí* would be similar to those applicable to forms of *venir* **plus** *acá* or *aquí*. A discussion of these distinctions is given following the eighteenth sentence of the questionnaire.

The addition of this preposition seems to increase the directional sense of the adverbs of place. There is a definite feeling of "motion toward" with *para*, even when a verb is not in the phrase. In the first portion of this study it will be recalled that the notions of "motion toward a place" and "rest within a place" were distinguished by the use of *huc* or *hic* in Classical Latin, and that Nebrija, in his *Vocabulario español-latín*, gives the entries of *ACA--huc* and *AQUI--hic*. Most Spanish grammars of the early centuries in English, Italian, French, or Spanish indicated the same equivalents as Nebrija even though there is good evidence for stating that the motion versus rest distinction, common to the Classical Latin adverbs, had been lost before the formation of Spanish as an independent language. Friedrich Hanssen, *Spanische Grammatik*, gives the following:

> Das *wo* und das *wohin* wird nicht unterschieden. Man kann sagen *ven aquí*, *ven acá*, *estoy aquí*, *estoy acá*. Die vermischung dieser begriffe gehört in die vulgärlateinishe zeit und zeigt sich in gleicher weise auf dem gebiet der präpositionen.[2]

Similar statements are found also in texts of Meyer-Lübke, Lenz, and Bourciez. We may well find in this a reason for the increased frequency of para with acá--that with the preposition the adverb indicates the additional directional sense which was lost and thereby fulfills a facet of meaning which Spanish speaking people have needed for complete expression of their thought.

5. ¿Dónde está mi lápiz? Lo tengo (aquí/aca) en la mano.

This sentence is intended to determine the usage of aquí or acá with reference to a clearly limited area. This same sentence is used in number twenty, but with the indication that the speakers are at a considerable distance from each other. A comparison will be given following the pertinent data for number twenty.

The results of the study indicate that a clearly limited area such as one's hand will normally cause a speaker to select aquí to complete the phrase or sentence when the meaning of "here" is desired. There are only a very few exceptions to this among the 354 informants and they are so scattered that it is clear that there are no national nor regional preferences such as occur in some of the other patterns. The percentage favoring aquí over acá in this sentence is more than 97 per cent.

6. Viajé hasta (aquí/acá) por tren.

This sentence was prepared in order to determine

the usage of the two adverbs with a verb of motion other than venir along with a preposition which also seems to involve a sense of movement.

Although numerous grammarians have suggested or ordained that acá ought to be used with verbs or other parts of speech involving motion, speakers of Spanish do not seem to be aware of the regulation. The results of the study show that only 28 per cent of the informants selected acá with this verb and preposition. The remaining 72 per cent unhesitatingly chose aquí.

The high percentage favoring aquí in these surroundings certainly suggests that the rule concerning verbs of motion is not correct and, further, it implies that some other semantic distinction is involved. As we shall see in several other situations, "here" in this sixth sentence refers to Ann Arbor, and it is apparently thought by most Spanish speakers to be a single, bounded unit of area. One might well travel (viajar) to a general area, but there would normally be a single destination in mind, especially by the addition of the word hasta. Probably the reason for aquí in this pattern is the reference to a specified, limited area rather than to a general, unlimited one.

The 99 exceptions to the use of aquí in number six are quite scattered and no clear regional usage can be deduced. Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and Mexico outside the Federal District, are the chief proponents for acá, but even they show only a 50 per cent usage of the word. As a general rule, then, it is usual to use aquí after the words viajé

hasta even though there is an obvious sense of movement both in the verb and in the preposition.

7. De allá a (aquí/acá) hay una distancia de 20 kilómetros.

The purpose of the seventh frame was to disclose whether a sense of sonority would give a preference to acá when the word allá occurred in the same phrase.

One hundred and ninety-five informants used acá and 159 used aquí, which produces percentages of 55 and 45, respectively. So small a majority sensed the flowing or continued need for the "a" into the fifth and last syllable of the phrase that it would seem justifiable to state that on the basis of sonority alone, acá need not be used with allá nor aquí with allí.

Argentina, Bolivia, and Colombia show considerable preference for aquí in the sentence under discussion, all in a reverse of the tendency in those areas. Elsewhere, national percentages were in agreement with that normally expected.

Through a limited number of informants, a tentative choice as to the most usual translations of the English phrases, "from there to here" and "from here to there," was determined also. These results are de allá para acá for the former and de aquí para allá for the latter.

8. Los que se quedan (aquí/acá) ocho semanas aprenden mucho inglés.

Here we are testing usage with a verb of rest when

the reference is to a large but bounded area.

In the context of the interviews for this study, "here" frequently refers to Ann Arbor and the English Language Institute in that city, since most informants were, as we know, students in the Institute. These are two easily delineated areas. The Institute is an area described by the offices, classrooms, dormitories, and campus, all within the specific boundaries of Ann Arbor. One doesn't learn English by approaching the general area of the classroom; one remains in the particular room and building and on the campus. In the eighth sentence, "here" refers to the specific area just mentioned, and more than 80 per cent of the informants chose aquí to complete the phrase. Some areas showed an even greater deference to aquí. Chile, for example, indicated 100 per cent and Bogotá, 91 per cent. If we did not have examples demonstrating that verbs of motion do not necessarily imply the use of acá, or verbs of rest, aquí, sentence number eight might be used to prove that rule; but it is already clear that something concerning specific versus general areas is more likely the cause for the choice of words here.

9. Esa tienda vende más caro que la de (aquí/acá).

This sentence was selected in order to test usage with the preposition de.

The results for the ninth sentence are not conclusive, possibly due to a free variation in this structure,

but more likely the inconclusiveness is due to ambiguity in the sentence itself. The percentages were 50 for each of the two words under study. The sense of the phrase and of the sentence allows one to decide where the reference is--to the store in "this limited area" or the one in "this general area"--the first being specific and the second, general. The choice is, therefore, not between aquí and acá, but between interpretation of the meaning intended. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that a number of informants used allá or allí in the sentence rather than one of the words requested. The only conclusive facts gained from the data are that either aquí or acá obviously may be used after de, and that the choice of adverbs can be determined by meaning rather than by a fixed phrase usage.

The lowest percentages for aquí were found in Chile, Puerto Rico, Peru, and El Salvador, with 25 to 40 per cent, while the highest for aquí was in Venezuela, Central America, and Spain, with 68 to 100 per cent.

10. (Aquí/Acá) yacen los restos del gran libertador.

This phrase commonly seen on tombstones and memorials was selected to determine the rigidity of a fixed phrase with the two adverbs.

Although the questionnaire intends to define the usage of the adverbs aquí and acá in the spoken language, the tenth sentence is one not likely to be spoken but was included originally because informants so often thought that

acá was an older form. It was felt that a proof of this might be found by the selection of a phrase that was likely to be uniform through the centuries and that the more ancient the phrase, the more likely acá would be used.

The response to the questionnaire really showed nothing in this vein. Instead, we have still another use of aquí for describing a limited space and with no indication whatsoever that acá is or is not archaic. In addition, it is now clear that the fixed phrase on tombstones and memorials has always made use of aquí and not of acá. The HIC JACET on Roman grave markers obviously developed into the AQUI YACE in Spain and the Spanish speaking world.

Only eight of the informants (2 per cent) put acá into this phrase, which apparently is everywhere common to Spanish. Those who did use acá usually retracted after questioning, but their original and automatic responses were the ones used for compiling statistics for the study. Those responses which differed were: Cuba, three; Peru, Spain, Venezuela, Paraguay, and Nicaragua, one each. The variations among the Cubans is the only noticeable exception to any question among those 27 informants. Since the three informants who differed in number ten were from three different cities, all of which had other informants who followed the norm in the sentence under discussion, it is believed that the Cuban exceptions are mere coincidence.

The area referred to in this tenth sentence is physically limited since "here" in this tomb, or this grave,

or monument, or cemetery are all units of space with obvious limits. For this sort of description, whether spoken, written, or engraved, and whether used in the Eleventh Century or the Twentieth, the word aquí will be preferred to the word acá. The reaction to acá is "que suena raro."

11. Cuando vengas por (aquí/acá), ven a verme.

Here the intent of the sentence was to probe the frequency of aquí and acá with por. After completing the study, it was clear that the presence of a form of venir likely influenced the choice of words and, therefore, the study of the usage with por alone is handled in a brief supplemental study which is presented in the Additional Contemporary Data. Our sentence, along with a similar one in number twenty-two, is thus a probe of the usage with vengas por rather than of vengas or of por.

In this eleventh question of the interviews, 57 per cent of the informants selected acá to complete the phrase. This compares with the 88 per cent observed for ven acá in number three and 78 per cent for venga acá in number twelve below. Without a form of venir, the supplementary survey will show that acá usage could drop to as little as 45 per cent. The exceptions to the three to two preference for acá in number eleven are not of importance and basically follow regional lines.

