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**An Analysis of Verbs Derived from Anglicisms through the Lens of Distributed
Morphology**

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ABSTRACT

Assuming that, under the command of syntax, words go through formation processes as complex as syntactic structures (Marantz, 1998), this study analyzed the compositional derivation process of verbs resulting from anglicisms when they are incorporated as borrowings into Brazilian Portuguese. Grounded in Distributed Morphology (Halle; Marantz, 1993, 1994), as well as Basílio's (2004) and Almeida's (2020) concepts, this article describes and analyzes a *corpus* composed of 40 hybridisms (Monteiro, 2002). The findings suggest that there are two word formation patterns established to compose verbal anglicisms in Brazilian Portuguese, a productive pattern and an underspecified pattern. Besides that, the study discussed hypotheses about a discrete group of exceptions. By addressing morphotactic adjustments in English vocabulary incorporation into Brazilian Portuguese, this article contributes to a broader systematic description about how English verbs are adapted to Brazilian Portuguese, offering insight to discussion and future research, both quantitative and comparative.

Keywords: Distributed Morphology; Anglicisms; Concatenation; Derivation.

RESUMO

Partindo da perspectiva de que, sob o comando da sintaxe, as palavras passam por processos de formação tão complexos quanto os sintagmas (Marantz, 1998), este estudo analisou o processo de composição derivacional de verbos resultantes de anglicismos incorporados como empréstimos ao Português Brasileiro. Fundamentado na Morfologia Distribuída (Halle; Marantz, 1993, 1994), bem como em conceitos descritos por Basílio (2004) e Almeida (2020), o artigo descreveu e avaliou um *corpus* de 40 hibridismos (Monteiro, 2002). Os resultados sugeriram que há dois padrões de formação bem estabelecidos para a formação de empréstimos verbais no Português Brasileiro, um mais produtivo e outro mais irregular. Além disso, o estudo discutiu hipóteses para um grupo seletivo de exceções. Ao abordar os ajustes morfotáticos na incorporação do léxico Inglês ao Português Brasileiro, este artigo contribui para ampliar a descrição sistemática de como verbos do Inglês se adaptam ao Português, oferecendo material para discussão em futuras análises, sejam quantitativas ou comparativas.

Palavras-Chave: Morfologia Distribuída; Anglicismos; Concatenação; Derivação.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is common for languages to undergo changes depending on the context and the social group using it. With the rise of the internet and digital media amid the era of globalization, linguistic changes in Brazilian Portuguese (hereinafter BP) resulting from the addition of borrowings have increased considerably. Anglicisms, specifically conceived as “terms or expressions from the English language introduced into another language when there is a need to designate new products, objects, or concepts in a social context where the official or native language is not English” (Oliveira, 2018)¹, have become recurrent phenomena in Portuguese language.

The incorporation of English terms into BP is not new; after all, words such as *shopping*, *McDonald's*, and *futebol* (derived from *football*) have been known and used by speakers for over two decades. However, according to Scaglion (2019, *apud* Sousa and Vargas, 2023), Brazil's contact with the English language significantly increased after World War II (1914–1918), when commercial and financial relations with the United States intensified, leading to a rise in the consumption of elements from American culture and, consequently, the transfer of lexical units from English into BP.

Over the past few decades, the use of the internet has grown significantly, thus it is possible to observe that the use of English terms has been boosted, provoking a lexical boom in BP, as the following quote explains:

It is undeniable that, in Brazil, English words are being incorporated into the vocabulary of users of various media, especially among young people. Words such as “like,” “follow,” “post,” “share,” “tag,” “status,” “live,” “profile,” “timeline,” and “block” have become common on Brazilian social networks (Monteiro, 2020, p. 4–5).²

For this reason, there is a need for detailed studies on how these words derived from English are formed and used daily without people necessarily being aware of their origins, as well as whether these words undergo changes when incorporated from one language into another, and what those changes entail. Anglicisms incorporated into Brazilian Portuguese deserve to be studied because the way they are integrated into the language and modified

¹ “termos ou expressões da língua inglesa introduzidos a outra língua quando há necessidade de designar produtos, objetos ou conceitos novos em um contexto social onde a língua oficial ou materna não seja o inglês” (Oliveira, 2018) (original).

² É inegável que, no Brasil, palavras de língua inglesa estão sendo incorporadas ao vocabulário dos usuários dessas diferentes mídias principalmente pelos jovens. Palavras como “like”, “follow”, “post”, “share”, “tag”, “status”, “live”, “profile”, “timeline” e “block” se tornaram comuns nas redes sociais brasileiras. (Monteiro, 2020, p. 4–5) (original)

according to the target language's rules shows that natural languages have a strong capacity to adapt to change, despite their structural complexity.

