

Social Media Language of Gen Z and Perceptions of Millennials

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A thesis submitted to the Department of English and Humanities in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
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Declaration

It is hereby declared that

1. The thesis submitted is my/our own original work while completing degree at Brac University.
2. The thesis does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
3. The thesis does not contain material which has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I have acknowledged all main sources of help.

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Approval

The thesis titled “**Social Media Language of GenZ and Perceptions of Millennials**”

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Ethics Statement

To conduct this research, I have maintained ethical principles to ensure the study is done with respect and honesty. Before taking screenshots of social media accounts, I have taken permission of my participants. Moreover, I ensured the anonymity of my participants by not using their actual names. Furthermore, before observing or interviewing I have explained to the participants the objective of my research to ensure transparency. I also ensured to not ask questions that could trigger them mentally or cause them harm in any possible way.

Abstract

This study aims to identify the language changes Gen Z (born between 1997-2012) brought and the interactions of Gen Z on social media. At the same time it focuses on the way previous generations, Millennials (born between 1981-1996) think about the language change and their overall impression regarding this new generation. To figure out these matters the language samples of Gen Z were collected by observing social media accounts of Gen Z or Generation Z. In addition to that, interviews were conducted to examine the views of Millennials. This makes the research Qualitative. So, the study reveals the language of Gen Z consists of lots of short forms, they mostly use slang and informal language, borrow words from different cultures and sometimes also coin new words based on memes or normalize using grammatically wrong phrases or spelling in day-to-day communication. The study also reveals most Millennial participants have an overall positive attitude towards Gen Z. However, a negative attitude also exists among Millennials. They disagree on certain matters with Gen Z, but the overall impression is positive. The study also states that female millennial participants were more welcoming towards these changes compared to male participants.

Dedication

I dedicate this paper to each and every Gen Z and Millennial who has contributed in any way possible through social media during the crisis time of the country. I would also like to thank my two closest friends Prajakta and Shamanta for making my days at BRACU memorable.

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List of Acronyms

C Drama Chinese Drama

K Drama Korean Drama

IYKYK If You Know You Know

Glossary

Baddie:	Strong, Confident, Popular Girl
Fanum Tax:	Theft of Food Between Friends
No Cap:	Not A Lie
Bussin:	Tasty Food
Rizz:	Ability to Impress Someone

Chapter 1

Introduction

Language is ever-changing, it is like a flowing river that keeps changing its route and considering this world of technology and innovation, change has become the ultimate constant in every aspect of human lives. One of the technological inventions that brought a massive change in communication and the world around us is social media. As social media is closely connected to different aspects of communication for understanding the trends, the change of language is a useful platform. This paper aims to figure out how in social media platforms the current generation also known as Gen Z use language and the perception generation right before then referred to as Millennial hold about them. This matter holds great importance because understanding the language change, current trends will help to figure out the way communication works at present to a certain extent. Since social media has come up and became part and parcel of communication among young people changes have become more rapid. Because it allows people to communicate beyond their own community and culture. Also, incidents happening around the world are easily accessible to people and oftentimes these situations or incidents provide opportunities to coin new words, create different meanings for the same word. Now, since this rapid change some Millennials face difficulty in understanding a few words. Sometimes they get to understand the words by scrolling through social media and as a result they not only get the meaning of those words but also understand views, ideologies and characteristics of the younger people. For example, analyzing Gen Z lexicons related lexicons allow people to understand how Gen Z view and connect with other people. After understanding the word meanings, Millennials hold and get a certain view about the young generation. So, how they perceive a certain generation defines their attitude, tonality and word choice towards that specific generation. If they are welcome

towards those changes despite being part of the older generation it becomes part of their day-to-day language too. Also, it is important to understand how familiar the previous generation is with the current generation to identify the communication gap. Moreover, social media also has changed the way humans communicate by introducing hashtags which also carries political impact too. Moreover, the hashtags that carry political values have gone beyond the length of Gen Z communication and have also become a part of Millennial communication. Now considering the importance the study carries I would like to address the answers to following questions

- 5 What are the popular Gen Z terms and lexicons used in social media that have caused change in language?
- 5 How familiar are Millennials with these changes and What is the overall impression of Millennials towards the change Gen Z is bringing?

Since the research required identification of Gen Z lexicon and language changes and the Gen Z includes both under 20s and people in their twenties, the research included Gen Zs of different age and Gender to ensure maximum word inclusion. Moreover, for both Gen Z and Millennial people of both genders were included. This was to ensure that gender has an impact on the views of the participants that does not go unnoticed. In addition to that, people of different professions were included. For example, the participants include both a teacher who has more interaction with younger Gen Z to a businessman who might interact with Gen Z, but that interaction can be very different from that of a teacher. Furthermore, to ensure that the previous generation can state their opinion properly this study chose Facebook as the social media platform because it is the most popular social media platform used by people of all ages. Also, compared to Instagram which also has Millennial users Facebook is more popular platform for sharing status and memes. Moreover, most social and political events are

discussed on Facebook in Bangladesh. In short, the study will look at language change and explore whether the previous generation is open to these changes and how accepting they are towards this changed language which also describes the lifestyle and social aspects of Gen Z.

Chapter 2

Literature review

Language Change and Replication

The article states language change as universal and argues that even though schools or other institutions focus on teaching perfect language and want to stop the language change of the younger generation it is not something they could successfully do. The journal also talks about how through the connection with people of other languages words like sushi, Taliban etc foreign words are becoming part of the language. Even different dialects can lead to the addition of words. Also manipulation of words by coining new words , brand names can bring language change. Because sometimes brands come up with statements to advertise their brands which lead to manipulation and coining of new words. The author provided an example of 7 up using the term Uncola to describe the product and they added a prefix to this word that is not typically used. Moreover, the author also says that we can only make speculations about how language changed in the past so analyzing the changes happening in the present is the way to do analysis of language change. Furthermore, the author suggests that the native language acquisition of children happens through not just imitating but hearing the language around them and creating subconscious grammar based on that. Also, the speaker talks about how due to stress second language speakers, despite knowing the language properly, make mistakes. Then, the journal also says that even though lexical innovation can be for many reasons, it can most likely be because of some kind of error.

The reasoning behind this is that an adult already has a deeply ingrained grammar in them so it is very unlikely for them to borrow a non-native contrast or phonological rules. This is how the author explored the matters of language change.

Impact of Memes

The author starts by talking about a music video named Happy which was reposted by people of different cultures and cities. It was a music video but following the same music and choreography people from various countries made videos. They titled them as happy from Sydney for example. But this remix and reposting had some political aspects mixed with it as well. For example, some videos had the titles Happy from Gaza, Happy British Muslims. Moreover, this reposting led to another issue where 6 Iranian people were arrested by the police for making "Happy from Tehran" video because the video contained women not wearing headscarf and opposite genders dancing together. This incident led to creation of a worldwide hashtag #freehappyiranians. So, what the author tried to state was that the videos or memes existing in the media are not viruses rather they are an opportunity to remix the culture that gives floor to exchanging ideas, taking an idea from one context and making it suitable for that person's particular situation. Also, the author views internet memes as something creative unlike radical which at first it was thought to be. Memes to the author is a text that provides samples of texts and cultural practices in social media. Because memes generate ideas, memes allow people to take an idea from one context and put it into another. It is like retelling stories that started from Homer to Shakespeare to many other forms of literature. So, the author uses remix here in a broader sense, not the remix of music people talks about rather than the mixture of ideas, contexts, culture which is a continuous process of social media. An example of retelling stories of Homer is also provided in the chapter where Calypso escaped from the island, and this was retold in the meme version as the escape from

social media. An example of retelling stories of Homer is also provided in the chapter where Calypso escaped from the island, and this was retold in the meme version as the escape from Calypso's Island becomes 'THNX for the raft! Laters!'. So, this is how memes or interactions in social media provide opportunities to exchange ideas, cultures and even lead to political movements.

Grammatical Changes

This chapter mainly talks about written posts on Facebook and their nature. Facebook has various options to decide the audience who will be seeing the posts. For example, whether it is going to public or private and by inclusion of friends lists which includes colleagues and family members too has redefined the idea of friends. Moreover, the author also identified some shared patterns among the written posts of Facebook. The posts usually aim to grab the attention of people and get more engagement. So, considering people these days do not want to continue reading one thing for a longer span of time these Facebook posts are typically shorter and have low tellability. In other words, these posts are not really organized with a specific structure and are rather mundane and random. Also, the posts lack grammatical structures, and most posts are usually in past tense. For instance, a post might start with "Went to Starbucks yesterday..." here not only the post is in past tense but also the sentence started without a subject. This is to reduce the length of the posts and ensure low tellability. People do all of these to get more engagement and get the attention of other users. Moreover, Facebook statuses or posts also use affective discourse with the use of expressive phonology. For example, spelling words the way they are pronounced, saying waaaaay instead of way. There are also gendered factors that can be observed in Facebook status or updates. Women tend to engage more, comment more, pay more attention to linguistic cues, maintain standard usage compared to men. This leads the author to question whether this is due to the existence

of more active female users on Facebook or whether Facebook is a platform for women to express themselves which the outside world sometimes does not want to give. The author thinks this should be researched more.

Function of Hashtags

This book talks about the function of hashtags in social media in terms of online interaction. The author shows how hashtags have both linguistics and social functions through which the users can construct their identities, express their shared communal values etc. Moreover, the book also through the approach of discourse analysis analyzes the hashtags used in different social media platforms. By making their content available to the wider range of audience hashtags provide opportunities for a broader level of conversations. So, this book through the use of case studies shows the role of hashtags in social media platforms and how it shapes the dynamics of online discourse.

Pragmatics and Language Change

This book explores how pragmatic phenomena and language change are interconnected as using language in contexts results in eventual change in language. The author talks about the role of politeness strategies, context driven interpretations in terms of changing the meaning and structure of certain words or terms. The author also talks about pragmatic factors which lead to lexical items turning into grammatical markers. Then the change of usage pattern leading to evolution of meaning of words, evolution of discourse markers to manage conversations, role of pragmatic factors in explaining long time language change is also discussed in detail in this book.

Age-Based Language Variation in American English

This article particularly looks at how the use of the same language which is English is used

This article particularly looks at how the use of the same language which is English is used differently by the American English speakers who are part of different age groups. It mainly looks at how the vocabulary usage, syntactic structures, and discourse markers vary among the older and younger population. The study suggests that use of informal language, abbreviation, flexible grammar structures, and slang are frequently used by the younger population and in contrast the older population like to preserve the traditional forms and use more formal language while they speak. So, the author talks about the influence of technology, media and other factors resulting from the change in language usage of the younger generation and creates an understanding of how language changes over the time and use of language varies from generation to generation.

