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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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CERTIFICATION

Dra. Ana Quiñonez Beltrán

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 the internal requirements of the Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja.

Loja, April 15th, 2010

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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

Obtaining a university degree is the noblest accomplishment someone could achieve; that is why I devote this work to the people who have supported me in each stage of this job.

First of all, I would like to thank God for being the light of my life and for leading me in all my steps. I know that his thoughts are higher and go farther than mine, so I feel really grateful with him for blessing me. Then, I would like to thank my beloved parents José and Pilar because they have been the ones who gave me courage to continue. Moreover, I would like to bless my sister Natalia and my brother Fernando for being my support. Finally, I would like to thank my lovely son Sebastián who has been my inspiration to continue; even though, I could not give him enough time. He knows that I love him and that every morning I thank God for giving me a son like him.

In fact, all this effort was for only one reason, to achieve my Bachelor's Degree.

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I consider that this work is not only the result of my effort, but is also the result of the great job of the university, and the investment of my professors who have taught me all the valuable knowledge that I have not only as a professional, but also as a human being.

Thank you

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ABSTRACT

This research was done in Quito – Ecuador and its title is "A Descriptive Analysis of Anglicisms used in Ecuadorian Newspapers."

An essential point to indicate is that in order to collect anglicisms, I accumulated twenty one newspapers (variables) by seven consecutive days. These were: National Newspaper "El Universo"; Local Newspaper "La Hora"; and Tabloid "El Extra." In addition, the subvariables that were taken into account were: News, Ads, Social Pages, Sports and Reports. I also interviewed two linguists and four readers. Moreover, to analyze the results of this study I used scientific methods such as the bibliographic method for collecting scientific information for the Theoretical Background and the Analytic and Descriptive methods in order to do not only the descriptive and statistical analysis, but also the interpretation of the data collected through the field research.

Regarding the results, I would like to state that the total amount of anglicisms obtained was 871. From this quantity, 339 were from "El Universo," 322 were from "La Hora," and 210 were from "El Extra."

Finally, I would like to mention that these results show that the Ecuadorian newspapers mentioned before contain a rich quantity of anglicisms because in those newspapers exist many sections that need to apply them due to the fact that some of these words do not

present translation to the Spanish language and it is imperative to use the anglicism. On the other hand, there are some anglicisms which are directly related with different fields so this situation leads to the usage of the anglicism instead of the word in Spanish.

INTRODUCTION

First of all, it is important to indicate that anglicisms are linguistic terms borrowed from the English language. Taking this idea into account, I would like to mark that this thesis demonstrates interesting aspects such as the language usage in Ecuadorian newspapers regarding the expressions containing anglicisms, and the unnecessary use of expressions borrowed from the English language; for these reasons, the theme of this thesis is "A Descriptive Analysis of Anglicisms used in Ecuadorian Newspapers."

Referring to the previous researches about this topic, it is imperative to mention the research done by Kontio (2001) because in her study "Changing World Changing Word: A study of Anglicisms in Finnish Newspaper Advertisements." she showed that the number of anglicisms grew significantly during the years 1959, 1979, and 1999. Moreover, the categories of fashion, beauty, electronics and tools contained the majority of anglicisms throughout the decades, but the most important growth took place in the categories of work, household, sports, and travel. Besides, in 1999 the tokens were distributed across different categories, implying that nowadays English is used in a wider context than before.

Taking the data above into account, I consider that the theme of anglicisms is a topic worth to be investigated because it is important to be aware of the way in which the English language can influence

on the linguistic expressions that are used in Ecuadorian newspapers. Indeed, I consider that the reason mentioned above is the most essential cause because as readers, we can take a position towards anglicisms since we can identify the type of linguistic expressions that are being used in Ecuadorian newspapers. In this way, we can be more attentive to the topic of anglicisms that really needs to be investigated in order to recognize when they are and when they are not necessary to be used.

Regarding the resources I used, I would like to mention: CD player, newspapers, direct observation forms, bibliographic cards, survey forms, and charts. Moreover, the techniques I used were: note-taking and interview.

The information above is really important because the resources and techniques mentioned before were the ones that helped me to develop my thesis in order to obtain my Bachelor Diploma in EFL Teaching, which I consider essential for my life in order to grow not only as a professional, but also as a person.

Finally, the achievement of each one of the objectives proposed in this project is explained:

1. To determine the level of influence of the English language on the linguistic expressions used in Ecuadorian newspapers.

I consider that the level of achievement of this objective was 100% because I could identify anglicisms in all sections of the

newspapers, so it means that anglicisms are really an important part of the newspapers material.

2.   To identify syntactic and lexical anglicisms more commonly used in newspapers material in Ecuador.

As this research was focused on lexical anglicisms, I could notice that the most common lexical anglicisms used were: Internet, show, gol, web, and club; as they are shown in chart nineteen of the quantitative analysis; however, there were also syntactic anglicisms, even though they were not mentioned on this project. In fact, the level of achievement of this objective was 50% because the most common lexical anglicisms could be identified; while syntactic anglicisms couldn't.

3.   To make a deep analysis of the anglicisms found in Ecuadorian newspapers regarding etymological, syntactic – semantic and morphological aspects.

This objective was achieved in a 100% because I could analyze the thirty terms with all these aspects, and definitively I could amplify my comprehension of the theme.

4.   To determine the written sections of Ecuadorian newspapers in which anglicisms are mostly used.

Regarding this objective, I could notice that the goal was accomplished in a 100% because the section in which anglicisms were mostly used was identified. In order to demonstrate it, this

thesis shows that the section "social pages" has the biggest amount of anglicisms in the three variables.

5.   To know the level of acceptance Ecuadorians have on the use of anglicisms in newspapers.

According to the interviewed people; it means, the two linguists and the four readers, the level of acceptance Ecuadorians have on the use of anglicisms in newspapers is the 80% because both linguists and two of the readers agree with anglicisms; while the other two readers don't.

METHODOLOGY

First of all, it is important to say that in order to develop this research, which was done in Quito – Ecuador, many steps were accomplished: First, to collect the bibliography for the Theoretical Background, I went to San Francisco University and Católica University. In those places, I read a lot of books, magazines, articles, and so on in order to obtain all the information required for my thesis. I also photocopied the articles to continue reading at home. In addition, I downloaded useful information from the Internet.

On the other hand, for working on the field research, I collected twenty one newspapers, which were the variables for seven consecutive days. These variables were: seven national newspapers "El Universo," seven local newspapers "La Hora," and seven tabloids "El Extra." Besides, I recognized the sections which were the subvariables, with which I was going to work. These subvariables were: News, Ads, Social Pages, Sports, and Reports.

After that, I began to read those sections in order to underline the anglicisms, to classify them and to tabulate them on the charts. These charts were qualitative and quantitative. The first fifteen charts were the qualitative charts which contained information classified day by day about the anglicisms. On the contrary, charts sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen which showed the frequencies and percentages by each variable, and chart nineteen which showed the

most frequent anglicisms in all variables constituted the quantitative charts.

Subsequently, three kinds of analysis were included. These were: First, linguistic analysis which dealt with the examination of ten anglicisms by each variable; it means that each term involved etymological analysis; syntactic – semantic analysis; and morphological analysis. Second, comparative analysis which involved not only the comparative examination of the subvariables (News, Ads, Social pages, Reports, and Sports), but also the comparative examination of the variables (El Universo, La Hora, El Extra) and my criterions about the possible causes of the results. Third, sociological analysis in which I formulated the questions for the interviews of the two linguists as well as the four readers; so this analysis included the emitted opinions of the two linguists; the four readers, and my own viewpoints about the topic in order to obtain statistics about the acceptance or rejection of anglicisms and their impact in society and language. Finally, after all this process, I could establish interesting conclusions about the topic.

In fact, it is important to mention that the scientific methods that I used were: the bibliographical method which was applied for gathering the necessary material for the Theoretical Background, and the Descriptive and Analytical methods that were applied to analyze and describe the collected data. Moreover, the techniques I used were: selection of written material, note – taking to collect

bibliographic information, and interviews. In addition, the instruments I used were: direct observation forms, bibliographic cards, survey forms, and charts. As a final point, the materials I used were: a notebook, a computer, and pens.

RESULTS

This research was done in Quito – Ecuador in January 2010. The following pages present the results obtained from the field investigation which was done by collecting anglicisms in seven newspapers for seven consecutive days.

Moreover, it is important to mention that the chosen newspapers or variables were: National Newspaper "El Universo," Local Newspaper "La Hora," and Tabloid "El Extra." In the same way, the subvariables were: News, Ads, Social Pages, Sports, and Reports.

In addition, the information about anglicisms was classified day by day and is shown through fifteen charts which are completely related to the qualitative tabulation. Every chart presents the information considering the variables and the subvariables.

Finally, I would like to mark that the quantitative tabulation is directly related to charts sixteen, seventeen and eighteen which show the frequencies and percentages by each variable; and chart nineteen which shows the most frequent Anglicisms in all variables.

DISCUSSION

The following pages present the details of three important sections of this research. These are: Theoretical Background, Description and Analysis of Results, and Conclusions.

The *Theoretical Background* contains the scientific support, while the *Description and Analysis of Results* includes my personal contribution as a researcher in the science field of English as a Foreign Language Teaching. Furthermore, the linguistic, comparative, and sociological analysis, are included. Finally, the section *Conclusions* condenses or comprehends the research process.

Theoretical Background

Language:

Language is a complex system used for human communication, based on a small number of arbitrary vocal symbols and sound units which combine according to certain rules into large and more complex structures with semantic content. In order to explain this definition, Camilo Expinoza (2005) states that language is a complex system because it has organization. Additionally, he says that language is a system of systems; thus: a system of sounds, and a system of meanings. Moreover, he explains that language is used for human communication because it belongs only to human beings, and

without language, human society could not exist. Furthermore, Espinoza (2005) marks that language is based on arbitrary vocal symbols which allow people to communicate, for instance meaning goes hand in hand with the forms of vocal symbols. He also cites that language is based on sound units because it is oral and for this reason people produce speech sounds in the vocal tract integrating them into sound units which have semantic content. Espinoza (2005) also denotes that language is a combination of sound units and vocal symbols grouped into more complex structures. Finally, he marks that language is a combination of the system of sounds and the system of meanings.

Linguistics:

Linguistics is the study of human language. Even though, De Saussure, cited by Burneo (2007), goes further when he says that linguistics is the study of the evidences of language. Nevertheless, Nunberg, referred by Burneo (2007) expresses that linguistics goes hand in hand with the study of human language and all its aspects; for instance, the way in which people use their native language and the knowledge that they should have in order to use it in a communicative manner.

Burneo (2007) also marks that linguistics focuses on different topics like word's formation, structures, sounds, meanings and the

relation between social and language context which are studied by the main branches of linguistics.

Branches of Linguistics:

The main branches of linguistics are: phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Furthermore, Burneo (2007) indicates that these branches are interdependent, but they can be recognized from each other because each of them concentrates on certain aspects of the language.

First of all; phonology, which according to Burneo (2007) is a branch of linguistics that studies the sounds of the language; it means, their production, composition, distribution and function within a given language. In fact, Burneo (2007) says that phonology can be studied from two distinct approaches: Phonemics which is the study of the sound system; and phonetics that is the study of the articulatory, acoustic and auditory forms of specific speech sounds. She also states that articulatory phonetics examines the sounds that are produced by the human vocal apparatus; acoustic phonetics deals with the sound waves produced by speech; and last, auditory phonetics studies how the speech sounds are perceived by the hearer.

In contrast, Burneo (2007) states that morphology is a field of linguistics that studies the formation and structure of words; it means that morphology focuses on the analysis, description,

identification and combination of morphemes by means of a set of word-formation principles. These principles govern not just the phonological, but also the morphological structures of words. This morphological structure refers to the different kinds of combinations of morphemes – prefixes, suffixes and roots in order to form words.

Burneo (2007; 8) also marks that "morphemes are the most elemental meaningful units in any human language." Moreover, Burneo (2007; 8) manifests that "morphemes might be free or bound." A free or unbound morpheme has meaning, even though it is not linked to other morpheme; for instance, in the word "working," the free morpheme is "work". On the contrary, a bound morpheme needs to be joined to other morphemes in order to have meaning; for example, in the word "working" the bound morpheme is "ing".

Referring to semantics, Burneo (2007) states that it is a branch of linguistics that is in charge of the study of meaning because it studies the symbols, signs and structures of meaning. Therefore, it deals with the meaning of syntactic and morphological units like morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences and any piece of discourse.

In addition, Burneo (2007) expresses that there exist two types of meaning that Grammarians have identified. These are: Word meaning (denotation) that refers to the main denotation that an entry has in the dictionary, and speaker's meaning (connotation) which

refers to what a speaker tries to say when he uses the language in communication.

On the other hand, the branch of Pragmatics, as Burneo (2007) writes, focuses on the study of language use in communication. Furthermore, Pragmatics is in charge of analyzing the relationship between utterances and the social context in which they are produced.

Linguistically speaking, Burneo (2007) states that Syntax is a sub-field of Linguistics which studies the rules and principles that govern how words are linked together in order to make phrases, clauses, and sentences.

In addition, the English syntax as Burneo (2007) declares can be considered as the core of language because it links sounds and written symbols with meaning in order to form words, therefore, to express meaning the structural aspect of phrases, clauses and sentences focus on agreement and word order among words.

In fact, Burneo (2007) explains that there are a lot of grammatical domains in which the speaker's syntactic competence can be appreciated; for example, speakers know that a singular noun is followed by a singular verb. Clearly, this syntactic knowledge is not conscious but is in the mind of the native speakers of any language. Indeed, native speakers are not able to give an explanation about how to use and recognize well-formed sentences on the semantic and syntactic level, but they are able to do it.

In conclusion, Burneo (2007) expresses that Syntax deals with the structure and the function of grammar because it joins meaning with sounds and symbols.

Morphological procedures:

Regarding morphological procedures, Crystal (1999) states that one of these procedures is derivation, which is used to form new words; for instance, happiness and un-happy from happy. On the contrary, the process of inflection uses other kinds of affixes in order to form variants of the same word; for example, determine/determine-s.

In addition, Crystal (1999), states that a derivational suffix adapts to words of one syntactic category and exchanges them by words of other syntactic category. Thus, the English derivational suffix -ly changes adjectives into adverbs (slow → slowly).

Crystal (1999) also refers to the derivational affixes which do not modify the syntactic category, they modify the meaning of the base. In fact, derivational affixes change both the syntactic category and the meaning, so modern → modernize ("to make modern")

In conclusion, Crystal (1999) says that derivation may occur without any change of form, for example telephone (noun) and to telephone (verb). This is known as conversion or zero derivation. Some linguists consider that when a word's syntactic category is

changed without any change of form, a null morpheme is being affixed.

Regarding the morphological procedure of parasynthesis, Encarta World English Dictionary defines parasynthesis as "The formation of words by a combination of smaller words and additional elements; for example, "heavy-handed" is formed by parasynthesis, combining the adjective "heavy" with "handed," which in turn is "hand" with "-ed" added.

