

# Changing Times and Changes in the English Language; The Impact of Internet and Internet Language on Standard English Language

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## Abstract

After considering the impact of the Internet language on literary discourse from many perspectives, it became obvious that this effect has two aspects: it is a boon and a bane. Evidently, there is no retracing your steps to the world without the Internet, and the practice of the Internet language is not going to decline, hence it is crucial to understand the internet language, standard English language, and its comparison and the difficulties it has generated and to examine, whether it is a balance of opposite forces. Today's generation tends to use internet language or text speak more than the Standard English language even in face-to-face conversation. Nowadays, some sociolinguists have acknowledged the significance of recognizing text speak as a distinct genre. As a result, rather than dismissing internet language, educators should identify it as a new subset or a branch of cultural and social language. Moreover, the internet language has affected the communication between two generations. Generation Z uses more slang words, abbreviations, and jargon while texting and eye-to-eye communication, and even in formal environments. Hence the internet language should not be considered as something that is contaminating the standard English. Rather it should be identified as a result of changing times. And to fill this problem communication gap, both the gen Z and the baby boomers should take a balanced approach.

**Keywords:** Communication, Communication gap, Distinct genre, Generation gap, Internet, Internet language, Internet linguists, Standard English language, Text-speak language

## 1. Introduction

The domain of language education is growing exponentially. Traditional definitions of education lay the groundwork for innovative, more original approaches to learning, teaching, and acquiring information. Today's tech-savvy youth have access to a myriad of information and support. They are put off by vague assurances that mastering a language will help them attain better employment. In today's work environment, more than speaking one language is expected. A thorough necessary skill set is required for a career in the twenty-first century. Speaking English is an unquestionably necessary skill among those. Shakespeare is generally regarded as a brilliant neologist since at least five hundred words, such as 'critic', 'swagger', 'lonely', and 'hint', originally emerge in his works – but historians have no means of confirming if he developed them himself or was merely reproducing what he had heard elsewhere.

The history and modern set of circumstances of language pedagogy in English classrooms is a classic case study in lip service. Enlightened instructors nearly worldwide agree, indeed declare, that language is the most essential aspect of our humanity. Expanding vocabulary in a language, particularly English, is becoming increasingly popular. The internet, television, commerce, and new industrial commodities have all created the ideal ground for the mixing of a large number of new lexical elements. It would be assertive to claim that the English language adapts remarkably quickly to new circumstances. Every day, new phrases from ordinary life that symbolize the most recent developments and evolutions are standardized. However, it is vital to distinguish between

new terms and neologisms. It is thought that neologisms are wholly new phrases that have yet to be included in the Oxford Dictionary, whereas new words have already been registered. These new words are regularly being invented and are steadily being used by individuals, but they have not yet become official.

Neologisms are recently invented terms, words, or phrases that are routinely employed in daily situations but have not yet been formally acknowledged as a common language. The English language's dynamic aspect is reflected in neologisms. People invent new words to convey thoughts or ideas that were previously articulated using existing words or utilize terminology that did not exist. Neologisms can be entirely new words, new definitions for existing terms, or new senses within existing words.

John Milton is often regarded as one of the most successful minters of words, having created 630 coinages like as *lovelorn*, *fragrance*, and *pandemonium*. Geoffrey Chaucer (*universe*, *approach*), Ben Jonson (*rant*, *petulant*), John Donne (*self-preservation*, *valediction*), and Sir Thomas More (*atonement*, *anticipate*) trail in their respective categories. It may spring as no wonder that several of our vocabulary changes are the work of authors. However, the fact is that we have no clue who is responsible for a large portion of the English language.

