



Is Txtng Bad 4 English?



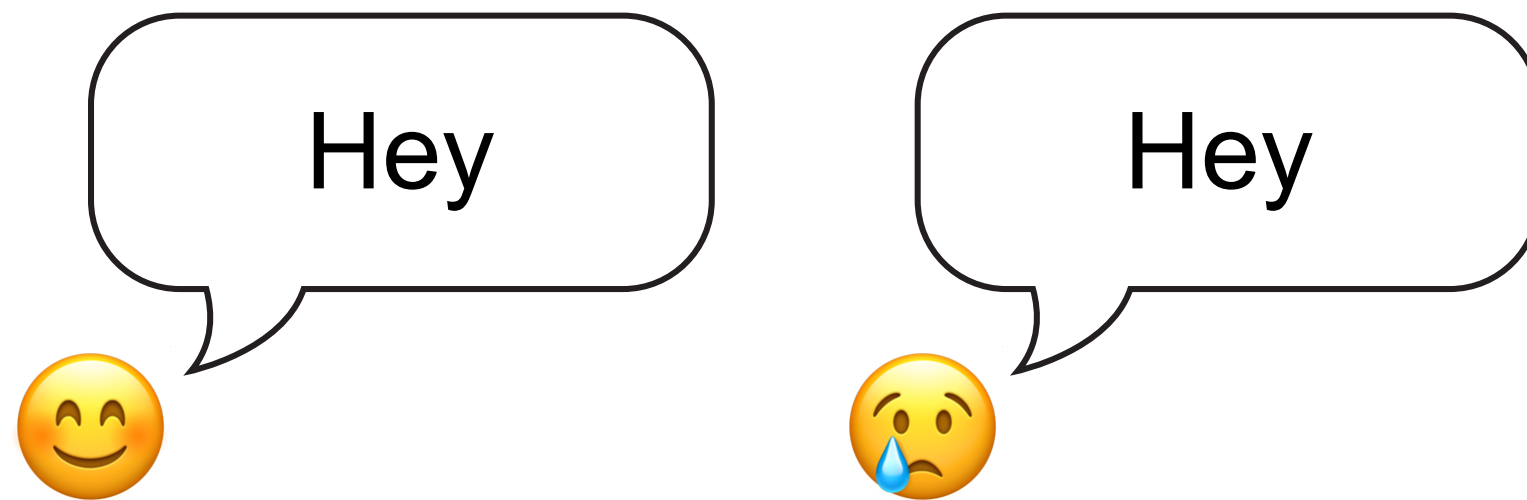
- Who do you text, and how do you text to them?
- Do you try to be accurate with your spelling and grammar, or do you simplify your texts?
- Do you think how you text has a positive or negative effect on the receiving person?
- Do you think language has changed over time in your first language? If yes, how have they changed?
- Has texting changed how your language is used?

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST DRAWBACK/PROBLEM OF TEXTING?

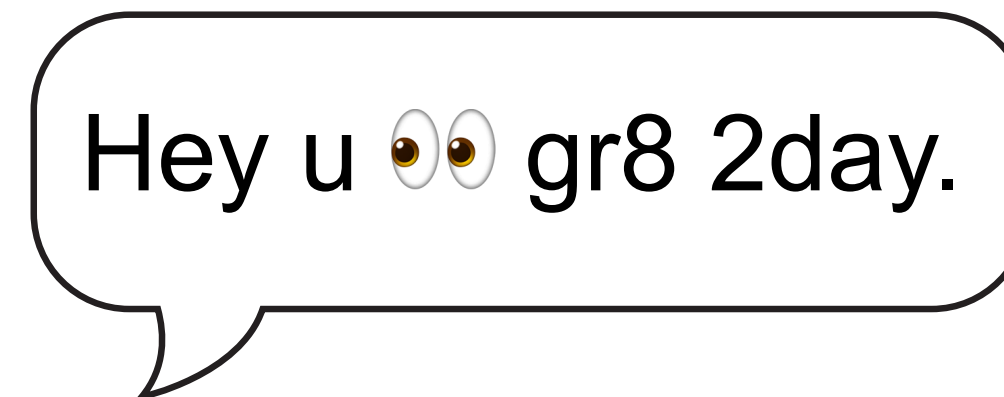
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bFafTldxOg0>

Misunderstanding!