Clarifying Qualitative Research

This book explores various aspects and practices existing in the field of qualitative research. The various practices among qualitative research which includes ethnography, phenomenology, grounded theory, case study, and narrative research are discussed in detail in the book. The author aimed to make the researchers understand the context of using certain practices of qualitative research, the methodologies of qualitative research and key concepts of qualitative research. In other words, this book works as a guide for young researchers to understand the tools, methods, context, ways to conduct qualitative research and states the importance of keeping an alignment between research question and objective. The article states language change as universal and argues that even though schools or other institutions focus on teaching perfect language and want to stop the language change of the younger generation. It is not something they could successfully do. The journal also talks about how through the connection with people of other languages words like sushi, Taliban etc. foreign words are becoming part of the language. Even different dialects can lead to the addition of

words. Also manipulation of words by coining new words, brand names can bring language change. Because sometimes brands come up with statements to advertise their brands which lead to manipulation and coining of new words. The author provided an example of 7 up using the term Uncola to describe the product and they added a prefix to this word that is not typically used. Moreover, the author also says that we can only make speculations about how language changed in the past so analyzing the changes happening in the present is the way to do analysis of language change. Furthermore, the author suggests that the native language acquisition of children happens through not just imitating but hearing the language around them and creating subconscious grammar based on that. Also, the speaker talks about how due to stress second language speakers, despite knowing the language properly, make mistakes. Then, the journal also says that even though lexical innovation can be for many reasons, it can most likely be because of some sort of error. The reasoning behind this is an adult already has a deeply ingrained grammar in them so it is very unlikely for them to borrow a non-native contrast or phonological rules. This is how the author explored the matters of language change.

Chapter 3

Methodology

Research design

I have used qualitative research methodology in order to get insights on the language change among the Gen Z due to social media and how much acceptance these changes have received by the previous generation who are referred to as Millennials. Among the different available methods, I have chosen qualitative research methodology to get a more in-depth understanding on what kind of language young people of Bangladesh use in social media and what reaction the older generation have towards this change. Qualitative research is a kind of

research that, due to having less participants, provides an in-depth understanding of real-life phenomena. This kind of research does not deal with numerical data, but the information collected through this method is rather descriptive. I believe that qualitative research provides more opportunities for understanding the participants and their actions in detail. According to Jacob (1988), Qualitative research enables researchers to work in a natural setting that allows the researchers to understand the perspectives of participants subjectively and empathically (p.16). Moreover, for this research Facebook was used as the social media platform as it is popular among Bangladeshi Gen Z and Millennials.

Furthermore, for this paper a collective case study method was used to observe a group of Gen Z people's language use and Millennial people's reaction towards language change . Collective case study enables the researcher to look at more than one case to create an understanding of a phenomenon. So, to understand the language change it is necessary to look at more than one case and it is beneficial to analyze the language use of a group of young people. In addition to that, only one person from the older generation can not give a complete picture of how much acceptance these changes have received, so I collected data from a group of Millennials. This is why I have used qualitative research and a collective case study approach.

Participants

To get an understanding of the matter more clearly to recruit participants I have used purposeful sampling which included maximal variation sampling. First of all , the GenZ participants were from the age range of 19-24 which meant there were older Genz people and younger GenZ people. Moreover, to get a complete understanding of language use and language change of GenZ people I have chosen participants from English medium background, Bangla Medium Background, Private university students, National university

students . These variations enabled me to analyze language change and keep the social and educational background of the participants in mind. Furthermore, for the millennial participants the age range was 30-35 and people of various occupations were chosen so that variation in opinions or similarities in opinions could be identified based on their socio-economic background. During the process of choosing the participants they were given the overview of the research, the purpose of the study so they could have a clear idea on what this research is about. Moreover, the participants were also told that the researchers will take screenshots of their social media posts with their permission and those who will be giving interviews will have their interviews recorded. So, after the participants gave their consent, I proceeded with my research. Lastly, pseudo names were used for the participants to maintain their anonymity and privacy.

Observation

Observation is a method of collecting data in Qualitative research that allows researchers to gather open ended and firsthand information by observing the setting of the research or the participants. For this research, I have observed the language used in social media by my Gen Z participants. Because by observing their activities I was able to record information whenever they posted something new. There are several advantages to using observation as a method for data collection. According to Creswell (2011), "Advantages include the opportunity to record information as it occurs in a setting, to study actual behavior, and to study individuals who have difficulty verbalizing their ideas."(p.213) This is why I chose to observe my participants to gather and record information regarding their language use.

Information about the participants who were observed is given below:

Table 1: Demographics of the GenZ participants

No.	Pseudonym	Age	Gender	Educational background
1.	Shafiq	24	Male	Private university student, English medium background
2	Ellena	19	Female	College student, Bangla medium
3	Maria	21	Female	Private university student, English medium background
4	Clara	22	Female	National university student, Bangla medium background
5	Tara	20	Female	Private university student, Bangla medium background
6	Alex	23	Male	Private university student, Bangla medium background
7	Kevin	19	Male	College student, Bangla medium
8	Efti	22	Male	Private university student, Bangla medium background

As the table suggests, for observation I observed 8 participants in total and among them 4 participants were male, 4 participants were female. This enabled me to analyze language use based on their gender. Moreover, the participants have different educational backgrounds

which gives an opportunity to analyze the language of the young population from different socioeconomic backgrounds.

Interview

Another way for collecting data in qualitative research is taking interviews. Interviews are a good way to get an in-depth understanding of the views of the participants and get authentic information. Most of the time in other forms of information collection, for example, in surveys people tend to select answers without reading the questions properly. However, interviews enable researchers to get proper and detailed answers from the participants which is why I decided to take interviews with the people from the older generation to get an in-depth understanding on how they perceive the language use and social media's impact on the language use of younger people. Moreover, for the interviews I have used semi-structured interviews because it enables the researcher to ask follow-up questions whenever required and the structure of the interview is not too rigid and not completely unorganized either. Moreover, the flow of conversation remains rather natural and allows the participants to add information that is necessary for the research but was not exclusively asked for by the participant.

For this research I interviewed four individuals separately who are Millennials, and their demographics are given in the table below.

Table 2: Demographics of the Millennial participants

No.	Name	Age	Gender	Occupation
1.	P1	33	Male	Businessman
2.	P2	32	Female	Homemaker
3.	P3	35	Female	High school teacher
4.	P4	30	Male	Engineer

As the table suggests, the participants are from the age range of 30-35 and there are both male and female participants with various occupations which will help in providing a clear picture of the views of the older generation as the participants are a diverse group of people.

Chapter 4

Data Analysis and Discussion

Globalization

Social media has resulted in the influence of other cultures and use of words from other cultures in the everyday language of GenZ. The impact of African American or people of the USA is most prominent when it comes to using language. For example, the word "bussin" is a word that has originated from the African American Vernacular language to mean tasty food

but now it is frequently used by GenZ. Another word is "deadass" which might be popular among not only the GenZ but also among Millennials and this also originates from New York. Other words that have the origin of the African American Vernacular language are "no cap" which is short form for no capping or no lying and "periodt" which means the end of discussion. Different influencers and rappers from different countries also had an impact on the language of GenZ. For example, the word "fanum tax" is a word popularized by a streamer named fanum to mean theft of food between friends. Another word that became popularized by streamers is "gyaat". This word is used to express exclamation and existed during late 2000s, however it became popular among the young people worldwide because of a twitch streamer "Your RAGE". Moreover, rapper Lil B popularized the use of the word "based" which during earlier times meant drug addicts but now means to be unique. Another phrase that became popular was "smash and pass" which became a popular game like truth and dare in the 2010s through online post threads. However, it became more popular when a popular YouTuber "PewDiePie" participated. Furthermore, apart from words the sentence structure also changed a lot. For example the sentence, "Peanut butter caps but it's bologna instead" has the word instead at the end of the sentence. Another example is , "Finna eat y'all up" here finna is an African American Vernacular language that means get ready to and y'all is also used by African Americans to mean everyone. Also, sentences like "don't invite me nowhere", "ain't for the streets", "I ain't gonna lie" these types of sentences reflect that instead of grammatically correct sentences GenZ's are picking up language spoken by people of African American or USA in day-to-day life informally. In addition to that, because anime, kdrama(Korean Drama), cdrama(Chinese drama) , webtoons, manga, manhwa are becoming popular, young people use many Japanese, Korean and Chinese words. One example is a meme that shows images of good-looking men beside the words "japanese oni chan", "Korean oppa", "Chinese Gege" and shows an average looking male beside "Bangladeshi

bhaiya". Lastly, another meme that showed how culture frames impression is where the post said hearing Satan makes that person think he is in suit tie but saying "shoytan" makes the person think he is wearing lungi. This is how different cultures are getting mixed, creating an impact on the language use and perception formation of Gen Z.

Coining and Connotation

The invention of social media and technology has also created new words for young people to use. However, some of these words might be popular among the older generation. For example, the word "blogger" became a common term for people to use after social media became a place where people could write and create "blogs". Some other terms are "poke", "post", "reels", "newsfeed", "vlog", "texting", "profile picture". Also, some pre-existing words now have different meanings. For example, words like works at, marked safe, chat, filter, unfriend, streak now have different meanings because of social media and technological advancements. Now the word unfriend can mean removing someone from Facebook friends list and typically this friend list has people users barely know and sometimes relatives. Then, marked safe, works at are things people add on their Facebook profile. Also, the word chat now means texting people. In other words, people still chit chat but now it can also be done virtually so the meaning got a new dimension. Also, the word streaks now is associated with the app snapchat and to young people it means sending each other snaps or glimpse of their days every day. In addition to that, the word filter now means enhancing or beautifying pictures and videos. Furthermore, technological advancement has also led to coining of words like "facetime", "photoshop". Because of the iPhone people can now see each other using facetime so facetimeing each other has become a new term. The word photoshop is now also used by people as a verb as in photoshopping people. Furthermore, a lot of new words were coined by Gen Z. For instance, hybrid sem, TopG, baddie, saddie, thirst trap, policing, 2D girls, normie, delulu, rizz, girl math, boy math, pookie.

The word hybrid sem or semester became popular during the covid which made the students continue studies both offline and online. In the case of the word TopG, it is a very recent term that became popular among the young generation because of influencer Andrew Tate, and this means a person who is respected and feared by everyone and this term is popular among people following alpha male ideology. There are also words like baddie and saddie and delulu which are just slightly altered versions of words, sad, bad, delusional. Here the term baddie doesn't necessarily mean a bad person rather it typically refers to strong, confident women or popular women on instagram. Another GenZ term that is used very frequently is rizz which they use to mean the ability to impress a person. Lastly the word girl math and boy math which typically indicates the way of thinking of these two genders. For example, in a post one of the participants wrote, "girl math is having a gut feeling about something. Another participant posted, "boy math is being afraid of gold diggers with no gold to dig".

