

## Anglicisms: Diatopic Varieties and Textual Genres

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Research on Anglicisms has developed considerably in recent decades in most European languages and more particularly in three major language families, namely Romance, Germanic and Slavic (see references below). The ever-increasing influence of the Anglo-American culture at a global level has materialised in the other languages mainly through lexical and phraseological borrowings and calques. However, linguistic influence is exerted at all language levels; indeed, typographical, orthographical, phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic calques are also detectable. The English language, having become the modern koine, has spread to virtually all domains, e.g. political, social, economic, intellectual and material and in all speech communities which are irrevocably exposed to its influence. The process of globalisation and its impact is unstoppable and further contributes to the spread of Anglicisms.

English, and specifically US English, has become the donor language *par excellence*, and, as a consequence, most world languages have almost exclusively turned into borrowing languages. At the lexical level, and apart from the ubiquitous lexical borrowings, the question arises as to the role of cognate words of Latin origin common to English and the Romance languages – but also shared between English and other non-Romance languages and language families – as a factor favouring calques. From a contrastive and cross-linguistic perspective, studies on the choice between borrowings and calques, or even the co-occurrence of both, reveal patterns of integration and adaptation, not to mention pseudo-Anglicisms (or false Anglicisms) and allogenisms, i.e. false Anglicisms created in the receptor language by using English lexical or morphological items.

As for lexical dynamics, other aspects concern the internal lexicogenic processes of receptor languages, namely the linguistic mechanisms used to create new words from lexemes or morphemes of English origin. Thanks to the use of large corpora, the observation of the first attestations of Anglicisms, their evolution and their use in context will make it possible to distinguish between ephemeral Anglicisms and those which have become established; this can be achieved through the study of phonological and inflectional integration of Anglicisms, their possible change of language register, the addition of a pejorative or meliorative feature and even the phenomenon of semantic extension. Case studies may also look at collocations, semantic preference and semantic prosody of Anglicisms. From a morphological point of view, other mechanisms such as suffixation, abbreviation or truncation may be considered. From a lexicographic point of view, the inclusion or exclusion of Anglicisms in lexicographic works, their treatment in the microstructure and the macrostructure of dictionaries, their evolution according to different editions of the same reference tool and the implications for normative and descriptive dictionaries can be addressed.

The contrastive linguistics approach – focusing on languages belonging to the same or different families, or between varieties of the same language – will be able to highlight phenomena or particular aspects of these same phenomena which have not been dealt with until now.

This issue of the journal *Espaces Linguistiques* will focus on publication proposals in the two areas below:

## **Area 1. Diatopic varieties**

Studies on Anglicisms often focus on one variety of a given language. However, research findings are not necessarily applicable to other varieties of the same language. For instance, Anglicisms that are common in Canadian French or Mexican Spanish are not necessarily present or widespread in European French or European Spanish respectively. In fact, the likely great diversity of the phenomenon of Anglicization according to geographical varieties of the same language has not been sufficiently analysed.

Studies in this area will focus on Anglicisms according to diatopic varieties and, in particular, on the differences between European and American varieties of languages such as French, Spanish and Portuguese. A fundamental aspect of this area concerns Anglicisms in spoken and written Spanish in the United States, a field of research of great importance to North American bilingual communities, where direct and adapted borrowings, syntactic Anglicisms, and semantic and pragmatic calques are found.

## **Area 2. Textual genres**

This second area welcomes studies of Anglicisms specific to literary genres and sub-genres as well as those found in the work of bilingual, plurilingual or bi-national authors.

Outside of literature, case studies of Anglicisms in texts from different subject areas, e.g. professional and academic will help to identify what is common to the general language and what is specific to the textual genre in question.

Thirdly, in newspapers in general, and in the specialised press in particular, e.g. gutter press and sports press, but also in political discourse, in economic discourse, in research papers, in the spoken language of teenagers, in business jargon and in advertising.

Finally, studies on Anglicisms in the audio-visual media (in dubbing and subtitling of TV series and films), on certain specialised websites and on social networks will complete a very rich and complex panorama of textual genres and sub-genres, highlighting both the diversity and the specificity of the lexical influence of the English language.

## **References**

Please find a comprehensive bibliography on the 'Publications' section of the international research project GLAD (Global Anglicism Database Network) website.

<https://www.nhh.no/en/research-centres/global-anglicism-database-network/publications/>

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LANGUAGES OF PUBLICATION: French, English, Spanish and Italian

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Papers should include between 35,000 and 55,000 characters, spaces included.

Submission guidelines are available at <https://www.unilim.fr/espaces-linguistiques/90> (in French).

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- Abstract and keywords in the language of your paper and in English;
- The whole paper with its title in the language of your paper and in English (one version in .doc(x) format and another in .pdf format);
- A separate file containing the author's first and last name, institutional affiliation and professional e-mail address, the title of the submitted paper and a biobibliographical note of up to 500 characters in the language of your paper and in English (one version in .doc(x) format and another in .pdf format).

## Important dates

- Deadline for submission of papers: 31 March 2022
- Date of notification of acceptance: 31 May 2022