

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO  
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC DÂN LẬP HẢI PHÒNG**

-----  
*(VnTimeH, 18pt, Bold)*



**ISO 9001 : 2008**

**KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP**

**NGÀNH: NGOẠI NGỮ**

**HẢI PHÒNG - 2010**

**HAIPHONG PRIVATE UNIVERSITY  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT**

-----

**GRADUATION PAPER**

**A COMPARITIVE STUDY ON INTERNET SLANGS  
USED IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE**

**By:**

**NGUYEN THI HOA TRANG**

**Class:**

**NA1004**

**Supervisor:**

**NGUYEN THI THUY THU, M.A**

**HAI PHONG - 2010**

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO  
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC DÂN LẬP HẢI PHÒNG**

-----

**Nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp**

Sinh viên :.....Mã số:.....

Lớp:.....Ngành:.....

Tên đề tài: .....

.....

.....

.....

## Nhiệm vụ đề tài

1. Nội dung và các yêu cầu cần giải quyết trong nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp

( về lý luận, thực tiễn, các số liệu cần tính toán và các bản vẽ).

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Các số liệu cần thiết để thiết kế, tính toán.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Địa điểm thực tập tốt nghiệp.

.....

.....

.....

## CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN ĐỀ TÀI

### Người hướng dẫn thứ nhất:

Họ và tên: .....

Học hàm, học vị: .....

Cơ quan công tác:.....

Nội dung hướng dẫn:.....

### Người hướng dẫn thứ hai:

Họ và tên:.....

Học hàm, học vị:.....

Cơ quan công tác:.....

Nội dung hướng dẫn:.....

Đề tài tốt nghiệp được giao ngày 12 tháng 04 năm 2010

Yêu cầu phải hoàn thành xong trước ngày 10 tháng 07 năm 2010

Đã nhận nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

*Sinh viên*

Đã giao nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

*Người hướng dẫn*

*Hải Phòng, ngày tháng năm 2010*

**HIỆU TRƯỞNG**

**GS.TS.NGŨT Trần Hữu Nghị**

## PHẦN NHẬN XÉT TÓM TẮT CỦA CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN

**1. Tinh thần thái độ của sinh viên trong quá trình làm đề tài tốt nghiệp:**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**2. Đánh giá chất lượng của khóa luận (so với nội dung yêu cầu đã đề ra trong nhiệm vụ Đ.T. T.N trên các mặt lý luận, thực tiễn, tính toán số liệu...):**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**3. Cho điểm của cán bộ hướng dẫn (ghi bằng cả số và chữ):**

.....  
.....  
.....

*Hải Phòng, ngày ..... tháng ..... năm 2010*

**Cán bộ hướng dẫn**  
*(họ tên và chữ ký)*

**NHẬN XÉT ĐÁNH GIÁ**  
**CỦA NGƯỜI CHĂM PHẢN BIỆN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP**

1. Đánh giá chất lượng đề tài tốt nghiệp về các mặt thu thập và phân tích tài liệu, số liệu ban đầu, giá trị lí luận và thực tiễn của đề tài.

2. Cho điểm của người chấm phản biện :  
*(Điểm ghi bằng số và chữ)*

Ngày..... tháng..... năm 2010

**Người chấm phản biện**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Acknowledgment

### **PART I: INTRODUCTION**

1. Rationale of the study
2. Aim of the study
3. Scope of the study
4. Method of the study
5. Design of the study

### **PART II: DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Chapter one: Theoretical background**

1. Nonstandard words
  - 1.1. Slangs
    - 1.1.1. General slangs
    - 1.1.2. Special slangs
  - 1.2. Vulgar words (vulgarisms)
  - 1.3. Dialectal words
2. The distinction between slangs and colloquialism
3. Internet slangs
  - 3.1. Definition
  - 3.2. The origin
  - 3.3. Sources of internet slang
    - 3.3.1. Chat rooms
    - 3.3.2. Forums and Facebook
    - 3.3.3. Private Blog

#### **Chapter two: Types of Internet slangs**

1. Acronym and abbreviation
2. Single letter words and numbers
3. Characters



4. Speech deduction
5. “L33t” speech
6. Rhyming slangs

### Chapter three: Comparison between English Internet slangs and Vietnamese ones

1. Base on function of Internet slangs
  - 1.1. Similarities
  - 1.2. Differences
2. Base on classification of Internet slangs

### PART III: CONCLUSION

1. Vietnamese Teenagers are abusing Internet slangs
2. Are you learning Internet slangs?
3. Parents should know about Internet slangs

### REFERENCES

#### APPENDIX 1

#### APPENDIX 2

#### APPENDIX 3

# INTRODUCTION

## I. Rationale

Internet is a global system of inter - connected computer networks that use the standardized Internet Protocol Suite to serve billions of users worldwide. Internet today has become no longer strange to people in modern life. Everyone accesses to the Internet to search information, to use services or entertainment or perhaps to do business. Now it seems to become an integral part of our lives.

Along with the developments of technology, Internet has made more and more changes. Internet slangs terms were developed by users over the years. Internet slangs is what Internet users have coined and promulgated and now has become popular in many websites, chat rooms, bogs or forums. Internet slangs is a very casual speech in writing that uses certain words, phrases or expressions in the form of abbreviations to convey a message which may be vivid and concise, sarcastic, racy, humorous or even vulgar in meaning. Internet slangs consist of words formed from the initial letter or letters of a series of words in a phrase. Such terms typically originated with the purpose of saving keystrokes and many people use the same abbreviation in text messages, some believes that using this language is stylish. As the Internet has grown new acronyms and slang words seem to be made everyday, and keeping up with them can be confusing. Have you ever confused when you saw on the websites or blogs some slangs? Have you ever felt shocked to see a multitude of symbols or odd characters? Those lead to my decision on studying Internet slangs to find out the similarities and differences between English and Vietnamese ones.

## **II. Aim of the study**

The research paper:

- Aims at understanding more about Internet slangs used by teenagers to reduce confusion, troubles when they encountered.
- Learning more about the diversity of language.

## **III. Scope of the study**

Due to the time limitation, resources and my knowledge, this research paper only focuses on Internet slangs used by teenagers especially by 9X Teens in some common websites, blogs, chat rooms or forums. For my purposes, I will focus on an intersection of those adolescent years and the teenage years, generally defined as ages 13-19.

## **IV. Method of the study**

The method of this study is:

- The comparative and contrastive analysis to distinguish similarities and differences between two languages;
- Consultation with the supervisor;
- Material collection: to collect internet slangs on the common websites, blogs, chatting rooms or Internet forums and some basic slangs' dictionaries.

## **V. Design of study**

This study consists of three parts:

Part I: Introduction, which states the reasons of the study, the aims of the study, the scope of the study, the methods of the study and the design of the study.

Part II: Development: The main content including three chapters:

The first chapter presents the theoretical background. It focuses on some general definition of non-standard words, origin and source of Internet

slangs.

