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ABSTRACT

Anglicisms are a part of Neologisms. The word Neologism means a term, phrase, or idiom which is borrowed from another language. In the Spanish language, Anglicisms have been influenced adding new terminologies, connotations, and replacing other terms. Teenagers are more involved in speaking Anglicisms due to different reasons, such as immigration of Ecuadorians to English speaking countries, influence of TV, music, and internet. In addition, the youth often attempt to add style to their language by changing some words and their true meaning or simply transforming them as verbs, nouns, or adjectives. On the other hand, Anglicisms are sometimes used as initials without taking into consideration its meanings, but their idea. Probably the same problem native speakers share with us. There is not just one single field to speak Anglicisms, but many others. We found out 12 categories of Anglicisms that are common among teenagers when speaking. They are related to clothing, sports, technology, business, family, home, entertainment, school, music, food, fashion, and informal language. In addition, we analyzed and exemplified the syntax, morphology, and connotation of them.

KEY WORDS

ANGLICISM, DICTIONARY, LANGUAGE, TEENAGER, NEOLOGISM, SPANISH, ENGLISH, CLOTHING, BUSINESS, SPORTS, TECHNOLOGY, FAMILY, HOME, ENTERTAINMENT, SCHOOL, MUSIC, FOOD, FASHION, MISCELLANEOUS

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THE USE OF ANGLICISMS AMONG TEENAGERS

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AUTHORSHIP

All the content of this research is the exclusive responsibility of its authors.

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I want to thank to my mother, Jenny Piedra, and my brother, Wolfram Padilla, for their support, patience, and dedication.

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There is not a single person, but many to be thankful for what I have done so far. Those ones who supported me have given me confidence and courage to carry on. Those who never trusted in me are the ones who gave me strength and endless goals. I am eternally grateful to my family and friends, without you all, this would have been harder. And especially to my father who is my angel, wherever I go, he goes with me and protects me.

Christian Sánchez

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INTRODUCTION

In this research work, we will deal with the Anglicisms used in the Spanish language among the teenagers. The English language is the most important language around the world, and many people speak it as a second language. The English language began to have an importance in the nineteenth century with the British colonization, but its expansion came after the World War II. Anglicisms have been introduced little by little in the daily conversations because of influence from the USA through music, television, and technology.

As we already mentioned, the main objective of this work is to investigate the Anglicisms which are used among teenagers. For this reason, in chapter one, we will explain what an Anglicism is, and we will mention a short history of Anglicisms in the Spanish language.

In chapter two, we will describe the methodology and the group that we are investigating, the tools and the procedure, and the data tabulation that we used in our investigation.

In chapter three, we will explain the results about our investigation. After making the data tabulation, we will classify the Anglicisms in different categories according to popularity; we will demonstrate with some examples the use of them.

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CHAPTER I

1.1 Definition of Anglicism

Anglicisms are a part of Neologisms. The word Neologism means a term, phrase, or idiom which is borrowed from another language. Also, neologisms are words that are borrowed from different areas, such as literature and film, technology, and entertainment. There are many neologisms which are used around the world. Most of them come from the French language. A good example of a French neologism is the word *chef*. It comes from the French term *chef de cuisine* that means director of the kitchen. *Fashion* is another neologism which comes from the Old French *façon* that means beauty or appearance. *Bon appetit*, *piano*, or *opera* are neologisms that come from Italian language. *Kindergarten* comes from German language. The word *spam* means *irrelevant* or *inappropriate* messages sent by the internet to a large number of users or new groups. This term was originated in 1937 from spiced ham. It is derived from a sketch (set in a café) by the British comedy group Monty Python where every item on the menu includes spam. The term *Scrooge* means a miserly person. This term appears in the book, "A Christmas Carol", written by Charles Dickens.

The word Anglicism is a little difficult to define since people who study it do not agree with only one definition. Each one of them suggests his own definition of Anglicism.

According to the *Dictionary of the Spanish Royal Academy*, Anglicism is 1. Manner of speaking properly English. 2. Word of the English language used in another one. 3. Using English words in different languages.

Lopez Morales in his work, *El Anglicismo en el español*, (1) tells us that Anglicisms are not only the words that come from the English language, but also those words coming from other languages and have become immersed into the Spanish language. Regardless they are generally accepted by the Spanish Academy. (2004:4)

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Also, Maria Moliner in *El Diccionario del uso del español (1)* defines Anglicisms as: “English words or expressions used in another language.” (1986)

Chris Pratt tells us in his work *El Anglicismo en el español peninsular contemporáneo* that the Anglicism is a linguistic element or group of Anglicisms which is used in the contemporary peninsular Castilian and is considered an immediate etymon. (2004:6)

In sum, we will say that Anglicism is any word taken and adapted from the English language to the Spanish language.

1.2 Short History Of Anglicisms In the Spanish Language

As time goes by, each language suffers some changes since it is considered alive. This phenomenon happens because there are some words which have deteriorated and have become obsolete. Because of that, people have replaced them by new and innovative words.

These changes occur in the language for better communication. New words are taken from another language for fashion or confusion. This is the case of the Spanish language. It has undergone several changes throughout time. It has had the influence of some languages which have had a significant importance and added some words, such as *Latin* (Modus Operandi, infraganti...) *Arabic* (almohada, azúcar, ojalá...) *Portuguese* (alguien, mermelada, macho...), and *French* (chofer, jardín, restaurante...). The French language had its importance in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This phenomenon is known as Gallicism. Gallicism is a characteristic French idiom or expression appearing in another language. It had a strong influence in the Spanish language, and it has been taught as a second language in schools the last centuries.

