

Major Trends in Vocabulary and Usage in the English Language in the 21st Century



Graeme Medd - Ahmed Basyoni

Kimyo International University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: It has been evident that human language recurrently changes over time and undergoes constant evolution. There have been extensive changes in the English language in terms of grammatical structures, new word patterns, and vocabulary and their usage. Consequently, the present study envisions outlining some major trends in vocabulary usage in modern 21st century English. A qualitative analysis method is used to explore the patterns of change with respect to time in the English language. The study has investigated the newly emerged trends in language usage, such as the use of abbreviations and short phrases, changes in the grammar and pronunciations over time, the concept of borrowed words. Moreover, the word-formation processes, coining of words, occasionalism and nonce words, compounding and formation of compound words, blending of words, as well as derivation are also discussed.

KEYWORDS: English language trends; English vocabulary; new vocabulary; novel English language trends; changes in vocabulary; word-formation processes

INTRODUCTION

All languages around the world constantly experience developments and revolutions in their words, terms, and concepts over time owing to the continually changing world and its demands that also change with time (Jatowt & Tanaka, 2012a). For instance, if new vocabulary or terms would not be introduced, it would be almost impossible or very difficult to clearly refer to the newly emerging concepts, things, or technologies (Birner, 1999). Therefore, it can be said that lingual changes are essential for innovations over time.

After being stretched out over the globe for over decades, the English language has also been through many different changes in its vocabulary and other lexical semantics. Evidence of change in language is the difference between modern and conventional English. If one looks at the prior publications or texts in English, they would certainly notice the difference in terms, vocabulary, idioms, concepts, and other language-related phenomena. Such as the writings of Shakespeare, Beowulf, and Geoffrey Chaucer have way more different structures compared to the modern 21st century English (Aitchison, 2001). The former English texts had complicated obsolete wording, and the vocabulary usage was also very divergent, which makes it nearly impossible to understand the conventional English terms, and even some texts and phrases give the expression of a totally different language. Thus, it has been largely established that the modern English language is comparatively easier and follows an unfussy pattern (Labov, 2010).

Moreover, there have also been changes in writing patterns. As Sherman (1893) noted that written sentences have become shorter with the passage of time. Additionally, Jatowt and Tanaka (2012b) further confirmed that as the documents' age increases, their readability decreases. Other than this, the retrieval of old documents has been broadly influenced by this issue due to the inefficiency to appropriately retrieve them via free text queries. It is also since the readers in the present time live in a different setting than the past authors. Therefore, there is an apparent variance of trends and operational vocabularies, impacting the retrieval or reading process undertaken by the 21st century generation. The change in English vocabulary over time has been extensively studied by Jatowt and Tanaka (2012a) through the frame of empirical large-scale analysis. The authors discussed in detail the association between time evolution and its impacts on the readability and retrieval of old documents.

Furthermore, another trend responsible for change in language is the addition of new words and terms. A large quantity of unfamiliar or novel words in the text consequently delay the reading process, impair information memory, and stress the cognition. However, knowing novel words, on the other hand, is also considered beneficial since it extends the region of knowledge and expands the vocabulary. Therefore, it can be assumed that changes in vocabulary and the new trends in the English language have both glitches as well as advantages.

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Research Aim

The current study intends to overview few of the major trends in the vocabulary usage in modern 21st century English. The article will proceed by qualitatively investigating the patterns of change with respect to time in the English language.

FRAMEWORK

Understanding vocabulary is one of main theme of research for language learning strategies. The study design is based on identifying various sentence and word patterns in the language usage that has become trend in the current century. Vocabulary is the foot-stone of any language therefore our study will provide a base for any language learner and especially students to understand the vocabulary learning strategies. We used a specific type of strategy to identify the trends in vocabulary and processes involved in the regulation of information-processing model.

METHODOLOGY

The study is performed using the qualitative analysis based on various previous researches and studies. We performed cross-sectional analysis to identify the impact of language advancement among native and non-native speakers of English. The data was collected through various websites, dictionaries and platforms, and were analyzed defining the overall impact of these trends on English language. The data included phrases and words taken from various websites, dictionaries and platforms including a large number of volunteers.