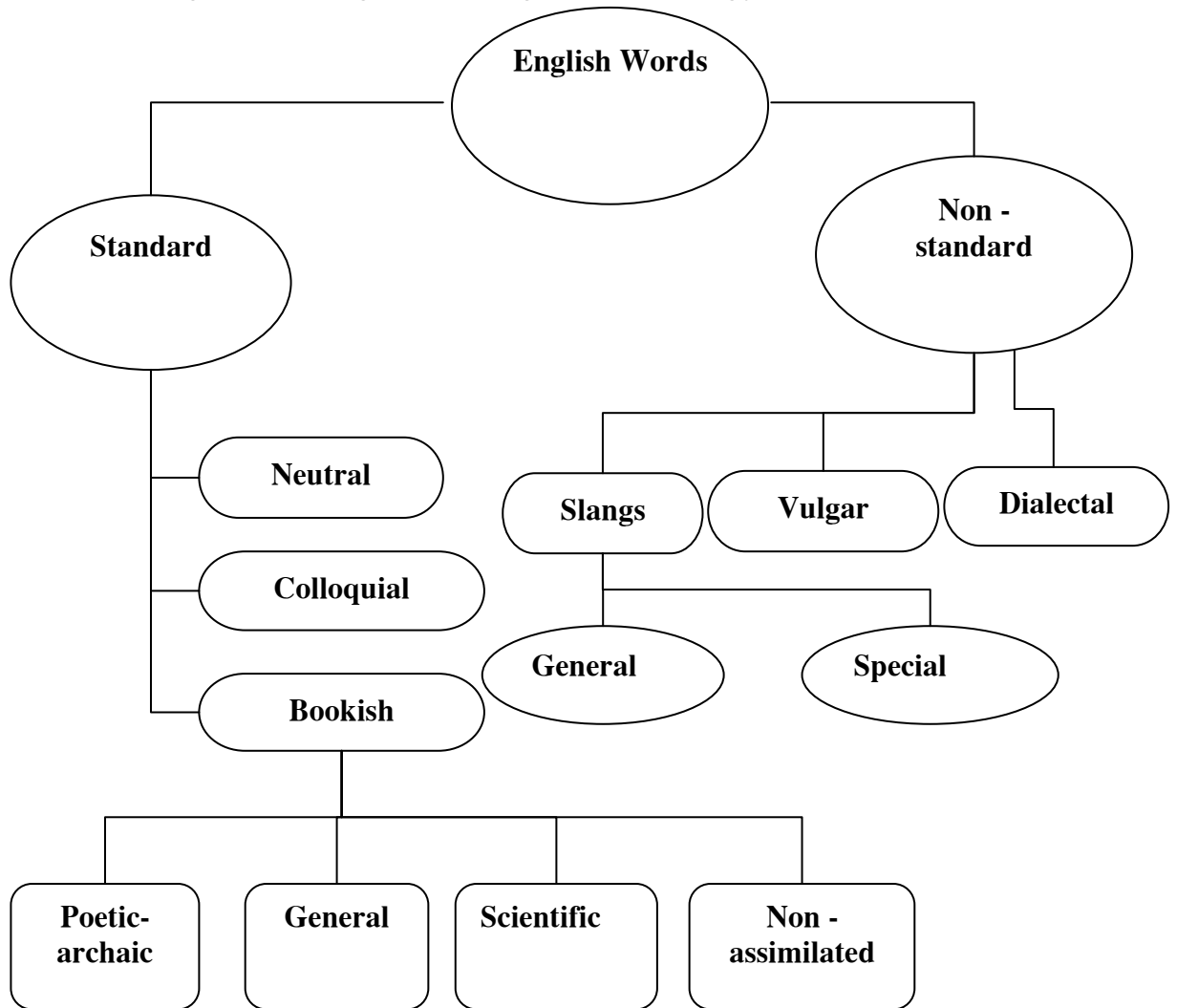
The second chapter presents types of English Internet slangs. The third chapter states the comparison between English and Vietnamese Internet slangs with their function, usages and classification to find the similarities and differences.

Part III: Conclusion of the whole study which summarizes the topic and states some troubles and recommendations for Internet slang users.

# DEVELOPMENT

## Chapter one: Theoretical Background

The stylistic aspect of the English vocabulary is varied. English words may be classified in different ways. The following diagram illustrates (H Basic (Hoang Tat Truong, Basic English Lexicology)



### 1. Non-standard words

Non-standard words are chiefly used in spoken English thus being considered as non-standard colloquialisms. Non-standard vocabulary of extreme informality, usually not limited to any region. It includes newly coined words, shortened forms, and standard words used playfully out of their usual contexts. These are subdivided into:

- Slangs
- Vulgar words
- Dialectal words

### 1.1. Slangs



**Slangs** are the use of informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in the speaker's dialect or language. **Slangs** are often found in areas of the lexicon that refer to things considered taboo (see euphemism). It is also used to identify with one's peers.

(<http://www.wikipedia.org/>)

Few linguists have endeavored to clearly define what constitutes slangs. Attempting to remedy this, Bethany K. Dumas and Jonathan Lighter argue that an expression should be considered "true slangs" if it meets at least two of the following criteria:

- + It lowers, if temporarily, "the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing"; in other words, it is likely to be seen in such contexts as a "glaring misuse of register"

- + Its use implies that the user is familiar with whatever is referred to, or with a group of people who are familiar with it and use the term.

+ It is a taboo term in ordinary discourse with people of a higher social status or greater responsibility.

+ It replaces "a well-known conventional synonym". This is done primarily to avoid the discomfort caused by the conventional item or by further elaboration.

Additionally, Bethany. K. Dumas and Jonathan Lighter (1978) defined: *“Slangs are a set of highly informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in the speaker's dialect or language. Slangs are often highly regional, specific to a particular territory or subculture. Slang words and expressions can spread outside their original arena, and some may even lose their slang status and become accepted as a standard language. Often, the widespread adoption of a slangs term by mainstream culture will cause the subculture it originated in to create a new, less recognized term.”*

**Slangs** often convey an acerbic, even offensive, no-nonsense attitude and lend it- self to poking fun at pretentiousness. Frequently grotesque and fantastic, it is usually spoken with intent to produce a startling or original effect. It is especially well developed in speaking vocabularies of cultured, sophisticated, linguistically rich languages.

**Slangs** consist of the words and expressions that have escaped from the cant, Jargon and argot (and to a lesser extent from dialectal, nonstandard, and taboo speech) of specific subgroups of society so that they are known and used by an appreciable percentage of the general population, even though the words and expressions often retain some associations with the subgroups that originally used and popularized them. Thus, slangs is a middle ground for words and expressions that have become too popular to be any longer considered as part of the more restricted categories, but that are not yet (and may never become) acceptable or popular enough to be considered informal or standard. (Compare the slangs *"hooker"* and the standard *"prostitute"*.)

**Slangs** tend to originate in subcultures within a society. Occupational groups (for example, loggers, police, medical professionals, and computer specialists) are prominent originators of both jargon and slangs; other groups creating slangs include the armed forces, teenagers, racial minorities, ghetto residents, labor unions, citizens- band radiobroadcasters, sports groups, drug addicts, criminals, and even religious denominations (Episcopalians, for example, produced spike, a High Church Anglican). Slangs expressions often embody attitudes and values of group members. They may thus contribute to a sense of group identity and may convey to the listener information about the speaker's background. Before an apt expression becomes slangs, however, it must be widely adopted by members of the subculture. At this point slangs and jargon overlap greatly. If the subculture has enough contact with the mainstream culture, its figures of speech become slangs expressions known to the whole society. For example, *cat (a sport)*, *cool (aloof, stylish)*, *Mr. Charley (a white man)*, *The Man (the law)*, and *Uncle Tom (a meek black)* all originated in the predominantly black Harlem district of New York City and have traveled far since their inception. Slangs are thus generally not tied to any geographic region within a country.

(<http://www.wikipedia.org/>)

**1.1.1. General slangs:** used by all people but considered as sub – standard (non – standard) due to excessive informality.

