The idea that language practices, discourse, and microlevel interactions can be a window into larger social struggles for recognition, legitimacy, and acceptance have emerged rather recently in sociolinguistic research (Achugar 2008, Bucholtz 1999, Bucholtz and Hall 2008, Eckert 2008, Rampton 2006, 2008). As this work has shown, linguistic and metalinguistic expression, in or about speech varieties and/or styles that are not widely recognized or accepted as legitimate, may represent collective efforts for acknowledgement and respect that go beyond expressions of personal style and identity projection. Moreover, research on language policy and planning has shown that achieving language rights for minority groups is often symbolically part of a larger effort to achieve social acceptance and legitimacy (Lippi-Green 2011). Work on language and hip hop-youth in the US and elsewhere has looked at how young people from immigrant backgrounds are drawn to Hip Hop as a way to express their frustration about being marginalized by the broader society (Terkourafi 2010) and a number of studies have demonstrated how Hip Hop has become a tool for minority youth to resist and challenge racial and societal injustice, to establish solidarity with fellow community members, and strengthen their position in society (Androutspoulos 2010, Cutler 2008, Hassa 2010, Simeziane 2010). Furthermore, there is a trend among many young people in rural areas and small villages in Europe to rap in their local dialects as key markers of local authenticity (Androutspolous 2009; Terkourafi 2010). So the decision to rap in a particular language or dialect is determined by the desire to project a very local identity. In the US, rappers for the most part rap in English with varying degree of influence from Hip Hop National Language (Alim 2004) and some local, dialectal variation (Blake & Shousterman 2010). This paper examines rap lyrics from Chicano MCs such as Jae-P, Akwid, Kinto Sol and others who choose to rap in Mexican Spanish. It analyzes language choice, heteroglossia, codeswitching, and stylistic variation, and speculates about what functions these linguistic choices play in how they negotiate their identities and engage in the struggle for recognition and acceptance. The analysis culminates with a discussion of the symbolic meaning of rapping in Spanish in the US context, particularly in the wake of recent anti-immigrant legislation that appears to be aimed mainly at Latinos.