

**Assertive communication of foreign English speaking about the colombianism and
popular idioms of Bogota.**

A thesis presented for the degree in Modern Languages
Universidad Escuela Colombiana de Carreras Industriales, Bogotá

Angélica Patiño Rincón & Jorge Patiño Rincón.
February 2016.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	5
DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM	5
JUSTIFICATION	7
OBJECTIVES	9
General Objective.....	9
Specific Objectives	9
BACKGROUND	10
THEORICAL FRAMEWORK.....	13
METHODOLOGY	19
DATA ANALYSIS.....	23
Survey	23
Focus Group.....	29
Categories	40
CONCLUSIONS.....	47
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	50
ANEXED 1	52
ANEXED 2	57

TABLES

Table 1 Meanings of Paila	30
Table 2 Meanings of Aguanta.....	30
Table 3 Meanings of Parcerero	30
Table 4 Meanings of ¡Qué chimba!	31
Table 5 Meanings of Pola	31
Table 6 Meanings of Pa' las que sea.....	31
Table 7 Meanings of Lámpara	32
Table 8 Meanings of Boleta	32
Table 9 Meanings of Quiubo	33
Table 10 Meanings of Listo el Pollo.....	33
Table 11 Meanings of Ni por las curvas	33
Table 12 Meanings of Echar los perros	34
Table 13 Meanings of Por si las moscas	34
Table 14 Meanings of El que menos corre vuela.....	35
Table 15 Meanings of Estar en la inmunda	35
Table 16 Meanings of Matar dos pájaros de un tiro	36
Table 17 Meanings of Poner pañitos de agua tibia	36
Table 18 Meanings of Hacer un cruce	37
Table 19 Meanings of Le falta pelo pa' moña	37
Table 20 Meanings of Al que le gusta le sabe	37
Table 21 Meanings of Bacano	38
Table 22 Meanings of Abrirse	38
Table 23 Meanings of Chichipato.....	39
Table 24 Meanings of Chanda	39
Table 25 Categories	40
Table 26 Coincidences and meanings of the idioms and colombianisms	40

FIGURES

Figure 1. Gender	23
Figure 2. Age	24
Figure 3. Place of origin.....	25
Figure 4. Occupation	25
Figure 5. Colombianisms more popular.....	26
Figure 6. Idioms more popular.....	27
Figure 7. Colombianisms and idioms more heard	28

TITLE

Assertive communication of foreign English speaking about the colombianism and popular idioms of Bogota.

DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

Often, many foreigners who come motivated for various reasons to the city of Bogotá, are faced with the Spanish language and particularities of Colombia, that is unknown for them. One feature of this language is a huge of words and particular expressions from each region.

In addition, several reasons make in Colombia have developed different accents, expressions and colloquialisms; one of these is its geographical diversity, allowing the regions have been separated from each other, as well as migration given by the Spanish influence from the conquest and colonization of the country since independence and subsequently along the twentieth century

This together with other social, cultural and economic factors have allowed the Spanish language in Colombia has changed over time, creating many accents and words of each region; so that the question arises about how the English-speaking foreigner develop assertive communication in their immediate context, so the question problem is:

How does a foreigner communicate assertively in Bogotá, considering the amount of expressions and idioms in the city?

JUSTIFICATION

Bogotá is known for being the most cosmopolitan capital, so that daily attracts a significant number of people not only in Latin America but in other countries, attracted by different reasons as its cultural and historical wealth, they come to city looking for new opportunities to work, study, fun and life

Also, considering the importance of English as a language to business and cultural exchanges, the foreign population comes to city using this language primarily, from the US, UK, Australia or other places where speak English as a second language in the case of Japan, China, Germany, etc.

Thus, the city has become a land of contrasts, among which are a large number of dialects, idioms and colloquialisms, like the product of a linguistic mix of different immigrant cultures in the country through the years.

Therefore in everyday life and in different moments of communication, it is common a lot of words or expressions that are part of the Spanish language, often have a different meaning depending on the context in which they are used. This is the case of the word 'paila', that if you search in the official dictionary of the Real Academia de la Lengua Española, means: large vessel of metal, round and shallow but in the Colombian case, refers also to something unpleasant or a denial.

Finally, the communication that occurs between newly arrived foreigners and people commonly use these expressions is not given assertively, creating problems in the transmission and reception of the message.

Thus, it is necessary to conduct an investigation that considers the idea of establishing a communication assertive foreign English speaking with the Colombian people, making appropriate use of idioms or expressions most popular in the lexicon of the country, making emphasis in Bogota

OBJECTIVES

General objective:

Create a teaching guide on idioms, common and representative expressions of Bogota with its meaning in English, promoting assertive communication between an foreign and the own language of Bogota.

Specific objectives:

Identify which are the most common idioms and colombianism in Bogota.

Define the meaning of certain idioms and expressions in Bogota for a foreigner understand them and can used in its immediate context.

BACKGROUND

For the preparation of this research, it was necessary to look at different jobs that have closely investigated any of the issues in the objectives. It's important to start to know about the different research experiences in the use of colombianism and idioms in the country, likewise, find works about the importance of assertive communication between different languages and cultures, in this case the English language and the Spanish spoken in Bogota.

For this, it began to investigate the possible research projects that have developed this area, giving as a preliminary result, a few literature based in the creation and dissemination of dictionaries and some close works

The first was a brief dictionary colombianism, a document which was realized in Bogota in 2012, by the Colombian Academy of Language, supported by the Ministry of Education, in which was made a characterization of a significant number of Spanish and Columbian words with its definition, classification and examples in a simple sentence. This document is important for the research, as it provides information about a work previously performed and a similar theme, revealing the Hispanic speaker, certain popular linguistic features in Colombia.

The following work is titled found '1000 Spanish words and phrases essential' for Ernst Wallenberg, in which relates to an investigation of a record 1,000 Spanish words and phrases translated into English indispensable to engage in daily conversation between an English-speaking and native Spanish.

This document is important for research as it becomes a search made abroad, specifically in the United States, making relevant the popularity of Spanish language for English-speaking residents. The investigation is not focused on Spanish slang or idioms, neither Colombianism, it is an approach to knowledge from basic Spanish words.

Likewise, it was possible to find a third one called 'Bogotálogo. Usos, desusos y abusos del español hablado en Bogotá', which was a work of Andrés Ospina. This book is the result of an announcement of the 'Instituto Distrital de Patrimonio Cultural' at Bogotá in 2009, where citizens in general were invited to make a proposal and the final result was a dictionary on the Spanish spoken in Bogotá, and the winner it was conducted by Andres Ospina.

This dictionary is important because it presents not only entertaining and very own examples, it invites to understand Bogotá, their diversity and heterogeneity, presenting alphabetically different terms, words and phrases, with examples of its use in a very simple language; collecting different expressions which may become the most used.

Finally, is necessary to emphasize that it was also possible to find a research did not focus on dictionaries, it's a field work that would give to this research, a deeper and more particular look. The research is named "La decisión por parte de estudiantes extranjeros angloparlantes para el estudio del idioma español en Colombia", which was conducted by Catalina Mendez Molano, Diana Mariela Enciso and Jefferson Becerra, students of Modern Languages, from the Universidad Escuela Colombiana de Carreras Industriales, who taken a qualitative-exploratory approach, taking like object the population and culture American to establish their social and cultural characteristics and the influence on the motivation to learn the Spanish language.

In addition, it's important this work because give great importance to the city of Bogota and cultural attraction and sees like a chance for students to practice the Spanish language from the experience of living in the city, sharing their customs and interacting with the other people from Bogotá.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

INVESTIGATIVE APPROACH: Qualitative

The qualitative approach has ancient history dating back to the Greco-Roman culture showing the works of Herodotus and Aristotle, but really significant developments and discussions regarding this approach begin to develop in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with the development of positive sciences, that in principle the scientific method is classified as valid, entering into discussion with different positions that wanted categorized as science to the humanities, debate in the nineteenth century that advances in the social sciences and their contribution to the transformation of society and study.

