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The Pedagogical Challenge of Digital Slang: Navigating the Evolution of Language in an Educational Context

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Abstract

The quick expansion of information and communication technologies has deeply altered linguistic practices, escalating to new forms of linguistic practices. This shift has a sociolinguistic aspect as it gave growth to digitally mediated slang challenging traditional didactic contexts. This paper analyses digital slang as a socially entrenched communicative practice with inferences for pedagogy, language consciousness, and instructive policy. Concentrating on TikTok, the study discovers how digital media milieus contribute to the development, rotation, and standardisation of slang, and how these progressions interconnect with social identity, multimodality, and learning. Sociolinguistic and educational theories were used in the methodology. They included digital literacy, social constructivism, and communities of practice. A mixed qualitative methodology with the combination of discourse analysis with object-oriented analysis of digital content were as well used. The results demonstrated that TikTok meaningfully transforms the linguistic, semantic, and pragmatic features of contemporary digital slang. Communication

progressively leaves the norms of a linear text, developing into multimodal setups that mix text, audio, video, memes, and ephemeral content. This forms hybrid lexicons with widespread abbreviations, acronyms, phonetic adaptations, and memetic elements. From a didactical point of view, digital slang arises as a cognitive and social source rather than a nonconformity from standards. Its barring hazards warning learners' communicative competence and critical digital literacy. The investigation promotes to approach digital slang from a pedagogical perspective in order to provide inclusive, context-aware language instruction that brings into line with modern digital communication performs.

Keywords: information and communication technologies, new linguistic forms, sociolinguistic aspect, hybrid lexicons, communicative competence, language norms.

Introduction

Today, digital technologies and social interacting platforms are intensely reforming shapes of communication and modes of digital media use. One of the most noticeable indicators of this alteration is the fast development of digital slang, which reproduces new forms of linguistic act formed by technologically mediated communication. Thus, these new forms demonstrate a wider inclination in the development of human communiqué in the digital age. A multidisciplinary tactic based in the philosophy of language, sociolinguistics, and digital communication allowed tracing technological issues that contribute to the rise of new linguistic structures and to scrutinise their role as compounds of social communication.

The rigorous use of computer-mediated communication (CMC), personal digital assistants, mobile devices, and platforms such as email, instant messaging, YouTube, Skype, and social networking services establishes a change not only in outgoing talk performs but as well in the fundamental systemic linguistic and semiotic structures. Outside the appearance of new linguistic forms, digital communication surroundings vigorously form cognitive shapes and mental schemata as handlers navigate multimodal and interactive spaces. In this background, digital literacy progressively necessitates new means of thinking that allow learners to abstract and critically infer this developing "digital language" at a cognitive and educational level.

Within modern technological settings, communication no more presumes physical co-presence and develops into multimodal. As a consequence, it is inadequate to state exclusively of linguistic alteration on the Internet; rather, it is more suitable to theorise digital communication as a semiotic matrix or procedure that mixes textual, visual, auditory, and symbolic resources (Greene & Crompton, 2025).

The slang vocabulary of digital media spaces shows a sum of characteristic features. In this logic, traditional linguistics is progressively confronted by cyber-dialects that

enhance users' linguistic repertoires with new grammatical, semantic, and pragmatic structures.

Theoretical viewpoints on digital media slang persist separated. Some researchers view it as a shortened or tainted mode of expression missing linguistic autonomy (Muzani & Lotfie, 2024), while others highlight the legitimacy and distinguish it as a compound and self-organizing linguistic system (Mercado, 2024). Normally recognised tendencies in digital slang comprise hybridity, abbreviation and acronymization, memetic circulation, phonetic and graphic adaptation, and extensive use of emojis and symbolic elements. Contrary to this background, the methodical novelty of this paper lies in categorising leading shapes of slang practise in digital milieus and representing how platforms such as TikTok, Twitter, Reddit, and Instagram hasten linguistic modification and redesign language dynamics.

Contempt rising scholarly consideration, momentous research gaps persevere. The real-time dynamics of slang creation persist inadequately explored, as do the lexical and semantic alterations happening within social media discourse and the instruments making their distribution.

