

Social Media Use and its impact on English Language



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Abstract: *Abstract: The aim of the study to examine the impact of social media use on language among university learners is investigated, with an emphasis on the attitudes and actions of Arts and Science students. Data for the study were gathered using a quantitative methodology, with 80 participants completing an online questionnaire. The study looks into a number of language-related topics on social media, such as the usage of slang, new words (neologisms), acronyms, and platform-specific language standards. The results show that while some students strongly support using acronyms and abbreviations in social media conversations, a sizeable portion do not. Additionally, while some respondents prefer a more professional language style, a significant portion of respondents use slang and a conversational tone in their online discussions. The formation of new vocabularies and language trends are linked to the influence of social media platforms, which play a significant role in introducing university students to new linguistic expressions.*

Keywords: Social Media, Twitter, Selfie, Communication, Digital age

1. Introduction:

The social media has significantly changed how we connect, communicate, and exchange information. With millions of users regularly using social media platforms, it is critical to look at how language has been impacted by this digital phenomenon. As a crucial instrument for communication, language reflects society and culture as it constantly changes and adapts to new situations.

This study aims to investigate the influence of social media on language, with a specific focus on its effects on vocabulary growth, linguistic structure, and communication patterns. The

widespread usage of social media platforms has given rise to distinctive linguistic conventions that are reshaping our online and offline interactions. By examining the relationship between social media and language, we can gain valuable insights into the ways in which they intersect and shape our communication practices.

It is evident that social media has an impact on language structure. Abbreviations, acronyms, and informal language usage have become more common since the development of sites like Twitter. Language shortcuts have been widely used in daily discussions as a result of users

quickly embracing the brevity and efficiency that social media platforms offer.

Social media has made the distinction between formal and casual communication more hazy in the current digital era. These platforms' informality and liberal attitudes have produced a setting where people are free to express themselves without following established grammatical or linguistic constraints.

Acronyms and abbreviations are now often used in Internet communication. By using these linguistic truncations, you may communicate your ideas clearly and swiftly while still adhering to character restrictions set by websites like Twitter. In our daily chats, whether online or offline, expressions like "LOL" (laugh out loud), "BRB" (be right back), and "OMG" (oh my God) have become ingrained.

Studying how social media affects language is essential for understanding the linguistic environment of the digital age. By examining the changes in linguistic structure, vocabulary growth, and communication patterns brought about by social media, this study will add to the body of knowledge already in existence. Understanding these consequences can help us better understand how language is changing and how it will affect society, education, and communication in the digital age.

The language employed on these sites reinforces social identities and group affiliations in addition to reflecting them. Additionally, different social media platforms display unique linguistic traits and communication techniques, resulting in the emergence of digital discourse communities that partake in shared linguistic practices. New vocabulary and linguistic structures are introduced via social media, which has a significant impact on language. Many new words and expressions have emerged as a result of online platforms; these are referred to as "internet slang." These phrases frequently spread quickly and ingrain themselves in social media users' regular speech. For instance, phrases like "selfie," "hashtag," and "trending" are now often used in both offline and online conversations. Additionally, social media sites let users express their social identities and

connections verbally. The language used by users is frequently modified to fit with particular online communities or organizations. For instance, certain internet communities or groups may have recognizable linguistic idioms or inside jokes among their members. This language acts as a core of identification and fosters a sense of community among those who share similar viewpoints.

In social media interactions, language serves as a crucial tool of communication. Language use, perception, and interpretation have changed significantly as a result of the quick and widespread adoption of new digital platforms. A wide range of linguistic changes, including the transformation of vocabulary and syntax as well as the altering of discourse patterns and communication styles, are included in the impact of social media on language. Language is an essential communication tool in social media interactions. The rapid and broad use of online digital platforms has had significant effects on language use, perception, and interpretation. The impact of social media on language encompasses a wide spectrum of linguistic changes, such as the alteration of vocabulary and syntax as well as discourse patterns and communication styles. Social media, however, has an effect on language that goes beyond only vocabulary, syntax, and conversation patterns. It encompasses language interpretation and comprehension as well. The casual and frequently fragmented character of social media communication can make it difficult to understand a message's intended meaning with accuracy. Miscommunication and ambiguity can result from subtleties, tones, and nonverbal cues are lost in text-based interactions.