Thus, in the twentieth century, a number of trends essentially are about the different aspects that keep to build a definition of the qualitative research. These currents are "functional-structural of the British social anthropology, culture and personalization current American cultural anthropology, anthropological linguistics stream represented by sociolinguistics and ethno, current ... based on symbolic interaction theory emerging from the facts, ... as well as answer questions about the how and why of certain situations and events" (Serrano, 1994).

In trying to arrive at a definition it is not easy according to all these currents, but Watson-Gegeo in 1982, indicated that qualitative research, "consists of detailed descriptions of events, situations, people, interactions and behaviors that may be observable" (Serrano, 1994), where it takes into account the experience of participants, what they say, their thoughts as how are they expressed by them.

The qualitative research is considered like "an active, systematic and rigorous inquiry directed, in which take decisions about what searchable" (Serrano, 1994), where the person who investigate enters with a previous theoretical guidance in the social, which comes into play the interaction between what the investigator observed in their actions and what theoretically previously known.

Taylor and Bodam (1994) propose the most important elements that characterize qualitative research:

Qualitative research is inductive; the researcher begins with a research proposal which may change according to the questions that go formulated from the research. Also, the qualitative research is holistic, the researcher studies the group, its people, its institution, etc., referencing both the past of them as the context in which they occur.

Qualitative researchers are sensitive about the effect that they cause to the people to investigate, they interact with the subjects in the most natural way and not so intrusive, then, the qualitative researchers try to understand the people investigating, that is, they experiment the reality as subjects investigated do, showing the relationship between qualitative research and phenomenology. Furthermore, the qualitative researcher away from any kind of prejudice that had on what research, away from their beliefs, their positions and perspectives, sees things as if they were happening for the first time. Therefore, the outlook is showing the research are all taken as valuable, seeking a better and more detailed understanding.

In addition to qualitative methods not only study subjects or people using equations or statistics, is necessary to know about them in his human aspect, with respect to his personal life and can experience what they feel in their daily struggles in society.

Finally, the qualitative researchers emphasize his work validating their research, qualitative methods remain close to the empirical, which are in a very fine line between what the data shows and what actually happens; it means, qualitative research should be connect closely with reality, and for the qualitative researcher, all the places and people must to be studied. Through investigation is the researcher who defines his own way of investigating; it means, following guidance guidelines but not rules. (p.31)

When establishing an understanding between two or more people who speak different languages, it is necessary to clarify some points, such as possessing knowledge about the same language, including the recognition of linguistic characteristics and requirements specific to the language expressions. When this is not possible, there is a communication problem, as both the sender and receiver are not able to understand or interpret the meaning of the message.

About the definition of the word 'communication', Molestina and Escudero (1970) says:

It must define the concept of communication as the relationship between two elements (transmitter and receiver), transmitting signals from a common code. By the communicating the information is transmitted and received, feelings are expressed and received, or are issued and orders, it means, it is a process by which information

is transmitted to a destination.

To achieve assertive communication, it requires at least one transmitter and a receiver, a message and a communication channel. (p.40)

Also, the message must be formulated in such a way to attract the recipient's attention, convey meaning, waking needs, so that is interesting and suggest ways to meet them, taking into account certain items (Molestina & Escudero, 1970):

1. La intention: This can be positive or negative answer to what for?, that is, the purpose of communication. The emission of transmitter may differ from the receiver.
2. La ability: It's the skill with which the issuer presents its message and in turn the receiver interprets it.
3. La attitude: How the message is received, it means, if it is rejected, received or accepted.
4. The knowledge: common point between the transmitter and receiver, the greater knowledge sharing, the communication will be more assertive.
5. The social system: It is important that the sender knows the social system of the recipient, so that the terms used are easy to interpret.
6. Culture: types of behaviors, habits and traditions socially acquired. The transmitter must to have a lot of knowledge about the culture of the recipient to get an acceptance. (p. 51)

In addition, Neneka Pelayo and Adriana Cabrera, consider that "one of the objectives of the communication is to understand and try to other people understand us through various tools

such as the mental faculties (speaking and listening) and technologies that serve as an extension of these like writing, phone and Internet” (1996)

Thus, when is the moment to express ideas show up certain particular expressions of the language called idioms. A definition of them proposes traditional lexicography is, according to Angel López García (1990) “a particular way of speaking that is often away in some of the rules of grammar. Characterized because generally don’t allow a considerable number of changes in its formal structure (transformation), an idiom that consists of several words is itself a word (construction) and the meaning of the idiom is not the sum of the meanings of its parts” (p. 31).

Also, an idiom, in its etymological notion, according with lexicoon.org:

An idiom is a habit, commonplace, a linguistic habit that serves to save energy, are present in all languages and speech of all people. It is defined as a fixed expression peculiar to a language whose meaning is not clear from the words that form; for example, 'to build castles in the air', meaning wandering or not having clear an idea or concept about something, or as an idiocy, so they are more or less fixed expressions whose meaning can't be obtained by combining their components. Its syntax may or may not respond to the general structures of the language.

Also, idioms possess a number of characteristics that separate them from other types of words, according Hispanoteca.eu, the meaning of 'idioms' is similar to a lexeme, which can replace the sentence ("Pasó a mejor vida" or "Estiró la pata" can be replaced with "Se murió").

The rigid of its construction; you can't say, for example, "Estiró una pata"; this character stable of its components, facilitates memorization.

Also don't support the replacement of tokens for synonyms of any kind ("Pasó a superior vida"). Furthermore, don't allow the generation of other units based on an analogy or passivation ("La pata fue estirada por él").

Finally, for the research, is necessary to have clear about the correct meaning of Colombianism as it becomes a key concept to understand all the words of the country and are mostly used only by its native inhabitants. In the Castilian dictionary of the 'Real Academia de la Lengua' (2014), the colombianism word means, "word or way of peculiar speaking to Colombian people". Also, according Lexicoon.org "the colombianism are regionalisms used in Colombia". It should be noted that most of colombianism aren't use in all the Colombian territory, because there are big cultural differences between the different regions in the country.

METHODOLOGY

Within the type of research, the chosen methodology was descriptive, which is about “to know the situations prevailing customs and attitudes through the exact description of activities, objects, processes and people. Its goal is not limited to data collection, but the prediction and identification of relationships between two or more variables. Researchers are not just tabs, but they collect data on the basis of a hypothesis or theory, expose and summarize the information carefully and then minutely analyze the results in order to get generalizations that contribute to knowledge” (Van Dalen & Meyer, 2006).

This type of research is relevant because with this is possible to identify the data and the exact nature of the population from which they were extracted. In addition, the units that integrate it can be individuals, facts or items of various kinds, enabling a flexible research. Also, identifying the people with whom we work, in this case people from various occupations and ages.

In addition, this type of research is generally used by anthropologists, psychologists and social scientists to observe natural behavior without them being affected in any way, however, the results of a descriptive research “can’t be used as a definitive answer or refute a hypothesis but if the limitations are understood, they can be a useful tool in many areas of scientific research”. (explorable.com)

Thus, the research take a methodology with a survey, which are “carried out when is necessary to find the solution of the problems that arise in educational organizations,

government, industry or political. It makes detailed descriptions of the phenomena studied, in order to justify the provisions and practices or develop smarter plans that allow get better.

