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## Internet Chat as 'Jargon'

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Abstract:

Keyworus:	Austract.					
-The Reference	The process of net communication, which is internet dependent, takes place among millions of individual					
- Chat	(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".					
-Chat room						
-Dialect						
-Euphemism						
-Jargon	The researcher presents the definition of "Jargon" and					
Article Info	"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, emoticonsetc.					
Article history:						
	in order to carry out this experience. The researcher, after					
Received:10\10\2019	analyzing the presented examples in the obtained data, concludes that the chatting process can be regarded as a					
Accepted:15\11\2019	sort of 'Jargon'. Thus the hypothesis of the study is affirmed.					
Available online						

## الدردشة كلغة جماعية

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#### الكلمات الدالة: الخلاصة·

الدر دشة عرفة الدردشة

- اللهجة لغة حماعة معبنة

## معلومات البحث

## تاريخ البحث:

-الاستلام: ١٢ 1.19/1./1.

ـ القبول

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التوفر على الانترنت

يتناول هذا البحث اعتبار ( الدردشة = chat ) في الشبكة العنكبوتية لغة جماعة معينة ( Jargon ) حيث يتناول تعريف الدردشة والمشتركين فيها وتحليل المقتطفات ( العينات ) المعتمدة بين فترة ٢٠١٣ و ٢٠١٥ كقاعدة البيانات والنماذج من الموقع الالكتروني www.whzon.com والمسمي في الوقت الحالي بـ ( Monkey talk ) لكون هذا الموقع مراعيا للأخلاقيات العامة ومحتشما اكثر من بعض المواقع الاخرى المختلفة ولكي تكون الدراسة اكثر شمولية تم اختيار المشاركون من دول مختلفة ومن تراث وخلفيات ثقافية متباينة (العراق – الاردن - سوريا – مصر - ليبيا – مغرب \_ جزائر - فلسطين - هند \_ السعودية حسرى لانكا الامارات العربية \_ المملكة المتحدة - فلبين - افغانستان – باكستان – كنـــدا - استر اليا – فرنسا – الولايات المتحدة ... الخ) وتم تحليل العينات حسب مستويات المكون اللغوى بدءا بالمقاطع والمور فيمات والكلمات والعبارات ثم الجملة الكاملة التي قد تكون مكونة من حرفين او صوتين ( فونيمين ) فقط كما في ( C U ) = اراك ) وهذه الدردشة تختلف عن اللهجة التي تكون ضمن نفس اللغة لأسباب جغر افيـــة حيث في الدردشة تتحصر بين نفس المجموعة المشتركة وهم من لغات مختلفة والمدلول حتى في نفس اللغة يختلف عن اللغة الفصحى ومثال على ذلك العبارة المختصرة ل ( دورة المياه water closet = WC ) في اللغة العامـة بين الناس لهـا مدلـول مختلف جو هريـا في لغــة الدردشـة حيث تعنــى مختصر لـ (مرحبا = Welcome )كما ان المصطلح المتداول في القانون (موافقة ضمنية TC = tacit consent) يمثل في الدردشة جملة كاملة (اعتنى بنفسك Take care) وامثلـــة اخرى كثيرة.

لذا يمكن اعتبار الدردشة لغة مشتركة بين مجموعة من المشاركين باستخدام حروف ورموز واشكال وارقام ومختصرات و منهم من يجيد اكثر من لغــة عن طريق الوسيلــة الالكترونية في محادثاتـهم التي يمكن اعتبار ها كالمخاطبة وجها لوجـــه وفي وقت واحد عن طريـق الولوج للموقع الالكتروني واستخدام لوحة الازرار وشاشية العرض او حتى الهاتف النقال في الأونة الاخيرة. في الأونة الاخيرة . الرقم الاول يمثل رقم صفحة العينة والرقم الثاني (:) يمثل النموذج الوارد في

#### 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 'D': 1 ct' that is practiced by a group of speakers of the same language generally due e 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<sup>(1)</sup> ...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 "(2) 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" 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)
u you (1:23)
ur your (2:2)
ya you (4:4).
```

#### Verb:

