1 Introducing the study of Anglicisms in Italian

1.1 The English momentum

In the early 21st century English is the most widespread and influential language in its diverse geographical and social varieties. The presence of English around the globe, albeit with different degrees of political recognition, socio-cultural integration and nativization, has given it a strategic advantage to become the global lingua franca (Rosenhouse and Kowner 2008). Predictions for the forthcoming decades say that in 2050 English will continue to be a strong language (Graddol 2006; Salomone 2022), and therefore a desirable one to learn for professional purposes and international communication. The influence of English on other languages is therefore likely to intensify and to offer linguists and scholars interested in language contact a productive stock of Anglicisms and a variety of English-induced phenomena to record and describe. At the same time, voices of concern will continue to be raised about growing monolingualism for speakers’ intercomprehension in favour of English and at the expense of other languages (Phillipson 2003; 2006; 2008) and the excessive inflow of Anglicisms in world languages (Humbley 2008).

Within Europe, the influence of English has been stronger in countries which have had more intense exchanges with England over the centuries (e.g. France, Germany, Italy, Spain), as explained by Görlach (2002b), and less intense in some Eastern European countries (e.g. Poland and Serbia). Scholars tend to see a geographical divide between the north and the south of Europe, with a greater degree of Anglicization and English language competence in countries like the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway, and a more limited impact and a lower level of competence in Mediterranean countries (Hartmann 1996). As a consequence, some Nordic countries are said to have moved from the status of EFL (English as a foreign language) to ESL (English as a second language), developing a more ‘intimate’ contact with English, which has led to widespread bilingualism with English and more intense borrowing, beyond the lexical level, affecting phraseological and morpho-syntactic aspects of their national languages. Despite these differences in depth, duration and intensity, the history of language contact between Anglophone countries and Western European ones – France, Italy, Germany and Spain, in particular – can usefully be compared to one another, since these countries have experienced a similar phenomenon, and in the course of time have also acted as mediators for the transmission of English loanwords to their closer neighbours, especially France as far as the Italian peninsula is concerned.

Although the languages and cultures of Europe have intensely circulated across the continent and influenced one another for centuries, the ‘Anglicization’
of European languages had a great surge after the end of the Second World War, when the English-speaking winners of the two world conflicts established their economic, political and cultural influence on the European continent, whereas beyond the Western European boundaries, English spread to the rest of Europe only in the late 20th century (Furiassi, Pulcini and Rodríguez González 2012). Most European societies were swept by a new wave of modernity, exposed to forms of popular culture, models of business and trade, innovative technology, which were rapidly disseminated by old and new mass media such as the radio, television, cinema, the internet and the social networks. The growing appeal of English has boosted the number of EFL learners and competent non-native speakers – some Europeans are already bilingual with English (Gnutzmann and Intemann 2008; De Houwer and Wilton 2011; MacKenzie 2012). On the one hand, research into pedagogical questions related to teaching and learning English in multilingual Europe has made giant steps ahead, also because of the increase of English-medium instruction in higher education (Dimova, Hultgren and Jensen 2015); on the other hand, the debate about the dangers of ‘linguistic imperialism’ is continuously breeding upon itself (Phillipson 2003; 2010).

Another key factor contributing to borrowing from one language to another is genetic or typological similarity. Although English is a Germanic language, the Romance component of its vocabulary makes it very similar to the lexicons of Romance languages, with which it also shares a common stock of Latin and Greek terminology. From the Renaissance on, but in particular as of the 18th century first industrial revolution (1760–1840), Greek and Latin elements were extensively exploited for the creation of learned and specialist terminology, from the humanities to science, in all the languages of Europe. As stated by De Mauro and Mancini (2003: viii),

All’analisi l’inglese si rivela non solo la più latinizzata e neolatinizzata lingua del mondo non neolatino, ma in molti casi è più attivamente neolatina di lingue geneticamente neolatine nello sviluppare con i nuovi derivati il lascito della lingua di Roma.

[Analyzing it, English appears to be not only the most Latinized and Neolatinized language in a non-Neolatin world, but in many cases it is actively more Neolatin than genetically Neolatin languages in the formation of new derivatives from the heritage of the language of Rome.]

