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**Lexical Distinctiveness of the Language in
the Internet Chat Rooms**

Bachelor Work

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Lexikální specifičnost jazyka internetových chat rooms

Bakalářská práce

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Abstract

This bachelor paper is concerned with the distinctive lexical means of the language of the Internet chatrooms. It attempts to introduce and describe the communication in the chatrooms and consequently, find the reasons for using these specific means, and the methods of their wordformation. The practical part than explores the types of word-formative processes suggested in preceeding chapters to find out the most frequent and most popular types of specific words and phrases that occur in the chatroom language. Presumed rise of new units is evaluated in terms of the methods of their formation and in terms of the most frequent functions of the units in the context. This work shoul serve as an introduction to this fairly current and unexplored topic.

Abstrakt

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá specifickými lexikálními prostředky jazyka internetových chatrooms. Jejím záměrem je představit a popsat komunikaci v internetových chatrooms a následně zjistit způsoby tvorby a důvod použití těchto specifických lexikálních prostředků. Praktická část následně zkoumá typy slovtvorných procesů navržených v předchozích částech, aby identifikovala nejčastější a nejoblíbenější takto vytvořených specifických slov a frází vyskytujících se v jazyce internetových chatrooms. S ohledem na slovtvorný proces a nejčastější využití v kontextu se finální část práce pokouší zjistit možnost vzniku nových slov či frází v prostředí chatrooms. Tato práce by měla sloužit jako úvod do stále ne zcela dostatečně prozkoumaného tématu internetových chatrooms.

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“The Internet is a shallow and unreliable electronic repository of dirty pictures, inaccurate rumors, bad spelling and worse grammar, inhabited largely by people with no demonstrable social skills.”

Chronicle of Higher Education, 4/11/97

“On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog.”

Peter Steiner. The New Yorker, page 61, 5/6/93

Introduction

This bachelor paper deals with lexical distinctiveness of the language of the Internet chatrooms. The main aims of this paper are to introduce and describe the character of communication in the Internet chatrooms, to find lexical signs specific for this particular setting, determine the means of their creation, and conceivably find out their frequency and function in the context.

The first two chapters discuss the Internet and its division into several settings. These settings, divided according to the position and the impact that their user will take, range from web pages or e-mails to chatrooms and instant messaging. The principles of chatroom communication are consequently described in more depth.

With the intention to explain the characteristics of the Internet chat and its language the next chapter attempts to draw the distinction between speech and writing. The major distinctive features of speech and writing than offer a necessary foothold for any following explanation of the communication in the Internet chatrooms. The chatrooms were created to offer virtual space that conjoins people interested in conversation on a particular topic. Already this intention suggests that chatrooms offer something unique, something more than that has ever been offered before. The character of communication in the chatrooms has consequently motivated creation of a very specific language. Therefore enquiry into this language variety will be the task for the penultimate chapter.

Since the paper is first of its kind to explore this field, there is a great reliance placed on pre-observation of the language in various chatrooms. Based on this

observation a description of word-formation taking place in the Internet chatrooms is outlined.

A great value of this work lies in its practical part than attempts to determine the most frequent means of word-formation suggested in the previous chapter by analysing a corpus compiled from several chatroom discussions. The identified occurrences are consequently divided according to the pragmatic function that they carry in the context and the techniques of formation analysed in terms of their rigidity or possible development of new items.

Therefore the task of this paper will be to find out and analyze typical linguistic means used in the language of the Internet chatrooms, such as various kinds of abbreviations and acronyms, clippings, compounds, even some nonce-formations, and a wide range of spelling deviations, which in normal conversation would remain unnoticed, however, in the chat language these means gain a new dimension.

1. Domains of the Internet

Swiftness in development of communication technologies, and spreading of the Internet usage had a vast impact on the way written English has been used, especially in the last 15 years. The borderline between speech and writing has been blurred and obstructed with the emergence of these technologies and their mass adoption.

During the last years development of Internet communication has settled on several self-contained forms. David Crystal in *Language and the Internet* divides them into 'domains of the Internet' (also called 'Internet settings'), claiming that each of these settings proves sufficient signs of conventional linguistic usage so that it can be considered a new variety, or family of varieties of English. Each of these settings differs in graphic, orthographic, grammatical, lexical, and discourse features. (2006: 15)

They represent a smooth continuum between writing and speaking starting from the *world wide web* and *blogging* over *e-mail* and *virtual worlds* to *asynchronous* and *synchronous chat* and *instant messaging*. (for explanation of these terms see Appendix 1)

The World Wide Web as a collection of mutually accessible online documents is most likely to be compared to traditional writing in terms of their features; however due to enormous topic and purpose variation world wide web cannot be generalized much in terms of its language features. Chatroom communication or instant messaging on the other end of the scale carry the features of standard one-to-one or one-to-many conversation.

As Crystal writes these seven settings are not mutually exclusive. It is possible to find some that combine the key elements of one setting with another (web sites containing discussion groups, chatrooms users can be contacted via provided e-mail addresses or ICQ numbers). (*Language and the Internet*, 2006: 15)

The fashion in which these settings are used determines their specific features: grammar, lexicon, layout or the style of writing. The type of setting itself then determines the impact and the position that the user will take. These positions range from a passive consumer to an active contributor with no limited restrictions imposed on the language variety presented (Kačmárová, 2003: 63).

2. Spotlighted on Chatroom Discourse

Chat groups are ongoing topic-bound interactive discussions organized in *rooms* in which computer users interested in the A particular topic can participate. There are two types of situations, depending on whether the interaction happens in the real time (synchronous) or in postponed time (asynchronous). (Crystal 2003: 426)

In a synchronous setting, a user enters a chat 'room' and joins an ongoing real-time conversation between multiple users, sending others named contributions. These can then be seen on a permanently scrolling screen along with the contributions from the other participants.

Synchronous chat on the Internet can take place via Web pages in chatrooms or on IRC (Internet Rally Chat) channels. In a synchronous chat discussion, the messages sent are immediately relayed to other people in the chatroom and vice versa.

In an asynchronous setting (bulletin boards, newsgroups, mailing lists, threads – the most popular nowadays), the messages are stored in so that they can be available to users upon request (when they log in), so that they can read through the discussion or add their comment to it. This can be done anytime, no matter what period of time has elapsed.

Some chat groups can be moderated by an operator (op), moderator or the site owner, some may be uncontrolled. Participants of in the chat group may engage in an indefinite number of various conversations. They are not limited to interaction with the people they are chatting with at the moment. They can monitor all contributions in the chatroom, and interfere into other conversations inside the chatroom without any limitations. This massive interactivity would not be possible in normal speech. (Crystal 2003: 427)

Beside synchrony, it is also necessary to mention its two realizations – public and private. Chatrooms allow relatively easy switching between these modes. Users can meet in multi-participant chatrooms and communicate publicly and once they wish to talk privately, they can either exchange their contact details (e-mail addresses, ICQ numbers etc.) and chose another means of communication/setting, or they can start their private person-to-person(s) session in their own chatroom. This conversation becomes confidential and usually does not allow any other parties in. In this case the function of

an operator goes usually to one of the communicants, frequently the founder of the private session.

Multi-participant discussions involve users sharing the interest in particular topic, or sometimes users from the same location. Their interaction has the form of a discussion with unlimited number of participants. The topic is usually bounding but it also happens that some participants interfere with their private off-topic conversations. This can in some cases be partly reduced by presence of a moderator.

Beside chat groups it is opportune to stress the uniqueness of **Instant messaging** and its similarity to Internet chatrooms. A recent phenomenon of Instant messaging communication service enables user to create a private chatroom with one or more people logged to this service. Popular instant messaging services include AIM, ICQ, MSN Messenger, and Yahoo!

Instant messaging favours more intimate relationships and participant's shared knowledge better than other means of electronic communication. The level of informality is higher and the group of participants is smaller, usually it is only two-way communication.

Although Crystal believes instant messaging to be only a synchronous type of communication, many users use it also asynchronously. By leaving messages to contacts who are offline they make a substitute for text messaging or e-mail.

This invention places instant messaging on a borderline between synchronous and asynchronous chat – users can send messages to offline contacts (asynchronous) or to their online contacts (synchronous).

3. Speech x Writing

In order to further define the characteristics of the Internet chat and its language it is necessary to bring into light the distinction between speech and writing. This chapter will thus concentrate on the major distinctive features of speech and writing and illustrate them on selected points of contrast that will later aid the comparison and description of the communication in the Internet chatrooms.

As Crystal puts it, the relationship between speech and writing, has been traditionally treated as fundamental to any discussion about language. Although the distinction may seem perfectly clear to some, others will claim that the border is not clear at all. The apparent difference is in the medium (1995: 1).

Speech uses the transmitting medium of 'phonic substance', typically air-pressure movements produced by the vocal organs, whereas writing uses the transmitting medium of 'graphic substance', typically marks on a surface made by a hand using an implement. It is simply a physical thing. The study of sounds is one dimension; the study of symbols is another.
(Crystal 1995: 1)

However, there are differences more complex than this simple division into what was written by our hands and spoken by our mouths. Crystal argues that these two intercourses take place in strongly divergent communicative situations, and the differences go much further. The structure of language very much differs: the grammar and vocabulary of writing is strongly diverse from that of speech. There are contrasts in the writing system that do not correspond with those existing in the sound system.
(1995: 1)

These divergent communicative situations represent the choice people have when they intend to communicate. The language structure is certainly going to vary when people converse, make a phone call, send a text message or a letter. A standard face-to-face conversation usually requires at least two participants at the same time in the same place while a phone call is anchored in time only, text message is not limited by time or place at all.

That is why linguists presented notions of time and space boundness. Time-boundness here indicates the real presence of participants; “the speaker has a particular addressee (or several addressees) in mind” (Crystal 2001: 26).

Crystal defines speech as time-bound, dynamic, interactive, and ephemeral transfer of information. It is an interaction with two or more participants are present. Writing on the other hand is space-bound, static, and permanent usually not interactive; there is no direct contact between the writer and reader. It typically results from a situation of the writer. (1995: 2)

With few exceptions the reader/readers are distant from the writer. A majority of written texts is available publicly, so the writer is usually unaware who the reader is going to be, although, as a matter of course, there are few exceptions as the aforementioned example of text messages, letters or e-mails. In most cases though, it is possible that written piece of text can eventually be read by persons for whom it was not intended. The space-bound characteristic of traditional writing indicates that a piece of writing is permanent on the page.

As Biber observes, many conversational traits arise from the fact that speech exchanges can be characterized as spontaneous, fast moving, and thus lacking complex planning. Since speakers are faced with the need both to prepare and perform their utterances in the real time, speech can be also characterized by loose construction, gap-fillers, rephrasing, repetition, period of silent thought, and comment clauses.

This fragmentation of the flow of speech by hesitators (er, um) and repetitions such as I – I –I aiding the speaker in moving ahead with their mental planning has been called ‘normal disfluency’ (1999: 1048). Clearly, without former preparation, speakers are not able to keep the verbal flow unharmed. It contains many mistakes, sentences are usually concise and indeed the whole framework of verbal expression is puzzled by hesitations and silences

In order to retain complexity, speakers employ means of intonation and pauses help to divide this mass into smaller and more comprehensible segments, however sentence boundaries may still remain unclear. On the other hand, writing allows longer preparation, revising and close analysis and thus provides more complicated sentence structure, clear organisation and compactness of the document. Writing is usually

divided into chapters, paragraphs and sentences which can usually be easily identifiable via punctuation and layout. (Crystal 1995: 2)

In writing it is always possible to run ahead of the mental planning and avoid the accidental crossingout, misspellings, and redraftings in the final form. Therefore the final form of written text is entirely opposite in terms of clearness, compactness, and organisation from that of speech.

3.1. Prosodies and Paralanguage

Speech, as it was foreshadowed before, differs from writing in various aspects. Linguists agree on two fundamental features that writing leaves out and are present in speech only. These features qualifying the spoken language are referred to as *prosodies* and *paralanguage*.

According to Halliday, paralinguistic features extend over stretches of varying length; but are not systematic. They are treated outside the scope of grammar as rather additional variations by which the speaker emphasizes the importance or puts nuances to what they are saying (1992: 30). Paralanguage is a powerful nonverbal mechanism which can entirely transform the meaning that would be expected from the words uttered. It includes nuances or stress applied vocally to a message. That means paralanguage may make words sound the very opposite from their neutral meaning. Therefore simple “good bye” may mean “see you tomorrow” or “I don’t want to see you again!” accordingly to the tone of the utterance.

Prosodic features, as a part of the linguistic system, represent phonological features of the language; they carry the power to influence systematic contrast in meaning, just like other resources in grammar. Unlike other grammatical resources [e.g. inflections,], prosodic features spread across larger portions of speech, like an intonation contour, for example. (Halliday 1992: 30)

The term generally covers intonation patterns, rhythm, and stress in speech. Prosodic features incorporate acoustic changes in length of the syllables, their loudness, and pitch. They work for speech as a support both in conveying attitudes and grammatical distinctions (Crystal 1995: 2). For further specification see Table 3.1 Features not embodied in writing listed as Appendix 2.

Although writing has no direct equivalent for this deficiency, underlining words, parentheses, capital letters, and spatial organization can comparably help to convey meanings and overcome his deficiency. The strongest device though, compensating the omission of prosodic features from written language is the device of punctuation (Crystal 1995: 2).

To give a summary, prosodies and paralinguistics enhance the qualities of spoken language by adding several possibilities of changing the meaning of a message by simply changing the nature of speaker's voice. Writing on the other hand does not dispose such a feature, which ensues from the character of composing a written piece of text.