```
1der 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
                          (in SMS)
              together
b4
             before
                          (ibid, 85)
         =
                         (in SMS)
4ever
         =
             forever
                         (in SMS)
4get
             forget
         =
gr8
         =
             great
                         (Aitchison, 2013: 123)
18
         =
             late
                         (ibid.)
18r
             later
                         (Crystal, 2001: 229)
        =
                         (ibid.)
m8
               mate
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)
           brother (6:17)
bro
           bye (3:4)
by
            can (11:16)
cn
d
                (5:3)
            do
            them
                  (3:5)
em
            enough (Crystal, 2001:165)
enuf
            from (6:6)
frm
gd
            good (3:26)
            have (11:2)
hv
huny
            honey (9:21)
            my, mother (4:13,10:9)
ma
min
            minute (10:10)
msg
             message as noun
                              (4:17) as verb (9:8)
            and
                    (2:25)
n
pic / pix
                      ((6:19,12:6)
            picture/s
pls/plz
             please
                     (3:20,6:23)
             poem
                     (7:3)
pm
                     (7:8)
             private
pvt
             are
                    (5:20)
r
                    (7:26)
sis
            sister
```

```
supper (3:22)
sup
thanx / thnx / thx / tnx / tx hanks (7:12,10:14, 4:28, 7:24, Crystal, 2001:
86)
u
            you (1:1)
             your (2:2)
ur
wat /wht /wot /wt
                     what (11: 18, 1:16, Crystal, 2011: 5, 7: 18)
             where (8:20)
were
wid
              with (10:7)
wts
             what is (7:10)
             why (10:33)
y
y/ya
              you
                   (5:25, 3:5)
              years (4:2)
yrs
              yes (11:32).
ys
```

#### **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)
              in my humble (honorable) opinion (Crystal, 2001: 85)
imho
                                 (3:3)^{(8)}
lol
              laughing out loud
              male or female
m or f
                                  (SMS)
              and you? (4:28)
n you
omg
              oh, my god
                               (1:25)
              are you (5:20)
r u
              sooner or later (ibid., 86)
s o l
s or g
              straight or gay ( (ibid.)
t b h
              to be honest
                             (SMS)
              you are
                        (3:18)
u r
                         (SMS)
vb
              very big
vm
              very much (SMS)
                       with you / family (6:9,10:7)
wit you / wid family
              what is
                        (7:10)
wts
```

#### **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 <sup>(9)</sup>;

#### a \_ only letters :

```
bb1
                               be back later
               b r b
                               be right back
               c m
                              call me
               c u
                              see vou
               c u l
                              see you later
                              how are you ? (11:23)
               hru
                                     (11:13)
               i c
                              I see
                                I see what you mean
               icwum
               i d k
                               I don't know
               iou
                                I owe you
                                oh, I see
               oic
                                 please, call me
               p c m
               ptmm
                                 please tell me more
                                are you OK?
               r u ok
                                 take care (6:16)
w c
                welcome (2:4)
               welcome back
wcb
w h
                what happened?
w u
                what is up?
                you have been trolled.
y h b t
```

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

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

```
any1 anyone (10:16)
b4 before (Crystal, 2001: 85/ Aitchison, 2013: 123)
gr8 great (ibid.)
l8 late (ibid.)
ni8 night (9:20).
```

#### **3-The number infixed; letter(s) + number + letter(s)**

```
bye for now (Crystal, 2001:86)
b 4 n
f 2 f
             face to face (ibid.,85)
f 2 t
            free to talk (ibid., 229)
            just for fun (ibid., 85)
i 4 f
            only for you (ibid.)
o 4 u
ta4n
            that is all for now (ibid., 86)
t 2 u 1
            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 infixes.

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

```
2g4u = too good for you (Crystal, 200 : 86) and 
 <math>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<sup>(10)</sup>.

