# A Sociolinguistic Study of Discourse of Consumerism in SMS Advertisements of Iran

#### Mohammad Reza Khodadust a

Department of English, Azerbaijan University of Shahid Madani, Tabriz, Iran

February 2013

#### Abstract

With recently widespread use of mobile phones and SMS communication in Iran and reformulation of conventional communication practices, short message advertisements have recently started to gain prominence in the world of advertisement as a quick, less costly, available and reliable means of introducing the products and services offered by the companies and institutions. With this in mind, the present study focuses on a qualitative /quantitative sociolinguistic study of 100 SMS advertisements in Iran. Having divided the messages into four categories according to message senders, it has tried to highlight statistically the effect of message type on message length, the role of semiotics, the lexicogrammatical tools of nominalization, intensifiers, and connotatively-loaded consumerism discourse as well as foregrounding, intertextuality and the type of address terms in persuading the message receivers to buy or use the products and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> E-mail: Mr\_Khodadust@yahoo.com

services advertised and impose them on the recipients in addition to a reference to the effect of prevalent ideology on the contents of the message.

Key Words: SMS, advertisement, critical discourse analysis, systemic functional grammar

Speech is power: speech is to persuade, to convert, to compel. (Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer and philosopher, 1802-1883).

Being able to speak "can mean talking the town council out of increasing your property taxes. It can mean talking top management into buying your plan" (Select Readings, p. 83)

#### Introduction

Language has long been a true reflection of the issue of consumerism; metaphors for buying and selling are prevalent in all languages. To quote some examples from Bloor and Bloor (2007:139), a soldier sells his life dearly, politicians sometimes buy support and a traitor sells his country. Recent rapid changes have expedited consumerism at global levels. Coupled with the developments in mobile communications and SMS exchanges, there has been a widespread attempt by companies and firms, whether staterun or private, as well as individuals, to persuade people into buying their products, services or attending ceremonies through SMS text messages According to Katz (2006), mobile SMS technology helps the transfer of information, participation in social events and political developments. Thurlow and Poff (2011) quoting different research studies in the field of texting refer to the use of text messaging as patient reminders and after-care treatment in medicine, as library support, research methodology, and pedagogical tool at university, as a recruitment strategy, as a help in locating clean water resources in villages, as a commercial tool of advertising and as a tool for political campaigns. The widespread use of this new technology has encouraged the researchers to study its social and psychological influences on people. The relatively short history of SMS texting in Iran goes back to 2002 in which a young lady, as the first SMS service applicant, received the following message:

## "Dear friend, if you received this message, contact this number"

SMS text messaging is a relatively new phenomenon in Iran as well, yet it has found a righteous place in exchanging information, emotions and sympathy as well as commercializing products among the Iranians especially the youth. Availability, high speed, large population of addressees, relative security, lack of private media, the hegemony of state media, more freedom of expression, the need for recreation and entertainment and ubiquity of cell phones and text messaging in Iranians' everyday life are the major forces behind its wide development. The present study aims to study the sociolinguistic features of SMS advertisements in Iran with the purpose of determining the factors that help sell a product or service to the public. With this in mind, this paper attempts to answer the following questions:

Is there any relationship between power relations and average length of SMS text length?

What is the role of semiotics, nominalization, the use of intensifiers, foregrounding and intertextuality in SMS advertising discourse in Iran?

#### Review of Related Literature

# **Critical Discourse Analysis**

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) came to the fore by Roger Fowler, as a way of studying the link between language and social meanings. In fact, during 1980's and 1990's, a need was felt for the addition of a critical component to the field of discourse analysis (Van Dijk 2004). CDA, according to Flowerdew (2008), views language as a form of social practice. "CDA includes not only a description and interpretation of discourse in context, but also offers an explanation of why and how discourse works." (Rogers 2004, p.2 cited in Paltridge 2008, p.185). Critical Discourse Analysis can be used for unveiling the hidden deep- level ideologies embodied in print media discourse. Paltridge (2008) speaks of doing CDA at three levels of discourse or genre, sentence and word or phrase. At the level of discourse or genre, issues like framing, foregrounding and back grounding, and the attitudes and points of view of the text are discussed. At

sentence level, issues like topicalization and agent-patient relationships are under focus. At word and phrase levels, word connotations, degree of formality-informality and technicality are discussed. Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics proved so handy in CDA, helping the critical discourse analyst, according to Brooks (1995) to "uncover how language works to construct meanings that signify people, objects and events in the world in specific ways" (p.462, emphasis mine). Media discourse can be a tool of exercising power through the medium of ideology for "foregrounding" or backgrounding ideas (Paltridge 2008).

#### SMS Language

One of the most important features of SMS language is the fact that it is not in standard written discourse. SMS language is brief. Brevity is an asset in text messaging. According to Doring (2002), SMS language helps save time, money and effort. He believes that abbreviations and acronyms in SMS language help build a shared knowledge helping them understand the language and be able to use it. Skillful use of common SMS language creates a sense of identity and solidarity with the group and persuades them into buying the product or service advertised. In SMS language, strict rules of grammar, orthography and punctuation are not adhered to. In Koritti's (1999) terms, "constructing paralinguistic markers quite ingeniously as well as breaking orthographical conventions in an inventive manner appears to be a personal stylistic choice" (p.15).

# Intertextuality

According to Richards and Schmidt (2002), intertextuality refers to:

"the factors that make the use of one text depend on the knowledge of other texts. ... The meaning a person derives from a text is thus said to result from the interaction between the readers' knowledge of the social and litrery conventions with the text and the genre to which it belongs, the content of the text itself, and its relationship with the other texts."

An important difference between consumerism discourse of SMS's and the regular messages of this kind is the high proportion of the use of intertextuality in the former situation. The data for this study revealed 41 cases of the use of intertextuality the understanding of which depends on possessing some literary, historical, cultural, religious or social knowledge of the addressee.

