

The Millennial Language and its Impact on Tertiary Learners



Tazmim Hossain Eti

172013041

Department of English and Humanities

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The Millennial Language and its Impact on Tertiary Learners

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Tazmim Hossain Eti

172013041

Thesis Supervisor

Tanzia Siddiqua

Senior Lecturer, Department of English and Humanities (DEH)

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CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

I hereby declare that this thesis is the student's own work and effort. All sources of information incorporated here have been duly acknowledged. This thesis has been submitted with my approval.

Tanzia Siddiqua

Tanzia Siddiqua

Senior Lecturer

Department of English and Humanities

University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh

DECLARATION

This thesis is a presentation of my original research work. Wherever contributions of others are involved, every effort is made to indicate this clearly, with due reference to the literature, and acknowledgement of collaborative research and discussions.

Tazmim Hossain

Tazmim Hossain Eti

172013041

Department of English and Humanities

University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this thesis paper to my mother

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Almighty, for I was able to put my full effort into learning and applying my knowledge into the research study. I want to thank my mother for always supporting and assisting me. Without her support, I would not be able to complete my study.

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Table of Contents

Certificate of Approval	ii
Declaration	iii
Dedication	iv
Acknowledgements	v
Abstract	vii
Chapter One: Introduction	1
Chapter Two: Literature Review	4
Chapter Three: Methodology	11
Chapter Four: Data Analysis and Findings	12
Chapter Five: Conclusion	17
References	
Appendix	

Abstract

The aim of this research is to find out the changes between the languages that millennials use in the social media platforms or in their regular life and the language they use in their academic life that are highly influenced by the Millennial language and social media culture. Language is an ever-evolving phenomenon. With the Millennials, it is evolving even faster. Different social networking sites being the main medium of communication, this generation has created a new kind of language that includes acronym, abbreviations, slang, emoji, shortening of words, coined words etc. It surely reflects their digital culture and linguistic creativity. Being at the forefront, Generation Z is shaping a new language, on one hand by adding new words, terms and phrases, and on the other hand by distorting the standard form of the language. The coexisting nature of this language where its potential benefits and drawbacks are quite evident on its learners making it more interesting to study further. Therefore, this research study aims to explore the changes that occurred in the English language over the past decade due to the social networking sites mostly used by millennials and its impact on the learners of this generation. This study used a mixed method approach to achieve the research objective, which includes a survey on the university students at the undergraduate level. The collected data shows that learners have negative impact in their academic life because of the language used in social media, even though the language helping learners gaining new knowledge about the English language. To learn the standard English, use of formal English in social media could be beneficial for the learners of the language.

Key words: Millennials, Social Media, Standard English language, Communication, Academic life.

Chapter One: Introduction

From the beginning of time, numerous language researchers and linguists, including Prof. Noam Chomsky and William Labov, have arrived at the same conclusion that the language we use today is continually changing, creating and adjusting to the need of its users (Chomsky, 2014, Modesto, 2005). This change is unavoidable and is a characteristic cycle to make the language up to date for generations and fulfill the human desire for advancement and evolution. In our times, the most powerful factor in forming language is modern technology, and particularly the web/internet, which is utilized on these electronic gadgets by millions of individuals regularly. Notwithstanding, it was not until the end of the 21st century that this invention began to arrive at individuals' homes and gradually started to influence their regular daily existences.

Social Networking Sites play a critical part among the Generation Y since they are the most in numbers to spend most of their time on the web and they make a virtual existence where individuals can connect with one another. This world has set up an interesting language framework that applies different composition and spelling modes, a particular arrangement of jargon and a few syntactic, morphological and paralinguistic highlights. As individuals become part of an online network, their language promptly changes to accomplish powerful communication. The new wave of language change has just begun, and it is hard for normal individuals to see since they live in it. The future of language will be greatly affected by the current technological innovations such as social media sites, which will create a language that is less limited, less precise and less exposed to linguistic principles.