It must be added that up to the 18th century most scholarly activity and academic writing was conducted through the medium of Latin. As a consequence, English and Italian share a large stock of matching vocabulary and, when it comes to borrowing, formal similarity is particularly deceitful: an example, out of hundreds, is the Italian polysemous noun articolo (from Latin articûlus), giving rise to the meaning of ‘newspaper article’ under the influence of English, and to the meaning of
‘article of goods’ under the influence of French in the 18th century (De Mauro 1999/2007). No Italian speaker would ever imagine or accept these two acceptations of the Italian word *articolo* as an Anglicism or a Gallicism. This feature will be discussed and illustrated amply in chapter 3 with reference to the typology of borrowings.

The challenging issues posed by the sociolinguistic status of English today have produced a massive body of research on its native varieties as well as on nativized varieties, or New Englishes, which are used in over 75 countries and territories where English was retained as an additional language in post-colonial times (Fishman, Cooper and Conrad 1977; Crystal 2003). Within the European continent, the English language mainly circulated as a foreign language, studied and promoted for its cultural and technical importance, leaving unchallenged the sovereignty of the national languages. However, the massive increase in the inflow of Anglicisms in the second half of the 20th century marked a turning point for the status of English in Europe and linguists have started to monitor this phenomenon more closely (Linn 2016). Research on Anglicisms in individual languages as well as the compilation of dictionaries of Anglicisms have flourished over the past decades, so that the input of Anglicisms has been recorded and observed on a national basis (for an overview see Pulcini, Furiassi and Rodríguez González 2012). Research articles in collective volumes have explored the sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic and educational aspects of the acquisition of English as a second (and third) language in Europe and beyond (Cenoz and Jessner 2000; Gnutzmann and Intemann 2008; De Houwer and Wilton 2011; Linn, Bermel and Ferguson 2015), the re-conceptualization of English as a lingua franca to comply with the needs of internationalization (people’s mobility) and globalization of the world economy (Facchinetti, Crystal and Seidlhofer 2010), and the many facets of English-induced lexical borrowing (Viereck and Bald 1986; Görlach 2001; Anderman and Rogers 2005; Furiassi, Pulcini and Rodríguez González 2012).

### 1.2 English and Italian in contact

This volume offers an up-to-date overview of the influence of the English language on Italian, exploring the historical, social, cultural and linguistic dimensions of the contact between Italy and English-speaking countries. The influence of English on Italian is the outcome of a long-standing relationship between Italian and British

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1 This is contradicted by LEI: *Lessico Etimologico Italiano* (Pfister and Schweickard 1979–2012), according to which both these meanings of Italian *articolo* have been transferred from French, respectively in 1690 for ‘article of goods’ and in 1711 for ‘newspaper article’.
and American societies, which dates back to several centuries ago, but intensified in the 18th century and has massively increased since the end of World War II. Narrowing the focus on the European context, among the languages affected by the global wave of ‘Anglicization’, Italian is considered one of the most open to the influence of English as far as lexical borrowing is concerned, the main reasons being the centuries-old, intense cultural contacts with British and American societies, a strong attraction of Italians towards the Anglo-American cultural models, and only a mild opposition from Italian linguists.

Within the framework of contact linguistics (Haugen 1950; Weinreich 1953; Thomason 2001; Myers-Scotton 2002; Winford 2003; Matras 2009; Darquennes and Salmons 2019; Smith 2020), the type of contact between English and Italian, or better, among Anglophone and Italophone speakers and speech communities, has been a ‘casual’ or ‘distant’ one. This means that the mutual influence, from English on Italian, but also the reverse, from Italian on English, has taken place mainly through cultural exchanges and discontinuous social interaction, and the primary outcome has been lexical borrowing. In the past, the transmission of borrowings occurred through physical movements of people for many different reasons, mainly commercial transactions, political relations and travels. This type of contact, leading to the mutual exchange of language and culture, can be described in terms of ‘adstratum’ influence between geographically close communities, without any imposition of one speech community on the other.

