

Lexical Deviations and Diversities: An Observation on Bangladeshi Gen Z Language

Aysha Alam Talukder

Prova Ummay Afzalean

Aysha Alam Talukder

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Prime University, Dhaka, Bangladesh,
PH- 0+880 1534862738, ayshasumi.309@gmail.com

Prova Ummay Afzalean

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Prime University, Dhaka, Bangladesh,
PH- 0+880 1729939076, prova.ua@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Digital communication mode has become more popular than traditional one now-a days. Generation Z considers fast-paced communication as widespread way of sharing thoughts and emotions throughout the world. Significant difference between the conventional and the contemporary form of English language is extensively observed on various social media platforms. These differences among lexis, linguistically known as lexical deviations are frequently found in the interactions of Gen Z and Alpha. This study has observed these modern social interactions of the young generations to identify deviations and diversities of language usage. Multiple lexical irregularities: neologism, pictogram, blending, clipping, orthographic alteration, abbreviation, cultural inclusions etc. are found after analyzing the status, posts and comments of these generations in social platforms. The fresher generations prefer to communicate as fast and feasible as possible through immersive and interactive emoji, images, videos, memes, GIFs etc. Their expeditious communication style widely hampers the standard way of communication with senior generations which exposes the linguistic distance between them and carries a new identity in the language of these young generations. As language change is inevitable this study recommends to cope up with these shifts and embrace the deviations as an inclusion in the language.

Introduction

The most favorable way of communicating in society is none other than language. This language is a continually evolving system of communication using symbols that reflects the fluidity of human society. Language change has historically been a natural and unavoidable process influenced by an array of social, cultural, political, and technological variables. With societal changes, people also changes their way of interaction, adopts new linguistic patterns rejecting conventional ones.

Language has been defined by many linguists from diverse perspectives based on their individual sub-fields of linguistic studies. In this connection, apart from some popular definitions of language put forward by a number of linguists, such as Sapir's view of language as "purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols which are auditory and produced by the organs of speech", Hall also defines language as "the institution whereby humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral-auditory arbitrary symbols" (Aworo et al., 2019).

From the ancient time till now we are passing thousands of years with many generations. These generations have been termed as for their birth ranges. At present the generation millennium are involving the current generation Zoomer or shortly called gen Z through this study.

Generation Z includes people born between the late 1990s and the early 2010s. Merriam-Webster defines it as people born in the late 1990s and early 2000s, whereas Oxford Dictionaries highlights their familiarity with the internet. The span of time is specified by Encyclopedia Britannica as 1997-2012, but this range is debatable due to the difficulties in defining generations and their distinct characteristics (wikipedia.org).

In Bangladesh, the Gen Z uses language quite differently from previous generations with the use of extensive precise form, code-mixing (blending Bengali and English), creative use of social media-driven slang and abbreviations etc. They have strong inclination for informal and visual communication adopting global linguistic identity in local contexts.

Code-Mixing, i.e Banglish is one of the most prominent features in everyday informal conversation and social media in Bangladesh. This reflects a blend of local and global linguistic influences of Gen Z language. They may also incorporate words from Hindi due to the popularity and availability of Bollywood and Indian contents. Gen Z communication has an informal tone, embracing casual language, slang, relaxed grammar approach with high level of adaptability. Abbreviations and graphic features such as memes, GIFs, and emojis are frequently used by this generation to efficiently convey messages in fast-paced digital environments. Influenced by social media sites like Facebook, Whatsapp, Instagram, TikTok etc. Gen Z rapidly embraces and modifies English-centric slang, which not only facilitate interaction but also shape the linguistic identity of Gen Z. At the same time it is leading to communication difficulties with older generations to keep pace with the current linguistic trends. The use of slang, abbreviations, acronyms, clipped words, code-switching, meme-based expressions, along with symbolic communication using stickers, emojis and GIFs are the most familiar features of Gen Z language usage.

With the advent of these diverse changes, gen Z language paves the ground for identifying the new trends for overall understanding and proper communication. Language is inevitably changing by nature and at present it is crystal clear that the new generation has prepared the deviational change of language. Due to their compatibility with technologically networked and fast-paced digital domains, they must rapidly articulate experiences that made them drive into these language deviations shaping them as Digital Native. Mostly they prefer to have deviations in the uses of lexis, such as clipping, acronyms, abbreviations, etc. to make their language more flexible and functional for the timely fit era.