Short form and slang

GenZs use many short forms and slang on social media. For instance, for rickshaw they use ricky, sus for suspicious, fr for for real, fam for family, finna for going to, y'all for you all, lil for little, irl for in real life, lmao, idgaf, omg for oh my god, ppl for people, vibin for vibing, tbh for to be honest, iykyk for if you know you know. There are also certain slang terms and terms used by them. They use the term pookie to refer to someone they adore, they use bro, bitch, bruh, nigga these terms regardless of gender. These terms have now become gender neutral. Then again there are a lot of terms to refer to people that reflect on the ideology of the population. For instance, terms like alpha or beta male, sigma male reflect on the masculine ideology. One of the participants wrote how certain people think disrespecting women makes them sigma male. Terms like these are quite popular in the west and now are frequently used by Gen Z. Then there are other slangs as in ghetto to mean something shabby, policing to mean correcting people (grammar policing, moral policing), preach to support an

idea, drip to mean the outfit is nice or trendy, ratio means to give negative comments or reach to the post, woke to mean being aware of current issues and sometimes it also means to have liberal thoughts, cooking means something happening instead of actually cooking, slay queen or boy refers to a confident person and sometimes a person who is well put together and glamorous. Then there are other words like shawty meaning a young, attractive woman, shoot means to go on with an action or comment on posts, flex meaning to flaunt about something, simp to mean a person who is desperate for affection, ace means to ace at something. Moreover, there are phrases for example, for the streets meaning a person who is not respectable (usually used for woman but depending on the context can be used for men too), princess treatment which means to be treated nicely like a princess, having beef meaning having issues with people, spilling tea means gossiping and by ingredients they mean the person they are gossiping about, skill issue is used for a person who complains about simple things just because they do not have the necessary skills, quit era means they are in a stage of life where they willing to quit on everything, shit posting means to post memes or funny things, I'd hit that means to try to make a move on someone you like, man/woman of culture is often used for people who have knowledge on anime or who share same sort of taste or opinion with the speaker, basic human need is a slang that doesn't necessary include the food shelter other human needs rather something people desire. For example, one participant posted a man with child and wife and he called it a basic human need.

Furthermore, the GenZ use drama or character related phrases a lot in their language. For instance, character development means having a person improve themselves like video game characters can level up and develop. Also, main character energy means pretending as if they are the most important person and they are the main character of the story whereas, barely an extra means they are not that important to people. Blowing up dm, big dawg, snakes

Human Relationships

GenZ has a lot of terms regarding relationships which has created a new way of viewing human relationships. One of the most well-known terms used by Gen Z is situationship where two people are together and more than friends but not an official couple. Then there is another popular term which is rebound relationship which is the relationship people have after a breakup even though they have not healed properly. They also use terms like red flags to explain a person to be not a good choice and green flag to explain a person who is a good choice to be someone's friend or partner. There are some other terms like talking phase to indicate talking to someone with the hope that it would lead to something more than a friendship, ghosting to mean that without giving proper explanation cutting ties with someone, benching to explain a state of relationship where a person is kept as an backup if things do not work with the person they are actually interested in, breadcrumbing is to give someone hope that the relationship might reach to the next level but never actually intending to do so, side chick to mean a woman who is with a person who is in a committed relationship with another person, cushioning to indicate talking with other people to keep the options open and treating them as cushions to protect oneself from being left alone after a breakup, relatationship is when two person love and stay loyal to each other but do not have a future together. These are some of the terms GenZ use to describe the state of their relationships.

Emojis

The use of emoji has reached another dimension thanks to GenZ. Emojis now have different hidden meanings. For example, from a meme where two people with a cup of coffee laugh together saying the word women the coffee cup emoji has received a very different meaning. Now everytime a woman is seen doing something dumb or something that is not liked by other people use this coffee cup emoji to mock. These days the coffee cup emoji is also used

by people to mock men too. There is the smile emoji with like which has a paradoxical use. Smile usually means happiness but this smile often means being unhappy or disappointed. There is also a sigma male emoji where the stone man emoji is used as a depiction of masculinity, the crown emoji is used when someone gives an opinion which people agree to and thinks is a sophisticated or noble response. One emoji that was used frequently in the west and now is used in Bangladesh sometimes as a form of mockery and sometimes in general is the rainbow emoji. This emoji now does not mean the rainbow we see in the sky anymore rather it refers to people from LGBTQ+ community. This is how GenZ has added a new dimension to the use of emojis.

Grammatical changes

Most posts on social media contain written language that maintains a spoken language format. These written posts by GenZ do not follow grammatical rules and the language is rather informal. For example, hashtags like no homo, all eyes on rafa deviates from normal sentence structures to grab attention of people or to make the movement impactful. Moreover, in sentences they use words like ain't, for example, if this ain't me is an informal sentence. Other examples can be, "peanut butter cups but It's bologna instead", aight imma head out, nobody keeping me, it's giving dark academia. These sentences do not follow typical sentence structures or grammatical rules. Moreover, due to various trends and viral posts, the use of grammatically wrong sentences, words also became normal. For instance, the sentence "looking like a wow" is a grammatically wrong sentence but the GenZ use this sentence after a person from the internet became viral making this mistake. Also, words like borgir became a frequently used spelling for burger because of the internet. Some other grammatical changes include using the word us without any object or verb to express two people being in the same situation or agreeing on something, using them pronoun even when referring to a single person to stay gender neutral. Moreover, the use of the word literally has changed its

meaning. For instance, people say "literally dead" which is a paradox because literally means something to be literal, but that person is not really dead. So, now literally is used even when people are not being literal. There are several spelling changes as people like to type words like they pronounce them. For example, writing words cute as cutu, humans as hoomans, cool as kool and to imply the importance of writing run with capital letters RUN. In addition to that, proper nouns are now used as adjectives. For example, Karen is a person's name but it is now used as an adjective to indicate a person who complains about everything, Chad is name of a person but it is used as an adjective to indicate a cool and masculine man, crimson is a coffee shop's name but this has also become an adjective because people who hangout in these places are often thought of as someone from affluent background. These are some of the grammatical changes observed in the Gen Z language used on social media.

Mental health

Gen Z is seen using mental health terms quite frequently in social media. For example, the word toxic is very frequently used by Gen Z to indicate a person is not good for the mental health of another person. Another popular term among the Gen Z is gaslighting. This term means to manipulate a person in a way that despite not doing something wrong they feel guilty. In other words, the abuser makes the victim think that the victim is the one at fault. Then comes terms like trauma bonding which indicates an abused person feeling a connection with the abuser, attachment issues where a person feels insecure to make attachments with people, coping mechanism which indicates the practices or things people do to make themselves feel better during stressful times, OCD which is a disorder where people have recurring thoughts, ideas. These are some of the mental health terms Gen Z use on social media.

Perception on Language Change

The Millennials or the previous generation before Gen Z believes that the language did change. In line 85 and 86 Participant 1 said he thinks Gen Z follows the western culture more which reflects on the language or words they use and in line 56 to 69 participant 1 suggested Gen Z communicate better and is also kind of arrogant while communicating because of social media and suggested that due to free mixing they have different terms and male and female relationship has reached another level. Also, in line 186 he said Gen Z are using fusion words and in line 190 he said they are also using many short forms. Participant 2 in line 240-242 said that she understands some of the words Gen Z uses and doesn't understand some of them, from line 243-259 participant two talked about the generation gap which resulted in normalizing certain words like use of the term bitch which was not normally used during her times. However, she doesn't think using these kinds of words or the changed language is something bad, rather it is about the current changed environment, and it is all about the generation gap that is making her unaware of the meanings of certain words. Then participant 3 in line 497 to 503 said she finds the terms and slang used by Gen Z challenging and thinks their language reflects their smartness and intelligence and she is very positive about the change in language of Gen Z. On the other hand, participant 4 in lines 582 to 590 said that he is not much familiar with the terms and language changes made by the Gen Z but thinks they are very much influenced by western culture and mixing it with their own culture but the result is something rootless.

Social Media and Content Creators

In line 131 to 155 participant 1 said people have always been influenced by their favorite personalities; it is not just Gen Z. According to him, most content creators are Gen Z themselves, and yes human beings are prone to being influenced, even during their times they

used to be influenced by celebrities. They used to see their favorite crickets in shampoo advertisements and wanted to use that shampoo. So, in his opinion influencers are replacements of celebrities and people being influenced is nothing new. Then in line 348 to 366 participant 2 said she likes that some influencers show themselves doing social works which encourages their followers as well to get involved in social work and helping other people, she also says people can now know good makeup products and get reviews staying at home thanks to influencers. Also, in line 404 to 406 she said there will always be negative influences, but it is up to the person, and they should have ethics of whom they should follow and whom they should not follow. Moreover, in line 542 to 546 participant 3 said that Gen Z are becoming trendsetters and bringing fresh ideas through influences, and these are also creating an impact on the language they use and according to her the language of Gen Z is smart and clever. On the contrary, participant 4 in line 661 to 691 said that talking too much about mental health and depression is not something he appreciates. He thinks the more you think about something the worse it gets. During his time, so many terms on mental health did not exist and people did not get much opportunity to think about it either. He is not denying the existence of mental health issues, but he thinks talking too much about it and analyzing symptoms might lead to people thinking they have these mental health issues even though in reality they do not have it. He also added that people fake problems to grab attention on social media these days.

Relationships of Gen Z

Participant 1 in line 31 to 38 said that he thinks Gen Z lacks the stability and do not know how to keep a long-term relationship with a person. He talked about the two terms fashion and fade. He thinks Gen Z are faded as in something that comes and eventually goes. So according to his views Gen Z have faded relationships which lack stability and as result people come and go from their lives and do not stay for a long time. On the other hand,

Participant 2 in line 271 to 286 said thinks dating these days is more casual but to her this is not something bad. Because during her time people stayed with someone even though they were toxic and a red flag in fear of society, but the Gen Z like to first understand if a person is right for them or not before being committed and they are very vocal about what they want. Then, Participant 3 in line 507 to 511 also thinks the way GenZ view relationships is very different from the way they used to view; however, she is not that positive about this changed view of relationship. She finds terms like situationship completely unacceptable. Moreover, in line 517 to 518 she said she thinks relationships during her times were more established and in line 522 to 523 she expressed that she finds the relationship related terms of GenZ controversial. Moreover, participant 4 said in line 595 to 604 said that in his opinion he is not even familiar with most dating terms and he thinks people these days lack feelings and relationships are not strong like they used to be because people these days have too many options. They lack commitment and value for feelings.

Perception About Talks on Mental Health

Participant 1 said in line 105 to 123 that the reason behind so many terms and talk about mental health is not Gen Z rather the shift of the overall environment of the world is the reason. He believes the world was not this competitive before but now everyone is like machines and because of too much competition depression has increased thus talk about mental health is increasing, people are learning about counseling. So it is not Gen Z but the overall changed environment of the world that is resulting in more and more talks on Mental health according to him. On the other hand, participant 2 in line 328 to 340 said that Gen Z should be given Kudos for talking more and more about mental health because before if people talked about depression, they were not taken seriously but now thanks to Gen Z like cold, fever people are starting to believe that mental health issues should also be treated. Participant 3 also said in line 534 to 538 that during her days mental health issues did not

receive enough attention but now it is getting the attention she thinks of as something positive. Because according to her not having awareness about it can lead to people making wrong decisions.