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<sup>(11)</sup>:

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

```
lite
             for light
             for might
mite
             for night
nite / nyt
                  know
no
             for
ofen
             for often
                 speak
speek
          for
tho
                 though
          for
thru
          for
                through
wat
          for
                what
                when
wen
          for
were
          for
                 where
wy
          for
                 why
          for
                 yes
ys
```

#### **Abbreviations in Chat**

In the English language the process of abbreviation <sup>(12)</sup> 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:

```
answer (10:30)
ans
bro
           brother (1:22)
           call, care, come, see (Crystal, 2001: 229, 4: 1, 2: 4, 11: 13)
c
           communication (emails)
com
           government (emails)
gov
           how (11:23)
h
pic
           picture (6: 19)
           take (1:4)
t
```

also for compound words:

```
bf boy friend (10: 28)
fb facebook (SMS)
gf girl friend (Crystal, 2011: 44)
```

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

```
bt but (1: 19)
cn can (11: 16)
gd good (3: 26)
nw now (6: 11)
wk week, work (SMS)
wt what (7: 18)
```

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)<sup>(13)</sup>, 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), therefor 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).

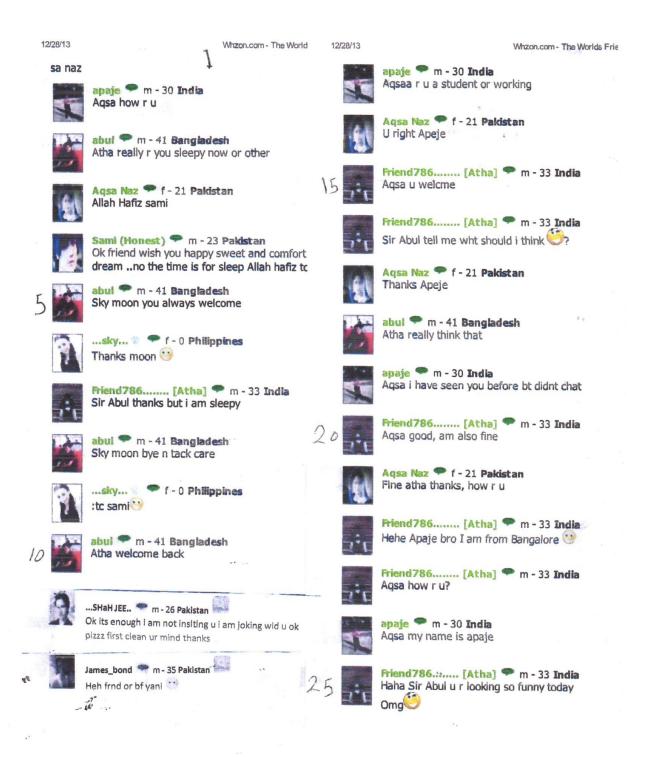
The participants, as face to face discourse, undergo turn taking though sometime there will be lag of time (time – delay) which occurs as a consequence of transmission problems or some attitude on the sender's part.

- 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;

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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 .
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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.