Problem Statement

Social media plays a vital role in our life. In some ways, it makes our life easy. Communicating via social media is one purpose that serves for all. The way we communicate in social-media make the difference among the users. Millennials have quite different approach while communicating through social media. They loves to use coined words, abbreviation, capitalizations. Emoji,

multiple punctuation marks, shortened words while using social media. They not only restrict their millennial lingo on social media but also it automatically serves their daily life as well. In their academic life, this language comes naturally to them and sometimes they mistakenly use it. But, Is today's mistake would accepted as correct in near future? Time will answer the question. However, the important thing is that there are differences between the academic English and the millennial language and the excessive use of social media language create problems in learning process. Learners mostly suffer from inaccuracy, spelling mistakes, wrong wordings, misspellings, poor grammatical ability, inaccurate word and sentence constructions while using and learning the language in formal way. Learners are more comfortable in their millennial lingo than the formal English and it is challenging the existence of the formal English in future, as the tomorrow's world is the world of millennials. This serves as a conflict to some learners in the learning process. This impact of social media language is visible while they use the language in a formal setup and it shows their incompetency of the language clearly.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to find out the changes that occurred in English because of social media and to know whether the English language used in social media has a positive or negative impact on the learners of the language. This study could suggest the possible solution to use social media to enhance language-learning skill of the learners. This study explores the changes that happened in English due to social media and how the user of social media who are mostly millennials are forming a new communicating language. It also addresses the impact of the millennial language on the learner's learning process of the language. This study would help to understand inevitability of social media in learners' life and how teachers could incorporate social media in the learning process to make it more relatable and enjoyable to the learners.

Research Aim

This research tries to find out the changes between the languages that millennials use in the social media platforms or in their regular life and the language, they use in their academic life, which are

highly influenced by the Millennial language and social media culture. These greatly affecting their language skills, and pushing them towards a new language formation that significantly changing or vanishing forms, structures, and meanings of today's English.

Research Objective

This research tries to explore the changes that happened in English language because of social networking sites in the past decade. The study exploration includes collection of the particular element of online-based communication and the current specific information about online-based media data through a survey to show whether social media sites are harming or enhancing language eventually.

Research Questions

1. What are the changes that occurred in English language due to social networking sites?
2. How the usage of English language is changed while communicating through social media?
3. How use of Millennial English is affecting the learners of English in this generation?

Chapter Two: Literature Review

According to Lancaster and Stillman (2003), the term the millennial generation includes anyone born in early 1981 to late 2000. They are often referred to as Digital natives, Generation Y, Millennials, Generation Next, Net Generation, and iGen etc. due to their extreme accessibility to the technology and digital media. (Van Skyke, 2003). However, this is a generation who wants immediate satisfaction in whatever they do and social media can be considered as the main reason in developing this attitude. The technological culture especially social media allows them to be connected to everyone easily by using a communication tool that fits in their grasp.

Social networking sites were developed in the early 21st century in order to connect people from different parts of the world and keep an uninterrupted connection with family and friends, where they can share photos, transfer information and watch videos on a virtual platform while interacting with each other. The most popular social network is Facebook with more than one and a half billion members. YouTube is in second place with almost a billion members and there are other social networking sites such as Myspace, Twitter, LinkedIn, Pinterest, Tumbler, Snapchat or Instagram that provide many opportunities for the people to meet and share information, interests with other people. These social media sites have the greatest impact on the millennials from their lifestyle to language as they spend the most of their time on these platforms.

Social media sites' effect on vocabulary: The common methods of word coinage

According to Masin (2011), social media sites create new words in various ways. By compounding two different words, a new word is created which adding meaning to a new thing/idea. Whether creating the word accidentally or to introduce a new concept or idea to the world, it adding new vocabulary to the English dictionary almost every day. Two or more lexemes that have different meanings are combined into one in order to make a new lexeme that has a very different meaning. The name of the most popular social media is created by the lexemes face and book, which indicates that it is like a book of faces that is able to keep essential information, notable moments of a person's life. 'Photobomb' refers to a person who accidentally interrupt a photographer while

taking a photo by coming in the way/scenario. Other examples are snapchat, podcast, humblebrag, blogosphere, ipod etc. (Masin, 2011).