Its goal is not only to determine the status of phenomena or issues discussed, but also to compare the situation with accepted guidelines. "The scope of these studies varies considerably; they may be confined to one nation, region, state, school, system of a city or some other unit. The datas can be extracted from the entire population or a carefully selected sample. The information collected may refer to a number of factors related to the phenomenon or just a few aspects covered" (Van Dalen & Meyer, 2006)

FOCUS GROUP

The focus group "is a research tool used in the marketing and social sciences, in which a group of people with certain characteristics in terms of demographics, interest or otherwise, give their opinion, attitudes and reactions to a concept, product or service."

(puromarketing.com)

To do this, the company and the research agency markets create a list of questions and a trained facilitator leads the group seeking to better understand customer needs and behaves.

"The value of a focus group depends largely on the quality of the questions asked to the participants with all the biases that are incorporated into a question." (puromarketing.com)

The focus groups can be used alone or with other methods (qualitative or quantitative) for a wide range of purposes. Also the focus groups are compatible with the three key assumptions of the qualitative research paradigm, offering offer new dimensions to data collection because of their emphasis on dynamic group interaction, and it can yield a great deal of specific information on a selected topic in a relatively short period of time

Furthermore, the focus group also offers versatility of use. As described later in this book, focus groups are effective for a wide range of approaches and research purposes. Moreover, focus group interviews can be used alone or with other methods (qualitative or quantitative) to bring an improved depth of understanding to research in education and psychology. Although some investigations have employed focus group interview as their sole research tool, others have used focus groups as a precursor to an investigation (e.g., the development of a research instrument or design), and some have used focus groups as a follow-up to quantitative investigations. Still others have used focus group interviews simultaneously with other data sources as part of a portfolio of measures to triangulate data (Morgan & Spanish, 1984).

As Brotherson (1994) explained, “focus group interviews are compatible with key assumptions of the qualitative paradigm. First, in the qualitative tradition, the nature of reality is viewed as phenomenological, and multiple views of reality can exist. This is a fundamental tenet of focus group interviews. Indeed, one of the strengths of focus group interviews for research in education and psychology is that individuals are invited to participate in forum where their diverse opinion and perspectives are desired” (Vaughn & Sinagub, 1996).

The focus group was important for the research because it allowed us to know closely the perceptions and ideas from participants on a number of different idioms and colombianisms.

In addition, this tool was vital to confront and analyze the definitions of the terms chosen from the earlier survey and create a number of Categories in order to classify the expressions according to common standards.

DATA ANALYSIS

SURVEY

For this item, it was decided to initially with a survey, which the objective to collect relevant information to know more about colombianism and idioms most popular for some people from Bogota.

It should emphasize that the poll was answered for 30 people of different ages and occupations, and it found the following results:

The first question of the poll is about the gender of the respondents:

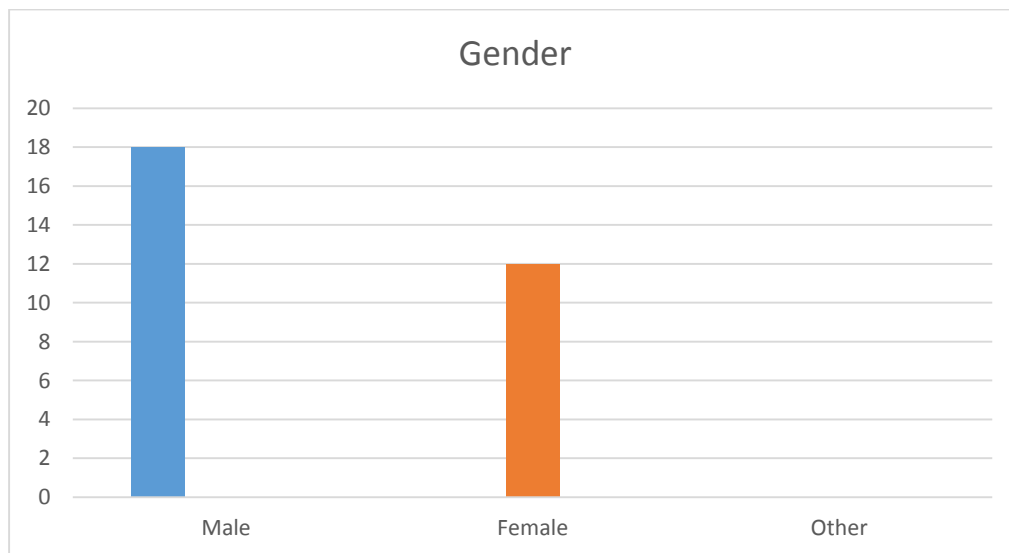


Figure 1. Gender

Of the 30 respondents, a total of 18 people was male, representing 60% of the population surveyed, while 12 persons are female, representing the 40%, finally, nobody answered that belongs to another gender.

The next question is about the age of each respondent:

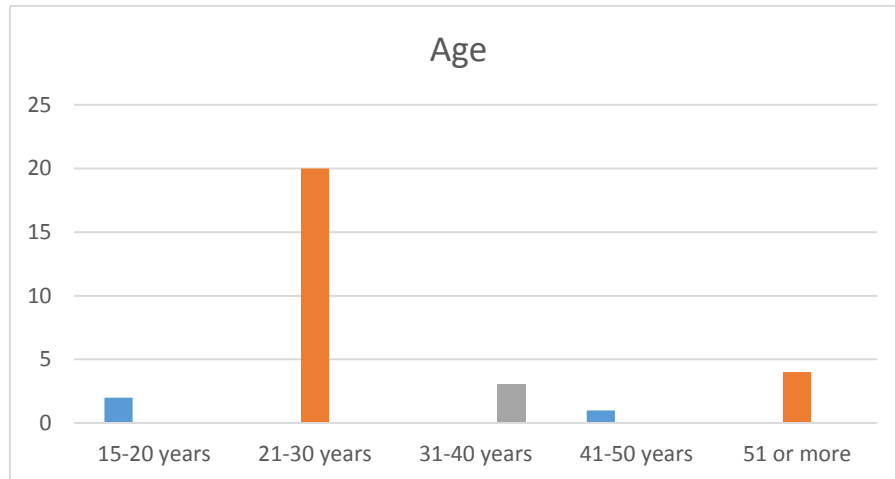


Figure 2. Age

It was found that 20 of the respondents to the survey, are in an age range of 21-30 years, which belongs to 66.6%, 4 people for the range of 51 or more years of age, being 13.3%, 3 people are between 31 and 40 years, covering 10% of respondents, likewise, 6.6% corresponds to 2 people between 15 and 20 years, finally one person has between 41 and 50 years, which covers 3.3%.

The third question refers to the place of origin of the family of respondents:

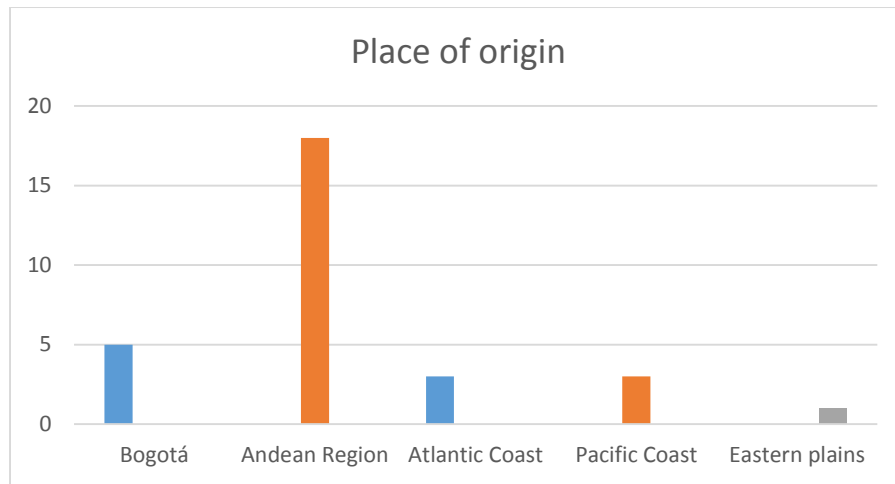


Figure 3. Place of origin

In this question, 18 respondents said their families are from the Andean region, which corresponds to 60%, 5 families of respondents come from Bogotá, covering 16.6% also in both the Atlantic coast and in the Pacific coast 3 people come from these regions, eventually, one person said his family was of the eastern plains, which represented 3.3%.

