

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is a verbal means of communication. Although human beings and animals can exchange their ideas, emotions and thought among the number of the same species, though there are other means like tactile, gustatory, olfactory system of communication; these means of communication are less discussed in comparison to oral aural communication.

Language has been studied from time the immemorial. It had been a subject of study to Plato and Aristotle. But Language has been studied unscientifically for centuries. Saussure, the father of modern Linguistics, set up a foundation to study Language scientifically after his posthumous publication course in *Linguistique General*. The whole of the recent history of Linguistic can be described in terms of successive discoveries to view language.

For a long period in the study of language, there had been a very strong interest in the field analysis of formal properties of language. In the 1950s and 1960s, the structural linguists like Hockett, Sapir, and transformation linguist made their studies emphasizing on discovering some of the abstract principles that lies at the very core of a language. But sociolinguist's main attempt was to describe the linguistic properties in

relation to social factors like social status, educational level, age, sex and geographical situation of the language users. Hyones and very few others would include the detailed study of interpersonal communication.

Everything changes in course of time. In the same way, the primitive system of human face- to-face communication has changed into very complex system namely electronic communication, i.e. radio, television, film etc and print devices i.e. books, manuals, newspapers, magazines, brochures, banners, etc.

The other media of communication, the SMS has brought along its own language. The language of SMS mirrors the new communication technology. It is unpredictable, unrestricted and evolves at an incredible speed. The research will try to account some of the factors associated with conversation through written language. Further the following study is based on how SMS is used by the different groups of people like, non-language teachers.

1.1.1 Introduction to SMS

Short Message Service (SMS) is a service available on most digital mobile phones, other mobile devices (e.g. a Pocket PC, or occasionally even desktop computers) and some fixed phones, that permits the sending of short messages between mobile phones, other handheld devices and even landline telephones. The terms *text messaging*, **text messages**, more colloquially **SMSes**, **texts**, or even **txts** and its variants are more commonly used in North America, the UK, Spain and the Philippines, while most other countries prefer the term SMS.

Text messages are also often used to interact with automated systems, such as ordering products and services for mobile phones, or participating in

contests. There are many services available on the Internet that allow users to send text messages free of charge.

What is SMS (Short Message Service)?

SMS stands for Short Message Service. It is a technology that enables the sending and receiving of messages between mobile phones. SMS first appeared in Europe in 1992. It was included in the GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) standards right at the beginning. Later it was ported to wireless technologies like CDMA and TDMA. The GSM and SMS standards were originally developed by ETSI. ETSI is the abbreviation for European Telecommunications Standards Institute. Now the 3GPP (Third Generation Partnership Project) is responsible for the development and maintenance of the GSM and SMS standards.

As suggested by the name "Short Message Service", the data that can be held by an SMS message is very limited. One SMS message can contain at most 140 bytes (1120 bits) of data, so one SMS message can contain up to:

-) 160 characters if 7-bit character encoding is used. (7-bit character encoding is suitable for encoding Latin characters like English alphabets.)
-) 70 characters if 16-bit Unicode UCS2 character encoding is used. (SMS text messages containing non-Latin characters like Chinese characters should use 16-bit character encoding.)

SMS text messaging supports languages internationally. It works fine with all languages supported by Unicode, including Arabic, Chinese, Japanese and Korean.

Besides text, SMS messages can also carry binary data. It is possible to send ring tones, pictures, operator logos, wallpapers, animations, business cards (e.g. VCards) and WAP configurations to a mobile phone with SMS messages.

One major advantage of SMS is that it is supported by 100% GSM mobile phones. Almost all subscription plans provided by wireless carriers include inexpensive SMS messaging service. Unlike SMS, mobile technologies such as WAP and mobile Java are not supported on many old mobile phone models.

The Short Message Service (SMS) as defined within Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) digital mobile phone standard that is popular in Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and some parts of North America has several unique features. A single SMS can be up to 160 characters of text in length, those 160 characters can comprise of words and numbers combination. Non-text based SMS (for example, in binary format) are also supported.

SMS is a store and forward service, in other words, SMS' are not directly from sender to recipient, but always via as SMS center instead. Each mobile telephone network that supports SMS has one or more messaging centers to handle and manage the short messages.

SMS features confirmation of message delivery. This means that unlike paging, users do not simply send an SMS and trust and hope that it gets delivered. Instead, the sender of the short message can receive a return message back notifying them whether the SMS has been delivered or not.

SMS can be sent and received simultaneously with GSM voice, Data and Fax calls. This is possible because whereas voice, Data and fax calls take over a dedicated radio channel for the duration of the call, short message travel over and above the radio channel using the signaling path. As such, user of SMS rarely if ever gets a busy or engaged signal as they can do during peak network usage times.

SMS was an accidental success that took nearly everyone in the mobile industry by surprise. Few people predicted that this hard of use service would take off. There was hardly any promotion for or mention of

SMS by network operators until after SMS started to be a success. SMS advertising went from showing business people in suits entering text message to bright pink and yellow advertisements aimed at the youth markets that adopted SMS. Its volume growth has continued its upward growth ever since, fueled by simple person to person messaging as people told each other how they were feeling and what they were doing. Information service and other operator led initiatives failed to interest the user community to any degree and never have done, whilst it was free, SMS had become an important part of the way that young people communicated with each other in their daily life. SMS would have taken off without this prepay factor because it would never have off as quickly.

SMS was the triumph of the customers a grassroots revolution that the mobile industry had next to nothing to do with and repeatedly reacted to. This is in stark contrast to the top down technology and industry led approach to other non-voice services such as WAP. The industry can learn a lot from SMS as it tries to create other non-voice service. It is no surprise that the only other non-voice success, i.e. mode in Japan was also an unprecedented and unexpected success. The mobile industry would do well to realize that success for non-voice involves the same open standers in the same ways, putting the right payment and micro billing technologies in place and recognizing that it takes a while to build a critical mass of usage.

1.1.2 History of SMS

As with most other services and modules of functionality of the GSM system, no individual can claim the parenthood of SMS. It might be worth

while to note this, since such attempts may still be seen - also from people that never took part in the GSM work on SMS. The idea of adding text messaging to the services of mobile users was latent in many communities of mobile communication services at the beginning of the 1980s. Experts from several of those communities contributed in the discussions on which should be the GSM services. Most thought of SMS as a means to alert the individual mobile user, e.g. on incoming voice mail, whereas others had more sophisticated applications in their minds, e.g. telemetry. However, few believed that SMS would be used as a means for sending text messages from one mobile user to another.

SMS was considered in the main GSM group as a possible service for the new digital cellular system. In GSM document 'Services and Facilities to be provided in the GSM System' both mobile originated and mobile terminated, including point-to-point and point-to-multipoint, short messages appear on the table of GSM teleservices.

The discussions on the GSM services were then concluded in the recommendation GSM 02.03 'TeleServices supported by a GSM PLMN'. Here a rudimentary description of the three services was given: 1) Short message Mobile Terminated / Point-to-Point, 2) Short message Mobile Originated / Point-to-Point and 3) Short message Cell Broadcast. This was handed over to a new GSM body called IDEG (the Implementation of Data and Telematic Services Experts Group), which had its kickoff in May 1987 under the chairmanship of Friedhelm Hillebrand. The technical standard known today was largely created by IDEG (later WP4) as the two recommendations GSM 03.40 (the two point-to-point services merged together) and GSM 03.41 (cell broadcast).

The first commercial SMS message was sent over the Vodafone GSM network in the United Kingdom on 3 December 1992, from Neil Papworth of Sema Group (using a personal computer) to Richard Jarvis of Vodafone (using an Orbitel 901 handset). The text of the message was "Merry Christmas". The first SMS typed on a GSM phone is claimed to have been sent by Riku Pihkonen, an engineer student at Nokia, in 1993.