It is true that written language is very different from spoken. It has different functions, different contexts, and accordingly very different ways of conveying meaning. To give a précis of the key points, speech and writing are practicable in different contexts and in for different purposes. Writing leaves out the meaning potential of speech; it leaves out paralinguistic and prosodic features. Speech on the other hand does not inform the audience about sentence or paragraph boundaries and compensates the deficiency of paralinguistics and prosody by the means of punctuation. Due to limited possibility of planning during the performance spoken language tends to be more structurally simple. Its counterpart, written language tends towards structural complexity, lexical richness, and formality.

Nevertheless there is no clearly defined border and the distinction is far from absolute; there are many sorts and genres of writing and speech, many of which employ the potentially distinguishing features of one medium or another. Taking this into consideration, the distinction between speech and writing becomes a "complex and intriguing domain of linguistic enquiry". (Crystal 1995: 5)

4. Computer-Mediated-Communication

Yates uses the term *computer-mediated-communication (CMC)* throughout his study on Oral and Written Linguistic Aspects of Computer Conferencing; Crystal would refer to it simply as *Netspeak*. Both these terms stand together for the words, phrases, idioms, spelling, and grammar peculiarities that are characteristic of online communication and the language of the Internet. Crystal personally considers Netspeak a new medium that is comparable to speech or writing in its distinctiveness and generality including a great deal of linguistic variation. (2003: 426)

The distinctive characteristics of Netspeak emerge when the seven abovementioned Internet domains (or see Appendix 1) are revised in terms of properties of spoken and written language. As it has already been stated in the first chapter, there are considerable differences between these domains. CMC ranges from writing-like web pages over e-mails in the middle to speech-like chat discourse and instant. Besides the properties that Netspeak shares with speech and writing there are also some that belong exclusively to Netspeak and that highlight its individuality.

This chapter is going to be devoted to comparison of computer mediated communication or more specifically communication in the Internet chatrooms with the distinctive features of spoken and written language.

According to Crystal people's behaviours in front of a computer screen resemble the actions engaged in the traditional task of writing, but on the other hand the character of the interaction is strongly reminiscent of the one of speaking. Terms as *conversation*, *chat*, *tell me* alongside with *write me* are used to characterize the activity. (2003: 427)

Joe: My chat - tell me what u think!

(<http://www.ukmusic.com/forum/open-mic/my-chat-tell-me-what-u-think-1781.html>)

This example shows a chat topic whose author explicitly refers to chatroom communication as *talking*. Their assumption is well founded since Internet chatroom communication bears several signs strongly resembling the ones of ordinary spoken conversation.

4.1. Comparison to Conversation

Longman grammar of spoken and written English mentions several external determinants of conversation and looks for explanations and parallels between these determinants and the striking features of conversation. Conversation was defined as a spoken face-to-face communication taking place real time, in shared context, being interactive, able to express emotion, politeness, and attitude, using restricted and repetitive repertoire and a vernacular range of expressions. (Biber 1999: 1041-1051). The following part will attempt to compare these determinants applying to traditional conversation with conversation taking place in chatrooms and seek for respective similarities.

Many conversational traits arise from the fact that conversation is typically spontaneous, so that speakers are continually faced with the need both to plan and to execute their utterances in real time. 'online' or 'on the fly'.
(Biber 1999: 1048)

Computer mediated (CM) chat, unlike traditional conversation, allows longer response times therefore larger space for advance planning. However, in order to retain the spontaneity of traditional conversation there is strong tendency to respond immediately, although since participation in the chat may not be one's only activity there is also certain tolerance.

Both traditional and computer mediated conversations are a meeting place for two or more interlocutors participating in a dynamically evolving exchange of information. People usually converse face-to-face with their family members, friends, or simply with people sharing the same interests. That allows space for contextual background, which according to Biber means not only a direct physical context of time and space, but a large amount specific social, cultural and institutional knowledge (1999: 1042). Computer mediated chat acts in a fairly similar way. The participants share the context of time and space by their actual presence in a particular chatroom at the same time. Moreover, most chatroom discussions conjoin user interested in a particular topic or users from the same location.

The interactive character of conversation implies the necessity to employ certain means of expressing the polite or respectful language in exchanges such as requests, greetings, offers, and apologies. Here certain phrases serve as markers of polite speech

acts: *thanks* and *thank you, please, bye, and sorry*, for example (Biber 1999: 1047). CM chat retains this function of traditional conversation, however, uses specific forms as *hey all, hello room, heyas, thx, ty, and sry*. Both CM and traditional conversation employ the use of interjections (e.g. *oh, ah, and wow*) or exclamation marks as a formulation of emotions and mostly evaluative adjectives as indicators of speaker attitude.

Conversation does not hold the traditions of prestige and correctness that are often associated with publicly available written texts. There is little influence of writing's 'best behaviour', hence majority of conversation is informal in style (Biber 1999: 1150). Slang, specific lexical choice, use of contractions etc. are only some signs of informality used in both kinds of conversation.

Speakers often restate, and partially or fully repeat what has just been said in the conversation to lessen the online planning pressure. This device may be called local repetition (Biber 1999: 1049). Computer mediated chat slightly differs. Since most chatrooms display the last part of the conversation on the screen and usually allow scrolling over the rest, some even save the chat history, any kind of local repetition would seem useless and obviously redundant.

All the abovementioned determinants show a visible parallel between the traditional and CM conversation. The following table demonstrates the features described in Longman grammar of spoken and written English that have been just discussed and evaluates their presence in CM conversation.

Table 4.1 External determinants of conversation

	Conversation	CM chat
shared context	yes	yes
interactivity	yes	yes
expressive of politeness, emotion, and attitude	yes	yes
takes place in real time	yes	yes
restricted and repetitive repertoire	yes	not necessarily
vernacular range of expression	yes	yes

4.2. Comparison to Speech and Writing

Another possibility to approach the topic is to adopt Crystal's distinction. He finds it useful to compare the seven Internet settings with speech and writing in terms of the following qualities of speech which is time-bound, spontaneous, comparable to face-to-face interaction, loosely structured, socially interactive, immediately revisable and prosodically rich; and writing which is space-bound, contrived, visually decontextualized, elaborately structured, factually communicative, repeatedly revisable, and graphically rich (Crystal, 2006: 45,47).

In application of these seven criteria the following table will focus on the chatroom discourse only.

Table 4.2 CM chat, speech, and writing features

SPEECH	WRITING
time-bound	space-bound
spontaneous	contrived
face-to-face	visually decontextualized
loosely structured	elaborately structured
socially interactive	factually communicative*
immediately revisable	repeatedly revisable
prosodically rich	graphically rich

*variable (table as outlined by Kačmářová 2005: 60)

Frames in grey suggest chatroom discourse to be time-bound, space-bound, spontaneous, visually decontextualized, loosely structured, socially interactive, and factually communicative. The following part will try to specify these features of CM chat.

When talking about computer mediated communication in general it can be both space-bound and time-bound and it only depends on the setting and its synchrony. More specifically, in terms of synchronous chat, the communication takes place in real time. Some delays are possible; usually they are generated by the user, who, for some reasons, does not respond immediately. In the beginnings of the Internet chatting era

there were also delays caused by the system and its technical insufficiency to handle big amount of data. Asynchronous chat, in the same manner, is considered time-bound because of the “tangible” response times. (Crystal 2006: 45).

As well as traditional writing, written on a piece of paper or printed on a page, chat discourse can be permanent. This feature differs with chatrooms. Some have a system storing the data and allowing the user see the chat history upon request and some do not. When there is no chat history option, the permanency is limited to the time that the post stays on the screen before it is replaced by the stream of new messages.

The physical distance carries an important role for the interactants. Whereas normal writing in the strict sense is often intended for an unknown recipient, the chat participant’s identity remains not revealed due to the distance separating the chatters. (Kačmárová 2005: 60)

CMC in general has the characteristics of both spontaneity and advance planning. Differing from one setting to another it ranges from well prepared, well structured and organised web pages over hasty chatroom discourse to messy and spontaneous instant messaging. Kačmárová points out that the chatting specifically bears traces of spoken discourse, namely in its spontaneity, lack of advance-planning, and thinking while talking – in this case “typing” would be the right word – and anticipation of the reaction as a prerequisite feature of a dialogue. Generally the communication proceeds naturally, in a leisurely tempo. (2003: 60)

However Crystal adds a smart point about the repetitive means that are used as a kind of fixed apparatus, e.g. smileys and other graphic means. He considers them conventional and contrived as opposed to spontaneous. (2001: 26)

When estimating the syntactic construction of chat discourse it appears speech-like, with majority of simple sentences and plain coordination. Considering these terms, the chat discourse bears the specifications of speech.

A good example would be Yates’ study of oral and written aspects that implies that amount of modality and high levels of the first and second level pronouns comparable to the amount used in speech is used in CMC. (1996: 40-46)

4.3. Prosodies and Paralanguage

As it was stated in the previous chapters, speech and writing differ in their possibilities to express certain qualities of language. Since CM chatting in many aspects resembles traditional spoken conversation it also tries to imitate its main weapons – prosodies and paralanguage.

Although Kačmárová advocates the visually decontextualized character (see table 4.2) by claiming that “...chat discourse cannot be characterized as graphically rich, let alone prosodically rich” (2005: 61) there is some evidence that contradicts with the latter of her points.

In this respect CMC is not strictly attached to those rather limited possibilities of expressing emotions as seen in writing only. Inventive users of the Internet had to search through all the options their keyboards allow to find a replacement for the absence of the means of prosody. So until now fairly large number of techniques for emphasizing words and expressing emotions has emerged. The techniques may differ as the users do. Nonetheless there are some that are very common. Most of these are used in chatrooms, instant messaging and sometimes in informal e-mails.

In the language of the Internet chatroom expression of emotions, in spoken conversation conducted by prosodies and paralanguage, causes the most misunderstandings. The inherent ability of compensation of paralanguage in this environment is done via *smileys* or including a particular emotion with the help of *asterisks*.

Smileys are very intuitive and easy to use; they are simple textual forms that attempt to imitate human facial expressions. Dery calls smileys or emoticons the paralanguage of the Internet.

(http://www.markdery.com/archives/books/flare_wars_excerpts/)

Words in asterisks (or in angle brackets) stand for a set of actions as grinning, laughing, sleeping, patting or hugging. This way the chat user can guess how other participants are reacting to the conversation. For example **zzzz** can mean that the person has either really gone to bed or is starting to feel bored.

grin* *smile* *sigh* *pout* *pat* *ouch* *shiver* *gulp* *duck* *giggle* *shudder* *hug* *runaway* *zzzzzzz These are just a sample of the gallery of unlimited possibilities. (<http://green.seagull.net/dryad/english/emotives.html>)

Besides expressing emotion, asterisks can be used to put force to a certain words or parts of the utterance. They are used to set off text or a word the writer particularly wants to be noticed. Underlines are used in the same manner but are also found to be understood as underlining. With so many different chatting systems and various possibilities of individual chatrooms one has to presuppose that a lot of special formatting is simply not supported. So there is a lot of innovation.

The example shows how the language of the Internet chatrooms puts emphasis on modal verbs. In speech on the contrary, this feature would be carried out through the means of sentence stress, in writing it would remain either unnoticed or would have to be accompanied by an explanatory comment.

*I *can't* wait for you*

I _must_ use computer (<http://bkaeg.org/blog/archives/000230.html>)

In order to reflect nuances that in speech are carried out through pronunciation chatgroups, as Crystal points out, employ for example the use of non-standard spellings, such as *yep, yup, yay, nope, noooo*, standing for yes and no, or such varieties as *kay* ('OK'). Emotional expressions use varying numbers of vowels and consonants, depending on the intensity of the emotion: *aaaiiiee, yayyyyyy*. (2003: 431)

The following example illustrates increased intensity and length of vowels reflected by non-standard spelling

Symonne "TORN" Torres: I hate math soooo MUCH

(<http://bleedingsoul.wordpress.com/2007/01/25/i-hate/>)

Since computer mediated chat is a fairly frequent and still evolving phenomenon it is very difficult to define exactly its relation to speech and writing. This chapter has provided a comparison of the main features in which these three communication channels meet or diverge. Although the environment of Internet chatrooms differs from the one of traditional face-to-face conversation, they share certain qualities as the real-time character, interactivity, or the context dependence. Internet chat users do their best in seeking the ways of making the chatroom conversation comparable in possibilities. In respect to all aforementioned particularities it is plausible to reconsider the position of CM chat on the broken fence between speech and writing.

5. Language Distinctiveness

Computer mediated discourse uses great number of innovative features of immense possibilities, most of them coming as a result of the desire to communicate fast.

The language felt in Internet chat discourse has initiated its development in other medium evolving in parallel with the Internet – text messaging. The limitation in capacity of a text message (usually 160 characters) set pressure similar to that appearing in Internet chatting. As Crystal points out, these conditions motivated communication in short messages of limited semantic complexity, especially suited for simple sentences (2003: 425). The use of abbreviations in chat discourse originated here.

With promptness of response in mind chat users follow what Crystal refers to as the “save-a-keystroke-principle” (2003: 431), they employ a whole load of innovations. Description of word-formation taking place in the Internet chatrooms, which will be the task for this chapter, is going to be partly based on observation as no sources sufficiently cover such a recent and narrow topic.

5.1. Productivity and Creativity

Before even starting on word-formation, it is perhaps plausible to draw the distinction between productivity and creativity, since both these processes to a certain degree appear in the language of Internet chatrooms.

Bauer describes productivity as one of the defining features of human language, a property allowing a native speaker produce an infinitely large number of sentences that in all likelihood have not been produced before. He assumes that productivity is to be accounted for by the rules of a generative grammar. Creativity, on the other hand, is the native speaker’s ability to extend the language system in a motivated, but unpredictable (non-rule-governed) way.