Based on this discussion, this study focuses on the morphological formation process of Portuguese verbs derived from anglicisms, which are widely used among individuals in the digital era. This work centers on the morphological analysis of verbs derived from anglicisms in Brazilian Portuguese in the light of Distributed Morphology. Phonological aspects will be considered only insofar as they interact with the morphological choice of suffixes without constituting the main focus of the investigation. Through this study, we seek to answer which morphotactic adaptations verbs derived from anglicisms undergo when incorporated into Portuguese, and whether there is a pattern of incorporation of these verbs into BP.

The reasons justifying the choice of this topic include the need to understand the incorporation process through which anglicisms pass from their raw form (the root in full English) to the adapted form (inflected according to BP rules).

Moreover, this research is expected to provide morphology scholars with a deeper understanding of the morphological incorporation relations between the English and Portuguese lexicons, since the process of anglicism formation in Portuguese is still not widely discussed among linguists at UFPE.

1.2 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Based on Distributed Morphology, this article aims to analyze the formation of verbs derived from anglicisms ending in *-ar* and *-ear* in Brazilian Portuguese, from the perspective of Distributed Morphology (Halle; Marantz, 1993).

1.3 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The following specific objectives were established: (i) to describe the morphotactic processes through which verbs originating from anglicisms undergo when incorporated into Portuguese; (ii) to identify morphophonological traits of the roots that may influence the selection of verbal suffixes, linking them to the morphological analysis; and finally, (iii) to investigate the existence of a productive rule for verbal formation.

This work will present a theoretical framework based on Distributed Morphology (Halle and Marantz, 1993), followed by the analytical methodology employed. Subsequently, the research *corpus* will be introduced along with the performed analysis, and finally, the concluding remarks based on the findings will be provided.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Alves (1984, p. 120) states that “Neology by borrowing occurs when a foreign element (expression, content, or both) is used in a given language and comes to be encoded by it.”³. When discussing linguistic borrowings, Monteiro (2002) conceptualizes the subgroup of hybridisms, in which words are not merely brought from English into Portuguese in their full English form (as in Coca-Cola or hamburger), but are instead produced with elements from both languages. This is the case of the verbs analyzed in the present study: they are hybridisms and borrowings at the same time. In recent decades, borrowings resulting from anglicisms have become recurrent in Portuguese, and these borrowings obey productive rules that words in Portuguese follow. These borrowings will be analyzed in the light of Distributed Morphology (or DM).

Initially, before the emergence of DM, lexicalism (Chomsky, 1970) posited that inflected words (e.g. verbs with tense, gender inflection, etc.) and derived words (e.g. *pedreira*, derived from *pedra*) are generated within a structure called the “lexicon,” which is separate from syntax and is responsible for word formation. After this process, the words would be sent to syntax for organization into phrase structures. That is, according to the lexicalist hypothesis, the deep structure of language that consists of two simultaneously operating systems: the lexicon, responsible for word formation, and syntax, responsible for sentence formation.

I will assume that a grammar contains a base consisting of a categorial component (which I will assume to be a context-free grammar) and a lexicon. The lexicon consists of lexical entries, each of which is a system of specified features. The nonterminal vocabulary of the context-free grammar is drawn from a universal and rather limited vocabulary (...) The context-free grammar generates phrase markers, with a dummy symbol as one of the terminal elements (Chomsky, 1970, p. 12).

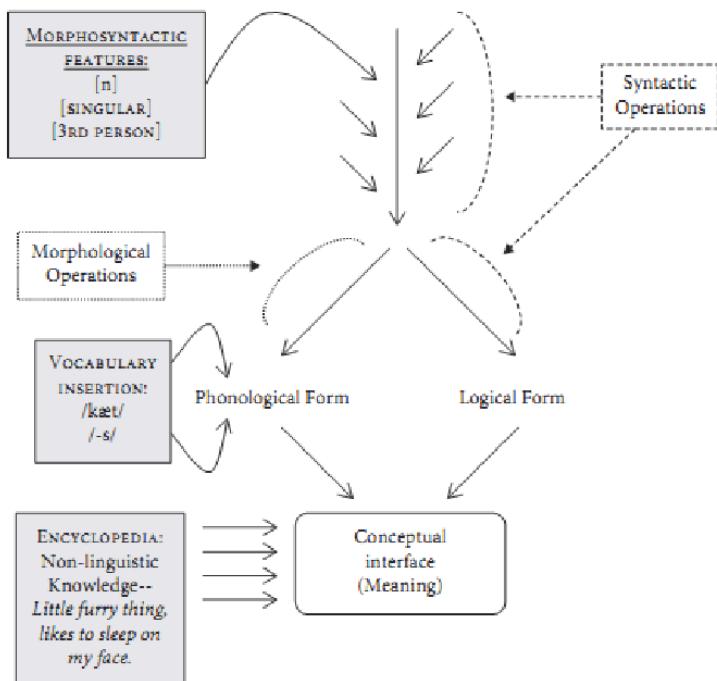
In contrast to the lexicalist hypothesis, Halle and Marantz (1993) reject the existence of the lexicon as a separate component and propose that word formation also occurs in syntax, just as sentence formation does. According to Marantz (1998, p. 3), “there is no reason not to build words in the syntax via ‘merger’ (simple binary combination) as long as there are no special principles of composition that separate the combining of words into phrases from the combining of morphemes into words.”