By changing the existing meaning of a word, it is popularly used in the new/ different context, which also reintroduces the word and its applicability in the virtual world. Millennials use many words with a different connotation in social media regularly to define new terms, ideas or a concept that is relevant to their context. For example, ‘Troll’ means making intentionally offensive or provocative posts, but the original meaning of the word refers to a mythical half human half-beast creature. The meaning of ‘wall’ on Facebook is different from the wall in houses. Other examples such as status, stumble, stream etc. have a modern usage and meaning than its earlier use and application. Changing the word class has also happened with the word ‘Facebook’ ‘YouTube’ and ‘like’. In the beginning these were used as nouns and verb (like) but later, social media users started to apply this as verbs (I will Facebook her, I am YouTubing something) and noun (like) (Give a like) in their everyday language. It generally happens that words are put in other word classes when people want to integrate them into their vocabulary.

Coining words by error can also happen on social networks. The new form is later treated as a unique and sometimes funny lexeme that gains popularity among network users. Aight is considered a coined lexeme that came from the word all right. The word was created by omitting the double l and r letters and also the space between the phrases. Dunno is also frequently used, it reflects the dialect of a person and is a morphed version of the expression I don’t know. The word dunno is not identical with the word don’t know. During online communication, dunno can stand alone without using any subject with it. We usually use dunno with an ellipsis. However, don’t know in informal language requires a subject and it cannot function independently (Masin, 2011).

There is little distinction between English speakers and non-English speakers while using the language. The English speakers are pretty much living their life using the same millennial language everywhere from academic setup to hangouts whereas non English speakers carefully use the millennial language in their regular life mostly with friends as in academic set up they have to follow certain rules and regulations.

Words can be categorized as lexical or non-lexical. Lexical words are those that have independent meaning such as a noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and preposition. The meaning of a word or a phrase as it is actually used by people is called a lexical definition. Meanings of words given in a dictionary are lexical definitions, as a word may have more than one meaning, so it may also have more than one lexical definition.

Non-lexical speech sounds such as uh-huh, un-hn, mm, and oh, are common in English. These sounds are important in conversation for conveying attitudes. Spoken dialog systems may make use of these sounds to achieve concise, smooth, relaxed interactions. Determiners, conjunctions, modal, on-modal auxiliaries, degree words are includes in non-lexical categories.

There is lists of lexical and non-lexical words used by millennials. The most common words are given below.

Lexical Words	Non-Lexical Words/fillers
Lit	Yaaas
Woke	Uhh
Groovy	Hmm
Slay	Nay

These lexical and non-lexical words have been used by millennials frequently in their social media conversations. They have formed these words and it has very different connotation. Regardless the context these words used by every millennials. That's why millennials around the word sounds pretty same because of their language and lifestyle (Gerstl, 2015).

The effect of social media on writing and grammaticality: The basic components of texting

The most important element of online-based writing is text speak or net speak. To send a concise and clear message by using initials, acronyms, abbreviations, shortening, emoticons, symbols, slang, pictograms etc. are quite popular and widely common to this generation. There are some common features in text speak deliberately used by the millennials that drive the changes fast in English which mostly distort the existing format/structure of English to create the new ones. English Linguist, David Crystal in his books, *Language and the Internet* and *Txtng The Gr8 Db8* discusses the changes that occurred in English due to the internet/ social media sites which greatly affect the language in all aspects. Be it the popular media culture or technology oriented lifestyle, the changes are being made, accepted and used by the millennials on a daily basis which helps it to create its place in English language to shape the language in a new way.

As online communication became more essential to cope up with the fast forwarding world, internet users use text to speak in chat rooms, groups, and blogs and because of extensive use on social media sites it became one of the major phenomena in writing English. Millennial mostly use informal English in text messages, as there are no specific rules or restrictions. In the process of keeping a millennial 'cool' attitude, they destroy the existing spelling, pronunciation of a word. For instance, 'tho' can be used instead of 'though' or 'u' can replace 'you', 'Aight' can be used instead of 'all right'. 'Dunno' can be used as an altered version of the expression 'I don't know'. (Crystal, 2001).

