EMAIL OR *CORREO ELECTRÓNICO*? ANGLICISMS IN SPANISH

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ABSTRACT. *The adoption of Anglicisms seems to be an increasing trend in Spanish. The influence of English is exercised upon every domain of the linguistic system and upon every level of the language. This article discusses quantitative and qualitative aspects of the issue and illustrates the use of English loanwords in different specialised languages: Computer Science, Tourism, Medicine and Science and Technology. In order to do so, the authors have worked on the design and compilation of a textual corpus in Spanish from a wide selection of topics and genres, as well as a database that stores relevant linguistic information. The analysis is carried out taking into account the data provided by the corpus and the database in order to show the actual frequency of Anglicisms in Spanish along with an examination of the formulas employed to introduce the items in the text and the semantic effect upon the recipient system. By way of a conclusion, the impact of the English language on specialised texts in Spanish has been recorded.*

KEYWORDS. *Borrowings, anglicisms, corpus linguistics, specialised languages.*

RESUMEN. *Parece que la adopción de anglicismos es una tendencia creciente en español. La influencia del inglés se ejerce en todos los ámbitos del sistema lingüístico y en todos los niveles de la lengua. El presente artículo analiza los aspectos cuantitativos y cualitativos de la cuestión e ilustra el uso de los términos ingleses en diferentes lenguas de especialidad: informática, turismo, medicina, ciencia y tecnología. Para tal fin, las autoras trabajaron en la elaboración de un corpus textual en español que incluye una amplia selección de temas y géneros, así como una base de datos que almacena la información lingüística relevante. El análisis se lleva a cabo teniendo en cuenta los datos proporcionados por el corpus y la base de datos con el fin de mostrar la frecuencia real de los anglicismos en español junto con un examen de las fórmulas empleadas para introducir los términos en el texto y el efecto en el sistema receptor. A modo de conclusión, se documenta el impacto de la lengua inglesa en textos españoles de especialidad.*

PALABRAS CLAVE. *Préstamos, anglicismos, lingüística de corpus, lenguas de especialidad.*

1. INTRODUCTION

It is widely acknowledged that English as the modern *lingua franca* extends its influence to the cultural, financial and linguistic spheres. The importance of English as the hegemonic global language along with the prestige attached to it have facilitated the continuous incorporation of English loanwords into Spanish over the last few decades. This has affected every domain of the linguistic system, from more general, everyday language to specialised languages. In fact, the influence of English words in various languages has been widely explored and in this respect, Spanish is no exception. Studies have been carried out on both sides of the Atlantic. In American Spanish, different linguistic varieties have been dealt with: Spanish in the United States by Alfaro (1970), Mexican Spanish by Sánchez (1995), Puerto Rican Spanish by Mellado Hunter (1981) and López Morales (1987), among others.

In Spain, towards the end of the last century, several scholars studied the phenomenon of Anglicisms in peninsular Spanish. The pioneer in this field was Lorenzo Criado who published several pieces of research on the topic in the 1950s and continued doing so until the end of the 20th century (1996, 1999). Pratt (1980) shared many of Lorenzo's views and, like him, concentrated mainly on lexical Anglicisms establishing a solid categorisation of English borrowings. In addition, he covered all facets of language analysing the orthographic, morphological and syntactic influence on the recipient language. An equally wide perspective on the pervasiveness of English loanwords was also shown by Rodríguez González, who covered diverse issues related to the topic. He clearly outlined the criteria that need taking into account when compiling a corpus (2003) in order to elaborate dictionaries (1997 in collaboration with Lillo Buades; 2001, edited by Görlach), along with the process of semantic and morphological translations in the coining of calques (2002, 2004) and an analysis of the spread of Anglicisms in various types of jargon, such as the language of drugs (1994). Many others contributed to the discussion of Anglicisms, like Gimeno and Gimeno (2003) with a comprehensive view of the phenomenon within the *languages in contact* framework established by Haugen (1950) or Weinreich (1953). These, along with other published linguists on the topic, have helped to shape our conception of Anglicisms and how they affect the different linguistic systems. Thus, we have followed several of their earlier lines of research and tried to complement others.

The process of the "Anglicization of European languages", as it has recently been called (Pulcini, Furiassi & Rodríguez González 2012: 3), has been possible because of the constant exchanges between English and other languages since the 18th century. Although it is noticeable in all levels of the Spanish language, its influence is most salient in the lexical and semantic fields.

2. METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

This study focuses on the discussion of some aspects involved in the introduction of English terms into the Spanish language, the influence of English on the Spanish

lexicon being a widely acknowledged fact. Firstly, we aim to illustrate the use of Anglicisms in Spanish texts from a variety of specialised areas, such as Computers, Tourism, Medicine and related disciplines, Science and Technology, as well as other semantic fields, given that the documents analysed also include items of general language. Secondly, we intend to base our entire analysis on a body of authentic texts, which enhances the linguistic and textual analysis in an attractive computerised environment. To achieve both purposes, a textual corpus and a database were designed and have been implemented with various genres, registers, sources and a wide range of themes. In fact, as Oncins (2009: 116) points out, corpora "have become an indispensable tool for research on English loanwords". Our plan was to build a corpus covering several technical disciplines in order to study the influence of English on different specialised languages, which is why the textual corpus includes documents from several specialised disciplines and in different registers. In order to construct the textual corpus, we have followed Cobuild's design aim: "to make a selection of data which is in some sense representative, providing an authoritative body of linguistic evidence" (Renouf 1987: 2). The textual corpus of specialised disciplines stands at around 867,000 words.