Therefore, this paper seeks to report these gaps by examining the linguistic, social, and technological extents of slang creation in digital environments, with specific consideration of its suggestions for digital literacy, language teaching, and the pedagogical encounters postured by rapidly developing communicative performs.

Literature Review

Philosophical and sociolinguistic approaches to slang

The philosophical understanding of language as a phenomenon inclined to transformations, originates from the positions of logical positivism, pragmatism, and the behavioural approach. In the twentieth century, the perception of language as a static structure gave way to its conceptualisation as a dynamic phenomenon. Wittgenstein (2003) was the first to raise the issue of constructing meaningful statements, not in terms of their correspondence with the logical form of the world, but by perceiving language as part of "language games" in which individuals participate within a social context (Morozova et al., 2021). According to this prominent philosopher, the meaning of a word lies in its use. Allen (1995) regards communication as a linguistic adaptation of commonly used expressions within a specific language community. The perception of such new entities does not depend on adaptable regulations, but on the adoption of the language "game" used by a particular group. Within the knowledge domain, slang is frequently understood as a dynamical system, informal, and insufficiently "correct" linguistic mean. Nevertheless, from Wittgenstein's view, slang is not just a divergence from the standard; but it presents a compound code of social interaction.

In a parallel sociological viewpoint, sketching on Wittgenstein's idea of language as social practice, humour and slang can be understood as evocative tools of social

communication rather than as peripheral or joking forms of expression. From this point of view, slang purposes as a system of social “language game” through which senses are transferred, individualities are executed, and group limits are built within specific communicative settings. Therefore, reducing slang to linguistic nonconformity or assessing it exclusively against consistent norms supervises its sociological role as an instrument of symbolic argument, social unity, and diversity entrenched in everyday communicative performs.

A corresponding sociological interpretation can be drawn from deconstructionism when it is applied to the analysis of slang as a social mode of expression. Derrida’s deconstructive approach, originally formulated as a method of textual analysis, reveals how meaning is produced through internal tensions, contextual shifts, and the instability of signification (Derrida, 1994). From a sociological standpoint, this perspective is particularly relevant to everyday communicative practices, where meanings are constantly renegotiated within social interactions rather than fixed by normative structures (Mishra Tarc, 2025).

Philologists often try to offer stable classifications of slang vocabulary (Aden et al., 2025). Still, such clarifications persist in constant fluctuation, as slang does not run within inflexible normative schemes but rather purposes as a living and dynamic procedure of meaning-making formed by social communication (Djalolovna, 2025). From a sociological and pedagogical viewpoint, this variability presents both a trial and a prospect. This method is particularly fecund in pedagogical backgrounds, where slang disorders traditional linguistic structures and presents new communicative forms that imitate learners’ social realities, digital environments, and identity formation processes (Lüdemann, 2014).

Derrida proposed the logocentrism, which significantly links to the presence of a special denotative, as slang undermines the expectation of a single, “pure” meaning (Farida, Prabowo, Anton & Rizki, 2025). The signification of slang vocabulary depends on tone, social context, and relevance within a particular group, and therefore incorporates elements of deconstruction (Roth-Gordon, 2020). Slang is inherently unstable as its meanings are unfixed and constantly evolving.

In the digital age slang emerges as a result of social occurrence and multiplies within particular contexts.

Studies concerned with digital discourse and its social suggestions

The progressive change of digital technologies has driven scholars to investigate digital discourse (Ingvarsson, 2021). Current scientists suggest an epistemic approach to the analysis of digital phenomena (Vahidimehr et al., 2024). Such tendency points a transmutation in traditional abstract models.

Lee and Kim (2023) conceptualise digital discourse as a specific ecosystem that moderates the quality of linguistic signs, refusing traditional logocentric models and initiating new categories such as digital discourse ecology, techno-genres, techno-

discourse, and digital communicators. These freshly presented conceptions that serve to depict rising linguistic phenomena, considering trolling and the so-called “grammatical Nazi” (Horan, 2019).