New Trends in Language Usage

The majority of the changes and trends are brought by younger adults in any language or society. When teen adults interact with other individuals of the same age group, they often use lingual patterns that are unique to the language or do not always follow the appropriate sentence pattern or grammatical structures.

For example, for asking someone if they are okay or not, usually it is asked '*Are you okay?*'. However, recently individuals generally ask '*you okay?*' instead of the actual sentence, which is grammatically appropriate. Another example is casually asking '*coffee?*' rather than '*would you like to have some coffee?*'. Now, from the given instances, it can be seen that using such expressions can apparently save the time, contract the conversation, and is generally easy, although it doesn't follow the appropriate grammatical pattern. It shows the recency in the language and vocabulary usage, which is trendy in the 21st century.

The new trends and changes in the language or vocabulary signify the modifications or alterations in the usage or meaning of that particular word or generational shift in preference for one word or phrase over another. Lexical change is potentially the most recurrent sort of linguistic change and indubitably the easiest to perceive. As one could make assured proclamations concerning someone's age, who uses the obsolete pattern of conversation or comparatively old vocabulary which is generally not trendy or is outdated in the current time.

In the contemporary era, these shifts in vocabulary usage spread across the individuals more swiftly owing to the strong network of sophisticated communication channels between individuals and the wide-ranging mass media (Jonnie Robinson, 2019). This perfectly illustrates how words can virtually disappear or gradually shift in usage and meaning. Listening to these extracts of older speakers using vocabulary one might now consider a little outdated.

The word formation processes, coining of words, occasionalism and nonce words, compounding and formation of compound words, blending of words, as well as derivation are some factors largely reinforcing the change in language. Moreover, the concept of borrowed terms, short abbreviations, phrases, and grammatical and pronunciational variations over time are some of the prime ideas emphasizing the novel trends in English vocabulary that will be later elaborated in this article.

Concept of Borrowed Words and Terms in English Over Time

Owing to the particular historical developments to the English language, it has adopted multiple words from other languages, specifically from the Old Scandinavian, French, and Latin. The amount of borrowed terms and words in the Modern English language varies depending on the extent of the structural and genetic immediacy of the languages under consideration, as well as the historical conditions (Usmonova, 2020). The most prime reason for borrowing words is providing a word from the source language variety if there is no appropriate word in the existing language.

Majority of the native words in English hold extensive grammatical and lexical valency, and most of those enter a number of phraseological units (Usmonova, 2020). In language literature, the term *native* conventionally denoted words of Anglo-Saxon origin brought to the British Isles (Ball, 1983). Linguists typically confine themselves to the small stock of Anglo-Saxon words while discussing the role of the native elements in the English language, which approximately makes 25—30% of the English vocabulary (Durkin, 2014; Skeat, 1879).



Figure 1. Borrowing words often create an astounding impression

The borrowed terms enter the language through the route of oral speech. However, borrowing has never been the leading source of replenishing the English vocabulary. As a result of borrowing, the loanwords have carried with them novel phonetic, phono morphological types, innovative semantics, and morphological features (Shen, 2009). In contrast, the words already existing in the English language have also been greatly influenced by these loanwords (Durkin, 2014). Consequently, the original English words have changed their collocability, derivational ability, frequency, and semantic structure to some extent (Ginzburg et al., 1966). Borrowing also substantially augmented the English vocabulary by bringing few modifications in the distribution of the English vocabulary through spheres of application in English synonymic groups and in the etymological divergence between its dialects and literary language variants.

Due to the greater quantity of borrowed words and terms, English vocabulary is much broader, and thus sometimes, the practitioners can get confused about its structure, semantics, pronunciation, and grammar (Rao, 2018). Even though the concept of borrowing is not new, however, recent changes have also been made. The practice of borrowing words is continued even in the present century to amplify the English vocabulary. Most of the loanwords have been taken from Latin, Italian, Russian, Greek, German, Spanish, and French. French is considered to be the leading source of borrowed terms in English (Salimovna, 2020). These days, the key means of transmission of borrowed terms is through trade, immigration, and most profoundly, the mass media.

Grammatical and Pronunciational Changes in English Words

The typical changes in the English language occur in terms of pronunciation or grammar along with the meaning of several phrases and words. Few of the changes are so philosophical, profound, and intense that understanding the historical texts requires specific know-how of the certain language.