## Methodology

# Instrumentation and procedures

The material for the present study came from a total of 100 SMS's from governmental agencies labeled as A, universities, governmental banks and companies labeled as B, private companies, banks and services, labeled as C, and individuals labeled as D. This grouping was mainly done according to the type of power relations between the senders and the receivers in a hierarchical manner; it was assumed that as we move from type A group of messages to type D messages, there is a decrease in the imposing power of the sender; meanwhile, the receiver gains greater power since he/she may decide whether to accept or decline the product or service advertised. This is reflected in the type of lexical items used by the senders.

The texts of consumerism SMS's received by the researcher were carefully transcribed on a table given in appendix A. Another table was prepared in which the messages were described in terms of the grouping of message sender, the use of semiotic features, orthography and language, message size, intertextuality (whether the message intertextually refers to another event or not), the use of numerals, the use vocabulary associated with consumerism, foregrounding, and intensifiers. Simple frequency counts and percentages were used to tabulate and statistically describe the data in terms of the above-mentioned criteria.

#### Results and discussion

# A. Sender Groupings

As it was mentioned earlier, SMS advertisements used in this study were put into four groups depending on the type of relationship holding between the senders and receiver. The information about the frequency and percentage of message groupings in terms of their senders is given in table 1:

Group	Description	Frequency	Percentage
A	Governmental Agencies	8	8
В	State Banks, Universities, Companies	32	32
С	Non-state companies, banks, services	40	40
D	Individuals	20	20
Total	Four Groups	100	100

Table one
Frequency and percentage of SMS ads groupings in terms of senders

The frequencies in table 1 indicate that the majority of messages were sent by private companies, banks and services while the minimum number of messages were sent by governmental agencies; State-run banks and offices ranked the second, and the messages sent by the individuals mainly for the purpose of informing or thanking are in the third rank in terms of frequency. The decreasing frequency of the number of SMS's is a good reflection of the increasing nature of power associated with the groups as well as the decreasing need of the groups to advertise. People are obliged to follow fixed rules and procedures set up by the governmental agencies to fulfill their needs. Moreover, governmental agencies have used them mostly for the purpose of informing rather than persuading; this is in turn reflected in lack of the use of consumerism terminology, foregrounding, intertextuality and informal language use. The same trend is observed for individual SMS's that are mostly used for the purpose of informing. An instance for each group of messages is given below:

Group A, sender: Education office

همکار گرامی

مقتضی است اطلاعات پرسنلی خود را با دیسکت حد اکثر تا چهار شنبه مورخه ۹۱/۶/۸ از مبدا دریافت و به کارگزینی ناحیه ۴ تحویل دهید.

Group B: Sender: A state-affiliated military service office:

با سلام

مشمول گرامی (به شماره ملی ............) در خواست تعویض کارت شما در سازمان وظیفه عمومی تحت بررسی قرار گرفت.

سازمان وظيفه عمومي ناجا

Group C, sender: Confectionery Shop:

ارزانی را با ما تجربه کنید آجیل عید در فروشگاه نکیسا و نماشگاه چمران

Group D: individuals

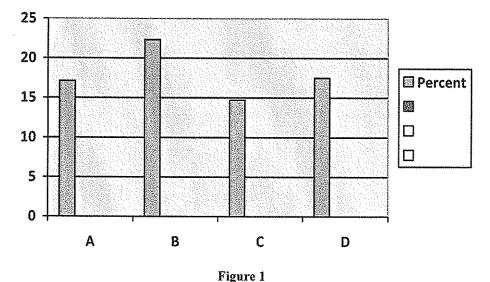
# B. Message length

The sentence" Brevity is an asset" is rather well known in everyday conversation. It is an advantage out of which consumerism discourse should make the best use. However, the term SMS seems to be a misnomer in its Iranian context since theys are not really short messages. No or too few abbreviations are used in these messages. The majority of messages breach the maxim of quantity or quantity in its Gricean sense for the sake of being polite since politeness is so much important in its Iranian context that it goes to the extent of Ta'arof. The information for message length calculated on the basis of the average number of words per message is shown in table 2.

Group	frequency of messages	Total number of words per group	Average number of words per message	Maximum number of words per message	Minimum number of words
A	8	142	17.12	37	7
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 72	17.12	37	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
В	32	715	22.34	71	9
С	40	589	14.72	35	6
D	20	350	17.50	63	9
Total	100	1796	17.95	71	6

 Table 2

 Average sentence length and percentage for the sender groups



Average sentence length and percentage for the sender groups

As the results in table 2 indicate, the mean sentence length of the messages ranged between 14.72 in group A and 22.34 in group B, increasing the threshold sentence length of SMS advertisements from what is normally accepted. It seems that short, brief and abbreviated messages are sometimes considered to be face-threatening and impolite, especially when sent by individuals; therefore, average sentence length of the messages sent

by individuals was 17.50 that is much higher than that of the group A and C. The shortest messages sent by a non-state bank in group C was:

On the other hand, the longest message sent by a state-affiliated housing committee in group B was:

با سلام. با توجه به آماده بودن سند ها چنانچه متقاضی دریافت سند ها می باشید با واریز مبلغ ۳۵۰۰۰۰۰۰ ریال به حساب بانکی پاسارگاد به شماره ۲۱۳٬۸۰۰۵۲۱۰۱۲ حد اکثر تا ۹۰/۵/۳۱ اقدام فرمائئید. با توجه به محدود بودن پروانه ساخت در مرحله اول به تعداد ۲۰ فقره جهت آب و برق رسانی اولویت انتخاب قطعه اعصائ طبق امتیاز بندی و واریز مبلغ پروانه ساخت خواهد بود.

تعاوني مسكن اجزا دقيق

Generally, government affiliated institutions (Group B) and individuals (Group D) have used more words per message in comparison to the other two groups. It might be concluded that there is no concern for cost and economy since the payment for the messages is done by a branch of governmental office; moreover, in the case of individuals the number of message recipients is limited, and again concern for cost and payment is not high. The primary purpose of the messages in both groups is informing rather than persuading while the advertisers in group C cater for leaving the maximum amount of effect on the recipients with the minimum number of words. Concern for cost is high in this case because of the large number of people who receive the message. Moreover, an element of imposition is present in the messages sent by group A governmental offices like the following example in which a commanding tone is used:

آقاي محمدرضا خدادوست

خواهشمند است جهت انصراف از دریافت پارانه به سامانه refahi.ir مراجعه نمائید.