- May have different meanings



- Less importance for spelling & punctuation



- No facial expression



You have to guess the sender's emotion

- No tone of voice (intonation)



Is Txing Bad 4 English?

- 1 People tend to have definite opinions about texting. There are those who love it, and those who hate it. Among the haters, some have expressed their opinion in very strong terms. One British **journalist** said that “texters are doing to our language what Genghis Khan did to his neighbours 800 years ago. They are destroying... our
- 5 **punctuation**... our sentences... our vocabulary. And they must be stopped.”

This is not the first time people have said that technology was bad for language. In the 15th century, some **scholars** opposed the invention of the printing press. Common people shouldn't read books, these scholars argued, or the language might begin to reflect their common ways of thinking and speaking. More recently, the

10 **telegraph** and then the telephone were also reviewed as tools of **linguistic** destruction. And yet, the English language has survived.

There is reason to think that texting will not be any more **harmful** to the language than those past **inventions**. Research has shown that many of the claims made by text haters are not based on reality. These people **especially** dislike the way words

15 and messages may be shortened, and numbers and symbols used instead of words. But only about 20 percent or fewer messages actually do contain these shorter forms. In most messages, traditional spellings and whole sentences are used. The reason for this is practical: the majority of senders are not **teenagers**, but schools, banks, or companies. They want to make sure they will be understood.

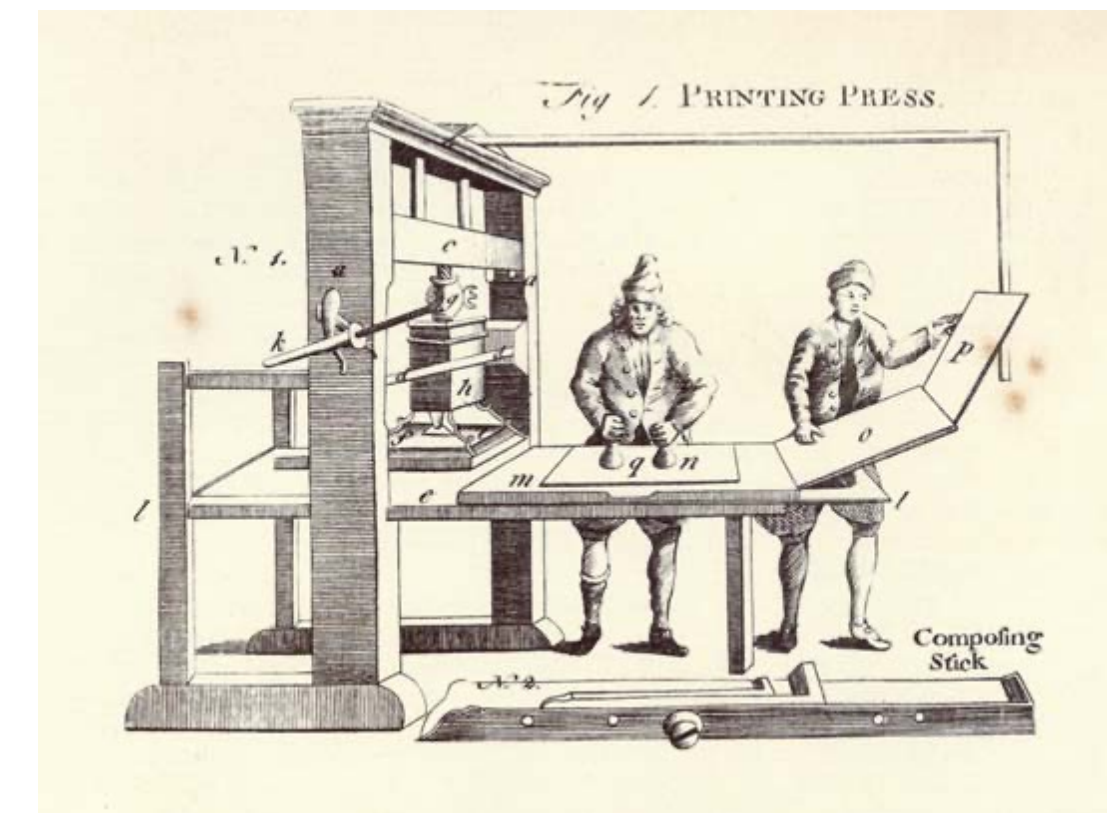
- 20 Among texters who do use the shortened forms, certain forms appear frequently, such as C=see, U=you, and 4=for. However, there is also a lot of **variation**. That is because texting can actually be quite creative and fun. It could be considered a kind of word play, like doing crosswords or puzzles.