In the former literature, these changes can be seen even visibly. Such as John McWhorter (2020) pointed out that in the novel *'Middlemarch'* by Mary Anne Evans, there exist numerous cases where the sentence sounds so archaic that at some points, it can be easily misunderstood as a typo. For instance, in one place, it was written *'You are come at last'*. Now, as per the standard grammatical rules, the sentence should be *'You have come at last'*, and the previous sentence seems erroneous. However, from the perspective of many other European languages (French and German), this sentence was totally correct as per the grammatical rules in their language.

Moreover, in many other English dialects, few verbs were not followed by *'have'* and were rather used with *'is'* or *'are'*. For instance, in French, *'she is done that'* was considered totally grammatically correct and acceptable instead of *'she has done that'*. Moreover, the past participle form of the verb was used in the passive voice tenses. An example is *'They were forgave by her'* rather than *'They were forgiven by her'*. Therefore, such archaic or structurally incorrect sentences were considered normal at that time.



Figure 2. Various forms of English dialects

Additionally, there is a change in the usage of passive voice (John McWhorter, 2020). To the prior well-educated native English speakers, the sentence *'the car is being repaired'* would sound vernacular, and instead, they would prefer *'the car is repairing'*. This preference reflects their pattern of language usage at the former times.

Besides, when it comes to pronunciation, there were multiple variances in old periods. It has been said that before the presidency of Jackson, American English used to partially sound the same as British English. However, it is argued that in accordance with the books of pronunciation teaching at that time, it was neither sounded like American nor British English. The pronunciation dictionaries at that time instructed to pronounce *'dismissed'* as *'diz-missed'*, *'cement'* as *'SEE-ment'*, and *'balcony'* as *'bal-COH-ny'*. Although these were the writer's opinions, yet these pronunciations were supposedly definitely heard at that time which leads to the idea of such pronunciations.

Usage of Short Abbreviations and Phrases

Recently, the usage of short abbreviations of phrases has been extensive among the individuals. In spite of the many issues allied with their usage, they have developed to be an integral part of the contemporary English (Gurgenidze, 2012). Abbreviations can be considered an influential tool in the language development. The practice of contracting the terms to make abbreviations started to emerge in Ancient Egypt after constricted linguistic forms comprising more than one element occurred. The concept of abbreviations gained greater prominence in the 19th century after the development of the telegraph. Due to the higher cost of using the telegraph at that time, contracting the communication and texts became necessary, and thus, abbreviations were started to be used more frequently (Rodríguez González & Cannon, 1994).

Abbreviation facilitates the communicational or interactional patterns because of the principle of economy in language. The usage of abbreviations is conjoined with both linguistics as well as extra-linguistic aspects that greatly determines various discourses to be considered and the ways to decode specific linguistics units of the abbreviated forms (Minyar-Beloroucheva et al., 2020). Here the role of context is considerable.

In the initial stages, abbreviations were acknowledged as sovereign lexical units. However, with the passage of time, they were started to be considered a significant part of the language vocabulary. A substantial number of abbreviations arose in the 20th and 21st centuries in multiple discourses, i.e., in public relations, business, politics, and so on. Hence, as per the new concept, abbreviations are not homogenous linguistic units. An instance is that it is well acknowledged that abbreviations entail initialisms that are sub-divided into acronyms and alphabetisms. The initial letter of the original phrases forms acronyms like *CEO* for *Chief Executive Officer* or *WHO* for *World Health Organization*. However, few acronyms are pronounced as words, such as in the case of *WHO* or in the other example *SHAPE* for *Supreme Headquarters Allied Power Europe*. The variance between acronyms and alphabetisms is that acronyms are intended to be pronounced, whereas alphabetisms are formed without regard to pronunciation (Mary McMahan, 2022).

Now very recently, an entirely different concept of SMS language has also emerged where the usage of these abbreviations is extensive and normal. These terms include using shorter abbreviations for referring to any terms' full name, such as using *'Tc'* instead of *'take care'* or *'btw'* in place of *'by the way'*. Another example is the term *'okay'*, which was first replaced by *'ok'*, and now mostly just *'k'* is used in place of *'okay'*. This change shows the change in language trends over time. Even at the organizational and

Major Trends in Vocabulary and Usage in the English Language in the 21st Century

professional levels, usage of these short terms is common these days, such as mostly, when sending any file via email, *PFA* is written to refer to '*Please find attached*'. Some other common short phrases such as *lol*, *k*, *btw*, *tbh*, and so on are also largely used in routine conversations, specifically in written texts.

