With cartoons by Ed McCallahan

David Crystal

The GR8 DB8

Txtng
And my *Glossary of Netpeak and Texispeak* (2004) was
two to bottom, so whole phrases were really of topic.
Of *Sage and the Internet* (2001), I developed only a page or
the topic had been brief and anecdotal. Even in my *Lan-
topic* I couldn't find one. My own previous writing on this
which would answer these questions more fully.

As I was doing so, I searched for a general book
I put a brief response up on my blog.

Hughes? Why is it happening? Has it happened before?
When you think of this development. Is it good or bad for
Just kidding, they will say. Ok, I would like to know
of excusing me, oh my god kids will say. OMG! Instead of
message shorthand is now everyday talk, instead
increasingly used in their conversations. Text
Here in Orange County, California, 11 to 13-year-olds are

a journalist.

For example, in May 2007 I received this from
message about half of those communications are about
seriation. And over the past year or so I've noticed a
linguistic phenomenon or wanting to share a linguistic op-
occasionally even a letter - from someone asking a
Virtually every day I get an email or phone call

**Preface**
Preface

David Crystal

Preface

With a large number of research function. Five years ago, a large number of research

Headed

much-needed multilingual perspective. I

Despite. Thanks to them, I have been able to give

language and its internal, but the phenomenon was so

book on this subject in 2002, as a kind of sequel to my
described and explained. I first thought of writing a
subject to this book. But writing first of all needs to be
there is clearly a topic to be debated, hence the
worth recognizing, even if she cannot appreciate them.
of, at least, come to realize that lexicon has values
or, at least, come to realize that lexicon has values
ype, I let the matter drop. I'd like to think, after

this was an arrangement of the I Ching, a modern art

child. What have you got against them now? I don't

phrases with abbreviations like those when you were a

know, she said. I just hate them. And realizing that

the world (listed in the appendix) who have taken the

child. What have you got against them now? I don't

of my Chapter 2. None of these are new, I said. You

when you were a child. What have you got against them now? I don't

i was sitting next to a lady at a literary lunch recently.

a topic which has attracted more scholarly attention. I

But you might never have heard of lexicon, the formal

research has been done on lexicology in the last ten years,

Preface
The hype about texting

Chapter 1
The idea of a point-to-point short message service (or SMS) began to be discussed as part of the development of 3G. Anyone had heard of it.

Short space of time, less than a decade ago, hardly anybody knew what it was. Today, excitement and enthusiasm, all at once, and in such a fashionable phenomenon which has turned such commonsense into something we seem to have a problem. Has there ever been a

...government report in 2000. NEET, those not currently engaged in employment, education or training - an acronym introduced for the first time in 2000.
The technological properties of SMS define its commercial possibilities. One SMS message can contain up to 160 characters.

The rapid growth of mobile phone subscriptions by 2005, and the reliance on SMS by many people, especially in the developing world, has led to a significant increase in the number of subscriptions.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) estimates that the total number of mobile phone users worldwide will reach 2.4 billion by 2010. Given the increasing demand for SMS services, the potential for revenue from these services is enormous.

In 2000, the first SMS service was launched in South Africa, followed by many other countries around the world. Today, SMS is widely used in many countries, especially in developing regions.

The growth of SMS has been driven by a number of factors, including low costs, ease of use, and the ability to send and receive messages quickly.

The success of SMS has also led to the development of new services, such as mobile banking, ticket booking, and other value-added services.

Despite these challenges, the future of SMS looks promising, with new technologies and applications being developed to further expand its use and reach.
The hype about texting

The text messages described on language, headed

whole. Text messages describe our language, headed

age. And some even think it is harming language. In their

concern that the practice is forming a decline in their

words, they claim that a young generation that

doesn't care about standards. There is a widely voiced

cite graphic style, full of abbreviations and dialect-

tendency. In this country pronunciation — a highly

dislike. The popular belief is that text messages evolved as a

linguistic disaster.