Thus, the theory adopted in this study rejects the existence of a generative lexicon dissociated from syntax and proposes that both phrases and words arise from the same generative system and that they undergo the same processes through which phrases are

³ “Ocorre a neologia por empréstimo quando um elemento estrangeiro (expressão, conteúdo ou ambos) é utilizado numa determinada língua e passa a ser codificado por ela.” (Alves, 1984, p. 120) (original)

formed: movement and concatenation. Therefore, a word also has a nucleus (its root) and its respective complements (abstract features that can represent grammatical categories or semantic functions).

Halle and Marantz (1994) further propose that information about a word - such as tense, number, or even its root (the root being the unit that contains the word's core meaning, e.g., $\sqrt{-\text{destru}}$ as the root of *destruição* [destruction], *destruído* [destroyed], etc.) - is distributed across different positions (terminal nodes) in a representational model known as the grammar architecture.



Grammar Architecture Model. (Siddiqi, 2009, p. 14)

Within the grammar architecture, words go through three distinct lists: the first is the morphosyntactic features list, containing the basic information of the word to be formed, such as person, tense, number, gender, root, etc. - all of which are acategorical. The second is the vocabulary list, where the features from the previous list combine and receive phonological material (sound) and functional information (e.g. category). Lastly, the encyclopedia is the list that contains knowledge about the meaning of the word. These lists compose the grammar architecture.

Moreover, DM argues that words undergo basic formation operations similar to those of phrases. One such operation is termed morphological movement (or *move*), which Halle and Marantz (1992, p. 116) describe as occurring when “a terminal element may be moved from one position in a tree and adjoined to a terminal element in another position by head-to-head movement.” This operation is related to the merger of morphemes, whereby one

morpheme combines with another through hierarchical levels called terminal nodes. Both processes (movement and merger) happen when elements for word formation are joined and form bottom-up projections in trees that serve as their representational models.

Silva (2010) highlights three core properties of Distributed Morphology: late insertion, syntax throughout the derivation, and underspecification. Late insertion guarantees that the basic data of the word (the morphemes) receive phonological material only after undergoing the syntactic formation processes. “Syntactic hierarchical structure all the way down entails that elements within syntax and within morphology enter into the same types of constituent structures (such as can be diagrammed through binary branching trees)” (Harley; Noyer, 1999, p. 3), meaning that word items are generated in hierarchical syntactic structures. Underspecification refers to the property that sounds do not need to be fully specified to be inserted at the terminal nodes of the syntactic derivation. This last concept is important for understanding the difference in adaptations between anglicisms with *-ar* and those with *-ear*.

Anglicisms go through morphological changes in their formation but also experience phonological adjustments before becoming pronounceable. Basílio (2004) states that the addition of *-ar* in the formation of denominal verbs is the most recurrent, and that formations with the variant *-ear* “indicate an iterative aspect in the representation of the verbal act; in others, they function only as phonological alternatives to *-ar* formations” (Basílio, 2004, p. ?).⁴ This concept is important to understand the low adherence of *-er* and *-ir* suffixes to verbs formed from anglicisms.

Besides that, Fischer (2019) conceptualizes analogy as “a cognitive process involving comparison whereby the information concerning one element is linked to another element through observed similarities”, and as presented in Paul (1909) based on Fischer’s contributions, analogy can happen in different aspects of language, including morphology. This concept is important because it is related to some derivations exposed in this work. Paul’s (1909) perspective is helpful to explain how morphological analogy happens to anglicisms, for when speakers find correlations between root and suffixes, they create new verbal forms without knowing exactly how they are building them. Therefore, this study intends to take DM as its theoretical foundation to understand the formation processes of verbs derived from anglicisms in Brazilian Portuguese.