Overall impression

Participant 1 in line 194 said that his overall thinking is Gen Z are the future. Then in line 205 to 214 he said that everything has positive and negative sides, and the fusion of culture Gen Z are trying to do is resulting in a situation where they are not being able to take their native culture and even the western culture. As a result, they might communicate normally with people but somehow it might come out as arrogant to other people. So even though Gen Z are expressing themselves normally other people might take it as an arrogant approach and misunderstand them. Similarly, participant 2 also said Gen Z are the future and from line 385 to 490 she said she is open to adapt the new changes Gen Z are bringing because even her older generations accepted many changes her generation brought so she should be open about it too. Moreover, participant 3 also was positive about Gen Z and in line 567 to 572 she said she finds Gen Z intelligent and well-mannered in public but thinks they should be more mindful about Islamic law, spend quality time with family and respect the elders more. However, Participant 4 has a different opinion and in line 764 to 783 he said that he thinks the accent or the way the Gen Z speaks lacks the beauty, smartness and politeness of speaking and he feels that he cannot connect with them. He thinks that his previous generation might have disliked certain behaviors of his generation; however, his generation was able to connect with the older generation to a certain level. But he thinks that he can in no way connect to Gen Z and feels a huge gap in mentality. He also added that the reason behind it might be the generation gap and the behavior of Gen Z might become the norm in future but he has nothing positive to say about Gen Z.

The difference between the language use of Gen Z and the previous generation Millennial is quite evident and the data suggests that the Gen Z has coined quite a few new words, their language is very much influenced by western culture, terms are getting more informal and gender neutral. In addition to that, the response of millennial participants gives the idea that most Millennials have a positive impression towards the language change brought by Gen Z. The meme template shows it was set in a place where two families are sitting and they are asking for the man's opinion on whether he likes the girl or not(smash or pass). So, even though the trend of smash or pass is part of American culture through memes, a participant was able to use this term in a typical arranged marriage context stating that this is how Gen Z parents are going to ask their children's opinion on marriage.

Discussion

Impact of Memes

First of all, memes play an important role in analyzing the way Gen Zs interact on social media. According to Meikle (2016) , just like music the digital material existing in social media has the ability to take something from one text to another which eventually leads to cultural remix(p.50). In the case of Gen Z too, they have taken words existing in another culture and used it in the context of Bangladesh. One example of this is the meme of smash or pass where the meme template shows it was set in a place where two families are sitting and they are asking for the man's opinion on whether he likes the girl or not(smash or pass). So, even though the trend of smash or pass is part of American culture through memes, a participant was able to use this term in a typical arranged marriage context stating that this is how Gen Z parents are going to ask their children's opinion on marriage.

Language Change

Moreover, Gen Zs tend to use short, deviated versions of language. According to Claude (2023), on Facebook people try to keep the updates short and the narratives have low tellability which leads to not following grammatical rules, use of affective discourse (spelling words as they pronounce) (pp.58-59). So, when Gen Zs use sentences without subjects or use certain words at the end of sentence or use simple words like us to express the entire meaning, they are trying to decrease the tellability because people do not want to read posts that are too long.

Impact of Hashtags

Another interesting thing is the use of hashtags because they deviate from the way we use normal sentences and instantly grab the attention of people. In addition to that with very few words powerful political movements or ideologies can be expressed. Zappavigna (2015) in his book in different chapters talked about hashtags like Black Lives Matter, not all men and says that researchers suggest hashtags have politics included in it and they do maintain community(pp.274-291). So, through use of words like #nohomo expresses the ideology of not supporting homosexuals, #all eyes on Rafa to show support to Palestine and thus ideologies and political movements are expressed with this deviated use of language. Another thing about Gen Z's language use in social media is the use of informal language.

Interestingly, Barbieri (2008) in a research on American English speakers also noticed increasing use of slang, abbreviations and informal languages(p.74). So it also somehow indicates the idea that younger people are more prone to using informal language, short forms and trendy slang.

Globalization

Thirdly, According to Traugott (2012) the existence of social media and the opportunity it provided to get access to foreign cultures resulted in coining of words, borrowing of words. So, the overall change in social and external factors made people change the language(p.549). Furthermore, Ringe (2013) said, having contact with speakers of other languages leads to linguistic innovations and people tend to adopt and borrow foreign words when they talk about those matters (p.28). This explains the Chinese, Japanese and Korean words Gen Zs use because they get in touch with speakers of those languages through shows and anime. Moreover, most of the terms used by Gen Z appeared in America first before people around here started using them. This explains the role of social change and cultural exposure in bringing linguistic changes.

The Impression of Millennials

the reaction of millennials towards the language and linguistic behavior among the male and female participants is somewhat different. The female participants were more positive and thought that the language and word choices reflect on their confidence and ability to be vocal. On the other hand, the male participants thought the language of Gen Z reflected arrogance and mentioned that this is due to their failed attempt to adapt to foreign culture. However, the terminology used by Gen Z about relationships regardless of gender received negative reaction from people as they said Gen Z relationship terms are controversial, lack feelings and stability. However, one person said they appreciate that Gen Z does not give commitment to people without considering if the person is good for them. Moreover, in the case of the topic of mental health, except for one participant everyone appreciated the attention Gen Z put to mental health.

So, it is evident that each participant has something they like or dislike about Gen Z. On one hand P4 has an overall negative impression on Gen Z; the other participants appreciate certain aspects of Gen Z and discourage certain approaches. So, if the impressions are judged it can be said certain Millennials might have a negative attitude towards language change but most of the Millennials are quite positive.

Chapter 5

Conclusion

To conclude, based on the collected samples of Gen Z language and information collected from the millennials it becomes evident that Gen Z have a tendency to use more informal, shorter language and frequently use trendy terms and slangs. Moreover, their language is heavily influenced by foreign cultures and they have different ways of looking at human relationships, mental health issues compared to the Millennials. Despite the change in views except for one participant most of the millennials showed positive attitudes towards the changes Gen Zs are bringing which shows that even though some of the people might not find the change acceptable most Millennials are open to the changes and different ideas Gen Z's are introducing. These results show that the language Gen Z is using brought certain social changes. For example, Millennials at a certain level feel a communication gap with Gen Z due to not understanding quite a few terms used by Gen Z, however, their openness regarding Thai change provides a possibility for that gap to be reduced. Also, the change in language itself is indicating a cultural change because Gen Z are blending words from different cultures into their communication. This will create an impact and change on how media or brands communicate with the consumers and the tonality they use to market their products. Few other social changes brought by this change are destigmatizing of Mental health taboos and the changing human relationships. Since more and more people are talking

about it, Gen Zs are creating their boundaries and the issues related to mental health are receiving the priority it deserves. Moreover, human interaction and the way Gen Z view relationships has also changed, and these lexicons indicate that based on social media communication most of these terms generated and Gen Zs unlike millennials might not commit easily despite liking a person. So, the change in human bonding has taken a huge shift. There are certain political implications the language change indicates too. The upfront and boldness of Gen Z language and their unique communication style (hashtags) imply that they stand up for what is wrong and do not hesitate to criticize and this can result in changes in political discourse. The politicians might bring about changes in the tonality they use to communicate with people since the largest portion of Bangladeshi population includes the youth. Furthermore, the educational policies, the way classroom communication and teacher and student interact with each other has also changed. The space of respect between teacher and student still remains but they might be more flexible as Gen Z are vocal about what they want. It might also foster more and more student centered learning approaches in the classroom. Another aspect in terms of education is since social media brought globalization and Gen Z are really coining and also borrowing words of other cultures, more cross-cultural learning approaches and fostering global citizenship can be possible. Also, the increased focus on mental health might result in the curriculums of schools and universities including this as something students can learn in detail. However, since it is qualitative research the data are more personalized and through a quantitative approach opinion views of broader spectrum can be captured. This study has fewer future research scopes. Because this is a study solely focused on Bangladesh and the chosen social media platform is Facebook. So, it gives an scope to analyze other popular social media platforms like TikTok and Instagram to figure out language change and language samples of Gen Z. Moreover, a comparison between people of the same ages but from different cultures can also give better insight on

the overall language change on a global scale. So, keeping in mind the future scope, the collected data from this study might facilitate the process of studying the language shift and the way people perceive this change.

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Appendix

P1 here means the first participant and R means the researcher

1 R: So tumi ki GenZ term tar shathe familiar?

2 P1:No.

3 R:GenZ ekhane GenZ bolte bujhaitese je jara 2000 theke je

4 je baccha kaccha gula ba 2001 theke shuru hoye tomar current

5 P1:Oh I am not...kind of...No

6 R:Ok

7 P1:Ami etar moddhe pora na ami 1990 te pora

8 R:Hae so tumi

9 P1:So I am not kind of GenZ

10 R: So tumi GenZ der bepare temon kichu

11 P1:No

12 R:Uhm toh online e hocche GenZ ra bivinno dhoroner notun

13 notun word use kore. Egular bepare ki tomar kono idea ase?

14 P1:For example?What kind of words?

15 R:For example umm dhoro kawke bollo red flag ba green flag

16 thikaseh?

17 P1:Hae ami eta shomporke jani.

18 R:Motamoti jano tai na?

19 P1:Hmm.

20 R:Eito ora ki dhoroner slangs use kore

21 P1:Hmm hmm.

22 R:Accha.Ekhon recently hocche GenZ der mane relationship

23 related onek dhoroner terms ashche . Jemon dhoro je

24 situationship,aro ei dhoroner jinish potro.Egular bepare ki

25 tomar

26 P1:Complicated ?

27 R:Hae hae complicated , situationship

28 P1:Hmm hmm

29 R:Ba erokom dhoroner. So eigular bepare tomar impression ki?

30 Je next generation jeidike they are heading towards

31 P1:Aa ami mone kori je new generation ta onek kind of maane

32 tara fade.Fade bolte bujacchi tader kono maane stability nai

33 thikaseh. Tara one kind of fade. Tara (inaudible) bola jaay
34 Je tara fake shobkichu ya kore ebong eta long term na .Ei
35 fake jeta hoilo sheta aah fasion and fade duita terms ache.
36 Fashion ta hoilo jeta choltese .Eta 90s ,80s e choltese , eta
37 2010,20 teo repeat korbe. Kintu fade jeita sheta ekbar ashbe
38 er por chole jabe. Ora this kind of things tara kore.
39 R:Ok.
40 P1:Ah I think.
41 R:Hmm toh tomar ki mone hoy uhh GenZ der jekono bishoy niye
42 je dhoroner attitude tomar generation er ercheye different
43 attitude chilo? And was it better in a sense ?
44 P1:Umm kichu kichu jinish amader ekhane better chilo ar aa
45 kichu kichu jinish eikhane better .Duitar e maane ya ache
46 disadvantage advantage are there.
47 R:Hmm so kono black and white kichu bolte chaiteso na so
48 ek side e eta bhalo arek side e oita bhalo.
49 P1:Hae shob kichur e eita thake. Prottekta notun jinish er
50 shathe shathe kichu advantage kichu disadvantage for example
51 mobile agey chilo na ekrokom, mobile thakte kichu advantage
52 disadvantage shobi chole ashche
53 R: Accha so GenZ ra toh onek dhoroner language use kore tumi
54 eta kheyal korso. So oder language er bepare tomar ki mone
55 hoy? Oder language use ta ki appropriate?
56 P1: Ahh amar kache arrogant mone hoy
57 R: Arrogant mone hoy? You think they are arrogant okay. Tomar
58 ki mone hoy eije arrogancy ba eije language ora use kortese e
59 eta ki social media etar karone kono bhabe dayi?
60 P1: Umm hae social media, eta bola jaay social media ba one k
61 kind of free mixing culture you can say.
62 R: Hmm free mixing and social media?
63 P1: Hae yes.
64 R: Okay
65 P1: Social media is one of them.
66 R: Mhmm. Social media enables free mixing?