The following question is relating to the occupation of respondents:

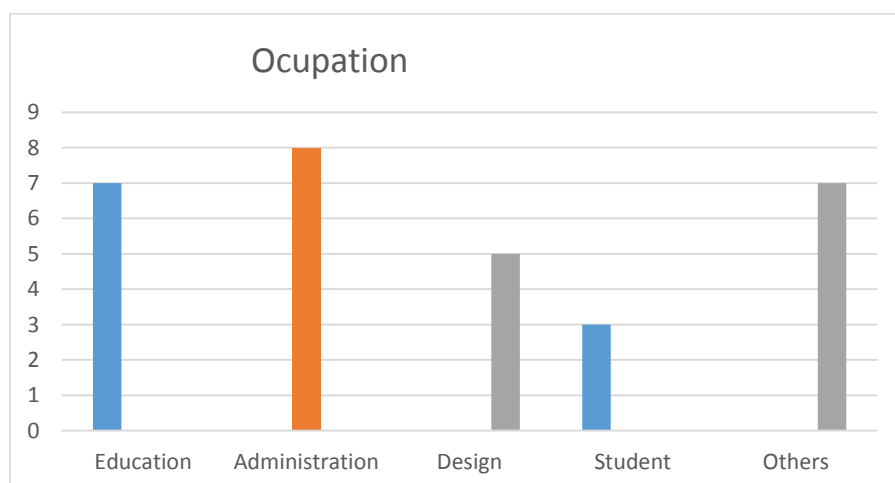


Figure 4. Occupation

For the investigation, it was important the fact of seeking people of different occupations, in order to achieve a greater variety of responses, so it created some categories where professions were grouped, resulting in the Education, Administration, Design , students and finally others where the remaining professions are collected, with the result that 36.6% corresponds to 8 respondents who are students, 23.3% refers to 7 respondents who are in educational branch, also 7 people engaged in different occupations (engineering, music, health and business) standing at 23.3%, 16.6% are 5 people who work in the administrative field and finally 10% refers to 3 people who are designers.

In the fifth question is about the different colombianism that the respondents knew, also they wrote the meaning of each one. Like is an open question and a diverse population, clearly came many different colombianism, in total 63, however, for data analysis it was chosen which were repeated more times, because many were named only once or twice.

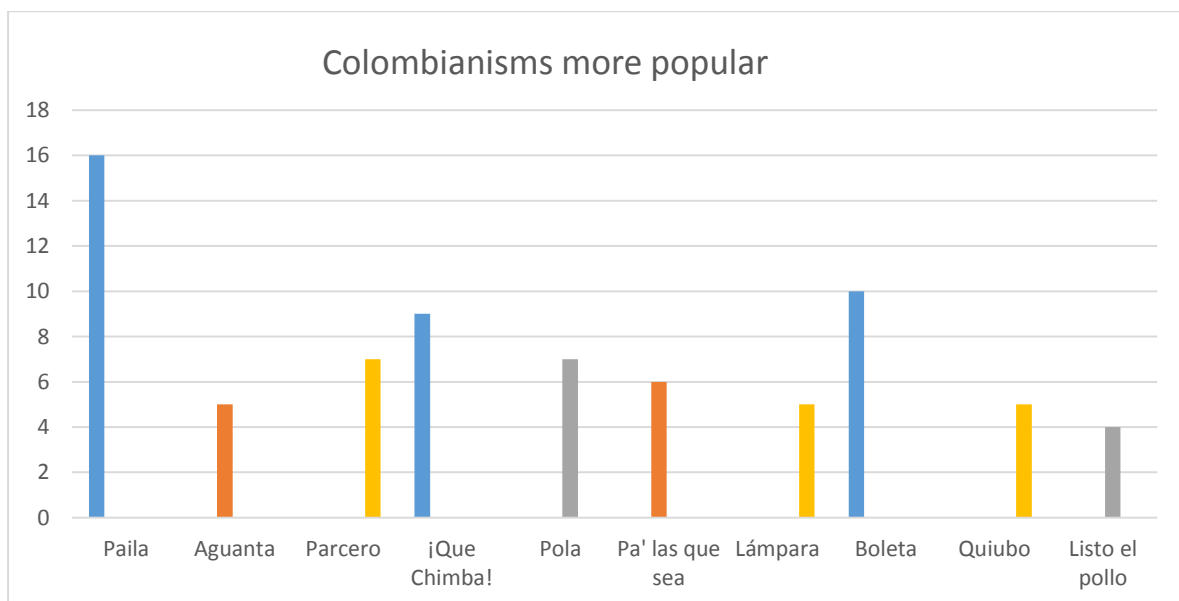


Figure 5. Colombianisms more popular

From the above the result is that the most used colombianism is 'Paila' so 16 people wrote with a 10.6%, followed by the word 'Boleta' with 6.6%, 9 respondents answered with the expression ¡Qué chimba! with 6%; likewise, 'Parcero' and 'Pola' were repeated 7 times counting on 4.6% each. Followed is 'Pa' las que sea' repeated 6 times corresponding to 4%, the colombianism 'Quiubo', 'Lámpara', 'Aguanta' gained 3.3% for five respondents, for each word, finally is 'Listo el pollo' with 2.6%.

In order to understand the idioms that respondents use was made the following question, finding 60 different idioms, however, also it chose the idioms that were repetitive.

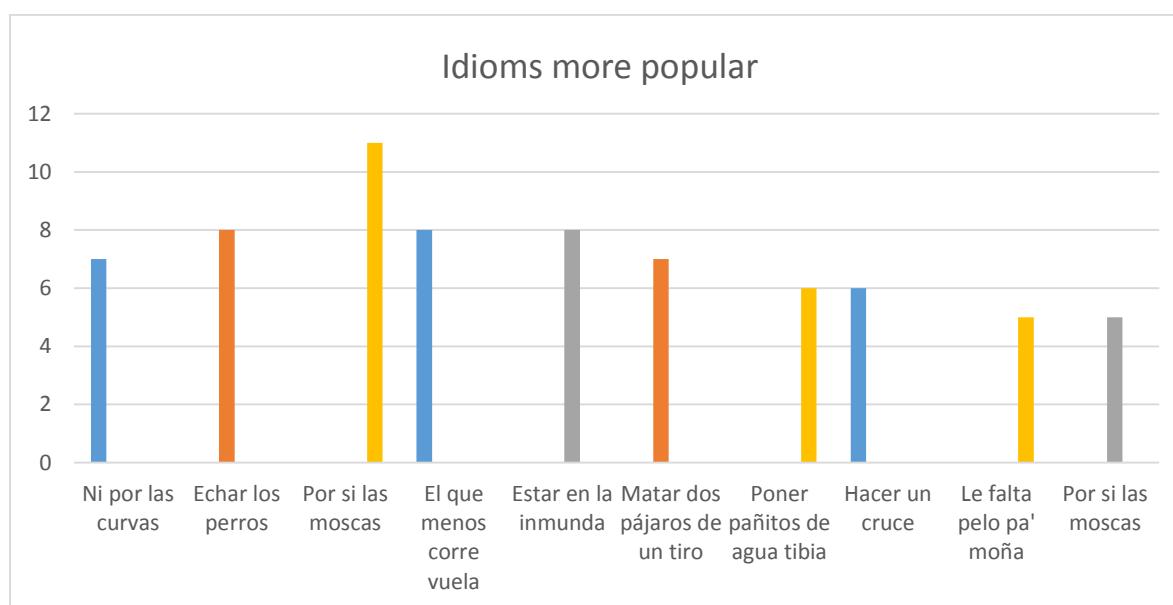


Figure 6. Idioms more popular

It can see that the idiom better known by respondents was 'Por si las moscas' because 11 people answered, and this corresponds to 7.3%, followed is with the 5.3% the idiom of 'Echar los perros', 'El que menos corre vuela' and 'Estar en la inmunda' because 8 people recognized them, 7 people replied that one of the idioms they knew was 'Ni por las curvas'

and 'Matar dos pájaros de un tiro' with the 4.6%, 4% it made regarding with the idioms of 'Poner pañitos de agua tibia' and 'Hacer un cruce', and finally 5 people said 'Le falta pelo pa' moña' and 'Al que le gusta le sabe' with 3.3%