Recent works concerned with digital discourse consider both theoretical studies and elaborated analyses of veritable digital texts. Prykhodko & Lazebna (2022) investigate the chief characteristics of digital discourse, emphasising its relationality, improvisationality, nonlinearity, extensibility, and receptivity to research. The hashtag #NotInMyName, its origin, and its social and political expressing are presently being actively analysed, as they uncover the processes concerned in constructive digital language preparation within public discourse (Zahra, 2020).

Digital discourse studies today give an advanced approaching to digital linguistics and force the boundary of traditional discourse analysis, fashioning it as the crucial asset in this area.

Social viewpoints on digital media as a space of linguistic and communicative rehearsal

In this trend of technological improvement, media functions not just as way for content transmission, but as a key element that forms the construction of society. The media determines the construction in which the content spreads and modifies it. This forms the content, shapes, and conceptualises the rising of slang vocabulary.

The digital media space works as an instrument of communication, making new forms of language action. (Nani, 2024). Media has its logic, which determines how data circulates and how it impacts social social relation, causative to the arrangement of new cultural and social models (Sundaram, Subramaniam, Ab Hamid & Nor, 2024). While conventional media, such as print and television, have played a primal role in forming slang vocabulary, digital platforms give rise to new speech forms, including memes, hashtags, and viral content. However, scholars highlight the risk of the disappearance of certain linguistic and cultural practices that cannot be digitised.

Social tendencies in slang usage within digital networks: an evaluation of empirical studies

The language used on the Internet is variously classified as electronic, virtual, or interactive written speech; a form of online or computer-mediated communication; a specific form of speech (such as Netslang or Cyberspeak); a dialect (abbreviated as Netlish or Weblish); or even a distinct language (for example, Net Lingua, Internet Language, Lingo, or Cyberlanguage) (Vacalares et al., 2023). From a linguistic perspective, NetLingua shares many characteristics with slang. Nevertheless, scholars increasingly consider it a new language that complements conventional written language and represents a natural experiment in the evolution of written communication (Raza, Habib, Ashraf, Shah & Moreira, 2023).

Given the hybrid characteristics of NetLingua, its classification is extremely difficult from a purely linguistic perspective (Almanie, 2025). It may be regarded as a text messaging movement, an abbreviated language, a new form of communication, a lexicon of electronic communication, a virtually new form of written discourse, or even a language in its own right (Ecker, 2017). This wide array of conceptualisations suggests that the status of language used on the Internet, including slang and slang vocabulary, is far from straightforward.

Talking about the differentiation between jargon and slang, it is famed that jargon is typically conscious for comprehensive use, while the paradox of NetLingua lies in its generalised communicative purpose. The basal divergence, however, is that jargon is directed towards in-depth communication.

Research Questions

In this vein, the paper's goal is to find out the consequence of the digital media space on the shaping, changing, and combining of slang vocabulary in modern linguistic discourse. To accomplish this scientific aim, the pursuing research questions were projected:

1. How does digital media effect the establishment and flow of slang, and what pedagogically applicable features state modern digital slang?
2. What linguistic and semantic alterations happen in digital slang, and how do these variations touch learners' language ability and meaning-making processes?
3. In what ways do digital platforms and participatory media allow the dispersion and partial adjustment of slang, and how should educational institutions answer to this progression?

The digital environs alter language, resultant in its hybridisation. Digital visual units give emergence to new shapes of language action. Studying this activity will alter a deeper apprehension of the relationship between technology, social mechanics, and the development of language in the digital era.

Method

A mixed-methods design was used in this paper. The combination of corpus linguistics was accomplished in order to study the rise, structure, and pedagogical suggestions of digital slang in online educational backgrounds. This interdisciplinary tactic permitted a thorough analysis of linguistic, semantic, and social dimensions of slang, while connecting the results to educational and sociological theory.

Data collection and corpus explanation

The study corpus involved about 1,200 numerical discourse elements (posts, comments, headlines, video captions, and hashtags) gathered from openly available content on TikTok, Instagram, and X (formerly Twitter). The timeframe was between 2023 and 2025. The corpus was recovered by means of keyword-based searches

pointing high-frequency slang units and trending terms. Inclusion standards mandatory aimed that slang-markers revealed non-standard or advanced lexical practise. They should display signs of recurrent practise across numerous users, as well as show semantic or graphic nonconformity from recognised norms. Units that were of idiosyncratic or single-use incidences were omitted.