12. Señor Rodríguez, venga (aquí/acá), por favor.

This command was placed on the questionnaire in order to discover whether there is a different usage with the usted form of the verb as contrasted with the tú command form as seen in numbers three and eighteen.

In completing this sentence there was an increase in the use of aquí over that of sentence number three when ven preceded the adverb. As a result, only 78 per cent chose acá here as against 88 per cent with ven. The somewhat reduced frequency of acá with the usted forms of venir is evident in all regions under study, but the strength of aquí is particularly noticeable in Nicaragua, where over 85 per cent of the informants chose it as compared to the norm of only 22 per cent.

We may ask whether the word aquí carries a higher status than acá and for that reason finds more use with the polite form venga. A surprising number of people, especially those from the Caribbean regions, considered this as a probable factor. The shift may well be attributable to this attitude, but the change here is not striking and the results still indicate a preference of about three to one in favor of acá even with this form of the verb venir. It is reasonable to believe that the use of one of the adverbs in preference to the other with venga can be ascribed to the same subtle distinctions indicated by the preferences with ven. A discussion of this occurs following sentence number eighteen.

Some possible distinctions will be presented here,

however, since they are examples more applicable to the usted commands. Let us consider that we are in a restaurant and Juan calls to a waitress: "Señorita, venga acá, por favor." This is probably the most polite request possible for this situation. Its degree of courtesy can be reduced in several ways: by eliminating por favor or by the use of a less polite tone of voice or by changing acá to aquí. With the use of aquí there is an implication that Juan perhaps has not received something that is normally expected, or that he has waited unduly for service.

An example of a superior or "bossy" attitude, permanent or momentary, shown by the use of venga aquí was given by one group of informants from Colombia: A foreman calling to a laborer would be less friendly and more condescending if he used venga aquí than if he used venga acá--in fact, a reprimand could be in the offing. In complete contrast, we know that the president of a corporation, in great courtesy, would call the same worker with venga aquí in order to place a medal on his shirt or coat, since the specific area within reach of the executive's arm was intended as the destination. The context is often the best measure for the fine distinctions which may be desired. The surprise is not that there are these distinctions, but that there are so many, even without considering the additional subtleties available with the words ven, ven̄í, and venga.

13. Sí, ésta es la casa de los señores Aguilar, pero en este momento ellos no están (aquí/acá).

Number thirteen attempts to indicate the preference between aquí and acá with a common verb of rest, estar. It will be noted that the reference here is to a limited and specific area, which contrasts with the reference to an unlimited and general area in number twenty-one.

We have in this situation a high 92 per cent preference for aquí. There are at least two reasons for the choice: first, it has been somewhat more normal to use aquí with estar, and second, the reference here is clearly to a specific area. If the speaker is one who never uses acá with estar, he may insert por to make the reference to a general area. In addition, the word order seems to be of some importance also, especially in southern South America. In the preliminary survey made with 63 informants, each was asked whether "Acá estamos muy contentos," sounded strange (raro). All the informants from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, and Colombia answered, "Yes," and all of the people from Peru, Chile, and Argentina answered, "No." Those from Mexico were evenly divided. Over a period of six months, one Argentinian was noted to have used the phrase acá está for a very specific reference in a book more than twenty-five times.

In the present study, the exceptions to the use of aquí for a specific area after estar were generally from southern South America. The countries from that region--Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay--

used acá 20 per cent of the time in these surroundings. Even there, however, it appears to be more normal to use aquí. Number twenty-one will indicate that the use of acá increases considerably if a general area is referred to.

14. ¿Cuál de los cines prefieres tú? El que está (aquí/acá) cerca.

Usage of the two adverbs of place with a following adverb such as cerca is tested with this sentence. The occurrence of estar very likely also influenced the responses.

Since the reference in this sentence is to a specific location such as this house, this hotel, this restaurant, street corner, or park bench, it is thought of as a definite spot with definite boundaries. As a result, it is not surprising that the informants gave answers favoring aquí by a percentage of 90 per cent. The important exceptions to this usage were found in Peru and Paraguay with percentages of 65 and 50, respectively.

In further questioning immediately after the formal questionnaire, it was determined that the selection of aquí or acá with cerca, abajo, adentro, afuera, and similar words would usually be on a logical basis with distinction between a specific and a general area; e.g., Está aquí abajo (He's down here, within view of or with me), and Está acá abajo (He's down here somewhere).

15. Bueno, si es así, de (aquí/acá) en adelante las cosas van a cambiar.

This sentence is testing whether acá may be substi-

tuted in a phrase which grammars and dictionaries suggest traditionally has used aquí.

Contemporary Spanish speakers are found to be in almost complete accord with the grammarians in at least one pattern. The surprising uniformity is in the temporal function given to acá and aquí. The Diccionario de la Academia gives a brief statement that suggests acá for such phrases as de ayer acá, desde entonces acá, and then a lengthier description suggesting aquí for phrases such as de aquí en adelante. These examples of one of the most frequently described functions of the adverbs of place brought the reaction from many informants that they are a literary style and not too usual in conversation. This attitude was probed during the post-questionnaire interviews for acá patterns and on the questionnaire itself for aquí, and would seem to be correct.

On the questionnaire, the informants gave a high degree of preference for aquí, with only 17 people inserting acá. This sentence was the only one for which any significant number (thirteen) failed to use either aquí or acá; in this case, they insisted upon using ahora. In terms of percentage, aquí received 95 per cent approval, which is a clear endorsement of the word in written materials, but it is likely to be ahora in conversation rather than either of the two words under study.

When the words de, desde, or después are combined with a time word, e.g., de siete días acá, the informants

firmly favor acá. This is the second pattern in temporal phrases with the adverbs of place and is in agreement, surprisingly, with the descriptions of the locative adverbs from the earliest times until the present. This, too, represents a literary style.

16. ¿Está bien colgar el cuadro en este espacio?
Si, pero puede estar un poquito más (aquí/acá).

The sixteenth sentence is intended to test the accuracy of a dictionary rule which states that acá admits modification but that aquí does not. An additional factor automatically tested once again is whether aquí and acá refer to specific or general areas.

One of few absolute preferences for acá is demonstrated in the sixteenth sentence. In their response to the questionnaire, 98 per cent immediately inserted acá, and most of the other two per cent recanted after a little thought or following questioning after the formal interview, but the percentages given are those of the informants' first answer. Two of Paraguay's six informants first answered with aquí, along with one each from Guatemala and Spain. These last two are countries with a high usage of aquí, so these exceptions are not surprising.

There is an important difference in the attitude of the informants in regard to this sentence and that of most others studied. It is the fact that all felt más aquí was not correct rather than merely less common. There were, as an example, the same number of exceptions to aquí in number

one (cerca de aquí) as to acá in number sixteen, but most informants felt that cerca de acá was quite correct. This is not true for the use of más aquí.

In the phrase un poquito más acá, the space is not delineated clearly nor is it easily described, and it is, therefore, a general area in the context of this study. Because it is general, it admits of modification by words such as más, menos, tan, and a few others. Since aquí does refer to specific, delineated areas, it cannot be used with modifiers, and we have one of the clear distinctions between the words under study. This admission or non-admission of modification is added proof that acá refers to a general area and that aquí does not.

We should caution that the high percentage of uniformity shown by this sentence is misleading if one feels it implies a high frequency of acá. In reality, this pattern has a few occurrences in both the written and spoken language. Keniston, for example, does not list it in either the Sixteenth or Twentieth Century frequency studies, and it occurred only twice in the hundreds of pages surveyed for the historical portion of this study. With this in mind, it is unusual that one-half of the description of acá in the latest Diccionario de la Academia should be devoted to this seldom found usage.

17. (A una persona muy cerca) Siéntese usted (aquí/acá), por favor.

This sentence is testing the usage when the refer-

ence is to a specific location near both the speaker and the hearer. It will be noted that the verb is one involving motion. (Compare this sentence to number nineteen in which the hearer is at some distance.)

The percentage of uniformity for this sentence was high in favor of aquí, considering the several factors which might influence one's choice. With 88 per cent of the informants in agreement, it seems reasonable to assert that aquí is properly used to designate a clearly limited space such as a chair or seat of some kind, which may be in the mind of the person speaking, even though a verb of motion immediately precedes it. The exceptions to this usage were very widely scattered and do not seem to indicate regional or national trends.

18. (A una persona lejos) ¿Oye, Ramón, ven (aquí/acá)!

The eighteenth sentence is a repetition of number three, with the addition of the distance factor. We are testing usage of the two adverbs with a familiar command of the verb venir.

The results for number eighteen are practically identical to those of number three. The percentages for both are similar in all areas with 88 for acá and 12 for aquí. The indication of a great distance between the speakers was not of importance since the phrase ven acá or ven aquí would not be used except to a person already at least a short distance away. (The difference of the distance

might occur in the situation when one says, "Sit down here," but not with, "Come here."