Research Purpose/Aim of the Research/Objective of the study

The purpose of this study is to investigate how social media has a significant impact on language, including how it affects vocabulary growth, linguistic structure, and communication habits. It is critical to comprehend how this contemporary form of communication affects how we use language in the digital age, where social media has shaped our daily lives. This study explores these elements in order to better

understand how language changes over time and to pinpoint the linguistic innovations, trends, and shifts brought on by social media platforms.

Research Questions

This study examined the following question,

How do social media affect language, specifically linguistic structure, vocabulary growth, and communication patterns?

Research Objective

This study aims to investigate how social media affects language, with a particular emphasis on how it affects vocabulary growth, communication patterns, and linguistic structure. The goal of the research is to fully comprehend the changes in language use brought on by social media platforms by looking into these factors. The following are the precise objectives:

- To analyze how abbreviations, acronyms, and informal language are used on social media and how this affects language structure.
- To investigate how social media has affected vocabulary growth and to spot the formation of neologisms, memes, and viral language.

Significance of the study

Language is a dynamic and constantly changing system that reflects societal changes and advancements. Social media has had a significant influence on language and communication in the digital age. This document tries to investigate how social media affects language, illuminating the linguistic innovations, patterns, and shifts that have arisen as a result of its widespread use. Understanding these changes can help us keep up with how language and communication are changing in modern culture. Social media platforms replaced other types of communication as the primary means of interaction and information sharing. Studying how social media affects language helps us comprehend the distinctive linguistic traits and communication patterns that are common in online speech. This information can help people, organizations, and politicians

navigate and adjust to these communication patterns.

2. Literature review

The use of social media is an interesting topic to explore; this is an era of the use of social media networking platforms like Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp, Instagram, and other sites. This plays an important role, as peoples use different networking sites to communicate, gain knowledge, for fun, enhance vocabulary, and other activities.

Many researchers did their research on the use of social media and its impact on language. Hina, Farooq, and Kouser (6 June 2018) the researchers in their article, the study suggest that social networking sites have a damaging effect on the language of students in Pakistan. According to the research interviews the findings, many students believed that social networking sites including; Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and WhatsApp were informal platforms for language learning and had a great impact on their performance. Kanwal, Khaliq, Jamil (30 Sep 2022) The researchers shows that social media platforms can help students of university level, and ESL writers to improve their vocabulary, and other four skills e.g. (reading, writing, listening, speaking) and simple memorizing as compared to books and other materials. The study findings corroborated those of (Al-Jarrah et al., 2019), which found that young college students find social media easier to utilize than books or other text materials while looking for resources on expanding their vocabularies. Result shows that students are happy and well-motivated by learning through social media sites.

Tufail, Dr. Rubab, & Dr. Hussain (Oct, Dec 2021) According to the researchers, the findings of the article are that ESL learners had a positive view regarding using online social media networks, to enhance their vocabulary. A number of students going toward online platforms e.g. WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Edmodo, & other networks to share ideas and participate in online activities. Social media is a cutting-edge platform for English learners to express themselves honestly when students use

social media to engage with their teachers, their motivation improves & their self-confidence builds up.

Slim, and, Hafeedh (January 2019) The researchers investigate the impact of social media use, specifically Facebook, on the learning and achievement of Business Administration students in the area of business vocabulary. The research team conducted interviews and observations with a sample of these students and found that their attitudes towards Facebook-assisted teaching were generally positive.

Nisa, Aslam, Rashid (April, June 2023) The researchers discover the impact of Facebook on Pakistani ESL students writing, and the findings show that negative impact on students writing because social media has changed the students' formal & informal writing. Facebook motivates students to use informal writing & also using short forms e.g. abbreviations, emoticons, etc. It does not show the students' creativity and students have no proper information about where and when they use formal or informal writing. Clearly, the bad impact of Facebook on Pakistani ESL students' writings has become a main threat among university students. Liu (2010) say that the improper use of the technology can be harmful and take away students from learning. If Facebook is to be used for educational purposes, careful planning is required. It is important to ensure that students are able to write properly, regardless whether they are writing on Facebook or for class assignment.

