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

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

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QUITO

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CERTIFICATION

Lcda. Patricia Pazmiño, Thesis Advisor

CERTIFIES THAT:

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

Loja, September 2011

Lcda. Patricia Mercedes Pazmiño Haro
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AUTHORSHIP

The thoughts, ideas, opinions and the information obtained through this research are the only responsibility of the author

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DEDICATION

This thesis would be incomplete without the support which has been given to me by my wonderful parents, Nancy and Gem, who have made me become the person I am today.

To my wife, Normy,
you have been with me every step of the way,
through good and bad times.

And obviously to my little baby boy, Martin Alejandro,
you are the most important person in my life.

Thank you for all the unconditional love,
guidance, and support that you have always given me,
this has helped me to succeed.

Thank you for everything.

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ABSTRACT

The title of this study is “A Descriptive Analysis of Anglicisms Used in Ecuadorian Newspapers”. It was carried out in Quito and it contains collected data from 7 National newspapers, 7 Local newspapers and 7 Tabloids. All of them are determined as variables. These variables were El Comercio, Ultimas Noticias, and El Extra.

The main objective of collecting the variables was to read carefully and obtain a maximum number of anglicisms from the sub variables divided in News, Ads, Reports, Social Pages and Sports.

The purpose of this investigation was to find out what is the frequency in which the variables and sub variables above mentioned used anglicisms and then to make a descriptive analysis of each one of the English words used in the Ecuadorian newspapers.

The methods used in this investigation were the analytic and descriptive methods, bibliographic method, qualitative and quantitative method. The instruments used were direct observation, surveys and charts. The techniques were selection of written information, note taking to collect information and interview.

As a result, the people, means of communication, the variables and subvariables selected in this thesis, are using anglicisms as Spanish words. The problem is that according to the interviews

carried out in this project most of the interviewed people did not realize that they were using anglicisms instead of their own Spanish lexicon.

The investigation can lead us to the conclusion that people use English words even when there are terms in the mother tongue, which could be used to speak about a specific topic.

Finally, this research will show how some English words have suffered changes which have been inserted in our Spanish language and how “El Comercio”, “Ultimas Noticias” and “El Extra” newspapers use these terms in each one of the subvariables studied in this project.

INTRODUCTION

The use of Anglicisms in Ecuadorian Newspapers is the main aspect that this research is going to analyze using some printable news. These news called variables were subdivided into subvariables. All of them were collected during seven days in a row.

This research tries to identify and to show the use of some anglicisms in 21 printable means of communication in the city of Quito.

Since a great number of anglicisms have been found in this investigation, it is clear that our mother tongue is being modified with new words that people accept and use in order to express and interact with different social groups with their own culture, values, beliefs and customs.

In addition, some people use anglicisms to communicate with others that do not have idea about these terms. So, it causes interference in the native language. Even when it is supposed that some people from different areas of study should know some terms about a specific subject.

According to the Wikipedia web site the use of anglicisms in the Spanish language is commonly seen in business and information technology, in which these borrowed words are used because of their lexical meaning.

In fact, Francisco Jesus Fernandez (2001), from Universidad Nacional de Salta (Argentina), in his investigation says that English is a dominant language not only in cultural situations but also in economy, music, art and mainly in the use of the Internet. For that reason, this language is always developing and more anglicisms are adapted each day in our native language, which is Spanish.

There are some English words that are used in the Spanish language because of the meaning that those words have. It means that those words do not have an equivalence that means the same in the Spanish language, for that reason, they can not be changed and people must use them to get the idea of what they are talking about.

However, sometimes we use English terms instead of our Spanish words to demonstrate that we are updated according to the situations that are involved in our society.

Nowadays, it is so evident that Ecuadorian people read, write, speak and use anglicisms in their daily life, that is why this research project will find out which are the most common anglicisms used in the Ecuadorian newspapers and how readers and writers interpret these words to understand its meaning in context.

Although it was not easy to collect 21 newspapers in a row, the objectives set for this study were accomplished one by one.

One of the five specific objectives in this study was to determine the level of influence of the English language on the linguistic

expressions used in Ecuadorian newspapers. This objective was accomplished in a hundred percent by reading carefully each one of the variables and sub variables used in this project.

Another specific objective was to identify syntactic and lexical anglicisms commonly used in newspapers material in Ecuador. This objective was a hundred percent accomplished by using writing samples, which were found in the Ecuadorian newspapers.

The third specific objective was to make a deep analysis of the anglicisms found in Ecuadorian newspapers regarding etymological, syntactic-semantic and morphological aspects. It was complied a hundred percent with the analysis of 30 anglicisms found in the variables. Each one of the 30 anglicisms was carefully analyzed and investigated in some dictionaries according to the aspects before mentioned.

To determine the written sections of Ecuadorian newspapers in which anglicisms are mostly used is the fourth specific objective. It was easier to determine since charts containing variables and sub variables were clearly detailed.

To know the level of acceptance Ecuadorians have on the use of anglicisms in newspapers was also part of the goals of this study. It was achieved a hundred percent with the interviews made to people of different ages.

It is also important to analyze how people from Latin American countries, especially in Ecuador, are losing their lexical and using more anglicisms in their diary speaking.

Finally, the main motivation to carry out this research was to obtain the Bachelor's degree.

METHODOLOGY

This research was carried out in Quito, Ecuador. To make this project possible, it was necessary to make a bibliographical research to develop the scientific contents. These contents will contribute to understand some characteristics about Language. They are exposed better in the Theoretical Background.

The topics proposed for the theoretical background are language, linguistics, branches of linguistics, morphological procedures, historical linguistics, language change, language vice, neologisms, barbarisms, anglicisms, foreign language interference, newspapers, tabloid and finally previous studies. Each one of the topics mentioned above were developed using previous researches from web pages and using linguistics books from the main universities in Quito.

The most important aspect to make a descriptive analysis of the anglicisms was to get information from 21 printable newspapers collected during 7 days from October 5 to October 11. These newspapers were divided in three variables National newspaper (El Comercio), Local newspaper (Ultimas Noticias) and a Tabloid (El Extra). Then the variables were also subdivided in sub variables called News, Ads, Social Pages, Reports and Sports.

The main purposes of collecting and dividing these variables were to carefully read, to pay attention to the anglicisms used and to

tabulate the information according to the charts presented in the next pages.

It was also of extreme importance to interview 5 people who usually read the newspapers and a Linguistics teacher in order to have an idea of how much they knew about anglicisms.

Thirty anglicisms were selected from the charts to make a deep analysis of them. These analyses were done in terms of linguistic analysis, etymology, function and meaning of the word in English, then, an explanation demonstrating if the word has the same meaning in Spanish or if it has suffered modifications.

The second analysis consisted of making a comparative analysis among sub variables and variables showing frequency and percentages. Then, the most and less frequent anglicisms in the variables were also analyzed.

Finally, the Sociological analysis was also part of the study. The interviews, thoughts, points of view and opinions from the people interviewed will contribute to this project to conclude what the knowledge, acceptance, and negation of anglicisms in our society are.

RESULTS

The charts exposed in this section were elaborated using information from 7 National newspapers, 7 Local newspapers and 7 Tabloids as sources.

The National newspaper is “El Comercio”, the local newspaper is “Ultimas Noticias” and the tabloid is “El Extra”. All of them were divided in sub variables recognized by News, Ads, Reports, Social Pages, and Sports.

All of the variables with its sub variables were carefully read to establish the qualitative and quantitative tabulation, which are presented in the following pages.

The results obtained in this analysis will show in which sections from the selected variables the most quantity of anglicisms was found.

Qualitative Tabulation

Chart: One
Variable: NATIONAL NEWSPAPER EL COMERCIO
Subvariable: News

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Boicot	Los remisos Hicieron un boicot en contra de las autoridades	3	Boicot a solución de caso Filanbanco	06/10/2009
Show	Su gestión es realizada por el show y la diatriba	1	Boicot a solución de caso Filanbanco	06/10/2009
Balance	Cualquier pecado cometido dentro de Previsora pasó a reflejarse en el balance de Filanbanco	1	Boicot a solución de caso Filanbanco	06/10/2009
Call center	El call center estaba congestionado	4	El 1-800 de la Emaap tiene fallas	06/10/2009
Estand	En las paredes del estand se expusieron bolsos, mochilas, billeteras y monederos	3	El comercio está deprimido y las empresas ajustan sus estrategias	08/10/2009
Skate	Una rampa para practicar skate atrae al pabellon de Chevyplan	1	El comercio está deprimido y las empresas ajustan sus estrategias	08/10/2009
Baipás	Los ingenieros realizarán un baipás con las tuberías	1	Un hueco se formó en el aeropuerto	09/10/2009

Netbook	Porta sorteará una netbook	1	Ya puede cambiarse de operadora	11/10/2009
Web	En la Web puedes encontrar mucha información interesante	6	La Web convoca a más actores	11/10/2009
Virtual	En el mapa virtual podemos encontrar todos los lugares	1	La Web convoca a más actores	11/10/2009

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Chart: Two
Variable: NATIONAL NEWSPAPER EL COMERCIO
Subvariable: Ads

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Type of Advertisement	Date
Rent a car	Sebatían se puso un negocio de rent a car	3	Automobile	05/10/2009
Laptop	Mi laptop está sin batería	2	Products	05/10/2009
Web	La página web acabó de expirar	1	Educational Service	05/10/2009
Laptop	Mi laptop está sin batería	1	Products	06/10/2009
Laptop	Mi laptop está sin batería	1	Products	07/10/2009
Free day	En el almacén hoy era free day	1	Beauty Services	08/10/2009
PC	Mi PC está dañada	1	Products	08/10/2009
CPU	Mi CPU es antiguo	1	Products	08/10/2009
Flat	Me compre un flat panel	1	Products	09/10/2009
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	1	Courses	09/10/2009
LCD	Mi nueva televisión es LCD	1	Products	09/10/2009
PC	Mi PC está dañada	1	Products	09/10/2009
LCD	Mi nueva televisión es LCD	1	Products	10/10/2009
Parking	El parking está lleno	1	Automobile	10/10/2009

Snack	Juan fue a la tienda en busca de snacks	1	Food services and Social events	10/10/2009
Bear	Mi mamá me compró un Eddy Bear	1	Products	11/10/2009
LCD	Mi nueva televisión es LCD	1	Products	11/10/2009
Web	En la web puedes encontrar todo tipo de documentales	1	Educational Services	11/10/2009

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Chart: Three
Variable: NATIONAL NEWSPAPER EL COMERCIO
Subvariable: Social Pages

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Retail	El mayorista hizo un retail de mercadería	1	Las marcas propias apuntalan las ventas	05/10/2009
Shorts	Los shorts de Pedro están sucios	1	Las marcas propias apuntalan las ventas	05/10/2009
Casting	El casting fue realizado en Teleamazonas	4	Ayer se realizó el primer casting para Reina	06/10/2009
Show	Deportivo Quito dio un gran show	1	Bunbury presenta su música esta noche	08/10/2009
Golden box	Las entradas para golden box están agotadas	1	Bunbury presenta su música esta noche	08/10/2009
Club	El club fue clausurado	1	Bunbury presenta su música esta noche	08/10/2009
VIP	Yo estuve en la sala VIP	1	Bunbury presenta su música esta noche	08/10/2009
Laptop	Mi laptop está sin batería	1	¿Estado de excepción o decepción?	09/10/2009
Bar	Todos vimos la victoria de Ecuador en el bar de Carlos	2	El parque de Cumbayá, una vitrina culinaria	09/10/2009

Link	El link está roto	1	Una guía para pasar el feriado en el distrito	10/10/2009
Show	Deportivo Quito dio un gran show	2	4000 personas deliraron con la voz de Bunbury	10/10/2009
Club	El club fue clausurado	1	4000 personas deliraron con la voz de Bunbury	10/10/2009
Striptease	Aquellas mujeres son las que deleitarán con un striptease	1	4000 personas deliraron con la voz de Bunbury	10/10/2009
Pop art	El es un profesional de pop art	1	4000 personas deliraron con la voz de Bunbury	10/10/2009
Rock star	Joel se ha convertido en un rock star	1	4000 personas deliraron con la voz de Bunbury	10/10/2009
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	1	Guayaquil inspira ideas frescas	11/10/2009
Hobbie	Mi hobbie es ir a clases de Inglés	1	Guayaquil inspira ideas frescas	11/10/2009
Latin King	Nelson es un Latin king	2	24 horas para capturar la vida cotidiana del barrio	11/10/2009

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Chart: Four
Variable: NATIONAL NEWSPAPER EL COMERCIO
Subvariable: Reports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Audio	El audio está perfecto	1	Todas las expresiones incluidas en los cuadernos eran de viva voz de Raúl Reyes	06/10/2009
Web	Encontré muchos amigos en la web	1	La UTPL ayudó a la capacitación de los comunicadores	07/10/2009
Paintball	Para jugar paintball se necesita mínimo 10 personas	4	Quito tiene rincones para la aventura	10/10/2009
Estrés	La aventura es un muy buen medio para quitar el estrés	1	Quito tiene rincones para la aventura	10/10/2009
Blog	Oscar tiene un blog de noticias	1	Oscar Caranqui es el bloguero del pabellón de máxima seguridad	11/10/2009
Chip	14 chips y dispositivos de Internet fueron decomisados	1	Oscar Caranqui es el bloguero del pabellón de máxima seguridad	11/10/2009
Web	En la web puedes encontrar todo tipo de información	1	Oscar Caranqui es el bloguero del pabellón de máxima seguridad	11/10/2009

Show	Deportivo quito dio un gran show	2	Para ser patinadora debes entrenarte dentro y fuera de la pista de hielo!	11/10/2009
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Chart: Five
Variable: NATIONAL NEWSPAPER EL COMERCIO
Subvariable: Sports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Club	El club fue premiado por ser el mejor	3	El templo del Hincha	05/10/2009
		4	La lógica se impuso y los clubes con mejores opciones pasaron	
		3	La tarde en que el Monumental se llenó	
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	2	La lógica se impuso y los clubes con mejores opciones pasaron	05/10/2009
		3	La tarde en que el Monumental se llenó	
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	1	La tarde en que el Monumental se llenó	05/10/2009
Play offs	Deportivo Quito fue el ganador de los play offs	3	David Beckham luchará por el título de la MLS	06/10/2009
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	3	Seis equipos disputarán tres cupos de la serie B	06/10/2009
Club	El club fue premiado por ser el mejor	1	Seis equipos disputarán tres cupos de la serie B	06/10/2009

Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	5 1	Benitez está a prestamo en el club Birmingham Seis equipos disputarán tres cupos de la serie B	06/10/2009
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	1	4 Jugadores han anotado 18 goles	07/10/2009
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	1 4 2	Los uruguayos piden garantías para las dos últimas fechas La novedades de los otros aspirantes Los uruguayos piden garantías para las dos últimas fechas	
Ranking	Serena está en ranking número uno	1 2	La novedades de los otros aspirantes Serena Williams recuperó el primer lugar	
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	1	La "Sombra es el benefactor de Chalguayaco"	08/10/2009
Club	El club fue premiado por ser el mejor	1	Maradona en lios por su amenaza de renuncia Luis Suárez es la nueva sensación en la delantera de los uruguayos	
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	2	Luis Suárez es la nueva sensación en la delantera de los uruguayos	08/10/2009

Chance	El DT le brindó un chance en el segundo tiempo	1	Maradona en líos por su amenaza de renuncia	08/10/2009
		1	Maradona en líos por su amenaza de renuncia	
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	1	La tri recibió regalos y firmó autógrafos	09/10/2009
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	1	La tri recibió regalos y firmó autógrafos	09/10/2009
Fans	Todos los fans enloquecieron con la llegada de Valencia	1	La tri recibió regalos y firmó autógrafos	09/10/2009
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	1	Todo el país empuja a la Tri al tercer mundial	10/10/2009
		2	Los agentes se convierten hasta en secretarios	
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	4	El marino que cuida a Correa y Noboa	10/10/2009
Club	El club fue premiado por ser el mejor	1	Todo el país empuja a la Tri al tercer mundial	10/10/2009
		3	Los agentes se convierten hasta en secretarios	10/10/2009
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	4	Decepción en el Atahualpa	11/10/2009
		2	El arbitraje de Fagundes sembró dudas	
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	2	Decepción en el Atahualpa	11/10/2009

		1	El arbitraje de Fagundes sembró dudas	
		1	Muchos hinchas amanecieron en el estadio	
Penal	Kaviedes anotó de penal	3	Decepción en el Atahualpa	11/10/2009
Shock	Toda la gente se quedó en shock	1	Decepción en el Atahualpa	11/10/2009

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Chart: Six
Variable: LOCAL NEWSPAPER ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS
Subvariable: News