Moreover, referring to the morphological procedure of composition the Webster's Dictionary explains it as the arrangement into a specific proportion in artistic form.

Historical Linguistics:

There exist more than 5,000 human languages in the world. In fact, Effland and Lerner (2007) explain that Historical linguistics is a field of linguistics which focuses on the historical development of language and its interconnections between the distinct languages in the world.

On the contrary, Kortmann (2007) defines Historical Linguistics as the study of language change which focuses on five essential points:

To describe observed changes in particular languages; to reconstruct the pre-history of languages and determine their relatedness grouping them into language families (comparative

linguistics); to develop general theories about how and why language changes; to describe the history of speech communities; and to study the history of words.

Moreover, Kortmann (2007) comments that historical linguistics was primarily concerned with establishing language families and reconstructing prehistoric proto-languages by using the internal reconstruction and the comparative method.

In addition, Kortmann (2007) states that comparative linguistics is a field of historical linguistics that compares languages to establish their historical relatedness in order to reconstruct proto–languages and establish the changes that have resulted in the documented languages.

Then, Kortmann (2007) explains about dialectology which is the scientific study of linguistic dialect, it is to say the varieties of a language that are specific of particular groups, (are) based mainly on geographic distribution and their associated features.

Regarding the area of phonology, Kortmann (2007) informs that it is a sub-field of historical linguistics which focuses on the sound system of a language or a set of languages that change over time. Meanwhile, phonetics refers to the physical production and perception of the sounds of speech.

Next, Kortmann (2007) refers to the area of morphology and denotes that it is the study of the formal means of expression in a language and how they change over time. He also expresses that

morphology is a field of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation within and across languages which pretends to make rules that model the knowledge of the speakers of those languages.

In fact, Kortmann (2007) establishes that Historical linguistics focuses on the progress of language change and concentrates on external factors like the social sorroundings. However, in modern historical linguistics the language use and the users are the center, that is why he claims that grammar is shaped by discourse, and language is changed by speakers. In short, the main interest lies in syntax, semantics and pragmatics and no more in phonology. To conclude, modern historical linguistics is qualitative and quantitative and is concerned with spoken languages.

Language change:

Altintas, Can and Patton (2007) define language change as the phenomenon whereby phonetic, morphological, semantic, syntactic and other features of language vary over time. They also state that there are two linguistic disciplines that are concerned in studying language change. These are: historical linguistics and sociolinguistics. Historical linguistics examines how people in the past used language in order to determine how subsequent languages derive from previous ones and relate to one another, while Sociolinguists studies the origins of language changes and also explains how society and changes in society influence language.

In addition, Altintas, Can, and Patton (2007) establish the causes of language change, and they manifest that these are: First, economy; second, analogy; third, language contact; fourth, the medium of communication, and finally the cultural environment.

Moreover, these authors say that all languages change continually, and they also mark the types of language change, so referring to the phonetic and phonological changes, the sociolinguist William Labov, cited by Altintas, Can, and Patton (2007), cites that the main evidence of how language has changed over the centuries is written evidence of what human languages have sounded like.

Finally, Altintas, Can, and Patton (2007), state that the spelling differences often attract the reader's attention because in the pre-print era, when literacy was much less common, languages did not have a fixed system of orthography, and in the handwritten manuscripts that survive, words are spelled according to personal preference and regional pronunciation.

Language vice:

According to Carreño (2005) language vices are facts which alter the normal communicative experience, and these are divided into three groups:

Pragmatic vices: They occur when a person uses a temporary linguistic structure, it means that the grammatical structure could be correct and the meaning precise, but the usage of antique or invented

forms obstacle the communication. Pragmatic vices are subdivided into two groups:

•Archaisms: Words which have been discontinued from the spoken and written daily forms, but they could be replaced by other words.

•Neologisms: As well as some words make old, others are born to supply them. This is a process in which an invented word adds to other words that are not going to be substituted.

Syntactic vices: These vices affect in a great way the linguistic communication because the grammatical structure is broken down. Syntactic vices are subdivided into five groups:

•Cathacresys: When a word is employed by another word, even though it has a distinct meaning, for instance, Haya-halla-aya-allá.

•Solecism: When there exists many words or when there are just a minimal amount of words. Also solecisms occur when a dative is applied as an accusative, or when verbs are used by others.

•Monotony: Is the lack of enough vocabulary to approach a communication.

•Pleonasm: Is the non-sense repetition of the same concept with synonym words or analogical phrases.

- Cacophony: Is the construction of phrases whose structure is not pleasant to our ears.

Semantic Vices: These are the ones that darken the meaning of the words because of the inclusion of strange words in the natural language. Semantic vices are subdivided into two groups:

- Amphibiology: It means ambiguous, and it is the darkness of the meaning.

- Barbarisms: The word is transformed in a synonym of wild. Barbarisms are subdivided in two categories.

Extranjerismos: Foreign words which incorporate to the natural language; for example, the Anglicisms.

Salvajismos: Words which have had its origin on the natural language but have adopted degenerative forms.

Neologisms:

Regarding the topic of neologisms, Fowler (2007) states that a neology is a coined word that may be in the process of going in common use, but has not yet been admitted into language. In addition, he indicates that neologisms can be created through abbreviation, rhyming with existing words or just through playing with sounds.

Furthermore, he manifests that neologisms are attributable to a specific person, period, publication, or event, and comments that

there are many ways in which neologisms become popular. These are: mass media, the Internet, word of mouth, and in many fields of academic discourse.

Besides, Fowler (2007) refers to many sources of neologisms, but just some will be cited:

Science: Words or phrases created to describe new scientific inventions, hypotheses, and discoveries; for instance, x-ray and radar.

Popular culture: Words or phrases evolved from mass media content or used to describe popular cultural phenomena; for instance, internet and webinar.

Linguistics: Words or phrases created to describe new language constructs; for example: retronym.

Barbarisms: Anglicisms

Regarding the topic of anglicisms, Rodríguez (1999) says that in the seventies the most important Anglo – Spanish cultural and language contacts were inspired by music such as rock; by the oral media like FM radio programs and TV; and journalism as news magazines. Moreover, in the eighties and in the nineties, the computers and Internet with the growing numbers of users showed the anglicized jargon used. Besides, Rodríguez (1996) shows that anglicisms are used for expressive reasons and they can be applied in different fields like science or popular jargons.

Furthermore, López (2005) states that there exists a general worry among language specialists about the anglicisms that have been incorporated into the Spanish language; to illustrate these words, she cites people who have researched about the topic; thus, Lorenzo (1996) and Pratt's (1980) study considers the English language influence over Spanish language by collecting the most common anglicisms and studying their process of incorporation into the second language. Moreover, Rodríguez (1997) who writes about general language, emphasizes the cultural influence among English and Spanish speaking countries through the existing borrowings; Gimeno (2003) shows many lexical types depending on the category changes, lexical calques and collocations, looking specially at social multilingualism; Páramo García (2003) manifests an essential perspective by researching about the lexical Anglicisms used in translations during the period 1750-1800; Medina López (2004) declares some of the extra-linguistic factors that may explain the use of Anglicisms, and also an approach towards their classification.

Referring to the concept of anglicisms, Medina (1996) mentions that in the eighties, Pratt said that an anglicism was a linguistic element or a group of linguistic elements which were used in contemporary Spanish language that adopted an English model. However, Freiría (1978) states that an anglicism is the word whose structure and meaning come from the English language, but is attributed to a voice in the Spanish language.

In contrast, López Morales (1987) expresses that an anglicism is not just a word that comes from the English language; but also, a word that comes from other languages, and has entered to Spanish through English.

Moreover, according to López (2005), there are three linguistic mechanisms in order to translate the meaning of a word or expression into the Spanish language, for instance, she cites: borrowing; calque and equivalent; and periphrasis.

In fact, languages which are in contact all the time incorporate lexical borrowings from the most influential language to the other, so it is important to mark that in order to talk about borrowing, many terms have emerged; that is why Lázaro Carreter mentioned by López (2005), says that he prefers the term "préstamo." On the other hand, Casas (1986) also cited by López (2005) believes that the term "préstamo" is inaccurate and he has replaced it by "adopción lingüística." Besides, Lázaro Carreter (1990), cites that an extranjerismo is a type of borrowing which has not been incorporated into the Spanish language system. On the other side, Clyne (1967), Payrató (1984) and Gómez Capuz (2000), among others, established the term "interference" as a better option in order to refer to borrowing.

Also López (2005) exposes that incorporated borrowing is used to refer to a word or expression that has been incorporated into the Spanish language dictionary; while the sporadic borrowing is used to

refer to a word or expression that has not been incorporated into the Spanish language system, and for this reason it is not included in the Spanish dictionary.

Referring to the term "calque," López (2005) states that it is used for the expressions or words of foreign origin which have been translated directly with a little lack of sense in the target language because the translated word is not used in the same context or in the same sense; however, the term "equivalent" is used for those words which although translated literally, have the same sense in the second language.

Regarding the last linguistic mechanism, Dubois (1992: 477), referred by López defines periphrasis as a "rhetorical device that substitutes one term by a number of words, a locution, which defines and paraphrases it." López, Dubois also writes about the difference between grammatical periphrasis, which is the one that answers to analytic trends of language; and poetic periphrasis in which you can substitute the simple designation of a notion by some words that express the main characteristics of that notion. In addition, Lázaro Carreter (1990), defines the grammatical periphrasis as the one which comes from a lack of a single word to explain a single concept.

Still, anglicisms are classified in many different ways, so according to Medina (1996), anglicisms are classified in two big groups. These are: lexical anglicism and syntactic anglicism.

The lexical anglicism is the English language influence in the vocabulary of a language. In order to explain this kind of Anglicism better, some studies will be cited; for instance, Antonio Quilis (1984), who studied about how people speaks in Madrid, collected 291 anglicisms. Nevertheless, López Morales (1987), who analyzed the anglicisms used by the people in San Juan, collected 480 Anglicisms, and finally, Lope Blanch, referred by Medina (1996) also collected a great amount of anglicisms. Indeed, this category is marked by the following organization:

First, anglicisms which are used by the majority of people or anglicisms of general use like bikini; second, common anglicisms like bar; third, anglicisms which are used by the half of population; for instance, grill; fourth, anglicisms that are used by the twenty five percent of the people; thus, spray; and finally, sporadic anglicisms which are used by one or two persons; for example, roast beef.

Furthermore, Emilio Lorenzo cited by Medina (1996) establishes the following typology:

First of all, Raw anglicisms or expressions which keep the English graphology and a little bit of the original pronunciation; thus, sandwich. In addition, he mentions anglicisms that have adopted to the conditions of the Spanish language not only in the graphology, but also in the phonology; to illustrate, folklore. Moreover, terms that have been incorporated totally into the Spanish language; for example, bife are also mentioned. Besides, the author refers to

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calques and semantic calques. Calques are adaptations that are not known by the person, while semantic calques are Spanish voices which have a similarity with the English voices; consequently, they received sense; for instance, romance.

In the same way, María Vaquero (1990) who researched about the media in San Juan - Puerto Rico, collected 62 anglicisms, and classified them in the following way:

Semantic anglicisms or interferences produced between the two languages (English – Spanish) with different meanings; for example, tópico (topic). She also talks about adjectives, verbs or adverbs which are in-existent categories in the Spanish Language that show semantic interferences; for instance, contactar (to contact).

Finally, borrowings like: to be supposed to or to implement; and interferences on verbs like to mix or to develop are reported.

According to Medina (1996), Chris Pratt's work (1980) is one of the most important works referring to the anglicisms because he distinguishes between "the last etym" and "the immediate etym;" therefore, he explains that the last etym is the one that originally supplies a language; for example, in the case of the Spanish language, the Anglicisms have been adopted from the English language, but at the same time English has taken voices from other languages. Instead, the immediate etym refers to the language that supplies the borrowing directly to the other language.

As Medina (1996) says, this analysis involves a true knowledge of the word, it means: its etymology, the source of transmission, its route through one or two languages, the extra-linguistic circumstances, and the different reasons which have influenced on the lexical adoption of a language. Additionally, Pratt (1980) explains that sometimes the linguistic facts are not enough to determine an etym, so the external explanation is the answer to the source of borrowings.

Besides, Pratt (1980) cited by Medina (1996) explains that the lexical anglicisms are subdivided in univerbal lexical anglicisms, and at the same time these anglicisms are subdivided into patent anglicisms which are those that are formed by just one word and the patent can be distinguished; and into non-patent anglicisms which are divided in two groups. These are:

Traditional voices or semantic calques which consider the anglicism as a translation of the English term without any etymological relationship between the English voice and its Spanish translation; for example, channel. Then, the author cites neological voices or absolute neologisms that are compound structures which have suffered a minimum orthographic adaptation according to the Spanish language.

Finally, lexical Anglicisms are subdivided into: multiverbal lexical anglicisms, which could be: bi-substantive compound Anglicisms; and univerbal bi-substantive anglicisms.

On the other hand, Medina (1996) cites some researchers who contributed to the study of anglicisms.

First, Stone (1957), who indicates that there are many ambits in which the English presence is obvious, refers to: sports, technology, and science.

On the contrary, Huyke Freiría, (1977), emphasizes that the media reflects the greatest amount of anglicisms; whereas, he mentions transport and the press.

Nevertheless, Lope Blanch (1977), indicates that the field that has the majority of anglicisms is the field of sports, followed by the technology field, and the clothes field.

Still, Quilis (1984) cites that the higher percentage of lexical anglicisms is found in fields like: dressing, sports, transport and travels, house, social life, politics, and press. Moreover, just the two percent of anglicisms are found on the radio, professions, and television.

Despite this fact, López Morales (1987) says that the media is the field that receives the biggest quantity of anglicisms. However, the percentage goes down in ambits like: the human body, the family, and the church.

In fact, Ferraz Martínez, referred by Medina (1996) states that anglicisms are also included in advertising which can be used as a marketing technique or as a propaganda element; for instance, he cites:

First, automobile industry in which English is used in the motor sector and in agencies that rent cars; thus, Rent a car Guillén Hernández. Second, fashion in which models agencies and advertising companies give fashion a commercial and linguistic support; for example, Levi's Store. Third, sports like tennis or football, which are English names of sports that have captivated the Hispanic people. Fourth, language institutes and high schools whose advertising is based on the English language especially with the name "school" for example, London School of English. Last, transport agencies which use a lot of Anglicisms; for instance, Viajes Cana Express.

In contrast, Medina (1996) shows that the English language is really dynamic, especially on the Internet; for instance, the word net and the word web are the base for the new nouns formation; thus, gineweb, psiconet, and so on.

Moreover, Medina (1996) cites that RAE has maintained a rejection attitude towards the anglicisms, but has accepted the anglicisms that have been consolidated in Spanish language; that is why Gómez Torrego (1995: 360 – 364) shows a list of anglicisms; for instance,

Term	Etim	DRAE
Aerobic	aerobics	(1992)
Best-séller	best-seller	(1992)
Esmoquin	smoking	(1970)

Besides, Gómez Torrego named by Medina (1996) gives examples of Spanish dictionaries with different methodologies, thus:

- Diccionario de uso del español (Moliner, 1996) which contains anglicisms like: droga, self – service, and yogur.

