Internet Chat as ‘Jargon’

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Abstract:

The process of net communication, which is internet dependent, takes place among millions of individual (private) or group of participants sharing the same room in order to comment, discuss, or pass time. While the communicators are of different countries, cultures, backgrounds, and languages they exchange their thoughts and linguistic messages throughout this experience which is termed as “Internet Chatting”.

The researcher presents the definition of “Jargon” and “Chatting” in addition to the related terms. He submits the structure of morphemes / words, phrases, and sentences in chatting in addition to how the chatters manipulate parts of words, abbreviations, numerals, emoticons… etc. in order to carry out this experience. The researcher, after analyzing the presented examples in the obtained data, concludes that the chatting process can be regarded as a sort of ‘Jargon’. Thus the hypothesis of the study is affirmed.
الدردشة كلفة جماعية

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الخلاصة:
يتناول هذا البحث اعتبار (الدردشة = chat) في الشبكة العنكبوتية لغة جماعة معينة (Jargon) حيث يتمتع الدردشة والمشتركون فيها بتعريف الدوافع والمشاركة فيهما تحليل المقاطع (العينات) المعتمدة بين فترة 2013 و2015 كقاعدة البيانات والنمذج من الموقع الإلكتروني www.whzon.com والمسمى في الوقت الحالي بـ (Monkey talk). لكون هذا الموقع مراعيا للأخلاق العامة ومحتملاً أكثر من بعض المواقع الأخرى المختلفة، ولتحقيق دراسة أكثر وضوحا، تم اختيار المشاركون من دون مختلفولة ومن ترتيب وثقافات ثقافية متباينة (العراق - الأردن - سوريا - مصر - ليبيا - المغرب - جزائر - فلسطين - هند - السعودية - سري - إنكا - الإمارات العربية - المملكة المتحدة - فيتنام - إفغانستان - باكستان - كندا - أستراليا - فرنسا - الولايات المتحدة ... الخ) وتم تحليل العينات حسب مستويات المكون اللغوي بدءاً بالمقاطع والورميمات والكلمات والعبارات ثم الجملة الكاملة التي قد تكون مكونة من حروف أو مصطلحات (فنيات) فقط كـ (C U) = اترك وما هي ت حال هذه الدوارة تختلف عن اللغة العربية للأسباب الجغرافية حيث في الدردشة تنحصر بين نفس اللغة المختلفة ومن اللغات المختلفة والملحوظات حتى فئات نفس اللغة بخصوص اللغة الفصحى = water closet = مرحلة الماء في اللغة العامة بين الناس لها مدلول مختلف جوهريًا في (WC) بمعنى بالإضافة، وتمثل في الدردشة جملة كاملة (اعطني بنفسك) T C = tacit consent = مصطلح متبادل في القانون (موافقة ضمنية) يمكن اعتبار الدردشة لغة مشتركة بين مجموعة المشاركين باستخدام حروف ورموز واشكال وارقام ومختصرات ومنهم من يجيد أكثر من لغة عن طريق الوسائط الإلكترونية في محادثاتهم التي يمكن

الكلمات الدالة:
- الدردشة
- غرفة الدردشة
- اللغة
- لغة جماعة
- معينة

معلومات البحث:
تاريخ البحث:
- الاستلام: 21/10/2019
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- التوافر على الإنترنت ...

الكلمات الدالة:
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Introduction

This research states the computational language on the electronic global network, the language that is unique to the group of participants world-wide. The researcher tries to verify that 'chat' is a type of language specific to the net group practiced by the participants to communicate and exchange their views and attitudes, therefore it is regarded as 'Jargon' the language of a group sharing same linguistic features in their communication through logging into the world-wide-web using just the keyboard and display screen, recently cellular phones afford the same function. The researcher presents the definition of 'Jargon' practiced by net users of different languages and cultures which differs from 'Dialect' that is practiced by a group of speakers of the same language generally due to geographical reasons. Then he analyzes the extracts which he relies on as the data-base sorting out basic components of language, starting with morpheme / syllable, word, phrase, and finally sentence level. In conclusion, depending on the out-comes, the hypothesis of the research is proved which is that chatters manipulate characters, graphs, abbreviations, numerals, emoticons(1)… etc. which are unique to their community to fulfill their communication. Thus the 'conversation' which takes place on the net (chat) can be sorted as ‘Jargon’, the same as face to face conversation in real time, this very point is emphasized by Crystal (2011:20) when he adds that the utterances display much of the urgency and energetic force which is characteristic of face-to-face conversation.

