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Anglicisms in Spanish Technology News

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ABSTRACT

Due to the globalisation of the English language and the fast expansion of technology, anglicisms have been introduced into various languages worldwide, specifically Spanish. Therefore, the main objective of this project is to discover how frequently anglicisms are used in the Spanish press, considering whether the newspaper's ideology influences this use and establishing a classification of the anglicisms found. Hence, this study analyses all the anglicisms found in technology news through the elaboration of a corpus which collects 40 news items published in four Spanish newspapers from the 1st to the 10th of March 2023. As a result, 106 anglicisms have been found, classified as adapted and non-adapted and exemplified with extracts from the corpus. The research concludes that political ideology does not seem to influence the use of anglicisms in the press since the results are highly similar in the newspapers included in the study.

Keywords: anglicism, corpus linguistics, technology, newspapers, Spanish press.

RESUMEN

Debido a la globalización de la lengua inglesa y la rápida expansión de la tecnología, los anglicismos se han introducido en diversas lenguas mundialmente, en concreto, en el español. Por tanto, el principal objetivo de este trabajo es descubrir con qué frecuencia se utilizan anglicismos en la prensa española, considerando si la ideología del periódico influye en ese uso, y establecer una clasificación de los anglicismos encontrados. Para ello, este estudio analiza todos los anglicismos encontrados en noticias sobre tecnología, a través de la elaboración de un corpus que recoge 40 noticias publicadas en cuatro periódicos españoles del 1 al 10 de marzo de 2023. Finalmente, se han encontrado 106 anglicismos, clasificados en adaptados y no adaptados y ejemplificados con extractos del corpus. El estudio concluye que la ideología política no parece influir en el uso de anglicismos, ya que los resultados son muy similares en los periódicos analizados.

Palabras clave: anglicismo, lingüística de corpus, tecnología, periódicos, prensa española.

1. INTRODUCTION

Technology has globally become one of the newest areas in a very short period of time. Due to this fact, languages have been affected since they need time to create new words to refer to concepts that were not invented before. As interpersonal communication is the primary function of language and technology continuously develops itself, so inevitably does our language. Indeed, according to Luján-García and García-Sánchez (2020), “in the area of Information Technology (IT), English has gained a dominant position, since many of the terms, employed on a daily basis, are in English.” (p. 144). Therefore, many of the words that we use in Spanish are anglicisms due to the international language status that English maintains. In addition to this, Giménez Folqués (2020) argues that English has continued to have a prominent position due to a number of factors, including globalisation, the development of the Internet, the growth of the media and the usage of English as a *lingua franca* in fields like technical advances.

On the other hand, the media has also been significantly affected, to the extent that journalists now use anglicisms while reporting on technological news. The fundamental reason why this happens is because apart from the fact that many of the words related to technology still do not have an equivalent word in Spanish, they discuss contemporary topics and display the life and the language of our current society. Besides, Balteiro and Campos (2012) firmly claim that speakers all over the world tend to follow what they perceive as a good trend because of its status and appeal:

The prestige and attraction of English leads speakers to follow what they consider an acceptable trend not only in terms of what they have received from English, but also through parallel coinages; the only justification for which probably is their “Englishness” – that is, the iconic power of English as a trendsetter. (p. 249)

1.1. Justification

As we have previously discussed, since we live in a world so globalised and influenced by social networks and the Internet, it is extremely challenging to avoid being in constant contact with technological issues. Moreover, it is worth mentioning that English is considered the international language that allows us to communicate without any problem with people who speak different languages. Therefore, in order to ascertain whether English should be the language that leads the way in this field, the research question that could be expected would

be: is it essential to use anglicisms to write news items about technology, or is each language capable of creating its own technological terms?

In addition, some other personal factors have contributed to finding this topic thought-provoking. First of all, as a nearly graduated English philologist, it is hardly impossible not to be interested in how this second language affects and influences articles written in the press in Spanish, my mother tongue. On the other hand, personally speaking, I consider myself a person who is really interested in current technology issues and, thanks to this fact, I had previous little notions of the large number of anglicisms that may exist on this highly innovative topic at an international level. For this reason, delving into this subject and discovering to what extent English influences Spanish really caught my attention.

1.2. Objectives

The main aim of this project is to discover the level of presence that the English language has in the Spanish press on technology. To accomplish it, three specific objectives should be taken into account:

- To analyse the anglicisms found in a certain number of news items quantitatively and qualitatively.
- To classify those anglicisms according to their typology following the classification suggested by Luján-García (2021).
- To determine whether using anglicisms in the Spanish press on technology is essential.

1.3. Structure

After mentioning some relevant and general aspects of anglicisms in this introduction, the following section will be devoted to presenting the theoretical framework to explain significant aspects of anglicisms. We will study this topic in more detail, focusing on the definition of anglicism and some other considerable concepts to clarify them, from the point of view of English and Spanish. Moreover, several classifications and reasons why anglicisms are usually used, according to several authors, will be commented on. Then, the definition, main characteristics and main functions of journalese will be provided.

In the next section, the methodology followed in order to accomplish this study will be explained, which means how the corpus was collected and analysed. After that, the results will

be shown quantitatively and qualitatively, and special attention will be given to those anglicisms that have been repeated the most throughout all the pieces of news collected previously.

Finally, after the discussion section, a brief conclusion can be found in which we will compile the most important information that has been reached by developing this project and our final thoughts about the use of anglicisms in the Spanish press on technology. Besides, the list of bibliographical references and an appendix with the whole list of anglicisms can be found at the end of this document.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Definition of Anglicism

To begin with, it is worth mentioning that there are different terms to refer to taking a word from one language to another. Nevertheless, since our study is focused on anglicisms, it would be convenient to pay special attention to present in general terms the most relevant concepts that directly affect understanding what an anglicism is. In order to do this, we will introduce the distinction between loanwords and anglicism in both English and Spanish.

The Collins Online Dictionary defines a *loanword* as “a word of one language taken into another and naturalized”. Moreover, Crystal (2008) refers to *loan* as “a linguistic unit (usually a lexical item) which has come to be used in a language or dialect other than the one where it originated” (p. 286). In Spanish, it can be called ‘préstamo lingüístico’, which means “element, generally lexical, that one language borrows from another”¹, or ‘extranjerismo’ (Eng. *foreign word/phrase*), which means “loan, especially the non-adapted one”², according to the Real Academia Española Dictionary (henceforth RAE). In other words, we could say that a *loanword* is a general term used to refer to borrowing a word from any language to be used in another one, usually without translating it.

Another general concept closely related to loanword is *calque*. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, it is “a word taken from one language and translated in a literal or word for word way to be used in another”. Likewise, Crystal (2008) defines *calque* as “a type of borrowing, where the morphemic constituents of the borrowed word or phrase are translated

¹ Own translation of RAE’s definition: “elemento, generalmente léxico, que una lengua toma de otra”.

² Own translation of RAE’s definition: “préstamo, especialmente el no adaptado”.

item by item into equivalent morphemes in the new language” (p. 64). Therefore, the fundamental distinction between *loanword* and *calque* is whether or not the word or phrase is translated. Both concepts are generic and may be used to describe the borrowing of words from any language.

On the contrary, an *anglicism* is “a word, idiom, or characteristic feature of the English language occurring in or borrowed by another language” (Collins Online Dictionary). If the same term is considered in Spanish, it is defined as “a word or expression of the English language used in another language”³ (RAE). Taking this into account, we can state that *anglicism* is borrowing a word or phrase specifically taken from the English language that is used in any other language.

In addition to this, Furiassi et al. (2012) describe an *anglicism* as “an umbrella label for any sign of interference – phonological, morphological, syntactic and phraseological (but also semantic, pragmatic, stylistic and cultural) – which may be ascribed to the influence of the English language.” (p. 5). Furthermore, Vázquez Amador (2015) broadens this concept including a key factor that makes the use of anglicisms recurrent: “out of necessity, to express an unknown or new concept”⁴ (p. 223).

2.2. Classification of Anglicisms

Focusing now on the classification of anglicisms, it is worth mentioning that there is no unanimous verdict since each author designs their own grouping considering several factors or characteristics that seem relevant to them; hence the typologies vary significantly. For this reason, a general panorama of the possible classifications of anglicisms will be shown in this section.

Lorenzo (1987), Vázquez Amador (2015) and Vázquez and Lario-de-Oñate (2015) present a typology of anglicism that slightly vary. These three categorisations are based on how deeply and how much anglicisms have permeated the Spanish language. Firstly, Lorenzo (1987, p. 74) mentions five different groups, as shown in Figure 1: non-adapted anglicisms, anglicisms in the acclimatisation period, totally assimilated anglicisms, calques and semantic calques.

³ Own translation of RAE’s definition: “vocablo o giro de la lengua inglesa empleado en otra”.

⁴ Own translation of Vázquez Amador (2015): “por necesidad, para expresar un concepto desconocido o nuevo” (p. 223).

Non-adapted	• Words that do not suffer any modification from English to Spanish. • e.g. <i>pub</i>.
In acclimatisation period	• Words that are experiencing a period of adaptation to the Spanish linguistic norms. • e.g. Sp. <i>cuter</i> from Eng. 'cutter'.
Totally assimilated	• Words that are completely consolidated in the Spanish lexis. • e.g. Sp. <i>ponche</i> from Eng. 'punch'.
Calque	• Words that refer to unknown concepts in the target language. • e.g. Sp. <i>guardameta</i> from Eng. 'goalkeeper'.
Semantic calque	• Words that deal with the acquisition of new meanings for fixed Spanish expressions. • e.g. Sp. <i>conferencia</i> ('conference') adds the English meanings of 'assembly' and 'congress'.

Figure 1: Five Groups of Anglicisms (Lorenzo, 1987, p. 74).

Secondly, Vázquez Amador (2015) and Vázquez and Lario-de-Oñate (2015) maintain some of the abovementioned groups, such as ‘non-adapted anglicisms’, ‘anglicisms in acclimatisation period’ and ‘totally assimilated anglicisms’. However, they also introduce two more types: ‘false anglicisms’ and ‘Frenchified anglicisms’. On the one hand, ‘false anglicisms’ are those words that do not exist in English even though they have an English appearance, for instance, “*paylebot*, from the English word ‘pilot’s boat’”⁵ (Vázquez Amador, 2015, p. 226). On the other hand, ‘Frenchified anglicisms’ are those English words added into Spanish due to French influence, “e.g. the anglicism *baronnet*, from the English word ‘baronet’”⁶ (Vázquez Amador, 2015 p. 226).