- Diccionario de voces del uso actual [DVUA] (Alvar, Ezquerra, 1994) which presents anglicisms like: airbag and set.

- Diccionario actual de la Lengua española de Vox (Barcelona, 1994, 1ra ed.) that shows anglicisms like: shock, switch, and sponsor.

- Diccionario de expresiones extranjeras (Doval, 1996) that contains anglicisms like: autobús, boxer, and lipstick.

Regarding the syntactic anglicism, Medina (1996) explains that it is the influence of the English syntactic structure on the Spanish language. Furthermore, Medina (1996) denotes that the influence of the English language on the Spanish syntax has situated on a second place because of some reasons:

First of all because the syntactic anglicism needs more attention; then, because the structure of the Spanish sentence can coincide with some English structures; and last because the vocabulary field is broader, so there exists more lexical anglicisms.

Despite this fact, Medina (1996) shows that syntactic constructions can appear in different parts of the sentence; for instance, he states that the passive voice with "be" cannot be used freely, unless it is influenced by the English prose; thus: El **fue dado** de alta (ser + participio)

Indeed, López and Gomez Torrego, cited by Medina (1996) state that some verbs allow many prepositions and this is why a different usage of a preposition could cause an erroneous translation; for example: Esperando *por* Antonio (waiting for) Esperando *a* Antonio

Besides, Medina (1996) informs that the use of adverbs is mixed with the presence of verbal prepositions; for instance, the word "inmediatamente" is a contaminated structure because of the word "immediately" instead of "tan pronto como."

Furthermore, Medina (1996) expresses that the prepositions are groups of words which can have phonetic and semantic interference; thus: "consistir de" (consist of) but in Spanish the verb is "consistir en."

Referring to the plural formation, Medina (1996) states that it is one of the morphological problems that a foreign word has to face because the phonetic structure of the word has to adapt to the Spanish morphology, so he cites some examples, but just two will be cited.

Singular / Plural	English etim
Airbags / airbags	(airbag / airbags)
Bar / bares	(bar / bars)

In conclusion, according to Görlach (1994), the diffusion of English language has affected and influenced the majority of languages in the world.

Foreign Language Interference:

According to Espinoza (2005) when a person begins learning a new language, there is a tendency to use speech habits from their native language in order to produce utterances in the second language; for instance, if a student is asked to pronounce the word "Spanish," he says "Espanish" because there is not any word in Spanish that begins with SP. In Spanish the combination SP does not occur at the beginning of the word; instead, it occurs in the middle position preceded by a vowel as in the word A<u>S</u>PIRAR. This speech habit is called Interference.

Besides, Crystal (1999) states that when the relevant structure of two languages is the same, linguistic interference can result in positive transfer which is the correct language production, while negative transfer occurs when speakers and writers transfer structures that are not the same in both languages. In fact, the more similar the two languages are, the more positive transfer will occur.

Newspaper and Tabloid:

Senders (2003) defines a newspaper as a publication containing news, information, and advertising. In addition, he mentions that general-interest newspapers often feature articles on political events, crime, business, entertainment, society and sports, but most traditional newspapers also feature an editorial page containing columns that express the personal opinions of writers.

On the other hand, Senders (2003) explains that "tabloid" is a newspaper that tends to emphasize topics such as sensational crime stories, astrology, gossip columns about the personal lives of celebrities and sport stars. Tabloid newspapers also mention about the sexual practices, drug use, or private conduct of celebrities.

Finally, Senders (2003) mentions supermarket tabloids that are large, national versions of these tabloids which are published weekly. Supermarket tabloids are notorious for the over-the-top sensationalizing of stories. Unlike regular tabloid-format newspapers, supermarket tabloids are distributed through the magazine distribution channel. These are collectively called the "tabloid press."

Previous studies:

Regarding previous studies, Kontio, Anrie (2001) investigated about the topic: "Changing World Changing Word: A study of Anglicisms in Finnish Newspaper Advertisements." Referring to this, she states that the main objective of her thesis was the diachronic study of changes in Anglicisms of Finnish newspaper advertisements (1959, 1979, 1999). In fact, the method of study that she used was quantitative – descriptive and in order to apply this, she investigated from distinct perspectives and compiled three corpora of advertisements from the daily newspaper Kaleva which contained 19 032, 32 843 and 48,639 words tokens, respectively.

Besides, Kontio (2001) included the semantic classification of Anglicisms according to the context in which they appeared during the three decades. Furthermore, the most frequent Anglicisms of each year, the shifts in the meaning of the loan words over time, the special features of hybrid compounds and brand names were mentioned.

Altogether 5843 Anglicisms tokens and 2516 Anglicism types were filtered from the three corpora and they were distributed across ten semantic categories according to the context in which they appeared, so the categories that Kontio (2001) mentioned were: first, food and household; second, house and garden, third, sports and travel; fourth, music and nightlife; fifth, work; sixth, electronics and tools; seventh, cars and transportation; eight, fashion and beauty; ninth, film and literature; and tenth, miscellaneous.

In addition, the loan words were classified in four categories according to their integration in Finnish: First, general loans which are loan words that are completely integrated into the Finnish language system; then, special loans that are loans that still have some foreign features; next, citation loans which are words that are completely foreign to the Finnish language system; and finally pseudo – loans or words that look like if they were foreign but in reality that is not the case.

As a conclusion, Kontio (2001) showed that the number of Anglicisms grew significantly during the years 1959, 1979, and 1999.

The categories of fashion, beauty, electronics and tools contained the majority of Anglicisms throughout the decades, but the most important growth took place in the categories of work, household, sports, and travel. In 1999 the tokens were distributed across different categories, implying that nowadays English is used in a wider context than before.

Description and Analysis of Results

This section includes three types of analysis which are: Linguistic analysis that focuses on etymological analysis, syntactic-semantic analysis, and morphological analysis of the ten selected anglicisms by each variable. Furthermore, it contains comparative analysis which presents not only the comparative examination of the variables (El Universo, La Hora, El Extra); but also the comparative examination of the subvariables (News, Ads, Social Pages, Sports and Reports), and my criterions about the possible causes of the results. Finally, this section involves sociolinguistic analysis which centers on the emitted criterions of the two linguists and the four readers in order to obtain statistics about the acceptance or rejection of anglicisms, and their impact in society and language.

Linguistic analysis:

Linguistic analysis deals with the examination of ten anglicisms by each variable; it means, thirty anglicisms selected from the charts. In order to do this, each term involves etymological analysis, which refers to the origin and evolution of the word. To research about the information mentioned before, RAE Dictionary was used. Furthermore, each term includes syntactic – semantic analysis, which relates with the grammatical function of the word and its meaning in context; and morphological analysis in which I indicate

the changes and adaptations that the term has suffered in Spanish language. Additionally, I explain if the word has or does not have equivalence, or if it is a new incorporation into our language. Finally, I give my criterion about the enrichment or damage of the Spanish language.

Video

The term *video,* according to RAE Dictionary (2010), is accepted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española, and comes from Middle English *(video),* and this from Latin *(vidē*re, *yo veo*).

Video is a word that accomplishes grammatical functions as an adjective and as a noun. According to this last function, The Webster Dictionary (2010) states that *video* means a recording of a motion picture or television program for playing through a television set.

A context example found for this word in Spanish was: "por el **video** que se encontró..." In this context, the word *video* functions as a noun and according to RAE Dictionary (2010), it refers to an optical disk or a computer's hard drive which can be watched by any person. In fact, this is the same meaning that *video* has in English.

The word *video,* as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) expresses, does not have suffered any morphological changes. Moreover, the same dictionary states that the term *video* does not have any equivalence in Spanish language because the same word is kept in English and Spanish.

I think that the word *video* enriches Spanish language because it is directly related to technology which nowadays is available for everybody especially on the visual field; so, this anglicism helps us to get familiarized and to comprehend the most common terms applied on this field.

Fashion

According to RAE Dictionary (2010), the term *fashion* comes from Middle English (*facioun, shape; fasoun, manner).* At the same time, it comes from Anglo-French (*façun, fauschoun);* and finally, from Latin (*faction-factio act of making)* and *(faction, from facere, to make - more).* In addition, the dictionary mentioned before states that *fashion* is not accepted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

The term *fashion* performs grammatical functions as a transitive verb and as a noun. Taking this last function into account, the Webster Dictionary (2010) cites that *fashion* means any way of dressing, behaving, writing, or performing that is favored at any time or place.

The example found in context for this anglicism was: "Beauty and **Fashion**" in which the word *fashion* functions as noun because as Longman Dictionary (2010) expresses, *fashion* refers to a prevailing style. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *fashion* has in Spanish.

Fashion, as The Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) states, does not have any equivalence in Spanish language. Furthermore, the same dictionary publishes that the word *fashion* does not have suffered any morphological changes.

I consider that the word *fashion* enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use this term in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Bar

Bar is a word that is allowed by Real Academia de la Lengua Española and has its origins in Middle English (*barre),* which comes from Anglo-French, and from Vulgar Latin *(barra),* as RAE Dictionary (2010) states.

The grammatical functions that the word *bar* carries out are: preposition, transitive verb, and noun. Regarding the function of noun, the Webster Dictionary (2010) mentions that *bar* is a place that serves alcoholic drinks, where you go to meet people.

An example found for the term *bar* in context was: "The Icon Center con **bar.**" According to this context example, the word *bar* functions as a noun because as RAE Dictionary (2010) states, it refers to a counter at which food or especially alcoholic beverages are served. In fact, this is the same meaning that *bar* has in English.

The term *bar,* as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) advertises, does not have suffered any morphological changes. In addition, the same dictionary states that the word *bar* does not have any equivalence in Spanish language because the same word is kept in English and Spanish

I believe that the anglicism *bar* enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use this term in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Show

The word *show* as RAE Dictionary (2010) states, comes from Middle English (*shewen, showen);* and this 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).* Besides, the dictionary mentioned before states that *show* is admitted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española

Show is a term that executes grammatical functions as a verb and as a noun. Referring to this last function, the Webster Dictionary (2010) expresses that *show* means a place in which a performance is developed.

The example that reflects the word *show* in context is: "Diego López disparó en el **show**...." In this example, the term *show* acts as a noun and according to RAE Dictionary (2010), it refers to a large

display or exhibition arranged to arouse interest or stimulate sales. In fact, this is the same meaning that *show* has in English.

The term *show* as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) enunciates, has its equivalent in Spanish language and it is *espectáculo.* Moreover, the same dictionary publishes that the word *show* does not have suffered any morphological changes.

I think that the word *show* deteriorates Spanish language because as the loan in Spanish exists, it is better to use it in order to keep Spanish vocabulary, and not foreign words that could affect the brightness of our language.

CD

According to RAE Dictionary (2010), this term is recognized by Real Academia de la Lengua Española. Besides, the term *CD* was created in 1965.

The word *CD* accomplishes the grammatical function of a noun because the Webster Dictionary (2010) cites that *CD* means a small optical disk usually containing recorded music or computer data.

A context example found for this word is Spanish was: "de la gira y del **CD**..." in which *CD* functions as a noun because as RAE Dictionary (2010) expresses, the word *CD* refers to a small circular piece of hard plastic on which recorded sound or information can be stored. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *CD* has in English.

CD does not have suffered any morphological changes as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005), states. In addition, the same dictionary publishes that the term *CD* does not have any equivalence in Spanish language because the same word is kept in English and Spanish.

I consider that the term *CD* enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use the term *CD* in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Club

RAE Dictionary (2010), states that the term *club* comes from Middle English (*clubbe),* and this one from Old Norse (*klubba);* akin to Old High German (*kolbo: club).* It also publishes that this word is accepted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

The word *club* performs grammatical functions as a verb and as a noun. According to this last function, *club* means an association of persons for some common object usually jointly supported and meeting periodically. This is the definition that the Webster Dictionary (2010) exhibits.

"El **club** de las serpientes..." was the context example found for this word. Referring to the word *club,* in the example mentioned before, it is easy to identify that this term functions as a noun because according to what RAE Dictionary (2010) mentions, the term

club in this context refers to an organization for people who share a particular interest, or the building where they meet. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *club* has in English.

The term *club* does not have suffered any morphological changes, as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005), expresses. Besides, this dictionary states that the word *club* has its equivalent in Spanish language and it is *asociación.*

I believe that the word *club* deteriorates Spanish language because as the loan in Spanish exists, it is better to use it in order to keep Spanish vocabulary and not foreign words that could affect the brightness of our language.

Look

The term *look* is allowed by Real Academia de la Lengua Española and comes from Middle English*,* which comes from Old English (*lōcian);* akin to Old Saxon (*lōcōn:* to look). These assertions are published by RAE Dictionary (2010).

The grammatical functions that the word *look* carries out are: verb and noun. Taking this last function into account, the Webster Dictionary (2010) cites that *look* refers to the facial appearance regarded as an indication of mood or feeling.

An example found for the term *look* in context was: "quien a sus 30 años, ha cambiado de **look**..." In this context*,* the word *look* functions as a noun because according to RAE Dictionary (2010), it

refers to the appearance of someone or something. In fact, this is the same meaning that *look* has in English.

The Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005), states that the word *look* does not have suffered any morphological changes. Furthermore, the same dictionary states that the term *look* has its equivalent in Spanish language and it is *imagen.*

I think that the word *look* deteriorates Spanish language because as the loan in Spanish exists, it is better to use it in order to keep Spanish vocabulary and not foreign words that could affect the brightness of our language.

Links

Links is a term which is not recognized by Real Academia de la Lengua Española, but has its origins on Middle English, which comes from Old English *(hlincas, plural of hlinc: ridge)*; akin to Old English (*hlanc lank).* These affirmations are stated by RAE Dictionary (2010).

The term *links* executes the grammatical function of a noun because according to the Webster Dictionary (2010), the word *links* refers to a connection between two or more situations, events or people.

The example that was found in context for this word was: "con los respectivos **links**..." in which *links* functions as a noun because as Longman Dictionary (2010) expresses, the word *links* means

connections. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *links* has in Spanish.

The word *links* as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) exhibits, does not have any equivalence in Spanish language. Besides, the same dictionary states that the term *links* does not have suffered any morphological changes.

It is important to mention that the word *links* enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use the term *CD* in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Casting

The word *casting* was created in the 14th century, and according to RAE Dictionary (2010), this term is admitted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

Noun is the grammatical function that the term *casting* accomplishes because as the Webster Dictionary (2010) describes, *casting* means the act of one that casts.

"En el **casting** presentado..." was the context example found for this word. In this context, the word *casting* acts as a noun and according to RAE Dictionary (2010), it refers to the selection of actors or performers for the parts of the presentation. In fact, this is the same meaning that *casting* has in English.

The Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) states that the term *casting* does not have any equivalence in Spanish language because the same word is kept in English and Spanish. In addition, this dictionary exhibits that the anglicism *casting* has suffered morphological changes from *casting (English) to castin (Spanish).* It means that the word *casting* has experienced a graphic adaptation in the Spanish singular form *castin* and in the Spanish plural form *cástines.*

I believe that the term *casting* enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use this term in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Single

The word *single* as RAE Dictionary (2010) mentions, comes from Middle English (*single),* which at the same time comes from Anglo-French, and from Latin (*singulus: one only)*; akin to Latin (*sem- one - more).* Furthermore, this dictionary affirms that this term is accepted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

Single is a term that performs grammatical functions as an adjective, as a verb, and as a noun. Taking this last function into account, the Webster Dictionary (2010), cites that *single* means a song that is particularly popular independent of other songs on the same album or by the same artist.

An example found for the term *single* in context was: "su **single** promocional…" In this context, the word *single* functions as a noun because according to RAE Dictionary (2010), it relates to a musical recording of only one song. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *single* has in English.

The term *single* does not have suffered any morphological changes as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005), expresses. Additionally, the same dictionary mentions that the word *single* has its equivalent in the musical field of Spanish language and it is *sencillo.*

I consider that this anglicism deteriorates Spanish language because as the loan in Spanish exists, it is better to use it in order to keep Spanish vocabulary and not foreign words that could affect the brightness of our language.

Web

The term *web*, according to RAE Dictionary (2010), is accepted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española and comes from Middle English, which comes from Old English *(wefan to weave)*; akin to Old Norse (*vefr web).*

Web is a word that accomplishes grammatical functions as a verb and as a noun. According to this last function, the Webster Dictionary (2010) states that *web* relates to a network.

A context example found for this word in Spanish was: "en la **web** interactiva..." In this context, the word *web* functions as a noun and according to RAE Dictionary (2010), it refers to a net or a set of things that can be very complicated. In fact, this is the same meaning that *web* has in English.

The word *web*, as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) expresses, does not have suffered any morphological changes. Moreover, the same dictionary states that the term *web* does not have any equivalence in Spanish language because the same word is kept in English and Spanish.

I think that the word *web* enriches Spanish language because it is directly related to technology which nowadays is available for everybody; so, this anglicism helps us to get familiarized and to comprehend the most common terms applied on this field.

Set

According to RAE Dictionary (2010), the term *set* comes from Middle English (*setten),* and this from Old English (*settan, sittan – to sit);* akin to Old High German (*sezzen to set).* In addition, the dictionary mentioned before states that *set* is accepted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

The term *set* performs grammatical functions as an adjective, as a verb and as a noun. Taking this last function into account, The

Webster Dictionary (2010), cites that *set* means a session of music usually followed by an intermission.

The example found in context for this anglicism was: "el **set** a ritmo de folklore..." in which the word *set* functions as noun because as RAE Dictionary (2010) expresses, *set* refers to the music played at one session. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *set* has in English.

Set, as The Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) states, does not have any equivalence in Spanish language. Furthermore, the same dictionary publishes that the word *set* does not have suffered any morphological changes.

I consider that the word *set* enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use this term in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Full

Full is a word that is not admitted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española, but comes from Middle English, and this from Old English; akin to Old High German (*fol, full).* At the same time, it comes from Latin *(plenus, full; plēre, to fill),* and Greek *(plērēs, full; plēthein to be full),* as RAE Dictionary (2010) states.

The grammatical functions that the word *full* carries out are: noun, adverb, verb, transitive verb and adjective. Regarding the

function of noun, the Webster Dictionary (2010) mentions that *full* refers to something containing as much or as many as is possible or normal.

An example found for the term *full* in context was: "**full** compras en Navidad..." According to this context example, the word *full* functions as an adjective because as Longman Dictionary (2010) states, it means that something possesses or contains a great number or amount. In fact, this is the same meaning that *full* has in Spanish.

The term *full,* as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) advertises, does not have suffered any morphological changes. In addition, the same dictionary states that the word *full* does not have any equivalence in Spanish language.

I believe that the anglicism *full* enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use this term in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Top

The word *top* as RAE Dictionary (2010) states comes from Middle English, and this from Old English; akin to Old High German (*zopf tuft of hair).* Besides, the dictionary mentioned before states that *top* is admitted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

Top is a term that executes grammatical functions as a verb, as an adjective and as a noun. Referring to this last function, the Webster Dictionary (2010) mentions that *top* means the highest position in rank or achievement.

The example that reflects the word *top* in context is: "debuta en el **top**..." In this example, the term *top* acts as a noun and according to RAE Dictionary (2010), it refers to the highest point, level, or part of something. In fact, this is the same meaning that *top* has in English.

The term *top* as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) enunciates, has its equivalent in Spanish language and it is *cima.* Moreover, the same dictionary publishes that the word *top* does not have suffered any morphological changes.

I think that the word *top* deteriorates Spanish language because as the loan in Spanish exists, it is better to use it in order to keep Spanish vocabulary and not foreign words that could affect the brightness of our language.

Tour

According to RAE Dictionary (2010), this term is recognized by Real Academia de la Lengua Española. Besides, *tour* has its origin in Middle English which comes from Anglo-French *(tur, tourn, turning, circuit, journey).*

The word *tour* accomplishes grammatical functions as a verb and as a noun. Referring to the last function, the Webster Dictionary (2010) cites that *tour* means a planned trip by a musician or a group of musicians in order to play in several places.

A context example found for this word is Spanish was: "Su **tour** "50 años después," in which *tour* functions as a noun because as RAE Dictionary (2010) expresses, the word *tour* refers to a trip taken for pleasure, in which you visit several different places in a country or area. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *tour* has in English.

Tour does not have suffered any morphological changes as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005), states. In addition, the same dictionary publishes that the term *tour* has its equivalent in Spanish language and it is *gira.*

I consider that the term *tour* deteriorates Spanish language because as the loan in Spanish exists, it is better to use it in order to keep Spanish vocabulary and not foreign words that could affect the brightness of our language.

Kit

RAE Dictionary (2010), states that the term *kit* comes from Middle English. It also publishes that this word is accepted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

The word *kit* performs grammatical functions as a transitive verb and as a noun. According to this last function, *kit* refers to a set of

tools or implements. This is the definition that the Webster Dictionary (2010) exhibits.

"Recibirán un **kit** de arte..." was the context example found for this word. Referring to the word *kit,* in the example mentioned before, it is easy to identify that this term functions as a noun because according to what RAE Dictionary (2010) mentions, the term *kit* in this context relates to a set of tools or equipment that you use for a particular purpose or activity. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *kit* has in English.

The term *kit* does not have suffered any morphological changes, as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005), expresses. Besides, this dictionary states that the word *kit* has its equivalent in Spanish language and it is *conjunto de.*

I believe that the word *kit* deteriorates Spanish language because as the loan in Spanish exists, it is better to use it in order to keep Spanish vocabulary and not foreign words that could affect the brightness of our language.

Light

The term *light* is allowed by Real Academia de la Lengua Española and comes from Middle English, which comes from Old English (*lēoht);* akin to Old High German (*lioht:* light). Furthermore, it comes from Latin (*luc-, lux:* light); and finally, from Greek (*leukos*: white). These assertions are published by RAE Dictionary (2010).

The grammatical functions that the word *light* carries out are: noun, verb, adverb and adjective. Taking this last function into account, the Webster Dictionary (2010) cites that *light* refers to the quality of a person.

An example found for the term *light* in context was: "es gente **light**..." In this context, the word *light* functions as an adjective because according to RAE Dictionary (2010), it refers to a nice person. In fact, this is the same meaning that *light* has in English.

The Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005), states that the word *light* does not have suffered any morphological changes. Furthermore, the same dictionary states that the term *light* does not have any equivalence in Spanish language.

I think that the word *light* enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use this term in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Chip

Chip is a term which is recognized by Real Academia de la Lengua Española, and comes from Middle English; akin to Old English *(cippian).* These affirmations are stated by RAE Dictionary (2010).

The term *chip* executes grammatical functions as a verb and as a noun. Regarding this last function, the Webster Dictionary (2010), states that the word *chip* refers to something small, worthless, or trivial.

The example that was found in context for this word was: "gracias a un **chip** desarrollado en Massachussets..." in which *chip* functions as a noun because as RAE Dictionary (2010) expresses, the word *chip* means a small flat piece separated from a whole. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *chip* has in English.

The word *chip* as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) exhibits does not have any equivalence in Spanish language because the same word is kept in English and Spanish. Besides, the same dictionary states that the term *chip* does not have suffered any morphological changes.

It is important to mention that the word *chip* enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use this term in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Relax

The word *relax* comes from Middle English, which comes from Latin *(relaxare, from re- + laxare: to loosen, and from laxus: loose)*, and according to RAE Dictionary (2010), this term is admitted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

Verb is the grammatical function that the term *relax* accomplishes because as the Webster Dictionary (2010) describes, *relax* means the action of relieving from nervous tension.

"Para disfrutar de un momento de **relax**..." was the context example found for this word. In this context, the word *relax* acts as a verb and according to RAE Dictionary (2010), it means to become more calmed and less worried. In fact, this is the same meaning that *relax* has in English.

The Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) states that the term *relax* has its equivalence in Spanish language and it is *relajar*. In addition, this dictionary exhibits that the anglicism *relax* does not have suffered any morphological changes.

I believe that the term *relax* deteriorates Spanish language because as the loan in Spanish exists, it is better to use it in order to keep Spanish vocabulary and not foreign words that could affect the brightness of our language.

Pop

The word *pop* as RAE Dictionary (2010) mentions comes from Middle English *(poppen).* Furthermore, this dictionary affirms that this term is accepted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

Pop is a term that performs grammatical functions as an adjective, as a verb, and as a noun. Taking this last function into

account, the Webster Dictionary (2010), cites that *pop* means a kind of modern music that is popular within young people.

An example found for the term *pop* in context was: "la reina del **pop**..." In this context, the word *pop* functions as a noun because according to RAE Dictionary (2010), it relates to a certain type of music. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *pop* has in English.

The term *pop* does not have suffered any morphological changes as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005), expresses. Additionally, the same dictionary mentions that the word *pop* does not have any equivalence in the Spanish language because the same word is kept in English and Spanish.

I consider that this anglicism enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use this term in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Jean

The term *jean*, according to RAE Dictionary (2010), is not accepted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española, but comes from Middle English *Gene Genoa, Italy* (*fustian).*

Jean is a word that accomplishes the grammatical function of a noun because according to the Webster Dictionary (2010), *jean* relates to pants usually made of jean or denim.

A context example found for this word in Spanish was: "un **jean** y una buena chompa ..." In this context, the word *jean* functions as a noun and according to Longman Dictionary (2010), it refers to a durable twilled cotton cloth used especially for sports wear and work clothes. In fact, this is the same meaning that *jean* has in English.

The word *jean,* as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) expresses, does not have suffered any morphological changes. Moreover, the same dictionary states that the term *jean* does not have any equivalence in Spanish language because the same word is kept in English and Spanish.

I think that the word *jean* enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use this term in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Fan

According to RAE Dictionary (2010), the term *fan* comes from Middle English, that comes from Old English (*fann),* and at the same time from Latin (*vannus).* In addition, the dictionary mentioned before states that *fan* is accepted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

The term *fan* performs grammatical functions as a verb and as a noun. Taking this last function into account, The Webster Dictionary (2010), cites that *fan* refers to someone who admires a famous person.

The example found in context for this anglicism was: "es un entusiasta **fan**..." in which the word *fan* functions as noun because as RAE Dictionary (2010) expresses, *fan* refers to someone who likes a particular sport, type of music, and so on. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *fan* has in English.

Fan, as The Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) states, has its equivalent in Spanish language and it is *fanático.* Furthermore, the same dictionary publishes that the word *fan* does not have suffered any morphological changes.

I consider that the word *fan* deteriorates Spanish language because as the loan in Spanish exists, it is better to use it in order to keep Spanish vocabulary, and not foreign words that could affect the brightness of our language.

Rock

Rock is a word that is allowed by Real Academia de la Lengua Española and has its origins in Middle English (*rokken),* which at the same time comes from Old English (*roccian);* akin to Old High German *(rucken: to cause or to move),* as RAE Dictionary (2010) states.

The grammatical functions that the word *rock* carries out are: verb and noun. Regarding the function of noun, the Webster Dictionary (2010) mentions that *rock* is popular music usually played on electronically amplified instruments and characterized by a

persistent heavily accented beat, repetition of simple phrases, and often country, folk, and blues elements.

An example found for the term *rock* in context was: "ama el **rock** …" According to this context example, the word *rock* functions as a noun because as RAE Dictionary (2010) states, it refers to a type of popular modern music with a strong loud beat, played on guitars and drums. In fact, this is the same meaning that *rock* has in English.

The term *rock,* as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) advertises, does not have suffered any morphological changes. In addition, the same dictionary states that the word *rock* does not have any equivalence in Spanish language because the same word is kept in English and Spanish

I believe that the anglicism *rock* enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use this term in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Stock

The word *stock* as RAE Dictionary (2010) states comes from Middle English *(stok),* which derives from Old English *(stocc);* akin to Old High German (*stoc stick).* Besides, the dictionary mentioned before states that *stock* is admitted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

Stock is a term that executes grammatical functions as a verb, as an adjective, and as a noun. Referring to this last function, *stock* means the equipment, materials, or supplies of an establishment, as the Webster Dictionary (2010) mentions.

The example that reflects the word *stock* in context is: "no hay más camisetas en **stock**..." In this example, the term *stock* acts as a noun and according to RAE Dictionary (2010), it refers to a supply of something available to be sold or used. In fact, this is the same meaning that *stock* has in English.

The term *stock* as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) enunciates, has its equivalent in Spanish language and it is *existencia.* Moreover, the same dictionary publishes that the word *stock* does not have suffered any morphological changes.

I think that the word *stock* deteriorates Spanish language because as the loan in Spanish exists, it is better to use it in order to keep Spanish vocabulary, and not foreign words that could affect the brightness of our language.

Open

According to RAE Dictionary (2010), this term is recognized by Real Academia de la Lengua Española. Besides, *open* comes from Middle English, which comes from Old English *(up)*; akin to Old High German *offan - open.*

The word *open* accomplishes grammatical functions as a verb, as a noun, and as an adjective. Regarding this last function, the Webster Dictionary (2010) shows that *open* is something that is ready or available to be used by the public.

A context example found for this word is Spanish was: "División **Open** …" in which *open* functions as an adjective because as RAE Dictionary (2010) expresses, the word *open* means freely available for use or participation by all. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *open* has in English.

Open does not have suffered any morphological changes as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005), states. In addition, the same dictionary publishes that the term *open* has its equivalent in Spanish language and it is *abierto.*

I consider that the term *open* deteriorates Spanish language because as the loan in Spanish exists, it is better to use it in order to keep Spanish vocabulary, and not foreign words that could affect the brightness of our language.

Cover

RAE Dictionary (2010), states that the term *cover* comes from Middle English, which derives from Anglo-French *(coverir, covrir),* and this from Latin *(cooperire, from co- + operire: to close).* It also publishes that this word is not accepted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

The word *cover* performs grammatical functions as a verb and as a noun. According to this last function, *cover* means to keep something from being publicly known. This is the definition that the Webster Dictionary (2010) exhibits.

