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Abstract

The relationship of language contact is characterized by historical phenomena such as internal borrowing, loanblend, loanword, loan translation, loanshift and semantic borrowing, indicating the proximity and identity with other languages in different historical stages. This work provides a clear analysis of such phenomena as language convergence in grammatical borrowing. Language contact can be traced in different linguistic areas but in this Bachelor's thesis I will focus on the lexical component of two languages: English and Spanish. In this particular case I will look into this direction, from English to Spanish, what Spanish absorbs from English and why through anglicisms.

The role of anglicisms reconnects the contact between these two languages. The lexical setting is assumed to be a good scenario to reflect upon the nature of contact and its effects. Most of the examples found in this analysis have a structural effect on the receiving language (Spanish) and form a collection of data in a privileged position to discover the nature of language contact phenomena between English and Spanish.

1. Introduction

The main focus of this study involves the identification of anglicisms and the explanation of patterns of language contact development in Spanish through the influence of English. As the incorporation of linguistic terms from one language into another takes place in the lexical field and, considering the important role of extralinguistic factors causing lexical transference among languages I will present briefly the historical background of both languages in contact.

Much of the available lexicon is previously known, that is, the set of words that the speakers have in the mental lexicon and whose use is conditioned by the specific subject of communication, unlike the basic lexicon, formed by the more frequent words or terms regardless of the subject dealt with. It may be assumed, then, that the lexical availability of speakers of contact situations can offer at least two languages and that it could do well either by discriminating the lexical units belonging to one or the other language, or to a different degree and type of mix of two repertoires.

In general, it is the speakers who show a good command of English, but what, to a large extent, retain Spanish as a family language.

This paper aims to integrate into the long series of studies that make up an ambitious lexical availability analysis and to find out about the of presence of English in the available lexicon of Spanish, for example, with a notable use of lexical loans.

The first chapter after the introduction is an initial analysis and description of the two languages to be studied in this piece of work, with special emphasis on the historical aspects of each one.

However, the core of this work, chapter 3, is dedicated to the different degrees and types of language contact present-day Spanish. The following types of lexical contact are documented and their individual attributes expressed through a variety of examples.

These are borrowings, anglicism or immediate etymon/ loanblends, loanwords, semantic calques and finally pure Spanish words. The different types of anglicisms and the form they are presented through loanwords have an especially diverse variety, each of which is detailed in the part

dedicated to this type.

The following part of chapter 3 covers the main phonological differences between English and Spanish and explains, with particular attention to the use of syllables, the differences present in English words that have been adapted to use in Spanish.

Chapter four details the methodology which I have decided to use to demonstrate examples of the aforementioned anglicisms and their consequent use in terms of language contact, and as a competent and realistic case of study I have chosen to examine the use of anglicisms in the modern day press, taking two of the most well-known and commonly read newspapers in Spain today. These are El Pais and the ABC. Both reputable newspapers, where an important number of lexical items showing contact (anglicisms) are used on a regular basis. A total of just over 40 terms were found, with a range of examples from the newspaper articles where these terms were found, is included in this part.

Finally to demonstrate the frequency of such occurrences in the press, I have used the simple method of counting the relevant words so as to be able to calculate the frequency of use of these forms. I have created a mini-corpus with the newspaper articles selected and extracted from the online version of the papers, saved the texts as txt files and incorporated them into the Antconc programme (version 3.2.2) so as to get a list of words in which to find possible anglicisms.

In the conclusions I will attempt to substantiate the aims and objectives stated at the beginning of this introduction, as well as confirming my belief that the use of anglicisms, lexical borrowings, loanwords etc. are frequently found in modern-day Spanish and some of them already accepted by the Spanish Academy of the language.

2. External considerations: historical relations between English and Spanish and their contexts

Languages have been in contact certainly for thousands of years, and probably since the beginning of man or at least very close to the beginning, as soon as humans spoke more than one

language. I will focus on the study between English and Spanish encompassing its expansion and geographic diversity around the world. The expansion of Spanish throughout the world is a result of the process of colonisation that began in the 16th century and carried the Spanish tongue to many diverse places, especially in the American continent and then also England began to challenge this position.

In the following subsections I will describe separately the historical situation of these two languages.

2.1 English

The origin between languages in 500 BC is found in the British Isles, where it spread throughout the world through its colonies. This language has Germanic roots. The British Isles offer a prime example of language contacts arising through successive immigrations, at this point mostly military invasions and conquests.

A group of European language tribes speaking dialects of a Germanic language arrived in England (from around of the fifth century AD). These Germanic dialects influenced by several hundred years of contact with Latin, gradually morphed into the English that stemmed from contact with Scandinavian languages, medieval Latin and French. In addition it is related to Dutch, Low German and Frison.

As English developed, it also became, around the early fifteenth century, the language of the court, the bureaucracy and thus the language of power. English is the most widespread language of all Western languages, because of the enormous economic, scientific and political superiority of Anglo-Saxon states in the contemporary world. The two hundred million human beings that inhabited the Anglo-Saxon territory and the dominions and colonies of the British Empire where English was spoken and the fact that it was the auxiliary language of the most populous countries in the world contributed to the settlement and cultural dominance of English.

It has become an additional language in countries which were exploitation colonies, such as

India and many African and Asian countries, and in countries where it is learned as a foreign language, such as most of Europe, China, Japan and most of the territories that form the eastern world.

Undoubtedly, its expansion is due to the power exerted by the British Empire during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in its colonies and then to the political and economic influence of the United States since it became one of the major world powers. In the twentieth century the United States has taken leadership over the United Kingdom in terms of political and economic systems. As a consequence, the English language has assumed the role of the international language of communication.

During this expansion, the language has undergone regional changes that have finally become variants. This process can be seen in Australia, where the Aboriginal variety of English has become the most common language of the Aboriginal Australians. It is therefore known as a national language. English is an international language and does also a national lingua franca. This explains why English displaced so many languages in its settlement colonies. The most well-known are those in United States and United Kingdom, which show orthographic, lexical and differences of pronunciation influenced by their own geographical characteristics. The United States and Australia for example, where the great majority of the population chose or were forced to use English in their daily lives.

English is spoken nowadays by more than 400 million inhabitants in the world. It is the official and co-official language in more than 50 countries. It is spoken in more countries than other languages and it is used more often internationally and in more domains than any other. At the end of the twentieth century, English was the most influential, language in the world. Almost all the languages of the world are under the influence of English. It is the language that has the largest number of speakers of all Western languages followed by Spanish.

