

The thesis Sociolinguistic situation in Extremadura summarizes previous observations about linguistic situation in Extremadura and knowledges about linguistic attitudes of the speakers. In the introduction are formulated the essential questions which will be answered in the course of the thesis.

The thesis focuses on a definition of the notions of sociolinguistics, on the object of its investigation and on the basic concepts. It is zoomed mainly in the notions of diglossia and bilingualism, a question of status of the language, a notion of the language, dialect and regional variety. It presents the neutral concept of language variety.

In the following part establishes the difference among language, dialect, regional variety and speech and with special reference to the case of Extremadura, explains also concepts of “habla de tránsito” (transitive speech) and meridional Spanish. It claims that there is also a lot of extralinguistics agents as politics, language attitude of speaker and question of status involved in the categorization of the language.

The following part describes the particular linguistic situation in Spanish district of Extremadura and describes which language varieties are spoken in the provinces of Cáceres and Badajoz and what are their essential characteristics. It is mentioned the existence of the extremadurian language estremeu, areas influenced by Portuguese, presence of dialectal enclaves in Extremadura and then characterizes the “bajoextremeo” language variety. The thesis especially focuses on the extremadurian fala and consequently explains what is castúo. It presents the concept of extremaduraian Spanish, the Spanish currently spoken in Extremadura.

Following chapter describes phonetic, morphosyntactic and lexical attributes of extremadurian Spanish.

The last, practical part of the thesis is based on the results of previous investigations about sociolinguistic situation in Extremadura. It confronts attitudes of speakers in rural areas, the attitudes of young speakers in the town of Badajoz with the areas where the fala is spoken. The very final part summarizes and analyzes observations acquired from the sociolinguistic questionnaire realized with 33 extremadurian informants.