⁴ “indicam aspecto iterativo na representação do ato verbal; em outros, funcionam apenas como alternativas fonológicas para as formações em *-ar*” (Basílio, 2004, p. ?). (original)

3. METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a qualitative and descriptive methodology, grounded in the theoretical framework of Distributed Morphology (Halle; Marantz, 1993, 1994; Marantz, 1998; Harley; Noyer, 1999), and aims to describe and analyze the morphological structure of a set of verbs derived from anglicisms that have been incorporated into Brazilian Portuguese.

The analyzed *corpus* consists of 40 verbal items extracted from sources of digital and media circulation (Twitter, Instagram, and livestreams). All items display morphological features characterized by the adaptation of English roots to the inflectional and derivational system of Portuguese.

The analysis is primarily conducted in morphological terms, considering aspects such as feature underspecification, competition among vocabulary items, and lexical blocking. For the purposes of optimizing reading and writing, the analysis of this study does not present all 40 *corpus* items in detail; instead, one representative example was selected for each morphological process identified. The complete *corpus* is presented in the subsequent analysis, and in the appendix all verbs are listed with their definitions and sample sentences illustrating their use. Data were defined according to online dictionaries' definitions (Priberam.org and Dicio.com.br).

4. ANALYSIS

As was mentioned before, the following anglicisms belong only to the verbal category and they were selected according to frequency of use, that is, the amount of times they were seen being used on the internet. Forty verbs composed the *corpus* and they were divided into two patterns and exceptions, all of them were analyzed and their formation will be described according to Distributed Morphology in the following analysis.

Table 1

| Productive pattern | -ear Pattern | Exceptions |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Bugar - To bug | Fakear - To fake | Blogueirar - Blogger |
| Checar - To check | Crackear - To crack | Chartear - To chart |
| Clicar - To click | Hackear - To hack | Golear - To goal |
| Conectar - To connect | Hatear - To hate | Ranquear - To rank |

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Crushar - To crush | Nocautear - To knock-out | |
| Deletar - To delete | Rapear - To rap | |
| Farmar - To farm | Samplear - To sample | |
| Flertar - To flirt | Scanear - To scan | |
| Flodar - To flood | Stalkear - To stalk | |
| Flopar - To flop | | |
| Formatar - To format | | |
| Hitar - To hit | | |
| Hypar - To hype | | |
| Kickar - To kick | | |
| Logar - To log in | | |
| Postar - To post | | |
| Printar - To print | | |
| Remixar - To remix | | |
| Resetar - To reset | | |
| Rushar - To rush | | |
| Shippar - To ship | | |
| Startar - To start | | |
| Tankar - Tank | | |
| Trollar - To troll | | |
| Tuitar - Tweet | | |
| Upar - To upload | | |
| Xerocar - Xerox | | |
| | | |

Source: Prepared by the author.

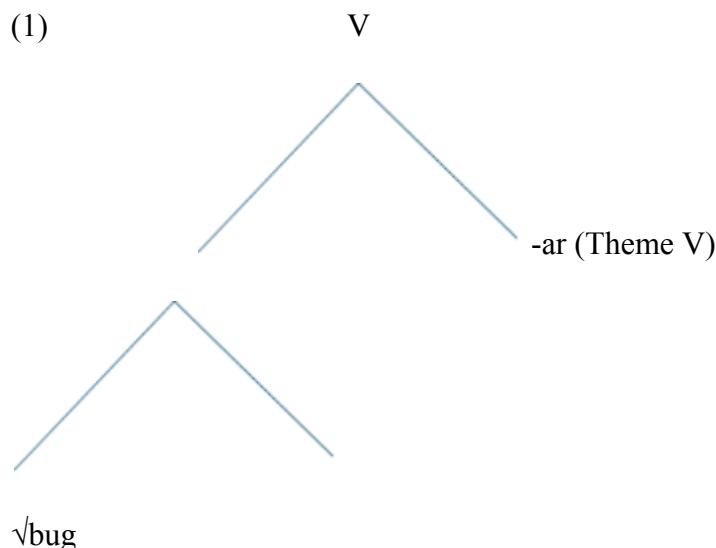
4.1 PRODUCTIVE PATTERN

In Portuguese, a morphological marker is required to indicate that a word is a verb.

Consequently, one of the most recurrent thematic vowels, which is -a, is concatenated to the root, yielding the verbal structure X-TH. According to Villalva (2008, p. 27), “If a given word formation process is very frequently used, then it is a very productive process; if, on the contrary, a word formation process is rarely used, then it will be a very unproductive

process.”⁵ Considering this, the analysis revealed that 28 out of the 40 verbs exhibit the concatenation between the root and the thematic vowel, accounting for 68% of the occurrences collected. This figure allows us to affirm that the first conjugation is a highly productive pattern among anglicisms in BP.