Nowadays, the Spanish language continues to change because of the influence of the Anglicisms. These are classified by different types, such as phonological, morphological, and lexical. The latter one has greatly

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influenced the Spanish language. These Anglicisms are considered the “lexical invasion” because Anglicisms are being introduced into the Spanish language constantly, and they are seen like the mirror of culture, and our daily conversations are like the reflection of this mirror.

The English language began to exert its powerful role of language with the colonization of the New World. The settlers founded the first town in the early seventeenth century. Another important fact for English expansion occurred in the late nineteenth century. British colonized various locations around the world and the British got almost a quarter of Earth's surface. After World War II, other countries were affected economically and the United States, thanks to its advanced position and economic domination, took advantage of postwar situation. Nowadays, the English language has acquired a vital importance in our modern society since the United States is considered a powerful country in the world.

The influence of Anglicisms in the Spanish language has been noted during this century, and has become more popular in our daily conversations. Anglicisms are used in different areas, such as politics, film, gastronomy, education, sports, music, fashion, and entertainment. Thus, the most popular Anglicisms are used in many areas. In politics, we have *lobby* (a group which tries to influence legislation and policy decisions), NAFTA (North Atlantic Free Trade Area), *mitin* (from meeting), and *town hall meeting* (open meeting held to discuss and decide on issues), In film, there are the Anglicisms like *casting* (selection process for the actors in a film or art work), *remake* (updated version of a movie), and *western* (movie set in the American West at the time of colonization), In gastronomy, *rosbif* (comes from roast beef), *texmex* (a fusion of Texan and Mexican food), *fast food* (pre-cooked food prepared quickly), *snack* (small quick bite to eat outside), *picnic* (outdoor meal), *pudding* (English dessert made from flour, milk, eggs, and fruit), etc. In education, *coaching* (Make like a tutor, to instruct a professional), *test* (exam), *mid-term* (the middle of an academic year), *campus* (the area where the buildings of a school or college are located). In sports, *basket* (from basketball), *penalty* (punishment imposed for breaking team rules), etc. In

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music, *DJ* or *Disc Jockey* (a person who plays music on the radio or a nightclub), *folk music* (traditional music), *New Age* (Electronic music style that causes peace and quiet), and *heavy metal* (hard rock music with a rhythm that is played with very high amplification). In fashion, there are Anglicisms such as *top model* (model (male or female) who works for the big dressmakers in the presentation of the latest fashion). In entertainment, guest start, *performance* (presentation or public display in theater, film, or music), *late show* (entertainment TV shows or movies usually beginning after midnight).

In addition, it is important to state some factors that have influenced the introduction of Anglicisms. We will mention two of them.

First, Anglicisms have become popular because of the importance of the English language all over the world, and English words are being used more frequently in our Spanish society. The English language has become the second language in most of the countries around the world.

Second, technology has increased the use of Anglicisms, especially in young people. The English language has been introduced in our society through television, DVD, computers, cell phones, and many other modern machines. This is why we see, hear, and talk Anglicisms every day.

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CHAPTER II

2.1. Methodology

The Spanish language has borrowed some words from the English language which people use for many purposes and connotations. To find out what these words are and how they are used, a real and reliable tabulated field survey was conducted as many results as possible from the groups that were the subjects of the study.

In addition, the survey reflected reliable results of the words used by teens and the manner they understand them instead of using Spanish terms that mean exactly the same. It is important to state that Spanish has more flexibility in its syntax than English.

2.2. The group

In order to get good results in this research, we chose one of the best high schools in Cuenca, Antonio Avila High School. Due to the location of its campus, number of students, and diversity among students; valuable results were established with an acceptable amount of Anglicisms.

Antonio Avila High School is an institution where students from all over the province train in the fields of accounting and administration. Students who are in 11th grade are the most qualified to investigate about Anglicisms. Most of them are familiar with both formal and informal language.

There are so many English expressions that we use to state thoughts and some of them are used either consciously or unconsciously. There are several reasons to believe that teenagers often use Anglicisms since a considerable amount of them have or have had at least a close relative in the United States. According to Brad Jokisch's article *Diversity in Migration* (1), from 10 to 15 percent of Ecuadorians have emigrated the last 25 years and a considerable number of them are from Azuay and Cañar provinces.

One more reason that led us to investigate 11th grade teenagers is that this specific group of students is a probable age to be surrounded by

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adults who have used technical, business, and food words in their presence; moreover, many of them are often attracted to electronic devices, TV programs, social networks, and magazines.

In sum, the facts we gathered allowed us to establish Anglicisms into categories in order to create a chart based on what we tabulated.

2.3. Tools and Procedure

In this research, we considered some important tools which are listed as follows:

- Computer
- Research about Anglicisms
- Prints of the field survey and letter asking permission to execute the survey to the students.
- Copies of the field survey
- Software of data tabulation and graphics

For the majority of the instruments applied in this research, there is no explanation of what they are; however, we will explain what steps should be followed.

Firstly, after we determined the forms, we did some research and found some common words and expressions used through time, figuring out that Spanish has had Anglicisms for many years. Then we thought of what Anglicisms we have nowadays, and how they have impacted the language among us. One very important point to take into account is the idea that teenagers are more exposed than adults nowadays. We might know some words that teachers do not know. One more recommendation is that teachers should know this vocabulary in order to understand the youth language, not only English teachers, but all teachers.

In addition, Anglicisms should be studied in order to understand how Spanish has developed through the last years and to persuade students to

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be part of the change without abandoning their mother tongue. As we know, nowadays the use of English is universal and growing; The Spanish language is using Anglicism, probably due to the emigration of Ecuadorians to the United States, and the constant marketing of the movie and music industry. Many words that teenagers speak in their everyday language are taken from these sources plus the fact that internet has taught us many Anglicisms. In addition, this phenomenon is rising every year as Brian Cruikshank explains in his article in *Ipsos (3)* in which he refers to the rapid growth of the internet users around the world.