It is evident that the removal of space and time barriers from the 20th century onwards, thanks to global networks of physical movements and diverse mass and social media channels, has led to far more intense contacts across geographical boundaries, and the influence of English has spread to all areas of knowledge, cultural expressions and social behaviours. In the present-day context of globalization, English has taken the leading role as language donor and is exerting a strong influence on other languages in Europe, including Italian, and beyond. Thus, global English functions as a ‘cultural adstrate’ around the world, exporting culture and language to societies that are only virtually close. In this perspective, in this book the moderate term ‘influence’ has been preferred to other more intrusive terms such as ‘impact’ or ‘interference’, the latter being used in the literature to denote ‘deviations from the norm’ and contact-induced changes in a language system introduced by bilingual speakers and subsequently integrated into a language (Weinreich 1953). As will be shown in the chapters of this book, Italian has expanded its vocabulary with hundreds of English words, but this has not affected the morpho-syntactic system of the language beyond a natural degree of innovation from an exogenous source, which is a common phenomenon in living languages.
In any language contact situation, several factors are at work, the most decisive one being the higher prestige of one language over the other languages or dialects, determined by the political influence, the economic leadership, the scientific and technological achievements and the cultural contribution carried by the more prestigious languages. The influence of a donor language on a recipient one also depends on its duration and intensity, which may be stronger in some historical periods and mild or absent in others. An example is the 18th century fascination for English society and language, called ‘Anglomania’ (Graf 1911), a cultural phenomenon that spread from France to many parts of Europe, including the nearby Italian peninsula. In this historical period French was the language of many European courts, of the upper classes and of scientific academies, and therefore it was the most influential language in Europe. Thanks to its dominant role, the French language contributed to the diffusion of Anglomania and also acted as mediator for the transmission of many English loanwords. A completely different scenario was found during the years of the fascist regime in Italy (1922–1945), when the use of foreign words was prohibited for nationalistic reasons and English loanwords were substituted by Italian equivalents. In sum, the influence of a language on another very much depends on social and psychological factors such as a favourable or hostile socio-political setting, language ideology and policy, people’s attitudes and motivation for welcoming or opposing foreign influences.

Contact and exchanges among languages and cultures naturally occur in the history of most, if not all, languages in the world. For this reason, the desire to keep a language free from exogenous influences – an ideology that is referred to as ‘linguistic purism’ – is contradicted by historical evidence, witnessing that languages, as living entities, naturally change in time under the action of internal and external pressures and naturally feed on innovation, creativity, and imitation. This is considered by linguists as a natural way for languages to develop and enrich themselves, especially for the expansion of vocabulary, that is, of their expressive resources. If we consider Italian, a Romance language, we can say that most of its vocabulary derives from learned and popular Latin. Since its initial phases, in the 13th and 14th centuries, Italian absorbed a huge number of French words, which are now fully integrated and assimilated into the texture of Italian vocabulary. Equally unrecognizable as foreignisms are borrowings from Spanish, in turn a mediator of Arabic words, and from German (in addition to Medieval Germanic loans), not to mention as many as 250 languages to which Italian is indebted (De Mauro and Mancini 2003; Zolli 1991; Migliorini 2019; Serianni 2001). In turn, present-day English is the result of centuries of extensive integration of words from various historical layers (Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Norman-French, Scandinavian, Latin and Greek), together with input of hundreds of other sources. Centuries of Norman-French rule and the overwhelming influence of Latin, the
undisputed lingua franca of knowledge and learning, have made English ‘the least’ Germanic of the Germanic languages, as 65–75% of its vocabulary is composed of non-Germanic words. It follows that English and Italian have a common background of vocabulary based on Latin and Greek, which is a key factor in their linguistic and cultural relationship, with important consequences on the outcomes of borrowing (see 4.4).

The history of language contact between English and Italian, and its social and historical background, which is reviewed in chapter 2 of this volume, is a crucial starting point for understanding the circumstances favouring contact-induced lexical borrowing. Although the directionality of the influence is from English into Italian, it is also important to stress that the influence of the Italian language and culture on English-speaking societies has been equally intense. Italy was the birthplace of the Renaissance and a source of inspiration for fine arts, music, and humanistic studies for many centuries all over Europe. The Italian language and culture enjoyed great prestige in neighbouring countries and transferred to both British and US English more than two thousand words in the fields of music, opera, dance, nature and science, food and drink, arts and learning (Pinnavaia 2001, 2019; Stammerjohann 2008). Thanks to its glorious past and prestige, Italian is today the fourth most studied foreign language in the world, after English, Spanish and Mandarin Chinese.² Using an ecological metaphor, Italian is not at risk of ‘extinction’ under the impact of English, as some linguists may be inclined to believe. Therefore, the scope of this book is to observe and describe the phenomenon of lexical borrowing from English into Italian with no prescriptive intentions, along the lines of previous studies such as that of Klajn (1972), Iamartino (2001) and Dardano (1986, 2020).

