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We Write and Read Sms in German

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Abstract: This article provides brief information about the appearance of SMS messages. In the modern world, the problem of youth is relevant. The article describes the relationship between modern gadgets and the youth of Germany, their impact on the education and health of the younger generation. The most common examples of SMS messages among German youth are given.

Keywords: Language, mobile phone, electronic media, science and technology, means of communication, modern society, small screen.

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Throughout its long structural and architectural life, language, in its primary function as a means of communication, is a continuous search. Being a kind of barometer of social development, language reacts sensitively to the slightest changes in all spheres of life. Media, advertising, business communication, electronics, science and technology are the main sources for updating

The mobile phone, an electronic media device familiar to everyone, has actually, before our eyes, provided a new flow of communication that has organically merged into the communication and economic environment of modern society.

In December 1992, Neil Papworth decided to send his colleagues the world's first SMS message containing a short Merry Christmas from his phone.

The small screen size and limited number of characters led to the emergence of a new language, even more abbreviated than the one used in chat rooms on the Internet. The language of mobile messages is based on the use of certain slang and newly created words.

In Germany, 97% of young people aged 12 to 19 have cell phones.

Sometimes it is impossible to reach the subscriber, but you can always send an SMS message.

German Chancellor Angela Merkel often demonstrates this herself: while attending Bundestag meetings, she “sits on the phone”, sending SMS to her ministers.

Teenagers use their mobile phone as a multimedia center

TeenagernutzenHandyalsMultimedia - Zentrale

Popular mobile functions for children and adolescents from 10 to 18 years old

Teenagers between the ages of 12 and 17 spend too much time on social media. A study by German scientists shows that excessive use of social networks can lead to a number of problems and even lead to depression.

Approximately 2.6% (100 thousand) of young Germans aged 12 to 17 years are overly “addicted” to mobile applications and social networks such as WhatsApp, Instagram and Snapchat. This is evidenced by the results of a study carried out by the Forsa Institute and the insurance company DAK in cooperation with the Center for Research on Childhood and Youth Drug Addiction (UKE) in Hamburg.

It turned out that teenagers aged 12 to 17 years spend an average of 2.5 hours a day communicating on social media. Girls spend more time on social networks - among them, the average duration of daily online communication was 3.5 hours.

3.4% of teenage girls and 1.9% of boys of the same age can be considered addicted to social networks. The older teenagers are, the more time they spend on various social media. Excessive involvement in “online life” can lead to many problems, such as lack of sleep, apathy and a feeling of irritation, lack of something important when a person is not using applications.

The study found a correlation between social media use and depression: one in three children diagnosed with SocialMediaDisorder showed signs of depression.

“We concluded that there is a clearly higher risk of developing depression if a person is addicted to social networks. However, it is still unclear whether this is a cause-and-effect relationship, or vice versa: young people who are prone to depression spend more time on social media. social networks, which can aggravate their condition,” says DAK board member Andreas Storm.

Parents are often unsure how, and to what extent, they should limit their children's use of social media. The study emphasizes that it is not necessary or even necessary to completely ban teens' access to social media, but parents should find a way to limit its influence on children by setting reasonable limits on how much time can be spent online.

Recently, the vocabulary of the German language has every chance of being replenished due to the emergence of a universal form of communication - the SMS language. Thus, the problem arises of studying the specifics of the SMS language for the purpose of further communication with speakers of German-speaking linguistic cultures.

Vocabulary as the most mobile layer of language is undergoing significant changes. The enrichment of the vocabulary of a language occurs through word formation, a branch of lexicology responsible for the emergence of new words.

It is abbreviations, as a regular way of forming morphological neologisms in recent decades, that reflects the trend towards rationalization of language.

SMS can contain a maximum of 160 characters. Therefore, there is its own SMS language with many abbreviations.Grammar and spelling don't matter. Important information!

Printed characters are saved in SMS messages. Pronouns, prepositions or articles are not used.On the phone they will say, for example, “Wir gehen am Samstag ins Schwimmbad. Willst du mitkommen?“, which is 57 characters. The SMS message only says: “SA schwimmbad.” du auch?“, which is only 23 characters.

In the modern world, life without phones and various gadgets is already unthinkable. Every day we send a large number of messages, constantly trying to stay in touch and keep up to date. At the same time, we are often very limited in time and try to achieve the most effective communication with less effort, and here short SMS, which are popular all over the world, and especially in Germany, come to our aid!