At the very beginning of the project, back in 2003 and 2004, the research team aLiLex (Acronym of the Spanish equivalent to *Lexical Linguistic Analysis –Análisis Lingüístico del Léxico–*) started the process of corpus creation working on texts related to computer science. We analysed some university manuals on the history and development of the Internet, but we mainly concentrated on different issues of four magazines which comprehend what it is known as *specialist-non-academic articles* (Posteguillo-Gómez 2003: 80): *PC Actual*, *PC Plus*, *PC World* and *Personal Computer & Internet*.

In the following years, we based our research on the compilation and analysis of various genres from the tourist field examining several sources. First of all, tourist leaflets with general information were included, but also others dealing with active tourism or adventure sports. Secondly, articles from the academic journal, *Cuadernos de Turismo*, were selected. Thirdly, web sites on ecotourism and rural tourism, such as *Top Rural*, *Turismoactivo*, *Turismo Rural y Aventura*, *Turismo de Madrid*, *Planeta turismo activo*, *Planetaction*, *Urdaibai*, *Aventuras itinerantes*, *Multiaventura en la naturaleza*, *H2UR.com* and *Duaka Adventures*, were analysed. In addition, some texts were extracted from magazines aimed at a healthy audience, who share an interest in nature and outdoor sports in an ecological setting. Five different magazines were selected: *Aire Libre*, *Grandes Espacios*, *Outdoor Turismo & Aventura* and *Viajeros*. Furthermore, brochures from several Spanish tourist agencies and tour operators were examined: *Ambassadortours*, *El Corte Inglés*, *Halcón Viajes*, *Iberia*, *Marsans*, *Playa Senator*, *Pullmantur*, *Riu Hotels* and *Travelplan*. Finally, magazines which are freely distributed among flight passengers were also included, such as *Ronda*, *Spanorama* and *Europa* issued respectively by the Spanish airline companies Iberia, Spanair and Air Europa. We continued expanding the range of sources not only within tourism, but also from other fields.

Thus, we have also covered the healthcare world with specialised publications aimed at physicians, such as *Jano,* along with those with a more general reading public such as

Mazorca, *Saber VIVIR*, *SaluDiario* and *Salud.Madrid*; and, finally, magazines aimed at a general audience interested in topics related to Science and Technology, like *Quo* and *Popular Science*. In addition, we have been compiling documents and information on business and economy, sports, politics, general language in the mass media, etc. For this article, we concentrate on documents which belong to specialised languages (Computer Science, Tourism, Medicine, Science and Technology), although these texts very often contain articles dealing with other topics and thus we have recorded terms from general language, as well.

Apart from the textual corpus, our database, named ANGLICOR, stores data about every recorded item extracted from the corpus. In order to incorporate tokens from the corpus, the criteria used by Rodríguez González (2003) to compile a dictionary were taken into account. The total number of items included in the database is 4,607. As can be seen in Figure 1, the first fields include a definition, the gender and number of the lexical item as they appear in the particular text, the etymology according to some Spanish and British and American sources and the presence or absence in several Spanish dictionaries.

Figure 1. *Entering a new lexical item*.

Figure 2 shows further details to be completed when introducing an item into the database: the source (title, page, year, number of words per page or document, etc.), any graphic marks (italics, quotation marks, bold or underlined item), the semantic field and socio-pragmatic details (oral or written medium, digital or printed), genre and topic.

Figure 2. *Other fields*.

3. WHAT IS AN ANGLICISM?

Before commencing the study of the data introduced into the database, a preliminary issue is to determine what is understood by the term Anglicism. Furiassi, Pulcini & Rodríguez (2012: 5) refer to *Anglicism* as an umbrella term to mean any kind of phonographic, morphological, syntactic or phraseological interference coming from the English language. Within the lexical sphere, these authors acknowledge two types of influence: indirect (calques and semantic loans) and direct (loanwords, false, hybrids) (2012: 6). We follow this categorisation regarding lexical Anglicisms very closely with only slight differences, as explained below. With Pratt (1980: 115) and López Morales

(1987: 303), we understand an Anglicism to be a linguistic item whose ultimate etymon is an English lexical element. Thus, our criteria to classify a lexical item as an English loanword are as follows:

1. Words that come directly from English. This would correspond to patent Anglicism in Pratt's words, including items that are recognised by English speaking people as belonging to their mother tongue. In this section we find examples like *ranking* or *hippy* (Pratt, 1980: 116). In order to assure the provenance of the recorded entry, the etymological information provided by Spanish lexicographic references such as *Diccionario de la Lengua Española* (DRAE), *Diccionario del Español Actual* (DEA), *Diccionario de Uso del Español* (DUE) and *Diccionario de Usos y Dudas del Español Actual* (DUDEA) is contrasted. If the term is not present in any of these dictionaries, other British and American reference sources are consulted. For instance, the *Oxford English Dictionary* (*OED*), *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language*, *Bloomsbury English Dictionary* and *Online Etymology Dictionary*.

