

**A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS OF ANGLICISMS
IN WRITTEN SPANISH. ON THEIR
PRODUCTIVITY AND USE.**

**UN ANÁLISIS DE CORPUS SOBRE
LOS ANGLICISMOS EN EL ESPAÑOL ESCRITO.
SU PRODUCTIVIDAD Y USO.**

UNIVERSIDAD DE HUELVA
FACULTAD DE HUMANIDADES



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de Huelva**

FACULTAD DE HUMANIDADES

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**NOMBRE: Cristina Díaz Rodríguez
GRADO EN ESTUDIOS INGLESES
TUTORA: Dña. Beatriz Rodríguez Arrizabalaga
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Nombre: Cristina Díaz Rodríguez

DNI: 45157334-P Fecha: 19-06-2017

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ABSTRACT

The present work focuses on Spanish anglicisms for being nowadays the most numerous group of borrowings in Spanish as a direct consequence of the status as a *lingua franca* which English has in 21st century Europe. Specifically, I will analyse the real use and frequency of occurrence which anglicisms, both necessary and superfluous, have in contemporary Spanish. For that reason, I have compiled a corpus of 20 anglicisms —two necessary anglicisms and two superfluous ones per lexical field— belonging to one of the following five semantic fields, where their presence, as stated in the literature, is said to be highly recurrent: (i) sports: *fútbol, béisbol, footing y córner*; (ii) technology: *cliquear, CD-ROM, computadora y on-line*; (iii) traffic: *stop, airbag, claxon y aparcar*; (iv) gastronomy: *güisqui, hamburguesa, light y beicon*; (v) and fashion: *jersey, rímel, jeans y shorts*. Since some of them present more than one single orthographic form in Spanish, I have carried out a corpus-based analysis of each of them in the written sections concerning the Spanish language used in Spain in the *CORPES XXI* corpus, where, in opposition to the oral registers of the language, they can be easily recognised and identified. In relation to the unnecessary anglicisms that conform my corpus, I will compare, furthermore, their real use and relative frequency of occurrence with those of their original Spanish counterparts.

KEYWORDS

Borrowings; anglicisms; relative frequency of occurrence; corpus analysis.

RESUMEN

Este trabajo se centra en los denominados anglicismos hispánicos por ser hoy en día el grupo más numeroso de préstamos en español como consecuencia directa del status de *lingua franca* que la lengua inglesa tiene en la Europa del siglo XXI. En concreto, voy a analizar el uso y la productividad real que los anglicismos, tanto los necesarios como los superfluos, tienen en el español contemporáneo. Para ello, he compilado un corpus de 20 anglicismos —dos necesarios y dos innecesarios por grupo semántico— pertenecientes a uno de los cinco campos semánticos siguientes, donde su presencia, tal y como se señala en la literatura, suele ser muy frecuente: (i) el deporte: *fútbol, béisbol, footing y córner*; (ii) la tecnología: *cliquear, CD-ROM, computadora y on-line*; (iii) el tráfico: *stop, airbag, claxon y aparcar*; (iv) la gastronomía: *güisqui, hamburguesa, light y beicon*; (v) y la moda: *jersey, rímel, jeans y shorts*. Como algunos de ellos presentan

más de una única forma ortográfica en español, he llevado a cabo un análisis de corpus de cada una de ellas en las secciones escritas del español usado en España recogidas en el corpus CORPES XXI, donde, a diferencia de lo que ocurre en los registros orales de la lengua, éstas se pueden identificar y reconocer con claridad. En relación con los anglicismos innecesarios, compararé además su uso e índice de frecuencia relativo con los de sus contrapartidas originalmente españolas.

PALABRAS CLAVE

Préstamos; anglicismos; índice de frecuencia relativa; análisis de corpus.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Languages are not be ecstatic; they have changed, and they will continue doing so, throughout time. As usually stated in the literature (Lorenzo 1996; Pountain 1999; and Novotná 2007, among others), these changes are most obvious and easily seen in the lexicon of a language since new words are constantly appearing and some others are frequently forgotten and disappearing. In this particular regard, Miguel de Unamuno (1945: 332) once affirmed that “[...] meter palabras nuevas, haya o no otras que las reemplacen, es meter nuevos matices de ideas” en el idioma. With this thought, Unamuno (1945) was, undoubtedly, referring to the phenomenon of “borrowing”, an important word-formation process in the creation, development and evolution of the lexicon of the different languages of the world, as unanimously recognised in the literature (cf. Alfaro 1948; Muñoz Galiano 1992; Lorenzo 1996; Rodríguez González 1996; Gómez Capuz 1998; Novotná 2007; Sanchez Mouriz 2015).

Though there exist numerous and diverse definitions of the term “borrowing” in the literature, as explained in Gómez Capuz (1998), they all base themselves somehow on the first definition of the term postulated by Pisani (1939): “form of expression that a linguistic community receives from another”. Notice in this regard, for example, that one of the possible meanings of the term “borrowing” provided by the *Cambridge Dictionary Online* (2017) directly refers to this well-known word-formation process: “a word or idea taken from another language, person, or source and used in one’s own language or work”.

Apart from the different definitions of the phenomenon which they propose, the literature on borrowings is mainly devoted to their classification on the basis of three different and general criteria: (i) their linguistic origin; (ii) the form, adapted or non-adapted to its orthographic rules, which borrowings have in the recipient language;¹ (iii)

¹ The process of adaptation refers to the way how an original term borrowed from a donor language is used in the recipient language; it can have its spelling, pronunciation and/or written form changed,

and finally, the reasons underlying the borrowings' entrance in the recipient language: are they really necessary terms to fill a lexical gap or are they, on the contrary, an unnecessary luxury due to the existence of an original equivalent term in the recipient language?

Although in Spanish borrowings from different linguistic origins, like those illustrated in the following series of examples, can be identified, my study is going to focus just on anglicisms of the type of (3):

- (1) Italicisms, like “fachada” (*facciata*) or “capricho” (*capriccio*), for instance, which come from Italian.
- (2) Galicisms of the type of “chófer” (*chauffeur*) or “restaurant” (*restaurant*), borrowed, in turn, from French.
- (3) Anglicisms such as “email” (*e-mail*) or “hardware” (*hardware*), for example, taken from English.
- (4) Latinisms, like “etcétera” (from *et cetera*) or “currículum vitae” (*curriculum vitae*), coming from Latin.
- (5) Russisms of the type of “troika” (*troika*) or “koljós” (*kolkhoz*), for instance, borrowed from Russian.

The reason why I am going to restrict my study just to anglicisms is that they constitute, undoubtedly, the biggest group of borrowed terms in Spanish as a clear and direct consequence of the status as a *lingua franca* which English has nowadays in the world (cf. Alfaro 1948; Lorenzo 1996; Novotná 2007). Specifically, the main objective of my work is no other than to study the real productivity which they have in contemporary Spanish. For this reason, I have selected a corpus of 20 anglicisms, extracted from the exhaustive list offered in Lorenzo (1996), in order to examine which is the real frequency of occurrence which they have in the real discourse of native speakers of Spanish. The corpus chosen for my analysis has been the annotated version of the Corpus of Spanish created by the Spanish Royal Academy known as *CORPES XXI (Corpus del Español del Siglo XXI)*; a very modern corpus that in the last version, updated in June 2015, contains 225 million forms coming from oral and written texts produced in the period that goes from 2001 to 2012.

The selection of these anglicisms —*fútbol, béisbol, footing, corner, cliquer*,

following the grammatical, phonetic and orthographical rules of this language, or it may maintain exactly the same form as in the source language.

