

In this paper I describe the current Mexican Spanish on the basis of available research by renowned linguists. I am also using my own experience with this language since I had lived in Mexico for several years.

The paper is divided in four parts. The introduction contains also the definitions of terms relevant to the subject. The second part gives a view on Mexican Spanish first from the perspective of diachrony or the historical development of the language, and second from the perspective of synchrony which comprises the diatopic and diastratic points of view. The third part of the paper describes the phonetical and phonological aspects of Mexican Spanish, its morphosyntax and its lexical aspects. To illustrate the theoretical parts of this paper, the last part contains transcriptions and analysis of two recordings of native speakers from the state of Guanajuato, made by myself during my stay in Mexico.

Mexican Spanish shares its main traits with other variants of Spanish spoken in Hispanic America. In the field of phonology, it is the phenomena called seseo and yeísmo, in the morphosyntactic and lexical fields, it is the use of the form *ustedes* instead of *vosotros*, the use of words regarded as archaic in Spain or the absence of the phenomena called *leísmo*, *laísmo* and *loísmo*. Using periphrases instead of synthetic forms of the verbs, mainly the near future instead of the future simple tense, is another example, as well as a mainly aspectual difference between the two past perfect tenses. The frequency of diminutives and reflexive pronouns is much higher than in the European Spanish standard.