Initial growth was slow, with customers in 1995 sending on average only 0.4 messages per GSM customer per month. [1] One factor in the slow takeup of SMS was that operators were slow to set up charging systems, especially for prepaid subscribers, and eliminate billing fraud which was possible by changing SMSC settings on individual handsets to use the SMSCs of other operators. Over time, this issue was eliminated by switch-billing instead of billing at the SMSC and by new features within SMSCs to allow blocking of foreign mobile users sending messages through it. An example of a company that innovated in this subject is Osinet S.A.. By the end of 2000, the average number of messages per user reached 35.

It is also alleged that the fact that roaming customers, in the early days, rarely received bills for their SMSs after holidays abroad had a boost on text messaging as an alternative to voice calls.

SMS was originally designed as part of GSM, but is now available on a wide range of networks, including 3G networks. However, not all text messaging systems use SMS, and some notable alternate implementations of the concept include J-Phone's *SkyMail* and NTT Docomo's *Short Mail*, both in Japan. E-mail messaging from phones, as popularized by NTT Docomo's

i-mode and the RIM BlackBerry, also typically use standard mail protocols such as SMTP over TCP/IP.

Messages are sent to a Short Message Service Centre (SMSC) which provides a store-and-forward mechanism. It attempts to send messages to their recipients. If a recipient is not reachable, the SMSC queues the message for later retry. Some SMSCs also provide a "forward and forget" option where transmission is tried only once. Both *Mobile Terminated (MT)*, for messages sent to a mobile handset, and *Mobile Originating (MO)*, for those that are sent from the mobile handset, operations are supported. Message delivery is best effort, so there are no guarantees that a message will actually be delivered to its recipient and delay or complete loss of a message is not uncommon, particularly when sending between networks. Users may choose to request delivery reports, which can provide positive confirmation that the message has reached the intended recipient, but notifications for failed deliveries are unreliable at best.

Short messages can also be used to send binary content such as ringtones or logos programming or configuration data. Such uses are a vendor-specific extension of the GSM specification and there are multiple competing standards, although Nokia's Smart Messaging is by far the most common.

The SMS specification has defined a way for an external Terminal Equipment to control the SMS functions of a mobile phone. The connection between the Terminal Equipment and the mobile phone can be realized with a serial cable, a Bluetooth link, an infrared link, etc. The interface protocol is based on AT commands. Common AT commands include AT+CMGS (send

message), AT+CMSS (send message from storage), AT+CMGL (list messages) and AT+CMGR (read message).

Some service providers offer the ability to send messages to land line telephones regardless of their capability of receiving text messages by automatically phoning the recipient and reading the message aloud using a speech synthesizer along with the number of the sender.

Today, SMS is also used for machine to machine communication. For instance, there is an LED display machine controlled by SMS, and some vehicle tracking companies like ESITrack use SMS for their data transport or telemetry needs. SMS usage for these purposes are slowly being superseded by GPRS services due to their lower overall costs.

SMS is widely used for delivering digital content such as news alerts, financial information, logos and ringtones. Such messages are also known as *premium-rated short messages (PSMS)*. The subscribers are charged extra for receiving this premium content, and the amount is typically divided between the mobile network operator and the value added service provider (VASP) either through revenue share or a fixed transport fee.

Premium short messages are increasingly being used for "real-world" services. For example, some vending machines now allow payment by sending a premium-rated short message, so that the cost of the item bought is added to the user's phone bill or subtracted from the user's prepaid credits.

Recently, premium messaging companies have come under fire from consumer groups due to a large number of consumers racking up huge phone

bills. Some mobile networks, now require users to call their provider to enable premium messages from reaching their handset.

A new type of 'free premium' or 'hybrid premium' content has emerged with the launch of text-service websites. These sites allow registered users to receive free text messages when items they are interested go on sale, or when new items are introduced.

1.1.3 Popularity

SMS services are popular in part due to their ubiquity. However, reading messages while operating a vehicle is dangerous and may be illegal depending on jurisdiction. The rider pictured here has stopped to read a message.

Short message services are developing very rapidly throughout the world. In 2000, just 17 billion SMS messages were sent; in 2001, the number was up to 250 billion, and 500 billion SMS messages in 2004. At an average cost of USD 0.10 per message, this generates revenues in excess of \$50 billion for mobile telephone operators and represents close to 100 text messages for every person in the world.

SMS is particularly popular in Europe, Asia (excluding Japan; see below), Australia and New Zealand. Popularity has grown to a sufficient extent

that the term *texting* (used as a verb meaning the act of mobile phone users sending short messages back and forth) has entered the common lexicon. In China, SMS is very popular, and has brought service providers significant

profit (18 billion short messages were sent in 2001 [2]). It is also a very influential and powerful tool in The Philippines, where the average user sends 10-12 text messages a day. The Philippines alone sends on the average 400 million text messages a day, more than the annual average SMS volume of countries in Europe, and even China. SMS is hugely popular in India, where youngsters often exchange lots of text messages, and companies provide alerts, infotainment, news, cricket scores update, railway/airline booking, mobile billing, and banking services on SMS. In India, metropolitan media outlets often take real-time polls and audience opinion through SMS, via reserved 4-digit numbers that redirect the information to the respective aforementioned outlets based on designated prefix codes.

Short messages are particularly popular amongst young urbanites. In many markets, the service is comparatively cheap. For example, in Australia a message typically costs between AUD 0.20 and AUD 0.25 to send (some pre-paid services charge AUD 0.01 between their own phones), compared to a voice call, which costs somewhere between AUD 0.40 and AUD 2.00 per minute (commonly charged in half-minute blocks). Despite the low cost to the consumer, the service is enormously profitable to the service providers. At a typical length of only 190 bytes (incl. protocol overhead), more than 350 of these messages per minute can be transmitted at the same data rate as a usual voice call (9 kbit/s).

Text messaging has become so popular that advertising agencies and advertisers are now jumping into the text message business. Services that provide bulk text message sending are also becoming a popular way for clubs, associations, and advertisers to quickly reach a group of opt-in subscribers. This advertising has proven to be extremely effective, but some

insiders worry that advertisers may abuse the power of mobile marketing and it will someday be considered spam.

1.1.4 What Makes SMS Messaging So Successful Worldwide?

SMS is a success all over the world. The number of SMS messages exchanged every day is enormous. SMS messaging is now one of the most important revenue sources of wireless carriers. What is so special about SMS that makes it so popular worldwide? Some of the reasons are discussed below.

Nowadays, almost every person has a mobile phone and carries it most of the time. With a mobile phone, we can send and read SMS messages at any time, no matter we are in our office, on a bus or at home.

Therefore, SMS Messages are supported by 100% GSM Mobile Phones and they can be exchanged between Different Wireless Carriers

SMS messaging is a very mature technology. All GSM mobile phones support it. Not only that we can exchange SMS messages with mobile users of the same wireless carrier, but we can also exchange SMS messages with mobile users of many other wireless carriers worldwide.

SMS is a Suitable Technology for Wireless Applications to Build on

Here are some of the reasons that make SMS a suitable technology for wireless applications to build on:

Firstly, SMS messaging is supported by 100% GSM mobile phones. Building wireless applications on top of the SMS technology can maximize the potential user base.

- J Secondly, SMS messages are capable of carrying binary data besides text. They can be used to transfer ring tones, pictures, operator logos, wallpapers, animations, etc.
- J Thirdly, SMS supports reverse billing, which enables payment to be made conveniently. For example, suppose you want to develop a commercial ring tone download application that charges a fee from the user for each ring tone downloaded. One way to accept payment is to use a reverse billing phone number obtained from a wireless carrier. To buy a ring tone, the user will write an ordinary SMS text message that contains the ID of the ring tone he/she wants to buy and send it to our SMS application's reverse billing phone number. Our SMS application will then send back one or more reverse billing SMS messages that carry the ring tone. The user will be charged a fee for the reverse billing SMS messages he/she received. The fee will be included in the user's monthly mobile phone bill or be deducted from his/her prepaid card credits. Depending on the agreement between you and the wireless carrier.