On the questionnaire there are five different sentences which use the verb venir. Three of these have no other element to influence the informant's choice, while two are in combination with por and are likely influenced by that preposition. The number of sentences with venir is large since it accounted for one-fourth of all the occurrences of the words aquí and acá in both the preliminary study and the Additional Data. With the addition of para to this verb, about one-third of the occurrences are covered. From the survey thus far it has been seen that the use of any person, number, or tense of venir plus aquí or acá is acceptable in all areas of the Spanish speaking world, with the percentage of preference following those of the areas.

This part of the study will be devoted to the development of what is generally a new concept for describing the distribution of aquí and acá. In addition to the rather clear distinction between a well defined locale and one with few or no limits, we will now make an effort to show that these two words may involve what is to be called an approach versus participation concept. This frequently is a part of the general versus limited area situation, but is not necessarily so. The approach or participation intentions on the part of a speaker most often occur with the verb venir, with or without the preposition para, and for this reason the discussion is presented at this point, although the concept

could well involve any situation when "here" is used in conjunction with the action of approaching.

Our data indicate that it is more usual to request that someone approach the general (acá) area of the speaker than it is to request that he come to the exact (aquí) spot. The statistics for numbers three and eighteen are proof of this and it is also seen in the other sentences with venir. A large number of informants volunteered or responded that ven aquí was a perfectly correct phrase but that it indicated a bit less friendliness or that it indicated some additional meaning not present in ven acá. A substantial number of those interviewed felt that this increased meaning was to approach and participate. To illustrate this significant point, let us suppose that Juan is in a restaurant when a close friend drops in. If Juan calls, "Oye, Pablo, ¡ven acá¡" (Hey, Pablo, come on over!), he will likely go to the table, greet Juan, and if the circumstance permits, sit down and talk or otherwise join the activity in progress. If Juan calls out, "Oye, Pablo, ¡ven aquí!" (Hey, Pablo, come 'ere!), Pablo may well go to the table and ask Juan what he wants. He has been asked to approach in both commands, but the first is less demanding and leaves participation to implication, while there is the probability that the second command will imply direct questions and active participation after having approached. The latter is also less friendly if the tone of voice is used to increase the stringency which aquí implies. The variations will be

clarified by the context of the situation, the degree of confianza, and the intonation. Ven aquí seems to require coming to the specific spot and ven acá only requires moving into the vicinity. This concept is not suggested in most grammars or dictionaries of the Spanish language. The only source discovered which hints at this, resulting from the accepted distinction of general versus specific, is the Gramática de la lengua castellana of Jaime Nonell, published in 1909. He uses a quotation from Colección de sinónimos de la lengua castellana by José Joaquín de Mora (n.d.) as follows:

> "La expresión ven acá no tiene el mismo sentido que ven aquí. En el primer caso no se hace más que llamar al que está lejos; en el segundo, se le manda colocar en un punto determinado. Por esta razón si queremos que la persona, a quien dirigimos, ocupe un lugar determinado, no le decimos ponte acá, sino ponte aquí."[3]

A new context will produce quite another reaction to the two forms of the adverb of place with ven. In another created situation we have a mother calling to her young son, "Paquito, ¡ven acá!" with the intention of reprimanding him when he reaches her vicinity. As he dawdles along the way and it appears that he may not arrive within the desired distance, the mother may say, "¡Paquito! ¡ven aquí!" This time the boy probably realizes something unpleasant is about to occur, for it was definitely a less friendly command. If for some reason the child still does not obey, the mother could resort to an even more forceful command by using, "¡Paquito! ¡Venga aquí!" An English equivalent might be,

"You come here!" with equal stress on each of the three words.

In this series of Spanish commands, the first (ven acá) refers to a general area, as is logical from the data thus far studied; the second (ven aquí) refers to a specific area with at least some participation probably expected; the third (venga aquí) continues all of the significance of the second and probably adds a degree of irritation by changing from tú to usted. Clearly, each circumstance will create its own resultant meanings, but there does seem to be sufficient evidence from the informants and the questionnaire to permit these generalizations: ven acá is the usual phraseology when requesting a friend or family member to approach; participation in an activity is not excluded with the use of acá; but if it is vital that the distant person do something upon his arrival or if it is a demand rather than a pleasant request, ven aquí would be more usual and more accurate.

The foregoing paragraphs describe distinctions which are made automatically by native speakers of the language and, therefore, are not always readily explained nor uniformly defined by those persons. There was not complete agreement concerning the differences which seem to be present between the use of the two adverbs when combined with a verb indicating approach or participation. Twenty informants were particularly helpful in attempting to illustrate the concepts which they discovered after some thought

on the matter. It was not done in a group discussion, but rather each individual formed his own concept and then compared it in a later round table discussion. The results of this discussion are those which have been included in the paragraphs just above. It will be of interest, but not reassuring to mention that one group, composed of a Colombian, a Venezuelan, a Salvadorean, and a Costa Rican, was in complete agreement on all points concerning approach, participation, friendliness, and condescension. However, the Costa Rican used aquí in every situation for which the other informants used acá!

19. (A una persona lejos) Siéntese usted (aquí/acá), por favor.

This sentence is intended to test the usage when the reference is to a specific location near the speaker but distant from the hearer. (cf. number seventeen.)

This same command is presented a second time in order to discover whether a person such as an usher beckoning to a patron in the rear of the auditorium would be more likely to use acá because of the distance between them. When the distance factor entered the situation, the use for aquí dropped nearly 17 per cent to only 72. It is quite logical to regard the switch of 57 informants from aquí to acá as an indication that they felt more movement was involved than merely sitting down. It is also logical to regard the switch as a mental picture from a specific seat to a general area near the usher. In this sentence, there were

more changes noted in northern countries of Spanish America than in the southern: Puerto Rico made a 45 per cent increase for acá when the distance factor was involved. Mexico City and Cuba increased 26 per cent; but Peru, Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay followed a pattern of increasing the use of aquí, in contradiction to the general trend.

The response to these two commands tells us that a specific location will be described with aquí, whether there is motion involved or not. The answers further tell that in Puerto Rico there is a definite trend to acá when distance or a less specific location is involved, but even Puerto Ricans would use aquí at least 50 per cent of the time in this latter situation. Aquí, then, is to be preferred when in doubt.

20. (A una persona lejos) Mira, José, no sigas buscando el dinero, yo lo tengo (aquí/acá) en la mano.

As in number five, the intent is to determine the preference for aquí or acá for a specific and limited area. The situation has been modified in number twenty by the addition of the factor of distance.

Probably due to the above revision, there is a minor but interesting change in the statistics, for now we have an acá usage of approximately 12 per cent in contrast to only 3 per cent before a distance was indicated. There were only three informants who used acá for both sentences five and twenty; eight informants switched from acá to aquí

and thirty-seven switched from aquí to acá. There may be in the latter sentence a feeling that the money's being in the hand is only incidental to the fact that it has been found and that it is merely in the area without an intent to emphasize the exact location. Whatever reason one may select for the small change of usage, it should be repeated that the variation is really not an impressive one and that the 88 per cent for aquí is sufficient to consider that it is the usual form if one is referring to something that is "here in my hand," "here in my pocket," "here in the house," or even "here in the United States." There need be no limit to the proximity of the speakers so long as the area of reference is a definite one.

21. (En una carta a su familia) A pesar de las millas que nos separan, estoy muy contento (aquí/acá).

This sentence tests the effect of a great distance--often many thousands of miles--between the person writing a letter and the person receiving it. The proximity of the verb estar is considered to influence the choice of words also. It was included so that there could be a test on an already proven usage, that of estar, as seen in numbers thirteen and fourteen. The two new factors here are distance and a less definite statement as to what is meant by "here."

The twenty-first sentence, with 72 per cent preference for aquí, shows a surprising drop from two earlier uses

with this verb. They had percentages of 92 and 91. Even with this sharp reduction, to a good majority of the informants, the reference appears to be for a limited or specific area. Their reasoning is likely that the informant considers that he is situated in a certain locality with real boundaries such as city limits, state lines, or national frontiers, which correspond to the equally defined limits of his homeland. These persons used aquí. On the other hand, one-fourth of the informants apparently thought of their present residency far away from home and its general atmosphere; for these people, who generally came from southern South America, acá was a natural response.

22. (Hablando por teléfono) Pues, cuando vengas por (aquí/acá), ven a verme.

As in sentence number eleven, the intent was to discover the frequency of acá versus aquí after the preposition por. However, as in the previous sentence, since vengas is also present, it is not considered valid for por alone but only for vengas por. The sentence is modified by hablando por teléfono, but this appears to have little effect upon the responses, since there is only a 3 per cent change, and that in favor of aquí, from the eleventh to the twenty-second sentence.