He mentions an example that perfectly illustrates the difference. The invention of a form *headhunter* to designate a tribesman who preserves the heads of their human victims is a case of productivity: the form is produced according to fixed rules which, in this particular case, could be syntactically specified.

The metaphorical meaning of the term to mean a person recruiting executives for a company, on the other hand, is a perfect case of creativity. (1983: 63)

In a definition by Bugarski, creativity in language means discovering and using new possibilities of combining the given ones. The same phonological and morphological units are combined in a new way producing new words, and those words in new combinations give rise to new phrases, sentences and longer texts. (in Jovanović 2003: 5)

Jovanović brings it further, by introducing a notion that language beside its primary function of a means of communication works also as an instrument of play. To be more precise, he describes wordplay, as a sign of creativity in language, which is understood as one of the constituent elements of communication (2003: 5). The term “play”, however, needs to be understood as a play with rules. These rules govern introduction of new words according to patterns of existing forms.

In computer-mediated-communication there can be found several principles along which the forms specific for the language of the Internet chat were created. Most of these specific forms ensue from the case in point of productivity – word-formation. Compounding is used to denominate certain environmentally specific concepts; affixation, blends, and conversions also occasionally appear from the same reason. Clippings and different types of abbreviations are used to differentiate CMC’s lexicon from the one of traditional conversation for example. However, this chapter is not going to cover word-formation processes as a whole; it will only concentrate on the most frequent types of word-formation appearing in chatroom language.

5.2. Compounding

Compounding is the most frequent word-formative process in English. It is a relatively unrestricted process where “two or more elements which could potentially be used as stems are combined to form another stem” (Bauer 1983: 28). This definition allows compounds to be created from the same or from different word-classes. Consequently, several different approaches to the division of compounds were introduced.

Compounds are traditionally classified according to word-classes of the elements that they consist of. With different theorists these divisions go into different details. For the purposes of the Internet chat language it will perhaps be plausible to mention at least the most common types, which are noun compounds, adjective, adverb, verb, and phrase compounds.

- noun compounds – N+N *handbag*, V+N *swimsuit*, Adj + N *fast food*
- adjective compounds – N + Adj *trustworthy*, Adj+Adj *narrow-minded*
- adverb compounds– *off topic*, *overnight*
- verb compounds – V+V *dare say*, N+V *carbon-copy* etc.
- phrase compounds – *son-in-law*, *forget-me-not*

(division based on Bauer 1983: 201-213 and <http://www.bartleby.com/64/84.html>)

Bauer believes that the greatest value of this division is that it allows discussion of semantic relationships between the elements. On the other hand he also doubts this system of classification for its major disadvantage: because of the amount of conversion in English it is not always clear what form class a particular element belongs to (1983: 202).

In the language of Internet chatrooms noun plus noun compounding is one of the most frequent methods. However, the following examples can not be considered a characteristic creation of the chatroom environment. These words are used with high frequency through all seven settings of the Internet and usually are related to IT technologies and Internet life.

The following examples taken from Crystal and Katamba prove the dominance noun based compounds: *mouseclick*, *mousepad*, *mouseover*, *firmware*, *freeware*, *groupware*, *shovelware*, *webcam*, *webmail*, *webmaster*, *webzine*, *clipboard*, *copypaste*, *desktop*, *notebook*, *wallpaper*, *blue tooth* etc. (Crystal 2003: 429, Katamba 2005: 189). Usually the first element of these compounds is of terminological character and specifies and narrows the meaning of the second one. In *webcam* for example the first unit *web* designates the specific use of the *cam(era)* which is the second element.

Occurrence of compounds in the language of the Internet is considerably high, therefore it can be understood as a certain specificity of computer mediated language.

5.3. Clipping

Clipping refers to the process of formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning and the same lexical class as the original lexical term, by removing a part and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic form. A clipping is not a new naming unit, no word-formative process actually takes place and the new word-form retains the same meaning as the original one. There are only formal changes, a longer naming unit is shortened because of the requirement of economy of speech and for stylistic purpose. This phenomenon has been around for a long time. In the eighteen-century there was an unsuccessful campaign against it. Several linguists of the period objected to what they believed to be the barbarism of shortening polysyllabic words and retaining just the first syllable or just the first and second syllables, as in: (Katamba 2005: 226, Bauer 1983: 233)

ult for ultimate

def for definitely

incog for incognito

invisi for invisible

extra for extraordinary

mob for mobile phone

These eighteen-century battles over clipping were not fully unfounded, for clipping often results in a change of stylistic level and thus may appear barbaric to some. In the case of CM conversations stylistic shift allows words characteristic of other styles penetrate without looking inappropriate.

The main types of clipping are back-clipping, fore-clipping, middle clipping. Middle clipping where the middle of a word is retained (e.g. flu – influenza, jams – pyjamas) is rather occasional in contemporary English. Fore-clipping, similarly, trims the initial part (e.g. phone – telephone). The most common type of clipping which retains the initial part of the word is known as back-clipping (e.g. bi - bisexual, pop - popular, gym – gymnasium, porn – pornography, pic – picture, doc – document).

To make the list complete, there are also clipped forms used in compounds (op art – optical art, org-man – organization man), though apparently this variant is by far the less common. (Katamba 2005: 266)

Language of CM chat uses clippings similarly to traditional conversation. As it has already been mentioned, clipped forms are distinctive in stylistic use, therefore they appear in general slang which is frequently used in most chatrooms (e.g. bro, deff, hols). This chatroom slang is further extended with clippings of words related to chatroom environment and IT technologies as *pics*, or *docs*.

Although Bauer doubts the possibility of predicting how many syllables will the clipped form retain (except that there will be fewer than in the base lexeme), whether the final syllable will be open or closed, or whether the stressed syllable from the base lexeme will be included or not (1983: 233), there are some phonotactic rules that restrict the word-formations in the language on the permissible combinations of phonemes and therefore are estimated to have at least partial influence on the way clippings are formed.

5.4. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Abbreviations similarly to clippings are considered as unpredictable formations, since they do not ensue from a word-formative process as defined for example by Bauer and thus do not denominate a new concept. An acronym is formed by using the initial letters of successive components of a compound or a phrase or name. However not every abbreviation counts as an acronym, to be an acronym the word has not to be pronounced as a series of the individual letters (Bauer 1983: 232-239). The individual letters than represent sound of perfectly acceptable syllables, therefore can be pronounced as words. Abbreviations on the other had are shortened words created from words that do not simply offer syllables or from any other reason it becomes customary to pronounce such varieties as individual sounds.

It has long been a concern of many linguists to explore the conditions that are involved in determining when an initialism turns into an acronym and when it retains the character of an abbreviation. As Baum claims, phonotactic plausibility and length of initialism were identified as important factors (in Harley 2003:1). When initialisms turn into acronyms, it has showed that there are rather general processes governing the way they are pronounced* (McCully and Holmes in Harley 2003:1). Harley explains the

* for more see McCully C.B. and Holmes M. 1988. Some notes on the structure of acronyms.

most basic distinction with a tendency for the syntactic and semantic properties of abbreviations to be of more “phrasal” character than acronyms. Acronyms on the other hand are more “lexical”, however, this distinction is based only on a tendency and therefore cannot be considered bounding (2003: 4).

Language of the Internet chatrooms offers a variety of initialisms created from standard words and phrases. It can be illustrated on the following It can be illustrated on the following examples of stock phrase acronyms that are in all internet settings and have penetrated also into speech and writing:

AFAIK – as far as I know
ASAP – as soon as possible
BTW – by the way
DK – don’t know
GMTA – great minds think alike

These abbreviations are used with exceptional frequency and rarely appear in their full forms. Typing whole phrase form would violate the ‘save-a-stroke’ principle and would appear to be highly disturbing in the chatroom environment.

Beside acronyms and abbreviations of standard phrases chatroom language yields a new range of specific forms as phonologically motivated abbreviations or abbreviations with vowel omission. Some may even resemble the aforementioned abbreviations of standard phrases, however, they differ in their origin and their boundness to this particular Internet setting.

These abbreviations, as opposed to the standard ones, function as markers of chatter’s statuses, emotions, or attitudes. Since chatroom conversations function partly also as entertainment, wide variety of abbreviations for laughing and amusement has evolved (e.g. LOL, ROFL, LMAO etc.).

In chatroom language vowel omission is a frequent and efficient way of abbreviating. Vowel omissions are used with no serious impact on intelligibility. Due to higher information value of consonants content words can be abbreviated in this fashion (LTR, SRY, THX). (Crystal 2003: 425)

Technique of phonologically motivated abbreviations including digits 1, 2, 4, 8 and the at sign (@) whose sounds replace the syllables /wan/, /tu:/, /for/, /eit/, and /aet/ is also very common. (B4, 2go2, 2C, gr8, any1)

Most frequent of these three though is the use of letters whose sounds supply syllables or syllable fragments similarly to substitution by digits and thus make it possible to articulate a word. Although its use is limited to following letters/sounds: r - /a:(r)/, u - /ju:/, y - /wai/, b - /bi:/, c - /si:/ only, it is far more frequent because of the high occurrence of the producible words.

Productivity of these techniques of abbreviation is rather limited and the list of customary representatives of this class has become relatively rigid. Apparently, all possibilities have been exploited and any additional formation is rather improbable, perhaps even unwelcome for the reason of comprehensibility.

5.5. Spelling deviations

It is noticeable how many spelling deviations and inaccuracies are to be found chatroom conversations. Many of these inaccuracies can be caused by hasty typing and many can even be mistyped intentionally. Typing mistakes appearing strikingly often or mistakes made by user during a conversation can be sometimes reused deliberately (*teh, taht, whta, gibe*) as a joke or as a sign of chatters detached point of view on the communication channel. Certain typing deviations have now become a standard for chatroom discourse. These deviations can be divided into three basic types.

The first type contains intentional spelling deviations that are motivated by the same or similar pronunciation as for example in homonymy. This method allows longer words to be replaced by their shorter homophones, usually for the purpose of condensation, as seen in the following examples:

rite - right
strait -straight
sum - some
wile - while

Analogically, this methods allows also some unprecedented formations to raise (*awsum - awesome, fite - fight*).

As it was mentioned before many typing inaccuracies result from the fast pace of conversation, therefore the second type associates typological mistakes. According to Ryan Jones, there is a new trend especially for younger generation users who usually do

know how or simply do not want to distinguish between homonyms (<http://www.noslang.com/spelling.php>). This trend allows them, whether intentionally or not, to use words in forms retaining the correct pronunciation, no matter the spelling.

acheivement - achievement

definatelly - definitely

complane - complain

These variants are so frequent that they have practically become admissible and perhaps optional. Therefore, the border between what is and what is not considered a spelling mistake is rather obscure.

Among the third type belong those spelling deviations reflecting the features of connected speech. These features traditionally reflected only in spoken English - weak and strong forms, assimilation, liaison, and elision guide its smoothness and fluency. Their function in the language of the Internet chat is rather more obscure, but generally, beside representing the specific appearance of the chat language, they can be considered another tool of the save-a-stroke principle.

Some chat users, although full distinction is rather exceptional, tend to distinguish between the strong and weak forms of some grammatical words. Not all grammatical words allow such distinction in writing, therefore this tendency is not as widespread as in speech (was: *wɛz* x *wɔz* or *wɔz*, *could*: *kɛd* x *kʊd*).

In the stream of speech, certain neighbouring sounds can transform to sounds that are more similar and easier to pronounce. This process is called assimilation. Assimilation takes place mainly in fast casual speech and normally is not represented in the spelling (<http://www.unibuc.ro/eBooks/filologie/mateescu/pdf/62.pdf>). Chat language attempts to illustrate all nuances present in speech and therefore, certain signs of assimilation can be traced in some of its formations e.g. *gubye*, *juss dunno*, *was up*.

Fast speech leaves out some sounds without influencing the shape of the words. This process is technically called elision. It often occurs with clusters of consonants (<http://www.unibuc.ro/eBooks/filologie/mateescu/pdf/67.pdf>) and beside speech can sometimes be found even in the Internet chatroom language (*nexweek*, *lasweek*, *tmorrow*).

Liaisons, where sounds are added, as the last representative of the features of connected speech, are used only in extreme cases if at all, they are a matter of peripheral importance, for in essence they work against the omnipresent save-a-stroke principle.

Above all, using intentional spelling deviations such as homophones, typological mistakes, or features of connected speech saves a great deal of key strokes and time and although it may seem confusing, no ambiguity may arise due to its high conventionality. All of these spelling deviations represent the word's original meaning and have become optional orthography for this specific setting.

5.6. Nonce Formations

Bauer describes a nonce formation as a new word coined by a speaker/writer in a hasty attempt to cover some immediate need. His definition admits new words as nonce formations even when they are completely regular in terms of their formation and even if they become accepted in the language community after some time. He declares though that not all scholars would necessarily agree with such a broad definition.

A form loses the status of nonce formation as soon as the speakers using it become conscious of using a term which they have heard already: that is to say virtually immediately. Despite this fact, there is large number of nonce formations that are used only once, or perhaps few times. In the cases when appear more than once, they are used by different speakers/writers and usually have no relation. Their status of a nonce formation is not affected. (1983: 45)

As far as nonce formations in chatroom language are concerned, there is little divergence in their use or function in comparison with communicational settings. The only difference lies in their frequency. In chatroom conversations it is significantly more fashionable to use nonce words.

These formations can be used in the cases of extreme need to cover meaning that would otherwise have to be explained in a more lengthy way. As an example, Bauer (1983: 46) mentions the term *worldsky* which is compounded of two lexemes, both with their own meaning. These formations are usually strongly context dependent, therefore understanding of the separate elements does not necessarily mean understanding the

whole unit. The whole situation turns worse with nonce-formations created in a non-rule-governed way where the only guidance is their use in the context.

