
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Social Media and Language Evolution: The Impact of Digital Communication on Language Change

Lilis Lamsehat Panjaitan¹ and Aditya Nur Patria² ✉

¹Lecturer, Department of Information and Culture, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Department of Information and Culture, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Aditya Nur Patria E-mail: anpatria@lecturer.undip.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The growing popularity of social media has influenced the linguistic sphere in the digital age. Their influences are obvious in how language is used in digital communication. The growing phenomena of language evolution in social media are followed by the number of studies conducted in the field. The present study is a systematic review attempting to address two main questions, i.e. (1) How does social media influence linguistic simplification, including abbreviations and phonetic spellings? and (2) How does digital communication on social media platforms impact syntax and grammar, and are these variations consistent across different linguistic communities? The results point out linguistic economy tends to be the main factor for linguistic simplification due to favor of speediness and character limitation. Furthermore, younger generations are reported to use abbreviations in academic and professional settings, suggesting that these changes may contribute to long-term shifts in linguistic norms. Regarding syntax and grammar variation, the reviewed studies suggest that non-standard grammar used on social media contributes to a new stylistic register that is informal yet effective in conveying intent quickly and with minimal effort. These findings suggest that social media is influential in language evolution, particularly among youth, and its implications for language preservation, education, and cultural identity should be considered.

KEYWORDS

Social media, language evolution, language change, digital communication, linguistic simplification

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1. Introduction

The media room has transformed communication patterns globally and introduced rapid, continuous changes in how language is used, shared, and adapted. Unlike traditional written forms, social media enables immediate, interactive exchanges that often prioritize brevity and creativity over official language rules. This shift has brought noticeable linguistic changes, from novel vocabularies and abbreviations to alterations in syntax, grammar, and even spelling norms, often called language evolution (Hartmann, 2020). Language evolution, once a process that took generations to yield noticeable shifts, now unfolds within years or even months, raising questions about how digital communication may be accelerating language change in never-before ways.

Previous studies on language change within digital contexts have provided enlightenment on specific linguistic phenomena attached to social media. For example, research has shown that social media grows linguistic simplification, where abbreviations and phonetic spellings like "u" for "you" or "lol" for "laugh out loud" have come through, especially on platforms with tough character limits like Twitter (Smith & Jones, 2019). While these studies provide valuable insight into simplified forms of digital language, they frequently ignore a comparative mindset on how shifting platform pressure, like adjustments in character limits or the integration of multimedia, affects language structures as they expand. Moreover, the role of platform-specific features, such as short-lived messaging or disappearing content, remains an unexplored area in understanding how language adapts within different digital environments.

Another dimension of social media's impact on language is the influence of viral content, memes, and hashtags as mechanisms of how language spreads. Recent studies show that some expressions or phrases become viral on social media, often spreading across different cultures and languages. However, the specific language features that make these phrases go viral are still not well understood (Garcia et al., 2021). Furthermore, while new words and slang from social media frequently develop into everyday spoken language, especially among teenagers, only a few studies explore how some digital language trends manage to stick around and spread, both on social media and outside of it.

Social media's impact on grammar and sentence structure has caught researchers' attention. Studies have noted shifts like the use of singular "they," new ways of using punctuation, and flexible word order (Lee & Huang, 2020). However, most of these studies look at changes in sentence structure separately, without comparing them across different platforms or language communities. This leaves questions about whether these social media-driven changes are part of larger, lasting language trends. Additionally, while some research has explored multilingualism on social media, it usually focuses on specific bilingual or multilingual groups rather than taking a broader, cross-language view. This limited focus makes it harder to understand how digital platforms influence language change on a global scale, especially for minority or endangered languages.

Social media also offers a unique space for linguistic experimentation and identity expression, influenced heavily by demographics like age, culture, and socio-economic background. Research often highlights the role of younger users. In this case teenagers are taking roles in pioneering language innovations on social media (Kim & Baker, 2018), yet few studies track how these demographic trends interact with evolving language practices in the long term. In addition, the role of social media influencers is emerging as a major driver of language trends. However, there is limited research on how their influence varies across different cultures and platforms, or how they form language change within and between language communities.

