

A STUDY OF WORDS OF
ENGLISH ORIGIN USED
BY THE KANSAS MEXICAN

A THESIS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, Mexicans have been the big source of labor supply for the railroads in Kansas. For years, many itinerant workers entered the state in the spring, worked throughout the summer months, and went back to their homeland with the coming of winter. Later some of them brought their families and adopted Kansas as their new home.¹ But with the coming of the depression, the importing of Mexicans for seasonal labor in Kansas ceased. Instead they were sent back to Mexico in great numbers to make room for the native worker who could find no other demand for his services than the railroad. Only those of established residence and seniority remained, so that at the present time, the Mexican population of the state is composed mostly of workers and their families who entered the United States during the twenty-year period prior to 1929.

Just as the difference in environment between the United States and Mexico has altered their customs and modes of living, it has also caused a change in their spoken language. Most of the younger Mexicans have a speaking knowledge of English, but the older ones are limited to the understanding and use of a small number of English terms and

¹ The family of which the writer is a member illustrates this statement. The families of other Mexicans included in this study have lived in Kansas from seven to twenty-three years.

expressions. Words of English origin are inserted and used in Spanish conversations by both groups.

This study has for its purpose the observation of the speech of Mexicans living in Central Kansas in order to investigate the extent of influence which English exerts upon their language, and to determine the changes that words of English origin undergo when used in Spanish conversations. The Mexicans observed live in Topeka, Wichita, Newton, Salina, Emporia, and in several small towns in the central part of the state.

Professor Espinosa in 1909 made a study of New Mexican Spanish, and devoted a chapter to the discussion of phonetic changes found in words of English origin used by the Spanish-speaking population of New Mexico.² He compiled a list of about three hundred words, stating that approximately two hundred of these were in common use. A comparison of the New Mexican words and the words used for the present study indicates that advancement in education; the development of the radio, the telephone, newspapers, and talking pictures; and the wide use of the automobile and the railroad have caused an increase in the use of English terms by the Mexican. Professor Espinosa has five automobile and eleven railroad terms in his list, while the words used for this study include forty pertaining to automobiles and about thirty to railroads.

The type of Mexican studied in this thesis is predominantly of the working class. Of the hundred fifty-one persons who contributed material for this investigation, eighty-three are adults and sixty-

² Aurelio M. Espinosa, Studies in New Mexican Spanish. Part I: Phonology. (The University of Chicago, Chicago, 1909), pp. 95-105.

eight are minors ranging from the ages of four to eighteen years. Only twenty-eight women and girls are included in this list. Forty-nine of the total number were born in the United States and of these three were of adult age--one man and two women. The maximum number of years of residence in the United States was twenty-five years and the minimum period seven years. Fifty-eight of the adults had spent the greater part of their lives in Mexico. Several families consisted of Mexican-born parents, one or two Mexican-born children, and three or four children of Kansas birth. Persons such as these, whether born in Mexico or the United States, will be referred to as Mexicans throughout the course of this study.

The majority of the adult males are employed by the railroads; some are on government relief projects; and a few are employed by private businesses. Twelve of the eighty-three are out of work. The women are housewives for the most part, and have little outside activity. The persons in the younger group, whose ages vary from four to eighteen years, usually are attending school. The young people learn to use English within a short time and put it into constant use in school and in other dealings with the English-speaking population, often using it entirely as the means of conversation among themselves. The Mexican women acquire their understanding of English and learn to use a few words of English origin from listening to their children. The men use English terms pertaining to their work, words necessary in their limited business dealings, and other words which they learn from their children.

The method of procedure in the gathering of the material for this

investigation consisted of observing the Mexican while in conversation at school, at work, on the athletic field, at social functions, and in the intimacy of the family circle. The words of English origin which appeared in the conversations were recorded as quickly as possible. Sometimes it was impossible to copy the word immediately upon hearing it used, so the writer repeated it to himself several times in order to keep the exact sound in mind, and later put it in written form. As often as possible, the sex, mood, age, education, and activity or occupation of each contributor were also written down. Only words appearing at least twice on the list are used for this study. The list is made up of about five hundred fifty words. All of these are in common use. The material was practically completed before any extensive efforts were made to classify and group the words in the different categories.

In Chapter I of this study, the words of English origin are first classified according to their meanings and use, and an attempt is made to give an explanation for their adoption by the Mexican. They are written according to the Spanish rules of spelling. The manner in which each word is subjected to the phonetic pattern of the Spanish and made to conform to its laws is discussed in the third chapter. In order to make an accurate distinction between the different sounds, it is necessary to utilize an approved phonetic alphabet. For this purpose the following phonetic script, employed by T. Navarro Tomás in his book,³ is used in Chapter III of this thesis:

a	a en padre	b	b en tumba
ã	ã en mal	ḃ	ḃ en habã
æ	æ en orador	Ḅ	Ḅ en dial. esbelto

³ T. Navarro Tomás, Pronunciación española, (V. Suarez, Madrid, 1926), pp. 32-33.

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d en abogado
d en virtud
e en cante
e en perro
e en amenaza
f en fácil
g en manga
g en rogar
i en pide
i en gentil
i en peine
i en rápido
i en nieto
o en casa
I en luna
I en alzar
I en falda
Il en castillo
n en amar
n en confuso
n en nano
n en comover
n en onza

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en año
en cantó
en amor
en adorar
en padre
en hora
en color
en carro
en pase
en hasta
en tomar
en hazte acá
en pure
en culpa
en causa
en título
en hueso
en jamás
en mayo
en cónyuge
en rasgar
en juggar
vocal nasal
vocal acentuada
vocal larga

CHAPTER II

USAGE

The extensive use by the Mexican of words coined from the English suggests that there must be underlying conditions calling for this use, especially when it is noted that these words are used with facility by the speaker. The Mexican often uses the Spanish form of an English word even when the regular Spanish equivalent is known. At no time does his listener seem to misunderstand the English word in its Spanish setting.

A favorable condition for the wide-spread use of words originally English arises from the fact that Mexican children quickly learn to speak English fluently after entering school. Adult Mexicans living in this country for a number of years acquire a rather good understanding of spoken English even though they cannot voice a single complete thought in Anglicized form.⁴ They do this for the most part as a form of self defense for they want to know what is said in their presence. Their children use English almost entirely when talking with each other, and the parents soon learn to comprehend it in order to understand their conversation. In recent years, talking pictures and the radio have helped in gaining this end.

Children who attend school and have acquired a speaking knowledge of English use Spanish as little as possible and have, in fact, only a limited knowledge of that language. They tend, therefore, to use words of English origin quite frequently in their Spanish conversation.

⁴ Herschel T. Mammel, The Education of Mexican and Spanish-Speaking Children in Texas (The University of Texas, Austin, 1930), pp. 16

The older generation makes no serious effort to master English, using only such phrases and terms that they find useful for their work and limited business transactions, and for the exchange of ideas.

A comparison of the Mexicans who contributed the words for this study reveals the following facts. Men use more words of English origin than do women. They use words pertaining to their work, their automobiles; to activities such as buying, selling, playing games or watching athletic contests; and in general discussion or conversation with their associates. This group, which includes men who were of adult age previous to their migration into Kansas, contributed slightly less than one hundred ninety-five words, or approximately one-third of the total number. Women's contributions numbered less than sixty words of which all but eleven are household terms. The younger group between the ages of four and eighteen years was responsible for three hundred examples of all types. The few remaining words were used by small children. Men and boys contributed about four hundred five of the terms. The younger persons are able to use more words of English origin than the older ones because in attending school, they have a better opportunity to learn the meaning and the use of more English terms.

The mood of the individuals when using the words was for the most part good-natured and jovial. A small number of words were used in a chiding way, but none seemed to be used in a sorrowful or angry mood. The Mexican at times likes to display his knowledge of English terms, and he does so in a half-joking manner. However, some of the words are used for convenience and accuracy in the expression of his thoughts and ideas.