When they first used pop culture to promote

do when they text has feud pop culture of important

divorces accounts of what you want to say. But try to

myocardial, grow up, in which exactly happens to language.

reports, for having had plenty to say; but hardly any reports

social theories, health specialists, functionists, and others.

language into a public knowledge. Language has become public knowledge. Language's

surprising thing for such a global phenomenon is that

benefits, we need to know how to build on them. The

need to be able to manage them. And if it is providing

service and the iPhone. So it is causing problems we

systems, too. Such as the Japanese Docomo i-mode

it is extremely rare to stay. It is available on other

i-mode. Whatever we call

person-to-person messaging, short mail, SMS.

Foram’s “can be longer messages.”

transmission of photographs, sound files, video, and

serve (offer) more ambitious options, including the

less devices support it. MMS (Multimedia Messaging

which breaks a long message down into smaller

messaging, using a system called “confessional SMS,”

banners, sending them in sequence. There are not just

chinks, which are called “confessional SMS,”

and announcement. It is even possible to send longer

also carry other kinds of data. Such as simple logos,

characteristic. Besides, let's enhance SMS, which is

more complex than the 70

used, and that reduces the size of the message to 70

writing, then it is 160 characters. If more complex

used for the Latin alphabet, then the maximum size of

to 140 bytes (1,120 bits) of data. If characters (letters,
rappy. A trillion text messages may seem a lot, but
any part of the language uses its distinctive ortho-
epy helps rather than hinders literacy, and only a very
small portion of the language is not a
least degradable. Its graphemic distinctiveness is not a
All the popular beliefs about texting are wrong, or
least innovation to bring out the properties of doon.
No single innovation to bring out the properties of the
dot of society was under threat, and I would have been
each of the letters, each phone, and broadcast.
that it would have increased with the age
of people's minds. It would have increased with the age
because it would pull all kinds of false opinions into
the invention by many to be the invention of the
grow with the arrival in the middle ages of printing.
A very rich man. My bank balance would have started
because of a new technological development, I should be
be-heat of someone predicting a language disaster be-
heat of someone predicting a language disaster be-
The end is nigh! If I had a pound for every time I have
they must be stopped.

The hype about texting

condemnation to textbooks are:

condemnation to textbooks are:

the most apocalyptic language I have ever read to
How lexicon is wrecking our language?, he uses some of
the Daily Mail in an article headed "I've got a
also in 2007, Broadcaster John Humphreys exploded in
It isn't just the US that is panicking in the UK.
that, I expect even lexicon is it must be a bad thing.
There is now a widespread folk belief
language population. There is now a widespread folk belief
John has collected dozens of such reports, which culminates
Crispin Thorman, a linguist at the University of Washington.

Conclusively

with taking the words out of words and spelling
it is this hip and cool slang-invented language, obsessed
we once knew how it is on the window, and replacing

I knew this was coming. From the first line of

which goes on?
How weird is texting?

CHAPTER 2

...answer contains a few surprises.

Indeed speaking, when people text each other. The
the basic question: What actually takes place. Hints-
need a thoroughgoing exploration. And I begin with
That is my hypotheses to the man. All these issues
negligible. It is not a bad thing.

already existing varieties of language is likely to be
language use, indeed, but it is long-term impact on the
language. Texting has added new dimension to
as no more than a few ripple on the surface of the sea
when we set these alongside the multi-trillion instances

TXING: The Gr8 DBR
the Guardian, which the year before had held the first
only a few years old. And especially odd to see in
passing such a square judgment on a use of language.

The Guardian, in 2002. It was very early days to be
that judgment is taken from a British newspaper.

If I were to use these words, would I do so
illiterately? But I text.

As far as I know I am not dyslexic, mentally lazy, or

Texting is permanent for illiterates.

Texting, dyslexia, poor spelling and mental laziness.

of face symbols. It’s all the same.

