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**MODALIDAD ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA**

**A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS ON ANGLICISMS USED IN ECUADORIAN  
NEWSPAPERS**

Research done in order to achieve the  
Bachelor`s Degree en Teaching English  
as a Foreign Language

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**CERTIFICACIÓN**

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This research work has been thoroughly revised by the graduation committee, Therefore, authorizes the presentation of this thesis, which complies all the norms and internal requirements of The Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja.

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*DEDICATION*

*TO*

*MARCO MY FATHER*

*ROMEL MY HUSBAND*

*MANUEL ALEJANDRO MY SON*

## ABSTRACT

The theme of this investigation, “A descriptive analysis of Anglicisms used in Ecuadorian newspapers”, Is the central topic of the investigation as prescribed by Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja.

The main aims of this research are: to determine the variation in language usage in newspapers, to identify the social factors for language change in our country focusing in English , to get conscious of the unnecessary use of expressions borrowed from foreign language.

This research was conducted in Quito, analyzing three different kinds of variables: El Comercio a national newspaper, Últimas Noticias, a local newspaper, and El Extra, a tabloid during seven days. Additionally, the contexts in where Anglicism appeared were identified and classified.

The methods used for this research were scientific, analytic – descriptive, and the bibliographic methods.

It has been found that Anglicisms are more prominent in the technology, sports, and economy sections of the newspapers.

Anglicisms most of the time are employed in articles of technology, sports, and economy. In On the other hand, Anglicisms are less frequent in the health or news sections.

## INTRODUCTION

This research focuses on the Anglicism used in Ecuadorian newspapers. The aim is to discover the influence of the English language in the Ecuadorian Spanish newspapers. Some previous studies about Anglicism are: Sampedro, José (2000). “Anglicismos, Barbarismos, Neologismos y falsos amigos en el lenguaje informático”, Orea, Freddy (2006). “Ponencia acerca de los anglicismos de uso cotidiano en el habla española del estado de Monagas Venezuela”. However, the inquiry of the use of Anglicisms in Ecuadorian newspapers is intriguing and worth documenting to study the impact in our native Spanish language.

This theme is very relevant, because English teachers have to take advantage of all resources that can help them to introduce their students into the new language, furthermore, they not only must guide students to get accurate use of the language but, also help them to recognize that the Spanish language is very rich and they must be proud of it. The results of this study will provide teachers more resources to develop themselves professionally as well as to help their learners.

The methods used to conduct this investigation were: Scientific, descriptive and analytic, and bibliographical methods were applied in order to obtain, classify and analyze the data. The results have been presented in different charts given by the university.

Moreover, specific objectives refer to the activities to develop this research in order to determine the level of occurrence in actual newspaper communication. Next, a brief comment about these specific objectives.

An effort is being made to determine the level of influence of the English language on the linguistic expressions used in Ecuadorian newspapers. The linguistic expressions do not have big changes, and in most of the cases they follow the normal structure without suffering alterations.

Furthermore, to identify syntactic and lexical Anglicism more commonly used in newspapers material in Ecuador. Most Anglicism are written and pronounced with some variations because due to their use people have owned them.

Also, to make a deep analysis of the Anglicisms found in Ecuadorian newspapers on etymological, syntactic-semantic, and morphological aspects. At times, it was difficult because to find the exact meaning of words because English words have several meanings.

Next to determine the written sections of Ecuadorian newspapers in which Anglicisms are mostly used. According to this research the sports section has the most frequency of Anglicism, reports about



technology is another section and news has the less quantity of Anglicism.

Finally, to know the level of acceptance Ecuadorians have on the use of Anglicism in newspapers.

## METHODOLOGY

This research is divided in two parts: the theoretical background and the field research. The bibliographical method was used to develop the theoretical background, while the field research was conducted by employing the descriptive and analytic method. Additionally, all the suggestions and instruments given by the university were closely followed.

This field research was conducted in Quito by investigating three variables, (El Comercio, Últimas Noticias, and El Extra). I followed and studied the three variables for a period of seven days, and then I read the selected sections and collected the Anglicism used in each one. The information was classified in different charts and then the descriptive and statistical analysis was done.

Next, some interviews were conducted to collect data in order to find out the opinion of different people about the use of Anglicisms in newspapers.

The organization of the collected information was classified by following the model charts given by the university .They are as follows: to collect data, to make the statistical analysis and to compare the final results. Statistical graphics were also used to explain better the frequency of the Anglicism, therefore facilitating the compilation of data.

## RESULTS

This study was conducted in the capital city, Quito. Three well known resources were investigated: El Comercio a national newspaper, Últimas Noticias a local newspaper, and El Extra a tabloid.

El Comercio is a national newspaper with a long trajectory and a successful life in written communication inside the country, El Comercio presents a variety of news and it is divided in sections to facilitate readers use. Últimas Noticias is local news which is created by the owners of El Comercio, but it focuses on news about the capital city. It also gives a summary of the country's headlines. El Extra is a tabloid featuring sensational news in Guayaquil (the largest city in the country.

The information is presented in charts that show the most commonly used Anglicism in these written publications, and the context in which they are used.

The results revealed that most of the time Anglicism are used in articles of technology, sports, and economy, in other kind articles such us health or news, it is less common to find them

## Chart One

**Variable: El Comercio ( National newspaper)**

**Sub Variable: News**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
Blog	Caranqui abrió	4	Oscar Caranqui	2009-10-11
Bloguero	un blog en	2	es el bloguero	
Internet	internet		del pabellón de máxima seguridad	
Clown	Encuentro internacional de teatro clown	4	El teatro clown en cinco sitios del país	2009-10-12
Hacker	Hacker invadió la	1	Sólo Fútbol	2009-10-13
Web	web de Diego	1		
Blog	Sánchez es muy crítica con el castrismo en su blog	3	Yoani Sánchez no recibió su premio	2009-10-14
Dow Jones	El proyecto industrial de la	5	El Dow Jones vuelve a las	2009-10-15

	bolsa de Nueva York, El Dow Jones cerró por encima de los 10.000 puntos		ligas mayores	
Citigroup	Citigroup reportó ganancias de \$101 millones en el trimestre	5	Ganancias modestas resalta el problema del Citigroup	2009-10-16
				2009-10-17

Author: Verónica Martínez

## Chart Two

**Variable : El Comercio ( National Newspaper)**

**Sub Variable: Ads**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
				2009-10-11
Yes	Dígale yes al inglés con Howard	2	Institutos, Academias	2009-10-12
Kids	Kids diversión a la hora de crear	5	Estilo Kids	2009-10-14
Fashionate	Fashionate en el centro de la ciudad	1	Eta Fashion	2009-10-15
Buffet	Bufett típico alemán	1	Swiss Hotel	2009-10-16

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### Chart Three

**Variable: El Comercio (National Newspaper)**

**Sub Variable: Social Pages**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
				2009-10-11
Web	Vea la lista de los nominados en nuestra web	2	Los premios de los 40 principales se disputan en la red	2009-10-12
Fan	Recibió gustoso a Gabriela García la fan que fue al hotel capitalino donde estaba hospedado	2	Mis canciones nacen de historias reales	2009-10-15

Author: Verónica Martínez

## Chart Four

**Variable: El Comercio (National Newspaper)**

**Sub Variable: Reports**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
Web	La nueva generación de páginas web	4	La web 2.0 convocan a mas autores	2009-10-11
Express	Los bolones de verde con chicharrón y queso, son una opción de desayuno expres	3	La comida criolla en servicio rápido	2009-10-14
Light	El morocho con empanada es algo light para terminar el día	1		
Casting	Gabriela Endara estudiante de Ciencias Políticas	2	Las catorce candidatas a Reina de Quito	2009-10-15



	de la Universidad Central del Ecuador acudió al casting motivada por su familia		listas para competir	
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Author: Verónica Martínez

## Chart Five

**Variable: El Comercio ( National Newspaper)**

**Sub Variable: Sports**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
Ring	Jaime “la bestia” Quiñonez se alista para subir al ring	1	Agenda deportiva	2009-10-11
Gol	El mejor gol de cabeza	2	Palermo hizo el milagro en el monumental	2009-10-12
Play offs Básquet	Los play offs, semifinales de la liga nacional de básquet empiezan hoy	4 2	En Ambato y en quito se disputan los play off de la liga nacional	2009-10-13
Goles	La dupla de ataque de Ecuador ha marcado cuatro	3	A la tri le falta gol	2009-10-14

	goles en estas eliminotorias			
Fútbol	Terminó el ciclo más exitoso de la historia del fútbol ecuatoriano	3	El fin de una gran generación	2009-10-15

Author: Verónica Martínez

**Chart Six**

**Variable: Ultimas Noticias**

**Sub Variable: News**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
Resort	Una segunda luna de miel en islas y resorts	1	Vacaciones gratis para bronqueados	2009-10-13
				2009-10-14
Web	Por medio de la página web	1	La "súper niega lo que dijo González	2009-10-15

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## Chart Seven

**Variable: Ultimas Noticias (Local Newspaper)**

**Sub Variable: Ads**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
Djoker	Necesito Djoker para bar	1	Empleos varios	2009-10-11
Call center	Call center 072 588 730	1	UTPL postgrados	2009-10-12
Laptops	Laptos nuevas \$550	1	Mercadería	2009-10-13
Full	Esta van si es full extras	1	Mi voz móvil	2009-10-14
Gypsum	Gypsum, cielo raso, piso flotante, pintura	1	Materiales	2009-10-15

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## Chart Eight

**Variable: Ultimas Noticias (Local Newspaper)**

**Sub Variable: Social Pages**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
Web	Escuche en nuestra web el tema “Estoy pensando”	2	Este chileno vuelve a los escenarios	2009-10-14
Mister	¿Poe qué escuchan a Mister Sastana?	4	La voz no importa lo que vale es el carisma	2009-10-15
Jean	Yo solo me vestía de jean	2	No todo está en la ropa	2009-10-18
Top	Si tienes un buen pantalón y tres top ya tienes tres paradas	5	Sólo es cuestión de combinar	2009-10-19

Author: Verónica Martínez

## Chart Nine

**Variable: Ultimas Noticias (Local Newspaper)**

**Sub Variable: Reports**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
Pop	Un tema inédito del rey del pop	2	Vuelve la voz de Jakson	2009-10-12
Look	Cambie de look a un adorno usado	1	Haga su propia antigüedad	2009-10-13
Metal power	Un encuentro cercano con el metal power de guitarras	2	La técnica del Metal	2009-10-15
Internet	La tecnología permite transportarse a través del internet por el mundo y el espacio	2	Ecuador, un país virtual	2009-10-18