2. English as language of transmission. Although English may not be the original language, it is often the vehicle to transmit terms such as *jacuzzi*, *trekking* or *safari*. According to Pratt (1980: 48), it would be absurd to derive *té* from Chinese or *kayak* from the Skimo languages. Even if we live in a globalised world and contact with exotic languages is increasing in Western Europe, contact between certain given languages has been limited, inasmuch as the adoption of words such as *kimono*, *jungla*, *geiser* or *caqui* cannot be considered the result of direct contact. On the contrary, the English language has mediated in the introduction of these lexical items into other languages.

3. Hybrids or derivative words from English roots, whereby an English element is combined with a Spanish morpheme. It follows from here that, if *turismo* is an English borrowing, *turístico/a*, adjectives derived from it, are also included as Anglicisms. A similar example is *futbolista* from *footballer*, provided by Gómez Capuz (2004: 53), who also refers to compound hybrids such as *bus escuela* from *school bus* or *tenis de mesa* from *table tennis*.

4. Pseudoanglicisms. Gómez Capuz (2005: 63-67) deals with the different kinds of pseudoanglicisms or false borrowings. Pseudoanglicisms do not exist as such in the English language. There is an alteration from the original English form. Thus, nouns like *parking* are used in Spanish for *parking lot* or the mingling of a Spanish etymon with an English suffix, as can be seen in *puenting*, from *puente* 'bridge' plus the *-ing* suffix, to designate the activity of jumping from a bridge as in *bungee jumping*.

4. ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1. *Quantitative analysis*

As a regular count of the number of words of each text is introduced when entering a new lexical item, a quantitative analysis is possible. In fact, in a similar way to the COBUILD corpus, we have registered the number of words in each text in our corpus. Therefore, it has been possible to carry out a statistical analysis of the impact of Anglicisms in those particular specialised languages, and through frequency data, we have attempted to figure out how significant the presence of Anglicisms can be considered to be. We determined the number of Anglicisms in each publication and how many of those tokens were different, that is, the number of types present in each source. Furthermore, in order to establish the integration of Anglicisms more precisely, each of the tokens found in the corpus was contrasted in several lexicographic sources, such as *Diccionario de la Lengua Española* (DRAE), *Diccionario del Español Actual* (DEA), *Diccionario de Uso del Español* (DUE) and *Diccionario de Usos y Dudas del Español Actual* (DUDEA) (De la Cruz Cabanillas et al. 2009). Some of the statistical data is shown in the following table, in this case, referring to tourism-based texts:

TABLE 1. *Number of Anglicisms, types and percentages: Tourism.*

Publication	Nº of words	Nº of tokens	% tokens/ words	Lexical types	% types / token
Airline magazines	72,878	638	0.88%	259	40.60%
Brochures	74,418	1,525	2.05%	115	7.54%
Academic journal	74,453	1,560	2.09%	91	5.83%
Leaflets	72,601	132	0.18%	20	15.15%
Web sites	73,191	1,028	1.40%	184	17.90%
Tourist magazines	70,520	748	1.06%	178	23.80%
TOTAL	438,061	5,631	1.28%	616[1]	10.94%

The last column showing the number of types per token correlates directly with Graph 1. The publication that ranks the highest in that column is airline magazines, which ranks the lowest in the Graph. That means that, even if the total amount of items is not the highest, the total amount of items in brochures, academic journals and web sites is greater, the diversity of types found in the airline magazines is far more varied than those found in the aforementioned publications. For instance, the academic journal shows a constant repetition of the word *turismo* 'tourism' and its correspondent adjective *turístico*. Thus, the percentage of tokens per type is high, as the frequency of repetition of that specific item is also high. Nonetheless, in the tourist magazines, very few items are repeated, which means the range of different English units is much more varied than in other sources.
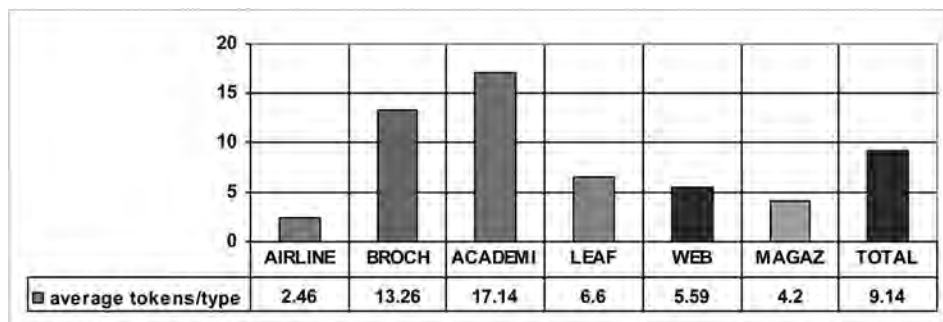
Graph 1. *Average of tokens per type.*