For example: *dough (money)*; *mug (face)*; *cop (police man)*...

**1.1.2. Special slangs:** also called jargon of which the words and expressions are called jargonisms. Special slangs are used within some social or professional group and understandable to the members of these groups only.

There are school slangs, military slangs, political slangs and so forth:

“*Belly- robber*” (*cook* – military slangs)

“*To take for a ride*” (*to kill* – criminal slangs)



It is also interesting to note that slangs in general may be case of phonetic distortion:

*"Cuppa" (cup of tea); lotta (lots of)*

### **1.2. Vulgar words (vulgarisms)**

Vulgar words are "dirty" words used by few people. They are not generally used in public. For example:

*"Dammed": "It's dammed hot today!"*

*"Bloody": "The shirt is bloody expensive"*

Vulgarisms express anger, annoyance, disagreement and other strong emotions. Because of high frequency of usage, the examples above are getting less vulgar, less "dirty" and often heard among friends, students etc.

(According to Basic English Lexicology)

**1.3. Dialectal words:** belong to only a definite territory or locality.

For example: *"Loch" (Scottish) = "lake"*

Dialectal words are also called dialectisms.

## **2. The distinction between slangs and colloquialisms**

Some linguists make a distinction between slangisms (slangs words) and colloquialisms. According to Ghil'ad Zuckerman, "**slangs** refer to informal (and often transient) lexical items used by a specific social group, for instance teenagers, soldiers, prisoners and thieves. **Slangs** are not the same as colloquial (speech), which is informal, relaxed speech used on occasion by any speaker; this might include contractions such as 'you're,' as well as colloquialisms.

**A colloquialism** is a lexical item used in informal speech; while the broadest sense of the term '**colloquialism**' might include slangisms, its narrow sense does not.

**Slangisms** are often used in colloquial speech but not all **colloquialisms** are slangisms. One method of distinguishing between slangism and a colloquialism is to ask whether most native speakers know the word (and use it); if they do, it is a colloquialism. However, the problem is that this is not a discrete, quantized system but a continuum.

### 3. Internet slangs

#### 3.1. Definition

**Internet slangs** (Internet language, Internet Short-hand, l33t, net speak or chat- speak) is a type of slangs that Internet users have popularized, and in many cases, have coined. Such terms often originate with the purpose of saving keystrokes. It consists of such as word, phrase word, numbers or symbols which Internet users often use on some websites, chat room, blogs or forums...

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet-slang>)



For example:

*BF: Boyfriend*

*G9: Goodnight*

*U: You*

Internet slangs are commonly used in websites that have online communities.

For example:

*rofl, thats so funny lmao! (Rolling on floor laughing, that's so funny laughing my ass off!)*

### **3.2. The origins of Internet slang**

The vocabulary of Internet slangs draws from many different sources - typically environments that placed value on brevity of communication. Chat acronyms originally developed on pre-Internet bulletin board systems. The three-letter acronym remains one of the most popular types of abbreviation in computing and telecom terminology and slangs.

**In the '50s** the birth of rock and roll, the Beat Generation and the increasing influence of American culture in films, TV and music saw the introduction phrases like '*cool*' (*tuyệt vời*), '*hip*' (*hoan hô*) and '*nerd*' (*người điên, dở*).

**In the swinging '60s** it was the hippies, the protest generation, the emerging drug culture and the cool cats of Carnaby Street. '*Groovy*' (*tuyệt vời*), '*far out*', (*tuyệt vời*), '*dig*' (*thích, cảm kích*), '*cat*' (*xù xì, xấu*) and '*dude*' (*công tử*) were among the more popular words of the time.

**In the '70s** funk, punk, glam rock and disco all influenced slangs, phrases like '*boogie*' (*nhảy theo nhạc POP hoặc nhạc ROCK*), '*funky*' (*nhạc mạnh*), '*bad*' (*tuyệt vời*), '*bitchin*' (*tuyệt vời*), '*wicked*' (*tuyệt vời*) and '*dope*' (*tuyệt vời*).

**In the '80s** the words and phrases from American hip-hop culture started to infiltrate British youth language, many of which can still be heard today, with words like '*da*' as in '*he's da man (người đàn ông có búi tóc)*', '*diss*' (*coi thường*), '*booty*' (*đồ ăn cấp được*), '*bling*' (*châu báu, đồ nữ trang*). Of course there are plenty of slangs words used by British teens that come from within our own culture.

**Today**, the Internet and texting has an impact on the way teenagers speak and write and there has been an emergence of abbreviated words that infuriate teachers and have most adults scratching their heads. '*Book*' now means '*cool*', because if you type '*cool*' in predictive text it first brings up '*book*' and there are a multitude of abbreviations such as **LOL** (laugh out loud) and **BRB** (be right back) that are common place on Instant Messenger and e-mails.

There are various Internet slangs on forums, in chat rooms, emails, blogs and instant message which use acronyms and some fancy abbreviations to bring across certain messages. Internet slangs is a very casual speech in writing that uses certain words, phrases or expressions in the form of abbreviations and characters to convey a message which may be vivid and concise, sarcastic, racy, humorous or even vulgar in meaning. Internet slangs consist of words formed from the initial letter or letters of a series of words in a phrase. This means it is an abbreviation of the first letters of a phrase or a long phrase that may form a word which may also convey a message. However, most of the Internet slangs are not actually acronyms since they do not form a word which can be pronounced phrases that helps one to keep their message concise and to the point.

### ***3.3. Source of Internet slangs***

**3.3.1. Chat rooms:** This is an Internet place where people gather to gather all at the same time to talk to one another using the computer. Often it is just a web page, like any other, and everyone is using an additional

program, or an enhanced program to be able to type words in a box, and have it appear on top of the web-pages so that the other people there (running the same program) can see it.



**3.3.2. Forums and Face book** A website where you can sign up as a member, and then post questions, comments, or others. After you type what you want to say, and post it, it gets written to the page so that everyone can see it. Very often it is a good place to exchange your knowledge, or get answers to questions about that particular subject.



**3.3.3. Private Blogs:** A portmanteau of the term "web log" is a type of website or part of a website. Blogs are usually maintained by an individual with regular entries of commentary, descriptions of events, or other material such as graphics or video. Entries are commonly displayed in reverse-chronological order.



## Chapter two: Types of Internet Slangs

### 1. Types of English Internet slangs

#### 1.1. Acronym and abbreviation

“Acronyms are letters that stand for several words, almost always the initial letters of the words.” This makes it pretty easy to guess what they are, from the context, in most cases. These are general purpose terms of use, phrases you might see in any sort of discussion on any topic. There are hundreds of Acronym list of the most common ones.

(<http://www.blackchampagne.com/slang.shtml#acronyms>)

For example:

*ASL: Age, Sex, Location*

*LOL: Laugh Out Loud*

*BF: Boyfriend*

*GF: Girlfriend*

This research paper covers abbreviations and acronyms commonly used on Internet slangs with some genre-specific terms. Any interest niche you submerge yourself in online will have its own lexicon, and you will be confused by many of the terms initially. Chat acronyms originally developed on pre- Internet bulletin board systems. The three- letters acronym remains one of the most popular types of abbreviation in computing and slangs.