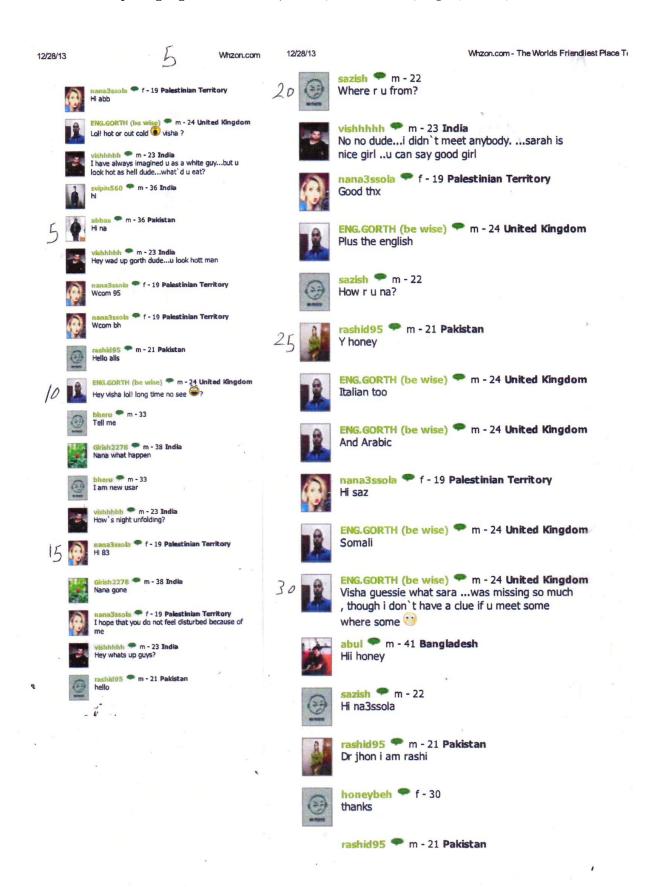
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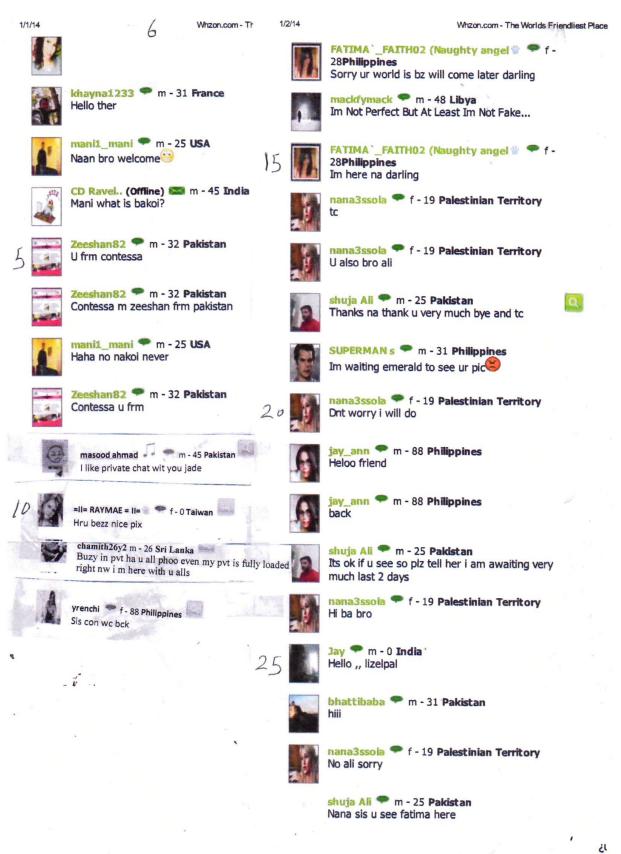


1:	2/28/13	Whzon.com - The Worlds Friend	12/28/13	Whzon.com - The Worlds
	o Farja	zamanahmadi  m - 28 Afghanistan Eng if u r pakistani do not like u2	15	Aqsa Naz f - 21 Pakistan  Not only cofident but the top confident
		ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United Kingdon Nabeel how was ur days back there man?		shekhar1068 m - 32 India Aqsa r u angry with me
	÷	Friend786 [Atha] m - 33 India Zaman it`s your choice i can`t say to u to like		abul P m - 41 Bangladesh Hii gortham how are you n ur work
	9	ENG.GORTH (be wise)  m - 24 United Kingdom Wc salam farj		Girish2278 — m - 38 India Aqsa i am bored
5	2	ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United Kingdom Haha zam that ain`t truemany of them are good and even better then afghanis	8	Aqsa Naz 🌳 f - 21 Pakistan Hi Girish
	4	Friend786 [Atha] • m - 33 India W salaam Farkana Ji	201	ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United King Wc salam bro abul and thanks
		zamanahmadi — m - 28 Afghanistan Bout i do not like pakistan	A.	apaje m - 30 <b>India</b> U r cofident girl also your photo says it
		zamanahmadi — m - 28 Afghanistan Ok Atha		Girish2278 ♥ m - 38 India Hi Aqsa
	d	Aamir Malik — m - 26 United Kingdom Heloo Farjana		Aqsa Naz 🕶 f - 21 Pakistan ha.
10		abul m - 41 Bangladesh W/salam n welcome Farjana		shekhar1068 m - 32 India Aqsa i know abt u dear
	6	Aamir Malik m - 26 United Kingdom Helooo Farjana	5	abul • m - 41 Bangladesh Gortham salam n welcome
	A	ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United Kingdom Like wise abulam	I.	apaje m - 30 India Aqsa it is good you r a tall girl
•	G	Aamir Malik m - 26 United Kingdom Farjana can u check prvat chat	1	ENG.GORTH (be wise) — m - 24 United King Fellas, Your life is not decided by fate: you mucreate the future you want by taking the right actions now.   and good evening
•		zamanahmadi m - 28 Afghanistan pacefule		Aqsa Naz P f - 21 Pakistan I am Afghani residing in Pakistan
			10	abul Pm - 41 Bangladesh Geralyn welcome
				apaje 🥗 m - 30 India