In a previous research article on the use of loanwords in Spanish computer language (De la Cruz Cabanillas et al. 2007), five different issues of four computer magazines addressed at general computer users were selected for analysis: *PC Actual* (PCA), *Personal Computer & Internet* (PCI), *PC Plus* (PCP) and *PC World* (PCW). Part of the statistical data is presented in the following table:

TABLE 2. *Number of Anglicisms, types and percentages: Computers.*

Publication	Nº of words	Nº of tokens	% tokens/ words	Lexical types	% types / token
PCA	11,480	210	1.82%	89	42.38%
PCI	16,790	389	2.31%	130	33.41%
PCP	11,420	311	2.72%	87	27.97%
PCW	11,330	376	3.31%	92	24.46%
TOTAL	51,020	1,286	2.52%	398	30.94%

Obviously, the comparison is not only possible within the same field, as shown in tables 1 and 2, but between two different ones. Thus, a cross-linguistic comparison between magazines from tourism and computer language can be established. As graph 2 shows, the presence of Anglicisms is significantly higher in the computer magazines, although the number of words recorded is higher in the tourism publications. Comparing the percentage of types of Anglicisms per total number of tokens, the results clearly indicate again the higher presence of Anglicisms in the computer field. Therefore, the number of English loanwords in Spanish computer language is obviously relevant and, in addition, some tokens found in this genre can also be found in other genres, as our research demonstrates; although others, of course, are technical terms.
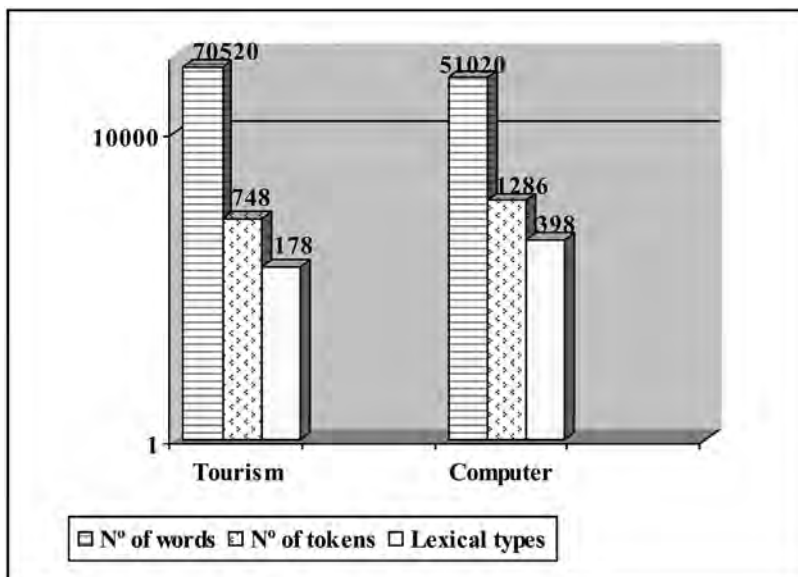
Graph 2. *Comparison between Tourism and Computer magazines.*

As stated previously, the compilation of a corpus and the use of a database to incorporate data from each token found in the analysed texts have helped to provide real information about the frequency of Anglicisms in particular specialised texts. The textual corpus, including the total number of words of each text, is extremely adequate for the study of Anglicisms in specialised languages. It is an innovative approach for assessing the influence of English in contemporary Spanish language that has not been done in other studies.

4.2. *Qualitative Analysis*

The impact of English has affected all levels of the recipient language to a greater or lesser degree, but probably the most notorious influence is exercised upon the Spanish lexicon. As previously explained, our study concentrates on direct types, loanwords, rather than indirect types, calques and semantic loans (Furiassi, Pulcini & Rodríguez, 2012: 6) and the integration process of such elements into the language.

When a word is borrowed, it is integrated into the recipient system with varying extent, as Görlach's degrees of acceptance suggest (2002: xxi-xxiv):

a) The word is fully accepted –either the word is not (or no longer) recognized as English, or is found in many styles and registers, but is still marked as English in its spelling, pronunciation or morphology.

b) The word is in restricted use.

c) The word is not part of the language –it is either a calque or a loan creation, or mainly known to bilinguals, or used only with reference to British and American contexts.

It is hard to determine which English loanwords will remain in the future or whether they will undergo a complete process of assimilation into the recipient language. On the one hand, the textual corpus has been compiled in the 21st century and may show some divergences with other corpora whose data were gathered last century, for instance. On the other hand, the phases of integration of a borrowing into the system are not always alike. Thus, several terms will die out with the passing of time, as has occurred at different times during the history of Spanish. In the 1960s youngsters used to refer to a *record player* with the Anglicism *pick-up*, often adapted as *picú*. However, this word is no longer used, as it was replaced with the calque, *toca discos*.