In texting, millennials omitted certain parts of the sentence such as WH words, auxiliary words or the subject in the beginning. For example, Are you coming again tomorrow? can be written as 'u coming again 2mrw?' while texting. In this example, the 'I' subject and 'are' auxiliary were omitted from the initial position. The sentence contains more logograms and one punctuation mark in the form of a question mark. The word tomorrow is shortened by leaving out the vowels and homophones such as, 2- two replace the letters T. It shortened the length of the sentence and more straightforward, quickly exchangeable and expressible (Crystal, 2008).

Abbreviation is commonly used in online based written communication where the initial letters of the words in phrases are used instead of the phrasal sentences for instance BRB (Be right back), OMG (Oh My God!). Acronym is quite similar to an abbreviation, but it is pronounced as meaningful words separately such as LOL (Laughing out loud), KIT (Keep in touch!). (Crystal, 2001).

The exclamation mark commonly used at the end of the exclamatory sentences and imperative sentences to express joy, surprise, excitement, enthusiasm etc. As a paralinguistic feature, multiple exclamatory symbols after words and sentences show the sentiment or current mood of the person. Congratulations!!! I am so happy for you!!!

Three periods after sentences or in between two sentences or words indicate that the speaker is confused, hesitating, or pondering over something. We do not use it in academic or formal writings and it violates the Standard English format. This informal writing structure used by the millennial could be interpreted differently depending on the context, meanings are changed.

I do not want to continue this...(disagreement), but it's ok ... Dunno...(surprise or confusion)).

Words such as hahaha, XD, LOL, intimate human sounds by reflecting or imitating sounds express happiness or indicate human laughing. 'Huh' is a human sound while a person breathing with surprise or 'hmm' can express the sound while responding or consenting to any situation/matter. Other words such as 'wow' or 'whaaaat', 'soooo' can show excitement, surprise, eagerness or exhilaration. (Crystal, 2001)

Another characteristic of text speak is numbers or special characters which represent words in digital communication. For example, number '4' is used for the preposition 'for'. By using letters with numbers, logograms are made to express meanings such as 'B4' means 'before', 'B4N' stands for 'Bye for now' in texting. (Crystal, 2008).

Paralinguistic features popularly known as Emoji is another crucial part of written or non-verbal communication. It adds human emotions, feelings, gestures to words or sentences which helps to convey the meaning more effectively. It helps to fill the gap between online-based communication and real life communication. (McCulloch, 2019)

Capitalization mostly is used to convey anger, dislike and excitement or in other words, it is used to indicate louder expressions such as yelling, shouting etc. in online-based communication. In general, capitalization applies to writing any proper noun, acronyms, title and when starting a new sentence, which has a completely different function in online-based communication. It highlights the expressed feelings and language users get the meaning or understand the meaning, intonation, tone, pitch of the language when using all capital letters. (Robb, 2014).

THANK YOU! I DON'T NEED YOUR HELP!

GO HOME!

Phonetic spelling such as “nite” for “night”, “guyz” for “guys”, “luv” for “love”, indicates the distortion of standard writing methods in which the standard pronunciation of words. Through social media texts, the millennial are popularizing the incorrect and informal spelling over the correct ones in writing which greatly affect this generation’s competency in English. (Kleinman, 2010).

The effect of social media on the learners

It would be safe to say that technology is an inseparable part of Millennials' lives as well as their education. However, the important question is that are all these linguistic changes with social media having a positive or negative effect on the learners? While some critics are saying that the informal text messaging creates or produces problems as the learners of this generation are mostly comfortable with the incorrect spelling, grammar, sentence structures with all those abbreviations and shortening of words making it hard for the teachers and learners to learn the standard, correct English. As mentioned by V. Lorence in his article *Words or TXT? Is text-messaging ruining communication or expanding it?* that online/instant text messaging perhaps increases speed and ease of communication, but it doesn't ensure that learners effectively learn to write in this way. (Lorencen, 2007).