1.3 Research on Anglicisms in Italian

The study of Anglicisms in Italian is not a neglected area of Italian lexicology and lexicography (Pulcini 2002b). However, a comprehensive monograph on the influence of English on Italian dates back several decades (Klajn 1972) and the only paper dictionary of Anglicisms in Italian is by now outdated (Rando 1973a, 1973b, 1987). Nevertheless, from the beginning of the 20th century, English loanwords have been systematically recorded in general dictionaries of Italian, starting from Panzini’s Dizionario Moderno (1905 and 10 subsequent editions until 1963), historical

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dictionaries such as the Grande dizionario italiano dell’uso or GDU (De Mauro 1999/2007), one of the largest lexicographic sources for Italian, and a dictionary specifically devoted to the description of foreign words (De Mauro and Mancini 2003) based on the GDU. Anglicisms are regularly recorded in many general dictionaries of Italian such as Il Sabatini Coletti. Dizionario della Lingua Italiana (Sabatini and Coletti 2004), Vocabolario Treccani (2018), Zingarelli 2022. Vocabolario della lingua italiana (Cannella and Lazzarini 2021), Nuovo Devoto-Oli. Il vocabolario dell’italiano contemporaneo (Devoto et al. 2022) – the latter two are updated yearly. The present work is a synthesis of the numerous publications on different aspects of this phenomenon, relevant to both theoretical and descriptive aspects of English-induced lexical borrowing into Italian.

Research on the influence of English on the Italian language can be grouped into major areas of interest which have mostly attracted Italian scholars. Here below are listed the main research fields and some of the most important reference works:

– Historical accounts of English-Italian contacts in a diachronic perspective: Graf (1911); Dardano (1986; 2020); Zolli (1991); Cartago (1994); Iamartino (2001). Historical information is also contained in volumes on the history of Italian: Migliorini [1960] (2019); Migliorini and Griffith (1966); De Mauro (1970).


– Synchronic description of Anglicisms in Italian and their influence of the lexicon and morphology of present-day Italian: Klaejn (1972); Pulcini (2002b, 2017); Carlucci (2018).


– Lexicographic projects focused on the systematic collection and recording of neologisms and foreign words: Quarantotto (1987, 2001); Cortelazzo and Cardinali (1989); Amato, Andreoni and Salvi (1990); Lurati (1990); Bencini and Citernesi (1992); De Mauro and Mancini (2003); Adamo and Della Valle (2003, 2005, 2008, 2018).


– Neo-purism and reactions to Anglicisms: Monelli (1943); Raffaelli (1983); Castellani (1987); Pulcini (1997); Fanfani (2002, 2003); Marazzini and Petralli (2015); Giovanardi, Gualdo and Coco (2008); Pulcini (2019b).
1.4 Loanword lexicography: Collecting and storing Anglicisms

Lexical borrowing is the primary outcome of language contact. The most common types of borrowings are single-word items and compounds, but a variety of phraseological units – including phrases and routine expressions – and morphosyntactic patterns are also observed and described in the literature on Anglicisms, which will be examined in chapter 3 of this volume with reference to the typology that is relevant to the illustration of borrowings in the Italian language.

When it comes to the collection of Anglicisms for lexicographic purposes, the job of the lexicographer consists in the retrieval of candidate Anglicisms from various sources, starting from existing collections (general dictionaries of the language, specialized dictionaries, glossaries, archives and corpora), observing their use in the language and making a decision on whether the items may qualify for inclusion, or otherwise, depending on the criteria set up for a specific lexicographic project, its size, time frame and target audience. This is indeed the first important step in loanword lexicography. A working typology of borrowings is a necessary tool allowing the lexicographer to limit the scope of the dictionary and assign typological labels. These prior decisions constitute the core of the research method, when the actual compilation of any dictionary begins. Different lexicographic sources provide divergent figures on the number of Anglicisms current in Italian, depending on whether only English-looking items are counted, or also calques (loan translations) and derivatives, general words or technical terms (joule), or false Anglicisms (Italian telefilm / English tv series), trademarks or eponyms (jeep), foreignisms (lord), exoticisms (bungalow), hybrids (ciclocross), as well as neoclassical words or internationalisms (English microphone / Italian microfono, English telephone / Italian telefono).