An examination of the list of words shows that some of them have no

Spanish equivalents, and for that reason are added to the vocabulary of the Kansas Mexican. Even in Mexico City, words of English origin are often used when there is no Spanish equivalent. Some of the words in popular usage there are sandweeches, fox-trottear, sweetch, futbal, and bateador.⁵ In the same way, the Kansas Mexican remodels the American term to suit his speech habits and phonetic tendencies. It is convenient and practical for him to revise a name when an exact equivalent does not exist in Spanish. The following words imply a meaning that is peculiarly American and cannot be adequately expressed by one Spanish term:

buggy--bogue
 flapper--flapa
 hitchhiker--jíchjaika
 junk--yonque
 loafer--lofa
 relief--rilife (government projects)
 scrap--escrape

Machines made in the United States are American-named, as are their different parts. The Mexican readily uses words of English origin in reference to the automobile and its parts, as the following list will show:

brake--breca
 bumper--bompa
 bus--bas and bos
 "Chevie" (Chevrolet)--Chivo
 clutch--cloche
 coils--coiles
 coupe--cupe
 crank--cranque
 ditch--diche
 driver--draiva
 fender--fenda
 filling station--fílenestechen
 flat tire--fletaya
 Ford--Fore
 garage--garache

⁵ Stuart Chase, Mexico: A Study of Two Americas (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1933), pp. 262-263.

"gas" (v.)--gasear
 highway--ja, ihuey
 jack--chaque and yaque
 junk--yonque
 motor--mora
 oil--oile
 Packard--Paquer
 patch (v.)--pachar
 patch--pache
 plug--ploga and plogue
 pump--pompa
 puncture--pomehada
 puncture (v.)--pomechar
 rim--rime
 roadster--rosta
 scrap--escrape
 sedan--sedan
 "shock" (v.)--chocar
 spare--esper
 sparkplugs--(esparqueplugues
 (esporqueplugues
 Studebaker--Esturebeica
 tank--tanque
 tire--taya
 truck--troca
 also--troque
 V-eight--Viey
 wreck--reque
 wrench--renche

These terms are commonly used by the Kansas Mexican, especially if he owns an automobile. The words driver, ditch, and highway are included because they are frequent causes and scenes of automobile accidents. Scrap and junk are included because it is to the scrap or junk heap that the Mexican often goes to salvage used parts for his vehicle. The verbs chocar and gasear are not derived from standard English, but are taken from the colloquial terms used by the uneducated Kansan with whom the Mexicans come in contact. The word Chivo is used in a joking manner for the American term Chevie. The five automobile terms which Professor Espinosa has in his list are still used and are included in the present

list. They are brea, ploga, pompa, reque, and troca.⁶

The railroad being the main source of employment for the Mexican, its different terms become familiar to him and gain a prominent place in his vocabulary. The following are the railroad terms most commonly used:

check (pay)--cheque
 local (train)--loco
 motorcar--morecarro
 pick--pique
 pushcar--puchicarro
 railroad--r  lerrrode
 spike--espaique
 switch--suiche
 ticket--tiquete
 tie--taya
 track--traque
 work--hueque

Of these words cheque, traque, taya, and puchicarro appeared as many as ten times in the list while the others were found only two or three times. This can be explained by the fact that most of the Mexicans studied are section laborers and use these terms in their work. Loco is used in a humorous way to indicate the local freight train.

Many common names for persons connected with the railroad are adopted by the Mexican and used in the following forms:

brakeman--brequero
 bum--bam and bcm
 flagman--flayero
 switchman--suichero
 ticket seller--tiquetero
 trackwalker--traquero
 tramp--trampa
 watchman--huachero

Instead of trying to change the sound of the ending--man found in the

⁶ Espinosa, op. cit., pp. 114-115.

English name, the Mexican replaces it with the Spanish ending -- ero and thus makes the word of partly Spanish construction.⁷ Men only contributed the two groups of railroad terms.

Certain foods, although they may have a Spanish equivalent, are commonly referred to by the Mexicanized English words as shown in the following examples:

baking powder--(béiquenpaura
(béiquenpaura
beans--binses
bread--bred
butter--bara and bora
cider--saira
milk--milque
oats--otes
pepper--pepa
potato--peteiro
pumpkin--ponquen
rice--raise
sugar--chuga

These words were contributed by housewives and are commonly used in making purchases for the family supply. Ponquen is used in this form because the Mexican hears the Kansan say punkin.

From the American menus are taken the following words which refer to dishes foreign to the Mexican diet:

biscuit--bisquete
cake--quequi
cookies--cuques
doughnut--dona
hamburger--jamborga
hotcake--jaquequi
pancake--panquequi
peanut butter--pinabora
pie--paye
sausage--chochis

⁷ For other nouns with Spanish endings, see below p. 16.

Women also contributed these words. With the exception of bisquete and paye, for which the words biscocho and pastel are sometimes substituted, the terms given above are always used whenever reference is made to those foods.

Articles of clothing and cosmetics are commonly known by words of English origin. For some of the names there is a Spanish equivalent; but all of the following are common:

anklet--ancleta
 bloomers--blumas
 coldcream--colekrime
 garters--garas
 lipstick--lipestique
 necktie--nequitay
 overalls--obrejoles
 overcoat--obrecote
 overshoes--obrechuses
 petticoat--perecot
 powder--paura
 rouge--ruche
 shorts--chores
 socks--soques

The American terms for coins of different values are well-known to all the Mexicans studied. Children and adults of both sexes are adept at using the following words which are commonly employed by the entire Mexican population of the cities and towns under observation:

dime--daine
 dollar--dola
 dollarbill--dolabil
 fifty cents--fitecens
 half-dollar--jefedola
 nickel--nicle
 penny--pene
 quarter--cora

Although centavo, real, and peso are often used in reference to penny, quarter, and dollar, the word of English origin is never misunderstood.

Even children two or three years of age are very quick to ask for a pene, and sometimes a nicle.

Names of places which are symbolic of community activity or dependent upon public patronage are included in the following list of words of English origin:

church--chorche
 college--colsch
 garage--garache
 jail--cheile
 postoffice--postofes
 school--escule
 show--cho
 station--estechon

For the majority of these words there are well-known Spanish terms such as carcel, correo, and escuela; but nevertheless the English word is frequently used.

Sports, especially baseball, are very popular with the Mexican. The following is only a partial list of sports terms of English origin included in his vocabulary:

batter--bara
 box (v.)--boosear
 boxer--boosero and boosedor
 catch (v.)--quechar
 catcher--quecha
 fielder--filda
 fly--flaye
 homerun--jomorrane
 knockout--nacau
 manager--maniche
 pitch (v.)--pichar
 pitcher--picha
 referee--refari
 shortstop--chorestope
 tennis--tenis
 umpire--ampaya

American sport and athletic terms were not originally in the vocabulary of the Mexicans who migrated to the United States. However, they are the

most popular of all words of English origin used by the Mexican. Even Mexican newspapers use words of English origin in writing of athletic activities, including such words as beisbolista, football, basketball, strikeouts, pitcher.⁸

Proper names are seldom translated, and even when it is possible to translate, the English name is commonly used. Mexicans call their American associates by these names and often use them in referring to each other. Names of cities and towns are also included in the following list, as are a few trade names and titles:

Charles--Chales
 Charlie--Chale
 Elmdale--Elmesdel
 five-and-ten--fáyenten
 Fords--Fores
 George--Gheroh
 "Katy"--Quire
 Kress--Cresse
 McNally--Maquinales
 Montgomery Ward--Mongomeruor
 Neosho Rapids--(Neecherrapes
 (Neecherrápides
 Peter--Pira and Piro
 Plymouth--Pleimos
 Reading--Reden
 "Shorty"--Ghore
 Studebaker--Esturebeique

The American nicknames, Katy, used in referring to the Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad, and Shorty, indicating a person of low stature, are very popular. Quire is used in the same manner as Chivo, and loco.⁹ The towns in which they live, their American associates in their work, and

⁸ Professor J. R. Aiken of the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia has made a word count of the sports section in La Prensa, Mexican newspaper published in San Antonio, Texas. The words given above were selected by Professor Aiken from La Prensa of March 27, 1937.