Jargon

Any social or occupational group of people uses a set of terms or expressions in their communication, which linguists term as "Jargon", the type of language dominated by the group or community. Chatters on the Internet (an electronic global network), in their communication, use certain processes of word – formation. The users tend to exploit these terms and abbreviations exclusive to their own communication. As an example the abbreviation (w.c), in everyday life and public places to the common refers to (water-closet) while in chat –rooms it stands for the sentence "welcome" (see 2 : 20) and the abbreviated term in law (t.c = tacit consent) in chat stands for the sentence “take care” (see 4:1). This point
has been emphasized by Crystal (2001: 18) when he states that "there is a widely held intuition that some sort of Netspeak exists, a type of language displaying features that are unique to the internet". The focus here is on the principle of the interpersonal function of language by Halliday (2003: 316) when he declares that for the first person to cope with the second person, to establish a basis for cooperative action and social relations, language is needed.

In this regard Crystal (2011: 7) states:

What I, as a linguist, see on Internet is a remarkable expansion of the expressive options available in a language – far exceeding the kinds of stylistic expansion that took place with the arrival of printing and broadcasting.

Chat Groups

Chat as defined by Teeler and Gray (2000:102) is a real time communication, typing and reading messages, with other people in the same "chat room". The communication which occurs on the internet has been termed with many names, but the most succinct one is "netspeak", the term which Crystal (2001: 17) suggests, is an alternative to "Netlish", "weblish", "Internet Language", "Cyberspeak", "Electronic Discourse", "Electronic Language", "Internet Active Written Discourse", and other more cumbersome locutions; he also adds that as a name, Netspeak is functional enough, as long as one that "speak" implicates writing as well as talking, and the suffix "speak" has a receptive element including "listening and reading". Denham and Lobeck (2013:461) argue that the term "netspeak" is more preferable one to the more informal, unique, written, conventions of much writing of the internet. Nevertheless the term "chat/chatting" is the most popular term used by the public in Iraq especially the young who spend more time conducting this social interesting activity.

Crystal (ibid., 11) assumes that chat groups are continuous discussions on a particular topic organized in "rooms" at particular Internet Sites, in which computer (or even cellular phones) users interested in the topic, can participate. Many groups are formed because of an in common interest or subject, nevertheless the user may join just to talk or play. There are, as Crystal (ibid.,132), adds groups which may be academic, professional, governmental, commercial, or social (which is the concern of the current study). Nowadays, one can log into so many interest groups involved which share almost same interest and particular subject-matter. Crystal (ibid., 166) also points out that chat groups provide something else – a person-to-person interaction that is predominantly social in character. The most common ones are: Facebook, linked in, Bebo, May space, net groups, skype, what's up, viber, Hi5...etc.. Crystal (2011: 10) states that in 2011 theses forums were over 170 all over the world. In these groups, the internet user can join an
ongoing conversation in real time "visual interaction" i.e. to see the second side (as face to face conversation) participant on his/her display screen if both sides have switched on their key boards/pads the option choice of "Video Conversation" mood.

**Scope of the Study**

The scope of this study is limited to the website w.w.w.whzon.com (recently: monkey talk) which seems to a certain extent to be nearer from common decency and social morals by avoiding coarse language among network forums, unlike some other sites available on the internet websites. The participants are from different countries and parts of the world with mutual stances depending, in their interpretations of the incoming texts, on their own knowledge of the world. Chatters are of different backgrounds and social cultures (Algeria, Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Egypt, France, India, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippine, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syria, UAE, UK, and the USA). The extracts are of different periods enclosed between (2012-2015) in order to be more comprehensive and include as much information as possible to be depended on as the database of the study.

Fortunately almost all chatters use the English language as Teeller and Gray (2000:3) declare that because of internet origin in the United States, most of communications via the internet takes place in English, in spite of, or perhaps due to, the multilingual nature of its user base.