As far as currency is concerned, Italian has a stock of well-established single- and multi-word Anglicisms that are familiar to a large number of Italian speakers, such as film, shopping, baby sitter and no problem. Currency is a usage-oriented concept. It refers to the spread of Anglicisms in newspapers, novels, popular magazines, radio, television and social media, so that it is generally known and accepted by speakers from many layers of society. This process of acceptance and integration of a loanword is referred to in Italian as acclimatamento (‘acclimatization’). Focusing on specialized domains, currency and frequency (or representativeness) vary depending on whether words actually refer to topical themes, such as sport, tourism, internet and the new media, and circulate among common people, against the more peripheral, technical and specialist vocabulary of business, economy and sciences, which may be familiar only to a limited circle of professionals and educated Italians. The degree of technicality of a term is a user-oriented concept. Another dimension is that of representativeness of candidate Anglicisms, that is, how
frequent they are in general use of the receiving language. Although Anglicisms are low-frequency lexical items, with only a few exceptions (e.g. the discourse marker okay and a handful of very frequent Anglicisms in Italian), another crucial factor is their sociolinguistic distribution among categories of speakers and functional contexts (Dardano 2020), an area which has not been systematically explored so far. Finally, the chronological dimension, that is, whether Anglicisms are current (in use) or archaic or obsolescent (falling out of use) also has to be taken into account among the features to consider in order to build the macrostructure of a dictionary or a database of English borrowings.

In sum, any lexicographic project addressed to loanwords requires a series of preliminary decisions on the size of the macrostructure and the time frame, in order to limit the selection of borrowings, which lexical items to include or exclude, considering various types of borrowings, their currency and representativeness in the receiving language as well as the range from core to peripheral lexis. However, the selection of the entries is problematized by the complexity of the borrowing process, and by the fact that many lexical items are casual, short-lived borrowings used in advertising, in the media and in youth speech, or neologisms, buzzwords and creative constructions populating the physical and virtual landscape of today’s channels of communication. Some scholars have already noted an acceleration in the circulation of new vocabulary, due to the sociolinguistic conditions of the last decades and the consequent, exponential increase of communication worldwide through the electronic media (Dardano 2020). Moreover, the new economic elites of bilingual speakers, engaged in mobility and international contacts, are inclined to code-switch between English and their mother tongue, adapting and translating English words. New contact settings for the introduction of Anglicisms are the language of the news media, advertising, youth speech and business communication, where the use of Anglicisms has a particularly ‘fleeting’ nature (Tosi 2006).

Equally important for the selection of candidate Anglicisms is the nature of the donor and recipient languages; in fact, genetic similarity is an important component of interlingual influence. As far as Italian is concerned, whether a loanword has an English-looking form (e.g. web) or a Latinate one (e.g. English celebrity / Italian celebrità) is a key factor, the latter favouring the integration of loanwords and their ‘camouflage’ in Italian. The formal similarity of the source word and its Italian replica makes it difficult, if not impossible for the lay speaker, to distinguish between English-derived words and phrases from expressions triggered by modern times and virally circulating across languages, especially as far as calques (Italian tempo pieno from English full time) and semantic loans (Italian impatto from English impact) are concerned. Moreover, the competition at work between Anglicisms and Italian domestic words (English tour operator / Italian operatore turistico) and phrases (English Ladies and Gentlemen / Italian Signore e Signori) poses questions of multiple
terminology and pragmatic markedness in discourse (Onysko and Winter-Froemel 2011). This particular aspect may lead the linguist to expand from the traditional systemic, functional perspective (the integration of the loanword into the system of the receiving language) in favour of an ‘onomasiological’ approach (Zenner and Kristiansen 2014), focusing on both the loanword and on the domestic terms in competition and their usage contexts.