Another question is: What will these types of writing skills have in store for not only the writing abilities of Millennials, but also for the effectiveness of the way they can communicate? According

to Lorence (2007), It's evident that this is not only a generation of non-spellers, but also a generation of ineffective communicators in many ways who fail to connect with people beyond this generation (Lorencen, 2007).

Effective writing skill requires a firm structure, directness, progress and sufficient examples. While millennials give more emphasis on briefness/shortness in texting to communicate, they lack proper writing skills with the correct construction of the words/sentences in social media communication (Enriquez, 2010).

Some critics, such as Ishii, believe that traditional education will not be affected by the influence of social media use, as millennial's education is emerging with the recent changes that are taking place in the system and society. People are incorporating new changes that occurred in English in recent years from adding new words in the dictionary to changing existing meanings of the words (Ishii, 2006).

In fact, many critics are willing to introduce and accept social media into the learning environment to see how technology can shape the future of education. As technology has become a critical part of our everyday life, embracing and implementing the positive aspects of it in the academic curriculum to bring an effective change for learners would be a great initiative. Research shows that use of social media in the learning process not only increases student's attention while studying, but also helps them to become critical/nonlinear thinkers, good problem solvers and multi-tasking individuals (Reet, 2005). Many linguists expect that, if social media can be used in a very positive way to learn English, it will bring a positive change in future.

Chapter Three: Methodology

The research followed a mixed method (Qualitative and Quantitative) approach in which the data was collected with the help of a questionnaire in a survey. After that, a critical analysis was carried out of the collected facts. There are few relevant materials including books, articles, and texts to analyze and explore to figure out the common changes that occurred in English language and later on, based on the material analysis, a survey helped to carry out the effect of social media on learners in learning English. In this study, both qualitative and quantitative questions for data collection and analysis from different participants and sources helped the researcher to collect, analyze and mix both quantitative and qualitative information in the study to draw a good conclusion. This helped the researcher to get more insight to analyze the situation. Thus, a combination of both types of methods helped to give a possible solution to the existing problems in the study. To do a good effective study, the researcher used the mixed method approach to collect and analyze the data to conduct the research.

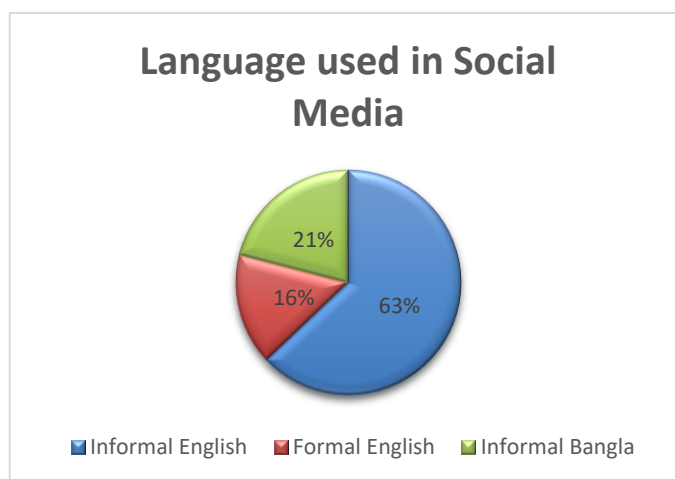
Data Collection Procedure

To collect data, the researcher tried to decide on different target groups, who are directly/indirectly related to the topic of the study. The target population for the research was the undergraduate students of University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh (ULAB). The sample of this study was composed of 103 participants and the sample was selected randomly in which the researcher selected a particular group from the population to constitute the sample. To collect data from learners, the researcher used a set of questionnaires as instruments. However, there were multiple options with most of the questions. The researcher got the opportunity to instantly conduct the survey online. The researcher tried to collect data by using an online survey by obtaining permission from the participants to conduct the survey instantly. The researcher was free to randomly choose from the learners of targeted groups. There were 15 questions in the survey to address the research objective and fulfill the research aim. The impact of the language that they use in social media, the participants take on the language in general linguistically and the perception and suggestion regarding incorporating social media and learning standard English via social media for effective learning was the main focus of the survey.

