

## Anglicisms In Spanish Dictionaries

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**Abstract:** This paper compares and contrast the results of the borrowing process in the previous era (on the material of Anglicisms) and at the present time (on the material of Anglicisms) in order to identify their features, as well as synchronous analysis of specific linguistic facts in the field of borrowing, taking into account diachrony data and the definition of general patterns and trends of foreign language lexemes in the process of their real functioning, as well as the study of the qualitative and quantitative composition of borrowed vocabulary, ways of entry of English borrowings into the Spanish language.

**Key words:** Anglicisms, borrowed vocabulary, Spanish language, synchronous analysis, foreign language lexemes, lexical corpus, Spanglish.

The vocabulary of each language is a constantly changing and expanding system. The replenishment of the dictionary of any language, as a rule, occurs due to borrowings from other languages, which occupy a significant place in the vocabulary as a result of long-term cultural and historical interaction.

Spanish is one of the languages that is developing both quantitatively and qualitatively. The strengthening of the role of the English language on the world stage has led to the emergence of a large number of borrowings from English into Spanish, in connection with which such a phenomenon as spanglish has arisen.

The lexical corpus of the Spanish language mostly consists of words of Latin origin. This is natural, since Spanish originated from Latin, but over the years of evolution and development, it has undergone numerous phonetic, grammatical, graphic and other changes. The history of Spain says that the Spanish language had contacts with many other peoples, such as the Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Visigoths, Arabs, and later the French, English, Italians and Germans, had an influence on the vocabulary of the indigenous people of the Iberian Peninsula.

Anglicisms began to appear in Spanish at the beginning of the 17th century in the social sphere. At present, the penetration of Anglicisms into the Spanish language continues, tk. the struggle for supremacy in the 21st century on the world stage is still relevant. Of course, English is the leader in business and international communication, but let's not forget that Spanish is considered their native language by 470 million people, and this figure is increasing every year. It is the official language in 22 countries around the world. An important feature of this language is its unity. If in the English-speaking society people living in different territories do not always understand and can easily communicate with each other, then for the Hispanic society this is not a problem [12,92].

Why is it exactly English that has such close contact with Spanish?

Consider the situation in Latin America. Bilingualism is observed practically throughout the entire territory, but due to the insufficiently competent command of the majority of the population in both languages, we can talk about the interpenetration of one language into another. Spanish is spoken by 34.5 million people in the United States, and in Puerto Rico, along with Sanglish, it is recognized as the state language. In addition, there are several million Spanish native speakers in the states of California, Florida, Texas and New York. 15% of the US population consider it to be their home. The Hispanic population is expected to account for 44% of all US population growth by 2030, and at least 62% by 2050. The process of immigration of other English-speaking peoples to Spanish-speaking territories also influences the appearance of Anglicisms in the vocabulary of local residents. With the development of multimedia technologies and the World Wide Web, words of English origin appear in various spheres of society: politics, economics, science, culture and show business. The media are increasingly using borrowed words, which, according to many linguists, undoubtedly affects the quality and purity of the classical Spanish language.

Spanglish (Spanglish = Spanish + English) is a hybrid language that was formed on the basis of the Spanish language and borrowings from English without their direct translation or the words are incorrectly translated. The primary reason, as mentioned earlier, was the fact that the illiterate population of Latin America spoke Spanish, using constructions and vocabulary from English, but recently the use of spanglish has become popular in periodicals and the network. With the development of computer technology and technology, more than 9 thousand neologisms have appeared in English, and it is very difficult to find their equivalents in Spanish when translating them. Many computer terms have no analogues in Spanish or differ in meaning, and therefore their use can lead to misunderstanding of information. Specific characters of the Spanish language (ñ, á, ó, é), which are not in English, are also not always correctly transmitted by "machines".

The technical culture is now being created not in Spanish, computers are not developed in Spanish, and Spanish-speaking countries are just mastering all this, translating into their own language. Most of the tools are created to process English text, so the rest of the languages must fight for technological survival. English terminology is already well developed, and Spanish is still being created, and therefore Spanish speech is overflowing with tracing papers, not only in the computer sphere, but also in all everyday ones, even when there is a corresponding equivalent.

Another area where Anglicisms "showed" themselves to a large extent is periodicals.

Spanish magazines and newspapers are full of borrowings.

Media texts are characterized by a large number of English-language inclusions - phrases and sentences, which, according to the degree of their correlation with the receiving language, form six main functional groups: 1) foreign language inclusions, which are used autonomously as titles of headings, articles, reports and small notes; 2) complete foreign language blotches; 3) partial foreign language blotches; 4) foreign language blotches, which are the names of films, songs, books, cosmetics, educational institutions, events, etc.; 5) foreign language blotches as part of direct speech; 6) foreign language blotches as inscriptions on advertised goods.

In accordance with the tendencies of their use, two types of inclusions are distinguished: international and occasional. The following typical ways of introducing the phenomena under study into the text are noted: 1) without translation; 2) literal translation; 3) descriptive translation; 4) a descriptive translation, accompanied by a "created" Spanish equivalent; 5) indirect translation; 6) "translation by means of an image"; 7) "combined" method, i.e. cases of mixing several ways of including foreign language inclusions in the text. The main types of borrowings are considered to be transcription, transliteration and tracing, but most Englishisms are borrowed by transliteration. Many borrowings have already been entered into all dictionaries of the Spanish language, with most of them being uncodified vocabulary to date. In such cases, readers are offered glossaries that provide interpretations of a particular English word or expression. Equivalent loanwords recorded in dictionaries can be used along with their Spanish synonyms. A special role is played by cognates and paronyms.

On the other hand, in standard US English, especially in the media, the Spanish influence is felt in the vocabulary, where it serves to create a humorous, comic, ironic, grotesque effect: solo, si, adios, amigo, buenos dias etc. as well as numerous false Spanishisms.

According to Spanish linguists, spanglish litters the Spanish language with unnecessary words, which leads to its degradation, but let's look at it from the other side. The development of science and technology, as well as other spheres, has caused a "wave" of Anglicisms, but does this not, on the contrary, contribute to the development of the Spanish language, its penetration into all spheres at the world level as a second international language? After all, now Spanish is studied in 70% of schools in Europe. It ranks second on the internet after English. Today, almost 90% of students in the United States of America study it at universities and when hiring young specialists who speak English and Spanish are much more competitive. According to the European Association of Spanish Teachers, it is ranked first in the world in terms of learning (as a second foreign language). English is perceived not so much as a foreign language, but as a language - a tool for international communication.

Thus, it can be argued that in the last century, Spanish made a significant leap in development in the international arena, and in 20-30 years, if the current proportions of population growth and the trend of linguistic self-awareness are maintained, it will be the first language of communication on the planet. He has

every chance to improve his status in global communication, and English borrowings will only contribute to this process.

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