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Laptop	Mi laptop está sin batería	1	Afectados: Nadie nos ayuda	04/09/2009
Web	Aquella información puedes encontrarla en la web	1	¿No que iban a anular el arrendamiento?	08/09/2009
Reporteros	Los reporteros hicieron un gran documental	1	Ni una de estas escuelas le atinó	08/09/2009
Balance	La contadora presentó el balance final	1	El fuego continuará en el verano	14/09/2009
Play station	Se robaron el play station	1	El robo lo planeó un ser cercano	14/09/2009
Web	Aquella información puedes encontrarla en la web	1	Todo por un cupo en la policía	14/09/2009
Forestal	Dos jóvenes causaron el incendio forestal	1	Acusan a dos de haber iniciado el fuego	06/10/2009
Reporteros	Los reporteros hicieron un gran documental	2	¿Estamos a merced de los pillos?	07/10/2009
Exprés	El secuestro exprés está de moda	1	¿Estamos a merced de los pillos?	07/10/2009
Web	Aquella información puedes encontrarla en la web	1	¿Estamos a merced de los pillos?	07/10/2009

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Chart: Seven
Variable: LOCAL NEWSPAPER ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS
Subvariable: Ads

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Type of Advertisement	Date
Cd	Ese Cd es pirata	5	Products	04/09/2009
Audio	El audio del parlante es cautivador	1	Products	04/09/2009
Show	El comediante entregó un gran show	4	Food Services and Social events	04/09/2009
Show	El comediante entregó un gran show	3	Food Services and Social events	08/09/2009
Cd	Ese Cd es pirata	2	Products	14/09/2009
Mix	El cantante utilizó un mix para sus canciones	1	Food Services and Social events	14/09/2009
Snack	El mejor snack está en tu boca	1	Food Services and Social events	05/10/2009
Mix	El cantante utilizó un mix para sus canciones	1	Food Services and Social events	05/10/2009
Cd	Ese Cd es pirata	1	Products	05/10/2009
Show	El comediante entregó un gran show	2	Food Services and Social events	05/10/2009
Mix	El cantante utilizó un mix para sus canciones	1	Food Services and Social events	06/10/2009
Cd	Ese Cd es pirata	2	Products	06/10/2009

Show	El comediante entregó un gran show	1	Food Services and Social events	06/10/2009
Mix	El cantante utilizó un mix para sus canciones	1	Food Services and Social events	07/10/2009
Cd	Ese Cd es pirata	2	Products	07/10/2009
Show	El comediante entregó un gran show	4	Food Services and Social events	07/10/2009
Cd	Ese Cd es pirata	4	Products	08/10/2009
Mix	El cantante utilizó un mix para sus canciones	1	Food Services and Social events	08/10/2009
Show	El comediante entregó un gran show	6	Food Services and Social events	08/10/2009

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Chart: Eight
Variable: LOCAL NEWSPAPER ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS
Subvariable: Social Pages

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Reality	Antonio participó del reality	2	Seis opciones para ver en la TV	04/09/2009
Smooth	El jazz de Kenny es de tipo smooth	1	El jazz de Kenny G en la CCE	04/09/2009
VIP	Jeff está en la sala VIP	1	El jazz de Kenny G en la CCE	04/09/2009
Golden box	Mary está en el golden box	1	El jazz de Kenny G en la CCE	04/09/2009
Shopping	Mis padres se fueron de shopping	1	El jazz de Kenny G en la CCE	04/09/2009
Show	El comediante hizo un gran show	1	El show está en Otavalo	04/09/2009
Down hill	La carrera de down hill fue un gran evento	1	El show está en Otavalo	04/09/2009
Reality	Antonio participó del reality	4	Ellos quisieron ser ídolos Nunca debes olvidar de dónde vienes	08/09/2009
Show	El comediante hizo un gran show	1	El duo niños carajo	14/09/2009
Cd	Ese Cd es pirata	2	El duo niños carajo	14/09/2009
Secret	Luego te cuento un secret	1	El duo niños carajo	14/09/2009
Hit	Fausto Miño lanzó su nuevo hit	1	El duo niños carajo	14/09/2009

Show	El comediante hizo un gran show	6	Babasonicos cerró gran noche musical	14/09/2009
Light	La parte light la puso el cantante colombiano	1	Babasonicos cerró gran noche musical	14/09/2009
Fútbol	Su deporte favorito es el fútbol	1	Con 16 años guió a los 30 bomberos	05/10/2009
Cd	Mi nuevo Cd tiene música cristiana	1	Le tengo temor a lo desconocido Paulina Aguirre	06/10/2009
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	1	Grité los goles bien comido	08/10/2009
Fútbol	Su deporte favorito es el fútbol	2	Grité los goles bien comido	08/10/2009
Bar	Disfrutamos de una buen baile en el bar del vecino	1	Grité los goles bien comido	08/10/2009

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Chart: Nine
Variable: LOCAL NEWSPAPER ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS
Subvariable: Reports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Audio	El audio de ese parlante suena fantástico	1	La música une al mundo	04/09/2009
Biking	En Mindo puedes practicar mucho deportes como biking	1	Una visita con la aventura en Mindo	04/09/2009
Canopying	Nancy disfrutó del canopying en Mindo	3	Una visita con la aventura en Mindo	04/09/2009
Esmog	El chofer del bus tiene que respirar mucho esmog	1	Un viaje a tierra de gigantes	14/09/2009
Tips	Aquí puedes encontrar unos tips	1	Cómo lidiar con los conflictivos	05/10/2009
Estrés	El chofer tiene mucho estrés	3	Detrás del volante una vida atropellada	05/10/2009
Esmog	El tiene que respirar esmog todo el día	2	Detrás del volante una vida atropellada	05/10/2009
Ranking	Deportivo Quito es número uno en el Ranking	1	Así es el ranking de los malos vecinos	06/10/2009
Forestal	Dos jóvenes provocaron el incendio forestal	1	Del bosque solo queda el rastro	06/10/2009
Site	En este site se encuentra de todo	1	Sepa exprimir el Google	07/10/2009
Filetype	Todo depende del filetype	1	Sepa exprimir el Google	07/10/2009

Show options	En la pestaña de show options tienes que escoger la opción que necesites	1	Sepa exprimir el Google	07/10/2009
Blogs	Toda la información puedes encontrarla en blogs	2	Sepa exprimir el Google	07/10/2009
Web	Esa información puedes encontrarla en la web	4	Sepa exprimir el Google	07/10/2009
Digite	Digite su contraseña	1	Sepa exprimir el Google	07/10/2009
Look	En esa opción puedes cambiar de look	1	Sepa exprimir el Google	07/10/2009
Home	Das click en home y listo	1	Sepa exprimir el Google	07/10/2009
Reportero	El reportero realizó una gran trabajo	1	Las vías una ruleta rusa	08/10/2009
Hip hop	Su música favorita es el hip hop	5	Hip hop en la plaza	08/10/2009
Rapero	El rapero fue encontrado en la esquina del parque	1	Hip hop en la plaza	08/10/2009

Author:

Edison Alejandro Almachi M

Chart: Ten
Variable: LOCAL NEWSPAPER ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS
Subvariable: Sports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	1	Quiero volver a ser el número 1	04/09/2009
Pool	El pool de canales estatales transmitirá por señal abierta el partido	1	El ritual de la foto	04/09/2009
Black is beautiful	Los esmeraldeños de la selección hicieron gala de su frase black is beautiful en el ritual de la foto	1	El ritual de la foto	04/09/2009
Club	Yo pertenezco a ese club	1	Tricolor ocupará el octavo piso	08/09/2009
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	2	Se espera que lleguen 10 mil aficionados	08/09/2009
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	2	Edmundo la urgencia	08/09/2009
Play offs	Deportivo Quito fue el ganador de los play offs	1	Barcelona es el justo monarca	08/09/2009
Star	El equipo Star ganó las medallas	1	Barcelona es el justo monarca	08/09/2009
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	6 2	Se repite la misma historia Chullas cabalgan sin dramas hacia la etapa definitiva	14/09/2009

Club	Yo pertenezco a ese club	1	Se repite la misma historia	14/09/2009
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	2	Chullas cabalgan sin dramas hacia la etapa definitiva	14/09/2009
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	4	Ahora van por la revancha	05/10/2009
Penalti	El penalti fue muy bien cobrado	1	Ahora van por la revancha	05/10/2009
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	1	Ahora van por la revancha	05/10/2009
Club	Yo pertenezco a ese club	1	Ahora van por la revancha	05/10/2009
Club	Yo pertenezco a ese club	3	Lesionados en la mira	06/10/2009
Chequeo	Julio asistió al chequeo médico	3	Lesionados en la mira	06/10/2009
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	4	El césped está lejos pero el herbalife cerca	07/10/2009
Business	Business son business	3	El césped está lejos pero el herbalife cerca	07/10/2009
Reporteros	Los reporteros hicieron una gran investigación	1	El césped está lejos pero el herbalife cerca	07/10/2009
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	2	La hora de hacer cálculos	08/10/2009
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	1	La celeste hoy es puros nervios	08/10/2009
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	2	La celeste hoy es puros nervios	08/10/2009

Author:

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Chart: Eleven
Variable: TABLOID EL EXTRA
Subvariable: News

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Nylon	El nylon se rompió.	1	28 kilos de Cocaína en Tour Narco	05/10/2009
Tour	El tour esta caro.	2	28 kilos de Cocaína en Tour Narco	05/10/2009
Laptops	Mi laptop esta sin batería	1	Robadas en mercadería de San Roque	05/10/2009
Total	El valor total es de 5 dólares	1	100 millones de dólares vale plan anual de seguridad	06/10/2009
Bingo	Ellos fueron los ganadores del bingo	1	Aquí se enriquecieron los narcos	09/10/2009
Flashes	Los flashes opacaron la mirada	1	Aquí se enriquecieron los narcos	09/10/2009

Author: Edison Alejandro Almachi M

Chart: Twelve
Variable: TABLOID EL EXTRA
Subvariable: Ads

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Type of Advertisement	Date
Sexy	Aquella muchacha está muy sexy	4	Sexual Services	05/10/2009
Candy	Necesito comprar un delicioso candy	2	Food Services and Social events	05/10/2009
Pendrive	Ese pendrive es de mucha capacidad	1	Products	05/10/2009
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	1	Courses	05/10/2009
Chips	Los nuevos chips son de PORTA	1	Products	05/10/2009
Web Cam	Tomar fotografías en la web cam es divertido	1	Sexual Services	05/10/2009
Laptops	Mi laptop esta sin batería	1	Products	05/10/2009
Happy hours	En aquella discoteca siempre realizan happy hours	1	Sexual Services	05/10/2009
Sex Shop	Puedes encontrar cosas atrevidas en la Sex Shop	2	Sexual Services	05/10/2009
Spray	El uso de sprays pueden dañar la capa de ozono	3	Sexual Services	05/10/2009
Full	La memoria esta full	1	Products	05/10/2009

Natural Shop	Esa medicina puedes encontrarla en una Natural Shop	1	Sexual Services	05/10/2009
Show	El partido de tenis fuen un show completo	2	Courses	05/10/2009
Chat	En esta página puedes acceder al chat	2	Sexual Services	05/10/2009
High Class	Ella se cree de la high class	1	Sexual Services	05/10/2009
Hot	Esta revista está muy hot	4	Sexual Services	05/10/2009
Sexy	Esa blusa te queda sexy	3	Sexual Services	06/10/2009
Show	Tenemos 24 horas de show	3	Sexual Services	06/10/2009
Chat	En esta página puedes acceder al chat	2	Sexual Services	06/10/2009
High Class	Ella se cree de la high class	1	Sexual Services	06/10/2009
Hot	Esta revista está muy hot	4	Sexual Services	06/10/2009
Candy	Necesito comprar un delicioso candy	1	Food Services and Social events	07/10/2009
Sex Shop	Lo compre en el Sex Shop	2	Sexual Services	07/10/2009
Spray	Pintemos con el spray	4	Sexual Services	07/10/2009
Full	El negocio está a full	1	Sexual Services	07/10/2009
Natural Shop	Compremos las pastillas en el natural shop	1	Sexual Services	07/10/2009
Chat	Esat sala de chat es aburrida	2	Sexual Services	07/10/2009
Hot	Mujeres hot esperan por ti	3	Sexual Services	07/10/2009

Sexy	Aquella muchacha está muy sexy	2	Sexual Services	07/10/2009
Show	El baile fue un gran show	2	Sexual Services	08/10/2009
Sex Shop	Lo compre en el Sex Shop	1	Sexual Services	08/10/2009
Spray	Pintemos con el spray	1	Sexual Services	08/10/2009
Sexy	Aquella muchacha está muy sexy	2	Sexual Services	08/10/2009
Chat	Esta sala de chat es aburrida	2	Sexual Services	08/10/2009
Hot	Mujeres hot esperan por ti	1	Sexual Services	08/10/2009
Full	Tenemos páginas a full color	1	Sexual Services	09/10/2009
Market	Vamos a hacer compras al market	1	Market	09/10/2009
Audio	Las pruebas de audio fueron perfectas	1	Products	09/10/2009
Mall	El mall estaba lleno en épocas de Navidad	2	Market	09/10/2009
Sex Shop	Esos artefactos los compré en el sex shop	2	Sexual Services	09/10/2009
Spray	Pintemos con el spray	3	Sexual Services	09/10/2009
Swingers	Los swingers son ridículos	1	Sexual Services	09/10/2009
Stripper	Mi trabajo como stripper me representa mucho dinero	1	Sexual Services	09/10/2009
Sexy	Aquella muchacha está muy sexy	2	Sexual Services	09/10/2009

Chat	Esta sala de chat es aburrida	2	Sexual Services	09/10/2009
Hot	Chicas hot esperan por ti	3	Sexual Services	09/10/2009
First Class	Estas muchachas son de first class	1	Sexual Services	09/10/2009
Sex Shop	Esos artefactos los compré en el sex shop	1	Sexual Services	10/10/2009
Spray	Pintemos con el spray	1	Sexual Services	10/10/2009
Swingers	Los swingers son ridículos	1	Sexual Services	10/10/2009
Stripper	Mi trabajo como stripper me representa mucho dinero	1	Sexual Services	10/10/2009
Sexy	Aquella muchacha está muy sexy	2	Sexual Services	10/10/2009
Chat	Esta sala de chat es aburrida	1	Sexual Services	10/10/2009
Hot	Chicas hot esperan por ti	2	Sexual Services	10/10/2009
Sexy	Aquella muchacha está muy sexy	2	Sexual Services	10/10/2009
Chat	Esta sala de chat es aburrida	1	Sexual Services	11/10/2009
Hot	Chicas hot esperan por ti	3	Sexual Services	11/10/2009

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Chart: Thirteen
Variable: TABLOID EL EXTRA
Subvariable: Social Pages

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Show	El show atrajo a mucha gente	1	Sonia la más bella de Los Ríos	05/10/2009
Show	El show atrajo a mucha gente	1	Cipriana Correía	06/10/2009
Stands	Los stands estan mejorados	1	Guayaquil vibra con cada festejo de aniversario	07/10/2009
Show	Habra show cada 10 minutos	1	Agenda de fiestas	07/10/2009
Bingo	Se realizará un Bingo ailable	3	Mariana Jumbo	08/10/2009
Set	Este set está arreglado perfecto a la ocasión	1	Las tardes son mías	08/10/2009
Rating	El programa ha subido el rating	6	Las tardes son mías	08/10/2009
Cds	Esos Cds son originales	1	Falconí Jr. Desde el Cristo Del Consuelo para el mundo	09/10/2009
Estrés	No puedo más con mi estrés	1	No-ticias antídoto conta el estrés	09/10/2009
Antídoto	Ese antídoto está muy fuerte	1	No-ticias antídoto conta el estrés	09/10/2009
Rating	El programa ha subido el rating	3	No-ticias antídoto conta el estrés	09/10/2009
Pop	El ritmo pop está muy pegajoso	2	Los principes azules son ahora actores de telenovela	10/10/2009

Rap	La fiesta de rap culminó temprano	1	Los principes azules son ahora actores de telenovela	10/10/2009
Show	El elenco dio un gran show	3	Extra y Brahma encienden la Rumba	10/10/2009
Bingo	El bingo lo ganó con facilidad	3	Extra y Brahma encienden la Rumba	10/10/2009
Sexy	Aquella muchacha es muy sexy	1	Extra y Brahma encienden la Rumba	10/10/2009
Cover	El cantante utilizo covers en su concierto	1	Guayaquil celebró al ritmo de la buena música	11/10/2009
Fans	Muchos fans saltaron al escenario	1	Guayaquil celebró al ritmo de la buena música	11/10/2009
Dance	Las muchachas se fueron temprano del dance	2	Wilson Dance: El crecimiento de una empresa artística	11/10/2009
Opening	Ellos hacen el opening del concurso	1	Wilson Dance: El crecimiento de una empresa artística	11/10/2009
Show	El elenco dio un gran show	1	Wilson Dance: El crecimiento de una empresa artística	11/10/2009