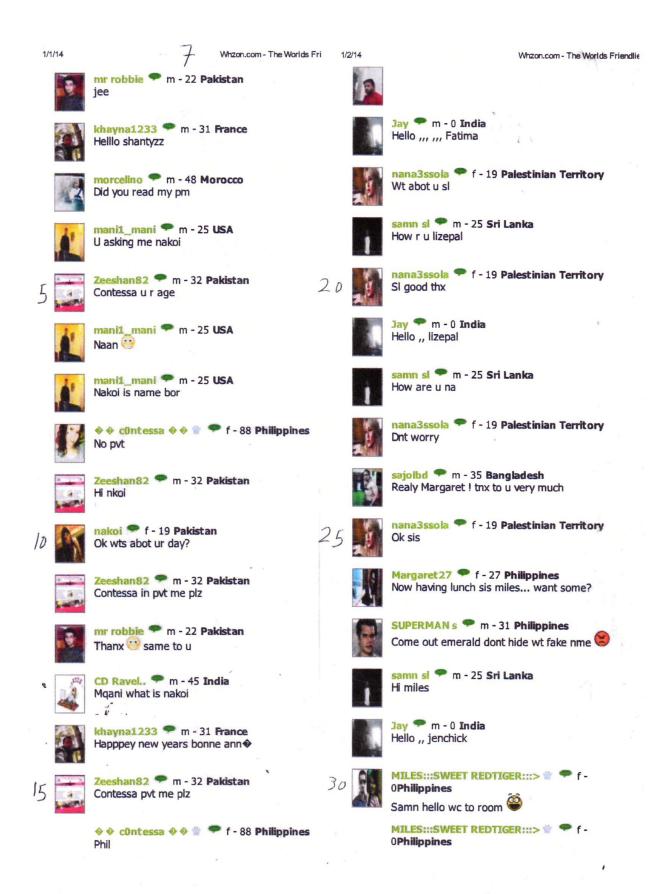
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you goi	ng to for sleepy	channe	no
1	ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United Kingdo Nihad watcha	15	abul — m - 41 Bangladesh Helo worm friend
1	NIHAD.BAYATI		zamanahmadi m - 28 Afghanistan Peter no pashto language in this room
1	ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United Kingdo Athau leaving cuz no girl is a round lol ??		warmheart m - 45 Macedonia Hope and pray al of u fine as well here
	zamanahmadi 🌄 m - 28 Afghanistan By Atha	10	Friend786 [Atha] m - 33 India Old Pal Angel how r u bro? Hope U r always fin when ur Love
5	ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United Kingdo I know ya have met some friends which ya didn`t get along with em wellbut lets take the bright side and be optimistic	9	Peter * m - 53 Canada Hi warm how are u
<b>10</b>	Friend786 [Atha] • m - 33 India Allah Hafiz	20 1	ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United King Hey honey welcome pls
	Priend786 [Atha] m - 33 India Take care allz		warmheart m - 45 Macedonia Sir peter hi too
13.	Friend786 [Atha] m - 33 India Ok friends bye allz	1	ENG.GORTH (be wise)  m - 24 United King Pleasure warm . sup ?
	Friend786 [Atha] m - 33 India Better i go to sleep now, it's too safe may be		warmheart m - 45 Macedonia Sir abul hello
10	abul m - 41 Bangladesh Atha i dont know what happend farjana maybe she is shy		honey4u m - 36 Egypt hello
A. Carlo	zamanahmadi 🌄 m - 28 Afghanistan dear	25	warmheart m - 45 Macedonia Ty good boy gorth
e de	zamanahmadi 🌄 m - 28 Afghanistan ok		abul m - 41 Bangladesh Warm fri gd evening too n welcome
1.	Friend 786 [Atha] m - 33 India Haha Apaje u r in pvt with Aqsa		warmheart m - 45 Macedonia Atha young pal hello
1	ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United Kingdo Zam seeing some few bad pakistans doesn't mean the whole country is badso don't stereotype	1	ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United King Most welcome sir  Friend786 [Atha] m - 33 India
	Friend786 [Atha] m - 33 India Sir Abul Farjana is from your country but she is	7 <sup>2</sup> 1	Ok Sir Peter