Another possible arrangement of anglicisms is presented in De la Cruz Cabanillas and Tejedor Martínez (2012), consisting of four different types. First, we find the most common

⁵ Own translation of Vázquez Amador (2015): “*paylebot* procedente de la voz inglesa pilot’s boat” (p. 226).

⁶ Own translation of Vázquez Amador (2015): “e.g. el anglicismo *baronnet*, procedente de la voz inglesa baronet” (p. 226).

type of anglicisms: words straight out of English. The second group arranges anglicisms in Spanish that “although English may not be the original language, it is often the vehicle to transmit terms such as *jacuzzi*” (p. 100). Another group, distinguished by the authors, is ‘hybrid anglicisms’, which refer to those words that combine an English root with Spanish morphemes. As a result, “if *turismo* is an English borrowing, *turístico/a*, adjectives derived from it, are also included as Anglicisms” (p. 100). Finally, the fourth type of anglicisms is called ‘pseudoanglicisms’. They are words that do not exist in the English lexis in the same way they are used in the other language; for example, this “can be seen in *puenting*, from *pueblo* ‘bridge’ plus the *-ing* suffix, to designate the activity of jumping from a bridge as in *bungee jumping*” (p. 100).

Furiassi et al. (2012)’s classification of anglicisms distinguishes between direct and indirect borrowings, as illustrated in Figure 2. The former group refers to words that “take shape in several different forms (...), in which formal evidence of the SL⁷ (...) is detectable” (p. 6). In contrast, the indirect anglicisms “such as calques and semantic loans (...) are not immediately evident, because the SL model is reproduced in the RL⁸ through native elements” (p. 6).

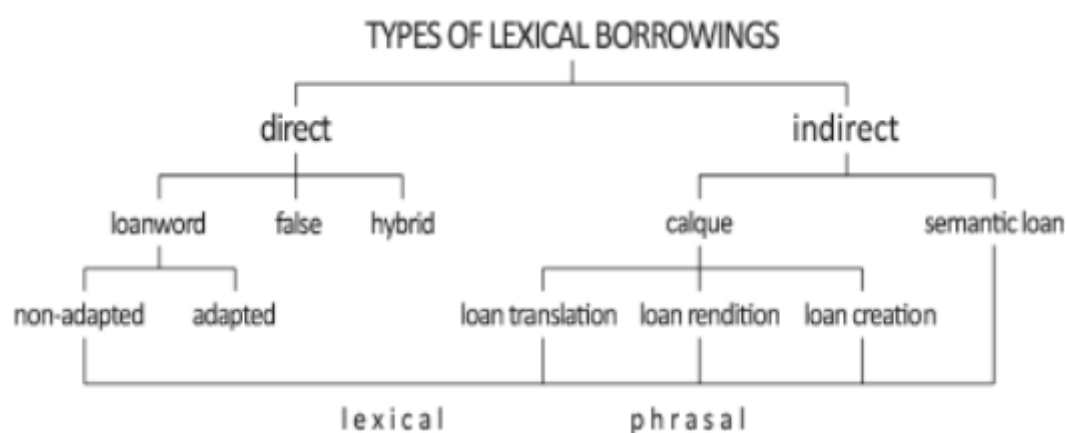


Figure 2: Types of lexical borrowings (Furiassi et al., 2012, p. 6).

As can be observed in Figure 2, direct borrowings may be subdivided into loanwords, false loans and hybrid loans. ‘Loanwords’ can be non-adapted, without any change, such as *copyright* in Spanish, or adapted, with orthographic modification, for example, in the Spanish word *voleibol* from *volleyball*. Likewise, ‘false anglicisms’ are words “in the RL made up of English lexical elements but unknown are used with a conspicuously different meaning in

⁷ SL is the abbreviation of source language.

⁸ RL is the abbreviation of recipient language.

English” (Furiassi et al., 2012, p. 7); for instance, the Spanish word *footing* is used to refer to the meaning of the English word *jogging*. Lastly, ‘hybrid loans’ are words which can perfectly combine “an English element with a RL element” (Furiassi et al., 2012, p. 7), such as in Spanish *fiesta acid* from *acid party* in English.

On the contrary, calques and semantic loans are part of indirect borrowings. Regarding calques, there are three different subtypes. ‘Calques of loan translation’ consist of the whole translation of a word into another language; this is the case of the Spanish word *baloncesto* from *basketball*. Secondly, ‘calques of loan rendition’ refer to words that are partly translated, such as *guardaespaldas* in Spanish from *bodyguard* in English. Thirdly, ‘calques of loan creation’, as Furiassi et al. (2012) affirm, are new words “in the RL which freely renders the English model word in the RL” (p. 8), and the example they provide is “Sp. *oleoducto* (pipeline)” (p. 8). Last but not least, ‘semantic loans’ allude to a borrowed meaning of a word that already exists in the target language, for instance, “Sp. *contraseña* (password)” (Furiassi et al., 2012, p. 8).

Nevertheless, Medina López (2004) suggests a more general organisation, based on the frequency of anglicisms and different linguistic criteria: lexical and syntactic anglicisms. Moreover, Alfaro (1948) states that the classification of anglicisms can be simplified into two large groups. On the one hand, unnecessary anglicisms are described as “superfluous, addict and unjustified”⁹ (p. 118) because an equivalence in the target language exists, and then he finds no reason to use them. An example of this type of anglicisms given by Alfaro (1948) is that “an educated person cannot be excused for employing ‘auditor’ for *contador* (‘accountant’)”¹⁰ (p. 119). On the other hand, there are those necessary anglicisms, such as foreign words, neologisms, compound words and derivatives, which can be useful to enrich the language.

2.3. Reasons to use anglicisms

Anglicisms are used both verbally and in writing in many countries around the world, such as Italy (Demata, 2014), Russia (Khoutyz, 2010), Venezuela (Zavala González and

⁹ Own translation of Alfaro (1948): “superfluos, viciosos e injustificados” (p. 118).

¹⁰ Own translation of Alfaro (1948): “no puede perdonarse a una persona culta que emplee *auditor* por *contador*” (p. 119).

Corona González, 2010) and the Netherlands (Crombez et al., 2022). Therefore, the question that is of great interest here is for what reasons anglicisms are globally used.

Before anything else, in order to have in mind a more definite idea about the great dimension that the globalisation of the Internet has reached, it is convenient to mention some statistical figures provided by the Spanish Statistical Office (henceforth INE¹¹). Thus, in 2022, "in Spain, 94.5% of the population, from 16 to 74 years old, has used the Internet in the last three months, 0.6 points more than in 2021. This represents a total of 33.5 million users"¹² (INE, 2022, p. 2).

According to Rodríguez Medina (2016), there are five different reasons why people use anglicisms: the importance of prestige, the American dominance, the appearance of technical terms and neologisms, the property of flexibility in the English language and the linguistic snobbery. These reasons are mainly of a social, cultural and linguistic nature:

- **Prestige**

Social status plays a fundamental role in the use of anglicisms. This use commonly has an aesthetic function because English is nowadays considered a prestigious language that is expanded globally due to its label of *lingua franca*. For this reason, people may often think that using anglicisms will increase their social prestige, making them look international.

In this regard, Khoutyz (2010) adds two particular aspects that are relevant in order to understand this first reason. The use of anglicisms is effective for the speaker to describe a 'new' reality and convey strong situational references. Therefore, "the component of 'newness' serves as a marker of fashion, prestige, and ideological preference." (Khoutyz, 2010, p. 203).

- **American dominance**

Since America is one of the primary powers of the world and English is a language spoken throughout the world, a significant American influence and dominance is evident in both the cultural and linguistic spheres. In other words, "Globalisation promoted by the mass media and similarities observed in the habits of European consumers have probably favoured this tendency" (Rodríguez Medina, 2016,

¹¹ Spanish acronym of 'Instituto Nacional de Estadística'.

¹² Own translation of INE (2022): "en España, el 94,5% de la población, de 16 a 74 años, ha utilizado Internet en los últimos tres meses, 0,6 puntos más que en 2021. Esto supone un total de 33,5 millones de usuarios." (p. 2)

p. 159). For instance, fast food products, such as *muffins* or *smoothies*, are often familiar to most Spaniards because of the popularity of American fast food brands.

- **‘Tecnicisms’ and neologisms**

This third reason can be more comprehensible because speakers use technical words in specific fields or it is also possible that certain terms do not exist in the speaker’s mother tongue and this generates the need to use anglicisms to name a referent. Bearing this in mind, Rodríguez Medina (2016) exemplifies this phenomenon by saying that it especially happens “with certain products such as anti-aging creams (*Biotherm Blue Therapy*)” (p. 159) or “shampoos (*L’Oréal Elvive Total Repair*)” (p. 159).

- **Flexibility**

According to Rodríguez Medina (2016), “there is an abundance of sonorous monosyllabic words in English which can form plenty of lexical compounds and structures” (p. 160). In other words, this feature of flexibility present in English allows other languages to replace some of their long words and linguistic structures with other English ones that are shorter and more comfortable for the speaker. An example that can be highlighted here is the frequent use of the English word *smartphone* instead of the Spanish word ‘*teléfono inteligente*’ in the technological field.

- **Linguistic snobbery**

When young people are the intended audience, for instance in an article in a newspaper, anglicisms are employed more frequently because “English is attractive to them, since they associate it with modernity, technology, design, good music, international social networks, drinks and activities they generally enjoy.” (Rodríguez Medina, 2016, p. 160).

Apart from these five previous ideas, González Cruz and Rodríguez Medina (2011) add another reason to utilise anglicisms, which is closely related to the reason of flexibility that is explained above. It is the requirement for accuracy and clarity when a suitable Spanish counterpart cannot be found. They give an example which is really easy to understand: Spanish people usually use the term “*box* (for Spanish *compartimento movable en un hospital para niños o cuidado intensivo*)” (p. 259).