"Interpretaron un **cover**..." was the context example found for this word. Referring to the word *cover,* in the example mentioned before, it is easy to identify that this term functions as a noun because according to what Longman Dictionary (2010) mentions, the term *cover* in this context refers to a new song interpreted by an artist or singer. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *cover* has in Spanish.

The term *cover* does not have suffered any morphological changes, as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005), expresses. Besides, this dictionary states that the word *cover* does not have any equivalence in Spanish language.

I believe that the word *cover* enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use this term in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Express

The term *express* is not allowed by Real Academia de la Lengua Española, but comes from Middle English, and this from Anglo-French (*expres*)*.* At the same time, it comes from Latin (*expressus* –

exprimere: to press out). These assertions are published by RAE Dictionary (2010).

The grammatical functions that the word *express* carries out are: adverb, noun, and adjective. Taking this last function into account, the Webster Dictionary (2010), cites that *express* refers to something designed for or adapted to its purpose.

An example found for the term *express* in context was: "secuestro **express**..." In this context, the word *express* functions as an adjective because according to Longman Dictionary (2010), it refers to something explicitly stated. In fact, this is the same meaning that *express* has in Spanish.

The Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005), states that the word *express* does not have suffered any morphological changes. Furthermore, the same dictionary states that the term *express* does not have any equivalence in Spanish language.

I think that the word *express* enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use this term in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Suspense

The word *suspense* comes from Middle English, which comes from Anglo-French (*suspendre),* and according to RAE Dictionary

(2010), this term is admitted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

Noun is the grammatical function that the term *suspense* accomplishes because as the Webster Dictionary (2010) describes, *suspense* means the state of being suspended.

"Asamblea en **suspense**!" was the context example found for this word. In this context, the word *suspense* acts as a noun and according to RAE Dictionary (2010), it refers to the feeling of not knowing what is going to happen next. In fact, this is the same meaning that *suspense* has in English.

The Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) states that the term *suspense* has its equivalence in Spanish language and it is *expectación.* In addition, this dictionary exhibits that the anglicism *suspense* does not have suffered any morphological changes.

I believe that the term *suspense* deteriorates Spanish language because as the loan in Spanish exists, it is better to use it in order to keep Spanish vocabulary, and not foreign words that could affect the brightness of our language.

Hot

The word *hot* as RAE Dictionary (2010) mentions, comes from Middle English, and this from Old English (*hāt);* akin to Old High German (*heiz*) and to Lithuanian *(kaisti: to get hot).* Furthermore, this

dictionary affirms that this term is not accepted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española.

Hot is a term that performs grammatical functions as an adverb, as a noun, and as an adjective. Taking this last function into account, The Webster Dictionary (2010), cites that *hot* means a showing urgent desire or interest.

An example found for the term *hot* in context was: "100% **hot**!" In this context, the word *hot* functions as a noun because according to Longman Dictionary (2010), it relates to something that is very good, popular, and exciting, or someone who is sexually excited or receptive. Indeed, this is the same meaning that *hot* has in Spanish.

The term *hot* does not have suffered any morphological changes as the Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005), expresses. Additionally, the same dictionary mentions that the word *hot* does have any equivalence in Spanish language.

I consider that this anglicism enriches Spanish language because as it does not have any equivalence that transmits exactly the meaning of this term in our language, it is perfect to use this term in order to cover this space in Spanish language.

Night club

According to RAE Dictionary (2010), the term *night* is not accepted by Real Academia de la Lengua Española; however, the word

club is accepted by it. Moreover, the term *night* comes from Middle English, which comes from Old English (*niht);* akin to Old High German (*naht:* night). Besides, it comes from Latin (*noct-, nox),* and finally from Greek (*nykt-, nyx).* On the other hand, the word *club* comes from Middle English (*clubbe),* which comes from Old Norse (*klubba);* akin to Old High German (*kolbo:* club).

Night club accomplishes the grammatical function of a noun because as the Webster Dictionary (2010) states, *night club* refers to a place of entertainment open at night usually serving food and liquor, and providing music and space for dancing and often having a floor show.

A context example found for this word in Spanish was: "balacera en un **night club**..." In this context, *night club* functions as a noun and according to RAE Dictionary (2010), it refers to a place which is open late at night, where people can go to drink and see some type of entertainment. In fact, this is the same meaning that *night club* has in English.

The Pan – Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, which is a RAE publication (2005) expresses that *night club* does not have suffered any morphological changes. Moreover, the same dictionary states that *night club* has its equivalent in Spanish language and it is *cabaret.*

I think that *night club* deteriorates Spanish language because as the loan in Spanish exists, it is better to use it in order to keep

Spanish vocabulary and not foreign words that could affect the brightness of our language.

Comparative analysis:

This analysis deals with the comparative examination of the subvariables (news, ads, social pages, sports and reports) of each newspaper in which I mention the frequencies and percentages, and I also emit my criterion about this analysis. Furthermore, this examination involves the comparative analysis of the variables (El Universo, La Hora, El Extra) and my criterions about the possible causes of these results. Finally, I indicate the most frequent anglicisms in all variables.

Indeed, the pages below present the comparative analysis.

Section	El Universo	La Hora	El Extra	TOTAL
News	47	50	46	**143**
Ads	31	50	40	**121**
Social pages	157	89	51	**297**
Sports	60	80	49	**189**
Reports	44	53	24	**121**
TOTAL	**339**	**322**	**210**	**871**

In the initial place, I would like to refer to the comparative analysis of the subvariables *News, Ads, Social Pages, Sports, and Reports,* of each one of the variables or newspapers.

Regarding the first variable *El Universo,* it is important to state that the total amount of anglicisms is 339. From this quantity, 157

anglicisms belong to the subvariable *social pages;* it means, the 46.31% of the total amount. I consider that this subvariable releases this percentage because it is the section in which many informal topics that require anglicisms are exposed; for example, in this section we can find information about troupes of strolling actors, private life of celebrities and so on; however, if I compare the subvariable mentioned above with the subvariable *ads,* which is the one that shows the least amount of anglicisms; it is, 31 anglicisms that represent the 9.15% of the totality, I can affirm that the main reason of these results is that this section contains information of advertising character that has to be concise; this means that just few words are employed, so this situation does not let the usage of many anglicisms, which in my opinion are useful in advertising in order to attract people's attention.

Moreover, the average percentages belong to the subvariables: *sports, news,* and *reports* respectively. The subvariable *sports* encloses 60 anglicisms that represent the 17.70% of the total amount. In fact, it displays this proportion because this section includes information about names of sports and technical words which are generally anglicisms. Finally, if I compare the last two subvariables which are: *news* that exposes 47 anglicisms, it means the 13.86% of the totality, and *reports*, which contains 44 anglicisms, that symbolizes the 12.98% of the total amount, I can conclude that both of them have low percentages because in the case of *news,* the

information that is presented is about a current social, political, and economical facts, which involve the objectivity and truthfulness of the journalist. As a consequence, the vocabulary that is used must not be sophisticated. On the contrary, it must be serious and understandable because of the content involved. In the case of the subvariable *reports,* the reason for the results is that this section includes a journalist remark, a report of the facts, and an interview at the same time so, as we can notice, the details mentioned above specify that the vocabulary that must be used is serious, it means that the journalist uses a limited quantity of anglicisms depending on the type of report.

Referring to the second variable *La Hora,* I would like to say that the total amount of anglicisms is 322. From this quantity, 89 anglicisms belong to the subvariable *social pages;* it means, the 27.64% of the total amount. I believe that this subvariable exposes this percentage because this section offers information concerning entertainment, and troupe of strolling actors or singers and these are areas which imply the use of anglicisms because of the informal topics that are written about; however, if I compare the subvariable mentioned above with the subvariables *ads* and *news* which are the ones that show the least amount of anglicisms; it means, 50 anglicisms that represent the 15.53% of the totality, I can state that the main reason of these results is that the subvariable *ads* includes publicity and marketing information which has to be short and

snappy; this means that not many words are utilized, so this situation does not let the handling of a great amount of anglicisms, which in my criterion is important to attract people's attention; meanwhile, the subvariable *news* presents this outcome because the data that is offered, is an authentic extract about a recent social reality that entails the objectivity and truthfulness of the journalist. As a consequence, the vocabulary that is used must be serious and understandable, and not complicated.

Furthermore, it is essential to cite that the subvariable *sports* encloses 80 anglicisms that represent the 24.84% of the total amount because this section includes information about names of sports, and technical words about this field which are normally anglicisms. Finally, the subvariable *reports* exposes 53 anglicisms, it means the 16.46% of the totality. The reason for this percentage is that this section includes a reporter comment, a report of the information, and an interview at the same time so, as we can note, these things indicate that the expressions that must be used are serious, it means that the columnist uses a restricted number of anglicisms depending on the type of report.

Regarding the third variable *El Extra,* I can say that the total amount of anglicisms is 210. From this quantity, 51 anglicisms belong to the subvariable *social pages;* it means, the 24.29% of the total amount. I consider that this subvariable releases this percentage because it is the section in which many unofficial topics

that involve anglicisms are exposed, for example: entertainment and troupe of strolling actors or singers. Nevertheless, if I compare the subvariable mentioned above with the subvariable *reports,* which is the one that shows the least amount of anglicisms; it is, 24 anglicisms that represent the 11.43% of the totality, I can state that the most important cause of these results is that this section includes a columnist observation, a report of the data, and an interview, so as we can perceive, the details mentioned before specify that the vocabulary that must be used is serious, it means that the journalist uses a limited quantity of anglicisms depending on the type of report.

Moreover, the average percentages belong to the subvariables: *sports, news,* and *ads* respectively. The subvariable *sports* encloses 49 anglicisms that represent the 23.33% of the total amount. In fact, it exhibits this amount because this section encloses information about names of sports and technical words about this field which are generally anglicisms. Finally, if I compare the last two subvariables which are: *News* that exposes 46 anglicisms, it means the 21.90% of the totality, and ads, which contains 40 anglicisms, that symbolizes the 19.05% of the total amount, I can conclude that both of them have low percentages because in the case of *news,* the information that is presented is a truth excerpt about an existing community reality, which involves the impartiality of the journalist. As a consequence, the vocabulary that is used must not be innovative. On

the contrary, it must be succinct. In the case of the subvariable *ads* the reason for the results is that this section contains information of advertising character that has to be precise; this means that just few words are used and this situation does not allow the usage of many anglicisms, that I think are useful in advertising in order to attract people's attention.

In the second place, I would like to submit the comparative analysis of the variables: National Newspaper *El Universo,* Local Newspaper *La Hora,* and Tabloid *El Extra,* which together display the total amount of 871 anglicisms.

Regarding the first variable *El Universo,* it is important to state that it exhibits 339 anglicisms of the totality mentioned above; however, if I compare this variable with the second variable *La Hora,* that shows 322 anglicisms of the total amount, we can appreciate that these two variables are the ones which hold the greater part of anglicisms because of the focus or theme that these newspapers have; it means that they enclose different topics that generally involve fields that use many anglicisms; such as, technology, music, scientific, and educational fields. Besides, the reason for the use of anglicisms on these newspapers is that they have sections which engage topics that are appropriate for the use of anglicisms.

Finally, if I refer to the third variable *El Extra,* we can notice that it contains the least amount of anglicisms; it means 210 anglicisms because the vocabulary that it employs is not so sophisticated; on the

contrary, it is rude and impolite. As a consequence, this situation does not allow the usage of anglicisms with freedom.

In the third place, I would like to refer to chart nineteen of the quantitative charts in order to present the anglicisms that have had more and least frequency.

According to the chart mentioned above, we can note that the anglicisms that have more incidences are: Internet, with 58 repetitions; show, with 35 repetitions; gol, with 30 repetitions; web, with 26 repetitions; and club with 20 repetitions. I think that these anglicisms are the ones which have more incidences because they are applied in specific fields that are in acme nowadays; for instance, in the case of "internet," and "web," the field that is applied is the technological one; in the case of show, the field that is concerned with is the marketing and publicity one; in the case of gol, the field that is applied is the sports one; and in the case of club, I think that is not a field, but it is the word because it is used in many different areas which could be formal or not. On the other hand, we can notice that the anglicisms that have least incidences are: sportman, test, tip, very good, and web check in, all of them with just one repetition, and this is because these words are not such useful to apply them in the vocabulary of a field within Spanish language.

Sociological analysis:

The sociological analysis deals with the emitted opinions of the two linguists, the four assiduous readers, and my own viewpoints about the topic. In the paragraphs below you will find information about the acceptance or rejection of the people mentioned above towards anglicisms; the impact in the society in relation to our cultural identity; and the impact in language to check if it is enriched or deteriorated by anglicisms.

First of all, I would like to comment that I interviewed two linguists and four readers. Referring to the acceptance of anglicisms in our language, both linguists and two of the readers agree with it because they say that it is part of the language development and also because nowadays we live in a globalized world in which we have to adapt to the foreign words or expressions that enter into our language in order to live as a society. In contrast, the other two readers reject them because they say that people have to respect their native language and they also have to develop it by using their own vocabulary. Furthermore, they say that people have to respect their past – parent languages and obviously their roots.

Secondly, the linguists agree that anglicisms could enrich a language, so they express that people must use them not only to communicate, but also to awake the necessity of applying words in certain fields that need them. Moreover, the readers have divided opinions because they say that they love Spanish language because

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Ecuador is their nation, but two of them insist on the importance of amplifying our horizons as speakers and readers.

According to all these people, anglicisms could interfere in text comprehension because if someone does not know a word, he or she could not interpret the message in the correct way.

In fact, interviewed people mention that the impact in the society in relation to our cultural identity is really notorious because people replace their vocabulary by anglicisms, and obviously the new generations of our society adopt this vocabulary, so our cultural background is affected by it because in this way our language loses its brightness.

My viewpoint about the topic has two sides: one positive and one negative. Referring to the positive one, I consider that anglicisms are a good influence in Spanish language due to the help they give us to communicate, especially when we have to use them in fields such as: technology, music, travel, education, etc. In addition, it is important to say that anglicisms are useful when there does not exit the word in Spanish language, so we adopt a foreign loan, in this case anglicisms. On the contrary, referring to the negative side, I would like to say that I disagree with anglicisms because if a word exists in Spanish language and is not applied in any field that is in acme nowadays, it is better to use the loan in Spanish.

Regarding the cultural identity in our society, I think that anglicisms influence on our culture because they are loan words that do not allow Spanish language to keep its clearness.

Conclusions

❖ The section that mostly exhibits Anglicisms, not only in National newspaper *El Universo,* but also in Local Newspaper *La Hora,* and in Tabloid *El Extra,* is *social pages*, because this section or subvariable contains information about entertainment, private life of celebrities, etc. and these are topics in which anglicisms are frequently used.

❖ The sections which encloses the least amount of anglicisms in the case of the National Newspaper *El Universo* and the Local Newspaper *La Hora,* is *ads* because it is generally the shortest section of these newspapers, and also the information that it contains, is not too long in order to obtain a great amount of anglicisms.

❖ The section which encloses the least amount of anglicisms in the Tabloid *El Extra,* is the segment *reports* because this newspaper does not include many of them due to the vocabulary that this section must use; it means serious and understandable, but this newspaper is more informal and rude.

