**Motto** A living language is like a man suffering from small hemorrhages, and what it needs above all else is constant transactions of new blood from other tongues. The day the gates go up, that day it begins to die.

H.L. Mencken, The American Language

The present paper is trying to analyse the presence of Anglicisms in the Romanian language. Owing to the technical, economic, cultural, and scientific development encountered in Romania lately, the number of words of English origin have considerably increased and influenced the language of media as well as the colloquial speech.

We are also trying to give an exhausting number of examples from several fields of activity, analysing the grammatical assimilations of Anglicisms by the Romanian language. We definitely have to size the advantages and disadvantages of using English words instead of their Romanian equivalents.

In order to have a better view upon this subject we have to analyse the term ANGLICISM and introduce some terminological remarks.

According to Mioara Avram an Anglicism or Englezism is a linguistic unit, not only a word, but also a phrase, a phrase like expression, or even a pronunciation type of English origin, no matter whether it belongs to British English or to American English.

In Georgeta Ciobanu’s Romanian words of English origin, 2004 in general, literature on languages in contact refers to words transferred from one language into another as loanwords or borrowings. Dictionaries define a loanword as a word adopted into one language from another. The *Penguin English Dictionary, 1969* or a word taken from another language, Hornby, A.S., *Oxford Advanced Dictionary of current English, 1989*.

In discussing words transferred from one language into another, we also have to consider the following distinctions.

- **Loanwords** are those borrowed words which in the course of phonological adaptation by means of substitutions have been completely integrated into the phonological system of the receiving language and do not show any foreign element at all. *Filipovic, 1972, 149*.
- **Foreign loans** are borrowed words which have started their adaptation and assimilation.
- **Foreign words** are terms which remain unassimilated.
- **Intermediary and direct borrowings** are terms of current usage in contact linguistics. *Filipovic, 1986, 334*.

Two more terms deserve special attention Anglicisms and Americanisms.

Anglicisms are defined as being a phrase specific for the English language, word of English origin borrowed into another language uselessly, not integrated in the receiving language. *DEX*, 1975.

Americanisms are defined as phrases specific for Americans. *DEX*.

For a number of years in many countries, these terms have been accepted as having a much more general meaning, thus an Anglicism is every word borrowed from English denoting any thing, idea or concept that belongs to the English civilisation, it need not be from English extraction, but it must have been adapted in English and integrated in the English vocabulary. *Filipovic, 1990, 17*.

Americanisms are words or phrases having their origin in the United States, as well as those senses of previously existing words or phrases that first came into use in this country. *Websters New World Dictionary*.

Classification of Anglicisms

Mioara Avram in Neologismele in limba Romana actuala, makes a distinction between old and new Anglicisms.

As the influence of English upon the Romanian language is not a novelty of the actual period, that is, the years after 1989, it has a history of over a century and a half, time during which this influence was due to other languages, especially French.

For example we have the testimony of literary works written by Costache Negruzzi and Ion Ghica, as well as the famous HIGH LIFE and FIVE O CLOCK by Ion Luca Caragiale.

The first certified Anglicism SPLEEN appeared in Negruzzi’s work.

The author stated the following in his book PACATELE TINERELOR:

Asadar, am fost pe rand turcomani, grecomani, sau Domnul stie ce inca, acum din mila lui Dumnezeu, suntem frantezomani, poate curand vom trece si Mahna in vreun balon aerostatic si atunci ne vei vedea anglomani.

So we were consequently Turkish like, Greek like or God knows what, now, thank God, we are French like, maybe soon we’ll pass the Manha in some kind of aerostatic balloon and then you’ll see us English like.

The English influence upon Romanian was stronger in the functional language, especially in economy, finance, oil industry, navy, sports and social events in the first part of the 20th century, which can be seen in syntheses of Sextil Puscariu and Iorgu Iordan and in the newspaper articles of Alexandru Graur.

The English influence has developed strongly after the Second World War. Let us take the example of shops in the 70s with the sign BIG meaning large in English, which was in fact an abbreviation for BACANIE-INDUSTRIALE-GOSPODINA, Grocery, Industrials, Semi cooked food.

New Anglicisms are those which appeared after 1989. The distinction between a recent or an older Anglicism is not very easy to make because the grade of acceptance and interpretations differs from one person to another.