It is face, not a lack, and shorthand. Drop

unimaginative. It is bleak, bald, and shorthand. Drop

say, with traditional personified phrase-phrase

As a dialect, text (textese) is thin and—compared,

Nothing much, according to one commentator.

And what does this new language communicate?

for the new language that letters have been called “thin-

ly” and “puny”? As this new language, that has been described as

short-hand, a digital voice, a helpful tool. It has been labeled as

“unimpressive,” a new face, It’s a help, It’s a help.

The popular impression, created largely by the
I sit by him in Kenilworth, while sweetly singing:

When God was young the first thing His hair was ironed... a new poem:

by Peter Sansom, commended:

Hardly a drop. Shrink small. I drive on

driving rain-waterfalls in their wheels

endless Canadian Plains, through flower-trimmed green cable

www.marstonite.windows

Keeps a silent
by compunction.

wets my Peter, green not paired weepers she's green,

they all come into my head, the English

in life is useless.

This is light years away from any concept of bleak,

unennecessary, spirit, imagination in the best Entente.

be introduced in so small a space: there was great

I was moved and amazed at how much feeling could

And, (a. R. Finch) achieved:

was room for delicate watercolour, too.

real-life could be got into 160 characters, though there

One of the joys of the competition was how muchgravity

How well is textbook?
expressive order

parting hurt to iron things is of a rather different
knows that the receiver is aware of the context. Can-
be possible to shorten train to im because the sender
hence, if the frame, aK on the train, where it would
sentences of the kind, Am on the train, would it
is not a sentence that lacks predictability. This is not a
extraordinarily difficult to decode, especially the mean-
These abbreviations would be
shorten how you still preserve its recognizability?
be apart from the word "like". How would you
which is in standard English spelling.

When does the impression of total démeanie come?
small spelling change.

The judge gave the prize for special text creativity.

English is the English version shows

And grammatically, it is straightforward standard
over half the same as in his traditional representation.

I'm in a foreign language, as many media-

Is it a distinctive spelling? It is.
All of these teachers were literate people; they knew how to spell are, you, seven, and so on. The fact that they
we've just had a drink with you.

Isn't that 7

U miss me? =)

let me know if u want 2 pick u up

where u done in 1 'n 8

u in 7 min x

Landed safely. On way to town. xx

what R. U saying.

U 2 Glad Journey OK. x

illustrate the range of styles people use.

Along with the place of the word in the sentence, with the stress or intonation, for example, and the context, it could be misread as were. But there is no ambiguity we're in a case in point:睦 ed without the apostrophe.

The contracted form the misunderstanding (the apostrophe is a silent recent

which the omission of an apostrophe causes 500-

ernment). There are actually very few cases in this-

the use of apostrophes is interesting because

The use of apostrophes is interesting to me. The number of apostrophes in English is not

concentrate. This finding at least should give some reassurance

cent. The finding that at least should give some reassurance

repeated and in as many as 12 apostrophes per-

frequent. In one American study of 544 messages, apost-

traditional punctuation. Apostrophes are surprisingly

clear indication of the letter's underlining. Contrary to

a stroke. This is hardly a rapid or easy correction to

the process and interrupt easier.

A typical text is clear whether a letter means we, p
Weather Alert! No classes today due to snow storm.

And conventional spelling and punctuation in the nation that is fine by 6 letters.

If you pick any norm on the way to your place, il

And punctuated conventionally.

Nothing but they are nonetessential spelling, capitalized, but they still text. Their text may use quite informal people refuse to depart from traditional orthography –

As older and more conservative language users begin

The positive back.

(such as 'you', 'be' and 'can') as in this example increase. Many lexers alter just the grammatical words

When messages are longer, containing more infor-

In Chapter 4 they write in this way? That's a question I shall answer when explaining what do lexers think they are doing when choosing not to use the conventional spelling thus needs

The impression one quickly gets from any random

How well is lecting?
How weird is texting?

I wouldn't be surprised to find it in a book one day.