⁹ See above, pp. 9-10.

widely-known business firms are commonly known by the name of English origin.

Popular American expressions are readily adopted, for the Mexican seems to get a personal pleasure from using the following colloquial exclamations, greetings, commands, and questions:

all right--olraite
 com'ere--camía
 come here--camjía
 go away--gohuey
 howdy do, sir--jarirusa
 how much--jámache
 hurry up--jorreap
 I bet you--áibechn
 I'll bet you--albechn
 maybe--meibe
 no like it--nolaique
 shut up--charap
 that's all--dasol
 watch out--huachau
 what'd you say--juáchusey

In greeting or talking with his American friends, the Mexican uses expressions of English origin. The commands and questions with which he becomes familiar at work, school, play, or in shopping soon become a fixed part of his vocabulary. He uses expressions such as no like it, even though they are grammatically incorrect, because he hears the Kansan use them.

The Mexican does not discriminate English slang from other words of unquestionable repute. The following slang terms are used in the same sense and to connote the same meanings in Spanish that they do in English:

bigshot--biguechot
 blondy--blonda
 cinch--cinche
 ok--oque and oquey
 sweetie--suire
 t.b. (disease)--tivil

Because slang is much used among the Kansans with whom he has his deal-

ings, slang terms of English origin are employed by the Mexican as readily and frequently as they are by the native.

As has been shown under the railroad terms,¹⁰ certain nouns of English origin become partly Spanish in structure when the Spanish -- ero is substituted for the English -- man found at the end of the word. The Spanish--eador is likewise used. Some examples are:

baseball player--beisbolero
 batter--bata and bateador
 bluffer--blofero
 boxer--boesero and boeseador
 depot agent--dipero
 "fixer"--ficsero
 policeman--policero
 truck driver--troquero

The Mexican uses the termination -- ero to indicate a person even though the ending --man may not be used in English as is the case with baseball player, depot agent, and truck driver.

Verbs of English origin are included in the vocabulary of the Mexican. Because they describe certain actions better than their Spanish equivalents the following verbs are extensively used:

Infinitives,

bat--batear
 box--bocsear
 cheat--chiriar and chitiar
 crank--cranquiar
 fool--fulear
 mend--mendiar
 park--parquiar
 pitch--pichar
 puncture--ponchar
 push--puchar
 quit--cuitiar
 shake--cheiquiar
 shine--chainiar

¹⁰ See above, p. 10.

spell--espeliar
 touch--tachar
 watch--huachar

Inflected forms,

cheating--chiriando and chitiando
 crank it--cránquialo
 he fooled me--me fulió
 he spelled--espelió
 I didn't touch her-- no la taché
 I missed you--lo mistié
 I parked it--lo parqueí
 itching--ichiando
 push it--púchalo
 we already shaved--ya nos oheivamos

In the use of verbs, the infinitive and preterite tense seem to predominate. All verbs are put in the first conjugation which is identified by the infinitive endings -- ar, -- ear, and -- iar. Verbs of the second and third conjugations are not found in this list. A comparison with the infinitives found by Professor Espinosa shows that the Kansas Mexican ends infinitives in three ways, while the New Mexican for the most part adds -- iar, and uses -- ar only on rare occasions.

American influence is wide-spread and the use of words of English origin is not limited to the Kansas Mexican. Dr. Simpson¹¹ estimated that fifty percent of all terms pertaining to machines and their parts used in Mexico are of American origin, and that much of the advertising in Mexican newspapers is of American products. H. E. McKinstry¹² has written about the use of words of English origin by the border Mexican.

¹¹ Eylee N. Simpson, La mendicidad en México (Department of Public Charities, Mexico City, 1931), p. 263.

¹² H. E. McKinstry, "American Language in Mexico." American Mercury, vol. 19, pp. 336-338. (March 1930).

There are several distinct factors involved in the use of these terms. An idea of what the word means is first necessary. Because some American words have no Spanish equivalents, the Mexican is forced to make use of the English word. In the list of words of English origin are included groups of sports, automobile, railroad, food and household terms, besides a few other words of strictly American origin and meaning. Some of the words have Spanish equivalents but are put in common use because of convenience and familiarity. Proper names are seldom translated for the Mexican finds it more pleasing to call the individual, town, or business house by the name known to the American public. He uses American expressions because it is convenient and necessary for him to do so. Like slang terms, they seem to hold a certain attraction for him. He feels more Americanized when he is able to express himself in American terms.

CHAPTER III

PHONETIC CHANGES

The words included in this study were used in Spanish conversations. Although their meaning was never changed, their pronunciations were altered according to the phonetic habits of the Mexican. In this chapter, such changes as occurred in the sound of the word when put into Spanish will be discussed and the words classified into groups according to the nature of the changes.

As has been mentioned in Chapter I, the phonetic alphabet of Navarro Tomás is used for indicating the sounds given the words of English origin.¹³ The attempt is made to reproduce, as accurately as possible by the use of symbols, the sounds which are used by the Mexican.

When compared with the correct English sound and spelling, some of the words of English origin seem to undergo radical changes. However, in certain cases the significance of the change is somewhat diminished by the fact that words of English origin are often mispronounced by the Mexican because the Kansan with whom he works and has his business dealings mispronounces them. The Mexican attempts to imitate what he hears whether it is correctly said or otherwise. For example, the uneducated Kansan frequently says punkin for pumpkin, overhall for overall, and com'ere for come here; so the Mexican is inclined to say pónken, óbrexola, and kamíe. Speech habits of the Mexicans themselves are the cause for some of the changes in words of English origin. In the pronunciation of Spanish words

¹³ See above, pp. 4-5.

by the uneducated classes, there is a tendency to change certain sounds; and a few of these changes are also applied to the words of English origin. The Mexican commonly says *lión* for león, *pión* for peón, *inbjo* for envió, and *tinjénte* for teniente.¹⁴ So he often pronounces English wrench as *řínča*.

The Mexican sometimes changes the position of r in English er and says *óbręxolo* for overall, *óbręšes* for overshoes, and *óbrękota* for overcoat. This is similar to the development of the Spanish from Latin. For example, the Spanish trujal comes from the Latin toreulare; the Spanish estrujo from extorqueo; and the Spanish Briviesca from Virovesca.¹⁵

Words of English origin sometimes look so different when spelled in Spanish fashion that they seem to be almost another word. For example, the English word brake gives Spanish *brękz*, but the change is only from the Spanish closed to open e,¹⁶ since the sound of English a approximates the Spanish e. In words where English long vowels are retained, they are spelled eí for a, ái for i, and i for e as in the words *bęikęn* for baking, *fáita* for fight, and *dípó* for depot. In English pronunciation, the stressed syllable is most important and in many cases, the only one distinctly pronounced, the others being slurred and at times hardly audible. In reproducing the unaccented syllable, the Mexican uses the sound which seems most similar to the English slurred syllable. Occasionally, he drops an unaccented syllable altogether if it is only slightly articulated by the Kansan with whom he talks. Thus he says *fęlé* for

¹⁴ Navarro Tomás, op. cit., p. 42.

¹⁵ Menéndez Pidal, op. cit., p. 152.

¹⁶ Espinosa, op. cit., p. 97.

English fellow, which is sometimes pronounced fella, or feller. The English ending --ing which the American laborer often pronounces --en becomes en in words of English origin.

The following pages give examples of the phonetic changes undergone by words of English origin. The change as indicated is always from the English to the Spanish sound. The material is listed in the following order: (1) stressed vowels, i, e, a, o, u; (2) unstressed vowels; (3) addition of vowel sounds; (4) development of consonants; (5) accentuation.