1.1.5 The Applications of SMS Messaging

There are many different kinds of SMS beliefs on the market today and many others are being developed. Applications in which SMS messaging can be utilized are virtually unlimited. We will describe some

common examples of SMS applications below to give us some ideas of what can be done with SMS messaging.

i. Person-to-Person Text Messaging

Person-to-person text messaging is the most commonly used SMS application and it is what the SMS technology was originally designed for. In these kinds of text messaging applications, a mobile user types an SMS text message using the keypad of his/her mobile phone, then he/she inputs the mobile phone number of the recipient and clicks a certain option on the screen, such as "Send" or "OK", to send the text message out. When the recipient mobile phone receives the SMS text message, it will notify the user by giving out a sound or vibrating. The user can read the SMS text message some time later or immediately and can send a text message back if he/she wants.

A chat application is another kind of person-to-person text messaging application that allows a group of people to exchange SMS text messages interactively. In a chat belief, all SMS text messages sent and received are displayed on the mobile phone's screen in order of date and time. SMS text messages written by different mobile users may be displayed in different colors for better readability, like this:

ii. Provision of Information

A popular application of the SMS technology other than person-to-person text messaging is the provision of information to mobile users. Many content providers make use of SMS text messages to send information such as news, weather report and financial data to their subscribers. Many of

these information services are not free. Reverse billing SMS is a common way used by content providers to bill their users. The user is charged a certain fee for each reverse billing SMS message received. The fee will either be included in the monthly mobile phone bill or be deducted from prepaid card credits.

iii. Downloading

SMS messages can carry binary data and so SMS can be used as the transport medium of wireless downloads. Objects such as ring tones, wallpapers, pictures and operator logos can be encoded in one or more SMS messages depending on the object's size. Like information services, wireless download services are usually not free and reverse billing SMS is a common way used by content providers to bill their customers. The object to be downloaded is encoded in one or more reverse billing SMS messages. The mobile user who requests the object will be charged a certain fee for each reverse billing SMS message received. If the mobile user is using a monthly mobile phone service plan, the download fee will be included in his/her next monthly bill; if the mobile user is using a prepaid SIM card, the download fee will be deducted from the prepaid credits.

1.1.6 Validity Period of an SMS Message

An SMS message is stored temporarily in the SMS center if the recipient mobile phone is offline. It is possible to specify the period after which the SMS message will be deleted from the SMS center so that the SMS message will not be forwarded to the recipient mobile phone when it becomes online. This period is called the validity period.

Here is an example that illustrates how validity period can be used. Suppose we find a very interesting program that is showing on TV now. We think our friend may want to watch it. So, we send a text message to tell our friend about the TV program. Let's say the TV program lasts for an hour. Our SMS text message will not be useful to our friend if his mobile phone is not available before the program finishes. In this situation, we may want to send a text message with a validity period of one hour to our friend. The wireless carrier will not deliver the SMS text message to our friend if his mobile phone is not available before the validity period ends.

A mobile phone should have a menu option that can be used to set the validity period. After setting it, the mobile phone will include the validity period in the outbound SMS messages automatically.

Message Status Reports

Sometimes we may want to know whether an SMS message has reached the recipient mobile phone successfully. To get this information, we need to set a flag in the SMS message to notify the SMS center that we want a status report about the delivery of this SMS message. The status report is sent to us in the form of an SMS message.

A mobile phone should have a menu option that can be used to set whether the status report feature is on or off. After setting it, the mobile phone will set the corresponding flag in the outbound SMS messages for us automatically. The status report feature is turned off by default on most mobile phones and 'GSM modems.

Message Submission Reports

After leaving the mobile phone, an SMS message goes to the SMS center. When it reaches the SMS center, the SMS center will send back a message submission report to the mobile phone to inform whether there is any error or failure (e.g. incorrect SMS message format, busy SMS center, etc). If there is no error or failure, the SMS center sends back a positive submission report to the mobile phone. Otherwise it sends back a negative submission report to the mobile phone. The mobile phone may then notify the user that the message submission was failed and what caused the failure.

If the mobile phone does not receive the message submission report after a period of time, it concludes that the message submission report has been lost. The mobile phone may then re-send the SMS message to the SMS center. A flag will be set in the new SMS message to inform the SMS center that this SMS message has been sent before. If the previous message submission was successful, the SMS center will ignore the new SMS message but send back a message submission report to the mobile phone. This mechanism prevents the sending of the same SMS message to the recipient multiple times.

Sometimes the message submission report mechanism is not used and the acknowledgement of message submission is done in a lower layer.

Message Delivery Reports

After receiving an SMS message, the recipient mobile phone will send back a message delivery report to the SMS center to inform whether there is any error or failure (example causes: unsupported SMS message format, not enough storage space, etc). This process is transparent to the mobile user. If there is no error or failure, the recipient mobile phone sends back a positive delivery report to the SMS center. Otherwise it sends back a negative delivery report to the SMS center.

If the sender requested a status report earlier, the SMS center sends a status report to the sender when it receives the message delivery report from the recipient.

If the SMS center does not receive the message delivery report after a period of time, it concludes that the message delivery report has been lost. The SMS center then re-sends the SMS message to the recipient.

Sometimes the message delivery report mechanism is not used and the acknowledgement of message delivery is done in a lower layer.

1.1.7 Usage of SMS

(a) Simple Person to Person Message

Nowadays, it is very common for mobile phone users to communicate with each other routinely using SMS. Typically, person-to-person messaging is used for greetings, prompt someone for something, arrange a meeting or leaves a message. Such messages are usually composed on the mobile phone keypad. SMS is an ideal messaging medium when the information to be communicated is short or when it takes too long to have a full conversation.

It is also useful when someone is traveling overseas or not available to take a voice call. Because short messages are delivered to mobile phones that are typically kept in the user's pocket and can be stored for later reference, SMS is often a more convenient alternative to email or data communication for communication amongst distributed and mobile groups of people. Its popularity under such circumstances also arises from the fact that mobile phone operators typically charge the same rate to send a message to someone in the same room as they would to send a message to someone traveling overseas with their mobile phone. Clearly, the effectiveness of using SMS as a communication media is high as both senders and recipients find it easy to compose, send, read and reply short messages. Once users have familiarized themselves with reading and sending short messages, they often find that SMS is a useful way of exchanging information and keeping in touch with friends and family members. This is particularly so when the recipient is also able to reply to messages, thus effecting a two-way communication via SMS. As such, simple person-to-person messaging generates a high volume of short messages.

(b) Voice and Fax Mail Notification

SMS is also often used to notify mobile phone users that they have new voice or fax mail messages waiting. An alert via SMS informs the user whenever a new message is dispatched into the mailbox.

(c) Ring Tones, Logos, Icons or Picture Messages

Another emerging SMS-based application is the downloading of ring tones, logos, icons or picture messages. Ring tones are tunes that a mobile phone plays when it receives a call or short message. With the same model of mobile phone often sold with the same default tune(s), mobile phone users may wish to be able to change the default ring tones in their mobile phones it

means to distinguish their mobile phones from others. It has thus become popular to download new ring tones from Internet sites to the mobile phones. These ring tones tend to be popular television or film theme tunes. Much of the usage is spurred by word of mouth. Lastly, ring tone composers are also popular because they allow mobile phone users to compose their own unique ring tones and download them to their phones. As mobile phone penetration increases, unique ring tones that help distinguish one ringing mobile phone from another will become increasingly popular. We expect to see this application grow in availability and popularity over time. Logos, icons and picture messages, on the other hand, are new services offered to users who like to send simple graphics to and from GSM mobile phones. Usually, these messages are used to replace the network messages on the mobile phone screen, or they could be used as a caller-ID-like indicator.

