

Newspeak, and memory hole have become contemporary vernacular since its publication in 1949.

Aldous Leonard Huxley (1894–1963) was an English writer best known for his novel “Brave New World” and a wide-ranging output of essays. A. Huxley was a humanist, pacifist, and satirist. “Brave New World” is a novel written in 1931. Set in London of AD 2540, the novel anticipates developments in reproductive technology and sleep-learning that combine to change society. Although the novel is set in the future it deals with contemporary issues of the early 20th century. The Industrial Revolution had transformed the world. Mass production had made cars, telephones, and radios relatively cheap and widely available throughout the developed world. Huxley used the setting and characters from his science fiction novel to express widely held opinions, particularly the fear of losing individual identity in the fast-paced world of the future. There are some timeless problems which are pictured from different points of view by both authors: Orwell was afraid of those, who would ban books, Huxley suggested, that there would be no one to read anything. In “1984” government deprived people of information; in “Brave New World” there was so much information that people were reduced to passivity and egotism. Orwell wrote about concealing truth from masses, Huxley described the world, where truth was drowned into the noise of mass media. Orwell feared that we would become a captive culture and Huxley was afraid that we would be preoccupied with quasi-cults. In “1984” people were controlled by inflicting pain, and in Huxley's novel people were controlled by inflicting pleasure. In Orwell's book humanity would be destroyed by things we hate, and Huxley wrote that we would be destroyed by things we love.

УДК 81'221.4

THE USE OF SMS LANGUAGE

Соленик И.А. (ЭФ), Ваник И.Ю.

Белорусский национальный технический университет

Минск, Беларусь

In recent years instant messaging has become a shorthand form of communication for many people. This communication technique is typically linked with many social networking websites. SMS language is a special shorthand slang language that is used by the instant messaging

community. It is no coincidence we have chosen this issue for our research as with the advent of mobile phones, language has rapidly taken on a distinct new format – that of the abbreviated text.

The objective field of the study comprises the sphere of communication and linguistics. The object of the research defines the diversity of SMS language while its subject is referred to the sphere of communication and the use of SMS language in English. SMS language or Textese (also known as txtese, chatspeak, txt, txtspk, txtk, txto, texting language, or txt talk) is a term for the abbreviations and slang most commonly used due to the necessary brevity of mobile phone text messaging, in particular the widespread SMS (Short Message Service) communication protocol.

The language comprises a great variety of transformed words, word-combinations and even sentences. Most of SMS language can be typed in fewer than six letters. Much of the format is based on the first letter of each word within a phrase but some words are also represented with numbers. Some of them may be used to define different meanings, for instance lol stands for both lots of love and laugh out loud, while others define one meaning in a different way, so ily, luv u, ilu, luv ya, 143 or i <3u stand for I love you. Besides, we created the glossary which comprises 374 acronyms and abbreviations.

The adept use of these personalized language short forms is an indicator of group affiliation and a component of group identity. The language specific to SMS users often does not relate to standard language and the mass media thus labeling SMS communication as the secret code of the youth or as the big SMS action against long sentences. Written representations of the sounds and compressions are common phenomena in SMS language. As with much online discourse, SMS retains both written and spoken language characteristics.

In our study we carried out different surveys, questionnaires about understanding the meaning of SMS-characters and their frequency of use. Due to this investigation we managed to find out that speech-consciousness of current tendencies is an inseparable element of learning a foreign language. The received results may be regarded as a starting point to carry out a serious survey in the sphere of linguistics and, especially, Social English.