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## Chart Ten

**Variable: Ultimas Noticias (Local Newspaper)**

**Sub Variable: Sports**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
Ranking	En el ranking de los sueldos de los DT	1	Dunga , Diego y Bielsa, bien pagados	2009-10-12
Tour	Todo listo para el tour de campeones	2	Listo el tour de Barcelona y El Nacional	2009-10-13
Rally	Luego de sortear los 11 especiales que tuvo el rally, Francisco Sevilla triunfó	1	Francisco Sevilla ganó el GT monomarca	2009-10-15
Counter	Foto en el counter del hotel	1	Los Albos practicaron con los ecos de Arjona	2009-10-18

Author: Verónica Martínez



## Chart Eleven

**Variable: El Extra (Tabloid)**

**Sub Variable: News**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
Facebook	Localizó a sus dos hermanos a través de la red social facebook	4	Conoció a sus hermanos a través del facebook	2009-10-11
Taxi	Nos falta cultura y malicia cuando abordamos un taxi.	5	Cuidado con los taxis enemigos y piratas	2009-10-15
Express	Si a alguien le toca un secuestro express lo primero es no ponerse nervioso	2		

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## Chart Twelve

**Variable: El Extra (Tabloid)**

**Sub Variable: Ads**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
Disc Jokey	Locución, disc jokey, modelaje	1	Baile	2009-10-11
Kids	Kids club ropa de niño por catálogo	1	Ropa y accesorios	2009-10-12
Play land park	Ponle play a tu diversión	2 1 1	Play land park	2009-10-13
Internet	Internet inalámbrico e ilimitado	1	Computación	2009-10-14
Web	Página web	1	Edina “la guía que guía”.	2009-10-15

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### Chart Thirteen

**Variable: El Extra (Tabloid)**

**Sub Variable: Social Pages**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
Miss	Viviana Arteaga se llevó el título de miss tanga	2	Santeña ganó el miss tanga	2009-10-11
Fans	Víctor Manuelle llegó al sector de camerinos abriéndose pasos entre decenas de fans	2	Guayaquil celebró al ritmo de la buena música	2009-10-12
Freak show	Se abrirá las puertas a un freak show (show fenómeno)	1 3	Quito se alista para vivir un show siniestro	2009-10-14
Top	En el salón presidencial del centro de	2	Conquer un evento de alta costura	2009-10-15

	convenciones se llevó a cabo un importante desfile de modas denominado top%			
Show	Habr� bingo millonario, show de artistas, premios y muchas sorpresas	2	La caravana m�s regalona llega al suburbio	2009-10-16

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## Chart Fourteen

**Variable: El Extra (Tabloid)**

**Sub Variable: Reports**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
Iceberg	El Titanic chocó con un iceberg	1	Qué era el Titanic	2009-10-11
Manicure Pedicure	En el sudor no existe riesgo de contagio, así como tampoco en los instrumentos de manicure , pedicure o intervención quirúrgica	1 1	Mitos y mentiras sobre el VIH	2009-10-12
Hobbie	El bichito de estar en los medios siempre lo tomé como un	1	Marissa Sánchez ¡Reina de las aventuras!	2009-10-13

	hobbie cuando jugaba a la reportera			
Fútbol	Son cosas de la hincha que sufre y goza con el equipo de fútbol	3	No lava la camiseta desde el 2006	2009-10-15

Author: Verónica Martínez

## Chart Fifteen

**Variable: EL Extra (Tabloid)**

**Sub Variable: Sports**

Anglicism	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date
Play off	Inicio de los juegos del play off en la	2	Comienzan los play off en Fútbol	2009-10-11
Senior	categoría senior B en los partidos de ida	1		
Penalty	No nos pitó un penalty	2	Arbitro inmoral	2009-10-12
Gol	Una vez más la tri careció de gol	3	¡SudAfrica TV canal 2010!	2009-10-15

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## Chart Sixteen

**Variable: El Comercio (National Newspaper)**

Anglicism	Section	f	%
	News	9	33.33
	Ads	6	22.22
	Social Pages	2	7.40
	Reports	4	14.81
	Sports	6	22.22
	TOTAL	27	100

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**Chart Seventeen**

**Variable. Ultimas Noticias (Local Newspaper)**

Anglicism	Section	f	%
	News	2	10
	Ads	5	25
	Social Pages	4	20
	Reports	5	25
	Sports	4	20
	TOTAL	20	100

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## Chart Eighteen

**Variable: El Extra (Tabloid)**

Anglicism	Section	f	%
	News	3	12.5
	Ads	7	29.17
	Social Pages	6	25
	Reports	5	20.83
	Sports	3	12.5
	TOTAL	24	100

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## Chart nineteen

### The most frequent anglicisms in all variables

Anglicism	Times
Web	11
Gol	8
Blog	7
Fútbol	6
Play offs	6
Taxi	5
Dow Jones	5
Citigroup	5
Express	5
Show	5
Top	5
Kids	5
Face book	4
Fan	4
Internet	4
clown	4
Mister	4
Disc Jockey	2

Casting	2
Bloguero	2
Yes	2
Penalty	2
Light	1
Hacker	1
Ring	1
Full	1
Laptop	1
Resort	1
Iceberg	1
Manicure	1
Pedicure	1
Hobbie	1
Look	1
Pop	1
Ranking	1
Senior	1
Gypsum	1

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## DISSCUSSION

Defining the concept of Anglicism is not an easy matter. The information provided in the 2001 edition of the Dictionary of the Spanish Royal Academy defines the term Anglicism as follows:

Anglicism: 1. Draft or way of speaking that belongs to the English language. 2. Word or draft of this language used in another one. 3. The use of English words or drafts into different languages.

Anglicisms are English words borrowed from languages, when these words do not have a correct one that represent their meaning. Anglicisms occur in different fields such as: science, economy, sports, technology. Communication media and people use them as they belong to their language.

Migration to The United States has contributed to increase of Anglicisms and has found its way into Ecuadorian Spanish. However, English is a global language, its influence is enormous around the world and people have learnt to live with it.

## THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

### **Language**

Language is the way that people communicate their ideas, emotions, feelings, etc, that`s why we can find many definitions that are focused on different fields such us: biology, grammar, linguistics among others

Selections of several definitions have been taking in account for this job and they are the following:

1. For language we understand a system of codes which help there to designate the objects of the exterior world, actions, qualities and relations among the same ones. (A. R. Luria, 1977).

2. Language is a finite or infinite set of sentences, each of which possesses a finite extension and constructed from a finite set of elements (Noam Chomsky, 1957)

3. Language is an instance (authority) or faculty(power) that is invoked to make clear that all men speak between(among) themselves (J. P. Bornchart, 1957).

4. Language is the configuration that has in our understanding the learned world. Language has a double aspect: vehicle of admission of the idea a vehicle of emission of the idea. This one is substantial and the

only possibility of expression, of objectivities, is the form, that is to say, the language as creator of the world, Wilhelm von Humboldt | Humboldt, 1820).

Additionally, Henry Sweet, an English phonetician and language scholar, stated: "Language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined in to words. Words are combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts."

Moreover the American linguists Bernard Bloch and George L. Trager formulated the following definition: "A language is a system or arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates."

Also the Salvat Dictionary, showing a point of view of biologists that defines the language as follows: "Language is a unit of organic procedures that let humans communicate each other"

For Espinoza & Benitez 2006, on their book English phonology present a definition for language which is widely associated with linguists' criterion and it is as follows:

"Language is a complex system used for human communication, based on a small number of arbitrary vocal symbols and sound units which combine, according to certain rules, into large and more complex structures with semantic content"

Another definition for language is the one given for unix.com:

“A language is considered to be a system of communicating with other people using sounds, symbols and words in expressing a meaning, idea or thought. This language can be used in many forms, primarily through oral and written communications as well as using expressions through body language”

### **Linguistics**

Linguistics is the study of the human language, covering the structure (morphology), syntax (grammar), sounds (phonology) and meaning (semantics), as well as the history of the relations of languages to each other and the cultural place of language in human behavior. De Saussure says: “Linguistics is the study of the manifestations of language and cultural influences that shape its development.”

Nunberg 2003, says that: “Linguistics deals with the study of all aspects of human language regarding the way in which speakers use their language and what they must know in order to use it in a communicative manner”

Linguistics is narrowly defined as the scientific approach to the study of language, but language can be approached from a variety of directions, and a number of other intellectual disciplines are relevant to it and influence its study as noted by Wikipedia.



Linguistics is the scientific study of the natural language and it encloses a number of sub-fields. An important topical division is between the study of language structure (grammar) and the study of meaning (semantics and pragmatics). Grammar encompasses morphology ( the formation and composition of words), syntax( the rules that determine how words combine into phrases and sentences), and phonology (the sounds system and abstract sounds units).

Other sub-disciplines of linguistics include the following:

- Evolutionary Linguistics, which considers the origin of language.
- Historical linguistics, which explores language changes.
- Sociolinguistics, which looks at the relation between linguistic variation and social structures.
- Psycholinguistics, which explores the representation and functioning of language in the mind.
- Neurolinguistics, which looks at the representation of the language in the brain.
- Pragmatics, how meaning is transmitted based on a combination of linguistic competence, non linguistic language, and the content of the speech act.

## **Branches of Linguistics**

Branches of linguistics are focused on different aspects of the language as: sounds, word formation, structures, meaning and the relation between language and social content.

The main branches of linguistic are: Phonology, Morphology, Semantics, Pragmatics and Syntax.