Lexical deviation

In linguistics, lexical deviation is defined as the act of breaching a language's basic rules or customary usage at the word level. This could entail creating new words, utilizing existing words in grammatically unconventional manners, or employing words in a semantically unusual context to achieve certain effects or deeper meaning. Lexical deviation is found in different variations including neologisms, functional conversion, affixation, compounding etc.

Lexical deviation is a "poetic license" refers to the intentional departure from the standard vocabulary and word formation rules of a language. This is to provide stylistic effect, a frequent technique used in literary works to draw attention to the structure of the text in view of amusing the readers (Herianah et al., 2024; StudyMode, n.d.).

Types of Lexical Deviation

Several types of lexical variations were discussed in Scribd, 2024a as below:

- Neologism- the development of new words for a given context or long-term addition to the lexicon
- Compounding- the process of combining two or more existing words into a single compound word
- Functional conversion- a term in a different grammatical category without changing its form
- Affixation- a process of adding uncommon prefixes and suffixes to words
- Borrowing- terminology from a different dialect or language to achieve a specific stylistic impact
- Archaism- the use of words and phrases that are obsolete to provide a historical flavor
- Connotation- allows an author to use words' emotional and cultural links to generate a deviant meaning that inspires the reader to look beyond their literal definition.

Theoretical Framework

M.A.K. Halliday's Systemic Functional Theory (SFT) offers a comprehensive framework for understanding language as a resource for constructing meaning in social contexts. Every instance of language use occurs within a "context of situation," which determines the linguistic choices. This context is systematically analyzed through three variables of register (field, tenor and mode). SFT highlights the integrated nature of lexico-grammar which are fundamentally social and functional in nature.

In *Exploration in the Functions of Language* (1973), Halliday introduces the concept of language's multi-functionality highlighting the critical role of choice in linguistic realization. This

functional orientation paved the way for understanding lexical deviations as deliberate choices driven by communicative goals, rather than as mere errors or anomalies.

Halliday's *Language and Social Semiotics* (1978) elaborates on the social contexts of lexical meaning, describing language as a semiotic system where lexical choices reflect cultural values and social interactions. This perspective is essential for understanding how linguistic differences shape identity, status, or cohesion within specific social groups.

Later editions of *Introduction to Functional Grammar* (Halliday, 1985; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, 2014) delve deeper into the theoretical foundations of the lexico-grammatical system. It elaborates on how lexicon and grammar function together as a unified resource in the three meta-functions: ideational (experiential and logical meanings), interpersonal (enacting social roles and relations), and textual.

SFT offers a lens for lexical analysis that regards lexical deviations as meaningful socio contextual choices that shape and reflect the function of language. This functional approach forms a strong theoretical framework for investigating lexical variation, innovation, and deviation in the research of contemporary usages of Bangladeshi Gen Z Language.

Research Objectives

- To identify the lexical deviations in English language usages of BGen Z
- To search for the reasons behind the lexical deviations
- To find out lexical deviation processes of Gen Z English language usages
- To reveal the impacts of the lexical deviations of Gen Z in contemporary English language

Literature Review

Language is viewed as a system of choices made by speakers to produce meaning, reflecting their interpersonal relationships, experiences, and the order of text. (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

In a comprehensive study, Opara (2016) found the lexical variations in Popular Nigerian English (PNE) where the aberrations are classified as semantic shifts/extensions, semantic constraints, semantic transfers, semantic redundancy, semantic reassignment, creative coinages, borrowings, non-native idiom use, compounding, and use of mitigators. It is evident that lexical deviations are motivated and reflected by socio-linguistic native experiences and culture without differing contextual understanding. It is also recommended that distinctive lexical features of PNE should be acknowledged as Standard Nigerian English.

The findings of Wijewantha (2024) revealed that neologisms were formed using strategies such as compounding, derivation, clipping, omission of vowels, and abbreviations. Examples of compounding included "chillaxing" (chill + relaxing) and "futurepreneurs" (future + entrepreneurs). Derivation was observed through the addition of suffixes, such as "selfie-ing" (selfie + ing) and "gorgeousness" (gorgeous + ness). Clipping and vowel omission were common, as seen in terms like "fav" (favorite) and "dnt" (don't). Innovative abbreviations and neologisms with associative meanings, such as "FAMBAM" (family) and "fur-ever" (forever), were also identified.

The found neologisms assist in producing creativity, experimenting with language by following social media trends and making posts, and saving time. These linguistic innovations fostered by technological advancement express concise and creative ideas to simplify effective and faster communication (Wijewantha, 2024).