Stressed vowels:

i¹⁷ to a

cider-- sáirɛ
 dice-- dáisɛs
 dime-- dáimə
 driver-- dráibɛ
 file-- fájɛ
 fine-- fáinə
 knife-- náifə
 mile-- májɛ
 shine-- šáinə

The change here is slight, but Spanish a is somewhat more open than English i.

i plus r to aʝɛ

liar-- láʝɛ
 pliers-- pláʝɛ
 tire-- táʝɛ
 umpire-- ampáʝɛ

English i is equivalent to Spanish a which with the addition of Spanish ɛ, from English ē, gives aʝɛ.

Final i in one-syllable words to aʝɔ.

¹⁷ Webster's Inter-collegiate Dictionary (Fifth edition) has been used as authority for the English vowel sounds.

fly--fláya
pie--páya

In the two words given above, the English I is in final position and gives the sound aya, in which the y is more nearly consonantal than the

i.

i to í

chicken--číkēna
milk--mílka
pickle--pítla
pick--píkā
pigeon--píčen
silk--sílka

e to é

beach--bétā
beans--bínses
cheat (v.)--čítjar
cheese--čétsa
chief--čtfa
creature--krétv
depot--dépō
fielder--fétlde
gee--čé
meeting--mítēn

oi to é

penny--pénā
pepper--pépe
recipe--rēsepi
referee--rēfari
relic--rēlikā
wreck--rētka
wrench--rēncā

As has been pointed out, wrench is also given the pronunciation rínčā.

ā to é

brake--bréte
Elmdale--elmesdél
lady--lérā
lazy--lēza
say--sé
stage--éstéčā
stake--éstéka

This change is relatively slight, being only from Spanish closed e, represented by English long a, to Spanish open e. The younger people, however, usually pronounce English a by the diphthong ei which more nearly approximates the English sound. The following examples furnished by young Mexicans illustrate this tendency:

a to ei

baby-- b^ei ba
 baking-- b^ei ken
 bases-- b^ei ses
 fake-- f^ei ka
 lake-- l^ei ka
 maybe-- m^ei ba
 navy-- n^ei ta
 paper-- p^ei pe
 potato-- po^ei to
 rail-- r^ei la
 shake (v.)-- ^eei kjar
 shave (v.)-- ^eei tjar

a to a

back (v.)-- ba kjar
 caterpillar-- ka ta pi le
 cracker-- kra ka
 crank-- kra nka
 match-- ma cha
 patch (v.)-- pa car
 patch-- pa cha
 scratch (v.)-- es kra car

a to a

castle-- ka sel
 catarrh-- ka ta ra
 chance-- cha nse
 dance-- dan sa
 flask-- fla ska
 mask-- ma ska

There is a Spanish word chanza but it means a "joke" or "jest". However Mexican children are not familiar with this word and never use it in this sense. Ten children of junior high school level were asked the

meaning of the word and all of them gave the English meaning. sópe for soap is another example of a similar shift in meaning.

g to e

ball-- bé'l
 crawl-- kré'l
 shawl-- zé'la
 strawberry-- estróbera
 tall-- té'l
 that's all-- dasé'l

The change here is small being largely from Spanish open to closed o.

u to e

fan (v.)-- fenjar
 fan out-- fe'nau
 hand-- xen
 hanger-- xe'ngv

Loss of final d in hand is probably due to a colloquial mispronunciation rather than to the natural tendency on the part of the Mexican to soften the final d.

o to o

choke-- zé'ka
 poker-- pé'ka
 porch-- pé'rza
 post-- pé'sta
 smoke-- esmé'ka
 soap-- só'pe

Spanish o is somewhat more open than English o.

o to o

chop-- zópa
 chop (v.)-- zopár
 mop-- mópa
 shock-- zóka
 sock-- só'ka
 stop-- estópa

o to o

forty-- fɔrɔ
 lawyer-- lɛyɛ
 order-- ɔrdɛ
 organ-- ɔrgʌnɔ
 orphan-- ɔrfʌnɔ
 shorty-- ɔrɔ

u to a

bum-- bʌm
 bunts-- bʌntɛs
 bus-- bʌs
 butter-- bʌtɛr
 shut up-- ʃʌtʌp
 something-- sʌmpɪn

The peculiar pronunciation of something is due to the English mispronunciation which the Mexican often hears from the Kansan as sumpen. Bunts is a baseball term used to indicate a slight tapping of the ball with the bat.

u to o

bum-- bʊm
 bus-- bʊs
 butter-- bʊtɛr
 pump-- pʊmp
 supper-- sʊpɛr

Bum, bus, and butter are pronounced both a and o by the Mexican, but the change to o is the most common.

oo to u

baloon-- bʌlʊn
 bloomer-- blʊmɛr
 fool-- fʊl
 school-- ɛskʊl
 spoon-- ɛspʊn

ou to ʌ

cow-- kʌ
 knockout-- nʌkʌt
 powder-- paʊdɛr
 shower-- ʃʌrɔ

Older Mexicans say *espáudre* for powder (baking), but the younger ones are more aware of the English initial sound and say *paúre*.

Unstressed vowels:

e to e

batter-- báre
 boiler-- bóile
 boxer-- bóksɛ
 brother-- bróðe
 butter-- bóre
 elder-- sáire
 mother-- móðe
 partner-- párne
 powder-- paúre
 sister-- síste

e to ə

chopper-- çópa
 cracker-- kráka
 poker-- póka
 striker-- eétráika
 sucker-- sóka

Spanish ə is more likely to follow an explosive consonant. After other consonants e is usually added.

i to e

filling-- filen
 making-- méiken
 stocking-- eéstóken
 taking-- teiken
 talking-- tóken
 walking-- wóken

The change here is due to the mispronunciation of ing at the end of English words by the uneducated Kansan with whom the Mexican works and has his business dealings.

y final to ə

fifty-- fitə
 forty-- fóra
 funny-- fóna

lady-- léra
 penny-- péna
 pretty-- púra
 shirty-- eóra

The common pronunciation purty for pretty is usually heard by the Mexican, so the word of English origin takes the form of the popular pronunciation.

u to a

peanuts-- pínas
 Saturday-- sárara

Added vowels:

In Spanish words, s plus a consonant at the beginning of a word is unknown. In spoken Latin, e began to appear in front of the s and later on was also added in Spanish words.¹⁸ Two examples are the Spanish estar and escribir for Latin stare and scribere. Spanish e is added to all words of English origin beginning with s plus consonant, as in the following examples:

school-- eskúla
 smoke-- esmóka
 snow-- esno'
 spark-- espárka
 spell (v.)-- espeljár
 spike-- espáika
 spoon-- espúr
 street-- estríra
 striker-- estráika
 stop-- estópa

Spanish words do not end in consonant stops or explosives as a rule, and an v or ð is added to the words of English origin ending in k, p, and t. The addition of v indicates that the noun is of feminine gender in the following list:

¹⁸ Menéndez Pidal, op. cit., pp. 105-106.

basket-- bās keta
 bat-- bāta
 brake-- brē'ke
 drink-- drīnka
 jacket-- ĉā keta
 soap-- sōpp
 spark-- espārka
 track-- trāka

Exceptions:

bigshot-- bigeĉot
 head-- xēt
 out-- āut
 shut up-- ĉarāp

English-speaking Mexicans, from whom the exceptions in the above list were gathered, end words in explosives without any great effort because they are accustomed to doing so in the English.

The difference in syllable division between the English and Spanish sometimes causes the addition of a vowel at the end of the word. Examples are:

pickle-- pikla
 nickle-- níkla
 trouble-- tróbla

In the Spanish, the two consonants go with the second syllable instead of being separated as in the English.