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Chart: Fourteen
Variable: TABLOID EL EXTRA
Subvariable: Reports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Lady's night	Esta noche es Lady's night	1	Un show lleno de fantasías y deseos	05/10/2009
Show	El show está muy bueno	5	Un show lleno de fantasías y deseos	05/10/2009
Strippers	Para la fiesta los organizadores contrataron strippers	1	Un show lleno de fantasías y deseos	05/10/2009
Baby showers	Estamos invitados para el baby shower de Julián	1	Un show lleno de fantasías y deseos	05/10/2009
Candlelight	Enciende la candlelight por favor	1	Decorando el árbol de Navidad	06/10/2009
Cisterna	La cisterna está sucia	4	Los hoteles de gómeros e indigentes nos cuentan las historias de los olvidados!	08/10/2009
Pirata	El pirata escondió su tesoro en aguas profundas	10	Guayaquil soportó seis invasiones piratas	09/10/2009
Tips	Estos tips son de gran utilidad	1	La crianza de pollos	10/10/2009

Author: Edison Alejandro Almachi M

Chart: Fifteen
Variable: TABLOID EL EXTRA
Subvariable: Sports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	4	Ante Uruguay se nos abrirá la puerta para el mundial	06/10/2009
Star Club	Miguel juega en el Star Club	1	Ante Uruguay se nos abrirá la puerta para el mundial	06/10/2009
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	7	Ante Uruguay se nos abrirá la puerta para el mundial	06/10/2009
Gol	En el partido anterior pude hacer un gol	4	A Uruguay si le hemos dado la del zorro!	07/10/2009
Full	El estadio está a full	2	El primer gol lo hace el pueblo	07/10/2009
Club	Vamos a divertirnos al club	1	El primer gol lo hace el pueblo	07/10/2009
Showbol	El partido de showbol fue interesante	1	El primer gol lo hace el pueblo	07/10/2009
Fútbol	El partido de fútbol fue aburrido	6	Queremos el puesto de Ecuador	07/10/2009
Fútbol	El partido de fútbol fue aburrido	1	Queremos el puesto de Ecuador	07/10/2009
Fútbol	El partido de fútbol fue aburrido	3	Que grande Ecuador tiene al d10s crucificado	08/10/2009
Fútbol	El partido de fútbol fue aburrido	3	Guayas Campeón de Fútbol a los 5 años	08/10/2009
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	2	Que grande Ecuador tiene al d10s crucificado	08/10/2009

Penaltis	El arquero atajo dos penaltis	1 1	Elizaga tiene las condiciones perfectas para tapar Guayas Campeón de Fútbol a los 5 años	08/10/2009
Fútbol	El partido de fútbol fue aburrido	1 1	El Atahualpa está papelito No habrá marcación personal para nadie	09/10/2009
Club	El juega en aquel club	2 1	Quiero que gane Ecuador Uruguay con muslera y cerebro	09/10/2009
Club	El juega en aquel club	1	Ecuador está fresco como la lechuga	10/10/2009
Récord	Iván rompió el record	1	Ecuador está fresco como la lechuga	10/10/2009
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	1	Ecuador está fresco como la lechuga	10/10/2009
Estrés	Estoy con mucho estrés	1	Toño Valencia es un fuera de serie Ecuador está fresco como la lechuga	10/10/2009
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	1	Toño Valencia es un fuera de serie	10/10/2009
Gol	Benitez anotó un gol	8 3	Brasileño Facundo ayudó a Uruguay para que gane en el último minuto Chile a Sudáfrica	11/10/2009

Penalti	El arquero atajo un penalti	4	Brasileño Facundo ayudó a Uruguay para que gane en el último minuto	11/10/2009
Fútbol	Mi deporte favorito es el fútbol	1	Chile a Sudáfrica	11/10/2009

Author: Edison Alejandro Almachi M

Quantitative Tabulation

Chart: Sixteen
Variable: NATIONAL NEWSPAPER EL COMERCIO

Anglicisms	Section	f	%
	News	22	14,29
	Ads	21	13,64
	Social pages	24	15,58
	Sports	75	48,70
	Reports	12	7,79
	Total	154	100

Author: Edison Alejandro Almachi M

Chart: Seventeen
Variable: LOCAL NEWSPAPER ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS

Anglicisms	Section	f	%
	News	11	6,71
	Ads	43	26,22
	Social pages	30	18,29
	Sports	47	28,66
	Reports	33	20,12
	Total	164	100

Author: Edison Alejandro Almachi M

Chart: Eighteen
Variable: TABLOID EL EXTRA

Anglicisms	Section	f	%
	News	8	3,42
	Ads	102	43,59
	Social pages	36	15,38
	Sports	64	27,35
	Reports	24	10,26
	Total	234	100

Author: Edison Alejandro Almachi M

THE MOST FREQUENT ANGLICISMS

Chart: Nineteen

Anglicisms	Word repetition number
Fútbol	62
Gol	62
Show	53
Club	33
Cd	20
Hot	20
Sexy	18
Web	17
Chat	12
Spray	12
Pirata	10
Rating	9
Laptop	8
Sex Shop	8
Bingo	7
Penalti	6
Reality	6
Showbol	6
Full	5
Hip hop	5
Mix	5
Reportero	5
Call center	4
Casting	4
Cisterna	4
Paintball	4
Play offs	4
Audio	3
Bar	3
Blog	3
Boicot	3
Business	3
Candy	3
Chequeo	3
Estand	3
Estrés	3

LCD	3
Penal	3
Ranking	3
Rent a car	3
Stripper	3
Balance	2
Chip	2
Dance	2
Fans	2
Forestal	2
Golden box	2
High Class	2
Latin King	2
Mall	2
Natural Shop	2
PC	2
Pop	2
Snack	2
Swingers	2
Tour	2
Antídoto	1
Baby showers	1
Baipás	1
Bear	1
Black is beautiful	1
Candlelight	1
Chance	1
Club	1
Cover	1
CPU	1
Digite	1
Down hill	1
Exprés	1
Filetype	1
First Class	1
Flashes	1
Flat	1
Free day	1
Happy hours	1
Hit	1
Hobbie	1
Home	1
Lady´s night	1
Light	1

Link	1
Look	1
Market	1
Netbook	1
Nylon	1
Opening	1
Parking	1
Pendrive	1
Play station	1
Pool	1
Pop art	1
Rap	1
Rapero	1
Récord	1
Retail	1
Rock star	1
Secret	1
Set	1
Shock	1
Shopping	1
Shorts	1
Show options	1
Site	1
Skate	1
Smooth	1
Stands	1
Star	1
Star Club	1
Striptease	1
Tips	1
Total	1
VIP	1
Virtual	1
Web Cam	1
TOTAL	539

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DISCUSSION

This section contains a brief explanation about some important aspects concerned to language and a deep exposition about what anglicisms are.

It also includes a description of the variables and subvariables, Linguistic, Comparative and Sociological analysis as well as the results and their interpretations.

Finally, the conclusions section will show the results of this project and how the objectives of this project were accomplished.

Theoretical Background

English language as a universal language is getting a great number of English speakers around the world. In our country for example there are lots of people that are learning and teaching this language. That is the reason why some means of communication use English words known as anglicisms to communicate and share information with readers, listeners and lovers of news.

That is the way anglicisms are part of our daily life. Although they are foreign words that have been adapted to our language, they are words that we read, listen and use frequently to express our ideas with others.

There are many means by which they have been incorporated in the Spanish language as for example means of communication,

technology, computer, science, economy, etc and this is the way we are losing our mother tongue or vocabulary.

The most common anglicisms are easy to identify, although we use them in our spoken language, we do not use them in our written language, for instance attachment, butear, chatear, clikear, email, freezer, mouse, paper, plotear, printer, spray, etc.

This thesis will be focused on how Ecuadorian newspapers use anglicisms to share information to Ecuadorian readers.

Language

The origin of the language is unknown and it is difficult to define in a short form because it is a human faculty that is always evolving due to the need of new expressions. So there is not any language considered as completed, because no one can express all the sensations, feelings and ideas that a human being feel.

Although language can be learned in whatever place, condition and age, it has been said that language is one of the most relevant characteristic that make us human. It is a system that we use to communicate and interact with people.

According to Wardhaugh (1977), "language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication". And Hornby (1995) said that "language is a system of sounds and words used to express their thoughts and feelings". From the statements

above, it can be said that the language is an instrument to express and appreciate ideas, feelings, and thoughts.

Our human language is characterized because it is creative. It could be developed since a single word until a string of words forming sentences. Most of the times these sentences are new, it means that they have not been said before, they are not repeated sentences.

Language is produced by several functions that our brain does. These functions make our human language distinguish from the animal language. Therefore language allows us to show and say what we think. As Benjamin Lee Whorf explains in his book *Language Thought and Reality*, "Language shapes the way we think, and determines what we can think about." So, it also could be defined as a tool that human beings use in different contexts and it expresses the way people are going to interact and communicate each other using some signs, symbols or gestures to clarify their thoughts and share what their opinion about something or someone is.

As we know there are a lot of different kinds of languages because of the diversity of spoken idioms that we have around the world. Research workers have not found what the universal mother language is. However, there are some hypotheses arguing that language is the result of the psychophysical relation started in the visual and hearing sensations. It shows that language has a connection between sensations and perceptions according to our point of view.

Bloomfield Leonard (1933) says that “Language plays a great part in our life”. It means that most of the time we have to use any kind of language to start communicating with other people. Without language we could not get what we want, we could not express what we feel and we could not say what we think.

For the reason mentioned above, over the last few centuries, deaf people have developed sign language to communicate with each other. Since they are effective communication systems with standardized rules, they also must be considered languages in their own right even though they are not spoken.

Finally it could say that language is a complex system in which human beings can use signs, symbols and gestures to interchange information between them.

Linguistics

Linguistics, often defined as “the scientific study of language”, is a term studying different disciplines. It means that Linguistics studies how speech sounds combine to form syllables and words (phonetics and phonology), how words combine into meaningful utterances such as sentences and phrases (morphology and syntax), and how we extract meaning from utterances we read or hear used by other people (semantics and pragmatics).

Linguistics is also interested in the study of how language changes through the time, how it is learned by people from different

age, how it is used in the society and how the brain process speech and language between others.

The objective of linguistics is to take an observation about language and since then analyze that information and get conclusions about them. Its function is not to change a language and not to try to do it better either, it is just to study and explain how it is.

Introduction to Synchronic Linguistics book exposes that “Linguistics makes use of descriptivist methodology, i.e., scientific methods of clarifying/describing properties of language without passing value judgments or normative rules (no notion of “incorrect usage”).”

Linguistics is a social science that shares common ground with other social sciences such as psychology, anthropology, sociology and archaeology. It also may influence other disciplines such as English, communication studies and computer science.

Linguistics for the most part though can be considered a cognitive science. Along with psychology, philosophy and computer science, linguistics is ultimately concerned with how the human brain functions.

Linguistics can be studied under two basic approaches. They are Synchronic Linguistics and Diachronic Linguistics. The first one is the study of a language at a given point of time. It means how people used to interact using certain kind of words and how these

words have been disappearing. The second one is the study of language change. It is how words have been changing throughout the time. These changes can be morphologically, semantically, etc.

Branches of Linguistics

Linguists today concern themselves with many different facets of language, from the physical properties of the sound waves in utterances to the intentions of speakers towards others in conversations and the social contexts in which conversations are embedded.

The various branches of linguistics are concerned with how languages are structured, what they have in common, the range of the words and limits to the differences among them, how they are acquired and used, how they change and so on.

The study of the properties of language in this sense, and the construction of theoretical models for these areas of inquiry, all come under the definition of linguistics.

Morphology

This is the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed. It uses morphemes, inflections, prefixes, suffixes, etc. in order to form grammatical and well-structured words.

According to Kamil Wisniewski (2007), Morphology is the part of linguistics that deals with the study of words, their internal structure and partially their meanings.

It is also interested in how the users of a given language understand complex words and invents new lexical items. As morphology is concerned with word forms it is akin to phonology (which describes how words are pronounced), it is also related to lexical studies as the patterns examined by morphology are used to create new words.

Furthermore, it is also linked with semantics as it deals with the meanings of words. The smallest morphology's unit is called morpheme. It could be divided in two groups known as lexical morphemes and inflectional morphemes.

In the first group we find words that have a complete meaning and they can stand alone, for example, the word "house". On the other hand, in the second group we have words that can not stand alone for example terminologies like suffixes and prefixes.

As a conclusion morphology is the study of words and how morphemes can be changed to alter meaning in words.

Semantics

Semantics is a branch of linguistics. It is the study of the words, sentences and phrases meaning. Semantics is a wide subject within the general study of language. The study of semantics includes

the study of how meaning is constructed, interpreted, clarified, obscured, illustrated, simplified negotiated, contradicted and paraphrased.

Kamil Wisniewski (2007), argues that semantics is concerned with conceptual meaning and not the associative meaning. To have a better understanding about these terms, he proposes an example in which the conceptual meaning and the associative meaning are going to describe the day Friday 13th. The conceptual meaning used in semantics gives us a short and clear definition about Friday 13th. This is a day between Thursday 12th and Saturday 15th and it is exactly what semantics studies.

On the other hand, the associative meaning could give us a definition about Friday 13th like a bad luck day.

So, the meaning of words is analyzed in several different ways in order to account for as many aspects of meaning as possible. First of all, words are analyzed in terms of their semantic features that are basic elements which enable the differentiation of meaning of words.

Syntax

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of a sentence and the way words or other elements are put together in order to form well-structured sentences. As defined by the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics, "Syntax is the study of the grammatical relations between words and other units within a

sentence". It is also the agreement between sentence elements as number agreement between subject and verb.

According to Noam Chomsky (1971) "Syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Syntactic investigation of a given language has as its goal the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis." In addition Chomsky (1971), shows two kinds of structures in which words can be analyzed. They are the deep structure and the surface structure. The deep structure explains what the meaning of a sentence is. The surface structure shows its grammatical function.

Summarizing syntax is the study of the grammatical and meaning structure that words, sentences or phrases have.

Pragmatics

According to Professor Crystal, pragmatics is not a coherent field of study. "It refers to the study of those factors which govern our choices of language such as our social awareness, our culture and our sense of etiquette". It also depends on the social context that in which they are produced.

Pragmatics studies the meaning of the words but in the context that they are being used. It means how the speakers try to use words to be understood by the people they are talking to. In contrast of semantics, pragmatics does not study the meaning like a dictionary.

In addition to that, pragmatics is also concerned with the functions of utterances such as promising, requesting, informing which are referred to as speech acts.

Phonology

Phonology is a branch of linguistics related to phonetics, which studies the manners of organization and usage of the speech sounds in natural languages.

Phonetics deals with the smallest chunks of language. It is in connection with other linguistic disciplines like morphology, because adding morphemes may change the meaning of words and their pronunciation, frequently following patterns. Phonetics is also related with syntax, as depending on a function of a word in a sentence it can be pronounced differently with a shifted phrasal stress and with changed intonation.

Phonology is more interested in the abstract aspects. It is focused in the mental aspects of these sounds. It inquires into and describes the patterns of sounds and sound types which native speakers acquire intuitively.

In a study published on the Internet, it is exposed that “At one extreme, phonology is concerned with anatomy and physiology - the organs of speech and how we learn to use them. At another extreme, phonology shades into socio-linguistics as we consider social attitudes to features of sound such as accent and intonation. And

part of the subject is concerned with finding objective standard ways of recording speech, and representing this symbolically.”

As a conclusion, phonology is the study of how sounds are organized and used in languages. It is like a sound system in which speech sounds make a difference in meaning.

Morphological procedures

Morphological procedures are the steps in which a word changes according to the necessity, in order to form a new word. These new words have to pass for some steps carrying grammatical information that may be added to change the meaning or their grammatical category.

Derivation

Derivation is a morphological procedure used to form a new word from a base one for example un-happy and happy-ness from the base word happy.

In this morphological procedure, derivational suffix and derivational prefix are used to form new words. These new words not only change their syntactic category but also their meaning.

It is probably the most common word formation process in the English language. It is achieved by adding affixes: prefixes – are added at the beginning of a word, suffixes added to the end of a word

Britannica Encyclopedia says that “In historical linguistics, the derivation of a word is its history, or etymology. In generative grammar, derivation means a sequence of linguistic representations that indicate the structure of a sentence or other linguistic unit resulting from the application of some grammatical rule or set of rules.”

As a matter of fact, derivation could be defined as a morphological procedure used to form new words or discover the base of a derivate word using derivational suffixes and derivational prefixes.

Compounding

According to Wikipedia compounding or composition is the morphological procedure in which two or more words are putting together in order to form a new one.

It is a process in which two different words are joined together to denote one thing. For example flower-pot is a compound made of two words: flower and pot, but it does not denote two things, it refers to one object.