Abbas, Gulzar, and, Hussain (in 2019) Researchers looking at the results, we conclude that social networks are very popular among ESL students. They provide easy and quick access to the outside world and are a cost-effective resource through which students can have fun and gain knowledge. Regarding the role of social media in vocabulary development, students did not find it very useful as they showed little interest in using social media for vocabulary development. There were few students who mentioned social media it helps expand their vocabulary as they interact with new people and come to pick up new

information through it. However, students agreed that social media is more interesting than books in the learning process.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Introduction

This section will provide the detailed methodology, for conducting this research. In this research, a quantitative approach was adopted to investigate the opinions of university students regarding the use of social media and its effects on language.

3.2. Research Design

The researcher used the quantitative method for conducting this research. The population of the study included male and female students of BS level. Required data were collected by using a Likert scale.

3.3. Quantitative Method

Quantitative research deals in numbers. Quantitative research is an important method of data collection that involves gathering information from existing and potential customers. This is done using sampling methods and various tools such as online surveys, online polls, and questionnaires. These tools provide a structured approach to data collection and allow researchers to draw statistical conclusions.

3.4. Data Collection Tools

Online surveys

The data collected through online surveys can be used to inform decision-making processes, guide product development, and assess customer satisfaction.

There are several tools available for designing and distributing online surveys. Google Forms, Survey Monkey, and Qualtrics are popular options that offer a range of features and functionalities.

3.6. Population

The researcher specified the population for the study as, the students of Abbottabad University.

3.7. Sample

The researcher specified the sample for this study, as the students of English and IT

departments including 100 students.

3.8. Research instruments

The research instrument used in the study was a Likert scale questionnaire, which consisted of 17 questions. Participants were asked to rate their responses on a five-point scale, ranging from "Strongly agree" to "Strongly disagree."

3.9. Ethical consideration

Respondents of the survey were properly thanked for their participation. They were also thanked for taking out their precious time to fill out the questionnaire, also for their cooperation.

4. Data Analysis

The study was designed to find the opinions on the use of social media and its impact on language. The data was obtained in the form of an online filled questionnaire. This data is analyzed in the form of numbers and percentages as per the requirement of the research. A total of 80 Arts (English) and Science (IT) students participated in the survey related to the impact of language on social media. The majority of the student respondents were aged 20 years and above.

Following is the analysis of data;

The survey's findings show that a significant number of participants—60.3%—either agree or strongly agree that they commonly utilize acronyms or abbreviations in their social media interactions. This implies that university students frequently use acronyms or abbreviations.

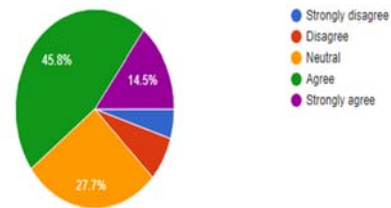
The use of acronyms or abbreviations in social media communication, however, is strongly opposed by 11.9% of respondents. This demonstrates that some students do not support the use of these language evasions. Additionally, a sizable portion of respondents, roughly 27.7%, express neutral on this issue, meaning they are neither highly in favor of nor strongly opposed to abbreviations or acronyms in social media communication. Overall, the vast majority of respondents are in favor of abbreviations and acronyms being used in social media communication. This might be explained by the quick and casual tone of social media sites,

where users frequently want to communicate easily and effectively.

Pie chart 4.1

I frequently use abbreviations or acronyms in my social media communication.