Coding and analytical procedure

The investigation was led in five phases:

1. Documentation of discourse category;
2. Withdrawal of slang units;
3. Background study concentrating on semantic modifications, grammatical dissimilarity, and stylistic properties;
4. Thematic classification;
5. Interpretive blend.

Slang units were coded by hand into 5 groups: adolescence slang, memetic terms, professional/gamer slang, graphic-orthographic alterations, and neologisms. Labour-intensive coding was selected due to the non-standardized nature of the data and the restricted consistency of automatic apparatuses for emergent digital dictionary.

Procedures

Despite the accessibility of the database and the large amount of related academic literature, there were certain limitations in this work. In fact, the study was most limited by language barriers, as most of the new digital media slang vocabulary has no equivalents in traditional dictionaries. The cultural context also sometimes limited the full disclosure of the context of the work. Another limitation was the algorithmic filtering, as we faced limited access and personalisation of the feed to a certain type of content.

Limitations of the methodology

In order to improve coding constancy, classification criteria were demarcated preceding the examination and functional regularly crossways the dataset. Vague cases were determined through related evaluation and occurrence confirmation. Limitations embraced algorithmic content filtering, platform-specific personalization, and the nonattendance of dictionary authentication for many lexical units, which might disturb the representativeness but reproduced the authentic dynamics of digital slang development.

Results

Digital media are shaping a new mode of communication, forming a hybrid language commonly referred to as Internet slang. This emerging linguistic phenomenon

involves significant transformations in language structures. The intensive daily use of digital platforms modifies how users employ language, both quantitatively and qualitatively. A written communication is evolving; the Internet has altered the structure of writing by converting it into a form of spoken discourse (such as SMS, social media chats, emails, blogs, and forums). Similarly, the oral continuum is also undergoing transformation. An important aspect of Internet slang is its ability to transform communication at the written and spoken levels. The analysis of linguistic transformations in TikTok allowed identifying the main linguistic and extra-linguistic features of slang vocabulary (Fig. 1):

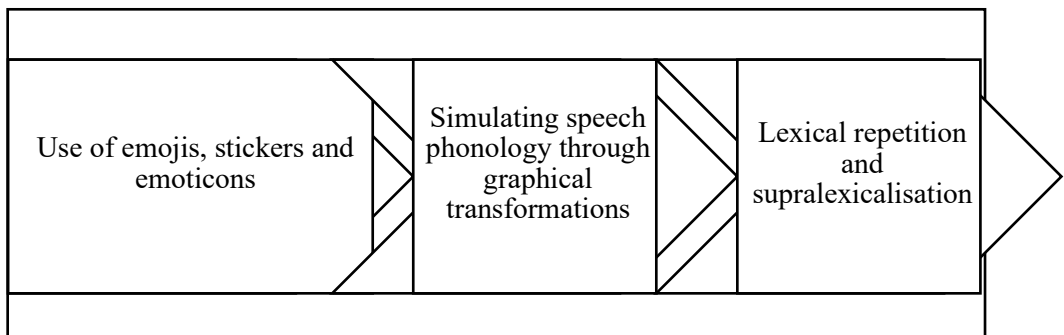


Figure 1. Variability of slang vocabulary

Source: Gulrukh (2024).

The paper's results show a considerable influence of digital media on the development of slang, stressing its significance not only for linguistic analysis but as well for instructive practice. Particularly, the TikTok platform makes an active and communicating linguistic setting, where users actively produce, adapt, and circulate new slang units. These lexical units often feast quickly, are temporarily consistent within digital groups, and can disappear just as quickly, reflecting the transient yet persuasive nature of digital communication (Table 1):

Table 1. Main social characteristics of Internet slang

Trend	Characteristics
Hybridity	The new slang vocabulary is characterised by a combination of written and spoken language through the use of graphic symbols (emojis, smiles, gifs) and phonetically altered spelling.