It is not new to say that Anglicisms have been incorporated into Spanish. The constant development of communication combined with emigrations to the United States are the reasons that created a sense of necessity to add Anglicisms when speaking Spanish. In many cases people believe that there is no word in a single language to define what they want to say. On the contrary, there are also Anglicisms that are inevitable to use due to their complexity or lack of conversion.

In order to understand the changes of this changing language, teachers and students should realize the importance that English really has and apply whenever it is possible. The Spanish language is of equal importance and can be retained as the primary language.

2.4. Survey

After we planned the investigation, it was also important to have something physical that could be a backup of what we completed. In our research, we completed a field survey.

David Crystal in his article for the *IATEFL Newsletters* says “it is inevitable that a true global language will eventually come to be used by more people than any other language (2).” The study of the language is not only to establish grammatical rules of ways of teaching, it also needs to be studied to measure the impact on not-English-speaking countries and suggest an introduction of a correct application of the new terms.

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Before the field survey was started, it was appropriate to answer some questions to understand the purpose of it: What is it? Why was it chosen? And what we expect from it?

A field survey is a type of investigation in which all the results are taken from a determined amount of population in order to take a sample of what is being studied at the moment. According to *wikispaces.com*, it is a collection and gathering of information at the local level by conducting primary surveys.

When studying a language, it is very important to study the people involved; that is because we have chosen this method of investigation for the proximity to Anglicisms of the people being examined. In addition, it is a fact that teenagers are the ones who are involved more with technology than adults or children and thus use new Anglicisms. That is the main message Amanda Lenhart, Mary Madden, and Paul Hitlin express in their research *Teen and Technology (1)* in which they refer to 87% of teenagers within the United States are using internet at this very moment; and if we contrast the amount of US and Ecuadorian teenagers we might find a similar amount. In this aspect, we could not find any source reflecting statistics of the impact of technology on teenagers. This is a means of communication in which young people learn all the time to speak with “style” in a social environment.

In another aspect, the data we studied from the survey determined what the words, phrases and applications that the teenagers use. We analyzed the results of the survey and found out whether the Anglicisms used were correctly applied.

To determine the words was our main goal. The surveys showed the words that were used and what the students understood from them. Additionally, there were 50 words listed in the survey with the most common words we think they might know; also, they wrote an X plus the meaning they knew or thought they knew. Finally, at the bottom there were ten spaces where they were asked to write more Anglicisms they knew plus its meaning.

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What we also expected from the survey was to be able to analyze from the grammatical point of view and determine if teenagers use terms they understand and of course suggest possible ways to pronounce properly.

2.5. Data Tabulation

After completing the survey, the results were tabulated and analyzed. The process included some steps to follow:

- Add all the words to determine if they are used or not by teens.
- Look up percentages that reflect the frequency teenagers speak the Anglicisms.
- Establish if the words are understood with the same meaning.
- Make a convergence to the Spanish if available.
- Categorize the vocabulary into fields or specialties.

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CHAPTER III

Data Analysis

Once the field survey was completed, it was time to show the results. We classified different categories for a better understanding of Anglicisms and the different analysis we did. Our teen population had 80 participants both men and women. Unfortunately, the exact number of men and women was not determined, however, we used a single survey sheet for both.

3.1. Frequency of the Anglicisms use

One of the results we noticed according to the survey was that students know more Anglicisms when speaking about technology and a few idioms. In this case, idioms are understood not as a whole idiomatic phrase, but just one or two words introduced into the Spanish lexicon in order to sound quite stylish. This also showed the influence of English over Spanish, and we saw that a considerable amount of words had its translations. Some of the cases related to technology are the following ones:

Words like CD, hi-fi, MB, memory flash, online, Skype, webcam, wi-fi, wireless, and Word are pronounced in the English form, of course with a Hispanic accent. In addition, the word DVD, is pronounced with “b” sound, considering that Spanish has no the “V” phoneme. Laptop and software have the vowel “o” pronounced similarly as in the word law. Lastly, the initials USB are pronounced in Spanish, taking into account that the initials come from English.

On the other hand, all of the students knew what was DVD, CD, USB, hi-fi, MB, wi-fi; however, they did not know what the letters stood for. Maybe this also happens among native English speakers. For instance, we all know what a USB drive is but if we hear Universal Serial Bus, probably we ask about its meaning without noticing that they are the same object.

Anglicisms are also used to form phrases in the informal language in cases like best, break, bye, drink, finish, among others that are further explained in the following chart.

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Spanish Statements using Anglicisms	Meaning
Carlos, eres el best para mi	Carlos, you are the best for me
Es hora de un breik ¹ (break)	It is time for a break
Nos vemos, bai (bye)	See you, bye
Vamos a drinkear	Let's drink
Esto ya está finish	This is ready
Necesito que vayas flash a comprar	I need you to go buying quickly
Esto es bien fri (free)	This is so cool
Estoy bien happy	I am so happy
Esto se ve bien jai (high)	This looks pretty flashy
Estoy comiendo un jot dog (hot dog)	I am eating a hot dog
Ya me voy a mi jaus (house)	I am going home
Dame un kis (kiss)	Give me a kiss
Traje mi laptop	I brought my laptop
Ponle un laik (like) en mi estatus (status)	Like my status
Me gusta tu luk (look)	I like your style
Él es un luser (looser)	He is a looser
¿Qué te dijo el ticher? (teacher)	What did the teacher say?

We noticed most of the words were used properly according to what was said; however, there were other ones that were understood differently within the context that they were stated. This happens especially when teenagers are exposed to the term, but not with the real meaning, such in the case of *finish*, *flash*, *free*, *high*, and *look*. The fact is that some adolescents change words deliberately in order to sound unique. These words are in fact wrongly used, giving the person who knows and speaks English a sense of a poor idea of what a teenager is really saying.