When the plural of an English noun is formed by adding s to a consonant, the Mexican inserts an ā or an ē between the two consonants. The ā again indicates that the noun is of feminine gender in the following words:

baskets-- bās ketes
 bats-- bātes
 brakes-- brē'tas
 fights-- fāites
 jackets-- ĉā ketes

In compound words where two consonants are together, e is again inserted by the Mexican as these examples will show:

bigshot-- bígeçat
 fillingstation-- filenestecón
 perkechop-- pórkeçepa
 railroad-- réleroda
 shortstop-- çóresçtopa

Consonant changes:

Words of English origin undergo only a few distinct changes in the consonant sounds. The b remains unchanged, but Spanish b is substituted for English v which is foreign to Spanish pronunciation. The following examples serve as illustrations:

batter-- bárv
 bum-- bá'm
 bunts-- bá'ntes
 bloomer-- blú'me
 driver-- drá'iv
 movies-- mú'bes
 navy-- né'ib
 revolver-- ré'vóliv

d to r

eider-- sá'iv
 daddy-- dá'ra
 goody-- gú'ra
 goodby-- gur'bái
 howdy-- xá'ri
 ladder-- lá'rv
 powder-- pá'urv
 spiker-- espá'iv

The inter-vocalic English d is considered by the Mexican to be somewhat similar to his own fricative r, so he substitutes this sound for the soft d.¹⁹ In all except the word goodby (gur'bái), the d is inter-vocalic.

¹⁹ Espinosa, op. cit., p. 102, and Navarro Tomás, op. cit., p. 115.

English f is pronounced the same by the Mexican. There are no examples of the change f to Spanish χ which were found in New Mexican Spanish by Professor Espinosa, as in the pronunciation of χónə for fónə (funny).²⁰

The hard English g, is pronounced the same by the Mexican but soft g (j in phonetics) is foreign to Spanish and the following changes occurred:

j to ĉ

bridge--bríĉə
college--kólĉeĉ
garage--garáĉə
jacket--ĉáketə
message--méseĉə

j to γ

jack--yáktə
jumper--yómpe
junk--yónktə

There is no Spanish equivalent for the sh sound found in many English words and the Mexican substitutes the Spanish ĉ (eh) as in the following words:

bushel--búĉel
push (v.)--puĉár
radish--rádiĉə
shave (v.)--ĉéibjárt
shine (v.)--ĉáinjar
shirt--ĉórt
sugar--ĉúgə
sure--ĉúr

t to ɾ

butter--bóɾe
heater--xíɾe
letter--léɾe

²⁰ Espinosa, op. cit., p. 101.

motor-- mórɐ
 Peter-- píro

This change is similar to d to ɾ.²¹ The common pronunciation of the t in these examples seems to the Mexican to approximate the Spanish ɣ.

Initial ɣ to ĉ

yellow-- ĉélo
 yes-- ĉés
 yesterday-- ĉésterje!

Initial ɣ is closely related to j which gives Spanish ĉ, so this change results in a few cases.

A few sporadic changes occur of which the following are the most significant because of their frequent use:

d to t

ride-- ráita

This is only a slight change since the both of them are dentals.

s to ĉ

sausage-- ĉóĉis

This cannot be explained as a phonetic change but may be the result of a humorous pronunciation.

s to ɾ

busline-- bóɾlaina

This unusual pronunciation may result from the fact that both s and l are alveolar sounds and are made with the tip of the tongue in the same point of contact against the alveolar ridge.

Final consonants are frequently dropped because they are omitted

²¹ See above p. 29.

in pronunciation by many Kansans, or because they are so faint that they are scarcely heard by the Mexican. The following are the consonants most frequently dropped:

d

barefooted-- bérfura
 friend-- frɛn
 hand-- xén
 pound-- páɹn

E

baking-- béikɛn
 darling-- dárɛn
 going-- góɛn
 laughing-- láfɛn
 stocking-- ɛstóikɛn

l

local-- lóko

The Mexican uses this pronunciation as a joke because of the meaning attached to loco. The writer has often heard the "local", which in most cases is a small freight train, referred to as the "crazy train" by English-speaking Mexican children.

r

brother-- bróðɛ
 com'ere-- kamírɛ
 letter-- létɛ
 no sir-- nósrɛ
 Peter-- píto
 quarter-- kótrɛ

t

fan out-- fɛn áu
 knock out-- ná káú
 pushcart-- pu ái káú
 watch out-- wá c áú

The final r and t are probably not heard sufficiently clearly in common English pronunciation for the Mexican to imitate the sound.

Certain consonants within words are sometimes pronounced so weakly that the Mexican has a tendency to omit them completely. Examples are:

fifty-- *fítə*
 give me-- *gímə*
 last night-- *lásnaj*
 painter-- *peínə*
 picture-- *picēɾ*
 puncture (v.)-- *poncār*

Consonants were added in the following words of English origin:

turkey-- *túrkeɾ*
 whisky-- *wískiə*

Many Mexicans pronounce whisky in this manner, but only one woman was found who said *túrkeɾ* for turkey.

Accent seldom changes in transferring a word from one language to another. In words of English origin used by the Mexican, the accent shifted only when a Spanish ending was added. The addition of a syllable at the beginning of the word, in the middle, or at the end fails to change the location of the stress. The following examples illustrate this fact:

Additions to beginnings

snow-- *esno*
 spider-- *espaire*
 station-- *estēcon*
 strawberry-- *estrōberə*

Addition in the middle

porkehop-- *pórkeçopa*
 railroad-- *relefoða*
 shortstop-- *çorestopa*
 sparkplug-- *esparkeploða*

Addition to endings

basket-- básketa
 bench-- be'nča
 block-- blóka
 half-- xéfa
 track-- tráka

Addition in two places

school-- eskúla
 scrap-- eskrápa
 speech-- espíča
 spike-- espáika
 stamp-- estámpa

In no case does the accent shift as the word changes from one language to another.

When words are made infinitives in the Spanish with the addition of endings, they are given the Spanish accent, but in the most commonly used forms of the verb such as the first and third person singular of the present, the accent falls on the stem of the verb and thus the English accent is retained. The following English verbs are used by the Mexican:

cheat-- čitjár
 fool-- fu leár
 miss-- misjár
 shave-- čejbjár
 touch-- tačár

The Mexican frequently adds the endings --ero or --eador to indicate a trade or occupation.

--ero

baseball player-- beisboléro
 brakeman-- brekeréro
 depot agent-- díperéro
 flagman-- flajeréro
 policeman-- poliseréro
 switchman-- swičeréro
 ticket agent-- tikeréro
 truck driver-- trokeréro
 watchman-- wačeréro

--eador

batter--bateador
 boxer--boxeador

Many of the phonetic changes in words of English origin are due to the fact that the Kansan with whom the Mexican usually associates does not pronounce the words correctly. The Mexican adopts the mispronunciations of his American associates. Changes in spelling do not always indicate a difference in pronunciation, as in the case of Spanish diphthongs being substituted for English long vowel sounds.

When used by adult Mexicans, words of English origin undergo more distinct changes than words used by the younger group we attend school and are in closer contact with oral English. The children are able to reproduce a sound more accurately as in the case of English a. Adults tend to make it Spanish e while their children use the diphthong ei.

Changes in accent occur only when the word of English origin is given a Spanish ending. Because of the importance given the stressed syllable in English pronunciation, the stress is never shifted in words of English origin which do not use a Spanish suffix.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

Many words of English origin are frequently and commonly used by the Kansas Mexican. The words are used at work, play, school, in the home, in buying and selling, and in general conversation.

Included in the list are terms pertaining to the household, to industry, to machines, to foods, and to athletics. There are also many proper names and slang terms.

Some words of English origin are used because of necessity due to the lack of Spanish equivalents. Names of American-made machines and their parts were unknown to the Mexican in his native environment. Words of English origin are always used for these terms. The vocabulary for athletics is also included in this group. Words pertaining to work, the household, school, and buying and selling are used more for convenience than from necessity. They are so commonly heard by the Mexican that he finds it convenient to use them instead of their Spanish equivalent. English proper names are seldom translated, and they soon acquire a Spanish form. The Mexican uses popular American expressions and slang almost as freely as does the Kansan, feeling that the extent of his Americanization depends a great deal upon his familiarity with English words and phrases.