Out of context the following examples found on several chat servers will make no sense: *bloo, blaghle, ack, gack, gwuzzle, shmiggle*.

McDonald and Ramsar suppose the context in which an unfamiliar word occurs to be an essential determinant for learning any information about the word. According to them it is apparent that context often offers the only chance of establishing the meaning of a nonce formation. The context provides hints, necessary for interpretation of the unknown word. These hints are tangible in the form of combination of the surrounding words and their identity and the relationships between these words and the unknown nonce word (i.e., distributional information). The distributional information on its own can in sufficient context be satisfactory for guessing the meaning of an unfamiliar word (2001: 2). The following example presents a nonce word *schmigged* in such a context:

"We have been smoking for the whole night. I was totally shmiggled in the morning I just couldn't get out of bed!" (adapted from: www.urbandictionary.com)

The distributional behaviour of *totally* in this example supported by the preceding and following sentence guides the conjecture that the meaning of *schmigged* is similar to *stoned*, or *wasted* in the meaning of being under influence of drugs or alcohol. Further support of this conjecture may be the knowledge of a slang word *schmig* which means *weed* and from which the nonce verb *to schmiggle* was formed by a rule governed conversion.

In conclusion, the distinctiveness and quality of chatroom language lies in what Bauer refers to as unpredictable formations (1983: 232) especially in clippings and abbreviations. A considerable number of innovations ranging from vowel omissions to phonologically motivated abbreviations or spelling mistakes became no exception. Besides, a great part of the lexicon originating in Netspeak and used all over the Web has become normally used in the "real world".

6. Analytic Part

The task for this part is to find the most frequent distinctive means of chatroom communication appearing in the practise. In order to do so, a compilation of several chatroom conversations representative of different chat topics and age range was created. The selected parts of discourses were taken from one of the most visited chat sites in the UK, UK Chatterbox Chat Rooms [<http://www.ukchatterbox.co.uk/>]. The final size of the analysed sample has settled on 25 pages (4342 words), for larger sample would be difficult to process without any specialised tools. The analysed sample is to be found in appendices (Appendix 3).

It is also recommendable to visit <http://www.noslang.com/dictionary.php> to find help with further explanation of chat slang and abbreviations.

The main goals the main goals of the analysis were, firstly to identify the words affected by the means suggested in the previous chapter and find out whether they occur at notably higher rate, and secondly to find out if there are any repeating patterns in the words or phrases used that would be applicable for example in terms of functions in the context if there are any common functions at all. Finally, I will try to determine the most frequent word-classes exploiting these methods of condensation, and find out whether the number of the representatives has already settled or it still allows emergence of new formations.

I need to point out that broader study approaching the topic from different angles and mainly analysing a larger sample is recommended, for in some cases larger sample would be more suitable to yield required results.

7. Frequency Analysis

The means used in chatroom discourse most frequently were identified, counted and divided into groups according to the method of formation described in the previous chapter. After the analysis of their frequency, it will be more apparent that certain lexical means are significantly characteristic for this specific type of Internet communication. Identified occurrences were divided into following categories shown in the table below.

Table 7 Identified occurrences

CATEGORY	OCCURRENCE COUNT	PROPORTION (%)**
sound motivated substitutions	131	24,86
first letter abbreviations	90	17,08
clipping	72	13,66
motivated spelling deviations	61	11,57
substitution by a symbol	60	11,39
compounding	40	7,59
other vocabulary	27	5,12
unintended spelling mistakes	25	4,74
consonant abbreviations	21	3,98
OCCURRENCE TOTAL	527	
WORD TOTAL*	4342	

Frequency of occurrence can be counted only approximately, because one word in the sample can fall into more categories. These cases cannot be exactly counted, however are not estimated to be significant enough to make some influence. Therefore the frequency of occurrence could be with all certainty stated as **12.14 %**.

12.14 % says how often these distinctive means occurred in the sample chatroom discourse.

7.1. Sound motivated substitutions

Similarly to symbol substitution sound motivation had a very strong impact here. Whole words are substituted by letters that share the same pronunciation e.g. *r* as *are*, *b* as *be*, *u* as *you*, *y* as *why*. This category is the most popular with 131 occurrences in 4342 words total. Interestingly, the balance between the full wording and the choice of sound motivated substitutions was more or less equal The exact counts were as follows: 19 times *ur* x 1 time *you are*; 10 times *r* x 10 times *are*; 10 times *y* x 9 times *why*. For

* smileys and nicknames were not included to the total word count

** to total occurrences (527)

the most frequent substitution *u* for *you*, the proportion was *u* 93 times against *you* 36 times.

<oshv1> i have a problem wiv u Rufat!
<rufat> we were talkin bout u
<small4life> im cool y u not ok
<albyqpr> i can pretend to b 1 if u like
<rufat> :ZZ no y?
<supersmart> R U INSECURE THT

Apparently, the sound motivated substitution affects only one-syllable words, which means that that it does not offer much economic value. That is why chat users do not exploit this method of condensation to its limits and feel free to use it only occasionally, with the exception of *ur* that was used strikingly more often than its full wording.

7.2. First letter abbreviations - initialisms

These are abbreviations of both set phrases used in real word conversations and special phrases developed in the chatroom and instant messaging environments. Usually they consist of the first letters of longer phrases e.g. *afaik* meaning *as far as I know*.

Over 17 %* of the identified appearances were falling into this category. Interestingly enough any of the identified first letter abbreviations was used in its full wording, which shows the high convention of their use.

Some of these abbreviations can be encountered in normal writing (*asap*, *afaik*, *btw*), on the other hand some have evolved from the needs of Internet chatters. As it was stated before there are new ways of greeting and farewell (*wb* – *welcome back*), the user status function (*bbl* – *be back later*, *brb* – *be right back*), and a whole range of abbreviations for laughing from basic and unquestionably most popular *lol* (laughing out loud) over *rofl* (rolling on the floor laughing) to rather vulgar *lmao* – laughing my arse off.

<megaman5> brb all fone
<keno_kano> who girls here wanna bf ?

* always represents occurrence count / total occurrences ratio

<lil_foxeh> rofl @ lame academy :D
<shadow_x> lol @ Vicki
<shortyle> ty mel

Although it was not identified in the corpus data there is one more trend worthy of mention. New initialisms can be created in a fashion of nonce-formations. However, they are usually very incomprehensible or strongly context dependent and are not likely to occur again.

7.3. Clipping

The category of clipping was represented by standard non-chat language characteristic clippings as *uni* (*university*), *emo* (*emotional*), or *bi* (*bisexual*), by general slang which is omnipresent in both traditional and chatroom conversations *bout* (*about*), *cept* (*except*), *init* (*initially*). Clippings of words related to computer usage are also fairly common e.g. *caps* (*caps lock*), *pics* (*pictures*), or *docs* (*documents*). Familial clipping of chatter's nicknames proved to be unusually frequent. Majority of personal addressing was carried out through name clipping. The reason is simple. When choosing their nicknames, users usually prefer longer chains of letters and digits, sometimes even without meaning. Most nicknames consist of two words or employ a numeral combination, for the short ones have already been taken by the users who made their registration earlier. On that account, it is perfectly understandable that chatter's do not waste their time typing whole, sometimes intricate, nicknames. Chat users usually address their counterparts by one syllable clippings as illustrated by the examples: *joss* (*Jossanna*), *rach* (*Rachel*), *nat* (*nuttynat018*), *osh* (*oshv1*), *vicki* (*nuttievicki*).

<Jossanna> HAHA
<Leon24> haha
<Jossanna> oops caps
<Leon24> New colours Joss ?

From the total 72 clippings found majority were formed by back-clipping. 72 occurrences (13,66 %) prove clipping to be a fairly frequent phenomenon in the language of Internet chatrooms.

7.4. Motivated spelling deviations

The category of spelling deviations used deliberately, motivated by the same or similar pronunciation represents 11,57 % of the spectre of the distinctive means used in chat language.

Similarly to consonant abbreviations, one-syllable forms are the most popular - *jus, fite, lyk, dat, wot, wif, cum, wez, cud, sux, rite, dutty (dirty)* - although two or more syllable forms are used as well – *alrite, complane, awsum*.

Strangely enough deviated forms that do not shorten the word appear as well – *definatelly, acheivement, probobly* – which is the most unusual situation for the Internet chat language, which specifically uses all means possible for saving keystrokes. These deviations can be attributed to former typological mistakes that due to their high frequency became conventionalised in the course of time. In some cases there is not a clear border between what is more of a typological mistake and what was used intentionally, however both deviations from normal spelling are now very common and of high conventionality.

```
<megaman5> fite me vicki :P  
<megaman5> am i lyk dat joss  
<wintergigalo> u gotta love the real bis tho  
<megaman5> cum dance wif me shortie :P  
<shortie> yoo alrite hun
```

In terms of the features of connected speech the situation is rather doubtful. Although the reflection of these features gave in some cases rise to alternatives as in strong and weak forms, users do not meticulously distinguish between possible strong and weak alternatives for no pronunciation restraints force them to do so. Although I have identified some reflections of these features, I believe that they can be considered a matter of peripheral importance.

```
<scottishboy2007> off work so nm jus bein lazy lol (assimilation)
```

In conclusion, although at first sight it may seem that most chat users are rather poor spellers or that they type hurriedly and incautiously, we must realize that with this unusual spelling we are dealing with new forms, perfectly allowed in this kind of setting and by no means implying mistakes or lack of education.

7.5. Substitution by a symbol

Substitution of a sound by a symbol that stands for the same sound ranks among one of the most fashionable (11,39 %) and the most striking features of the chat language.

<wu_tangryu> is evry1 sleeping again
 <megaman5> i made that 1 up :D
 <megaman5> need 2 w8 for sp1 2 cxum out
 <dj_mikey_b> l8az
 <megaman5> i had a bald cat named fluffy 1ce
 <small4life> o kk then ill cum 4 a dance
 <georg3> gota ? 4 u
 <shadow_x> lol @ vicki

Beside the fancy looks that it gives to represent this particular setting, substitution by a symbol saves keystrokes and thus shorten the response time. Use of digits strongly prevails over other signs, although for example at-sign (@) is comparatively frequent as well.

Besides the frequency of substitution it was considered practical to give evidence about the opposite choice – no substitution at all. Interestingly in most cases it was proved that the substitution is not as widespread as it may seem. Still there is a majority of chatters who do not employ the means of symbol substitution. 2-sign is a case in point; the results show that substitution of /tu/ or /tu:/ sounds, despite their frequency in English, is only abatable. Exact counts with examples can be seen in the following table.

Table 7.6 Symbol substitution x zero substitution

1 used as /wan/ 16 times	<i>one</i> used 8 times	<i>every1</i>
2 used as /tu/ or /tu:/ 24times	<i>to</i> or <i>too</i> used 72 times	<i>2gether</i>
4 used as /for/ 10 times	<i>for</i> or <i>four</i> used 17 times	<i>4 you</i>
8 used as /eit/ 5 times	<i>ate</i> used 13 times	<i>l8r</i>
@ used as /aet/ 5 times	<i>at</i> used 12 times	<i>@ home</i>

7.6. Compounding

In this category only 40 (7,59 %) occurrences were identified. They were represented mainly by standard, everyday compounded words, and computer related terminology such as *bittorrent*, *background*, *microshaft* etc. However, the strongest representative was the compounded nicknames. Although it has already been mentioned that most users tend to clip nicknames in their messages, there will always be some users who do not adopt this fashion and who do not mind typing the whole compound. Generally there is a tendency that can be agreed upon; users tend to use all means that they dispose, mostly abbreviating and clipping, to shorten the most frequent compounds (e.g. *PM* – *personal message*) and follow the save-a-stroke principle. Therefore compounding did not prove to be fairly welcome in the chatroom environment.

In spite of this fact, it was revealed that in the language of the Internet chatrooms compounding is a strong source of nonce formations:

```
<dark_enigma> yo supertard shush  
<giggles_1987> wtf is a smuff burger?  
<oshv1> wats wiv the new sexual flavour colours jossingtonbear?
```

7.7. Other vocabulary

Beside productive processes, other processes take place in the chatroom environment as well. Words in this class were created by other means than regular word-formation and can be rather attributed to unpredictable (non-rule-governed) creation (see chapter 5.1).

This creative vocabulary identified in the analysed sample was mainly of exclamative character, functioning as confirmation *yupa*, *yoo*^{*}, or greeting *heyas*, *hiya*.

```
<Stormkeeper> heyas  
<Jossanna> well hello stormy!  
<Stormkeeper> hey there ;)  
<ikkle_loz> hiya room :)
```

The variation in function and their limited number is a result of the size of the sample and by no means can cover all creative possibilities. This category thus, should serve only as an illustration of what kind of creativity chatroom language offers.

* *yoo* was used both as motivated spelling of *you* and as an alternative to *yes*

7.8. Unintended spelling mistakes

The real spelling mistakes by contrast to motivated spelling deviations were identified only in 25 cases. Moreover 8 of them were corrected additionally by using an asterisk. This is a considerably remarkable result if we consider that these 25 mistakes, 16 respectively, were made in 4342 words.

This is particularly interesting if we take into account the importance of the promptness of response. After the most frequent typological mistakes (e.g. *taht* - that) became optional spelling variants there is only a small space left for the real spelling mistakes.

<emochick852> ahh i'm sick of all these old chat up lines! what ever happened to origionality?!

<emochick852> original*

<emochick852> originality**

7.9. Consonant abbreviations

Abbreviations with vowel omissions originated from mobile phone texting where they would condense the message in order not to exceed the limit of 160 characters. Vowel omissions work without severe impact on intelligibility, they retain the meaning perfectly, moreover, they save keystrokes and time. Most of these are abbreviations of one-syllable words e.g. *bk* (back), *tht* (that), *jst* (just), *thx* (thanks), *pls* (please), *bn* (been), *wt* (what), *gd* (good).