Marzona (2025) explored that language change in the communication patterns of Generation Z is influenced by digital immersion, dynamic uses such as code mixing and code switching; visual expressions such as emojis, memes, GIFs; social media specified language uses in TikTok, Instagram, WhatsApp etc. These language changes challenge the traditional norms and showcase Gen Z's linguistic creativity, adaptability and cultural identity. Educators and linguists are encouraged to embrace these shifts to bridge the gap between formal language education and real-world communication.

Social media platforms significantly encourages unique linguistic behaviors, prioritizes quick and concise communication, leading to the creation of abbreviations, clipped words, and

acronyms (e.g., "LOL," "BTW"). It encourages blending languages (e.g., English and local languages) for style, emphasis, and cultural identity. Slang and neologisms (repurposed words e.g., "vibe," "cringe," "gaskeun") act as breeding grounds through viral content and influencer usage in social media. Visual Languages are widely used to convey emotions, replace text, or enhance meaning, reflecting multimodal communication. These creates worldwide influence in exchanging linguistic trends and fostering a globalized youth culture (Marzona, 2025).

In Bangladesh, Generation Z is also popularly practicing the new trends of using language in digital communication. The findings of Hossain & Ahmed (2020) revealed how globalization with the rise of digital platforms is impacting in the English language usage in Bangladesh focusing on youth and education system. The urban Bangladeshi youth blend formal English learning with informal, Zoomer-driven slang picked up from global media, and it affects their language identity (Mahmud, 2021).

Research Methodology

This is a Mixed-method research where the qualitative study focuses on how language deviations are observed and interpreted in everyday communications of Gen Z especially in social media platforms. Since the goal of this research is to identify and analyze the forms and patterns of language deviations found from Generation Z, the study prioritizes tech-based social media contents.

Sampling

The subject of this research is the Generation Z who actively use digital communication platforms such as Facebook, TikTok, WhatsApp and other social media and messaging applications. These participants are selected from diverse educational and social backgrounds to expose the variety of language deviations within the generation.

Data Collection Methods

To ensure a rich and valid data set, this study involves observing and documenting language use in real-life digital contexts especially from social media platforms. The research

notices the trendy linguistic deviations on social media platforms are frequently used in posts, captions, comments, direct messages, and slang in memes or viral contents used by Generation Z.

Data Analysis

The informal digital conversations from Facebook and other social media platforms are observed to provide concrete specimens of linguistic innovation and aberration to identify different deviated patterns of Gen Z language. The data is analyzed using M.A.K. Halliday's Systemic Functional Theory (SFT) focusing on lexical variation, innovation, and deviation in contemporary usages of Bangladeshi Gen Z language. The observed data are selected and reduced based on relevant language use to illustrate linguistic deviations such as language change, code-switching and mixing, slang, and creative forms of digital expression etc.

Results and Discussion

Language is a dynamic and ever evolving system, continually adjusting to the cultural, technical, and social contexts. Historically, language has transformed in response to these influences, frequently driven by younger generations. According to Dimock (2019), Generation Z (Gen Z) includes persons born from 1997 to 2012 constitutes the most recent catalyst for this shift. Supreme access to global digital communication platforms has significantly influenced the English language of Gen Z, especially through its innovations and diversities in creating the words and structures as well as their functions.

Gen Z has significantly influenced English through different innovations in Lexis and Morphologies. The structure of words and their formation are changing frequently through affixation, blending, borrowing, coinage, clipping, neologism, connotative variations, dialectal deviations etc. which are responsible in bringing semantic shifts and creating new linguistic identity for the new generations such as Gen Z and Gen Alpha. The generation boomers and millennials are facing difficulty in communicating with the diversified language such as the unnecessary abbreviations, metaphorical uses of archaic words, emoji, numerical, symbolic languages and many more. Most of the times it feels like the necessity of using dictionary to understand and communicate with this new generation. Due to the deviations in the lexis these

difficulties are arisen. To identify these deviations this study has discussed different reasons, sources and analysis of those new lexis or neologisms that are highly popular and applied in everyday conversations.

The collected data are analyzed using word formation processes, lexical varieties, and their analysis in this study to expose the deviations of tech-based Gen Z language from traditional usage. While analyzing the data some frequently used linguistic innovations are observed in the contemporary young generation of Bangladesh.