At a halfway stage, when the term has not been completely integrated into the system, the foreign word tends to be marked by means of double quotation marks, bold or italics, as in the following examples:

– Y si bien la disciplina se practica en toda temporada, es en el verano cuando los "bikers" aparecen por todas partes (*CT* 2004).
– **Hidrospeed** consiste en el descenso de ríos utilizando una tabla, denominada "hidros" (*CT* 2004).
– Una embarcación o balsa neumática o "raft" (*CT* 2004).
– Además de las canciones originales se añaden 8 *bonus track* (*Spanorama* 2008).
– Cada día se emiten en torno a 12.500 tarjetas de embarque a través del "auto check-in online" (*Ronda* 2008).
– Una selección de música *chill-out* y *lounge* que forma parte de la colección (*Spanorama* 2008).
– Varsovia nunca ha sido una ciudad atractiva para gente *cool* (*Europa* 2008).
– Está prohibido el uso de teléfonos móviles a bordo, incluido su uso en modo *flight mode* (*Spanorama* 2008).
– Sólo cuatro *teams* tienen realmente opciones de victoria (*Spanorama* 2008).
– Con esquís de tipo alpino "carving" (planetaturismoactivo.es).
– Modelos *carving* … (*Outdoor* invierno 2005).
– Este precioso colgante con cristales de colores en tonos caramelos es el complemento perfecto para todos sus "looks" (*Ronda* 2008).
– Cuando uno no puede volar a París y siente nostalgia, le queda el consuelo de elegir algún *deuvedé* de la sección París en el cine *(Europa* 2008).
– Si un astillero presenta un barco con "hard top" y triunfa, todos los demás van a la zaga y el cliente pide que su barco lleve eso (*Spanorama* 2008).
– Absolute presenta su último crucero, un barco con *hard top* opcional y mucho *glamour* (*Ronda* 2008).

Some other items seem to have completed the whole process of adaptation to the Spanish phonographic system. After its spread and institutionalisation, proven by the way the word was spelled at the time of introduction and nowadays, they become part of the common core language. Thus, a word like *scanner* preserved the double <nn> in earlier texts, whereas nowadays it has been simplified to just one <n>; and at the present time, it includes a prothetic vowel <e> and takes a graphic accent on the tonic vowel, thus becoming *escáner* in Spanish. Likewise, from *standard* we get *estándar*, with prothetic <e>, accented <a> and deletion of final <d>. However, as mentioned above, this process of assimilation is not shared by all items, neither is it homogenous. In fact, different publications can use several devices to mark the term as foreign. Thus, a magazine may identify the foreignism within quotation marks, while another will use italics and a third one may indicate the word with no specific graphic mark. We shall not be discussing here whether found items can be considered real borrowings or simply code-switches on the part of one particular speaker. We shall proceed to describe the usage found in our corpus and try to classify the lexical items according to linguistic criteria. Our piece of work, being descriptive, refuses to categorise these English items as "necessary" or "unnecessary", as previous researchers did in the past.

The methods of introducing borrowings into discourse are varied. They are not always identified by means of quotation marks or italics, but by some other devices. Among the wide variety of formulas we can highlight the following:

1. Translation of the term followed by the original English word:
   – Gracias a la conjunción de cuadros clave (*key*) y curvas de movimiento (*PCA* Nov. 2003).
   – La media alcanza una actualización (*post*) cada catorce días... (*PCA* Mar. 2004).
   – La inmersión con una escafandra autónoma (SCUBA) (Turismoactivo.com).
   – En la modalidad de Submarinismo a pulmón libre, o también llamado, en apnea (SKIN) (Turismoactivo.com).
   – El snowboard de pista, de parque (freestile) y fuera de pista (freeride) (*Outdoor* winter 2005).
   – Conduciendo nuestros divertidos vehículos todo terreno (quads) (Leaflet F5).
   – Travesía (telemark) se trata de una técnica del descenso muy antigua (CT 2004).
   – Una balsa neumática (raft) (h2ur.com).
   – Si queremos rendimiento en una competición de sólo subida (Vertical Race) utilizaremos un esquí ... (*Outdoor* winter 2005).
   – La arquitectura se vuelve más humana, con las viviendas típicas de Quebec (condos), de dos plantas y madera pintada de color, jardines ... (*Ronda* 2008).
   – Hasta modelos anchos (*fats*) ... (*Outdoor* winter 2005).

2. Along with the English term, there is an explanation or translation which is usually between commas, dashes or joined by the conjuction *or*:

– Es la capacidad de incluir flujos *subpictures* –es decir, imágenes de mapas de bits superpuestas encima del fluyo principal de vídeo en determinado momentos; (*PCP* Nov. 2003).

– Con respecto a los *blogs* como alternativa de documentación, los sitios web de los movimientos contestatarios, (*PCA* Mar. 2004).

– Mountainbike o lo que es lo mismo ir en bicicleta (Leaflet F5).

– Rafting, descenso de ríos (Turismoactivo.com).

– Reverse o 360º: giro de 360º en sentido inverso a la anterior maniobra (Turismoactivo.com).

– Cuando se tratan de marchas cortas realizadas en media montaña o en llanuras pernoctando en casas, hoteles o camping, recibe el nombre en inglés de hiking (senderismo en español) (*CT* 2004).

– Con respecto a los **camping,** son espacios de terreno públicos o privados dotados de las instalaciones y servicios que marca la legislación para dedicarlos al uso turístico (*CT* 2005).

– Raft o embarcación (Turismoactivo.com).