Some English compounds include: windmill, waterfall, fingerprint, and scarecrow. Compounds are pronounced as one unit, but sometimes difficulties in writing arise: some compounds are written with hyphens: full-time, good-looking; some are written

separately: bank account, mini skirt; and some can be written in both ways.

In Britannica Encyclopedia we can find that “Composition, or compounding, is concerned with free forms”. It means that it does not matter if they differ from word groups or phrases in stress, juncture, or vowel quality or by a combination of these. “In describing the structure of compound words it is necessary to take into account the relation of components to each other and the relation”.

Parasynthesis

It is the morphological procedure in which a derivational suffix and a derivational prefix are added at the same time in a base form of a word in order to form a new word.

Some linguists argue that Parasynthesis is the combination of the two morphological procedures explained above. It means that Parasynthesis is the formation of a new word created by the derivation and compounding procedures.

Historical Linguistic

Historical linguistics is the branch of linguistics that focuses on the interconnections between different languages in the world and their historical development. Historical linguists investigate how languages evolve and change through time.

A basic assumption in historical linguistics is that languages are constantly changing, rather than assuming that languages are static.

For that reason historical linguistics shows how languages have suffered since its etymological root.

According to Britannica Encyclopedia, Historical linguistics is the branch of linguistics concerned with the study of phonological, grammatical and semantic changes, the reconstruction of earlier stages of languages, and the discovery and application of the methods by which genetic relationships among languages can be demonstrated.

Language change

Language change is the process of modification, transformation and evolution in which all languages around the world have evolved.

In Wikipedia is exposed that “language change or the evolution of language is the phenomenon whereby phonetics, morphological, semantic, syntactic, and other features of language vary over time. All languages change continually”.

Historical linguists examine how people in the past used language and seek to determine how subsequent languages derive from previous ones and relate to one another.

Sociolinguists study the origins of language changes and want to explain how society and changes in society influence language.

Languages change for a variety of reasons as social, economic and political pressures. History records many examples of language change fueled by invasions, colonization and migration. Even without these kinds of influences, a language can change dramatically if enough users alter the way they speak it.

Frequently, the needs of speakers drive language change. New technologies, industries, products and experiences simply require new words.

Plastic, cell phones and the Internet did not exist in our ancestors' time, for example. By using new and emerging terms, we all drive language change. Through our interactions, we pick up new words and sayings and integrate them into our speech.

Teens and young adults for example, often use different words and phrases from their parents. Some of them spread through the population and slowly change the language.

Language Vice

Language vice are inappropriate vocabulary words that can misunderstood the correct interpretation of a writing or a speech.

These vices are used according to the social groups, gender, age and other aspects that influence people to use incorrect words.

There are a lot of kinds of language vice, but Javier Vargas Torres in a web page published on the Internet, explains that there are three principal kinds of vices.

Pragmatic vices

They occur at the time people are interacting each other. The use of these words can be correct in grammar and meaning, but they could be old words that block the communication, causing a misinterpretation of the context. They are archaism and neologism.

Archaisms

They are discontinuity words that are not used in the daily communication or writing. These words some of the cases disappear when the objects to which they make reference stop being used.

They are normally replaced for new words.

Neologisms

A neologism is the term used to describe a word that has been made-up or invented by a speaker, which appears in a transcript of spontaneous speech dialogue.

It can also be described as a word which does not appear in the dictionary of the primary spoken language, but which is also not a foreign word.

"The success of a new word would depend on lexical epidemiology the way a neologism spreads from its coiner to a new speaker, who then may infect others, and so on. Eventually the neologism either dies out or becomes endemic." (Steven Pinker). This group we will study in a widely way next.

Syntactic vices

These vices are the most problematic ones in the linguistic communication. They change its grammatical structure modifying its meaning in the context. They are catachresis, solecisms, monotony, pleonasms and cacophony.

Catachresis

It happens when the speaker uses a word instead of the appropriated one. Although there are useful and understood words that speakers could use, they prefer to change them causing a catachresis vice.

Solecisms

It is the inappropriate use of letters or words in a sentence or a phrase. It happens when the speaker adds more letters to words or more words to sentences when they are not necessary to be mentioned.

Monotony

It is the lack of vocabulary to interact in an efficient way of communication. It means that speakers are repeating most of the time the same words when they are talking to someone.

Pleonasms

It is the repetition of synonym words in the same context. So, it does not have sense if the same words are repeated in the same sentence.

Cacophony

It refers to the construction of phrases that its structure is unpleasant to be listened.

Semantic vices

It occurs when the speakers express what they want to say in double sense. Although it's pragmatic and syntactic is normal, the meaning could be misunderstood. They are amphibology and barbarisms.

Amphibology

It is the way meaning is misunderstood or it is not clear for the listener. It gives two or more possibilities in context. Although the message mentioned by the speakers is correct for them, the receiver of the message could have more than one thought.

Barbarisms

They are foreign words adopted in the natural language from a country. This concept will be developing with more details in the next pages.

Neologisms

The word Neologism comes from the Greek words “neo” that means new and “logo” that means word. It is the linguistic transformation to create new words to define elements and things.

Some cases it is not necessary to create a new word to become a neologism, sometimes these words are adapted from other countries and they are also called neologisms.

Neologisms are related with time. When they are generalized, they stop being neologisms.

The Britannica Encyclopedia explains that every living language can readily be adapted to meet changes occurring in the life and culture of its speakers, and the main weight of such changes falls on vocabulary.

Grammatical and phonological structures are relatively stable and change noticeably over centuries rather than decades, but vocabularies can change very quickly both in word stock and in word meanings. One example is the changes wrought by modern technology in the vocabularies of all European languages since 1945.

Barbarisms

They are non-standard words, expression or pronunciation in a language. The term is little used by linguists today, because of its pejorative tone, and the fact that it is not clearly defined.

The word barbarism was originally used by the Greeks for foreign terms used in their language. As such, Anglicisms in other languages, or Gallicisms, Germanisms, Hispanisms, Americanisms and so forth in English can also be construed as examples of barbarisms.

It is also a language vice that pronounces or writes the words in a bad way. According to the DRAE, it is also an “extranjerismo no incorporado totalmente al idioma”

In addition, Javier Vargas Torres in his website defines the barbarisms into two groups, barbarism of expression and barbarism of importation.

Barbarism of expression

These are words that have their own meaning in their natural language and takes degenerative ways of expression.

Barbarism of importation

They are words from other countries adapted in our natural language instead of our correct words.

Anglicisms

All modern languages have to face the challenge of what to do with the way contemporary English is affecting their language. This research deals with the way Spanish is currently handling this problem.

The enormous number of anglicisms used every day in Spanish language generates lexical interference between both languages. When these anglicisms come from the current trend to include English words in Spanish discourse, we also add appropriate equivalents which could avoid the excess of redundant neologisms.

An Anglicism, as most often defined, is a word borrowed from English into another language. Speakers of the recipient language usually consider an Anglicism to be substandard or undesirable

Many English expressions have penetrated into a wide variety of languages, making them good Interlingua expressions. Some speakers sometimes assume that an English expression is correct Interlingua when in fact it is not sufficiently international.

Restaurants in Spanish-speaking countries, whether catering to foreign customers, trying to show some kind of foreign flair or just following what's now commonplace, will advertise their bar, sandwiches, cheese cake and happy hours, despite the fact that all of these have their RAE certified Spanish equivalents.

Hotels will also let you know check-in and check-out times, where the gym & spa are in the fitness center and how to connect to their Wi-Fi.

Computer field is generally full of direct imitation, for example *svappi* "swap". Other field with abundant anglicisms are pop music, scifi, gaming, fashion, automobile and to some extent scientific field.

Languages in contact habitually tend to incorporate lexical borrowings from the most influential one to the other. This linguistic device has produced an important terminological confusion in Spanish.

Most authors prefer the term "préstamo" to refer to a linguistic element. Others consider the term "préstamo" inaccurate and have coined the alternative "trasplante or préstamo extranjero". Casas (1986), as well as "adopción lingüística or aportación linguistic".

The different degrees of adaptation into the SL have also generated the term "extranjerismo". According to Lázaro Carreter (1990), an "extranjerismo" is a type of borrowing which has not been incorporated into the Spanish language system.

On the other hand, Clyne (1967), Payrató (1984) and Gómez Capuz (2000), among others, after studying these terminological shortcomings concerning "préstamo" and borrowing, introduced the term "interferencia" or interference as a positive alternative.

On the other hand, a sporadic borrowing takes place when the word or expression has not been incorporated into the Spanish

language system, and for this reason it is not included in any Spanish dictionary of general language.

As we have just mentioned, some authors refer to this kind of borrowing as “extranjerismo”, as it is situated on the cusp of what could be called “préstamo”. Gómez Capuz (2000), considers “extranjerismo” is the word the speaker perceives strange, either because of its spelling or by its limited usage. This author also uses the terminology “extranjerismo ocasional fuera del sistema” to refer to the same concept we have here called sporadic borrowing, but he considers the borderline between “préstamo and extranjerismo” is not clear.

As seen above, a borrowing is the incorporation of a foreign word into a language either having had some phonetic alterations or not, whose foreign origin (at least in the first step of incorporation) is clear to a greater or lesser degree.

A common example in this case is the word fútbol, an English borrowing whose Spanish spelling reflects the English phonetics. On the other hand, a calque is the incorporation of a foreign word into another language whose meaning has been directly translated (for example balompié).

Again, we share the opinion of Cabré (1993), It could also be a good idea to understand what Anglicization means due to the fact of getting foreign words like part of our lexical in communication.

Anglicization is a process of making something English. For example, people may be Anglicized: an immigrant to England may be said to become Anglicized as he or she acclimates to the culture.

However, Anglicization is most commonly discussed in the more abstract context of language: language is said to become Anglicized as it becomes more like the English language.

There are two primary types of Anglicization in language: Anglicizing non-English words for use in the English language, and Anglicizing non-English languages through the introduction of English words.

Non-English words may be Anglicized for use in English by changing their form and pronunciation to something more familiar to English speakers. For example, the Greek word *aeroplano* has been imported into English in the modified form *airplane*.

Changing endings in this manner is especially common, and is frequently seen when foreign words are imported into any language.

Place names are commonly Anglicized, as in the Italian city of *Napoli*, known in English as *Naples*; or the German city of *München* (*Munich*). Such Anglicization of place names was once universal: nearly all cities and people discussed in English writing up through the mid-20th century were called by Anglicized names.

When dealing with languages that use the same Latin alphabet as English, names are usually simply written in English exactly as they would be in the original language.

The Anglicization of a personal name now usually depends on the preferences of the person bearing the name. Given-name changes are less common today for Europeans coming to the United States than they are for people originating in East Asian countries. For instance, Xiangyun might be Anglicized to Sean, the pronunciation of "Sean" being reasonably similar to "Xiang" and more accessible to Westerners.

With the global rise in Anglophone media and rapid spread of American culture in the 20th and 21st centuries, many English terms have entered popular use in other tongues.

Technology-related English words like internet and computer are particularly common across the globe, as there were no pre-existing words in other languages for them. English words are sometimes imported verbatim, and sometimes adapted to the importing language in a process similar to the Anglicization discussed in the previous section.

In languages with non-Latin alphabets, these borrowed words are sometimes written in the Latin alphabet anyway, resulting in a text made up of a mixture of scripts; other times they are transliterated.

Foreign Language Interference

It is interference between two languages. It means that more than one language is used in a native one. It occurs most of the cases in

learner's of a second language. They often used their first language in the production of the second one.

According to a research published on the Internet, "Language interference often results in English distinctive to a learner's first language. It is often easy to determine a non-native English speaker's first language by the mistakes they commonly make in syntax, word choice, and especially pronunciation."

It brings bad aspects about communication, because the effect can be in any aspect of language, for example grammar, vocabulary, spelling, accent and so on

It is most often discussed as a source of errors (negative transfer), although where the relevant feature of both languages is the same, it results in correct language production (positive transfer).

The greater the differences between the two languages, the more negative the effects of interference are likely to be. It will inevitably occur in any situation where someone has not mastered a second language.

Newspaper

At the Merriam-Webster dictionary we can find that a newspaper is "a paper that is printed and distributed usually daily or weekly and that contains news, articles of opinion, features, and advertising".

A newspaper is a mean of communication in which people can read and know some information about what is happening in their city, country or countries around the world.

This is usually divided in sections about the group of information that are showed to the readers. So, it can contain information concerned with sports, ads, social pages, reports, etc.

Some of the most popular newspapers are the Wall Street Journal, the Washington Post, and the New York Times. In Ecuador the most popular newspaper is El Comercio.

Tabloid

According to Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, a tabloid is a “newspaper that has small pages, a lot of photographs, and stories mainly about sex, famous people etc rather than serious news”.

It is the case of El Extra in our country (Ecuador). It is a tabloid that contains not serious news. Most of the pages are related to famous people of our country (farándula), and sensationalist news with so cruel photographs.

Previous Studies

Language contact and the ensuing changes of meaning constitute a very rich area of linguistic inquiry that has produced an extensive bibliography on the subject, as there seems to be a general

concern among language specialists about the linguistic consequences the incorporation of so many anglicisms into the Spanish language may imply.

Pratt (1980) and Lorenzo (1996) benchmark research focused on the influence of English over Spanish by compiling the most common anglicisms and studying their process of incorporation into the second language, a concern which has been a constant feature up to now.

Recently, different approaches to the topic have been carried out. As examples regarding general language, Rodríguez (1997), highlighted the cultural influence among English and Spanish speaking countries through the existing borrowings.

Gimeno (2003), stated different lexical types according to category changes, collocations and lexical calques, focusing on social multilingualism.

Páramo García (2003), introduced a historical perspective by studying the lexical anglicisms used in translations during the period 1750-1800.

Medina López (2004), established the possible extra-linguistic factors which may explain the use of anglicisms as well as a practical approach towards their classification.

The current trends in discourse analysis examine the phenomenon of anglicisms from a specific point of view and bibliography on particular fields is also relevant. For example,

Rodríguez Segura (1999), studied the influence of English on mass media.

Alcaraz Ariza (2000), wrote her doctoral thesis on the importance of anglicisms in Health Sciences.

Castelo Montero (2003), compiled a specific dictionary of English business terms used in Spanish, as well as the most recent paper by Alejo (2004), concerning the huge impact of English on economic terminology, among others.

Description, analysis and results interpretation

This part of the thesis will explain what the results obtained in this project were.

This section will show three kinds of analyses, Linguistic analysis, Comparative analysis and finally Sociological analysis.

Linguistic analysis

To carry out this analysis, 30 different anglicisms from the National newspaper, Local newspaper and Tabloid were chosen. Those were the variables of this study.

Ten anglicisms were chosen from the “El Comercio” variable ten anglicisms were chosen from the “Ultimas Noticias” variable and finally ten anglicisms were also chosen from the “El Extra” variable, a total of 30 words.

This linguistic analysis has been divided in three parts: the etymological analysis, in which each anglicism will have its respective origin and evolution, the syntactic –semantic analysis, which will show the grammatical function and the meaning found in the context of each anglicism. Finally, the morphological analysis, that explains the changes and adaptations of the word in the Spanish language.

Next, the first 10 anglicisms chosen from the “El Comercio” variable are shown:

Show

The word “show” was found in the newspaper *El Comercio* in the *News* section on October 6, 2009.

This word is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy. It comes from Middle English shewen, shownen, from Old English scēawian to look, look at, see; akin to Old High German scouwōn to look, look at, and probably to Latin cavēre to be on one's guard. It has evolved, omitting two letters “e-n”.

The Merriam Webster Dictionary exposes that this word has two functions in the English language. The first one is as a verb: the meaning the dictionary presents is to cause or to permit to be seen as well as to present something as a public spectacle. This can be seen in the example from the dictionary: *He always shows his grades to his mother.* Also, this word functions as a noun as it can be seen in the example stated in the dictionary: *The show was fantastic.* Additionally to this, the Cambridge Dictionary also defines this word as a verb: “to make it possible for something to be seen”, as it can be seen in the example from the dictionary: *You should show that rash to your doctor,* and also as a noun, one of the definitions are presented: “an event at which a group of related things are available for the public to look at”. Furthermore the RAE Dictionary exposes that the meaning of this word is: “variety show” and the word is considered as a noun.

The example found in the newspaper is the following: *Su gestión es realizada por el show y la diatribe*. From this example, it can be analyzed that the word *show* has been used as a noun. Taking into consideration the sentence it can be said that the semantics of this word in the context it was found, is the same as the one in the English language; that is, the meaning of the word stays the same in both languages and it has the same grammatical function as a noun in English as in Spanish.

According to definition of morphology of nouns in the theoretical background, the plural form takes the morpheme “s”, which is added at the end of the word “show – shows”. On the other hand, in English “show” follows the pluralization rule by placing the morpheme “s” at the end of the word “show – shows”.