67 P1: Hae. Yes and they communication better.. social media
68 communication better koreche jar fole ei jinish gula develop
69 hoyeche. Hoyto ageo chilo kintu narrower
70 R: Hmm
71 P1: situation e maane friend circle ba group er moddhe.
72 R: Hmm
73 P1: Jehetu aaa social media er karone shobkichu connected
74 hoye geche toh eta more broader sense e okay? Eta ektu more
75 broader hoye geche something like that. Social media is part
76 of that but not this je it's the ultimate something.
77 R: Ultimate reason na? Hmm
78 P1: Eta agey narrower chilo. Social media etake widen
79 koreche.
80 R: Arekta jinish ami jeta politeness niye ami jeta shunlam
81 oneke bole GsnZ ra chine na jane na apni na use kore tumi
82 te switch kore jay. Tomaro ki erokom mone hoy je Tara ei
83 degree of formality ta maintain kore na ba erokom kichu
84 tomar generation eta korto ba erokom
85 P1: Maane eita ami ei sense e dhorbo na karon GenZ ra
86 more western culture follow kore. Western culture e you maane
87 tumi tui shob e bujhay
88 R: Hmm
89 P1: So more informal
90 R: Hmm hmm
91 P1: Ami oita niye judge korte jabo na ami judge korbo je how
92 they communicate. Communication tai hoilo main ekhane. You
93 and I Kono bepar na ekhane eta different culture. Maane
94 Bengali culture er khetre eta hoyto oneke onek bhabe
95 dhore eita but English culture e you maane everything.
96 you can be tui, you can be tumi, you can be apni.
97 R: Hmm. So it's maane western culture er ekta influence
98 P1: Influence jeta obosshoi ache. They are following more
99 western culture.
100 R: Accha. Accha amra jeta dekhtesi recently GenZ ra onek

101 mental health er bibhinno dhoroner words ba terms niye
102 kotha bole hae? Jeta hoyto agey amra mental health niye
103 eto aware chilam na hoyto. So ei dhoroner discussion niye
104 Tumi ki mone Koro?
105 P1: Mone kori karon agey competition eto high chilo na. We
106 are now in competitive world and competitive mind. That's
107 why we are more depressed, more anxiety situation face kori
108 amra.
109 R: Hmm
110 P1: More social pressure face kori amra. That's the reason
111 I think.
112 R: So tumi bolte chaiteso je overall je world tar je change
113 ta etar karonei mental health niye kotha barta beshi hoitese
114 P1: Hae
115 R: It's not about GenZ?
116 P1: Umm tumi jodi chinta koro agey kintu amader counseling
117 chilo na, nurturing chilo na, mental health niye,
118 psychological change niye maane ya bola jete paare je
119 meditation, meditation ta eto popular chilo na.
120 R: Hmm
121 P1: Because mental pressure ta agey manush er eto kom
122 chilo. Ekhon competitive world e we are like machines.
123 that's why eta bolai jaay je mental health issues nowadays
124 R: Hmm. Accha so bibhinno dhoroner content creator bolo ba
125 influencer bolo tara kintu nanan dhoroner notun notun word
126 ba notun notun ideology spread kore tai na? So tomar ki mone
127 hoy GenZ ra je dhoroner kotha barta bole ora ki Influencer
128 ba content creator der dara influenced?
129 P1: Content creator der aaa Genz rai create koreche.
130 R: Hmm
131 P1: Content creator keno ashche? Because oi maane GenZ ra
132 chaise. Eijonno content creator is one of them.
133 R: Hae
134 P1: Influence kore. Hae influence kore, obosshoi influence

135 kore content creator. We are more influenced by technology.
136 amra baire ja dekhi ta dara influenced hoi, eta content
137 creator e hok, like another culture hok,
138 R: Hmm
139 P1: Jodi ami aro specifically boli je content creator diye
140 na hoye amra agey celebrity diye hoi
141 R: Hmm
142 P1: Ekhon hoyto content creator ei notun sector ta open
143 hoyechee because of GenZs
144 R: Okay.
145 P1: Thikache maane taader chahida motabek. Maane demand
146 taader ke content creator korse kintu agey kintu manush
147 celebrity dara ba ad gula je dito
148 R: Hmm
149 P1: Shampoo er ad bolo ei bolo, celebrity cricketer keno?
150 karon manush taader dara influenced. Maane shobai shobshomoy
151 shobkichu. It's not like a content creator
152 R: Hmm
153 P1: All about celebrity ba favorite personality. Manush oita dara
154 influencex hoy. Eikhane content creator specific bhabe bola jaay
155 na ami mone kori.
156 R: Hmm okay. So arekta jinish jeta tumi ageo mention korso
157 western culture er kotha je ekhon toh prochur globalization
158 hoitese ei social media er karone. So ekhon tar karone Bangladeshi
159 culture er shathe ei bideshi culture mix hoitese. So eita ki Tumi
160 positive bhabe kichu dekho naki... what is your view about culture
161 er je mixture ta hocche?
162 P1: Eita bola jaay umm ami toh ageo bolchi ekhono bolchi
163 shobkichur e positivity ache being negativity ache. How can you
164 use depends on this.
165 R: Hmm
166 P1: Manne etar kichu positive bolle bola jay abar negative o ache.
167 positive and negative both ache kintu culture adaptation maane
168 onek agey thekei culture adaptation hoyeche. Amra jodi gorapotton

169 theke dekhi amader je dhormo je ashche ei dhormo kintu somewhat
170 adaptation.
171 R: Hae culture ta
172 P1: Culture dara adaptation hoye ekta shape e choley ashche. Toh
173 shobkichui maane ami mone kori positive negative ache ebong etai
174 hoilo main maane je obosshoi etar positive negative duitai ache.
175 ekhon tumi konta jante chaccho? Positive, negative, konta?
176 R: Tomar overall view ta.
177 P1: Amar overall view ta is positive.
178 R: is positive?
179 P1: All changes are positive.
180 R: Maane tumi open to accepting changes?
181 P1: Yes.
182 R1: Accha so GenZ ra je dhoroner language use kore oitar shathe ki
183 mone hoy tomar... Tumi je dhoroner language use korar shetar shathe
184 huge Kono difference ache? Or somewhat similar but kichu kichu
185 alteration ache?
186 P1: GenZ ra toh asholey fusion kortese, fusion words use kortese
187 R: Hmm
188 P1: Ami mone kortesi obosshoi difference ache.
189 R: Hmm. Difference ache so..
190 P1: They are using short forms.
191 R: Hae short form onek use kore. So umm if you think about tomar
192 overall GenZ der niye impression ta tahole Tumi one ba two words e
193 eta kivabe express korba? Tomar overall GenZ der niye thinking ta?
194 P1: GenZ are futures.
195 R: GenZ are futures okay. So ora je dhoroner changes society te
196 antese ba amader bhasha te antese you are open to those changes?
197 Jemon ekhon onek African American words GenZ ra use kortese
198 P1: Hmm
199 R: Jemon hocche ekta example agey manush bitch ekta gali hishebe
200 use korto ar ekhon ekjon arekjon er friend ke boltese bitch as if
201 Tara close friends. Eromkom bivinno African American slangs or
202 words ashtese tai na? Ora amader language e ekta change antese.

203 Abar Tumi jeta bolla oder kotha bola te ekta arrogant laage
204 sometimes. So overall tomar impression ki oder bepare?
205 P1: Impression ta holo je jei culture belong kore na shey jodi
206 purapuri devoted hoye jaay shei culture ta eiya korte shey sheta
207 kokhonoi purapuri ante parbe na. Jar karone GenZ der mone hoy tara
208 arrogant but tara normal so they are overacting
209 R: Okay
210 P1: Somewhat to using those words. That's proper je taader
211 communication level ta eita tara properly prokash korte parche
212 na, manush er kache wrong message tara provide korche.
213 R: Hmm bujhte parsi
214 P1: Ami etai mone korchi.
215 R: One last question. Relationship niye GenZ ra je nanan terms
216 use kore like situationship egula niye tomar thoughts ki?
217 P1: Casual relationship?
218 R: Hae
219 P1: Amar mone hoy ajkal shobkichu faded. Free mixing er jonno o
220 hote paare. But khubi faded and Kew responsibility nite chaay na.
221 R: Okay.
P2
222 R: Are you familiar with the term GenZ?
223 P2: Hmm kind of. Yeah.
224 R: Kind of ?
225 P2: Hae.
226 R: Accha eta kothay shunso ba ki ?
227 P2: GenZ amar kache mone hoy after our generation eije notun ekta
228 generation ashche taader thinking er shathe amader thinking er
229 ekta gap ache. So amra hocche 90s ar amra mone kori er porer ta
230 hocche GenZ.
231 R: Hmm okay.
232 P2: Hmm ekhon ei word ta kottheke shunsi? Bivanno bhabe. Dekha
233 gese je social media, social media te ekhon GenZ der bepare beshi
234 idea pawa jaay.
234 R: Uh hu

236 P2: Oikhan theke jante parsi.

237 R: Hmm accha bujhte parsi. Accha GenZ ra kintu bivinno maane
238 online e bivinno slangs use kore ba bivinno terms, words use kore
239 how familiar are you with those slangs or terms?

240 P2: Umm majhe moddhe Dekhi hae? Kichu kichu khetre Dekhi kintu ami
241 je khub ekta familiar ta na. Arki majhe moddhe dekhi ar dekhe mone
242 hoy oh accha eta tahole... onek shomoy bujhi o na

243 R: Hmm

244 P2: Je eta tara use korse eta kind of slang eta bujhi na. Etar
245 reason o hocche shei gap ta, amader generation gap ta. That's why
246 amra onek shomoy oi slang ta bujhi o na kind of ar ki. So not so
247 familiar.