These are listed below:

SN	Gen Z Word	Word Formation Process	Meaning	Varieties of Lexis	Lexical Analysis
1.	Chillax	Blending ("chill" + "relax")	To calm down and relax	Blend, Informal Verb	Informal, playful creation emphasizing relaxation; commonly used in peer-to-peer conversation
2.	Gimme	Contraction & Slang	Spoken form of "give me"	Colloquialism, Informal Verb	Phonetic reduction of "give me" into one word
3.	Staycation	Blending ("stay" + "vacation")	Vacation taken at home or nearby	Lexical blending	Reflects travel habits influenced by economic or pandemic conditions
4.	W	Abbreviation (Win or Winning)	Express to celebrate a success	Symbolization, Informal noun or verb	Frequently used to show support for something good

5.	Mocktail	Blending ("mock" + "cocktail")	Non-alcoholic cocktail	Lexical blending	Socio-cultural adaptation of drinking
6.	Hangry	Blending ("hungry" + "angry")	Irritation due to hunger	Lexicalization	Reflects emotional state
7.	Smog	Blending ("smoke" + "fog")	Air pollution caused by smoke and fog	Lexical innovation	Environmental status
8.	Flex	Coinage	To show off or boast (originates from bodybuilding -flexing muscles)	Informal Noun / Verb	Commonly used on social media to highlight something cool or brag-worthy either positively or negatively
9.	Ratio	Borrowing (Latin origin)	Traditional Meaning: the relationship between two numbers Contemporary meaning: To receive more comments and reposts than likes	Noun, Social media jargon	Adapted for modern use on social media
10.	Sigma	Borrowing (Greek letter term)	Traditional Meaning: Greek letter term which commonly represents summation in	Gen Z and Gen Alpha slang	The term is often used sarcastically or in nonsensical combinations with other slang

			mathematics Contemporary meaning: someone confident, independent, and successful who thrives outside traditional social hierarchies		
11.	Bop	Coinage	Catchy song or music, A promiscuous person (derogatory)	Noun, Positive slang and also an example of cyber-bullying	Newly coined noun which has distinct and contradictory meanings; positively used in a musical context and negatively used as a personal insult on social media
12.	Deadass	Coinage	Acts as an adverb to emphasize that one is not lying or exaggerating	Adverb slang	Urban slang coined as intensifier originating from New York City slang
13.	Stan	Blending ("stalker"+ "fan")	An extremely devoted, enthusiastic, or obsessive fan	Noun, Pop culture slang	Popularized through music culture, now general slang for devoted fan
14.	Lit	Conversion / Coinage (short for	Exciting or excellent	Adjective slang	Signaling strong positive energy and approval in digital

		"lighted" or "lit up")			and social spaces
15.	Shook	Derivation (past participle adjective)	Shocked or surprised	Adjective, Emotional state	Implies a reaction of disbelief or being speechless used to describe both in positive and negative situations
16.	Chopped	Derivation (past participle adjective)	Ugly, unattractive, or undesirable	Negative Adjective	Negative jargon to describe beauty
17.	Cooked	Derivation (past participle adjective)	Exhausted or messed up	Negative Adjective	Functions as a modern, digital-era synonym for being "burnt out," "fried," or "done for"
18.	Sus	Clipping (from suspicious)	Suspicious or untrustworthy	Adjective, Abbreviation	Gen Z adoption into digital vernacular, largely fueled by TikTok and social media slang
19.	Tea	Metaphorization	Gossip or interesting info	Noun, Slang	Lexical metaphor which is used to describe personal secrets, news, or scandals
20.	Cap	Emphatic slang noun	A lie, falsehood, exaggeration, or bragging	Originated from African American Vernacular English	Heavily used on social media to call out dishonest statements or emphasize sincerity

				(AAVE)	
21.	No cap	Phrase (negation + slang noun)	Indicates total honesty, authenticity, or truthfulness	Emphatic Phrase in negation	An intensifier, similar to "seriously" or "for real"
22.	Slap	Onomatopoeic adaptation	Something is exceptionally good, impressive, or high-quality	Verb, Positive Action originated from Bay Area hip- hop culture	Metaphorical extension to mean something is excellent typically in music or food
23.	6-7	Numeric Phrase	Viral slang phrase and internet meme, slightly off or weird	Adjective, Slang	"Brain rot", nonsensical, ironic slang, designed to be purposefully used as a "code"
24.	FOMO	Acronym (Initialism) from "Fear of Missing Out"	Anxiety or fear of missing exciting social events or experiences	Psychological Slang in informal speech	Emerged with social media growth; expresses social anxiety; widely adopted across online/offline use
25.	Lowkey	Compound + clipping (low + key)	To do something secretly, subtly	Compound adverb	Adverbial phrase clipped from musical terminology
26.	Highkey	Compound + clipping (high + key)	Openly or strongly	Compound adverb	Antonym to lowkey; to emphasize the sincerity or intensity of a statement
27.	Fam	Clipping	Close friends or	Originated	Informal clipped