83 responses



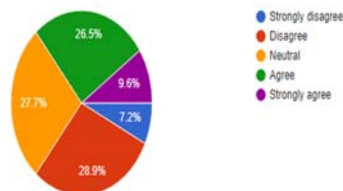
According to the survey's findings, a significant number of participants—roughly 36.1%—either agree or strongly agree that they employ slang or a conversational tone in their social media posts or communications. This suggests that a sizeable portion of undergraduates prefer to communicate online in a more informal and relaxed manner. However, over 36.1% of respondents either disapprove or strongly disagree with employing slang or a conversational tone in social media communications. This indicates that a sizable percentage of students prefer to use more official and polished language in their online communications. Additionally, about 27.7% of respondents are neutral on this issue, indicating they are neither strongly in favor of nor against adopting slang or a conversational tone while communicating on social media.

According to the results, university students have a variety of linguistic preferences when using social media for communication. While some students may prioritize maintaining a more official and professional speaking style, others may regard social media as an opportunity for more relaxed and informal conversations.

Pie chart 4.2

I adopt a conversational tone or use slang in my social media posts or messages.

83 responses



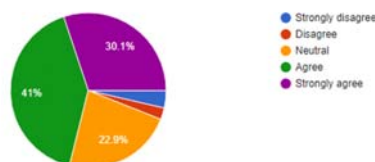
According to the survey's findings, a significant number of participants, or 71.1%, strongly agree or agree that they have come across new words or phrases on social media that they had never heard before. This shows that social media platforms expose a significant percentage of university students to new and developing linguistic expressions. 6% of respondents, on the other hand, either strongly disagree or disagree with the assertion, which suggests that they have not come across many new words or phrases on social media. About 22.9% of respondents are neutral on the matter, indicating that, while not significant, they may have come across some new words or phrases on social media.

The results suggest that social media platforms help users, particularly undergraduates, get familiar with new linguistic terms and language trends. These new terms or phrases may come from a variety of places, including memes, online lingo, or particular social media communities.

Pie chart 4.3

I have come across new words or phrases on social media that I had not encountered before.

83 responses



The survey's findings clearly show that the vast majority of participants—85.5%—either agree or strongly agree that social media has influenced the emergence of new vocabularies and linguistic trends. This suggests that a sizeable percentage of university students are

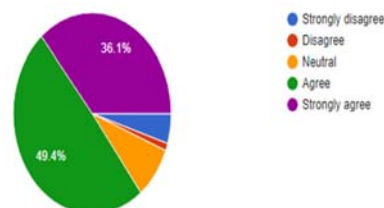
aware of how social media has an impact on language development. Only 6% of respondents strongly disagree or disagree with the statement, indicating that they do not believe social media have a substantial impact on the emergence of new linguistic trends. Approximately 8.4% of respondents express no opinion, indicating that they may not be fully certain of or may not have given the impact of social media on language development a great deal of thought.

The widespread agreement among the respondents emphasizes the significant influence social media platforms have on developing and disseminating new linguistic trends. The quick spread of language innovations, such as internet slang, acronyms, emojis, memes, and other inventive linguistic phrases, is made possible by social media platforms.

Pie chart 4.4

Social media has influenced the development of new vocabulary and language trends.

83 responses



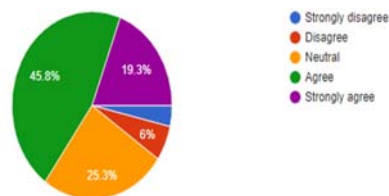
According to the poll findings, a sizable percentage of participants—roughly 65.1%—either agree or strongly agree that they frequently come across neologisms (newly invented words) on social media sites. This suggests that a significant number of undergraduates frequently encounter new words and linguistic innovations while using social media. In contrast, a total of 9.6% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the assertion, indicating that they did not commonly come across new phrases or neologisms on social media. Nearly 25.3% of respondents, or nearly one-fourth, are neutral on the issue, indicating that they may not be totally certain about how frequently neologisms appear on social media or that they may not have given it much thought. The findings show that a sizeable percentage of social media users are exposed to

linguistic innovation and the ongoing evolution of language via the use of neologisms. New words and phrases can spread swiftly and gain popularity among users because of social media's speedy and widespread information delivery.

Pie chart 4.5

I frequently encounter neologisms (newly coined words) on social media platforms.