<scottishboy2007> gdgd wt u bn up 2?

<shortyle> ive been ok jst tired

<supersmart> tht u r scared

<small4life> bk all

<Leon24> msg me if you need too

This method of condensation seems to work with a rather limited number of items which have become standardized over the time of their usage in text messaging. This is the only explanation why they are used so infrequently. In fact, there are only 21 (3,98 %) identified occurrences.

evolved: lol (laughing out loud), rofl (rolling on the floor laughing), lmao (laughing my arse off), and emphasised forms with the “f-word”: lmfao , roflmfao.

Insults

The informal and anonymous character of communication gives space to more relaxed language. Internet chatters use a great deal of expletives to attack other users and their posts. This misdemeanour is not tolerated in some chatrooms and expletives are blocked. In such chatroom post is usually checked for possible matches with a list of banned words. This gave rise to new forms that go beyond the scope of this check. Usually, as seen in the occurrences located in this sample, chatters tend to replace one letter in the word. They use symbols similar to the letter replaced, which ensures intelligibility, or use motivated spelling deviations: sheet, sh!t, shyte, b!tch, supertard.

Request for personal contact

Not only chatrooms work as an information channel, they also serve as a meeting place. I have identified several abbreviations that are used in request for personal information or personal contact: *asl* – *age, sex, location* is still used in the chatrooms that do not allow personal information displayed on request or with unregistered users; *bf* – *be friends?*, *pm* – *personal message*, *lmip* – *let’s meet in person* are typical phrases to start with when users feel like switching between the public and private realizations.

Addressing people

Beside addressing chat participants by their nicknames, which was explained with the explanation of clippings (*joss, rach, nat, osh, vicki*), I have identified several other examples of this function, the most classic sound motivated substitution *u* being one of them; *hun* is an interesting clipping of *honey* combined with motivated spelling, *m8* is an example of symbol substitution, *yoo* of motivated spelling and *ppl* an example of the information value of consonants.

Request for attention

In the flow of conversation some of the addressed contributions may be left unnoticed. Calling their addressee's name loudly to the public usually helps to prompt them for action or their response to a question given: *skeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeety*.

I have also identified several words representing sounds with no obvious meaning. These sounds were used instead of "Talk to me! I'm still here", therefore their function may be classified as attraction of attention to their author.

baaaaaaaaaaaaaa, gpiiiiiiiiiii, nittieeee

Agreement

In the chatroom language as well as in traditional conversation there are many possibilities of expressing agreement. Instead of conventional *yes*, users employed various informal alternatives as *yup, yush, yoo; k, kk, or kay* stand for *O.K.* and *alrite, alreet*, and *alryt* are apparently phonologically motivated variants of *all right*.

Evaluations

Commenting on other participant's contributions necessarily evokes the need of evaluative adjectives or evaluative phrases. Those identified in the sample have become a standard repertoire of the Internet chat language: *nb (not bad), gd (good), n1 (nice one), n2g (not too good)*.

It is perfectly clear that the analysed sample cannot provide a complete list of all the distinctive vocabulary and phraseology used in the Internet chatting and therefore the list of functions is also limited. cursory observations of other chatrooms suggest that the list would with larger sample be enriched for example with the following functions: **surprise** - *wtf, omg, omfj, awwwwww*, **request for clarification** - *wt, wut, wtf*, **warning about possible eavesdropping** - *paw, pos, p911*, **expressing the level of interest** - *aiic, bah, dc*, **expressing ideas** - *fyi, imho, jmo, tbh, tbf, dk, dno*, and perhaps other.*

* for clarification of these and other expressions visit <http://www.noslang.com/dictionary.php>

9. Word-Classes

The preceding list seems to be exhausting in terms of phrases, but as a matter of course, not in terms of words. I have identified several other occurrences that would not fit to any of the aforementioned classes. These pertain mostly to nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections

Here it would perhaps be plausible to complete the list of the words formed by the aforementioned word-formative processes identified in the corpus data and divide them into word-classes. The words were classified according to the word-class they most frequently belong to in the context.

nouns – msg, wile, 3sum, 5sum, hun, doc, m8, scol, fings, pic

adjectives – deffo, gd

pronouns – tht, u, y, every1, 1, dat, sum, sum1, sumthink, wt, wut

verbs – bn, bin, b, r, w8, fite, cum, luv, sigh in, sux, wud, pm

adverbs – jst, 2, l8, proboly, bk, l8r, 1ce

conjunctions – tho, cuz, coz, cept

prepositions – 2, 4, @, 2gether, lyk, wif, wiv, ova, bout

interjections – plz, pls, thx, sry, alryt, alreet,

A deeper research of word-classes carried out on a broader sample would certainly be more plausible, however, already this sketchy outline suggests which word-classes are most covered. Allegedly, the methods of condensation successfully cover a great portion of closed classes, namely prepositions and pronouns, and it is also assumable that many multi-syllable conjuncts have their shortened forms too. Since closed word-classes acquire new members infrequently if at all, it is expected that the number of the modified members is limited and settled as well. In the case of open classes the coverage is more random and certainly less established. Open word-classes offer more possibilities in applying the techniques of condensation to new words and therefore the number of possible formations is not limited. In relation to the ability of word-classes to acquire new members, the following table provides an overview of the word-formation processes and their ability to create new units.

Table 9 Productivity of word-formative processes

CATEGORY	OPEN/LIMITED
other vocabulary	unlimited, N/A
clipping	still productive, no top limit
compounding	open for nonce formation and neologisms
motivated spelling deviations	no apparent limit except convention or comprehensibility
first letter abbreviations	some nonce formations possible, however unwelcome for their low comprehensibility
consonant abbreviations	conventionally limited
substitution by a symbol	limited by combinations and convention
sound motivated substitutions	combinations limited

It has already been apparent from the previous division that certain word-formative processes as sound motivated substitutions, symbol substitutions, or consonant abbreviations are exploited to their limits and by the reason of the limited number of combinations possible do not allow new units to be formed. On the other hand nonce-formations and neologisms formed by compounding, clipping, or by motivated spelling is expected to be slightly more frequent.

10. Summary

Neither my pre-observation nor this analysis proved any other means of formation than those suggested in the previous chapter. It does not mean that no other word-formative processes appear, however, their frequency is only abatable, thus cannot be considered characteristic.

To provide a summary, sound motivated substitutions ranked with almost 25 % among the most favourite means of condensation. First letter abbreviations (17,08 %) and clipping (13,66 %) were among the most frequent as well. Consonant abbreviations, on the other hand, appeared as a rather forgotten heritage of the text messaging with only 21 occurrences (3,98 %) in 527 total. The role of compounds proved to be

exaggerated as well, which is understandable if we consider the save-a-stroke principle and the tendency to condense words rather than doing the opposite. Compounds, however, were among the strongest sources of nonce-formations.

All methods were used mainly for the purposes of condensation and differentiation of chatrooms from other settings. Language of Internet chatrooms can be characterised as fast and informal, comparable to traditional conversation, therefore I believe that these specific features can be counted also among the signs of informality.

As resulted from the functional division there is no obvious rule that a function should have a word-formative process assigned to it. Nonetheless, the functional division helped to determine the most obvious pragmatic functions employing the identified means. Apparently the most usual communicative situations as for example greetings and farewells, addressing people, requests for attention, or insults are covered with a set of words and phrases affected by the means of condensation, which enormously boosts the efficiency of the communication.

If we want to want to evaluate the chat language from the viewpoint of new formations we would have to concentrate on compounding, spelling deviations or clipping which still allow some new formations to arise, although both their life-span and comprehensibility is doubtful. Chat language offers a wide variety of specific means, however a significant part of them is rather static and closed.

Interestingly, some of these functions proved to be a certain variety of substitution for prosodies and paralanguage present in traditional speech. Since the character of the communication does not allow the features expressed via prosodies and paralanguage to be seen or heard, the users are forced to explain them themselves. Expression of prosodic and paralinguistic features is usually done via asterisk comments or non-standard orthography that usually multiples affected sounds. In this respect, based on my observation, I believe that the language of the chatrooms is absolutely self-reliant and comparable to traditional conversation.

Conclusion

The primary goal of this bachelor paper was to explore the lexical means distinctive of the language of the Internet chatrooms. The paper attempted to introduce and describe the character of the communication in the Internet chatrooms, to find the lexical signs specific for this particular setting, determine the means of their creation, and lastly, in the analytical part, to find out their frequency and function in the context.

The comparison with speech and writing proved that Internet chatroom communication bears several signs resembling the ones of traditional conversation. Although there are some differences, there are also some common qualities as the expressiveness of politeness, emotion, and attitude, the real-time character, interactivity, or the context dependence. Apparently chat users as well as their administrators seek for the best matching options with those of ordinary spoken conversation. This trend is to be visible for example in the ways of expressing prosodies and paralanguage or in some tendencies to imitate the spoken language.

As the penultimate chapter and the word-formational division in the analysis show, chat users employ mainly various kinds of abbreviations and acronyms, clippings, compounds, even some nonce-formations, and a wide range of spelling deviations.

Most of these means are a standard part of traditional conversation, however, in chatroom conversations they are pushed further to fulfil specific needs of chat users. As the practical part shows in one hundred words a dozen is affected by the status of a unit formed by one of these specific processes. These words or phrases are used with the primary intention of condensation, saving keystrokes, and replying as fast as possible.

A large number of queer innovations ranging from vowel omissions to phonologically motivated abbreviations, symbol substitutions or intentional spelling mistakes became no exception. Many of words and phrases created in this chatroom specific fashion have been created in order to fulfil one of the pragmatic functions utilised in chatroom environment such as greetings or farewells, expression of emotions, statuses, addressing people, etc.

With different methods of formation the practical part also identified different possibilities of formation of new units. Certain methods of formation proved to have a rather settled number of representatives while some proved to be the very opposite. In the course of time a great part of these settled representatives has become very popular over other Internet settings and some have even successfully penetrated to the language of the “real world”.

Resumé

Internetový chat se za dobu své existence hodně změnil. Od dnes už zapomenuté jednoduché DOSovské aplikace s mdlým rozhraním, která neposkytovala uživateli příliš mnoho možností, až po graficky propracované chatrooms nebo instant messaging. Už od svého vzniku byly chatrooms specifické svým jazykem, který byl do jisté míry ovlivněn i nástupem sms zpráv.

Internetové chatrooms by se daly definovat jako online diskusní fóra zaměřená na určité téma. Zde je důležité rozlišovat, zda diskuse probíhá synchronně či asynchronně, což částečně ovlivňuje způsob komunikace. Ta probíhá v internetových chatrooms tak jak je známe výhradně synchronně.

V této práci bylo pro detailnější specifikaci způsobu komunikace v internetových chatrooms použito srovnání s dalšími formami komunikace – psanou a mluvenou – resp. jejich specifickými vlastnostmi. Z tohoto přístupu vyplývá, že komunikace v internetových chatrooms je závislá na místě a čase, spontánní, na rozdíl od tradičního psaného textu má volnější strukturu a slouží zároveň jak k výměně faktických informací, tak k sociální interakci. Při srovnání s tradiční konverzací se rovněž ukázalo, že většina podstatných znaků, jako např. kontextová závislost, interaktivita a další, v zásadě odpovídá.

Ukázalo se také, že je tento druh komunikace téměř zcela nezávislý v takových nuancích normálně přítomných jen v bezprostřední mluvené komunikaci jako jsou např. intonace, hlasitost, či různá gesta vyjadřující nálady a emoce.

Úkolem této bakalářské práce je najít a analyzovat typické lingvistické prostředky používané v internetových chatrooms, jako jsou například různé druhy zkratk, akronymů, zkrácených a složených slov či slov využívajících homonymie jako volitelné ortografie. Přestože by část těchto slootovorných procesů v mluveném či psaném jazyce mohla zůstat bez výraznějšího povšimnutí, internetových chatrooms tyto slootovorné procesy dodávají jistý specifický nádech.

Jak už bylo zmíněno tento jazyk byl z části ovlivněn jazykem textových zpráv. Omezení počtu znaků povolených v jedné sms motivovalo použití spíše kratších, někdy i nekompletních vět a systému zkratkových slov, který se následně objevuje i v jazyku chatrooms. Obdobné tendence v jazyce internetových chatrooms pramení

z neskrývaného úsilí uživatelů o to, co nejrychleji se v konverzaci orientovat, odpovídat a fungovat. V této souvislosti můžeme vymezit několik slovtvorných způsobů charakteristických pro toto prostředí.

Nejčastějšími typy jsou jistě různé typy zkratk, akronymů a zkratkových slov využívajících podobnosti mezi výslovností slov a jejich ortografií, nahrazujících celé slabiky za jim odpovídající stejně znějící znaky, dále pak např. slov konsonantních, vypouštějících všechny samohlásky, které nemají tak vysokou informační hodnotu. Dalšími charakteristickými způsoby jsou například použití složených slov (compounding), slov zkrácených (clipping) nebo slov se záměrně upravenou ortografií využívajících kratších homofónů jako volitelných variant, či příležitostně vyjadřující některé vlastnosti souvislé řeči, které se v angličtině odráží např. ve slabých a silných formách gramatických slov, asimilacích a elizích.

Jak uvádí analýza, dají se tyto prvky, ať slova či fráze, zařadit podle toho, jakou plní v kontextu pragmatickou funkci. Z rozdělení je zřetelné, že byly specifickými formami nejvíce pokryty právě ty funkce, které jsou pro komunikaci v internetových chatrooms nejdůležitější. Mezi identifikované funkce patří např. pozdravy a loučení, statusy, vyjádření nálad a emocí, oslovování účastníků chatu, ale například i vulgarismy a urážky.