❖ The level of influence of the English language on the linguistic expressions used in the researched Ecuadorian newspapers is

really high due to the rich amount of information that the three analyzed variables receive daily. This information is not only about local news, but also about international news, economy, business, etc., and is obvious that with all these facts; newspapers have to use Spanish words and also anglicisms depending on the situation, field or area that is going to be written about.

❖ The lexical anglicisms which have had the highest number of repetitions are: *Internet, show, gol, web, and club,* because these words are directly related with important fields such as technology and sports that help us to get familiarized and to comprehend the most common terms applied on these fields

❖ Regarding linguistic analysis, I can conclude that all the anglicisms found have originated and evolved from other languages, being the English language the first to last to be finally adopted by the Spanish language.

❖ As the linguistic analysis has shown, one of the thirty analyzed words has suffered morphological changes because in the period of adaptation it has evolved in different ways. This word is: *casting.*

❖ Many of the researched anglicisms are accepted by RAE and have their equivalence in Spanish language; this means that the Spanish word exists, but instead of it, an anglicism is used. However, there are words that do not exist in our language, so we need to use an anglicism.

❖ This research demonstrates that there is an evident presence on the use of anglicisms in formal settings like: National Newspaper *El Universo,* Local Newspaper *La Hora,* and Tabloid *El Extra* because of the usage that these newspapers give to the anglicisms.

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QUALITATIVE CHARTS

Chart One
Variable: National Newspaper "El Universo"
Subvariable: News

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Links	Con los respectivos **links.**	1	Drama en agro	16/11/09
Internet	Los negocios que alquilan **internet.**	1	Tramites afectados	17/11/09
Jacuzzi	Tener un **jacuzzi** es antisocial.	2	Cuarenta homicidios sol en Caracas	17/11/09
Casting	En el **casting** presentado.	4	Texto del oficialismo	17/11/09
Internet	Robos menores en la **internet.**	4	Nuevo formato	18/11/09
Walkman	Mientras caminaba con su **walkman.**	2	Razonamientos nocturnos	18/11/09
Crazy	Un **crazy** conductor lo levantó.	1	Estuvo en riesgo	18/11/09
Blue jeans	Los sospechosos vestían **blue jeans.**	1	Victimas de robo	19/11/09
Mall	El **Mall** más visitado en Guayaquil.	2	¿Qué inseguridad?	19/11/09
Hippy	Un **hippy** fue encontrado muerto.	1	Asalto nocturno	19/11/09
Video	Por el **video** que se observó.	4	India defendio la venta de helicópteros al país.	20/11/09
Internet	La Universidad Metropolitana dotará de **internet** a una escuela.	5	Escuelas rurales	20/11/09
DVD	Artefactos como **DVD**	3	Se dañan por los cortes.	20/11/09
Shock	**Shock** y muertos en la tragedia.	1	Emergencias	20/11/09
Airbags	No se activaron los **Airbags**	2	Accidente aniquila a cuatro personas	21/11/09
Bulldog	Un **bulldog** atacó a un pequeño de cinco años.	1	Razas peligrosas	21/11/09
E-mail	Información vía **e-mail.**	2	20 homicidios	21/11/09
Videos	Los **videos** no se hubieran podido conocer.	3	Abogan por la unidad del socialismo en el mundo.	22/11/09
Bar	Como si fuera un **bar.**	2	Descontrol en el Malecón.	22/11/09
Ranking	En el **ranking** 2009 del GPTW.	3	Eligen a mejor compañía en Ecuador.	22/11/09
Reporte	Indica el **reporte.**	2	Cinco aspectos marcan a empresas del futuro.	22/11/09

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Chart Two
Variable: National Newspaper "El Universo"
Subvariable: Ads

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Laptops	Te llevas **laptops** y tarjetas regalo.	1	Regalo Produbanco	16/11/09
Jaccuzi	**Jacuzzi** y área de esparcimiento.	1	The Point	16/11/09
Bar	The Icon Center con **Bar.**	1	The Point	16/11/09
Gym	**Gym** y salas de estar.	1	The Point	16/11/09
Airbag	**Airbag** conductor y pasajero.	1	Skoda	16/11/09
Laptops	Te llevas **laptops** y tarjetas regalo.	1	Regalo Produbanco	17/11/09
Fashion	Beauty and **Fashion.**	1	Las Fragancias	17/11/09
Hobby	Tu **hobby** es ir de compras.	2	Navidad paso a paso	17/11/09
Internet	Se dicta talleres de **internet.**	2	Actividades	18/11/09
Sale	Entra donde dice **sale.**	1	Banco de Guayaquil	18/11/09
Shopping	¿De **shopping?**	1	Banco de Guayaquil	18/11/09
Bar	Descuento en el **Bar**	2	Supercines	18/11/09
Airbag	**Airbag** conductor y pasajero.	1	Skoda	19/11/09
Jaccuzi	**Jacuzzi** y área de esparcimiento.	1	The Point	19/11/09
Bar	The Icon Center con **Bar.**	1	The Point	19/11/09
Gym	**Gym** y salas de estar.	1	The Point	19/11/09
Laptops	Te llevas **laptops** y tarjetas.	1	Regalo Produbanco	19/11/09
Marketing	**Marketing** y otros	2	Feria de ciencias	20/11/09
Photoshop	Auxilios, **photoshop,** entre otros.	1	Talleres	20/11/09
Bar	Combos de **bar**	2	Vívela en Imax	20/11/09
Laptops	Te llevas **laptops** y tarjetas regalo.	1	Regalo Produbanco	21/11/09
Airbag	**Airbag** conductor y pasajero.	1	Skoda	21/11/09
Beauty	**Beauty** and Fashion	1	Las Fragancias	21/11/09
Jacuzzi	**Jacuzzi** y área de esparcimiento.	1	The Point	22/11/09
Bar	The Icon Center con **bar.**	1	The Point	22/11/09
Gym	**Gym,** salas de estar y salas de juntas.	1	The Point	22/11/09

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Chart Three
Variable: National Newspaper "El Universo"
Subvariable: Social pages

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Hit	El **hit** del momento.	3	El Oficio!	16/11/09
Rock	Desde música nacional hasta **rock.**	4	El Oficio!	16/11/09
Business	El mejor **business** de su vida.	2	Atrévase	16/11/09
Boss	Su propio **boss**	3	Richard Barker	16/11/09
Coctel	Realizaron un **coctel** de bienvenida.	2	Jefferson Perez	16/11/09
Web	En la **web** se compra regalos para Navidad.	2	Compre los regalos sin moverse de casa.	17/11/09
On - line	Productos **on line.**	4	Compre los regalos sin moverse de casa.	17/11/09
Internet	Adquirir los obsequios por **internet.**	5	Compre los regalos sin moverse de casa.	17/11/09
Stock	Que tienen las tiendas en **stock.**	3	Compre los regalos sin moverse de casa.	17/11/09
Rock and Roll	El **rock and roll** fue el protagonista.	4	Time Proyect Band y Prime Ministers.	17/11/09
Covers	Pocos **covers** de los Beatles.	3	Time Proyect Band y Prime Ministers.	17/11/09
Rock	Flamenco y **rock** en Ecuador.	4	Gira latinoamericana	17/11/09
Flashes	Los **flashes** informativos.	2	Protagonistas	17/11/09
Hip hop	Vladimir Putin bailó **hip hop** con jóvenes.	3	Para mejorar su imagen.	17/11/09
Show	Diego López disparó en el **show.**	2	Cantante preso por disparar.	17/11/09
Rock y Pop	Fusión de **rock y pop.**	1	Flamenco y rock en Ecuador.	17/11/09
Look	Quien a sus 30 años ha cambiado de **look.**	1	Flamenco y rock en Ecuador.	17/11/09
PC	Las distancias se acortan entre el **PC** y el celular.	3	Softwares	18/11/09
Blog	Ha decidido crear un **blog.**	2	Brooke Magnanti	18/11/09
Filme	Este es el segundo **filme.**	3	Cox vuelve a actuar	18/11/09
Feedback	Con un **feedback** positivo.	1	Wisin y Yandel	18/11/09
Feeling	El **feeling** lo mantiene bien.	2	Brooke Magnanti	18/11/09
Web	La **web** de la Revista People.	3	Por no cancelar cuotas.	18/11/09
Video	Su más reciente **video.**	2	The Only C	19/11/09
Récords	Rompió **récords** de ventas.	1	The Only C	19/11/09
Single	Su **single** promocional.	2	The Only C	19/11/09

Show	Animó el **show**	4	Charly García	19/11/09
Show	Y continuar con su **show.**	3	Raphael en Ecuador	20/11/09
CD	De la gira y del **CD**	1	Raphael en Ecuador	20/11/09
DVD	El **DVD** de un concierto que di en Madrid.	3	Raphael en Ecuador	20/11/09
Videos	Los **videos** más vistos.	2	Top 5	20/11/09
Internet	Oscar de **internet**	3	Webby Awards	20/11/09
Web	Videos en la **web**	1	Webby Awards	20/11/09
Rock pop	Al ritmo de **rock pop**	2	Ritmos	20/11/09
Club	El **club** de las serpientes.	2	Entre socios y amigos	20/11/09
Filme	Un entretenido **filme**	4	Cine y más	20/11/09
Golden Box	**Golden Box** $100	1	Detalles	20/11/09
Vip	**Vip** $80	1	Detalles	20/11/09
Rock and roll	Drogas y **rock and roll.**	2	Charly García	20/11/09
Sexi	El hombre más **sexi**	3	Johnny Deep	20/11/09
Look	Lucir un **look** desagradable.	1	Johnny Deep	20/11/09
CD	Presentó su **CD**	3	Tito	20/11/09
Backstage	En el **backstage** del escenario.	3	Wisin y Yandel	21/11/09
Cell phone	**Cell phone** último modelo.	2	Lauran Bacall	21/11/09
Filme	**Filme** Cinco días sin Nora.	1	Premios	21/11/09
Strech	Vestido **strech**	3	Atrévase a combinar	22/11/09
Print	Diseño animal **print**	4	Atrévase a combinar	22/11/09
Factory	En una **factory**	2	Atrévase a combinar	22/11/09
Leggins	Blusones y **leggins**	1	Atrévase a combinar	22/11/09
Shorts	**Shorts** y conjuntos de dos piezas.	3	Atrévase a combinar	22/11/09
Web	Los sitios **web** que aumentaron.	5	Top 5	22/11/09
Récords	Batió **récords.**	3	Amazon.com	22/11/09
Internet	Tus sitios preferidos de **internet.**	2	Amazon.com	22/11/09
Shock	Para mi hija fue un **shock.**	3	Richard Barker volvería a la televisión.	22/11/09
Club	El **Club** de las serpientes.	4	Exponentes del Teatro se reúnen.	22/11/09
Reality	Un **reality** juvenil	2	"Tu calor"	22/11/09
Pop	Dúo de **pop.**	5	"Tu calor"	22/11/09
Jazz	Canté en bandas de **jazz.**	3	"Tu calor"	22/11/09
CD	El **CD** fue producido.	1	"Tu calor"	22/11/09
Cake	Un **cake** de manzana.	1	Comida en el Hilton Colón.	22/11/09
Jeans	Pantalones **jeans.**	1	Charly regresó libre	22/11/09
Fans	Con sus **fans**	4	Charly regresó libre	22/11/09
Rock and roll	Tocó **rock and roll**	1	Charly regresó libre	22/11/09

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Chart Four
Variable: National Newspaper "El Universo"
Subvariable: Reports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Long play	Discos **Long play.**	2	Nostalgia	16/11/09
CD	Ahora tenemos el **CD.**	3	Nostalgia	16/11/09
Estándar	Existe un **estándar** muy alto.	1	La sequía	16/11/09
Light	Son criticones **light** de todo lo que les aqueja.	1	¿Quién responde?	17/11/09
Diésel	Tan caro como es el **diésel.**	1	Impuestos al pescador.	17/11/09
E-mail	La información fue enviada por **e-mail.**	2	Ceremonias de clausura.	17/11/09
Lunch	Los niños disfrutaron de un delicioso **lunch.**	1	Ceremonias de clausura.	17/11/09
Reporte	Se entregó el **reporte.**	3	Juicio a medios	18/11/09
Comfort	Un lugar lleno de **comfort.**	1	Mucha clase	18/11/09
Póster	Sin embargo, se encontró un **póster.**	1	Ducto sin tapa	19/11/09
Parking	En el **parking.**	2	Tráfico	19/11/09
Staff	Quien forma parte de su **staff**	2	Piden control	19/11/09
Web	Tareas en la **web**	2	Tareas?	20/11/09
Internet	Facilismo en el **internet.**	3	Tareas?	20/11/09
Béisbol	Desde pequeño me gustó el **béisbol**	1	New York, New York	20/11/09
Come back	Desde el **come back** de Red Sox	1	New York, New York	20/11/09
Clearance	Con el **clearance** de este asunto.	2	Detrás de las cortinas	21/11/09
Click	Tan solo un **click**	5	Información a nuestro alcance.	21/11/09
Chance	Existe un **chance** para seguir adelante	3	Información a nuestro alcance.	21/11/09
Breaker	Le bajaron el **breaker.**	4	Los derechos humanos no tienen color.	22/11/09
Récords	Fue uno de los libros de **récords.**	3	El mundo sin equilibrio.	22/11/09

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Chart Five
Variable: National Newspaper "El Universo"
Subvariable: Sports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Internet	El triunfo en todos los sitios de **Internet**	3	Europa	16/11/09
Córner	Por un **córner**	2	Corona Internacional	16/11/09
Squash	Se acerca el torneo de **squash**.	3	Oro en los deportes	16/11/09
Récord	Si establece el **récord** mundial.	3	Debate ético	16/11/09
Squash	Ernesto Dávila gano en **squash**.	3	Oro Bolivariano	17/11/09
Récord	Etiope estableció **récord** mundial.	3	Lo que dicen y hacen los personajes.	17/11/09
Show	**Show** 2009, que se realizará en diciembre.	2	Lo que dicen y hacen los personajes.	17/11/09
Internet	En su página de **internet.**	2	Fernando Alonso hizo su aparición en la Ferrari.	17/11/09
Crack	Un **crack** de grandes ligas.	2	Mucha clase	17/11/09
Ranking	Emilio Gómez sube de **ranking.**	3	Lo que dicen y hacen los personajes.	18/11/09
Gol	Bastó un **gol**	7	Semillero Nacional	18/11/09
Penalti	Un **penalti** en el minuto 49.	2	Cifras del Torneo	18/11/09
Béisbol	**Béisbol** causa gran expectativa en los jóvenes.	3	Otros partidos	18/11/09
Feedback	El **feedback** con los jugadores.	3	Fossati	19/11/09
Flash	Un **flash** informativo	2	Copa AER	19/11/09
Club	El **club** lo considerará.	1	Cupos para el mundial.	19/11/09
Jr.	Paulo Caicedo **Jr.**	1	Guamá, listo para la defensa.	20/11/09
Video	El arbitraje con **video.**	2	Europa arde por mano de Henry.	20/11/09
Internet	En un blog de **internet.**	3	El mundial	21/11/09
Cool	Estaba **cool** después del entrenamiento.	2	Arduo trabajo	21/11/09
Mister	Se lo considera el **mister** del deporte.	1	Tiro con arco	21/11/09
Club	Tras perder ante el Manta Fútbol **Club.**	3	Deportivo Quito y el Cuenca van a la final	22/11/09
Internet	Un blog de **Internet**	3	Sudamericana	22/11/09
Córner	Un perfecto **córner**	1	La tri lo anotó	22/11/09