Few abbreviations are formed by just keeping the initial letters of any words and leaving out the remaining ones, and they often end with a period such as '*government*' as '*gov.*'. Another type of abbreviation includes those that drop the middle parts of a word or phrase and make the abbreviations with the remaining ones, for instance, '*atty.*' for '*attorney*'. Besides, another reason for using abbreviations is to save time in typing texts, or eliminate the difficulty of orally speaking the longer and complicated terms, and so on. In the cognitive and applied linguistics, abbreviation development is studied in terms of conforming texts and a variety of discourses for revealing the cognitive nature and lexical structures of the constricted forms (Minyar-Beloucheva et al., 2018). Hence, it can be concluded that abbreviations are used for appropriately transferring information in the most precise way possible.

Changes In Vocabulary

Vocabulary is termed as the glossary or lexicon of the cumulative sum of words a person knows of a lingo. Slang or colloquialism is an informal expression of vocabulary which is not used in formal communication. The concept of vocabulary is not specific to the dialect; it could be any language in particular. The use of flowery language and jargon terms make a language beautiful and the native speakers or anglophones prefer it to employ in their way of delivering words. At the same time, this helps avoidance of simpler expressions. The changes that occur in the trend of vocabulary building are not up to the mark but we can add up to its contribution that the current trends are justly substantial in a sense to shift the center of focus from native English speakers to non-native speakers of English.

It is a well-known fact that non-native speakers of English find it difficult to make others understand what they are trying to convey in their conversation. The vocabulary is classified into two main categories: one that is receptive and the other that is expressive. In the first one, thoughts and ideas are shared via speaking and writing whereas the latter contributes to developing listening and reading skills and hence improves the understanding of words.



Figure 3. English – globally accepted language

The efficiency of any language speaker for a specific language is identified by his awareness of the cardinal concepts of that vernacular. The misunderstanding however has a big part in depicting the redundant style and verbose. At the beginning of the 19th century, the English language achieved global status and became the world language. The issue came to the light with conferences, surveys, and books highlighting how and why it has achieved the prime position (Crystal, 2004). The familiar speakers suffer most from the informal use of the language by non-native speakers whereby they face difficulties in understanding. Similarly, the majority of the non-official speakers find it difficult to understand them because of their familiarity with the understanding of the colloquial terms. For instance, there is a case of a multinational company. Sometimes a wordy sentence or a single word in an email communication creates a big impact on the whole financial environment resulting in the depreciation of the company. The email was written by a familiar speaker of English and was delivered to the co-worker. The receiver of the email was a non-native speaker of English and was not aware of the relatable meaning and use of the word in the context of the message hence he proceeded with the one mistaken (Lennox Morrison, 2016).

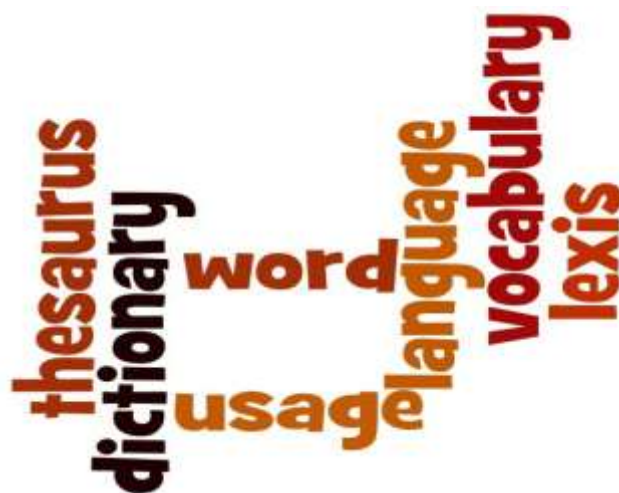


Figure 4. Daily addition of words to different lexicons

Word Formation Processes

In the English language, the role of the word-formation process is significant which contributes to adding up unhackneyed words. The formation of newly coined expressions or words in a language is termed neologism. The word-formation can either be done by producing new words bringing a total new package or it can be done with restructuring used terms to create novelty (Lieber, 2005). Vocabulary helps in building effective communication. This can be done by learning new words which urge the desire for exploration and eventually improve the ability to communicate. The word that is acceptable to the majority of the users and accords with the agreement of people are then added to the vocabulary or wordbook and become of common use. The lexicographers and editors after observation of the reading materials enter the word into the mainstream.

