

Español para hablantes de herencia Spanish for Heritage Speakers

Tuesday, April 13, 2021 | 5:30-6:00pm

Dr. Brianna Butera, Assistant Professor of Spanish

Jennifer Johnston, Undergraduate Spanish Advisor & Instructor of Spanish



¿Hablas español en casa y/o en tu comunidad, pero inglés a la escuela?

¿Tienes una conexión personal y/o cultural a la lengua de español?

Who speaks Spanish in the US?



1990: 17 million (7.5%)

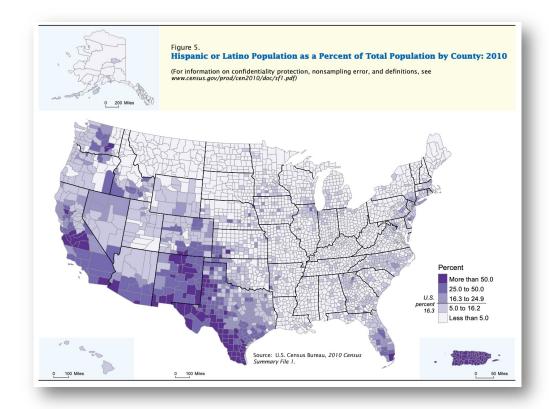
2000: 28 million (10.7%)

2017: 41 million (13.4%)

American Community Survey 2017 one-year estimates

Latinos in the US: 2010

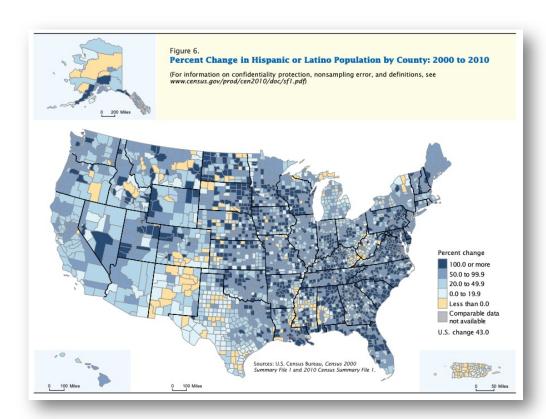




Ennis, Ríos-Vergas & Albert (2011)

Latinos in the US: Percent change 2000-2010

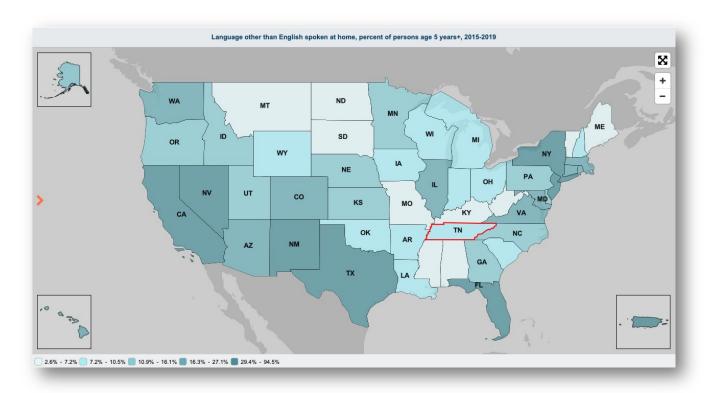




Ennis, Ríos-Vergas & Albert (2011)

Language other than English at Home





Tennessee:

- 7.2% Language other than English at home
- 5.7% Hispanic or Latino

United States Census Bureau (2017)





individuals with a personal or cultural connection to Spanish who have had exposure to Spanish primarily in a home or community environment and who have had most of their formal education in English

Fairclough & Beaudrie (2016:2)



¿Cómo son diferentes los hablantes de herencia de los estudiantes de segunda lengua (L2)?

La manera en que aprenden el idioma es distinta.



Heritage Spanish Speakers vs. L2 Learners

| | Heritage speakers | L2 Learners |
|---|-------------------|----------------|
| Learn grammatical terminology | | |
| Learn a 'prestigious' variety of Spanish | | |
| Exposed to reading and writing in Spanish | | |
| Learning begins after ages 9-12 | | |

Potowski (2015)



Heritage Spanish Speakers vs. L2 Learners

| | Heritage speakers | L2 Learners |
|---|----------------------|----------------|
| Typically have fluent speaking/listening abilities | | |
| Larger vocabulary, esp. everyday items, cultural processes | | |
| Greater accuracy in different contexts, for example, <i>tú</i> vs. <i>Ud.</i> | | |
| Native pronunciation | | |