The study of Anglicisms in Italian cannot be approached without considering how this phenomenon has affected other languages (Onysko 2007; Saugera 2017; Gottlieb 2020), in order to compare and measure the influence of English cross-linguistically. A pioneer in the comparative study of English borrowings in European languages was Rudolf Filipovič (1974, 1996). He set up the project entitled *The English Elements in European Languages* and identified some guiding principles and a working methodology to study the integration of Anglicisms in selected receiving languages, which were grouped into large European families (Romance, Germanic, Slavic and other minor ones). The aim was to observe regularities of the borrowing process depending on the characteristics of the different language systems and the actual outcomes of integration (phonological, morphological, semantic). This ambitious project was followed up by Manfred Görlach, who compiled the most important work on Anglicisms in Europe so far, the *Dictionary of European Anglicisms* (2001) and some companion articles and volumes (Görlach 1994; 1997; 2002a; 2002b; 2003), in which English-induced lexical borrowing in 16 languages are separately described and the step-by-step methodology for the making of the dictionary is illustrated. Görlach’s achievement is unique both for its contribution to loanword lexicography and for the possibility of comparing 3,800 Anglicisms (direct loanwords displaying an English form, 1,600 of which are attested for Italian) across 16 European languages and language families. On the basis of these data, Italian appears to be the most ‘Anglicized’ language after Dutch, Norwegian and German (Görlach 1997).

1.5 The reference sources and data

The data referred to in this volume to illustrate the English borrowings featuring in the Italian language have been retrieved from various sources. To start with, historical accounts of contacts between Italy and English-speaking countries are the sources of early borrowings (Klajn 1972; Cartago 1994; Dardano 1986; 2020; Iamartino 2001), some of which are now obsolete and not recorded in recent dictionaries of general Italian. The Italian dictionaries systematically consulted in our research are the *Dizionario degli Anglicismi nell’italiano postunitario* (Rando 1987), the *Dictionary of European Anglicisms* (Görlach 2001), *Grande dizionario...*
italiano dell’uso, also called GDU (De Mauro 2007), Dizionario delle parole stranierie nella lingua italiana (De Mauro and Mancini 2003), Zingarelli 2022. Vocabolario della lingua italiana (Cannella and Lazzarini 2021), Nuovo Devoto-Oli. Il vocabolario dell’italiano contemporaneo 2022 (Devoto et al. 2022). The latter two dictionaries will be referred to as Zingarelli 2022 and Nuovo Devoto-Oli 2022. The quantitative data provided by these reference sources are analyzed in detail in chapter 5. In addition, the online archive of the daily newspaper la Repubblica was also used to check orthographic forms, grammatical features and currency of Anglicisms, as they are used in present-day newspaper language (see Section 5.3). The daily press has proved to be an excellent resource for the retrieval of neologisms and Anglicisms, bridging the distance between specialized terms and the general language. Though the topics covered by the daily press tend to focus more on specific news areas – e.g. politics and economy – newspaper language is constantly up-to-date with facts and events, especially international ones, introducing new vocabulary. Anglicisms are also used in the press because of their eye-catching function and stylistic quality, appealing to the readers and attracting their interest.

A further resource for modern lexicography is the use of language corpora, which allows linguists and lexicographers to observe language behaviour through authentic language data (Andersen 2012; Marti-Solano and Ruano San Segundo 2021). Language corpora can be used to check the occurrence and frequency of Anglicisms as well as their use in context (collocations and lexical profile) and morphosyntactic features, such as gender and number. The results obtained from the query of corpora may offer a useful index of representativeness for candidate Anglicisms – although they are low-frequency words in languages – but the type of corpora chosen for the query may indeed influence the data obtained. Various types of corpora are available for Italian, but only a few of them have proved to be useful for the retrieval of Anglicisms. The two large corpora of Italian used in this work are the CORIS and Italian Web 2020. CORIS (corpus di Italiano Scritto)i sag e n e r a lr e f e r -
ence corpus of present-day written Italian, consisting of 165 million running words. Italian Web 2020, also known as itTenTen20, is a web-based corpus, consisting of 14.5 billion words and available on the Sketch Engine platform (see 5.4).

The data presented in this volume are the result of a collection and selection of items extracted from the sources listed above and stored in a multilingual database, called Global Anglicism Database (GLAD). A large number of English borrowings

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3 See a list of available corpora of Italian at: https://accademiadellacrusca.it/it/contenuti/banche-dati-corpora-e-archivi-testuali/6228.