CD-Rom, computadora, on-line, claxon, aparcar, stop, airbag, whisky, hamburguesa, light, bacon, jersey, rímel, jeans and shorts—, instead of others, is motivated by their semantic content since, as can be seen, they all belong to one of the following five specific semantic fields, where their presence is considered to be highly visible (cf. Lorenzo 1996; Rodríguez González 1996; Gómez Capuz 2000; Novotná 2007): (i) sports; (ii) technology; (iii) traffic; (iv) gastronomy; (v) and fashion. For each semantic field, I have chosen two anglicisms that are considered necessary since Spanish lacks an equivalent term to refer to the reality they denote and other two ones which, in opposition, have to be considered superfluous because the reality they point out can be encoded by means of original Spanish terms.

My work is, thus structured as follows: apart from this introductory section (section one), where the topic of my work, its objectives and the methodology I have used to achieve them is explained, it contains a theoretical section (section two) that offers a review of the literature on Spanish anglicisms, a section devoted to describe the methodology and the results of the corpus-based analysis which I have carried out (section three), a concluding section which, on the one hand, highlights the most important issues dealt with in my study, and on the other, presents some possible future lines of research (section 4), and finally, the list of the references which I have used in the elaboration and development of my work (section five).

Specifically, the theoretical section (II. On Anglicisms) is divided in two different parts. The first one, devoted to explain the status as a *lingua franca* which English has in 21st century Europe, elucidates, on the one hand, some of the historical, socio-cultural and economic reasons that have made English become the international language it is nowadays, having set aside French, the language which, after Latin, had occupied this privileged linguistic position in Europe, and on the other, it presents two objective contemporary facts, concerning the number of current speakers of English either as a first or second language and its paramount position in the international educational system, that also help explain the linguistic hegemony of English over the rest of the languages in the world. As Hjarvard (2004: 76) observes in this regard:

Over the past two or three decades, English has come to occupy a singular position among languages. Previously only one among several dominant European languages, on a par with French or Spanish, it is today a *world language*, the language people use whenever they wish to communicate with others outside their own linguistic community. English has become the *lingua franca* of the global network ... As English has moved toward paramouncy, the status of the other principal languages has changed. Even though they are spoken

by more people today than ever before, they have been demoted, degraded in relation to English.

The second part in this section offers a review of the basic literature on anglicisms that focuses mainly on the following three issues: (i) the definition of the term, which takes as its starting point the most neutral definition given by the *Royal Spanish Academy's Dictionary* (2014): “use of English words or spellings in different languages”; (ii) the different kinds of Spanish anglicisms that can be identified nowadays, following, first of all, Alfaro's (1948) classification, for being the first one published on the topic, and secondly, Pratt's (1980) catalogue for being considered, in turn, “the decisive step towards the modern concept of anglicism” (cf. Maeestcu 2006); (iii) and finally, the reasons that have motivated their entrance in the language, thus explaining the distinction between necessary and unnecessary anglicisms accounted for by Ruíz and Rodríguez (2012), among others, and, consequently, the different attitudes towards their use —namely, the purist, the moderate and the integrative positions— pointed out by Schmidt and Diemer (2015).

As pointed out earlier, in the third section of my work (III. Corpus analysis) I present the major findings that I have obtained from the corpus-based analysis which I have carried out in the written section of the *CORPES XXI* corpus that covers the Spanish language used in Spain. The reason why I have left aside the oral registers of the corpus is that in them it is extremely difficult to examine and distinguish all the possible orthographic forms which the anglicisms that make up my corpus may adopt in Spanish. Since the anglicisms in my corpus belong to five different clear-cut semantic fields, this third part of the work is divided into five sections: in the first one, entitled “Anglicisms in the sports Spanish lexicon”, the two Spanish necessary anglicisms that are analysed are *fútbol* and *béisbol* and the two superfluous ones are, in turn, *footing* and *corner*, as well as their original Spanish counterparts *correr* or *andar rápido* and *saque de esquina*, respectively; the second one, devoted to the technological semantic field, focuses, on the one hand, on the necessary anglicisms *cliquear* and *CD-ROM* and, on the other, on the unnecessary English terms *computadora* and *online*, whose meaning is encoded in Spanish by means of *ordenador* and *en línea*; the third part offers, in turn, a corpus-analysis of *stop* and *airbag*, as two clear examples of English terms related to the traffic lexicon which are really needed in Spanish, and of *claxon* and *aparcar* as instances of unnecessary Spanish anglicisms due to the existence of *bocina* and *estacionar*; in the part that deals with anglicisms related to the gastronomical lexical

field *güisqui* and *hamburguesa* have been chosen as examples of indispensable anglicisms and *light* and *beicon*, on the other hand, together with their Spanish equivalents *bajo en calorías* y *panceta*, as cases of superfluous English terms; and to finish, in the section devoted to the Spanish fashion lexicon, the frequency of occurrence of the necessary anglicisms *jersey* and *rimel*, on the one hand, and that of the dispensable ones *jeans* and *shorts*, whose meaning is encoded in Spanish by means of the common terms *vaqueros* and *pantalones cortos*, is accounted for.

Specifically, for those anglicisms described as necessary in each semantic group, I analyse and compare the frequency of occurrence of the different orthographic forms which each of them may have in Spanish; thus, apart from *fútbol*, just to mention an example, some other terms like *futbol*, *balompie* and even *football* are examined; and for the superfluous ones, I study, first, their use and productivity to compare it, in the second place, with the frequency of occurrence of their Spanish equivalent terms.

II. ON ANGLICISMS

As Novotná (2007) states, "the lexicon is the part of the language that changes very quickly. New words appear constantly and, conversely, others fall into disuse or disappear completely". Many of the new words that enter a given language are taken or borrowed from different languages to refer to realities for which the recipient language lacks an equivalent term. This linguistic phenomenon, known as borrowing, is clearly manifest in Spanish, where it is easy to find everyday words coming from Italian, (1), French, (2), English, (3), and Russian, (4), among other languages:

- (1) "murallas" (*muraglia*), "escopeta" (*schioppetto*) or "dueto" (*duetto*).
- (2) "chándal" (*chandail*), "mascota" (*mascotte*) or "carné" (*carnet*).
- (3) "escáner" (*scanner*), "espray" (*spray*) or "líder" (*leader*).
- (4) "vodka" (*vodka*), "perestroika" (*perestroika*) or "versta" (*versta*).

However, due to its importance today in the world as a *lingua franca* (cf. Alfaro 1948; Novotná 2007), English is said, not surprisingly, to be the donor language from which Spanish has adopted more borrowings. This particular kind of borrowings known as anglicisms constitute the main focus of my work.

1. English as a *lingua franca* in the 21st century:

During the 18th and 19th centuries, France was considered to be the most powerful political, scientific and cultural country in Europe. Therefore, French became the *lingua franca* in the continent at the time, thus replacing Latin, which had occupied that privileged linguistic position for ages, and coming to be the most dominant European language for international affairs. As such, it exerted a very powerful cultural and linguistic influence in Spanish, as well as in many other European languages (cf. Alfaro 1948; Novotná 2007). As Alfaro (1948) puts it forward, "from the Treaty of Utrecht to Elizabeth II's fall, what the Spanish country does, thinks, creates, receives,

waits or asks, must have the French approval”.

As time was going by, however, some socio-political factors taking place between the 16th and 19th centuries made English gain progressive influence over French in Europe until it became the international language in the continent that it is nowadays; among others, the colonization of great part of the world by the British Empire and its geographical closeness to America, where the mixing of English and Spanish became a matter of fact after colonization took place. For Novotná (2007), however, the specific time that converted English into the world’s lingua franca was the period after the Second World War. It was then when the United States of America (USA), taking advantage of the postwar crises suffered by many countries, became the first world power that it is still in the 21st century, thus expanding all over the world not only its socio-political, financial and economic policies, but also its language and culture.