# C. The use of non-linguistic features

Semiotics is defined by Richards and Schmidt (2002, p. 479) in the following way: "the analysis of systems using signs or signals for the

purpose of communication." Due to the brief nature of SMSing, the use of signs for communicating meanings is not uncommon. Human beings understand visual pictorial stimuli more quickly than merely linguistic ones. To put it in cognitive terms, they tend to attend to pictorial stimuli accompanied with the linguistic stimuli rather quickly. How to get the recipient's attention is a key discussion in persuasive feature of consumerism discourse. In other words, consumerism discourse attempts to buy the recipients attention at whatever cost available. In addition to brevity, the use of non-linguistic features is a great asset that consumerism discourse may exploit for its benefit to steal away the desire of the recipients to do things. Therefore, the data in the present study was analyzed for finding the nonlinguistic features exploited by message senders. The analysis yielded 51 cases of the use of semiotics including: the use of asterisks before and after the name of the company, service or product, the use of parentheses. putting each chunk of words in a separate line, the use of symbol for percentage (%), the use of dash marks and changing the code or language. The statistical information is given in the table 3.

 Table 3

 Statistical information for the use of semiotic features for each group

Group	Total Number of messages	Frequency of semiotics	percentage	Symbols used
A	8	. 4	50	", La. & Li. shift
В	32	12	37.50	*, La. shift
С	40	28	70	", *, %, ( ), La/Li.,
D	20	7	35	-, ", Li. shift
Total	100	51	51	all

As table 3 indicates, nonlinguistic features have mainly been used by private sector in order to market their respective products or services and persuade the recipients to buy or notice them. Private sector includes type-C SMS's that try to use semiotics in 70 percent of the items here. The least use of semiotics is observed for individuals who send rather lengthy messages for the purpose of informing or thanking. Group A take the second place in the use of semiotic features since it tries to put double emphasis on rules and

regulations. The following is an SMS from Iran Khodro Company with a rather commanding tone:

The use of asterisks and putting" ايران خودرو in a separate line makes the reader notice it more easily.

#### D. Lexico-grammatical Devices

#### 1. The use of lexical items associated with consumerism

As it was mentioned in the introductory section, all languages are replete with the instances of the use of vocabulary associated with buying, selling or trading such as to sell ones country, to earn a reputation and to buy back the lost reputation. Many instances of the use of words associated with consumerism were found in the sample chosen for the present study. The following instances are but a few of them:

mablagh, , variz, pardakht, moshtari (the most frequently used word), check, agsat, sar resid, etaye vam, bank, jobran, arzani, forushgah, takhfif, dar sad, etebar, amadeye khedmat, sarmaye, hedie, rayegan, daryaft, yaraneh, karte banki, seporde, sud, ovragh, deeye bime, afzayeshe taahodat, karte sakhaye farhangian, sharj, , pish forush, mosharekat, nagd, jayze, bazaar, raygan, karmozd, tarhe ekram, harraj and tazmini.

The data for this study revealed 127 cases of the use of lexical items associated with consumerism discourse.

Moreover, some instances of the use of words that are potentially loaded in terms of consumerism and implicitly drive the readers into buying the products and services were observed in the following instances:

با تحقق وعده بزرگ بانک صادرات به حساب همه دارندگان کارتخوان پاداش واریز شد

This message implicitly entails that only Saderat bank gives promises and fulfills them by paying prize money. Or the following piece about the opening of dentistry tries to sell itself by the use of the underlined words:

Similarly by the use of the following motto, Ansar bank uses both nonlinguistic and linguistic elements to say that only this bank has the liability for trust:

The same function is fulfilled by the use of the underlined words in the following messag:

# 2. Using numerals or giving value numbers for products and services

. 4

The data revealed 52 cases of the use of numbers either to indicate the littleness of the cost of a product or service on the eye of the consumers or to exaggerate the amount of benefit for him/her if he uses the product or service advertised in the message. The following cases clearly indicate the point:

#### 3. The use of emphatic words

By emphatic words, we mean linguistic elements such as mohemm, hezaran, hamin and had aksar that either give added effect to the description or the usefulness of the item being described or mostly assign a time limit for fulfilling a commitment, specially in messages sent by state-affiliated agencies and offices. Intensifiers like the semiotic features serve the noticing function. In other words, they attract the reader's attention to particular features of the message. Sixty three cases of the use of emphatic words were detected in the study. It was mostly used by group C non-state agencies. The following are the intensifiers found in the data:

had aksar, ovlaviate ..., axarin, be zoodi, ta ..., mohemm, tarjihan, boland moddat, hamin ..., tamami, takonun, hame, bozorg, nahayat, (mardome) fahim, tak tak (e shoma), (tabiate) zibaye..., khub, sarshar, barnamehaye mohayyej, avvalin (shobe), tanha (shobe), yek (payamake), har che saritar, (hozure) garmetan, had aghal, vizheh, asantarin, hozure (por mehretan), (jayzeye) naghdi, taakid (kardand), dar suratike, har gune (pishnahad), (sude) ali, bedune (karmozd), (pish forushe) talayi and (entekhab reshteye) tazmini.

The following are some instances in which some of the mentioned intensifiers have appeared:

```
اولین شعبه بانک قرض الحسنه مهر ایران نخستین و تنها بانک قرض الحسنه کشور در شهرستان ماکو افتتاح شد. موعد پرداخت چک شما بزودی فرا خواهد رسید. ...مصاحبه مهم نماینده مردم شریف... ... ترجیحا از طریق سامانه ... ... حداکثر تا روز .....
```

The use of the emphatic words mentioned above makes the product stand out in comparison with the other available options, implicitly enticing the recipient to buy or use the product advertised upon.