2.2 Spanish

Spanish has become one of the most widespread languages geographically. In 1492 Spanish came to America, from sixteenth century it become the national language. It is the official language of Spain and in nineteen countries of America and the Caribbean (Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Puerto Rico). It is also the native language in certain areas of United States (Nuevo Mexico, Arizona, Texas, California and Florida). New York and Los Angeles have more than one million Spanish speakers. It is also spoken in Philippines, Trinidad, Polynesia, and Turkey (spoken by the descendants of Jews expelled from Spain), the Balkans, Asia Minor, North Africa, Morocco, and is an official language in Equatorial Guinea. In Australia there is a large number of speakers of Hispanic origin. Twenty-one towns scattered throughout America, Europe and Asia use Castilian as an instrument of communication. Its presence is on all continents. After English, it is the second spoken language in the world. With more than 500 million speakers, it has become one of the most widely spoken languages of international communication in the world.

The Spanish of America is a language extended by the colonization. The establishment of Spanish Christian missions in America after Christopher Columbus (1492), started in 1697 and continued for over two centuries until 1823. The influence of Christianity has left countless traces. The most important contribution is in the lexicon.

The English language, which had remained unknown in the continent during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, began to exert an influence, first with its literature and thinkers, later by social prestige.

As English colonizes, Spanish will suffer the world colonialism of English and this is reflected in the extra-linguistic field through their contacts. The relations of the social and political effects that occur between both languages are in a language-contact environment, such as the case of bilingualism in North America, in a cultural context: habits, customs, social norms, political-

economic systems, beliefs, etc. or in a historical context. The motives for expanding into the region were different. In fact, Spanish was driven by a curious mixture of desires for exploitation but also conversion of native populations. English's activities soon turned to settlement. The New World promised land and work.

Sustained contact with English by considering its linguistic characteristics and its social context in particular, is mostly lexical. This develops through a social phenomenon such as anglicisms. The clearest evidence of contact is, of course, loanwords.

2.3 The phenomenon of Language Contact

My interest in this section is with the phenomenon of language contact. Language contact is everywhere. The majority of contacts in languages are a consequence of the linguistic skills in a social group who have been using a language for many years, when those speakers attempt to speak the dominant language of a new culture. Of course, language contact is more intense in some places at certain times than elsewhere at other times. The most common effect of the language contact situation and the most easily diffused features of a language are lexical items or words.

In order to study this phenomenon I will define it first and will delve into the causes behind it in the pages that follow.

2.3.1 Definition

Language contact can be defined as the situation in which speakers of different languages experience multilingual exchanges which are sufficiently intense to feature vocabulary, pronunciation or grammar which are then passed from one language to another.

The phenomenon of language contact is given in situations of intense contact between speakers of different languages, when speakers tend to develop some mechanisms for equating similar concepts and categories across language barriers (Thomanson). Language contact provided a trigger for other changes to occur, that is, changes that are independent of language contact.

Language contact has also influenced lexical structural developments over time.

Language contacts, with far-reaching social, political, and linguistic effects, are a constant feature of the human condition, not a phenomenon that is limited to large, recent, militarily prominent, and/or technologically advanced societies. Language contact as any new language arises in a particular contact situation.

Language contact situations in linguistic areas include all of the world's contact situations (via religious language, published texts, email) when more are posited only where contact is intense enough to involve structural interference because that is where the languages have significantly strong historical links. Language contact is only responsible for lexical changes and some quite minor structural changes. It causes a wide range of linguistic changes.

2.3.2 Causes

Latin-speaking Romans had left Britain not long before the English arrived, but the conversion of the English to Christianity in the seventh century reintroduced Latin into the country, and Latin words began to be borrowed into English in significant numbers.

The main **internal causes** that make languages vary and change, have to do with linguistic simplifications, sometimes there are sounds that are difficult to pronounce and articulate. Over time speakers look for articulatory solutions, which are simpler and also with the linguistic economy, since many languages mark redundantly certain categories, such as gender and number.

The main **external causes** of linguistic change and variation are the contact with other languages. The creation of a new words and phrases made by conceptual needs of the competitive disciplines of the present world (new technologies, cinema, music, etc.) and, finally migrations, through which people settle in new places and enhance the variation and change in pronunciation and vocabulary.

Thus, we can see the internal causes as an evolution within the framework of the morphophonological rules between English and Spanish, and the external causes such as semantic

calques, resulting from situations of languages in contact.

Spanish has been in United States since the sixteenth century and Spanish settlements in Florida and New Mexico predated New England. The vernacular contact may be considered as a linguistic phenomenon between English and Spanish, particularly in Los Angeles considering the language shift due to the linguistic interferences. Spanish has had its important growth in the first decades of the twenty-first century, due to the migratory rates to the United States. The contact between English and Spanish, in the second and third generation of Spanish-speaking immigrant communities are developing a variety of language called: *Spanglish*.

Also the geographical proximity and socioeconomic dependence on the United States brought about a deep-rooted anglicisation of the Cuban Spanish lexis, through the Neocolonial period (1902-1929).

There is a continuous advance of English due to its current condition of dominant international language. This variety plays a role of excessive prominence as a reference language, which responds more to the increasing need for communication and the diffusion of English as a language of science, technology and economics. There is the undoubtedly economic, political and cultural potential of United States. The impact of English is greater on Spanish in the United States.

In the present work, as mentioned in the introduction, I will be examining the phenomenon of language contact in a particular level of language, the lexicon.

3. Lexical Contact

This section deals with lexical components or transfers, which are able to establish similarities and differences between the two languages. The focus is on the approximation in the speech of the dominant target language. English is an obvious example of a language affecting other languages without direct contact between speakers.

The lexical loans of English in Spanish, usually called anglicisms, are found not only in the Spanish of American Hispanics but in most of the Spanish-speaking world. The varieties of contact in the United States are not unique in their incorporation of English lexicon in everyday use, as this phenomenon occurs in monolingual zones around the world, although less frequently.

In the American context, Spanish has a much wider range of loans. In addition to the common anglicisms in the monolingual varieties of Spanish brought to the United States by immigrants, there appears to be a bilingual repertoire of a series of more extensive anglicisms and, in structural terms, more transcendent, particularly in the second and third generations.

3.1. The lexical level of the languages under survey

The grammar and lexicon are taken directly from each source language in large chunks. For centuries, the English language had limited repercussion in Europe. Its influence has grown until the present day due to the supremacy of the Western world. Loanwords from Spanish became much more frequent after 1550 through to the mid seventeenth century. And later, English has gradually consolidated a social prestige that has conducted in the conversion of the linguistic imports integrated into our language. The influence of English on Spanish has always occupied a prominent place. Lexical transfers are the most common example of how one language influences another. It has developed in a special way: the case of anglicisms. The interference has borrowed if we find both lexical and structural interference features in the receiving language. Language contact phenomena or borrowings are regarded as the outcome of function-driven choices in which speakers license themselves.

The loan process describing realities that appear in a culture for the first time, is a concept coined by the English language. The loan covers a need for communication, where there is no proper term or equivalent. A sign of cultural expansion, there is an enormous flow of foreign voices in the Spanish lexicon which comes from English, beginning in the nineteenth century until the first half of the twentieth century.