To illustrate the discussed pattern, the following example shows the concatenation of the root *bug* (“a mistake in a computer program,” according to the Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary) with the verbal ending *-ar*, which is composed by thematic vowel *-a* and infinitive marker *-r* forming in Portuguese the verb *bugar*, which maintains the same meaning as the English word, as shown below. This rule applies to other verbs following this verbal pattern.



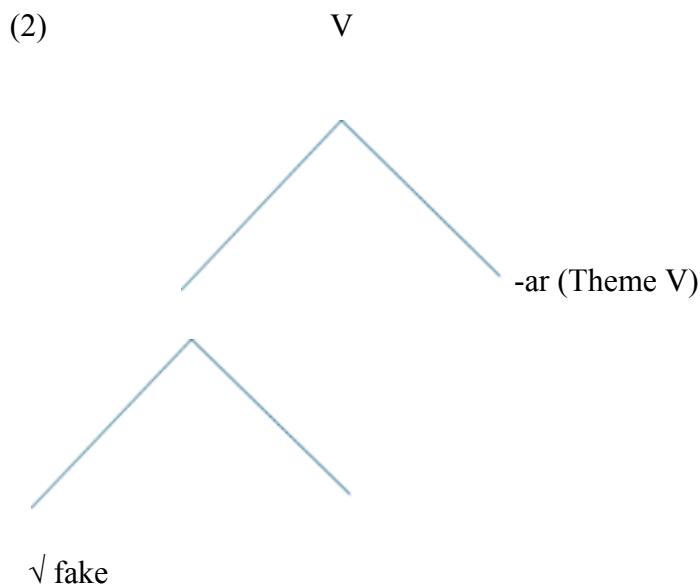
4.2 -EAR PATTERN

This pattern suggests that X-ear anglicisms take this ending because their root ends in *-e* in its full English form. Brazilian Portuguese, as well as other romance languages, has a verbal system in which first conjugation is the productive pattern and *-a* presents itself as a natural locus to join verbs. Tang and Nevins (2013) demonstrate that *-a* has developed high productivity overtime, while *-e* and *-i* remain as morphologically irregular. This explains why most verbs in BP, including anglicisms, adopt *-ar*, even when they finish in *-e* in their full English form. This is the case of words such as *fakear*, whose root is the verb *fake* in English and it ends in *-e*; thus, the final *-ear* is simply the combination of the thematic vowel with the complete root, rather than a major morphological adaptation. This process differs

⁵ “Se um dado processo de formação de palavras é muito frequentemente usado, então esse é um processo muito produtivo, se, pelo contrário, um processo de formação de palavras for raramente usado, então será um processo muito pouco produtivo” (Villalva, 2003, p. 27). (original)

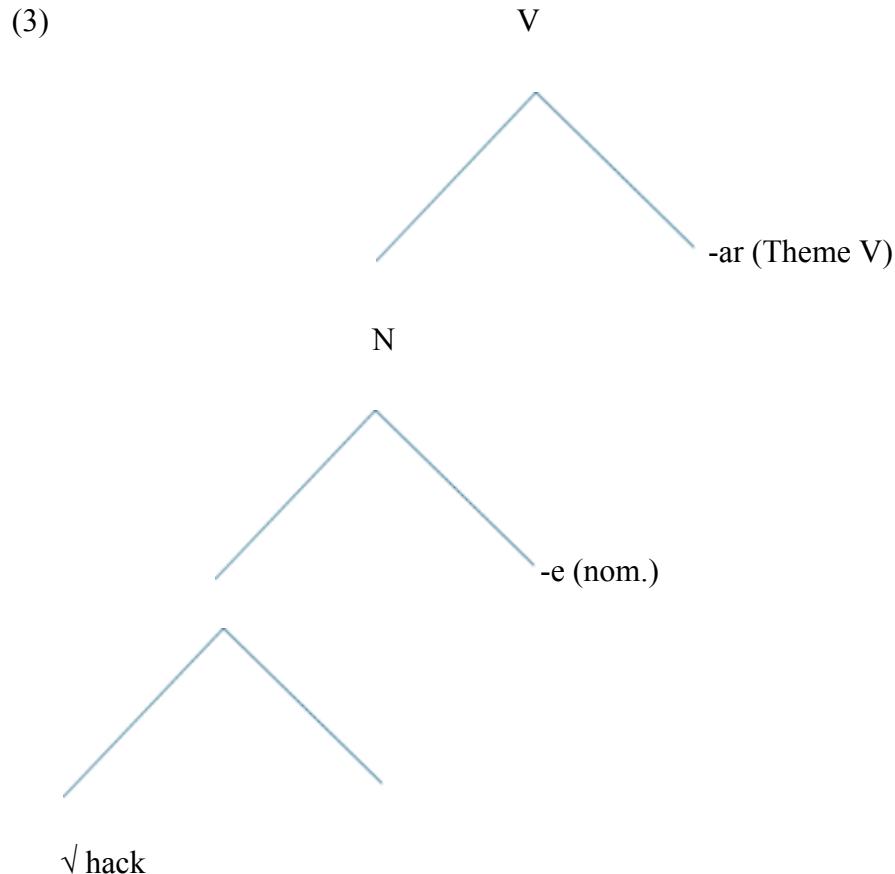
from the more productive pattern because roots ending in -e modify both the morphological formation and the phonology of the resulting verb.