About texting. Almost certainly a world like &gt; will be in its be most visible. It a newspaper uses a joke playing the scene. collection are interesting in showing the

In the &lt; &gt; glossed baseball cap.

includes &lt;not&gt; its list of punishment sample emotions a free lunch. List of conclusions examples are powerful &lt;TRANSLATE &gt; but there is no way of knowing whether these conclusions are interesting in showing the

The Breyer's Guide to E-mail. A free lecture from the dictionary. Another is dictionary. One should know what was being said. The education. Andy Inman's online magazine is E-mail. Another is dictionary. One should know what was being said. The education. Andy Inman's online magazine is E-mail. Another is dictionary. One should know what was being said. The education. Andy Inman's online magazine is E-mail.

The highly distinctive lexicon messages which attract

The Gettysburg Address.
a moment over wi, th, and pl. And no-one would
the missing vowels in summer, thoughp we might pause in
texting. Most of us would have no trouble reading in
Hols and pro are common co hyphenations outside of
spelled words (even if we include the anaduns),
and word order. Then the words are
coordination, and word order. The second sentence is really
English Grammar. The second sentence is really
coordination, and word order. The second sentence uses
informal (stand-ards) language. The second sentence uses
informal language. The second sentence uses
informal (stand-ards) language. Even so, it is
This is perhaps as near as we might get to the
issue further in Chapter 8.

I read the teacher. I would have given the student

I love New York. It's a great place.

This is different, and shows three screaming kids face to
Before, we used to go to New York to see my brother,

My summer holidays were a complete waste of time.

And it was true.

A gift. Ple.

by bro. his GF is the 3. @ kids RPE. I N.Y, is

My summer parks were a complete waste of time.

like this:

Unusual Inequality. The reported extract began

How weird is texting?

Rollling on the floor laughing

If seems unlikely that such long sequences would ever

ROTFUHMAWY

my ass of you

ROTFUHMAWY

407-402-76

ROLITMOAMOY

TLFG: The g's dob
The process of learning how to read and write is not
intelligible. Whereas one with consonants omitted is not:

texts being used to send bad news — for instance, to
sentences. Several instances have been reported of
phones, such as Arabic and Hebrew. And
formation theory: that consonants carry much more

Texts may be written in a new technology, but its linguistic
in this way long before mobile phones were invented.
phones were playing with interference can handle the other distinctive features of
We can handle consonant withings. And if turns out we

consonants

I see a o a car. [This sentence hasn't got any
his shoe best e my volm.}

Thinking: The Get Dqs
a social expectation has been violated. Return a message right away, young people feel that social expectations and manners. When unable to reach a message, the young people feel that the expectations and manners. These expectations are accompanied by new sets of discipline and power-relationships. The need to be home and the street, they have also created now to challenge the power-relationships of places such as

While mobile phones have become a vehicle for young people's daily life, a study of young Japanese men and women found that mobile phones are a new form of communication. The changes in our communicative behavior, and the changes in our social interactions, are reflected in the content of messages. When with family, when with friends, when with colleagues, differences and differences are also usually take time to make sense of messages. For example, 'I'm sorry, I was at work.' If a response is slow, the relationship between the sender and the message might be un-

How were the messages received?

The face-to-face meeting is an expression of the message that might be un-
with the technology. New ways of disseminating messages.

The problem for humanities will be how to keep up
psychology to explore, not humanities.

If there are issues here, they are for sociology and

It must be a
no one led me. A young
in case his lost his power
should I change the ballet

stanzas, before we read.

The writer talks sadly about her state for another three

the proves in not ignored
waking up. in sun
while in red up. I bored
my novels properly bring him

it makes me feel depressed
were no one even thinks of me
in touched. I'm stressed
nobody is trusting me

A different mood is evoked in depressed.

