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Keywords: World Englishes; nativization; geographic proximity; morphosyntactic variation.

<p>Are we Concerned about Eating Healthily in Spain? The Increasing Proliferation of Anglicisms in the field of Food and Drink</p>

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Abstract

A considerable amount of literature has reported on the use of Anglicisms in a number of domains in Spanish daily life: sports (Rodríguez-Medina 2021), fashion and beauty (Balteiro & Campos 2012; Luján-García 2017a), teenagers' language (Luján-García 2017b), sex (Crespo-Fernández & Luján-García 2018), to list a few domains. In the last decade, we have witnessed not only a remarkable influence of fast food culture coming from Anglo-American countries, but, as a reaction to this tendency, an increasing concern about the quality of the food that we eat has also emerged among certain areas of Spanish society. This paper intends to reveal the increasingly degree of influence of the English language and Anglo-American culture on Spanish linguistic domains of food and drinks. This paper intends:

- To examine, from qualitative and quantitative approaches, a sample of Anglicisms that seem to be increasingly used in the area of food and drinks among Spanish speakers. Some more specific goals are as follows:
- To find out which Anglicisms are included in three reference Spanish dictionaries.
- To distinguish different sub areas within the semantic fields of food and drinks in Spanish.
- To discuss the functions of these food/drinks related Anglicisms in Spanish.

In methodological terms, the recently created search tool of Anglicisms “Observatorio Lázaro” (Álvarez Mellado 2020) has been employed to build the sample. The collection was carried out throughout the last semester of 2020 (from June to December) and the first trimester of 2021 (January, February, March) and it provided a collection of 94 food/drinks related Anglicisms. The following dictionaries have been used as reference works to check the inclusion and definitions of some of the examined terms: *Diccionario de la Lengua Española* (DLE), *Diccionario Panhispánico de Dudas* (DPD) and *Gran Diccionario de Anglicismos* (GDA). This analysis focuses on pure or non-adapted lexical Anglicisms.

Findings present a breakdown of the sample by distinguishing the following sub-areas: drinks, food, places, practices and techniques and objects. Food is the sub-field which offers the highest amount of English lexical items with 42 terms. In quantitative terms, some of the Anglicisms in this paper have been reported with considerable occurrences in the examined press: *snack*, *light*, *fast food*, and *cookies* performed high frequencies of usage. The majority of lexical items of the sample are not included in any of the three employed dictionaries. Eventually, following Rodríguez González (1996) the three pragmatic functions (textual, expressive and referential) are analysed with examples in context. Conclusions highlight the constant emergence of new food trends and the urgency and univocity imposed by the cultural globalisation in addition to the speed of our communications make English as the lingua franca necessary to respond to these communicative necessities.

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Keywords: Anglicisms; Spanish; food; drink; gastronomy.

The Expression of (Im)Politeness in the Language of Teenagers: The Courtesy Marker *please*, Taboo Vocatives and Swear Words as Three Cases in Point

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Abstract

This paper focusses on the expression of (im)politeness (Brown & Levinson 1987; Watts 2003; Culpeper 2011; Leech 2014) in the language of teenagers, more in particular on cases of so-called 'pragmatic reversal' (cf. Mazzon 2017; Fedriani 2018), that is, a change whereby a politeness marker is used to attack face with confrontational meanings, and viceversa. A broad interpretation of this concept may account for episodes in which a traditional modal particle (Aijmer 2002), illocutionary modifier (Biber et al. 1999), politeness or courtesy marker (Leech 2014) such as *please* is used to express positive and negative impoliteness as well as sarcasm or mock politeness (cf. Culpeper 2011; Aijmer 2015). Thus, examples are found in which young speakers make use of *please* to tease some of their peers and to express disapproval, negative attitudes or irritation, while it is also employed together with taboo words yielding situations where there is a clear mismatch between polite and impolite formulae (e.g. *What's that shitty thing please*; LEC Corpus). Something similar, but in the opposite direction, applies to taboo vocatives or offensive address terms, e.g. *you are fucking gorgeous you bastard*; LEC Corpus), which may express affectionate meanings, solidarity and badinage rather than positive impoliteness by being aggressive (Stenström & Jørgensen 2008; Rodríguez González & Stenström 2011; author 2021). The same is true for some swear words such as *fuck(ing) and shit* (e.g. *you look fucking good; he's such a little shit he's really good*; COLT Corpus), whose use may respond to a social function with the aim of showing the speaker's determination and independence or even respond to a positive purpose, when employed among friends without causing, as would be