Language play is gaining popularity as a useful strategy for creating new words in the English language. This might be linked to the development of discourse borders, which generate and activates new word definitions and combinations of words. Nowadays, discourse activities that involve language play include everyday colloquial, routine and professional, communication, multimedia doublespeak messaging, comical and satirical writing, radio and TV discussion programs, and commercial messages. Language play is becoming increasingly popular in digital and Mobile communication, particularly social networking, which is viewed as an open creative realm that is continually producing new idiomatic expressions and word usages. The recent boom in language play on the behalf of both the speaker and the responder is owing to two factors: first, the potential of departing from the language norm; and second, the creative ability of the language user. Conventional linguistics distinguishes two types of causes of vocabulary innovations: extralinguistic (historical, sociological, psychological, etc.) and linguistic (analogy, the economy of language resources, ellipsis, differentiation of synonyms, etc.) Furthermore, it is not unusual to believe that new vocabulary renewing the language's vocabulary originates from light-hearted purposeful play with prospective word meanings or word morphemes, a trend that is becoming increasingly noticeable in modern English.

The study of new words is incredibly significant for a variety of reasons. For instance, such analyses provide an understanding of the changes in the language. Second, because language largely reflects reality, the growth of neologisms reflects numerous issues in the real world. Algeo, in his *Vocabulary*, exemplified this aspect:

The language of a community defines it, and its words document its history. Every facet of a people's life is mirrored in the words they choose to describe themselves and the world surrounding them. Their language evolves along with their reality, whether via innovation, discovery, rebellion, evolution, or personal development. Our lexicon, like the growth rings of a tree, bears witness to our history (Algeo 11).

Drawing on his explanation, every language is changing, and so when we hear a new term, a new articulation, or a new usage of an old vocabulary, we may well see the early phases of a transition. Coinage is perpetually being altered or reinvented, much like fashion in dress, hairdo, culinary, entertainment, and government jargon.

The word generation process is a method of creating new words from available resources. Meanwhile, the language construction process describes how to generate new words depending on particular constraints. We must look into previous studies conducted by people in this area (of word formation). To begin with, Plag (2003) defined word production as the act of creating new words from old structures. Based on the discussion above, it is possible to conclude that the word creation process is a method of constructing new words from pre-existing words using specific rules. The process of word production may be both fruitful and counterproductive. According to Bauer (1983), the process of word development will be beneficial if it is fit for use in the invention of novel materials. Likewise, the word creation process will be labelled as non-productive if it cannot be used to invent different materials. As a result, it can be inferred that the vocabulary construction will be profitable if it can be utilized to generate new words. Every year, new words emerge. According to Monitor (2017), a new word is formed every 98 minutes, implying that a new word is created around 14.7 times every day. It is also reported that the estimated total of words in English by January 1, 2017, is 1,041,257.5. According to Harley (2006), neologisms are created by modifying existing words. She also mentioned that new words are generated via mechanisms like affixation, blending, and compounds, which are more prolific in the formation of new words. According to Pliatsikas et al. (2014), the new words are the product of a root word morphological cycle. They did, however, find a method of classification between noun and verb branches. Moreover, Xhina (2013) asserted that the processes of word development in English and Albanian are equivalent: derivation and compounding.

## **2. Impacts of internet and internet language on Standard English**

Many people around the world, especially Indian teenagers, are embracing social networking to build online local, provincial, and international social systems to exhibit their common interests and activities, transfer information, study, and chat using a variety of web-based platforms. There appears to be a trend in this widely reported social media among global youngsters in terms of their literary abilities in Standard English, the medium of global media in Western countries. Although mainstream media and digital channels are powerful communication tools that likely meet the majority of modern society's communication and information needs, there appear to be certain issues with their effects on human populaces, particularly adolescents, that deserves scholarly investigation. This, presumably, explains why Eggermont and Roe (2014) claim that "recent advances in digital communication have profoundly influenced the research program in the field, as evidenced by the huge grassroots movement of studies that address a broad spectrum of issues ranging from the risks associated with social media." (3). As a new and popular form of media, social networking is gradually gaining prominence. Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, and LinkedIn seem to be just a few of the many web - based tools that people from all walks of life enjoy and use for a variety of reasons, such as spreading news, expressing a view, cataloging ideas, launching political figures, keeping and making professional contacts thanks to Web 2.0 technologies. Web 2.0 reflects the current state of the internet, with more consumer content and

end-user connectivity than Web 1.0. In a nutshell, Web 2.0 refers to the twentieth online application that has altered the internet age since the dot-com bubble burst.