In addition, Crombez et al. (2022) state that “whether a speaker has a positive or negative reaction to language variation induced by contact with English depends on various factors, social, pragmatic and linguistic” (p. 977). Hence, it can be said that the use of

anglicisms is more directly correlated with one's personal status, respect and level of acceptance of the English language. Therefore, this idea can be concluded by citing Crombez et al. (2022)'s words:

English loanwords are appreciated on the one hand because they seem to carry prestige, especially when there is no native alternative, but are rejected on the other because they feel like a threat to the native language, precisely because there is a native equivalent. (p. 978)

Finally, Rodríguez González (1996) claims that there are three different reasons why anglicisms are used nowadays. In order to explain them, he based his theory on Halliday's semantic functions of language: ideational, interpersonal and textual function.

The ideational function of anglicisms deals with introducing borrowings for social, cultural or historical reasons into one language through interaction with another. Additionally, some of these borrowings are integrated due to the fact that speakers lack the specific words in their language to describe particular ideas or concepts. According to Rodríguez González (1996), "since many of those borrowings designate objects, the speaker tends to establish a strong bond between the name and its referent, often thinking that the foreign term is the real name" (p. 110). An example that can be introduced here in order to clarify this idea is the use of words such as "*caddie* in golf, *reality-show* in show-business" (Rodríguez González, 1996, p. 110). These examples would need complex and long paraphrases in Spanish for co-referential purposes, but those prove unsuitable.

Secondly, Rodríguez González (1996) states that "the interpersonal function is concerned with the use of linguistic units or structures that mark personal or social relations" (p. 111). In other words, borrowings that fulfil this function are often not yet completely assimilated into the target language and tend to have a solid emotional connotation, such as irony, arrogance or scorn. For instance, the use of "*gay* for 'homosexual', in the sexual slang, and *líder* for 'jefe, guía'¹³, in the political field" (Rodríguez González, 1996, p. 111). Besides, Rodríguez González (1996) also affirms that, in some authors and journalists, the use of ironic anglicisms increasingly develops into a distinguished characteristic and a regular habit.

Last but not least, the textual function of anglicisms contains both borrowings with essentially textual meanings and those with ideational and interpersonal connotations. Indeed, "by including borrowings in his text, the author seems to be motivated by several tendencies

¹³ In English 'boss, leader'.

which aim to obtain a high degree of information, clarity and precision in his expression” (Rodríguez González, 1996, p. 116). Moreover, there are two different motives for using anglicisms within the textual function: to simplify and to show clarity and precision.

On the one hand, the main aim of simplification is closely related to the economy of language and the culture of minimal effort. In this sense, speakers use words, such as anglicisms, which are shorter than their respective equivalents in their mother tongue. For instance, “*E thriller / Sp. película de suspense*” (Rodríguez González, 1996, p. 116). On the other hand, the idea of achieving clarity and precision when it comes to textually expressing concepts is another fundamental reason that supports the use of anglicisms, as long as “there is not an unequivocal Spanish equivalent” (Rodríguez González, 1996, p. 116). However, the author declares that on some occasions, this might cause inconsistencies and he shows us the example of the word *box*, mentioned above, to highlight these objections:

Box is attested in many specialized fields of Spanish (horse and car races, hospital, etc.) with the meaning of a compartment partitioned off, which derives from the basic meaning of *box* as a 'case or container usually made of wood or metal'. (Rodríguez González, 1996, p. 116)

In conclusion, it can be said that there are plenty of different reasons to use anglicisms nowadays. These are not only closely related to linguistic reasons, that is to say, whether or not there is an equivalence or counterpart in the target language, but they can also happen for social, cultural and pragmatic motives.

2.4. Journalese

Having dealt with the main aspects of anglicisms, it would be worth mentioning what *journalese* is because this study is based on the analysis of anglicisms compiled in a corpus that takes into account news items published in Spanish newspapers. For this reason, this section will focus on the definition of *journalese*, the characteristics that an article in a newspaper should have and the main functions of the press.

2.4.1. What is *journalese*?

As Zavala González and Corona González (2010) state, the term *journalese* can be defined as an expressive type of informational and communicative language that is used by those who organise the messages that are broadcast through the media. Regarding this

definition, it may be claimed that journalese performs a social purpose since the main objective of the press is to communicate and inform society of current and newsworthy events and situations. In this vein, Richardson (2008) states:

Each genre of text or talk is the product of a combination of discursive practices that make it, to the greater extent, unique. Aside from the differences between journalism and other genres that can be identified (...), journalism fulfils particular social functions (p. 1).

Likewise, Innocent Ejimofor (2015) emphasises that, within journalism, each author shows their own personal preferences when writing pieces of news. An example of this fact is when a journalist decides to choose a particular word and not any other that can be synonymous or even equivalent in the case of using anglicisms.

Furthermore, Berglund (2008) emphatically affirms that nowadays, anglicisms are much more used when talking about technology rather than about other relevant topics, such as economy or society. Indeed, this author declares that this kind of anglicisms is used not only because of the fast globalisation of the Internet but also due to the importance of English internationally. Besides, Berglund (2008) states that many journalists use anglicisms in the Spanish press since there are no equivalents from a semantic point of view; however, “sometimes anglicisms are used as a luxury even though there are parallel synonyms”¹⁴ (p. 24).

As a matter of fact, this phenomenon not only does it happen in Spanish digital newspapers, but as Demata (2014) mentions, this also occurs in Italy: “Nowadays, there is virtually no Italian newspaper article, news programme or website addressing any topic without a fair share of words of English origin” (p. 143). This author also agrees that the use of anglicisms is due to the globalisation of the Internet, as Berglund (2008) mentions, the idea that using words of English origin is much more ‘fashionable’ (prestige) and because of the dominance of English as an international language, as Rodríguez Medina (2016) points out.

2.4.2. *Main characteristics of journalese*

Clarity, concision and simplicity are the three main features that Zavala González and Corona González (2010) consider relevant to be found in newspapers. Firstly, clarity is a fundamental prerequisite of journalese. A written text should be developed in a clearly

¹⁴ Own translation of Berglund (2008): “a veces se usan anglicismos como pleno lujo aunque paralelamente haya sinónimos” (p. 24)

structured way and an audience-friendly terminology should be chosen in order to achieve this feature. This fact is essential since, following Zavala González and Corona González (2010), “the vast majority of receivers are of a predominantly medium to low cultural level”¹⁵ (para. 5). Therefore, the reading comprehension of the news must be clear and straightforward. In addition, the usage of effortless language in newspapers becomes more significant when taking into account the way of life of today’s people, who lead fast-paced lives and have little time to read about current events.

Secondly, regarding conciseness, ideas must be presented using appropriate and significant words; that is to say, journalists must be straightforward and get to the point while expressing their ideas. Thus, in order to emphasise and give more attention to what is genuinely essential in communication, the real message of the news, ineffective and superfluous words should be avoided.

Thirdly, smooth and understandable writing demonstrates the simplicity of a journalistic text. Concerning the lexicon, as mentioned before, precise words that are easy to understand need to be used. Nevertheless, whenever technical items appear, it might be convenient to devote a few words to clarify them, as long as there are no other accessible synonyms that can be used. On the other hand, in terms of the most appropriate syntactic structure for writing journalistic texts, it would be ‘subject + verb + predicate’ (Zavala González & Corona González, 2010, para. 12). In short, the goal of journalese should be to utilise clear, succinct and simple language to everybody.

In addition, Innocent Ejimofor (2015, p. 22) affirms that journalistic texts must fulfil a series of purely linguistic features. This author advocates the use of the third person, direct and indirect speech and the passive form of verbs in order to make the written text impersonal and impartial. Thanks to these three features, journalists could achieve that the news obtains a purely objective nature, with which the author is not expressing his or her opinion openly about an issue, since otherwise, this could cause rejection by readers.

Finally, Kovacic (2018, p. 16) considers that a new journalistic language has been created due to the arrival of the Internet and its respective globalisation. Nowadays, this type of language is characterised by being relaxed and flexible, up to the point of creating new words and concepts. It is also addressed to a particular type of reader with which the press is

¹⁵ Own translation of Zavala González and Corona González (2010): “la gran mayoría de los receptores son de un nivel cultural predominante de medio a bajo” (para. 5)

completely free to use those new terms, and with this in mind, the press promotes loyalty to the readers. Lastly, this new journalese tends to use a direct speech in which journalists pay much more attention to the consequences of the events.

2.4.3. *Functions of journalese*

The fact of writing, whether news, a poem, a novel or any other type of text, always has a purpose. In this case, writing a piece of news fulfils a social function, as Richardson (2008) states, since it is aimed at the population. However, this is not the only function that journalism has. According to Zavala González and Corona González (2010), there are three main functions of journalese: informative, educational and entertainment.

Firstly, the informative function is considered the most important aim of journalism due to the fact that communication is the essential role of the pieces of news. Thus, this first function is always present in every single journalistic text. Moreover, Innocent Ejimofor (2015) claims that the central objective of journalese is to utilise certain words or expressions that can provide good knowledge to the reader in an engaging but impartial manner. So, in order to fulfil this communicative function, “journalists often use synonyms, that is, words which have mainly the same meaning” (Innocent Ejimofor, 2015, p. 22).

Secondly, the educational function deals with the significant influence that the media has over society, up to the point of influencing how people write. Hence, taking care of journalese is essential to instil the use of appropriate and sophisticated language. In other words, “in contemporary society, journalism exerts an overwhelming influence on the formation of such linguistic habits”¹⁶ (Zavala González and Corona González, 2010, para. 22).

Last but not least, the entertainment function refers to the informative quality of the journalistic text. In other words, “the more specific the writing is, the more entertaining it will be for the readers”¹⁷ (Zavala González & Corona González, 2010, para. 23), because they start reading with the preconceived idea of discovering new information that will be beneficial in their personal development.