This second of the two examples of vengas por gave acá a preference of slightly more than 62 per cent. The only important support for aquí was in Venezuela, in a reverse of the general usage. Venezuelans chose aquí by about

60 per cent, while the rest of the Spanish speakers of America selected acá by 70 per cent--this represents the only important distinction noted for Venezuela in the entire study and is an opposition of almost 25 per cent. This is for significant numbers of informants, since almost one-third of all informants are Venezuelan. It is very strange that the informants of other countries show so little variation for these two situations when it was so definite a change in one country. This type of variance does not occur for a large group of people in any other sentence. Upon separating the districts of Venezuela, we still find a complete national unity. Although certain areas of Colombia also show a small change, they represent less than half a dozen informants. In other examples, Spain is consistent in its 80 per cent use of aquí for both of the situations under study, and Mexico shows no change whatsoever for its forty-five informants, with 66 per cent for acá. Except in Spain, then, one would use acá in the sentence under discussion; but if one is telephoning in Venezuela, aquí is to be preferred.

23. (Aquí/Acá) se refiere a un área más específica que (aquí/acá).

This sentence was included to test the reaction to a specific and direct question concerning an oft-mentioned distinction between the two adverbs under study.

For those informants who were aware of or acquainted with the descriptions and definitions of the two adverbs in the dictionaries and grammars, these blanks were quickly

filled with an aquí in the first and an acá in the second.

A second group--the majority of the informants--gave these same answers after some moments of deliberation, while a third group--perhaps 10 per cent--were quite uncertain as to the correct answer but attempted to respond. A final group of almost 12 per cent did not answer this question at all.

Among those completing the sentence, the response was a 97 per cent approval that aquí refers to a more specific area than acá.

Data from Sources Other Than the Questionnaire

Considerable information was obtained from the informants, which does not pertain directly to the questionnaire; therefore, at this point in the contemporary oral study of the adverbs of place, we shall discuss all data that were gathered from sources other than the formal questionnaire. A large quantity is from the preliminary study already discussed at several points in relation to the results of the questionnaire. The second source for these additional data has been a brief study of the use of por with aquí and acá carried out to care for an inadequacy on this point in the formal questionnaire. A third and most valuable source of additional data is that which has been gleaned from actual conversations into which no discussion of the problem under study was injected. It will be seen that these last data are of importance and interest because they verify for the spoken language some of the theories

which could not be tested by any other method. This same information contradicts rather strikingly some of the statistics found in the study of Historical Usage.

The results of the preliminary study generally show a close correlation to the results of the questionnaire. The most significant points of agreement are these: acá usually describes an area without any specific boundaries, while aquí will usually describe an area clearly limited by mental or physical boundaries; acá is found most frequently with the command forms of venir, alone or in conjunction with the preposition para (pa'); and, when little or no importance is given to the adverb of place, either of the two words under study may be used, with regional preferences tending to affect the selection.

The above conclusions were drawn from information taken from 63 informants from the University of Michigan's English Language Institute. The students came from the following Spanish-speaking countries: Puerto Rico, thirteen; Venezuela, ten; Colombia, nine; Mexico, seven; Argentina, five; Chile and Cuba, four each; Panama, three; The Dominican Republic and Guatemala, two each; and Bolivia, El Salvador, Honduras, and Peru, one each.

The second section of additional data covers the usage of por with the two adverbs under study here. Fifteen of the twenty-three people interviewed for this brief study are refugees from Cuba, currently resident in Grand Rapids, Michigan, while the other informants are students

at the University of Michigan. The same information was taken from these informants as from the regular informants and these people also completed the regular questionnaire. The informants for this supplementary study completed one additional sentence and answered some additional queries in regard to por. The new sentence is here given in the same form as it appeared:

¿Tú, por (aquí/acá)? ¡Qué sorpresa!

This sentence is phrased in order to test the general usage of the two adverbs under study with the preposition por when it is not preceded by any other word within the phrase.

The results in the form of percentages indicates that 54 per cent of the Cubans used aquí in this sentence, while 46 per cent used acá. These figures show a considerably higher use of aquí with por alone than with vengas por, as found in the eleventh and twenty-second sentences. Among the eight informants recently interviewed from countries other than Cuba, there was also a higher preference for aquí when the form of venir was not adjacent. The exact data for the new Cuban informants in regard to the two patterns being compared are as follows: nine of the informants used aquí in sentence eleven and in this phrase without vengas; one used acá in both; and five made a change from acá to aquí when vengas was eliminated.

The above statistics, when combined with those for the 354 informants on numbers eleven and twenty-two, indi-

cate that either word is correctly used in post position to por, but that there is a preference for aquí if no other word appears in the same phrase with por.

It should be stated at this point that the informants for the supplementary material on por, the Cuban refugees in Grand Rapids, were generally of the same economic and educational level as the Cubans of the earlier group. The new group did include four with a lower level of education, and these four used aquí 20 per cent more than the average for Cuba. However, a lawyer and a former Superintendent of Schools also used aquí 20 per cent more than the average, which should discourage any quick decision to relate a high aquí usage to a low educational level. The difference of usage can be found chiefly in those sentences which use the tú form of venir.

In addition to the information already given under the distinctions between ven aquí and ven acá following sentence number eighteen of the questionnaire, there are some items of value which were taken from live conversations that took place in many different surroundings on numerous occasions during a two year period. On these occasions, an effort was made to record as many of the examples of the two adverbs as possible under the varying circumstances. In order to avoid obvious monitoring of personal speech, the most common method used was merely to keep a running tabulation of the occurrences of the two words and then record the origin of the speakers at a later time. On some

occasions, with a notebook open at the beginning of the conversation, certain items could be recorded without attracting undue attention. The people conversing were usually informed of the situation when they had finished, but at no time did they realize it beforehand or during their talking. As is clear from the method used, the number of hours monitored is not easily reckoned, but an estimate of the total would be about six hours of conversations. Some were only five minutes long and some lasted more than an hour, but the actual number of minutes matters little. It is the total count of the adverbs under study and their frequency in given situations that are of value to us.

Exemplary of an actually recorded period of conversation are items from a thirty minute discussion involving the writer, a Limeño (i.e., inhabitant of Lima, Peru), and, eventually, two Caraqueños (i.e., citizens of Caracas, Venezuela). The three native speakers used the two locative adverbs twenty times, with the results demonstrating ten uses of each one. Four of the more interesting usages heard were the following:

(1) The Limeño, in the library, responding to the question, ¿Dónde trabaja tu esposa? answered with, Trabaja acá. (i.e., Here in the library.) This use of acá for the specific and clearly bounded locale would be normal in Peruvian Spanish but rather unusual in many areas, particularly Spain or Central America.

(2) With the conversation continuing while the

speakers are seated at a table in the Michigan Union Cafeteria, the Limeño told an approaching Caraqueño not to bring coffee, coke, or water, but to bring himself to answer a question. This was expressed with, Tráete para aquí. This seems to be an excellent example of the concept of using aquí for approach plus participation in contrast to acá for approach alone.

(3) Three uses of aquí to refer to a specific area were uttered by the Caraqueños: ¿Te quedas aquí? (i.e., at the table); El dice que llegó aquí ayer (i.e., Ann Arbor); Vive aquí (i.e., Ann Arbor).

(4) Acá occurred twice with ven, once with venía, and in addition, a number of examples with para also included a form of venir. One final sentence indicated a reference to an undefined locality: El tiene más de un año acá.

Three items taken at random from other conversations help to establish that aquí can be replaced with verbs of motion when a specific area is in the mind of the speaker, with the clear fact that the verb of motion really has no direct effect upon the choice of words. (1) A Bogotano (i.e., citizen of Bogotá, Colombia): Vine aquí (i.e., Ann Arbor) solamente para el verano. (2) A Caraqueño: Llegué aquí (i.e., Ann Arbor) hace una semana. (3) A Colombian, speaking about a former student of the University, now in Philadelphia: Todavía anda por aquí (i.e., in the United States of America and not El Salvador).

The statistics for one conversation--an extreme of

the use of acá--is indicative of the usage in some parts of South America. The one hour "bull session" among three Peruvians brought forth thirteen uses of acá and not one of aquí. Also of interest may be the data for one Argentinian in his thirties, now resident in Maracaibo, Venezuela, who used acá thirteen times to eight for aquí. This is striking only because the same informant had stated quite vehemently a month earlier that acá is less correct than the other adverb and that it is usually avoided by persons of his social and educational level. In contrast to these high percentages of acá, there were no informants who used aquí exclusively, no matter where they came from.

The total number of occurrences of these two adverbs in this additional data is 487. This total was divided into 53 per cent for aquí and 47 per cent for acá, perhaps representative of the relative frequency of these two words in the contemporary oral Spanish of America, but in sharp contrast to the data available from contemporary literature which gives about 4 per cent usage for acá in Spain and about 12 per cent in Spanish America. As will be discussed in the Regional Variations, there is considerable difference between northern and southern countries of America, but the figures for the additional data are averaged for the whole area, including these cities from which conversationalists came: Buenos Aires, Lima, Cali, Medellín, Bogotá, Caracas, and Mexico City.