### **Phonology**

Wikipedia defines phonology as follows:

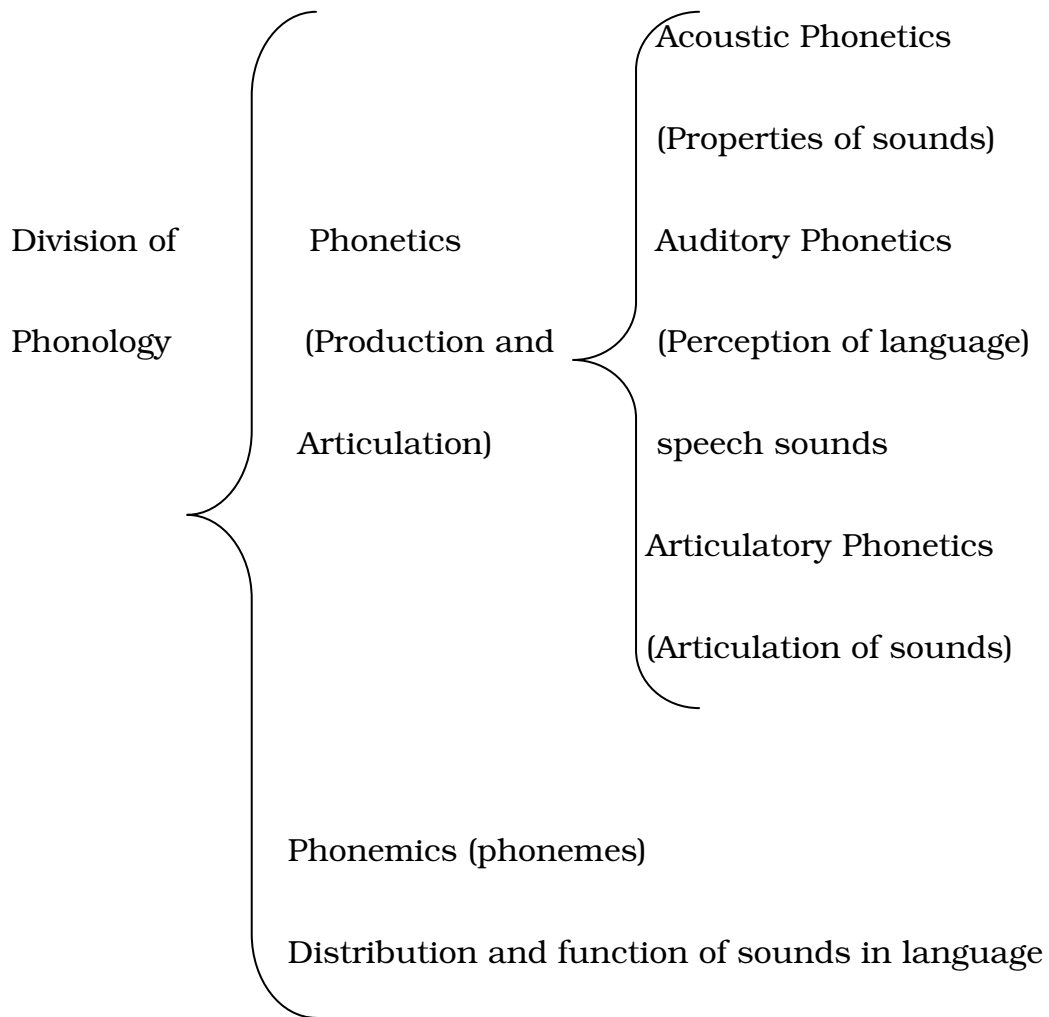
Phonology is a sub-field of historical linguistics, which studies the sound system of a specific language or set of languages change over time. Whereas phonetics is about the physical production and perception of the sounds of speech, phonology describes the way sounds function within a given language or across languages.

In addition to the minimal meaningful sounds (the phonemes), phonology studies how sounds alternate, and topics such as syllable structure, stress, accent, and intonation.

Espinoza & Bentitez 2006, say: “Phonology is a science, branch of linguistics, which studies the speech sound in general, according to their production, composition, distribution and function within the language.”

The following chart is also taken from Espinoza & Benitez 2006.

This chart diagrams the division of phonology.



## **Morphology**

The definition for morphology given by Wikipedia is as follows: Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the formal means of expressions in a language; in the context of historical linguistics, hoe

the formal means of expression change over time, for instance language with complex inflectional systems tend to be subject to a simplification process.

Morphology is the field of linguistics that studies the internal structures of words as a formal means of expression. In addition morphology studies patterns of word formation within and across language, and attempts to formulate rules that model the knowledge of speaker of those languages.

In order to clarify the definition of morphology, its concept is given for

<http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/branchesoflinguistics/morphology>.

Morphology is the identification, analysis and description of the structure of words (words as units in the lexicon are the subject matter of lexicology). While words are generally accepted as being the smallest units of syntax, it is clear that in most (if not all) languages, words can be related to other words by rules. The rules understood by the speaker reflect specific patterns (or regularities) in the way words are formed from smaller units and how those smaller units interact in speech. In this way, morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation within and across languages, and attempts to formulate rules that model the knowledge of the speakers of those languages.

## **Syntax**

Syntax is defined by the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics as the study of the grammatical relations between words and other units within a sentence.

Following Burneo (2006), “syntax of a language is the set of constitutive rules that speakers follow when they combine words into sentences. In some way, the syntax of a language, for instance English can be regarded as the core of language, since this branch of linguistics is the one that links meaning with sounds and written symbols to form words”.

In addition, Saville & Troike (2006) say: “Syntax is the linguistic system of grammatical relationships of words within sentences, such as ordering and agreement.”

Another definition for syntax taken from <http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/branchesoflinguistics/syntax> is as follows:

In linguistics, syntax is the study of the principles and rules for constructing sentences in natural languages. In addition to referring to the discipline, the term syntax is also used to refer directly to the rules and principles that govern the sentence structure of any individual language. Modern research in syntax attempts to describe languages

in terms of such rules. Many professionals in this discipline attempt to find general rules that apply to all natural languages.

## **Semantics**

The meaning expressed by human language is a study of meaning especially word meaning and sentence meaning. (Holmes 2008)

In addition for having another concept for semantics according to <http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/branchesoflonguistics/semantics> is: The word "semantics" itself denotes a range of ideas, from the popular to the highly technical. It is often used in ordinary language to denote a problem of understanding that comes down to word selection or connotation.

Following Burneo (2006) says, "Semantics is a field of linguistics which studies the meaning of words and fixed word combinations, and how these combine to form the meaning of sentences". It means that semantics refers to the study of signs, symbols and structures of meaning in words and sentences. We can find two types of semantics, word meaning and speaker`s meaning. The word meaning refers to the central meaning that it has in the dictionary. While, the speaker`s meaning refers to what a speaker intends to convey when he/she uses the language to communicate ideas, feelings, opinions, etc.

## **Morphological Procedure**

According to George Boeree “morphology is the study of morphemes, obviously. Morphemes are words, word stems, and affixes, basically the unit of language one up from phonemes. Although they are often understood as units of meaning, they are usually considered a part of a language's syntax or grammar. It is specifically grammatical morphemes that this chapter will focus on.”

This means that morphological procedures are focused on how words are formed and how the morphemes are joined , so for understanding this explanations let me take in account again the opinion of George Booree about how the words can be formed, changed and derivated.

Most languages, but especially agglutinating and inflexional ones, differentiate between the stem of the word, which carries the basic meaning, and various affixes or attachments that carry additional, often grammatical, meanings. There are several kinds of affixes:

**Suffixes** are attached to the end of the stem;

**Prefixes** are attached to the front of the stem;

**Infixes** are put in the middle of the word;

**Ablaut** is a change in a vowel that carries extra meaning;

**Reduplication** is a matter of doubling a syllable to do the same.

In addition an article taken from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word\\_formation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word_formation) can help us to understand in a better form how words are formed, it is as follow:

In linguistics, word formation is the creation of a new word. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. The line between word formation and semantic change is sometimes a bit blurry; what one person views as a new use of an old word, another person might view as a new word derived from an old one and identical to it in form; see Conversion (linguistics).

Word formation can also be contrasted with the formation of idiomatic expressions, though sometimes words can form from multi-word phrases; see Compound (linguistics) and Incorporation (linguistics).

The following articles describe various mechanisms of word formation:

- Agglutination (the process of forming new words from existing ones by adding affixes to them, like shame + less + ness → shamelessness)
- Back-formation (removing seeming affixes from existing words, like forming edit from editor)



- Blending (a word formed by joining parts of two or more older words, like smog, which comes from smoke and fog)
  - Acronym (a word formed from initial letters of the words in a phrase, like English laser from light amplified by stimulated emission of radiation)
  - Clipping (morphology) (taking part of an existing word, like forming ad from advertisement)
- Calque (borrowing a word or phrase from another language by literal, word-for-word or root-for-root translation; for example the English phrase to lose face, which is a calque from Chinese)
  - Semantic loan (the extension of the meaning of a word to include new, foreign meanings)
- Compound (linguistics) (a word formed by stringing together older words, like earthquake)
  - Incorporation (linguistics) (a compound of a verb and an object or particle, like intake)
- Conversion (linguistics) (forming a new word from an existing identical one, like forming the verb green from the existing adjective)
- Neologism (a completely new word, like quark)
  - Loanword (a word borrowed from another language, like cliché, from French)

- Onomatopoeia (the creation of words that imitate natural sounds, like the bird name cuckoo)
- Phono-semantic matching (matching a foreign word with a phonetically and semantically similar pre-existent native word/root)

### **Historical Linguistics**

Britannica Concise Encyclopedia

Historical linguistics had its roots in the etymological speculations of classical and medieval times, in the comparative study of Greek and Latin developed during the Renaissance, and in the speculations of scholars as to the language from which the other languages of the world were descended. It was only in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, that more scientific methods of language comparison and sufficient data on the early Indo-European languages combined to establish the principles now used by historical linguistics.

The theories of the Neogrammarians, a group of German historical linguists and classical scholars who first gained prominence in the 1870s, were especially important because of the rigorous manner in which they formulated sound correspondences in the Indo-European language. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century historical linguistics have successfully extended the application of the theories and methods of the 19<sup>th</sup> century

to the classification and historical study of non Indo-European language.

For [Http//es.wikipedia.org/historical linguistics](http://es.wikipedia.org/historical_linguistics)

Historical linguistics ( also called diachronic linguistics) is the study of language change. It has five main concerns:

- ✓ To describe and account for observed changes in particular languages.
- ✓ To reconstruct the pre-history of language and determine their relatedness, grouping them into language families ( comparative linguistics)
- ✓ To develop general theories about how and why language changes
- ✓ To describe the history of speech communities
- ✓ To study the history of words, i.e. etymology

The biological origin of language is in principle a concern of historical linguistics, but most linguists regard it as too remote to be reliably established by standard techniques of historical linguistics, such as the comparative method. Less standard techniques such as mass lexical comparison are used by some linguists to overcome the limitations of the comparative method, but most linguists regard them as unreliable.

The findings of historical linguistics are often used as a basis for hypotheses about groupings and movements of peoples, particularly in the prehistoric period. In practice, however, it is often unclear how to integrate the linguistic evidence with the archaeological or genetic evidence.