The words of English origin are subjected to phonetic changes for several reasons. The Kansan with whom the Mexican works and has his business dealings mispronounces many English words. The Mexican imitates

the sounds as he hears them, resulting in phonetic changes such as *sámpin* for something, *χwácu seí* for what did you say, and *χwásumarβ* for what's the matter. Apparent differences in spelling as in the Spanish *á* for English i, and Spanish *é* for English a do not indicate radical changes in sound, although it is interesting to note that children approximate the English sound more accurately than their elders do. Unstressed vowels, because of careless English pronunciation, are subject to more obvious change. In words such as better, catcher, partner, and trigger, English atonic e becomes Spanish e. This change occurs more frequently than any other in the vowels. The addition of *ε* before initial English s plus a consonant always occurs in words of English origin, since initial s plus a consonant does not occur in Spanish. To most English words ending with explosives p, t, and k, Spanish ε or ε are added. However, no matter what other changes may occur in the word of English origin, the accent does not change when the word is transferred to Spanish, except when a Spanish suffix is added. Consonants for the most part are not subject to radical changes, although in some instances, especially at the end of the word, the consonant is dropped. Only in the case of English sh and j (soft g), and sometimes y, for which Spanish *ch* (*ch*) is substituted does a great change occur.

There is naturally some lack of uniformity in the construction of words of English origin. However, the majority of the words fall into certain groups that follow known phonetic laws. Perhaps the most peculiar pronunciation was that of *çésterjeí* and *yésterjeí* for yesterday. The change y to *ç* is not uncommon, and the *ɾ* is evidently a result of the softening

of the rd; but it is not so clear why the j has been inserted by the Mexican.

One of the most interesting changes which the Mexican makes in pronouncing English words is to add a vowel sound in order to break up a heavy group of consonant sounds as in pôrbecôpa for porkchop. Such combinations of four consonants in succession are not found in Spanish.

A comparison of the words indicates that those used by the younger Mexicans are more like their English equivalent than those used by the older group. School, talking pictures, and constant association with English-speaking individuals are responsible for this. Mexican children can usually express themselves better in English than in Spanish, and tend to use an increasing number of English words even when speaking Spanish. The use of such words as kata'ia for satarro, estâmpa for estampa or estampilla, dânsa for danza, and çâketa instead of chaqueta suggests that the children do not know the original Spanish words but have made up words from their English vocabulary. çânsa for chance, and sôpe meaning soap are additional examples of this tendency.

This investigation does not attempt to survey the entire field, but is a study of over five hundred words of English origin used by Mexicans residing in the central part of Kansas. Similar tendencies would probably be discovered in an investigation covering a wider territory, although regional differences in pronouncing English would probably cause some other changes to appear. Wherever there are Mexicans living in the United States, words of English origin will be found to be adopted for Mexican use.

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WORD APPENDIX

Stars indicate words also in Professor Espinosa's study.

aibeche	áibeçuI bet you
*albeche	áibéçu	.....I'll bet you
alón	alén	.....alone
ambulanza	ambulánsɐ	.....ambulance
ampaya	ampáɣɐ	.....umpire
ánclata	ánklete	.....anklet
arme	áɾma	.....army
aut	áut	.....out
babis	bábis	....."bobbies" (hair pins)
bachla	báçle	.....bachelor
baibai	báibaj	.....bye-bye
*balún	balún	.....balloon
bam	bám	.....bum
bananos	banános	.....bananas
banche	bánçá	.....bunch
bandeche	bándçéçá	.....bandage
bantes	bántes	.....bunts (baseball)
*baquiar (v.)	batjár	.....back
bara	báɾɐ	.....batter
barguen	báɾçen	.....bargain
barracas	barákas	.....barracks
bas	bás	.....bus
básquetbol	báskɛtɓol	.....basketball
básquete	báskɛtá	.....basket
bate	báta	.....bat
bateador	bateáɔɾ	.....batter
batear (v.)	bateár	.....bat
bateria	bateríɐ	.....battery
beibe	béiɓá	.....baby
beiquen	béiçen	.....baking
beiquenpaura	béiçenpáɾɐ	.....baking powder
beis	béis	.....base
béisbol	béisɓol	.....baseball
beisbolero	béisɓoléɾo	.....baseball player
belchar (v.)	belçár	.....belch
benche	bénçá	.....bench
béquenpaura	béiçenpáɾɐ	.....baking powder
bera	béɾɐ	.....better
bérfure	béɾfura	.....barefooted
biche	bíçá	.....beach
biguechot	bíçɛçot	....."bigshot"
binses	bénçes	.....beans
*bisnes	bísnes	.....business

*bisquete	bísketa	.....	biscuit
biure	bjár	.....	beauty
blánqueta	blánketa	.....	blanket
blista	bléste	.....	blister
blofe	bléfo	.....	bluff
blofere	bleféro	.....	bluffer
blonda	blónde	.....	blond
bloques	blótes	.....	blocks
blumas	blúmas	.....	bloomers
boese	beksa	.....	box
boeseador	bokseador	.....	boxer
boesear (v.)	boksear	.....	box
*bogue	bógo	.....	buggy
*boila	béile	.....	boiler
boises	béises	.....	boys
bol	bél	.....	ball
bolde	bóide	.....	boulder
bolonia	bolónje	.....	bologna
bom	bóm	.....	bum
bompa	bémpa	.....	bumper
bonche	bénča	.....	bunch
boques	bótes	.....	box
bóquete	bóketa	.....	bucket
bora	bóre	.....	butter
borda	bérde	.....	border
borlain	béflain	.....	busline
bos	bás	.....	bus
branche	bránča	.....	branch
*breca	brete	.....	brake
brequero	brekéro	.....	brakeman
bréd	bréit	.....	bread
brequiar (v.)	brekjár	.....	brake
briche	bríča	.....	bridge
brocha	bróče	.....	brush
broda	bróde	.....	brother
bucha	búče	.....	butcher
buchel	búčel	.....	bushel
búldogue	búldoga	.....	bulldog
cania	kámja	.....	come 'ere
canjia	kámjje	.....	come here
carapila	kárapile	.....	caterpillar
carpa	kárpe	.....	carp
carpeta	kárpeta	.....	carpet
casel	kásal	.....	castle
casquete	kásketa	.....	casket
casteóile	kástegila	.....	castor oil
catarre	katáfa	.....	catarrh
cau	káa	.....	cow
caúboy	káa bəl	.....	cowboy
cinche	sínča	.....	cinch
cloche	klóča	.....	clutch

cloques	klókes	.....	clocks
coile	kéila	.....	coil
colesh	kéleš	.....	college
colecime	kólekrima	.....	coldcream
comires	kamíres	.....	committees
compacte	kómpakta	.....	compact
contre	kéntra	.....	country
copa	kópe	.....	copper
cora	kóre	.....	quarter
córoy	tóroya	.....	corduroy
corn	kérn	.....	corner
corque	korka	.....	cork
córsete	kórseta	.....	corset
costear (v.)	késtear	.....	cost
cranque	kranka	.....	crank
cranquiar (v.)	kranjár	.....	crank
*craque	kráka	.....	cracker
crema	kréma	.....	cream
Crese	krésa	.....	Kress
creze	kréza	.....	crazy
cricha	kriče	.....	creature
criple	kripla	.....	cripple
erol	krol	.....	crawl
cruque	krúka	.....	crook
*cuitiar (v.)	kwitjár	.....	quit
eupe	kúpa	.....	coupe
*cuque	kúka	.....	cook
cuques	kúkes	.....	cookies
curles	kúrles	.....	curls
chaine	čaina	.....	shine
chainiar (v.)	čajnjár	.....	shine
Chale	čala	.....	Charlie
*Chales	čales	.....	Charles
*chansa	čansa	.....	chance
chapo	čapo	.....	"chap"
chaque	čaka	.....	jack
chaquete	čaketa	.....	jacket
charap	čarap	.....	shut up
charque	čarka	.....	shark
chaure	čaura	.....	shower
checas	čekas	.....	checkers
cheile	čéila	.....	jail
cheine	čéina	.....	chain
cheiquiar (v.)	čéikjár	.....	shake
cheiviar (v.)	čéibjár	.....	shave
chelo	čélo	.....	yellow
chenche	čénča	.....	change
cheque	čekka	.....	check
cher	čér	.....	chair
ches	čés	.....	yes