**Parts of Speech**

Every language has storage of vocabularies which the speakers manipulate in their everyday communication in exchanging their needs, feelings, attitudes, and messages. If one analyzes some segments of the discourse of the chatters, it will be clear to conclude that all Parts of Speech in the English language exist and found in the data base segments. And the most dominant class in this respect is "nouns" as this class is the largest class in parts of speech, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs...etc. follow respectively. Crystal (2011:5) adds that the most interesting noticeable feature is the use of single letters, numerals, and symbols to represent words or parts of words which are called “rebuses”(3). The following are some examples:

**Noun**:

- bro brother (1:22)
- pic picture (6:19)
- sis sister (6:28)
sup  supper  (3 : 22).

Pronoun:

i  I  (1 : 7)
ur  your  (2 : 2)
ya  you  (4 : 4).

Verb:

lder  wonder  (Aitchison, 2013: 123)
c  call / come / see  (Crystal, 2001:229, 2 : 4,11 : 13)  (4)
msg  message  (9 : 8)
t  take / talk / tell  (4 :1, Crystal, ibid, 86, ibid.)
w  welcome  (ibid.).

Adjective:

gd  good  (3 : 26)
bz  busy  (6 :13)
gr8  great  (Crystal, ibid., 85)
nyc  nice  (SMS)  (5)
bck  back  (6 :12).

Adverb:

b4  before  (ibid.)
2  too  (ibid., 86)
2day  today  (Aitchison, 2013: 123).

Conjunction:

bcz /cos / coz / cuz  because (12: 6, Crystal, 2001: 154, 8: 11, 3: 3)
n  and  (1: 8)
bt  but  (1: 19).

Preposition:

2  to  (Crystal, ibid.,85)
4  for  (ibid.)
wid  with  (10:7).

Morpheme /Syllable Level

In analyzing word components, the modern grammarians depend on morpheme, the term proposed by Bloomfield, as a unit of grammar which is the linguistic segment that can stand alone with meaning and Stageberg (1981 : 83)
defines morpheme as the word or part of the word which can stand alone with meaning. In this respect one can notice that in chat the whole word is contracted (government = govt, good = gd, can = cn) to stand for the whole morpheme (6). On the other hand, the traditional grammarians used the term Syllable in analyzing the structure of the word due to the vowel sounds. Hence, one can realize that some morphemes or syllables are substituted by numerals as in the following examples:

2b = to be (in SMS)
2day = today (Crystal, 2001: 229)
2gether = together (in SMS)
b4 = before (ibid, 85)
4ever = forever (in SMS)
4get = forget (in SMS)
gr8 = great (Aitchison, 2013: 123)
l8 = late (ibid.)
l8r = later (Crystal, 2001: 229)
m8 = mate (ibid.)
ni8 = night (9: 20).

Word Level

Word is the unit of language. In chat it is noticeable that the whole word may be represented by one, two, or three letters only. In other words, one letter may stand for the word entirely. The following examples are some of the most popular ones used by the chatters.

abt about (2:24)
bck back (6:12)
bro brother (6:17)
by bye (3:4)
cn can (11:16)
d do (5:3)
em them (3:5)
enuf enough (Crystal, 2001:165)
frm from (6:6)
gd good (3:26)
hv have (11:2)
huny honey (9:21)
ma my, mother (4:13, 10:9)
min minute (10:10)
msg message as noun (4:17) as verb (9:8)
n and (2:25)
pic/pix picture/s (6:19, 12:6)
pls/plz please (3:20, 6:23)
pm poem (7:3)
pvt private (7:8)
r are (5:20)
sis sister (7:26)
sup                    supper (3:22)
thanx / thnx / thx / tx   hanks (7:12,10:14, 4:28, 7:24, Crystal, 2001: 86)
u                     you (1:1)
ur                   your (2:2)
were                   where (8:20)
wid                  with (10:7)
wts                  what is (7:10)
y                    why (10:33)
y / ya                you (5:25, 3:5)
yrs                  years (4:2)
ys                   yes (11:32).