The Anglo-Saxon contribution especially came from England us and is notable in fields, such as, sport terms are in their majority related to the athletic games, navy, and fashion, i.e. terms about piece of clothing and fabrics, with the name of the foreign region or city where they are manufactured. An abundant source of anglicisms can be found in industry and commerce. The examples here can be multiplied. There are lots of marine terms, in the field of the war weapons. The effect is more sensitive in Spanish America than in the Peninsula. The linking of Spanish America with the Anglo-Saxon powers, determines a greater contact with the English language. After the Second World War, the importation of English voices has increased due to the hegemony of United States in political, military, economic, scientific, even cultural subjects. The cinema has also contributed to the spread of anglicism. Developed in the United States, the American film industry dominates the markets in Spanish America. The typical film industry has created a peculiar jargon.

The adoption of foreign words determines the need or usefulness of the word due to its lack of an equivalent in Spanish, sometimes, adjusting to the canons of our morphology.

The study of anglicisms manifest the task of fixing and filling those gaps in our languages, in order to give them more splendour, since languages are a living thing, that it to say, languages are subject to change, evolution and transformation, as well as to the accession of foreign terms, such is the case of anglicisms.

In our language we use the phenomenon of anglicism as a neologism, that is, the need for a word and the acceptance by the language. They constitute a source of expressiveness, in addition to discovering other linguistic or extralinguistic factors, such as vocabulary and culture. They have their proven use in Spanish. This phenomenon in the Spanish language is persistent because of its spread in the media that provides a global view of the Anglo-American regarding the Spanish language, which today are fully integrated in our language. This seems to be pronounced even more in Spanish America. The influence of anglicisms in the Spanish media brings interesting features from different linguistic points of view such as pronunciation, grammar, etc.

There is a great flow of foreign voices that constitute an innovation in the Spanish language, enriching and expanding new words through the influence of the English language in the field of the vocabulary. Spanish becomes the recipient of English in the lexicon, words are typically lost and not replaced when the concepts they express disappear from the culture. Considering lexical replacements, in many, possibly even most, contact situations and depending on the results, we can talk about forms of lexical contact.

3.2 Forms of lexical contact

There are some forms that have to be considered at this point. I will consider, first, in this section the definition of borrowing that can lead to a wide range of linguistic outcomes. Borrowing also tends to be motivated by consideration of prestige, which explains why socially subordinate languages tend to borrow more from the dominant language.

The “gap” hypothesis: one language is in possession of expressive means that do not exist in the other. The degree of borrowing is related to the extent of exposure to the contact language. The other major determinant in the borrowing scale is linguistic rather than social. A borrowing helps to resolve internal ambiguity in the morphology of a language. Borrowing in these cases typically involves vocabulary. Borrowing is characteristic of cultural contact, i.e. Latin and English in the history, *cfr.* Spanish. This means that both borrowing and imposition can take place from a socially dominant to a socially subordinate language, and vice versa, due to the social or political status of one of the languages, English *versus* Spanish. In fact, many borrowings do not represent complete adoption of a foreign items with both its form and meaning intact. Some borrowings consist of foreign forms that have been assigned new meanings.

According to Gómez Capuz, (2000), the various types of lexical elements of English origin or appearance are divided into categories. We can refer to at least three of the most important groups divided in:

1) **Anglicism or immediate etymon/ loanblends.** It can be defined as a word, phrase, or idiom

peculiar to the English language resisting repeatedly morphological or phonological adaptations.

They are divided in several categories:

A) Crude anglicisms: there is no Spanish counterpart for this word. It can be used to design a new term, for example words used in IT and computing: *blog, email, internet, hardware, harddrive, disdrive, network, networking, pendrive, software, etc.*

B) Integral or formal anglicism of Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian or ancient French etymology. Some examples are: *aerobic, bádminton, bar, batch, bingo, bitter, boicot, break, cartel, casting, cricket, córner, cricket, cúter, digital, finger, grill, hall, hándicap, hippy, hobby, hockey, jean, jersey, jet, jockey, láser, líder, light, lunch, mánager, marginal, mitin, monitor, musical, picnic, póster, pub, pudding, puzzle, rally, radar, ranking, rap, rating, rayón, récord, reggae, roastbeef, robot, rock, rockabilly, rocker, rugby, sándwich, scout, set, sexy, sheriff, show, sidecar, speed, spray, sprint, stop, suite, ténder, tenis, test, thriller, tráiler, transistor, video, whisky, yanqui, zoom.*

C) Complex anglicism of Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian or ancient French etymology. They are nominal compounds of technical type whose global meaning is deductible of the sum of their components, for instance: *acid house, airbag, barman, boyscout, bypass, camping-gas, coctel molotov, coffee break, copyright, cowboy, file server, for ever, gin-fizz, jet set, land-rover, mass media, music hall, off the record, play back, pop-rock, self service, sex appeal, sex shop, shopping center, striptease, teddy boy, token ring, top-model, walkman, windsurfind.*

D) Integral lexical anglicism, consisting of initial formations, acronyms and amalgams.

e.g, *PC, laser, VIP, IBM, basic, I/O, NBA, bit, BBC, LP.*

E) Integral lexical anglicisms with Greco-Roman or Roman etymology. In some cases they are apocopate forms, such is the case of *pop-popular, fan-fanatic, giga-gigabyte, aerobic, master, comic, compact disc, monopoly, mega, fax, pictionary, marine, duet.*

F) Integral lexical anglicisms, formally bimembers, being one of the members of Anglo-

Saxon etymology and the other of Greco-Roman or Roman etymology (generally of prefix or suffix).

e.g, *gigabyte, megabyte, microfilm, mini-bar, photo finish, psychobilly, superman, videoclip, videoclub.*

G) Integral lexical anglicisms, from some exotic language usually oriental: *ale op, bikini, hula hoop, ketchup.*

H) Anglicisms consisting of trademarks, artificial names and first names or derived from them.

e.g, *after eight, bermudas, Coca Cola, Harrier, kleenex, Macintosh, malteasers, rimel, sonotone.*

I) Hybrid lexical anglicisms or loanblends. We have patents in which the morphemes are those of the receiving language, by crossing, in general, with elements of a different nature. They are divided into two categories:

a) Hybrid derivatives by imported radical and substituted affix.

e.g, *boxeo-boxing, estresado-stressed, liderato-leadership, linchamiento-lynching, futbolista-footballer.*

b) Complex hybrids or hybrid compounds.

e.g, *hockey sobre hierba-field hockey, rock duro-hard rock, tabla de surf-surfboard, tarjeta fax modem-card fax modem.*

J) Pragmatic anglicisms by morphemic importation, they are usually the outcome of special occasions (translations, dubbings and professional bilingualism) and they are used to present a form of morphemic substitution or calque:

a) Discourse markers: *okay* (affirmation), *too much* (emphasising value).

b) Discursive rules and routines: *Merry Christmas!*

c) Pragmatic fixation formulas: *Miss/Mister* (titles), *please* (courtesy and requests), *goodbye* (farewell).