The conclusions to be drawn from the information of

this portion of the study are two in number: first, these live data reaffirm the information gained from the questionnaire in regard to the use of the two adverbs with verbs of motion, in regard to references to specific and general areas, and in regard to regional preferences; second, we can conclude that acá is used a great deal more in Spanish America in conversation than the literature would indicate.

Regional Variations

In considering the questionnaire, the totals for all Spanish speaking areas were introduced. The figures from the first twenty-two sentences were also assembled according to regions, countries, districts, and even cities if sufficient informants were available. We shall now give a brief resumé of what appears to be significant in the data from these reduced geographical units, particularly those represented by at least ten or more informants.

In a breakdown of the New World on regional lines, there appear to be three areas of general agreement, to wit: southern South America; Central America; and northern South America plus the islands of the Caribbean and Mexico. El Salvador, in Central America, is the only noteworthy variation to the grouping, since it seems to fall into the same pattern as southern South America.

Before comparing regional usages, it is necessary to indicate what may be considered as normal percentages. All of the figures will refer to the aquí usage on the total questionnaire. For the purpose of this part of the study,

the norm, representing the average for all the informants for the whole questionnaire, is considered as a 62.2 per cent preference for aquí. A departure of five points above or below this figure is considered to be a significant variation and one of ten points or more is taken to be a firm preference for one or the other of the two adverbs being studied. Examples of the extremes are Spain with 78 per cent--a definite choice for aquí, and Peru with 49 per cent, or a clear preference for acá.

The first region mentioned is comprised of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru. This area, with the probable exception of some inland cities of Argentina, is likely to use acá considerably more than average and in almost any pattern usual for these adverbs. These six countries have relatively low aquí percentages--Uruguay's one informant has only 36--and even the highest (Paraguay) has only 58. The thirty-eight informants from Buenos Aires, Chile, and Peru give an average of only 52.6, ten per cent below the normal we have for 354 informants from all areas.

There are indications, on the basis of four informants from the interior towns and cities of Argentina, that this region is not in agreement with the prevalence of acá, seen particularly in the speech of the Porteños (inhabitants of Buenos Aires). The four persons interviewed showed a startling 91 per cent for aquí--the highest for any four informants anywhere. There is other evidence of this fact in an article by Juan Corominas. He states that, "el habla

campera sigue prefiriendo el uso de aquí,"[4] and then quotes from remarks from Tiscornia's La lengua de Martín Fierro to support his contention. Tiscornia's statement along with a further comment by Corominas follows:

> "El texto (de Martín Fierro) no ofrece la forma acá; la idea propia de este adverbio es siempre expresada por aquí, que es la forma más general en el gauchesco. En el lenguaje popular y familiar de Buenos Aires, en cambio, acá es hoy de uso casi exclusivo." En Mendoza mismo ambos son muy usados y como perfectos sinónimos, pero no bien se sale al campo, aquí se oye mucho más y es fácil notar que subsiste el matiz distintivo.[5]

Although the number of informants from the other southern nations is not large, there are no questionnaires from any part of the region that indicate a break in the uniform preference for acá, except as noted just above. Nor are there any particular patterns that need special discussion beyond that already given in the discussion of the questionnaire.

The second region to be discussed includes four of the six Central American republics--Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. These four nations, with a total of seventeen informants, have a percentage of almost 73. Nicaragua's seven people show exactly the figures for Spain --78.4 per cent. In both these countries acá appeared in only four or five frames: with más, with ven twice, and with para. It is again tempting to try to correlate the high use of aquí with the use of vos, but it is not feasible since the Hondureños and the Salvadoreans also use the voseo but have a high use of acá. The most striking fact in the

Central American region is the percentage of 53 for El Salvador's twelve informants, a full 16 points lower than neighboring Guatemala and Honduras. Furthermore, a number of the students from these two countries were observed to carry out in fact what the questionnaire indicated--a sharply divergent usage in Central America of the two adverbs under study.

The third region to be dealt with includes Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Mexico. This large area represents two-thirds of the informants for the study and, through sheer numbers, tends to form the norms for the questionnaire. The variations within this area are less than 5 per cent from these norms, ranging from Venezuela's 64 per cent down to Mexico's 59 per cent. Within these eight larger governmental units, the differences are not apparent. For cities with five or more informants, the range is from a high of 68 for Maracaibo, Venezuela, down to 57 for Mexico City. Of the cities with ten or more informants, the data show that Caracas has 65 per cent, Habana has 61, and Medellín and Bogotá, 62 per cent each. The comparative uniformity of this very large region represented by so large a number of Spanish speakers seems to make the departures from the average for the other two regions all the more outstanding and noteworthy.

Spain, with its high use of <u>aquí</u>, forms a group of its own, since it can scarcely fit into the Central American

group. Although the number of informants is small, the several cities represented do not appear to indicate any differences in the peninsular linguistic area, and it seems to be a fact that acá is seldom used by Spaniards, even with para or ven. Only with más did all Spaniards believe acá was necessary.

We have, then, the three regions of the New World: the South using acá, most of Central America preferring aquí, and all the others showing a distinction between the words and using them both to a considerable extent.

Conclusions to Contemporary Study

The study of the contemporary usage of the adverbs aquí and acá has included data from more than 440 questionnaires and interviews, along with some additional data acquired from direct observation. There have evolved from this information a number of facts concerning the definition, usages, and frequency of the two words under scrutiny. The most definite, and likewise the most valuable, disclosure is that there exists a distinction between the two words which agrees with the first definition found in the more recent dictionaries of the Spanish Royal Academy: "AQUI...En este lugar,"[6] and "ACA...Indica lugar menos circunscrito o determinado que el que se denota con el adverbio aquí."[7] To these brief, concise reasons which tell us that aquí refers to "this place" and acá to a less definite place than aquí, can be attributed, partially or wholly, twenty-one of the twenty-two responses on the questionnaire.

The only response clearly involving neither a specific nor a general area is the temporal usage in "de aquí en adelante." All other considerations, whether they concern distance, movement, modification, or politeness, are of indirect and minor importance unless the one chief distinction is first perceived. The theories having a base upon cultural versus uncultured, urban versus rural, or a correlation of the adverbs of place with the demonstratives, seem to have little relationship to the actual usage. One of the indirect significations which was not suggested in the Survey of Usage Descriptions concerns particularly the phrases, ven or venga acá versus ven or venga aquí. In regard to these patterns, we proposed a new concept which suggested that the adverb acá generally implied only an approach to the area of the speaker, while aquí implied participation in the activity in progress.

In this summary we should also make note of a number of lesser data, which are disclosed and discussed more thoroughly with the individual questions of the questionnaire. The first item concerns a matter of frequency: we find venir to be the commonest verb appearing with acá and estar the most common with aquí. The second fact we repeat at this point is that para acá, más acá, and aquí yace(n) are, for all practical purposes, fixed phrases, although only más aquí was considered truly incorrect by the majority of the informants. The other sentences on the questionnaire permitted either adverb, although there were quite naturally

preferences in most cases.

In the portions of the Contemporary Study, entitled Additional Data and Regional Variations, we gained the important information that acá is much more frequent in the speech than in the literature of contemporary Spanish America. We found that acá and aquí are likely in approximately equal use in large areas of the New World, despite the 68 to 12 ratio exhibited by the data of the Historical Usage. Furthermore, acá has nearly excluded its opponent in parts of Argentina, and probably in Uruguay and in Peru. On the other hand, aquí has apparently become just as exclusively used in Spain and in parts of Central America.

NOTES

[1]Hayward Keniston, The Syntax of Castilian Prose of the Sixteenth Century, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1945), sec. 39.6.

[2]Friedrich Hanssen, Spanische Grammatik (Halle: Verlag von Max Niemeyer, 1910), p. 196. (Contrary to the contemporary usage, the nouns are not capitalized in Hanssen.)

[3]P. Jaime Nonell, Gramática de la lengua castellana, (2nd ed. Barcelona: Eugenio Subirana edit. y lib. Pontificio, 1909), p. 268.

[4]Juan Corominas, "Rasgos semánticos nacionales," Anales del Instituto de Lingüística, I (1941), 8.

[5]Ibid.

[6]Real Academia Española, Diccionario de la lengua española, (18th ed.; Madrid: Espasa-Calpe, 1956), p. 110.

[7]Ibid., p. 10.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

In the Survey of Usage Descriptions, a need for defining the usage of aquí and acá in contemporary Spanish speech was indicated. There had been definitions based on the concept of motion versus rest, on the concept of vague versus specific areas, on the Latin etyma, and on examples from the literature of past centuries. In the first chapter it was further stated that due attention would be given to a discussion of the usage of the two adverbs in the written language beginning with the earliest documents and continuing through the literature of the present time.