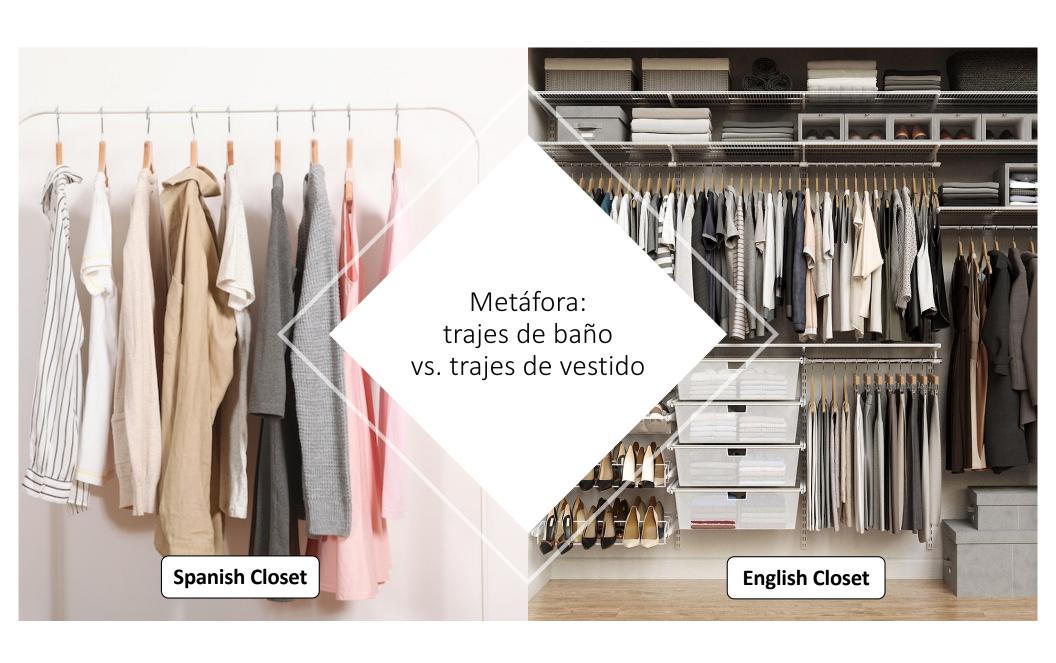
Potowski (2015)



How can we support Heritage Speakers of Spanish at the university level?











- recognize diversity of Heritage Speaker population and experience
- promote heritage language maintenance
- expand students' bilingual capabilities
- foster awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity
- progress skills in reading and writing
- develop positive learner attitude
- empower student confidence and sense of self
- bridge achievement gap between minority/majority student populations

Beaudrie, Ducar, Potowski (2014)





- engage in meaningful language learning experiences
- develop connections with linguistic and cultural heritage
- develop Spanish language proficiency
- understand language contact phenomena, e.g. 'Spanglish', etc.
- increase awareness of personal identity and self-pride
- foster connection to cultural heritage, family and community

¿Qué estudiamos?



el uso del español en las familias y las comunidades

los festivales y eventos locales

la historia personal, familiar y comunitaria

las culturas indígenas

la inmigración

más: el mundo laboral, la tecnología, la música, la comida



Professional Development Courses in Spanish

Department of World Languages & Literatures



SPAN 4310 – Spanish of Heritage Speakers (3 credits)

Designed for heritage and advanced non-native speakers who need to demonstrate strong skills in speaking and writing in a professional setting, i.e., teaching, business, legal, and other areas where this competence will be required to apply for a job.



SPAN 4701 – Spanish for Commerce I (3 credits)

Spanish business terminology and correspondence.



SPAN 4704 – Spanish for Healthcare (3 credits)

Study of Spanish related to health professions. Students will gain familiarity with written and oral vocabulary for the assessment of Spanish speaking health professionals in a variety of settings.



SPAN 4793 – Spanish for Medical Interpretation (3)

This course will challenge and inform students who want to become medical interpreters. It includes role plays that address many medical specialties; exercises related to ethics, skills and decision-making; graphics with medical terminology lists; and a Spanish-English medical terminology glossary.



SPAN 4797 – Legal Interpreting: Spanish

The main goal of this course is to introduce advanced students of Spanish to the theory and practice of legal interpreting. The course will allow students to familiarize themselves with existing certifications, codes of ethics, best practices, technology (interpreting equipment, remote interpreting, and machine translation), modes of interpretation, the legal system and legal vocabulary. Students need an advanced level of Spanish since the class will be taught in Spanish and part the readings will be in in this language as well.

Internship Offerings



Legal Services

Latino Memphis Immigration Law Firm Community Legal Center

Health

Church Health

Arts

Dixon Gallery & Gardens Centro Cultural Latino

Education

Shelby County Schools 88.5 Radio Peer Power

Social Services

Family Safety Center Kindred Place Latino Memphis

Well-being

Su Casa Ministries Hope House

Opportunities Abroad



- Study Abroad: 200+ programs, 60+ countries
 - Complete 2-5 classes abroad towards Spanish Major/Minor
 - Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Spain, Uruguay...
- Internships Abroad
 - professional advantage for the job market
 - development of global skills
- Service Learning Abroad
 - community service engagement
 - non-profits, health clinics, schools, local govt



Support for HSS at UofM



- academic advising
- disability resources
- free tutoring
- internships
- career services
- student health services
- counseling services
- multicultural affairs
- community involvement





¿Preguntas? Questions?



Brianna Butera bjbutera@memphis.edu

Jennifer Johnston jrock@memphis.edu



¡Gracias! Thank you!

Works cited



ACS (American Community Survey). (2017). US Census Bureau. Accessible at https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs

Beaudrie, S., Ducar, C., & Potowski, K. (2014). Heritage language teaching: Research and practice. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Ennis, S. R. M. Ríos-Vargas & N. G. Albert. (2011). The Hispanic Population: 2010. 2010 Census Briefs. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-04.pdf

Fairclough, M. and Beaudrie, S. (eds) (2016) *Innovative Strategies for Heritage Language Teaching: A practical Guide for the Classroom.* Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.

Li, D., & Duff, P. (2008). Issues in Chinese heritage language education and research at the postsecondary level. In A. W. He & Y. Xiao (Eds.), Chinese as a heritage language: Fostering rooted world citizenry (pp. 13–36). Honolulu: National Foreign Language Resource Center, University of Hawaii.

Potowski, K. (2015) Teaching Spanish as a Heritage Language. Observatorio Cervantes – Harvard. Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=htTibDwf-nk

U.S. Census Bureau. (2015-2019) QuickFacts: Tennessee. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/map/TN/RHI725219.