K) Creations and pseudoanglicisms, elements of English appearance:

a) Anisomorphic coining: derived from anglicisms which appear to be hybrid such as:

e.g, *chequeo* (*check up*), *golazo*, *chutazo* (*fierce shot*), *fútbol sala* (*indoor football*), *tenista* (*tennis player*).

b) False loans, in this case false anglicisms or pseudoanglicisms. Forms which have an English appearance, that do not exist in the same forms in the actual language:

e.g, *crac*, *futin*, *puentin*, *quinqui*, *vueling*.

c) Pseudoanglicisms coined in French:

e.g, *camping* (*campsite*), *parking* (*parking lot*), *pressing* (*coining*), *váter* (*water closet*).

d) Spanish pseudoanglicisms:

e.g, *compact* (*compact disc*), *gogó* (*gogo dancer*), *heavy* (*heavy-metal*).

L) Equivalents in Spanish, considered frequently used in our language are:

e.g, *cartel-poster*, *examen-test*, *maricón-gay*, *ordenador-PC*, *película-film*, *vaqueros-blue jeans*.

M) Neological anglicisms are created to name activities, objects, etc. that did not exist previously for example internet.

e.g, *boicotear-to boycott*, *chatear-to chat* (online), *hardware*, *surfear-to surf*, *messenger*, *C.D*, *DVD*, *software*.

N) English phrases sayings or more complex sentences.

e.g, *in the right direction, raining cats and dogs.*

O) Homonymous anglicisms have relation or similarity by etymology or by their form or sound.

e.g, *aggressive-agresivo (adj.), American-americano (adj.), to audit-auditar (vb.), capital-capitol (noun-adj.), case-caso (noun), to chat-chatear (have sentimental relations).*

P) Anglicisms totally assimilated with the Spanish appearance, which are terms that have already been fully incorporated into the language for centuries.

e.g, *trolebús-trolley bus, culi-coolie, suéter-sweater, yate-yacht, vagón-wagon, bif-beef, fútbol-football.*

Q) Anglicisms with an English appearance that have adapted the spelling of the English pronunciation.

e.g, *boomerang-bumerán, zoom-zum.*

All these anglicisms have been assimilated unaltered, except for the basic phonetic adaptations, or have been morphologically adapted to Spanish patterns.

2) **Borrowing/loanword.** This refers to the incorporation of external elements into the mother tongue, present partial or total lexematic import. Borrowings are gaps in the inventory of the recipient language, and the prestige enjoyed in the donor language. Some loanwords do not have a direct translation. Loanwords are a frequent component of linguistic areas and, are certainly worth mentioning where they occur, but they are so widespread even in casual contact situations that, by themselves, they provide only the most superficial information about the histories of the languages.

e.g. *bafle, baipás, beicon, bloc, blúster, canguro, caqui, cóctel, cheque, dandi, derbi, donus, escáner, escúter, esmoquin, esprint, estándar, estárter, estrés, estriptis, fútbol, gol, hamburguesa, interviú, líder, liliputiense, minigolf, misil, mitin, nailon, penalti, pudin, puritano, tabloide, támpax, tenis, tráfico, tranvía, tubo, túnel, vagón, váter, walkie-talkie, zombi.*

The outcomes of language contact is a change in the structural inventory of at least one of the languages involved, and sometimes of both; items affected by it are called “borrowings”, “loans”, or “transfers”, and the languages involved are frequently labelled, according to their roles, “donor” and “recipient” (Weinreich 1953). Trask (2000: p. 44) defines borrowing as “the transfer of features of any kind from one language to another as the result of contact”.

3) **Semantic calques/loanshifts.** They refer to transfers from one language to another, where additional meanings of the source word are transferred to the word with the same primary meaning in the target language. The calque exhibits lexematic substitution without import when the terms could be translated or using a word which existed in Spanish.

e.g. *air conditioner*, n. m. *aire acondicionado*, *black hole*, n. m. *agujero negro*, *convertible*, n. m. *descapotable*, *disorder*, n. m. *desorden*, *dramatically*, adv. *dramáticamente*, *eventually*, adv. *Finalmente*, *focus*, n. m. *enfoque*, *yellow press*, n. f. *prensa amarilla*, *zebra crossing*, n. m. *paso de cebra*.

As a consequence of language contact some words from Spanish can also be found in English: *adobe*, *aficionada*, *área*, *aurora*, *austral*, *atlas*, *banana*, *bora*, *cacao*, *capital*, *cerrado*, *cereal*, *coral*, *corral*, *eclipse*, *era*, *factor*, *fauna*, *flora*, *galena*, *ghetto*, *glacial*, *guano*, *hábitat*, *huerta*, *humus*, *inevitable*, *jade*, *látex*, *lava*, *levante*, *liana*, *llano*, *machismo*, *macho*, *magma*, *matador*, *mesa*, *negro*, *oasis*, *pampa*, *páramo*, *panorama*, *península*, *región*, *secular*, *serie*, *sierra*, *Tierra*, *tornado*, *zambo*, *zonda*.

Another common phenomenon derived from contacts between languages implies the phonological adaptation of some of the adopted words. This will be explained in subsection 3.3 below.

3.3 Phonological adaptation of words

English and Spanish descend from the branch of the Indo-European languages. Within the grammatical category, these two languages differ in the dual Spanish system of gender in

masculine, feminine, while English has the three genres. Within morphology, the adaptation of the plural to Spanish for names ending in *-s* or *-es*: *clubs, estándares, fanes, pins, oscars*. The adoption of *-s* in Spanish for adjectives that does not exist in English: *blancos, heavies, series*, where in addition we can observe certain changes. The most obvious influence of English on Spanish is not only on the grammatical or morphological aspects, but also on the phonological one as can be seen in the differences listed below:

Phonological differences

Phonological adaptation is typical in more casual contact situations, but is not predictable under more intense contact conditions. For instance:

- The eight English syllabic patterns in English have no correlation to Spanish. English has symbols for vowels that do not exist in Spanish, with only five vowels.
- In RP there are eight diphthongs and five triphthongs compared to the fourteen diphthongs and four triphthongs in Spanish.
- English may have up to three and four consonants one after the other as in *eighth*, Spanish exhibits a maximum of two consonants in an extension slot as in *transmitir (trans-mitir)*. In Spanish, consonants show a more restricted distribution as they are more frequently found in initial than final positions.
- English does not possess an orthographic sign to represent the sound of the [j], the [ɲ] and the [ll].
- The inherent accent of anglicisms shifts to other syllables, most often resulting in acute words, such as *boomerang: (Ing.) bumerán: (Sp.)*
- In addition, by adding the diacritical mark in Spanish words, phonological differences occur as in: *aeróbic, búnker, chárter, cómic, sándwich*.
- Whereas in English stress is most commonly placed on the first syllable, in Spanish the two most frequent patterns are those in which the stress is placed either on the penultimate or the last syllable.