¹⁶ Own translation of Zavala González and Corona González (2010): “en la sociedad contemporánea el periodismo ejerce una influencia sobrecogedora en la formación de tales hábitos lingüísticos.” (para. 22)

¹⁷ Own translation of Zavala González and Corona González (2010): “Mientras más específica sea la redacción, será más entretenida para los lectores” (para. 23)

3. METHODOLOGY

Firstly, this section will detail the corpus created, mentioning the corresponding compilation of Spanish news on technology and the parameters considered to carry out its preparation. In addition, reference will be made to the sources consulted to determine the use of the anglicisms found and to the software used to compile the corpus. Secondly, the newspapers analysed in a specific period of time will be mentioned and the magnitude of the use of the anglicisms will be presented visually.

3.1. Compilation

In order to elaborate this study about anglicisms in the Spanish press on technology, a compilation of a daily news item has been made in each of the following four Spanish newspapers: *El País*, *El Mundo*, *ABC* and *El Periódico*. These newspapers were chosen to objectively represent the use of anglicisms across various ideologies. For this reason, we find both newspapers leaning towards left-wing and right-wing ideologies. In addition, all these newspapers were used in digital format; that is to say, all the pieces of news are available on their web pages¹⁸.

A maximum of 40 news items has been collected from the 1st of March to the 10th of March 2023. Regarding the conditions that were considered in order to determine what type of news should be chosen, it was decided to collect those news items about technology that are current in our society nowadays and that are open to the public, meaning that they are available without having to pay any subscription to the newspaper. Additionally, this news research has been carried out manually, not automatically; in other words, each one of the news items has been read individually, paying special attention to every single word to discover whether or not its etymological origin comes from English. In turn, these news items have been compiled in a corpus. Later, the anglicisms found have been consulted in different dictionaries, namely in the *Real Academia Española Dictionary* (RAE), the *Oxford English Dictionary* (henceforth OED) and the *Online Etymology Dictionary*. Finally, the different items have been collected using the software Microsoft Excel, allowing us to manage and work with the data from a quantitative perspective.

¹⁸ *El País*: <https://elpais.com/>
El Mundo: <https://www.elmundo.es/>
ABC: <https://www.abc.es/>
El Periódico: <https://www.elperiodico.com/es/>

3.2. Corpus Description

As mentioned in the previous section, a corpus has been created that compiles the 40 selected news items from the four aforementioned Spanish newspapers (*El País*, *El Mundo*, *ABC* and *El Periódico*). From each of these newspapers, ten pieces of news on technology have been chosen in which the use of at least one anglicism has been identified. Having said that, in order to know precisely the magnitude of the use of anglicisms in these newspapers, the total number of words of each newspaper included in the corpus and the exact amount of anglicisms in each one have been counted, as can be seen in Table 1.

	EL PAÍS	EL MUNDO	ABC	EL PERIÓDICO	TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBER OF ANGLICISMS	149	90	117	78	434
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS	9636	6926	7618	6069	30249
PERCENTAGE OF ANGLICISMS (%)	1.546%	1.299%	1.536%	1.285%	1.435%

Table 1: Summary of the total number of words and anglicisms in each digital newspaper.

4. RESULTS

As Table 2 shows, 106 anglicisms in total have been found¹⁹. 68.87% of anglicisms found in the corpus were non-adapted, whereas 31.13% were adapted anglicisms. Moreover, in this section, we will describe each anglicism following Luján-García's (2021) structure to show our results.

	NON-ADAPTED	ADAPTED	TOTAL
ANGLICISMS	73	33	106
PERCENTAGE (%)	68.87%	31.13%	

Table 2: Itemisation of anglicisms found in the corpus.

¹⁹ See Appendix 1 in order to have a general vision of all the results of the corpus.

Due to space restrictions, it is not feasible to give in-context instances of all lexical items; nonetheless, an explanation of the term has been provided for certain less common anglicisms or those that stand out on an etymological or semantic level. In order to have a general idea of how frequently an anglicism is used, we will also list how many times an anglicism has been found in the corpus, following Gimeno Menéndez and Gimeno Menéndez's (2003) quantitative exposition of the results.

Nevertheless, before starting with the classification and description of each anglicism, it would be worth mentioning the top 10 anglicisms found in the corpus, in other words, 10 anglicisms which have been repeated the most throughout all the news items compiled in the corpus. Therefore, as can be observed in Figure 3, lexical terms, such as *vídeo*, *Internet*, *app*, *web* or *chat*, have been found several times.

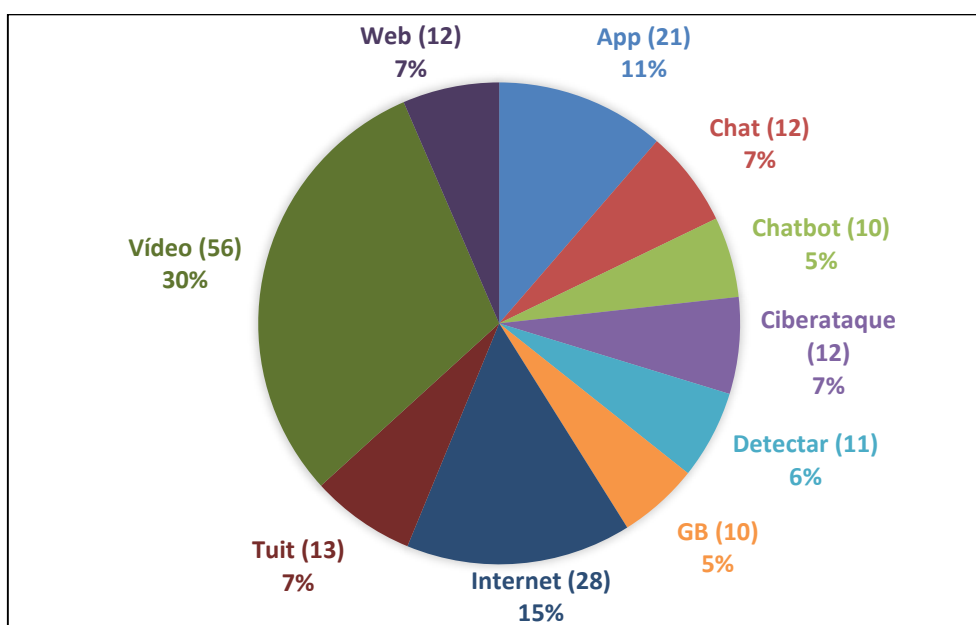


Figure 3: Top 10 anglicisms used and found in the news items.

4.1. Non-adapted anglicisms

First of all, we will focus on the analysis and exposition of the 73 non-adapted anglicisms that have been found in the corpus. In order to clarify what has been considered to classify these words, non-adapted anglicisms are those linguistic units that do not suffer any modification from English when they are used in Spanish (Lorenzo, 1987). Indeed, due to the large number of anglicisms of this type, it would be convenient to classify them in alphabetical order so that the presentation of the results will be more straightforward and more visual.

❖ **Letter A = 2 (*always on* and *app*)**

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Always on</i>	0	0	0	1	1
<i>App</i>	4	2	9	6	21

Table 3: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Example (1) contains the lexical term *app*, which refers to the “computerese shorthand for application, attested by 1992” (Etymology Dictionary). This word is the third most found in the corpus. In fact, although in Spanish this word can be replaced by ‘aplicación’ (*application*), it has been preferred to use the abbreviated anglicism.

- (1) *También hay casos en los que los criminales señalan que el usuario debe hacer una actualización de seguridad de alguna ‘app’* (Rodrigo Alonso, ABC, 01/03/2023).

❖ **Letter B = 5 (*beta*, *blog*, *Bluetooth*, *boom*, *bot*)**

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Beta</i>	0	0	2	1	3
<i>Blog</i>	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Bluetooth</i>	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Boom</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Bot</i>	1	0	0	5	6

Table 4: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Bot is the most repeated anglicism of these 5 in the corpus, which can be seen in example (2). It is the abbreviation used to refer to ‘robot’ and is included in the RAE Dictionary. Whereas, in example (3), *beta* means “a version of software distributed to selected users for testing before sale” in computing (Collins Online Dictionary).

- (2) *Marín ha explicado que los resultados obtenidos han seguido los criterios de evaluación de los exámenes de la EBAU de 2022 de la Universidad de Jaén, a los que no tenía acceso la IA, "ya que ChatGPT está entrenada hasta el 2021". El bot ha superado la selectividad "con sus luces y sus sombras".* (EFE, El Periódico, 05/03/2023)
- (3) *A pesar de que, por el momento, la funcionalidad solo aparece en la beta de Android, es previsible que, en el momento en el que se produzca el lanzamiento, llegue también a dispositivos con sistema operativo iOS* (ABC, 07/03/2023)

❖ **Letter C = 6 (CEO, chat, chatbot, chip, cookies, copyright)**

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
CEO	1	4	0	0	5
Chat	1	0	6	5	12
Chatbot	0	2	7	1	10
Chip	0	1	0	1	2
Cookies	1	0	0	0	1
Copyright	1	0	0	0	1

Table 5: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Example (4) and (5) present 2 anglicisms of the 10 that have been repeated the most throughout the corpus: *chat* (Sp. ‘conversación’) and *chatbot*. The latter one is a word derived from the former one which has been in use recently in technology and it can be defined as “a computer program designed to have a conversation with a human being, especially over the internet” (Cambridge Dictionary). In addition, *CEO* is the acronym for ‘chief executive officer’, which could be translated into Spanish as ‘director general’ or ‘presidente ejecutivo’, and the word *copyright* has been used instead of the Spanish term ‘derecho de autor’.

- (4) *Aunque se reciban o se envíen mensajes a través de esos **chats**, la conversación no se desarchiva.* (Rodrigo Alonso, ABC, 08/03/2023)
- (5) *El resultado no es tan brillante como se esperaba: el **chatbot** ha obtenido una puntuación de 8,36 sobre 14.* (EFE, El Periódico, 05/03/2023)

❖ **Letter D = 1 (demo)**

Demo is the abbreviation of ‘demonstration’ and can be defined as a “music recording given out for promotional purposes” (Etymology Dictionary), a definition to which the RAE Dictionary adds the field of computing. This lexical item was just found once in the corpus, as example (6) illustrates.