There are various types of social media platforms (SMPs) on the internet, including Fb, Twitter, RSS, My Space, Video chat, 2go, Messenger, Google, and others. Apart from these, Werkennt-wen, Sonico, Twitter, Line, Instagram, Badoo, Napster, Mixi, StudiVZ, Blogs, Flickr, Tagged, Google plus, Wikipedia, Blogger.com, Weibo, and Sina Weibo are among the many other SMPs or networks which have a big following while using amongst youngsters. While some of these social media platforms appear to be thriving (e.g., Facebook and WhatsApp), others appear to be falling (e.g., MySpace, 2go, etc.). Kingsley Ehiemua, a literary technologist and social media analyst in Ekpoma, has maintained that "social media have done as much harm as good to the world's peace and stability" (3). This is indicative of the fact that certain posts viewed on social media venues do not give credit to individuals who send them to the multimedia space's creative talent or artistic potential. The harm that such omissions do to the image and identity of the writer of such articles with linguistically twisted structures is unfathomable.

The tendency of conveying thoughts in a small package is becoming more popular, owing in part to readers' decreasing attention spans. The writers hope to capture whatever attention they can from readers with shallow focus powers. Short-short stories are viewed as "plotless anti-stories" by critics, who compare them to lightweight accouterments designed for lightweight minds. Literary purists argue that brevity affects quality and that there is a perceived decline in linguistic proficiency. Others argue that social network interactions may have contributed to "generational linguistic devastation" (Axtman 2002). It's worth remembering that writing short stories isn't a new thing. Before, great writers used to write works of literature in brevity. For example, Ernest Hemingway wrote his famous six-word story: "For Sale: baby shoes, never worn." Nonetheless, with the rise of digital storytelling, the allure of sharing short narratives has expanded dramatically. To summarise, technology has had a profound effect on both literature and language. As technology improves, English language will necessarily shift, and new accents and styles of literature will develop. Humans must ensure that Standard English does not become corrupted or lost in the process of changing trends.

Despite its creation in the second half of the twentieth century, the Internet's impact on language began to grow in the 1990s. It has had a tremendous impact on how people write and speak English. As a result, synchronous and asynchronous communicational scripts including SMS, online chat, Yahoo messengers, emails, blogs, and wikis can now be retrieved as study corpora. Facebook, Twitter, Skype, WhatsApp, and Viber are examples of Web 2.0 platforms and applications that may reflect current changes in English. The Internet may have spawned a new type of English distinct from established varieties.

The Internet's Impact on the English Language What does it mean when individuals use the acronym "btw" instead of simply stating "by the way" (which has fewer syllables, FYI)? Some think that it is a sad indication of our language's pollution, while others argue that it is merely a reflection of our times. Despite what side of the semantic battle you're on, there's no doubting that the Web has altered the way we communicate. There are factions with their very own language within the wide universe of Internet slang. As per The Economist, more regional accents are being preserved

as a byproduct of their being on social media sites—being written down provides them the durability that they typically lack. If a word was in the corpus of humanity for at least five years, it is accepted into the Oxford English Dictionary. As a result, acronyms like TMI and WTF abound, but not OMG. According to Fiona McPherson, editor of the dictionary publisher's new terms department, abbreviations are not a new addition to the dictionary's pages. "TTFN [ta ta for now] is a radio serial from the 1940s called ITMA (It's That Man Again)."