Examples:

Stress in English

Stress in Spanish

'animate	ani'mar
'anorak	ano'rak
e'ffective	efec'tivo
in'telligent	inteli'gente
ex'port	expor'tar
e'xactly	exacta'mente

The similarities, although general, between English and Spanish, also contribute to contact phenomena.

3.4 Similarities

The relationship between English and Spanish is:

1. Both languages are alphabetic, that is to say, they use letters of the Roman alphabet to represent the sounds, by which the sounds of the letters are similar in both Spanish and English.
2. Between thirty and forty percent of all words in English have a related word in Spanish or cognate, with a similar sound, appearance and meaning.
3. The sentences in both languages have the same basic structures, except in the case of word order (adjectives before the noun in English and nouns before the adjective in Spanish).
4. Both languages have the same basic components when learning them, such as: phonetic, phonemic, vocabulary, comprehension or spelling.

The methodological procedures followed in the analysis of this paper are explained in the next section.

4. Methodology

I have chosen six news from two different newspapers (*El País* and *ABC*), a total of twelve news, which form a minicorpus from which I have extracted some anglicisms. They are the following:

Title	Section	Number of words
En Argentina habrá un boom inmobiliario cuando haya seguridad financiera	Economy	129
' <i>Crowdfunding</i> ': el poder de una buena idea	Document.Report	104
' <i>Black Friday</i> ' 2016: Todo lo que debes saber y no te puedes perder	Publicity	127
Comer en Londres por 10 libras	Restaurants	78
Series británicas con denominación de origen	Guide of Series	125
La Super Bowl 2017 en vivo y en directo	Sport	74
Total number of word		637
Total of anglicisms		24

Table 1. News from *El País*

Title	Section	Number of words
China, terror en las mesas europeas	Economy	116
Así compran los españoles en internet	Economy	67
Obama deja su papel institucional y pretende liderar al frente anti-Trump	International	55
La UE logra un acuerdo sobre el fin del « <i>roaming</i> » para el próximo 15 de junio	Economy	148
IAG (Iberia) operará vuelos « <i>low cost</i> » a EE.UU. y Latinoamérica desde Barcelona	Economy	58
La increíble parada de Casillas para salvar Oporto	Sport	82
Total number of words		526
Total of anglicisms		18

Table 2. News from *ABC*

I have selected six items of news from two different Spanish newspapers produced and distributed nationally: *El País* and *ABC*, this constitutes a total of 12 excerpts from printed articles which forms a minicorpus of 42 anglicisms.

Using this searching from newspaper as a tool, I have made lists of words for each article, and the anglicisms that I have found, are those explained in section 5 of analysis.

5. Analysis: anglicisms in the press

This section aims to show the impact of English on Spanish through the analysis of the corpus of anglicisms collected from the press. It also aims to examine the formal and semantic changes in order to find out if they are adapted to the Spanish lexicon, often introduced by technological, economic, social and political changes. Many of these anglicisms have been integrated into the Spanish language, data corroborated by their acceptance in academic dictionaries, that on many occasions have adapted themselves to the graphic norms of our language.

English has an enormous power of expansion. Its infiltrations into Spanish are continuous, in the lexical, semantic, syntax, phonetic and even morphological fields of our language. Its influence is inevitable in a press office, or in commercial correspondence, in industry jargon, or in international documents. Its effect on Hispanic people, that belong to US or British companies, the largest news agencies in the world. They are sent in English to the thousands of newspapers and periodicals of the Hispanic press. The translators to Spanish contribute by translating as purely and elegantly as possible.

In our case, we resort to the phenomenon of anglicisms as a neologizing process, that is, the need for a term and the acceptance or new turn in the language. Anglicisms are a source of expressiveness, in addition to the discovery of other linguistic or extralinguistic factors, such as vocabulary and culture. Anglicisms have their proven use in Spanish. This phenomenon in Spanish language is persistent due to its dissemination in the media, which provides a global view of the Anglo-American influence regarding the Spanish language, and which today are fully integrated into our language. This seems to be pronounced even more in the Hispanic southern American continent. The influence of anglicisms in the Spanish media brings interesting features from

different linguistic points of view such as pronunciation, grammatical gender, lexical fields, orthographic adaptations, neological terms, etc. The anglicisms that can be found in journalistic texts present orthographic vacillations and divergences in the transcription with respect to their English models. Many of the anglicisms may not yet be integrated into Spanish sufficiently enough to appear in the dictionaries of this language, or that their form or meaning does not correspond exactly with their English model. This helps to establish their degree of adaptation to the Spanish language.

The anglicisms found during the research of this project have been taken from the following two Spanish newspapers: *El País* and *ABC*, as I have already mentioned in the methodology section.

5.1 News from *El País*

The news where the anglicisms have been found is presented together with a semantic explanation of the meaning of each case:

“ [...] Uno de ellos es Jorge Pérez, un excéntrico millonario que nació en Argentina, vivió buena parte de su vida en Cuba y se instaló en Miami para, según él, llevar a vivir a la gente al **Downtown**. The Related Group adquirió un exclusivo terreno en el Dique 1 de Puerto Madero, la zona más costosa de Buenos Aires, en el que levantará 2 torres residenciales de 30 pisos, del cual lleva vendidos el 80% de los departamentos, y un hotel 5 estrellas de 60 suites [...] No se considera amigo pero sí admirador de Mauricio Macri, a quien conoce desde que el mandatario era presidente del **club** Boca Juniors [...] “va a haber un **boom** inmobiliario cuando se consoliden las políticas económicas” (“*En Argentina habrá un boom inmobiliario cuando haya seguridad financiera*”, *El País: Economy, Buenos Aires, 24/08/2016*)”.

Three instances have been found here: **boom**, **club** and **downtown**.

Boom¹ (homonymous)

–Sudden heightening of the stock market values.

–Economic prosperity, sudden and unstable, of a company or state.

–Sudden and spectacular development of a phenomenon.

Boom²

–Telescopic arm which is mounted on a platform with wheels. At one end there is a poldirectional microphone incorporated, which is positioned above the person who is acting for television studio takes.

Club

–Voluntary association of people around common goals (political, cultural, sports, etc.)

–Place reserved for club members' meetings.

–Place reserved for amusement and meetings in an urban complex.

Downtown

–In or relating to the central part or main business and commercial area of a town or city.

–In the United States, a central area of a city where businesses are located.

In the next extract I have encountered different anglicisms highlighted in bold and italic type.