There are, indeed, two objective facts that undoubtedly demonstrate the linguistic hegemony of English over the rest of the languages in the world: first, the huge number of speakers it has nowadays; as stated in Smith (2009), among others, English is spoken by more than 375 million people as their first language, and by more than 470 million people as their second language; and secondly, and a consequence, the privileged position English has in the current international educational system. As Novotná (2007) remarks, “In the majority of the countries the basic, middle and upper education promote the use of this international language and it is noticeable that English is the language to which more attention is paid nowadays”.

2. Definition and classification:

All the events previously referred to made the spread of English in the rest of Europe, mainly in specific lexico-semantic fields, such as those related to technology, traffic, sports, fashion or food, an objective fact. In Spanish, for example, terms like “email” (*e-mail*), “parking” (*parking*), “gol” (*goal*), “nailon” (nylon) and “bistec” (*beefsteak*) are, among others, part of everyday language.

Though anglicisms should be defined, in general terms, as the borrowings in any language coming from English, there is not one single definition for this term in the literature. As can be seen in the definition that the *Royal Spanish Academy’s Dictionary* (2014) provides, it is a very complex term to understand because it comprises three different meanings that can be summarized as follows: (i) “rotation or speech of the

English language”; (ii) vocabulary or twist of the English language used in another”; (iii) and “use of English words or spellings in different languages”.

Interested in the third meaning previously stated for the purposes of my work, I have to resort in the first place to Alfaro’s (1948) work for being the earliest study of anglicisms in Spanish published, despite acknowledging that it is not free of criticism. In Mateescu’s (2006) words, for instance, Alfaro’s (1948) classification cannot be considered appropriate because it is based on “personal whims instead of linguistic features”.

Apart from the prototypical examples of anglicisms, known as “foreign words” (*extranjerismos*), which consist of English words which are frequently used in Spanish without any type of modification, like *jockey*, *email* and *stop*, among others, Alfaro (1948) identifies 10 more different classes of Spanish anglicisms. In the first place, Alfaro (1948) describes what he calls “barbarisms” (*barbarismos*). That is, English words that, like *propeller* and *bleak*, enter Spanish with their pronunciation adapted to the Spanish norms, thus becoming “propel” and “breque”, respectively.

The second type of anglicisms identified in Alfaro’s (1948) work are named “pochisms” (*pochismos*). They comprise those English words that, like “deit” coming from *date* or “quinapear” from *kidnap*, for example, are frequently found as Spanish words in the speech of those Mexican people, known as “pochos”, whose mother tongue is English and have difficulty to speak Spanish fluently.

The following group of anglicisms in Alfaro’s (1948) study include those Spanish words that have been created, by means of the process known as ‘paronymia’, on the basis of some English words with which they show a clear phonetic resemblance. Two types of Spanish anglicisms have to be distinguished here, though: on the one hand, those, like “crucial” from *crucial*, “ancestro” from *ancestor* and “financiar” from *finance*, for instance, which maintain with the original English words from which they derive a similarity of form and also of meaning; and on the other, those, like “rentar”, “fastidioso” and “apología”, among others, which only maintain with the primitive English term from which they come from —*to rent*, *fastidious* and *apology*, respectively in these cases— a formal resemblance. Notice here that the meaning of these three Spanish terms —“yield”, “annoying” and “defense”— differs greatly from the meaning of their English counterparts: namely, “hire”, “meticulous” and “excuse”.

There are some other Spanish anglicisms which differ from the two previous kinds, despite also maintaining, like them, a phonetic resemblance with an English

word, in that what they borrow from English is not the form, but one of the meanings, originally non-existent in Spanish, which the English term implies. Two cases in point here are the Spanish terms “aplicación” (*application*) and “asumir” (*assume*) when they come to mean, respectively, “solicitud” and “suponer”.

Alfaro (1948) also includes as anglicisms those Spanish terms created by means of the word-formation process known as derivation or affixation which attach a prototypical Spanish affix to a base which is originally English. Some cases in point of this kind of anglicisms, which Alfaro (1948) calls “neologisms” (*neologismos*), are the verbs “mecanizar” and “motorizar” which result from the addition of the derivational verbal suffix *-izar* to two nominal English bases: respectively, *mechanic* and *motor*.

There is another group of lexical anglicisms in Alfaro’s (1948) classification which, instead of individual words, comprises expressions that, as “extender cortesías” (*to extend courtesies*), “rendir servicios” (*to render services*) and “jugar un papel” (*to play a role*) show, are literal translations from English into Spanish. These expressions are called “dictions” (*dicciones*) by Alfaro (1948) after the definition provided for this term in the *Oxford Dictionary Online* (2017): “the choice and use of words and phrases in speech or writing”.

Alfaro’s (1948) classification of lexical anglicisms in Spanish closes with the description of what he calls “anglo-galicisms” (*anglo-galicismos*) and “pseudo-anglicisms” (*pseudo-anglicismos*). The former kind refers to those terms that, like “yogurt” or “confort”, for example, are originally French terms which have entered Spanish through contact with English. Notice here that, although the examples previously illustrated come from the French words *yogourt* and *confort*, they have come to be known in Spanish through their French-rooted counterparts in English *yoghurt* and *comfort*. And the latter, in turn, comprises those Spanish terms, like “tentativo” (*tentative*), “transportación” (*transportation*) o “conexiones” (*connections*), for instance, which seem to be English in appearance due to some particular spelling or phonetic feature, but whose original English counterparts are simply non-existent or have different meanings, if existent.

In opposition to the previous groups, there is a kind of Spanish anglicisms identified by Alfaro (1948) which are just syntactic. What they borrow from English is a particular formal pattern, originally non-existent in Spanish, which has been traditionally considered, as a consequence, a solecism or a syntactic error. Two prototypical examples here are the sequences *estar* + gerund (*be* + *-ing*) and *estar* + past

participle (*be* + past participle), illustrated, for instance, in *estar siendo* and *estar supuesto*, respectively, which are, in fact, quite recurrent in Spanish nowadays.

After this first proposal to classify Spanish anglicisms, there appeared some others that focus on the use which this specific kind of borrowings receive in Spanish as recipient language. Two cases in point here are López Blanch's (1977) and Quilis' (1984) classifications. In the former five different kinds of anglicisms are distinguished: (i) anglicisms of general use, like *básquetbol*, *penalty* or *bikini*, recognized by all the people in the survey; (ii) very usual anglicisms, used by the majority of the people who have been interviewed in this study, such as *bar*, *shorts* or *jockey*; (iii) anglicisms of average use, like *córner*, *manager* or *grill*, used, in turn, by half the informants of the population taken into consideration; (iv) anglicisms of little use, for example, *block* or *espray*; (v) and finally, sporadic anglicisms of the type of *pony* or *comic*, which are used only by one or two of the surveyed people. On the other hand, basing himself on the study of anglicisms which he carries out in Madrid, Quilis (1984) establishes a scale with also five classes of anglicisms: (i) those that, like *television*, *gasoil* or *béisbol*, have to be considered quite productive in Spanish since they are used by all the population that takes part in his work; (ii) those ones of the type of *bikini*, *clip* or *club*, which are present in the vocabulary of more than half the citizens asked for; (iii) those English words that, like *aparcamiento*, *jersey* or *grill*, are used by a smaller percentage of the subjects enquired (between the 25% and 50%); (iv) those, like *beicon*, *baby* or *bermudas*, whose usage is still more restricted, being found just in the speech of a 6% of the population consulted (those located between the 12% and the 18% of the informants enquired); (v) and finally, those anglicisms which, like *shorts* or *single*, have to be considered rare, being used by just one person.²

As far as I know, however, it is Pratt's (1980) work the one that undoubtedly offers the most innovative and complete study of Spanish anglicisms up to now. As Maeestcu's (2006) puts it forward, it constitutes "the decisive step towards the modern concept of anglicism". Though Pratt (1980) studied orthographic, syntactic and lexico-semantic anglicisms, I am going to focus just on the last type for the purposes of my work.