248 R: Okay, so tomar ki mone hoy, the type of language they use eta
249 ki oder behavior ke reflect kore?

250 P2: Yeah kind of. Yes. Amar sheta mone hoy because onek shomoy
251 dekha jacche je maane behavior bolte ki, suppose friend e ba
252 boshche duijon duijon ke bolte paare hey bitch kind of hae? But
253 actually in our generation bitch means a different thing. But for
254 now ekhon Jodi duijon duijon ke bole hey bitch, it's nothing.
255 Etake tara slang hishebe dekhei na, it's kind of bestie. Toh hote
256 paare taader behavior ke bujhay but that doesn't mean tara kono
257 kharap background theke ashe. It's a kind of GenZ ekta environment
258 create hoise. So how cool you are etao onek shomoy oita diye bujha
259 jaay.

260 R: Hmm accha. GenZ der kintu dating niye specially onek dhoroner
261 terms ase toh oi dhoroner terms niye jemon ekta recently ber hoise
262 situationship

263 P2: Hmm hmm hmm

264 R: Familiar toh ar ki tai na?

265 P2: Hmm eita shunechi.

266 R: Egular bepare tomar impression ki?

267 P2: Like maane ...

268 R: Maane taader dating niye approach

269 P2: Taader approach je dating niye?

270 R: Hae hae.

271 P2: I think today's dating is kind of casual dating. Maane bepar
272 ta hocche erokom je amra jodi gel up korte pari eke oporer shathe
273 it's fine, dekhi next e ki hoy or something. Amader generation e
274 jei jinish ta chilo je, maane maximum je jinish ta chilo je maane
275 amra mone kortam je okay or shathe relationship ase maane this is
276 the commitment. Ekhon shei person ta Jodi wrong o hoy tarpor o oh
277 my God ami eto bochor dhore relationship e how could I broke up
278 with that person? Toh amader kache mone hoito, amra khub guilt
280 feel kortam. But emono hoite paare that person is very toxic. But
281 tarpor o amader kache mone hoto ki je na tar shathe amra chalay
282 Jai because what people will think? You know society er je bepar
283 ta oita eiye korte partam na. But ekhon kar approach ta hocche no
284 tumi jodi amar jonno suitable na hou, you are a big red flag for
285 me, so Ami ekhane end up korte chai na. Jetake ami actually
286 appreciate kori. Ami mone kori they are very vocal which is nice.

287 R: Hmm okay. Accha do you think tomar je generation tar jekono
288 kichur bepare different attitude or behavior chilo compared to
289 the GenZ?

290 P2: Hae, different attitude and behavior toh definitely jehetu
291 generation gap chilo for that reason reason duijon er dui rokom
292 approach toh attitude er pokkhe chiloi ar ki. Eta ki abar explain
293 korte hobe? Amar thinking?

294 R: Hae tomar thinking. So GenZ der language er appropriateness
295 niye tomar kono negative impression nai na?

296 P2: Na I think the... bepar ta hocche erokom je I really try to
297 understand je jehetu ekta generation gap ache this is the new GenZ
298 and they have a different way to approach to each other so it's
299 okay but onek shomoy hoy amar moto 90s er oneke will not
300 appreciate why this person is calling this person bitch. Eta
301 shudhu taader majkhane because I... I am very cool with it. Ami chai
302 adapt

303 R: You are trying to adapt?

304 P2: Hae adapt. Eta toh notun kichu ekta. Ora duijon mind na korle

305 who the hell I am to say something hehe.

306 R: Okay. Yeah so ora je dhoroner language use kore tomar ki mone
307 hoy social media has a part to play here?

308 P2: Yes kind of. Because I think the GenZ onekta amar kache mone
309 hoy they are actually bairer lifestyle er shathe cope up korte
310 chay. Western culture tar shathe cope up korte chay and there's a
311 lot to play like K-drama, then we have other jeshon Netflix er
312 kichu show thake. So taader moto cool hote chaay ebong taader moto
313 cool hote gele certain accent tomake accept korte hobe, taader
314 theke shikhte hobe. So I think ekhane big role play korse social
315 media somehow.

316 R: Okay accha also mental health, this is a big thing. Onek
317 dhoroner mental health term niye GenZ ra kotha bole. Onek notun
318 notun words ashche.

319 P2: Hmm.

320 R: So tomar ki mone hoy ei ei mental health niye je introduction
321 P2: Hmm

322 R: The words they use, eta bepare tomar impression ki?

323 P2: Mental health niye amar impression ki sheta?

324 R: Maane ekhon hocche onek word use kortese mental health niye.

325 P2: Hmm.

326 R: Jinish ta niye awareness barse GenZ er karonei kintu.

326 P2: Hmm hmm hmm.

327 R: So eita niye tomar maane thoughts ki?

328 P2: I think aaa mane ami, I think maane we should give kudos amar
329 mone hoy je it's a maane onek boro taaderke ekta maane appreciate
330 kora uchit je tara eitake niye kotha boltese. Because agey a
331 mental a je depression er beparta sheta ekta amader kache one kind
332 of a amader kache mone hoito it's a luxury. I mean someone saying
333 je mentally, ami mentally depressed so something o neka kortese
334 erokom mone hoito. Je eta abar ki. Hae jor, kashi, thanda, onno
335 jekono disease ke amra khub importance ditam kintu mental disease
336 is like o neka kortese erokom kichu mone hoto. Kintu ekhon
337 actually mental depression je eta ekta serious disease ba eta je

338 actually amader koto importance, someone can be in the situation
339 ebong etake je kivabe care kora uchit ba ekta certain jaiga te
340 taake jaite bola je na tumi ekhane jao tumi treat hote paro ...
341 R: Accha arekta jinish jeta hocche je ekhon toh social media er
342 karone onek influencer ashche ba content creator ashche.
343 P2: Hmm
344 R: Toh tarao notun notun words ba notun ideas spread kore.
345 P2: Hmm.
346 R: Toh ora je ideology, ba language gula GenZ der upor spread
347 kortese hae? Oitar bepare tomar ki obostha?
348 P2: Ah amar kache mone hoy, amar kache khub bhalo laage. Jemon
349 ekhon kichu content creator jemon ache jerokom dhoro tomar Towhid
350 Afridi hote paare othoba sheta Rafsan the chotobhai hote paare ba
351 jarai ache, toh tara ki kore social maane society er upor ekta
352 impact feltese. Like oder ke jara like kore, followers jara tara
353 onek shomoy chesta kore je accha o jodi eta korte paare tahole
354 amrao amader jayga theke kichu kori. Onek shomoy kintu oneke oder
355 keo dekhe influenced hoy. Toh maane jara actually poper... popular
356 tara kono ekta reason ei popular. Maane kharap dik diye popular na
357 bhalo dik diye popular. Toh I think oder kichu activities dekhe
358 followers rao oita follow kortese, society er jonno ekta good
359 message.
360 R: Hmm.
361 P2: Amar kache mone hoy. Ar tarpor kichu influencer jemon hote
362 paare je dhoro makeup artist or something hae ba tara bibhinno
363 product shomporke idea dicche toh eta toh bhalo. At a time ghore
364 boshe eta kibhabe jante parbo? Tara sheta use korche, review
365 dicche, that's a good thing. Maane influencer jodi boli shobdik
366 diyeyi boli, makeup er... ami jegulo dekhi sheygulo.
367 R: Accha what do you think about oiye kichu influencer ache na
368 jemon Andrew Tate er naam toh shunsoi?
369 P2: Nah
370 R: Shuno nai?
371 P2: Nah

372 R: So onek dhoroner eiye aseh je Alpha male typer ajkal je
373 ideology gula ashtese
374 P2: Hmm hmm.
375 R: Ba ekhane kichu feminism er ideology ashtese
376 P2: Hmm
377 R: Ei dhoroner terms gulao kintu influencer rai spread kortese
378 P2: Hmm
379 R: So egular bepare tumi ki...
380 P2: But ora o alpha ideology niye ki boltese? Maane positively,
381 negatively maane ki bolte chacche?
382 R: Alpha ideology bolte dhoro Andrew Tate er kothai jodi amra
383 boli so she... he is something like erokom bole je meyeder cook and
384 clean kora uchit...
385 P2: Accha.
386 R: Men are biologically prone to cheating.
387 P2: Accha okay. Oh na ekhon jodi edhoroner ebong or followers ki
388 onek?
389 R: Hae he has a lot of followers.
390 P2: Okay. Toh jeta hoitese ki I think it's high time je amra maane
391 je alpha male hok ba feminism sheta niye amra alap kori because
392 joto alap korbo toto amra bujhte parbo. Now the thing is that
393 should we celebrate them or should we not. Jemon recently Animal
394 naamer ekta movie ashche ebong Ranveer Kapoor shekhane Alpha male
395 er role play korse, so people have boycott that movie karon tara e
396 dhoroner Alpha male ke celebrate kore na, tara dekhbe na. Abar kew
397 kew hocche erokom toh onek life e hoye ashche dekhthe ki? But the
398 thing is ekhon kar jug e Alpha male ke jebhabe heroism kore
399 dekhano hocche maane shey toxic hobe, marbe, thappor dibe, onek
400 physical violence korbe taar partner er shathe then shesh e oke as
401 as a hero hishebe dekhano hocche toh ami oitake support kori na.
402 ekhon Jodi kichu influencer o etake ebhabe heror moto dekhay je
403 Alpha male is a good thing, society er moddhe dominating men thaka
404 uchit tahole ami etake actually support kori na. Ekhon ekhane ami
405 mone kori je amar moddheo kichu ethics thaka uchit je, amar

406 moddheo kichu thinking thaka uchit je whom should I support, whom
407 should I not follow.

408 R: Hmm

409 P2: Because there will be people and people will talk. People will
410 talk shit and sometimes people will maane sensible kotha bolbe.

411 But amar upor depend kore na ami kake eiye korbo?

412 R: Hmm. So...

413 P2: Also kind of feminism er khetreo tai. I think feminism ke
414 onekei dekha jacche khub wrong bhabe aaa dhore arki jeta amar
415 kache laage je konokichu holei amra amader feminism er right niye
416 kotha bola shuru kore dei but feminism er maane eita na je amake
417 men to men er shathe fight kore Feminism ke prove on korte hobe.

418 It's a kind of amar kichu rights ache and give me my rights.

419 That's the thing. Je ami ekta jayga te purush ba mohila ekshathe
420 purush ebong mohila ekshathe kaj korche ebong shekhane ekta mohila

421 taar jetuku responsibility shekhane taake equally pay koro. Shey
422 ekta purush er theke beshi kore thakle taake beshi pay koro. It's
423 not a thing je ami female so amake kom korte hobe. So erokom

424 feminism niye jeshob kotha barta onekshomoy over the ki bole over
425 the blanket, over the top jeshob kotha barta hoye thake sheygula
426 ke support kori na but hae equal rights er bepar ta that's true.

427 eta howa uchit. So eta niye onek influencer er onek kotha thakbe
428 je meyeder ke ghore... ghor theke ber howa jabe na ba meyerao,

429 meyerei majhe moddhe eshob kotha bole je na na purush er ekta
430 porjaye erokom howa uchit. Sheta ami support kori na ebong sheta

431 jodi kono influencer bole thake shetao Ami support kori na.