Although both processes involve similar concatenation rules, the distinction between the productive pattern and -ear pattern is perceptible. While in the productive pattern is highly used and it is possible to see the verb matches easily with -a, in the *-ear* pattern there is a phonological adjustment between the root ending in /e/ to join -a, which seems like a kind of epenthesis, the latter is productive but there is an adjustment.



In other cases, even when the root does not end in -e, the verbal anglicism derives from a noun or adjective ending in -er. This occurs with *scanear* (from the noun *scanner*) and *stalkear* (from the adjective *stalker*). Here, the analysis revealed a case of base truncation, in which the nominalizing -r from *scanner* is removed at the morphological level and replaced by the verbalizing -ar during Vocabulary Insertion.

This process is still similar to the productive pattern found in 68% of the *corpus*; however, the exclusion of -er nominalizer followed by a root reanalysis for thematic vowel addition sets *hatear*, *scanear*, *hackear*, *stalkear*, and *crackear* apart from productive pattern. In these forms, removing the -er nominalizer and subsequently reanalyzing the root adds an extra step to the derivational and inflectional process, forming a particular subgroup within this pattern.



4.3 EXCEPTIONS

This study found 4 exceptions, they are *blogueirar*, whose root is *logger*, the basis of Portuguese noun *blogueiro* (“blogger” as a profession). The derivation of this verb proceeds from the aforementioned noun. According to Bechara (2009), the suffix -eiro is used for agent formation; in this case, however, the noun was verbalized with the productive -ar ending after the nominalizer.

Golear is also considered an exception as it does not fit the most productive pattern or either of the two alternatives. Nevertheless, it does carry the iterative aspect that Basílio (2004) associates with -ear concatenation, showing that semantic factors - such as repetition or intensity of the action - may also motivate suffix selection, even when phonotactic restrictions do not require it. However, I classify this word as an exception because it does not fit either of the two patterns discussed in this paper.

Finally, the words *chartear* and *ranquear* were selected to the *corpus* because they are commonly used among internet users. However, they did not fit the -ear pattern established here because their roots end in a silent consonant, not with -e, and were therefore considered exceptions. It is important to keep in mind that in addition to *chartear* and *ranquear*, there are

likely other Anglicisms that differ from the -ear pattern, whose roots do not end in -e and are still inflected with -ear. However, this study was limited to explaining only two concatenation patterns.

It can be argued that verbs acquire -ear by morphological analogy. According to Paul (1966 [1880] *apud* Almeida, 2020), "the individual does not reproduce from memory the language spoken in conversation; in reality, words are created and recreated by a continuous activity based on the grouping and crossing of 'analogous proportions between different words.'"⁶ This study maintains Paul's perspective, considering the hypothesis that some neologisms acquire -ear simply because they have a phonological structure analogous to some words pre-existing in Brazilian Portuguese, for instance, *chartear* structure reminds the Portuguese verb "chatear" and *ranquear* structure reminds "branquear". This occurrence also happens in *tankar*, which reminds "trancar" in Portuguese.

This does not imply that morphological analogy occurs in every anglicism, after all, this hypothesis needs research and this study still follows the position previously mentioned that anglicisms have two clear patterns when they are incorporated to PB.

So, a suggestion is that further research may be done to identify the reason why some English words acquire -ear when in Brazilian Portuguese, specially when they end in a silent consonant. Additional research will be essential to verify if it is really something related only to morphological analogy or if there is any other pattern related to the morphology or phonology structure of these anglicisms and their roots.

A closer look at the *corpus* reveals a morphological pattern regarding the use of the first verbal conjugation in all items. Fossile (2008, p. 47) notes: "Saussure (1977, p. 143) argues that, outside of discourse, words that share a common element are associated in memory, forming groups within which various relationships can occur."⁷ The fact that the analyzed data share morphological traits thus reveals a morphological-grammatical regularity that Saussure would consider paradigmatic, as their spellings are tied to their grammatical nature (i.e. all receive conjugational endings because they are verbs). Moreover, all adopt the same conjugation, indicating that -ar is more frequent among Portuguese verbs and favored in linguistic borrowing.