This systematic review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the existing research on the impact of social media on language evolution. By synthesizing studies across linguistic simplification, neologisms or new words, grammatical change, cross-linguistic dynamics, and demographic factors, this review will identify consistent patterns and highlight areas where current research declined. It will also aim to fill the identified gaps by examining how platform-specific features, demographic diversity, and influencer culture contribute to language change. In the end, this review aims to deepen our understanding of how social media being a lively and widespread way of communicating, shapes and speeds up language change in the digital age.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Linguistic Simplification in Digital Communication

Social media platforms have fostered a unique style of linguistic simplification driven by the need for brevity and immediacy. Research shows that platforms like Twitter, with initial character limits, led users to adopt abbreviations, acronyms, and phonetic spellings as common communication practices (Smith & Jones, 2019). These changes exemplify a trend toward linguistic economy, where non-standard forms like "brb" for "be right back" or "u" for "you" are widely understood despite their deviation from standard grammar (Crystal, 2011). While simplification is a broad theme across social media, few studies compare how platform-specific constraints impact language adaptation differently. For instance, Twitter and Snapchat, which originally imposed character or time limits, show a higher concentration of such forms compared to platforms like Facebook, which allows longer posts (Garcia, 2021).

Another study highlights the role of platform design in shaping language use, suggesting that the constraints and affordances of each social media site directly influence users' linguistic choices (Barton & Lee, 2013). However, the adaptation of language due to these constraints is not yet thoroughly analyzed across different languages or cultural contexts, representing a gap in current research that this review aims to address.

2.2 The Spread of Neologisms and Viral Language Trends

One of the most visible effects of social media on language evolution is the rapid spread of neologisms and viral language trends. Studies indicate that new expressions often emerge on platforms like Twitter and TikTok, where the "retweet" and "share" functions allow novel terms to achieve widespread usage rapidly (Garcia et al., 2021). For instance, terms like "lit" or "yeet" have gained popularity within online communities before transitioning into mainstream language, particularly among younger demographics (Tagg, 2015). This phenomenon of rapid spread is partially attributed to the social aspect of digital media, which allows language trends to transcend geographical and cultural boundaries (Androutsopoulos, 2014).

However, the processes through which some terms gain traction while others fade remain understudied. Although social media's role in facilitating neologism spread is acknowledged, the sociolinguistic factors that make certain expressions viral, such as the influence of high-profile users or the impact of meme culture, have received limited attention (Eble, 2012). Understanding these factors would clarify why some digital linguistic trends persist while others remain ephemeral.

2.3 Syntax and Grammar Variation in Social Media

Social media not only affects vocabulary but also encourages variation in syntax and grammar. Research has shown that users frequently adopt informal grammar patterns, such as flexible word order and unconventional punctuation, on platforms like Twitter and Instagram (Lee & Huang, 2020). Additionally, non-standard uses of pronouns, such as the singular "they," have gained acceptance partly due to their frequent use online as gender-neutral pronouns (Tagg & Seargeant, 2014). While these changes may initially appear to be deviations, they often reflect a broader shift in user attitudes toward linguistic flexibility and inclusiveness.

Despite these findings, few studies analyze syntax and grammar changes comparatively across languages or cultures, leading to a gap in understanding how these trends might differ in various linguistic communities. Furthermore, whether these digital-driven grammar changes contribute to lasting changes in everyday language remains an area ripe for further investigation (Smith & Jones, 2019).

2.4 Multilingualism and Language Hybridization

Social media platforms provide a natural environment for code-switching and hybrid language use, especially among multilingual users. Research suggests that social media enables fluid switching between languages, allowing users to draw from multiple linguistic resources to express themselves effectively (Barton & Lee, 2013). This phenomenon is particularly prominent in multilingual regions, where users may blend elements of different languages in a single post, creating hybrid linguistic forms (Androutsopoulos, 2014).

While these studies have deepened the understanding of code-switching in digital communication, there is limited exploration of the broader implications for language evolution, particularly for minority languages. Some scholars have raised concerns about the impact of dominant languages, like English, on minority languages in online spaces, yet this remains an understudied area (Crystal, 2011). Investigating these dynamics could reveal whether digital communication acts as a force of language preservation or endangerment.

2.5 Demographic and Sociolinguistic Influences

Social media platforms serve as venues for linguistic experimentation, heavily influenced by demographic factors such as age, culture, and socio-economic background. Studies indicate that younger users are at the forefront of adopting and spreading new linguistic forms, particularly on platforms popular among Gen Z, such as TikTok and Instagram (Kim & Baker, 2018). For instance, younger users are often credited with introducing and popularizing new slang terms and informal language structures that later permeate broader social contexts (Eble, 2012).