Expressiveness	Active use of repetition, capitalisation, non-standard punctuation and graphic highlighting to convey emotional colouring.
Adaptability	Slang vocabulary tends to be updated rapidly under the influence of cultural and technological trends.
Interactivity	It is characterised by the relationship between textual elements and visual components of the content.

Source: Jumanazarova & Khamitov (2024).

Linguistic and semantic shifts in the slang vocabulary of digital discourse

The results of the analysis of TikTok's slang vocabulary showed significant linguistic changes (Table 2):

Table 2. Linguistic and semantic shifts in slang vocabulary

Shifts	Example
Phonetic transformations	Shortening and simplifying the spelling of words (“u” instead of “you”, “pls” instead of “please”).
Lexical new words	Creating new words based on blending (“portmanteau” words: “frenemy” [friend + enemy], “blaudience” [blog + audience]).
Initialisms and acronyms	The use of abbreviations indicating actions or emotional states (BRB – “be right back”, LOL – “laughing out loud”, TTYL – “talk to you later”).
Changing the meaning of existing words	Acquiring a new semantic meaning for words in the context of the digital environment (for example, a “troll” is not only a mythological character, but also an Internet user who provokes controversy).

Visual expression	The use of emojis and emoticons to supplement or replace verbal communication, which creates the effect of paraphrase communication.
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Source: Authors' own research.

As already mentioned, the slang vocabulary of digital media is characterised by dynamics and instability. New linguistic elements undergo a process of standardisation due to various factors (Figure 2):

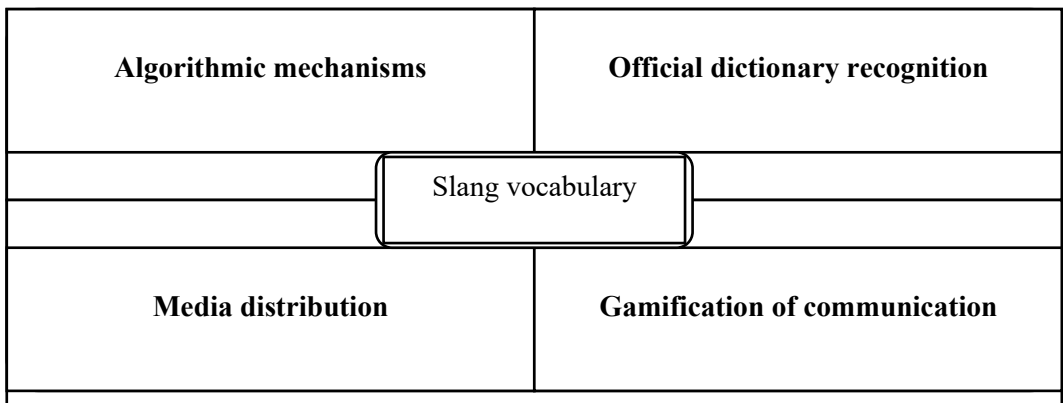


Figure 2. Standardisation of slang vocabulary

Source: Gulrukh (2024).

Accordingly, the standardisation of slang vocabulary occurs as popular words and expressions become part of recommendation systems, trends and hashtags (e.g. #GRWM – “get ready with me”). In terms of dictionary standardisation, the most stable digital media slang vocabulary is included in dictionaries. The most productive for standardisation is the use of slang in video content. The results of the study showed that memes and advertising contributed to the consolidation and legitimisation of new slang vocabulary. Standardisation influenced by the introduction of gaming culture elements is also productive. For example, “GG” – “good game”, “AFK” – “away from keyboard” have become neologisms in wide use.

Based on the analysis results of TikTok platform, lexical items were selected and classified into thematic groups (Table 3):

Table 3. Classification of TikTok slang vocabulary by thematic groups

Category	Examples	Characteristics
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Youth slang	slay, delulu, rizz	Emotional expressiveness, self-identity
Memetic units	cringe, sigma, cap	Based on internet trends
Professional / gaming jargon	n00b, AFK, OP	Used in specialised communities
Graphic and spelling transformations	:) XD 🤡	Symbolic emotional expression
Innovative words	astroturfing, frenemy	New lexical constructions

Source: Authors' own research.