Chapter Four: Data Analysis

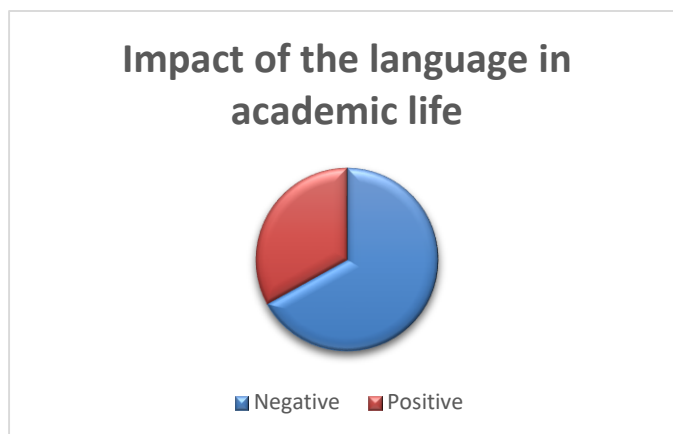
The demographic factors of the participants from the collected data are as expected by the researcher that are 71.8% participants were female and 28.2% were male, mostly ageing from 20-25 years. Most of the students are studying in English at ULAB. Every participants use social media in their regular life mainly for communication and entertainment purpose.

Regarding language use in social media,



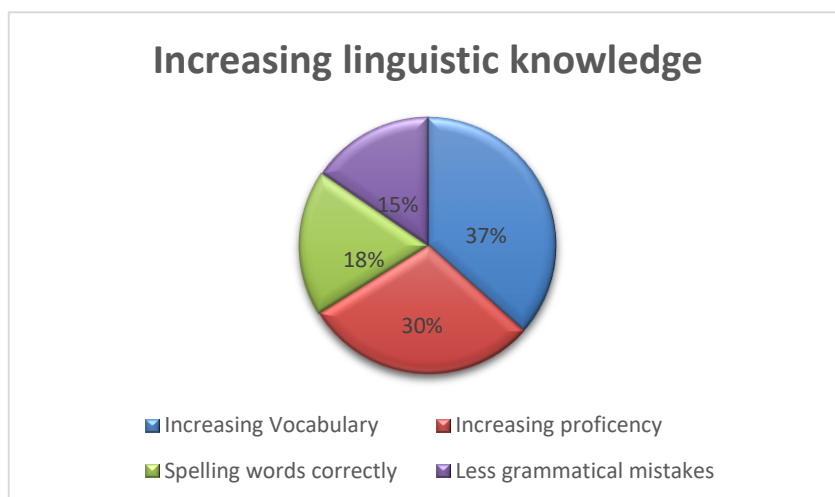
63% participants use informal English in social media whereas 16.5% use informal Bangla and 12.6% use formal English. 43.7% students think the language they use in social media is expressive and 34% think it is time saving. 81.6% students feel comfortable using the language in regular life whereas 18.4% do not use the language in their day-to-day life as much.