83 responses



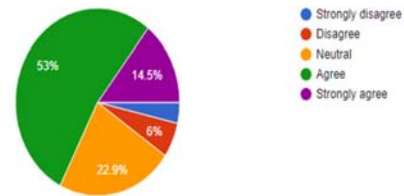
According to the poll findings, the majority of participants—roughly 67.5%—agree or strongly agree that various social media sites have their own linguistic rules and customs. This indicates that a sizable proportion of undergraduates think that every social media site has its own unique style of communication, which may include certain linguistic rules and conventions. On the other hand, a total of 9.6% of respondents disagree or strongly disagree with the assertion, indicating that they do not believe social media sites have their own set of linguistic standards and conventions. 22.9% of respondents, or about one-fourth, are neutral on the subject, indicating that they may not have given the idea of differing linguistic standards across multiple social media sites any thought.

The findings underline how different languages are used throughout social media platforms. The linguistic preferences and communication styles chosen by users of a platform can be influenced by the platform's structure, functionality, and user demographics. For instance, the character limit on Twitter may encourage the use of acronyms, whereas sites like LinkedIn may promote the use of more official and business-like language.

Pie chart 4.6

Different social media platforms have unique language norms and conventions.

83 responses



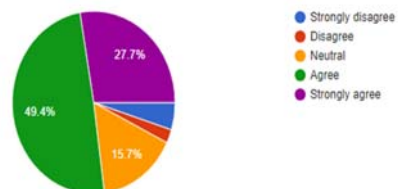
According to the poll findings, a sizable majority of participants—roughly 77.1%—either agree or strongly agree that social media has had a significant impact on language use outside of online interactions. This suggests that a lot of university students believe social media has a big impact on how people engage with one another in their regular face-to-face interactions. On the other hand, a total of 7.2% of respondents disagree or strongly disagree with the assertion, indicating that they do not think social media has significantly changed how people speak in offline encounters. 15.7% of respondents are neutral on the subject, suggesting that they may not have developed a strong view regarding how much language use in casual conversations is influenced by social media.

The findings imply that social media has an impact on language and communication patterns used in real-world interactions as well as in the virtual world. The widespread use of social media and internet communication has led to the emergence of new slangs, memes, and linguistic fads that permeate everyday speech and become part of everyday language.

Pie chart 4.7

Social media has had a significant impact on language use in everyday conversations, beyond just online interactions.

83 responses



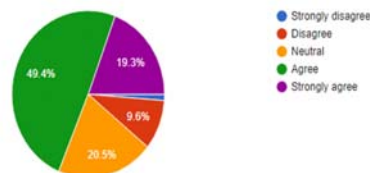
According to the survey findings, the majority of participants, or about 68.7%, either agree or

strongly agree that social media language use has an impact on language teaching and learning procedures. This shows that a sizable portion of university learners believe there is a link between social media language trends and how they affect language learning and instruction. However, a total of 10.8% of those polled disagree or strongly disagree with the assertion, indicating that they do not think social media language use significantly affects methods of language learning and teaching. About 20.5% of respondents express no view on the subject, indicating that they may not be certain of their position or be uncertain about the connection between social media language use and methods of language learning and teaching.

The findings imply that many students are aware of the possible influence social media language use may have on language instruction. Due to social media's universality in daily life, both language learners and educators are exposed to a wide range of linguistic constructions, such as slang, neologisms, and informal vocabulary. The impact of this exposure on language instruction and learning has both positive and negative aspects.

Pie chart 4.8

I believe social media language use affects language learning and teaching practices.
83 responses



According to the study results, a sizeable majority—roughly 58.9%—agree or strongly agree that social media has had an impact on how people communicate informally. This implies that a sizeable percentage of the respondents believe social media is related to the use of informal language in communication. In contrast, a total of 15.6% of respondents disagree or strongly disagree with the assertion, indicating that they do not think social media has significantly impacted how people communicate informally. About 26.5% of respondents don't have a strong opinion or are unsure about how

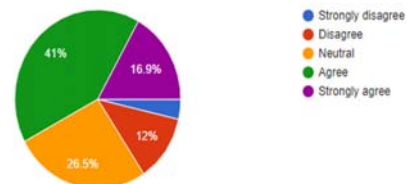
social media is affecting the usage of informal language in communication, indicating that they may not have a strong opinion.