- (6) *Nosotros hemos probado el visor con propuestas como Resident Evil VIII, Gran Turismo 7 y alguna que otra **demo**.* (Rodrigo Alonso, ABC, 07/03/2023)

❖ **Letter E = 1 (email/mail)**

Both *email* or *mail* are found once in the corpus, as can be seen in examples (7) and (8). According to Collins Online Dictionary, *email* is “a system of sending written messages electronically” and is the shortened form of ‘electronic mail’. Whereas the word *mail* refers to “the system of transmission by public post” (Etymology Dictionary). This is worth mentioning

because in Spanish, as we have observed in the corpus, both lexical items are interchangeable, which means that they are used as if they were synonyms. Moreover, these terms could have been translated into Spanish because they have a direct equivalence: ‘correo electrónico’.

(7) *Resulta muy difícil dilucidar si ese **email** es, por poner un ejemplo, de Correos o no.* (José Mendiola Zuriarrain, *El País*, 09/03/2023)

(8) *Esta sirve para que WhatsApp envíe un enlace por **mail** al usuario con el fin de que pueda deshabilitar la verificación en dos pasos* (Rodrigo Alonso, *ABC*, 07/03/2023).

❖ **Letter F = 3 (*fan*, *feed*, *fps*)**

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Fan</i>	0	1	0	1	2
<i>Feed</i>	3	1	0	1	5
<i>Fps</i>	0	1	0	0	1

Table 6: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Feed is a current term related to social media, as example (9) illustrates. It is “a web page, screen, etc. that updates (= changes) often to show the latest information” (Cambridge Dictionary), especially used in apps such as Twitter, YouTube or Instagram. Next, *fan* (Sp. ‘admirador’) is the abbreviated term for ‘fanatic’ and *fps* is the initialism used for ‘frames per second’.

(9) *Los problemas han empezado sobre las 11.00 horas, cuando han empezado a detectar que el **feed** no les cargaba de manera correcta.* (*El Mundo*, 01/03/2023)

❖ **Letter G = 5 (*gadget*, *gamer*, *gaming*, *GB*, *GPS*)**

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Gadget</i>	0	0	3	0	3
<i>Gamer</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Gaming</i>	0	2	1	0	3
<i>GB</i>	0	7	1	2	10
<i>GPS</i>	1	0	0	0	1

Table 7: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

In example (10), *gadget* refers to “a small machine or device which does something useful” (Collins Online Dictionary), which was first introduced in the 1850s and used by sailors when they forgot the name of any small object of the ship, according to OED. Example (11)

presents another lexical term *GB*, which is the abbreviation used for ‘gigabyte’ and this lexical term has been highly used and found in the corpus of technology. *GPS* is the initialism for ‘global positioning system’ and *gamer* can be substituted by the Spanish word ‘jugador’.

(10) *MWC: probamos unas gafas que traducen y un ‘gadget’ que te dice si estás enfermo*
(Jon Oleaga, *ABC*, 02/03/2023).

(11) *Aún así, requiere de una infraestructura bastante grande, con un mínimo de 30 GB de memoria gráfica* (Ángel Jiménez de Luis, *El Mundo*, 06/03/2023).

❖ Letter H = 4 (*hardware, hashtag, hub, hype*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Hardware</i>	1	0	2	0	3
<i>Hashtag</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Hub</i>	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Hype</i>	0	1	0	0	1

Table 8: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Example (12) presents another lexical term: *hardware* (Sp. ‘equipo’), which is a relatively new lexical term accepted in the RAE Dictionary. It refers to all the “physical components of a computer” and “it dates from 1947”, according to Etymology Dictionary. *Hashtag* refers to the symbol ‘#’, as example (13) illustrates, and it is frequently employed in social networks like Twitter, Instagram or TikTok in order to enable users to quickly follow the issues that interest them. Moreover, this term can be used as ‘etiqueta’ in Spanish. *Hype* is the general term used to describe “a situation in which something is advertised and discussed in newspapers, on television, etc. a lot to attract everyone’s interest” (Cambridge Dictionary). In Spanish, there is not a single term that perfectly fits the English word, as it depends on the context. Its possible equivalents are ‘subidón’ or ‘expectación’. Finally, *hub* can be substituted by the Spanish equivalent ‘centro de operaciones’.

(12) *Combinadas con otros programas y algunas mejoras de **hardware**, garantizan una mejora casi instantánea en su funcionamiento.* (Laura Pajuelo, *El País*, 06/03/2023)

(13) *Las publicaciones de esta tendencia se encuentran bajo el ‘**hashtag**’ #moonphase y acumulan más de 300 millones de visualizaciones.* (Tresb, *El Mundo*, 07/03/2023)

❖ **Letter I = 3 (*incel*, *influencer*, *Internet*)**

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Incel</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Influencer</i>	0	0	6	0	6
<i>Internet</i>	14	1	7	6	28

Table 9: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Internet (Sp. ‘la red’) is the second word most found in the corpus, in which it appears written both with a first lowercase letter and with the first one in capital letter, as it is written in English. However, the RAE Dictionary insists on using the capital letter when writing this word, as can be seen in example (14). This term was first used in 1984 to refer to “networks involving many separate computers”, according to Etymology Dictionary. In example (15), *influencer* (Sp. ‘influyente’) refers to a person who utilises social media to advocate for commercial items or lifestyle changes in order to persuade their followers (Collins Online Dictionary). Next, even though *incel* is not related to the field of technology, it appears in the Spanish press on technology when talking about misogyny in social networks, referring to an involuntary celibate (Sp. ‘célibe involuntario’).

(14) *La inteligencia artificial no solo amenaza con cambiar para siempre la forma en la que consultamos en **Internet**. (Rodrigo Alonso, ABC, 06/03/2023)*

(15) *La joven, de 25 años, señala, no obstante, que el mundo de los ‘**influencers**’ necesita una revisión. (Rodrigo Alonso, ABC, 05/03/2023).*

❖ **Letter K = 1 (*kit*)**

Kit is a lexical term which is mentioned just once in the corpus, as example (16) illustrates. This refers to products and tools offered as a group that may be used together to accomplish a certain goal (RAE).

(16) *Y hay infinidad de opciones: desde las sofisticadas Philips Hue, disponibles en distintos **kits** para el interior y el exterior, hasta las económicas SPC Aura o Sirius y las TP-Link blancas o de colores. (Laura Pajuelo, El País, 10/03/2023)*

❖ Letter L = 3 (*lag*, *LED*, *link*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Lag</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>LED</i>	1	3	0	0	4
<i>Link</i>	2	0	0	0	2

Table 10: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

According to the Etymology Dictionary, *lag*, shown in example (17), was used for the first time as a noun in 1855 to refer to the “retardation of movement” in computing. *LED* is the acronym employed for ‘light-emitting diode’ and can be written in capital letters or in lower case letters, as can be seen in example (18). However, the latter form is the one accepted in the RAE Dictionary. Consequently, because of its widely use it has become lexicalized and is now utilised as a common noun. Then, the noun *link* can perfectly be substituted by using the Spanish equivalent ‘enlace’, which means “a connection between different documents, or between different parts of the same document, using hypertext” (Collins Online Dictionary).

(17) *Porque ese es otro de sus pluses, ejecuta los videojuegos para móviles más exigentes sin **lag**, sin quedarse colgado y, sobre todo, sin recalentarse.* (Raquel Díaz, *El Mundo*, 01/03/2023)

(18) *Esta luz **led** hace las veces de notificación de llamadas, mensajes entrantes, temporizador fotográfico y avisará de cuando la batería esté baja.* (Raquel Díaz, *El Mundo*, 01/03/2023)

❖ Letter M = 4 (*malware*, *marketing*, *merchandising*, *millennial*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Malware</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Marketing</i>	0	1	2	1	4
<i>Merchandising</i>	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Millennial</i>	0	0	1	0	1

Table 11: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Marketing is the only term of this 4 which is accepted by the RAE Dictionary, but it can also be said as ‘mercadotecnia’. Example (19) presents the use of *malware*, which refers to a “software intended to damage or disable computers and computer systems” and it was first used in 1997 (Etymology Dictionary). According to Cambridge Dictionary, *merchandising* (Sp. ‘promoción comercial’) refers to “products connected with a popular film, singer, event,

etc., or the selling of these products”, as example (20) demonstrates. Next, *millennial* (Sp. ‘milenial’) is the adjective used to describe those people born between the 1980s and the 1990s.

(19) *El objetivo final suele ser robar datos de acceso, información personal y financiera o conseguir que la víctima descargue **malware** sin darse cuenta.* (Rodrigo Alonso, ABC, 01/03/2023)

(20) *Pretenden involucrarse en "otras facetas", como la venta de entradas para conciertos en línea o la comercialización de "**merchandising**".* (EFE, *El Periódico*, 09/03/2023)

❖ Letter N = 1 (*notch*)

Notch is the lexical item used to describe “a small V-shaped or circular cut in the surface or edge of something” (Collins Online Dictionary). In this case, *notch* is employed in example (21) in order to refer to the part on the top side of a smartphone where the front camera is. This term was found just once in the corpus.

(21) *Integra al chip A16 Bionic y adicionalmente introduce un revolucionario diseño en su renovado ‘**notch**’.* (Alexandra Costa, *El Periódico*, 04/03/2023)

❖ Letter O = 2 (*OLED* and *online*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>OLED</i>	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Online</i>	0	0	3	0	3

Table 12: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

OLED is the acronym employed for ‘organic light-emitting diode’. Whereas, in example (22), *online*, also *on-line*, makes reference to “directly connected to a peripheral device” in computing since 1950 (Etymology Dictionary). Moreover, this second lexical item can be used in Spanish with its equivalent: ‘en línea’.

(22) *La táctica más popular consiste en llamadas a posibles víctimas comunicando un falso problema en su ordenador (fraude de soporte técnico) o con una cuenta **online** que contenga datos importantes.* (Rodrigo Alonso, ABC, 01/03/2023)

❖ Letter P = 6 (*pack*, *PC*, *phishing*, *PIN*, *podcast*, *post*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Pack</i>	0	1	1	0	2
<i>PC</i>	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Phishing</i>	4	0	0	0	4
<i>PIN</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Podcast</i>	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Post</i>	1	0	0	0	1

Table 13: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

PIN, which is the acronym for ‘personal identification number’, is the only one of this 6 lexical items that is included in the RAE Dictionary as an anglicism. However, it can also be called ‘código’ in Spanish. Then, *phishing* (Sp. ‘fraude electrónico’) is the technical term that is used to refer to a “fraudulent attempt to obtain sensitive information such as usernames, passwords and credit card details by disguising oneself as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication” (Etymology Dictionary), as example (23) illustrates. Next, the following example (24) present the initialism *PC* which is used for ‘personal computer’ and in Spanish, we could say just ‘ordenador’. *Pack* refers to ‘paquete’, *post* to ‘publicación’ and *podcast* has an accepted equivalent in Spanish but with a slight variation: ‘pódcast’, according to the RAE Dictionary.