Regarding the impact of the language in academic life,



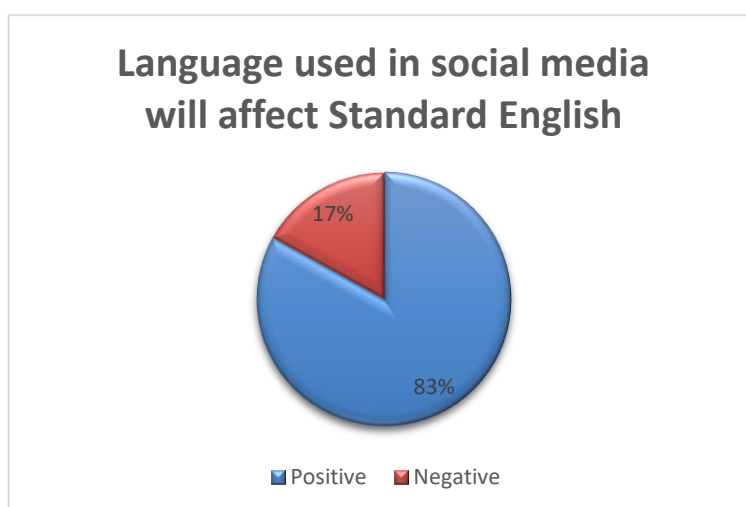
69 participants believe that the language has a negative impact in their academic life where they had to face difficulty in correct spelling, sentence structure, grammatical correct forms, vocabulary, correct wordings etc. On the other hand, nearly 30 participants believe that the language has a positive impact in their academic life as it helps them to improve their communication skills in English, from learning new words to writing sentences correctly. 46.6% students accidentally used the informal language in their academic papers/writings and 53.4% did not use the language in their academic works.

Participants responded positively as social media language is helping them to gain knowledge regarding language in general.



73.8% participants think that excessive use of social media is not hampering their linguistic knowledge whereas 26.2% thinks it does ruining their knowledge of the language. 78 participants responded positively to say that the language that they use in social media is helping them to learn new vocabulary (33.3%), spell the word correctly (16.7%), lessen their grammatical mistakes (14.1%) and increased their proficiency (26.9%) of the language in general.

Participants positively responded regarding language learning through social media and use of formal English in social media.



71.8% participants' think that the language they use in social media will affect today's English in near future as language is an ever-evolving phenomenon. The English that we use today was quite different from 50 years ago and it is believed that it will not be the same after 50 years and today's digital culture will be the main driving force for that change which is quite evident in Millennials language and lifestyle. Most respondents think that incorporating social media and use of formal English in social media could be beneficial for students to learn Standard English more effectively.

Participants believe that use of formal English in social media would help students learning the language correctly, even though some believes that successfully implementing this on social media platforms could be challenging as well. However, this could be prove as impactful if proper steps, plans and guidelines are made and monitoring the process carefully for expected outcome. Few educational organizations have successfully executed this plan through their education program and recommended mainstream educational organizations to incorporating technology especially social media and use of formal English to teach students English correctly is a demand of the time and should be followed for effective learning outcomes.

Findings and Discussion

Negative impact on learners in their academic life

After analyzing the collected data, it is quite evident to say that the impact of social media language is hampering the Standard form of English. As in academic papers, learners need to write in standard form of English, so they find it difficult to do it many ways such as in spelling, sentence structures, grammatical errors and poor vocabulary etc. Learners are becoming habituated to social media language, as it has become an inseparable part of life. Learners even unconsciously use the social media language in their academic paper and the ratio was quite alarming, which proves that language used in social media is not only restricted to such platforms but also it is crossing the limitations in academic works willingly or unwillingly.

Increasing linguistic knowledge of the learners

Surely, English is getting a new shape in today time, which has profoundly welcomed by the Millennials. The language used in social media is helping learners to acquire new knowledge in general. Learners are coining and learning new words, short forms which increasing their vocabulary. The language is increasing the proficiency level of the learners as social media is primary communication tool in today's world and therefore, the language is vastly used by all. The millennials are accepting the language in their day-to-day conversation, which is why they are benefitting from the language. They are comfortable using the language in regular life and the

language expresses their thoughts, emotions and ideas. The language serves the purpose of the user and saves time as well. The language increases the language competency of the learners as a whole.

Incorporating formal English in social media could be beneficial

It is an undeniable fact that the language used in social media will affect today's English in near future. The language used in social media is ruining the standard form of English and creating the new form or shaping the new English. This change in English is unstoppable and inevitable. However, when it comes to teaching the Standard English, not only classroom lecture would work, but also real life practicality would ensure the effective learning experience. Learners are positive regarding use of formal English in social media and they think it would help them to learn the language more effectively. It would lessen the gap between academic language and social media language, which will greatly benefit them in their academic life. Therefore, incorporating technology especially social media and use of formal language in social media is a demand of the time and to learn the standard form of the English language, it step could be beneficial for the learners.