From the study of the written usages of aquí and acá through nine centuries of Spanish literature, we have learned that steady percentages of 85 to 15 in favor of aquí in the Middle Ages quickly became only 59 to 41 for aquí in the Sixteenth Century materials. There followed just as rapid a return to the earlier relationship in the Seventeenth Century, and then ensued a gradual decline for acá through the centuries to the contemporary percentages of 96 to 4. It was theorized that the apogee of acá in the Sixteenth Century may well be directly related to the rather frequent occurrence of the word in the New World today, just

as certain other linguistic phenomena of the century of the Conquest are still evident. We also observed that in the contemporary literature of Spanish America the dialogues of the novel seem to reflect more accurately the speech of the people than do the theatrical works. Aside from these novels, it was seen that the literature of Spain and Spanish America has reduced the use of acá to a negligible quantity.

The oral study has disclosed that only two concepts --one major and one minor--are generally applicable to the usages of aquí and acá in contemporary Spanish speech. The use of aquí for reference to a definite locale and acá for reference to an indefinite locale is the foremost concept established. This agrees with the main definitions found in the more recent dictionaries of the Spanish Royal Academy. Some of the choices of aquí or acá in the interviews, while basically involving the concept of a specific as opposed to a general area, actually concern supplementary significations. One of these is a new attempt to explain the distinction and it is best exemplified by the phrases, ven or venga acá versus ven or venga aquí. We proposed that the adverb acá actually implies mere approach to the area of the speaker, while aquí additionally implied participation in the activity in progress. Another indirect result of the indeterminate denotation of acá is the fact that it alone admits of modification by such words as más, tan, or muy. The minor concept observed is that of the temporal use of both aquí and acá, in complete agreement with the

available descriptions, although it is felt that this use is given undue emphasis, since it is more and more restricted to literature. Information acquired during the interviews which followed the questionnaire indicated that acá is much more frequent in the speech than in the literature of contemporary Spain and Spanish America, and especially in the latter area. The oral data indicate that acá and aquí are in approximately equal use in large areas of the New World, despite the 88 per cent to 12 per cent ratio exhibited by the data of the Historical Study. Furthermore, acá has nearly excluded its opponent in Uruguay, Peru, and parts of Argentina, while aquí has become just as exclusively used in Spain and in parts of Central America.

APPENDIX I

THE INFORMANTS

Due to the large number of persons interviewed for this study, we shall limit the information presented to the name of the person (as he or she stated it), his home city and country, his level of education upon arrival in Ann Arbor, and his status at the time of the interview (i.e., from April, 1958, through March, 1960).

Abbreviations for Level of Education

Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy
D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
Ing.	Master of Engineering (Ingeniero)
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts or equivalent
Lic.	Licenciado
B.	Bachillerato

Symbols for Status

ELI	Student in the English Language Institute of the University of Michigan for the purpose of learning English.
TT	Student in the English Language Institute for the purpose of being trained to teach English as a foreign language.
UG	Undergraduate student at the University of Michigan
GS	Graduate or post-graduate student at the University of Michigan
VIS	Person in Ann Arbor only temporarily to visit the University or the community

REL	Relative of one of the informants but not included in the previous categories.
PROF	Professor at the University of Michigan

INFORMANTS FOR THE CONTEMPORARY STUDY

NAME	HOME	AGE	EDUCATION	STATUS
	ARGENTINA			
Enrique Anderson Imbert	Buenos Aires	43	Ph.D.	PROF
J. C. Bargellini	Rosario	23	B.	UG
Susana Contreras	Buenos Aires	25	M.A.	GS
Jorge A. Cabrera	Buenos Aires	30	M.D.	GS
Juan C. Collazo	Buenos Aires	19	B.	UG
Julián Gómez Díaz	Rosario	19	B.	UG
Enrique Guntsche	Mendoza	30	M.D.	GS
M. Guntsche	Mendoza	28	B.A.	REL
Aida F. de Nasyleti	San Juan	33	B.A.	REL
Jorge Orihuela	Buenos Aires	24	B.	UG
Carlos Sabich	Buenos Aires	19	B.	UG
Hortencia Vaiani	Córdoba	25	B.A.	REL
	BOLIVIA			
Nelly Manzaneda	La Paz	22	B.A.	TT
Ramiro Miranda	Oruru	20	B.	ELI
Antonio Ribero	La Paz	21	B.	ELI
Edgar Terrazas	La Paz	20	B.	UG
Bertha Torquemada	La Paz	22	B.A.	TT
	CHILE			
Ruth Aburto	Concepción	25	B.A.	ELI
Luis Alfaro	Santiago	30	M.D.	GS
Guillermo Aste	Concepción	31	M.D.	GS
Eduardo Rubio Benavente	Concepción	31	M.D.	VIS
Irene Bocaz	Chillán	23	B.A.	ELI
Angela Corrial	Santiago	25	B.A.	ELI
Alejandro Crenovich	Santiago	22	B.	UG
Carlos Gigoux	Concepción	27	M.D.	GS
Guillermo González	Santiago	30	M.D.	VIS
Klaus Heider	Concepción	30	M.D.	GS
Matías Mocina	Santiago	28	B.A.	GS
Livio Paolinelli	Santiago	30	M.D.	GS
	COLOMBIA			
Darío Abad	Medellín	20	B.	ELI
Hernando Abisambra	Ayapel	28	B.A.	ELI
Rafael Acero	Pamplona	23	B.A.	ELI
Fabio Aristizábal	Medellín	20	B.	UG
Nahora Bretón	Bucaramanga	19	B.	ELI

NAME	HOME	AGE	EDUCATION	STATUS
Daniel Brigard	Bogotá	26	B.A.	ELI
Luis Carlos Burbano	Pasto	23	B.	ELI
Fayad Camel	Bogotá	38	B.A.	ELI
Harold Carvajal	Cali	19	B.	ELI
Alberto J. Cataño G.	Medellín	24	B.A.	ELI
Julio E. Correa	Medellín	19	B.	ELI
Ana Dorronsoro S.	Palumín	23	B.A.	ELI
Rodrigo Duarte	Pasto	24	B.A.	ELI
Casimiro Durán	Barranquilla	26	B.A.	ELI
Amparo Echeverri	Bogotá	24	B.	REL
Enrique Echevarri	Bogotá	30	D.D.S.	ELI
Gustavo Echeverri	Medellín	27	M.D.	ELI
Gerardo Echeverry	Manizales	24	B.A.	ELI
Marino Fernández	Medellín	21	B.A.	ELI
Emma Flóner	Manizales	21	B.	ELI
Gustavo Gómez P.	Medellín	27	B.A.	ELI
Guillermo Heinicke	Bogotá	20	B.	ELI
Ronaldo Lacera	Santamarta	22	B.	ELI
Alfredo Lanziano	Ocaña	28	B.	ELI
Armida Leal	Cali	20	B.	ELI
Clarita Lemus	Barranquilla	26	B.A.	ELI
Alberto León	Medellín	25	B.A.	ELI
Oscar López	Medellín	27	D.D.S.	ELI
Sergio López de Mesa	Bogotá	20	B.	UG
Gustavo Medina	Bogotá	24	B.	UG
Jorge Mejía	Manizales	24	B.A.	GS
Juan Manuel Pachón	Bogotá	20	B.	ELI
Alonso Pelázquez	Armenia	26	B.A.	ELI
Ramiro Pérez Palacio	Sta.Rosa de Osos	24	B.	ELI
Féliz Ramírez	Bucaramanga	25	B.	UG
Gilberto Restrepo V.	Medellín	20	B.	ELI
Sergio Restrepo	Medellín	20	B.	ELI
Fabio Ricci	El Huila (State)	22	B.	UG
Gustavo Ríos Ochoa	Pereira	25	D.D.S.	ELI
Gérman Romero	Bogotá	23	B.	ELI
Manuel Rosero	Ipiales	24	B.A.	GS
Gustavo Sánchez	Bogotá	26	B.A.	GS
Manuel Santos Paz	Bogotá	21	B.	ELI
Elberto Suárez	Bucaramanga	26	B.A.	ELI
Darío Vélez G.	Cali	20	B.	ELI
Hernando Victoria	Cali	20	B.	ELI
Leonor Victoria	Ortega	20	B.	ELI
Alfonso Villamil	Bogotá	25	D.D.S.	ELI
Ladina Wohl	Medellín	25	B.	REL
	COSTA RICA			
J. A. Saborio	Heredia	22	B.A.	GS
Saeed Mekbel	San José	26	M.D.	ELI
Pablo Montes de Oca	San José	24	M.D.	ELI