This word has some equivalents in the Spanish Language, such as: *espectáculo, programa*. As to this regard, the English word *show* deteriorates our language because there are terms that could be used instead of it. In this way there is no need in adapting unnecessary terms to the Spanish language.

Balance

The Spanish Royal Academy accepts this word and the Merriam-Webster Dictionary exposes that it comes from Middle English, from Anglo-French, from Vulgar Latin **bilancia*, from Late

Latin *bilanc-*, *bilanx* having two scalepans, from Latin *bi-* + *lanc-*, *lanx* plate.

In the English language the word *balance* has two functions: the Merriam Webster Dictionary defines this word as a noun: “an instrument for weighing”; “physical equilibrium”; “an amount in excess especially on the credit side of an account” as it can be seen in the example provided by the dictionary: *John gave the balance to his boss*. Also this word functions as a verb: “to compute the difference between the debits and credits”; “to equal or equalize in weight, number, or proportion” as it can be seen in this example: *Mike balances the results of his factory*. Also, the Cambridge Dictionary defines the anglicism *balance* as a noun: “the amount of money you have in a bank account”; “the amount of something that you have left after you have spent or used up the rest” as it can be seen in the following example from the dictionary: *The company's success is reflected in its healthy bank balance*. Similarly, in the Spanish language this anglicism works as a noun.

The example found in the newspaper was the following: *Cualquier pecado cometido dentro de Previsora pasó a reflejarse en el balance de Filanbanco*. This example was found in the newspaper *El Comercio* in the *News* section. Based on the context this word was found, it functions as a noun. The meaning of the word in both languages is as a noun.

The term *balance* does not have any morphological changes from the English language into Spanish. It can also be mentioned that the Spanish pluralization is formed by adding the morphemes *s* at the end of the word, “*balance - balances*”, as well as in the English pluralization.

Its equivalence does not change either. This term does not replace a Spanish word, so, it does not deteriorate the Spanish Language.

Estand

This term is accepted by The Spanish Royal Academy and comes from the Middle English, from Old English *standan*; akin to Old High German *stantan*, *stān* to stand, Latin *stare*, Greek *histanai* to cause to stand, set, *histasthai* to stand, be standing. So, it has evolved omitting the “a-n” letters.

The Merriam Webster Dictionary exposes that this word has two functions in the English language, as a noun: “an act of stopping or staying in one place”; “a small often open-air structure for a small retail business” as it can be seen in the example from the dictionary: *I have gotten a ticket from the stand*; and as a verb: “to support oneself on the feet in an erect position”; “to tolerate” as it can be seen in the following example from the dictionary: *I can not stand it any longer!*. Also, the Cambridge Dictionary defines *stand* as a verb: “to be in a vertical state or to put into a vertical state”; “to successfully accept or

bear something which is unpleasant or difficult” as it can be seen in the following example from the dictionary: *I can not stand her voice*; and as a noun: “a small shop or stall or an area where products can be shown” as it can be analyzed in the example provided by the dictionary: *A hotdog stand is over there*. In contrast, in Spanish, according to the RAE dictionary, *estand* only works as a noun.

The example found in the newspaper was the following: *En las paredes del estand se expusieron bolsos, mochilas, billeteras y monederos*. The word *estand* was found in the newspaper *El Comercio* in the *News* section. By analyzing the context in which this word was found, it can be said that it functions as a noun and its meaning remains the same as the one of a noun from the English language. Then, this word has the same grammatical function and meaning from the noun in Spanish as well as in English.

The term *estand* has suffered a morphological change from English into Spanish by adding the morpheme “e” at the beginning of the word *stand* - *estand*. The Spanish pluralization is formed by adding the morphemes “s” at the final of the word: *estand* - *estands*, as well as in the English pluralization.

This term has equivalents in Spanish, for example *estante*, *puesto*, *caseta*, etc. So, it is not necessary to use the word in English because there are words that can be used instead of the anglicism in the Spanish language. So, the use of this term deteriorates the language.

Skate

This word is not accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy. The Merriam-Webster Dictionary mentions that this term comes from Middle English *scate*, from Old Norse *skata*.

Skate has two functions in the English language, as a noun: “a period of skating”; “a metal frame that can be fitted to the sole of a shoe and to which is attached a runner or a set of wheels for gliding over ice or a surface other than ice” as it can be seen in the following example from the dictionary: *Put your skates on!*; and as a verb: “to go along or through by skating” as it can be analyzed in the example from the dictionary: *He skates very fast*. The Cambridge Dictionary defines *skate* as a noun: “a special boot with a thin metal bar fixed to the bottom that you wear to move quickly on ice, or a boot with four small wheels fixed to the bottom so that you can move over a hard surface” as in *She has a pair of skates* (example from the dictionary); and as a verb: “to move, or make a particular movement on a surface, using skates” as it can be seen in the following example taken from the dictionary: *The ice on the river is thick enough to skate across*.

The example found in the newspaper was the following: *Una rampa para practicar skate atrae al pabellón de Chevyplan*. In this context, the word *skate* functions as a noun and its meaning is the same as the one in the English language. By comparing the English and Spanish definitions, this term could be used in the two languages as a noun; however, in the Spanish example mentioned

before the correct English term to be used would be *skating* instead of *skate* if we take into consideration English grammatical rules.

This term does not have any morphological changes from English into Spanish.

This word does have a Spanish equivalent and it is *patinaje*. For this reason, it is not necessary to use this anglicism because *patinaje* is the correct term to be used instead of the anglicism *skate*. This is the main reason why it deteriorates the language.

Chip

This word is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy and comes from: Middle English; akin to Old English *-cippian*. Since then, this term has evolved changing almost all its writing.

According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, this word functions in the English language as a noun: “a small usually thin and flat piece”; “a small wafer of semiconductor material that forms the base for an integrated circuit” as it can be seen in the following example taken from the dictionary: *She has a new chip in her cellphone*; and as a verb: “to cut or hew with an edged tool”; “to break off in small pieces” as it can be found in an example from the dictionary: *I bit into something hard and chipped my tooth*. The Oxford Dictionary says that the word *chip* has two functions, as a noun: “a small piece of something, short for microchip” and as a verb: “cut or break a small piece from a hard material”.

The example found in the newspaper was *14 chips y dispositivos de Internet fueron decomisados*. The word *chip* was found in the newspaper *El Comercio* in the *Reports* section. In the context in which the word was found, it functions as a noun and its meaning is the same as the one from the English language (noun). By comparing the English and Spanish definitions, this word could be used in the two languages as a noun; however, so far, this word has never been used in Spanish as a verb which can be a remarkable difference to be mentioned.

This term does not have any morphological changes from the English language into Spanish.

The Spanish equivalent from this word in Spanish is *circuito integrado*. However, the word *chip* is commonly used and understood by the people. So it does not affect the Spanish language because most of the technology terms are introduced to the Spanish speaking audience by English speakers.

Web

The Spanish Royal Academy accepts this term. This word comes from Middle English, from Old English; akin to Old Norse *vefr* web, Old English *wefan* to weave. In fact, it has evolved from Old English to “web”.

The Merriam Webster Dictionary mentions that this word functions in the English language as a noun: “a fabric on a loom or in

process of being removed from a loom”; “pages usually containing hyperlinks to each other and made available online by an individual, company, educational institution, government, or organization” and also as a verb: “to construct or form a web”. The Cambridge Dictionary also defines *web* as a noun: “a page of information on the Internet about a particular subject”. In contrast, in the Spanish language, based on the RAE, it only works as a noun: “computer network”

The example found in the newspaper was *En la web puedes encontrar todo tipo de información*. The word *web* was found in the newspaper *El Comercio* in the *Reports* section. From the context, it can be said that this word has the grammatical function of a noun and that the meaning from the context is the same as the meaning from the English language, the one that corresponds as a noun, that is, a network. By comparing the English and Spanish definitions, this word could be used in the two languages as a noun.

It does not have any morphological changes from the English language into Spanish. However, it can be highlighted that in order to form the plural word of this term in the English language, it is necessary to add the morpheme “s” at the end of the word *web* - *webs*. In contrast, this term can not be pluralized in the Spanish language, the term to be used for plural could be *páginas web*.

The equivalence of this term in Spanish is *red*. For this reason, it is not necessary to use an anglicism if there are correct words that can be used in Spanish as this deteriorates our language.

Fútbol

This word is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy, and its etymology comes from the English language.

Merriam Webster Dictionary says that this term functions in the English language as a noun: “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”. The Cambridge Dictionary also defines this term as a noun: “a game played between two teams of eleven people, where each team tries to win by kicking a ball into the other team's goal”. In the Spanish language, based on the RAE definition, it functions also as a noun.

The example found in the newspaper is: *Mi deporte favorite es el fútbol*. The word *fútbol* was found in the newspaper *El Comercio* in the *Sports* section. In the context in which the word was found it functions as a noun and the meaning of the word is the same as the one used in the English Language of a noun. According to the English and Spanish definitions and the context of the example, this term has the same function of a noun in both languages.

This term has changed its morphological structure from the English language into Spanish. The spelling of the word in English is *football*, and in Spanish it's *fútbol*. It means that the morphemes "oo" have been replaced by the morpheme "ú" in Spanish with its correspondent stress and the morphemes "a,l" have been altered by the morpheme "o". In addition, this word has adopted the Spanish sounds according to the Spanish phonetics as it is easier to pronounce it.

The Spanish equivalence for this term in Spanish is *balon pié*. However, as a universal sport, people use this word because everybody knows what it means. Sports are other ways to introduce anglicisms because the majority of sports games are introduced to the Spanish speaking audience by English speakers as the term "football". For this reason, this term does not deteriorate the language.

Short

The Spanish Royal Academy accepts this word. It comes from Middle English, from Old English *sceort*; akin to Old High German *scurz* short, Old Norse *skortr* lack. So, this term has evolved in its spelling.

According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, this word has four functions in the English language, as a noun: "a brief story or article"; "knee-length or less than knee-length trousers —usually

used in plural”; as an adjective: “having little length”; “limited in distance”; “not tall or high”; as an adverb: “in a curt manner”; “for or during a brief time”; “in an abrupt manner”, and as a verb: “to sell (a security) short in expectation of a fall in prices”. Also the Cambridge Dictionary defines *short* as a noun: “trousers that end above the knee or reach the knee, which are often worn in hot weather or when playing a sport”, and as a verb: “informal for short-circuit”. In Spanish language it works as a noun as the RAE mentions so.

The example found in the newspaper is the following: *Los shorts de Pedro están sucios*. The word *short* was found in the newspaper *El Comercio* in the *Social Pages* section. From the context in which the word was found, it can be said that it functions as a noun and its meaning remains the same as the noun category from the English language. By comparing the English and Spanish definitions, this word could be used in the two languages as a noun with the same meaning. However, it is worth to say that in the context this word does not function as an adjective, adverb or verb as the definitions from the English language show.

This term does not have any morphological changes from the English language into Spanish.

The equivalence of this term for the Spanish language is *pantaloneta*. Then, the use of this equivalent would be better than the use of the Anglicism *short* in order to avoid the deterioration of the language.

Club

This word is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy and comes from Middle English *clubbe*, from Old Norse *klubba*; akin to Old High German *kolbo* club. So, it is evident that this word has evolved in its spelling.

According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, this word has two functions in the English language, as a noun: “a stick or bat used to hit a ball in any of various games”; “a meeting place”, and as a verb: “to beat or strike with or as if with a club”; “to unite or combine for a common cause”. Similarly, the Cambridge Dictionary defines “club” as a noun: “an organization of people with a common purpose or interest, who meet regularly and take part in shared activities”; “a place that people go to in order to dance and drink in the evening”, and as a verb: “to beat a person or an animal, usually repeatedly, with a heavy stick or object”. On the other hand, in the Spanish language, according to the RAE, it only works as a noun.

The example found in the newspaper was *El club fue clausurado*. The word *club* was found in the newspaper *El Comercio* in the *Social Pages*. In the context in which the word was found, it functions as noun and the meaning of this word in the context represents the same as the one of a noun from the English language. When comparing the English and Spanish definitions and functions in the context, it can be mentioned that this word uses the same function and the same meaning of a noun from the English language.

This term does not have any morphological changes from the English language into Spanish. To pluralize the terms, it is necessary to add the morpheme “s” or “es” at the end of the Spanish term *club* – *clubs* – *clubes* and it is necessary to add the morpheme “s” at the end of the English term *club* – *clubs*. For this reason, its use is accepted and does not deteriorate the Spanish language.

Bar

This word is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy, the Merriam-Webster Dictionary says that it comes from Middle English *barre*, from Anglo-French, from Vulgar Latin **barra*. So, it is evident that this term has evolved in its spelling.

According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, this word has two functions in the English language, as a noun: “piece of something hard, long piece of wood or metal”; “a counter at which food or especially alcoholic beverages are served”, and as a verb: “to place bars across to prevent ingress or egress”. Also, the Cambridge Dictionary defines *bar* as a noun: “a place where especially alcoholic drinks are sold and drunk, or the area in such a place where the person serving the drinks stands”, and as a verb: “to put bars across something, especially to hold it shut”. On the other hand, according to the RAE dictionary, it only works as a noun in the Spanish language.

The example found in the newspaper was *Todos vimos la Victoria de Ecuador en el bar de Carlos*. The word *bar* was found in the newspaper *El Comercio* in the *Social Pages* section. From the context in which the word was found, it can be said that this word functions as a noun and that its meaning is the same as the one of the noun in English as in Spanish.

This term has suffered morphological changes. According to definition of morphology of nouns in the theoretical background, the plural form takes the morpheme “es”, which is added at the end of the word *bar – bares*. On the other hand, in English *bar* follows the pluralization rule by placing the morpheme “s” at the end of the word *bar – bars*.

The word *bar* enriches the Spanish Language because it gives more elegance to the language, and since *bar* is a simple word that does not only mean a place to serve some drinks, but it is a place where people can get together to talk, to eat, and to have a good time. In Spanish, we have the word *cantina* that means “an establishment serving food especially drinks”. However, according to the sociological study, people refuse to use the word *cantina* because it is identified as a place where people only drink alcoholic beverages.

Next, 10 anglicisms chosen from the *Ultimas Noticias* variable are shown:

Snack

This word is not accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy. The Merriam-Webster Dictionary exposes that it comes from Middle English *snak* bite, from *snaken* to bite, perhaps from Middle Dutch *snacken* to snap at — more at snatch. So, it is evident that this term has evolved in its spelling.

This word has two functions in the English language. As a noun this word is defined: “a light meal: food eaten between regular meals” and as a verb: “to eat a snack”. Also, the Cambridge Dictionary defines this word as a noun: “a small amount of food that is eaten between meals or a very small meal” and as a verb: “to eat small amounts of food between meals”. In Spanish language this word works only as a noun: “delicious food, usually sweet which serves more for taste than for living”.

The example found in the newspaper is the following: *El mayor snack está en tu boca*. From this example, it can be analyzed that the word *snack* has been used as a noun. Taking into consideration the sentence it can be said that the semantics of this word in the context it was found, is the same as the one in the English language of a noun; that is, the meaning of the word stays the same in both languages and it has the same grammatical function as a noun in English as in the example in Spanish from the newspaper.

This word does not have morphological changes from English into Spanish. The morpheme “s” is added at the end of the word to change into plural form *snack - snacks*

The equivalence in Spanish language is *bocadillo*. So, it is not necessary to use this word. It deteriorates the language because there is an appropriate word instead of the anglicism.

Cd

This word is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy as the abbreviation of the English word Compact disc. It comes from the Middle English, firmly put together, from Latin *compactus*, from past participle of *compingere* to put together, from *com-* + *pangere* to fasten — more at pact. So, it is evident that this word has evolved in its spelling.

According to the Merriam Webster dictionary this word functions in English as a noun: “a small optical disk usually containing recorded music or computer data”. Also, the Cambridge Dictionary defines this term as a noun: “a small plastic disc with a metallic surface on which information, especially high quality sound, is recorded”. In Spanish language according to the RAE, this word works as a noun too: “a compact disc”.

The example found in the newspaper was the following: *Ese CD es pirata*. This example was found in the newspaper *Ultimas Noticias*.

Based on the context this word was found, it functions as a noun. and its meaning is the same as the one from the English language.

It does not suffer any morphological change from English into Spanish.

The equivalence of this word is *disco compacto*. However, the use of this word does not deteriorate the language because it could be understood as an abbreviation of the whole word. However, the speakers of the Spanish language should make more emphasis in using the Spanish equivalent for avoiding the deterioration of the language.

Audio

This term has been accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy and it comes from the English etymology.

This word has two functions in English. The Merriam Webster Dictionary defines this word as a noun: “the transmission, reception, or reproduction of sound”; “the section of television or motion-picture equipment that deals with sound”, and as an adjective: “of or relating to acoustic, mechanical, or electrical frequencies”; “of or relating to sound or its reproduction and especially high-fidelity reproduction”. Also the Cambridge Dictionary defines *audio* as an adjective: “connected with sound and the recording and broadcasting of sound”. According to the RAE, in Spanish language this term works as a

noun: “sound, especially when recorded, transmitted, or reproduced”, and as an adjective too.