		(from family)	family	from African American Vernacular English (AAVE)	noun repurposed for social group
28.	Periodt	Orthographic alteration of "period"	Contemporary slang used to emphasize the finality, certainty	Emphatic phrase	Emphatic lexical innovation through Phonological Shift
29.	Simp	Clipping (from Simpleton)	Someone overly affectionate	Noun, Pejorative	Negative connotation; social commentary on behavior
30.	Glazing	Borrowing from Middle English	Traditional Meaning: application of a shiny, transparent coating Contemporary meaning: Insincere flattery	Verb, Negative	Descriptive social negative connotation
31.	Fanum tax	Internet meme and colloquialism	Playful act of taking food from friends	Noun, Social slang	Originated from the streamer Fanum, a member of Kai Cenat's AMP (Any Means Possible) crew, who frequently stole food from other members during live streams

32.	Mid	Clipping	Traditional Meaning: Shortened form of "middle" or "mediocre" Contemporary meaning: "below average" or "disappointing"	Clipped adjective	Online-driven slang to express disappointment
33.	Snowflake	Compound (snow+flake)	Traditional Meaning: A fragile, unique, white ice crystal Contemporary meaning: someone who gets offended very easily	Noun slang	Derogatory social slang characterizing as overly sensitive, fragile
34.	Face Card	Neologism	"Attractive face" with high-level, natural beauty	Noun slang	Direct compliment on selfies or videos in social media
35.	Rizz	Clipping abbreviation (of <i>charisma</i>)	An individual's conversational competence in flirting	Noun Slang	Lexical metaphor, serves as a tool for "micro-social rituals" in digital spaces
36.	Ghost	Neologism	Traditional Meaning: A noun referring to	Noun Slang	Use figuratively, cut off suddenly all communication

			the apparition of a dead person Contemporary meaning: suddenly stop communication with someone		leaving the person confused or ignored
37.	Delulu	Clipping of "delusional," (repetitive "-lulu" ending to make it playful)	believing in things that are not true, usually by choice	Noun Slang, Adjective	Describes a conscious choice to embrace a fun, often unrealistic fantasy or romanticizing one's life
38.	Drip	Clipping (Dripping)	Traditional Meaning: Liquid falling in drops Contemporary meaning: Used to describe someone's fashionable or stylish outfit	Adjectival Derivative ("Drippy" or "Drippin'")	A positive descriptor of high-end, confident fashion
39.	Bet	Neologism	Traditional Meaning: to risk money or to express certainty Contemporary meaning: An exclamation of	Noun, Verb, Interjection	Overwhelmingly used to express a positive, willing, or enthusiastic response

			agreement or approval (similar to "yes" or "I agree")		
40.	Vibing	Clipping and Inflection (from 'Vibration')	Traditional Meaning: rapid periodic back and forth motion of particles or objects Contemporary meaning: Enjoying a moment or relaxing	Noun, Verb	Communicates complex emotional states and social situations efficiently, acting as a shorthand for emotional harmony and relaxed enjoyment
41.	Pookie	Borrowing, Hypocorism / Diminutive (German terms "little doll")	A term of endearment for a friend, partner, or even a pet, often used with a hint of irony	Noun Adjective Verb	Serves as affectionate, playful, and often exaggerated digital language
42.	Aura	Borrowing (Greek word "aura" meaning breath, cool breeze)	Traditional Meaning: spiritual energy field Contemporary meaning: Refers to someone's overall energy or "coolness" factor	Noun	Popular social media neologism to express charisma or coolness