The World wide web has become a spawning foundation for future words which have been changed or combined to form something entirely new. In certain Leetspeak terms, for example, l3tt3rs are represented by numerals. "LOLcats"? If the word was used in 2001, it'd have raised many questions. Although the term "google" is now a verb, it was originally the title of a web browser that battled with AskJeeves. With the development of Twitter, an entirely new mode of communication has emerged. Hashtags enable users worldwide to express oneself on a certain issue and expand on the substance of their Tweets while staying inside the 140-character restriction. Words like "internet" and "web" used to have various meanings. In the 1950s, for example, the term "wireless" was applied to a radio. Similarly, rather than status updates and tweets on Facebook, "social networking" refers to face-to-face conversations. Instead of canned food from the grocery store, "spam" now conjures up ideas of emails alerting you that you've won \$1,000. According to a 2010 research by the English Spelling Society, more than 20% of young people aged 18-24 said they wouldn't feel safe writing an email message without using a thesaurus or spellcheck. With Google auto-fill and autocorrect becoming more popular, it's uncertain how these amenities will affect youngsters' formative years with them.

McCulloch is an Internet linguist, and her work on the subject is, as one might anticipate, a mash-up of academic and Internet cultures. She deconstructs ideas like diglossia, which occurs when two forms of a language are spoken in the same society, as she casually exploits online jargon like "meatspace" (the physical world, opposite to cyberspace). Because the internet is a history of the internet, an introduction to linguistics, and a summary of her field's most intriguing research, including a study that utilized social media geotags to show how new slang expressions spread from place to place. Her work also serves as a well-researched reply to grumpy grammarians who feel that technology is turning children into slackers and inarticulate chauffeurs. She says that, on the contrary, it encourages us to write more creatively than ever before.

Around the end of the previous decade, users of the microblogging service Tumblr established a distinct minimalist style. Apart from maybe EMPHASIS, capital letters and punctuation were hardly utilized, and hashtags were mostly used for irony (#wild). It didn't take long for the site's users - who, in comparison to the rest of the internet, were younger, female, and literate - to provide their own conceptual commentary on what has been going on. Any worries about the internet's consequences on our unified mental wellbeing, it looks likely to me, must be adjusted against the verse it has concurrently triggered - the pure scope of text-based- based innovation and expression available on Blogs, Facebook, or indeed TikTok, the way three 3-d, or an issue without the need of a question mark, or "idk lol" could become packed with meaning.. "Internet writing is a distinct genre with distinct goals, and achieving those goals well requires subtly calibrated awareness of the entire spectrum of the language," she argues, characterizing it as "far from being a vulgar mass of emojis and acronyms."

Could Shakespeare read and understand the English content that flows on the Internet today? Is it even possible to predict who'll be the greatest English writer in the near future? Yes, it is possible. Because of the limited length of internet material, the English he knew and advocated is gradually fading. These constraints, combined with the pervasiveness of brief interpersonal interactions, have ushered in a new era of change in the English language and literature. Text-speak, a new abbreviated English lingo, and flash fiction, a recent short story style, have emerged as a result. Text-speak is especially popular among digital natives, sometimes known as net-generation (Rosen et al., 2010). The internet age comprehends how and when to use web resources to build self-awareness, accomplish coursework, and interact with professors and peers. Regardless, the constant barrage of information in the format of tweets, emails, journals, and responses can be mentally taxing. Students, understandably, had little time to refine their tasks as a result of information overload. As a matter of fact, text-speak appears frequently in student work, decreasing academic achievement. As a result, teachers in English-speaking countries are emphasizing the importance of Standard English in professional and academic achievement, and also the limitations of Text-speak.

As a result of the growth of online communities, communication has evolved away from the traditional modes of contact, which have usually relied on face-to-face contacts, and onto a more modern outlook, such as social networks. As a result, the success of digital fluency in social networks such as Facebook may result in a language split between generation Y (years 20 to 30) and baby boomers (ages 40 and up), who were early supporters of the social network. To minimize ambiguity and communication breakdowns, generation Y should standardize their writing and avoid superfluous wording changes, style, shortening, emojis, and syntax, which may confuse baby boomers. At the same time, to interact with future generations, baby boomers ought to be internet literate. The Internet and technical breakthroughs are currently capturing the interest of the entire world.