And this poem continues for another three stanzas of

sbedtime
how can they say 
without a mobile phone
I even if they can get close

How weird is texting?

or get 2 km each other
how can they thin

window a mobile phone

I ever if they can communicate

If they were in different classes
how can they stay in touch

window a mobile phone

I ever if they can matter

each other up

window a mobile phone

I ever if they can get acquainted

a person of the opposite gender
how can a boy can meet

in the old days

modules allowed.

letter lives to sort out in this mind how things were before

Several of Norman Silver's poems provide an insight

that we are manually accessible.

Text messaging seems to have increased our expert-

This state of affairs can be encountered in any country.
There are many variables, and they need to be explored. One issue that has been noted between young people and adults, and between people with different educational backgrounds and occupational backgrounds, is the influence of language. Some don't engage in some use full sentences; some don't. Some use abstracted forms some don't. The different functions of language are in our life, in our speech, in our thinking, in our social interaction. We should think about the language we'll use. In conversation, people often make use of abbreviations and short forms. Some use full sentences; some don't. Some use abbreviated forms; some don't.

Similarly, it is not yet clear how far different types of language development are.

made, made, and made.

written in several ways — I have seen many, many, many.

The linguistic variations exist. A word like made might be

there is in writing for newspapers or journals. Many

come together. There is no house style for making as

variations of language, text messaging is still to be-

acknowledged as an instance of a variety of language.

trend is bound to be an important factor in influencing

the increased use of group-based text-messaging styles.

also, the motivations longer dialogues contrasting shorter

such as on the phone, will affect the dynamic of text-

How weird is texting?
It's a tragedy—she hated initialism.

What makes texting distinctive?
When graphic units are used in this way they are less

\[ x \]
\[ @ \]
\[ \frac{z}{q} \]

and \( z \) noises associated with actions:

sont words, parts of words, of even as in the case of \( x \)

letters, numerals, and typographic symbols to repre-

the feature of text orthography – the use of single

Let me begin with what is evidently the most notice-

Pictograms and Logograms

And some are very ancient indeed.

Informal writing, dating back a hundred years or more,

as in classrooms. Some can be found in pre-computer

actions that preceded the arrival of mobile phones, such

use. Many of them were being used in computer inter-

In each case we can find anecdotes in earlier language

chapter. But none of them is in fact linguistically novel,

media commentators. I identify six main kinds in this

impression of novelty that so attracts the attention of

Here are several distinctive features of the

\[ \]
For example, the picture of a bee can in English be sounds of words, rather than the opposite. They refer to.

1. G for the letter G

2. P for the letter P

But there is a point of similarity between lexicons

If you look at the shape, you listen to its sound in the second case. In the first case, you listen to its sound, in the second case, they perform completely different functions. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.

The emotions of lexicons are not like the writing system. The emotions are not like the writing system. The letter P in the emotion of sounding many look the same, but in the emotion of pictographs, the G is in the world and the P is in the world. Both are the same.
When people called acronyms (though some people restrict
the term to proper names, such as NATO and BBC) They are
known as initials. Initialisms are familiar in
the redaction of words to their initial letters — what
probably the second most noticeable feature of lexicon

Initialisms

are

part of a code for initials is to ignore Initialisms.

for we have all seen them before. I suggest that they are
be taken as what the initials stand for. Another old
tradition is that initials have done before
they are only done what has followed. There are some
exceptions, without being aware of their tradition, but
individual letters may have derived some of the modern

dividuals. Initialisms may have derived some of the modern
found in all languages which have been written down.

which have been written down. Initialisms are not

used in English as a noun in English, or as a noun in French,

so there are actually nothing novel at all about such

why they call Rebus;

speaking. did use to depict it out (as it were) in pictures,
few people who knew how to express their concerns in
1603, when the antiquarian William Camden reported
in today, or in their letters. They were especially popular in the

Tang: The 88 DBB
What makes texting distinctive?

Texting is a form of written communication that has become increasingly popular in recent years. It allows people to send and receive messages quickly and efficiently, often using abbreviations and shorthand to save time. While texting is a valuable tool for staying connected, it also has some limitations and potential drawbacks.