#### 4. Nominalization

The process of making nouns from verbs and adjectives is called nominalization. Thompson (1996) defines it as "the use of a nominal form" to express a process meaning" (p.167). One of the striking features of nominalization is that it allows for the elision of both actor and the goal of the process. In other words, nominalization is a strategy that the writer cuts off the process from here-and-now and much of the information is intently omitted for producing a certain effect desired by discourse producers. The absence of verb makes no point of curiosity for the reader about the actors. Nominalization serves as a tool for both thematization and "meaningcondensation" (Thompson, 1996, p.171). It is a means whereby all references to people can be omitted; the action itself gains prominence not the agents. As such, nominalization is one of the crucial linguistic resources utilized in media discourse. But it can be exploited or abused; a sort of suspense is created in the readers' minds as to the agent of the action. The data for the present study revealed 50 cases of nominalization most of which was used in group C type of messages sent by private agencies and institutes. The following are some examples from the data:

فروش دستگاههای تصفیه آب ...
مصاحبه مهم ....
عرضه گواهی سپرده
افتتاح مطب ........
حراج تابستانه ....
سرمایهگذاری با سود ....
تبریک و شاد باش ما را به مناسبت ....
آسایش و بهرهوری با ....

#### E. Information structure of SMS advertisements

Speakers and writers in any language construct their messages in a way that makes them fit smoothly into the new events (Thompson, 1996). In addition to giving new information to listeners or readers, they occasionally

try to signal to them how their present point is related to the previous ones. To do so they use *thematization* strategies; they sequence their theme-rheme relationship in a way that the flow of information would logically be plausible and based on the interlocutors' shared negotiated meanings. Foregrounding is one of the techniques utilized by writers to put the most important information in theme position, the position that catches the readers' eyes in simple terms; the focus of information is put in this situation. An examination of the data for the present study indicated that information related to the persuasive nature of SMS ads was thematized in a considerable number of 84 messages. It means that 84 percent of the data included the technique of foregrounding in order to publicize the respective products or services. Table four shows the frequency and percentage of foregrounding in the data for each group:

 Table 4

 The frequency and percentage of the matization used by four groups of senders in the study:

Group	Frequency	percentage
A	7	87.5
В	24	75
С	37	92.5
D	16	80
Total	84	84

The following four examples from four groups under study here may illustrate the point; the fore grounded information is underlined and italicized:

A: خواهشمند است جهت انصراف از دریافت یارانه به سامانه refahi.ir مراجعه نمائید.

B: فقط دو هفته فرصت باقیست. ماه مبارک رمضان در هر مکالمه درون شـبکهای

۵ دقیقه صحبت کنید ...

$${
m C}$$
: مانتو فقط ۴۰۰۰ تومان فروش تابستانی ۱۰ روزه آغاز شد. مانتو مسعود  ${
m C}$  درگذشت بزرگ خاندان .... را به اطلاع میرسانم. مراسم تدفین و ......

# F. Intertextuality and ideology in consumerism discourse of SMS advertisements

The definition for intertextuality given by Richards and Schmidt (2002), has already been used in previous sections. A distinguishing feature of mobile SMS exchanges in Iran is the high proportion of the use of intertextuality or reference to other events or literary pieces. Consumerism discourse of the SMS advertisement in this study revealed the use of a total number of 41 Cases of intertextuality the understanding of which depended on possessing some presupposed literary, historical, cultural, religious or social knowledge of the events or pieces mentioned in the messages by the recipient. The following items from the study may illustrate the point:

In each of the messages given above, the sender has tried to give ideological, religious or cultural legitimacy to the action implicitly requested from the recipient, and has tried to add to the other effects of consumerism discourse he has utilized in the message.

# G. Address terms of consumerism discourse in SMS Advertisements

A final examination of the messages under study here revealed the use or non-use of the address terms. The messages in group A and B of the data have generally tried to use explicit terms of address like "moshtarie gerami, moshtarake gerami, hamkare gerami, ham shahriane aziz" which address the recipients in formal terms trying to respect the receivers right to have negative face and be independent from them (Yule, 2011, p. 135); this is

usually followed by a formal description of the request like the following example:

Contrarily, most of the messages belonging to group C and D have tried to emphasize the positive face of the recipients and have tried to create a sense of solidarity either by using rather intimate address term or not using any address term:

## Conclusion and implications

To put the finishing notes to this discussion, a total number of SMS advertisements in this study were categorized into four groups depending on whether they were sent by state-affiliated agencies, state-affiliated banks or companies, private sector agencies and companies or individuals. The average number of words per message, as an indicator of message length. was examined, and it was revealed that group-B messages included the longest messages while group C included the shortest ones meaning that group-C messages tried to use more of consumerism discourse. It was also found that, SMS advertisement producers may use semiotic features along with the lexicogrammatical features of consumerism-loaded vocabulary, numerals, emphatic words or intensifiers and nominalization to bring about their intended effect. Moreover, discourse producers of SMS ads skillfully use foregrounding, intertextuality and discourse-fitting address terms for persuading the receiver to use or buy the product or service advertised. We saw no public advertising of products or services considered to be taboo and unfavorable according to the prevalent ideology, values and beliefs of the society. The ruling ideology of the country runs through most of the

messages in explicit and implicit ways indicating the values that are publicly held and adhered to throughout the society. The findings of this descriptive quantitative/qualitative study may shed light into the dark corners of the question that how producers implicitly make us buy or use something without any original intention to do so. The findings of this study may prove fruitful for producers, companies and institutes in helping them devise effective ways of advertising themselves and promoting the public demand for their products and services bearing financial consequences for them. Overall, it may be claimed that SMS adds need to be as brief as possible while attempting to use the elements of nominalization, foregrounding, emphatic words or expressions, intertextuality and substitute or no address terms instead of using formal address terms in order to bring about the desired effect.

Mohammad Reza Khodadustis a PhD candidate of TEFL .His research interests include Discourse Analysis, Contrastive Analysis, Feedback and Translation studies. He has published some papers in some reputed journals on TEFL and applied Linguistics and has presented papers in some national and international conferences.