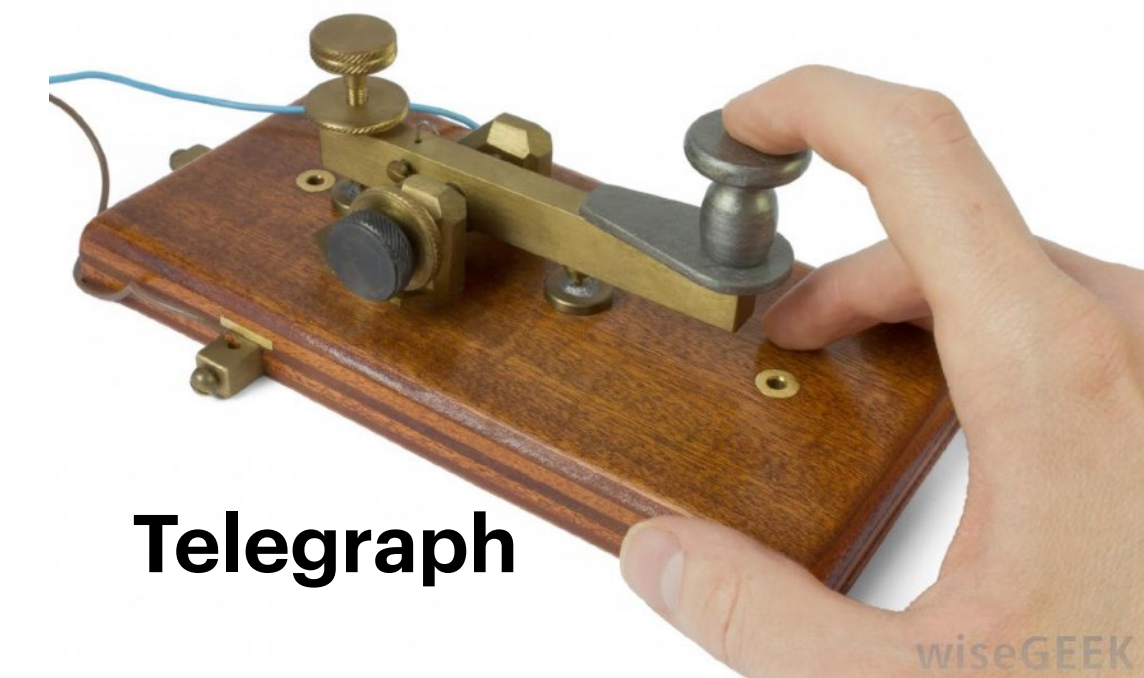
Genghis Khan



Old Telephone



Printing Press



Telegraph

Vocabulary & Pronunciation

journalist (n)	a writer for a newspaper or magazine or radio and television news
punctuation (n)	marks in written matter to make the meaning clear and separate parts
scholar (n)	a person who has done advanced study in a special area
telegraph (n)	an electric device used for sending messages by a code over wires
linguistic (adj)	a meaningful unit of speech relating to languages
harmful (adj)	causing damage
invention (n)	something invented like a device
especially (adv)	unique to a certain person or thing
variation (n)	many changes in form
teenager (n)	a person in his/her teens

Is Txtng Bad 4 English?