⁶ "o indivíduo não reproduz de memória a língua falada na conversação, em realidade, as palavras são criadas e recriadas por uma atividade contínua baseada nos agrupamentos e cruzamentos de "proporções análogas entre palavras diferentes" (1996 [1880] *apud* Almeida, 2020).

⁷ "Saussure (1977, p. 143) sustenta que, fora de um discurso, as palavras que apresentam algo em comum se associam na memória, formando grupos dentro dos quais podem ocorrer relações variadas" (Fossile, 2008, p. 47). (original)

It is worth noting that beyond verbal regularity, cases of allomorphy were also found, these are “the (different) forms a morpheme may take”⁸ (parentheses mine) according to Rosa (2000, p. 61). Some verbs maintain the infinitival ending -ar, while others require the variant -ear. This phenomenon may arise from morphotactic or phonological factors, like the ending of the root.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the present study observed that anglicisms display a morphological pattern in their conjugational endings when converted into verbs. It was hypothesized that this occurs due to a frequent morphological regularity in Portuguese, in which most verbs end in -ar, while -er and -ir endings are less common; this recurrence, it appears, also extends to anglicisms.

Finally, another notable characteristic is the application of the principle of recursion: from a single English word, it is possible to observe the formation of new variants in another language through simple operations such as morpheme concatenation and the rearrangement of items within the structural hierarchy. This demonstrates that recursion operates not only at the level of sentences but also within words.

⁸ “as (diferentes) configurações que um morfema pode tomar” (Rosa, 2000, p. 61).

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APPENDIX 1

Glossary of Anglicisms with Usage examples

Blogueirar - É a ação de desempenhar o papel de um blogueiro, ou seja, de alguém que mantém e atualiza um blog, site ou rede social com informações. Derivada do adjetivo “blogueiro”.

Exemplo: “Vou aproveitar para *blogueirar* nessa viagem.”

Bugar - Termo utilizado quando o computador ou videogame trava e entra em bloqueio de uso.

Exemplo: “Eu estava jogando FIFA 14 e do nada o videogame começou a *bugar*.”

Chartear – Acontece quando uma música emplaca em algum chart musical importante.

Exemplo: “Os álbuns de Katy Perry voltaram a *chartear* no Apple Music de vários países.”

Checar – O mesmo que examinar, conferir.

Exemplo: “Antes de viajar é bom *checlar* tudo o que está na bagagem.”

Clicar – Ato de pressionar e soltar o botão do mouse.

Exemplo: “*Clica* no mouse para fechar aquele programa.”

Conectar - É a ação de ligar uma parte a outra e por meio dessa ligação fazer a transferência de dados, energia, líquidos, objetos e etc.

Exemplo: “*Conectar* o fio telefônico ao aparelho telefônico onde é possível a transferência de dados ou voz.”

Crackear - Usar programa que quebra o sistema de segurança (crack).

Exemplo: “Vamos *crackear* o jogo.”

Crushar - Verbo moderno para referir-se à ação de nutrir uma paixão pequena, em que o indivíduo sofre de platonismo romântico.

Exemplo: “Assim que ela passou, eu *crushei*.”

Deletar – Excluir, apagar.

Exemplo: “Vou *deletar* esses arquivos.”

Fakear - Gíria, que significa fingir, simular ou fazer algo que não é genuíno ou verdadeiro.

Exemplo: “Não precisa *fakear* simpatia, seja você mesmo.”

Farmar – Em contexto de jogos, significa acumular recursos, geralmente ouro, experiência ou itens, através de ações repetitivas como matar inimigos, coletar itens ou concluir missões em jogos eletrônicos.

Exemplo: “Preciso *farmar* mais experiência para enfrentar o monstro final.”

Flertar - Cortejar alguém; namorar ou paquerar; demonstrar interesse sentimental por alguém

Exemplo: “Ele passou muito tempo *flertando*, mas agora quer casar.”

Floodar - Inundar ou encher um espaço virtual (como um chat, fórum ou perfil) com mensagens repetitivas, irrelevantes ou em grande quantidade, de forma que prejudique a leitura ou a experiência de outros usuários.

Exemplo: “O jogador foi punido por *floodar* o chat com mensagens repetidas.”

Flopou - Não obter o resultado esperado; fracassar no que se propôs realizar.

Exemplo: “A festa foi um fiasco, *flopou* total!”

Formatar - Preparar algum suporte informático para receber novos dados.

