

ABSTRACT

Technology constantly pressures language to produce new words in order to label innovative gadgets and the operations performed with them. Communication through computers is one of the main technological operations in use and it is nowadays a very common practice, especially since access to the Internet became available to the masses. English dominates the field of technology, and therefore, most of the terms coined are in this language. For other languages, it results to be unproductive to coin new terms or to calque existing English terms, therefore loan-blends are a common practice. This practice results in the creation of new terms called anglicisms. This research has the purpose of studying the processes involved in instances where Spanish borrows lexical units from English and blends them according to Spanish linguistic system to create anglicized words. This study should yield morphological patterns in these loan-blends, so that these processes can be better understood and used properly by language users. The corpus of this study consists of fifty verbal anglicisms used in computer language obtained from primary sources such as the social network site Facebook and secondary data from existing related studies done in this field. The theoretical frameworks used to analyze this corpus are generative morphology, dealing primarily on morphological productivity. Following this approach, this study is able to find consistent morphological patterns in verbal anglicisms used in computer language. Furthermore, the findings were directly linked with the concept of language productivity, by which this study is able to meet its objectives. This research provides vital morphological information which cannot be readily found in the literature reviewed in a comprehensive manner, and contributes to the better understanding of anglicism in Spanish computer language.

ABSTRAK

Teknologi sentiasa memberi tekanan kepada bahasa untuk menghasilkan kata-kata baru untuk melabelkan alatan-alatan inovatif serta penggunaan yang dikaitkan dengannya. Pada masa ini, disebabkan oleh kemudahan perkhidmatan Internet oleh masyarakat umum, komunikasi melalui komputer adalah antara operasi utama yang digunakan. Bahasa Inggeris mendominasi bidang teknologi, oleh yang demikian, kebanyakan terma dan istilah dicipta di dalam bahasa tersebut. Untuk bahasa lain pula adalah menjadi kebiasaan untuk *pinjaman-campuran* kerana ianya hasil yang lebih produktif daripada mencipta istilah baru ataupun pinjam-terjemah daripada bahasa Inggeris. Hasil daripada amalan ini adalah penciptaan istilah baru yang dinamakan *anglicism* ataupun keinggerisan. Tujuan penyelidikan ini adalah untuk mempelajari proses yang terlibat dalam kes dimana bahasa Sepanyol meminjam unit leksikal daripada bahasa Inggeris dan menggabungkannya dengan bahasa sendiri untuk mencipta kata-kata keinggerisan yang memenuhi tuntutan morfofonemik bahasa yang dipinjamkan. Penyelidikan ini akan menghasikan pola-pola morfologi dalam pinjaman campuran, sehingga proses ini mudah difahami dan digunakan dengan betul oleh pengguna bahasa. Korpus kajian ini terdiri daripada lima puluh kata kerja keinggerisan yang digunakan dalam bahasa komputer yang diperolehi daripada sumber-sumber primer seperti laman rangkaian sosial Facebook dan data sekunder daripada kajian berkaitan yang dilakukan di dalam bidang ini. Rangka kerja teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis korpus ini adalah morfologi generatif dan produktiviti morfologi. Mengikut pendekatan ini, kajian ini mampu menemukan pola morfologi sejajar dalam kata kerja keinggerisan yang digunakan dalam bahasa komputer. Selanjutnya, penemuan ini secara langsung dihubungkan dengan konsep produktiviti bahasa, dimana kajian ini dapat memenuhi tujuannya. Justeru, penyelidikan ini memberikan maklumat morfologi penting yang tidak ditemui dalam kepustakaan yang telah diulas secara menyeluruh. Oleh yang

demikian, kajian ini menyumbang kepada pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang Anglicism dalam bahasa komputer Sepanyol.

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