“El día que nos recibe en las oficinas de su ***start-up***, Pavegen, en Londres, cerca de Kings Cross, se muestra un poco nervioso: está a punto de cerrar una inversión de un millón de dólares en proyecto. [...] Antes solo lo podían hacer los bancos, las firmas de capital riesgo, los ***business angels***. [...] El ***crowdfunding*** ha facilitado que miles de emprendedores pudieran crear su proyecto. En España, la primera plataforma de ***equity*** que consiguió licencia fue La Bolsa Social, que solo apuesta por proyectos que tengan un impacto social y medioambiental positivo .(“***Crowdfunding: el poder de una buena idea***”, *El País Semanal: Document. Report, Spain, 20/11/2016*)”.

Business angels

–An informal investor, angel funder, private investor, or seed investor, is an affluent individual who provides capital for a business start-up, usually in exchange for convertible debt or ownership

equity.

Crowdfunding

–The practice of funding a project or venture by raising money from a large number of people who each contribute a relatively small amount, typically via the Internet.

Equity

–The value of the shares issued by a company.

–The quality of being fair and impartial.

Start-up

–A startup is a company that is in the first stage of its operations.

–A newly established business.

–The action or process of setting something in motion.

In the third news forms such as *Apple*, *Black Friday*, *online*, *pack*, and *web* have been detected.

“La cadena de tiendas especializada en la venta de productos de *Apple* en España ya ha anunciado que lanzará sus descuentos el próximo viernes 25, día oficial del *Black Friday* en España.[...] Estas promociones estarán disponibles en las 54 tiendas físicas de la compañía en España y en su *web*. [...] Advierte que solo celebrarán el viernes negro el día 25 de noviembre, y no durante todo el fin de semana.[...] El supermercado *online* ofrece desde el 24 hasta el 28 de noviembre descuentos de hasta el 50% en todas las categorías. [...] El *club* para los amantes del vino de EL PAÍS ofrecerá del 23 al 28 de noviembre el 15% de descuentos en los *pack* Marieta 2015 y Flores de Callejero 2014. (“*‘Black Friday’ 2016: Todo lo que debes saber y no te puedes perder*”, *El País: Publicity, Madrid, 25/11/2016*)”.

Apple

–An American multinational technological company with its headquarters located in California, that designs, develops, and sells consumer electronics, computer software, and online services.

Black Friday

–Black market, illegal economic activities. It has been regarded as the beginning of the Christmas shopping season in the U.S. and most major retailers open very early (and more recently during overnight hours) and offer promotional sales.

Online

–Referring to a unit or system which operates directly through a live and mostly continuous connection to the central control terminal, which is usually used in the context of the world wide web.

Pack

–A small cardboard or paper container and the items contained within it.

–A group of products or components related to each other and sold in a more economical format, usually supplied in the same box or packaging.

Web

–System of organization of the information from the Internet through hypertext links.

–A complex system of interconnected elements.

Here in this new, four anglicisms have been found.

“Las escaleras están llenas de fotos de artistas de *jazz*, [...] Un plato tradicional (casi una institución) que ha ido perdiendo terreno hasta prácticamente desaparecer a medida que la *working class* londinense fue cambiando con los tiempos.[...] La capital británica decidió hace décadas ir por otros derroteros culinarios y el este de Londres es ahora zona *hipster*, [...] El pastel de carne se sirve con salsa verde de perejil llamada *liquor*. (“Comer en Londres por 10 libras, *El País: Restaurants, Spain, 18/01/2017*)”.

Hípster

–In the fifties and sixties, a person considered fashionable, due to the clothes they wore or the music they listened to (typically jazz or rock and roll), however sometimes their behaviour was considered rebellious to older and more conservative generations.

Jazz

–Musical style of binary rhythm and syncopated melody, created at the beginning of the 20th century in the black communities in North America.

Liquor

–Alcoholic drink, especially of the distilled spirits type, and often sweet or fruit flavored.

Working class

–The social group consisting of people who are employed for minimum wage, especially in manual labour or industrial factory work.

–Relating to or characteristic of the working class.

A count of six anglicisms have been extracted in this fifth new.

“Temporadas cortas y capítulos largos. Las series británicas tienen un manejo de los *tempos* televisivos muy característico. Tampoco son muy amigas del fenómeno *hype*, [...]. Las audiencias no perdonaron y la **BBC** tampoco.[...] una cámara nerviosa y una estética muy cercana al *videoclip* y cuidada al milímetro que resalta todavía más la decadencia que rodea a los protagonistas. Inquietantes las presencias de Chris O'Dowd, muy lejos de su papel *geek* de IT Crowd, [...]. El desarrollo es impredecible y a partir de ahí todo lo que cuente son *spoilers*. [...] De fondo un *thriller* sobre secretos familiares, en primer plano la crueldad del Alzheimer. [...] The Shadow Line. En este *thriller* nada es solo blanco o negro. (“*Series británicas con denominación de origen*”, *El País: Guide of Series, Spain, 11/06/2011*)”.

BBC

–The British Broadcasting Corporation, is a British public service broadcaster. The first to be established and most well-known television channel provider in the U.K.

Geek

– An unfashionable or socially inept person. Sometimes considered this way for their tastes in fashion and music.

Hype

–Extravagant or intensive publicity or promotion.

–Promote or publicize (a product or idea) intensively, often exaggerating its benefits.

Spoilers

–When discussing new films or T.V series plots in person or in the press, a spoiler is considered as giving away the storyline or final outcome to someone who has not yet had the chance to watch the whole production.

–Wing-shaped aerodynamic part that provides greater grip to the ground when the car goes at high speed.

Thriller

–Literary or cinematographic work, usually action, suspense or police dramas, that produces suspense and strong emotions amongst the audience.

Videoclip

–Brief video recording used to promote a song.

In the sixth news, two anglicisms can be detected.

“ [...] Los New England Patriots buscan su quinto título de la NFL de la mano de su **quarterback** estrella, Tom Brady. Llegan como el equipo favorito tras ser una de las franquicias más exitosas de los últimos años. Llegan con una marca de 16 triunfos y solo dos derrotas. En los **playoffs** derrotaron derrotado a los Houston Texans (34 - 16) y a los Pittsburgh Steelers (34 - 17). (“**La Super Bowl 2017 en vivo y en directo**”, *El País: Sport, Houston/Mexico, 05/02/2017*)”.

Playoffs

–In certain ball sports, elimination phase of a tournament.

Quarterback

–In American football, the player that directs the attack of a team.

In this section dedicated to *El Pais*, there is a total of 637 words, of which 28 words are anglicisms. The anglicism *BBC* is mentioned as acronym (section D).

5.2 News from *ABC*

In the following extracts the anglicisms that have been found are highlighted in bold and italic for their more clear identification.

In the seventh new are recognized forms as *cash*, *dumping*, and *know-how*.