NAME	HOME	AGE	EDUCATION	STATUS
	CUBA			
Victor Arena	Pinar del Río	20	B.	ELI
Alberto Arce	Puerto Padre	21	B.	ELI
Roland E. Ascunce	Encrucijada	25	B.	UG
Abelardo F. Beaz	Cienfuegos	20	B.	ELI
Candida R. Boullón	Habana	19	B.	ELI
Luis Calle	Habana	30	M.D.	ELI
Humberto Díaz	Pinar del Río	23	B.A.	ELI
José E. Fernández	Matanzas (Prov.)	20	B.	ELI
Manuel Freyre	Holquín	23	B.A.	ELI
Otto G. Galdo	Habana	23	B.	UG
Benjamín Garay	Habana	24	B.A.	ELI
Ramón García	Encrucijada	25	B.	UG
Eduardo González	Morón	21	B.	ELI
José González F.	Cienfuegos	22	B.	ELI
Orlando González	Habana	22	Lic.	ELI
Ella Hamlin	Santiago	26	B.	UG
Tomás Hernández	Habana	24	B.A.	ELI
José Luis Mir	Holquín	21	B.	ELI
José A. Montes de Oca	Santiago	20	B.	ELI
Luis Pérez	Holquín	21	B.	ELI
Nancy Piñeiro	Camagüey	20	B.	UG
José M. Palenzuela	Cárdenas	19	B.	ELI
Rosa López de Quintana	Santiago	28	B.A.	TT
Silvio Rodríguez Bello	Panchuelo	24	B.A.	GS
Juan Luis Rotger	Habana	19	B.	ELI
Ernesto Valle	Violeta	19	B.	ELI
Néstor Vega	Holquín	19	B.	ELI
	REPUBLICA DOMINICANA			
Fellita Aybar	Santo Domingo	23	B.A.	TT
Cosme Batlle	Santiago	24	B.A.	ELI
Ernestina Caro	Santo Domingo	21	B.	ELI
	ECUADOR			
Pedro Carbo	Guayaquil	18	B.	ELI
Enrique Cohen	Quito	21	B.	UG
Luis Villalobos	Ambato	27	B.A.	TT
	EL SALVADOR			
Margarita Andino	San Salvador	23	B.A.	ELI
Juan Héctor Berríos	San Salvador	30	B.A.	ELI
Carmen A. Carranza	San Salvador	23	B.A.	ELI

NAME	HOME	AGE	EDUCATION	STATUS
Marcos A. Durán	Santa Ana	20	B.	ELI
Tito Herrera Cea	Izalco	28	B.	ELI
Napoleón Gutiérrez	Stgo. de María	18	B.	ELI
Gustavo Laínez	Ahuachapán	20	B.	ELI
Fortín Magaño	San Salvador	30	M.D.	ELI
Alberto Mossi	San Miguel	30	B.A.	ELI
José D. Polanco Abrego	San Salvador	21	B.	ELI
Salvador M. Rivera	San Salvador	20	B.	UG
Rodolfo Valle	Santa Ana	21	B.	UG
	GUATEMALA			
Rolando González	Guatemala	22	B.	ELI
Francisco Méndez	Guatemala	19	B.	ELI
Arturo Morán Martínez	Quetzaltenango	19	B.	ELI
Roberto Omaña	Guatemala	28	M.D.	ELI
Abelardo Rangel	Guatemala	17	B.	ELI
	HONDURAS			
Bellinda Mejía	San Pedro Sula	21	B.	ELI
Praxedes Martínez	Tegucigalpa	25	B.A.	ELI
Mejía López	Tegucigalpa	33	B.	ELI
René Pascua	San Pedro Sula	23	B.	ELI
Orlando Paredes	San Pedro Sula	22	B.	ELI
	MEXICO			
Marcos Arellanos	Guanajuato	21	B.	UG
Carlos Barrera	Mérida	21	B.	ELI
Leonel Barrera	Monterrey	25	B.A.	ELI
Federico Xavier Casas	Támpico	25	B.A.	ELI
Josefina S. de Casas	Támpico	24	B.	ELI
Isaura Cobo	Querétaro	21	B.	ELI
Alfonso Cobo	Querétaro	22	B.	ELI
Eduardo Correa Estrada	Mexico	25	Lic.	ELI
Alejandrina C. de Cruz-Antonio	Mexico	24	B.	ELI
José Cruz-Antonio	Mexico	25	Lic.	ELI
Guillermo Dérbez	Mexico	27	Lic.	ELI
G. Díaz Infante	Mexico	25	Lic.	ELI
Máximo Díaz	Mexico	28	Ing.	ELI
Alejandro Elguezábal	Mexico	30	Lic.	ELI
Antonio Elguezábal	Mexico	21	B.A.	ELI
Rodolfo Esquer	Culiacán	25	B.A.	ELI
Sergio Estrada	Mexico	30	M.D.	VIS
Jorge Fernández	Puebla	27	B.A.	ELI
Telesforo Fernández	Mexico	23	Ing.	ELI

NAME	HOME	AGE	EDUCATION	STATUS
M. Ario Garza	Monterrey	25	Lic.	ELI
Carlos Garrocho	San Luis Potosí	26	M.D.	ELI
Yeshua Gitlín	Mexico	18	B.	ELI
Gregorio Gómez	Mexico	25	Ing.	ELI
Norberto González C.	Mexico	20	B.	ELI
Mario Labardini	Mexico	30	M.D.	VIS
Martín Polín A.	Mexico	21	B.	ELI
Jorge Martínez V.	Mexico	22	B.	ELI
T. Martínez Rendón	Aguas Calientes	24	Ing.	ELI
Héctor Medellín L.	Mexico	30	B.A.	ELI
José Moreles	Mexico	23	B.A.	VIS
Francisco Morfín	Mexico	22	B.A.	ELI
Carlos G. Naveda	Chihuahua	20	B.	ELI
Ernesto Núñez B.	Puebla	19	B.	ELI
Enrique Pérez	Guadalajara	30	M.D.	ELI
Eduardo Pérez Ávila	Mexico	20	B.	ELI
Horacio Pizarro	Mexico	20	M.D.	VIS
Jorge Luis Rivera	Culiacán	19	B.	ELI
Héctor Abelardo Rodríguez	Mexico	31	M.D.	VIS
Susana Sotres	Mexico	26	B.A.	TT
Raúl Strozzi	Mexico	40	B.A.	GS
Manuel Tapia Galván	Mexico	21	B.	UG
Enrique Tovar	Mexico	27	B.A.	ELI
Antonio Velázquez	Mexico	20	B.	ELI
José Vignon	Mexico	21	B.	ELI
Jorge Antonio Zepeda	Chiapas (State)	24	B.A.	ELI
	NICARAGUA			
R. Ampie	Managua	19	B.	ELI
Juan Cajina	Managua	20	B.	ELI
Carlos Chamorro	Granada	20	B.	UG
Carlos Genie P.	Managua	25	B.	UG
Herbert Hooker	Bluefields	30	B.A.	TT
L. J. Ramírez	Managua	23	B.	ELI
Carlos Rappachalli	Diambra	21	B.	UG
	PANAMA			
María Teresa Alfaro	Panamá	23	B.A.	ELI
Virginia Him	Panamá	28	B.	ELI
Mariano Lamela Carrillo	Panamá	28	B.A.	ELI
Everardo González	Panamá	28	B.A.	ELI
Olga C. de Lasso	Panamá	25	B.	ELI
César Rodríguez	Panamá	23	B.	ELI
Jorge Soto-Anzuelo	Panamá	41	B.A.	VIS

NAME	HOME	AGE	EDUCATION	STATUS
	PARAGUAY			
Washington Ashwell	Asunción	30	B.A.	ELI
J. Escobar Ferres	Asunción	26	M.D.	GS
Marime Fornalls	Asunción	24	B.A.	ELI
Betina D. de Ynsfran	Asunción	45	B.	REL
Pierpont Ynsfran	Asunción	47	B.A.	REL
Renée Ynsfran	Asucnión	20	B.	ELI
	PERU			
Winston Cannon	Callao	20	B.	ELI
Santos Faustino T.	Lima	23	B.A.	ELI
Johnny Fishman	Lima	20	B.	ELI
Juan Freundt	Lima	23	B.	ELI
S. Gleiser	Lima	24	B.	UG
Gelberth Neyra N.	Arequipa	19	B.	ELI
Percy Neyra N.	Arequipa	19	B	ELI
Manuel Raich	Lima	20	B.	ELI
Carlos Romaña	Arequipa	19	B.	ELI
B. Schuster	Lima	30	B.A.	REL
Carlos Trevejo	Ancash	20	B.	ELI
Carmen Vásquez	Lima	20	B.	ELI
R. Velaochaga	Lima	35	B.A.	ELI
Froitán Waldo Espinoza	Miraflores	24	B.A.	GS
	PUERTO RICO			
María Auffant	San Juan	26	B.A.	GS
J. A. Bonnet, Jr.	Río Piedras	20	B.	UG
Sergio Delgado	Caguas	21	B.	UG
Armida Delpín	San Juan	24	B.A.	TT
Juana J. González	Ensenada	24	B.A.	TT
Nila Louise Jiménez	San Juan	21	B.	UG
Salvador Jiménez	Aguadilla	21	B.	UG
Agapita Llanos	Carolina	24	B.A.	TT
Margarita Llarat de Ullán	Mayagüey	40	B.	REL
Virginia López	San Lorenzo	24	B.A.	TT
Praciany Miranda Marchand	San Juan	25	B.A.	GS
Carmen D. Martínez	Cuanica	24	B.A.	TT
Carmen D. Meléndez	Ceiba	24	B.A.	TT
Jose Luis Miranda	San Juan	22	B.	ELI
Miguel A. Padró	Río Piedras	23	B.A.	GS
Sylvia Flaro	San Juan	27	B.A.	TT
Celia Reyes-Villega	San Juan	24	B.A.	TT
Inez Román	Ponce	24	B.A.	TT