Answer the comprehension questions below.

1. According to paragraph 1, what is texting doing to the English language?
2. How do you think technology such as telegraphs and telephones may have aided in the destruction of language?
3. “Traditional spellings and whole sentences are used” in text. By whom? (lines 17-19)
What percentage of texting uses proper language?

Vocabulary Review

Match the word to the correct meaning.

journalist	1. a person in his/her teens
punctuation	2. causing damage
scholar	3. many changes in form
telegraph	4. unique to a certain person or thing
linguistic	5. a meaningful unit of speech relating to languages
harmful	6. a writer for a newspaper or magazine or radio and television news
invention	7. marks in written manner to make the meaning clear and separate parts
especially	8. something invented like a device
variation	9. an electric device used for sending messages by a code over wires
teenager	10. a person who has done advanced study in a special area

HOMEWORK IN “SHARED NOTES”.

Please copy the exercise and paste it in your devices.

We will correct it together next class.

Everyone will answer a question.

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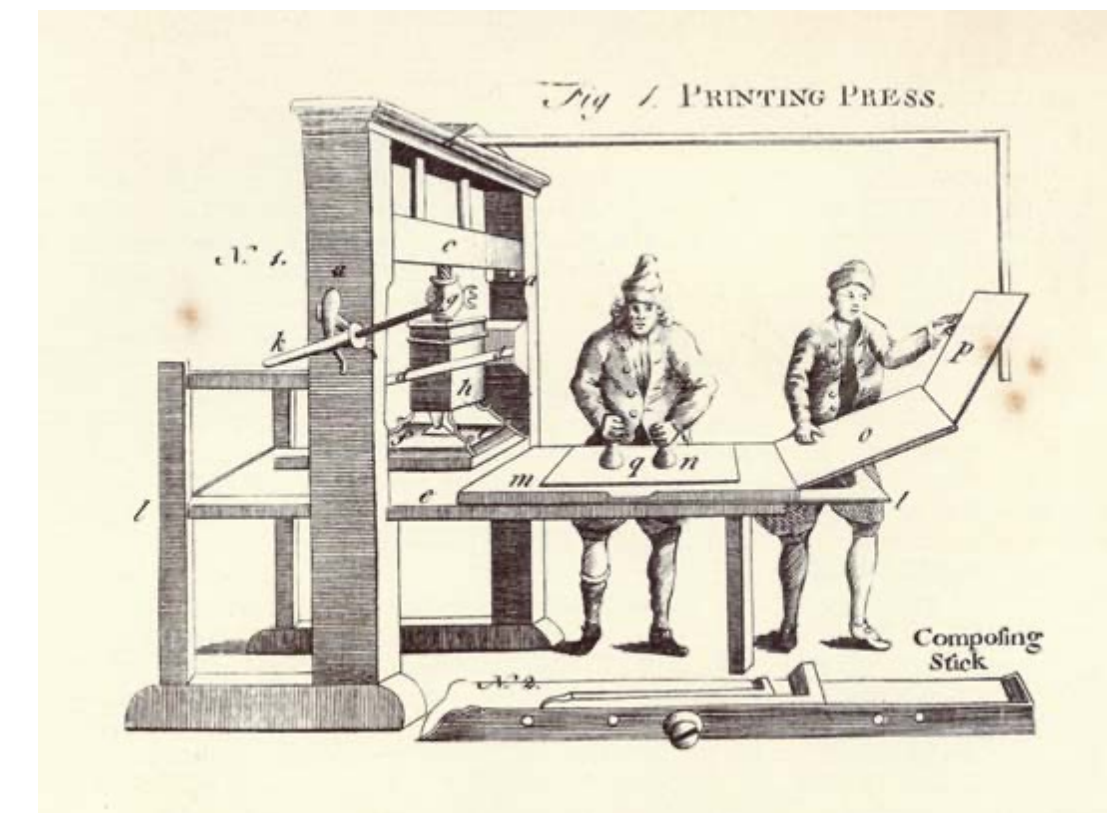
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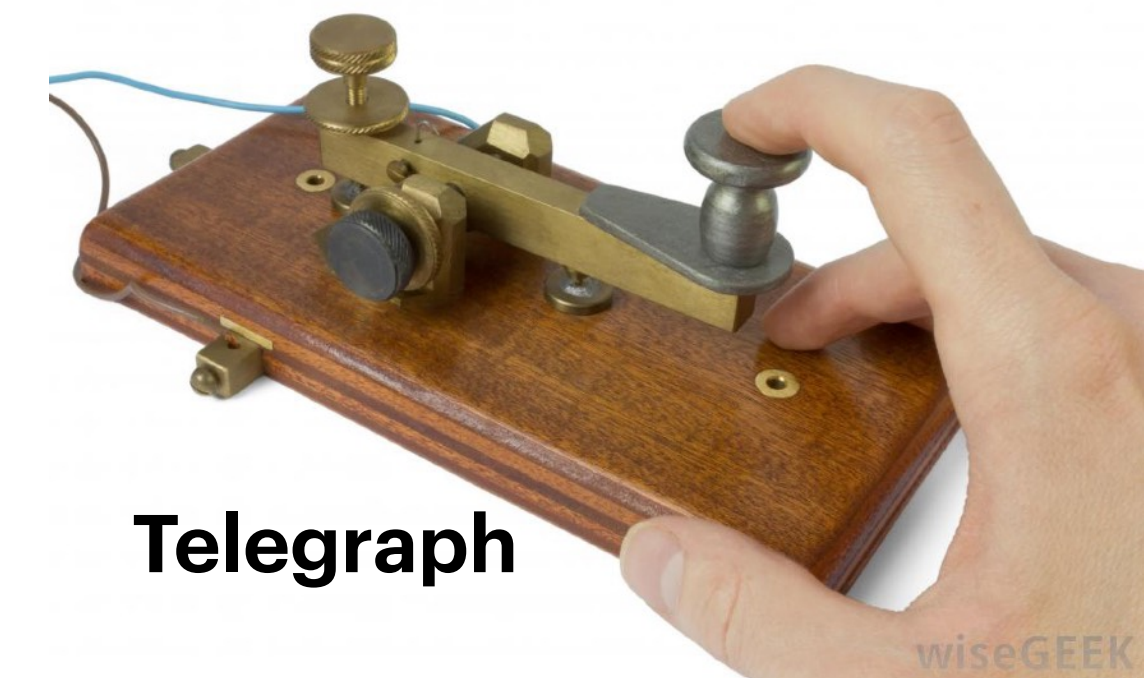
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Old Telephone