“¿Quién le pone el cascabel al gato si el gato es enorme y el zarpazo puede dejar al Estado sin «**cash**» para pagar las pensiones o a los funcionarios? [...] ¿Qué han hecho hasta la fecha las autoridades de Bruselas (y las españolas) para impedir este «**dumping**», es decir, la venta a precio inferior al coste, esa vieja táctica para arruinar a tus competidores y, una vez conseguida una posición dominante, imponer tú las condiciones? [...] Para más inri, el Gobierno español, desde tiempos de Rodríguez Zapatero, invita a los productores chinos a Huelva a que aprendan el modelo de negocio y el exitoso «**know-how**» de los freseros. (“ *China, terror en las mesas europeas*”, *ABC: Economy, Madrid, 06/11/2012*)”.

Cash

–Money in its real form (notes and coins), to pay in cash is to pay up front the totality of the amount in real (not electronic) money. There are many anglicisms which say to pay in cash, buy and sell cash, cash business, in stead of using the current and normal expression in Spanish “al contado”.

Dumping

–Sale of a product at a vast reduction of the normal price, or even at below its production cost, possibly in the national market, however more frequently used when exporting abroad.

Know-how

–Skill and specialized technical knowledge that is necessary to develop an industrial, commercial, process, etc.

In this eighth new, anglicisms as ***marketing***, ***ranking*** and ***webs*** were standed out.

“ Por número de transacciones, en el segundo trimestre de 2016 se registraron más de 92 millones de operaciones, un 33,4% más. El ***marketing*** directo y los discos, libros, periódicos y papelería lideraron el ***ranking*** por compraventas (10,6% y 6,4%, respectivamente). En cuanto a la segmentación geográfica, las ***webs*** de comercio electrónico en España se llevaron el 57,2% de los ingresos en el segundo trimestre de 2016. (“ *Así compran los españoles en internet*”, ABC: *Economy, Madrid, 06/01/2017*)”.

Marketing

–Set of techniques applied to a commercial activity with the objective of increasing the sales of said product or service.

Ranking

–Classification from highest to lowest, useful for establishing valuation criteria.

–A position in a hierarchy or scale.

Webs

–Web is an English word meaning "net", "cobweb" or "mesh". The concepts is used in the technological environment.

Two anglicisms in the ninth new, have been encountered.

“ Nada es igual desde el 8 de noviembre. El inesperado nuevo orden surgido de las urnas, que en doce días situará en la Casa Blanca al primer presidente «***outsider***», populista y ***antiestablishment*** de Estados Unidos, ha volteado la realidad política norteamericana. (“***Obama deja su papel institucional y pretende liderar el frente anti-Trump***”, ABC: *International, Washington, 08/01/2017*)”.

Antiestablishment

–An anti-establishment view or belief is one which stands in opposition to the conventional social, political, and economic principles of a society.

Outsider

–Individual who is not part of or excludes themselves from a particular social circle or professional group often voluntarily.

–Marginal or rebellious person who does not share the values of the established society.

For the tenth news, six new anglicisms have been appeared.

“ La Unión Europea (UE) logró esta madrugada un acuerdo sobre el fin de los cargos de itinerancia telefónica, el **«roaming»**, para los consumidores de los Veintiocho a partir del próximo 15 de junio. El pacto consiste en un precio al por mayor máximo fijado en 0,032 euros por minuto para las llamadas y 0,01 para los **SMS**, informó el Consejo de la UE en un comunicado. En cuanto a los datos, se prevé una reducción progresiva de 7,7 euros por **gigabyte** a partir del 15 de junio; [...], dado que los consumidores no tendrán que recurrir a las conexiones **wifi** para navegar de manera asequible. [...] El comisario encargado del Mercado Único Digital, Andrus Ansip, celebró el acuerdo y dijo que este "es la última pieza del **puzzle**".[...] y 5 por **MB** de datos sobre las tasas nacionales. (“*La UE logra un acuerdo sobre el fin del «roaming» para el próximo 15 de junio*”, *ABC: Economy, Bruselas, 01/02/2017*)”.

GB Gigabyte

–A unit of information equal to one thousand million or, strictly 2^{30} units.

MB Megabyte

–The megabyte is a multiple of the unit byte used to measure digital information.

Puzzle

–Set consisting of trimmed fragments from which a particular image or photograph must be reconstructed as a way of entertainment, or a pass time.

Roaming

–In the context of mobile phone networks the word is used when a mobile phone is used outside of the usual range of the home network and connects to another available cell network, usually when a person travels to a foreign country.

SMS

–Short Message Service, is a text messaging service component available to the majority of mobile telephone users.

Wifi

–A facility allowing computers, smartphones, or other devices to connect to the Internet or communicate with one another wireless within a particular area.

This eleventh extract includes two more anglicisms, they are ***holding*** and ***low-cost***.

“ IAG, el grupo propietario de Iberia, Vueling, British Airways y Aer Lingus, operará a partir de junio de 2017 vuelos '***low cost***' de largo radio desde el Aeropuerto de Barcelona a Estados Unidos, Latinoamérica y Asia, han confirmado a Europa Press fuentes del '***holding***'. (***IAG (Iberia) operará vuelos «low cost» a EE.UU. y Latinoamérica desde Barcelona***”, ABC: Economy, Barcelona, 22/12/2016)”.

Holding

–A financial group formed by a group of companies that controls other smaller enterprises by purchasing shares in them.

Low cost

–Relatively inexpensive cost; cheap.

–A low cost pricing strategy is an alternative marketing approach that a business can use as an alternative to create differentiation and focus pricing strategies, and it tends to be most successful when the product is fairly generic.

To finish with the combination of anglicisms, this last excerpt includes two more, which are *corner* and *record*.

“ Al Sporting le quedaba una última bala con el lanzamiento de un **córner** y todo el Oporto se metió en su área a defender. Aún así, Sebastián Coates conectó un ajustado remate con aroma a *gol*, pero entonces apareció el mejor Casillas para hacer que toda la plantilla rival, tanto los del césped como los del banquillo, se llevaran las manos a la cabeza. [...] El mostoleño logró además un nuevo *récord* [...]. (“ *La increíble parada de Casillas para salvar Oporto*”, *ABC: Sport, Portugal, 05/02/2017*)”.

Corner

–In football, a player's foul is committed when he drives the ball off the pitch through the goal line of his team, resulting in the corner kick by one of the opposing teams players from the corresponding corner area to where the foul was committed.

Record

–The highest score or result that has been reached so far and has been officially registered in any sport, activity or event.

– Referred to in the case of a new 'record' to the person that achieves a higher result than previous one.

This another section for *ABC* includes 526 words, of which 18 words form the corpus of the anglicisms. The following were mentioned before *gigabyte* (section F), *megabyte* (section F), *corner* (section B), *record* (section B).