#### References

- Bloor, M. & Bloor, T. (2007). The Practice of critical discourse analysis: An introduction. Great Britain: Hodder Arnold.
- Brookes, J. H. (1995). The ideological construction of Africa: a critical discourse analysis of news on Africa in the British press. *Discourse and society*, 6, p. 461-494.
- Flowerdew, J. (2008). Toward critical genre analysis. In Bhatia, V., J. Flowerdew, & R. H. Jones (Eds). *Advances in discourse studies* (pp. 166-167). New York: Routledge.
- Katz, J. E. (2006): Magic in the air: Mobile communication and the transformation of social Life. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.
- Kortti, H. (1999). Internetrelay chat and the convention of spoken English. Retrieved November, 9'th, 2004, from <a href="http://www.student.oulu.fi/~hkortti/proseminar-final.html">http://www.student.oulu.fi/~hkortti/proseminar-final.html</a>

- Lee, L. and Gunderson, E. (2011, ). Select readings (2<sup>nd</sup> edition). New York: Oxford. university press.
- Paltridge, B. (2008). Discourse Analysis. London: MPG Books Ltd.
- Richards, J. C. & Schmidt, R. (2002).Longman dictionary of language teaching and applied linguistics.UK: Longman.
- Rogers, R. (2004). An introduction to critical discourse analysis in education. Mahwah: N.J., L. Erlbaum Associates.
- Thurlow, C. & and Poff, M. (2011). Text messaging. In S. C. Herring, D. Stein & T. Virtanen (Eds), *Handbook of the pragmatics of CMC*. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Thompson, G. (1996). *Introducing functional grammar*. London: Arnold Publishers.
- Van Dijk, T.A. (2004). From text grammar to critical discourse analysis. Retrieved March, 72011from <a href="http://www.discourses.org/OldArticles/From%20text%20grammar%20to%20critical%20discourse%20analysis.pdf">http://www.discourses.org/OldArticles/From%20text%20grammar%20to%20critical%20discourse%20analysis.pdf</a>.
- Yule G. (2007). The study of language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Appendix A: Items used in the study SMS Ads used in the study Governmental Agencies, (A)

Universities, Governmental banks, G companies (B)
Non-governmental companies, firms, Services and banks ©
Common people (D)

Item	Message/ Sender/ Receiver/ Occasion
1	Notification B
	Housing Taavon of Ajzae daghig belonging to defence ministry
	عضو محترم پروژه بهار نارنچ
	با سلام. با توجه به آماده بودن سند ها چنانچه متقاضى دريافت سند ها مى باشيد با واريسز مبليخ ٣٥٠٠٠٠٠٠
	یال به حساب بانکی پاسارگاد به شماره ۲۱۳.۸۰۰.۵۲۱۰۱۲.۱ حد اکثر تا ۹۰/۵/۳۱ اقدام فرمائثید. با توجه به
	محدود بودن پروانه ساخت در مرحله اول به تعداد ۲۰ فقره جهت آب و برق رسانی اولویت انتخاب قطعه
	اعصائ طبق امتیاز بندی و واریز مبلغ پروانه ساخت خواهد بود.
	تعاوني مسكن اجزا دقيق

2	Bill Notification B
	Telecommunications company
	همراه اول
	قبض ٩٠.٣ قبض
	مبلغ: ريال
	ش.ق:
	ش. پ. :
3	Water Purification Company C
	فروش دستگاههای تصفیه آب آکواجوی با دو سال گارانتی
	۹۱۴۴۶۲۱۸۲۵ کریمزاده
4	Mellat Bank B
	بانک ملت مشتری گرامی، اطفا آخرین نسخه نرم افزار همراه بانک را از طریق سایت همراه بانک ملت دریافت و بروزرسانی نمائید.
5	Iran Khodro company B
	مشتری گرامی، موعد پرداخت چک اقساط شما بزودی فرا خواهد رسید. لطفا به پرداخت اقساط در موعــد
4	مقرر اقدام فرمایید. مبلغ پک: ۲۰۷۰۰۰۰ ریال- تاریخ سر رسید : ۹۰/۰۹/۱۰- شماره چک ۵۶۴۰۵۲
	*ایران خودرو*
6	Real Estate Agency C
	آگهی شما با کد ۱۱۳۴۰ تا ۳ روز منقضی خواهد شد.
	* lol/C \(\lambda\) \(\lambda\)
7	Parliament Control
,	Parliament Member for Maku D با عرض سلام و تسلیت ایام سوگواری، مصاحبه مهم نماینده مردم شریف شهرستانهای ماکو، شوط، پلدشت
	پ طریق سحم و حسیف ایام سو نوروی است به مهم سیده طرب اسریت شهر سالی به و سرد و استانی و چالدران در شبکه استانی
	امروز ساعت ۱۸:۵۰
8	Telecommunications company B
	مشتری گرامی،
	جهت بر خورداری از مزایای طرح هزاران لبخند ، کارکرد خود را بصورت غیرحضوری و ترجیحا از طریق
	سامانه ۹۹۹۰ واریز فرمایید.
	(همراه اول)
9	Iran Khodro agent C
	پیش فروش کشنده ایویکو
	نمایندگی زامیاد دیزل، تیر انداز ۲۲
	0491-223991346846
10	**************************************
10	Mehre vatan private bank C «طرح زمستانه»