Phrase Level

Phrase which is a group of words, that forms a grammatical unit, does not contain a finite verb and does not have a subject-predict structure (Richards et al., 1992: 52-3). In net chat, there is a clear trend to use phrases in which most of them can be regarded as contracted or abbreviated forms for words. This is one of the means which gives the chatter more chance to save time and respond rapidly whether this phrase is constructed out of verb and noun, noun and noun, pronoun and verb, preposition, verb and adjective, question word with auxiliary, or pronoun and auxiliary. All of these constructions can be found in analyzing some segments used by chatters (7).

of cors                of course (4:18)
dn't                don’t (6:20)
imho                in my humble (honorable) opinion (Crystal, 2001: 85)
lol                laughing out loud (3:3) (8)
m or f             male or female (SMS)
n you                and you? (4:28)
omg                  oh, my god (1:25)
r u               are you (5:20)
s o l             sooner or later (ibid., 86)
s or g             straight or gay (ibid.)
t b h            to be honest (SMS)
u r            you are (3:18)
vb                  very big (SMS)
vm                  very much (SMS)
wit / wid family        with you / family (6:9, 10:7)
wts                what is (7:10)

Sentence Level
In order to save time as much as possible, the chatters may knit sentences out of only two, three, four letters or letters and abbreviation of words to stand for the whole sentence which is defined by Richards et. al, (1992 : 330 ) as the largest unit of grammatical organization within which parts of speech and grammatical classes are said to function. Nevertheless, it’s clear that the linguistic message is expressed throughout of the sentence. In chat as Crystal (2011: 21) adds, the more elaborated sentence patterns do not appear…some blogs are highly crafted; others are wildly erratic, compared with the norms of the standard written language.

It is worthy to be mentioned that chatters’ sentences, depending on their constructions, generally can be classified under three categories (9):

a _ only letters :

- b b l : be back later
- b r b : be right back
- c m : call me
- c u : see you
- c u l : see you later
- h r u : how are you ? (11 : 23)
- i c : I see (11 : 13)
- i c w u m : I see what you mean
- i d k : I don’t know
- i o u : I owe you
- o i c : oh, I see
- p c m : please, call me
- p t m m : please tell me more
- r u ok : are you OK?
- t c : take care (6 : 16)
- w c : welcome (2 : 4)
- w c b : welcome back
- w h : what happened?
- w u : what is up?
- y h b t : you have been trolled.

b _ letter(s) + word / part of word / abbreviation :

- i fine : I am fine
- il msg you : I’ll message you
- im bck : I am back
- m here : I am here
- miz u : I miss you
- wts name : what is your name ?.

C _ mixture of letters and numerals :

- t a 4 n : that’s all for now (Crystal, 2001:86)
i 1der if you got that 1i wrote 2 u b4 = I wonder if you got that one I wrote to you before (Aitchison,2013:123).

w d u b willing 2 help me = would you be willing to help me? (ibid.122)
cul8r = see you later (Crystal, 2001: 85)
t 2 u l = talk to you later (ibid.,86).

Numerals in Chat

One of the most prominent features in net chatting is the use of numerals, they are used in two manifestations; alone or affixed with letters or part of the word.

A: alone:
1 one (Crystal, 2011: 27)
2 to /too /two (Aitchison, 2013: 122, 2: 1, 6: 23)
4 for (10:15)
8 ate (ibid.,123).

Thus one can conclude that the number may be used as; number, preposition, adverb, or verb.

B: affixed;

Here, the number is used with letters or parts of words. This process can be found in three manifestations:

1 - The number prefixed; number + letter / part of the word / word

/number

1der wonder (Aitchison,2013:123)
2day today (ibid.)
2gether together (SMS)
2morro tomorrow (in SMS)
2b to be (Crystal, 2001: 86)
2 d 4 to die for (ibid.,85)
2u to you (Aitchison, 2013: 123)
4e for ever (Crystal, 2001, 86)
4get forget (in SMS)
4u for you (10:20)
4 y e o for your eyes only (ibid. 85).

2 - The number suffixed; letter / part of the word + number

/number

any1 anyone (10:16)
b4 before (Crystal, 2001: 85/ Aitchison, 2013: 123)
gr8 great (ibid.)
l8 late (ibid.)
li8 night (9:20).
3- The number infixed; letter(s) + number + letter(s)

b 4 n  bye for now (Crystal, 2001:86)
f 2 f  face to face (ibid., 85)
f 2 t  free to talk (ibid., 229)
j 4 f  just for fun (ibid., 85)
o 4 u  only for you (ibid.)
t a 4 n  that is all for now (ibid., 86)
t 2 u l  talk to you later (ibid.)
w 4 u  waiting for you (ibid.).