As a starting point, two broad groups of lexical anglicisms are identified in Pratts' (1980) study: those formed by one word, like *esquí* or *cláxon*, and those ones

² López Morales (1987) proposes a similar classification of the anglicisms used in San Juan de Puerto Rico.

formed by more than one word of the type of *coche bomba* or *fecha límite*. Within the former kind, Pratt (1980) identifies two different classes. The first one, referred to as “patent anglicisms” (*anglicismos patentes*), includes all those English terms that, like *espray*, *kit*, *piercing* or *test*, are frequently used in Spanish. As can be seen, some of them, like *espray*, are clearly adapted to the Spanish orthography and some others, like *hippy*, maintain, however, exactly the same form as in English. The second class, named, in opposition, “not patent anglicisms” (*anglicismos no patentes*), comprise, in turn, what Pratt (1980) calls “traditional voices” (*voces tradicionales*) and “neological voices” (*voces neológicas*). The former are, on the one hand, those Spanish words coming from English that have been created by means of the previously defined process of paronymia, like “espectacular” from *spectacular*, “dramático” from *dramatic* or “audiencia” from *audience*, and are completely adapted to the Spanish orthography and spelling. Thus, the difference between “patent anglicisms” and this particular kind of “not patent anglicisms” is the fact that the first ones are recognized as English words although they have been adapted to Spanish because of the some specific sounds and morphemes in them, while the second ones could be considered original Spanish words at first sight since no sound or morpheme in them is a priori identifiable as English. On the other hand, “neological voices” are those ones that, like “baloncesto” from *basketball* or “balompié” from *football*, for example, are usually referred to as semantic calques in the literature, for being a literal translation from English into Spanish. As Mateescu (2006: 11), for instance, states: “here anglicism consists of the translation of an English term without any direct etymological relation between the English voice and its Spanish translation, although they may have the same last etim”. Neological voices are divided, furthermore, into two different classes of words: “absolute neological anglicisms” (*anglicismos neológicos absolutos*) and “derived neological anglicisms” (*anglicismos neológicos derivados*). Though both kinds include morphologically complex words which have been created by means of the word formation process known as affixation or derivation, the difference between them lies in the linguistic origin of the affixes they contain. The former kind include those words which contain a classical affix, either Greek or Latin in its origin, which has entered Spanish through contact with English after an adaptation process to its orthography; some cases in point here are, for example, “cibernética” from *cybernetics*, “supervisar” from *supervise* and “astronáutica” from *astronautics*. And the latter comprises, in turn, those English borrowings with an Anglo-Saxon affix which, in opposition to the root it combines with,

which is clearly adapted to the Spanish language, maintains its English form in Spanish, as illustrated, for example, in “interzona” from *interzone*, “minifalda” from *miniskirt* and “extracurricular” from *extracurricular*.

As regards the anglicisms composed by more than one word, Mateescu (2006) remarks that Pratt (1980) classifies as such “[...] those anglicisms formed by two words in English but form only one in Spanish”. In the light of the examples provided by Pratt (1980), however, Mateescu’s (2006) statement should be considered wrong since this kind of anglicisms covers compound words with a very varied inner structure: either they are made up of two words of exactly the same lexical category, like “momento clave” from *key-moment*, “coche bomba” from *car bomb* and “campo de concentración” from *concentration camp*, created by the combination of two nouns with or without the mediation of a preposition between them, or they have words of different lexical categories as their components, as can be seen in the nouns “exprimelimonas” from *lemon squeezer*, “aire acondicionado” from *air conditioning* and “Próximo Oriente” from *Next East*, where the following combinations are at issue: respectively, a verb and a noun, a noun and an adjective and, finally, an adjective and a noun.

Apart from the classifications previously described, the literature on Spanish anglicisms establishes a clear division between those English words that have to enter Spanish necessarily to name a reality for which Spanish does not have any equivalent term and those that, on the contrary, enter Spanish for some other reasons since Spanish does possess some lexical term to refer to the extralinguistic concept they point out. This distinction has been explained by Ruíz and Rodríguez (2012), among other scholars, as follows: “the so-called unnecessary or luxury anglicisms have an equivalent word in Spanish (for example, “free”: “gratis”), while the necessary anglicisms do not present a corresponding term in Spanish (for example, “bluetooth”).

Taking into account this same distinction, Schmidt and Diemer (2015) study the different attitudes towards the existence of anglicisms in Spanish distinguishing between the purist, the moderate and the integrative positions. According to these scholars (2015), the purist position tries to prevent the entrance of those anglicisms which are considered unnecessary in Spanish. The moderate attitude views anglicisms, however, as an “enriching or at least as non-threatening” phenomenon. And finally, the integrative approach, which considers language as a means of communication among different cultures and ethnicities, promotes and defends the entrance of numerous anglicisms in Spanish, both necessary and unnecessary ones. As Schmidt and Diemer

(2015: 9) put it forward, the only condition for anglicisms to enter the language, according to this integrative position, is that they “[...] are to be documented, but not criticised or restricted”.³

³ It should be noticed here that those who defend the purist position, like, for instance, the Royal Spanish Academy, have organised several campaigns against what they call “the invasion of English into Spanish”, which is mainly noticeable in the world of advertising. (cf. *Extra newspaper* 2016).

III. CORPUS ANALYSIS

In order to examine how productive anglicisms are in Spanish nowadays, I have searched for the use and frequency of occurrence that each of the 20 anglicisms, selected from the complete and exhaustive list provided by Lorenzo (1996), which make up my corpus has in the annotated version of the Corpus of Spanish created by the Spanish Royal Academy known as *CORPES XXI (Corpus del Español del Siglo XXI)*; a very modern corpus that in the last version, updated in June 2015, contains 225 million forms coming from oral and written texts produced in the period that goes from 2001 to 2012.

The selection of these anglicisms —*fútbol, béisbol, footing, corner, cliquiar, CD-Rom, computadora, on-line, claxon, aparcar, stop, airbag, whisky, hamburguesa, light, bacon, jersey, rímel, jeans* and *shorts*—, instead of others, is motivated by their semantic content since, as can be seen, they all belong to one of the following five specific semantic fields, where their presence is considered to be highly visible (cf. Lorenzo 1996; Rodríguez González 1996; Gómez Capuz 2000; Novotná 2007): (i) sports; (ii) technology; (iii) traffic; (iv) gastronomy; (v) and fashion. For each semantic field, I have chosen two anglicisms that are considered necessary since Spanish lacks an equivalent term to refer to the reality they denote and other two ones which, in opposition, have to be considered superfluous because the reality they point out can be encoded by means of original Spanish terms.

For those anglicisms described as necessary, I will specifically analyse and compare the frequency of occurrence that each of their possible orthographic forms have in Spanish; and for the superfluous one, I will study, first, their use and productivity to compare it, in the second place, with the frequency of occurrence of their Spanish equivalent terms. Since I have to pay attention to the spelling of the anglicisms that conform my corpus, my study will focus just on the written section of the *CORPES XXI* corpus that covers the Spanish language used in Spain and will leave aside the oral

registers of the corpus, where it is extremely difficult to examine and distinguish all the possible orthographic forms which the anglicisms selected may adopt.