(23) *Dentro del scam, el **phishing** es la técnica tristemente más conocida.* (José Mendiola Zuriarran, *El País*, 09/03/2023)

(24) *Algo similar ocurre con los programas: no hace falta mucho tiempo para que el **PC** se llene de aplicaciones que se han instalado “por si acaso” y luego nunca se han utilizado, o que ya no se van a usar más.* (Laura Pajuelo, *El País*, 06/03/2023)

❖ Letter R = 4 (*RAM*, *retail*, *RGB*, *robot*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>RAM</i>	0	2	0	0	2
<i>Retail</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>RGB</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Robot</i>	2	0	0	5	7

Table 14: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

RAM is the acronym for ‘random access memory’ in computing and *RGB* is an initialism that means ‘red, green and blue’. *Retail* is an economic term that means ‘venta al por

menor’ in Spanish. It appears in this type of press while discussing the issue of technological innovation within business. Lastly, example (25) presents the use of the term *robot*, which the RAE Dictionary includes as an anglicism and it can be defined as “a human-like machine designed to carry out tasks like a human agent” (Etymology Dictionary).

(25) *Los cirujanos pueden controlar un **robot** que permite realizar cirugías abdominales híbridas, dándoles una mayor capacidad de precisión y flexibilidad en sus intervenciones.* (Carles Planas Bou, *El Periódico*, 02/03/2023)

❖ **Letter S = 10** (*scam, selfie, SIM, smartphone, SMS, software, spam, stand alone, standby, streaming*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Scam</i>	9	0	0	0	9
<i>Selfie</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>SIM</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Smartphone</i>	0	2	1	3	6
<i>SMS</i>	1	0	7	0	8
<i>Software</i>	4	2	1	0	7
<i>Spam</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Stand alone</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Standby</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Streaming</i>	0	0	1	0	1

Table 15: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

The lexical item for *scam* used in Spanish would be ‘estafa’, as can be seen in example (26). Although *selfie* has a Spanish equivalence, ‘autofoto’, it can be used as an adapted anglicism by writing it as ‘selfi’, which is accepted in Spanish by the RAE Dictionary. However, it is not the case in the analysed corpus. *SIM* is the acronym for ‘subscriber identity module’ and *SMS* is the initialism for ‘short message service’, which is included in the RAE Dictionary. Example (27) presents *smartphone*, which is ‘teléfono inteligente’ in Spanish. *Spam* means ‘correo basura’ and *software* is an accepted anglicism in the RAE Dictionary, as example (28) illustrates. Moreover, *streaming* refers to ‘transmisión en directo’ and *standby*, ‘en espera’.

(26) *El término **scam** (estafa, en inglés) se ha hecho tristemente famoso y es un paraguas que abarca diferentes tipos de técnicas de engaño* (José Mendiola Zuriarrain, *El País*, 09/03/2023).

(27) Además, es el mejor **‘smartphone’** del mercado, según los expertos del Mobile World Congress 2023. (Alexandra Costa, *El Periódico*, 04/03/2023)

(28) Tanto las que trabajan con las telecomunicaciones como las que no, también han sacado a relucir progresos en robótica, inteligencia artificial, realidad aumentada y **software**. (Clara Rebollo, *El País*, 01/03/2023)

❖ Letter T = 5 (**tick, timeline, top, torrent, trend**)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Tick</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Timeline</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Top</i>	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Torrent</i>	0	2	0	0	2
<i>Trend</i>	0	0	2	0	2

Table 16: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

In example (29), *timeline* can be used in Spanish as ‘línea cronológica’ or ‘línea del tiempo’ and the lexical equivalent for *trend* would be ‘tendencia’. *Top* is included and accepted in the RAE Dictionary, but it could be employed with its counterpart ‘mejor’ or ‘principal’, depending on the context. The following example (30) presents the use of the term *torrent*, which is “a file that controls the transfer of data in a BitTorrent system” (Collins Online Dictionary).

(29) Pero el historial, o **timeline**, no los recogía con normalidad. Los problemas se han dado tanto en la aplicación móvil como en el ordenador. (*El País*, 01/03/2023)

(30) Hay al menos dos versiones de LLaMA circulando a través de **torrents**, incluyendo el modelo más completo de 65.000 millones de parámetros. (Ángel Jiménez de Luis, *El Mundo*, 06/03/2023)

❖ Letter U = 2 (**URL and USB**)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>URL</i>	3	0	0	0	3
<i>USB</i>	1	0	1	0	2

Table 17: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

On the one hand, *URL* is the acronym for ‘uniform resource locator’, as is used in example (31). On the other hand, *USB* is the initialism of ‘universal serial bus’ and it is included in the RAE Dictionary.

- (31) *Es posible llegar a vídeos antiguos, con comentarios dejados hace años por alguien que quizá no haya vuelto a esa **URL*** (Ana Bulnes, *El País*, 10/03/2023).

❖ **Letter V = 3 (viral, vishing, VR)**

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Viral</i>	1	2	0	0	3
<i>Vishing</i>	1	0	2	0	3
<i>VR</i>	0	0	5	0	5

Table 18: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Viral is an anglicism which is accepted in the RAE Dictionary and it describes the content on the Internet that spreads quickly. Another type of scam, which is shown in example (32), is *vishing*. It is similar to phishing but through voice, a call or audio. The last one included in this list, *VR*, means ‘virtual reality’ (Sp. ‘realidad virtual’).

- (32) *Los estafadores suelen utilizar este método como parte de un ataque en varias fases en el que engañan a las víctimas para que contacten con un número a través de un correo fraudulento, estas campañas híbridas representan ya el 26% del total de las llamadas de ‘**vishing**’.* (Rodrigo Alonso, *ABC*, 01/03/2023)

❖ **Letter W = 2 (web and wow)**

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Web</i>	8	2	1	1	12
<i>Wow</i>	0	1	0	0	1

Table 19: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Example (33) illustrates one of the most lexical terms found in the corpus: *web*. It is the abbreviation of ‘World Wide Web’, first introduced in 1990, according to Etymology Dictionary, and it is included as an anglicism in the RAE Dictionary. However, *web* can also be translated as ‘red’ or ‘malla’. On the other hand, *wow* is an English interjection which would be ‘guau’ in Spanish.

- (33) *El informe, publicado el martes, certifica que el año pasado más países que nunca bloquearon el acceso **web**.* (Carles Planas Bou, *El Periódico*, 03/03/2023)

After showing the results and classifying them in alphabetical order, it is convenient to consider how many of these lexical items have a counterpart in Spanish. In response to this

question, it can be affirmed that 50.68% (37 lexical terms) of the non-adapted anglicisms that we have previously discussed present a lexical alternative in Spanish, as seen in Figure 4. Some examples of lexical equivalents would be *app* ('aplicación'), *email* ('correo electrónico'), *link* ('enlace') or *selfie* ('autofoto'). The rest of them have been previously mentioned throughout this section.

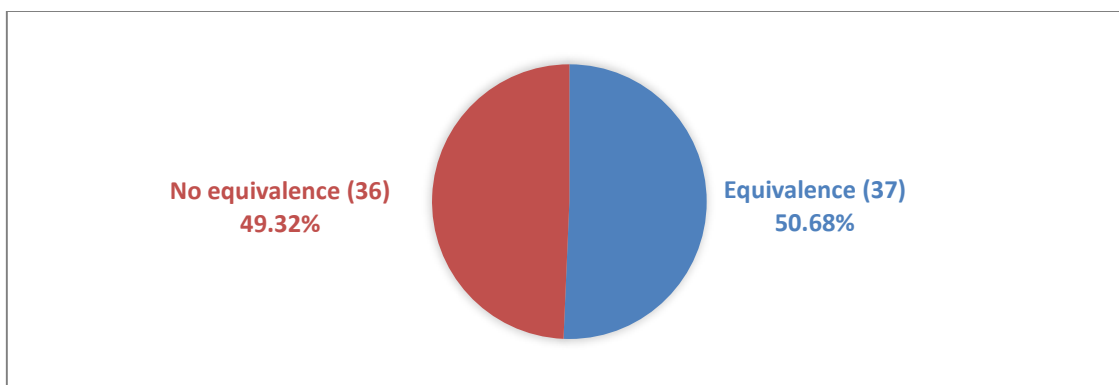


Figure 4: Summary of the non-adapted anglicisms with a Spanish counterpart.

4.2. Adapted anglicisms

Once we have seen all the non-adapted anglicisms that have been found in the corpus, we will detail the remaining 33 lexical items that have been adapted to the Spanish orthography. As we have done with the non-adapted anglicisms, it is convenient to show them in alphabetical order due to the large number of adapted anglicisms found in the corpus.

❖ **Letter C = 10** (*ciberatacante*, *ciberataque*, *cibercrimen*, *cibercriminal*, *ciberdelincuencia*, *ciberdelincuente*, *ciberespacio*, *ciberseguridad*, *clic*, *criptomoneda*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Ciberatacante</i>	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Ciberataque</i>	7	0	0	5	12
<i>Cibercrimen</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Cibercriminal</i>	0	0	4	4	8
<i>Ciberdelincuencia</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Ciberdelincuente</i>	0	0	3	0	3
<i>Ciberespacio</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Ciberseguridad</i>	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Clic</i>	2	0	2	0	4
<i>Criptomoneda</i>	0	0	1	0	1

Table 20: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Ciberataque is one of the anglicisms which was mostly found in the corpus. Every lexical item from the abovementioned list that begins with ‘ciber-’ comprises the adapted English prefix ‘cyber-’ plus a word with a Spanish root. Examples (34) and (35) illustrates the use of this adaptation. The only exception that can be observed is the lexical term *ciberespacio*, an anglicism fully adapted to the Spanish spelling from the English term ‘cyberspace’, according to the RAE. Moreover, the lexical item *criptomonedas* is the Spanish term for the word ‘cryptocurrency’ in English. Finally, in example (36), *clic* is used as an adapted anglicism which is included in the RAE Dictionary. However, this term can also be found in the corpus written in the English spelling, *click*, as can be seen in example (37), which the RAE Dictionary recommends not using.