12/28/13 Whzon.com - The Worlds Frien 12/28/13 Whzon.com - The Worlds abul 🥗 m - 41 Bangladesh warmheart \* m - 45 Macedonia Warm fri yeah i talk ur panga morning she is Tc All My Friends See U In While miss you a lot DILAWAR. m - 21 Pakistan ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United Kingdo Nana. You missed my msg 😺 I am an engineer ...and got ma B.sc three yrs before nana3ssola 🗭 f - 19 Palestinian Territory warmheart 🥗 m - 45 Macedonia Of cors eng Got Enought For All Gorth ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United Kine ENG.GORTH (be wise) Pm - 24 United Kingdo Warm dear but i can see it is only for ya not even enough for me to taste nokia77 🗭 m - 35 Syria RAO ARIF 🥗 m - 20 Pakistan You from Univercity enr but you? salah salah 🗫 m - 30 Iraq warmheart m - 45 Macedonia has shared this photo Hunary kurdistan iraq - This picture of the cat Kurdistan warmheart m - 45 Macedonia ENG.GORTH (be wise) m - 24 United King Hello nokia ..where is sumsung ENG.GORTH (be wise) Pm - 24 United Kingdo warmheart 🥗 m - 45 Macedonia Good but are ya school boy or college boy? We Are Working Hard On It Gorth warmheart 🥗 m - 45 Macedonia nana3ssola \* f - 19 Palestinian Territory Dinner Ready Here My Friends Who Is Hunget Hi 77 Pls Join Rajesh90 (Offline) Em m - 33 India ENG.GORTH (be wise) 🗫 m - 24 United King hello Nana may ask ya question if ya don't mind? Aamir Malik 🥗 m - 26 United Kingdom nokia77 Pm - 35 Syria Hi Mehwish Ali Hi friend RAO ARIF - m - 20 Pakistan ENG.GORTH (be wise) Pm - 24 United King I am student eng I am doing dilwar dear , how are u ? ENG.GORTH (be wise) \* m - 24 United Kingdo abul m - 41 Bangladesh Warm dear did ya got ma point? Dil pg im fine thx n you bro shekhar1068 🗭 m - 32 India ENG.GORTH (be wise) \* m - 24 United Kings Hi mehwish Warm u and her perfect to each other but don' make it just for chat ...make ur relationship firn RAO ARIF m - 20 Pakistan nana3ssola 🌄 f - 19 Palestinian Territory Melcom abdl Hi pa thx papa\_mado P m - 40 Egypt