1.1.8 Benefits of SMS

In today's competitive world, differentiation is a significant factor in the success of the service provider. Once the basic services, such as voice telephony, are deployed, SMS provides a powerful vehicle for service differentiation. If the market allows for it, SMS can also represent an additional source of revenue for the service provider.

The benefits of SMS to subscribers center on convenience, flexibility, and seamless integration of messaging services and data access. From this perspective, the primary benefit is the ability to use the handset as an extension of the computer. SMS also eliminates the need for separate devices for messaging because services can be integrated into a single wireless device—the mobile terminal. These benefits normally depend on

the applications that the service provider offers. At a minimum, SMS benefits include the following:

- J Delivery of notifications and alerts
- J Guaranteed message delivery
- J Reliable, low-cost communication mechanism for concise information
- J Ability to screen messages and return calls in a selective way
- J Increased subscriber productivity

1.1.9 Limitations of SMS

There is no doubt that SMS has been very popular. What is more interesting to observe is that this popularity has been in spite of many limitations of SMS. Many of these limitations are the driving force behind the developments and initiatives being taken in the field of short messaging. Some of the limitations of SMS are:

- J Messages are plain vanilla in nature. We can only send simple text messages. There is no scope for any graphics or audio.
- J The messages are limited by size. An SMS message can't exceed 160 characters. In case of longer e-mails or information service messages like news, the messages need to be broken down into more than one message. The need to break the messages into several smaller segments could make SMS comparatively costlier in comparison to GPRS (for the same kind of service). Also, this doesn't look very appealing on a mobile device!

- J The limitation of easy input mechanisms in mobile devices makes it very uncomfortable sending messages larger than even 5-6 words.

- J Many proprietary protocols are used by SMS operators and application developers need to implement different interfaces for making their applications work with different SMS centers. X.25 is used as a popular protocol for connecting with SMS centers.

- J The store and forward nature of SMS, though useful in many applications makes SMS not very suitable.

1.1.10 Some Beliefs of SMS Messaging

SMS was initially designed to support limited-size messages, mostly notifications and numeric or alphanumeric pages. While these beliefs are and will continue to be widely used, there are more recent niches that SMS still can exploit.

Short bursts of data are at the heart of many beliefs that were restricted to the world of data networks with fixed terminals attached to a local-area network. However, many of these beliefs are better served if the data communication capabilities could be added to the mobility of the station. Thus, a waiter who can charge a customer's credit card right at the table, at any time, instead of going to a fixed POS terminal located by the register will be able to help customers in a faster, more convenient way.

Also, the ability to track the location of a moving asset such as a truck or its load is very valuable for both providers and clients. This belief, again, just needs to interchange small amounts of information, such as the

longitude and latitude at a current time of the day, and perhaps other parameters like temperature or humidity.

This belief does not necessarily require the monitored entity to be in movement. The requirements are basically short, burst data and a location that has digital network coverage. For example, in a neighborhood, it would be faster, easier, and cheaper to drive a truck from the local power company, which interrogates intelligent meters to obtain their current readings and then forwards them via short message to a central data processing center to generate the billing. Similarly, delivery trucks could be alerted of the inventory of a customer running low, when the truck is close to the customer's facilities. The truck driver could place a quick phone call to the customer to offer short-time replenishment at a low cost for the distributor.

Another family of beliefs that can use SMS as a data transport mechanism is banking. It is no secret that automated teller machine (ATM) and Internet transactions are less costly than transactions completed at a branch. Internet transactions are even cheaper than ATM transactions. Therefore, enabling wireless subscribers to check their balances, transfer funds between accounts, pay their bills and credit cards is valuable, not only for the subscriber but also for financial institutions.

Entertainment beliefs are also good drivers of SMS usage. Examples of these are simple short message exchanges between two parties ("texting") or between multiple participants ("chat"). Also, delivery of information that the subscriber can tailor to his or her lifestyle represents an attractive proposition for wireless users.

Wireless Web browsing allows the users to search for information without the physical restrictions of a PC. College students certainly appreciate not having to go to the computer lab or their dorm to check e-mail or find out what the required book is for the semester that is about to start.

E-mail continues to be by far the most used wireless data application. However, handsets are evolving quickly and are including more and more functionality that supports newer beliefs at the same time that user friendliness increases. Probably the next big success beyond wireless Web will be Internet shopping and other e-commerce beliefs such as electronic coupons, advertising, etc.

The potential for beliefs is enormous, and new needs appear to arise constantly, demanding a solution that may travel over SMS.

Therefore SMS, because of its very nature has unique advantages that other non voice services do not have. It provides a very convenient method of exchanging small bits of information between mobile users. The reasons for the enormous popularity of SMS have been the fact that this mechanism of sending and receiving messages not only saves time but costs less as well. In many situations one is relatively much more comfortable sending a message via SMS than talking over phone. With new information services and unique value added services being used by the operators the popularity of SMS is increasing further. SMS is also uniquely positioned as a very attractive advertisement medium. SMS should no longer be treated as a value added service in mobile networks. SMS is not only providing a useful mechanism for a host of innovative services over mobile networks but it

acting as a point of entry for new data services like WAP in mobile networks.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature:

Very few studies have been carried out on SMS. It is a quite new field of study in our context. Some works and researcher related to this topic in some way are reviewed here.

Sapkota (2005): conducted a research entitled 'A Study on the Language Used in Email, Chat and Text Messaging (SMS)'. The researcher has attempted to the characteristic features of the English language used in e-mail, chat groups and SMS in the morphological level, syntactic level, and language functions, etc.

Baral (1999) conducted a research on titled 'Language Used in the Field of Tourism'. The researcher has attempted to analyze language function, sentence patterns and vocabulary items commonly used in the field of tourism.

Crystal (2001) has investigated the role of the language in internet and the effect of the internet on language in his book "Language and the Internet."

Muniandy (2003) carried out a research entitled 'Electronic- Discourse (E-discourse): Spoken, Written or a New Hybrid?' This study attempts to investigate a new kind of discourse- electronic discourse found in e-mails, IRC and homepages. The researcher argues that electronic discourse is

developing and becoming a new form of communication in its own right, and that teacher should be aware of it in the language classroom.

Bhandari (1999) has, in her M. Ed thesis, written about the use of tense and aspect in Nepali English newspaper headlines regarding structures of different types of tenses and aspects of headlines.

This is the only research which has ever been carried out in the study of language on SMS, especially the language used in SMS. This study will, therefore, be different from the researches reviewed above, for it is a highly descriptive study on the accrual use of the language in SMS used by English Language Teachers and Non- English Language Teachers in the Nepali context.

1.3 Objectives of the study:

The objectives of the study were as follows:

-) to find out the language used in SMS by English Language Teachers and non- English Language Teachers on the basis of :
 - Syntactic structures,
 - Mechanics of writing,
 - Abbreviations,
 - Non-linguistic signs,
 - Numerals,
 - Code mixing, and
 - Formality of language.
-) to suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the study:

The study is beneficial to the students, teachers, syllabus designers and critical mass that are involved in teaching and learning about the communication through SMS. More specifically, this study will be directly or indirectly significant to the person who is interested in SMS communication. Hopefully, this research has a global significance.

It is, therefore, expected to be useful as a reference material for all those who are involved in teaching, and learning about the nature of language used in SMS.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

The researcher has adopted the following methodologies during the study.

2.1 Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary sources of data have been used to carry out the research.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

The primary data for this study were the naturally occurring SMS of the English Language Teachers and Non-English Language Teachers. The researcher has collected the SMS from the English Language Teachers and Non- English Language teachers who were teaching in the secondary level and the higher secondary level. The SMS were in-coming and out-going used by the SMS users in their natural communication.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

Previously carried out researches related to the topic; books articles, journals, and websites were the Secondary sources of data for this study.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The researcher has applied quota sampling procedure which is one of the useful non-probability sampling designs. For this, he collected 160 SMS; out of them, 80 were the in-coming and 80 were out-going. These SMS were

both formal and informal communication in different social settings. For this, population was of twenty English Language Teachers, and twenty of Non-English Language Teachers. Their four latest used SMS- two out-going and two in-coming of each have been used as primary data.