Vzhledem k rozdělení slovtvorných způsobů se dá určit, který z nich se dá považovat za více či méně konvenčně uzavřený a který stále nabízí tvorbu nových tvarů. Například v případě zkracování slabik pomocí znaků majících stejnou výslovnost můžeme tento slovtvorný proces považovat až na výjimky za uzavřený a to hlavně z důvodu konvence a omezených kombinačních možností. Slova se záměrně upravenou ortografií, zkrácená slova (clipping), či příležitostné akronymy či zkratky nejsou naopak omezeny kombinačními možnostmi, tudíž se dá očekávat vznik nových forem, které následně buď převáží nebo podlehnou konvenci.

Zajímavostí je, že některé pro internetový chat charakteristické fráze či slova se začaly rozšiřovat i do dalších dimenzí internetu, jako jsou webové stránky, e-maily či blogy. Bylo by také zajímavé sledovat pronikání některých těchto forem do mluveného a psaného jazyka.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Division of the Internet settings based on Crystal (2006):

The World Wide Web (WWW)

As a full collection of online documents stored on servers/computers around the world that are connected to the Internet. These documents are mutually accessible over the Internet through a browser using a standard protocol (http). World Wide Web is usually abbreviated to Web or W3 and most usually to www.

Electronic mail (e-mail)

Is electronic communication between users over a computer network, most likely the Internet. An email message is typed on the sender's computer and addressed to the recipient's email address. Once sent, a message may take from a few seconds to a few minutes to reach the recipient's mailbox.

Chat groups

Are ongoing topic-bound interactive discussions organized in *rooms* in which computer users interested in the particular topic can participate.

Virtual game environment / Virtual worlds

Are imaginary environments where people engage in fantasy social interaction. Formerly these environments were called *MUDs (multi-user dungeon)* and have gone through some development. Virtual worlds are nowadays popular only to a specific group of people.

Instant messaging

Is a type of communications service that enables user to create a private chatroom with two or more people logged to this service. Typically, the instant messaging system alerts the user whenever somebody on their *contact list* (or *buddy list*) is online or when they receive a message

Blogging

Is a very current and popular web application which works as frequent, chronological publication of personal thoughts, feelings, opinions plus new findings from the web. It is a kind of hybrid diary/guide site sometimes allowing external commentary.

Appendix 2: Table 3.1 Features not embodied in writing

Status	Linguistic		Non-linguistic
Description	Systematic (grammatical/phonological features of the language)	Non-systematic (vocal and gestural variations that carry meaning in speech)	Individual (patterns outside the individual's control that display his/her identity)
Technical name	Prosodies	Paralanguage	Indexical features
Principal types	Intonation (tonicity and tone) rhythm 'phrasing' and pausing	Timber (breathy creaky etc. voice qualities) tempo, loudness, facial and bodily gestures	Pitch range (soprano - bass) resonance, tension, [+ individual preferences for certain prosodic and paralinguistic patterns]

(Halliday 1989: 31)

Appendix 3: www.ukchatterbox.co.uk; taken between March 6 and March 8, 2007

<nuttievicki> RUFAT whats your problem
<oshv1> mrfullmouth? im guessing he's not straight
<nuttievicki> why :@
<Jossanna> no im not fat!
<oshv1> i wasnt asking, i was sayin hi to rufat!
<mrfullmouthanonymous> hey
<Jossanna> lol
<rufat> nuttievicki i dont have a problem :D
<nuttievicki> good
<rufat> unless money problems :(
<easymanmids> any girls wanna chat to a 28 m dudley , west midlands , PM
* megaman5 pokes joss
<oshv1> i have a problem wiv u Rufat!
<rufat> what did i do :S
<oshv1> leon!
<rufat> ?
<oshv1> dno :)
<rufat> (N) y
<nuttievicki> nothing just all kick of round my place
<richards2520> leon wat u bin up to
<rufat> vix (K)
<nuttievicki> sorry dont mean to talk it out on you
<oshv1> (M)
<rufat> (S)
<nuttievicki> one bottle of wine already downed
<oshv1> (T)
<oshv1> :(
<rufat> t?:S
<oshv1> dno
<oshv1> (R)
<oshv1> :(
<oshv1> (Q)
<oshv1> :(
<richards2520> bye, bbl
<rufat> (SEX)
<rufat> :(
<oshv1> if only it was that easy :O
<rufat> :D
<nuttievicki> what the fuck are you to talking about
<br0k3nh3art3d> hello
<oshv1> usual crap
<rufat> nuttievicki u
<nuttievicki> me what ?
<rufat> we were talkin bout u
<nuttievicki> fuck off
<nuttievicki> rufat
<nuttievicki> hi storm x
<rufat> nuttievicki :(
<nuttievicki> you what life is sh!t
<shadow_x> yupa vicki
<rufat> (?):S
<nuttievicki> ppl talking about each other and bitching
* megaman5 needs a huggle :|
<oshv1> life is great !
* nuttievicki need to have a good punch up or a good cry one or the other
<shadow_x> no it aint

<rufat> hows bitching like :S
 <shadow_x> lol @ vicki
 <nuttievicki> but getting pissed instead
 <nuttievicki> :S
 <oshv1> this is as depressing as fat camp :(
 * megaman5 offers vicki out :P
 <Jossanna> haha bring on fat camp!
 <nuttievicki> well fuck off then
 <nuttievicki> sorry
 <megaman5> fite me vicki :P
 <nuttievicki> fuck men if i move to a field with a flock of sheep i would be better off
 <rufat> (C)
 <nuttievicki> i dont belive a word of what men say anymore
 <Jossanna> not all men are the same though
 <megaman5> dont fite me then :P
 <Jossanna> just some!
 <megaman5> am i lyk dat joss
 <rufat> yes!!
 <nuttievicki> mega if you lived round the corner i knock your bloke off
 <Jossanna> i dont mega i dont really know u!
 <Jossanna> *dont know
 <Stormkeeper> heyas
 <Jossanna> well hello stormy!
 <Stormkeeper> hey there ;)
 <shadow_x> elo storm x x :)
 <small4life> hey all
 <rufat> hey small
 <small4life> hey u ok
 <rufat> no thanx u?
 <small4life> im cool y u not ok
 <rufat> devil_giggles :S
 <rufat> dunno just
 <small4life> just wot
 <chris210> fartin?
 <small4life> hey chris
 <small4life> afk
 <chris210> hey u
 <rufat> bloody test
 <chris210> blood test?
 <rufat> wu_tangryu (N)
 <wu_tangryu> wasup
 <wu_tangryu> wats up with u likwe
 <wu_tangryu> like
 <wu_tangryu> ???
 <rufat> :D nothin
 <wu_tangryu> ace
 <rufat> hows u m8
 <wu_tangryu> nb my brother
 <wu_tangryu> and you
 <rufat> a bit tired
 <wu_tangryu> lol
 <wu_tangryu> me2
 <wu_tangryu> is evry1 sleeping again
 <rufat> :ZZ no y?
 <chris210> (P)
 * rufat throws some bones
 <chris210> :D
 <chris210> thx

<Stormkeeper> :
 <Stormkeeper> :|
 <giggles_1987> :|
 * emochick852 walks in and sits down:|
 <Jossanna> rccch
 <giggles_1987> elmoo
 :D:D(L):D:D
 <Jossanna> :D:D(L)(L)
 <emochick852> joo :D:D(L)
 <emochick852> joo :D:D(L)
 <giggles_1987> rachymoo
 :D:D(L)(L):D:D
 <emochick852> been in here 2 mins and already getting PMs:@
 <emochick852> hi storm;)
 <giggles_1987> omg me too
 * emochick852 snogs back
 <Stormkeeper> ;)
 <rufat> whats Norton electric circuit (?)
 <giggles_1987> no idea
 <rufat> y
 <giggles_1987> why what
 <rufat> y dont u know :S
 <rufat> y doesnt any1 knows
 <rufat> or tells me
 <jay66> heya\
 <Jossanna> y dont u know
 <rufat> jay66 hey what u study?
 <giggles_1987> because we're students and we aren't really meant to know anything cept how to make
 washing up mountains and how to spend money we don't have
 <oicheeky> afternoon all
 <jay66> animal managment
 <rufat> animal managment:S
 <jay66> yea well dodgy totally sux
 <giggles_1987> how to manage an animal
 <rufat> manage animal 4 what :O
 <Jossanna> great! manage stormy-hes an animal!
 <rufat> u study zoofilism
 <jay66> more like running a business in animal sector
 <giggles_1987> manage animals in the art of getting a job?
 <jay66> yea
 <emochick852> lol joss
 * emochick852 attempts to tame stormy
 <giggles_1987> erm....wonderful....
 <rufat> like to hire birds as secretaries and then
 <jay66> yes brings me such joy
 * Jossanna rrrrrrr at stormy
 <giggles_1987> r u a funny farm escapee too jay66?
 <jay66> no dont like gettin dirty lol
 * emochick852 gets her red cape out and wonders if he'll act like a bull too?:S
 <nuttievicki> BACK
 <rufat> wb
 <nuttievicki> ty
 <Stormkeeper> Grrrrrr
 <emochick852> vicki xxx
 * Stormkeeper snaps
 <rufat> nuttievicki whats up?
 <nuttievicki> msn to min i will sigh in
 <rufat> :P:)

<rufat> A clean room ventilation system is operated such that the air pressure inside the room is maintained greater than the outside ambient atmospheric pressure by a difference of 0.5 cm of water. If the ceiling of the room has dimensions 6 m by 3 m, what is the resultant vertical force exerted on the ceiling by the ventilation system?

<dark_enigma> storm :D(K)

<megaman5> LOL

<giggles_1987> lol rach

<the_oracle> huggles and hello @vicki

<nuttievicki> hi oracle

* emochick852 tuts at stevenlondon24 even though he's no longer here

<megaman5> if i could change the alphabet ill put u and i 2gether

* Stormkeeper snoggles dark_enigma

<megaman5> :|

<emochick852> ahh i'm sick of all these old chat up lines! what ever happened to originality?!

<the_oracle> Hey,giggles that u in Shrewsbury?

* dark_enigma shnoggles back with full on porno tongueage ;):D:|

<giggles_1987> yush

<megaman5> ooeerr :|

<emochick852> original*

<emochick852> originality**

<giggles_1987> its in storage rach :)

<emochick852> lol]

<megaman5> ummmm thinks of a neww chat upo line

<the_oracle> not prying giggles I was brought up in Stretton

<megaman5> (CI)

<megaman5> (CI)

<megaman5> hmmmmmm

* emochick852 waits for megaman5..

<megaman5> www.newchatuplines.com

<giggles_1987> oh cool the_oracle

<megaman5> :D

<emochick852> lol

<giggles_1987> thats where the hills are isn't it

<megaman5> what do yoo like strawberry or blueberry emo?

<the_oracle> CardingMill Valley

<giggles_1987> we used to fly kites up there :D

<emochick852> blueberry

* dark_enigma snoggles mydarkside

<megaman5> kl i now know what pancacks 2 make yoo in da morning :D

<megaman5> cakes*

<emochick852> woo :D

<aishah247> hey room

<aishah247> every1 ok?

<aishah247> any1 from manchester?

<aishah247> im new 2 this lol

<megaman5> 22 yrs ago god made a perfect woman :D

<giggles_1987> who said she even liked pancakes?

<megaman5> who dont :P

<the_oracle> Didn't really notice 6 year olds when I left giggles

<giggles_1987> i don't

<megaman5> o well ur loss :P

* dark_enigma snoggles megaman5

<giggles_1987> oh, i didn't even move here till i was 12

* megaman5 shnoggles back

<the_oracle> U started flyting kites then and still at it giggles

<giggles_1987> ha yeh, my best mate's into all that kite boarding shite

<giggles_1987> *boarding

<chris210> it aint shit

<emochick852> megaman5, you mean klaire by that 22 year old comment?
<emochick852> hehe
<giggles_1987> it is
<giggles_1987> bores me
<megaman5> sorry but yer i do :P
<emochick852> :o
<dark_enigma> gee shux
<emochick852> :O
<megaman5> the way yoo say it thou is....
<chris210> next thing u wil say height scares u
<malbo> who speak french?
<megaman5> how old are ur?
<megaman5> the reply
<giggles_1987> why wud height scare me?
<megaman5> the yoo go o so ** yrs ago god made a perfect woman
<the_oracle> moi,assez bienmal
<megaman5> i made that 1 up :D
<chris210> i dont know i read somewhere its interrelated
<giggles_1987> thats why it sucks then megaman5
<megaman5> nah onli yoo suck giggles
<giggles_1987> so if u find kite boarding shit u have to be scared of heights?
<giggles_1987> thats absolute bull
<chris210> thats more likey
<giggles_1987> so i suck...because ur chat up's...if thats what u can call them...suck?
<giggles_1987> thats another load of bull
<chris210> wasnt said by me
<giggles_1987> i never said it was
<oshv1> giggles sucks! but not in the way u were previously talking about em!
<giggles_1987> :O oshy
<Jossanna> :O dirteh!
<the_oracle> stick to kites,giggles Flying mine at dark,but she's gone for a youth policy
awwwwwwwwwwwww
<megaman5> nice 1 osh
<oshv1> yet sexy :D
<emochick852> ooer
<oshv1> MY TEXTUAL LOVE BUDDY RACH!!!!!!
<emochick852> hey Osh;))
<oshv1> only jus missed my lectures today :(
<giggles_1987> anyways yush, ima go do some work b4n
<oshv1> in 10-4, woke up 4:30 :D
<emochick852> take it you had a good night last night then?
<emochick852> lol!!
<oshv1> yes :D
<giggles_1987> bye byeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee
<emochick852> byeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee xx
<nuttievicki> bb
<Jossanna> oh whoops bye
<emochick852> lol joss, both bit late there :P
<oshv1> wats wiv the new sexual flavour colours jossingtonbear?
<dj_mikey_b> ello
<Jossanna> i was bored of red! u cant see my hearts when im red
<nuttievicki> back :)
<dj_mikey_b> alryt oshv1
<oshv1> :)
<oshv1> hey mikey
<Jossanna> ouch mickey
<leon24> alreet folks !
<Jossanna> leon x