Exemplo: “Vou *formatar* o meu computador”

Golear – Fazer grande número de gols.

Exemplo: “Venceu de *goleada*.”

Hackear - Burlar a segurança de um sistema computacional, buscando acessar ilegalmente.

Exemplo: “O crime organizado descobriu que poderia *hackear* bancos.”

Hatear - Expressar ódio ou forte antipatia por algo ou alguém, geralmente através de comentários online.

Exemplo: “Não suporto quem fica *hateando* as pessoas na internet.”

Hitar - Fazer sucesso, alcançar grande popularidade, especialmente em plataformas digitais.

Exemplo: "Essa música vai *hitar* no verão!"

Hypar - Criar entusiasmo ou promover algo intensamente

Exemplo: "O novo clipe da banda está bombando, vamos *hypar* no Twitter!"

Kickar - Remover um jogador de uma partida ou grupo, geralmente por mau comportamento, inatividade ou desempenho insatisfatório.

Exemplo: "Eu *kickei* ele da partida."

Logar - Acessar um site ou programa de computador através de um login.

Exemplo: "Mas quem quiser remover o perfil do Tubby precisa *logar-se* no site com o Facebook." (Folha, 2013)

Nocautear - Fazer com que o adversário seja derrotado de uma maneira arrasadora; deixar o oponente fora de combate.

Exemplo: "*Nocauteou* o oponente nos primeiros minutos da luta."

Postar - Postar na Internet ou compartilhar algo em sites, redes sociais, etc.

Exemplo: "*Postou* o vídeo e já teve 1000 acessos!"

Printar - Realizar uma captura de tela (screenshot) de um dispositivo eletrônico, como computador ou celular, para criar uma imagem da tela naquele momento específico.

Exemplo: “Vou *printar* essa mensagem e mostrar ao meu amigo.”

Rankear - Determinar a posição de alguém ou de alguma coisa, em relação a outras coisas ou pessoas, de acordo com alguns critérios determinados

Exemplo: “A ONU *ranqueou* os países com pior índice de desenvolvimento humano.” (Folha, 2011)

Rapear - Cantar ou interpretar algo no estilo musical rap.

Exemplo: “Ela aprendeu a *rappear* com seus amigos”

Remixar - Modificar (música já gravada), mixando-a de outro modo.

Exemplo: “Não posso deixar de mencionar o aumento da facilidade de criar conteúdos e *remixar* todos os tipos de informação multimídia.” (Folha, 2009)

Resetar - Começar outra vez, reiniciar.

Exemplo: “Sugeriu que, se a eleição fosse julgada “aceitavelmente livre e justa”, os EUA “deveriam *resetar* as relações bilaterais.” (Folha, 2012)

Rushar – Em termos de jogos, avançar rapidamente em direção ao território adversário, geralmente em jogos de tiro, com o objetivo de surpreender ou pressionar o time inimigo.

Exemplo: “Vamos *rushar* a base inimiga agora.”

Samplear - Utilizar trechos de registros sonoros antes realizados para montar uma nova composição (geralmente musical).

Exemplo: “Só nos resta *samplear* o xará Buarque a essa hora.” (Folha, 2017)

Scanear - Passar para o formato digital; fazer a digitalização de alguma coisa usando o scanner.

Exemplo: "Preciso *scanear* este documento importante para enviar por email."

Shippar - Torcer para que duas pessoas, sejam elas personagens fictícios ou reais, formem um relacionamento amoroso.

Exemplo: “Qual casal você *shippa* mais na série?”

Stalkear - Ato de perseguir alguém, seja online ou na vida real, de forma persistente e intrusiva.

Exemplo: “Ele adora *stalkear* a ex-namorada nas redes sociais.”

Startar – Iniciar, começar algo.

Exemplo: “Vamos *startar* o projeto.”

Tankar - Suportar, aguentar ou resistir a algo.

Exemplo: “Não *tanko* o Brasil.”

Trollar - Perturbar, enganar ou simplesmente incomodar alguém na internet.

Exemplo: “Ele adora *trollar* pessoa no fórum.”

Tuitar – Fazer um tweet.

Exemplo: “Ele *tuitou* sobre o evento ontem.”

Upar - Enviar arquivos ou dados de um dispositivo local (como um computador ou celular) para um servidor ou plataforma online.

Exemplo: "O vídeo está muito bom, vou *upar* para o meu canal do YouTube."

Xerocar - Tirar cópia em máquina copiadora.

Exemplo: “Até a década de 1990, um dos meios de trocar informações sobre música, cinema e quadrinhos alternativos era colocar as ideias no papel, *xerocar* e trocar com outras pessoas pelo correio.” (Folha, 2013)