The findings imply that a sizable portion of students are aware of how social media affects linguistic formality. The informal and conversational nature of social media platforms is well recognized, and this frequently promotes the use of slang, common phrases, and acronyms. The use of such casual language on social media may naturally change how people interact in ordinary conversations if they are exposed to it frequently. Overall, the survey results suggest that a significant number of respondents perceive social media's influence on informal language use in communication. Analyzing the underlying factors driving this influence and examining the potential implications can contribute to a comprehensive understanding of language change and evolution in the era of social media.

Pie chart 4.9

Social media has influenced the use of informal language in communication.

83 responses

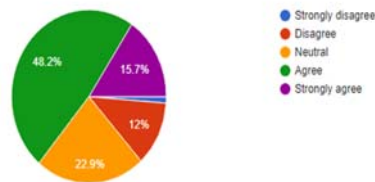


The survey results reveal that a substantial number of respondents, approximately 63.9%, either agree or strongly agree that social media has affected the linguistic structure of language, including grammar and syntax. This indicates that a significant portion of the participants perceives a connection between social media use and changes in the way language is structured. On the other hand, a combined 13.2% of respondents either disagree or strongly disagree with the statement, suggesting that they do not believe social media has had a significant impact on the linguistic structure of language. Around 22.9% of respondents remain neutral on the matter, indicating that they might not have a strong opinion or are unsure about the influence of social media on the linguistic structure of language.

The results imply that a notable proportion of university students recognize the impact of social media on language structure. Social media platforms often have character limitations and encourage brevity in communication, leading to the use of abbreviations, acronyms, and informal language. Frequent exposure to such linguistic patterns on social media may contribute to language change and evolution, including shifts in grammar and syntax.

Pie chart 4.10

Social media has affected the linguistic structure of language, such as grammar and syntax.
83 responses



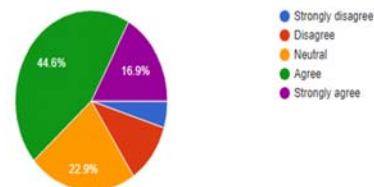
According to the study results, 61.5% of participants either agree or strongly agree that the emergence of new words and phrases on social media affects linguistic variety and innovation. This may indicate that a sizeable percentage of the participants believe social media has a good influence on language by introducing new terminology and linguistic phrases. However, a total of 15.6% of those surveyed either disagree or strongly disagree with the assertion, indicating that they do not think social media's role in coining new terms and phrases makes a major contribution to linguistic diversity and originality. About 22.9% of survey participants are indifferent on the subject, indicating that they may not have a strong opinion or be unsure about how social media affects linguistic diversity and creativity.

- The findings suggest that a lot of university students understand how social media can improve language by providing fresh linguistic expressions and encouraging linguistic inventiveness. Social media platforms provide a forum for language play, jargon, and the creation of new words because of their casual character and user-generated content. Language variety can be increased by the introduction of creative vocabulary and expressions as a result of

this linguistic exploration on social media.

Pie chart 4.11

The formation of new words and phrases on social media affects language diversity and creativity.
83 responses



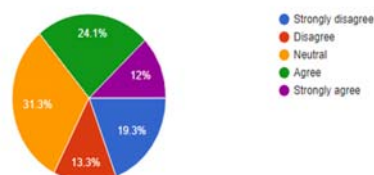
According to the poll results, respondents actively participate in developing or spreading memes and words that go popular on social media. About 44.1% of respondents said they 'actively participate' in making or spreading memes and phrases that go viral. This suggests that a significant number of individuals actively participate in the spread of well-liked linguistic trends and internet memes, indicating active participation in the digital linguistic culture. While creating or sharing memes and words that go viral on social media, 32.6% of respondents either disagree or strongly disagree with the statement, showing that they do not actively participate in this activity. This shows that many participants do not perceive themselves to be active producers of the language of viral culture and the social context of online memes. The fact that 31.3% of survey participants are neutral on the subject suggests that they may not have a strong preference or are unsure of their level of engagement in making or spreading viral words and memes.