A comparison between traditional and modern historical linguistics have been taken from [http://answers.com/historical linguistics](http://answers.com/historical-linguistics)

There are several differences that occurred dealing with the objects of research of traditional and modern historical linguistics. The focus of traditional historical linguistics lies in keeping records of language change in the past times of a language or language family. Modern historical linguistics however focuses on the progress of language change. They try to analyze the cause or motivation, the spread and the modality of language. They try to analyze the cause or motivation, the spread and the modality of language change. Traditional historical linguistics concentrates on language and its changes regarding internal factors. Modern historical linguistics put its focal point on external factors e.g. the social surrounding. That synchronic variation is seen as a key to a variation in diachronic. The conclusion is that the beginning of a language change is variation. For traditional historical linguistics the language structure and the language system are very important, whereas in modern historical linguistics the language use and the user

are centered. They claim that grammar is shaped by discourse and language is changed by the speakers.

Traditional Historical linguistics is mainly interested in phonology and morphology and not so much in syntax and semantics. In modern historical linguistics the main interest lies on syntax, semantics and pragmatics and no more on phonology. Furthermore traditional historical linguistics is based on quality while modern historical linguistics is both qualitative and quantitative. Traditional historical linguistics deals only with written language, but modern historical linguistics also concerns with spoken language.

### **Language Change**

Language change is a phenomenon whereby phonetic, morphological, semantic, syntactic and other features of language vary over time. All languages change continually at any given moment, for example English language has a huge variety within itself; descriptive linguists call this variety synchronic variation. From these different forms come the effect on language over time know as a diachronic change. Two linguistics disciplines in particular concern themselves within studying language change: historical linguistics and sociolinguistics. Historical linguistics examines how people in the past used language and seek to determine how subsequent languages derive from previous ones and related to one another. Sociolinguistics studies

the origins of language changes and want to explain how society and changes in society influence in language (<http://es.wikipedia.org/languagechange>)

### Causes of language change

1. Economy. Speakers tend to make their utterances as efficient and effective as possible to reach their communicative goals. Speaking therefore, involves a trade-off of costs and benefits.
2. Analogy
3. Language contact
4. Means of communication
5. Cultural environment. Groups of speakers will reflect new places and situations in their language, whether they encounter different people there or not.

Studies reveal that language changes overtime and, newer generations can find funny the way of speaking of old generations and vice versa. We can observe several aspects for example:

Lexical changes are related to the use of the vocabulary.

Phonetic and phonological changes refer to the pronunciation of words.

Syntactic changes affect grammar in its morphological and syntactic aspects.

Spelling changes have to do with the meaning that a word can have, spelling changes, or the way a word is written.

### **Language Vice**

The vices of language are related to the misuse of the pronunciation, structure or writing.

Gomez (1954), the principal language vices are: barbarism, solecism, cacophony, monotony, and amphibology

Barbarism.- A word or expression that is considered grammatically incorrect. Import barbarisms are foreign words that attach to the dialectical mother tongue use of a community instead of using the correct forms.

Also, barbarisms expressions are natural language words that take degenerative forms and can be of three forms: misspelled words, bad words and phrases pronounced defectively.

Solecism .- It can be of two kinds: a) when there is an extra word in a phrase or sentence. b) When a word in a sentence is missing.

Cacophony.- It is the production of sentences whose structure is unpleasant to listen.

Monotony .- It refers to the repetitive use of a word.

Amphibology.- When a sentence has no sense due to semantic problems.

Following a classification from [http://answers.com/language\\_vice](http://answers.com/language_vice)

In the vices of language we can find three groups:

Pragmatic vices

These occur by the use of words already discontinued (archaism), or the creation of the new words, used to supply the old things or refer to new objects (neologisms)

Syntactic Vices

These are related to the breakdown of the grammatical structure regardless of the words are correct in their writing and pronunciation, this cause s complication in time, spaces, rhythm and harmony of the communication.

Semantic vices

These refer to the dimming of meaning due to the use of foreign words which have their equivalent in natural language.



## **Neologisms**

Neologism from Greek (neo “new” + logos “word” is a newly coined word that may be in the process of entering common use, but has not yet been accepted into mainstream language. Neologisms are often directly attributable to a specific person, publication, period or event. The term neologism was first in print in 1772. (Oxford English dictionary)

A definition taken from <http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/neologism>

The term of neologism is used to describe the use of new words that only have meaning to the person who uses them, independently of their common meaning. This is considered normal in children, but a symptom of thought disorder (indicative of a psychotic mental illness, such as schizophrenia) in adults. People with autism also may create neologisms.

In additions, the use of neologism may also be related to aphasia acquired after brain damage resulting from a stroke or head injury. In theology, a neologism is a relatively new doctrine (for example rationalism).

Consequently, a neologist is the one who proposes either a new doctrine or a new interpretation of source material such us: religious texts.

Neologisms are often created by combining existing words (see compound noun and a adjective) or by giving new words and unique prefixes or suffixes.

Neologisms also became popular through mimetic, by way of mass media, the internet, and word of mouth, including academic discourse in many fields renowned for their use of distinctive jargon, and often become accepted parts of the language. Other times, however, they disappear from common use just as readily they appeared. Whether a neologism continues as a part of the language depends on many factors, probably the most important of which is the acceptance by the public. It is unusual, however, for a word to enter in common use if it does not resemble another word or words in an identifiable way.

When a word or phrase is no longer “new”, it is not longer neologism. Neologism may take decades to become “old”, however, opinions differ on exactly how old a word must be to cease being considered a neologism.

### **Barbarism: Anglicisms**

Barbarism

Barbarism is defined as a vice of language. When a word is written or pronounced in the wrong way or used improperly. The Royal Academic of Spanish Language includes this category of foreign words

than can be defined as those words from other languages that have not joined totally to our language. These foreign words receive diverse names according to ) its origin. Anglicism when it comes from an English word, Gallicism from a French word, germanisms from a German word, Italianism from an Italian word, among others.

### Anglicism

Anglicism is defined as new words that comes from English language and integrates our language and do not need translation to be understood.

For Howard Stone, Anglicism are words used in its English form or derived for English words which came other language into English, and from English to Spanish, or to English to Spanish through French; these terms and words are created by English-speaking people and introduced to Spanish, uniquely Latin words used in English meaning.

Huyke Freiria writes that a word is anglicized when its pronunciation is phonetically adapted to Spanish even it has an English origin, also he says that the meaning attributed to a voice duly accepted in the Spanish language which comes from an English voice.

Latorre Cevallos modified Pat's proposal as follows: they are lexical forms whose spelling includes absent or unusual combination in Castilian, even though they have undergone a process of acclimation

that have altered the original spelling and even made derivational process to Castilians. This is the case of football – soccer – footballer, among others.

The Current dictionary of Spanish Language Vox states:

Anglicism m. 1. Idiomatic or manner of speaking proper English. 2. Word turn or so own expression of English language used in another one. 3. Love or attachment to England features.

The fact that English has become in most used language, has increased the use of Anglicism around the world, sometimes they are used correctly form, but in other utterances their use is incorrect and produce misunderstood.

The fact that Anglicism have filtered in native language worldwide , there are many people that propose not to use foreign language because it means the submission of the mother tongue, and the loss of culture. Romel Regalado a primary teacher said that Anglicism are used as fashion and kids and adolescents only employ them because they want to feel important and in some occasions they reproduce the Anglicism even they don't know what they are saying. Alejandro a student from Central Técnico High school also things that most of the time Anglicism are not necessary because our native language has a rich vocabulary.

Next, a list of some words that are considered the most popular used Anglicism in the opinion of <http://starmedia.com/commonanglicisms>

Aerobics: Aerobics Exercises (physical activity)

Backstage: Behind of scene

Bar: Establishment of drink that are served in the counter

Baseball (beisbol): Game that is practiced whit a bat and a ball among 2 teams of 9 players, in field limited by 4 ink pads that mark the career of the player.

Beef steak (steak): slice of meat (roasted or fried)

Blue jeans: trousers of mezcilla

Business: work activities

Car wash: a place where cars are washed

CD: compact disc

Chance: opportunity

Chat: conversation

Cheese cake: oven dessert made of cheese

Check: To examine, to explore

Click: press the mouse`s button

Paper clip: clamp or metallic point

Closet: Furniture with doors, used to hang gowns and other articles of dressing.

Cell phone: Mobile telephone.

Emilio Lorenzo classifies Anglicism as follow:

Raw Anglicism. Those are words or phrases that remain in Spanish and English spelling reflect the original pronunciation, more or less phonetic.

Anglicism in acclimation period: In some occasions the script and the pronunciation have adapted to Spanish conditions.

Anglicism totally assimilated: They are terms that have already been fully incorporated into the language.

Decals: words which concept are unknown.

Decals semantic: Spanish voices that due to its informal similarity with other English voices, receive from this language meaning that did not nave in Spanish.

## **Foreign Language Interference**

On the article Native language interference in learning a second language: Exploratory case studies of native language interference with target language usage by Baljit Bhela  
[ehlt.flinders.edu.au/education/articles/v1n1/bhela/bhela](http://ehlt.flinders.edu.au/education/articles/v1n1/bhela/bhela).

Extensive research has already been done in the area of native language interference on the target language. Dulay et al (1982) define interference as the automatic transfer, due to habit, of the surface structure of the first language onto the surface of the target language. Lott (1983: 256) defines interference as 'errors in the learner's use of the foreign language that can be traced back to the mother tongue. (Bhela 23)

Ellis (1997: 51) refers to interference as 'transfer', which he says is 'the influence that the learner's L1 exerts over the acquisition of an L2'. He argues that: transfer is governed by learners' perceptions about what is transferable and by their stage of development in L2 learning. In learning a target language, learners construct their own interim rules (Selinker, 1971, Seligar, 1988 and Ellis, 1997) with the use of their L1 knowledge, but only when they believe it will help them in the learning task or when they have become sufficiently proficient in the L2 for transfer to be possible.

Ellis (1997) raises the need to distinguish between errors and mistakes and makes an important distinction between the two. He says that errors reflect gaps in the learner's knowledge; they occur because the learner does not know what is correct. Mistakes reflect occasional lapses in performance; they occur because, in a particular instance, the learner is unable to perform what he or she knows.

It appears to be much more difficult for an adult to learn a second language system that is as well learned as the first language. Typically, a person learns a second language partly in terms of the kinds of meanings already learned in the first language (Carroll, 1964; Albert & Obler, 1978 and Larson-Freeman & Long, 1991). Beebe (1988) suggests that in learning a second language, L1 responses are grafted on to L2 responses, and both are made to a common set of meaning responses.

Other things being equal, the learner is less fluent in L2, and the kinds of expressions he/she uses in L2 bear telltale traces of the structure of L1. Carroll (1964) argues that the circumstances of learning a second language are like those of a mother tongue. Sometimes there are interferences and occasionally responses from one language system will intrude into speech in the other language. It appears that learning is most successful when the situations in which the two languages (L1 and L2) are learned, are kept as distinct as possible (Faerch and Kasper, 1983). To successfully learn L2 requires the L2 learner to often preclude



the L1 structures from the L2 learning process, if the structures of the two languages are distinctly different.