For example, abbreviations can be tricky to understand, especially for those who are not familiar with the most common ones. In addition, texting can be a source of frustration, as it can be difficult to read and write messages that are clear and concise. Moreover, relying too heavily on texting can lead to a decrease in face-to-face communication, which can be detrimental to personal and professional relationships.

Despite these challenges, texting remains a widely used form of communication that continues to evolve and adapt to changing needs and preferences. As technology advances, we can expect to see new ways to use texting that may further enhance its usefulness and appeal.
Letters of the alphabet are often dropped too, as are slanty consonants. Some initials are used to indicate that something is a word: B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. However, these are vowels, in other contexts (diphthongs), usually these are vowels, in other contexts (diphthongs), usually these are vowels, in other contexts (diphthongs), usually these are vowels, in other contexts (diphthongs). Sometimes, these initials are used in the middle (often called diphthongs), or dropping a letter from the middle (often called diphthongs), or dropping a letter from the middle (often called diphthongs), or dropping a letter from the middle (often called diphthongs), or dropping a letter from the middle (often called diphthongs).

The practice of using initials as abbreviations has been around for many years. The practice is so deep-rooted that it is really the norm to treat initials as abbreviations. They are a way to express initials in written form.

What makes text that uses initials distinctive?
What makes existing abbreviations pd-

1942.


...and we must expect to...
What makes lexicology distinctive?

They also include representations of informal or re-

school slang, some thank you

through you, what do you

want to eat? gonna be

don’t know. the

been, been

they’ve been doing, doing what are you

with you, with you

wanna wanna

when do you

what’s up

pizza? pizza.

there.

there.

it’s there.

so?

from 1930. from 1941. when?

that’s right.

Since these are not used in lexical texts in the

Oxford English Dictionary. Cos is

given in English literature than have been

part of English literary tradition. They are no

several of these nonstandard spellings are so much

But once again, how original are they?

Reflect spellings, such as:

They are also prone to misspell, both unconsciously

Standard spellings

though what do you

you

sum some than thanks
planned about the way words were being misused. The English essayist Joseph Addison coined words like "economist" and "economics" which entered the language as a result of these changes. Yet it is worth noting that when some of these abstractions come into use, they also attract attention. English words like 'economist', 'economics', 'fridge' and 'box' are so abstract that they have effectively become new words. English words like 'economist', 'economics', 'fridge' and 'box' are so abstract that they have effectively become new words. But none of this is novel linguistic practice. English students naturally shorten the names of the subjects they are taking – biology, history, English, and so on. Hence the student's natural habit of using shorter forms, like 'economics' for 'economics', is not surprising to see.

Accents. Benjamín Zephaniah starts a poem like this: 'These are established representations of African-American nonstandard spellings. Words like da, dey, and dis represent the everyday language of African American culture, which rely heavily on the use of inclusive pronouns like 'y'all'. Liverpool, boys from the blacksmiths', 'Gissa Job' is known in the UK following Alan Blease's 1892 Liverpool, boys from the blacksmiths', 'Gissa Job' is known in the UK following Alan Blease's 1892

What makes writing distinctive?
Genuine novelties
What makes lexicology distinctive??
be spoken aloud. And like all new words which don’t.

...
What makes meaning distinctive?

Text: How does it differ from the other everyday activities?
What makes texting disgusting?

1. **Different Styles**: Each person has their own style when texting, and it's important to recognize and respect these differences.

2. **Mispronunciation**: Many people don't always use proper vocabulary or grammar when texting, which can make text messages confusing.

3. **Shortened Words**: The use of abbreviations like 'smile', 'um', and 'so' can make the message sound hurried or unpolished.

The key is to understand that different people have different preferences, and it's important to respect these differences.

In summary, while texting can be a convenient form of communication, it's essential to be mindful of how our messages are perceived by others.
What makes lexicon distinctive?

...
Wy do they do it?

CHAPTER 4

Why do they do it?