*LOL: Laughing Out Loud*

*HAY: How Are You*

*OIC: Oh I See*

*IC: I See*

*BAE: Baby*

*IDK: I Don't Know*

*B4N: Bye for now*

*IOU: I Own You*

*COZ: Because*

*K: OK*

*CUS: Friend*

*KOOL: Cool*

*CYE: Check Your Email*

*DEM: Them*

*DEN: Then*

*G2G: Got To Go*

### ***1.2. . Single letter words and numbers***

Base on homonyms to make the homonymy words using numbers. For example number 2 may be instead of **too** or **to** so we have *Nice 2 meet U* means that *Nice to meet you!*

*1: one*

*2: two, too, to*

*224: today, tomorrow, forever*

*4: for or four*

*10: Thank*

*B: Be*

*C: See*

*K: Okay*

*O: Oh*

### ***1.3. Characters***

This type consists of many characters and symbols. The symbol < and > or \*\*often enclose a user's special expression action, or other feeling that it is difficult to express via other online methods. Double colons are occasionally seen on each side of such expression.

The symbols [ ] and [/] or simply / are often used with a word inside [ ] or after / to denote the author's feelings at the time of writing an enclosed sentence of paragraph.



CHARCTERS	MEANING
^^ or ^_^ or ^^:	An emoticon signifying happiness.
>^.^<:	Cat face or a face that has crinkled up with laughter
>^.^<:	Cat face or a face that has crinkled up with laughter
x_x:	Dead, unconscious, etc.
^_~:	Wink, reluctant
@_@:	Symbol for a very tired person trying to stay awake, going crazy, dizzy.
\$_\$	Money hungry
^o^:	Laughing, cheerful, joyous, similar to ^^
^^_^^ :	Angel
^o^:	Laughing, cheerful
[*_*]	Scared, in awe

## 2.4. *Speech deduction*

Speech reduction means the way reduces amount of letter in a word or in a sentence to saves keystrokes.

For examples:

*How ya gonna do it? = How are you going to do it?*

*How 'bout cha? = How about you?*

*See ya = See you*

*Whacha doin'? = What are you doing?*

## 2.5. *“L33t” speech*

If someone sent you an email and wrote “*kthxbai*”, “*NSFW*” or “*w00t!*” in it, would you understand their meaning, or run for the dictionary? All three are standard web speak – the first, an example of “*lol*” (laughing out loud) speak”. These slangs have evolved from misspell captions on animal **pics** (pictures), to a fully fledged language that embodies an attitude particular to the net: cute anarchism that takes playful swipes at the establishment.

“**Leet**” speech organized with hackers, and later become popular with the online gaming community.

“**Leet**” (sometimes written as 1337 or 133T) uses various combination of alphanumerics to replace letters of words. For example “E” is commonly replaced by “3” and “S” by “5”. **Leet** commonly has its own sets of colloquialisms and jokes, and exists in a number of languages in addition to English such as Greek, Russian and Chinese...

Excessive use of **Leet** is often used to ridicule or satirize new member of an Internet community, who are often referred to as n00bs (newbies or newcomers). **Leet** words can be expressed in hundreds of ways using different substitutions and combinations, but once one understands that nearly all characters are formed as

phonemes and symbols.

Numbers can often be used as letters. The term “**leet**” could be written as “1337” with “1” replacing the letter L, “3” posing as a backwards letter E, and “7” resembling the letter T.

Others include “8” replace the letter B, “9” used as G, “0” (zero) in lieu of O, and so on.

**Non-alphabet** characters can be used to replace the letters they resemble. For example, “5” or even “\$” can be replaced the letter “S”. Applying this style, the word “**leet speak**” can be written as “13375p33k” or even “1337\$p34k” with 4 replacing the letter “A”.

Letters can be substituted for other letters that may sound like. Using “2” for final the letter “S” and “X” for words ending in the letters “C” or “K” is common. For example, loud speakers refer to their computer “5x1llz” (skills).

**Non-alphanumeric** characters may be combined to form letters. For example , using slashes to create “^/” can substitute for the letter “M”, and two pipes combined with hyphen to form “|-|” is often used in place of letter “H”. Thus, the word “ham” can be written as “|-|4^/”

The suffix “0rz” is often appended to words for emphasis on to make them plural. For example “h4xx0rz” and “sk1llz0rz” are plural on emphasized versions of hacks and skills.

It is importance to remember that the **leetspeak** community encourages new forms and awards individual creativity, resulting in dynamic written language that eludes conformity or consistency. However, there are a few standard term. The following is a sample of keywords that have not changed fundamentally since the invention of **leetspeak**.

**1.5.1 Some of the numbers and symbols used instead of letters are in the table below.**

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
4	8	[	o	3	=	6	#	1	_	X	1	v	^/	0	*	_,)	2	5	7	(	V	\V	%	j	2
^	13	¢		&	f	&	/-/	!	_/	<	£	]V[		()	o	()_	?	\$	+			vv	><	`/	~/_
@	3	<	I>	€	#	(_+	[-]		¿	{	7	{V}	^/	oh	°	0_	/2	z	-	v		//	Ж	Ψ	%
/-\	B	(	>	£	ph	9	]-[	ey	</	h	1_		[	]	^	<	^	§	1	L		\'	}}	φ	>_
^	P>	{	?	ë	/=	C-	)-(	e	(/			^^	<>	α	>		lz	eh	'[			\^/	×	λ	7_
e	:	©	T)	[-		gee	(-)	3y			^	{}	□	"		®	es					(n)	)	Ч	
ð	!3	6	)	=		(γ,	:-:	3			^	^	Ω	9		[z						\V/		7	¥
	(3		ð				~	3			/	//	□		]D	12						\X/			
	/3						-				//.	/V		7	12							\			
	)3						~[				.\	☐		þ	Я							\_/_			
	∞						}}				^	^			2							\:_/			
							?															III			
							}-{																		

**1.5.2 Common Words**

Most of these use the l33t spelling, of course.

- *l33t: elite (adjective, meaning far better than average)*
- *skillz: skills*
- *roxor: rocks, as in "that rocks!"*
- *ph34r: fear (also ph33r)*
- *sux: suck (or suxor, as in, "You suxor, noob!"*
- *noob: Newbie (plural = noobz)*
- *tr00: True*
- *w00t: woot : An all purpose happy sound effect.*

- *j00: You*

### 1.5.3. Advanced usage:

- *Ph34r my tr00 l33t sk1llz, j00 suxor noobz!* (*Fear my true leet skills, you suck newbie*)
- †|C|¥ ]\_C|' (μ ")C|] [†| (μ°(" /°] §° ]°†|C|][...???" (*hay là cứ đánh cược với số phận*).

### 1.6. Rhyming slangs

**Rhyming slangs** in the Collins English Dictionary (2000) is defined as: slangs in which a word is replaced by another word or phrase that rhymes with it; for example, apples and pears meaning stairs, typically the second word of a two-word phrase (so *stairs* becomes "*apples and pears*").

The second word is then often dropped entirely "*I'm going up the apples*" means that the association of the original word to the rhyming phrase is not obvious to the uninitiated.

For example: "Sherman" for an American (Sherman tank = Yank).

- *Apples = apples and pears = stairs*
- *Barnet = Barnet Fair = hair*
- *Brass = Brass Flute = Prostitute*
- *Dog = dog and bone = telephone*
- *Jam = Jam jar = Car*
- *China = China plate = mate*
- *Frog = frog and toad = road*

In summary, this paper deals with the phenomenon of Internet slangs. Slangs words were characterized by the fact that they are not coined as words belonging to the standard vocabulary of the language.

They originate as term of a special group and are considered to be both creative and typical. These types presuppose using the reproduction of different actual and potential word building patterns, whereas creativity reveals itself in new form and meaning. There are different structural types of Internet neologisms: abbreviations, acronyms, initials, signs, and symbols.