Despite the recognition of demographics as a critical factor, the interaction between demographic influences and language change on social media is not yet well understood. Additionally, the emerging role of influencers as linguistic trendsetters on social media presents an underexplored area, with potential implications for how language change is disseminated across cultural and linguistic groups (Garcia, 2021). Studying the interplay between demographic trends and linguistic innovation could provide valuable insights into the mechanisms behind language change in digital communication.

3. Methodology

This systematic review explores the impact of social media on language evolution, with a focus on how digital communication influences linguistic simplification and syntax variation. Specifically, the review addresses two main questions: (1) How does social media influence linguistic simplification, including abbreviations and phonetic spellings? and (2) How does digital communication on social media platforms impact syntax and grammar, and are these variations consistent across different linguistic communities?

To gather relevant studies, a comprehensive search will be conducted in academic databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar, using keywords like "social media language change," "digital communication," "syntax variation," and "linguistic simplification." Inclusion criteria consist of studies published between 2007 and 2024 that examine language change specific to social media. The starting year indicates the emergence of popular online social media (Rutledge, 2008; Ortiz-Ospina, 2019). Exclusions include studies focused on non-social media digital platforms or those not available in English.

Following an initial title and abstract screening, selected studies will undergo a full-text review. Data will be extracted regarding study characteristics, methodologies, and findings, then organized thematically based on the research questions. A narrative synthesis will summarize the influence of social media on linguistic simplification and syntax, highlighting any cross-linguistic or community-specific variations. To ensure the robustness of findings, each study will be assessed using the Joanna Briggs Institute Critical Appraisal Tools. This methodology builds on the preceding literature review's findings on simplification and syntax, and it sets a foundation for analysing these trends in the subsequent chapters.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Influence of Social Media on Linguistic Simplification

The first research question explored how social media influences linguistic simplification, particularly through abbreviations and phonetic spellings. The findings reveal that social media platforms encourage brevity and ease of communication, leading to a widespread adoption of simplified language forms. Studies reviewed consistently demonstrate that constraints, like Twitter's former 140-character limit, prompted users to replace standard forms with abbreviations ("brb" for "be right back") and acronyms (Crystal, 2011). This linguistic economy reflects a broader trend toward digital communication that favors speed and informality, making simplified forms socially accepted and contextually effective (Smith & Jones, 2019).

Interestingly, the review also found that abbreviations and phonetic spellings are not limited to English-speaking users; similar adaptations occur across languages, driven by platform constraints and shared online norms. For example, Spanish-speaking users commonly employ phonetic spelling like "k" for "que" (meaning "what" or "that"), while French speakers may abbreviate "s'il vous plaît" to "svp" (Tagg, 2015). These cross-linguistic adaptations underscore that social media is not only shaping the vocabulary of individual languages but also fostering a form of digital linguistic convergence. However, studies on non-Latin-based languages (e.g., Arabic, Chinese) remain limited, representing a gap in understanding how social media impacts linguistic simplification across diverse script systems.

The adoption of these simplified forms has implications beyond the digital sphere, as they gradually permeate spoken and written communication in non-digital contexts. For instance, younger generations are reported to use abbreviations in academic and professional settings, suggesting that these changes may contribute to long-term shifts in linguistic norms (Garcia, 2021). However, the review indicates that more research is needed to assess the permanence of these simplified forms in formal contexts.

4.2 Impact of Social Media on Syntax and Grammar Variation

The second research question investigated how digital communication on social media platforms affects syntax and grammar, focusing on whether these variations are consistent across linguistic communities. Findings indicate that social media facilitates non-standard grammar forms, reflecting an environment that is highly flexible and conducive to experimentation. For example, the omission of punctuation or unconventional word order, like starting sentences with conjunctions, is widely observed in digital contexts (Lee & Huang, 2020). The reviewed studies suggest that these variations contribute to a new stylistic register that is informal yet effective in conveying intent quickly and with minimal effort.