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Chart Six
Variable: Local Newspaper "La Hora"
Subvariable: News

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Récord	El **récord** de ventas hasta el momento.	4	Un videojuego altera el mercado.	16/11/09
Web	En su página **web.**	2	Violación de una menor.	17/11/09
Kit	Recibirán un **kit** de arte.	3	Niños mueven sus pinceles.	17/11/09
Internet	Las empresas que tienen **internet.**	2	Servicio demorado	17/11/09
Marketing	Gerente de **Marketing**	3	Veinte años	18/11/09
Autobús	**Autobús** de la Cooperativa Alborada.	2	Nefastas consecuencias para taxista.	18/11/09
Boicot	Un gran **boicot.**	2	Denuncian agresión	19/11/09
Estándar	Indica el **estándar** perfecto.	3	Legalidad en proceso.	19/11/09
Factoría	La más grande **factoría** del país.	2	No entienden nuestro trabajo.	19/11/09
Considerar	Deben **considerar** sus funciones.	3	No entienden nuestro trabajo.	19/11/09
Cheques	Al cancelar sus **cheques.**	2	Seis mil maestros.	19/11/09
Droga	Tráfico de **droga**	4	Una promesa incumplida.	19/11/09
Internet	Equipará de **Internet** a las unidades del país.	2	Comunicaciones de la Policía.	20/11/09
Motel	La encontraron en el **motel** sin vida.	5	Terrible hallazgo	20/11/09
Braille	En sistema **Braille**	3	Jerusalem, primer parque incluyente.	21/11/09
Marketing	A. Salazar del departamento de **Marketing**	2	Los cortes afectan las ventas.	21/11/09
Rafting	El **rafting** es un deporte de aventura.	1	Ruta del Agua	21/11/09
Kayaking	**Kayaking** en Napo.	1	Ruta del Agua	21/11/09
Sandwiches	Venta de **sandwiches** en la Carolina.	2	Gran Feria	22/11/09
Tráiler	Fatal accidente en un **tráiler.**	2	El conductor murió instantáneamente.	22/11/09

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Chart Seven
Variable: Local Newspaper "La Hora"
Subvariable: Ads

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Tips	**Tips** de ahorro	5	Desconecte los equipos.	16/11/09
Confort	Mayor **confort**	1	Autolandia	16/11/09
Internet	Una PC o **Internet.**	1	Ordenador simple	16/11/09
Chip	Gracias a un **chip** desarrollado en Massachusets	2	El ojo eléctrico	16/11/09
Watts	10 **watts** y dura 25 mil horas.	3	La bombilla	16/11/09
Transfer Vip	Servicio de **Transfer Vip.**	2	Seguncar Ejecutivo	16/11/09
Show	**Show** de varistas	1	Expoalimentar	17/11/09
Bartenders	Show de **bartenders.**	2	Expoalimentar	17/11/09
Tip	**Tip** ecológico	1	Biocapacidad	17/11/09
Web	Desde la **web**	2	Porta	17/11/09
Show	**Show** de Varistas	1	Expoalimentar	18/11/09
Bartenders	Show de **Bartenders**	1	Expoalimentar	18/11/09
Bar	Descuento aplica solo en el **bar.**	1	Supercines	18/11/09
Internet	**Internet** banda ancha solo en Punto Net.	3	Punto Net	18/11/09
Folklore	**Folklore** y arte	3	Premiación	19/11/09
Set	El **set** a ritmo de folklore	1	Premiación	19/11/09
Show	Disfrutando el **show**	2	Luces	19/11/09
Staff	Con todo su **staff**	3	Con alma de artista	19/11/09
Feeling	Nortero presenta **"Feeling"**	3	Lanzamiento del Disco.	20/11/09
Relax	Para disfrutar un momento de **relax**	3	Por tu prestigio	20/11/09
Show	**Show** de Varistas	1	Expoalimentar	20/11/09
Bartenders	Show de **Bartenders**	1	Expoalimentar	20/11/09
Shows	**Shows** artísticos de gran categoría.	1	Expoalimentar	21/11/09
Bartenders	Show de **Bartenders**	1	Expoalimentar	21/11/09
Laptops	Gane **laptops**	1	Shopping Fan	22/11/09
Full	**Full** compras en Navidad	2	A Panamá!	22/11/09
Tour	**Tour** con Henry Rodríguez.	1	A Panamá!	22/11/09
Malls	Con zona libre **malls.**	1	A Panamá!	22/11/09

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Chart Eight
Variable: Local Newspaper "La Hora"
Subvariable: Social pages

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Filme	Un **filme** hablado en español.	2	Apoya a los suyos	16/11/09
E-mail	Señaló Sly en un **e-mail.**	1	Con nuevo argumento.	16/11/09
Rock and Roll	Representativas de **rock and roll.**	3	Cumpleaños lo celebra con música.	16/11/09
Coctel	**Coctel** por lanzamiento de Libro.	2	Feria del Libro	16/11/09
Tour	De este **tour** musical.	4	Juan Luis Guerra	17/11/09
Fan	Aunque se confesó **fan** de la serie televisiva.	1	Jennifer López	17/11/09
Pop	La reina del **pop.**	3	Madonna	17/11/09
Show	Brindará un **show** en Río de Janeiro.	2	En fiesta de año nuevo.	17/11/09
Video	Renovados y con **video.**	3	Papá Changó	17/11/09
Feat	**Feat** Mr. Wilson	2	A conquistar con lo tropical.	17/11/09
On	El **on** del interruptor.	1	Intimidad sin luz	17/11/09
Off	el **off** del interruptor.	1	Intimidad sin luz	17/11/09
Rock	El encuentro de **rock**	2	Quitu Raymi	18/11/09
Pop Rock	El **pop rock** de las baladas.	1	Miss Colombia	18/11/09
Jeans	Con los **jeans** más actuales.	2	Charly García	18/11/09
Motel	Al parecer ingresaron a un **motel.**	3	Famosos	18/11/09
Filme	El **filme** erótico	3	Natalia Oreiro	19/11/09
Sexy	Se ve **sexy**	2	Natalia Oreiro	19/11/09
Rock	La diva del **rock**	1	Egoísta y desobediente.	19/11/09
Best - Seller	Fue categorizado como **Best - Seller.**	3	Lanzamiento de su nuevo libro.	19/11/09
Blue jeans	Lucía diferente con sus **blue jeans.**	2	Hip hop subterráneo	19/11/09
Leggings	**Leggings,** jeans entre otros.	2	Mirelly	19/11/09
Rock	Exponentes de **rock** alternativo.	3	Su primogénito pega con fuerza.	20/11/09
Single	Con su primer **single** "Geisha"	1	Su primogénito pega con fuerza.	20/11/09
Miss	**Miss** Goulash promete un nuevo disco.	3	Su primogénito pega con fuerza.	20/11/09
Videoclip	El siguiente paso será un **videoclip.**	2	Su primogénito pega con fuerza.	20/11/09
Punk	Los subgéneros del **punk.**	4	Su primogénito pega con fuerza.	20/11/09

Top	Debuta en el **top**	2	Alejandro Sanz	20/11/09
Shows	Vibrará con los **shows.**	3	Shows para todos los gustos.	20/11/09
Tour	Su **tour** "50 años después"	3	Shows para todos los gustos.	20/11/09
Look	La chica **Look** Avon Style.	4	Concurso de Avon	20/11/09
Show	Se despide de su **show.**	4	Famosos en escena	21/11/09
Talk - show	Interrumpidos a cargo del **Talk Show.**	2	Famosos en escena	21/11/09
Autobús	El **autobús** de Miley se volcó.	3	Miey Cirus	21/11/09
DVD	Con una publicación en **DVD.**	3	"La Mostra"	22/11/09
Filme	Nicholas Ray es el director del **filme.**	2	"La Mostra"	22/11/09
Web	En la **web** interactiva	3	"La Mostra"	22/11/09
Ice party	Un **ice party,** esculturas con hielo.	1	Una nueva etapa	22/11/09

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Chart Nine
Variable: Local Newspaper "La Hora"
Subvariable: Reports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Internet	Se le colocó en **Internet.**	6	Mártires del pueblo.	16/11/09
Video	Fue un estremecedor **video.**	2	Mártires del pueblo.	16/11/09
Hobby	Ser Disk Jockey es un **hobby.**	2	¿Oficio o negocio?	16/11/09
Mixes	Su especialidad son los **mixes.**	2	¿Oficio o negocio?	16/11/09
Master	Como **Master** Mauro DJ	3	¿Oficio o negocio?	16/11/09
Internet	En un sitio de **Internet.**	2	Mujeres ofendidas	17/11/09
Light	Es gente **light**	2	¿Quién se responsabilisa?	17/11/09
Lunch	Con el **lunch** a media mañana.	2	Educación	17/11/09
Marketing	Estrategias de **marketing.**	3	Con velas si viene la gente.	18/11/09
Internet	Pierden el servicio de **Internet.** La jubilación por **Internet.**	2 1	Con velas si viene la gente. Cartas	18/11/09
Jean	Pantalón **jean** grande	2	Uniformes	18/11/09
Very good	Que le salga **very good** al Gobierno.	1	Mordaza	18/11/09
Póster	El **póster** de su oficina.	2	Conceptos de fotografía.	19/11/09
Test	El **test** que se aplicará a los maestros.	1	Prohiben opinar	19/11/09
Camping	Para ir de **camping**	3	Salidas impactantes	19/11/09
Best seller	Fue un **best seller** y es un libro lindo.	3	Descubriendo al poeta.	20/11/09
Internet	A través de **Internet**	2	Descubriendo al poeta.	20/11/09
Web check in	Ingresando en la pestaña de **web check in.**	1	El lanzamiento perfecto.	20/11/09
Droga	Con **droga** y astucia	2	Deambulando	21/11/09
Show	El **Show** de Obama	2	Un gigantesco show	22/11/09
Autobús	Para subir a un **autobus** corrupto.	3	¿Quiénes son los corruptos?	22/11/09
Web	La **web** con la información actual.	4	Informática	22/11/09

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Chart Ten
Variable: Local Newspaper "La Hora"
Subvariable: Sports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Squash	Categoría individual masculino de **squash.**	3	Bronce para Ecuador	16/11/09
Ranking	Raquetas de **ranking.**	1	Se doctora en Bercy	16/11/09
Set	Hizo suyo el primer **set.**	3	"Nico" campeón	16/11/09
Club	Los miembros del **club.**	2	Luto en las canchas	17/11/09
Performance	Existen colegios con buen **performance.**	2	El campeonato	17/11/09
Tenis	Torneo de **Tenis.**	3	El campeonato	17/11/09
Showtime	La catedral del **Showtime.**	2	Abuchean a los Lakers.	17/11/09
Pole Position	Al obtener la **Pole Position.**	2	Herrera y Cevallos	17/11/09
Karting	Ganadores de **karting.**	1	Herrera y Cevallos	17/11/09
Squash	Dobles en **squash.**	5	Primera de oro en **squash.**	18/11/09
Ranking	Muchos puestos en el **ranking.**	2	Forjan campeones	18/11/09
Tenis Motor Show	Intercolegial de Mobil **Motor Show** 2009.	2 1	Forjan campeones Forjan campeones	18/11/09 18/11/09
Córner	Gracias al **córner** de Uruguay.	4	Alcanzaron el último tren.	19/11/09
Penalty	Fue un **penalty.**	2	Buen pie	19/11/09
Sportman	Quien es **sportman.**	1	Alcanzaron el último tren.	19/11/09
Club	Forman parte del **club.**	1	Los cupos están listos.	19/11/09
Gol	A un **gol** por bando.	8	Ecuador va bien	20/11/09
Sporting Club	El **Sporting Club** decidió retirar su apoyo	3	Socios le dan la espalda.	20/11/09
Sprint	La modalidad **sprint** que se corrió ayer.	2	Bravo ganó en Bolivia.	20/11/09
Ranking	En el **ranking** de la asociación de Tenis	3	Apunta al oro bolivariano.	20/11/09
Tenis	C. de Liga imparable en **Tenis.**	6	Torneo intercolegial	21/11/09
Ranking	Deportistas suben en el **ranking.**	2	Azuay	21/11/09
Gol	Un **gol** sorprendente	7	El gol del año	21/11/09
Penalti	El equipo ganó por un **penalti**	2	Manchester United ganó.	21/11/09
Récord	Chelsea impone **récord.**	3	Chelsea con el mejor inicio.	22/11/09
Gol	Oportunidades de **gol.**	5	Arriesgaron todo	22/11/09
Tour	El denominado "**Tour** de Campeones"	2	Va porque va	22/11/09

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Chart Eleven
Variable: Tabloid "El Extra"
Subvariable: News

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Autobús	Un **autobús** se volcó en el Recinto Río Seco.	3	Misterioso crimen	16/11/09
Night club	Balacera en un **Night Club.**	2	Crimen arrasador	16/11/09
Clóset	Amarrada al **clóset.**	1	Encerrada durante años.	16/11/09
Tour	Este tipo de **tour** en Ecuador.	3	Un turismo peligroso.	17/11/09
Cds	Este comerciante de **Cds.**	2	La crisis se supera	17/11/09
Videos	Vendedor de **videos** cristianos.	1	La crisis se supera	17/11/09
Tráiler	El **tráiler** no sufrió daños.	5	Un tráiler lo mandó derechito al más allá.	17/11/09
Express	Secuestro **express**	2	Bandas desenmanteladas.	17/11/09
Night Club	Noche de diversión en un **night club.**	3	Sus panas de chupa lo liquidaron a bala.	18/11/09
Suspense	Asamblea en **suspense.**	2	En el borde.	19/11/09
Shorts	Confeso que no le gustaron sus **shorts.**	3	En el Empalme....	19/11/09
Night Club	La pueta de un **night club.**	3	Muerte de un joven quiteño.	20/11/09
Bar	Con mujeres dentro del **bar.**	2	Muerte de un joven quiteño.	20/11/09
Cheques	Mensajeros cobraron jugosos **cheques.**	4	Documentos	20/11/09
Sky	Practican **sky** acuático.	3	Atacames se viste de gala.	21/11/09
Droga	Producían **droga**	5	Goteras de Quito	22/11/09
Jean	**Jean** y una buena chompa.	2	Fieles a la Virgen	22/11/09

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Chart Twelve
Variable: Tabloid "El Extra"
Subvariable: Ads