1. Anglicisms in the sports Spanish lexicon:

The two necessary anglicisms from the sports world that I have chosen are *fútbol* and *béisbol*; the names of two sports invented in English-speaking countries for which Spanish, as a consequence, did not have, until their borrowing, any specific term. *Footing* and *corner* are, on the other hand, the two superfluous anglicisms selected within this semantic field since Spanish can refer to the extralinguistic reality these English terms denote by means of the words *correr* or *andar rápido* and *saque de esquina*, respectively.

1.1. Fútbol:

Football is the name of an important sport originated in Great Britain which is practised worldwide. Therefore, its necessary borrowing into many European languages, not only into Spanish, is not surprising at all: besides the Spanish term *fútbol*, we find *Fußball* in Deutsch and *football* in French, for instance.

Following Alfaro's (1948) classification, the Spanish term *fútbol* should be considered a "barbarism" because the pronunciation of the English word from which it derives, *football* [fɒtbɔl], has been adapted to the Spanish orthographic rules. Since it is a clear case of adaptation from English to Spanish through the process known as paronymy, in Pratt's (1980) study it would be a clear case of a "non-patent anglicism"; specifically, a "traditional voice". Be that as it may, this particular form of this anglicism has a very high relative frequency of occurrence in the speech of Spanish speakers, having been attested in 72,95 cases per million words.

Its counterpart *futbol*, without the written accent, is also present in Spanish, though with a much lower frequency of occurrence than the previous term. It has been found, in fact, with a relative frequency of 4,24 cases per million words, a fact that suggests that, if possible, Spanish prefers a complete adaptation of the English term to the rules of Spanish.

The results obtained for the non-adapted anglicism *football*, which should be classified as a "foreign word" in Alfaro's (1948) study and as a "patent anglicism" in Pratt's (1980) work, show that this term is almost not used at all in the Spanish written in Spain, exhibiting an extremely low relative frequency of occurrence, if compared

with that of the previous two terms; specifically, 0,09 examples per million words.

Finally, the term *balompié*, which should be considered a sematic calque from the English term *football*, although with the order of the elements in the compound inverted, presents a relative frequency of occurrence of 1,23 cases per million words in the corpus. It overtakes, thus, the non-adapted form *football* but is less used, though not completely extinguished, as stated in Lorenzo (1996), than *fútbol* or *futbol*. It is, thus, for this reason that Lorenzo (1996: 88) remarks that “[...] la Real Academia Española ha hecho bien en incorporar a su diccionario la transcripción fonética *fútbol*”.

1.2. Béisbol:

Similar results have been obtained for *béisbol* and its variants *beisbol* and *baseball*. Here, nevertheless, the term *pelota base* will not be searched for because, as Lorenzo (1996: 566) explains, it is not, unlike *balompié*, *balonmano* or *baloncesto*, for instance, an appropriate semantic calque and the reason why “[...] la Academia admitió en 1970, como proponía Alfaro, la grafía *béisbol*”.

As *fútbol*, *béisbol* has to be considered a “barbarism”, according to Alfaro’s (1948) classification, and a “traditional voice” within the class of “non-patent anglicisms” in Pratt’s (1980) catalogue, since the pronunciation of the English term from which it comes from, [beisbɔ:l], is a clear adaptation to the Spanish orthographic rules. With a relative frequency of occurrence of 6,40 cases per million words in the *CORPES XXI* corpus, it is the most productive form of the three ones analysed. Notice in this regard that the relative frequency of occurrence of its half-adapted Spanish variant without the written accent, *beisbol*, is of 2,37 examples per million words and that of its completely non-adapted form, *baseball*, which maintains without any alteration the English form, is of 0,18 cases per million words.

1.3. Footing:

The Royal Spanish Academy (2014) states that *footing* is a French term defined as “actividad deportiva que consiste en correr con velocidad moderada al aire libre”. Notice in this regard that it has a similar meaning in French, described in the *Larousse Dictionary Online* (2017) as “course à pied, entrecoupée de marche, faite sur un rythme régulier et sans forcer, pour entretenir sa forme physique”, but a different one from English which, as defined in the *Cambridge Dictionary Online* (2017), is “the fact of standing firmly on a slope or other dangerous surface”. It is, thus, the term *jogging* the

one that should be considered the English equivalent to the Spanish word *footing*. In any case, since “footing is an existing word in English but with a different meaning than the Franco-Hispanic one”, as highlighted in Lorenzo (1996: 217), it should be classified as an “anglo-galicism” following Alfaro’s (1948) study of anglicisms and as a “patent anglicism” in Pratt’s (1980) catalogue.

I consider it an unnecessary anglicism, usually used as the nominal object of the verb *hacer* in the verbal expression *hacer footing*, because there are other Spanish verbal terms to refer to that sports activity: mainly, *correr* or *andar rápido*. The results derived from my corpus-based analysis shows that *hacer footing* and *andar rápido* have a very similar frequency of occurrence: respectively, a relative frequency of 0,05 and 0,06 cases per million words. The other alternative term which I have taken into consideration, *correr*, presents, in turn, a higher frequency of occurrence, having being attested in 1.000.000 cases per million words.

1.4. *Córner*:

The Spanish term *córner* comes from the English noun *corner* to denote a player’s throwing of the ball from the corner of the football pitch. The *Royal Spanish Academy’s Dictionary* (2014) defines it, in fact, in two different ways: either as “saque de esquina” or as “lance del juego del fútbol en el que sale el balón del campo de juego cruzando una de las líneas de meta, tras haber sido tocado en último lugar por un jugador del bando defensor”.

Since it is a clear adaptation from English to the Spanish orthographic rules, it has to be considered, as well as *fútbol* or *béisbol*, a case of a “barbarism” in Alfaro’s (1948) classification and a “traditional voice” created by means of paronymy within the group of Pratt’s (1980) “non-patent anglicisms”.

I also consider it an unnecessary anglicism because Spanish has the complex noun phrase *saque de esquina* to refer to the same action. Contrary to what happens with the three previous terms, the comparison of these two terms’ frequency of occurrence shows that the anglicism *córner*, attested in 1,89 cases per million words, is more used than its equivalent original Spanish *saque de esquina* in the *CORPES XXI* corpus, where it has been found, in turn, in 0,63 examples per million words.

2. Anglicisms in the technology Spanish lexicon:

Since a great number of the technological discoveries and developments we

know nowadays have taken place in USA, it is not surprising to find a huge number of anglicisms in the Spanish technological semantic field. As Pano (2007: 4), for instance, remarks in this regard:

[...] in the world of computing, English is the first language, most of the computer studies are written and published in that language, as well as most of the technical information that is handled by its professionals. As a consequence of this fact, in Spanish texts, there is evidently a greater presence of lexical units and expressions that, on the one hand, could be derived from English without changing it from its original form [...]; and terms that, on the other hand, are adapted from English following the phonological or even syntactic norms of Spanish.

Specifically, from all the anglicisms that can be found in this particular semantic field, I have chosen *cliquear* and *CD-ROM* as examples of necessary anglicisms and *computadora* and *online*, in turn, as unnecessary ones.

2.1. *Cliquear*:

In the world of Computer Science the term *cliquear* is extremely recurrent because it denotes a very common everyday action —that of pressing the mouse button of the computer— for which there is no equivalent term in Spanish, apart from its alternative orthographic forms *clikear*, *clicar*, and *hacer clic* or *click*. Although all of them clearly derive from the English verb *to click*, their adaptation to Spanish is not exactly the same in all the cases, as their variation in spelling shows. Notice in this regard that, whereas in the verbs *cliquear* and *clicar*, as well as in the noun *clic* in *hacer clic*, the letter *k*, whose used in Spanish is restricted only to those compound words having *kilo* as one of their components and to some foreign terms, disappears, in their counterparts *clikear* and *click* the *k* is maintained. This variation in their spelling shows, in sum, that the first three anglicisms have been completely adapted to the orthographic rules of Spanish and that the two last ones keep some orthographic trace of the original English term from which they derive. Furthermore, in *clikear* the presence of the inflectional suffix *-ar* attached to the English term *click* by means of a linking *e-* vowel, as well as in *cliquear* and its alternative form without the linking vowel *clicar*, shows some adaptation to Spanish on the part of these anglicisms. They should be, thus, considered “neologisms” following Alfaro’s (1948) classification and a “traditional voice” within Pratt’s (1980) group of “non-patent anglicisms”. The noun *click*, which retains exactly the same form as in English, has not gone, however, any adaptation process to Spanish, thus belonging to the group of “foreign words” in

Alfaro's (1948) study and to Pratt's (1980) "patent anglicisms".