4 Available at: https://corpora.ficlit.unibo.it/coris_ita.html.
recorded in dictionaries have been filtered through criteria of inclusion and exclusion set for GLAD (see 3.3). GLAD is a project launched by a group of linguists in 2014, some of whom had already contributed to Görlach’s Dictionary of European Anglicisms, to continue along the lines set by Görlach, extending the number of languages involved, within and beyond the European boundaries, and the typology of English borrowings. The GLAD team’s goals are to jointly refine research methods to investigate the various aspects of the influence of English. This research team have created a comprehensive bibliography of studies devoted to the Anglicization of languages, promoted English-related events, setting up a dedicated research area in its own right. The website of GLAD’s network of scholars is managed by the Norwegian School of Economics (NHH). The electronic database is hosted by the Instituut voor de Nederlandse Taal (Institute for the Dutch Language) at Leiden. The criteria of inclusion and exclusion set up for GLAD are described in Gottlieb et al. (2018).

The examples quoted and discussed in this book are often accompanied by definitions. In order to avoid an excessive use of references, the sources have been generally omitted. Italian definitions have been taken from the Italian reference sources quoted above (translated into English). As for English definitions, they have been taken (often shortened and adapted) from several English dictionaries, including the Oxford English Dictionary (Simpson and Weiner 1989) (henceforth OED), the Merriam-Webster (Gove 2022), and the Collins English Dictionary. The pronunciation of examples, when needed, is indicated using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) symbols.

1.6 The structure of this book

This book has an academic approach which makes it interesting primarily to scholars and university students. Given the topical nature of the debate concerning the excessive inflow of Anglicisms in Italy nowadays and the protection of the national language, the themes and examples presented in this book may also appeal to a lay audience of non-experts, interested in the linguistic and cultural contacts between English and Italian. The analysis of Anglicisms, their typology and the discussion of different lexicographic approaches to the collection, description and recording of Anglicisms, makes this volume appealing to scholars involved in language contact and loanword lexicography. The scope is a synchronic analysis.

6 glad.ivdnt.org (at the moment, access to the database is limited to contributors, but plans are being made to make it available for open and free consultation).
of Italian Anglicisms, but the historical and cultural dimensions are also dealt with. The main focus is on the linguistic outcomes and implications of English-induced lexical borrowing in Italian, so loanwords are treated as markers of cultural, political and economic influence from the donor to the recipient society, signaling closeness and affinity, or distance and hostility, between Italy and English-speaking countries.

Chapter 2 reviews the historical contacts between Italy and the Anglophone world (earlier contacts with Britain and later contacts with the USA) in chronological sequence and provides examples of loanwords imported in the course of time. The goal is to illustrate the historical circumstances that favoured the input of Anglicisms throughout the centuries, highlighting the domains which were more intensely affected by borrowings with reference to the cultural milieu of the time, both on the British and on the Italian sides. Starting from the domains of trade and commerce, many Anglicisms were imported from politics, fashion and social life from the 18th century, and sport from the 19th century. The term Anglomania, introduced in the literature on English-Italian cultural contacts, effectively describes the mental disposition that triggers the imitation of foreign models. This cultural fashion, which would continue in Italy throughout the centuries, was fueled by the stable exchanges between Italy and Britain, and later with north America, when the US appeared on the international scenario. The age of neo-purism during the 30-year regime was the only historical period when resistance to foreign influence was regulated by legislation in Italy. After the end of the Second World War, the real ‘Americanization’ of Italian society began and the intense input of Anglicisms took place, with an increase of borrowings from the fields of information technology and the internet, together with economy, the domains which mostly influence today’s international communication, and in which the English language plays a dominant role.

Chapter 3 introduces the terminology in use in the field of language contact and bilingualism, set up by the scholars who laid the foundations of contact linguistics, language borrowing, loanword lexicography and further developed in the literature produced in the following decades, also in the Italian context. A model typology for lexical borrowing is presented and illustrated, starting from direct Anglicisms. The reference data set on which the typology is based—the Italian entries of the Global Anglicism Database (GLAD)—is presented. The lexicographic criteria set up by the GLAD team is outlined, to delimit the types of borrowings included or excluded from the database, the time frame and the currency of the items that qualify for inclusion. Direct Anglicisms and their subtypes, namely non-adapted and adapted, are discussed and illustrated. Besides Anglicisms displaying different word formation patterns such as compounds and abbreviations, further types of borrowings are considered such as Latinisms,
eponyms, archaisms and exoticisms, as well as English-inspired coinages (false Anglicisms) and hybrid forms. This chapter ends with the treatment of phraseology, an area of borrowing that is expanding as the influence of English is becoming more pervasive in present-day Italian.