The Internet and other technology-related communication tools are ubiquitous, and they play a key role in education, politics, and commerce. As new discoveries are made every day, individuals must always remain on top of current trends while also selecting which communication medium is best for achieving their personal wants and necessity. The elder generation has a slower, more reluctant, and less accepting understanding of the digital world because they did not grow up with it. Younger generations grow up in a rapid digital environment, learning to interact through mediated electronic channels from an early age. An expanding older population is turning to the Internet, following in the footsteps of their offspring and abandoning conventional ways of communication, lowering the level of interpersonal interactions. Thurlow and Poff (2011) argued for texting brevity, demonstrating this by shortening lexical pieces. According to the study, most members of Generation Y employ a range of abbreviations compared to baby boomers. In their jobs, generation Y was found to employ more syntactical and lexical simplification, shortening of English language, mistakes, and acronyms than baby boomers. Generation Y Facebook posts included terms like "b4" (before), "cal" (call), "shud" (should), and "wel" (well), suggesting that they are more innovative in their usage of shorter words while seeking to increase their typing speed. Also, Crystal (2008) proved that using letters to denote syllables formed words, as shown in "b4", "u," and "FB." When it comes to punctuation markers, only a few punctuation marks were found to be used by these two generations. When it comes to punctuation and trailing dots, baby

boomers only use them when absolutely necessary. Generation Y, in contrast to the baby boomers, was found to use too many trailing dots and a wide range of punctuation marks.

Exclamation points and question marks, for example, were used in abundance. According to this report, the younger generation used the emoticon app more than the baby boomers. The smiley was the only emoticon used by baby boomers. Emoticons were widely used by Generation Y.

Understanding baby boomers and younger generations' usage and perception of social media are crucial. Educators, particularly those of a more senior generation, can benefit from this information. They are still fresh to social media and engage with pupils who are social media users of a younger generation. Individuals from Generation Y must standardize their writing in order to remove inconsistencies and close the communication gap. They must avoid unnecessary spelling changes, capitalization, abbreviations, emoticons, and punctuation, which may cause confusion among baby boomers. At the same time, baby boomers should be internet literate in order to communicate with future generations.

Text-speak has drawbacks that both parents and students are aware of. Many fresh studies emphasize the disadvantages of using Text-speak. For example, students who participated in casual internet chat observed maintaining a greater level of English. Another survey found that more than half of pupils blamed their difficulty memorizing Standard English on occasional texting. Another analysis backed up these conclusions even further. Researchers discovered that 64% of students utilized casual academic writing, 50% used bad mechanics (grammar, punctuation), 38% used text shortcuts, and 25% used emoticons. (Lenhart et al., 2008).

These statistics suggest that students are becoming less concerned with using correctly spelled words and appropriate punctuations. Effective writing is a crucial aspect of scholastic and professional success, according to teachers, parents, and students. Employees or students, for example, who are adept at utilizing proper grammar are tasked with portraying their firm or school in the written dialog. They are more valued and marketable than individuals whose imprecise writing style leads to ambiguity, misunderstanding, legal liability, and ridicule. Research works have also emphasized the significance of writing style in later life success. For example, in several studies, researchers polled instructors, students, and parents regarding the importance of good composition in everyday life. According to the data, 92 % of 2,462 instructors agree that successful writing is critical to life achievement (Purcell et al., 2013). Similarly, 86 % believe that good writing is necessary to succeed in living, and 83 % believe that their children should learn to write well in order to achieve in living (Lenhart et al., 2008). Parents expressed concern as well, claiming that there is a greater requirement for extraordinary composition in this generation than there was twenty years ago. (Lenhart et al., 2008).