As regards their frequency of occurrence, the results obtained in my corpus-based analysis show that the nominal anglicisms are more recurrent in Spanish than the verbal counterparts, no matter which their spelling is. Specifically, the expression *hacer clic*, where the object noun *clic* has been completely adapted to Spanish, is the most widely used, having been attested with a relative frequency of 0,69 uses per million word. Its English-like alternative *click* in *hacer click* exhibits, in turn, a much lower productivity, having its relative frequency of occurrence greatly diminished: 0,10 attestations per million words. This same relative frequency of occurrence is the one exhibited by the verb *cliquear*, which is not followed, furthermore, at a great distance by the other two alternative verbs *cliquear* (0,03 cases per million words) and *clicar* (0,02 examples per million words).

2.2. CD-ROM:

The English word *CD-ROM*, considered by Lorenzo (1996: 152) "un neologismo de uso imprescindible", is an acronym that stands for the sequence of words *Compact Disc Read-Only Memory*. Though the *Royal Spanish Academy's Dictionary* (2014) defines this term as "disco compacto que utiliza rayos láser para almacenar y leer grandes cantidades de información en formato digital", it remains in Spanish also as an acronym with exactly the same written form as in English. It should be noticed, however, that its pronunciation has been adapted to Spanish Phonetics. In any case, it constitutes a clear example of what Alfaro (1948) calls a "foreign word" and a "patent anglicism" in Pratt's (1980) classification.

As well as the previous term, the term *CD-ROM* and its clipped version *CD* have to be considered two necessary anglicisms in Spanish because there is no original Spanish term to refer to this particular entity. As expected, the results that derive from the corpus-based analysis carried out show that the shortened version of this anglicism, having 11,41 uses per million words, has a relative frequency of occurrence that by far surpasses that of the whole acronym, which has been attested, in turn, in 0,93 cases per million words.

2.3. Computadora:

The Spanish term *computadora* is an anglicism which comes from the English noun *computer*. As with *cliquear*, its adaptation to Spanish can be seen in the final

derivational suffix *-dor(a)*, which easily converts Spanish verbs into nouns: *exprimir/exprimidor*, *ventilar/ventilador*, *lavar/lavadora*, *sacar/secadora*, etc. Hence, its inclusion within Alfaro's (1948) "neologisms" and Pratt's (1980) "traditional voices".

However, the existence in Spanish of the term *ordenador* to refer to the same extralinguistic reality denoted by the word *computadora* clearly indicates that it is an Spanish unnecessary anglicism.⁴ Once again here, the original Spanish term, *ordenador*, presents in the corpus a higher frequency of occurrence than its English version *computadora*: whereas the former has been specifically attested in 21,83 cases per million words, the latter has been found in 18,82 instances per million words.

2.4. On-line:

The English compound term *on-line*, also written as one single word, *online*, without the hyphen, is defined by the *Oxford Dictionary Online* (2017) as "[...] an activity or service) available on or performed using the Internet or other computer network". Though these two terms are frequently used in Spanish, as will be immediately seen, without any kind of adaptation, thus being two more examples of Alfaro's (1948) "foreign words" and Pratt's (1980) "patent anglicisms", they are not accepted by the *Royal Spanish Academy's Dictionary* (2014), which only incorporates in its dictionary the form *en línea*; a semantic calque being a literal translation from English into Spanish.

The results concerning the relative frequency of occurrence of each of these three terms reveal that the semantic calque is, undoubtedly, the most productive form in the language of native speakers of Spanish, having being attested in 10,77 examples per million words. However, its equivalent English terms, though with a lower relative frequency of occurrence, are still highly used in everyday Spanish since the number of examples found with them is not at a far distance from the ones obtained for *en línea*; specifically, *on-line* has been found in 8,74 examples per million words and, finally, *online* in 2,162 cases per million words.

3. Anglicisms in the traffic Spanish lexicon:

From this semantic field I have chosen *stop* and *airbag*, on the one hand, as examples of necessary Spanish anglicisms, and *claxon* and *aparcar*, on the other, are

⁴ As Lorenzo (1996: 489) states, there are some other superfluous Spanish anglicisms coming from this term: among others, *computadorizar*, *computarizar* and *computación*.

instances of unnecessary anglicisms in Spanish.

3.1. *Stop*:

The term *stop*, a clear example of a “foreign word” in Alfaro’s (1948) classification and a “patent anglicism” in Pratt’s (1980) study, due to its English form, is included in the *Dictionary of the Royal Spanish Academy* (2014) to refer to the traffic sign, internationally adopted, which indicates the drivers the obligation to stop. However, this classification is not clear at all because, according to Lorenzo (1996: 429), this English word “[...] ha tenido entrada en el diccionario académico a través del galicismo *autostop*”. Thus, it could also be considered an “anglo-galicism” on the basis of Alfaro’s (1948) catalogue of anglicisms.

In any case, it constitutes a clear example of a necessary anglicism in Spanish, which in the *CORPES XXI* corpus exhibits a relative frequency of occurrence of 0,88 cases per million words.

3.2. *Airbag*:

Another necessary anglicism that belongs to the semantic field related to traffic in Spanish is, undoubtedly, *airbag*, present in the *Royal Spanish Academy’s Dictionary* (2014) to refer to the particular plastic bag mounted in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle that cushions the driver and passengers by inflating in the event of a collision. Notice here that, although this original English term could be translated, *a priori*, as *bolsa*, *cojín* or *almohada de aire* into Spanish, creating, as such, three semantic calques, Lorenzo (1996: 114) affirms that none of these three options is considered to be a satisfactory and valid equivalent of the original English term *airbag*. A “foreign word”, if we follow Alfaro’s (1948) classification, or a mandatory “patent anglicism”, according to Pratt’s (1980) classification, in the written section of the corpus analysed *airbag* exhibits a frequency of occurrence of 0,46 cases per million words.

3.3. *Claxon*:

The existence of the term *bocina* in Spanish makes the word *claxon*, which directly comes from the English voice *klaxon*, a clear example of a superfluous anglicism since it refers to the same reality, “an electric horn or warning hooter”, that the latter term denotes, as defined in the *Oxford Dictionary Online* (2017). Though it appears included in the *Royal Spanish Academy’s Dictionary* (2014) with exactly the

same meaning as its English counterpart, but adapted to the Spanish spelling and phonetic rules with an initial *c-*, instead of a *k-*, *claxon* is to be classified as a “barbarism” in Alfaro’s (1948) study and as a “patent anglicism” in Pratt’s (1980) catalogue.

As regards the frequency of occurrence of these three terms, the results derived from my corpus-based analysis reveal that the original Spanish word *bocina* is the most frequently used one, having been attested in 2,38 cases per million words. Its Spanish-adapted English counterpart, *claxon*, finds, however, its use greatly diminished, as manifest in the 0,84 examples per million words in which it appears. Finally, the search in the *CORPES XXI* corpus has derived no single trace of the English term *klaxon* in the written discourse of Spanish native speakers.