The findings imply that while a significant number of university students actively engage in sharing viral language and memes, many of them do not. The conversation can delve into the causes of the varying levels of participation and investigate the reasons why some people actively participate in digital language trends while others do not.

Pie chart 4.12

I actively participate in creating or spreading viral language and memes on social media.

83 responses



Discussion

The study aimed to understand how social media influences language use and communication among university students. The data was collected through an online questionnaire filled out by 80 students studying Arts (English) and Science (IT). Here is a summary of the main findings:

Use of Abbreviations and Acronyms: The majority of students (60.3%) agreed that they frequently use abbreviations and acronyms in their social media interactions, while a small percentage (11.9%) opposed this practice.

Informal Language and Slang: Around 36.1% of respondents agreed that they use a conversational tone or slang in their social media posts. However, a similar percentage (36.1%) disagreed with this practice.

Encounter with New Words: A significant number of students (71.1%) reported encountering new words or phrases on social media, showing that it exposes them to linguistic innovations.

Impact on Language: The survey revealed that the majority (85.5%) believe social media has influenced the development of new vocabulary and language trends.

Neologisms: Nearly half of the respondents (45.8%) agreed that they frequently encounter newly coined words (neologisms) on social media.

Unique Language Norms: A significant majority (67.5%) agreed that different social media platforms have their own unique language norms and conventions.

Impact Beyond Online Interactions: The majority (77.1%) believed that social media has

significantly impacted language use in everyday face-to-face conversations.

Language Learning and Teaching: A considerable number of students (58.9%) acknowledged that social media language use affects language learning and teaching practices.

Informal Language in Communication: Around 68.7% agreed that social media has influenced the use of informal language in communication.

Linguistic Structure: A substantial percentage (63.9%) agreed that social media has affected the linguistic structure of language, including grammar and syntax.

Language Diversity and Creativity: The majority (61.5%) believed that the formation of new words and phrases on social media positively affects language diversity and creativity.

Active Participation in Viral Language and Memes: About 44.1% of respondents actively participate in creating or spreading viral language and memes, while others do not engage as actively.

In conclusion, the survey results suggest that social media has a significant impact on language use and linguistic trends among university students. It exposes them to new words, informal language, and unique language norms of different platforms. Moreover, social media appears to influence language learning and teaching practices and fosters language diversity and creativity through the spread of viral language and memes.

Overall, the researcher finds out that the use of social media and its impact on language, findings suggest that most of the participants said that on social media our vocabulary growth is developed we have learned so many new words on social media platforms. Our communication pattern improves and also linguistic structures.

Conclusion

This study has provided insight into how social media affects language, with an emphasis on linguistic structure, vocabulary development, and communication patterns among university

students. The research shows that social media does, in fact, have a great impact on how people use language and how language dynamics change in the digital age.

The findings of the study show that social media significantly affects language's linguistic structure, including grammar and syntax. On social media platforms, character counts are common and brevity is required, which promotes the use of acronyms, abbreviations, and informal language. Regular exposure to these linguistic patterns on social media aids in the evolution and transformation of languages. This demonstrates how language may be adapted to the particular communication needs of the digital world. The influence of social media on communication styles can be seen in university students' choices. In their social media posts, a significant number of respondents use slang and a conversational tone, but similarly sizable portions prefer more official and polished language. This illustrates how users have a variety of linguistic preferences and highlights how social media can be used for both informal and formal communication. Additionally, the identification of distinct linguistic norms across social media platforms suggests that users modify their communication strategies in response to the design, functionality, and user demographics of the platform in question.

In conclusion, this thesis sheds light on social media's impact on language, particularly in terms of linguistic structure, vocabulary growth, and communication styles. The research's findings highlight how language changes and evolves in response to the digital environment of social media. In order to preserve linguistic diversity, innovation, and effective communication in the digital age, it is critical to comprehend and properly navigate social media's impact on language use. Social media continues to play a significant part in modern communication.

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