¹ This Anglicism is written from the most approximate manner of Hispanic pronunciation

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**3.2. CLASSIFICATION INTO CATEGORIES****3.2.1. CLOTHING**

ANGLICISMS	DEFINITION
Blue jeans	Close-fitting trousers made of blue denim having pockets and seams often reinforced with rivets, and worn originally as work pants but known also as casual attire by persons of all ages.
Boxers	Men's loose-fitting undershorts with an elastic waistband.
Brassiere	A woman's undergarment for supporting the breasts.
Pajamas	Nightclothes consisting of loose trousers or shorts and a jacket or other top.
Panties	Underpants or undershorts for women and children.
Shorts	1. Short trousers extending to the knee or above.
	2. Men's undershorts.
Sweaters	A knitted or crocheted garment worn on the upper body.

3.2.2. SPORTS

ANGLICISMS	DEFINITION
Aerobics	A program of physical fitness that involves a lot of exercise.
Amateur	A person inexperienced or unskilled in a particular activity.
Bungee-jumping	The sport of jumping off a high structure to which one is attached by bungee cords, so that the body springs back just short of hitting the ground or water.
Game	1. An amusement or pastime.
	2. A competitive activity involving skill, chance, or endurance on the part of two or more persons who play according to a set of rules, usually for their own amusement or for that of spectators.
Gym	A gymnasium.
Ice hockey	A game played on ice between two teams of six skaters each, the object being to score goals by shooting a puck into the opponents' cage using a stick with a wooden blade set at an obtuse angle to the shaft.
Jogging	Physical exercise consists of running at low speed for a time, usually within the city.
Lifting (verb)	1) To hit (a golf ball) very high into the air.
	2) To pick up (a golf ball) to place it in a better lie.
Penalty	An infraction of a rule; a foul.
Skate	The act or a period of skating or skateboarding.

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Skateboard	A device for riding upon, usually while standing, consisting of a short, oblong piece of wood, plastic, or aluminum mounted on large roller-skate wheels, used on smooth surfaces and requiring better balance of the rider than the ordinary roller skate does.
Soccer	A form of football played between two teams of 11 players, in which the ball may be advanced by kicking or by bouncing it off any part of the body but the arms and hands, except in the case of the goalkeepers, who may use their hands to catch, carry, throw, or stop the ball.

3.2.3. TECHNOLOGY

ANGLICISMS	DEFINITION
CD	Compact disk
Chat	To participate in a synchronous exchange of remarks with one or more people over a computer network.
Click	To rapidly depress and release one of the buttons on a mouse or other input device, usually the left-hand button.
Computer	Also called processor. An electronic device designed to accept data, perform prescribed mathematical and logical operations at high speed, and display the results of these operations.
Directory	A listing of the files contained in a storage device, such as a magnetic disk.
DVD	Digital versatile or digital video disk: an optical disk used to store audio, video, or computer data, esp. feature films for home viewing.
e-mail	A system for sending and receiving messages electronically over a computer network, as between personal computers.
Facebook	To communicate with (a person) or search for information about (a person) by using Facebook.
Hard disk	Magnetic disk.
hi-fi	High fidelity.
Link	A segment of text or a graphical item that serves as a cross-reference between parts of a hypertext document or between files or hypertext documents.
Mail	Post letters, packages that are transported and delivered by the post office.

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Mouse	A hand-held, button-activated input device that when rolled along a flat surface directs an indicator to move correspondingly about a computer screen, allowing the operator to move the indicator freely, as to select operations or manipulate text or graphic.
Password	A secret word or phrase that one uses to gain admittance or access to information.
Scanner	More commonly refers to a device that scans an image or document especially for use or storage on a computer.
Telephone	An apparatus, system, or process for transmission of sound or speech to a distant point, especially by an electric device.
Windows	Any of several microcomputer operating systems or environments featuring a graphical user interface.

3.2.4. BUSINESS

ANGLICISMS	DEFINITION
Address book	A book that contains an alphabetical or classified listing of names, addresses, and other data, such as telephone numbers, of specific persons, groups, or firms.
Business	1) The occupation, work, or trade in which a person is engaged.
	2) A specific occupation or pursuit
Flash	Sudden and brief
Folder	A flexible cover folded in the center and used as a holder for loose paper.
Free	Without charge
Job	A post of employment; full-time or part-time position
Money	Paper money
Ok	An approval, agreement, or endorsement.
Easy	Not hard or difficult; requiring no great labor or effort.

3.2.5. FAMILY

ANGLICISMS	DEFINITION
Brother	One who shares a common ancestry, allegiance, character, or purpose with another or others, especially:
	a. A kinsman.
	b. A fellow man.
	c. A fellow member, as of a fraternity, trade union, or panel of judges on a court.
	d. A close male friend; a comrade.
Father	A male parent

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Junior	Used to distinguish a son from his father when they have the same given name.
Mom	Mother
Mother	A female parent
People	Persons, whether men, women, or children, considered as numerable individuals forming a group.
Sister	Female sibling
Wife	A woman considered in relation to her husband; spouse.

3.2.6. HOME

ANGLICISMS	DEFINITION
Closet	A cabinet or enclosed recess for linens, household supplies, or clothing.
Condominium	A building or complex in which units of property, such as apartments, are owned by individuals and common parts of the property, such as the grounds and building structure, are owned jointly by the unit owners.
House	A building in which people live; residence for human beings.