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Stock	Hasta agotar **stock**	1	Almacén Foss	16/11/09
Sex shop	Tiendas **Sex Shop**	1	El Rey del Mazo	17/11/09
Blister	Llévatelo en **Blister**	2	Super Potencia Sexual.	17/11/09
Hot	100% **Hot**	3	Andrea	17/11/09
Sexy Chat	Contáctame: **sexy chat.**	2	Chicos y Chicas	17/11/09
VIP	**Vip** rojo	1	Wisin y Yandel	18/11/09
Backstages	Pases **backstages**	1	Wisin y Yandel	18/11/09
Backstages	Pases **backstages**	1	En concierto	19/11/09
Hot	Un ambiente **hot**	3	Exclusivo para ti	19/11/09
Watts	7000 **watts**	2	Generadores	20/11/09
Hot	Ornella **Hot**	1	Una rubia deliciosa	20/11/09
Chat	**Chat** en vivo	3	Pasión Total!	20/11/09
Relax	**Relax** completo	2	Señoritas Discretas	20/11/09
Sexy	**Sexy** masaje	1	Mara	20/11/09
Estrés	**Estrés?** Doy masajes	1	Valeria	20/11/09
Cd Gay	**CD Gay** a tu disposición.	2	Fantasías Sexuales	20/11/09
Laser	Modelos **Laser** 125	1	Corasa	20/11/09
Sleep	Puerto USB con **sleep.**	1	Toshiba	21/11/09
Charge	Puerto USB con **charge.**	1	Toshiba	21/11/09
Cell Phone	Recibe información en tu **cell phone.**	1	Angie	22/11/09
Bar	Servicio de **Bar**	2	Abanhy	22/11/09
Blister	Tarjeta en su respectivo **blister.**	1	Super Potencia Sexual.	22/11/09
Hot	100% **Hot**	2	Kamasutra	22/11/09
Cyberespacio	Navegarás por el **cyberespacio.**	1	Farandunovela	22/11/09
Web	Delfín Quishpe en la **web.**	2	Farandunovela	22/11/09
Récord	Con un buen **récord** de visitas en todo el mundo.	1	Farandunovela	22/11/09

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Chart Thirteen
Variable: Tabloid "El Extra"
Subvariable: Social pages

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Manager	Pablo, su **manager**	2	Paulina Aguirre	16/11/09
Coctel	Solo fue un **coctel**	3	Sofía Caiche	16/11/09
Club	Pertenece al **Club** Social de Guayaquil.	1	Grazziana Sampietro	16/11/09
Show	El **show** arrancó con las Musas.	6	Brahma y Extra	17/11/09
Sexy	Buscando a la chica **sexy.**	2	Brahma y Extra	17/11/09
Chip	Al instalar un **chip** en su celular.	3	David Beckham	18/11/09
Car Wash	Cuando acudieron al **Car Wash.**	2	A la conquista	18/11/09
CD	Este **CD** incluye la canción "El arbolito"	2	Morán a la conquista de México!	19/11/09
Show	Simplemente hará su **show.**	1	Kelly	19/11/09
Show	Comenzaba el **show**	2	Raphael	20/11/09
Rock and roll	Ama el **rock and roll.**	3	Charlie García	20/11/09
Drogas	Dejó las **drogas.**	2	Charlie García	20/11/09
CD	Nuestro nuevo **CD.**	3	Hombres G	20/11/09
Fans	Llegaría más rapido a sus **fans.**	1	Hombres G	20/11/09
Fans	Hicieron delirar a sus **fans.**	3	Hombres G	21/11/09
Jeans	Con **jeans** azules	2	Hombres G	21/11/09
Bar	Visitar el **bar.**	1	Hombres G	21/11/09
Show	En este **Show**	1	Hombres G	21/11/09
Flow	Sudor y **flow**	1	Wisin y Yandel	22/11/09
Covers	Interpretaron dos **covers.**	2	Wisin y Yandel	22/11/09
Show	Un **show** de calidad.	1	Wisin y Yandel	22/11/09
Video	**Video** que circulaba en Youtube	1	Armando y Sofia	22/11/09
Sexy	Llegó **sexy** al concierto.	2	Armando y Sofia	22/11/09
Pósters	La fanaticada lo recibió con **pósters.**	1	Raphael	22/11/09
Pop	Música **pop**	2	Estrellas juveniles	22/11/09
Blogs	Que encontramos en los **blogs.**	1	Daddy Yankee	22/11/09

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Chart Fourteen
Variable: Tabloid "El Extra"
Subvariable: Reports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Internet	Dice el blog de **Internet.**	2	Personalidades	16/11/09
Chárter	Sin embargo tomó un **charter.**	1	La crisis	16/11/09
Escáner	Toda la información en un **escáner.**	1	La crisis	16/11/09
Best Seller	Calificó como un **Best Seller.**	1	Jefferson Pérez	17/11/09
Club	**Club** Diana Quintana	2	Era el pensamiento de Diana Quintana.	17/11/09
Video	Se excusó vía **video**	2	Era el pensamiento de Diana Quintana.	17/11/09
OK	**OK** a la recolección	1	Recolección de basura.	18/11/09
Fan	Es un entusiasta **fan**	2	Palos de ciego	18/11/09
Videos	**Videos** y charlas de los organizadores.	3	VIH	19/11/09
E-mails	Se han enviado **e-mails** a diferentes instituciones.	2	VIH	19/11/09
Video	Grabar en **video**	2	Encuentros con el más allá.	20/11/09
Audio	**Audio** al fantasma.	2	Encuentros con el más allá.	20/11/09
Factoría	La **factoría** textil	3	Un ecuatoriano que viste a gringos.	21/11/09

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Chart Fifteen
Variable: Tabloid "El Extra"
Subvariable: Sports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date
Gol	El Cuenca convirtió el segundo **gol.**	3	Lágrimas azules	16/11/09
Squash	Gano el primer lugar en **squash.**	2	Oro para Ecuador	16/11/09
Béisbol	**Béisbol** femenino	5	De primera mano	17/11/09
Droga	El jugador llevaba **droga.**	3	Con las manos en la masa.	17/11/09
Squash	Tercer lugar en **squash.**	3	Deportes al día	18/11/09
Motor Show	El último **Motor Show** del año.	2	Deportes al día	18/11/09
Relax	Total **relax** en las canchas.	1	Durante el entrenamiento.	18/11/09
Club	Se vende muy bien la marca del **Club.**	2	7 años sin título	19/11/09
Stock	No hay más camisetas en **stock.**	3	Barcelona Sporting Club	19/11/09
Record	Un **récord** increíble.	3	Francia va al mundial con gol tramposo.	20/11/09
Club	No fue titular en el **club.**	2	Equipo de Aragón perdió.	21/11/09
Tenis	Ecuajunior de **tenis**	2	Sexta etapa	21/11/09
Récord	El **récord** nacional.	2	Interclubes	21/11/09
Béisbol	Interescolar de **béisbol.**	3	Panamericano	21/11/09
Inning	En el cuarto **inning**	2	Panamericano	21/11/09
Hits	Con dos **hits.**	1	Panamericano	21/11/09
Ranking	Quinto lugar del **ranking.**	1	Quinto en ATP	21/11/09
Masters	**Masters** de Tenis	3	Murray alcanza primer triunfo.	21/11/09
Microtenis	**Microtenis** Nacional	2	Deseo abrir Europa al microtenis nacional.	21/11/09
Open	División **open**	1	Campeonato provincial.	21/11/09
Penalti	Con el respectivo **penalti.**	2	Grandes desde chicos.	22/11/09
Ranking	En el **ranking** mensual.	1	La Selección	22/11/09

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

QUANTITATIVE CHARTS

Chart Sixteen
Variable: National Newspaper "El Universo"

	Section	f	%
	News	47	13,86
	Ads	31	9,15
Anglicisms	Social pages	157	46,31
	Sports	60	17,70
	Reports	44	12,98
	Total	339	100,00

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Chart Seventeen
Variable: Local Newspaper "La Hora"

	Section	f	%
	News	50	15,53
	Ads	50	15,53
Anglicisms	Social pages	89	27,64
	Sports	80	24,84
	Reports	53	16,46
	Total	322	100,00

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Chart Eighteen
Variable: Tabloid "El Extra"

	Section	f	%
	News	46	21,90
	Ads	40	19,05
Anglicisms	Social pages	51	24,29
	Sports	49	23,33
	Reports	24	11,43
	Total	210	100,00

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

The Most Frequent Anglicisms (in all variables)

Chart Nineteen

Anglicisms	Word repetition number
Internet	58
Show	35
Gol	30
Web	26
Club	20
Record	19
Squash	19
Video	18
Ranking	16
Bar	15
Filme	15
Droga	14
Rock	14
CD	13
Rock and Roll	13
Tenis	13
Tour	13
Béisbol	12
Autobús	11
Marketing	10
Pop	10
Sexy	10
DVD	9
Hot	9
Videos	9
Fans	8
Motel	8
Night club	8
Penalti	8
Best Seller	7
Coctel	7
Córner	7
Récords	7
Stock	7
Tráiler	7
Cheques	6
Look	6
Relax	6
Shorts	6
Bartenders	6
Chip	5
Click	5
Covers	5
E-mail	5
Factoría	5
Feeling	5
Jaccuzi	5
Jeans	5
Laptops	5
Reporte	5
Staff	5

Tips	5
Watts	5
Breaker	4
Casting	4
Estándar	4
Feedback	4
Hobby	4
Jean	4
On - line	4
Print	4
Punk	4
Set	4
Shock	4
Shows	4
Airbag	3
Backstage	3
Blister	3
Blue jeans	3
Boss	3
Braille	3
Camping	3
Cell phone	3
Chance	3
Chat	3
Considerar	3
Fan	3
Folklore	3
Gym	3
Hip hop	3
Hit	3
Jazz	3
Kit	3
Light	3
Lunch	3
Master	3
Masters	3
Miss	3
Motor Show	3
PC	3
Póster	3
Single	3
Sky	3
Sporting Club	3
Strech	3
Airbags	2
Audio	2
Backstages	2
Blog	2
Boicot	2
Business	2
Car Wash	2
Cd Gay	2
Cds	2
Clearance	2
Comfort	2
Cool	2
Crack	2
Drogas	2

E-mails	2
Express	2
Factory	2
Feat	2
Flash	2
Flashes	2
Full	2
Inning	2
Leggings	2
Long play	2
Mall	2
Manager	2
Microtenis	2
Mixes	2
Parking	2
Performance	2
Pole Position	2
Reality	2
Rock pop	2
Sandwiches	2
Sexy Chat	2
Showtime	2
Sprint	2
Suspense	2
Talk - show	2
Top	2
Transfer Vip	2
Videoclip	2
Vip	2
Walkman	2
Beauty	1
Blogs	1
Bulldog	1
Cake	1
Charge	1
Chárter	1
Clóset	1
Come back	1
Crazy	1
Cyberespacio	1
Diésel	1
Escáner	1
Estrés	1
Fashion	1
Flow	1
Golden Box	1
Hippy	1
Hits	1
Ice party	1
Jr.	1
Karting	1
Kayaking	1
Laser	1
Leggins	1
Links	1
Malls	1
Mister	1
Off	1

OK	1
On	1
Open	1
Photoshop	1
Pop Rock	1
Pósters	1
Rafting	1
Rock y Pop	1
Sale	1
Sex shop	1
Shopping	1
Sleep	1
Sportman	1
Test	1
Tip	1
Very good	1
Web check in	1
TOTAL	**871**

Author: Carla Flores Tapia

Annexes

Annex 1

FICHA DE ENTREVISTA

Esta entrevista está dirigida a lingüistas y a lectores asiduos que con sus criterios puedan aportar al estudio de los Anglicismos en el Español dentro del Ecuador.

1. Nombre del entrevistado: _____

2. ¿Es usted un lector o un lingüista? _____

3. ¿Cómo entiende usted el término "Anglicismo"?

   _____

4. ¿Qué "Anglicismos conoce usted?

   _____

5. ¿Qué grupo humano usa más Anglicismos. Los niños, los jóvenes, o los adultos? _____

6. ¿Qué términos son más utilizados en la actualidad?

   Encierre la respuesta correcta:

   ❖ show / espectáculo;

   ❖ kit / juego de;

   ❖ tour / excursión; o

   ❖ fan / fanático

7. ¿Está usted de acuerdo en que los Anglicismos formen parte de nuestro hablar diario? ¿Si /No y por qué?

   _____

8. ¿Qué tanto por ciento de aceptación tiene usted por los Anglicismos? _____

INTERVIEW SHEET

This interview is for linguists and assiduous readers who will emit criterions and viewpoints which could contribute for the study of Anglicisms in Spanish language in Ecuador.

1. Name: _____

2. Are you a linguist or a reader? _____

3. How do you understand the term "Anglicism"?
_____

4. What Anglicisms do you know?

_____

5. What human group uses more Anglicisms? Children, young people, or adults? _____

6. What terms are used nowadays? Circle the correct answer:

   ❖ show / espectáculo;

   ❖ kit / juego de;

   ❖ tour / excursión; or

   ❖ fan / fanático

7. Do you agree with Anglicisms as part of our daily vocabulary? Yes / No and why?

_____

8. How much acceptance do you have with Anglicisms? Write the percentage: _____

Annex 3

Chart One
Variable: National Newspaper "El Universo"
Subvariable: News

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ....

Chart Two
Variable: National Newspaper "El Universo"
Subvariable: Ads

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ....

Chart Three
Variable: National Newspaper "El Universo"
Subvariable: Social pages

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ....

Chart Four
Variable: National Newspaper "El Universo"
Subvariable: Reports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ………………………………………

Chart Five
Variable: National Newspaper "El Universo"
Subvariable: Sports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ………………………………………

Chart Six
Variable: Local Newspaper "La Hora"
Subvariable: News

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ………………………………………

Chart Seven
Variable: Local newspaper "La Hora"
Subvariable: Ads

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ....

Chart Eight
Variable: Local Newspaper "La Hora"
Subvariable: Social pages

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ....

Chart Nine
Variable: Local Newspaper "La Hora"
Subvariable: Reports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ....

Chart Ten
Variable: Local Newspaper "La Hora"
Subvariable: Sports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ....

Chart Eleven
Variable: Tabloid "El Extra"
Subvariable: News

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ....

Chart Twelve
Variable: Tabloid "El Extra"
Subvariable: Ads

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ....

Chart Thirteen
Variable: Tabloid "El Extra"
Subvariable: Social pages

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ....

Chart Fourteen
Variable: Tabloid "El Extra"
Subvariable: Reports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ....

Chart Fifteen
Variable: Tabloid "El Extra"
Subvariable: Sports

Anglicisms	Examples	Word repetition number	Title of the article	Date

Author: ....

Chart Sixteen
Variable: National Newspaper "El Universo"

Anglicisms	Section	f	%
	News		
	Ads		
	Social pages		
	Sports		
	Reports		
	Total		

Author: ....

Chart Seventeen
Variable: Local Newspaper "La Hora"

Anglicisms	Section	f	%
	News		
	Ads		
	Social pages		
	Sports		
	Reports		
	Total		

Author: ....

Chart Eighteen
Variable: Tabloid "El Extra"

Anglicisms	Section	f	%
	News		
	Ads		
	Social pages		
	Sports		
	Reports		
	Total		

Author: ....

The most frequent Anglicisms (in all variables)

Chart Nineteen

Anglicisms	Word repetition number
Total	

Author: ....