3.4. *Aparcar*:

The English verb *to park* is the source from which the Spanish term *aparcar* derives. This particular anglicism, unnecessary in Spanish due to the existence of the verb *estacionar* to refer to the action of leaving a vehicle in a public place for a period of time, constitutes one more example of Alfaro’s (1948) “neologisms” and Pratt’s (1980) “traditional voices” within his group of “non-patent anglicisms”.

Once again here, the English-based Spanish term *aparcar* shows a lower frequency of occurrence (1,51 examples per million words) than the original Spanish term *estacionar*, which has been attested, in turn, in 1,72 examples per million words. It should be noticed here, moreover, that, though with an extremely reduced use, the English verb *park* has also been documented in the written section of the corpus; specifically, in 0,06 cases per million words.

4. Anglicisms in the gastronomy Spanish lexicon:

Lexical anglicisms are also said to be quite characteristic of the gastronomy Spanish lexicon. Among all the words that could be analysed here, I have chosen *güisqui* and *hamburguesa* as two cases of necessary anglicisms and *light* and *beicon*, in turn, as examples of superfluous anglicisms.

4.1. *Güisqui*:

The Spanish term *güisqui*, not accepted by many scholars (cf. Lorenzo 1996: 472), comes directly from the English word *whisky*. Although both terms are accepted

by the Royal Spanish Academy and included, as such, in its Dictionary (2014) to name a particular alcoholic drink, their written form is completely different: whereas the former has been completely adapted to the Spanish orthographic and spelling norms, representing, thus, a case of a “barbarism” (cf. Alfaro 1948) or a “patent anglicism” (cf. Pratt 1980), the latter should be classified as a “foreign word” by Alfaro (1948) and also as a “patent anglicism” by Pratt (1980) since it maintains in Spanish exactly the same form which the term it derives from has in English.

As regards their productivity in the *CORPES XXI* corpus, the English term without any modification, *whisky*, seems to be much more used in Spanish than its adapted form *güisqui*: the former exhibits, in fact, a relative frequency of occurrence of 12,91 cases per million words, which surpasses by far that of the latter: namely, 0,61 examples per million words.

Although there is no other alternative term accepted by the Royal Spanish Academy to refer to this alcoholic drink, both terms, *güisqui* and *whisky*, are sometimes used in Spanish, as manifest in my corpus-based analysis, with some phonetic and spelling alterations: *güisqui*, for instance, can maintain the *-k-* letter its English counterpart has in its final syllable, becoming *güiski*, and *whisky*, in turn, can be found written as *wiski*, an alternative form where the *-h-* in the first syllable drops and the final *-y* letter is replaced by the vowel *-i*. Though both variants exist in the written discourse of native Spanish speakers, none of them exhibits a considerable frequency of occurrence: the former form has been attested, in fact, in just 0,01 cases per million words and the latter in 0,03 cases per million words.

4.2. *Hamburguesa*:

The original term from which the Spanish anglicism *hamburguesa* derives is *hamburger*. The insertion of the *-u-* in the third syllable and the final derivational suffix *-esa*, which marks a noun as feminine in gender, clearly suggest that this word belongs to the group of Alfaro’s (1948) “neologisms” and to the class of Pratt’s (1980) “non-patent anglicisms” called “traditional voices”.

According to my corpus search, *hamburguesa* has a relative frequency of occurrence of 1,58 examples per million words and its non-adapted alternative, *hamburger*, in turn, one of 0,01 examples per million words. Both forms can be reduced in Spanish, resulting in the clipped terms *burguer* and *burger*, whose relative frequency

of occurrence is, respectively, 0,08 and 0,06 uses per million words.⁵

4.3. *Light*:

The English adjective *light*, meaning “low in calories”, which is frequently employed as a premodifier of nominal entities that denote either food or drinks, has an extended use in Spanish. It has, in fact, been attested in the *CORPES XX* corpus with a relative frequency of occurrence of 2,64 examples per million words. Its inclusion in the *Royal Spanish Academy’s Dictionary* (2014) as “dicho de una bebida o de un alimento elaborado: con menos calorías de las habituales” is not, thus, a surprising fact. For Lorenzo (1996: 272), however, *light*, “[...] es un adjetivo que se aplica sin restricciones; lo mismo a bebidas «bebidas lights» que a actividades y virtudes de toda índole: «felicidad light»”, so that its use can be extended beyond the gastronomic semantic field.

It should be noticed here, however, that this “foreign word” (cf. Alfaro 1948) or “patent anglicism” (cf. Pratt 1980) is not really necessary in Spanish since this language possesses the original expression *bajo en calorías* to refer to this same quality. Despite their coexistence in the language, in everyday Spanish this English term is preferred over its Spanish alternative, which exhibits in the corpus a much lower frequency of occurrence, having been attested just in 0,13 cases per million words.

4.4. *Beicon*:

The term *beicon*, included in the *Royal Spanish Academy’s Dictionary* (2014) as such, is a clear adaptation to Spanish of the pronunciation of the English term *bacon* [ˈbeɪkən] from which it comes from. Thus, it is one more case of Alfaro’s (1949) “barbarisms” and Pratt’s (1980) “non-patent anglicisms”.

However, the existence of the term *panceta* in Spanish to refer to the same kind of meat as *bacon* denotes in English, that one that comes “from the back or sides of a pig, often eaten fried in thin slices”, as stated in the *Cambridge Dictionary Online* (2017), makes its Spanish alternative *beicon* a superfluous anglicism.

In relation to their use and productivity, the original Spanish term *panceta* is the one which exhibits the highest relative frequency of occurrence, having been attested in 0,54 cases per million words in the corpus. Its English counterpart adapted to Spanish, finds, however, its productivity diminished in written discourse with a frequency of

⁵ It should be noticed here that the term *burger*, as Lorenzo (1996: 34) states, not only refers to this kind of fast food, but also to “hamburguesería”, the place where burgers are prepared and sold.

occurrence of 0,25 cases per million words; almost the same frequency of occurrence has been obtained for the non-adapted English term *bacon*; specifically, 0,24 examples per million words.

5. Anglicisms in the fashion Spanish lexicon:

The fashion Spanish lexicon is also quite prone to the entrance of anglicisms. Within this semantic field I have selected *jersey* and *rimel*, on the one hand, and *jeans* and *shorts*, on the other, as examples of necessary and superfluous anglicisms, respectively.

5.1. Jersey:

As can be deduced from the definitions provided by the *Cambridge Dictionary Online* (2017) —“a piece of wool or cotton clothing that is worn on the upper part of the body and has sleeves but no opening at the front”— and the *Royal Spanish Academy’s Dictionary* —“prenda de vestir de punto, cerrada y con mangas, que cubre desde el cuello hasta la cintura aproximadamente”—, the term *jersey* has exactly the same meaning in English and Spanish.⁶

Although this word has entered Spanish with exactly the same written form as the original English term from which it derives, thus being included within the group of Alfaro’s (1948) “foreign words” in Alfaro’s (1948) and Pratt’s (1980) “patent anglicisms”, the pronunciation it has in each of these two languages is radically different —[dʒərzi] in English and [xer'sei] in Spanish—, due to the different pronunciation which the sound graphically represented by the letter *j* has in each of them. The original English pronunciation of the term has, however, resulted in two other Spanish anglicisms —namely, *yérsey* and *yersi*— admitted in the *Royal Spanish Academy’s Dictionary* (2014). Since their written form is, as can be seen, a clear adaptation of the English pronunciation to the Spanish spelling, these anglicisms, two clear americanisms for Lorenzo (1996: 256), should be classified as “barbarisms” (cf. Alfaro’s 1948) or as “patent anglicisms” (cf. Pratt’s 1980).