Hence, one can conclude that the numerals can be used as prefixes, suffixes, or prefixes.

Besides there is possibility to use two numerals in one construction as in:

2g4u = too good for you (Crystal, 200 : 86 ) and
2ub4 = to you before (Aitchison, 2013: 123).

The proverb (Give laugh 2 all but smile 2 1 = Give laugh to all but smile to one) is a good example in this concern.

Chat and Graphic Euphemism

The famous English playwright George Bernard Show (who died in 1950) in his will provided for the development of a new alphabet and spelling system for English(10).

Besides Webster (1789: 41), the American linguist proposed concerning the removal or omission of all silent sounds / letters in American English, nowadays it can be said that most of these Spelling Reformations have been realized in Chatters’ Conversations, the following are some of these proposed words used in chat rooms(11):

alon    for    alone
alrite  for    alright
bild     for    build
color    for    colour
com      for    come
det      for    debt
enuf     for    enough
frut     for    fruit
fyn      for    fine
fyt      for    fight
giv      for    give
gud      for    good
hv       for    have
kee      for    key
Abbreviations in Chat

In the English language the process of abbreviation is accounted as one of the processes of word-formation. This process, which is widely used in chats, can be classified, due to the construction, under three categories:

A: The initial letter(s) of the original word:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Example Relevancies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ans</td>
<td>answer</td>
<td>(10 : 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bro</td>
<td>brother</td>
<td>(1 : 22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>call, care,</td>
<td>(Crystal, 2001: 229, 4: 1, 2: 4, 11: 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com</td>
<td>communication</td>
<td>(emails)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gov</td>
<td>government</td>
<td>(emails)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>how</td>
<td>(11 : 23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pic</td>
<td>picture</td>
<td>(6: 19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>(1: 4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also for compound words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Example Relevancies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bf</td>
<td>boy friend</td>
<td>(10: 28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fb</td>
<td>facebook</td>
<td>(SMS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gf</td>
<td>girl friend</td>
<td>(Crystal, 2011: 44)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B- The first and the last letters of the original word:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Example Relevancies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bt</td>
<td>but</td>
<td>(1: 19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cn</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>(11: 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gd</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>(3: 26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nw</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>(6: 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wk</td>
<td>week, work</td>
<td>(SMS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wt</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>(7: 18)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C - The initial, middle, and the last letters/phonemes of the original word:
abt about (2:24)
agn again (SMS)
frm from (6:8)
mbl mobile (10:37)
msg message (4:17)
plz please (6:23)
pvt private (3:13)

Data Analyzing

The model which is going to be followed is that to check out or the constituents of standard language from the practiced conversations of the chatters. Hence, it is noticed that all written language components are manipulated by chatters in their communication on the internet. As for morphemes / words, they are either abbreviated by chatters or part of the word connected with numerals and vice versa as in (c) for (see), (t) for (take), or (b4) for (before), (2day) for (today).

In constructing phrases, the chatters exploit either only letters to stand for the whole phrase; for example the three letters (l o l) stand for the whole construction of the phrase (laughing out loud) ($^\text{13}$), the four letters (i, m, h, o) represent the phrase of four words (in my humble opinion), or they mix letters and numerals to form phrases as in (f2f) for the phrase (face to face), (4yeo) to represent (for your eyes only).

The biggest unit of written language which is termed as the sentence and carries the linguistic message can be constructed by only two letters as in (i c) for the whole sentence (I see) or (t c) for (take care). The communicators also produce the sentence by mixing letters and numerals as in (t a 4 n) for (that’s all for now) or (c u l8r) for (see you later).