3.2.7 ENTERTAINMENT

ANGLICISMS	DEFINITION
Feedback	The return of a portion of the output of a process or system to the input, especially when used to maintain performance or to control a system or process.
Hobby	An activity or interest pursued outside one's regular occupation and engaged in primarily for pleasure.
Poster	1) A large, usually printed placard, bill, or announcement, often illustrated, that is posted to advertise or publicize something. 2) An artistic work, often a reproduction of an original painting or photograph, printed on a large sheet of paper.
Ranking	Occupying a specific rank, position, etc.
Record (verb)	1) To register (sound or images) in permanent form by mechanical or electrical means for reproduction. 2) To register the words, sound, appearance, or performance.
Relaxing	To release or bring relief from the effects of tension, anxiety, etc.
Scare	To become frightened.
Show	To cause or allow to be seen; exhibit; display.
Winner	A person or thing that seems sure to win or succeed.

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**3.2.8. SCHOOL**

ANGLICISMS	DEFINITION
Box	A container, case, or receptacle, usually rectangular, of wood, metal, cardboard, etc., and often with a lid or removable cover.
Break	A brief rest, as from work
Check (verb)	1) A standard for inspecting or evaluating; a test.
	2) The act or an instance of inspecting or testing, as for accuracy or quality; examination.
Excellent	Extraordinary; superior
Finish	To bring (something) to an end or to completion; complete.
Intelligent	Having the faculty of reasoning and understanding.
One	Quickly
Today	This present day
Tutorial	1) A book or class that provides instruction in a particular area.
	2) A period of intensive information given by a tutor to an individual student or to a small group of students.
Very good	Well done
Wait	To remain inactive or in a state of repose.

3.2.9. MUSIC

ANGLICISMS	DEFINITION
Breakdance	A style of acrobatic dancing originating in the mid-1970s, often performed to rap music usually by teenage males in the streets, and characterized by intricate footwork, pantomime, spinning headstands, tumbling, and elaborating improvised virtuosic movements.
Dance	To move one's feet or body, or both, rhythmically in a pattern of steps, especially to the accompaniment of music.
Forever	Continually; incessantly; always. Usually used to refer old music
Live	At the moment of its happening or being performed; not on tape or by prerecording.
Music	Musical work or compositions for singing or playing.
Rap	A style of popular music, developed by disc jockeys and urban blacks in the late 1970s, in which an insistent, recurring beat pattern provides the background and counterpoint for rapid, slangy, and often boastful rhyming patter glibly intoned by a vocalist or vocalists.
Rock	1. To dance to or play rock music.
	2. (Of popular music) to have the driving beat characteristic of rock.
	3. A style of popular music that derives in part from blues and folk music and is marked by a heavily accented beat and a simple, repetitive phrase structure.

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Sing	To utter words or sounds in succession with musical modulations of the voice; vocalize melodically.
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3.2.10. FOOD

ANGLICISMS	DEFINITION
Cake	A flat, thin mass of bread, especially unleavened bread.
Delicious	Very pleasing; delightful.
Drink	To imbibe alcoholic drinks, especially habitually or to excess.
Hot dog	A frankfurter
Light	Weighing less than the proper or standard amount.
Sandwich	Something resembling or suggesting a sandwich, as something in horizontal layers.

3.2.11. FASHION

ANGLICISMS	DEFINITION
Fashion	A prevailing custom or style of dress.
Look	To appear or seem to the eye as specified.

3.2.12. MISCELLANEOUS

ANGLICISMS	DEFINITION
Bye	Informal British, goodbye.
Friends	A person attached to another by feelings of affection or personal regard.
Girl	A young, immature woman, especially formerly, an unmarried one.
Happy	Delighted, pleased, or glad, as over a particular thing.
Hello	1. Used to express a greeting, answer a telephone, or attract attention.
	2. Used derisively to question the comprehension, intelligence, or common sense of the person being addressed.
I love you	A profoundly tender, passionate affection addressed to a particular person.
Kiss	To touch or press with the lips slightly pursed, and then often to part them and to emit a smacking sound.
Looser	Not firm, taut, or rigid.
My God	Expression used to show disappointment, disbelief, weariness, frustration, or annoyance.
Never	Not at all; absolutely not.
Next	Immediately following in time, order, importance, etc.

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Nice	Pleasing; agreeable; delightful.
open mind	Ready to entertain new ideas.
Please	Used as a polite addition to requests, commands, etc.
Shit	Used to express disgust, disappointment, frustration, contempt, or the like.
Smoke	An act or spell of smoking something, especially tobacco.
Sorry	An exclamation expressing apology.
Thanks	To express gratitude, appreciation, or acknowledgment to.

3.3. Applications of Anglicisms

To understand the use of Anglicisms in the Spanish language, we demonstrated some examples; words like *poster* and *jeans* do not have an accurate Spanish translation because these are pure Anglicisms introduced into Spanish. For instance: Yo tengo muchos *posters* (I have many *posters*); Yo compré un blue jean (I bought a pair of *blue jeans*).

In clothing, for example, we have words, such as *brassiere* which has become a popular word used to refer female underwear. For example; Laura tiene un brasiér rojo (Laura has a red *brassiere*.) and the proper manner should be *Laura tiene un sostén rojo*. In this example, we can see that the Spanish word *sostén* is replaced by *brassiere*. Likewise, the words *panties* and *pijama* are good examples of Anglicisms. For instance, Carla necesita comprar *panties* nuevos (Carla needs to buy new *panties*.) The Spanish word *interiores* is replaced by the Anglicism *panties*. The word *pajamas* is another word which is considered as a pure Anglicism and accepted by the Royal Spanish Academy and included in most Spanish dictionaries as well.

On the other hand, we have Anglicisms that have been introduced into the Spanish Language; and little by little have become part of the language. This phenomenon happens due to the fact that most people listen to English words, but a considerable amount of them do not know how to write these words. Thus, they decide to write these English words the way they listen to them. In addition, some Anglicisms have also undergone some changes into their pronunciation; this is the case of the word *pijama* (*pajamas* in English.)