As regards their productivity and use, the only form of the three ones searched for which has been attested in the *CORPES XXI* corpus is the foreign word *jersey*, with a relative frequency of occurrence of 7,59 cases per million words. No trace has been

⁶ This item of clothing received the name it has, according to Lorenzo (1996), because of Jersey Island, a place situated in the Celtic Sea where there was an important textile industry where the first jersey was made.

found, however, of the barbarisms *yérsey* and *yersi* despite their admission in the language by the Royal Spanish Academy.

5.2. *Rímel*:

The term *rimmel* is the result of the word-formation process known as coinage which consists of creating a new word from a brand name to denote what the original product, named after this brand, refers to; in this specific case, the British brand name *Rimmel* is used nowadays as a common noun to refer to any cosmetics used to darken and harden someone's eye lashes, no matter its brand.

Although it is not included in any of the two English dictionaries used in the development of this work,⁷ its Spanish adapted form *rímel*, written with an accent on the *-í-* vowel and one single *-m-*, appears defined in the *Royal Spanish Academy's Dictionary* (2014) as “Cosmético para ennegrecer y endurecer las pestañas”. This anglicism is, thus, another example of Alfaro's (1948) “barbarisms” and Pratt's (1980) “non-patent anglicism”, which has been attested in my corpus search with a relative frequency of occurrence of 0,66 cases per million words.

Though not included, on the contrary, in the *Royal Spanish Academy's Dictionary* (2014), the half-adapted Spanish form *rimel*, with the written accent missing, also seems to be used in the written discourse of the native speakers of Spanish. Its search in the *CORPES XXI* corpus has produced, in fact, a relative frequency of occurrence of 0,16 examples per million words, therefore being more productive than its English counterpart *rimmel*, being attested, in turn, in 0,11 cases per million words.

5.3. *Jeans*:

Despite the existence of the terms *vaqueros* and *pantalones vaqueros* in Spanish, the English term *jeans* used to refer to “close-fitting trousers made of blue denim or denim like fabric” is also used in Spanish, though unnecessarily. Written exactly as in English and belonging, as a consequence, to the group of “foreign words” in Alfaro's (1948) classification and “patent anglicisms” in Pratt's (1980) study, the anglicism *jeans* exhibits a frequency of occurrence of 3,72 cases per million words in my corpus analysis. It is, thus, the most productive term of the three ones mentioned in the

⁷ My lexicographical search confirms, thus, Lorenzo's (1996: 73) assertion that states: “[...] en cuanto a *rimmel*, su ausencia en los diccionarios ingleses es explicable, ya que éstos son reacios a incluir marcas comerciales”.

CORPES XXI corpus, though quite closely followed by the shortened version of the original Spanish term *vaqueros*: 3,70 examples per million words. Its long alternative, *pantalones vaqueros*, finds, however, its use highly diminished, having been attested in just 0.49 instances per million words.

5.4. Shorts:

The term *shorts* is also considered an unnecessary Spanish anglicism due to the existence of *pantalones cortos* in Spanish to refer to this particular item of clothing. Though originally this term was only employed to denote those “very short trousers used to do sport”, as stated in Lorenzo (1996: 396), its contemporary use has been generalized and nowadays it also includes even women’s short trousers.

This anglicism in Spanish has exactly the same form and pronunciation as the English term so there is no doubt that it constitutes one more case of a “foreign word” (cf. Alfaro’s 1948) or a “patent anglicism” (cf. Pratt’s 1980). As regards its frequency of occurrence, *shorts* exhibits a similar productivity to the Spanish term *pantalones cortos*, the former having been attested in 0,82 cases per million words and the latter, in turn, in 0,94 examples per million words.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Spanish anglicisms of the type of *córner*, *CD-ROM*, *airbag*, *beicon*, and *jeans*, for example, as Lorenzo (1996) calls them, constitute the focus of my work. In opposition to the other kinds of borrowings that can be found in Spanish (russisms, italianisms, galicisms, etc), they make, undoubtedly, the most numerous group of borrowings into Spanish as a consequence of the privileged linguistic position that English, due to its irrefutable status nowadays as the contemporary *lingua franca*, occupies among the different languages of the world in the 21st century.

After briefly reviewing the different historical, socio-political, economic, linguistic and cultural reasons that have made English reach this linguistic hegemonic position in the world today, in the theoretical part of my work anglicisms have been presented, on the basis of two pivotal studies on this kind of borrowings, though for different reasons —Alfaro's (1948) and Pratt's (1980)—, as very varied and heterogeneous, thus having been subject to different kinds of classifications, labels and analyses. Despite their manifest constant and recurrent presence in everyday Spanish, it has also been explained that not all the English terms that we find in Spanish have entered this Romanic language motivated for the same reasons (cf. Ruíz and Rodríguez 2012; Schmidt and Diemer 2015). Therefore, an essential distinction has been made between those Spanish anglicisms that must be necessarily adopted to refer to some extralinguistic realities for which there are no original Spanish terms available and those ones which, in turn, should be avoided to preserve the purity of the Spanish language because, denoting extralinguistic concepts and ideas which can be perfectly pointed out by means of original Spanish terms, they are considered superfluous and unnecessary.

Since one of the main objectives of my work has been to study the real use and productivity anglicisms, necessary and unnecessary ones, have in contemporary Spanish I have carried out a corpus-based analysis of 20 anglicisms which I have extracted from Lorenzo's (1996) seminal work in the written sections dealing with the Spanish language of Spain of the *Corpus del Español del Siglo XXI (CORPES)*. The reason why

I have restricted my corpus search just to the written register of this corpus is to achieve another of the objectives of my work; namely, to study the possible different written forms the anglicisms that conform my corpus may adopt in Spanish.

The anglicisms that make up my corpus have been chosen on the basis of their meaning. They all belong to one of five specific semantic fields —(i) sports; (ii) technology; (iii) traffic; (iv) gastronomy; (v) and fashion— where anglicisms are considered to be recurrent and frequent; specifically, I have analysed the use and productivity of four anglicisms in each semantic field: two necessary anglicisms and two superfluous ones.

As has been detailed in the practical section of my work, all the anglicisms in my corpus should be classified, depending on the written and orthographic adaptation process which the original English term has experienced once it has entered Spanish, as “foreign words”, “barbarisms” and “neologisms” if Alfaro’s classification (1948) is taken into consideration, or as “patent anglicisms” and “traditional voices” within the group of “non-patent anglicisms” if the study focused on is Pratt’s (1980).

The two most important findings derived from my corpus-based analysis that, as such, deserve especial attention here are the following ones:

- (i) as regards necessary Spanish anglicisms, it should be noticed that the form of all the possible ones that it may present, if there are more than one, which is the most used in written Spanish is that one in which the original English term has undergone a complete adaptation process to the Spanish orthographic and spelling norms;
- (ii) on the other hand, in relation to those anglicisms considered superfluous and their Spanish alternatives, my corpus analysis clearly reveals that the original Spanish term is preferred over its equivalent anglicisms. This has been the tendency in all the cases, except for *corner/saque de esquina*, *light/bajo en calorías*, *jeans/pantalones vaqueros* and *shorts/pantalones cortos*. In these four cases the situation is reversed, being the English term more frequent than its Spanish counterpart, due, in my opinion, to its length. In the four cases the English term is clearly shorter than its Spanish equivalent; in all the cases a compound, though with a different structure.

I would like to finish pointing out two possible future lines of research that would continue and complete the interesting work here started: first of all, to widen the corpus of anglicisms in two directions: including new semantic fields in the search and increasing the number of Anglicism in each semantic field; and secondly, to carry out a corpus-based analysis on oral registers to compare the results that could derive from it

with the ones obtained here.

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