## Chapter three:

### Comparison between English Internet slangs and Vietnamese ones.

#### 1. Base on function of Internet slangs

##### 1.1. *The similarities*

English slangs and Vietnamese slangs are informal language of the society. They tend to become vivid, colorful or vulgar. The most characteristic feature of slangs is that it changes very quickly because it quickly gets “**stale**” and requires innovation. To speak in generalities as for Slangs and to speak in particular as for Internet slangs we can see that they are also one of important parts of language’s history and reflect any system of society. Internet Slangs appears in chat rooms, forums and blogs so it can not be limited by any factor. It really makes vocabulary profound and vivid, helps somebody express their feelings informally, comfortably in that listeners and that circumstance.

Besides, the main subject uses Internet slangs the most is the **teenagers** especially for **teens** who want to attempt to new things and up-to-date things. Today most people are also familiar with the Internet lingo- made by **teens** when they are online and **chat room** is always a most wanted place for almost teens. They use Internet slangs optionally, comfortably and unlimitedly.

##### 1.2. *The differences*

**Teens** said “*Speech deduction by English is more understandable*”. In the modern life with the booming of information technology, may be all of you know some words such as email, blog, chat, games online. They are precise English vocabulary, while Vietnamese teens almost use them by English words. Why so? Most of those surveyed teenagers explained that “If we translate those words into Vietnamese, they will become so lengthy”. For example **Blog** will be translated into “*trang nhật ký điện tử*” or **chat** is “*nói chuyện, tán gẫu qua mạng*” and **game online** is “*trò chơi trực tuyến*”.

It seems to be that many Vietnamese teens used English Internet slangs in

chat room or blogs. Vietnamese-English mixed sentences is so popular and spreads more and more.

## 2. Base on classification of Internet Slangs

### 2.1. Acronyms and abbreviation

English words	Vietnamese words
OMG: Oh My God LOL: Laughing Out Loud OIC: Oh I See THX: Thanks W/B: Welcome Back W/O: Without	There is not equivalence in Vietnamese.

It can be said that acronyms and abbreviation in English Internet slangs are very various and vivid. English people have got an Internet slangs dictionary about them. However there are very little and rare in Vietnamese Internet slangs. And Vietnamese Teens today often use borrowing words “made in English”.

### 2. 2. Single letter and numbers

English words	Vietnamese words
1: one	2: Hi: Xin chào
2: two, too, to	102: có một không hai
4: for or four	8X: những người sinh từ 1980 đến 1989
10: Thank	9X: những người sinh từ 1990 đến 1999
B: Be	8: tám, tán chuyện, tán gẫu
B4: Before	66772508: xấu xấu bản bản hai năm không

C: See	tắm
K: Okay	25251325: yêu em yêu em suốt đời yêu em.
O: Oh	1629: một sống hai chết
R: Are	
2B:to be	

In this type you can see in both English and Vietnamese mostly numbers and letters can be used to replace words in some circumstance, (B4= “Before”, 8= “Tam”). But sometimes, it depends on the principles of each group.

### 2.3. Characters and symbols

It is extremely used popularly in chat rooms or blogs all over the world so this type is used in both English and Vietnamese. For example: @-@ (symbol for a very tired person trying to stay awake, going crazy, dizzy) or ^\_\_~ ( symbol for wink, reluctant).

### 2.4. Speech deduction

English words	Vietnamese words
- <i>Going to=Gonna</i>	- <i>Ko,hok,hog,hem</i> is equal to the meaning “ <i>không</i> ”
- <i>Want to= Wanna</i>	For example: <i>Hem đâu mừ = không đâu mà</i>
- <i>Got to= Gotta</i>	- <b>Ê</b> and <b>Ô</b> often are omitted in long words
- <i>How ya gonna do it? = How are you going to do it?</i>	For example: <i>Mình ko mún làm người khác bừn đâu= Mình không muốn làm người khác buồn đâu</i>
- <i>How 'bout cha? = How about you?</i>	- <b>Ch</b> is instead of <b>k</b> when it is in final of a word
- <i>See ya = See you</i>	
- <i>Whacha doin'? = What are you doing?</i>	
- <i>Wassup?</i>	



<p>= <i>What's up?</i></p>	<p>For example: <i>Làm thế này lik kik lém= Làm thế này thì lịch kịch lắm.</i></p> <p><i>Tao hok thik= Tao không thích .</i></p> <p>- <b>Qu</b> is instead of <b>W</b> For example: <i>Trùi ui seo mà wê thía = Trời ơi sao mà quê thế!</i></p> <p>- <b>Ph</b> is instead of <b>F</b> <i>Seo mà y fĩ fạm thía? = Sao mà y phí phạm thế?</i></p> <p>- <b>Oy</b> sometimes is instead of <b>rồi</b> For example: <i>Bít oy = Biết rồi</i></p> <p>- <b>Ngh</b> is instead of <b>ng</b> For example: <i>Tao nghi? học rùi= Tao nghĩ học rồi</i></p> <p>- <b>Ng</b> and <b>nh</b> is instead of <b>g</b> and <b>h</b> when it is in final of a word For example: <i>Teo cug hok chak no co thah that voi mih ko? = tao cũng không chắc nó có thành thật với mình không?</i></p>
----------------------------	--

### 2.5. Leet speak

English words	Vietnamese words
<b>3:</b> e or E	1: i
<b>4:</b> a or A	2: L
<b>z:</b> s (usually ending a word, as a plural)	3: e or E
<b>ph:</b> f (phonetic)	4: A
	5: S

<b>c:</b> k (k used when phonetic, to intentionally misspell) <b>x:</b> ck (phonetic) <b>33:</b> ea (sometimes 34 is used, usually 33, to intentionally misspell, as in "sp33k") <b>@:</b> a (pronounced "a", not "at") <b>1:</b> I or i	6: C 7: T 9: G
--	----------------------

Many years ago this type was used in writing letter. Many pupils and students use this one to write letter to each others. It is simple to use numbers to replace letters in alphabet. Today, along with the development of Internet, it has been used for many different purposes, such as: chatting, posting entry, etc.

## 2.6. Rhyming slangs

English words	Vietnamese words
<i>Apples = apples and pears = stairs</i>	• Nhỏ như con thỏ
<i>Barnet = Barnet Fair = hair</i>	• Buồn như con chuồn chuồn
<i>Brass = Brass Flute = Prostitute</i>	
<i>Dog = dog and bone = telephone</i>	• Chán như con gián
<i>Jam = Jam jar = Car</i>	
<i>China = China plate = mate</i>	

2.7. *Others*: There is not equivalence in English Internet slangs because there are no punctuation marks in English.

### 2.7.1. Punctuation marks are used instead of special symbols and characters

Long time ago, teenagers often chat or post their entry to some forum like

this way. It is type which uses some characters and punctuation marks on keyboard like this “ *Ngo^<sup>n</sup> ngu\*~ man.g so\* khai (ra^<sup>t+</sup>)a(.c bie^<sup>t</sup>)*” (*Ngôn ngữ mạng sơ khai rất đặc biệt*).

### 2.7.2. Play words

Besides Vietnamese-English mixed sentences, such slangs language are available on online discussion forums for young people. They are in English but their meanings are different from the English words.