The manifestation of languages is proven by various researches demonstrating that the average person's speaking vocabulary is around 10,000 words whereas the adults can gain and understand approximately 50,000 words on average. The new words can easily be understood because of familiarity with the language therefore it becomes easy for the speaker to make different combinations with the newly formed term (Schweikhard & List, 2020). This largely improves the reading comprehension of a person.

The vocabulary contains all the words that enhance reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills. However, the words should be in the used correct context to get to the actual feeling, understanding, and comprehension of vocabulary building. Sometimes even native English speakers face the difficulty of being understood. This is mostly with the case of foreign language speakers where there is unfamiliarity with certain words or multiple meanings of a single word which causes the message to lose its actual meaning. Oftentimes, the non-native speakers get the advantage in a lingua-franca environment. The unofficial can sometimes come up constructing new phrases (Lennox Morrison, 2016). The use of vocabulary is not only helpful in interacting professionally with others but also helps the mind to create a connection with new ideas, thoughts, and solutions. The learning of words with a variety of meanings and adding them to our active vocabulary develop the lexicon (Ratih & Gusdian, 2018).

A variety in terms of English glossary is described as a particular form of words innovated by a specific pool of people. Acronyms, Creative respelling, novel creation, Analogy, Folk etymology, Compounding, Rhyming, Affixation, Conversion, Derivation, Blending, Clipping, and Reanalysis; are all the processes that help in producing new terms (Flippo & Caverly, 2000). The etymology of words is important in creating new words and terms. Common words or nonexclusive words or vocabulary are not linked with technical subjects. If we observe the etymology of these words we can find out how to produce novel terms (Luthfiyati et al., 2017).

Coining of Words

Understanding the word-formation processes we can develop our understanding of creating new words (See figure 5). Among these processes coinage is a rarely used process in which the new term or word is invented accidentally or deliberately. The new words include specifically the commercial products and trade names. Later these names become the common usage term that is not used as a proper noun. The previous common words used in terms of coinage are: escalator, frisbee, heroin, aspirin, and Vaseline. While there are recently used coinage words that are: xerox, Teflon, Kleenex, laundromat, and google out of which Google is found to be present-day commonly used word. The original word "Googol" which is equal to 1 followed by 100 zeros, is however misspelled as google without capitalizing the first letter. Words like googling and eBaying are considered the derivation of coinage.