The point that is worth mentioning, is that the category and meaning of the construction in chat, is determined and dependable on the surrounding items (context), therefore one certain letter or construction may appear in more than one category of parts of speech with different interpretations of meaning:

c in (Crystal, 2001: 229) stands for verb (call)
c in (4:1) stands for noun (care)
c in (2:4) stands for verb (come)
c in (11:13) stands for verb (see)
msg in (9:8) is verb
msg in (4:17) is noun
y in (5:25) stands for pronoun (you)
y in (10:33) stands for interrogative adverb (why)

Conclusions
On the light of the analyzed examples and presented data, one can conclude that chatters on the net communicate and convey mutual ideas and feelings to one another by an in common expressions, letters, signals, graphs, numerals, and words particular to the participants of this community. Since the exchange of feelings and attitudes of different individuals, of different cultures and languages, takes place throughout an electronic global network the same basic function of oral and written real language, it is a truism to term this Communication process as "Jargon". This sort of electronic language has some specific related features which some of them can be summed up as the following:

- The use of emoticons, capital letters or punctuation marks, repetition of letters, spacing to express feelings and attitudes.

- The participants may be very near of one another or separated by very far distance.
- Manipulating some abbreviations for original words which can be sorted into three main categories:
  a – the use of the initial letters (gov: government, pic: picture)
  b - the use of the first and the last letters (gd: good, wk: week)
  c - the use of the first, middle, and the final letters (agn: again, yrs: years).

The participants, as face to face discourse, undergo turn taking though sometime there will be lag of time (time – delay) which occurs as a consequence of transmission problems or some attitude on the sender's part.

- In grammar, the convention of the English written language spelling – system is that when the word is abbreviated by the first letters or the first and the last, the abbreviated part (residue) is generally followed by the period (com.=communication, gov.= government, Mr.= mister, Mrs.= mistress) whereas the period is not used in chat. The tendency of using abbreviations is ascribed to gain time.

- Nevertheless, the absence of using punctuation marks is a noticeable feature;

  question mark : ( how r u 1:1 / r u a student or working 1:13)
  apostrophe    : ( dont 3:10 / im 6:14 / lets 3:5 )
  comma         : ( ok sir 3:29 / pls join 4:9 ) in addition to the absence of the full stop at the end of sentences.

Hence, it is obvious that the chatters communicate through their shared means (jargon) which an ordinary person may face difficulty in understanding them and receive the linguistic message precisely.
you going to for sleepy
ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United Kingdc
Nihad watcha ...

NIHAD.BAYATI i m - 28 Iraq
sex

ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United Kingdc
Atha..u leaving cuz no girl is a round lol 😂?

zamanahmadi m - 28 Afghanistan
By Atha

ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United Kingdc
I know ya have met some friends which ya
didn’t get along with em well ...but lets take the
bright side and be optimistic

Friend786........ [Atha] m - 33 India
Allah Hafiz

Friend786........ [Atha] m - 33 India
Take care alz

Friend786........ [Atha] m - 33 India
Ok friends bye alz

Friend786........ [Atha] m - 33 India
Better i go to sleep now, it’s too safe may be

abul m - 41 Bangladesh
Atha i dont know what happenped farjana maybe
she is shy

zamanahmadi m - 28 Afghanistan
dear

zamanahmadi m - 28 Afghanistan
ok

Friend786........ [Atha] m - 33 India
Haha Apaje u r in put with Aqsa

ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United Kingdc
Zam seeing some few bad pakistans doesn’t
mean the whole country is bad ...so don’t
stereotype

Friend786........ [Atha] m - 33 India
Sir Abul Farjana is from your country but she is
Notes

1-See Crystal (2011:5).

2. The verb 'speak' functions as a suffix in some cases, such verb is termed as (affixoid) or (semi-affix), for more details see Booij (2005:114).


4. That is to say that the letter (c) represents the verb (call) in Crystal (2001:229), in (2:4) stands for the verb (come), while in (11:37) represents the verb (see).

5. Short Message Service.


7. For more examples see (Crystal, 2001:85-6).

8. Chappel (2006:31) argues that (lol) can be interpreted as (loads of laughs), (laugh out loud), or (lots of love).

9. The examples which are not followed by number of the page and item are after (Crystal, 2001:85-6, 229-30).


11. In 1906 the American Simplified Spelling proposed a list of 300 newly spelled words (ibid.).

12. Crystal (2011:5) confirms that some abbreviations used by chatters are predated the arrival of mobile Phones and pre-computer informal writing dating back a hundred years or more.

13. Chappell (2006:31-2) states that this same abbreviation may stand for (loads of laughs), (laugh out loud) or (lots of love).

References:


[www.Whzon.com](http://www.Whzon.com)