– Existen otras modalidades de benji o bungee jump que son el scad diving, que consiste en saltar desde una altura de 40 metros (Turismoactivo.com).

– A primeros de los años 40 Sherman Poppen construyó el primer Snurfer o tabla de Snowboard (Turismoactivo.com).

– Stand-up: con los pies sobre la tabla, pero sin aletas (Turismoactivo.com).

– Un grupo de turistas se prepara para emprender una actividad de aventura, el *canopy* o tirolina. (*Viajeros* Dec-Jan 2005-06).

– Ciclismo de montaña o mountain bike (*CT* 2004).

– Bus-bob o lo que vulgarmente se conoce como 'salchichear' (planetaturismoactivo.es).

– Un Quad o ATV (All Terrain Vehicles) es un vehículo de 4 ruedas (planetaturismoactivo.es).

– Bus bob, o también conocido como hot dog, consiste en descender por aguas bravas sobre una embarcación neumática de forma alargada y voluminosa (Turismoactivo.com).

– Pequeñas diferencias horarias pueden causarnos "jet lag" (cansancio y somnolencia diurna) (*Ronda* 2008).

– Donut esquí, gran flotador en forma de donut (Turismoactivo.com).

– El flysurf surge de la combinación del surf con el parapente (Turismoactivo.com).

– Los partidos de Liga Horseball –baloncesto a caballo– (*Aire Libre* Oct. 2005).

– El bus-bob, que consiste en ir avanzando por el río subido en un neumático con forma de salchicha (*T&A* Oct. 2005).

– Se trata del Bungee Jumping, una modalidad deportiva en la que saltador se lanza al vacío amarrado por una cuerda elástica... y se dispone a rebotar (*CT* 2004).

– Este day cruiser (crucero de día) hereda las magníficas cualidades marineras de la marca (*Ronda* 2008).
– Ya sea con una línea de cotas más carving (patines más estrechos) o más fat (patines más anchos) (*Outdoor* invierno 2005).
– Donut esquí, gran flotador en forma de donut (*CT* 2004).
– Busca su clientela entre downsizers (clientes que tuvieron un Primera y ya no necesitan un coche de ese tamaño) (*Ronda* 2008).
– La aparición de la IMRT o radioterapia con modulación de la intensidad de la radiación *(Ronda* 2008).
– El "ansia" (*craving*) o deseo intenso que se describe en términos bastante ambiguos (*Jano* 1714).
– *Stripping* o ablación de la vena safena y flebectomía (*Jano* 1711).
– *Treadmill* o cicloergómetro (*Jano* 1713).

3. The explanation of the English word(s) appears before it and is often joined by the conjuction *or*:
    – Los desencadenadores o *triggers* (*PCA* Nov. 2003).
    – Ventanas emergentes o *pop-ups* (*PCW* Feb. 2004).
    – El pueblo se encuentra en una bahía que ofrece tres lugares o spots diferentes (Turismoactivo.com).
    – Dentro de los cambios que ha experimentado este deporte hay que resaltar el que ha tenido la tabla o hidros (*CT* 2004).
    – El modelo turístico preponderante en nuestro entorno es el de masas o fordista (*CT* 2005).
    – El chárter náutico o alquiler de embarcaciones (*CT* 2004).
    – Otra modalidad es el big jump, o salto desde helicóptero a unos 400 metros de altura aproximadamente (Turismoactivo.com).
    – El descenso de cañones, barrancos, o también llamado canyoning, es una mezcla de ascensión alpina, espeleología, senderismo, rapel, natación y otras actividades (Turismoactivo.com).
    – La tabla tiene unas cintas para poner los pies, se denominan footstraps (Turismoactivo.com).
    – Faldones: o también llamado scoops, resguarda que el viento pueda desplazar la llama de los quemadores (Turismoactivo.com).
    – Una embarcación neumática, el raft (ur2000.com).
    – Preguntas frecuentes-FAQ (ur2000.com).

4. Use of doublets alternating the English and the Spanish item:
    – *email, e-mail*/*correo electrónico*.
    – *red*/*web, www.*
    – *barranquismo*/*canyoning*.
    – *piragüismo*/*rafting*.

– *descenso en canoa/canoraft*.
– *garaje/parking*.
– *senderismo/trekking*.
– *blister pack (blíster)* versus *paquete, envase*.
– *emergency (emergencia)* versus *urgencia*.
– *malnutrition* rendered as *malnutrición,* instead of *desnutrición*.
– *rash* versus *exantema, erupción*.
– *randomization (*randomización)* versus *aleatorización, distribución aleatoria o al azar.*
– *screening* for *cribado, despistaje, rastreo*.
– *check-in* versus *facturación*.
– *mountain bike* versus *bicicleta de montaña*.

However, this procedure is not homogenic, a publication such as *Turismo & Aventura*, uses both terms *senderismo/trekking* as synonyms, whereas another one, like *Grandes Espacios*, considers them to be different activities, although no explanation of the difference is provided.