Despite educational endeavors to promote Standard English language norms, pupils find it difficult to apply such concepts beyond the classroom or even on tests. For instance, between 2004 and 2016, a study observed 858 examples from English Language examinations to see if there was a shift in the level of formality in the writing of sixteen-year-old pupils. Constantinou et al., 2019 The results showed that during the two years, students' writing got more casual, with weak pupils becoming more inclined to informal writing. It's worth noting that today's generation writes more than a decade ago. Their capacity to sustain Standard English linguistic norms, however, appears to be restricted (Merritt, 2013). However, studies have indicated that primary school kids who got

fewer grammatical errors when messaging had a better understanding of Standard English spelling and were better able to grasp English writing. (Smith, 2015).

Regardless of their differences, people could all agree that the internet is here to stay and that messaging is the primary point of contact for the internet age. Text-speak must be embraced and acknowledged by parents and teachers as a sophisticated dialect, or it will be dismissed as an unorthodox foreign language. It is vital to understand that humans are predisposed to scoop up on the speech and dialects around them.

As a result, the internet age cannot be blamed for learning to absorb, analyze, and evaluate Text-speak discussions, as well as to skillfully construct a response to express thoughts, ideas, prior stories, and narratives. If Standard English is an English dialect then the new language pushed by the digitally aware generation may be called a newer accent of English. Surprisingly, research has found a link between regular messaging, cognitive skills, and spelling accuracy. Another study revealed that the prevalence of Text-speak had no relationship to grammatical errors in texts or children's understanding of writing or speaking. These students were able to formulate arguments, create thesis statements, and structure their points of view effectively, which may reassure parents concerned that their children's mastery of standard English is deteriorating. (Merritt, 2013).

### **3. Internet Language- Boon or Bane**

The good communication offered by digitization and communication via online media (social media) has significantly extended the 'freedom' of communication in the world today from numerous perspectives. According to the findings of this study, regular netizens have formed and are spreading the use of novel, shortened syntactic as well as other writing styles for conventional and more conventional writing. For example, the letters 'U' for you, 'Ur' for your, 'C' for see, and 'D' for the are becoming more popular and accepted among young folks, particularly university students. As a result of their usage of social media, these students are transferring a creative and atypical writing style to the formal environment.

In general, social communication allows people to put their feelings into words, employ language to establish relationships, transmit essential information, learn from their \*own perceptions, and improve on the work of others. Social media has transformed social relationships and provides unfettered access to individuals all over the world popular social media features like tags, likes, retweets, and reposts allow for quick dialogues. Digital social contacts are limitless due to the ease of sharing. Textese, Digi-talk, Text-speak, Tech-speak, and Internet language have all emerged as a result of social networking. Text conversation is the most common type of public and individual communication among net-generation members both in private and public internet activities.

Internet language, to the frustration of teachers and parents, appears like a quick burst of abbreviated information riddled with unfinished phrases, misspelled words, and emoticons (symbols that mostly convey a feeling). Text speak is based on Standard English, but it mimics conversational spoken language. Text-speak utilizes jargon and condensed spellings to aid in mobile device typing. To participate in brief interactions and demonstrate their online footprint, the net era has modified Standard English words (i.e., word adaptation) by using acronyms (e.g., brb for be right back), omitting quasi alphabets (e.g., wud for would), replacing homo-phones (gr8



for great), and de-emphasizing appropriate punctuation and capitalization, resulting in structural changes to the English. Text-speak can also be utilized in order by teens to codify discussions in order to protect them from prying ears. Text-speak may also be understood as a sort of rebellion to linguistic standards. The word changes seen in Text-speak pervade regular English speech. Adopting textual alterations on a frequent basis may create the impression of normality and acceptance, making ordinary English more difficult to master.