NAME	HOME	AGE	EDUCATION	STATUS
	SPAIN			
José Raúl Arregui	León	26	B.A.	ELI
Hermana Felisa	Burgos	28	B.A.	ELI
Manuel Fernández	Oviedo	20	B.	ELI
Rodrigo Flerforti	Madrid	30	B.A.	ELI
Simón Germán	Zaragoza	24	B.	ELI
Carlos Gonzáles	Sevilla	19	B.	ELI
Francisco Miranda	Madrid	21	B.	ELI
Simón Pérez	Bilbao	26	B.	UG
S. Sorriano de Lacy	Barcelona	44	B.A.	ELI
Hmna. Immaculada	Vitoria	28	B.A.	ELI
Tomás Ullán-Salvador	Madrid	45	B.A.	ELI
	URUGUAY			
Willy Smith	Montevideo	32	M.A.	GS
	VENEZUELA			
	Caracas			
Hernán Albórnoz		23	B.	ELI
Rafael Ascanio		20	B.	ELI
Jonás Bakunín Marín		18	B.	ELI
Andrés G. Bello		20	B.	ELI
Mario Benfere		26	B.A.	ELI
Claudia C. Blanco		21	B.	ELI
Hugo Blanco Fombona		42	B.A.	ELI
Rafael Branger		30	B.A.	ELI
F. A. Bustamente		23	B.	ELI
Miguel Camacho		19	B.	ELI
Adolfo Capriles		26	B.	ELI
Rafael A. Capriles P.		24	B.	ELI
Rafael Cárdenas		24	B.	ELI
Ignacio Carrasquero		23	B.	ELI
Hernán Chacón B.		28	B.A.	UG
Manuel M. Colmenares		32	B.A.	ELI
Pedro Delfino		26	Lic.	ELI
Eduardo Fraute		23	B.	ELI
Néstor Gabaldón		35	B.	ELI
Oscar Ganteaume		22	B.	ELI
Jesús García		20	B.	ELI
Vilma García		19	B.	ELI
José Gilarranz		23	B.	ELI
José M. Gómez Velutini		32	B.A.	REL
Cndina de Gómez Velutini		32	D.D.S.	ELI
Angel González		24	B.	ELI
Alecio Gonzalo		19	B.	ELI

NAME	HOME	AGE	EDUCATION	STATUS
	Caracas			
Isabel Guerra		20	B.	ELI
Carlos Hernández		21	B.	ELI
Juan Hernández		27	B.A.	ELI
Nelly de Hoyer		34	D.D.S.	ELI
Francisco Jiménez Febres		28	B.	ELI
David Lemoine		21	B.	ELI
Moisés Levy		30	B.A.	ELI
Ismael Longo		24	B.	ELI
Alejandrina Maldonado		23	B.	ELI
Rafael Márquez		24	B.A.	ELI
José Martínez		23	B.	ELI
Rafael A. Martínez		21	B.	ELI
Carlos Mirales		22	B.	ELI
Lorenzo Monroy		30	Ph.D.	ELI
Juan S. Narváez		21	B.	UG
Alicia Ojeda		26	B.	ELI
Luis Ojeda G.		26	B.	ELI
Régulo Orozco		22	B.	ELI
A. Orsini		30	B.A.	ELI
Efraín Ortiz		19	B.	ELI
Julio C. Ostos		21	B.	ELI
Elcy Pérez		20	B.	ELI
José Pérez		26	B.A.	ELI
Rafael R. Pérez		28	B.A.	ELI
Pablo Ramírez		24	B.	ELI
Olga Rapillard		30	B.	VIS
Juan Díaz de Rekarte		19	B.	ELI
Teodoro Rivas		21	B.	ELI
Víctor Rivas		23	B.	ELI
Alicia Rodríguez A.		25	B.	ELI
Joaquín Rodríguez		21	B.	ELI
José Rodríguez		21	B.	ELI
Luis Rojas		20	B.	ELI
Jesús Salomón		19	B.	ELI
Martin Sanabria		29	B.A.	ELI
Gabriel Shiera		30	B.	ELI
Francisco S. Suárez		27	B.A.	ELI
Boris Taruntaev		19	B.	ELI
Manuel Tovar		26	B.	ELI
Saulo Tovar Luna		21	B.	ELI
Carlos Urdaneta		21	B.	ELI
Gerardo Viloria		26	B.	UG
	VENEZUELA			
	(Other than Caracas)			
Eduardo Ablán	San Fernando	20	B.	ELI
Juan B. Abraham	Falcón	26	B.	ELI

NAME	HOME	AGE	EDUCATION	STATUS
José T. Alvarez	San Cristóbal	26	B.	ELI
Gloria Azcátegui	Mérida	21	B.	ELI
Antonio Bermúdez	Maracaibo	22	B.	ELI
Habby Braidy G.	Guasdualito	25	B.	ELI
Felipe Casas	Maracaibo	24	M.D.	ELI
Manuel Coll	Mérida	24	B.A.	ELI
José Pérez Coromoto	Trujillo	22	B.	ELI
Jesús Dávila	Mérida	26	B.	ELI
Ana Teresa Duque	San Cristóbal	20	B.	ELI
Salvador T. Galloni	Carúpano	23	B.A.	ELI
Gabriel Gil	Barquisimeto	19	B.	ELI
Orlando Giraldo	San Cristóbal	22	B.	ELI
Gonzalo González	Mérida	20	B.	ELI
Rafael González	Coro	32	M.D.	GS
Tomás R. Graterón	Barquisimeto	25	B.	ELI
Rafael Harris	Maracaibo	26	D.D.S.	ELI
Alfredo Hernández	Carúpano	25	B.A.	ELI
Luis R. Hernández	Carúpano	23	B.	ELI
Hamid Seba Higby	Valencia	20	B.	ELI
Francisco León	Valencia	20	B.	ELI
Andrés Linares	Maracaibo	19	B.	ELI
Jesús López	Cumaná	31	B.A.	ELI
Zelmira López	Cumaná	21	B.	ELI
Carlos Materán	Barinas	27	B.A.	ELI
Eduardo Matsón	El Callao	23	B.	UG
Jusé R. Norón Borjas	Maracaibo	19	B.	ELI
Carlos D. Páez	San Cristóbal	19	B.	ELI
Luis Pietriantoni	Ciudad Bolívar	20	B.	ELI
Rafael Ramírez	Ciudad Bolívar	23	B.	UG
Walter Rode	San Cristobal	19	B.	ELI
Emilio Rodríguez	Isla Margarita	21	B.	ELI
Julia María Salas	Puerto Caballo	20	B.	ELI
Cruz Salazar	Isla Margarita	29	B.	ELI
Mario Sánchez Soto	Maracaibo	30	M.D.	ELI
Alecia Silva	Valencia	20	B.	ELI
Gerardo Torres	Bocomó	23	B.A.	ELI
Isaac Villafañe	Barinas	24	B.	ELI
Gonzalo Vivas	Colón	24	B.	ELI
Gabriel A. Zambano	Mérida	20	B.	ELI

APPENDIX II

A Chronological List of Texts Used for the Historical Study

ELEVENTH CENTURY

Fuero de Palenzuela (1074). The selection is in Cuervo, Diccionario de construcción y régimen. Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo, 1953. Vol. I, p. 84.

Fuero de Carcastillo (1129). The selections are in Cuervo, Diccionario de construcción y régimen. Vol. I, p. 84.

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_____. Égloga de Plácida y Vitoriano, in Teatro completo, pp. 255-377.

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SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Torres Naharro, Bartolomé, Comedia Himenea, in Tesoro del teatro español. Edited by Eugenio de Ochca y Rouma. Paris: Garnier Hermanos, n.d. Vol. I, pp. 142-154.

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_____. Cornudo y contento, in Pasos, pp. 65-74.

_____. El convidado, in Pasos, pp. 75-86.

_____. La tierra de Jauja, in Pasos, pp. 87-96.

_____. Pagar y no pagar, in Pasos, pp. 97-110.

_____. Las aceitunas, in Pasos, pp. 111-118.

_____. El Rufián Cobarde, in Pasos, pp. 119-132.

_____. La Generosa Paliza, in Pasos, pp. 133-142.

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Vega, Ventura de la. El Hombre del mundo, in Brett, Nineteenth Century Spanish Plays, pp. 372-445.

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