

Pressbooks Geek Meeting

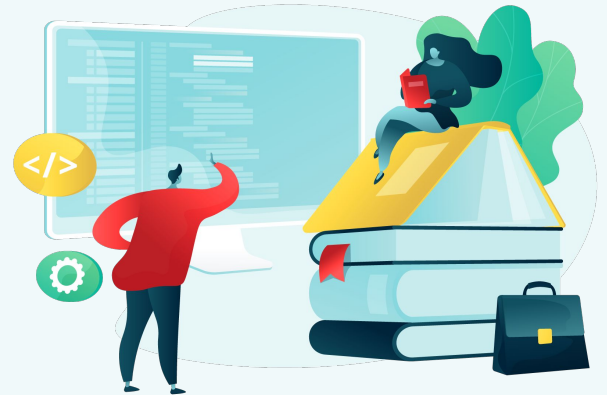
Argentina

August 10, 2021

Argentine Republic

“Argentina” name itself is not from Spanish, but Italian. Argentina (masculine argentino) means in Italian "(made) of silver, silver coloured", derived from the latin "argentum" for silver. In Italian, the adjective or the proper noun is often used in an autonomous way as a substantive and replaces it and it is said l'Argentina.

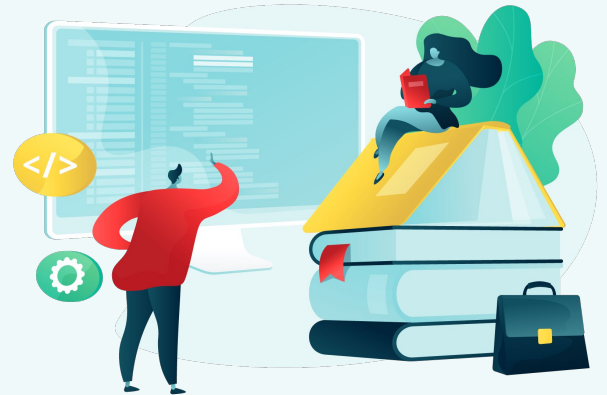
The first written use of the name in Spanish was in 1602 poem by Martín del Barco Centenera (an explorer) describing the region. Although "Argentina" was already in common usage by the 18th century, the country was formally named "Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata" by the Spanish Empire, and "United Provinces of the Río de la Plata" after independence.



Great european immigration

Argentina was a Spanish colony, so the native language is Spanish. Nevertheless, right after independence (1810), more than 7M of immigrants -specially from Italy, Spain, Germany, France and Polony- took refuge in the country between 1870 and 1920. In that way, Argentina was the country with most immigrants only second to the United States.

At the end of the massive immigration stage the language was completely transformed, generating a mix between Italian (mainly) and old Spanish. Each region has different and unique Spanish variation, and specially unique accent that immigrants mixed, according to the different origins, since as expected each zone was populated by different group of immigrants from specific countries, except Buenos Aires where Italian and Spanish people were accentuated and share the city.



Slangs

Che! (Hey!) - the archaic *ce* used in Spain to ask for someone's attention or to make someone stop. (Curious date: In Falkland Islands English speakers use Che ("G'day che, how's things?"). It can also be written as *chay*. The word is sometimes used to describe someone who is a particularly traditional Falkland Islander ("He's a proper che").

Usage: *che, tene cuidado que te vas a reventar la cabeza!* (*che, be careful you're going to burst your head!*)

Slangs

Vos (non-formal “you”) - In any Spanish speakers country it's “Tu”. It's from the archaic Spanish way. People in Spain said “Vuestra merced (your grace)” to Kings or Ministers. When many royalty people were present, people said: “Vos” to refer Vuestra Merced in plural. Then it was transformed into Vos-otros (you and others) to refer to a royalty people and the rest, which is currently used in Spain to informally address a group of people. At the Argentina colony moment, Spanish people used “vos” and it was kept until today.

Sos (you are) - In other countries it is “Eres”. Sos is the conjugation of ser for the vos pronoun

Slangs

Accentuation:

- Salí (get out) - sal
- Ponete (put that on) - pon
- Movete (move on) - Muévete
- Qué hacés? (what are you doing?)
- qué haces?
- Vení (come) - ven
- Vestite (put on your clothes) -
Vístete
- Escribí (write) - escribe

Example:

English:

Listen to me carefully, go to your room and prepare your clothes, get dressed and hurry!

Others latin american Spanish:

Escucha atentamente, ve a tu cuarto y prepara tu ropa, vístete y apresúrate!

Argentina:

Escuchame bien, andá a tu cuarto, prepará tu ropa, vestite y apurate!

Lunfardo (from the Italian lombardo)

Pibe (kid/boy) - Ex: It's from *pive* Italian word meaning "errand boy" or "apprentice".