For example:

- “*No four go*” (No problem)
- “*Know die now*” (If I know about it, I will die immediately)
- “*Ugly tiger*” (feeling ashamed)
- “*Like is afternoon*” (If you like, I would please you)
- “*Sugar sugar a hero man*” (Really a hero)
- “*No table. Sugar I I go, sugar you you go*” (No discussion, I’m on my way and you are on your way”.
- “*I want to toilet kiss you*” (I want to marry you)

## PART III: CONCLUSION

### 1. Vietnamese teenagers are abusing Internet slangs

Teens now like this kind of language so much. Some online forums have “dictionaries” for this “language” and hold contests to translate and create new words in this style. Using this language has become a trend among the young. English words are connected to each other, using Vietnamese grammar and homophone principle. Many teens believe that using this language is stylish. And a language called “@ lingo” has been spreading out in the teenagers’ world. Speech deduction is used in maximum. Let you see the plot of a blog made by a teen in a secondary school.

*“Bun` wá mài nhì, lẹi gân hít nem lép 8 roài...thí tụi mìn ko đc vui như hồi nem ngoài, nghĩ vậy thoải mừ teo bùn ghê gúm...nhưng mìn hứa sẽ mãi là bạn thân, đừng quên teo dzà mái trường iu zấu nì nha”*

*(“Buồn quá mày nhì, lại gân hết năm lớp 8 rồi...thế tụi mình không được vui như hồi năm ngoài, nghĩ vậy thôi mà tao buồn ghê góm.....nhưng mình hứa sẽ mãi là bạn thân, đừng quên tao và mái trường yêu dấu này nha”.)*

The using of @ lingo has become style of teen, one kind of “play word”. Most of pupils who were asked said they don’t know why do they use this language, it very simple to learn from each other and anyone who don’t know about this language immediately be considered as out of date. It is certain that this kind of language itself influences on teenagers’ thinking. It make teen lose their ability to be sensitive the beauty of mother tongue. It is difficult to see even we cannot know how it pronouns. It is very hard to understand “Teo mí đi lèm dzìa” means that “Tao mới đi làm về”, or “pí po” means “bye bye”. By influence of this @ lingo many teens even use these slangs in literature writing. Moreover teens also abuse Internet slangs in daily communication with their parents and adults who do not know any Internet slangs. So there is trouble matter with two Vietnamese people in a piece of story made by Nhu Minh Nhung “She said “Can

you give 50k (means 50 thousands VND) for class fund. As an aspect Slang may be makes fun and comfortably in communication but if the teenagers abuse them so that Vietnamese ourselves have to need their own translators, it really is so noteworthy.

## **2. Are you learning Internet slangs?**

If you are not learning Internet slangs you might have trouble when you are online or learning online English. Why are slangs difficult for non - native speakers to use properly? They have many nuances that change in different situations. It can be strong. It can be funny but if not used well, it can make people feel bad, like a good joke, it requires proper timing.

Of course if you want to learn it, you have to use it a lot to get better so use it if you really want to, but plain simple Internet slangs is usually better. Be careful not to hurt other peoples' feelings. Current slangs are often known by a small group of Internet users. When you are learning Internet slangs, the simplest advice is "*make the world a better place*" and do not use slangs to appear cool or make people feel bad.

## **3. Parents should know about Internet slangs**

Sometimes parents are so much busy with their work and spend less time on taking care of their children. Many kids are interested in playing Internet game, logging in chat rooms or blogs. Those are possible places where teens can chat comfortably and optionally. Today 9X Teens like writing personal blogs so much. It's like a huge diary which replaces writing by keystrokes. Teens often post their entry about daily story, all their feeling about something in their life. And there is nothing wrong when reading their diary if they are posting it on the Internet. Thousands of people are reading it.

In the modern life, you are smart parents; you should know what your kids are really talking about online. There are hundreds of acronyms, speech deductions and symbols which **Teens** often use on Internet so parents should know about Internet slangs or plain simple Internet slangs to know how your kids are talking

online and how to keep your kids safe online. It is the list of some acronyms parents should check your kids' information they are chatting immediately. Because this is the way teens use to remind each other that their parents are watching their talks (may be bad things).

In a while, studying slangs by no means can be regarded as accomplished. In the given work the attempt of the analysis of student societies on the formation and the use of slangs and its penetration into all spheres of human communication has been undertaken. Insufficiently studied are the questions of attitudes to various kinds of slangs of different layers of the population and the appearance of the super-new sources of slangs such as the cyberspace and other new technologies. The given problems represent a huge interest in studying sociolinguistics and computer linguistics. Thus, studying slangs has a great future.

Slangs especially Internet slangs, its users and its settings provide a dynamic matrix through which language transformation and innovation can be observed and analyzed, and insights can be gained into the thoughts and actions of young people operating within their own small cultures.

## REFERENCES

### I. Books

#### \* English books:

1. Hoang Tat Truong, (1993) *The Basic English Lexicology*.
2. Hossein Bidgoli (1992), *The Internet Encyclopedia*,
3. David Crystal (June 2, 1990), [\*Language and the Internet\*](#), Cambridge University Press.
4. Mark Leibovich and Grant Barrett April 18, 1993), [\*The Buzzwords of 2010\*](#), [\*The New York Times\*](#).
5. Neda Ulaby (May 21, 1993), [\*OMG: IM Slang Is Invading Everyday English\*](#), *Digital Culture*, [\*National Public Radio\*](#).
6. Neda Ulaby, (May 18, 2010), *NPR: IM Slang Is Invading Everyday English*

#### \* Vietnamese books

1. *Học Tiếng Lóng Anh - Mỹ Một Cách Hiệu Quả*, Nhà xuất bản: Nxb Trẻ ,08 – 2007.
2. Nam Hồng - Lê Thị Yến, (2008), *Sổ tay từ - ngữ lóng tiếng Việt* (NXB Công an Nhân dân - Trung tâm Văn hoá và Ngôn ngữ Đông Tây .
3. Nguyễn Đức Dân, Nguyễn Quang, Vương Toàn, (1986, tr.177) *Ngôn ngữ học: Khuynh hướng - lĩnh vực - khái niệm (tập 2)*, Nxb KHXH.
4. [Trần Nguyễn Thanh Vân](#),(09 – 2004) *Sử dụng Tiếng Lóng trong giao tiếp*, NXB Tổng hợp T.p HCM.

### II. Websites

1. <http://www.nytimes.com/ref/weekinreview/buzzwords2010.html?partner=perm>

[alink&exprod=permalink.](#)

2. [http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5221618.](http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5221618)
3. [http://www.wired.com/news/culture/0,1284,66671,00.html.](http://www.wired.com/news/culture/0,1284,66671,00.html)
4. [http://books.google.com/books?id=cnhnO0AO45AC&printsec=frontcover.](http://books.google.com/books?id=cnhnO0AO45AC&printsec=frontcover)
5. [http://www.american.edu/lfs/tesol/2003%20Paper--Lg%20of%20the%20Internet.pdf.](http://www.american.edu/lfs/tesol/2003%20Paper--Lg%20of%20the%20Internet.pdf)
6. <http://www.wikipedia.org/>
7. <http://www.acronymfinder.com>
8. <http://vn.360plus.yahoo.com/jw!z3KExO2QQB17ZVkSjB0-/article?mid=45>



## APPENDIX 1

### Test Yourself

These are the top 10 most hated text and e-mail phrases. But what do they stand for?