11	Azarbijan University B Salam, daneshgah migooyad gheibat az kelashaye charshanbe 16 Azar, hamin hafte jobran shaved.
	Ba tashakkor
12	Ramazani Mailis Candidata D
12	Majlis Candidate D
	ساعت ۲۰ روز پنج شنبه مورخه ۹۰/۱۰/۲۹ سخنرانی مهندس حاتمی زاده در منـزل آقـای عسـکر محمـدی
	شهرک ولیعصر خ استاد شهریار
13	Sarmaye Bank C
	*بانک سرمایه*
	عرضه گواهی سپرده با سود ۲۰ در صد در تمامی شعب بانک سرمایه
14	Saman Co. C
	مشتری گرامی، در صو رتیکه تاکنون اقدام به ثبت محصول TP-LINK خود ننمودهایسد به www.efstelecom.com
	مراجعه نماييد.
	ارتباطات فرا دانش سامان
15	Store C
~~	ارزانی را با ما تجربه
	کنید آجیل عید
	در فروشگاه نکیسا
*	و نماشگاه چمران
	74444
16	Bank Saderat B
	با تحقق وعده بزرگ بانک صادرات به حساب همه دارندگان کارتخوان پاداش واریز شد
17	Education Office
	همکار گرامی
	مقتضى است اطلاعات پرسنلي خود را با ديسكت حد اكثر تا چهارشنبه مورخه ٩١/۶/٨ از مبدا دريافت و بــه
	کارگزینی ناحیه ۴ تحویل دهید.
18	Furniture store C
20	نمایشگاه تابلو فرش
	(دستبافت)
	ماکو – روبروی شهرداری
	• <b>F</b> \$7 <b>T</b> YYY*۵ <b>9</b>
19	Majlis Candidate for Jolfa and Marand D
	با سلام، بدینوسیله نهایت تشکر و قدر دانی خود را از شما مردم فهیم و متدین، فرمانداری محتسرم، شسورای
	نگهبان قانون اساسی، اعضای محترم هیات اجرایی، اعضای محترم هیات نظارت، سهاه پاسداران انقلاب
	اسلامی و نیروی انتظامی شهرستانهای مرند و جلفا اعلام میدارم.
w	خادم کوچک تک تک شما هم شهریان عزیز در نهمین دوره مجلس شورای اسلامی " محمد حسن نژاد"
20	Mehran Opticles C
	عینک طبی مهران
	شعبه جلفا ۳۰۲۵۳۳۳
	شعبه ۲ هادیشهر جنب بانک سپه
	T+F+-T9

21	Maku Majlis candidate D
	سلام و سپاس از رای اعتمادتان
	عید نوروز را تبریک عرض مینمایم منتخب شما رحمتی
22	Araz Shoesstore C
	۲۵٪ تخفیف عیدی ما به شما از دوشنبه ۲۲ اسفند
	کیف و کفش آراز
23	فلکه امام جمعه Opening of a physicist's office C
2.5	Opening of a physicist's office C افتتاح مطبب دکتر علی حسین پـور جـراح دندانپزشک(عضـو انجمـن ایمپلونتولـوژی (icol) آمریکـا
İ	
	استریلیزاسیون کامل به همراه تجهیزات و متدهای نوین درمانی
24	*ماکو روبروی بیمارستان قدس طبقه فوقانب بانک تجارت * تلفن تماس ۸۳۲۸۰۰۴ Ansar Bank
-	«بانک انصار، نماد خدمت و اعتبار»
	برداشت:
	مبلغ:
	مانده:
25	شرح: Confectionary D
	شیرینی و آجیلی لادن
	بلوار مظهری ۲۴۴۱۲۵۸
	کافیست یکبار امتحان کنید کافیست یکبار امتحان کنید
26	Telecommunications office B
	مشترک گرامی، دفاتر خدمات ارتباطی منتخب همراه اول در سطح کشور آماده ارائه خدمات تلفن همسراه
	به مشترکین همراه اول در ایام نوروز میباشد، جهت اطلاع از دفاتر خدمات شیفت با شماره ۹۹۹۰ تماس
	حاصل فرمایید.
27	Azad Free Zone B
	لذت گردش در طبیعت زیبای منطقه آزاد ارس را به همراه برنامههای تفریحی و شاد تجربه کنید.
	ستاد نوروزی تسهیلات سفر
	منطقه آزاد ارس
28	Police Office A
	با سلام
	مشمول گرامی (به شماره ملی) در خواست تعویض کارت شما در سازمان وظیفه عمومی تحت
	بررسی قرار گرفت.
	سازمان وظیفه عمومی ناجا
29	Takhte tavoos Hali D
	نالار تخت طاووس
	همكار بنياد تعاون
	ا با تبریک سال نو
	در خدمت همشهریان
	7779777

30	Sarmaye Bank C
	*بانک سرمایه*
	عیدتان مبارک، بانک خوب سرمایه است.
31	Poldasht Mayor D
	سالی سرشار از موفقیت و سربلندی برایتان آرزومندم،
	محرم پور شهردار پلدشت
32	Safarzadeh Family D
	انا لله و انا اليه راجعون
	درگذشت بزرگ خاندان صفرزاده (حاج غفار صفرزاده) را به اطلاع دوستان و آشنایان میرساند.
	مراسم تدفین و خاکسپاری آن مرحوم ساعت ۱۲ دوشنبه ۱۲/۲۹ در روستای اولنلر برگزار خواهد شد.
	حاج جعفر و خانوادههای صفرزاده
33	Majlis Candidate D
	آغاز سال نو را بر شما و خانواده گرامیتان تبریک و تهنیت عرض مینمایم. خادم شدها در مجلس شورای
	اسلامی «سلیمان جعفرزاده»
34	Telecommunications office B
	مشترک گرامی اعتبار حجمی بسته هدیه ۲۰۰ پیامک رایگان ویژه پرداخت غیر حضوری طرح هزاران لبخنسد
31	شما به پایان رسیده است.
35	Araz Free Zone B
	برنامههای مهیج سیرک ملی ایران در ایام نوروز -منطقه آزاد ارس- جلفا، منتظرتان هستیم.
	سازمان منطقه آزاد ارس
36	Aras Free Zone B
	مسابقه قوی ترین کودکان ارس-۹ فروردین در چلفا، منتظر تان هستیم.
	سازمان منطقه آزاد ارس
37	Aras Free Zone B
	مسابقه موتورسواری در منطقه آزاد ارس۱۱ فروردین-جلفا، منتظراتن هستیم.
38	سازمان منطقه آزاد ارس Mehre Iran Bank B
36	مردم محترم شهرستان ماکو
	ضمن تبریک سال نو
	ا اولین شعبه بانک قرض الحسنه مهر ایران نخستین و تنها بانک قرض الحسنه کشور در شهرستان ماکو افتتاح
	و آماده ارائه خدمات میباشد.
	آدرس:
	تلفن: ۳۲۲۲۴۱۸
	www.qmb.ir
. 39	Iran Subsidies Organization A
	آقاى محمدرضا خدادوست
	خواهشمند است جهت انصراف از دریافت یارانه به سامانهrefahi.ir مراجعه نمائید.
	سازمان هدفمندی یارانهها
40	Telecommunications Office B
	مشترک گرامی، از اینکه صورتحساب خود را به صورت غیرحضوری پرداخت نمودهایید از شیما متشیکریم.
	همراه اول