43.	Skibidi	Borrowing from "Skibidi Toilet" viral YouTube series	Often used to describe something chaotic, weird, or "brainrot" content, popularized by viral internet trends	Adjective	Frequently used in social media contexts to mean "cool," "bad," "good," or simply to add humorous, absurd emphasis
44.	Salty	Neologism	Traditional Meaning: tasting of salt Contemporary meaning: it signifies being bitter, upset, or annoyed	Adjective Slang	Expresses minor disappointment or loss
45.	Fire, Fire emoji 	Neologism	Traditional Meaning: literal combustion Contemporary meaning: used to mean something is excellent, impressive, or very cool	Adjective Slang	Praise-oriented slang originated from African American Vernacular English (AAVE)
46.	"😭" (Loudly Crying Emoji)	Pictogram, logograph	Used ironically to mean laughing uncontrollably, replacing the	Dramatic punctuation mark for the digital age	Frequently used to represent "laughing so hard you're crying" or "crying

			traditional "tears of joy" emoji		tears of joy"
47.	"Sei hoise"	Borrowing from Bangla (সেই হইছে)	Traditional Meaning: something is done well in Bangla Contemporary meaning: intensifier of praise for "outstanding," "epic," "spot on," or "done perfectly"	Colloquial adjective phrase	Concise and complex positive feeling in just two words
48.	"Mama"	Borrowing from Bangla (মামা)	Traditional Meaning: Maternal uncle Contemporary meaning: Uncle, it is universally used to address friends or peers	Noun	Colloquial address which carries a sense of camaraderie, informality, and an easygoing relationship
49.	Bestie	Colloquial abbreviation of "best friend"	Signifies a deep bond, loyalty, and affection	Noun	A versatile, often ironic, and hyper-frequent filler word in digital and face-to-face communication
50.	Cringe	Neologism	Traditional	Verb, Noun	Functions as a

			Meaning: to shrink in fear or embarrassment Contemporary meaning: secondhand embarrassment		powerful, judgmental, and highly subjective social tool for identifying behavior that is "trying too hard," forced, or uncool
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Table 1: Lexical Diversities and Deviations found in Bangladeshi Gen Z language

The most significant characteristics of prevailing digital slang of Gen Z are neologism and polysemy, which conveys numerous, metaphorically stretched meanings of a particular word or phrase (Sabrina & Damanik, 2025). As per Destination Digital (2023), polysemy can create rapid semantic shifts from literal meanings to slang often depending severely on context. The vast dependency on context, use of irony and sarcasm, metaphorical extension along with lexical ambiguity are commonly found from different social interactions in this study.

Gen Z language reflects cultural influence, context dependency, irony and sarcasm, metaphorical extension, social cohesion, internet culture, digital mentality etc. After analyzing the collected data multiple deviations and varieties are found in their lexical choices. Among those, some neologism are culturally shifted, some are coined from different regions of the world, some are borrowed and derived from different languages, some are clipped, and highly abbreviated. On the other hand pictogram, logograph also have intensely enriched the modern lexical diversities of Generation Z. Blending and contraction bring out new lexis in digital communication now a days where as Internet meme is playing very popular role to express the feelings of Gen Z. Moreover, Orthographic alteration paves the way to lexical innovation through phonological shift. The inventive use of Numeric Phrase helps the digital generation to communicate faster even. Most of the Gen Z slangs are derived from colloquialism which are preferred for their conciseness, informality, camaraderie and identity. Gen Z uses metaphors to vividly expose their emotional states, feelings, behavior in social situations.

Onomatopoeic adaptation of Gen Z reflects preference for highly expressive, dramatic and digital-first communication turning mundane actions into exaggerated sensory experiences. These often merge with internet culture, trap music influences and a need for immediate visual story telling making conversation feel more kinetic and humorous. Significant amount of Gen Z slang has their roots in African American Vernacular English (AAVE) and ballroom culture which are popularized through the digital social platforms to express complex social realities with brevity and humor.

All these lexical deviations are so popular and extensively used in everyday communication that even they are included in the Merriam-Webster Dictionary along with other dictionaries. The widespread online adoption sometimes leads to incorrect uses or stripping of their original cultural contexts.

Conclusion

According to a recent study on digital media consumption in Bangladesh, nearly 75% of young people aged 15–24 are active on social media platforms (Sikder, 2025). The language of Bangladeshi Gen Z is not simply "incorrect", but a functional, innovative, and necessary adaptation to a digital, globalized, and fast-paced environment. The lexical deviations and innovations serve their need for rapid, interpersonal, and identity-driven communication throughout the globe.

Ultimately Generation Z is reshaping the boundaries of language in the digital age. Their communication styles, though unconventional by traditional standards, demonstrate rich linguistic creativity, adaptability, and cultural awareness. Rather than resisting these shifts, the academic and educational community should engage with them to embrace the changes as an opportunity to rethink language in a fast-paced digital world so that the older generations can easily connect with latest generations.

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