Therefore, this paper highlights important alterations in language and communication that occur within digital milieus. Internet slang includes graphic elements (emojis, emoticons), phonetic spellings, abbreviations and initialisms, as well as innovative syntactic structures.

Typical examples include abbreviations (BRB, TTYL, ROFL), initialisms, homophones (u, b4), and numerous examples of creative use of punctuation for emotional expression (:(, XD). In the context of this graphic restriction, semantic expansion is also taking place, with new verbs being formed from nouns or brand names: "google", "instagram", "tweet", "clean", and portmanteau (mixing two words into one) is actively used: "frenemy" (friend + enemy), "blaudience" (blog + audience), and new lexemes are being borrowed from youth slang: based, delulu, dgaf, ick, idk, etc. Thus, the results of the study prove that the chosen platform TikTok is the birthplace of new vocabulary. It can be said that this platform serves as a codifier of this vocabulary today. The popularity of a particular term often depends on its viral spread. Later, after accumulating sufficient evidence of their use, the slang vocabulary was included in explanatory dictionaries (Oxford, Merriam-Webster): "tweet", "selfie", "unfriend", "troll", "gif", "sext", "fomo". Thus, it can be concluded that the digital media space acts as a catalyst for language change. Popular platforms contribute to the rapid evolution of slang vocabulary, where it adapts to the specifics of the digital environment and reflects global cultural and technological changes.

Discussion

Internet slang, or the so-called language of digital media, should be studied within a wider sociolinguistic and educational background, as its implication goes beyond grammatical or lexical explanation. In reply to the research question concerning the influence of digital media on the development of slang, researchers highlight that the ways users combine multimodal communication (text, audio, video, and visual elements). They reproduce how individuals negotiate and construct social identities.

From a pedagogical viewpoint, these dynamics pose contests and prospects for language educators. Professors must reflect how slang influences communicative competence, literacy practices, and learners' ability to navigate digital environments critically (Honcharova & Lipina, 2021). At the same time, considering the slang as providing insights into cultural norms, peer connections, and cognitive approaches employed in digital communication, permitting educators to foster socially and linguistically responsive teaching methods (Vilariño Ferreiro, 2018). In this context, it is possible to identify the functional characteristics that Internet language shares with the category of registers, which are extremely expressive (Sharapanovska, 2024). The slang vocabulary of digital media is the most dynamic phenomenon that varies in language. In the related work by Situmorang et al., (2024), the social existence of a new linguistic register is not a static fact, it is not a phenomenon, slang is there, or it is not, even if the social authority of many registers comes from their perceived permanence.

A specific methodological issue addressed in this study is the problem of standardising slang vocabulary. In this context, Hostýnek (2018) states that the cultural acceptance of a new linguistic repertoire is a social process whose level of approval differs across different communities of language users.

From this perspective, Yahui He (2024) argues that even a standard language is nothing more than the most institutionalised register of a given language, whose coherence and stability depend on the coordination and effectiveness of metadiscursive institutions such as dictionaries, educational institutions, and curricula.

In relation to the characteristics of digital media slang vocabulary, Manurung et al. (2022) note the considerable difficulty of capturing its variable features due to the rapid pace of change, as well as the dynamism and diversity of contributing factors. In a related study, Rundgren (2025) describes the slang vocabulary of digital media as highly flexible in terms of repertoire selection.

The flexibility of online linguistic variations makes it almost impossible to clearly distinguish between them (Mercado, 2024). Slang vocabulary does not exist as a clearly defined variation. In many aspects, it is largely overlapping depending on the digital community. Scholars note this phenomenon in the context of different language registers and semiotic systems (Aisyah, 2022).

According to Jeresano & Carretero (2022), the variability of digital media slang vocabulary is itself a stable socio-semiotic system that expresses the full range of concerns of a particular community. However, the meanings of linguistic variables are initially primary and uncertain; they acquire specific meanings only in the context of speakers' personal styles.

From a social sciences viewpoint, Sunday (2025) states that slang is often perceived as a static or marginal aspect of language. Nevertheless, it is more fecund to view slang vocabulary as a dynamic social exercise, closely knotted to the current process of conventionalisation within communities. Slang arises, changes, and stabilises through repeated social use, are formed by social interactions, peer impact, and cultural contexts, exemplifying how language both mirrors and constructs social reality.