1) TTYL8R	1 ) Talk to you later
2) ROTFL	2) Rolling on the floor laughing
3) CSThnknAU	3) Can't stop thinking about you
4) @TEOTD	4 ) At the end of the day
5) TTFN	5 ) Ta-ta for now
6) IMHO	6) In my humble opinion
7) CWYL	7 ) Chat with you later
8) DQMOT	8 ) Don't quote me on this
9) 2G2B4G	9) Too good to be forgotten
10) ALOL	10) Actually laughing out loud

## APPENDIX 2

### Top 50 Internet Acronyms Parents Need to Know

Acronyms	Meaning
1. <b>8</b>	Oral sex
2. <b>1337</b>	Elite -or- leet -or- L337
3. <b>143</b>	I love you
4. <b>182</b>	I hate you
5. <b>1174</b>	Nude club
6. <b>420 -</b>	Marijuana
7. <b>459</b>	I love you
8. <b>ADR</b>	Address
9. <b>AEAP</b>	As Early As Possible
10. <b>ALAP</b>	As Late As Possible
11. <b>ASL -</b>	Age/Sex/Location
12. <b>CD9 -</b>	Code 9 - it means parents are around
13. <b>C-P -</b>	Sleepy
14. <b>F2F -</b>	Face-to-Face
15. <b>GNOC</b>	Get Naked On Cam
16. <b>GYPO</b>	Get Your Pants Off
17. <b>HAK -</b>	Hugs And Kisses
18. <b>ILU -</b>	I Love You
19. <b>IWSN</b>	I Want Sex Now
20. <b>J/O -</b>	Jerking Off

21. <b>KOTL</b>	Kiss On The Lips
22. <b>KFY -or- K4Y -</b>	Kiss For You
23. <b>KPC -</b>	Keeping Parents Clueless
24. <b>LMIRL -</b>	Let's Meet In Real Life
25. <b>MOOS -</b>	Member Of The Opposite Sex
26. <b>MOSS</b>	Member(s) Of The Same Sex
27. <b>MorF</b>	Male or Female
28. <b>MOS</b>	Mom Over Shoulder
29. <b>MBFB</b>	My Personal F*** Buddy
30. <b>NALOPKT</b>	Not A Lot Of People Know That
31. <b>NIFOC</b>	Nude In Front Of The Computer
32. <b>NMU</b>	Not Much, You?
33. <b>P911</b>	Parent Alert
34. <b>PAL</b>	Parents Are Listening
35. <b>PAW</b>	Parents Are Watching
36. <b>PIR</b>	Parents In Room
37. <b>POS</b>	Parents Over Shoulder
38. <b>PRON</b>	Porn
39. <b>Q2C</b>	Quick To Come
40. <b>RU/18</b>	Are You Over 18?
41. <b>S2R</b>	Send To Receive
42. <b>RUH</b>	Are You Horny?
43. <b>TDTM</b>	Talk Dirty To My

44. <b>WTF</b>	What The F***
45. <b>WYCM</b>	Will You Call Me?
46. <b>WYRN</b>	What's Your Real Name
47. <b>ZERG</b>	To Gang Up On Someone
48. <b>SorG</b>	Straight Or Gay
49. <b>WUF</b>	Where You From
50. <b>RUMORF</b>	Are You Male Or Female?

## APPENDIX 3

### Glossary

*This is a list of both completed and abbreviated English [Internet slang](#). Some of the abbreviations listed are not confined to the Internet, but are used in shorthand as well. Many come from specialized types of shorthand, such as military activities, scientific work, or medical terminology.*

#### A

- [A C?](#): AH! SI?
- [AAF](#): As A Friend
- [ADAD](#): Another Day Another Dollar
- [ADIH](#): Another Day In Hell
- [ADIP](#): Another Day in Paradise
- [AEAP](#): As Early As Possible
- [AFAICR](#): As far as I can recall / remember
- [AFAICS](#): As far as I can see
- [AFAICT](#): As far as I can tell
- [AFAIK](#): As far as I know
- [AFAIR](#): As far as I remember
- [AFAP](#): As Far As Possible
- [AFK](#): Away from keyboard
- [ALOL](#): Actually laughing out loud
- [ASAP](#): As soon as possible
- [ASL](#) or A/S/L: Age / sex / location
- [ASLP](#) or A/S/L/P: Age, sex, location, picture

- [ATEOTD](#): At The End of the Day
- [ATM](#): At the moment
- [AWOL](#): Absent Without (Official) Leave

## B

- [B2B](#): Business to Business
- [B2C](#): Business to Customer
- [B4](#): Before
- [BBIAB](#): Be back in a bit
- [BBL/BBS](#): Be back later / shortly / soon
- [BCNU](#): Be seeing you
- [BFF](#): Best Friends Forever
- [BFN](#): Bye For Now
- [blog](#): Also known as web log or an online journal
- [BOFH](#): Bastard operator from hell
- [BRB](#): Be right back
- [BSOD](#): Blue Screen of Death
- [BTDT](#): Been there done that
- [BTW](#): By the way

## C

- [CMIIW](#): Correct me if I'm wrong.
- [crapplet](#): A poorly written [computer application](#)
- [CU](#): See you (later)
- [CYA](#): See you OR Cover Your Ass

## D

- [DFTT](#): Don't feed the [trolls](#)
- [DIAF](#): Die in a fire
- [DILLIGAF/D/S](#): Does it look like I give a flip / fuck / damn
- [D/L](#): Download
- [DND](#): Do not disturb
- [DOA](#): Dead on arrival. Refers to hardware that is  
broken on delivery.

## E

- [EOF](#): End of File
- [EOM](#): End of Message
- [EOL](#): End of Life (device or hardware that is at the  
end of its product life cycle) OR End of Line
- [EQ](#): Ever Quest
- [ETA](#): Estimated time of arrival

## F

- [F9](#): Fine
- [FAQ](#): Frequently Asked Question(s)
- [FFS](#): For fuck's sake
- [FMCDH](#): From My Cold Dead Hands
- [FML](#): Fuck my life.
- [FOAD](#): Fuck off and die
- [FOAF](#): Friend of a friend
- [FTFY](#): Fixed that for you

- [FTL](#): For the loss
- [FTW](#): For the win
- [FWIW](#): For what it's worth
- [FYI](#): For your information

## G

- [GBTW](#): Get back to work
- [GF](#): Great/good fight
- [GFU](#): Good for you
- [GFY](#): Go fuck yourself
- [GGG](#): Good games
- [GL](#): Good luck, used before commencing a game
- [GMTA](#): Great minds think alike
- [gratz](#): Congratulations
- [GTFO](#): Get the fuck out
- [GTG](#) or [G2G](#): 'Got to go' or 'Good to go'
- [GR](#): Good Race

## H

- [HAND](#): [Have a nice day](#)
- [HF](#): Have fun
- [HTH](#): Hope this / that helps

## I

- [IANAL](#): I am not a lawyer
- [IBTL](#): In before the lock



- [IDK](#): I don't know
- [IHT](#): I had to
- [IONO](#): I don't know
- [IIRC](#): If I recall / remember correctly
- [IUC](#): If I understand correctly
- [ILY](#): I love you
- [IMO](#): In my opinion
- [IMHO](#): In my humble / honest opinion
- [IMNSHO](#): In my not so humble opinion
- [IMAO](#): In my arrogant opinion
- [IOW](#): In other words
- [IRC](#): Internet Relay Chat
- [IRL](#): In real life
- [ITYM](#): I Think You Mean
- [IWSN](#): I want sex now
- [IYKWIM](#): If you know what I mean

## J

- [jaggy](#): [aliased](#) computer graphics
- [JAS](#): Just a sec
- [JFTR](#): Just for the record
- [JK](#) or [j/k](#): Just kidding, or joke

## K

- [k](#) or [kk](#): OK

- [KISS](#): Keep it simple stupid.
- [KOS](#): Kill on sight
- [KTHX](#): OK, thanks
- [KTHXBAI](#): OK, thanks, goodbye

## L

- [L8R](#): Later, L8R also sometimes abbreviated as L8ER is commonly used in chat rooms and other text based communications as a way of saying good bye.
- [lag](#): Slang term for slow Internet speeds or high Internet latency; Lag is sometimes due to a server problem, but more frequently due to the connection between client and server. A slow or intermittent connection may often be referred to as laggy
- [lamer](#): A know-nothing, one who is [lame](#).
- [leet](#): Often spelled as *l33t* or *l337*.
- [LFG](#): Looking for group
- [LFM](#): Looking for more
- [LMAO](#): Laughing my ass off
- [LMIRL](#): Let's meet in real life.
- [LMK](#): Let me know
- [LOL](#): Laughing out loud, laugh out loud
- [LTNS](#): Long time no see
- [lulz](#): corruption of [LOL](#)
- [LYLAB](#): Love you like a brother.
- [LYLAS](#): Love you like a sister.