432 R: So tomar mone hoy GenZ er moddheo emon mix ase. Kew... ke kon
433 influencer ke choose kortese eta person to person vary kore.

434 P2: Hae person to person... aa amar kache majhe moddhe... Ami eta
435 share korte chai niye ekta jinish dekhi, GenZ amar kache mone hoy
436 way more too cool. Amar kache... tara onek cool. Tara onek kichu

437 ekhon vocal bhabe bole. But dekha jacche je Alpha male ke support
438 kore na shey o kore na, shey ekta dominating purush ke support

439 korbe na. But dekha jaay je if she's in a relationship and that

440 guy is a dominating a bit toh sheta ke shey mene nicche.

441 R: Hmm.

442 P2: Because of love, because of anything else. Amar kache... toh

443 oitake ami abar support korbo na.

444 R: Hmm

445 P2: Thikaseh je na tumi jekhoni GenZ te belong korteso tumi tomar

446 rights gula clear korba tai na? Amar kache eta mone hoy.

447 R: Accha arekta huge topic that is globalization. Ekhon kintu

448 social media er karone amra onek global culture er shathe

449 acquainted hocchi right?

450 P2: Hmm.

451 R: So tomar ki mone hoy social media has caused globalization and

452 ideas of different culture are getting mixed with Bangladeshi

453 culture? Do you think this is something positive?

454 P2: Umm... culture mix... I think culture mix howa ta problem na. Amar

455 mone hoy kichu kichu jaygay amader kichu ideology ache toh, kichu

456 kichu cultural ideology ache toh sheta amra onek shomoy paar kore

457 feli. Jemon dekha jacche je ami uhh ekhon globalization er kotha

458 jodi boli ekhon dress up er kotha o boli... suppose tumi Ami amra 3

459 jon mile ghurte gelam Thailand e ektu ghurte gelam Bangkok e.

460 their culture is a kind of tumi ektu kholamela dress up korleo

461 oita oikhane shomossha korche na. But onek shomoy dekha jacche ki

462 eikhane tumi tomar personality tomar moto kore futay tular cheshta

463 korteso. That is not wrong but amader society er approach ta shei

464 meyeke niye eto kharap hoye jabe, othocho same person eki dress up

465 niye Bangkok e darale taake kichu bolbe na. Toh globalization er

466 ekta impact ache na? Amar bairer desh er culture ke adapt korte

467 jeta one kind of globalization. Toh dekha jacche ki eita ekhane

468 Kew korbe na. Toh dekha jacche ki onekshomoy amra mone kori je na

469 obosshoi break this barrier, amader eshob manbo na. But eta hoye

470 uthe na. Society, people are so judging je eta hoye uthe na. So

471 amar kache mone hoy shei khetre hoyto ami amar culture e amar moto

472 thaki, hoyto ami onno kothao gelam, shekhane ami culture adapt

473 kore nilam kind of. Jemon ami ekhane... oikhane Bangkok e tumi ekta

474 high slit dress porte paro, just like ekhan theke ekhane kata,
475 ekhane sheta korte parba? But tomar porte mon chaise but ekhane
476 hocche na. Hmm so eita hocche. Impact kharap na but tumi tomar
477 kothay acho sheta ekta matter rakhe amar kache mone hoy.
478 R: Accha. So the last question. Tomar ki erokom feel hoy je tumi
479 je type er language use koro ba the way you speak, the words you
480 choose that is very much different from GenZ naki somewhat similar
481 just a few alterations.
482 P2: Amar kache mone hoy je maane few alteration e ami bolbo.
483 Amader shamne... shomoy o jehetu amra amader friend ke ei kutta o
484 bolsi. So sheita jodi ekhon kar shomoy bitch hoy problem ki? I
485 think we should adapt these things.
486 R: Okay so you are open to adapt?
487 P2: Hae hae, I think it's okay, it's fine. Because ami 90s kid.
488 tar agey 70s, 80s, 50s, 60s tarao chilo ebong taader theke amra
489 evolving hoisi. So if they can accept us then why shouldn't we
490 accept the others. Ar GenZ amader future so why not.
P3
491 R: Are you familiar with the term GenZ?
492 P3: Ah yes, those born between 1995 to 2010 are known as GenZ.
493 R: Um okay so how familiar are you with the slangs and terms used
494 by GenZ online?
495 P3: Umm I am somewhat aware with the terminology and uh slangs
496 that uh GenZ use on the internet. I like uh the language more than
497 I find the slang terms challenging. It sounds smarter than the
498 typical one in my opinion.
499 R: Yeah, so you think slangs are smarter, okay. So um do you think
500 the language they use, that... those languages reflect their
501 behavior?
502 P3: Definitely, but in a good manner. They seem intelligent and it
503 also gives them more confidence.
504 R: Mhm okay, you think they are confident, okay. Okay the GenZ has
505 you know various terms when it comes to dating and relationships.
506 So what impression do you have on those terms?

507 P3: Uh the way the new generation views dating is very different
508 from the way dating used to be seen in the past. And according to
509 this uh they are using the terms too. I think they are mature
510 enough but somehow uh they are completely unacceptable like the
511 term situationship.

512 R: okay, you find the term situationship unacceptable. Okay so we
513 talked about their dating, slangs, attitude and everything. So do
514 do you think your generation had different attitude and behavior
515 towards everything?

516 P3: Well uh absolutely. In our generation things are more
517 restricted, terms and slangs are less common and relationships are
518 more established.

519 R: Ah okay I get that. Umm so uh what do you think about the
520 language of GenZ? Like is it appropriate?

521 P3: Umm... uh the terms and slangs used by GenZ online are
522 entertaining, catchy and clever. However, the terms and slangs
523 used in relation to relationships are controversial.

524 R: Okay, you find it controversial?

525 P3: Yes.

526 R: Um okay so what do you think that social media has to do with
527 the language they use? Any impact?

528 P3: Uhh undoubtedly. Their language has been greatly influenced by
529 social media since it sounds sophisticated and unique. That's what
530 I think.

531 R: Okay um my next question to you is that the GenZ talks a lot
532 about mental health specially and different mental health terms
533 are being used recently. What do you think about those?

534 P3: Umm the importance of mental has not received enough attention
535 in our days. However, uh th...this GenZ brought up the matter.
536 Mental health issues can lead to people and children making
537 incorrect decisions. Hence it is crucial to introduce mental
538 health issues.

539 R: Uhm okay. So, social media spreads different ideologies through
540 influencers as we know. Do you think these ideologies create an

541 impact on the language or attitude of GenZ?

542 P3: Um GenZ is adopting new trends and growing more uhh accustomed
543 to using social media. Since they are bringing fresh ideas and
544 information to GenZ influencers and content creators have uh uh
545 huge influence on the language and also uh mindset of the
546 generation these days.

547 R: Uhm okay uh... um apart from influencers and ideologies we talked
548 about you know globalization has become a thing. Social media has
549 caused globalization and ideas of different culture are getting
550 mixed with Bangladeshi culture. Do you think it is something post
551 ... positive?

552 P3: Uhh... the fact that Bangladeshi society is evolving and
553 becoming more open minded is actually good. But uh as Muslims we
554 should also limit our exposure to certain terminology. However,
555 it's generally good.

556 R: Yeah, in generally you think it's good?

557 P3: Yeah.

558 R: Okay so how different do you think your language use is
559 compared to GenZ?

560 P3: Well uh the comparison of our language with GenZ can reveal
561 huge changes. We have always used very normal language that's easy
562 to understand. It's also intelligible in the language that GenZ
563 was using, and it sounds much more sophisticated.

564 R: Oh so you think they're language is sophisticated?

565 P3: Yeah.

566 R: So what's your overall impression on GenZ?

567 P3: Uhh well GenZ is incredibly knowledgeable, intelligent and
568 well mannered in public. Umm however, they ought to be more
569 mindful of Islamic law

570 R: Mhm

571 P3: difference to elders and spending quality time with their
572 families.

573 R: You mean the behavior towards elder?

574 P3: Yeah

575 R: Yeah

576 P3: That's what I think.

P4

577 R: Tumi ki GenZ term tar shathe familiar?

578 P4: Umm... hmm kind of but ami bolbo na je ami totally sure je

579 actually GenZ ki kintu amar mote ar ki ekhon kar je faul polapan

580 guli ogulai GenZ.

581 R: How familiar are you with the terms and slangs used by GenZ?

582 P4: Nah I am not familiar with them.

583 R: Do you think their language reflect their behavior?

584 P4: Hmm obviously.

585 R: Can you explain a little bit?

586 P4: Ahh eta ekhon kibhabe bolbo bujhtesina. Ora beshirbhag ar ki

587 amar mone hoy je western culture ta re nitese ar ekhon western

588 culture ke niye shesh porjonto jogakhichuri hoye jacche. Nijerao

589 kono kisu nai Kono route nai ar western tao purapuri nite partese

590 na. Maane rootless ekta jinish.

591 R: GenZ ra kintu dating niye onek dhoroner terms ekhon use kortese

592 P4: Hmm

593 R: For example situationship, benching. What impression do you

594 have regarding those terms?

595 P4: Aaa asholey amar oiye ki jani bolla benching eta ami first

596 shunlam. Eta ami jiboneo shuni nai thikaseh? Situationship shunsi.

597 Kintu asholey eguli hudai amar kache ekdom faul laage. Shotti

598 bolte egula, I don't really know how to explain.

599 R: Ora jei words use kore egula diye toh oder relationship niye

600 take ta asholey clear hoy tai na? So eta niyei ektu explain.

601 P4: Nah oder kase amar mone hoy ei jinish guli relationship othoba

602 feelings egular value ta asholey nai jeta amar mone hoy. Ar

603 erjonno asholey relationship asholey ar ager moto strong nai.