5. The use of the English term with its translation between parentheses is very common. The English item is very often an acronym that can be expanded and followed by the translation, as in:

– MEAP (Plataforma de Aplicaciones Integradas Multifunción) (*PCA* Dec. 2003).
– AES (*Advanced Encryption Standard* –Estándar de Cifrado Avanzado) (*PCP* Feb. 2004).
– Se encargará de, en primer lugar, enviar un CFV (Call for votes o llamada a votación) (*PCI* Jan. 2004).
– Que incorporarán un *Trusted Platform Module* o TPM (módulo de plataforma segura) (*PCP* Mar. 2004).
– Empleando un intermediario como puede ser un controlador ODBC (*Open Database Connectivity*) (*PCA* Nov. 2003).
– Y facilitaba un parche destinado a corregir una vulnerabilidad en el servicio UPnP (*Universal Plug and Play*) (*PCW* Dec. 2003).
– Uno de los aspectos más novedosos es la integración del protocolo SOAP (*Simple Object Access Protocol*) y el lenguaje WSDL (*Web Services Description Language*) (*PCA* Jan. 2004).
– Se trata de la GIP (péptido inhibidor de gastrina), una hormona presente en el cuerpo humano (*Saber vivir* 2008).
– HLA: Iniciales de Human Leukocyte Antigens o antígenos leucocitarios humanos, son moléculas muy importantes (*Mazorca* 2007).

An alternative to this procedure is the case in which the initials have been translated into Spanish but are followed by the English acronym:

– La última reunión de la Asociación Americana del Corazón (AHA) (*Jano* 1718).
– La hormona antimulleriana (AMH) (*Jano* 1719).
– Sociedad Americana de Oncología Clínica (ASCO 2008) (*Jano* 1718).
– El receptor de crecimiento epidérmico (EGFR) (*Jano* 1718: 15).
– La determinación de hormona foliculoestimulante (FSH) (*Jano* 1719).
– Dentro de los tumores subepiteliales cabe destacar los tumores de la estroma gastrointestinal (GIST) (*Jano* 1716).
– La tomografía por emisión de positrones (PET) es una técnica empleada en medicina nuclear (*Salu Diario* 2008).

6. Use of the English term without any kind of explanation or translation, even when referring to certain concepts which are not transparent to a non-expert audience.

– Los programadores de software gratuito emplean habitualmente *banners* (*PCW* feb. 2004).
– Incluyen **modificaciones en el script** que realiza la carga de los drivers de hardware detectados (*PCI* Mar. 2004).
– También permiten disfrutar de *streaming* de vídeos musicales, además de programas de radio (*PCW* Jan. 2004).
– Amplían ligeramente las fronteras ofreciendo imágenes de tipo *storyboard* que aparecen en diversos puntos de la línea (*PCP* Nov. 2003).
– El tamaño del subwoofer no es excesivo, así que cabe en casi cualquier sitio (*PCW* Jan. 2004).

The foreign character of the English word is sometimes marked by using italics or quotation marks, as in *bar, bungalow, charter, estándar, estrés, picnic, pub, relax, test, ticket* and *zoom*. Nonetheless, as in the case of computing vocabulary, some other items must be becoming more extensive and popular as the writer does not use any mark to signal its foreign origin in: *agility, backstage, bikejoring, bonus track, buggies, canopy, carving, chokes, finger, freeride, freerider, hiking, kart, kayak, lunch, mus(h)ing, nose, paintball, parascending, racing, rafting, raid, slalom, skate, snorkelling, snow, snurfer, spinner, surf, target, team, trail*.

Apart from the lexical items referring to the areas of Computer Science, Medicine, Science and Technology and Tourism, English words are registered in every field. Here are some other examples that have been extracted from our corpus from different fields, as shown below:

– Everyday life: *champú*, *hobby*, *metrosexual*, *peeling* (although *crema exfoliante* is also used), *punkie, yonki, yuppie*.
– Business and commerce: *coach* (used as a personal trainer, not in the other senses of the English word), *coaching* (counselling, training people about professional and personal matters), *manager*, *proactivo*, rendering English *proactive*.

– Food: *catering*, *picnic*, *snack*.
– Music: *acid house*, *blues*, *jazz*, *remix*, *soul*.
– Sports seems to be a huge magnet for Anglicisms: *aerobic*, *béisbol < baseball*, *bowling*, *cricket*, *fitness*, *gol < goal*, *golf*, *hockey*, *kart*, *kite-surf*, *míster* (football coach/manager), *paddle*, *quad*, *rafting*, *rugby*, *spinning*, *squash*, *stepping, surf*, *windsurf*.

On certain occasions, the English loanword alternates with a native term. The reasons for doing this are various. On the one hand, glamour and prestige seem to be linked to denominations in English. On the other, there may be no exact Spanish equivalent, because of the recent discovery or invention of the entity. In addition to this, belonging to a professional elite who can read and write English makes this group prone to make use of the English lexical item or, at least, to alternate between the Anglicism and the Spanish equivalent. Terms related to different fields are shown in the following table:

TABLE 3. *Anglicisms*.