Finally, in the seventh and final question it wrote different colombianism and idioms, and then the respondents must to mark which has often heard, and the result was:

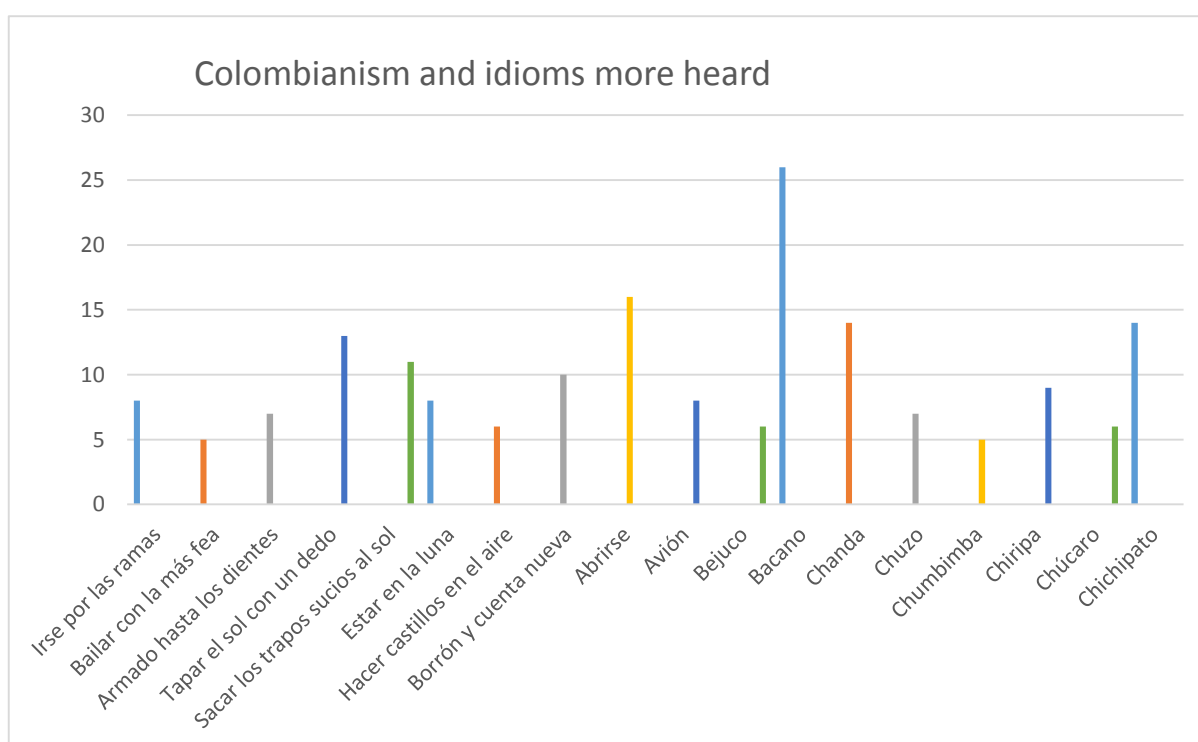


Figure 7. Colombianism and idiosm more heard

It is evidenced by the survey that 26 people say the word 'Bacano' is the most common for them which makes 86.6%, followed by 16 respondents said a 'Abrirse' as the second most common which corresponds to 53.3%, 'Chichipato' and 'Chanda' were chosen by 14 people corresponding to 46.6%, very close is 'Tapar el sol con un dedo' with 13 people considered it which makes 43.3%, followed by 11 people said a 'Sacar los trapos sucios al sol' which is

36.6%, also nearby is 33.3% with 10 respondents indicating a 'Borrón y cuenta nueva' as popular. Following this with 30% was shown that 9 people marked a 'Chiripa' also 'Irse por las ramas', 'Estar en la luna', 'Avión' were mentioned by 8 respondents which corresponds to 26.6% each one. With 23.3% were found to 'Armado hasta los dientes' and 'Chuzo' as well as 'Bejuco' 'Chúcaro' and 'Hacer castillos en el aire' corresponding to 6 people with 20% each one; finally in the last places it evidenced a 'Bailar con las más fea' and 'Chumbimba' with 16.6%, corresponding to the answer of 5 persons each one.

FOCUS GROUP

To make the Focus Group, was necessary to count with 5 people, 3 men and 2 women, Colombian and residents of the city of Bogotá and average ages between 25-40 years. It necessary to show that all participants have lived in the city at least 80% of its life.

At first, it was explained to the participants about the purpose of research and the importance of them in this, for which we asked them complete transparency and honesty in answering the questions.

After we asked them if they was knowledge about what is a Colombianism and Idiom, with the result that everyone knew or at least closer to the true meaning with examples.

Similarly, from the results of the survey made before, it were chosen the most popular idioms and colombianism, which were included in the focus group, so that each participant give his opinion about the respective expression.

Then the results of each participant are shown from each colombianism and idioms:

“PAILA”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Sartén usada para cocinar
Eliana	25	Student	Algo desagradable
Andrés	31	Messenger	Negación de una expresión
Camilo	40	Merchant	Una persona que actúa de mala manera
Miguel	33	Teacher	Que algo no anda bien

*Table 1. Meanings of Paila***“AGUANTA”**

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Objeto que si bien está en mal estado, sirve.
Eliana	25	Student	Persona algo atractiva
Andrés	31	Messenger	Situación repentina que resulta agradable
Camilo	40	Merchant	Que algo está bien
Miguel	33	Teacher	Que vale la pena

*Table 2. Meanings of Aguanta***“PARCERO”**

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Amigo muy cercano
Eliana	25	Student	Nombre vulgar que se le da a un amigo
Andrés	31	Messenger	Compañero que está en las buenas y malas
Camilo	40	Merchant	Alguien más que un amigo incondicional

Miguel	33	Teacher	Amigo fiel e incondicional
--------	----	---------	----------------------------

Table 3. Meanings of Parcero

“¡QUE CHIMBA!”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Algo muy bueno
Eliana	25	Student	Expresión de felicidad absoluta
Andrés	31	Messenger	Puede ser algo bueno o algo malo
Camilo	40	Merchant	Persona muy agradable
Miguel	33	Teacher	Suceso que estaba esperando

Table 4. Meanings of ¡Qué chimba!