Beardsmore (1982) suggests that many of the difficulties a second language learner has with the phonology, vocabulary and grammar of L2 are due to the interference of habits from L1. The formal elements of L1 are used within the context of L2, resulting in errors in L2, as the structures of the languages, L1 and L2 are different.

The relationship between the two languages must then be considered. Albert and Obler (1978) claimed that people show more lexical interference on similar items. So it may follow that languages with more similar structures (eg English and French) are more susceptible to mutual interference than languages with fewer similar features (eg English and Japanese).

On the other hand, we might also expect more learning difficulties and thus more likelihood of performance interference at those points in L2 which are more distant from L1, as the learner would find it difficult to learn and understand a completely new and different usage. Hence the learner would resort to L1 structures for help (Selinker, 1979; Dulay et al, 1982; Blum-Kulka & Levenston, 1983; Faerch & Kasper, 1983, Bialystok, 1990 and Dordick, 1996).

Dechert (1983) suggests that the further apart the two languages are structurally, the higher the instances of errors made in L2 which bear traces of L1 structures. In both cases the interference may result from a strategy on the part of the learner which assumes or predicts equivalence, both formally and functionally, of two items or rules sharing either function or form. More advanced learning of L2 may involve a greater number of rules or marking features for distinguishing between the two languages

### **Newspaper**

A news paper is a printed periodical whose purpose is to deliver news and other information in an up-to-date, factual manner. Newspapers appear most commonly in daily editions, but may also be issued twice a day or weekly. While the content of a newspaper varies, it generally consists of a predetermined combination of news, opinions, and advertising. The editorial section is written by reports and other journalists at the direction of editors and may also be compiled from wire service reports. The advertising content of a newspaper can be divided in two parts, classified and display. Classified ads are small texts only items obtained by telephone and set into the format by the classified advertising representative. Display ads are obtained by sales representatives employed by the newspapers who actively solicit local business for this larger more visually oriented and space.

A newspaper is printed on thin paper made of a combination of recycled matter and wood pulp, and it is not intended to last very long. Large printing presses usually located at a plant separate from the editorial and advertising headquarters, print the editions, and a network of delivery trucks bring them to the newsstands and geographical distribution center for subscribers.

A definition from <http://journalismportal/newspaper>

A newspaper is a publication containing news, information, and advertising. General-interest newspapers often feature articles on political events, crime, business, art, entertainment, society and sports. Most traditional newspapers also feature an editorial containing columns that express the personal opinions of writers. Supplementary sections may contain advertising, comics, and coupons.

### Tabloids

Tabloids are newspapers with a page size smaller than of the standard newspaper. Approximately the page's dimensions are 14" deep by 10 or 12" wide, with five or six columns each 2" wide. A tabloid typically contains news in condensed form, with great photographs. The name tabloid comes from a pharmaceutical product produced in London in the late 1880s which were compressed tablets.

The more recent usage of the term tabloid refers to weekly or semiweekly newspaper in tabloid format. Many of these are essentially straight forward newspapers, published in tabloid format, because subway and bus commuters prefer to read smaller size newspapers due to the lack of space. These newspaper are distinguished from the major daily newspapers, in that they offer an alternative viewpoint, either in the sense that paper`s editors are more locally-oriented, or that the paper is editorially independent from major media conglomerates.

The term tabloid can also refer to a newspaper that tends to emphasize topics such as sensational crime stories, astrology, gossip columns about the personal lives of celebrities and sports satrs, and junk news among others.

### **Previous Studies**

Previous studies helps to understand that Anglicism have been studies some years ago and they are a good recourse in order to improve this research.

I found some works related to Anglicism done by different people and for different areas among them can be mentioned Sampedro (2000). "Anglicismos, Barbarismos, and Neologismos en el lenguaje informático"

This is an old job written when the term <spanglish> was in fashion, and here you can get many words from the informatics language with its usage, that actually continue being used.

You can also find some kinds of Anglicism with their definitions and examples that you can find in the informatics field.

Orea (2006). Ponencia acerca de los anglicismos de uso cotidiano en el habla del estado Monagas, Venezuela.

This job is focused on the use of Anglicism after the arrival of a petroleum industry to Venezuela, and another influences thus, sports, television, and business among others.

The author says: not only the technical English petroleum industry has influenced the attached of Anglicism but also TV programs, sports, and business have incorporated them to the daily life.

De la Vega René (2007) Anglicismos en el lenguaje español

The author presents an investigation based on daily activities, because he says that Anglicism are more relevant when they are used at everyday activity, because there are some Anglicism that are necessities and do not have the same influence on the community.

Another job that can be mentioned is “Integración fonética y morfológica de los prestamos: datos del léxico dominicano del béisbol”

written by Rolando Alba , this article examines the processes of phonetic adaptation and morphological integration affecting baseball terms imported from English into Dominican Spanish the vocabulary was taken from television and radio. In addition I can also mention “The impact of lexical Anglicism in Spanish film magazines: a case study across time” of Trinidad Guzman Gonzalez a job related to the vocabulary used in film industry.

## **DESCRIPTIONS AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS**

The description and analysis of results are very important because they will make us understand the meaning and the use of the found Anglicism in three variables and also we can get more information about that word, besides it is important to know about the changes and variations that the Anglicism have had during their use through the years and their influence in Ecuadorian people.

### Linguistic Analysis

The linguistic analysis uncovers the etymological origin of a word as long as their grammatical function, their meaning in the context used and the changes Anglicism produced in Ecuadorian Spanish.

Variable : El Comercio (National Newspaper)

#### **1. Blog**

Main Entry: blog

Pronunciation: \[blɔg, bläg\

Function: noun

Etymology: 1994. short for Weblog. The Blogger online publishing service was launched in 1999.

Date: 1999

A Web site that contains an online personal journal with reflections, comments, and often hyperlinks provided by the writer; also : the contents of such a site

— blog·ger noun

— blog·ging noun

This word is a new Anglicism and it is not accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. It is functioning as a noun; I found this in news related to news on the line. Even it is new, it has a rare derivation: blogero and it is related to same meaning focused on a person.

## **2. Internet**

Main Entry: In·ter·net

Pronunciation: \in-tər-net\

Function: noun

Date: 1985, "the linked computer networks of the U.S. Defense Department," shortened from internetwork, from inter- + network

An electronic communication network that connects computer networks and organizational computer that facilities around the world.



Internet is a noun and is formed by the combination of two words international and net. It is directly related to computers and their use in communication. This term is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language and it does not have any adaptation written or oral.

### **3. Clown**

Main Entry: clown

Pronunciation: \ˈklaɪn\

Function: noun

Etymology: probably from Low German origin; akin to Frisian klönne clumsy fellow, Old English clyne lump of metal

Date: 1563

1 : Farmer, countryman

2 : a rude ill-bred person : BOOR

3 a : a fool, jester, or comedian in an entertainment (as a play);

specifically : a grotesquely dressed comedy performer in a circus b : a

person who habitually jokes and plays the buffoon c : JOKER 1b

This term is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. The word in the example is functioning as an adjective and it is giving the characteristic of funny to the theater presentation in Ecuador.

Clown doesn't have any variations since it is an Anglicism in Ecuador already. Its equivalent in Spanish (payaso), but sometimes the publicity use this Anglicism in order to increase the expectative of the news.

#### **4. Hacker**

Main Entry: hack·er

Pronunciation: \ˈhɑ-kər\

Function: noun

Date: 14th century

1 : one that hacks

2 : a person who is inexperienced or unskilled at a particular activity <a tennis hacker>

3 : an expert at programming and solving problems with a computer

4 : a person who illegally gains access to and sometimes tampers with information in a computer system

This word is not accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language and in the example it functions as a noun and it refers to the person who enters web site without permission to get personal information, damage the computer's programs or alter the data a person has.

The equivalent for hacker in Spanish is “pirata”, but this Anglicism is becoming so common that it is easier to find this Anglicism than to hear the word “pirata” in Spanish.

## 5. Web

Main Entry: web

Pronunciation: \web\

Function: noun

Etymology: Middle English, from Old English; akin to Old Norse vefr web, Old English wefan to weave

Date: before 12th century

- 1 A fabric on a loom or in process of being removed from a loom
- 2 A cobweb, spiderweb b : a network of silken thread spun especially by the larvae of various insects (as a tent caterpillar) and usually serving as a nest or shelter
- 3 : a tissue or membrane of an animal or plant; especially : that uniting fingers or toes either at their bases (as in humans) or for a greater part of their length (as in many waterbirds)
- 4 a : a thin metal sheet, plate, or strip b : the plate connecting the upper and lower flanges of a girder or rail c : the arm of a crank
- 5 : something resembling a web: a : SNARE, ENTANGLEMENT <a web of

intrigue> <ensnarled in a web of folly — D. A. Stockman> b : an intricate pattern or structure suggestive of something woven : NETWORK

6 : the series of barbs on each side of the shaft of a feather : VANE

7 a : a continuous sheet of paper manufactured or undergoing manufacture on a paper machine b : a roll of paper for use in a rotary printing press

8 : the part of a ribbed vault between the ribs

9 capitalized : world wide web

— webbed \ˈwebd\ adjective

— web·like \ˈweb-ˈlik\ adjective

The Anglicism web is already accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language and in the example it is applied as a noun. It is found in relation to all news that has to do with internet and technology. The meaning in Spanish for this word is ‘red’.

In my opinion, nevertheless this Anglicism is newer, it has been accepted quickly for people, and their equivalent in Spanish is hardly ever used.

## **6. Yes**

Main Entry: yes

Pronunciation: \ˈyes\

Function: adverb

Etymology: Middle English, from Old English *gēse*

Date: before 12th century

1 —used as a function word to express assent or agreement <are you ready? Yes, I am>

2 —used as a function word usually to introduce correction or contradiction of a negative assertion or direction <don't say that! Yes, I will>

3 —used as a function word to introduce a more emphatic or explicit phrase

4 —used as a function word to indicate uncertainty or polite interest or attentiveness.

This term is not accepted for the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. The Anglicism *yes* is applied as affirmative conjunction in the content found and the equivalent for this word in Spanish is 'yes'. This Anglicism does not have adaptations in pronunciation or written.