The example found in the newspaper was the following: *La sala de audio visual está llena*. The word audio was found in the newspaper *Ultimas Noticias* in the *News* section. By analyzing the context in which this word was found, it can be said that it functions as an adjective and its meaning remains the same as the one of an adjective from the English language. Then, this word has the same grammatical function and meaning from the adjective in Spanish as well as in English. In addition, it is important to mention that this word could be used in the two languages as a noun maintaining the same meaning.

It does not have any morphological change from English into Spanish and its equivalence does not change either. So, it does not deteriorate the Spanish language.

Gol

The Spanish Royal Academy accepts this word. It comes from Middle English *gol* boundary, limit.

The Merriam Webster Dictionary says that this word functions in the English language as a noun: “the terminal point of a race”; “the act or action of causing a ball or puck to go through or into such a goal”. The Cambridge Dictionary defines this word as a noun too: “an area on a playing field, that usually has two posts with a net fixed

behind them”; “a point scored in some sports, such as football or hockey, when a player gets the ball into this area”. In Spanish it also works as a noun: “in some sports, get the ball into the goal” (RAE).

The example found in the newspaper was the following: *Benitez anotó un gol*. In this context, the word *gol* functions as a noun and its meaning is the same as the one in the English language. By comparing the English and Spanish definitions, this term could be used in the two languages as a noun; however, in the Spanish example mentioned before the correct English term to be used would be *goal* instead of *gol* if we take into consideration English spelling rules.

It has suffered a morphological change from the English language into Spanish. The morpheme “a” in the word *goal* has been omitted *goal - gol*.

This term does not have equivalence. Sports are other ways to introduce anglicisms because the majority of sports games are introduced to the Spanish speaking audience by English speakers as the term *goal*. Some anglicisms are considered as irreplaceable terms in the Spanish Language. For this reason it is useful in the Spanish language.

Vip

This word is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy and the Merriam-Webster Dictionary exposes that it comes from the Middle English *verray*, *verry*, from Anglo-French *verai*, from Vulgar Latin **veracus*, alteration of Latin *verac-*, *verax* truthful, from *verus* true; akin to Old English *wǣr* true, Old High German *wāra* trust, care, Greek *ēra* (accusative) favor. Important, Middle English *importante*, from Medieval Latin *important-*, *importans*, present participle of *importare* to signify — more at import. Person, Middle English, from Anglo-French *persone*, from Latin *persona* actor's mask, character in a play, person, probably from Etruscan *phersu* mask, from Greek *prosōpa*, plural of *prosōpon* face, mask.

This word functions in the English language as a noun: “a person of great influence or prestige; *especially*: a high official with special privileges”. The Cambridge Dictionary also defines this word as a noun: “a very important person; a person who is treated better than ordinary people because they are famous or influential (= having a lot of influence) in some way”. In Spanish language it also works as a noun: “Person who receives special treatment in certain public places to be famous”, and as an adjective: “person or place socially relevant”.

The example found in the newspaper was *Jeff está en la sala VIP*. In the context in which the word was found, it functions as an adjective; however, its meaning is the same as the one from the

English language (noun). By comparing the English and Spanish definitions, this word could not be used in Spanish as a noun which can be a remarkable difference to be mentioned.

This word does not have any morphological changes from English into Spanish.

The equivalence of this word in Spanish is *persona muy importante*. However, people use this term to label rooms or people. It is a common adjective and most of the people identify easily this term. For this reason, it does not deteriorate the language and there is also the fact that it has been accepted by the RAE.

Shopping

This word is not accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy and the Merriam-Webster Dictionary exposes that it comes from the word *shop*. Middle English *shoppe*, from Old English *sceoppa* booth; akin to Old High German *scopf* shed. It has not evolved. Its writing is a gerund of its main word.

This word functions in English as a noun and as a verb: “to examine goods or services with intent to buy”. Also the Cambridge dictionary defines this word as a noun: “the activity of buying things from shops”; “goods which you have bought from shops, especially food. In Spanish the definition found as a verb is: “things bought from shops”

The example found in the newspaper was *Mis padres se fueron de shopping*. From the context, it can be said that this word has the grammatical function of a noun and that the meaning from the context is the same as the meaning from the English language, the one that corresponds as a noun. By comparing the English and Spanish definitions, this word could be used in the two languages as a noun.

It does not suffer any morphological changes from the English language into Spanish.

The equivalence of this term in Spanish language is *compras*. So, it is not necessary to use this word in the language because there is a term that could be used instead of the anglicism.

Esmog

The Spanish Royal Academy accepts this word. It comes from the two words *smoke* and *fog*. Smoke, Middle English, from Old English *smoca*; akin to Old English *smēocan* to emit smoke, Middle High German *smouch* smoke, and probably to Greek *smychēin* to smolder. Fog, earlier, spongy, marshy, thick, probably from *fog* second growth of grass, from Middle English *fogge*.

This term functions in the English language, as a noun: “a fog made heavier and darker by smoke and chemical fumes”. The Cambridge Dictionary defines *smog* as a noun too: “air pollution, especially in cities, that is caused by a mixture of smoke, gases and

chemicals”. In Spanish language it also works as a noun: “fog or haze intensified by smoke or other atmospheric pollutants”.

The example found in the newspaper *Ultimas Noticias* was: *El tiene que respirar esmog todo el día*. In the context in which the word was found it functions as a noun and the meaning of the word is the same as the one used in the English Language of a noun. According to the English and Spanish definitions and the context of the example, this term has the same function of a noun in both languages. However, in the Spanish example mentioned before the correct English term to be used would be *smog* instead of *esmog* if we take into consideration English spelling rules.

It has suffered a morphological change from English into Spanish. The morpheme “e” is added at the beginning of the English word used in the Spanish language *smog* - *esmog*.

The equivalence of this term is *contaminación*. However, according to the sociological analysis, people use this term with the morphological Spanish variation. For this reason, it does not deteriorate the language.

Ranking

This word is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy and it confirms its English etymology.

The Merriam Webster Dictionary says that this word functions in English as an adjective: “having a high position”. The Cambridge

Dictionary also defines this word as a noun: “a rank or level, for example in a competition”, and as an adjective: “being the officer of highest rank present at a particular time”. In Spanish this word works as a noun: “Classification from highest to lowest, useful to establish assessment criteria” (RAE).

The example found in the newspaper was the following: *Deportivo Quito es número uno en el ranking*. The word *ranking* was found in the newspaper *Ultimas Noticias* in the *Sports* section. From the context in which the word was found, it can be said that it functions as a noun and its meaning remains the same as the noun category from the English language. By comparing the English and Spanish definitions, this word could be used in the two languages as a noun with the same meaning. However, it is worth to say that in the context this word does not function as an adjective as the definitions from the English language show.

It does not have any morphological change from English into Spanish.

The equivalence of this word in Spanish language is *categoría o posición*. So, it is not necessary to use the anglicism in the Spanish language. This term deteriorates the language because there are words that mean the same in Spanish that could be used instead of the English term.

Penalti

This word is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy. It comes from Middle English *penalte*, from Middle French *penalité*, from Medieval Latin *poenalitas*, from Latin *poenalis*. So, it has evolved in its spelling.

This term functions in English as a noun: “the suffering in person, rights, or property that is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime or public offense”; “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”. Also the Cambridge Dictionary defines this word as a noun: “a punishment, or the usual punishment, for doing something that is against a law”; “a type of punishment, often involving paying money, that is given to you if you break an agreement or do not follow rules”; “an advantage given in some sports to a team or player when the opposing team or player breaks a rule”. In Spanish language it works as a noun too: “in some sports, the maximum punishment applicable to certain game misconduct committed by a team within its area”.

The example found in the newspaper was *El penalti fue muy bien cobrado*. The word *penalti* was found in the newspaper *Ultimas Noticias* in the *Sports* section. In the context in which the word was found, it functions as noun and the meaning of this word in the context represents the same as the one of a noun from the English

language. When comparing the English and Spanish definitions and functions in the context, it can be mentioned that this word uses the same function and the same meaning of a noun from the English language.

It has changed its morphological structure from the English language into Spanish. The last morpheme “y” has been replaced by the morpheme “i”.

This word does not have any equivalence in the Spanish language. It can be concluded then that this term does not deteriorate the Spanish language because it is a term used in sports and people know its meaning.

Chequeo

This word has been accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy, the Merriam-Webster Dictionary exposes that it comes from Middle English *chek*, from Anglo-French *eschec*, from Arabic *shāh*, from Persian, literally, king; akin to Greek *ktasthai* to acquire, Sanskrit *kṣatra* dominion.

This word has two functions in English, as a noun: “the act of testing or verifying; *also*: the sample or unit used for testing or verifying”, and as a verb: “to investigate conditions”. Also the Cambridge Dictionary defines this word as a verb: “to make certain that something or someone is correct, safe or suitable by examining it or them quickly” and as a noun: “an examination of something in

order to make certain that it is correct or the way it should be”. In Spanish language it works also as a noun: “an examination to test or ascertain accuracy, quality, or satisfactory condition”, and as a verb: “examine (something) in order to determine its accuracy, quality, or condition or to detect the presence of something”

The example found in the newspaper was *Paul asistió al chequeo medico*. The word *chequeo* was found in the newspaper *Ultimas Noticias* in the *Social Pages* section. From the context in which the word was found, it can be said that this word functions as a noun and that its meaning is the same as the one of the noun in English as in Spanish.

It has a morphological change from the English language into Spanish. *Check* into *chequear*.

The Spanish equivalent for this word could be *examinar*, *controlar*. If there is an equivalent in the Spanish language, anglicisms should not be used. For this reason, this English word deteriorates the Spanish language.

Next, 10 anglicisms chosen from the “El Extra” variable are shown:

Nylon

Although its writing is different, this word is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy and it confirms that this term has an English etymology.

According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, this word functions in the English language as a noun: “any of numerous strong tough elastic synthetic polyamide materials that are fashioned into fibers, filaments, bristles, or sheets and used especially in textiles and plastics”. The Cambridge Dictionary also defines this word as a noun: “an artificial substance used especially to make clothes, ropes and brushes”. In Spanish it works as a noun too: “a tough, lightweight, elastic synthetic polymer with a protein-like chemical structure, able to be produced as filaments, sheets, or moulded objects.” (RAE).

The example found in the newspaper *El Extra* was: *El nylon se rompió*. From this example, it can be analyzed that the word *nylon* has been used as a noun. The meaning of the word stays the same in both languages and it has the same grammatical function as a noun in English as in Spanish.

It suffers a morphological change from the English language into Spanish. It occurs changing the morpheme “y” for the morpheme “ai”, *nylon* – *nailon*.

This term does not have equivalence in the Spanish language, for that reason the language is not affected. It is also important to

mention that although the spelling of the words is different the pronunciation is the same.

Bingo

The word *bingo* was found in the newspaper *El Extra* in the *Social Pages* section on October 8, 2009.

The Spanish Royal Academy accepts this word and it shows that the etymology comes from English. It comes from the alteration of *bing* (interjection suggestive of a ringing sound). Ah *Bing* fl1875 American (Chinese-born) horticulturist.

The Merriam Webster Dictionary says that this word functions in the English language as a noun: “used to announce an unexpected event or instantaneous result”; “used to announce a winning position in bingo”. The Cambridge dictionary defines this word as a noun too: “a game in which prizes can be won by matching numbers on a card with those chosen by chance”. In Spanish language it also works as a noun: “a game in which players mark off numbers on cards as the numbers are drawn randomly by a caller, the winner being the first person to mark off all their numbers”

The example found in the newspaper was the following: *Se realizará un Bingo bailable*. Based on the context this word was found, it functions as a noun and its meaning is the same as the one from the English language. The word functions in both languages as a noun.

It does not have morphological changes from English into Spanish and it does not have equivalence in Spanish either. So, this term could be used as a Spanish word without the alteration of the language.

Flashes

This word is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy and comes from Middle English *flaschen*, of imitative origin. So, it is evident that this word has evolved in its writing.

According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary this word has four functions in the English language, as a noun: “a brief time”; “a sudden burst of light”, as a verb: “to move with great speed”; “to give off light suddenly or in transient bursts”, as an adjective: “of, relating to, or characteristic of flashy people or things <flash behavior>”; “of, relating to, or characteristic of persons considered social outcasts <flash language>”, and as an adverb: “by very brief exposure to an intense altering agent”. The Cambridge Dictionary defines *flash* as a verb: “to shine brightly and suddenly, or to make something shine in this way”, as a noun: “the device or system used to produce a bright light for a short time when taking a photograph” and as an adjective: “looking expensive in a way that attracts attention”. In Spanish it works only as a noun: “light given out to do a snapshot” (RAE).

The example found in the newspaper was *Los flashes opacaron la mirada*. The word *flashes* was found in the newspaper *El Extra* in the *News* section. In the context in which the word was found, it functions as a noun and its meaning is the same as the one from the English language (noun). By comparing the English and Spanish definitions, this word could be used in the two languages as a noun; however, so far, this word has never been used in Spanish as a verb, adjective and adverb, which can be a remarkable difference to be mentioned.

It does not have a morphological change from the English language into Spanish. To construct the plural form it is necessary to add the morpheme “es” at the end of the word *flash – flashes*.

The equivalence of this term in Spanish language is *destello rápido*. So, it is not necessary to use the anglicisms in the Spanish language. By using the English word it could deteriorate the Spanish language because there are terms that could be used instead of it in Spanish. However, *flash* is commonly used in photography and as a technical word.

Sexy

This word is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy and it explains that the etymology of this word comes from English.

The Merriam Webster Dictionary exposes that this word functions in English as an adjective: “sexually suggestive or

stimulating”; “generally attractive or interesting”. The Cambridge dictionary also defines this word as an adjective: “sexually attractive”. In Spanish it works as an adjective too: “very exciting or appealing”.

The example found in the newspaper was the following: *Aquella muchacha está muy sexy*. The word *sexy* was found in the newspaper *El Extra* in the *Ads* section. By analyzing the context in which this word was found, it can be said that it functions as an adjective and its meaning remains the same as the one of an adjective from the English language. Then, this word has the same grammatical function and meaning from the adjective in Spanish as well as in English.

It does not have any morphological changes from English into Spanish and its equivalence does not change either. For this reason, it does not deteriorate the Spanish language.

Spray

This term is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy. It comes from the Middle English, from Old English **spræg, spræc*. So, this word has evolved in its spelling.

According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, this term has two functions in the English language, as a noun: “a usually flowering branch or shoot”; “a device (as an atomizer or sprayer) by which a spray is dispersed or applied”, and as a verb: “to project spray or something resembling spray on or into”; “to disperse or

apply as a spray”. The Cambridge Dictionary also defines this word as a noun: “a liquid which is forced out of a special container under pressure so that it becomes a mass of small liquid drops like a cloud”, and as a verb: “to spread liquid in small drops over an area”. In Spanish language it works only as a noun: “container with a special device to spray the liquid it contains”.

The example found in the newspaper was the following: *El uso de spray puede dañar la capa de ozono*. In this context, the word *spray* functions as a noun and its meaning is the same as the one in the English language (noun). By comparing the English and Spanish definitions, this term could be used in the two languages as a noun; however, in the English language definitions, *spray* can also be defined as a verb.

It does not have any morphological change from the English language into Spanish and its equivalence does not change either, for that reason it does not deteriorate the language.

Set

The Spanish Royal Academy accepts this term. It comes from Middle English *setten*, from Old English *settan*; akin to Old High German *sezzen* to set, Old English *sittan* to sit. According to the definitions before mentioned, this word has evolved in its spelling.

The Merriam Webster Dictionary says that this word has three functions in English, as a noun: “the act or action of setting”, “an

artificial setting for a scene of a theatrical or film production”; “direction of flow”, as a verb: “to place (oneself) in position to start running in a race”; “to put (a fowl) on eggs to hatch them” and as an adjective: “fixed by authority or appointment”; “intentional, premeditated”. Also the Cambridge Dictionary defines this word as a verb: “to put something in the stated place or position”, as a noun this word is defined: “the place where a film or play is performed or recorded, and the pictures, furniture, etc. that are used”; “a group of similar things that belong together in some way” and as an adjective: “ready and prepared, likely or in a suitable condition. In Spanish this word works only as a noun: “a place situated or fixed in a specified place or position” (RAE).

The example found in the newspaper was *Este set está arreglado perfecto a la ocasión*. The word *set* was found in the newspaper *El Extra* in the *Social Pages* section. From the context, it can be said that this word has the grammatical function of a noun and that the meaning from the context is the same as the meaning from the English language (noun). By comparing the English and Spanish definitions, this word could be used in the two languages as a noun. However, this word could not be used in Spanish as a verb or as an adjective, which can be a remarkable difference to be mentioned.