Limitations

This study is not conducted on larger audience from different background. So this study should be considered a primary study based on the context of the particular area where the research has been conducted. There was an online survey to collect the data for the study. Therefore, there was a time limitation and no live interaction with the participants. The time allotted for the study was limited to about 3 months that is utterly insufficient. This study is only based on the undergraduate students at ULAB that are significantly peripheral. However, the collected data are triangulated from different angles so that the analyzed result can deeply comprehend the overall situation.

Chapter Five: Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that social media sites strongly affect our language. It is a matter of fact whether it has a positive effect concerning it as a new phenomenon which is under development where people are constantly working to make social media communication simpler and easier. However, it is an undeniable fact that language is changing; the standard structures and syntactic principles of the language have been disintegrating as a direct result of online-based media and the new communication structure that is being popularized. In text writings, the punctuation marks are regularly ignored, and a communication that promotes emoji, emoticons and pictures rather than words has been advocated. It is a fact that individuals keep an eye on content more than talk with others, and subsequently oral communication has been diminishing throughout the previous few years. It establishes a virtual and agreeable environment where anyone can open up to the world and communicate even more without any problem. It promotes the free construction of sentences and words. It quickens the speed of data exchange and even adds to the advancement of proficiency skills, for example, understanding abilities, word spelling and translating capacities, phonological consciousness of the sounds and considerable methods of creativity that are applied when using instant messages. This language change is viewed as a natural process that helps to differentiate among generations. Social media has become an inevitable part of our life. When using Facebook or Twitter people automatically get introduced with textism and other significant features of online-based media communication. As the past studies illustrate, instant message communication is being more acknowledged around the world. It may even happen that one day textism could be one of the incomparable forms of written communication, and it will be rightful in proper settings. The next generation may not know how to write correct sentences and punctuation may totally vanish.

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Appendix

Questionnaire: The survey is being conducted for the research regarding “The Millennial Language and its Impact on Tertiary Learners”. Your participation will greatly help to obtain the result.

Name:

Education:

Gender:

Age:

Institution:

1. Do you use Social Media?
 - a. Yes b. No
2. What is your purpose to using social media?
 - a. Chatting, b. Communication, c. Entertainment, d. Education
3. What language you use in social media communication?
 - a. Formal English b. Informal English c. Formal Bangla d. Informal Bangla
4. Depending on the answer, why do you choose to use the language in social media communication?
 - a. Trendy b. Time saving c. Cool d. Expressive e. Other response
5. Do you feel comfortable using the language in your regular life?
 - a. Yes b. No
6. Do you think it has a negative impact in your academic life?
 - a. Yes b. No
7. If no, give one reason proving it has a positive impact in your life.
8. If yes, what kind of negative impact it has in your life?
 - a. Spelling mistakes while writing an academic paper
 - b. Incorrect sentence structure
 - c. Poor vocabulary

- d. Wrong wordings
- e. Grammatical errors
- f. Other Response

9. Do you accidentally used the informal language in your academic life?

- a. Yes b. No

10. Do you think excessive use of social media decreasing your linguistic knowledge?

- a. Yes b. No

11. If yes, give one reason to support your claim.

12. If no, how it is making you linguistically competent?

- a. Increasing vocabulary
- b. Increasing proficiency
- c. Spelling words correctly
- d. Less grammatical errors
- e. Other response

13. Do you think the language you use in social media will greatly affect today's English language in near future?

- a. Yes b. No

14. Depending on your answer of above question, give one reason to support your claim.

15. Do you think incorporating technology especially social media and use of formal English in social media to teach students English more effectively can be beneficial? Give reasons to support your answer.

(The responses will be used only for research purposes and the information will not be shared with anyone.)