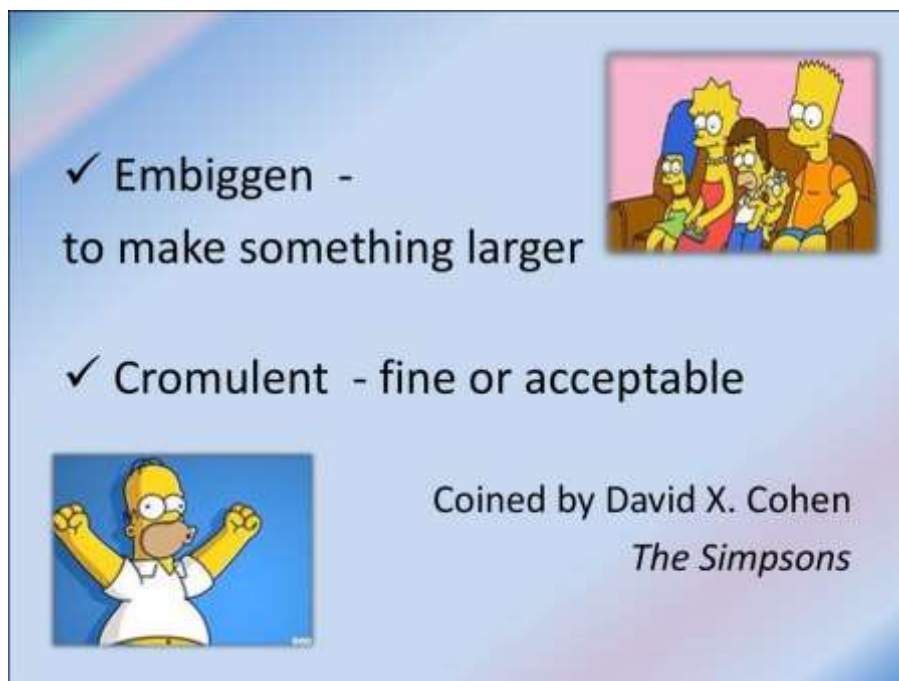


Figure 5. Coinage

Occasionalism and Nonce Words

Nonce words are those words that are occasionally created. The most commonly identified nonce word is jabberwock (a creature) used in Lewis Carroll's poem Jabberwocky. This was the created topsy-turvy, nonsensical language. Some of the recent words identified in the Oxford English Dictionary are: jafaican, simples, chillax, whatevs, twi-thought, and witchcraftal. These words can add up and be quickly removed from everyday lives that's why these words are also termed occasionalism (See figure 6).



Figure 6. In and out of words in occasionalism

Compounding and Formation of Compound Words

Two or three words are joined and a new term is produced, this process is compounding. In this activity, usually English, Greek, and German language words are used whereas Spanish and French languages are less preferred. Examples include: water + bed= waterbed, sun + burn= sunburn, door + knob= doorknob. These are commonly used compound words. There are various ways to express these words, with space between two words, using a hyphen or sometimes writing the words without space.

There are words that have been evolved like clock work has been evolved to clock-work which is now accepted and written as clockwork. Other words that are recently used as contactless, doom scrolling, awe walk. Similarly, the word 'quarenteen' was produced but removed recently from the dictionaries. Some words are evolved and appear with hyphens and spaces. The word

Major Trends in Vocabulary and Usage in the English Language in the 21st Century

contactless is a recent innovation and was added to the dictionary in 2020. In April, Merriam Webster added 'contactless' to its glossary. Doom scrolling was recently added to Dictionary.com Though the word 'awe walk' has not been a part of the Cambridge dictionary still, it has been noticeable to them. There are words that are formed without the help of other languages, such combinations of words are independent words or native compounds. Examples are e-tickets, dry run, fireplug, unconscious bias, ghost kitchen, cut-purse, thirsty, and truthiness. The recent definition of thirsty was added to the Merriam Webster last year, where its meaning is a desire for attention through social media. The words with complex nature or made with a combination of three words are: no-fault insurance, top rack dishwasher safe, inasmuch, woebegone, streecarwheel, burnout syndrome, do-it-yourself. The nice thing about compounding is that we can form beautiful combinations using multiple words (Štekauer & Lieber, 2006).

Blending of Words

The two different forms of words are combined to produce a blended word or portmanteau. Portmanteau means 'trunk' or a 'suitcase' It is the most beloved form of creating innovation. The two words are combined taking the start of the first word joined with the end of the second word or it can full word combined with the end part to make a new word. An example of this can be described by the word 'camcorder' which is the combination of words 'camera' and 'recorder'. As the technological and cultural trends are rising new words are increasingly produced. There are other examples like docudrama, emoticon, staycation, fanzine, pulsar, telegenic, globish, frenemy, agitprop (See figure 7). The instance of words can be used like 'galumph' and 'slithy', these are examples of such production of words whereby slithy has been removed from most dictionaries whereas galumph is still used in vocabulary (See figure 8). There are other recent blends that are 'Britpoperti', 'splog', 'mocktail', carjacking, and electrocute (PearsonPTE, 2021).



Figure 7. Word Blending

These are the recent word blends that the Merriam webster has added to its dictionary: mansplaining, cypypasta, and fluffernutter (Merriam-Webster, 2021).



Figure 8. Example of Formation of words combining two words

Major Trends in Vocabulary and Usage in the English Language in the 21st Century

Derivation

It is one of the most common processes of word formation used to increase the lexicon of language. The words are produced without the addition of other roots while the original root is modified. These words are produced using small bits of words that usually do not have specific meanings in the dictionary. The subtype of derivation is affixation which includes the addition of prefixes, infixes, and suffixes to the words. The examples of these are lovely, disrespectful, mislead, antifreeze, injustice, and unbound.