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Los niños se ponen su pijama para dormir (Children wear their *pajamas* to sleep.) The spelling of *pajamas* has changed from *-a* to *-i*; and the *-s* disappears resulting not only a spelling change, but also a pronunciation alteration.

In sports, *aerobics* is a common English word for doing exercises. For example, Nosotros hacemos aeróbicos todos los días (We do aerobics every day.) Also, the English word, *penalty* is a well-known word *in soccer*. For example, el árbitro pitó un penal. The referee awarded a *penalty*.

In technology, some of the words have undergone a morphological change and some others are considered as pure Anglicisms. For example, Mi hermana me envió un *e-mail* ayer. (My sister sent me an *e-mail* yesterday.) Also, *link*, *password*, and *mouse* are considered pure Anglicisms since people use them instead of the Spanish translation. For example, Te mande un *link* de un video interesante (I sent you a *link* of an interesting video.) Cambié mi *password* (I changed my *password*.) The Spanish word *contraseña* has been replaced by the word *password*. It is used by people even if they do not know what password means. James usa el *maus* para trabajar en la computadora (James uses the *mouse* to work in the computer.) There are words such as *chat* and *scan* that have a morphological change when using them as verbs. For example, Me gusta *chatear* con mis amigos (I like to chat with my friends); Necesito *scanear* algunos documentos (I need to scan some documents.) *Scanner* is a pure Anglicism because it does not have a Spanish translation. For example, Mat compró un *scanner* (Mat bought a *scanner*).

In business language, the English words, such as *business*, *folder*, and *directory* are the most common words people use. For example, Mi hermana tiene su propio bisnes. (My sister runs her own *business*.) Mi hermana tiene su propio negocio. Also, it is important to know that *business* has another connotation in Spanish which means *asunto* when speaking informally speaking. For example, ¡No es tu bisnes! (It is not your *problem*.) ¡Tráeme el *folder* rojo! (Bring me the red folder!.) mañana estará aquí el directorio (The directory will be here tomorrow.) In addition, there are two

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more examples to describe the use of Anglicisms instead of purely Spanish terms like *carpeta* and *guia* respectively.

Among family and friends, there are popular English words. The word *brother*, for example, is used by teenagers and it has two connotations. For example: Yo tengo un broder (I have a *brother*.) and Lucas es mi broder (Lucas is my best friend). As we notice, the word *broder* (brother) means to refer a member of the family and a very close friend also. Most people use the word *junior* to refer to the youngest son. *Junior* is a pure Anglicism. For example: Mi hermano es el *junior* de la casa (My brother is the junior of the family).

In home, *closet* is a pure Anglicism since it has been added to the Spanish dictionary. For example, Mi casa tiene pocos *closets*. (My house has a few *closets*.) *Condominium* is a word that has undergone a *morphological change*. It has changed –nium for –nio. This word also has been added to the Spanish dictionary. For example, Nosotros vivimos en un *condominio*. We live in a *condominium*.

Another very important aspect we should take into consideration is the influence of Anglicisms in music and on TV. One example could be *Terminé con él, ahora sí, ¡next!* (I broke up with him, now next!) This example is becoming popular among teenagers because of the MTV program *Next*, in which the contestants for a date are rejected, and they hear the word next.

In short, Anglicisms have been part of the Spanish language used by teenagers in their everyday lives. They are spoken in relation to many different purposes and especially in informal language, which is of course, spoken by the youth. Cuenca has been influenced by Anglicisms in its dialect, so adding more words to the Spanish lexicon, and accepting some of them as part of the Spanish language.

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CONCLUSION

The aim of the present work has been to understand the phenomenon of Anglicisms in the Spanish language, focusing on the influence that it has had in our modern society, especially in teenagers' vocabulary. Although the study is restricted to examine a small population, we realized that the use of Anglicisms is becoming important in the Spanish language as an indicator of the behavior of the language in society. Some common words and phrases to be mentioned as indicators of the behavior of language are "full", which is usually used by people to say *estoy a full*. It indicates that people have eaten a lot. Another phrase we usually say is *estoy happy*. It indicates social drinking, but we don't say *estoy borracho*.

Anglicisms clearly reflect a huge contribution of technological terms plus some other expressions that complement and adorn the Spanish language. They are categorized into 12 groups: technology, sports, family, entertainment, business, music, home, school, food, fashion, clothing, and miscellaneous.

Finally, we recommend this work for the following reasons:

- 1) Since Anglicisms are popular in the Spanish language and in our daily conversations, people should have an idea about them.
- 2) People should read this work to know what an Anglicism is, and a basic introduction of its origin in the Spanish language.
- 3) People should revise the list of the most popular Anglicisms and their meanings in every day teens' language.

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APPENDIX

SURVEY SHEET



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Curso de Graduación de la Carrera de Lengua Inglesa.



Encuesta sobre Anglicismos

En la lista de palabras descritas abajo, indique con una x si ha visto o escuchado, utiliza, y sabe su significado en español.

PALABRA	VISTO/ ESCUCHADO	UTILIZA	SIGNIFICADO	PALABRA	VISTO/ ESCUCHADO	UTILIZA	SIGNIFICADO
Aerobic				Link			
Backstage				Lunch			
Backup				Mail			
Bife				Mall			
Blue jean				Mouse			
Brassiere				Panties			
Brother				Password			
Business				Pellet			
Chat				Penalty			
Chequear				Pick-up			
Closet				Pajama			
Cocktail				Poster			
Condominium				Rank			
Cool				Record			
Directorio				Roaming			
Email				Scanner			
Feedback				Shopping			
Feeling				Skate			
Folder				Status			
Full				Stress			
Hobby				Switch			
Ignorar				Topico			
Jogging				Topless			
Junior				Tutorial			
Lifting				Weekend			

Agregue más palabras de origen inglés que conozca.