La nona (grandmother)

Buchón (snitch - informer)

Facha (pretty - looking good)

Luca (1000 ARS pesos)

Quilombo ("racket", "ruckus", "mess")

Usage:

*Que quilombo se armó por una luca que tenía ese pibe fachero, que buchón che!
(What a mess it originated! Just for 1 thousand that this pretty guy had, what an informant!)*

Argentine cuisine

The food is a result of Italian, Spanish (*criollos: Spanish people born in the colonies, usually blended*) and Indigenous people.

Social gatherings are commonly centred on sharing a meal. Invitations to have dinner at home are generally viewed as a symbol of friendship, warmth, and integration. Sunday family lunch is considered the most significant meal of the week, whose highlights often include asado (by anfitrión) or pasta (by La Nona). All family members should be present if possible: grandparents, uncles, cousins, nephews, etc, all in a big unique table, usually in the backyard or in a “quincho”, which is a separate place in the home with a Argentina BBQ, or/and clay oven. Usually there is a separated small table for kids.



Asado (Argentine BBQ)

It's grilled meat made with coal embers. It was originated from the "Gauchos", those are Criollos blended with native people. They are farmers and winners, and Asado was one of the most easy to do / popular food for them.

Main items:

- Long strips of flank-cut beef ribs (or lamb)
- Pork and blood sausages
- Chitterlings
- Sweetbread
- Sauce of herbs, garlic and vinegar (Chimichurri)
- Vegetables (bell pepper with an egg inside)
- Different salads.

It's a social event, with family, co-workers or friends. Cooking takes 2-3 hours, at that moment in a table near from the BBQ people talk, drink wine usually and kids play around. Normally, the boys men watch closely from his father (or uncle, brother, etc) to learn how to cook.

PB Asado - Photos



PB

Other foods - Photos



PB Other foods - Photos





Places





Places



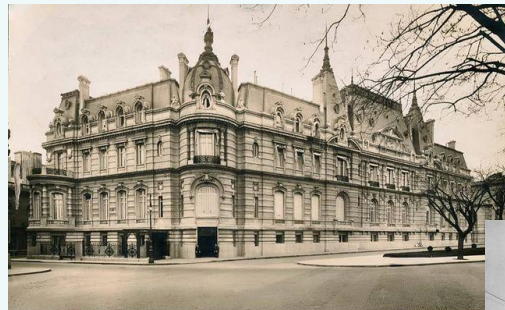


Places





Architecture



Last military coup

Last of 6 military coups was in 1976 uprising overthrew the president María Estela Martínez de Perón and established a permanent dictatorship (a bureaucratic-authoritarian state), calling itself the "National Reorganization Process", it began with the Dirty War, a type of state terrorism which massively violated human rights and led to the disappearance of tens of thousands of opponents and had the active support of the government of the United States (except during the Jimmy Carter administration) and was tolerated by the European countries, the Soviet Union and the Catholic Church, without whose inaction it would have been difficult for the dictatorship to sustain itself.

PB

Military coup (1976)



Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Controversy exists over the Falklands' discovery and subsequent colonisation by Europeans. At various times, the islands have had French, British, Spanish, and Argentine settlements. Britain reasserted its rule in 1833, but Argentina maintains its claim to the islands. In April 1982, Argentine military forces invaded the islands. British administration was restored two months later at the end of the Falklands War. Almost all Falklanders favour the archipelago remaining a UK overseas territory. Its sovereignty status is part of an ongoing dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom.

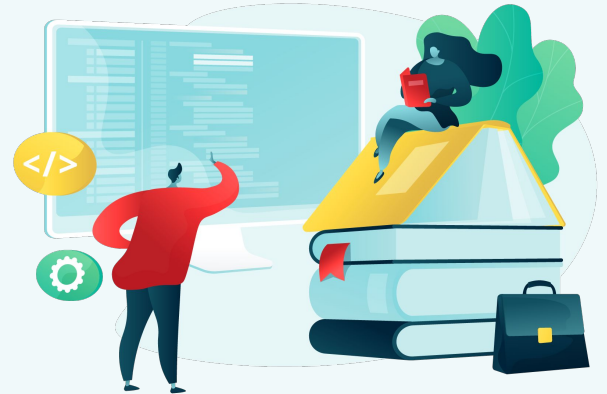
Falklands War

The conflict began on 2 April, when Argentina invaded and occupied the Falkland Islands, followed by the invasion of South Georgia the next day. On 5 April, the British government dispatched a naval task force to engage the Argentine Navy and Air Force before making an amphibious assault on the islands. The conflict lasted 74 days and ended with an Argentine surrender on 14 June, returning the islands to British control. In total, 649 Argentine military personnel, 255 British military personnel, and three Falkland Islanders died during the hostilities.



Music

- Folclore:
 - Zamba:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o7iCA0wzvqo>
 - Malambo:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2XBTtTO5R-8>
- Tango: <https://youtu.be/UYkMFnCWCcs?t=34>
- Rock Nacional:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eguctGjUNLI>



Gracias che!