41	Internet C
	اینترنت در شجاع . نصب + سرویس ۳ ماهه +مودم فقط ۴۹۵۰۰ تومان
İ	فرجزاده ۳۰۲۴۱۱۴
42	Iran Subsidies Organization A
	کد عدم انصراف شما در سامانه refahi.ir:76455
43	Telecommunications Office B
	بسته های طلائی gprs همراه اول، جهت اطلاع و فعال سازی یک پیامک بدون متن به ۸۰۸۰ ارسال فرماییسد.
	اطلاعات بیشتر در wwww.mc.ir
44	Windows/door producer C
	ایده آل پن-تولید درب و پنجره عحرز با شیشه دو جداره- ماکو فلکه گاز ۴۶۲۳۲۴۰۵۶۰
45	Maskan Bank B
	مشتری گرامی
	به منظور حفظ امنیت، هر چه سریعتر نسبت به تغییر رمز کارت بانکی خود اقدام فرمایید
	«بانک مسکن»
46	Khatesefid publishers C
	مجموعه كتابهاي امتحان يار خط سفيد راهنمائي- متوسطه ويـژه ارتقـاي سـطح معـدل منتشـر شـد.
47	www.khatesefid.com
48	Motahhari high school A
	کلاس هوشمند سازی مدارس روز چهارشنبه مورخه ۹۱/۱/۳۰ ساعت ۱۸
	مکان دبیرستان شهید رجائی
49	Ansar Bank C
	فروش گواهی سپرده دو ساله، سود سالیانه ۲۰٪ از ۹۱/۲/۹ در شعب بانک انصار
50	Tractor Team C
	تراختوری ایل ایستر
	شرفلی میلت ایستر
	با ارسال به ۲۰۵۵ هوادار فغال تراختور شوید و اخبار، شعار و حواشی داغ بخوانید
	ياشاسين آذربايجان
51	Tabriz Majlis Candidate D
	یاران همدل، ستاد مرکزی خواهران و برادران به خ راه آهن باشی انتقال یافت. منتظر حظور گرمتان با یک یسا -
	حسين ديگر هستم. -
	ستاد حاج آقا سعیدی
52	Bime Iran Insurance Organization C
	از شركت بيمه خدمات ايران خودرو
	بیمه گذار محترم محمد رضا در صورت عدم افزایش تعهدات بیمه نامه خود تا حد اقل دیه قانونی ۱۲۶ ملیسون
	ضروری است به آدرس دیل بیمه نامه مراجعه فرمایید.
53	Sarmaye Bank C
	*بانک سرمایه*
	واريز به :
	مبلغ:
-	زمان: مانده:
L	

54	Farhangian Leasing Corporation B
	هفته معلم مبارك
	هدیه ما: فروش ویژه خودرو
	حلیزینگ فرهنگیان >
	www.LFco.ir
55	Daneshgahian Ezam Association B www.alrahil.ir :سفر لبنان، مالزی ویژه اساتید
56	ستاد اعزام دانشگاهیان Barbers D
30	پیرایش pretty boys (پسران زیبا) روبروی بهداشت بشگوز، آقازاده ۹۳۹۱۵۸۰۳۶
57	Azarbaijan management Clinic C
	با سلام فرا رسیدن روز معلم را به خدمت شما استاد گرانقدر تبریک عرض مینماییم.
	کلینیک مدیریت آذربایجان
58	Heating Store
	آسایش و بهرهوری با سیستمهای گرمایش از کف.
	فرهاد حسن اقدم
59 .	Sofa Store D
	فروش ویژه مبلمان و سرویس خواب با کارت سخا ویژه فرهنگیان در فروشگاه مبل باقری آغساز شدد. آدرس:
-	ماكو- شهرك وليعصر- فلكه امام جمعه ، تلفن ٣٢٤٣٥١٢
60	Door Store D
	امنیت، آسایش، زیبایی، با درب اتوماتیکآسان در به مدیریت قلیزاده. ۹۱۴۱۶۲۳۲۹۹
61	Door Store D
	درب اتوماتیک ایمن در ماکو کمربندی-پایینتر از ۳ راهی دادگستری ۹۱۴۳۶۱۷۶۳۰
62	Telecommunications Office B
	اً آسان ترین روش افزایش اعتبار تلفن همراه حجاج، ارسال شارژ از طریق ۹۹۹۰ توسیط دوسیتان و بسیتگان
	مىباشد. همراه اول
63	Dehkhoda High School C
	ثبت نام دبیرستان غیر دولتی دهخدا با کادر جدید
	حسن نژاد۹۱۴۴۶۲۵۸۶۵۰
64	Majlis Candidate D
	مراسم شپاسگزاری امروز بعد از نماز مغرب و عشای در خ لاله مسجد امام حسین (ع) بر گزار می شود. حضور
	پر مهرتان موجب امتنان است/ ستاد مرکزی سعیدی
65	Telecommunications office B
	آغاز مجدد طرح گلچین از روز یکشنبه ۹۱/۲/۱۷ ساعت ۱۴ با فرایند جدید ، شماره دلخواه خـود را از پایگـاه
	اینترنتی همراه اول انتخاب نمایید. <u>www.mci.ir</u>
66	Khate Sefid Publishers C
	همکار گرامی ضمن تبریک هفته معلم با کتب امتحان یار خط سفید دانش آموزان خود را در آزمون هماهنگ
	کشوری یاری نمایید.
***	آقاي انصاري
L	