Mioara Avram states the idea that double Anglicisms appeared as synonymous duplicates of previous borrowings. For example casino - cazinou, discount - discont.

Another classification of Anglicisms is direct Anglicism, called also Anglicisms with a unique etymology and indirect with multiple etymology.

According to Theodor Hristea in Procede externe de imbogatire a vocabularului, 1981, 43, a distinction must be made between genuine Anglicisms, which are formed by using the etymological principles of other language.

The linguist Gruta speaks about a lexical explosion in the Romanian language encountered in the last centuries.

He classifies Anglicisms as being denotative and connotative.

The English invented many words so many Romanian terms were borrowed fotbal, tennis, start, cros, judo, karate.

According to Mioara Avram, Anglicisms are linguistic units, not only words but phrase like expressions, or even pronunciation types of English or American origin.

In the Dictionar of neologisme, Anglicism was defined as an expression characteristic to the English language, a word of English origin borrowed by another language, not yet integrated in the latter.

The DEX defines Anglicisms as a phrase specific for the English language, word of English origin borrowed into another language uselessly, not integrated in the receiving language.

Filipovic defined Anglicism as being every word borrowed from English denoting any thing, idea or concept that belongs to the English civilisation, it needs not to be of English extraction, but it must have been adapted in English and integrated in the English vocabulary.

Americanisms are words and phrases having their origin in the United States, as well as those previously existing words and phrases that first came into use in this country, according to Webster’s
NEW Anglicisms are those appeared after 1989, such as casino, discount.

Another classification is

Direct—unique etymology.

Indirect—multiple etymology.

Theodor Hristea speaks about

Genuine—simple or multiple Anglicisms

False Anglicisms—formed by using the etymological principles of other language.

George Gruita speaks about

Connotative—Luxury Anglicisms, which are not a necessity; they were imposed by fashion. Denotative Anglicisms—necessary Anglicisms. In the Romanian bibliography there are three categories of terms

Real borrowings/Assimilated—fan, job, hit.

Anglicisms and Americanisms/In course of assimilation—Supermarket.

Xenisms/unassimilated—cash, jogging, staff, trend

Anglicisms first appeared in the sport terminology, here we have some examples:

football, tennis, start, cross, judo, karate, match,

Ski, offsaid, box, rugby, base-ball,

volleyball, cross, handball, soccer, ring, training.

The English invented a lot of games so many Romanian terms were borrowed.

Anglicisms in the gastronomy:

Fastfood, sandwich, scotch, cocktail, ketchup, whisky, grapefruit, hot dog, juice, restaurant, supermarket,

Snacks, chips, grill, steak, toast,

Anglicisms in the economical, financial field:

Computer, business, web, site, link, floppy, flash, stick, email, job, workshop, team, call center, item, xerox, zoom. • leader, team, baby-sitter, broker, tour—operator, dealer, drive-in, duty-free,

Non-profit, voucher, airbag, hard, disk, soft, laptop,

Screening, scan, skim, banner, site, hot line.

Anglicisms in the field of fashion:

Body, body painting, roll on, spray, top model,

Stripper, top, housekeeper, topless, make up,

Modelling, T-shirt, Fashion, After shave, spray.

We also have a lot of semantic calques or semantic borrowings, which bring a new meaning to the words already existing in the Romanian language.
Some of these words are of English origin.

- a realiza-a face French-to do
  
  - a si dea seama English to realize

- a agrea-a simpatiza to like
  
  - a aproba, a fi de acord -to agree on

- a aplic-a-a pune in practica English to apply
  
  - a cere, a solicita English to apply for

- a promo-a-a inainta-to move forward
  
  a face publicitate english – to promote

-dedicatie-dedicatie muzicala -musical dedication
  
  - daruire,devotament-devotion.

Press and communicational terminology

Banner which appears in BBC,80 with the meaning a long strip of cloth bearing a message or a slogan. Now the term has been extended in the political and journalistic fields too.

Clip, can be found in the DCR2,65, meaning short advertisement film on television. This Anglicism has been extended to political terminology as well.

Research and educational terminology

Curriculum, means programa scolara pentru o anumita disciplina, BBC,268, a school programme for a certain subject.

Grant, meaning suma de bani nerambursabila acordata unui cercetator individual, sum of money given to an individual researcher which is not refundable.