(34) *Este experto recuerda que los **ciberataques** mediante scam “son muy baratos y rentables” para quien los perpetra, puesto que en muchos casos se llevan a cabo mediante bots.* (José Mendiola Zuriarrain, *El País*, 09/03/2023)

(35) *Los **ciberdelinquentes** son capaces de recurrir a todo tipo de trucos con el objetivo de conseguir que el usuario pique el anzuelo* (Rodrigo Alonso, *ABC*, 01/03/2023).

(36) *La idea es no dejar al usuario tiempo para pensar y forzarlo a hacer **clic** en un enlace malicioso o incluso convencerlo para facilitar sus datos personales.* (Rodrigo Alonso, *ABC*, 01/03/2023)

(37) *Una vez haga ‘**click**’ encima, se da la opción de limitar quién puede ver la imagen.* (Rodrigo Alonso, *ABC*, 08/03/2023)

❖ Letter D = 3 (*detectar, dólar, dron*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Detectar</i>	7	1	1	2	11
<i>Dólar</i>	4	4	1	0	9
<i>Dron</i>	2	0	0	0	2

Table 21: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Detectar is one of the anglicisms most used in the corpus. According to the RAE Dictionary, this term derives from the English verb ‘to detect’, which has been adapted to the Spanish orthography of the verbs, as example (38) demonstrates. The lexical item *dólar* has undergone a change in spelling from English (‘dollar’) to Spanish, adding the accent for being stressed on the penultimate syllable since it does not end in ‘n’, ‘s’ or vowel, and simplifying the spelling ‘ll’ by ‘l’. These changes can be observed in example (39). Lastly, *dron* is the Spanish term derived from the English word ‘drone’.

(38) *Este dispositivo, que permite **detectar** el cáncer de mama a través de muestras de orina, estuvo hace dos años en el 4YFN y este se ha movido al congreso central.*

(Carles Planas Bou, *El Periódico*, 02/03/2023)

(39) *En pleno Mobile World Congress 2023, Realme ha presentado uno de los dispositivos más importantes de su catálogo GT sin fecha prevista de lanzamiento y a partir de 649 **dólares*** (Raquel Díaz, *El Mundo*, 01/03/2023).

❖ Letter E = 2 (*encriptación* and *estand*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Encriptación</i>	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Estand</i>	4	0	0	0	4

Table 22: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

The noun, *encriptación*, derives from the verb ‘encriptar’, which in turn has its origin in the English verb ‘to encrypt’. Next, *estand* comes from ‘stand’ in English which, in fact, has also been found written with that spelling, as a non-adapted anglicism, as example (40) illustrates. However, this lexical item is considered an adapted one since it is accepted and included in the RAE Dictionary.

(40) *Se ha echado en falta que Xiaomi haya puesto a andar a su humanoide, pero otra empresa china ha aprovechado para pasear a sus perros robóticos (...) precisamente por delante del **stand** de la competencia (...). Desde su esquina en el **estand** de Xiaomi, uno podría pensar que el humanoide, apagado, envidiaba la atención.* (Clara Rebollo, *El País*, 01/03/2023).

❖ Letter F = 2 (*feed back* and *flirteo*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Feed back</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Flirteo</i>	3	0	0	0	3

Table 23: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

In example (41), *feed back* has been considered an adapted anglicism due to its spelling. It has been written separating the English word ‘feedback’ in two by means of a space. However, the RAE includes the non-adapted anglicism as one more entry in its online dictionary, and it also proposes an equivalent term in Spanish: ‘retroalimentación’. On the other hand, the following example (42) presents the lexical item *flirteo*. It is derived from ‘flirtar’,

which in turn comes from the English verb ‘to flirt’ plus the suffix ‘-ear’, indicating that it is a verb. The English equivalence of the noun *flirteo* is ‘flirtation’.

(41) *Las otras cualidades que debería tener el jefe de una empresa innovadora: el "respeto", la comunicación y la capacidad **feed back** constructivo a los equipos.*
(Juanjo Becerra, *El Mundo*, 02/03/2023)

(42) *Cuidado con el **flirteo** en redes sociales (...) Hemos hecho mención anteriormente a los conocidos como romance scams, o técnicas de estafa que se llevan a cabo mediante el **flirteo**, y es que este formato de ciberataque fue responsable de unas pérdidas por valor de 1.300 millones de dólares solo en Estados Unidos el pasado año.* (José Mendiola Zuriarrain, *El País*, 09/03/2023)

❖ Letter G = 1 (*gamificada*)

Gamificada (Eng. ‘gamified’) is an adjective found just once in the corpus, as example (43) illustrates. This lexical term comes from the noun ‘gamificación’ (‘gamification’). However, the RAE Dictionary does not recommend using this English root for what in Spanish refers to the adjective ‘lúdico’ (‘ludic’) or to the noun ‘ludificación’, which come directly from Latin.

(43) *El quién de esta cita es José Pérez, emprendedor español en Silicon Valley y CEO de Nextinit, una plataforma **gamificada** que ayudaba a fomentar la innovación dentro de las organizaciones.* (Juanjo Becerra, *El Mundo*, 02/03/2023)

❖ Letter H = 2 (*hackear* and *hackeo*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Hackear</i>	0	0	3	0	3
<i>Hackeo</i>	0	0	1	0	1

Table 24: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Hackear comes from the English verb ‘to hack’, which is adapted to the Spanish orthography of verbs. This lexical term is included in the RAE Dictionary, but it is preferable to use the word totally adapted to the Spanish orthography: ‘jaquear’. On the other hand, although the lexical item *hackear* is accepted in the RAE Dictionary, it does not include the noun *hackeo*, which derives from the verb itself. Both of them are illustrated in example (44).

(44) *Para evitar el peligro, o al menos, ser capaz de reconocerlo, el usuario debe prestar atención a las 9 señales que demuestran que puede estar siendo víctima de un*

*intento de ‘hackeo’. Ya se trate de una campaña personalizada contra el usuario o de otra en la que se intenta **hackear** o robar los datos de la mayor cantidad de internautas que sea posible. (Rodrigo Alonso, ABC, 01/03/2023)*

❖ Letter I = 2 (*interfaz* and *internauta*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Interfaz</i>	0	1	0	3	4
<i>Internauta</i>	0	0	9	0	9

Table 25: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

According to the RAE Dictionary, the term *interfaz* is an adaptation into Spanish of the English word ‘interface’, as can be seen in example (45). Next, example (46) presents the use of *internauta*. It comes from the fusion between ‘Internet’ plus ‘astronaut’ that derives into ‘internaut’, which means internet user.

(45) *Las novedades, que se irán incorporando progresivamente hasta culminar en los próximos meses, compondrán una **interfaz** similar a la de otras redes sociales como Twitter, Facebook o Instagram en las que los usuarios deberán deslizar hacia abajo en el menú. (EFE, El Periódico, 09/03/2023)*

(46) *Precisamente, esa es la razón por la que desde hace tiempo, entre otras cosas, permita que el **internauta** seleccione quién le puede añadir a un grupo. (ABC, 07/03/2023)*

❖ Letter L = 1 (*líder*)

Líder has been found 5 times throughout the whole corpus. This lexical item comes from the English term ‘leader’, adapted into the Spanish orthography based on its pronunciation, as example (47) demonstrates. Both leader and *líder* means “one who leads, one first or most prominent” (Etymology Dictionary).

(47) *Washington prohibió contratar los servicios de la empresa, **líder** mundial en despliegue de la infraestructura necesaria para el 4G y uno de los principales productores de móviles y otros dispositivos. (M. G. Pascual, El País, 03/03/2023)*

❖ Letter M = 1 (*megapíxel*)

Megapíxel was 4 times found in the corpus. According to the Etymology Dictionary, this term is derived from the word ‘pixel’ by adding the prefix ‘mega-’, which means large or

great. Moreover, *megapíxel* has been considered an adapted anglicism because the written accent has been added to the penultimate syllable, as can be observed in example (48).

- (48) *De hecho, comparten fabricante, ya que el módulo de cámara trasera principal es un sensor de Sony IMX890 de 50 megapíxeles, cuenta también con un gran angular de 8 megapíxeles y una lente de 2 megapíxeles que es una auténtica barbaridad.*
(Raquel Díaz, *El Mundo*, 01/03/2023)

❖ Letter P = 1 (*píxel*)

Píxel was found just once in the whole corpus. As example (49) presents, this lexical item is considered an adapted anglicism because of the addition of the written accent in the first syllable. According to the Etymology Dictionary, it is a term formed by ‘pix’, which is the plural of the colloquial form of ‘picture’, and the first syllable of ‘element’.

- (49) *La pantalla de este terminal es un panel plano AMOLED de 6,7 pulgadas con una resolución de 1240 x 2772 píxeles* (Raquel Díaz, *El Mundo*, 01/03/2023).

❖ Letter R = 1 (*récord*)

The lexical item *récord* has been found 4 times in the corpus. This term comes from the English word ‘record’, meaning “best or highest official achievement in a sport, activity, etc.” (Etymology Dictionary). Like the previous lexical terms, *récord* is an adapted anglicism due to the addition of the written accent in Spanish, as example (50) illustrates.

- (50) *Solo en 2022, gobiernos y otros actores cortaron la red al menos 187 veces en 35 países, un nuevo récord, según el informe anual de la oenegé Access Now.* (Carles Planas Bou, *El Periódico*, 03/03/2023)

❖ Letter S = 2 (*startapera* and *startup/start up*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Startapera</i>	0	2	0	0	2
<i>Startup / Start up</i>	0	2	0	6	8

Table 26: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Startup or *start up* comes from ‘start-up’. This lexical item was found in the corpus as an adapted anglicism because it has been written as a single word and even as a separate word without a hyphen. On the other hand, example (51) shows the use of the lexical term *startapera*,

which comes from ‘start-up’ and is the adjective that has been created in Spanish. However, it is more common to use ‘startupera’, even though neither of the two lexical items is included in the RAE Dictionary.