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RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Aerobic	71	Link	28
Backstage	15	Lunch	66
Backup	13	Mail	47
Bife	12	Mall	50
Blue jean	64	Mouse	84

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Brassiere	52	Panties	32
Brother	74	Password	53
Business	32	Pellet	7
Chat	73	Penalty	58
Chequear	58	Pick-up	16
Closet	72	Pajama	26
Cocktail	34	Poster	68
Condominium	45	Rank	9
Cool	61	Record	41
Directorio	66	Roaming	11
Email	76	Scanner	52
Feedback	23	Shopping	74
Feeling	13	Skate	27
Folder	45	Status	35
Full	66	Stress	37
Hobby	73	Switch	27
Ignorar	59	Topic	16
Jogging	15	Topless	8
Junior	68	Tutorial	42
Lifting	20	Weekend	44

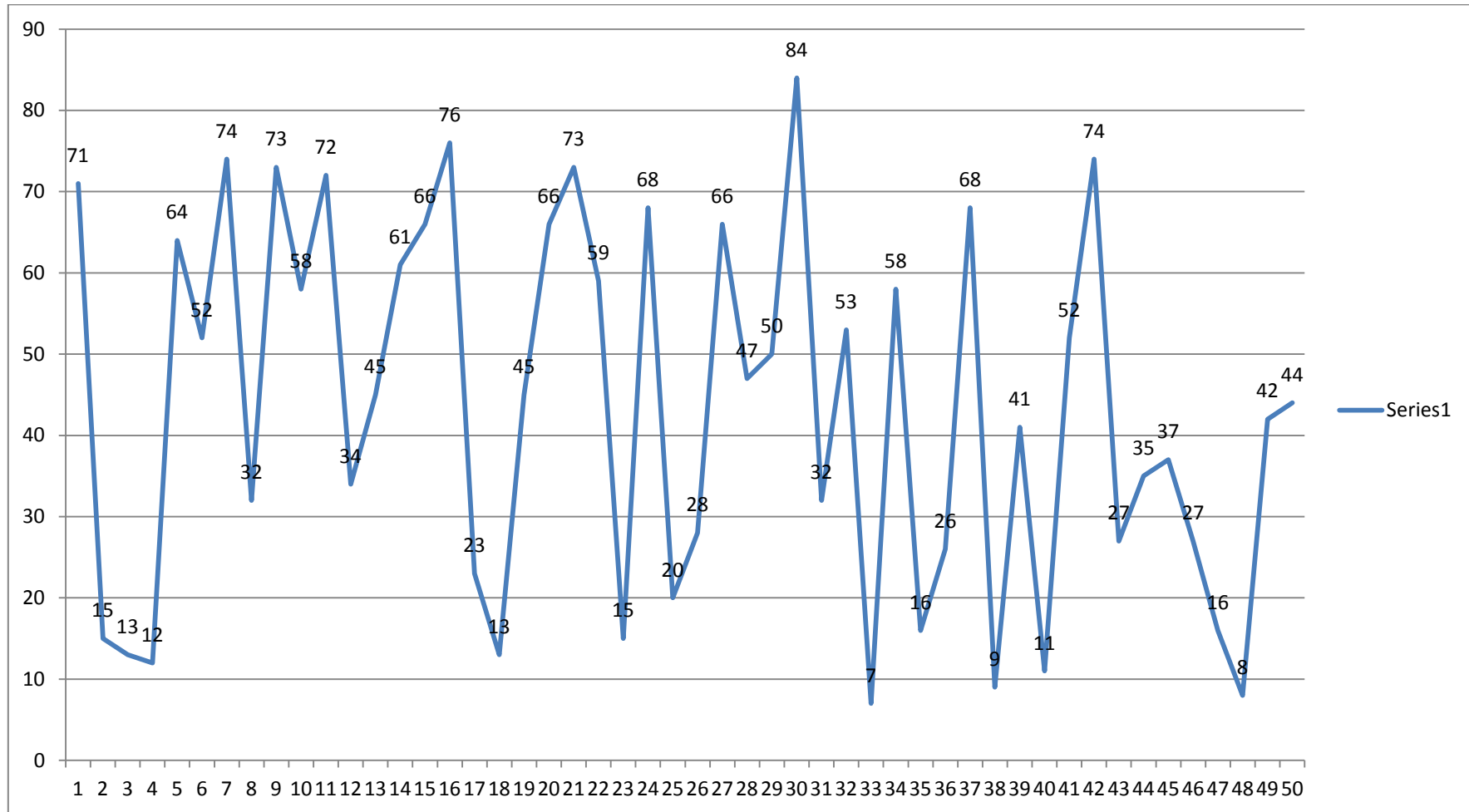
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STATISTICAL SURVEY FREQUENCIES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER



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RESULTS OF THE SURVEY FROM THE LARGEST TO THE SMALLEST FREQUENCY

Mouse	84	Weekend	44
Email	76	Tutorial	42
Brother	74	Record	41
Shopping	74	Stress	37
Chat	73	Status	35
Hobby	73	Cocktail	34
Closet	72	Business	32
Aerobic	71	Panties	32
Junior	68	Link	28
Poster	68	Skate	27
Directorio	66	Switch	27
Full	66	Pajama	26
Lunch	66	Feedback	23
Blue jean	64	Lifting	20
Cool	61	Pick-up	16
Ignorar	59	Topic	16
Chequear	58	Backstage	15
Penalty	58	Jogging	15
Password	53	Backup	13
Brassiere	52	Feeling	13
Scanner	52	Bife	12
Mall	50	Roaming	11
Mail	47	Rank	9
Condominium	45	Topless	8
Folder	45	Pellet	7