“POLA”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Cerveza
Eliana	25	Student	Cerveza
Andrés	31	Messenger	Cerveza
Camilo	40	Merchant	Cerveza
Miguel	33	Teacher	Diminutivo que se le dio a Policarpa

Table 5. Meanings of Pola

“PA LAS QUE SEA”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Que puede contar conmigo incondicionalmente

Eliana	25	Student	Se está dispuesto a enfrentar una pelea
Andrés	31	Messenger	Defender en cualquier momento a un amigo
Camilo	40	Merchant	Estar en las buenas y en las malas
Miguel	33	Teacher	Expresión de valentía

Table 6. Meanings of Pa' las que sea

“LAMPARA”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Persona chismosa
Eliana	25	Student	Persona extravagante
Andrés	31	Messenger	Objeto que da luz
Camilo	40	Merchant	Persona que quiere llamar la atención de manera exagerada
Miguel	33	Teacher	Persona extravagante y desagradable

Table 7. Meanings of Lámpara

“BOLETA”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Ticket para entrar a un evento
Eliana	25	Student	Persona extravagante y desagradable
Andrés	31	Messenger	Situación molesta
Camilo	40	Merchant	Pasar una vergüenza en público
Miguel	33	Teacher	Hacer el ridículo

Table 8. Meanings of Boleta

“QUIUBO”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Expresión para saludar
Eliana	25	Student	Saludo de manera informal
Andrés	31	Messenger	Hola para amigos
Camilo	40	Merchant	Expresión para apurar o afanar a alguien
Miguel	33	Teacher	Saludar con confianza

*Table 9. Meanings of Quiubo***“LISTO EL POLLO”**

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Que algo está listo
Eliana	25	Student	Terminar una tarea o un deber
Andrés	31	Messenger	Haber finalizado algo
Camilo	40	Merchant	Acabar una tarea de manera correcta
Miguel	33	Teacher	Que una misión ha finalizado gratamente

*Table 10. Meanings of Listo el pollo***“NI POR LAS CURVAS”**

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Negarse a realizar algo
Eliana	25	Student	No aceptar una tarea
Andrés	31	Messenger	Negarse tajantemente
Camilo	40	Merchant	Que algo no saldrá bien

Miguel	33	Teacher	Situación sin aparente solución
--------	----	---------	---------------------------------

Table 11. Meanings of Ni por las Curvas

“ECHAR LOS PERROS”

Nombre	Edad	Profesión	MEANING
NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	Coquetear con alguien
María	35	Secretary	Decirle a alguien cosas bonitas
Eliana	25	Student	Acosar a una persona del sexo opuesto
Andrés	31	Messenger	Intento de cortejo
Camilo	40	Merchant	Situación previa para conseguir una cita sentimental

Table 12. Meanings of Echar los perros

“POR SI LAS MOSCAS”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Preveer alguna situación
Eliana	25	Student	Precaución que se toma frente a algo
Andrés	31	Messenger	Evitar que las cosas salgan mal
Camilo	40	Merchant	Tomar medidas para que algo salga bien
Miguel	33	Teacher	Realizar cosas de más para que alguna situación salga bien

Table 13. Meanings of Por si las moscas

“EL QUE MENOS CORRE VUELA”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Persona que realiza algo inesperado
Eliana	25	Student	Persona de la cual no se esperaba mucho
Andrés	31	Messenger	Expresión para intentar persuadir que no hay persona incapaz
Camilo	40	Merchant	Cuando una persona hace algo que nadie esperaba
Miguel	33	Teacher	Expresión que indica sorpresa al ver que a una persona le fue muy bien realizando algo

Table 14. Meanings of El que menos corre Vuela

“ESTAR EN LA INMUNDA”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Tener muchas deudas
Eliana	25	Student	Que se le presente a una persona muchas situaciones malas
Andrés	31	Messenger	No contar con condiciones económicas
Camilo	40	Merchant	Cuando las cosas no salen para nada bien
Miguel	33	Teacher	Condición de enfermedad alta

Table 15. Meanings of Estar en la inmunda

“MATAR DOS PÁJAROS DE UN TIRO”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Resolver dos problemas con una sola solución
Eliana	25	Student	Hacer dos cosas a la vez
Andrés	31	Messenger	Llevar a cabo dos cosas al mismo tiempo
Camilo	40	Merchant	Realizar una acción en la cual se cumplen dos objetivos distintos
Miguel	33	Teacher	Realizar un esfuerzo para conseguir varias cosas al mismo tiempo

Table 16. Meanings of Matar dos pájaros de un tiro

“PONER PAÑITOS DE AGUA TIBIA”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Tratar de solucionar las cosas, pero no definitivamente
Eliana	25	Student	No poder solucionar un problema radicalmente
Andrés	31	Messenger	Tratar de solucionar
Camilo	40	Merchant	Querer hacer las cosas fácilmente
Miguel	33	Teacher	Cuando no se logra solucionar un problema porque no se atacó la causa.

Table 17. Meanings of Poner pañitos de agua tibia

“HACER UN CRUCE”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Hacer un favor
Eliana	25	Student	Expresión desagradable para la realización de una acción
Andrés	31	Messenger	Realizar algo
Camilo	40	Merchant	Hacer un trueque
Miguel	33	Teacher	Expresión informal para la realización de un favor.

*Table 18. Meanings of Hacer un cruce***“LE FALTA PELO PA’ MOÑA”**

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Cuando no se alcanza a cumplir una meta
Eliana	25	Student	Le hace falta algo para completar la acción
Andrés	31	Messenger	Que está a punto de acabar algo
Camilo	40	Merchant	Estar muy cerca de terminar una acción
Miguel	33	Teacher	Por más que se esfuerce siempre le hace falta algo para alcanzar un objetivo

*Table 19. Meanings of Le falta pelo pa’ moña***“AL QUE LE GUSTA LE SABE”**

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Que cada persona tiene su gusto

Eliana	25	Student	A quien le gusta hacer algo no le importa las dificultades para conseguirlo
Andrés	31	Messenger	Que es relativo según el gusto de cada persona
Camilo	40	Merchant	A pesar de las críticas la persona es feliz con sus gustos
Miguel	33	Teacher	Llevar a cabo una acción sin importar lo que digan los demás

Table 20. Meanings of Al que le gusta le sabe

“BACANO”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Algo que es bonito.
Eliana	25	Student	Sensación de algo agradable.
Andrés	31	Messenger	Manera informal de expresar que algo es chévere.
Camilo	40	Merchant	Llevar a cabo una acción sintiéndose a gusto.
Miguel	33	Teacher	Algo que es fresco y a la moda

Table 21. Meanings of Bacano

“ABRIRSE”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Irse de un lugar inmediatamente.
Eliana	25	Student	Salir repentinamente.
Andrés	31	Messenger	Salir de un sitio porque es molesta la presencia.

Camilo	40	Merchant	Forma desagradable de expresar el deseo de irse de un lugar
Miguel	33	Teacher	Marcharse de un lugar de manera tajante

Table 22. Meanings of Abrirse

“CHICHIPATO”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Tacaño
Eliana	25	Student	Alguien que teniendo plata no le gusta saltar
Andrés	31	Messenger	Persona con dinero que no comparte
Camilo	40	Merchant	Que le cuesta gastar su propio dinero
Miguel	33	Teacher	Persona que teniendo plata no gasta ni para él mismo

Table 23. Meanings of Chichipato

“CHANDA”

NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	MEANING
María	35	Secretary	Expresión para decir que algo es malo
Eliana	25	Student	Persona malvada
Andrés	31	Messenger	Persona que resulta desagradable
Camilo	40	Merchant	Situación molesta
Miguel	33	Teacher	Sensación de fastidio

Table 24. Meanings of Chanda

CATEGORIES

In this section, it refers the categories that were on two or more idioms or colombianisms, so that is shown to have elements in common, which allow define them.

CATEGORIES	IDIOMS / COLOMBIANISMS
Disagreeable	Paila, lámpara, chanda
Pleasant	Aguanta, ¡que chimba!, bacano,
Unconditional	Parcero, Pa'las que sea,
Extravagant	Lámpara, boleta.
Exaggerated	Lámpara, boleta.

Table 25. Categories

Taking into account the above, it was raised according to each colombianism or idiom, different matches establishing categories of analysis, and finally write the definition in English to each one.