It should be noted that of the 42 examples of pure anglicisms found in the press during the investigation for this project, only the following sixteen are recognised by the RAE (Royal Academy of Spanish) of which the three words 'club', 'web' and 'thriller' were repeated most frequently, in this case twice each in the newspapers referenced. The words found in the RAE are: *boom*, *club*, *web*, *jazz*, *videoclip*, *thriller*, *dumping*, *marketing*, *ranking*, *gigabyte*, *megabyte*, *wifi*, *SMS*, *holding*, *corner*, *record*. This gives us an idea of how well integrated these forms are in

Spanish since their inclusion in RAE testifies for their frequent use on the part of Spanish speakers using Spanish.

6. Conclusion

After having analysed the anglicisms described and cited in this project in the most objective possible way, I have reached the following conclusions:

The different uses of foreign words and expressions in a language are generally caused by linguistic, as well as extralinguistic factors. Amongst the linguistic factors, one of the primary causes I would like to pinpoint is the possible lack of precision when searching to designate a particular equivalent in the target language, that is to say, the fact that there is not an exact translation or word in Spanish if you wish to describe a certain reality, for example 'airbag' or 'light'. On other occasions it can be purely related to a question of prestige on behalf of the speakers. However I would also like to outline that the majority of the time neologisms are certainly a necessity, one of the main causes to borrow new words from a language which is the official language of a country that is more technologically advanced and more powerful, economically speaking.

To better identify and determine the aforementioned anglicisms, they have been classified into three large groups and categories or sub-types, which are loanblends, borrowings or loanwords and semantic calques. I have also included a list of terms originating from Spanish.

On the other hand I have also treated other aspects of the language, such as stress, the differentiation of the plural and the orthographic adaptation when used in Spanish.

To summarise, the presence of English in the Spanish language can be observed and is present on all linguistic levels, ranging from the lexical field to the grammatical one. The number of anglicisms used currently on a daily basis in Spain, to describe equivalents and/or objects or ideas directly is immense. These English words can be found in a large variety of different areas and subjects, and above all in the media.

The present study demonstrates that the extension of anglicisms in terms of culture and

linguistic value is so vast that not only can we find cases in the written word, but also in the oral medium. Language contact is a phenomenon which continues to occur between lots of different nationalities, and as technology changes and updates itself and immigration of populations continues to increase in the modern world, we can be sure that the information and cases described in this project will certainly have its place in future societies and as languages develop, they will include even more of such examples.

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Annex with pure anglicisms

<i>acid house</i>	<i>coffee break</i>	<i>hockey</i>
<i>aerobic</i>	<i>comic</i>	<i>holding</i>
<i>after eight</i>	<i>compact</i>	<i>hula hoop</i>
<i>airbag</i>	<i>compact disc</i>	<i>hype</i>
<i>ale op</i>	<i>copy right</i>	<i>internet</i>
<i>antiestablishment</i>	<i>corner</i>	<i>jazz</i>
<i>badminton</i>	<i>cow boy</i>	<i>jean</i>
<i>bar</i>	<i>cricket</i>	<i>jersey</i>
<i>barman</i>	<i>crowdfunding</i>	<i>jet set</i>
<i>basic</i>	<i>cuter</i>	<i>jockey</i>
<i>batch</i>	<i>digital</i>	<i>kleenex</i>
<i>bermudas</i>	<i>disdrive</i>	<i>know-how</i>
<i>bikini</i>	<i>downtown</i>	<i>land rover</i>
<i>bingo</i>	<i>dumping</i>	<i>laser</i>
<i>bit</i>	<i>email</i>	<i>lider</i>
<i>bitter</i>	<i>equity</i>	<i>light</i>
<i>Black Friday</i>	<i>fan</i>	<i>liquor</i>
<i>blog</i>	<i>fax</i>	<i>low cost</i>
<i>blue jeans</i>	<i>file server</i>	<i>lunch</i>
<i>boicot</i>	<i>film</i>	<i>malteasers</i>
<i>boom</i>	<i>for ever</i>	<i>manager</i>
<i>boomerang</i>	<i>gay</i>	<i>marginal</i>
<i>boy scout</i>	<i>geek</i>	<i>marine</i>
<i>break</i>	<i>gigabyte</i>	<i>marketing</i>
<i>bunker</i>	<i>gin-fizz</i>	<i>mass media</i>
<i>business angels</i>	<i>gogo</i>	<i>master</i>
<i>bypass</i>	<i>grill</i>	<i>megabyte</i>
<i>camping</i>	<i>hall</i>	<i>microfilm</i>
<i>camping-gas</i>	<i>handicap</i>	<i>mini-bar</i>
<i>cartel</i>	<i>harddrive</i>	<i>monitor</i>
<i>cash</i>	<i>hardware</i>	<i>monopoly</i>
<i>casting</i>	<i>heavy</i>	<i>music hall</i>
<i>charter</i>	<i>hippy</i>	<i>musical</i>
<i>club</i>	<i>hipster</i>	<i>network</i>
<i>coctel molotov</i>	<i>hobby</i>	<i>networking</i>

<i>off the record</i>	<i>rugby</i>	<i>walkman</i>
<i>online</i>	<i>sandwich</i>	<i>web</i>
<i>outsider</i>	<i>scout</i>	<i>windsurfing</i>
<i>pack</i>	<i>self service</i>	<i>wisky</i>
<i>parking</i>	<i>set</i>	<i>working class</i>
<i>pendrive</i>	<i>sex shop</i>	<i>yanqui</i>
<i>photo finish</i>	<i>sex-appeal</i>	<i>zoom</i>
<i>picnic</i>	<i>sexy</i>	
<i>pictionary</i>	<i>sheriff</i>	
<i>play back</i>	<i>shopping center</i>	
<i>playoffs</i>	<i>show</i>	
<i>pop</i>	<i>sidecar</i>	
<i>pop-rock</i>	<i>software</i>	
<i>poster</i>	<i>sonotone</i>	
<i>pressing</i>	<i>speed</i>	
<i>psichobilly</i>	<i>spoilers</i>	
<i>pub</i>	<i>spray</i>	
<i>pudding</i>	<i>sprint</i>	
<i>puzzle</i>	<i>start-up</i>	
<i>quarterback</i>	<i>stop</i>	
<i>radar</i>	<i>striptease</i>	
<i>rally</i>	<i>suite</i>	
<i>ranking</i>	<i>superman</i>	
<i>rap</i>	<i>tampax</i>	
<i>rating</i>	<i>teddy boy</i>	
<i>rayon</i>	<i>tender</i>	
<i>record</i>	<i>test</i>	
<i>reggae</i>	<i>thriller</i>	
<i>rimel</i>	<i>token ring</i>	
<i>roaming</i>	<i>top-model</i>	
<i>roast beef</i>	<i>trailer</i>	
<i>robot</i>	<i>transistor</i>	
<i>rock</i>	<i>video</i>	
<i>rockabilly</i>	<i>videoclip</i>	
<i>rocker</i>	<i>videoclub</i>	