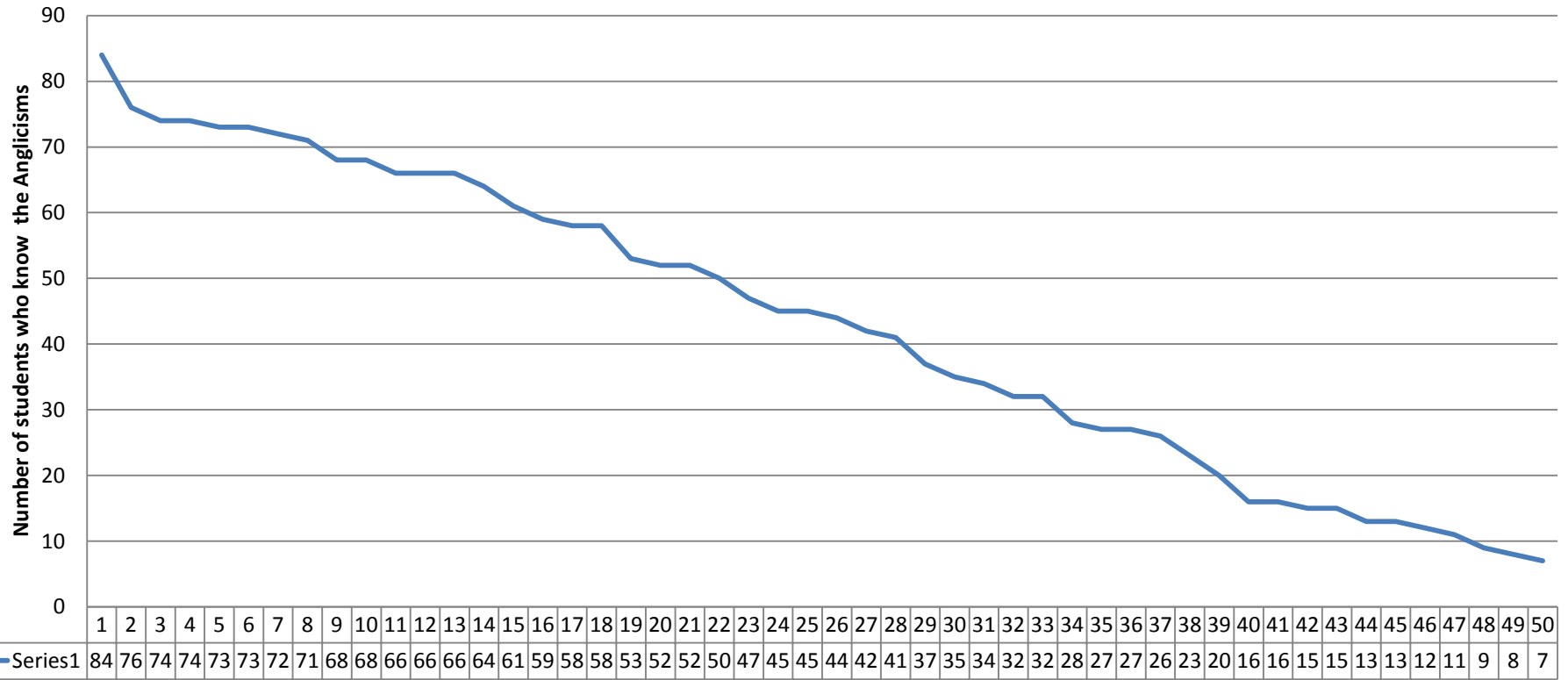
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FREQUENCIES FROM THE SURVEY

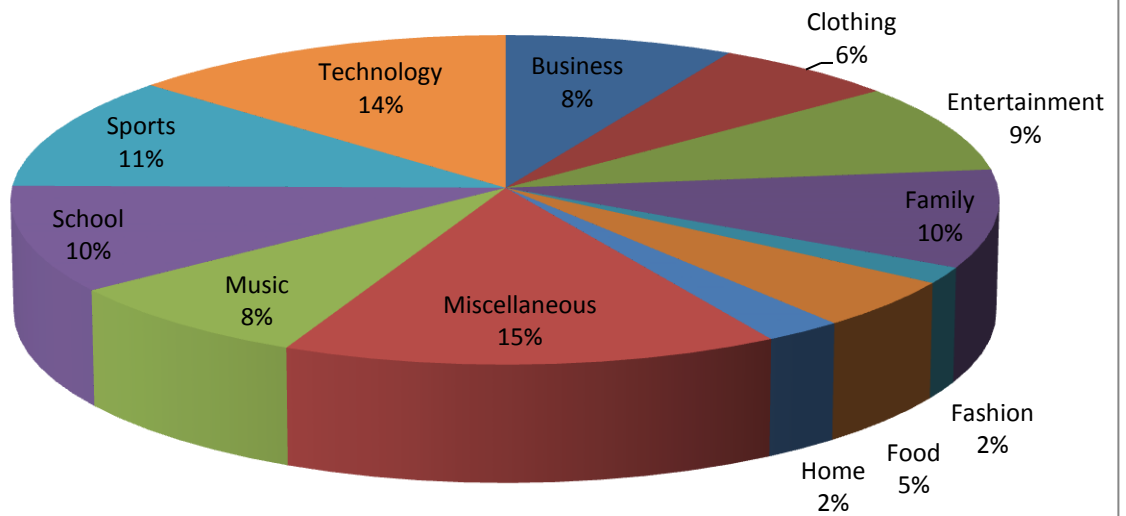


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PERCENTAGES OF ANGLICISMS PER CATEGORY





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