This term does not present any morphological changes from English into Spanish.

The equivalence of this term is *conjunto, escenario*. The use of the English word deteriorates the language because there are terms that could be used instead of the English word.

Pop

This word is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy. The Merriam-Webster Dictionary explains that it comes from Middle English *poppen*, of imitative origin. So, it is obvious that this term has evolved in its spelling.

This word has four functions in English, as a noun: “a sharp explosive sound”; “a shoot from a gun”, as a verb: “to fire at”; “to strike or knock sharply”, as an adverb and as an adjective: “of or relating to popular music”. Also the Cambridge Dictionary defines *pop* as a noun: “modern popular music, usually with a strong beat, created with electrical or electronic equipment, and easy to listen to and remember”, as a verb: “to (cause something to) make a short explosive sound, often by breaking something” and as an adjective: “enjoyed by many people and easy to understand”. In Spanish it works as an adjective or as a noun: “relating to commercial popular music”.

The example found in the newspaper is: *El ritmo pop está muy pegajoso*. The word *pop* was found in the newspaper *El Extra* in the *Social Pages* section. In the context in which the word was found it functions as an adjective and the meaning of the word is the same as

the one used in the English Language of an adjective. According to the English and Spanish definitions and the context of the example, this term has the same function of an adjective in both languages.

It does not have a morphological change from the English language into Spanish and it does not have any change in its equivalence either. This is the reason of why it does not deteriorate the language. Also, it is making reference to a proper name of a kind of music.

Estrés

It has been accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy, it comes from Middle English *stresse* stress, distress, short for *distresse*.

According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, this word has two functions in English, as a noun: “a state resulting from a stress; especially: one of bodily or mental tension resulting from factors that tend to alter an existent equilibrium”, and as a verb: “to feel stress”. Also the Cambridge Dictionary defines this word as a noun: “great worry caused by a difficult situation or something which causes this condition”, and as a verb: “to feel worried and nervous”. In Spanish, it only works as a noun: “Stress caused by overwhelming situations that cause psychological or psychosomatic reactions sometimes severe” (RAE).

The example found in the newspaper was the following: *No puedo más con mi estrés*. The word *estrés* was found in the

newspaper *El Extra* in the *Social Pages* section. From the context in which the word was found, it can be said that it functions as a noun and its meaning remains the same as the noun category from the English language. By comparing the English and Spanish definitions, this word could be used in the two languages as a noun with the same meaning. However, it is worth to say that in the context this word does not function as a verb as the definitions from the English language show.

It has suffered morphological changes from the English language into Spanish. It has changed from *stress* into *estrés*. There is a slight difference in writing the word but the pronunciation is the same. So, it does not deteriorate the language.

Tour

It is accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy. It comes from the Middle English, from Anglo-French *tur, tourn turning, circuit, journey*

According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, this word has two functions in English, as a noun: “one's turn in an orderly schedule”; “a journey for business, pleasure, or education often involving a series of stops and ending at the starting point”, and as a verb: “to make a tour”. Also, the Cambridge Dictionary defines *tour* as a noun: “a visit to a place or area, especially one during which you look round the place or area and learn about it”, and as a verb: “to go

on a tour”. In Spanish, it works only as a noun: “excursion or trip for distraction”

The example found in the newspaper was *28 kilos de cocaine en tour narco*. The word *tour* was found in the newspaper *El Extra* in the *News* section. In the context in which the word was found, it functions as noun and the meaning of this word in the context represents the same as the one of a noun from the English language. When comparing the English and Spanish definitions and functions in the context, it can be mentioned that this word uses the same function and the same meaning of a noun from the English language.

It has not suffered a morphological change from the English language into Spanish.

The Spanish equivalence for this term is *gira, visita, excursión, etc.* This term deteriorates the Spanish language. It is not necessary to use this word because there are terms in Spanish that could be useful instead of the English word.

Chat

This word is not accepted by the Spanish Royal Academy and the Merriam-Webster Dictionary explains that it comes from Middle English *chatten*, short for *chatteren*. So, this term has evolved in its spelling.

This word has two functions in English, as a noun: “idle small talk”, and as a verb: “to talk in an informal or familiar manner”. The

Cambridge Dictionary also defines this word as a verb: “to talk to someone in a friendly informal way”, and as a noun: “a friendly informal conversation”. In Spanish, this word works as a noun: “trying to communicate and make friends with one or more other” and as a verb too: “to talk to someone in an informal way”.

The example found in the newspaper was *La sala de chat está aburrida*. The word *chat* was found in the newspaper *El Extra* in the *Ads* section. From the context in which the word was found, it can be said that this word functions as a noun and that its meaning is the same as the one of the noun in English as in Spanish.

It has not suffered a morphological change from the English language into Spanish.

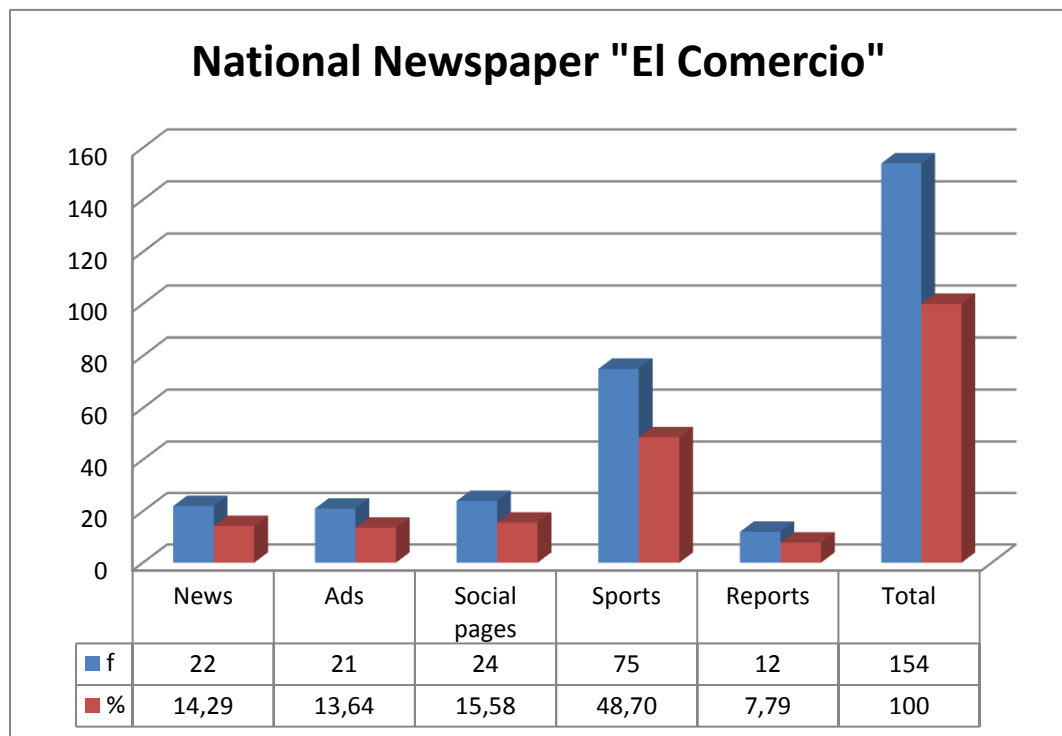
The equivalence of this term is *conversar, platicar, etc.* So, the use of this English word deteriorates the language because there are terms that could be appropriately used. However, it can be significant to mention that because of the technological advances and the creation of new softwares to communicate such as *skype*, this term is getting widely used every time among Spanish speakers.

Comparative analysis

This analysis will help to compare the sub variables from each one of the variables used in this research. To carry out this analysis, the charts describing the frequency and the percentage of the anglicisms used in the Ecuadorian newspapers will be taken in consideration again.

The main objective of this analysis is to know what the subvariable that uses the most quantity of anglicisms is, and then to expose what the reason of this usage could be.

Then, the same subvariables in the three variables will be analyzed in order to make the comparisons and provide answers for the obtained results in the analysis.

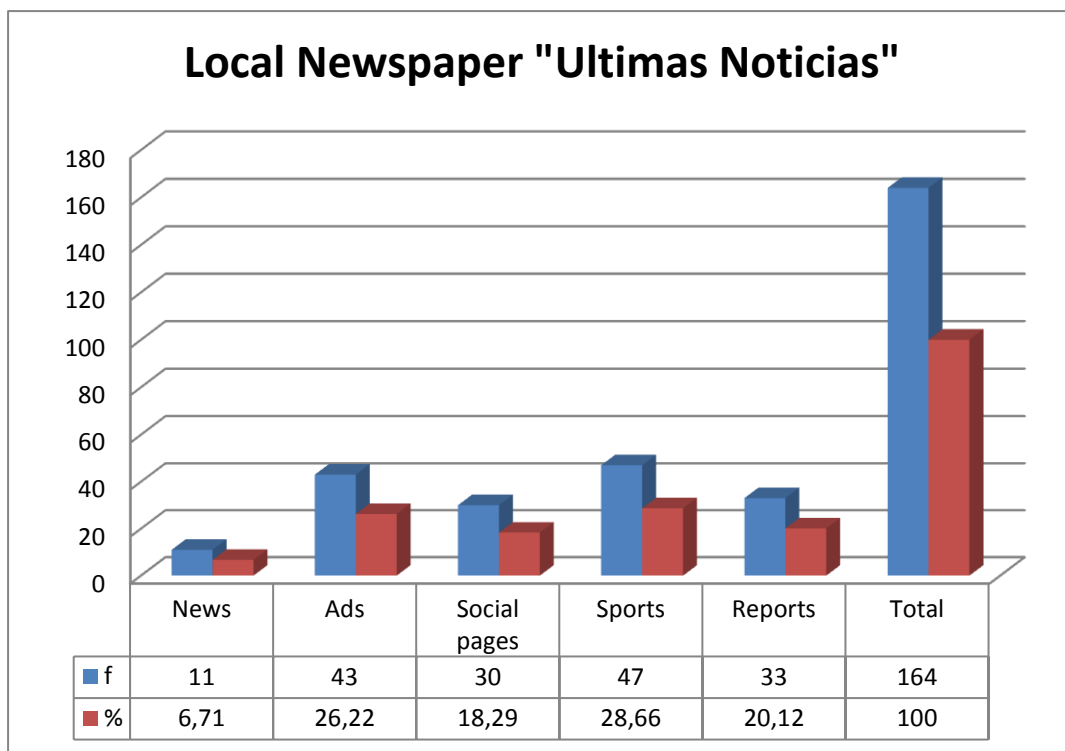


This variable “El Comercio” shows that in the Sports section a frequency of 75 anglicisms was found. It means that this subvariable corresponds to 48,70% over 100%. In this section exists a big number of anglicisms because of the great number of terms used in any kinds of sports. Most of the times, anglicisms are used in sports to write shorter sentences. It is common to use them in sports like tennis, basketball, football, volleyball, etc.

The second subvariable with a big number of anglicisms is the social pages. On this section 24 words were found. The percentage corresponds to the 15,58%. The number of anglicisms found in this section might be due to the fact that people normally use anglicisms in their social life. When people are interacting with someone, they can use anglicisms to demonstrate that they are up to date to the necessities that the society implies when communicating.

The subvariables News and Ads have almost the same frequency of 22 and 21 words which represents to the 14,29% and 13,64% respectively. The sub variable News does not have a big frequency because the writers of this section try to use the correct words to give real information and get the readers comprehension and attention.

Finally we have the frequency of 12 anglicisms in Reports with 7,79%, which is the lowest percentage among the sub variables.



This variable "Ultimas Noticias" shows that in the Sports section, it was found a frequency of 47 anglicisms. It means that this subvariable corresponds to 28,66% over 100%. In this section there are a big number of anglicisms because of the great number of terms used in any kinds of sports. As global sports, the terms are known for the people who practice these sports. In addition the majority of the sports are originated in English speakers' countries.

Most of the times, anglicisms are used in sports to write shorter sentences. It is common to use them in sports like tennis, basketball, football, volleyball, etc.

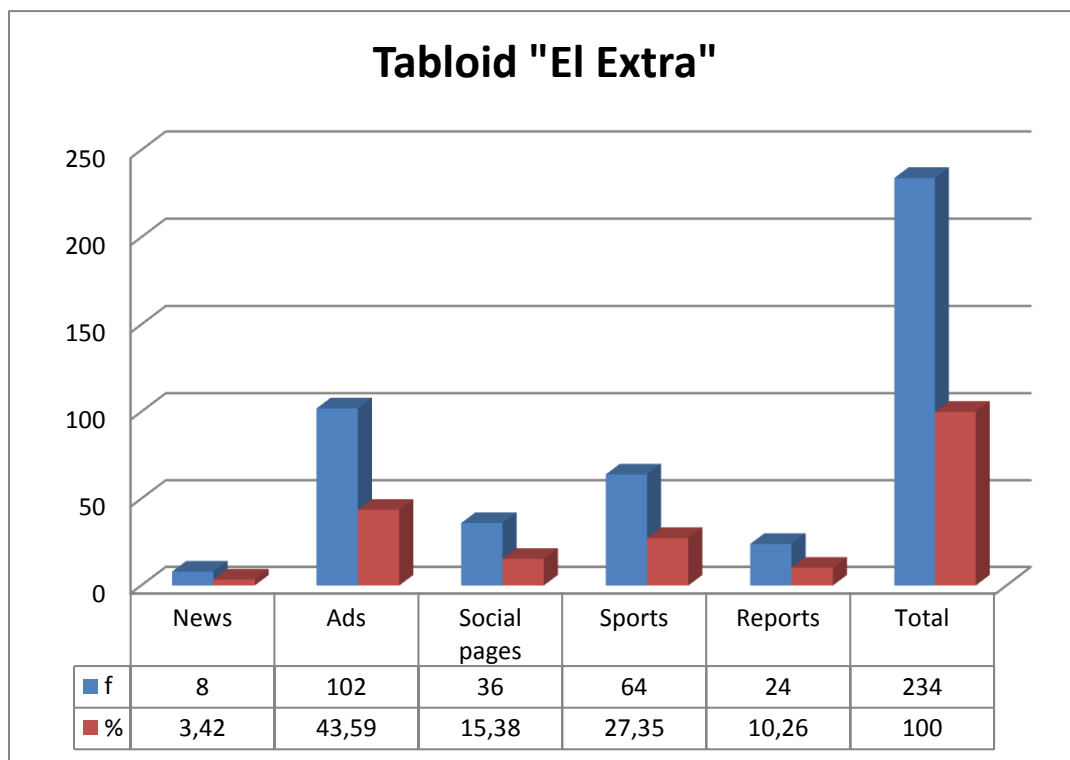
The second subvariable with a significant number of anglicisms is Ads. This has a frequency of 43 anglicisms and its percentage is 26,22%. The number of anglicisms found in this section is due to the fact that the majority of ads found in this section were about

technology. Technology is one of the fields that use a great number of anglicisms.

People tend to use anglicisms without being aware that they are actually using them. This might be the reason why the third variable “Reports” shows a frequency of 33 anglicisms, which corresponds to the 20,12%.

Social pages is the subvariable that presents 30 anglicisms which represents to the 18,29%. When people are interacting with someone, they usually use anglicisms to demonstrate that they are up to date to the necessities that the society implies. In addition, the social pages are focused to the society, for this reason, these pages try to express the information according to language used by readers.

Finally, the frequency of 11 anglicisms can be found in News, which corresponds to the 6,71%. This is the lowest percentage between the subvariables. The subvariable News does not have a significant frequency because writers in this section try to use the correct words to give real information and get the readers comprehension and attention.

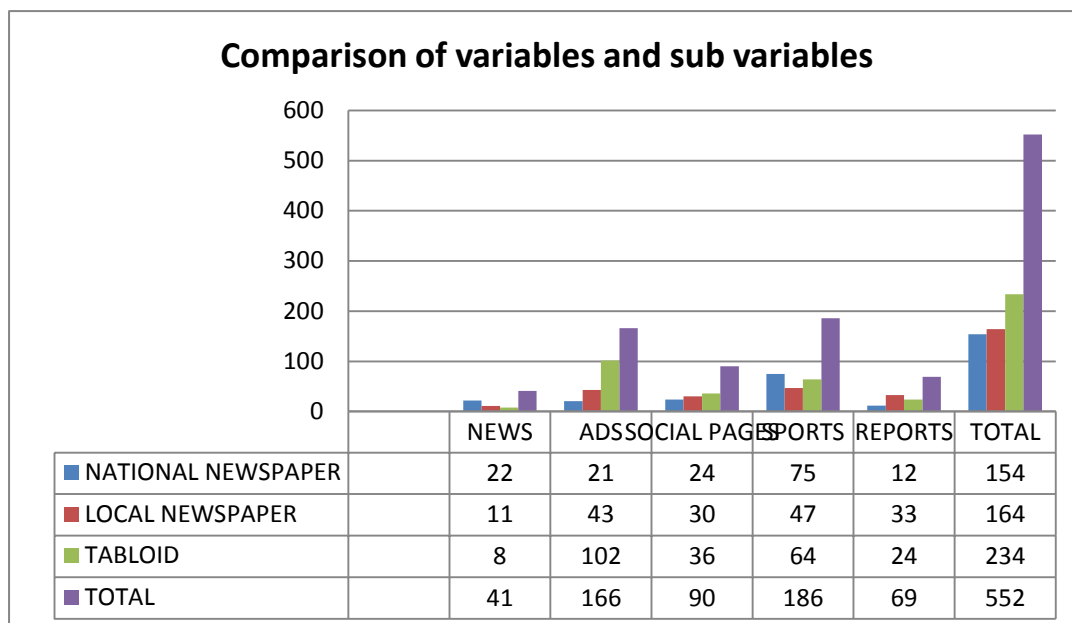


The total of anglicisms found in this variable was 234. It corresponds to a 100%. The subvariable Ads presents the highest number of anglicisms with a frequency of 102 words which represents to the 43,59%.