67	Sarmaye Bank C
	هبانک سرمایه «
	مقدمتان را در ششمین نمایشگاه بورس، بانک، بیمه گرامی میداریم.
	نمایشکاه بین المللی تهران -سالن ۳۱-غرفه ۲۵
68	Telecommunications Office B
	۱۰٪ تخفیف مکالمات درون شبکهای در روز زن، ویژه بانوان مشترک سیم کارت دائمی همراه اول. روز زن
	مبارک، هیچ کس تنها نیست
69	Saipa Group
70	پیش فروش ویژه گروه سایپا به مناسبت ولادت حضرت زهرا (س) با سود مشارکت ۲۸٪
70	Computer Shop C فروشگاه کامپیوتر و لپتاپ پام
	سه راه بانک ملی ماکو
	نقد و اقساط
71	Telecommunications Office B فقط یک پیامک برای دریافت قبض تلفن همراهتان کافیست!
72	Mehre Vatan Private Bank C
14	طرح مهر وام ۴ ٪ با جایزه نقدی موقع افتتاح حساب
	موسسه مهر وطن
·····	ت.ن. بانک مرکزی
73	Azerbaijan University B
	دوستان و همکاران سلام علیکم. از دانشگاه تاکید کردند در صورتیکه کلاس های این هفته تشکیل نشیوند
	آن درس حدّف شده و امتحانش برگزار نخواهد شد. با تشکر رمضانی
74	Telecommunications Office B
	"حديث عشق اگر خواهي بيا با ما"
	مشترک گرامی برای فعال سازی سرویس حدیث روز کلمهhadis را به شماره ۲۰۱۰ ارسال فرمایید.
75	Telecommunications Office B
	مشترک گرامی، از اینکه صور تحساب خود را به صورت غیر حضوری پرداخت نموده اید از شیما متشکریم.
	همراه اول
76	Noor Physiotherapy C
	تجهیزات تخصصی در فیزیوتراپی نور
	همكار همه بيمهها
	هادیشهر ۳۰۴۸۸۱۷
77	Insurance Office C
	بيمه خودرو با اقساط
	ویژه کارمندان دولت
	بيمه آسيا-حاجيزاده
	جلفا ۲۰۲۳۰۳۳
70	
78	Jolfa Pardis Market C
	بازار پردیس با مدیریت پمپ بنزین جلفا (بابائی)

79	Konkur Preparation School c
	۳۰ ٪ تخفیف ارشد و دکتری
	سنجش و دانش
	ویژه خانواده فرهنگیان تا ۳ تیر
	-राशरह
80	Sofa shop C
	تالار فرش مبلمان باقرى
	فروش ویژه با اقساط ۱۶ ماهه بدون پیش پرداخت
	پذیرش کارت سخای فرهنگیان
	آدرس: ماكو فلكه امام جمعه
	TYPTOIT
81	PhD avaparation Institute C
	PhD preparation Institute C همایش رایگان ارشد و دکتری
	سنجش و دانش
	. ال مضور اساتید تهران ۴۴۱۲۲۵۵۴۶
82	Telecommunications Office B
	آغاز ارائه سیم کارت اعتباری جدید همراه اول با ۵۰۰۰۰ ریال اعتبار اولیه. همراه با هدیه فعالسازی تابستانه از
	اول تیر ماه ۹۱
	اطلاعات بیشتر در <u>www.mci.ir</u>
83	Mourning announcement D
	مراسم چهلم ابوی گرامی همکار محترم آقای حیدر پور ساعت ۱۰:۳۰ الی ۱۲:۳۰ صبح در مسجد النبی خیابان
	آخونی منعقد خواهد شد.
84	Araz Shopping Center C
	۱۰٪ تخفیف سینمای ۵ بعدی آراز به مناسبت نیمع شعبان
	مكان: جلفا مجتمع آراز
85	Sarmaye Bank C
	مشتری گرامی
	روز تولد شما را صمیمانه تبریک می گوئیم.
	«بانک خوب سرمایه است»
86	Azad University of Tabriz C
	دانشجوى عزيز
	هرگونه انتقاد و پیشنهاد خود را در خصوص مسائل و موضوعات مختلف دانشگاه جهت اطلاع مسئولین
	مربوطه، از طریق شماره این پیامک با ما در میان بگذارید. -
	دفتر روابط عمومي دانشگاه آزاد اسلامي واحد تبريز
87	Mellat Bank B
	آقاى محمدرضا خدادوست
	تبریک و شادباش ما را برای سالروز تولدتان پذیرا باشید!
	باشگاه مشتریان بانک ملت

88	Yagut Business Center C
	سرمایه گذاری با سود عالی در مجتمع تجاری یاقوت ارس جلفا ۹۱۴۳۹۲۱۲۱۰
89	Sofa shop C
	«نمایشگاه مبل و لوستر»
	ماکو، خ امام، پارکینگ پشت کوهی
	۱۹ تا ۲۴ تیر
	۵ تا ۱۱ شب
90	Telecommunications Office B
	مشترک گرامی: تولدت مبارک.
	همراه اول، همراه لحظههای خوش شما.
91	Sofa Exhibition C
	نمایشگاه مبل و لوستر تهران- یافت آباد، ماکو خیابان امام
92	Billiards Club C
	باشگاه ورزشی بیلیارد توپ سیاه افتتاح شد. ماکو خیابان فرمانداری ۳۲۴۶۷۹۷
93	Mehre Vatan Financial Bank C
	طرح اكرام
	وام بدون کارمزد با اقساط بلند مدت
	موسسه مهر وطن
	+464-4441
94	Maskan Bank C
95	Padideh Aras Housing Company C
	پیش فروش واحدهای مسکونی (پدیده ارس)
	جلفا روبروی هوا شناسی
	٠٩١٩١٩٢٣١٠٣
96	Clothing Store C
	حراج تابستانی پوشاک دیدو آغاز شد.
87	آدرس: ماکو روبروی فرمانداری
97	Iran Khodro Company B
	حساب شده گام بردارید:
98	طرح پیش فروش طلائی ایران خودرو، سود تا سقف ۳۰٪ Telecommunications office B
70	ا refeconmunications office B فقط دو هفته فرصت باقی است. ماه مبارک رمضان در هر مکالمه درون شبکهای ۵ دقیقه صحبت کنیـد، ۵۵
	1
99	دقیقه بعدی رایگان. همراه اول Alavi Group C
77	انتخاب رشته تضمینی و کلاسهای کنکور توسط اساتید تهران در علوی ۳۴۵۳۴۳۲
100	Clothing store C
~~~	مانتو فقط ۲۰۰۰۰ تومان فروش تابستانه ۱۰ روز - ماکو، بازار، مانتو مسعود