## **7. Kid**

Main Entry: kid

Pronunciation: \□kid\

Function: noun

Etymology: Middle English kide, of Scandinavian origin; akin to Old Norse kith kid

Date: 13th century

1 a : a young goat b : a young individual of various animals related to the goat

2 a : the flesh, fur, or skin of a kid b : something made of kid

3 : a young person; especially : CHILD —often used as a generalized reference to one especially younger or less experienced <the kid on the pro golf tour> <poor kid>

— kid-dish \ki-dish\ adjective

The Anglicism kid is not accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. The word Kid is functioning as a noun in the content found, the meaning for this word in Spanish is 'niño/a'. It does not preset any adaptation oral or written.

## **7 . Buffet**

Main Entry: buf·fet

Pronunciation: \bə-fət\

Function: noun

Etymology: Middle English, from Anglo-French, diminutive of buffe blow

Date: 13th century

1 : a blow especially with the hand

2 : something that strikes with telling force

The Anglicism buffet is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language, and it is applied as a noun. The equivalent for this word in Spanish is 'comida'. In the example there is no adaptation, but in some occasions you can observe the suppression of one consonant f and the consonant t. buffet (English) by bufe or just the suppression of the consonant f and adding a tilde in the vowel e bufét.

## **8. Fan**

Main Entry: fan

Function: noun

Etymology: probably short for fanatic

Date: 1682. 1889, Amer.Eng., originally of baseball enthusiasts, probably a shortening of fanatic, but may be influenced by the Fancy (1807), a collective term for followers of a certain hobby or sport (especially boxing). There is an isolated use from 1682, but the modern word is likely a new formation.

1 : an enthusiastic devotee (as of a sport or a performing art) usually as a spectator

2 : an ardent admirer or enthusiast (as of a celebrity or a pursuit)

<science-fiction fans>

The Anglicism fan is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. This word is functioning as a noun and it is referring to a person who admires another. Its equivalent in Spanish is “fanático/a”, both are used in our language in similar percent. Fan is a cut of fanatic and that’s why this Anglicism is easy well known by people

## **9 . Express**

Main Entry: ex·press

Pronunciation: \ik- $\square$ spres\ $\square$

Function: adjective

Etymology: Middle English, from Anglo-French expres, from Latin expressus, past participle of exprimere to press out, express, from ex- + premere to press — more at PRESS

Date: 14th century

1 a : directly, firmly, and explicitly stated <my express orders> b : EXACT, PRECISE

2 a : designed for or adapted to its purpose b : of a particular sort : SPECIFIC <for that express purpose>

3 a : traveling at high speed; specifically : traveling with few or no stops



along the way <express train> b : adapted or suitable for travel at high speed <an express highway> c British : designated to be delivered without delay by special messenger.

This term is not accepted for the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. In this study, the word express is found in two contexts: fast food and kidnapping. When it is used as fast food, the Anglicism functions as an adjective, while in kidnapping it is used as a verb. In the example the word present the following adaptation, the suppression of the last consonant s expres.

## **10. Light**

Main Entry: light

Function: adjective

Date: before 12th century. "Not heavy," from O.E. leoht, from P.Gmc. \*lingkhtaz (cf. O.N. lettr, Swed. lätt, O.Fris., M.Du. licht, Ger. leicht, Goth. leihts), from PIE base \*le(n)gwh- "light, easy, agile, nimble" (cf. L. levis "light;" see lever). The notion in make light of (1520s) is of "unimportance."

1 : having light : BRIGHT <a light airy room>

2 a : not dark, intense, or swarthy in color or coloring : PALE b of colors :

medium in saturation and high in lightness <light blue>

3 of coffee : served with extra milk or cream

This term is accepted at the Royal academy of Language. In the example (chart four). The word light is functioning as an adjective and its meaning is related to the quality of a food has when it is had at night. The meaning for light in Spanish is “liviano” but actually light is in fashion and all people are talking about light food.

Variable: Ultimas Noticias (Local Newspaper)

## **11. Casting**

Main Entry: cast·ing

Function: noun

Date: 14th century

1 : something (as the excrement of an earthworm) that is cast out or off

2 : the act of one that casts: as a : the throwing of a fishing line by means of a rod and reel b : the assignment of parts and duties to actors or performers

3 : something cast in a mold

The Anglicism Casting is accepted for the Royal Academy of Spanish Language; and it is functioning as a noun . This word has to do

with participating in a selection of people for getting a place in a contest or performing a role play.

It does not have a similar in Spanish so it is written without adaptations and the suggested pronunciation is 'castin' for singular and 'castines' for plural.

## **12. Ring**

Main Entry: ring

Pronunciation: \rɪŋ\

Function: noun

Etymology: Middle English, from Old English hring; akin to Old High German hring ring, Old Church Slavic krogŭ circle

Date: before 12th century

4 a (1) : an often circular space especially for exhibitions or competitions; especially : such a space at a circus (2) : a structure containing such a ring b : a square enclosure in which a fighting contest (as a boxing or wrestling match) takes place

This term is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. The Anglicism is used in the area of sports and its equivalent in Spanish is 'cuadrilátero' and it is functioning as noun. It does not have any adaptation written or oral.

### **13. Play off**

Main Entry: play-off

Pronunciation: \plā-óf\

Function: noun

Date: 1895

1 : a final contest or series of contests to determine the winner between contestants or teams that have tied

2 : a series of contests played after the end of the regular season to determine a championship —often used in plural

The word play off is not accepted for the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. This Anglicism is used in the sport area to refer to a special set of games which will decide the teams that will be finalist in a championship. The Anglicism play offs is functioning as a noun and its equivalent in Spanish is “semifinales” and it is used specially to basketball competition,

### **14. Top**

Main Entry: top

Pronunciation: \tāp\

Function: noun

Etymology: Middle English, from Old English; akin to Old High German zopf tip, tuft of hair

Date: before 12th century

A fitted, integral, or attached part or unit serving as an upper piece, lid, or covering.

This term is accepted at the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. Top is used as a noun, and in Spanish it means short blouse. This Anglicism is written and uttered in Spanish exactly as it is pronounced in English, and does not have any adaptation or change for Spanish.

## **15. Pop (popular)**

Main Entry: pop·u·lar

Pronunciation: \ˈpɑ-pyə-lər\

Function: adjective

Etymology: Latin popularis, from populus the people, a people

Date: 1548

1 : of or relating to the general public

2 : suitable to the majority: as a : adapted to or indicative of the understanding and taste of the majority <a popular history of the war> b

: suited to the means of the majority : inexpensive <sold at popular prices>

3 : frequently encountered or widely accepted <a popular theory>

4 : commonly liked or approved <a very popular girl>

The word pop is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. It is applied as an adjective to refer to a type of music and singer. In Spanish this Anglicism stands for popular and it usually refers to music.

Additionally, this Anglicism is well known by people and does not have any written adaptation or a change in its pronunciation.

## **16. Resort**

Main Entry: re·sort

Pronunciation: \ri- $\square$ z $\square$ rt\ $\square$

Function: noun

Etymology: Middle English, return, source of aid, from Anglo-French, from resortir to rebound, resort, from re- + Old French sortir to go out, leave

Date: 14th century

1 a : one that affords aid or refuge : resource <went to them as a last resort> b : recourse 1a <have resort to outside help>

2 a : frequent, habitual, or general visiting <a place of popular resort> b : persons who frequent a place : throng c (1) : a frequently visited place :

haunt (2) : a place providing recreation and entertainment especially to vacationers

This term is not accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. In the context that it was found the Anglicism resort is functioning as a noun, and the meaning for this Anglicism in Spanish is centro turístico; it is written in the same form in English and in Spanish and it does not have any modification or adaptation.

## **17. Look**

Main Entry: look

Function: noun

Date: 13th century. Noun meaning "an act of looking" is c.1200; meaning "appearance of a person" is from late 14c

1 a : the act of looking b : glance

2 a : the expression of the countenance b : physical appearance; especially : attractive physical appearance —usually used in plural c : a combination of design features giving a unified appearance <a new look in women's fashions>

3 : the state or form in which something appears

The Anglicism look is not accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. In the context that it was found, it is functioning

as a noun. Its equivalent in Spanish is “apariencia” ; both words are used in Spanish. The Anglicism look does not have changes in its written or spelling.

### **18. Disk joker (disk jockey)**

Main Entry: disc jockey

Variant(s): or disk jockey

Function: noun

Date: 1941

: an announcer of a radio show of popular recorded music; also : one who plays recorded music for dancing at a nightclub or part.

The Anglicism Disk joker is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language; the suggested adaptation is disyóquey for singular and disyoqueis for plural. This is a word that works as a noun and is very used in the music but, it can be written in different forms such as: DJ, Djoker, Dj, because people try to use the word in way easy for them.

### **19. Full**

Main Entry: <sup>1</sup>full

Pronunciation: \<sup>1</sup>ful also <sup>1</sup>fəl\



Function: adjective

Etymology: Middle English, from Old English; akin to Old High German fol full, Latin plenus full, plēre to fill, Greek plērēs full, plēthein to be full

Date: before 12th century

1 : containing as much or as many as is possible or normal <a bin full of corn>

The Anglicism full is not accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. It has some functions, in the context found it is applied as an adjective. The meaning in Spanish for this Anglicism is “lleno. There are no changes in the writing or pronunciation either English or Spanish.

## **20. Mister**

Main Entry: mis·ter

Pronunciation: \mɪs-tər, for 1 mɪs-tər or in rapid speech (mɪs(t)\

Function: noun

Etymology: as a title of courtesy before a man's Christian name, 1447, unaccented variant of master.

Date: 1551

1 capitalized : mr. —used sometimes in writing instead of Mr.

2 : sir —used without a name as a generalized term of direct address of a man who is a stranger <hey, mister, do you want to buy a paper>

3 : a man not entitled to a title of rank or an honorific or professional title <though he was only a mister, he was a greater scholar in his field than any PhD>

The Anglicism Mister is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. In the content found the word is functioning as noun and in the context found is a nickname for the person which the article is about. In Spanish it is written with tilde in the vowel I míster.

## **21. Jean**

Main Entry: jean

Pronunciation: \ˈjɛn\

Function: noun

Etymology: short for jean fustian, from Middle English Gene Genoa, Italy + fustian. "Twilled cotton cloth," mid-15c., from Fr. jean fustian "fustian (a type of twilled cotton cloth) of Genoa," the city in Italy, from O.Fr. Jannes "Genoa," from L. Genua (see Genoa). The plural form jeans became standard 19c. First used 1843 in sense of "pants made from jean."