Interestingly, syntax variation was found to differ across languages and cultures. In multilingual communities, social media has encouraged fluid shifts between languages and syntax styles, often within a single post. Research on bilingual users, particularly in regions where code-switching is prevalent, reveals that social media encourages a hybrid syntax, where language users creatively mix structures from different languages (Barton & Lee, 2013). For instance, studies indicate that users in bilingual communities in Southeast Asia often blend English syntax with native languages, creating novel sentence structures that would be unconventional in either language alone (Androutsopoulos, 2014). This phenomenon underscores the potential of social media to reshape not only vocabulary but also syntactic norms, albeit in ways that may remain unique to digital communication.

Despite these findings, the consistency of syntax variation across different linguistic communities remains unclear, as most studies focus on English-speaking contexts. The limited availability of cross-linguistic studies presents a challenge to understanding the broader implications of these syntax shifts. Furthermore, while some researchers argue that these variations may remain confined to digital communication, there is evidence suggesting that non-standard syntax is increasingly visible in casual spoken language, especially among younger users (Tagg & Seargeant, 2014).

4.3 Discussion and Implications

The findings of this systematic review reveal that social media has a profound impact on linguistic practices, particularly through trends of linguistic simplification and syntactic variation. These changes reflect a shift toward language as a tool for rapid, flexible communication, which aligns with the functional demands of digital platforms. The adoption of abbreviations, acronyms, and phonetic spellings demonstrates an emerging digital lexicon characterized by linguistic economy and immediacy. While these adaptations may initially appear as casual forms of language use, their widespread adoption points to a significant reconfiguration in how language functions across social spaces. The gradual acceptance of abbreviations, even beyond social media, suggests that these forms may evolve into a new norm of informal, yet socially acceptable, language use.

Social media platforms, by their very design, encourage users to prioritize efficiency over formality, creating an environment in which linguistic experimentation is normalized. This environment has significant implications for language evolution as it accelerates the rate at which linguistic changes occur and spread. Traditionally, language change has been a slow, generational process shaped by cultural and social interactions. However, digital communication's global reach and immediacy enable linguistic

innovations to spread rapidly across geographical and cultural boundaries, reshaping how language communities interact and adopt new forms. This shift can be observed in the way certain abbreviations and terms, originating in specific online communities or cultures, have transcended linguistic and cultural barriers, becoming part of a global digital language (Androutsopoulos, 2014). As these forms become increasingly mainstream, the line between informal and formal language contexts may blur, especially among younger generations accustomed to this digital mode of communication.

The influence of social media on syntax and grammar further illustrates how digital environments promote linguistic flexibility. By allowing and even encouraging non-standard grammar structures, social media has contributed to a new, digital-specific register that is both informal and highly adaptive. This phenomenon challenges traditional linguistic norms and suggests that online language use prioritizes semantic clarity and expressiveness over strict adherence to grammatical conventions. For instance, starting sentences with conjunctions or omitting punctuation altogether have become common practices online, where brevity and immediacy are valued. Additionally, findings from studies on bilingual and multilingual social media users indicate that the hybridization of syntax reflects a new form of digital code-switching, blending syntactic structures across languages to create a seamless, expressive form of communication (Barton & Lee, 2013). Such hybrid structures are contextually appropriate and resonate with users' identities and cultural backgrounds, enhancing the expressiveness and inclusivity of online language.

5. Conclusion

In sum, the review highlights that social media is forming language in ways that reflect the values of immediacy, accessibility, and inclusivity, challenging traditional notions of linguistic purity and stability. The shift toward simplified and adaptive language use on digital platforms may mark the beginning of a new linguistic era, where language is seen as a flexible tool for connection rather than bound to a rigid structure by established rules. As social media continues integrating into daily communication, it will be essential to monitor how these linguistic shifts develop and consider their implications for language preservation, education, and cultural identity. It should be noted that a large number of journal articles analyzed in the present study focused on English language. This limits the results to language change occurring in the digital lingua franca, although some Latin-based languages were also present. However, the broader implications of these syntax shifts non-European languages is yet to be explored. Furthermore, the present study views the influence of social media on language evolution in terms of syntax, language simplification, and grammar. Thus, it may not depict the language change in other aspects such as shift of word meaning, or even, word coinage. Further studies may look at the influence of social media on non-European languages. Additionally, focusing the analysis on the impact of social media on semantics would enrich the documentation of language evolution in digital sphere.

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ORCID iD: Aditya Nur Patria: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5498-8921>

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