N°	WORD	COINCIDENCES	DEFINITION
1	Paila	“Desagradable” and “mala manera”	According to what the participants said, the word "Paila" is about a term of tastelessness, so that can be defined as: expression shows a dislike to a space, person or object.
2	Aguanta	“Sirve”, “atractiva”, “agradable” “que está bien”	Participants said that the word "Aguanta" has different meanings, however, all to try to

			describe something nice serving, it works and that is fine
3	Parcero	“amigo”, “fiel” e “incondicional”	From the opinions expressed by the participants the colombianism "parcero" concern to an expression to indicate a faithful and unconditional friend.
4	¡Qué chimba!	“Bueno”, “agradable” , “felicidad”	Focus group participants agreed that the expression "¡Qué chimba!" It is an informal expression that tries to highlight exclamatory happiness, liking to someone, a situation or an object
5	Pola	“Cerveza”	Almost all participants said that the colombianism "Pola" refers to a common nickname that people in Bogotá gives beer
6	Pa’ las que sea	“en cualquier momento”, “incondicional”	From the answers given by the participants, it can be concluded that the colombianism "Pa’ las que sea” refers to an expression to indicate courage to defend an

			idea against whatever the consequences.
7	Lámpara	“Exagerada”, “extravagante”, “desagradable”	"Lámpara" is a common expression that stand out the description of a person who wants attention purposely doing things that usually are not according with the situation
8	Boleta	“ridículo”, “vergüenza” “extravagante”, “exagerada”	Participants report that the colombianism "Boleta" means a person, object or extravagant, unpleasant situation, annoying and ridiculous.
9	Quiubo	“Saludo”, “saludar”	The colombianism "Quiubo" is a contraction of the phrase what's up? Denoting a casual greeting and frequently an intention to hurry a person
10	Listo el pollo	“Listo”, “terminado”, “finalizado”, “acabado”	This colombianism is described by participants as an expression to indicate that a task or job that has usually been done in a long time and with great effort, is finally done

11	Ni por las curvas	“negarse”, “no aceptar”, “no saldrá bien”, “sin solución”	The idiom "Ni por las curvas" was defined by participants as an expression denoting the categorical rejection of the execution of a task or activity.
12	Echar los perros	“Coquetear”, “cortejo”, “Acosar”, “sentimental”	Bogota residents who participated in the focus group agreed entirely that the idiom "Echar los perros" refers to a term used to describe the fact woo romantically to a person directly and without fear of what may other people think
13	Por si las moscas	“Prever”, “Precaución”, “evitar”, “tomar medidas”	"Por si las moscas" is an idiom that refers to a preventive action where person thinkg about the possible consequences and for which takes the necessary measures.
14	El que menos corre vuela	“inesperado” “no se espera” “sorpresa”	According to the above it is possible to analyze all participants have something in common, deducing that the phrase "El que menos corre vuela" refers to a person isn't

			very good and does not have great skills in a specific time had result greater than anyone.
15	Estar en la inmundada	“deudas”, “económica”, “situaciones malas”, “cosas que no salen bien”	According to the answers of the participants this expression "Estar en la inmundada" refers to something negative, it means, all its meanings are about a bad event; so it might be to have debts or no money and/or be going through a sequence of bad circumstances
16	Matar a dos pájaros de un tiro	“dos problemas, una solución”, “dos cosas a la vez”, “dos cosas al mismo tiempo”, “dos objetivos”	According to the above when people speak about "Matar a dos pájaros de un tiro" refers to two or more events or actions that happen by performing a single action, so it can be considered in most cases as something positive.
17	Poner pañitos de agua tibia	“solución no definitiva”, “no solución radical”, “no solucionar un problema”	Taking into account the responses of the 5 participants, the expression "Poner pañitos de agua tibia" can be used to refer to a situation where you

			have a problem and despite what you do isn't completely solve.
18	Hacer un cruce	“Hacer un favor”, “realizar un favor”, “hacer un trueque”,	When it defining the phrase "Hacer un cruce" and taking into account the above, the term refers to the exchange between two or more persons of an object or an action to receive something in return.
19	Le falta pelo pa' moña	“no se cumple meta”, “no completa la acción”, “a punto de acabar”, “cerca de terminar”, “hace falta para completar la meta”	From the above analysis it's possible to analyze that this expression refers when something missing to achieve an objective
20	Al que le gusta le sabe	“gusto”, “no le importa cómo conseguirlo” “realizar una acción sin importar lo que digan”	The expression "Al que le gusta le sabe" is about a judgment of tolerance for different aspects that people have, rescuing the fact that you can have different preferences and all of these can be equally accepted

21	Bacano	“bonito”, “agradable”, “chévere” “sentirse a gusto”, “a la moda”	This word refers to the positive assessment of a person or thing that is enjoyable for others
22	Abrirse	“Irse”, “salir”, “marcharse”	Undoubtedly, based on the above, this word is used by residents in Bogotá to refer to immediate action to withdraw from a place or space
23	Chichipato	“Tacaño”, “no gasta”, “no comparte”, “le cuesta gastar”	Based on the above it's possible to indicate that "Chichipato" is used as an adjective for a person who having some or a lot of money doesn't share or do not spend it on yourself or others
24	Chanda	“Malo”, “malvado”, “desagradable”, “molesto”, “fastidio”	The term "Chanda" is considered as a negative adjective for a person, situation or thing, which is like a bad feature for his act or essence

Table 26. Coincidences and meanings of the idioms and colombianisms

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis and results process, it is going to be discussed below, a series of final considerations, which are directed to answer the proposed objectives at the beginning of the research.

- From the investigation conducted by the survey, it was possible to know in advance, idioms and popular colombianisms in Bogota, according to the participant population.
- The focus group was an indispensable tool because it allowed to know directly the meaning of all those expressions (called idioms or colombianisms) described by the participants in the survey.
- Results from the investigation, both as the survey as the focus group, allowed to know perceptions of idioms and colombianisms mainly in people who lived or whose families belonged to the Andean region, becoming this region in a very important key for understanding various terms used in Bogota, but also commons in the country.
- The qualitative study allowed to enter the special considerations of the participants, in this case, respondents, knowing cultural and social traits that finally were evidenced into the expressed on the survey responses, serving as raw material for development of the research.
- Idioms and colombianisms, are not popular topics in research as well as in contemporary linguistic analysis, making it difficult to search for information,

however, this research is a contribution to the knowledge of these features, in this case the Spanish language.

- It was possible to confirm and corroborate, from registration information, the amount of idioms and colombianisms used within the country is really extensive, resulting in a variety of expressions, which, although they are used in the city of Bogotá, they are typical of each region.
- The research is not intended to be taken as the only way of addressing this issue, but on the other hand, is open to improvements and reforms and to be taken into account in later works which want to build on the study colombianisms and idioms of the country and its implementation in the context of other languages, in this case English.
- In addition, this work invites to be addressed in a way that takes into account many more regions of the country, since, according to evidence by the record information, Spanish's wealth in Colombia does not boundaries and it can be included in future works remote areas in the Midwest as the Amazon, the Pacific and the eastern plains.
- The development work produced as result the creation of certain categories on which the expressions were defined and subsequently analyzed. These categories were the result of the information described and provided by participants in the registration information, and showed their knowledge and use of everyday expressions and varied cultural and social traits of their age and region of origin.

- This document is open for further research whose main theme assertive communication, have a starting point or reference about a group of idioms and popular colombianisms in Colombia, which can be used by English speakers in the country
- The information collected was used to create a brochure written in English, on which will be reflected and defined the colombianisms and popular idioms in Colombia and also, it will serve as a connecting link between those very expressions of the country with English speakers who did not know them, but that they should most likely use to communicate in an assertive manner in Colombian territory.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Diccionario de la Real academia de la lengua. 2014

Hispanoteca.eu

Lexicoon.org

López A, (1990). Nuevos estudios de lingüística española.