chéster isy	čésterjei	.....	yesterday
chife	čifá	.....	chief
chinchabred	čínčabređ	.....	gingerbread
chl	čl	.....	gee
chiquene	čikena	.....	chicken
chiriar (v.)	čirjár	.....	cheat
chise	čisá	.....	cheese
chitiar (v.)	čitjár	.....	cheat
chivo	čibo	.....	"chevie"
cho	čo	.....	show
chocar (v.)	čokár	.....	shook
Choche	čóča	.....	George
chochis	čóčis	.....	sausage
chole	čola	.....	shawl
chopar (v.)	čopár	.....	chop
chope	čopa	.....	chop
chope	čopa	.....	chopper
chorche	čorča	.....	church
chore	čora	.....	shorty
chores	čoras	.....	shorts
chórestope	čorestopa	.....	shortstop
chort	čort	.....	shirt
choulda	čéulde	.....	shoulder
chu	ču	.....	shoe
chuerres	čuérés	.....	cherries
chuga	čuđe	.....	sugar
chuncher	čúnčer	.....	junior
chur	čur	.....	sure
churai	čurái	.....	should I
daga	dáđe	.....	dagger
daimed	dáima	.....	dime
daises	dáises	.....	dice
dance	dánsá	.....	dance
dare	dara	.....	"daddy"
darlen	darlen	.....	darling
dasol	dasól	.....	that's all
daun	dáun	.....	down
dauntaun	dáuntau	.....	downtown
ded	déd	.....	dead
dei	déi	.....	day
deile	déila	.....	daily
deimes	déimes	.....	dames
deite	déita	.....	date
diche	díča	.....	ditch
dipero	díperó	.....	depot agent
dipo	dípo	.....	depot
docta	dokta	.....	doctor
doche	dóča	.....	dutch
dogus	dóga	.....	"doggie"
*dola	dólá	.....	dollar

dolabil dolabil	dollar bill
dome dóma	dumb
dona dóne	doughnut
donque dénta	donkey
doque dóka	duck
dora dóre	daughter
dore dóra	dirty
draiva draíve	driver
dresa drése	dresser
dram drám	drum
dringue drínka	drink
drom dróm	drum
dronque drónka	drunk
éguis ég'is	eggs
eiquiar (v.) eiktjār	ache
Elmesdel elmesdel	Elmdale
enejau énejaú	anyhow
Eri éri	Eddy
escrachar (v.) eskraçar	scratch
escrape eskrapa	scrap
escule eskúla	school
eslipa eslípe	slipper
esmele esméla	smell
esmoque esmóka	smoke
esno esno	snow
*espaiques espáikes	spikes
espaira espáire	spider
esparque espárka	spark
espárqueplugues espárkepluges	sparkplugs
espeliar (v.) espeljār	spell
esper espér	spare
espiche espíča	speech
espórqueplugues espórkepluges	sparkplugs
espu espún	spoon
*estailles estáilles	styles
estampe estámpa	stamp
estare estára	star
esteches estéces	stages
estechon esteçon	station
esteique estéika	stake
estampe estémpa	stump
estope estépa	stop
estoquen estóken	stocking
estore estóra	store
*estrique estráika	strike
estringue estrínga	string
estrire estríra	street
estrobere estróbera	strawberry

estrongue	estronđo	.....strong
estropé	estrópa	.....strop
Estúrebeica	estúrebeiké	.....Studebaker
faile	fáilo	.....file
faine	fáino	.....fine
faite	fáitə	.....fight
farma	fármə	.....farmer
fayenten	fáventen	.....five-and-ten
faule	fáulo	.....foul
fedá	fédə	.....feather
feiliar (v.)	feiljár	.....fail
faigue	féika	.....fake
fela	féle	.....fellow
fenau	fenáu	.....fan out
fenda	féndə	.....fender
feniar (v.)	fenjár	.....fun
fiche	fíča	.....fish
ficsero	fíksəro	....."fixer"
filda	fíldə	.....fielder
filenestechon	filenestəčən	.....filling station
finger	féngrə	.....finger
fite	fítə	.....fifty
fiva	fíve	.....fever
flapa	flápə	.....flapper
flasque	fláskə	.....flask
flayar (v.)	flajár	.....fly
flayero	flayero	.....flier
flaye	fláya	.....fly (baseball)
fletaya	fletáya	.....flat tire
flotar (v.)	flotár	.....float
focsear (v.)	fétseár	.....fox
folda	fóldə	.....folder
*fone	fónə	.....funny
fonés	fónes	....."funnies"
fore	fórə	.....forty
Fores	fóres	.....Fords
Forohues	fórewes	.....Fort Worth
forque	fórkə	.....fork
Franque	fránkə	.....Frank
freche	fréčə	.....fresh
fren	frén	.....friend
froque	frodə	.....frog
fuléar (v.)	fuleár	.....fool
fútbole	fútboila	.....football
gangué	gángo	.....gang
garache	garáčo	.....garage
garas	gáras	.....garters
gasear (v.)	gásear	.....gas
gen	xén	.....hand

genga	хэнгэ	.....	hanger
ger	хёр	.....	hair
gira	хитэ	.....	heater
goen	гөөн	.....	going
goged	гогэд	.....	"go 'head"
gohuey	гөүэй	.....	go away
gole	гола	.....	goal
grasjopa	грасжопе	.....	grasshopper
greipes	грэйпес	.....	grapes
gres	грэс	.....	grass
*greve	грэба	.....	gravy
grisa	грисе	.....	grease
gueiche	гэйча	.....	gage
guime	гимэ	.....	"gi 'me"
*gurbai	гурбай	.....	goodby
gure	гурэ	.....	goody
haches	а́чес	.....	hatchet
hiela	йэле	.....	yellow
huacha	у́ачэ	.....	washer
huachalo	у́ачало	.....	watch him
huachar (v.)	у́ачар	.....	watch
huachau	у́ачау	.....	watch out
huache	у́ачэ	.....	watch
huachero	у́ачэро	.....	watchman
huaine	у́айнэ	.....	wine
huaquiar (v.)	у́акйяр	.....	walk
huaquin	у́акйин	.....	walking
huara	у́арэ	.....	water
huaremelo	у́арамело	.....	watermelon
hueque	у́эке	.....	work
huines	у́инес	.....	wieners
huinta	у́инте	.....	winter
huiscle	у́искла	.....	whisky
ichiar (v.)	ичйяр	.....	itch
inche	инча	.....	inch
jaihuey	хайуэй	.....	highway
jaiscule	хайскулэ	.....	high school
*jalo	хайло	.....	hello
jamache	хамачэ	.....	how much
jamborga	хамборге	.....	hamburger
jaquequi	хакеки	.....	hotcake
jarirusa	харитусе	.....	howdy do, sir
jaumache	хаумачэ	.....	how much
jeche	хече	.....	hedge
jefe	хэфе	.....	half
jefedola	хэфедолэ	.....	half dollar