The language of SMS and instant messengers is a special written language with its own rules based on the abbreviation of words and entire expressions. Let's get acquainted with the most common abbreviations that Germans use when writing SMS and communicating in chats and instant messengers.

The techniques that native speakers of German use when abbreviating words are not particularly different from those adopted in English and Russian. Below you will see examples of frequently used abbreviations in the German language and also learn the ways in which they were formed.

This type of abbreviation is used mainly by young people to save time when typing electronic messages (viber, whats app, instagram). If you plan to correspond with friends from Germany, Austria or Switzerland, this article will be useful to you and will help you understand a large number of extremely popular German abbreviations. However, I would like to note that abbreviations are used only in informal notices, so their use in work or business correspondence would be inappropriate!

The German language, as you know, is not particularly laconic, because compounding is a very popular way of word formation.

So, to save space in the message window and, of course, personal time, in Germany it has become very popular to shorten words into simple sets of letters.

Today, there are a huge number of different instant messengers such as WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, Viber, etc. In them, the Germans also use short messages for quick communication.

Let's get acquainted with some types of SMS abbreviations and options for their formation:

Method 1 - use only the first letters of the corresponding words:

MfG – Mit freundlichen Grüßen (at the end of the official message)

LG – Liebe Grüße (at the end of the private letter)

www – Wir werden warten – We will wait

bb – bis bald! - See you later!

bbb – bis bald, Baby! - See you soon, baby!

ivd! – ich vermisse dich! - I miss you!

KA – keine Ahnung – No idea!

sTn – schönen Tag noch – Have a nice day

hdl – hab dich lieb – I love

DaD – Denk an dich – Thinking about you

DaM – Denk an mich – Remember me

DN! - Du nervst! - You annoy me!

ZDOM? – Zu dir oder zu mir? - To you or to me?

Wmd? -Was machst du? - What are you doing?

GuK – Grüß und Kuss – I hug you with a kiss

NEWS – Nur ein wenig sauer. – I’m unhappy (a little angry)

Method 2 - using any one part of the word, for example, the first:

Mo – Montag – Monday

Fr – Freitag – Friday

WE – Wochenende – weekend

Method 3 - combining several words into one:

akla – Alles klar? - Everything is fine?

WaMaDuHeu? – was it machst du heute? - What are you up to today?

dubido – Du bist doof – (You) idiot!

DuBiMeiLe – Du bist mein Leben – You are my life

HAHU - Habe Hunger - I'm hungry

MaMiMa – Mail mir mal – Write to me (letter)

RUMIAN – Ruf mich an – Call me

braduhi? – Brauchst du Hilfe? - Do you need help?

Method 4 - replacing part of a word with a number:

Q6 – Komme um sechs Uhr – I'll come at 6 o'clock

ko20mispa – komme 20 Minuten später – I'll arrive 20 minutes later

gn8 – Gute Nacht – Good night

8ung – Achtung – Attention! Carefully!

The Germans simplify not only the words themselves, but also the grammatical rules.

Often they simply omit the subject (subject) in their SMS:

komme gleich! - Be right back!

Hat das gesagt. - He said it.

Moreover, in the case of the pronoun du, the verb sometimes takes on an unusual form:

Siehste? (=Siehst du?) – Do you see?

Other common abbreviations include (primarily used by teenagers and young people under 25):

143 i love you - (I love you)

braduhi – brauchst du Hilfe? (can I help you?)

bse - bin so einsam (I'm lonely)

bvid – bin verliebt in dich (I'm in love with you)

fanta - fahre noch tanken (I'll stop by for gas)

ikd - Ich küsse dich (kisses)

ild – Ich liebe dich (I love you)

hase - habe Sehnsuch (I miss you)

bidunowa - Bist du noch wach? (Are you still awake?)

lidumi? – Liebst du mich? (Do you love me?)

leia - Liebling, es ist aus (beloved, we are parting)

luauki? – Lust auf Kino? (let's go to the cinema?)

SB - schreib zuruck (write down)

OMG - oh mein Gott (oh my god)

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Vocabulary as the most mobile layer of language is undergoing significant changes. The enrichment of the vocabulary of a language occurs through word formation, a branch of lexicology responsible for the emergence of new words.

It is abbreviations, as a regular way of forming morphological neologisms in recent decades, that reflects the trend towards rationalization of language.

You can speak excellent German, but not understand a basic SMS of five words or even five letters, so prepare yourself and learn the most basic ones in our article.

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