

Expression of Futurity in Spanish of Spain and Colombia

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Aim This study investigates different expressions of futurity in Spanish **Participants** of Spain and Colombia. Structure 1. Simple Present (SP) estudio. Verb in present tense. study'. 2. Morphological Future (MF) estudiar-é. Verb infinitive-FUT endings. These two will study'. forms are investigated 3. Periphrastic Future (PF) in this study. a estudiar. voy Present conjugation of ir+a+inf. to study'. am going **Background** 20 with singular subjects), 20 distractors : sentences in past tense Silva-Corvalán (1988, 1994), Orozco (2005): PF is the preferred way to express future in all varieties of Spanish. Almeida and Díaz (1998, 2000), Blas (2008): Spanish maintains a relatively high percentage of MF use in certain **regions** of the world. **Berschin** (1986): Written language triggers MF **Spoken** language triggers **PF Spain MF > Colombia MF** Women **MF** > Men **MF Orozco** (2007): Women **PF** < Men **PF Research Questions** 1. How do the social factors of gender and nationality affect the production of MF and PF? 2. How do the linguistic factors of grammatical number of subject and type of clause (interrogative or declarative) affect the production of MF and PF?

3. Is there a **task effect** when eliciting MF and PF?

Methodology Variables **Dependent variable Expression of futurity:** Native Spanish speakers from Spain or Colombia 1. MF Groups are classified according to sex: 2. PF **Independent variables** • Groups are classified according to origin: **Social factors:** 4 Participants from Spain 1. Sex 4 Participants from Colombia 2. Origin The participants perform three tasks 3. Task effect **Linguistic factors:**

. Grammatical number of subject:

2. Type of clause: interrogative or

singular or plural

declarative

Picture Naming Task

Preference Perception Task

120 targets: (60 declarative and 60 interrogative sentences), (60 with plural

Picture Naming Task

■ MF ■ PF

Participants are shown an image accompanied by two phrases including:

Adverb of time reference

Infinitive más tarde/en el fututo Later / In the future

and with 60 singular subjects), 60 distractors: sentences in past tense

They include one sentence in: MF, PF, and an ungrammatical one

21%

25%

40 targets: (20 declarative and 20 interrogative sentences), (20 with plural and

8 participants

Tasks

Subject

Declarative Clause

Interrogative Clause

Singular Subject

Plural Subject

Colombia

Spain

Male

Female

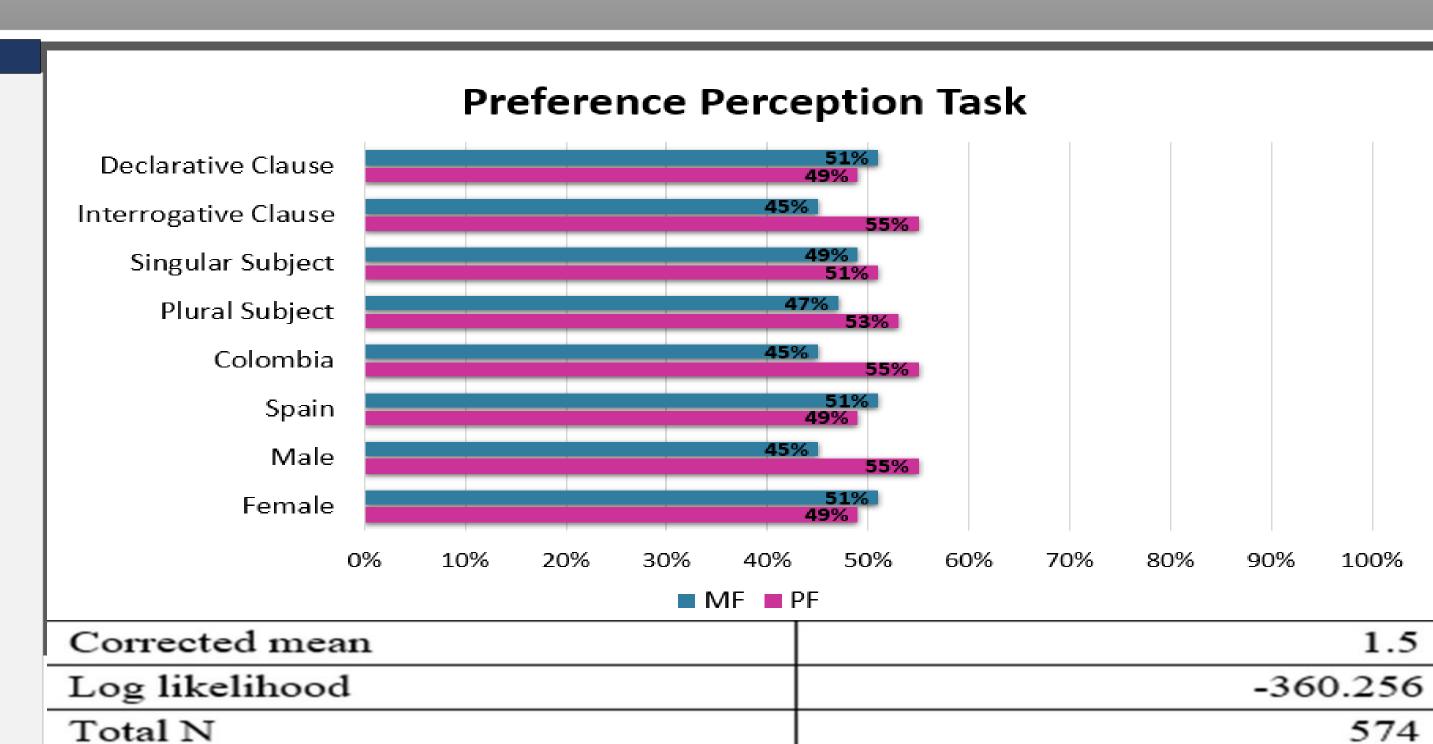
4 females, 4 males

1) Background questionnaire

2) Picture Naming Task (Oral)

3) Preference Perception Task (Written)

Controlled Tasks:



T 1 T 00			
Task Effect			
Written task	.63	52.0	159/306
Oral task	.34	25.4	68/268
Range	29		
Sex			
Female	[.46]	35.9	108/301
Male	[.54]	43.6	119/273
Grammatical Number of Subject			
Plural	[.48]	38.2	108/ 283
Singular	[.51]	40.9	119/291
Type of clause			
Interrogative	[.46]	36.9	104/282
Declarative	[.53]	42.1	123/292
Origin			
Spanish	[.48]	37.9	106/294
~			

%PF

N/Total

121/280

 \mathbf{FW}

[.51]

41.2

Spanish Colombian

Discussion and Conclusion

Task effect (FW=0.63) was found to be a variable triggering the use of the PF. PF is more used on written tasks and MF is more used in Oral task.

indicates that PF may be more preferred over MF in the written modality.

usage by native speakers of Spain and Colombia may be changing and further

Considering the results, this study suggests that the state of MF and PF and their