2.3. Tools for Data Collection

The researcher has collected the SMS through the SMS service explaining them the purpose of the data collection. Then he down loaded the data with the help of a computer and data cable.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

- The researcher visited the concern people.
- The researcher described the purpose of his study and convinced them of their secrecy of the SMS.
- Then he asked him /her to forward his/her latest two in-coming and two out-going SMS to the researcher's cell phone.
- He down loaded the data (SMS) with the help of a computer and data cable.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The study has the following limitations:

1. The study is limited to the SMS communication of English Language Teachers and Non-English Language Teachers only.
2. The research has been carried out on the basis of the analysis of only 160 SMS.
3. The non-linguistic aspects of language like facial expressions and body movements have not been included under the scope of the study.
4. The study was limited to the analysis of syntactic structures, mechanics of writing, abbreviations, non-linguistic signs, numerals, code mixing, and formality of language in SMS.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This section provides analysis of the language of English Language Teachers (ELATS) and Non-English Language Teachers (NELTS) on the basis of the previously mentioned aspects. In doing so, comparison of the language and non-language aspects in SMS is carried out. This results in a very comparative analysis which is the purpose of this research.

3.1 Sentence Types

Regarding sentence structures, it has been found that there is a great difference between English Language Teachers and non-English Language teachers. The media for communication of the same type also used the structures in different frequency.

3.1.1 Sentence Types used by English language Teachers and Non-English Language Teachers

Here, the language used by English Language Teachers and Non-English Language Teachers in 160 SMS has been analyzed in the following tables.

Table N0: 1.

Types of Sentence used by ELATS and NELATS

Sentence Types	ELATS		NELATS	
	No	Percentage.	No	Percentage.
Simple (ss)	35	41.66	48	64.87
Compound (cs)	24	28.57	18	24.32
Complex (cxs)	25	29.76	8	10.81
Total	84	100	74	100

The table shows that the percentage of ss is the highest of all in the use of both English and Non- English Language Teachers. However, the percentage of ss is much higher in NELATS than in ELATS. It also shows that complex and compound structures are much more frequently used by ELATS than by NELATS.

The following are some examples of ss (1-2), cs (3-4) and cxs (5-6) used in SMS by both ELATS: and Non- ELATS:

1. Happy New year 2007, by Namrata.
2. Come to Banesor. I'm there now.
3. May god shower his bundles of love and blessings 2 u r ur fan. Happy New YEAR 2007
4. Sorry, I can't do you ur work because I'm busy now a days. Come one day earlier yourself to fillup froum.
5. a friendship is sweet when if is new, it is sweeter when it is true.
6. it is sweetest when the friend is like you.

The ss by the NELATS is the highest in the Comparison to ELATS. Some example of ss (1-2), c-s (3-4) and cxs (5-6) used by NELATS in SMS as fallows:

1. Hello sir, how are you?
2. How your study is going on?
3. Today, I can't come at Gausala at that time because my brother came.
4. longest is mothers love strongest is others love sweetest love is lovers love but strongest is friends love.
5. a baby monkey asked to him mom where's my dad mom said keep quite he's reading SMS Ha ---- Ha---
6. Every man is a volume, if you know how to read.

3.1.2 Comparison of mechanics of writing between ELATS and NELATS

Here, the mechanics of writing used by the teachers in their SMS are tried to analyze.

Table 2:

Comparison of mechanics of writing between ELATS and NELATS:

Variables	ELATS		NELATS	
	No	Percentage.	No	Percentage.
Spelling	39	51.31	54	33.75
Comma	18	23.68	68	42.5
Question Mark	5	0.6.68	12	7.5
Capitalization	14	18.42	26	16.25
Total	76	100	160	100

Out of the total SMS observed, ELATS have committed only 76 mistakes in mechanics of writing whereas NELATS have committed 160 mistakes in the same. The table also clearly shows that the percentage of the mistakes committed by ELATS occupies the highest in spelling (51.31%), whereas, the highest number of mistake on the part of NELATS lie in the use of comma (42.5%).

3.1.3 Some Examples of Abbreviations shorting both by ELATS and NELATS found in the study

Table 3

Some Example of Abbreviations shorting both by ELATS and NELATS found in the study:

Shorting	Target expression	ELATS		NELATS	
		No	Percentage	No	Percentage
Coze	Because	35	9.46	25	10.72
u	You	55	16.86	29	12.44
n	And	60	16.21	31	13.30
r	Are	52	14.05	45	19.31
4	For	62	16.75	55	23.60
ur	Your	40	10.81	22	9.44
b	Be	33	8.91	11	4.72
2	To	24	6.48	5	2.14
Thnxs	thanks	10	2.7	10	4.29
total		370	100	233	100

The table shows that the self created abbreviations are abundantly used in mobile SMS. Further, the use of abbreviations is much more frequent in the SMS sent by ELATS than in the case of SMS sent by NELATS. Even for the abbreviations numerals and single letters are highly used in SMS sent by both ELATS and NELATS. It is also clear that to make the abbreviator forms the pronunciation of the original word in the main determining factor (for example, n for and, 4 for, b for be, to for 2, etc.). We can consider, for example, the messages sent by ELATS and NELATS.

ELATS: I'm coming there coze u called me yesterday n how is ur aunt? Aren't she cam 4 ur study? Ok b there I will come n talk 2 u Thnxs.

NELATS

Hi, how r u ut sister? Uncle is coming 2 4 coze he phoned u b there thnxs 4 SMS.

3.1.4 Non- linguistic sings used by both ELATS and NELATS

Table No. 4.

Non- linguistic sings used by both ELATS and NELATS:

	ELATS		NELATS	
	No	Percentage	No	Percentage
Non-Linguistic signs used in SMS	5	6.25	14	17.5
Total SMS	80	100	80	100

The table shows that out of the 80 SMS by ELATS observed, only 5 non- linguistic signs (6.25%) are found whereas in the case of the 80 SMS by NELATS only 14 non- ling. Sign (17.5) are found. This shows that NELTS used non- linguistic signs much more frequently than ELATS.

Examples of non- ling. Sing by ELATS:

1) .+"""+.+""+.
+ Happy +
"DEEPAWALI."
" +AND.+"
"+"

wish u long, healthy, happy And prosperous life.

2) Now I am a skul.

Examples of non-linguistic sign by NELAT

i) = (" ' "") // ((,, send this Ganesh to 7 people good luck will following immediately. Warning:- pls Don't break this chain.

ii)Sent SMS 8 win: 1> 25 lacs ki car ka PHOTO. 2>29" TV ka Box.

3>Dubai jane wale plane ko TATA karne ka mauka. Aur 4> mere Saath FREE DINNER wor tumare ghar me.

3.1.5 Numerals used by ELATS and NELATS

Table No. 5:

Numerals used by ELATS and NELATS.

Variables	ELATS		NELATS	
	No	Percentage	No	Percentage
2007	30	18.75	20	17.39
4	70	43.75	55	47.83
2	60	37.5	40	34.78
Total numerals	160	100	115	100

The table shows that out of the 160 SMS by both ELATS and NELATS, 160 numerals were used by ELATS. Out of the 160, 18.75% for 2007, 43.75% for 4 and only 37.5% for 2 whereas out of 115 numerals only 47.82 is highly used for 4 by NELATS. It is clear that numerals are much more frequently used by ELATS than NELATS.

3.1.6 Comparison of code- mixing between ELATS and NELATS

Table No. 6

Comparison of code- mixing between ELATS and NELATS:

	ELATS		NELATS	
	No	Percentage	No	Percentage
Code- mixing in SMS	3	3.75	13	16.25
Total SMS	80	100	80	100

The table shows that out of 80 SMS, ELATS mixed code only by 3.75% while sending SMS whereas out of 80 SMS, NELATS mixed code only by 16.25% while sending SMS.