<oshv1> hey shithead
 <emochick852> leon xxx
 <dj_mikey_b> mickey??:S u mean mikey lol
 <Leon24> I swear to god, I am ready to murder my pc.
 <Leon24> :(
 <Jossanna> oh yeh ok mikey
 <oshv1> it not work leon?
 <megaman5> ebay (oxfordshire chat-up line dictionary)
 <Leon24> Rachel, xx
 <Jossanna> but anyway u cant put two complimentary colours together!
 <dark_enigma> leon :D xx
 <Jossanna> ur blinding us
 <megaman5> gayboi xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
 <Leon24> Oshy, nope.. I'd need to CD for that code, Microshaft are closing down on fraud and shit :S
 <nuttievicki> leon
 <oshv1> :)
 <Leon24> vicki
 <the_oracle> I never get anything complimentary from Joss
 <Leon24> so i have 30 days before this windows expires :S
 <Jossanna> hahaha
 <oshv1> :D
 <Leon24> pain in the arse copying files and shit
 <rufat> :S
 <dj_mikey_b> osh u not stoned yet??
 <Leon24> osh, YOU SMOKE THE HERB ????
 <megaman5> Leon want a boot legg copy of vista :D
 <Leon24> mega, are you pulling my leg ??
 <dj_mikey_b> leon pm me

<megaman5> nope
 <Leon24> I would LOVE a copy, but don't get my hopes up you bitch !
 <megaman5> ok send me 15£ :D
 <the_oracle> Get screwed get vista
 <Leon24> ahaha you bastard !
 <nuttievicki> should not of start drink so early
 <megaman5> n ill send yooa boot legg copy of vista
 <Leon24> 32 bit ?
 <megaman5> 512bit :|
 <the_oracle> 24 carat sh*te
 <megaman5> btw its crap y im selling it xp is better
 <the_oracle> agree,megaman
 <nuttievicki> need something to eat
 <megaman5> need 2 w8 for sp1 2 cxum out
 <megaman5> mIRC dont work on it :|
 <megaman5> torrents dont work :|Z
 <megaman5> msn is shit n slow :|
 <megaman5> cant access java on a web based formaty :|
 <megaman5> format :|
 <Leon24> msn is shit and slow on vista ?
 <megaman5> yoo
 <Leon24> hmm, i need XP disks then :P
 <the_oracle> thats not a new feature meg just enhanced slowness
 <dj_mikey_b> i got vista off a torrent site n it works treat
 <Leon24> dj, off bittorrent ?
 <Leon24> I tried about 10 times, all failed on me.
 <megaman5> yoo need 2 go frew loads pages 2 sort out the port fowarding and if yoo get 1 bit wrongyoo
 have 2 start from scratch
 <dj_mikey_b> u shud only need 2 port port foward if y abehind firewall or router

<the_oracle> But Uncle Bill is going thru every line of code personally
<megaman5> no widows 512 securty port forwarding :|
<dj_mikey_b> ah
<Leon24> ok dj, i have added you :P
<megaman5> 57 pages of complete bollox :|
<Leon24> msg me if you need too
<megaman5> took me 6days 2 find out is was shyte :|
<nano_ccs> hi
<megaman5> oo yer they got access points on there 2 so kazaa n lime wire dont work either
<nano_ccs> anyone from exeter?
<dj_mikey_b> kk ill sort u out later on cuz im off here in amin got radio 2 do
<Leon24> ok dude, speak later
<dj_mikey_b> l8az
<dj_mikey_b> cya all
<megaman5> later alligator
<fluffy_hedge> hello room
<megaman5> awwwww fluffy
<megaman5> :D
<emochick852> hey fluffy
<megaman5> i had a bald cat named fluffy 1ce
<fluffy_hedge> lol
<fluffy_hedge> hey emol
<dark_enigma> i tried to tattoo my cat :|
<fluffy_hedge> emo, even
<megaman5> :| my m8 got his cat stoned
<emochick852> dark, :O:|
<rufat> :O
<megaman5> rach n klaire
<dark_enigma> :|
<megaman5> can ask yoo 2 sumthink
<emochick852> depends what it is...:|
<megaman5> up 4 a 3sum :P
<Leon24> ahahaha
<Leon24> 4'some he meant
<dark_enigma> no u cant lend my brain to build an idiot :|
<Leon24> don't be leaving me out Benjamin !!
<dark_enigma> :|
<Jossanna> :|
<dark_enigma> im in :|
<Leon24> :P
<Leon24> wahey
<emochick852> :|
<Leon24> that's 5
<Leon24> Joss, make it six ?
<megaman5> lol
<megaman5> go 4 it :D
<emochick852> where'd you get 5 from leon? :S
<Jossanna> oooer why the hell not!:)
<megaman5> me leon rach klaire
<Leon24> wahey
<Leon24> joss, skeet
<megaman5> 5sum :D
<emochick852> ahh fair enough
<megaman5> skeets ghey :P
<Leon24> yesh
<emochick852> perfect then megaman5, lol
<megaman5> yer leon can go off wif skeet
<Leon24> oi

<Leon24> Joss, I pulled her months ago :S
 <Leon24> I use the word pulled, very lightly.
 <Jossanna> how can anyone be attracted to that attitude problem!
 <nuttynat018> Leon, you must be desperate!
 <Leon24> Nat, lol nope.
 <Leon24> I haven't met her of course
 <megaman5> weres riri :(
 <Leon24> No idea Benjamin
 <nuttynat018> She's busy!
 <megaman5> brb all fone
 <nuttynat018> Haha, he said that so we think he's got a friend, it's a call centre really!
 <Leon24> I take it non of you get alone with miss attitude ? haha.
 <Leon24> along*
 <nuttynat018> Of course we do Leon =)
 <emochick852> lol nat
 <Jossanna> no her attitude puts me off
 <Leon24> ahaha I won't repeat anything, promise.
 <Leon24> Joss, haha I know she annoys you doesn't she :(
 <Jossanna> and her grammer obsession
 <Leon24> I always tel her to stop being a tool in here, but she won't listen.
 <Jossanna> i actually really liked her when she first joined
 <Jossanna> then she started the attitude
 <Leon24> lol @ grammer obsession
 <Leon24> well she told me last night she would stop the attitude
 <oshv1> you are a tool!
 <Leon24> and keep her personal life away from here/msn etc etc
 <Jossanna> i doubt it,that'd be the day
 <Leon24> then invited me to her house for the night :)
 <Leon24> and a tour of york :S
 <Leon24> obviously i declined
 <Jossanna> haha way to keep ur personal life seperate from msn-invite leon to ya house!
 <oshv1> :D
 <Leon24> ahahahaha
 <Jossanna> lol that lasted all of a minute then?
 <oshv1> i invited leon to my par tay :D
 <Leon24> oi
 <Leon24> oshy, and i will come, already told you that matey :P
 <oshv1> :D yey
 <Jossanna> i dont mean u lasted a minute!haha
 <Leon24> just don't leave me out..
 <supersmart> JOSSAN
 <oshv1> i wont :D
 <supersmart> JOSS
 <supersmart> LISTEN
 <supersmart> JOSS
 <Leon24> I might get Ria to come along
 <oshv1> FUCK OFF N DIE SHITHEAD!
 <nuttynat018> Oh my god!
 <oshv1> who's ria?
 <Jossanna> yoo?
 <supersmart> JOSS
 <supersmart> I HAV DECIDED
 <supersmart> SOMETHING
 <oshv1> to kill yourself?
 <Leon24> Ria is the most beautiful girl in Bedford :P
 <supersmart> LEON
 <nuttynat018> Awwwwww.
 <supersmart> RIA IS ASIAN?

<oshv1> kk :D i'll find you a cheap hotel
<emochick852> lol
<Jossanna> no ria isnt
<Leon24> oshy, lol I plan to see Ria on april the 16th, for a dirty weekend in London.
<oshv1> :D
<Leon24> minus the dirty
<Leon24> :P
<Leon24> wahey!
<nuttynat018> LOL!
<supersmart> RIA IS AN ASIAN NAME
<oshv1> Diah Ria? :O
<Leon24> hehe nat x
<supersmart> LEON
<oshv1> that will be a dirty weekend
<jiggasintown> hello all
<Leon24> super, ok.
<supersmart> LEON
<Leon24> super ?
<supersmart> RIA IS A ASIAN NAME
<Leon24> ok
<supersmart> IS SHE ASIAN
<Leon24> moving on..
<Leon24> no
<Leon24> Leon is a french name
<supersmart> LEON
<Leon24> but im english
<supersmart> DONT LIE
<Leon24> shit happens!
<supersmart> IF SHE IS ASIAN THEN SHE IS MINE
<Leon24> super, ok.
<supersmart> LEON
<Jossanna> ria is not asian super shes white
<supersmart> JOSS
<owencross> hey scroungers
<supersmart> HOW DO U KNOW
<supersmart> HAV U SLEPT WITH HER?
<Leon24> ria is a white gangsta !
<oshv1> DIE SUPERSMART!
<Jossanna> shes on my msn i see her pics
<Leon24> ria is my bludclot
<supersmart> JOSS
<emochick852> lfc xxx
<supersmart> I NEED TO TALK TO U
<supersmart> ITS IMPORTANT
<lfc_angel> hi emo x
<Jossanna> what is it
<supersmart> PM?
<Leon24> eeww
<Jossanna> no here
<oshv1> lol
<supersmart> JOSS PLZ
<supersmart> ITS PERSONAL
* Stormkeeper snogs joss passionately, then does the same to rach
<Jossanna> i dont do pms
<nuttynat018> Stormy's woke up!
<oshv1> yes joss never has a time of the month!
<Jossanna> hey lfc!:)
<supersmart> JOSS I LIKE U N WANT TO MEET U FOR COFFEE

<Leon24> *coughs* then me stormy ;)

<oshv1> lol

<lfc_angel> hiya joss, like the colours

* Stormkeeper snogs leon

* Leon24 kisses oshhy :P

<Leon24> wahey stormy !

* oshv1 looks round shrugs n kisses back

* emochick852 snogs stormy back ;)

<Stormkeeper> hehe

<supersmart> JOSS?

<Leon24> lol osh, haha minx. xxx

<nuttynat018> LOL Osh!

<lfc_angel> storm thanx for ur help earlier hun

* emochick852 watches the ghey action

* dark_enigma falls asleep again

<supersmart> JOSS?

<Jossanna> i dont do meeting for coffee either

<supersmart> JOSS U R HURTING ME

<nuttynat018> Hahahahahahaha!

<Leon24> How's Nat anyway ? Long time no chat/see :P xxx

<supersmart> ALL I WANT IS TO SMELL UR PANTIES JOSS...?

<oshv1> /sex ?

<oshv1> :O

<nuttynat018> I've been very busy!

<Leon24> eeewww super!

<rufat> back

<Leon24> Natt, working I hope ?

<rufat> nutty (Y)

<supersmart> LEON MATE

<Leon24> SUPER MATE

<nuttynat018> Of course not Leon!

<nuttynat018> RUFAT (Y)

<supersmart> CAN U GIVE ME RIA'S

<supersmart> INFO

<supersmart> I WANT TO BEFRIEND HER

<Leon24> No I bloody will not !!

<rufat> bye

<supersmart> LEON PLZ

<emochick852> hhahaha

<dark_enigma> lmfao :|

<nuttynat018> Bye xxxxxx

<supersmart> R U INSECURE THT

<Leon24> She doesn't like scumbags :P

<supersmart> I WILL GET HER

<dark_enigma> bye xxxxxxxxxxxx

<Jossanna> did he really just say that?

<supersmart> LEON IF UR SO CONFIDENT ABOUT UR MANHOOD THAN GIVE IT TO ME

<Leon24> no

<supersmart> LETS SEE WHO WINS

<Leon24> idiot.

<Leon24> It's not a game you dickhead.

<supersmart> LEON U KNOW I M THE BEST N GIRLS FALL FOR ME

<Leon24> as-if

<Leon24> you beg

<supersmart> U R SCARED OF ME

<Leon24> i don't..