We have some colloquial phraseologies taken from English.

First class-de prima clasa

Head hunting-vanatoare de capete.

No comment-fara comentarii.

We also have some English greetings in Romanian such as: Hello, Hi, Bye-Bye. These are widespread between teenagers and the young generation.

Grammatical aspects of Anglicisms in Romanian language

The massive presence of Anglicisms in the Romanian language raises the question of how these words have been assimilated. Some studies dealing with their presence in the Romanian language relieved some aspects concerning phonetics, orthography and morphology.

Phonetic and graphic adaptation

There is an obvious difference between the phonetic structures of the English and Romanian languages, as they belong to different families, moreover, there is a basic difference between the phonetic character of the Romanian spelling and the etymological character of the English language.

In Romanian, the principles of word spelling are based on the way the word is pronounced, while in
English, spelling is generally completely different from its pronunciation.

Another important factor is the way a word entered the Romanian language, whether it entered through the English language or through other languages.

**Word Formation**

Concerning word formation, we are interested in the process of how English words enter the Romanian vocabulary.

The first thing we have to consider are the affixes, especially the suffixes with -al. The prefixes hiper, super, dis, mega, mini were considerably strengthened by the English influence. The suffixes -er, -i, -ing are more of English origin.

Considering our main dictionaries, linguists estimate present-day Romanian has about 50,000 neologisms, without taking into consideration specialized scientific terminology.

There is a general agreement in Romanian linguistics upon defining neologisms mainly as words borrowed from Western European languages or directly from learnt Latin.

Chronologically, the main influence was due to learnt Latin and then followed the Italian influence, next was the German influence.

The English elements were introduced mainly by cultural borrowing or intermediary borrowing, beginning with the second half of the nineteenth century.

Without any doubt, English is the most important language in the world, and it is not hard to find impressive statistics to prove it.

Bill Bryson in *Mother Tongue*, 1980, says: “So how many people in the world speak English, that’s hard to say. We’re even not sure how many native speakers there are. Different authorities put the number of people who speak English as a first language at anywhere between 300 million and 400 million. That may seem sloppily imprecise, but there are some sound reasons for the vagueness.

In the first place, it is not simply a matter of taking all the English-speaking countries in the world and adding up their population.

America alone has 40 million people who do not speak English—about the same as the number of people in England who do speak English.

**False Friends**

False friends or deceptive cognates constitute another category. False friends are those foreign terms, which have identical or almost identical form, but not identical meaning in these two languages.

For example: a acomoda—to adjust oneself, to accommodate—a asigura cuiva cazare.

**The necessity of Anglicisms versus Linguistic purity**

In any reference to today’s Romanian, protest or lamentation against the phenomenon which is called ANGLO MANIA is commonplace, the English influence is seen as an act of linguistic invasion during this time of transition, an invasion that would endanger the existence of the Romanian language, or in any case, its national character.

The annual growth of the English influence is the continuation of a long process.

The majority of Anglicisms debated upon, given that they do not denote recent reality, had been in Romanian long before 1989.

This paper is an attempt to summarize several linguists views on Anglicisms in general, and to
provide a deeper insight into what Romanian language is concerned.

I also would have liked to demonstrate that Anglicism have a great influence upon Romanian.

The English language has had and continues to have a great impact on many of the languages spoken today. This influence is the result of a great number of factors, such as: colonial domination over a vast area of the globe, the military presence particularly during and after the Second World War, intense economic and cultural relations.

It is important to note that even in cases where such factors do not exert a direct influence, there are indirect routes for the penetration of English elements, particularly based on the role English plays at the moment in the formation of so-called international vocabulary of science, technology and culture in its most general sense.

In my opinion, linguists, teachers, artists and publicists have the duty to intervene in keeping the national character of our language.

However, Anglicisms cannot be altogether dismissed.

They are signs of development in all fields, and are slowly starting to determine our identity.

This is why a balance must be reached: while it is altogether impossible to avoid the assimilation of anglicisms, it is still our decision in what way we this process will occur.

The language should be consistent within itself, existing as a dynamic system which can assimilate new terms and apply them to the specific traits of the language, making them a genuine addition to the vocabulary.

In order to ensure the correct use and assimilation of anglicisms and americanisms, an elaborate dictionary of these would be necessary, containing morphologic, orthographic and orthoepic explanations.