Furthermore, to obtain the anglicisms from this sub variable the Adults Ads section was analyzed in which there were a lot of terms (anglicisms) instead of Spanish words.

Then, the subvariable Sports is presented with a frequency of 64 anglicisms which corresponds to the 27,35%. The Social pages present a frequency of 36 anglicisms which represents to the 15,38%.

Next, the subvariable Reports has a frequency of 24 anglicisms which corresponds to the 10,26%. Finally, the subvariable News presents a frequency of 8 anglicisms, which represents to the 3,42%.



To start comparing the variables, it is necessary to know that the extension of the variables was different among each other. When talking about extension, the numbers of pages is being referred.

The National newspaper “El Comercio” contains more quantity of pages than the Local newspaper “Ultimas Noticias” and the Tabloid “El Extra”. However, it was interesting to observe how the variables with fewer amounts of pages contained more quantity of anglicisms.

The figures can be seen in the chart above. The National newspaper has 154 anglicisms, the Local newspaper has 164 anglicisms and the Tabloid has the largest amount of anglicisms that corresponds to 234 anglicisms.

The most important reason for these statistics is the way in which writers present the news to the readers. Moreover, the people to whom these newspapers are addressed, it is also important. For example, the tabloid could be addressed to people who like sarcastic and sensationalistic news. In this newspaper, the way of writing is

not of great importance, the main aspects are the harsh and real photos to obtain the attention of the people.

The local newspaper variable occupies the second place of the variables that use anglicisms. It also could be because of the people who it is addressed due to the fact that as a local newspaper it uses the right language to obtain the attention of the local readers. It also shows the main words that are used in the local area. In addition, the local newspapers writers should know the appropriate terms and the actual words that are being used by the local readers. For this reason the use of anglicisms in this newspaper is related to the local situations that are happening at a determinate time.

There is a difference between subvariables too. For instance, in the chart exposed before, “El Comercio” variable shows that there were 22 anglicisms in the subvariable News. The “Ultimas Noticias” variable shows that there were 11 anglicisms in the subvariable News and “El Extra” variable shows that there were only 8 anglicisms in the same subvariable.

The Ads section presents a significant difference because there were 102 anglicisms in “El Extra” variable with respect to the “Ultimas Noticias” variable that presented 43 anglicisms and “El Comercio” variable that only presented 21 anglicisms.

On the other hand, there was a small difference in the Social pages section. It means that there was almost the same number of anglicisms in all the variables. “El Comercio” variable presented 24

anglicisms, “Ultimas Noticias” obtained 30 anglicisms and “El Extra” had 36 anglicisms.

The next subvariable is Sports. The National newspaper contained 75 anglicisms, the Local Newspaper had 47 anglicisms and finally the Tabloid had 64 anglicisms. These statistics are according to the number of pages among each variable. “El Comercio” has the major quantity of pages and for that reason, it is has the greatest number of anglicisms.

Besides, the chart presented shows that the sub variable Sports, with 186 anglicisms, is the subvariable with the greatest number of anglicisms, followed by the subvariable Ads with 166 anglicisms, then the Social pages section with 90 anglicisms, next the subvariable Reports, with 69 anglicisms, and finally the subvariable News with 41 anglicisms found in the newspapers.

In regards to the frequency of the use of anglicisms, it can be said that the people use them in a common way and sometimes without being aware of their use. This means that people do not realize that there are words in their own language that can be used instead of the anglicisms that they normally use.

The mostly used anglicisms in this project were found in the sub variable Sports and it is *gol*. It was found 62 times in all the variables. However, there was another anglicism almost with the same frequency number, it is *futbol*. It was also found in the sub

variable Sports and sometimes it was also mentioned in other subvariables.

The word *show* was the third most frequent anglicism. Its frequency was 53 times. The three anglicisms before mentioned were the most popular used in the Ecuadorian newspapers.

Other common frequently used anglicisms, in the variables, mainly in the Ads subvariable were *club*, *CD*, *hot*, *sexy*, and *web*.

Below, you can see the chart that shows this information.

Anglicisms	Word repetition number
Gol	62
Fútbol	61
Show	53
Club	33
Cd	20
Hot	20
Sexy	18
Web	17

Sociological analysis

This analysis was done by interviewing 6 people from different ages (5 people with different professions and 1 linguistic). It describes what the interviewed people think about the use of anglicisms in the Spanish language. They were asked 8 questions about anglicisms and they answered according to their knowledge about this interesting topic.

Once the interviews were carried out, it could be seen that 5 of the 6 interviewed people knew about anglicisms and all of them thought that the use of anglicisms in Spanish language is common. They mentioned that everything around the world is globalized, even the language, and for that reason people have to improve their knowledge about everything as for example, technology, science, language, etc. In summary, people must be up to date and know most of the anglicisms actually used.

According to the interviewed people, the use of anglicisms in the daily life is something that they can not avoid because they do not realize when they are using them. They also explain that it is something unconscious that happens in communication, especially in oral communication.

Moreover, they believe that most of the used anglicisms come from the media. That is from newspaper, magazines, internet, television and radio. That is the way people use anglicisms. They also think that some anglicisms are Spanish words; it is because some

people do not have a deep knowledge about this topic “Anglicisms” and they ignore the fact that some words have English origin.

On the other hand, they made reference to past years when the use of anglicisms was not so evident like the present time. They also mentioned that if they found an English word, probably they had to look for its meaning in a dictionary or they just stopped reading because they were not going to understand the complete message or idea they were reading.

It is easy to identify anglicisms in communication. However there are a lot of anglicisms that have evolved and are not distinguishable. So, people use them without having any idea about it.

In my opinion, anglicisms help us to express and understand ideas, and interact with others in some specific topics. For example in computer science in which terms like web, router, switch, link, etc are commonly used and necessary to understand a conversation or a dialogue. Although it is taking the control of our Spanish language, I think that the use of anglicisms could be both an advantage and a disadvantage: an advantage, because cultural paths and references can be quite easily traced, and a disadvantage because vocabulary is the least stable part of a language. New words appear every day, whether borrowed or invented, but only part of them remain long enough to be reasonably observed.

Anglicisms are changing our mother tongue. Probably the Spanish language could disappear and all of the Spanish speakers will communicate using more words from the English language. In my opinion, it could mean that a great part of the Spanish speakers could become English speakers.

Conclusions

- This research shows that the level of influence of the English language on the linguistic expressions used in Ecuadorian newspapers is increasing everyday. All the fields of study are developing and this development is bringing up new words that are inserted and accepted in the Spanish language, this can be mentioned based on the words found in the newspapers.
- With regards to the syntactic-semantic analysis, it can be said that most of the words found in the newspapers function as nouns. Like this, presenting the same grammatical function these words have in the English language. Also, in most of cases, when the function is the same, their meaning is also the same in both languages.
- As for the morphological analysis, it can be concluded that the majority of anglicisms presented in this research work have been integrated into the Spanish language with a perfect fit. In other words, their writing and spelling does not change. However, it is also significant to say that some of the words presented do contain morphological changes.
- This study also shows that most of the words presented have been accepted in the RAE dictionary, this means that even if they are from an English origin, they are part of the Spanish language and can be widely used in written language.

- It can also be concluded that there are some English words that are continually used in Ecuadorian newspapers as if they were part of the Spanish language. For example; fútbol, sexy, etc. these anglicisms in some cases have been modified in their syntactic and semantic aspects. Its usage has also been changing according to the evolution of the words.
- Taking into consideration the comparative analysis, it can be concluded that the Sports section in “El Comercio” as well as in “Ultimas Noticias” are the sub variables in which anglicisms are mostly used. Also, the Ads section in “El Extra” is the section with a great number of anglicisms.
- From the surveys, it can be concluded that in general people know what an anglicism is, and they read anglicisms in the newspapers everyday. So, it can be determined that newspapers writers have a big influence for the spread of anglicisms in our society.
- The importance of this study, in my opinion, relies in the fact that we all have to use our native language if we do not want to lose our identity, our culture, and our own way of being. If anglicisms are used, it does not mean that we are more modern than others. It just makes us different from our roots. The use of anglicisms makes our mother tongue poorer.
- Finally, I can say that the adaptation of foreign words, as in this case anglicisms, is very important due to the fact that people increase their vocabulary using new terms. However, Spanish

language speakers do not have to forget about our own words because we need to preserve our identity, culture and expressions used to keep in mind our origins and roots.

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ANNEXES

ENTREVISTA ANGLICISMOS

Esta entrevista se la ha realizado a cinco lectores de revistas, diarios y demás anuncios impresos que se puedan presentar. Cabe recalcar que la entrevista se la hizo en español por lo que los entrevistados no poseen un nivel alto para el entendimiento del idioma Inglés, los mismos respondieron de la siguiente forma.

Favor responder brevemente las siguientes preguntas:

1. ¿Conoce Usted que son los anglicismos?
 - Si, son palabras inglesas utilizadas en nuestro país.
 - No, no he escuchado acerca de eso. (En este caso se le explica al entrevistado el significado de anglicismo.)
 - Anglicismos..... haber, creo que son palabras del Inglés utilizadas en nuestro medio.
 - Si.
 - Una vez leí acerca de eso. Creo que son palabras inglesas usadas en computación y que también usan en español.
2. ¿Qué le parece el uso de los anglicismos en el idioma español?
 - Me parece bien ya que complementa a nuestro idioma.
 - No me gusta ya que nos hace confundir al mezclar dos idiomas.
 - Es algo normal ya que si todo se ha globalizado porque no el idioma.

- Si está bien no son complicados y ya son de uso cotidiano. Uno sin darse cuenta inconscientemente utiliza esos términos ingleses.
 - Hasta conocerlos o diferenciarlos es un poco complicado pero parece que si está bien, no nos hace ni más ni menos.
3. ¿Usted usa cotidianamente los anglicismos?
- Tal vez inconscientemente.
 - No me he dado cuenta
 - No he puesto tanta atención
 - Si,.... Creo!
 - Mmm. No se!
4. Cite algunos ejemplos de anglicismos que usted conoce.
- Show, stand.
 - call center puede ser?
 - Call center, hot, futbol, gol.
 - Bingo, show, blog, web
 - Shopping?
5. ¿En qué medios de comunicación usted encuentra un mayor uso de anglicismos?
- En los periódicos
 - En el diario
 - En el internet
 - En la televisión y la radio.
 - En los periódicos y revistas.

6. ¿Cree usted que los anglicismos se utiliza más en la actualidad que antes?
- Si, se usa mucho más ahora que antes.
 - Si.
 - Si, ahora están en varios medios de comunicación, por no decir en todos.
 - Si, hoy es de uso diario
 - Si, antes creo que ni existían y si existían no se usaban mucho.
7. ¿Para usted le es fácil el reconocer los anglicismos en los medios de comunicación?
- Si. No es tanta ciencia para darse cuenta de una palabra inglesa.
 - No es tan fácil.
 - Si, sin embargo hay algunos que parecen ser de origen español y puede confundir o viceversa pueden ser de origen Inglés y confunden como si fueran de origen español.
 - En algunos temas.
 - Es más fácil en los medios escritos que en los medios radiales.
8. ¿Cree usted que el uso de anglicismos está empobreciendo nuestro idioma?
- Si, ya que estamos perdiendo nuestro vocabulario.
 - Claro, deberíamos tratar de utilizar las palabras correctas y que sean propias de nosotros para poder entendernos mejor.

- Pienso que si y al mismo tiempo no. Ya que así como puede empobrecer opacando nuestro vocabulario natural, también puede enriquecer con nuevos términos más modernos que los que utilizamos.
- Tal vez en la juventud se pueda notar más. Gente un poco más adulta tiene un vocabulario centrado y propio de nuestro idioma. Sin embargo, algunas veces es necesario saber el significado de estos anglicismos para comprender algunos mensajes.
- Yo creo que si empobrece. Tarde o temprano todos terminaremos utilizando estas palabras gringas.

ENTREVISTA ANGLICISMOS (Lingüista)

1. ¿Conoce Usted que son los anglicismos?
 - Claro que sí.
2. ¿Qué le parece el uso de los anglicismos en el idioma español?
 - Me parecen interesantes porque en muchos casos la palabra inglesa introducida a nuestro idioma pierde totalmente su significado real y original, las cuales se acoplan al lenguaje cotidiano de personas de habla española.
3. ¿Usted usa cotidianamente los anglicismos?
 - Simón brother jaja. De acuerdo a la situación y la confianza de personas con las que se esté trabajando o comunicando se los usa o no. En este caso por ejemplo es una entrevista formal, pero para dar un ejemplo claro, respondí utilizando el anglicismo brother.
4. Cite algunos ejemplos de anglicismos que usted conoce.
 - Brother, remover, man, play, offside, port, gol, sexy, en fin.
5. ¿En qué medios de comunicación usted encuentra un mayor uso de anglicismos?
 - La mayor parte de mi tiempo estoy investigando en el Internet, por lo que podría decir que en el Internet se halla una gran cantidad de estos términos, por ejemplo términos informáticos, económicos son muy comunes. En la televisión tratan de evitar el uso de los mismos, sin embargo en los deportes es de uso frecuente.

6. ¿Cree usted que los anglicismos se utiliza más en la actualidad que antes?

- Digamos que si, por la globalización. Además la juventud usan más estos términos en la actualidad.

7. ¿Para usted le es fácil el reconocer los anglicismos en los medios de comunicación?

- Depende mucho del interés y de la continuidad que se vaya a utilizar dicho anglicismo, sino es de mucho interés no se presta mucha atención en su memorización. Sin embargo algunas veces no es fácil porque uno se ha acostumbrado escuchar estos términos que ahora parecen palabras propias de nuestro idioma.

8. ¿Cree usted que el uso de anglicismos está empobreciendo nuestro idioma?

- Al contrario, pienso que lo enriquece ya que nos da más opciones de vocabulario para poder expresarnos.

Chart: One
Variable: NATIONAL NEWSPAPER EL COMERCIO
Subvariable: News

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Two
Variable: NATIONAL NEWSPAPER EL COMERCIO
Subvariable: Ads

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Three
Variable: NATIONAL NEWSPAPER EL COMERCIO
Subvariable: Social Pages

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Four

Variable: NATIONAL NEWSPAPER EL COMERCIO

Subvariable: Reports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Five

Variable: NATIONAL NEWSPAPER EL COMERCIO

Subvariable: Sports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Six

Variable: LOCAL NEWSPAPER ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS

Subvariable: News

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Seven
Variable: LOCAL NEWSPAPER ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS
Subvariable: Ads

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Eight
Variable: LOCAL NEWSPAPER ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS
Subvariable: Social Pages

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Nine
Variable: LOCAL NEWSPAPER ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS
Subvariable: Reports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Ten
Variable: LOCAL NEWSPAPER ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS
Subvariable: Sports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Eleven
Variable: TABLOID EL EXTRA
Subvariable: News

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Twelve
Variable: TABLOID EL EXTRA
Subvariable: Ads

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Thirteen
Variable: TABLOID EL EXTRA
Subvariable: Social Pages

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Fourteen
Variable: TABLOID EL EXTRA
Subvariable: Reports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Fifteen
Variable: TABLOID EL EXTRA
Subvariable: Sports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Chart: Sixteen

Variable: NATIONAL NEWSPAPER EL COMERCIO

Anglicisms	Section	f	%

Chart: Seventeen

Variable: LOCAL NEWSPAPER ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS

Anglicisms	Section	f	%

Chart: Eighteen

Variable: TABLOID EL EXTRA

Anglicisms	Section	f	%

THE MOST FREQUENT ANGLICISMS

Chart: Nineteen

Anglicisms	Word repetition number
Total:	

SECTION	NATIONAL NEWSPAPER	LOCAL NEWSPAPER	TABLOID	TOTAL
NEWS				
ADS				
SOCIAL PAGES				
SPORTS				
REPORTS				
TOTAL				