<Stormkeeper> supersmart is a crazy bastard :)

* Leon24 joss please have sex with me

<Stormkeeper> And that's being polite!
 <supersmart> LEON U KNOW ME
 <supersmart> AND U KNOW MY POWER
 <dark_enigma> yo supertard shush
 <supersmart> OF ATTRACTING WOMEN
 <nuttynat018> LOL!
 <Stormkeeper> I know you, and frankly, you scare the shit out of me :|
 <nuttynat018> Very polite Stormy.
 <supersmart> LEON BE A MAN N GIVE HER EMAILA DDDY
 <Leon24> super, i know one thing, and that is that you have no 'GAME'
 <supersmart> LEON WHY R U SCARED
 <crazy_vik> hello
 <supersmart> U THINK I WILL GET HER?
 <Leon24> I am not scared
 <supersmart> THEN
 <supersmart> WAT IS IT
 <Jossanna> super u cant ask someone for someone elses email address itd be rude to ria:)
 <Leon24> I don't hand out people's e-mail addresses ?
 <supersmart> leon
 <Leon24> what
 <supersmart> accept it
 <Leon24> no
 <rufat> :S:S
 <supersmart> tht u r scared
 <Leon24> :S
 <oshv1> OMG supersmart took off capslock!
 <Stormkeeper> :O
 <supersmart> leon...ask her
 <nuttynat018> :O
 <supersmart> ask ria
 <supersmart> if she wants me in her msn
 <Leon24> smart, you ask her
 * oshv1 dies
 <supersmart> where is she then
 <supersmart> u wanna compete leon
 <Leon24> have some game and get her address yourself
 * Jossanna yawns
 <supersmart> is she in here
 <Leon24> yoo
 <supersmart> whats her nick
 <Leon24> Ria = Jossanna
 <Leon24> PM her
 <supersmart> dont lie
 <supersmart> leon
 <Leon24> I don't lie.
 <nuttynat018> LOL!
 <emochick852> lol leon
 <Leon24> Jossanna = RIA
 <Leon24> pm her, and take her off me :P
 * emochick852 mourns for osh
 <supersmart> leon grow up...u cant compete with me
 <Jossanna> codenaming u see!:)
 <supersmart> i can even bet
 <nuttynat018> This gets better everytime i come here!
 * Stormkeeper snogs nat
 <albyqpr> ain't there any sheep that need seein to jc?
 <albyqpr> baaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
 <lil_foxeh> pmsfl

<jc23> gpiiiiiiiiiiii
 <jc23> gip
 <jc23> ipg
 <albyqpr> lamb luvva
 <jc23> ipg
 <jc23> gip
 <ben1989> jc23 stop
 <lil_foxeh> im tempted to go and look dumb in trivia :|
 <georg3> oi londoners
 <lil_foxeh> ban his ass ben :P
 <ben1989> lol fox
 <mwai_lou> ello u lot xxxx
 <albyqpr> wot?
 <scottishboy2007> hi lou
 <lil_foxeh> heya lou :D xxxxxxxxxx
 <georg3> alby r u in london
 <mwai_lou> hey mell xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
 <albyqpr> yeah close enuff
 <elysium> hi all!! anyone wanna chat? 23 female irish and living in cambridge!
 <georg3> gota ? 4 u
 <albyqpr> go on then
 * llxl_tiny_llxl screams
 * lil_foxeh is deafened :|
 <georg3> if i was to move down,wud it b hard to find work as a scaffolder
 <llxl_tiny_llxl> am bored :(
 <mwai_lou> bord too
 <albyqpr> nah not at all i cd ave a word if u like
 <albyqpr> my mates a scaffy
 <bleeyes22> we bk
 <lil_foxeh> im mel.....nice 2 meet ya :S
 <scottishboy2007> hi tiny
 <llxl_tiny_llxl> lol
 <llxl_tiny_llxl> hello
 <scottishboy2007> how u ?
 <llxl_tiny_llxl> bored you?
 <scottishboy2007> same lol
 <albyqpr> i did it 4 a while hard work man
 <mwai_lou> mel where is evry 1
 <lil_foxeh> pass :S
 <llxl_tiny_llxl> hehe
 <albyqpr> they all got kicked
 <lil_foxeh> i kno dan said he wudnt be on tonight
 <mwai_lou> neils at bingo lol
 <georg3> love it me i go norway on riggs but its gon slack mate
 <lil_foxeh> lmao
 <zabdiel> hi ladies
 <scottishboy2007> wot u bn up 2 tiny?
 <lil_foxeh> <<<, cant picture neil at bingo :S
 <mwai_lou> nor me lol but he has gone
 <llxl_tiny_llxl> not a lot.....just college :S you?
 <mwai_lou> wel he said lol
 <albyqpr> u want me 2 ave a word?
 <georg3> please fella
 <scottishboy2007> off work so nm jus bein lazy lol
 <albyqpr> no prob if u come erer
 <llxl_tiny_llxl> lol nice for some!
 <albyqpr> tomorrow ill let u know
 <scottishboy2007> yupa :D lol

<llxl_tiny_llxl> wha ya work as?
<georg3> do u want to take my hotmail then pal
<albyqpr> go on then pm it
<scottishboy2007> mechanic
<llxl_tiny_llxl> cool
<scottishboy2007> wot u do in college?
<albyqpr> u can fix my renault 19 then
<georg3> ur a diamond mate
<llxl_tiny_llxl> catering lol
<scottishboy2007> lol fun?
<misi> :D lou
<mwai_lou> misi xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
<llxl_tiny_llxl> yeah
* misi sits and think about fun.....mhhhhh
<misi> misssssssssssssssssssssssssssss:D:D
<lil_foxeh> laraaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa u shexi moo :P
<misscupoftea> miiiiiiisiiiiiiiiii
<keno_kano> who girls here wanna bf ?
<scottishboy2007> ;) lol
<misscupoftea> haha
<lil_foxeh> <<<<< got several bfs :S
<kitten2306> oi oi all
<lil_foxeh> <<< tartlet :D
<misscupoftea> lol
<mistychick2> HELLO ROOM ANY BI FEMALES WANNA CHAT
<lil_foxeh> oh and im married :S
<mwai_lou> bi ppl r greedy
<misscupoftea> lol
<misscupoftea> bi ppl rock
<scottishboy2007> lol
<misscupoftea> best of both worlds
<mwai_lou> there greedy
<albyqpr> i can pretend to b 1 if u like
<misscupoftea> <<bi wen drunk :D
<scottishboy2007> lol
<mistychick2> HELLO
<misscupoftea> mels bi to lol
<scottishboy2007> hi chick
<wintergigalo> mmm theres a lot of wanna be bis
<wintergigalo> u gotta love the real bis tho
<wintergigalo> usually geminis
<misscupoftea> lol wtf?
<lil_foxeh> <<< gemini not bi :D
<misscupoftea> im bi wen drunk and i havent been drunk in a gesss
<wintergigalo> stay well away
<wintergigalo> what comes next
<wintergigalo> bestia;ity
<lil_foxeh> :O
<wintergigalo> oops i croosed the line
<mistychick2> WHAT DO U MENA
<lil_foxeh> I DEFFO DONT DO THAT :@
<mistychick2> WHATS WRNG WITH BIOS
<lil_foxeh> bios? :S aint that where suml probes ur ass? :S
<misscupoftea> no me neither!
<misscupoftea> i dontn like this guy :@
<misscupoftea> hahaha
<misscupoftea> -n
<wintergigalo> no its fine really

<misi> :|
 <lil_foxeh> hmmm mmm these virus wotsits r dumb :|
 <shortyle> hiya lara
 <mistyck2> ANYONOE WANNA CHAT TOM ATTRACTIVE FEMALE
 <wintergigalo> just dont take my girlfriend
 <shortyle> hey mel
 <wintergigalo> spose the world is overpopulated
 <lil_foxeh> one tells me i got 26 critical threat thingys and the other says everyones all good :S
 <wintergigalo> haha not
 <misi> hmm strange
 <misscupoftea> hey leeeeee
 <lil_foxeh> o0o0o wb lee :D
 <shortyle> hey misscupoftea
 <shortyle> ty mel
 <lil_foxeh> everything even*****
 <lil_foxeh> << didnt mean everyone :@
 <lil_foxeh> muppet :D
 <misscupoftea> everyone**
 <mwai_lou> HIII LEEEEEEEEEE!
 <misscupoftea> lol
 <misscupoftea> has any one spoken to mat tonight?
 <shortyle> hiya mwai lou
 <wintergigalo> what u look like tea
 * lil_foxeh kills lara :|
 <misscupoftea> looks at profile
 <lil_foxeh> nope and atm i dont care :|
 <mwai_lou> just say lou lol
 <albyqpr> look at profile
 <misscupoftea> ermm y mel?
 <shortyle> ok hun
 <lil_foxeh> hes been a narky sod after all i did for him last week :@
 <misscupoftea> wen?
 <lil_foxeh> so screw him
 <misscupoftea> last night i annoyed him
 <shortyle> how u been lou
 <lil_foxeh> when he was all down and that i tried cheering him up
 <misscupoftea> so he wasnt in the best mood
 <wintergigalo> i mean misty
 <wintergigalo> whats misty look like
 <mwai_lou> ok ty bit ill u?
 <wintergigalo> il have a look
 <lil_foxeh> no need to take it out on the rest of US :@
 <mistyck2> U TALKING ABOUT ME
 <misscupoftea> i know theres not
 <mistyck2> WINTERGIRL
 <shortyle> ive been ok jst tired
 <lil_foxeh> neway.....like i said :D screw him
 <shortyle> working 2much
 <misscupoftea> lol
 <mwai_lou> awww lol
 <lil_foxeh> i kno u probably wud u dutty b!tch but thats sumthin totally different :P
 <albyqpr> is any1 watchin the newcastle game?
 <misscupoftea> lol i might not
 <albyqpr> gr8 match
 <wintergigalo> no i just saw fame academy
 <misscupoftea> but thats not a good story so moving on
 <wintergigalo> the public got it well wrong
 <albyqpr> lame academy

<lil_foxeh> someone remind me.....wheres the fame (?)
 <wintergigalo> whats the score
 <albyqpr> 4-2
 <wintergigalo> alby?
 <wintergigalo> to
 <misscupoftea> lol
 <albyqpr> to newcastle
 <wintergigalo> nice
 <lil_foxeh> rofl @ lame academy :D
 <lil_foxeh> i like that 1 (Y)
 <misscupoftea> argh sudden bad mood n2g
 <scottishboy2007> lol
 <shortyle> omg
 <shortyle> omg
 <jc23> fd
 <jc23> y
 <jc23> ydf
 <shortyle> omg
 <lil_foxeh> narky cow :|
 <jc23> yf
 <jc23> ufg
 <albyqpr> u ladies ave well bad mood swings
 <wintergigalo> menstrual
 <lil_foxeh> lol i do
 <shortyle> im soooooooooo shocked
 <misscupoftea> only wen ppl talk about things that annoy me atm
 <misscupoftea> and some one did :@
 <wintergigalo> women are concoction of differing moods
 <lil_foxeh> <<<<< her fault :|
 <misscupoftea> dont even talk to me about bad moods cause my grandads had a stroke so get bent
 <albyqpr> ooooh a concoction of differing moods eh?
 <lil_foxeh> :O
 <wintergigalo> sorry there
 <shortyle> omg ... im so shocked , im speechless
 <albyqpr> bet ur gd at scrabble
 <wintergigalo> mmm
 <wintergigalo> but the ones that are too diverse
 <wintergigalo> too difficult to please
 <albyqpr> sorry cuppa didn't no
 <misscupoftea> so dont even start cause ill blow up
 <shortyle> ive jst had the weirdest fone call
 <wintergigalo> a constant misdemeanour of changing ebbs and flows
 <albyqpr> ha ha ur gd
 <wintergigalo> not really
 <wintergigalo> lol
 <wintergigalo> yea
 <misscupoftea> wot did this guy do eat a dictionary?
 <albyqpr> lol
 <wintergigalo> david attenborough knows best
 <wintergigalo> a wise man once said to me
 <wintergigalo> what do u do for work
 <wintergigalo> i said
 <wintergigalo> excuse me while i get the dictionary
 <wintergigalo> na not really
 <shortyle> wat did u do 2day lou
 <albyqpr> ur not a gigolo then?
 <misscupoftea> mel make him go away :|
 <wintergigalo> i actually do work hard

<lil_foxeh> who :|
<wintergigalo> actually no
<ikkle_loz> hiya room :)
<wintergigalo> didnt even realise what it meant until after id put it on
<misscupoftea> winter :|
<scottishboy2007> hi loz
<lil_foxeh> winter ill give u a tenner if u sod off :|
<ikkle_loz> hey scottishboy2007 how r u
<scottishboy2007> gd ty
<scottishboy2007> u?
<ikkle_loz> im great, thanks for the docs
<albyqpr> i'll add to the fund
<lil_foxeh> hows that lara? :P
<scottishboy2007> gdgd wt u bn up 2?
<misscupoftea> hmmm
<wintergigalo> why am i not surprised by that comment
<ikkle_loz> nothin much lol quite bored
<ikkle_loz> u
<wintergigalo> how very rude,
<scottishboy2007> same lol
<misscupoftea> oh shut up
<ikkle_loz> lol
<ikkle_loz> whats every1 arguin about??
<wintergigalo> yea ur right
<misscupoftea> davethecat64 please make him go away im not in the mood for some stuck up boy (X)
<lil_foxeh> one is not stuck up :O
<wintergigalo> thought these places were supposed to be about conversations anyway
<ikkle_loz> :S
<misscupoftea> winter is
<wintergigalo> well ur quick to judge
<misscupoftea> fool
<albyqpr> would u mind vacating the premises
<ikkle_loz> why u all arguin???
<wintergigalo> im not stuck up
<wintergigalo> just not a great listener
<misscupoftea> well listen to this
<misscupoftea> go away
<albyqpr> la la la la not listenin
<lil_foxeh> bored :|
<misscupoftea> <<annoyed
<lil_foxeh> chill hun.....have a cuppa :D
* mwai_lou joins mel in bein bordddddddddddddddddd
<wintergigalo> whats up tea
<lil_foxeh> maybe a kit kat if u got sum (Y)

ÚDAJE PRO KNIHOVNICKOU DATABÁZI

Název práce	Lexical distinctiveness of the Language in the Internet Chat Rooms
Autor práce	Petr Mikulík
Obor	Anglický jazyk pro hospodářskou praxi
Rok obhajoby	2007
Vedoucí práce	Mgr. Zuzana Urbanová
Anotace	Práce charakterizuje způsob komunikace v internetových chatrooms a lexikální specifičnost tohoto prostředí. Ve výzkumné části pak analyzuje nejčastější jazykové prostředky používané v internetových chatrooms.
Klíčová slova	Angličtina, lingvistika, jazyk, internet, chatrooms, chat