Standard English implements the appropriate use of grammar and syntax in communication. It is also the dominant language in government facilities, universities, and other formal situations. Text-speak breaches Standard English rules, making academics and parents uncomfortable. Teachers are concerned that abbreviated content, replete with spelling mistakes and grammatically incorrect terms, is infiltrating students' work and blurring the line between professional and informal writing. In a sample of university students, the research reveals a negative link between messaging, studio-quality writing, and reading fluency. Nowadays age, lexicon, and syntax are eroding, and individuals are rapidly shifting aside from writing and reading in Standard English. Conventional penmanship, which formerly required the learning details of Standard grammatical rules, appears to have fallen into an abyss.

#### **4. Conclusion**

After considering the impact of the Internet on literary discourse from many perspectives, it became obvious that this effect has two aspects: one positive and one negative. The new terminology that has permeated the literary writings is a beneficial element. The network introduced new resources generated from its lexicon and computer vocabulary into the literary text's language. The authors did not employ these materials as they were but began to change them to become compatible with literary language. They repurposed these materials and developed new artistic and rhetorical representations. This effect resulted in a broadening of the meaning of words. Many terms acquired new meanings that did not previously exist. All of this demonstrates English's adaptability and capacity to meet changing demands. Furthermore, we've seen how the usage of a keyboard in writing has increased the domain of punctuation marks, as well as provided additional signs and opportunities for new expressions. Because the writer may now print his work himself, it became feasible to employ the repetition of characters caused by clicking the keys to communicate emotions, and auditory stress intonations in the spoken speech, which was previously the sole responsibility of the publishing business.

The negative element of this effect is seen in two primary occurrences. The first is the penetration of the English language into literary pieces for no reason other than the English language's hegemony as the network's official language. Where this invasion has gone beyond the natural copying phenomena and has become a type of cultural invasion, which many nations are fighting in order to preserve their distinctiveness, tradition, and civilization which is expressed in the language first and foremost. There is a severe risk in this, which necessitates paying attention to this issue and dealing with it by professionals and those concerned with regional languages, primarily instructors, whether in schools or universities, in order to prevent its proliferation among the new population.

Talking to teenagers can feel like you're talking to them in another language, full of slang idioms and phrases you've never heard of, making them appear hazy and difficult to comprehend, which is exactly what they want! Furthermore, teenagers are attempting to navigate the adult world and frequently feel most at ease with their peers. Having their own language makes it easier for them to connect with other teenagers and gain confidence. When the current older generation was in high school, they utilized more slang than the current generation. The difference can be seen in the use of slang by teens compared to the older generation. Slang is used for anger, jokes, and habits, particularly by those who use it at home for everyday talks; children, too, use it without fear.

In conclusion, the generation gap, or in other words, the communication gap between the gen Z and the baby boomers is a problem when the new generation of people or today's youngsters are using more slang words when talking to each other face to face or while texting. Both the older generation and the younger generation should take into consideration each other's difficulties when using slang words or what we call the internet language.

Electronic communication, without a doubt, has had a tremendous impact on the use of current English. This trend of using the internet and other social media platforms is expected to grow in the near and long term, bringing with it new language traits such as new graphology and net-speak, which do not follow the grammatical and syntactic criteria of classical English writing. This study aimed to shed light on recent changes to the English language, such as new vocabulary, abbreviations, new spelling and punctuation, and other grammatical variations. This study aimed to shed light on recent changes to the English language, such as new vocabulary, abbreviations, new spelling and punctuation, and other grammatical variations. The use of acronyms and shorthand in text messages, email, chat groups, and blogs demonstrated that the internet and other technical netizens were enthusiastic about using vocabulary diversity, as seen by the use of acronyms and shorthand in this study's data. Furthermore, spelling variation was detected, which is interpreted as spelling errors. The use of new language, acronyms, spelling errors, and punctuation is expected to increase in the future. These new forms, in particular, contribute to the modernization of English. They should not, however, change the language's core structure.

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