Molestina & Escudero, (1970). Algunos conceptos sobre comunicación y crecimiento demográfico.

Pelayo, N., & Cabrera, A., (2001). Lenguaje y comunicación.

Peñafiel, E., & Serrano, C., (2010). Habilidades sociales.

Perez, G, (1994). *Investigación cualitativa. Retos e interrogantes*.

Puromarketing.com

Taylor, S & Bogdan, R. (1994) Introducción a los métodos cualitativos de investigación.

Shuttleworth, M. Diseño de investigación descriptiva. En: <https://explorable.com/es/diseño-de-investigación-descriptiva>

Van, C., (2005). El libro de las habilidades de comunicación.

Van Dalen, D & Meyer, W., (1981) Manual de técnica de la investigación educacional.

Vaughn, S, Shay, J, Sinagub, J, (1996). Focus Group Interviews in education and psyshology.

ANNEXED 1

UNIVERSIDAD ESCUELA COLOMBIANA DE CARRERAS INDUSTRIALES

FACULTAD DE LENGUAS MODERNAS

PROGRAMA PROFESIONAL EN LENGUAS MODERNAS 10° SEMESTRE

ENCUESTA

Le rogamos responda esta encuesta con la mayor disposición y sinceridad posible. De esto depende el éxito de la misma.

1. Seleccione su genero:

a. Masculino ____

b. Femenino ____

c. Otro ____

2. Edad:

a. 15-20 años

b. 21-30 años

c. 31-40 años

d. 41-50

e. 51 o más

3. Seleccione el lugar de procedencia de su familia:

a. Bogotá

b. Región andina

c. Costa atlántica

d. Costa pacífica

e. Llanos orientales

f. Otra ____ ¿Cuál? _____

3. ¿Cual es su ocupación?

4. Responda de acuerdo a la siguiente información: Un colombianismo, es un vocablo o modo de hablar particular propio de los colombianos. Por ejemplo: 1. **Agüevarse**: Acobardarse o apendejarse. 2. **Borrón y cuenta nueva**: Significa que el malentendido o problema se olvida y se empieza de nuevo como si nada hubiera sucedido.

Enumere 5 colombianismos que usted conozca. En este caso pueden ser solo palabras o frases completas. No olvide incluir su respectivo significado.

1. Descripción: _____

Significado: _____

2. Descripción: _____

Significado: _____

3. Descripción: _____

Significado: _____

4. Descripción: _____

Significado: _____

5. Descripción: _____

Significado: _____

5. Responda de acuerdo a la siguiente información:

Un modismo es una expresión característica de una lengua, formada por un conjunto de palabras con un significado que no se puede deducir del significado de las palabras que lo forman. Por ejemplo: **Ahogarse en un vaso de agua.**- El significado de este modismo es que se ven los problemas más grandes de lo que son, o **Tirar la toalla.**- Quiere decir que una persona desiste de algo, ya sea que se da por vencido o que renuncia.

Enumere 5 modismos que usted conozca. En este caso pueden ser solo palabras o frases completas. No olvide incluir su respectivo significado.

1. Descripción: _____

Significado: _____

2. Descripción: _____

Significado: _____

3. Descripción: _____

Significado: _____

4. Descripción: _____

Significado: _____

5. Descripción: _____

Significado: _____

6. Escoja de la siguiente lista, los colombianismos o modismos que más ha escuchado frecuentemente:

- Irse por las ramas
- Bailar con la más fea
- Armado hasta los dientes
- Tapar el sol con un dedo

- Sacar los trapos sucios al sol
- Estar en la luna
- Hacer castillos en el aire
- Borrón y cuenta nueva
- Abrirse
- Avión
- Bejuco
- Bacano
- Chanda
- Chuzo
- Chumbimba
- Chiripa
- Chúcaro
- Chichipato

ANEXED 2



CONTENT

PAILA.....	2
AGUANTA.....	3
PARCERO.....	4
¡QUÉ CHIMBA!.....	5
POLA.....	6
PA' LAS QUE SEA.....	7
LAMPARA.....	8
BOLETA.....	9
QUIUBO.....	10
LISTO EL POLLO.....	11
NI POR LAS CURVAS.....	12
ECHAR LOS PERROS.....	13
POR SI LAS MOSCAS.....	14

EL QUE MENOS CORRE VUELA.....	15
ESTAR EN LA INMUNDA.....	16
MATAR DOS PÁJAROS DE UN TIRO.....	17
PONER PAÑITOS DE AGUA TIBIA.....	18
HACER UN CRUCE.....	19
LE FALTA PELO PA' MOÑA.....	20
AL QUE LE GUSTA LE SABE.....	21
BACANO.....	22
ABRIRSE.....	23
CHICHIPATO.....	24
CHANDA.....	25

PAILA

The word "Paila" is about a term of **tastelessness**, so that can be defined as: expression shows a **dislike** to a space, person or object.

2**AGUANTA**

"Aguanta" has different meanings, however, the **most** common describe something nice **servicing**, it works and that is **fine**.

3

PARCERO

It concern to an

expression to

indicate a faithful and

unconditional friend.

4

¡QUÉ CHIMBA!

It is an **informal** expression that
tries to highlight exclamatory

happiness, liking to someone,

a **situation** or an object.

5

POLA

Refers to a common
nickname that
people in Bogotá gives
beer.

6

PA' LAS QUE SEA

It refers to an expression to
indicate **courage** to
defend an idea against
whatever the consequences.

7

LÁMPARA

Is a common expression that stand out the **description** of a person who wants attention purposely doing things that usually are not according with the situation.

8

BOLETA

It means a person, object or **extravagant**, unpleasant situation, annoying and **ridiculous**.

9

QUIUBO

It's a contraction of the phrase
what's **Up**? Denoting a casual
greeting and intention to
hurry a person.

10

LISTO EL POLLO

It described an expression to
indicate that a task or
job that has usually been
done in a long time and with
great effort, is finally **done**.

11

NI POR LAS CURVAS

It is an expression denoting the categorical rejection of the **execution** of a task **or** activity.

12**ECHAR LOS PERROS**

It refers to a term used to describe the fact woo **romantically** to a **person** directly and without fear of what may other people **think**.

13

POR SI LAS MOSCAS

It's an idiom that **refers** to a preventive **action** where person thinks about the possible consequences and for which **takes** the necessary measures.

14

EL QUE MENOS CORRE VUELA

It described an expression to indicate that a **task** or job that has usually been done in a **long time** and with **great** effort, is finally **done**.

15

ESTAR EN LA INMUNDA

It refers to something negative, it means, all its meanings are about a bad event; so it might be to have debts or **no money** and/or be going through a sequence of bad circumstances.

16

MATAR A DOS PÁJAROS DE UN TIRO

It refers to a term used to describe the fact so romantically to a person **directly** and without fear of what may other **people think**.

17

PONER PAÑITOS DE AGUA TIBIA

It can be used to refer to a situation where you have a problem and despite what you do isn't completely solve.

18

EL QUE MENOS CORRE VUELA

The term refers to the exchange between two or more persons of an object or an action to receive something in return.

19

LE FALTA PELO PA' MOÑA

This expression refers when something missing to **achieve** an objective.

20

AL QUE LE GUSTA LE SABE

It is about a judgment of tolerance **for** different aspects that people have, rescuing the fact that you can have different preferences and all of these can be equally **accepted**.

21

BACANO

This word **refers** to the positive **assessment** of a person or thing that is **enjoyable** for others.

22

ABRIRSE

This word is used by residents in Bogotá to refer to **immediate action** to withdraw from a place or **space**.

23

CHICHIPATO

It's used as an adjective for a person who having some or a lot of money doesn't share or do not **spend** it on yourself or others.

24**CHANDA**

It's considered as a negative adjective for a person, situation or thing, which is like a bad feature for his act or **essence**.

25