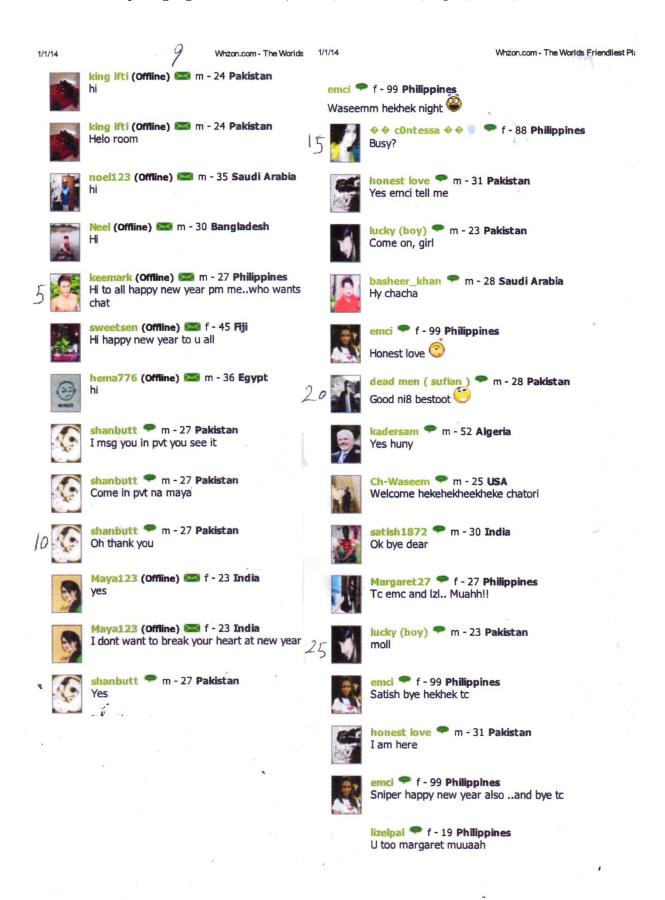




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<b>O</b>	The Site Monkey (Offline) Image: m - Canada *** anita2014 Account Deleted and Banned For: Dating Scammer ***	ST.	nakoi 🌄 f - 19 Pakistan Mani if u wana go then u cn go
***	jolly mood   m - 45 Pakistan  Once i hv been philipine	4	Asif Isb - m - 24 Australia Happy new year der killy
0	Friend786 [Atha] m - 33 India Yeah Yeah Sweet Heart. I know very well	j	sunny1.2 m - 28 India Wat happen atha  Friend786 [Atha] m - 33 India
	nakoi f - 19 Pakistan	20	Haha Darling Marga   kelly.   f - 35 Philippines Im doin great asif
	Mani mai ny kb teas kia?  Margaret27 * f - 27 Philippines	C	Asif Isb  m - 24 Australia W/salam lovly
5	Sweetheart, dont you know, u married a clown.	,0,	Friend786 [Atha] The n-33 India Sunny bro yeah fine but a little bit in tension now
關	Daniyal ayub   m - 19 Pakistan  Hi supriya how are you?		junaid1 2345 — m - 23 Pakistan Hru kelly u hve skpe  mani3_mani — m - 25 USA
1111	jolly mood m - 45 Pakistan U have good smile i like the most	25	waslaam junaid12345 <sup>™</sup> m - 23 Pakistan Hru
	Friend786 [Atha] = m - 33 India	رم 💽	Asif Isb  m - 24 Australia Salam nakoi
3;6	Jolly sir U wanna Ice?	<u>k</u>	mania_mani  m - 25 USA Nakoi u wana talk or not other wise i go went gone
***	jolly mood m - 45 Pakistan Marg chat with me too pl		Margaret 27
10	mani1_mani  m - 25 USA If u wana to go so u went gone ok	3.2	lovely_frd4U  f - 21 India Assalamu alaikum wrb  kelly,  f - 35 Philippines Hello junaid
1	mani1_mani  m - 25 USA Please dont teasing me	1	sunny1.2 m - 28 India M 19 atha n u bro
	Friend786 [Atha] * m - 33 India		nakoi <sup>€</sup> f - 19 Pakistan Ys mani
$J^{2}t$	Darling really u make me laugh today		Daniyal ayub m - 19 Pakistan helio
6 1111	Ic	<b>3</b>	junaid1£345 m - 23 Pakistan Hy kelly Friend786 [Atha] m - 33 India
	nakoi 🎔 f - 19 Pakistan Ys mani	-55	Sunny bro how r u?  kelly.  f - 35 Philippines Hello sunny
15	Friend786 [Atha] m - 33 India Haha Naughty Darling	23	jolly mood m - 45 Pakistan Marg i wanna chat with u
3.1	mani1_mani  m - 25 USA Ok than u go went gone	,÷,	Priend 786 [Atha]  m - 33 India Darling Marga tell me wht u want to hear from me?  And Tell marga tell me want to hear from
		C	Asif Isb — m - 24 Australia Im fine dear killy about u

#### **Notes**

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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).

3.See (Crystal, 2001:86 and 2011:5) and (Aitchison, 2013:122).

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.

6. See abbreviations (p: 16).

7. For more examples see (Crystal, 2001:85-6).
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- 8. Chappel ( 2006:31 ) argues that (101) 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).
- 10. Cited in ( Denham and Anee , 2013 : 449-50 ) .
- $11. \ In \ 1906 \ the \ American \ Simplified \ Spelling \ proposed \ a \ list \ of \ 300 \ newly \ spelled \ words \ (ibid.).$
- 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 ) .

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