Cosmetics, Beauty and Fashion	*Accesorio* vs. *complemento* (*DRAE* records it as adj. meaning 'unnecessary, superfluous', but not as a noun)
	Body milk vs. *loción* /*crema corporal*
	Gloss vs. *brillo* (*de labios*)
	Leggins vs. *Mallas*
	Máscara vs. *rimmel* (originally a brandname)
Sports	*Córner* vs. *saque de esquina*
	Final four vs. *Semifinales*
	Match ball vs. *bola de partido*
	Play off vs. *eliminatoria*
	Set ball vs. *bola de set*
	Tie-break vs. *desempate* or *muerte súbita* in tennis

Alternation between an Anglicism and an L1 item is also observed in other areas; for instance: *bullying* vs. *acoso escolar*; *film* vs. *película*; *full time* vs. *a tiempo completo*; *gay* vs. *homosexual*, although in expressions such as *Gay Pride* (*orgullo gay*), just *gay* is used; *password* vs. *contraseña*; *sponsor* vs. *patrocinador*; *spa* vs. *balneario*; *ticket* vs. *billete* (travelling), *entrada* (cinema, theatre, show), *nota* (taxi receipt), *recibo* (shopping receipt).

The introduction of borrowings may result in the specialisation of an existing native term, as in:

– *Sandwich* which is made out of sliced bread, while *bocadillo* implies traditional bread.
– *Bacon* 'smoked often sliced back and sides of the pig, cured by salting and drying', whereas *panceta* 'belly pork' and *tocino* 'pork fat, bacon' both refer to the same flesh without being smoked.
– *Eyeliner* tends to be a brush or kind of pen or marker, while *lápiz de ojos* is more a pencil.
– *Bloc* < *block* means 'several sheets of paper bound together with no spiral' unless it refers to a *sketchbook*, while other words are used for a binder and a spiral-bound notebook (*cuaderno*) and a writing pad (*libreta*).
– *Hamburguesa* when served in a hamburger roll, whereas *filete ruso* is the same kind of meat without the round bun.

Metonimic use is found in *babi* < *baby* 'smock' and 'painting apron'. While certain items have undergone a semantic shift such as *casting* for both 'audition' for candidates and 'casting' itself as the assignment of roles, where *reparto* could be used; *mitin* = 'political event, rally'; *nurse* = 'nanny'; *slip* = 'male underwear'; *speaker* = 'TV announcer/newsreader'.

Shifts or conversions are not common phenomena in Spanish word-formation. However, some instances of English nouns used as adjectives in Spanish have been recorded: *pantalón surfero*, *ser fashion* where the English noun is used as an adjective meaning *to be fashionable*, *to be in fashion*.

Besides, several examples of pseudoanglicisms have also been found in the corpus:

– *Benji* from *benji jumping* o *bungee jumping*.
– *Camping* from *camping site*.
– *Footing* instead of *jogging*.
– *Jumping,* used for *bungee jumping* and often for *jumping* on a jumping castle especially the activity practised on a jumping mat or trampoline while held by straps or harnesses to a frame.
– *Lifting* from *facelift*.
– *Parking* from *parking lot*.

Others have been coined in Spanish, such as: *puenting*, *tumbing*, *sillonbol*.

5. CONCLUSIONS

By way of a conclusion, this study has reported on the lexical influence of English upon Spanish. Thus an Anglicism is understood as any interference coming from the English language regardless of its original etymological provenance (Pratt 1998: 115; López Morales 1987: 303). The investigation started some years ago with the design and compilation of a corpus of Spanish texts, along with a database that could store relevant linguistic information about English loanwords. With the creation of the corpus we have

aimed to support our study with essential, reliable data about the real use of Anglicisms, as Oncins (2009: 128) also pointed out. The enlargement of the textual corpus with documents from different fields, along with the continuous implementation of the database, has made possible the extraction of data to be analysed from various perspectives. Firstly, quantitative analyses on the frequency of Anglicisms in the specialised texts have been assessed, unlike other previous major studies on the topic. Secondly, qualitative descriptions of the real usage of English items have also been presented. Thus, in the light of the data provided by the compiled corpus, it has been demonstrated that the influence of English word-stock is pervasive, inasmuch as it extends into almost every field of Spanish vocabulary. The findings presented here are only held to be valid for the corpus from which the data has been extracted.

With regards to the quantitative analysis of part of our corpus, the comparison between magazines from tourism and computer languages has shown a higher presence of Anglicisms in the computer field. Regarding the discursive aspect, as Görlach suggested (2002: xxi-xxiv) the insertion of borrowings in the texts is carried out by a wide range of devices, which provides evidence about the lack of homogenisation both in the graphic aspect and in the use of formulas to introduce the loanword, also explained by Rodríguez González (2003). The degrees of adaptation of such items vary, but the impact can undeniably be observed in several facts. On the one hand, there may be no other denomination than the English term to designate a particular object, idea or entity. On the other, the influence is also detected in the way the English sense affects the meaning of Spanish words, which adopt an additional meaning based on the English one. In addition, English noun patterns are calqued and reproduced in Spanish. It follows from here that Anglicisms are everywhere. Spanish is not immune to the growing phenomenon of English as a global language. It is, indeed, a tendency that will certainly continue in the future.

Notes

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1. The data refers to the different types of Anglicisms in each source. Therefore, it is not the result of adding the different types of each source.

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APPENDIX

1. *Computer Science corpus*

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