## M

- [MOTD](#): Message of the day
- [MTFBWY](#): May The [Force](#) be with you
- [MUD](#): Multi-User Dungeon
- [MUSH](#): Multi-User Shared Hallucination
- [MYOB](#): Mind your own business
- [M8](#): Mate

## N

- [N1](#): Nice one, used mostly often in gaming
- [NE1](#): Anyone
- [newbie](#), [newb](#), [n00b](#): An inexperienced user of a system or game, or an annoying person. Usually a derogatory term for someone inexperienced at a game.
- [NIFOC](#): Naked In Front Of Computer
- [NM](#): (Sometimes written [N/M](#)) Not much, Never mind or no message, used on message boards or in e-mails to indicate that everything is already said in the subject line.
- [NP](#): No problem
- [NS](#): Nice shot. Used in online gaming.
- [NSOH](#): No sense of humor.
- [NSFW](#): Not safe for work. Warning about content that may get the viewer in trouble with his employer or co-workers.
- [NVM](#), [NVMD](#), or [nm](#): Never mind, not much

## O

- [O RLY:](#) Oh really?
- [OIC:](#) Oh, I see
- [OFN:](#) Old freaking news
- [OMG:](#) Oh my god
- [OMFG:](#) Oh my fucking god
- [OMGWTF:](#) Oh my God what the [fuck](#)
- [OMW:](#) On my way or Oh my word
- [ONOZ:](#) Oh, no
- [OP:](#) Original poster / Operator / Outpost
- [OS:](#) Operating system
- [OT:](#) Off topic
- [OTB:](#) Off to bed
- [OTOH:](#) On the other hand

## P

- [P2P:](#) Peer to peer, or pay to play
- [PAW:](#) Parents are watching
- [PEBKAC/PEBCAK:](#) Problem exists between keyboard and chair
- [PITA:](#) Pain in the arse / ass
- [PLMK:](#) Please let me know
- [PMSL:](#) Pissing myself laughing
- [POS:](#) Piece of shit, or parent over shoulder.
- [POTS:](#) Plain old telephone service
- [POV:](#) Point of view

- [PL](#): Power leveling, used in online games.
- [PPL](#): People
- [PTKFGS](#): Punch the Keys For God's Sake
- [pr0n](#): Intentional misspelling of porn
- [PW](#): Persistent World (gaming)
- [pwned](#): Intentional misspelling of owned

## Q

- [QFT](#): Quoted for [truthiness](#)—either to show [satire](#) or agreement with something [satiric](#).
- [QWP](#): (texting) Quit Whining, Please. (gaming) equip *v* / equipment *n*.

## R

- [rehi](#) (or merely [re](#)): Hello again
- [RL](#): Real Life
- [RMS](#): Ride me sideways
- [ROFL](#)/[ROTFL](#): Rolling on (the) floor laughing
- [ROFLMAO](#)/[ROTFLMAO](#): Rolling on (the) floor laughing my ass off
- [ROFLMAOWPIMP](#)/[ROTFLMAOWPIMP](#): Rolling on (the) floor laughing my ass off while peeing in my pants
- [ROFLOL](#)/[ROTFOLOL](#): Rolling on (the) floor laughing out loud
- [RSN](#): Real soon now (used sarcastically)

## S

- [SCNR](#): Sorry, could not resist
- [SFW](#): Safe for Work, see [NSFW](#)
- [sk8](#)/[sk8r](#)/[sk8er](#): skate/skater
- [smiley](#): Another name for [emoticons](#)
- [SMH](#): Shaking my head
- [SNAFU](#): Situation normal: all (fucked/fouled) up

- [snail mail](#): Normal paper mail service
- [SOHF](#): Sense of humor failure
- [spider](#): The program behind a search engine
- [STFU](#): Shut the fuck up
- [STFW](#): Search the fucking web

## T

- [TANSTAAFL](#): There are no such thing as a free lunch, a quote originally attributed to Robert Heinlein
- [TBF](#): Time between failures
- [TBH](#): To be hone
- [TG](#): That's great
- [TGIF](#): Thank God it's Friday
- [THX/THNX](#), [TNX](#) or [TX](#): Thanks
- [TIA](#): Thanks in advance
- [TINC](#): [There Is No Cabal](#), a term discouraging conspiracy theories
- [TL;DR](#): Too Long; Didn't Read
- [TMI](#): Too much information
- [TOOBS](#): Internets (refer to the Internet as a [series of tubes](#))
- [TOS](#): Terms of service
- [TTBOMK](#): To the best of my knowledge
- [TTFN](#): Ta ta for now
- [TTYL](#): Talk to you later (also spelled TTUL, T2UL or T2YL)
- [TTYN](#): Talk to you never

- [TTYs](#): Talk to you soon
- [tweedler](#): One who has deep love for all computer related technology and gadgets
- [TY](#): Thank you
- [TYT](#): Take your time
- [TYVM](#): Thank you very much

## U

- [U](#): You
- [UTFSE](#): Use the fucking search engine
- [UGO](#): You got Owned
- [URS](#): You Really Suck

## W

- [w00t](#), [w00T](#) or [WOOT](#): First two express exuberance, the last is a [backronym](#) for the term "We Own the Other Team".
- [W/](#) or [W/O](#): With or without
- [WB](#): Welcome back
- [website](#): Wedding Website
- [W/E](#): Whatever
- [W/E](#): Weekend
- [WRT](#): With respect / regard to
- [WTB](#): Want to buy
- [WTF](#): What the fuck
- [WTG](#): Way to go
- [WTH](#): What the hell
- [WTS](#): Want to sell
- [WTT](#): Want to trade

- [WUG](#): What you got?
- [WUBU2](#): What (have) you been up to?
- [WUU2](#): What (are) you up to?
- [WYSIWYG](#): What you see is what you get
- [W8](#): Wait

## Y

- [YAGNI](#): [You Ain't Gonna Need It.](#)
- [YAGTOH](#): you are going to own him.
- [YHBT](#): You have been trolled.
- [YEC](#): [Young Earth Creationism](#)
- [YKW](#): You know what?
- [YMMV](#): Your mileage may vary.
- [YOYO](#): You're On Your Own.
- [YTMND](#): You're The Man Now, Dog
- [YW](#): You're welcome.

## Z

- [ZOMG](#): An intentional misspelling of the acronym shorthand for "Oh My Gawd" and pronounced "Zoh My Gawd" This version is mainly used in jest or to ridicule people who use abbreviations like [OMG](#) and [OMFG](#)