Printing Press

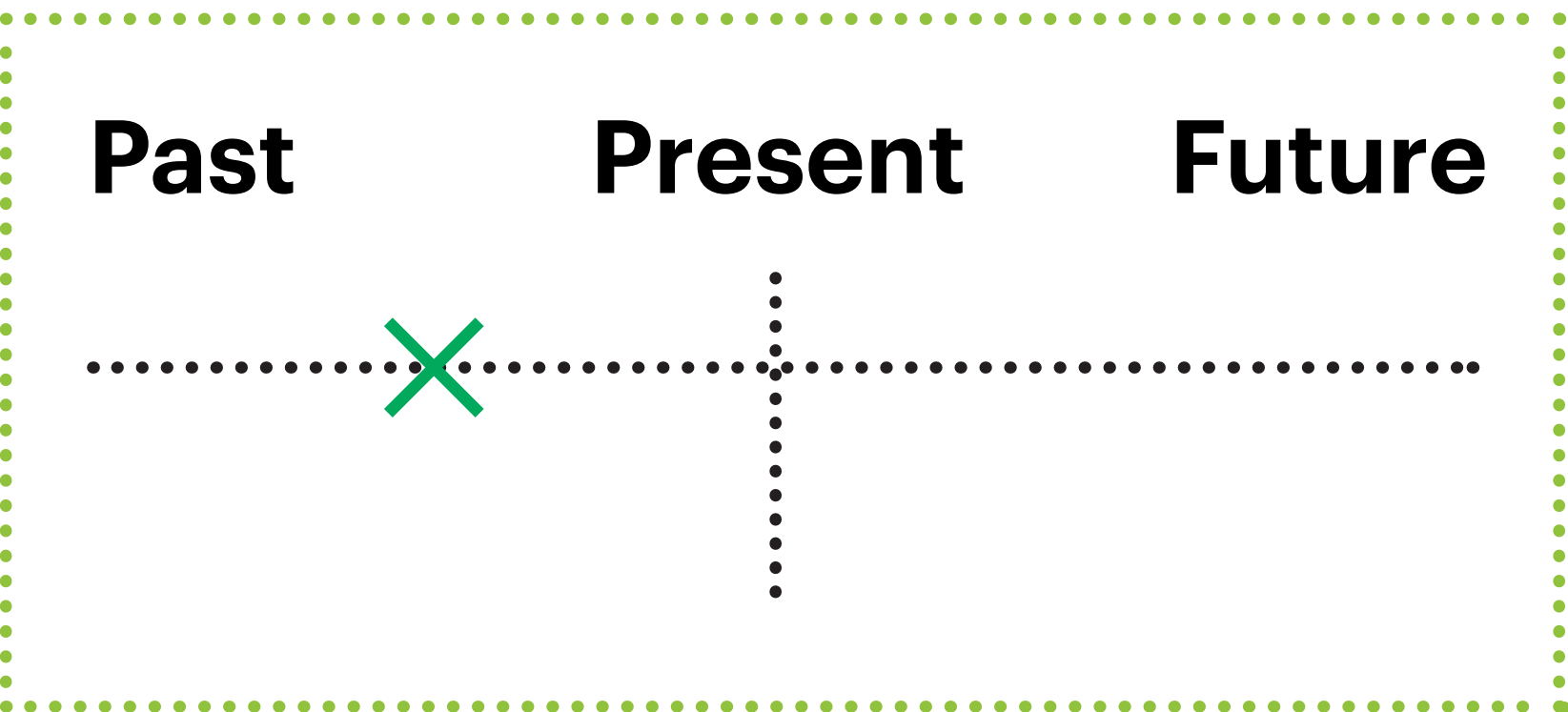


Telegraph

SIMPLE PAST



SIMPLE PAST



We use the *simple past* to describe a finished action. They are often accompanied with a specific time marker like *yesterday, the other day, last year, etc...*

Common Time Markers	Examples
yesterday	We went to the mall <u>yesterday</u> .
last	You called me <u>last night</u> .
ago	The students had a test <u>three days ago</u> .

REGULAR VERBS

Base verbs + *ed*

talk	talked	dance	danced
rain	rained	tap	tapped
sneeze	sneezed	clean	cleaned
play	played	brush	brushed
jump	jumped	paint	painted
cook	cooked	walk	walked
plant	planted	wash	washed

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base verbs + *various changes*

see	saw	get	got
have	had	say	said
read	read	make	made
go	went	know	knew
eat	ate	take	took
come	came	think	thought
begin	began	break	broke

THE "ODD ONE OUT"

which of these sentences is not in the simple past?

Did Evan make a cake yesterday?

Vicky is in English class right now.

Liz watched a great movie the other day.

Hiro did not clean his car last week.

Hiro went camping in the summer of 2018.

Evan spoke French with Sam this morning.

Vicky went shopping last night.

Liz will come to class tomorrow.

Liz read the passage three nights ago.

Evan did not dance in the rain last night.

Hiro shoots his rifle with Ken in the morning.

Did Vicky travel to Spain last year?

Vicky ate an apple last Tuesday.

Hiro rode his motorcycle before class.

Does Evan walk his dog in the morning?

Liz did not lie to you yesterday.