3.1.7 Formality of Language

Table No: 7

Formality of Language used by ELATS and NELATS

Variables	ELATS		NELATS	
	No	Percentage	No	Percentage
Formal	16	20	20	25
Informal	64	80	60	75
Total SMS	80	100	80	100

Out of the 80 SMS observed the percentage of informal SMS is high while sending SMS by ELATS, whereas when the same number (80) sentence structure observed the percentage is high for the informal message sending by NELATS. It is clear that the formality of language is discarded both by English and non-English Language Teachers while sending SMS.

CHAPTER IV

FINDPINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Findings

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data, the findings of the study can be summarized as follows:

1. Simple sentences are used maximally by Non- English language teachers. It can be understood by considering the fact that due to the lacks of vocabulary NELATS used simple sentences in comparison to ELATS.
2. ELATS commit fewer mistakes than NELATS in mechanics of writing. Out of the total number of the mistakes committed by ELATS the mistakes in spelling occupied the highest number. On the other hand, ELATS greatly commit mistakes in punctuations especially in 'comma'. Thus, it has been found that even in informal messages English teachers are more conscious in the use of punctuation than the Non- English language teachers.
3. Self created abbreviations are maximally used by ELATS in comparison to NELATS. This shows that ELATS, to a great extent, have the sense of economy and informal variety of language in comparison to NELATS. This also shows that SMS abbreviations are maximally used for the purpose of time saving and to focus on the content than on the structure or the language.
4. Non-linguistic signs are also used in SMS to convey the intended message and there is no vast difference between ELATS and NELATS in the use of non- linguistic signs.

5. Numerals are also used in SMS both by ELATS and NELATS. They tend to use numerals to make their message short and easy. English teachers used numerals slightly more than non-English teachers.
6. Code mixing is also observed in SMS by both English Language Teachers and Non-English language teacher. This is particularly because it contains informal language. NELATS used code mixing more frequently than ELATS. It may be so due to the lack of proper vocabulary in the target language on the part of NELATS.
7. Regarding the formality of language the SMS contain highly informal language both in case of English and Non- English Teachers. This shows that SMS is greatly used for some informal (not for serious or officials) purposes.

4.2. Recommendations

This study is a descriptive work. However, a few recommendations have been suggested as follows:

1. The electronic discourse is developing and becoming a new form of communication is its own right. Therefore, curriculum designers, teachers, and students should be aware of it and in language classroom so that students come to know how language is used in SMS.
2. The informal variety of language is greatly used; therefore the language teachers have to teach into the students from the very beginning.
3. Language is for Communication, not for rules; so communicative aspect is highly emphasized.
4. English language teachers' mistakes are found in spelling to overcome this problem, in-service training should be provided to up- to- date their Knowledge.

5. The differences in various aspect of language by ELATS and NELATS should highly be taken into consideration while preparing or developing teaching materials.

SN	SMS	Observations
1.	+9779803076750 A frenship is sweet when it is NEW; It is Sweeter when it is TRUE;.....BUT..... It is Sweetest when the fren is like u.	
2.	+9779803076750 If 1 day u feel like crying...Call me I don't promise that I will make u laugh.....BUT.....I will CRY with u.	
3.	+9779803076750 Let luv n peace b around ujoy n happiness always sorround u let ur deed mak urself proud of ugrace of god always shower upon u"HAPY NEW YR 2007."	
4.	+9779803076750 You must be a good runner coz u r always in my mind, u must be a good thief coz u have stolen my heart,n u i am always a bad shooter coz i mis u always.	
5.	+9779841220801 A cup of hot hello, a plate of crispy wishes, a spoon of sweet smiles and a slice of great success specially 4 u...:- DWish U Very Very Happy NEW YEAR 2007	
6.	+9779841220801 No tears in urs eyes...no fears in ur heart...no pain in ur life..no war in ur sight..may all these happen frm this new year...happy new year 2007...	
7.	+9779841220801 happy new year 2007	
8.	+9779841220801 K 6 sir Khabar?	
9.	+9779841232485 Hi little girl whats up? Had meal? Now releived no? What u doing?	

10.	+9779841232485 Hi sir ,teaching i m in ktm with my dad	
11.	+9779841232485 Hi sweetie had meal don't u have any program 4 2morrow	
12.	+9779841232485 I m studing what r u doing don't u have any plan 4 cristm 2nite	
13.	+9779841250095 Happy and prosperous new year.may success kiss yr path.	
14.	+9779841250095 Happy New Year 2007.by namrta(x "c",dav)	
15.	+9779841250095 HI DADA what're u doing now? Sorry i didn't receive u r call.don't worry about me i'm ok.now i'm in pokhara.i'll come soon.i've no money in my mobile.ok bye	
16.	+9779841250095 There is anything wrong? Why don't u com 2 college.	
17.	+9779841263815 I wish moon always b full n bright, n u always b cool n right. Whenever u go to switch off the light, remember that i m wishing u good night.	
18.	+9779841263815 Wishing u 12 mth of happiness,52 weeks of fun,365 days of laughter, 8760 hrs of good luck,525600 min of joy,31536000 sec of sucesses.... Happy new year 2007.	
19.	+9779841263815 Hi hapi new year- 007 2 u	

20.	+9779841263815 Are u going Off?	
21.	+9779841276566 Dear,keep smsing me nwin xciting prizes.1st prize-Lots of love.2nd prize-Life time Frndship. 3rd prize-Free stay in my heart.OFFER VALID-TILL I m alive....	
22.	+9779841276566 Heart can stop beat for a while, memories can be kept in a file, a desert can replace the Nile, but nothing can stop my smile when ur sms come on my mobile.	
23.	+9779841276566 SO SWEET IS UR SMILE SO SWEET IS UR STYLE SO IS UR VOICE SO SWEET IS EYE SEE HOW SWEETLY I LIE.	
24.	+9779841300966 Happy new year to you and your family.i wish this year brings a lot of happiness and joy 2 u and your family.	
25.	+9779841300963 K chha khabar?	
26.	+9779841300963 Nodanath bhai ho daju. Aramai ho?	
27.	+9779841300963 Thanks! Happy New Year To U Too!	
28.	+9779841300963 Thanks alot	
29.	+9779841306763 Hi hapi new year- 007 2 u al n yr family.May this year bring more hapines n prosperity in your life 4ever.	
30.	+9779841306763 K 6 ho khabar? No message , no mised call,	

	no phone.jado katiko 6? Babu lai thikai 6?	
31.	+9779841306763 Mai bhi bibas hun tumse milne ke liye. Kya karen mil nahi sakta 5 baje se pahile ye papi pet ke baje. Phir v udas mat ho priye, mai aanunga tumse milne daudte2	
32.	+9779841306763 When r u going home? Jan 1 or Jan 15? Vinaju	
33.	+9779841323797 A woman worries about the future until she gets a husband. A man never worries about his future until he gets a wife!	
34.	+9779841323797 Boy Friend: Why do U talk like an idiot? Girl Friend: I have got to talk like that so that U can understand me!	
35.	+9779841323797 Hi wr r u? I not got yet. So i not met u hijo. May b tode. Sori yar. Whn ur exam? Goin ktm 2de? Now i m @ skul. Rply la. It is forwarded ok bhai.	
36.	+9779841323797 Santa: U R wearing Ur wedding ring on the wrong finger. Preeto: I married the wrong man.	
37.	+9779841344688 HEY Moon! Dim ur light, Hello wind! Breeze softly, Hey flower! Blossom slowly, n all of u,come on join with me Let's wish to him"HAPPY new year"	
38.	+9779841344688 May god shower his bundles of love and blessings 2 u n ur fam. HAPPY NEW YEAR 2007	
39.	+9779841344688 OmletReady ?YesBoss!ChickenReady	

	?YesBoss!FishReady?Yes Boss!MuttonReady ?NahiBoss!Kyon?Boss, BakraAavi Message PadhrahHai!"HAPPY NEW YEAR 2007"-ASHOK here	
40.	+9779841344688 With my 1 heart, 2 eyes, 5 liters blood, 32 teeth, 206 bones, 1.2 million red cells & 60 trillion DNAs, I wish you all Very Very HAPPY NEW YEAR 2007.	
41.	+9779841350922 BHOOT ne tapasya ki. God khush hokar bole- var mango. BHOOT bola-Mujhe khubsurat ladkiyon ka khoon pina hai.God bole Tathastu ! Ja tuze WHISPER bana diya...!	
42.	+9779841350922 Did u enjoy the movis?	
43.	+9779841350922 If some1 throws a stone at u, u throw love at them,but if any1 throws love at u,sit back n think a while bcoz love hurts more than stone.	
44.	+9779841350922 Thanx 4 inviting but im busy 2day.	
45.	+9779841365820 I just come in my room from dolalghat .I've just found your message.	
46.	+9779841365820 Look outside it's so pleasent Moon,Stars,fog n cold air al r singing for u bcz i told them 2 wish u a very HappyNewYear 2007.	
47.	+9779841365820 Lookin forward to ur joining the cen- get-together to mark khushi new year '07 today at 3:30 at cen-banesor,Kumar- cen	

48.	+9779841365820 No tears in eyes NO fear in heart no pain in life .May all these things happen to you from this NEW YEAR 2007 .By Rajesh&Rajesh.	
49.	+9779841393519 Kale sanga bolna man lagyo. Kaha 6au?	
50.	+9779841393519 Soory, i can't do ur work because i m busy now a days. Come one day earlier yourself to fill up froum	
51.	+9779841393519 Too much cold. Fuchi already slept.we're checking copy.	
52.	+9779841393519 How is mom>?	
53.	+9779841429257 Come to banesor. I'm there now.	
54.	+9779841429257 Did u enjoy the movies?	
55.	+9779841429257 I don't have chance to watch it. I was outside last night.	
56.	+9779841429257 Mama where r u? Still in kirtipur or where?	
57.	+9779841447303 Every tear is a sign of brokeness every silence is a sign of lonliness every smile is a sign of kindness n every sms or miss call is a sign of remembrance	
58.	+9779841447303 It's hard 2 imagine a rose without thorn, a lotus without mud, a fish without water, the star without light, a life without frenship. So.....	

59.	+9779841447303 Without FRIENZ --dayz are "sadday, moanday, tearsday, wasteday, thirstday, frightday, shatterday" so b 1 4 eva.....	
60.	+9779841447303 Com 2 my room.	
61.	+9779841469121 I'm going to die 2day. Good or bad memory'll remain. I don't know U r happy or sad.But my period has finished.Bye! Bye!! YOUR LOVING2006	
62.	+9779841469121 Jis din bhula du tere pyar dil se o din aakhari ho mere jindagi ki.	
63.	+9779841469121 New horizans,New aspirations,New goals,New oportunities,New aims and new desires, let's welcome the new morning of new Nepal.	
64.	+9779841469121 Night has ended for another day. morning has come in special way. may you smile like the sunny rays and leave your worries for 062.Happy new year063.	
65.	+9779841492361 Birth is start of life,beauti is art of life,love is part of life,date is last of life,but good friendship is heart of life Happy New Year 2007 puspa from gaur	
66.	+9779841492361 I wish you a very very happy, prosperous, progressive, peaceful n joyous new year 2007.May this year bloom with your bright future.plz go ahead.Ur Bhai	
67.	+9779841492361 Ok ,good	

68.	+9779841492361 Sir off ma tala chh re ni?what?	
69.	+9779841549318 Heaven is when U have a German car,American salary,Chinese food &Nepali wife.Hell is when car is Chinese,food is German,wife is American and salary is Nepali	
70.	+9779841549318 Hello agni sir, where are you?	
71.	+9779841549318 Hari came or not	
72.	+9779841549318 Suraj ki pehli kiran apko roshni de, gurans ki kaliyan apko khusbu de,hum apko kuch de na de,naya sal apko umar var ki khusiyan de.	
73.	+9779841549318 Ok take care	
74.	+9779842028124 1)Thanks 4 sms. Sorry. i am on the way 2 hom from kanyam. 2) dai! where now? Thanx 4 4geting me. Rohit	
75.	+9779842028124 A)Bhanji! Exm over? U doing besta i hop. If free, my invitation 2 u 2 dmk for nepthya concert.	
76.	+9779842028124 when?i m too eager 2 come there.exm over.life rocking on mojmasti.voice mail activate garnu na	
77.	+9779842028124 when?i m too eager 2 come there.exm over.life rocking on mojmasti.voice mail activate garnu na	
78.	+9779851051893 .+"+."+." + HAPPY +" DEEPAWALI." "+. AND .+" "+ "Wish u long, healthy, happy and prosperous life.	

79.	+9779851051893 I'm coming there coz u called me yesterday n how is ur aunt? Aren't she cam 4 ur study? Ok b there I will come n talk 2 u Thnxs.	
80.	+9779851051893 Okok garihalchhu ni	

SN	SMS	Observations
1.	+9779803091961 Hijo ma java ma gako kya ramailo bhayo. Aja ma fireclub janchu ta janchas ki janas. Reply me	
2.	+9779803091961 Oi niraj ta kaha chas. Call me soon	
3.	+9779803091961 Mis ta birmi po 6 ta	
4.	+9779803091961 No thanks.	
5.	+9779841261404 HI DADA what're u doing now? Sorry i didn't receive u r call.don't worry about me i'm ok.now i'm in pokhara.i'll come soon.i've no money in my mobile.ok bye	
6.	+9779841261404 A little pen can write bright future a simple word can express great thoughts I hope my simple wish can fulfill or all dreams HAPPY new year 2007	
7.	+9779841261404 My heart goes out to you with blessings & wishes specially for the year ahead. May you rise to new heights and shine like a glittering star."HAPPY NEW YEAR"	
8.	+9779841261404 Roz logo se tere pange honge, roz tere ghar me dange honge, agar mujhe har din sms nahi kiya toh	

	yaad rakhna tere 12 bachche honge or sare lafange honge!	
9.	+9779841265520 Wishing u 12months of Happiness, 52weeks of Fun, 365days of Laughter, 8760hrs of Good Luck, 525600min of Joy, 31536000Sec of Success.Happy New Year 2064.NABIN	
10.	+9779841265520 Women r like an Internet Virus: TheyENTER in ur Life,SCAN ur pockets,TRANSFER money,EDIT ur mind,DOWNLOAD their problemsDELETE ur smile& HANG U 4ever.	
11.	+9779841265520 Skull janu parne kohi pani aula jasto chhaina	
12.	+9779841265520 Lala hunchha	
13.	+9779841293418 ===('' . ' . '') // ((,,send this Ganesh to 7 people good luck will follow immediately.Warning :-Pls Dont break this chain	
14.	+9779841293418 MAM HAPPY NEW YEAR 2007. i am at out of the vally, i will come on wed morning.plz adjust the mondays practical class.	
15.	+9779841293418 i will come on wed morning.	
16.	+9779841293418 C u if poCble.son or dauter?	

17.	+9779841306763 Hi hapi new year- 007 2 u al n yr family.May this year bring more hapines n prosperity in your life 4ever.	
18.	+9779841322793 Congrach hai sathi babu bhaeko ma kina yasto lapatha? Mohan Niraula	
19.	+9779841322793 Namaste congrats! Being dad,be good dad.i m 8 ktm now from solu. How r u any new news? C u if poCble.son or dauter? What 3 names of child by dad mon n priest.	
20.	+9779841322793 Just came from house	
21.	+9779841327031 God knows the value of garden so he created the rose, he know the value of night so he created the dream, he knows the value of brotherhood so he created YOU	
22.	+9779841327031 Muna bhai : bina daant ke kuta kate to kya hoga.Circuit : simple bhai, bina sui ka injection deneka.	
23.	+9779841327031 Sent sms & win:1> 25 Lacs ki car ka PHOTO.2> 29"TV ka BOX.3> Dubai jane wale plane ko TATA karne ka mauka.aur4> mere saath FREE DINNER wo v tumare ghar me.	

24.	+9779841327031 Thanks for SMS N SAME 2 U	
25.	+9779841344688 This year is too good to you. Any uncomplite work will be finished cuz this is lucky no. 7 year. Happy New Year 2007.	
26.	+9779841344688 HEY Moon! Dim ur light, Hello wind! Breeze softly, Hey flower! Blossom slowly, n all of u,come on join with me Let's wish to him"HAPPY new year"	
27.	+9779841344688 Did u talk 2 him?	
28.	+9779841344688 "Every man is a volume, if you know how to read."	
29.	+9779841371590 "Law is like a spider's, bigger one scapes but smaller one caught."	
30.	+9779841371590 HAPPY NEW YEAR 2007.	
31.	+9779841371590 How is my quotation- I have send 4 sms according to your demand.	
32.	+9779841371590 I Want You To Be With Me In A Nice Restaurant To Have Candle Light Dinner. . . & Say Those Sweet Three Words To U . .	

	"PAY THE BILL"	
33.	+9779841380769 Hello sir, how are you? How your study is going on?	
34.	+9779841380769 Hello, where are you? When will you go in your house? please come to contact with me.	
35.	+9779841380769 Today I'm at Nagarkot with my friends. We are really missing you.	
36.	+9779841380769 Wishing u n ur all family a very very happy happy new year 2007 may this new year brings smile on ur face n success on each n every step . HAPPY NEW YEAR	
37.	+9779841380771 Didi darsan. Phone tution ma garne ho? Sir le karauchha. Tyasai le band gare ko.	
38.	+9779841380771 How r u? Where r u ? Today i can't come at gausala at that time because my brother came in morning so what to do send sms.	
39.	+9779841380771 Thank u and same to u. Good news is marks difference is 8 like tara sir. Every thing is fine . Voice mail is finished so missed call start.	

40.	+9779841380771 Where r u? How do u spend ur time? Now, what r u doing? And what is ur program for remaining times ?	
41.	+9779841380773 Happy new year-2007	
42.	+9779841380773 Hello sir, how r u?	
43.	+9779841380773 Kya leker aye thha..? Kye leker jaoge .? Mujhe SMS na kerke kitna chanchun bachaoge ? Itne paise bachaker kya NARK men bangla banaoge?	
44.	+9779841380773 Wishing you 12 months of happiness 52weeks of luck 8760minutes of fame and 3153600secods of victory....	
45.	+9779841403231 Bade log ejjat ki baat karte hai, chote log pese ke liye bhag daudh karte hai, hum aur 2um miss call aur sms dekar yaad kiya karte hai..	
46.	+9779841403231 Kya Mamu? Apun ki yaad nahi aa reli kya? Kya apun hi tere ko aise jakkas-jakkas msg bhejta rahega kya? Bole to Tu bhi ek-do raapchik message chipka dall.	

47.	+9779841403231 Rays of sun, bean of the moon N glitters of stars at the miles are still dimmer infront of ur smile. WISH U HAPPY NEW YEAR 2007	
48.	+9779841403231 Am wel.wht abt u? N ur thesis.	
49.	+9779841465265 G. Uncle is there?	
50.	+9779841465265 Hi how r u? No cal? Y?bg or wht? Kal me aile.	
51.	+9779841465265 Hi k chha hamro khabar.Malai phone garno la.	
52.	+9779841465265 Success is ajourney and not a destimation . The secret of getting ahead is getting started.	
53.	+9779841466388 Aap ko miss karan roz ki baat hai,YAAD karna adat ki baat hai,apse DOOR rehena ulfat ki baat hai,magar aap ke jaisa DOST pana kismat ki baat hai Happy new year	
54.	+9779841466388 Longest is mothers love shortest is others love sweetest is lovers love but strongest is friends love. Happy new year 2007	
55.	+9779841466388	

	New horizons, New aspirations, New goals, New opportunities, New aims and new desires, let's welcome the new morning of new Nepal.	
56.	+9779841466388 A baby monkey asked 2 his mom wher's my dad mom said keep quite he's reading sms.... Ha... Ha...	
57.	+9779841495737 India is going to loose the 3rd test. South africa scored One hundred eleven for 2	
58.	+9779841495737 Life is full of weal and woe, but always happy you have to show, without reason there will be many foe, but you never be bow.	
59.	+9779841495737 :-/I can't live withouth u. U r inmy blood & u r my heart beat.If u r not with me then I'm dead...!!!Excuse me I'm talking about oxygen.	
60.	+9779841495737 Carbon has many forms, but diamond is regarded as best, similarly, i've many friends, but u r "unique" n best among the rest.	
61.	+9779841511271 If u think me from ur soulopen your eyesi will be there don't worry my dear success is nearif ur	

	love is neat and fair.	
62.	+9779841511271 Na phool se,Na bhool se,Na joban se,Na akho se,Na letter se, Na greetings se,Na e-mail se,Na Gift se,Aapko"GOOD MORNING" direct DIL SE. Also Happy new year	
63.	+9779841511271 As da day turns in2 nite, keep ur wories out of sight, no matter how tough da world may seem,u stil deserve da sweetest dream, gnite	
64.	+9779841511271 Hat ma hos MobileSatha ma hos NetworkKhali nahos BalancePathai rahanu SmsLaxmi le baas GarunDurga le rakchhya GarunHappy Bijaya Dashami 2063 --!	
65.	+9779841519661 K garnu bhako ? Miskal pani uthaune ? Bhuja jyunar bhayo ? Hav a nice dream. Gud nite .	
66.	+9779841519661 We all r in chautra. Mam come soon.	
67.	+9779841519661 Aahai marriagai paros Deusi re, Aahai alterai paros deusi re, Aahai tonela paros deusi re, Aahai akka 3 paros deusi re. *HAPPY DIPAWALI*	

68.	+9779841519661 My dear frns u know pre send test result is going to be published on sunday 8 a.m.	
69.	+9779841549317 Aama friday ghara ganu huncha.khabar pathaunu parne bhae phone gara la.	
70.	+9779841549317 Hi how r u n all. Long time no see n no contact. Can u arrange time 4 comming my room?	
71.	+9779841549317 Hi i m so sorry bcos i m unknown about u. How r u n health codition. Take care lots.	
72.	+9779841549317 We r going to mental eye n sashatra hospital. Plz inform to tara mam n talk to rajiv sir about bus 4 orientation day.	
73.	+9779842027473 Ag where r u coming ghar. Rk dai ko k chha khabar.mobile not contract.	
74.	+9779842027473 Agni g k how r u. How much cold in ktm? My daugr well.lot of cold here. Sms me ok.	
75.	+9779842027473 K chha? My daughter sickness cause of cold so i m busy.	

76.	+9779842027473 Did my brother call you yesterday? Call me right now.	
77.	+9779842028124 when?i m too eager 2 come there.exm over.life rocking on mojmastı.voice mail activate garnu na	
78.	+9779842028124 Yes. Why? I met 2day.	
79.	+9779842028124 Day by day aap kikhushiya ho jaye Double,Aap ki zindagi se delete ho jaye sare Trouble, Khuda rakkhe humesha aap ko Smart n Fit,aap k liye New Year ho Super hit.	
80.	+9779842028124 Hi, how r u ut sister? Uncle is coming 2 4 coze he phoned u b there thnxs 4 SMS.	