- (51) *MÁS QUE SILLAS DE COLORES Y JERGA 'STARTAPER' (...) Han pasado siete años desde esta escena. Las empresas españolas se han llenado de patinetes, futbolines y jerga **startapera*** (Juanjo Becerra, *El Mundo*, 02/03/2023).

❖ Letter T = 2 (*tuit* and *tuítear*)

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Tuit</i>	13	0	0	0	13
<i>Tuítear</i>	3	0	0	0	3

Table 27: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Example (52) shows one of anglicisms the most found in the corpus: *tuit*. *Tuit* and *tuítear* come from ‘tweet’, as a noun and verb, respectively. *Tuit* refers to a digital message that is published in the social network Twitter, whereas *tuítear* is the action of writing and sending that message. Both lexical items are accepted and included in the RAE Dictionary as adapted anglicisms.

- (52) *Esta hace uso de una arquitectura de red neuronal y etiqueta las palabras según su contexto y su posición en la frase, comparándolo con millones de textos; para determinar si un **tuit** tiene más contenido que exprese, por ejemplo, alegría, tristeza o enfado.* (Blanca Garrido Salmerón, *El País*, 02/03/2023)

❖ Letter V = 1 (*vídeo*)

Vídeo has been found 56 times in the corpus and is the most repeated lexical item. This term can be written in Spanish with the written accent, as example (53) illustrates, or just as a non-adapted anglicism, both forms are accepted in the RAE Dictionary. Moreover, it would be worth mentioning that, although *video* comes first from Latin (‘video’ = ‘I see’), this lexical term has begun to be used to refer to a visual recording thanks to English. The main reason why this happens is due to the significant importance of the English language globally and its fast adaptation to new technologies. Indeed, *video* was first used in 1935, according to the Etymology Dictionary.

- (53) *La idea de TikTok es que en estos **vídeos** los creadores puedan ofrecer contenido exclusivo y más detallado de lo que hasta ahora ofrecían con los **vídeos** gratuitos.*
(Ángel Jiménez de Luis, *El Mundo*, 08/03/2023)

❖ **Letter W = 2 (wasap and wifi)**

	El País	El Mundo	ABC	El Periódico	Total
<i>Wasap</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Wifi</i>	1	0	1	0	2

Table 28: Times each lexical item appears in the corpus.

Example (54) presents the use of the noun *wasap*, which refers to sending a text message through WhatsApp. According to the RAE Dictionary, it is not included in the dictionary, but it is considered a valid adaptation of the noun ‘guasap’. This lexical item has been considered an adapted anglicism because the name of the application itself is the result of the following combination of English words: ‘what’s up’ plus the abbreviation of ‘application’. On the other hand, *wifi* is an adapted anglicism because its orthography changes in Spanish, as example (55) demonstrates. In English, it would be ‘Wi-Fi’.

- (54) *Un viajero, tras haber reservado y pagado una habitación en la plataforma, recibió un **wasap** aparentemente del hotel reservado.* (José Mendiola Zuriarrain, *El País*, 09/03/2023)
- (55) *El **Wifi**, de momento, no es la solución. Cuántas veces hemos intentado conectarnos a una red saturada en un hotel o en un evento, para darnos cuenta de que no funciona.* (Jon Oleaga, *ABC*, 03/03/2023)

5. CONCLUSION

This project has focused on the elaboration of a linguistic corpus, in which anglicisms found in four well-known Spanish newspapers (*El País*, *El Mundo*, *ABC* and *El Periódico*) have been collected, paying attention to the area of technology. The main purpose of this study has been to discover with certainty the extent of the influence that the English language has on other languages, and more specifically on Spanish. Furthermore, another of the main objectives of this project was to determine whether political ideologies influence in the news writing process, and this fact could be verified quantitatively, depending on the degree of acceptability of anglicisms.

After having investigated in depth and analysed in first-hand the use of anglicisms in Spanish, we could affirm that anglicisms are an element that enriches the language in which they permeate at a linguistic level and, therefore, there should be no rejection of the incorporation of new lexical terms that comes from English. Moreover, as technology is a relatively new field and first originated in the English language, we could conclude that it is necessary to use several lexical items from that language in order to refer to terms related to technology that do not yet exist in the Spanish language. It is also essential to mention that every language needs time to reinvent itself and introduce new terminologies for such a new field that evolves and expands throughout society at a vertiginous speed.

To sum up, regarding the results of the study, 106 anglicisms have been found in the corpus. Those have been classified as adapted anglicisms (33 lexical items) and non-adapted anglicisms (73 lexical items). The total number of words in the corpus (see Table 1) compared to the number of anglicisms found in the different newspapers makes the number of anglicisms seem insignificant. However, it is striking to quantitatively observe the number of lexical items from English that are used in Spanish on a day-to-day basis, taking into account that the 34.91% (37 lexical terms) of 106 anglicisms presents an equivalence in Spanish.

Furthermore, at first sight, the use of anglicisms could be thought to be influenced by the ideology that follows each newspaper. Nevertheless, the results show that 227 anglicisms have been found in left-wing newspapers (*El País* and *El Periódico*), whereas 207 anglicisms have been in right-wing ones (*El Mundo* and *ABC*). In more detail, *El País* is the newspaper which has used the most anglicisms with 149 lexical terms, followed by *ABC* (117), *El Mundo* (90) and *El Periódico* (78)²⁰. Therefore, this allows us to confirm that the use of anglicisms is not totally linked to political ideologies since they are used almost equally by both ideologies.

Finally, this study can be continued with further research, in which more news items about technology could be analysed. This can be done by extending the news items collection time from 10 days to a month, at least, and creating a larger corpus of pieces of news from the same Spanish newspapers exposed in this project or even adding others to have a broader picture about the use of anglicisms in the Spanish press.

²⁰ See Appendix 1 for a detailed overview of the results.

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7. APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Total occurrences of anglicisms in each newspaper.

	EL PAÍS	EL MUNDO	ABC	EL PERIÓDICO	TOTAL
Always on	0	0	0	1	1
App	4	2	9	6	21
Beta	0	0	2	1	3
Blog	2	0	0	0	2
Bluetooth	0	0	0	1	1
Boom	0	1	0	0	1
Bot	1	0	0	5	6
CEO	1	4	0	0	5
Chat	1	0	6	5	12
Chatbot	0	2	7	1	10
Chip	0	1	0	1	2
Ciberatacante	2	0	0	0	2
Ciberataque	7	0	0	5	12
Cibercrimen	0	0	1	0	1
Cibercriminal	0	0	4	4	8
Ciberdelincuencia	0	0	1	0	1
Ciberdelincuente	0	0	3	0	3
Ciberespacio	1	0	0	0	1
Ciberseguridad	0	0	2	0	2
Clic / Click	2	0	2	0	4
Cookies	1	0	0	0	1
Copyright	1	0	0	0	1
Criptomoneda	0	0	1	0	1
Demo	0	0	1	0	1
Detectar	7	1	1	2	11
Dólar	4	4	1	0	9
Dron	2	0	0	0	2
Email/Mail	1	0	1	0	2
Encriptación	0	0	0	1	1
Fan	0	1	0	1	2
Feed	3	1	0	1	5
Feed back	0	1	0	0	1
Flirteo	3	0	0	0	3
fps	0	1	0	0	1
Gadget	0	0	3	0	3
Gamer	0	0	1	0	1
Gamificada	0	1	0	0	1
Gaming	0	2	1	0	3
GB	0	7	1	2	10
GPS	1	0	0	0	1
Hackear	0	0	3	0	3
Hackeo	0	0	1	0	1

Hardware	1	0	2	0	3
Hashtag	0	1	0	0	1
Hub	0	0	0	1	1
Hype	0	1	0	0	1
Incel	1	0	0	0	1
Influencer	0	0	6	0	6
Interfaz	0	1	0	3	4
Internauta	0	0	9	0	9
Internet	14	1	7	6	28
Kit	1	0	0	0	1
Lag	0	1	0	0	1
LED	1	3	0	0	4
Líder	1	4	0	0	5
Link	2	0	0	0	2
Malware	0	0	1	0	1
Marketing	0	1	2	1	4
Megapixel	0	4	0	0	4
Merchandising	0	0	0	1	1
Millennial	0	0	1	0	1
Notch	0	0	0	1	1
OLED	0	0	2	0	2
Online	0	0	3	0	3
Pack	0	1	1	0	2
PC	2	0	0	0	2
Phishing	4	0	0	0	4
PIN	0	0	1	0	1
Píxel	0	1	0	0	1
Podcast	0	0	0	1	1
Post	1	0	0	0	1
RAM	0	2	0	0	2
Récord	0	0	0	4	4
Retail	0	1	0	0	1
RGB	0	1	0	0	1
Robot	2	0	0	5	7
Scam	9	0	0	0	9
Selfie	0	1	0	0	1
SIM	0	1	0	0	1
Smartphone	0	2	1	3	6
SMS	1	0	7	0	8
Software	4	2	1	0	7
Spam	1	0	0	0	1
Stand / Estand	4	0	0	0	4
Stand alone	0	0	1	0	1
Standby	1	0	0	0	1
Startapera	0	2	0	0	2
Startup / Start up	0	2	0	6	8

Streaming	0	0	1	0	1
Tick	0	0	1	0	1
Timeline	1	0	0	0	1
Top	0	0	0	1	1
Torrent	0	2	0	0	2
Trend	0	0	2	0	2
Tuit	13	0	0	0	13
Tuitear	3	0	0	0	3
URL	3	0	0	0	3
USB	1	0	1	0	2
Vídeo	22	21	6	7	56
Viral	1	2	0	0	3
Vishing	1	0	2	0	3
VR	0	0	5	0	5
Wasap	1	0	0	0	1
Web	8	2	1	1	12
Wifi	1	0	1	0	2
Wow	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	149	90	117	78	434