604 Manush er moddhe commitment nai, options onek beshi.

605 R: Do you think social media is responsible for that?

606 P4: Hae hae obosshoi amar mone hoy social media e ei option guli

607 khule dise, social media er karone manusher mentality theke shuru

608 kore shobkichui asholey noshto hoye jacche bola jaay. Social
609 mediar benefits o aseh kisu but amar mone hoye drawbacks e beshi.
610 R: Do you think tomar generation er shob kichu niye attitude and
611 behavior different chilo?
612 P4: Umm hae... different chilo, kichu hoile o different chilo.
613 R: Keno eta mone hoye?
614 P4: Karon ki amar mone hoye amra jara 90s kid chilo or late 90s
615 amra ager juug ta kichu ta dekhe ashchi ar amar mone hoye ager
616 generation er Manush er shathe amra kichu ta hoile o connect korte
617 pari. Ar eije values, morality, taader shathe jehetu amra connect
618 korte pari tuktak toh ah taader je values, morality tader jeibhabe
619 follow korto life e amader moddhe kichu ta hoile o oita chilo.
620 Amra modern jinish tao amader moddhe nisi. Kintu jototuk newa
621 uchit tototuk e nisi. Kichu traditional jinish thake jeta manush
622 er moddhe thaka uchit. Ekta culture er moddhe je tradition thake
623 sheygula respect korte amra jani jeta GenZ bolo ei ora egula... ei
624 jinish guli ora eigula jane o na, oibhabe care o kore na. Oder
625 moddhe ei caring jinish ta, understanding jinish ta, respect,
626 value, culture er value, eishob jinish gula nai bollei choley.
627 Aste aste choley jacche. Ar amader moddheo onek GenZ er attitude
628 ase. Amar ei age er manush er moddheo. Kintu amar mone hoye atleast
629 50-60... ei 70-80% manush ei value guli kichu ta hoile o bujhe.
630 R: Do you think GenZ ra appropriate slangs use kore?
631 P4: No. Not all of them. Most them ami jeta dekhi je ora foreign
632 accent ta othoba foreign way of talking eita portray korar chesta
633 kore onek beshi to make you look cool hae? Arr... hae eitai, ora
634 mone kore je slangs tlangs eigula use kora onek cool. Oder
635 manushjon er shathe approach tao oto bhalo na amar jeta mone hoye.
636 Thikaseh karon ahhh hae age jinish ta, manush shudhu boyosh er
637 jonnoi respect pawar joggo na kintu kichu ta hoile o shomman
638 dekhano uchit senior der hae? Je tomar cheye beshidin dekhse.
639 Obviously kichu ta hoile o respect diye kotha bola uchit. Kintu
640 ekhon kar shomoy er manush er moddhe ei jinish ta ekebarei nai.
641 Eije recently goto porshudin shunlam amar varsity er ek picchi

642 chele ek senior ke churi marse. Egula GenZ chara maane egula
643 possible na. Maane amader moddhe ei jinish gula kokhono chilo ki
644 na adou, ami kokhono dekhi ni.

645 R: GenZ der shathe tomar interaction hoy?

646 P4: Hae tuktak toh hoy?

647 R: Tomar ki oder bepare impression ta negative?

648 P4: Umm negative impression... maane ora hocche kharap manush eda na
649 . Ora hocche influenced hae? By social media bolo, surroundings
650 bolo. So ei jinish guli, GenZ culture ta ekhon etota manush er
651 moddhe e hoye gese je eta choraache o taratari ar shobai mone
652 kortese je ei culture tai true.

653 R: Do you think egular jonno social media responsible?

654 P4: Hmm hmm I think social media etar jonno atleast 60%
655 responsible.

656 R: Hmm okay. So next topic hocche mental health.

657 P4: Hmm hmm.

658 R: GenZ ra ekhon mental health er bivinno terms or mental health
659 niye in general onek voice raise kore. What do you think about
660 that?

661 P4: Mental health, asholey eita onek critical ekta jinish hae? Aaa
662 to be honest, ami jeita dekhsi amar ei je amra jokhon choto chilam
663 ba amra jokhon teenage theke ektu ektu boro hocchi 24,26, amader
664 moddhe ei term guli ami kokhono shuni o nai. Jar karone amader
665 jonno, amra ei jinish gula kokhono chinta o kori nai, amader
666 kokhono mental problem, amra egula kokhono face o kori nai.
667 Because the more you think about something, tomar moddhe oi jinish
668 ta beshi kaj korbe eta shavabik hae? Ekhon mental health je maane
669 depression bolo eita toh exist kore na eta na. Kintu ekhon kar
670 main... beshirbhag e social media te post kore. Kono karon chara
671 manush er Dara influenced, dhoro tomar bondhu hae tumi... je ektu
672 depressed, toh shey jodi sharakkhon aisha tomare ei eishob niyei
673 kotha bole tumio aste aste chinta korba je asholei toh jinish ta
674 erokom erokom, amar moddhe o symptoms ase, amio hoytoba depressed.
675 Amar choto bon er shathe eta hoise. Or je teacher shey prochondo

676 depressed, onek negativity chilo or moddhe ar or moddheo jinish ta
677 aste aste aisha porse eita ami nijei dekhsi.

678 R: Maane faking emotions for getting attention?

679 P4: Hae hae ei jinish ta. Fake maane o nijeo asholey hoyto bujtese
680 na je Ami fake kortesi. Kintu o je nije attention chacche eita
681 jinish ta bujhtese na. But deep down he or she wants attention,
682 that's why he or she is depressed. Depressed je amar o laage ma
683 emon na. Amaro dekha jaay majhe moddhe Kono kisu bhallagtese na.
684 Kintu Ami jinish ta ke cope up korar chesta kori. Ami giye social
685 media te post kori na, manush re boila berai na je amar prochur
686 kharap lagtese ami prochur depressed hen ten, moira jabo, erom
687 kono kisu na. It's a phase and do know je eta katbe. Eta... amra toh
688 manush, amader toh feelings, mixture of feelings kaj kore amader
689 moddhe. Eta niye eto overthink korar kisu nai but ekhon kar chele
690 meye ami jeta dekhsi je ora maane shobkichu onek aggressive maane
691 prochur beshi. Jemon ami tomake p er kotha boli. 3-4 din dhore
692 shuntesi o naki Fl er fan. You know...

693 R: Race?

694 P4: Hae Fl er fan... race. Maane 3... koydin ageo o tomar o gari
695 shomporke kisu janto na, gari ki, gari nia or kono fascination nai
696 . Kalke dekhsi jotokhon boshe chilam o ghontar por ghonta Fl niye
697 kotha boltese or friend der shathe. Maane within a short period of
698 time o ekta jinish niye onek otirikto lafaitese maane, otirikto
699 oder ki bolbo onek fast ekta jinish choila ashe, onek fast choila
700 jay. Shob jinish niyei otirikto excited.

701 R: Trend er jonno maybe?

702 P4: Hae hae eita ekta jinish ar kmne bolbo... mane exaggerate kora
703 jinish ke. Eta... obsessed, obsessed, otirikto obsessed Hoya jaay
704 khub short period of time e. Abar oita aste aste choila o jaay.
705 It doesn't last long.

706 R: Social media te toh ajkal onek content creators, influencers
707 ache tai na?

708 P4: Hmm

709 R: Ora nanan ideology or concept spread kore jeta language er

710 related.

711 P4: Hmm.

712 R: So do you think ei social media te spread howa ideologies GenZ
713 der language or attitude e impact fele?

714 P4: Hae hae obviously. Eta fele. Eta onek arki... eta bhaloi impact
715 fele amar mone hoy ar eta kintu ekta huge problem jeta ami mone
716 kori. Karon influencer gula holo oshikkhito ek kothay. Murkho,
717 oshikkhito, they have no knowledge about the world bolte paro.
718 Most of them. 95% of them. Ora bullshit ekdom aar ora je eto ekta
719 generation ke ora influence kortese etar future ami mone kori
720 bhoyaboho.

721 R: Maane ulta palta content e manush er react beshi?

722 P4: Hae hae Hhae obviously. Eta onek ager thekei hoye ashtese.
723 Right jinish er value nai ekhon ekkebare duniya. Tumi ekta jinish
724 dekho... ekta serious matter e... gotokalks agun e... agune puiira prai
725 45 people died, 22

726 R: Bailey road e?

727 P4: Hae bailey road e people injured. Tumi social media te dhuika
728 ekhon koyta meme dekhba ar koyta eta nia post dekhba?

729 R: But eta niye toh motamoti post hoy.

730 P4: Hae thikaseh.

731 R: But expose post gula tei manush er beshi react ashe. Memes post
732 hoy.

733 P4: Hae hae oita nia onek post hoy. Shobshomoy bhalo jinish er in
734 fact ami nijei dekhsi bhalo jinish er, ami ekta positive, deep
735 message jokhon share dei... manush react dey na or 2 ta 3 ta react
736 pore hoytoba. I don't really care but ei... fact ta etai, manush
737 receive kore na toh ekhon. Positive jinish, shikkhonio jinish
738 egula manush receive kore na ekhon. Tumi ekta meme share dao
739 othoba kono viral jinish niye share dao... manush onek bhalo receive
740 korbe, onek react hobe hae, onek kothabatra hobe, onek hashahashi
742 hobe. Maane manush er moddhe seriousness jinish ta ekhon aar nai
743 bolte gele.

744 R: Tumi toh globalization term ta shunso tai na?

745 P4: Hmm

746 R: Social media er karone amra onek culture niye jantesi jemon
747 American content creator der video dekhe onek African American
748 language amra use kori, it's like a global village.

749 P4: Hae obviously.

750 R: So eije global culture er shathe Bengladeshi culture mix hocche
751 eta ki tomar kache something positive?

752 P4: Nah etar positive dik o ase negative dik o ase. Amar mone hoy
753 social media is a very strong tool hae? In case of eije
754 globalization. Amra onek easily onek jaygar shathe connect korte
755 partesi, onek knowledge, onek ekta culture er bepare dekhte
756 partesi, jante partesi kintu problem ta hocche ki amra jokhon oder
757 dara influenced hoye jai, karon amader route ta bujhte hobe,
758 amader dour kon porjonto oita bujhte hobe. Amader culture er value
759 ase, oi value ta rakhte hobe, value ta raikha tumi hajar ta manush
760 er shathe globalize koro, misho kono shomossha nai, but etai toh
761 rakhte partese na asholey manush. Eitai ei GenZ rakhte partese na.

762 R: Accha tomader ar GenZ der language aspect e kono difference
763 Dekho?

764 P4: Language I think more or less same but accent tumi jodi chinta
765 koro, the way you speak, approach eita onek different. Oder moddhe
766 kono positive ba sober kono approach nai. Bhodro je approach ta
767 ekta manush er, eita ekta shundor je approach ei jinish ta nai.
768 Shundorjo, you know kothabattrar Shundorjo, smartness, politeness,
769 ei jinish gula ekebarei nai bola jaay. Ekta jinish ki ami boli,
770 generation gap je thake, even amar ager generation same jinish ta
771 hoyto amader bepare bolbe hae? Jeta amar mone hoy, areh ei polapan
772 kmn, onek agey amra erokom chilam hen ten. Eigula kintu tarao
773 tarao bolto. Kintu amar mone amra taaderke kichuta hoile o connect
774 korte parsi and hae aste aste boro hoite hoite bujhtam je na
775 actually ora jmne bolse jmne eitai thik chilo, amra wrong chilam.
776 Kintu GenZ difference ta amader moddhe ar oder moddhe difference
777 ta, mentality er kichu, shob jabotiyo, ei difference ta onek beshi
778 amar mone hoy, ar ora onek beshi change hoye gese as a person... as

779 a culture, ora onek beshi different. Ekhon amar asholey oder
780 bepare temon positive kichui nai bolte gele, ebong sheta
781 generation gap er karone hoite paare, hoite paare future e manush
782 ei rokom hoite paare and eitai normal hoite paare. Ami jani na.
783 Kintu Amar bhitore oder nia temon positive kichu nai bola jaay.