English provides a gateway towards the academic world too though. Furthermore, whether the best resource throughout your profession is in an English-speaking community, English will allow you to study alongside top-class scientists and philosophers. Academic institutions are garnering an increasing number of academic visitors, students, and professors across the world, English is their working dialect. Jargon is the specialized vocabulary of yet another profession or other activity with which a bunch of people devotes a significant amount of their time such as hobbies. There is a spectrum of formality in technical terminology. Precise technical terms and definitions are formally taught recognized, documented by expertise, and are analogous to slang. In general English, the borders between official and slang jargon are quite fluid with words sliding in and out of acceptance.

Analysis and Impact of Trends
It is a fact that English language has developed various advancements since the beginning of time. The changes in languages occur consequently as the new words start to become trendy and become the part of dictionary. The social and political pressures play a big role in bringing the tremendous changes to any languages. These pressures include the immigration, mass media and mass communication, colonization and invasion.

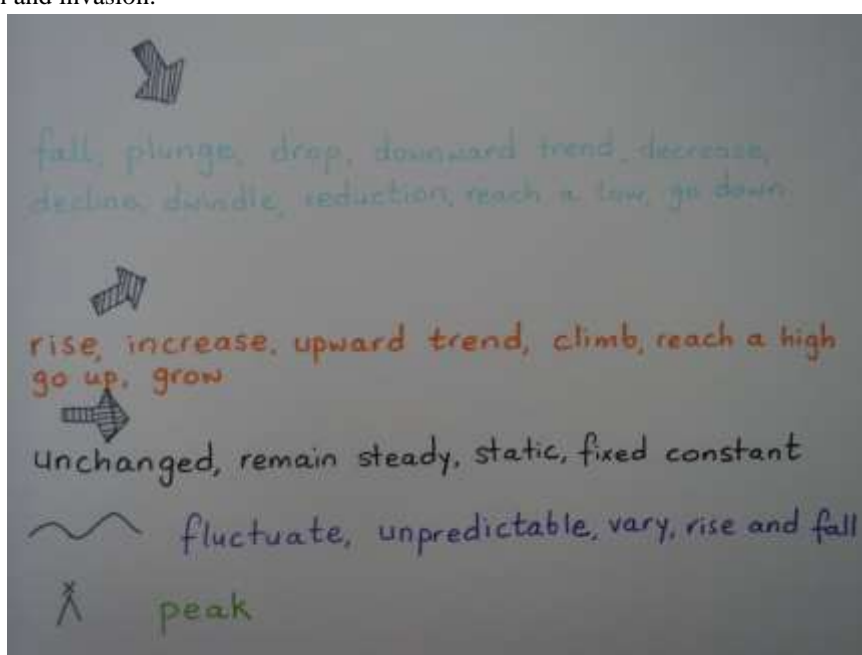


Figure 9. trends in language

Every day, new vocabulary is generated with the intervention of new products, services or trends. The invention of various new products and equipments, appliances, sports goods and services require invention of new words. The transformation of language is happening at a faster rate since the usage of social media, mobile phones, web-based learning, blogs, instant messengers, iPods, PDAs, are all contributing to the development of language trends and vocabulary. The language trends in general impacts the teenagers due to their much awareness with these tools and construction of the trend of using new terminologies by them.