Jet	xét	.....	head
jíchjaicas	xíç xáikas	.....	hitch hikers
jómorrane	xémořane	.....	home runs
jone	xóna	.....	honey
jongre	xpñgrá	.....	hungry
jorchuse	xérçusa	.....	horseshoe
jórreap	xéreap	.....	hurry up
juáchusey	xwáçuse!	.....	what'd you say
juasumara	xwásumare	.....	what's the matter
juiscas	xwískas	.....	whiskers

lafen	láfex	.....	laughing
laine	láina	.....	line
lampe	lámpa	.....	lamp
lara	laré	.....	ladder
lasnai	lasná!	.....	last night
*laya	láya	.....	liar
leique	léitá	.....	lake
leize	léiza	.....	lazy
lera	léřá	.....	letter
*lere	léřá	.....	lady
lica	líke	.....	liquor
lipstique	lípeřtiká	.....	lipstick
loco	lóko	.....	local
lofa	lóřé	.....	loafer
lofe	lořá	.....	loaf
lonche	lénçá	.....	lunch
Lorense	lóreñsá	.....	Lawrence
loya	lóya	.....	lawyer
lucau	lukáu	.....	look out

maile	máilo	.....	mile
máiche	máníçá	.....	manager
Maquinales	makínáles	.....	McNally
marquete	marřetá	.....	market
mache	máçá	.....	match
masque	mářtá	.....	mask
meibe	méiba	.....	maybe
meiquen	méiken	.....	making
mendiar (v.)	mendjār	.....	mend
méseche	méseçá	.....	message
milque	mílka	.....	milk
míles	mířles	.....	measles
mista	mířte	.....	mister
místiar (v.)	mířtjār	.....	miss
miten	mířen	.....	meeting
moda	móde	.....	mother
Montgomery	mengómeruor	.....	Montgomery Ward
monque	mónřtá	.....	monkey
mope	móřá	.....	mop
mora	móřé	.....	motor

mórasicle mórasaiki ktamotorcycle
 mornen mórnenmorning
 mórocarro mórotafomotorcar
 mostache mostačamoustache
 muves mütesmovies

nacau nákaúknockout
 naife náifaknife
 náleche nálečaknowledge
 natins natinsnothing
 neile neilanail
 neime neimaname
 neive neivanavy
 Neochorrapes neočorapesNeosho Rapids
 Neochorrapides neočorápidesNeosho Rapids
 néquitay nékitaínecktie
 *nicle níklanickel
 niga nigénegro
 nolaique noláikano like it
 nore noranaughty
 nosa nosano, sir
 nuspepa nuspepenewspaper

óbrecote óbrekotaovercoat
 obrechuses óbrecúsesovershoes
 obrejoles óbrekolesoveralls
 oile óilaoil
 ofe ofaoff
 *olraite olráitaall right
 onquel ónkeluncle
 oquey ókei "o.k."
 orda órdaorder
 órenche órenčaorange
 órfanes órfanesorphan
 órgane órganáorgan
 óstriche óstričaostrich
 otes ótesoats

pachamas pačámaspajamas
 pachar (v.) pačárpatch
 pache pačapatch
 pánquequi pánkekipancake
 papy papai "popeye"
 pápacone pápakonapopcorn
 Paquer pákerPackard
 párachote páračotaparachute
 pari pariparty
 *parna parnapartner
 parquiar (v.) parkjárpark
 pase pasapass
 paseche pasečapassage

paun	paun	.....	pound
paura	paure	.....	powder
paye	payá	.....	pie
peicho	peicá	.....	page
peina	peine	.....	painter
peipa	peipa	.....	paper
*pene	pena	.....	penny
pepa	pepe	.....	pepper
penasaira	penasaire	.....	appendicitis
perecot	perekot	.....	petticoat
*picle	pická	.....	pickle
picha	picá	.....	pitcher
pichar	(v.) picar	.....	pitch
pichen	piçen	.....	pigeon
picher	picar	.....	picture
piches	piçes	.....	peaches
piguettel	piçatel	.....	pigtail
pila	pile	.....	pillow
pinabora,	pinabore	.....	peanut butter
pinas	pinas	.....	peanuts
pique	pická	.....	pick
piro	piro	.....	Peter
playas	plajas	.....	pliers
Pleimos	pléimos	.....	Plymouth
pleya	pléye	.....	player
ploga	plóge	.....	plug
plogue	plóga	.....	plug
poca	póke	.....	poker
ponchada	ponçade	.....	punctured
ponchar	(v.) ponçar	.....	puncture
ponche	ponçá	.....	punch
policeiro	poliséro	.....	policeman
*pompa	pómpa	.....	pump
ponquen	ponçten	.....	pumpkin
pope	pópa	.....	puppy
poque	póka	.....	poker
pora	póre	.....	porter
porche	pórcá	.....	porch
porque	pérka	.....	pork
pórquehops	pérkeçopa	.....	porkehops
poste	pesta	.....	post
postofes	pestófes	.....	postoffice
poteiros	potéiros	.....	potatoes
practes	práctes	.....	practice
priche	pricá	.....	preacher
púchalo	puçalo	.....	push it
puchar	(v.) puçar	.....	push
puehicarro	puçitãro	.....	push car
pulse	púlsa	.....	pulse
pure	púra	.....	pretty
quecha	kéçe	.....	catcher
quechar	(v.) keçar	.....	catch

quende	kénda	.....candy
quequi	ke'ki	.....cake
quichen	kíçen	.....kitchen
quile	kila	.....kill
quire	kíta	.....Katy
quiri	kiri	.....kitty
quises	kises	.....kisses
radiche	rádiçá	.....radish
raise	ráisa	.....rice
raite	ráita	.....ride
Reden	rédén	.....Reading
reisa	réisa	.....razor
refari	réfari	.....referee
relerrode	réléroda	.....railroad
relique	rélika	.....relic
renche	rénéa	.....wrench
*reque	réká	.....wreck
requiar (v.)	rékjar	.....wreck
revolva	rétólté	.....revolver
reile	réila	.....rail
richon	ríçan	.....region
rilife	rilifa	.....relief
rime	ríma	.....rim
rivas	ríbas	.....rivers
rosta	rósta	.....roadster
ruche	rúçá	.....rouge
rusta	rúçta	.....rooster
saira	sáira	.....cider
sambare	sámbará	.....somebody
sampins	sámpins	.....somethings
sarare	sarára	.....Saturday
sedán	sedán	.....sedan
silque	sílka	.....silk
silva	sílta	.....silver
sista	sístá	.....sister
solcha	sólçá	.....soldier
sopa	sópá	.....soap
sopa	sópé	.....supper
sope	sópá	.....soup
soque	sóká	.....sucker
soques	sókés	.....socks
*suera	swérá	.....sweater
suiche	swiçá	.....switch
*suichero	swiçáro	.....switchman
suire	swíta	....."sweetie"
tachar (v.)	taçár	.....touch
taces	tákses	.....taxes
talco	tálka	.....talcum

tanque	tánka	.....	tank
taya	táye	.....	tie
tayas	táye	.....	tires
teiquen	téiken	.....	taking
tenis	ténis	.....	tennis
ticha	tíche	.....	teacher
tiquete	tíketa	.....	ticket
tiquetero	tíketero	.....	ticket taker
tivi	tíbi	.....	"t.b." (disease)
tol	tál	.....	tall
toquen	tóken	.....	talking
torde	tórda	.....	third
torpentine	tórpentina	.....	turpentine
trampa	trámpe	.....	tramp
traque	tráka	.....	track
traquero	trákeró	.....	trackwalker
trenche	trénche	.....	trench
triga	tríche	.....	trigger
troble	tróble	.....	trouble
troca	tróka	.....	truck
tronque	trónka	.....	trunk
troque	tróka	.....	truck
troquero	trókeró	.....	truck driver
tudéy	tudéi	.....	today
tunarra	tunáre	.....	tomorrow
turquesa	túrkem	.....	turkey
Viey	biéi	.....	V-eight
yaque	yáka	.....	jack
*yarda	yárdá	.....	yard
yester	yésterjei	.....	yesterday
yompa	yómpe	.....	jumper
yonque	yónka	.....	junk