Date: 1577

1 : a durable twilled cotton cloth used especially for sportswear and work clothes

2 : pants usually made of jean or denim —usually used in plural

Nevertheless jeans is a very useful Anglicism, it is not accepted by the Royal Academy of English Language. This word means 'pantalón de mezclilla', in Spanish, and it is never used because people are not familiarized about it.

## **21. Ranking**

Main Entry: rank·ing

Pronunciation: \ˈrɑŋ-kiŋ\

Function: adjective

Date: 1847

Having a high position: as a : of the highest rank <the ranking officer> b  
: being next to the chairman in seniority <ranking committee member>

This term is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. The Anglicism ranking is working as a noun which meaning in Spanish is "classification" and its is not adapted to Spanish writing.

Variable: El Extra (Tabloid)

## **22. Taxi**

Main Entry: <sup>1</sup>taxi

Pronunciation: \ˈtɑk-sē\

Function: noun

Inflected Form(s): plural tax·is \-sēz\ also tax·ies

Date: 1907, shortening of taximeter cab (introduced in London in March 1907), from taximeter "automatic meter to record the distance and fare" (1898), from Fr. taximètre, from Ger. Taxameter (1890), coined from M.L. taxa "tax, charge." An earlier Eng. form was taxameter (1894), used in horse-drawn cabs.

: taxicab; also : a similarly operated boat

This term is accepted at the Royal Academy of Spanish language. Taxi is a noun and it is also a very common Anglicism in our language and actually its translation is equal in both languages. Taxi is a car taking passengers

### **23. Miss**

Main Entry: <sup>3</sup>miss

Function: noun

Etymology: short for mistress

Date: 1667

1 capitalized a —used as a title prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman or girl b —used before the name of a place or of a line of activity or before some epithet to form a title for a usually young unmarried female who is representative of the thing indicated <Miss America>

2 : young lady —used without a name as a conventional term of address to a young woman

3 : a young unmarried woman or girl

4 plural : a clothing size for women of average height and build

The Anglicism miss in the found context is applied as a noun and actually its use is very common, even in some private schools the students call their teachers in this way. This term is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language and they suggest writing mis with one s.

#### **24. Show**

Main Entry: <sup>2</sup>show

Function: noun

Usage: often attributive

Date: 13th century.1300, "act of exhibiting to view," from show (v.).

Sense of "appearance put on with intention to deceive" is recorded from c.1526. Meaning "display, spectacle" is first recorded 1561; that of "ostentatious display" is from 1713 (showy is from 1712). Sense of "entertainment program on radio or TV" is first recorded 1932.

1 : a demonstrative display <a show of strength>

2 a archaic : outward appearance b : a false semblance : pretense

<made a show of friendship> c : a more or less true appearance of

something : sign d : an impressive display <his role as  
 househusband...was purely for show — John Lahr> e : ostentation  
 3 : chance 2 <gave him a show in spite of his background>  
 4 : something exhibited especially for wonder or ridicule : spectacle  
 5 a : a large display or exhibition arranged to arouse interest or  
 stimulate sales <the national auto show> b : a competitive exhibition of  
 animals (as dogs) to demonstrate quality in breeding  
 6 a : a theatrical presentation b : a radio or television program c :  
 entertainment 3b(1)  
 7 : enterprise, affair <they ran the whole show>  
 8 : third place at the finish (as of a horse race)  
 9 often capitalized : the major leagues in baseball —used with the

This Anglicism show in the found context is functioning as a noun .  
 And its meaning in Spanish is “espectáculo”. This Anglicism does not  
 have any variation in writing or pronunciation in Spanish. This  
 Anglicism is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language.

## **25. Fútbol (football)**

Main Entry: foot·ball

Pronunciation: \füt-·ból\

Function: noun

Date: 15th century. The open-air game, first recorded 1409; forbidden in a Scottish statute of 1424.

1 : any of several games played between two teams on a usually rectangular field having goalposts or goals at each end and whose object is to get the ball over a goal line, into a goal, or between goalposts by running, passing, or kicking: as a British : soccer British : rugby c : an American game played between two teams of 11 players each in which the ball is in possession of one side at a time and is advanced by running or passing Australian e Canada : Canadian football

2 a : an inflated oval ball used in the game of football b British : a soccer ball

3 : something treated roughly especially as the subject of a prolonged dispute <the issue became a political football in Congress>

— foot·ball·er \-ˈbɒ-lər\ noun

The Anglicism fútbol is a noun and in sports is one of the most common Anglicism. This term is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. The adaptation of this word to Spanish Language through the years has made that its written has suffered many changes from football (English) to fútbol the word in Spanish that actually is used.

## 26. Penalti (penalty)

Main Entry: pen·al·ty

Pronunciation: \ˈpe-nəl-tē\

Function: noun

Inflected Form(s): plural pen·al·ties

Etymology: Middle English penalte, from Middle French penalité, from Medieval Latin poenalitas, from Latin poenalis

Date: 15th century

1 : the suffering in person, rights, or property that is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime or public offense

2 : the suffering or the sum to be forfeited to which a person agrees to be subjected in case of non fulfillment of stipulations

3 a : disadvantage, loss, or hardship due to some action b : a disadvantage (as loss of yardage, time, or possession of the ball or an addition to or subtraction from the score) imposed on a team or competitor for violation of the rules of a sport

4 : points scored in bridge by the side that defeats the opposing contract —usually used in plural

The Anglicism Penalti is a noun and its meaning in Spanish is “penal” (a fault in the area of eleven meters on football soccer). This word is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language and it



presents a written change replacing the consonant y by the vowel i.

Penalty (English) and penalti (Spanish)

## **27. Pedicure**

Main Entry: ped·i·cure

Pronunciation: \ˈpe-di-kyūr\

Function: noun

Etymology: French pédicure, from Latin ped-, pes foot + curare to take care, from cura care

Date: circa 1842

1 : a person who provides care for the feet, toes, and nails

2 a : care of the feet, toes, and nails b : a single treatment of these parts

— ped·i·cur·ist \-kyūr-ist\ noun

The Anglicism pedicure is a noun and its meaning in Spanish could be translated like this “cuidado de los pies”. This word does not have any changes in its written or pronunciation in Spanish. This term is not accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language.

## **28. Gol (goal)**

Main Entry: goal

Pronunciation: \gōl, chiefly Northern especially in 1b & 3a also gūl\

Function: noun

Etymology: Middle English gol boundary, limit

Date: 1531

1 a: the terminal point of a race b : an area to be reached safely in children's games

2 : the end toward which effort is directed : aim

3 a : an area or object toward which players in various games attempt to advance a ball or puck and usually through or into which it must go to score points b : the act or action of causing a ball or puck to go through or into such a goal c : the score resulting from such an act

This term is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. The Anglicism gol is applied as a noun and we can translate it into Spanish as “anotación”, but, its used is so common that the word in Spanish is hardly ever used. The written change that this word has is the suppression of the vowel a. Goal (English) by gol (Spanish).

## **29. Hobbie (hobby)**

Main Entry: <sup>2</sup>hobby

Function: noun

Inflected Form(s): plural hobbies

Etymology: short for hobbyhorse. Late 13c., "small horse, pony," later "mock horse used in the Morris dance," and c.1550 "child's toy riding

horse," which led to a transferred sense of "favorite pastime or avocation," first recorded 1670s.

Date: 1816

: A pursuit outside one's regular occupation engaged in especially for relaxation

The Anglicism Hobbie is accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. It is used as a noun and its meaning in Spanish is "pasatiempo", both words are used in Spanish. The written change from the original word in English to its use in Spanish is Hobby (English). In the example found it is written replacing the consonant y by the vowel I and adding the vowel e Hobbie.

### **30. Play**

Main Entry: has several function, play

Pronunciation: \ˈplā\

Function: noun

Etymology: Middle English, from Old English plega; akin to Old English plegan to play, Middle Dutch pleyen

Date: before 12th century

1 a : swordplay b archaic : game, sport c : the conduct, course, or action of a game d : a particular act or maneuver in a game: as (1) : the action

during an attempt to advance the ball in football (2) : the action in which a player is put out in baseball e : the action in which cards are played after bidding in a card game f : the moving of a piece in a board game (as chess) g : one's turn in a game <it's your play>

The Anglicism play has different functions and it is not accepted by the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. In the context found it is applied as a noun. Its written or pronunciation does not have any variation in Spanish. The equivalent for this Anglicism is Spanish “juego”

### **31. Gypsum**

Main Entry: gyp·sum

Pronunciation: \ˈjɪp-səm\

Function: noun

Etymology: Latin, from Greek gypsos

Date: 14th century. Late 14c., from L. gypsum, from Gk. gypsos "chalk," probably of Sem. origin (cf. Arabic jibs, Heb. gephes "plaster").

1 : a widely distributed mineral consisting of hydrous calcium sulfate that is used especially as a soil amendment and in making plaster of pari.

Gypsum is new Anglicism and it is not accepted for the Royal Academy of Spanish Language. It is used in place of the Spanish word yeso (cielo raso), and it is a noun that in ads is not in a complete sentences. This Anglicism doesn't have written adaptation.

## Comparative Analysis

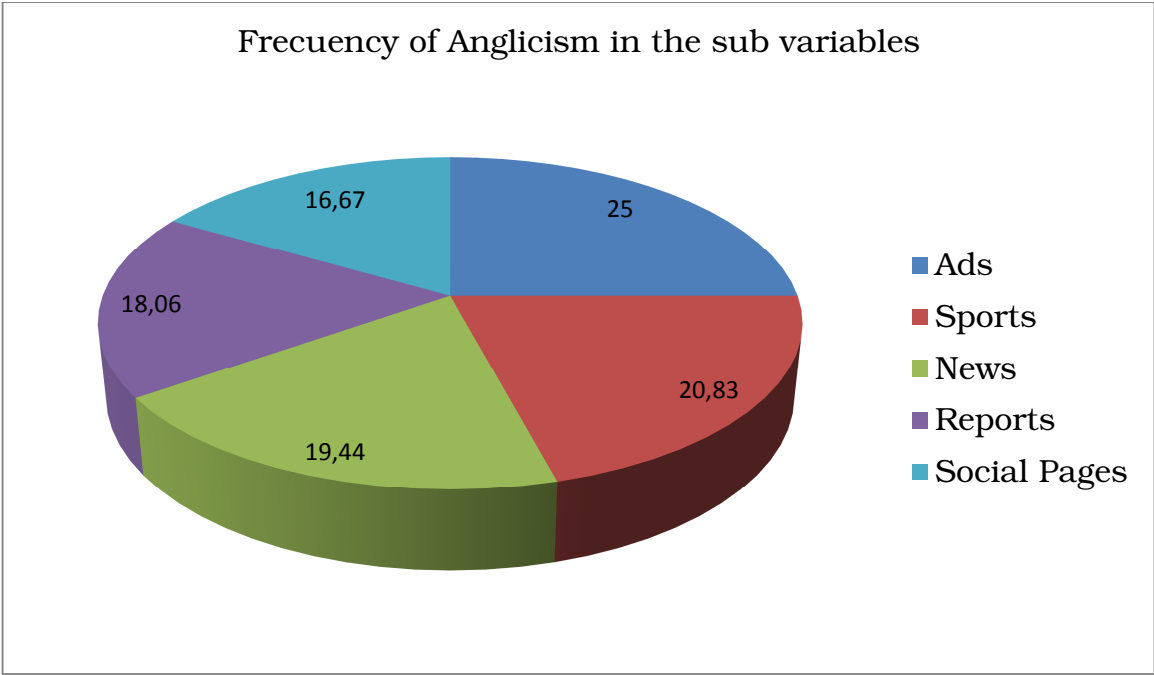
The comparative analysis examines the frequency of the use of Anglicism in the investigated variables (National newspaper, local newspaper and tabloid.); as well as their use in the sub-variables (News, Ads, sports, social pages and reports). The following chart presents the frequency of Anglicism found in various sections of the printed media.

