

# TEACHING PECULIARITIES OF INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION VIA SMS TEXT MESSAGING

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Rapid development of computer and telecommunication technologies influences greatly modern verbal communication. Communication is a complex and many-sided phenomenon. In the aspect of typological representation communication via SMS text messaging belongs to: distant (interlocutors are separated by space/time); mediate; written; interlocutory; interpersonal; private; creative (the choice of the topics and speech means of discourses/texts organization is not limited); cooperative/conflict (according to the interpersonal relationships and estimations during preservation or violation of social balance); informative (conveyance the addressee new facts (knowledge) / phatic (establishing the contact, maintaining of speech and social relations, their regulation).

Traditionally a written text is considered to be characterized by more complex speech forms and to reflect intricate forms of thinking [1: 15]. But modern world is compressed in time space and that, in its turn, demands speech means economy, information compression of talkspurts. Text messages are the vivid example of this social trend and characterized by **certain peculiarities** which students should be aware of.

(I) The structural organization of SMS text message is not standard. As a rule, the opening (greetings, addresser's introduction) are omitted though in traditional etiquette correspondence these elements are considered to be obligatory.

This tendency can be explained by communicators' desire to economize time and by the development of modern telecommunication technologies (addresser/addressee's automatic identification if their phone numbers are in the phone book).

(II) Preponderance of colloquial speech which is characterized by: short phrases; elliptical sentences; use of aphetic constructions; breach of grammar rules; careless attitude to spelling.

For example:

- *Ü thk of wat to eat tonight.*

- *Can...I'm free.*
- *Ok.*
- *Anything lor. Jus both of us lor.*
- *Ok c ü then.*

(III) Great number of colloquial and slang new formations, neologisms and various abbreviations. The analysis of abbreviations used in text messages allows pointing out the following subgroups:

1. Graphic abbreviations (contracted words / set expressions used in writing only. In speech they are represented by complete non-contracted words). For example: *ATM – At The Moment; BBR – Burnt Beyond Repair; Co – Company.*

2. Lexical abbreviations. For example: *exhib – exhibition; intro – introduction; num – number.*

3. Latinisms. For example: *am – ante meridiem – morning; pm – post meridiem – afternoon.*

4. Combined abbreviations. For example: *E-mail – electronic mail; @ – at.*

5. Abbreviations of expressions which enable the encryption of the whole phrase with the help of letter characters. For example: *FYI – For Your Information; AKA – Also Known As; BTW – By The Way; ASAP – As Soon As Possible.*

6. Occasional abbreviations which can be divided into:

a) occasional abbreviations coined by letter omission. For example: *abt – about; fren - friend.*

b) omission of the last letter in a word. For example: *b - be; wan - want.*

c) phonetic substitution. For example: *ü - you; Y – why.*

d) occasional combined abbreviations. For example: *B4 - before; L8 - late.*

The analysis shows that consciously or subconsciously authors of SMS text messages are guided by the law of speech means economy which lies in guaranteeing maximum quantity of information per unit time transmission, in increase of the communicative function of the language.

## References

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