According to Putri & Putra (2024), this is precisely the situation in Internet speech, where the speaker does not feel as much social pressure from listeners and can be more creative, express himself more freely, and therefore have a much more significant influence on the construction of personal identity. Especially given that the Internet creates conditions for (quasi-)anonymous communication.

Logan & Heyer (2001), researchers of the history of communication and information processes, argue that spoken language, writing, mathematics, science, computing, and the World Wide Web represent six distinct yet interdependent language systems that form an evolutionary chain. In contrast to the analysis of standard language, the study of Internet language requires social conventions and linguistic norms considerations, as well as linguistic features and variations specific to online platforms (Hamed, 2023). The study should include factors that determine how the technological environment affects linguistic aspects.

The language of the Internet is already well integrated into everyday life and will continue to evolve with the emergence of new expressions and words as the computer-mediated aspects of our lives expand. This process is not fundamentally different from the evolution of languages in contact and multilingualism. Nevertheless, at a more innovative and deep level, the content and utilisation of slang vocabulary are perpetually attuned to correspond to what users want to explicit, as well as with what they perceive and how they act.

In reinforcement of this thought, Enger (2020) remarks that speakers are capable to change between linguistic records with easiness and quality, adopted vocabulary as needful. This flexibility can modify the lexical improvement of various records of Internet slang.

Reported to Blommaert (2018), the modification of Internet language, formed by both technological and sociocultural causes, propose that linguistic abasement cannot be claimed inferior attended by a cultural devolution of homo technologicus. On the adverse, the characteristics of this language uncover that it is coltish, creative, and socially useful.

Internet language has not radically adjusted spoken language, but it has created important attempts to it and has improved it generally. The lexical alteration brought around by shifts in social relation are comparable to that consequent from the outgrowth of the Internet.

Therefore, the rapid emergence and evolution of Internet language present a valuable opportunity to test classical theories of linguistic change, which are otherwise difficult to evaluate due to the typically slow progression of natural language evolution.

Conclusion

The results of this investigation show that the digital media space has a deep impact on the development of slang vocabulary, determining not only its linguistic and semantic belongings but also its social purposes. This effect is chiefly evident in the fluid meanings of terms, the mechanisms through which they feast crossways online communities, and the ways they are modified, negotiated, and standardised within digital contact. In social terms, these progressions demonstrate how slang functions as a marker of group distinctiveness, an instrument for insertion or exclusion, and a medium through which social norms and community values are uninterruptedly co-constructed.

The slang that emerges due to the Internet is formed by technological progress. New communication formats are emerging. This indicates a shift from traditional broadcasting to multimodal communication. The concept of media text is emerging. It is characterised by the use of emojis, graphics, audio and video fragments. These averbal tools are becoming equivalent elements of communication. Therefore, the slang vocabulary of digital media is primarily characterised by its hybrid nature, high degree of semiotic adaptability, economy of language (through abbreviations, acronyms, memes), mobility, and translatability.

The results demonstrated that digital media slang assists as a resource of social identification, serving to outline groups, subgroups, and new forms of linguistic communities. Language within these online spaces often exceeds traditional territorial, cultural, or linguistic limits, reflecting a fluid and dynamic collaboration among users. These progressions can be conceptualised as a “linguistic assemblage”. Means as flexible and uneven category that trials conventional notions of language and calls for reconsidering in the context of digital globalisation and translocal social networks.

From a social-scientific viewpoint, slang should not be observed as a marginal or peripheral phenomenon. Rather, it exists as a legitimate form of social and linguistic making, reflecting the dynamics of collective action and contact within digital communities. The sense of a term is designed not solely by its lexical form, but also by the social context, communicative practices, and interactional norms in which it is used, highlighting the inseparability of language and social behaviour.

It can hence be concluded that Internet language comprises a sociolinguistic process. In this context, future research should aim to evolve an interdisciplinary apprehension of the content. Such a formulation will modify a more all-inclusive contemplation of linguistic alteration and of the progressive factors defining transformations in thought and communicative activity.

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