Chapter 4 deals with the integration of Anglicisms into the Italian language system. This process affects the pronunciation of non-adapted Anglicisms (phonological adaptation), spelling (orthographic adaptation), grammatical function (morpho-syntactic adaptation) and form (derivation) in adapted Anglicisms. A very common feature in most Anglicisms is semantic reduction with respect to the English model, both in the case of technical and scientific terms, limiting the borrowing to only one of the original referents, and especially in common words, which may also autonomously develop, as far as meaning is concerned, in order to satisfy the new expressive needs. The genetic similarity that exists between the English and Italian lexicons by virtue of the shared classical origin is constantly raised in this book, since it is considered a crucial factor for the establishment of typological distinctions. On the one hand, it facilitates the transfer of English words and their integration and assimilation into Italian; on the other hand, it makes the description of the two major typologies of indirect borrowings (also called calques), i.e., loan translations and semantic loans, particularly difficult. The category of calques is described and illustrated, drawing especially on the fine-grained typology developed by Italian linguists. The coexistence of Anglicisms side by side with an Italian near-synonym raises stylistic and pragmatic choices that become available to speakers. The historical dimension of language contact is finally addressed with reference to internationalisms, a category of similar lexical items across languages, which may help to refine the typology of lexical borrowings, separating Anglicisms from independent heritage vocabulary and neological creations.

In Chapter 5 the goal is to provide objective figures on the number of Anglicisms imported into Italian on the basis of the chosen sources, namely dictionaries, newspaper archives and language corpora. The number of Anglicisms recorded by dictionaries varies from over a thousand to several thousands, depending on their size and time frame, on divergent criteria of inclusion of technical and scientific terminology and on the types of borrowings considered. To illustrate this difference, a comparison is made between the letter J entries in representative dictionaries and the selection made of GLAD's word list. Subsequently, relevant letter J words are searched for in two corpora of Italian, CORIS and Italian Web 2020, to verify their currency in the language.

Chapter 6 explores the presence of Anglicisms in the specialized domains that today appear to have been more intensely affected by English borrowings, namely ICT, economy and sport. After more than two centuries, the input of Anglicisms in
the field of sport has started to decline and many English sports terms have been replaced by Italian equivalents. By contrast, ICT and economy appear to be extremely productive. Both fields possess terminology that is confined only to expert-to-expert communication as well as words that have spread to general vocabulary and are known by common speakers, especially in the rapidly developing domain of computer science and social media. At the other end of the neological spectrum, the neglected area of obsolescence is examined, focusing on words that die out owing to the disappearance of the referents that they denoted or because they are simply replaced by more modern words. Equally peripheral in the Italian lexical repertoire are Anglicisms occasionally used in newspapers, adverts and shop signs because of their eye-catching value, a phenomenon that is culturally noteworthy since it makes the English language ‘visible’ in the Italian linguistic landscape.

Chapter 7 deals with the growing importance of English in Italian education since the second half of the 20th century and the ensuing cultural debate about its pervasiveness in Italian society and its influence on the Italian language. Since the end of the Second World War Italy has gradually aligned its educational system with the model recommended by the European Union, introducing two foreign languages in the secondary school cycle. However, national reforms have increasingly encouraged the study of English, which has now become the undisputed first foreign language in all school cycles. Attitudes taken by Italians toward English are highly favourable thanks to its positive associations with modernity and because of its importance in the job market. The introduction of English as a medium of instruction in higher education is discussed with reference to a recent controversy about the pros and cons deriving from exclusive use of English in some degree courses in Italian universities, which has led to a legal pronouncement against this policy. A final section reviews the opinions on the popularity of English expressed by Italian scholars, partly in favour and partly against, including the intervention of the Italian Accademia della Crusca in support of the use of Italian in education.