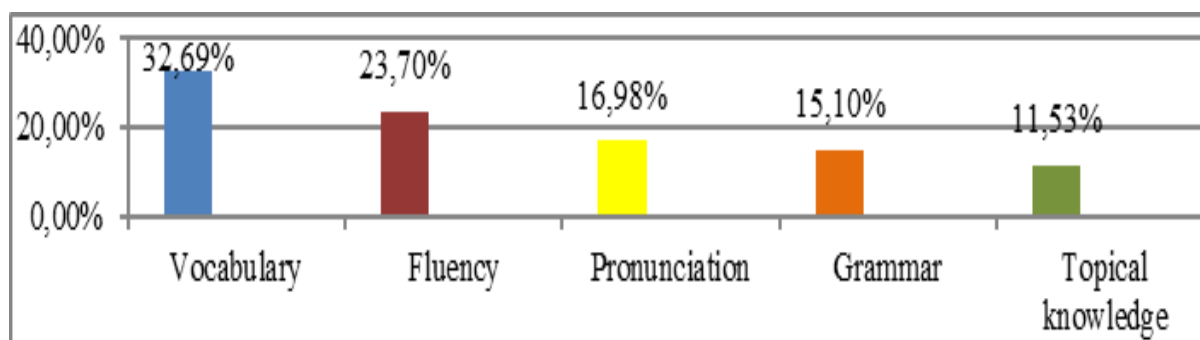


Figure 10: Illustrating the communication development among youth

Major Trends in Vocabulary and Usage in the English Language in the 21st Century

As English is the global language which came initially for the purpose of travel, exploration and business for non-native speakers. Later, the purpose of implementing this language changed and considered as the only medium used for directive purpose. The change in language also occur when two different language speakers communicate. The two different speakers from different cultural backgrounds have different way of speaking and communicating words. Even, people with different ethnic background can contribute to its part. The formation of novel terminologies, expressions, words and phrases are generated as a result and added into our everyday lives. The impact of living in a particular community for a longer period of time also transforms our way of delivering words and specifically changes the accents of speaking. However, the difference of speaking language also comes with age. The changes in language occur during generations where every generation contributes to lingual transformation. Sometimes, people in the fear of lagging behind, adopt the changes and involve themselves in various activities through social media, joining social networking groups and platforms to communicate with people around the world. This thought positively helps them in development approach of the learning and to follow the norms of the society by spotting novel terminologies and the usage. Social media plays a big role in developing the language trends in the society. The ways of communication have enhanced since the trending of the social media platforms. The use of twitter, Facebook, and other social networking platforms develop the trend of making words common and also develop new meanings of various words known like: react, hashtags, and thanksgiving. The female population generally use more emotional, and psychological expressions using hashtags like #heart '<3' and #excited and short terminologies like FBF (Flashback Friday), OOTD (outfit of the day), whereas the males generally come up with object references and social contexts more e.g: 'wishes he', 'NFSW', 'YOLO' and 'BG' (in the context of gaming). All these transformations alter the communication style also with affecting other areas of life. The use of language among youth through social platforms develops the trend of using abbreviations which often creates confusion in understanding the actually full form of the word. In this case, we can take example of 'Dr' which is used to date for dear in informal conversations while it is also used to refer doctor. There are other examples like 'bro' used to refer brothers, 'yr' referred to yours and use of 'hr' for hours. The impact of these changes is easily noticed in academics. If the correct patterns of language and grammatical structures are not properly implemented into the language, the language then becomes low in quality. Such abuse of language through instant messaging and social media platforms might degrade the standard of language. Usage of short terminologies in texting and chatting alters the original meaning of the terminology which alternately causes confusion in understanding of the lexical context. The impact of communicating through using social media channels also created a big influence on the language. Use of neologisms, abbreviations and acronyms help us besides the impact created by the technological development of language. The slang words are also making their way into the common usage. The acronyms like BTW, HBD, TBH, LOL, TBT, these all add up to the lexicon of non-verbal communicative words. Sometimes the overuse of these words become the cause of annoying people due to their constant use. One important factor is that the parents oftentimes don't understand the language that their child use during the conversation through textual message or mobile. The phrases like 'hang out' or 'bae' have become so common in today's culture.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

English language is extensively used over the globe for international communication, and thus due to its considerable expansion, it has adopted various trends from the regions where it has been spoken and hence encompasses some terms, words, and characteristics of other languages as well.

In the contemporary era, time is precious for everyone, and thus no one wants to waste their time in meaningless and indirect long conversations. Therefore, interactive and communicative patterns are changing with respect to time. Mostly, now individuals usually communicate in an uncomplicated and straightforward manner and use keywords or key phrases in order to save themselves from lengthy indirect discussions. The new era of language prefers to use the most concise and precise way possible to communicate and transmit their opinions and points.

Thus, it can be summarized that language change is a continually evolving phenomenon that recurrently occurs over time. It has been evident that the language changes with time, and there are variances in the modern and former English language. Even though the native or other English speakers can overcome and comprehend these changes and can process the innovations for communicating, few terms and grammatical patterns may sound funny, erroneous, or archaic to them. However, these new trends of change in vocabulary and language usage are crucial and portray the dynamic societal nature.

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Major Trends in Vocabulary and Usage in the English Language in the 21st Century

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