As we can see, National newspaper shows the most frequency in the use of Anglicism, and local newspaper presents the lower frequency while the tabloid has a frequency between the two variables mentioned above.

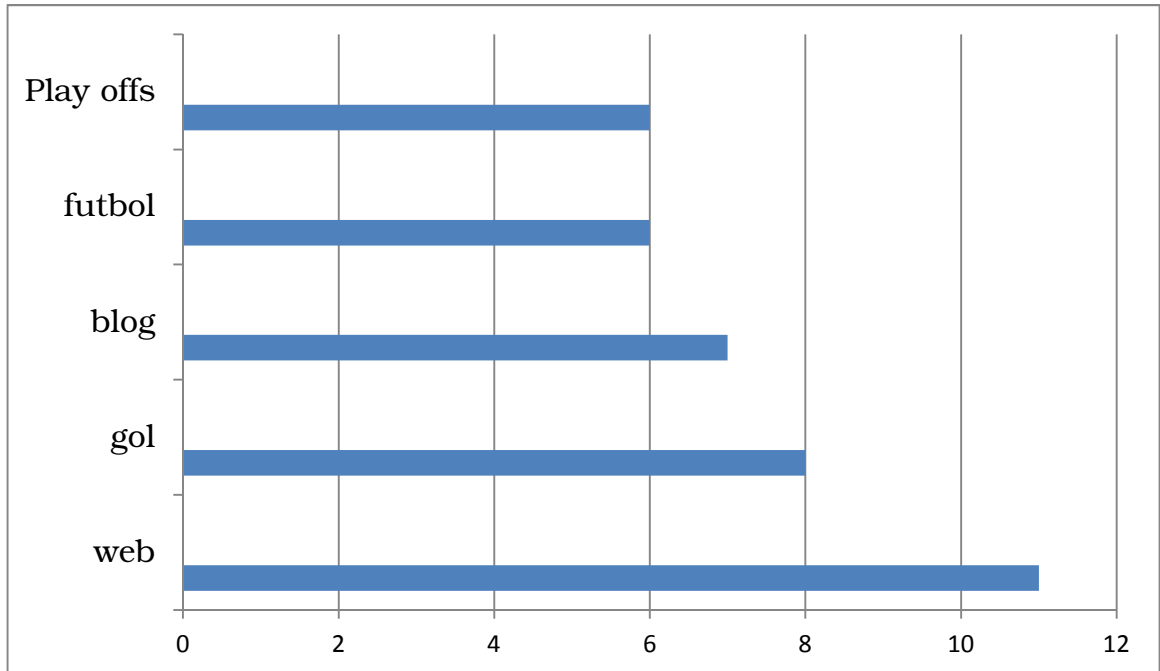
Section	National Newspaper	Local Newspaper	Tabloid	Total
News	9	2	3	14
Ads	6	5	7	18
Social Pages	2	4	6	12
Sports	4	6	5	15
Reports	6	4	3	13
Total	27	21	24	72

The next two graphics will show the percentages of the use in Anglicism in the sub variables and the percentages of the number of repetitions of the most common Anglicism in all variables.

First, at graphic 1, we can distinguish that the subvariable Ads has the highest percentage followed by sports, the third place is for news, the fourth place is for reports and the last place is for social pages with the lowest frequency of Anglicism.



The second graphic shows the Anglicism with more number of repetitions in all variables, as we can see the word with more frequency is web, the second place is for gol, blog is in third place, the fourth place is for fútbol and Play off.



The Ecuadorian printed communication means, I read present the use of several Anglicism, but some of them have already adapted to our written language for example: gol, penalty, fútbol.

The Anglicisms used in technology space do not have a word that represents them in Spanish, and people understand their meaning due to the daily contact they have with these words.



It is difficult to say the frequency which Anglicisms are used on variables, because first of all they don't focus their content at the same form, next people who read them don't have the same interest and lexicon, and finally In my opinion, I observed that they use Anglicism in the areas of technology and economy, or the Anglicism are common to the knowledge of most of people.

On the other hand, in the sub variable sports Anglicisms are use which more frequency in the other sub variables, I think is it due to sports has turned in a universal language , so it is easy for people to understand the meaning of these words.

## **Sociologic Analysis**

Sociological analysis is a compilation of opinions of different people about this research. They expound their criterion about the obtained results taking in account the following aspects: acceptance or repulse of Anglicism in the society, impact of Anglicism in our cultural identity, impact in the language.(it improves or damages). It has or has no influence on the text.

Interviewed people agree that Anglicism let improve the vocabulary and that their use should be regulated by the Royal Language Academy, because people could have a similar pronunciation but the writing does not have a rule that let people to write them in a uniform way

On the other hand, a teacher says that Anglicism has good and bad things, good things because students can know new words and it is good opportunity, but in many cases that Anglicism are just in fashion and this situation only get confused specially in children and teenagers.

A high school student thinks that Anglicisms are not good, because they are destroying our language, because people use them without any criterion. He say that people feel important saying words in English even in some cases they probably don't know what they are saying.

In my opinion the obtained results give the idea that Anglicisms are used daily, and we must find in them a way of improving our

knowledge but, always taking into account that we must be proud of mother tongue.

Finally, Anglicisms that are used in the newspapers evidence that it is possible to communicate by their use, if we do not abuse their inclusion.

## Conclusions

- This research demonstrates that Ecuadorian newspapers employ Anglicisms in different sections, and their use is related to specific content of the news. Their use depend on the target audience, the intention of the writers, and the social factors among other reasons.
- This investigation also suggests that subvariables such as ads and sport sections have the most frequency of Anglicisms. Ads present the most evidence of frequent Anglicisms, this could be because, most of the times the use of foreign words catch readers' attention. Furthermore, in sports many of Anglicisms employed are well known that people prefer use them in place of their equivalent in Spanish.
- One more result from this study demonstrates that of reports of technology and economy contain Anglicisms that are content specific , that is why they have become a universal language and they do not have an equivalent in the native language that can be used.
- In one specific case the word web is considered a fashionable Anglicism, because it is present in different sections of all three newspapers, and it is also very popular not only in printed communication but, also in our daily life.

- However, the three variables do not present a continuous use of Anglicisms day to day in the subvariables investigated (except sports section). Therefore, Anglicisms are employed in newspapers when the news require their use.
- However, results show a relative acceptance of Anglicisms in Ecuadorian newspapers, it is important to recognize that journalists respect the native language, and they do not use Anglicisms if they are not necessary.
- Another important finding is that most Anglicism found keep their pronunciation and are written in their original form. This is actually due to people are more involved with English language and they like to impress readers with their ability to use Anglicisms.
- On the other hand, there are some people who express that even though English is globalized, and also, it helps us to appreciate other cultures, however, it is deteriorating our native language.
- Consequently, Anglicisms give the opportunity to improve our lexicon, our knowledge of foreign languages and, even finding new ways of communication. Additionally, they offer us the chance of appreciating a foreign Culture at the same time that we recognize the value of our native Language.

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*A N N E X E S*

Annex 1

Charts for collecting data of national newspaper

**Chart One**

**Variable: National Newspaper**

**Sub Variable: News**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

**Chart Two**

**Variable : National Newspaper**

**Sub Variable: Ads**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

**Chart Three**

**Variable: National Newspaper**

**Sub Variable: Social Pages**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

**Chart Four**

**Variable: National Newspaper**

**Sub Variable: Reports**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

**Chart Five**

**Variable: National Newspaper**

**Sub Variable: Sports**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

## Annex 2

Charts for collecting data of local newspaper

### **Chart Six**

**Variable: Local newspaper**

**Sub Variable: News**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

### **Chart Seven**

**Variable: Local Newspaper**

**Sub Variable: Ads**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

**Chart Eight**

**Variable: Local Newspaper**

**Sub Variable: Social Pages**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

**Chart Nine**

**Variable: Local Newspaper**

**Sub Variable: Reports**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

**Chart Ten**

**Variable: Local Newspaper**

**Sub Variable: Sports**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:



### Annex 3

Charts for collecting data of tabloid

#### **Chart Eleven**

**Variable: (Tabloid)**

**Sub Variable: News**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

#### **Chart Twelve**

**Variable: (Tabloid)**

**Sub Variable: Ads**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

**Chart Thirteen**

**Variable: El Extra (Tabloid)**

**Sub Variable: Social Pages**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

**Chart Fourteen**

**Variable: (Tabloid)**

**Sub Variable: Reports**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

**Chart Fifteen**

**Variable: EL Extra (Tabloid)**

**Sub Variable: Sports**

Anglicisms	Example	Times	Title of the article	Date

Author:

Annex 4

Charts for Statistical frequency

**Chart Sixteen**

**Variable: (National Newspaper)**

Anglicisms	Section	f	%
	News		
	Ads		
	Social Pages		
	Reports		
	Sports		
	TOTAL		

Author:

**Chart Seventeen**

**Variable. (Local Newspaper)**

Anglicisms	Section	f	%
	News		
	Ads		
	Social Pages		
	Reports		
	Sports		
	TOTAL		

Author

**Chart Eighteen**

**Variable: (Tabloid)**

Anglicisms	Section	f	%
	News		
	Ads		
	Social Pages		
	Reports		
	Sports		
	TOTAL		

Author

Annex 5

**Chart nineteen**

**The most frequent anglicisms in all variables**

Anglicisms	Times

Author: