

The objective of this thesis was to investigate some typical features of language used in electronic communication, especially in short message service SMS and trace up some differences and resemblances between the norm of language and language of SMS.

This thesis has two main parts - theoretical and analytical. The focus of the study is the practical part, which works primarily with linguistic redundancy and looking for strategies and methods for its removal. This redundancy is evident in all language levels, and only the removal of this redundancy can achieve the maximum economy of language. Emphasis is placed primarily on analysis of actual language SMS messages in terms of phonological, morphological and syntactic. In the theoretical part, we focused on brief sociolinguistic characteristics of the information society and the net generation. Furthermore, we have tried to characterize and isolate different types slang and argot in Czech and Spanish terminology, and the subsequent inclusion of the language style of information technologies and also in terms of functionality.

In summary, the present paper offers a general overview of the study of Spanish used in electronic communication. On the one hand we study what elements is using Spanish for being more economics in the written form; on the other hand we analyze the use of these elements in specific linguistic context of short message service SMS.