Lexical Deviations Across Generations: Analyzing Neologisms Among Baby Boomers, Generation X, Millennials, and Generation Z

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Abstract — Generational differences in language are becoming more evident as the world evolves, especially with the rise of neologisms — newly invented words or expressions that often reflect specific generational experiences. This qualitative study explored how Baby Boomers, Generation X, Millennials, and Generation Z create, interpret, and use these neologisms, focusing particularly on how the internet has shaped modern linguistic trends. Through textual and content analysis, the research examined how each generation assigns meaning to neologisms, uncovering key social and cultural factors behind these differences. The study found that different generations often view neologisms in distinct ways, revealing how language connects to their unique perspectives and experiences. It also highlighted how technology and social media have transformed the way groups communicate, developing tighter in-group connections and new linguistic patterns. The interaction between social media and digital communication platforms has not only created opportunities for social bonding but also driven the development of unique generational vocabularies. Thus, language differences are shaped by age, cultural context, and personal experiences, beliefs, and worldviews. This research contributes to understanding language change and sociocultural dynamics and how it mirrors the evolving identities of different generations in today's fast-changing world.

Keywords — lexical deviations, neologisms, Baby Boomers, Generation X, Millennials, Generation Z language evolution

I. Introduction

Language reflects society. It is a dynamic entity that continuously evolves in response to the changing needs and experiences of its speakers. Each generation, shaped by its distinct social, cultural, and technological environment, develops its own unique way of communicating. As a result, language differences emerge between and among generations, reflecting the world they experience. These generational shifts are particularly noticeable in the rise of neologisms — new words or phrases that capture the experiences, values, and perspectives of specific age groups. As society changes, so does the way humans speak and express themselves. In recent years, the proliferation of these neologisms has become more prominent, as they gain widespread use and

recognition among an increasing number of speakers. This trend highlights the ongoing evolution of language, where the creation and adoption of new terms are key characteristics of living languages (Trudgill, 2022).

According to Foubert and Lemmens (2018), neologisms are terminologies that arise from ordinary people; in other words, the words may be introduced into the lexicon by individuals who are not linguists and who do not study linguistics. This implies that words can develop through common usage, which may include words that implicitly contain bias. Neologisms are considered to be words that have recently entered the lexicon (Ryskina, Rabinovich, Berg-Kirkpatrick, Mortensen, and Tsvetkov, 2020). A common definition, even in specialized works, does not specify the origin of this lexical class, which plays a major role in any living language. Emerging from the needs of communication, neologisms refer to concepts, objects, and phenomena from all spheres of material and spiritual life. They are especially prevalent in technical and scientific language, where they modernize and enrich it, and in military and political discourse in the context of certain global events (Brothers, Zeitlin, Perrachione, Choi, and Kuperberg, 2022). Furthermore, it can be summarized that neologisms are "form-meaning pairings, i.e., lexical units, that have been manifested in use […], but have not yet occurred frequently and are not widespread enough in a given period to have become part and parcel of the lexicon of the speech community and the majority of its members" (Kerremans, 2015, p. 30). Therefore, as Link (2021) puts it, a neologism is characterized by its novelty, the (relatively subjective) involvement of time, its infrequency, its low degree of socio-pragmatic diffusion, and the lack of a dictionary entry.

Recent studies have highlighted the significant role that neologisms play in generational communication (Belonio, Herbolingo, and Balones, 2023; Golla and Golla, 2023; Vacalares, Salas, Babac, Cagalawan, and Calimpong, 2023; Espinada, Widyana, and Samsudin, 2023; De Leon, 2024; Wadeaa, 2024). These studies have examined the ways in which younger generations, particularly millennials and Gen Z, create and popularize new lexical items. As established by De Leon (2024), neologisms serve a crucial descriptive function, enriching the language's descriptive capabilities and reflecting evolving social dynamics. These linguistic innovations fill gaps in linguistic terms, allowing for the expression of new concepts or behaviors. Additionally, neologisms offer efficient responses in conversations, emphasizing the importance of streamlined communication in modern discourse. They not only contribute to the fluidity of language evolution but also shape interpersonal dynamics, fostering camaraderie, expressing closeness, and promoting openness in communication interactions.

Correspondingly, Golla and Golla (2023) claimed that neologisms enhance awareness of second language acquisition. Generational neologisms such as "influencers," "catfishing," "situationship," "clickbait," "socmed," "webinar," "cyberspace," "staycation," "smog," and "brunch" have been identified as positive reinforcements that support learners in acquiring a second language. De Leon (2024) affirmed that neologisms facilitate easy interaction, help individuals keep up with trends, and allow for emotional expression and humor. His study indicates

that these functions reflect societal preferences for brevity and trend-following, enriching the language's descriptive capabilities and shaping interpersonal dynamics, particularly among Generation Z. This underscores the role of neologisms in modern communication, emphasizing their significance in conveying complex ideas succinctly and cultivating social connections within digital contexts.

On a similar note, a study conducted by Vacalares et al. (2023) focused on the functions of neologisms among Filipino Generation Z and identified commonly used terms and their roles in facilitating communication, expressing emotions, and reflecting cultural trends. They investigated the understanding of internet neologisms between Millennials and Generation Z, revealing a minimal language gap. It was found that while both generations show a strong affinity for contemporary slang, Millennials struggle with the comprehension of newer terms such as "bet," "choz/chos," "fitspiration," "kanser," "netizen," and "Skl," with fewer than 2 out of 10 responding correctly. In contrast, Gen Z frequently uses these terms in daily conversations and on social media. Despite the challenges faced by Millennials, the study found a positive correlation in the intelligibility of internal slang between the two generations. The highest scores for both groups were observed in word formation, indicating that while Millennials may not fully grasp all new terms, they still engage with and understand the broader context of internet slang. The findings suggest that language evolves rapidly on social media platforms, impacting both generations, particularly those less active on these platforms who may have limited exposure to emerging slang.

While it is true that neologisms can bridge generational divides (Wadeaa, 2024), facilitating communication, the adoption and comprehension of neologisms vary significantly across different generational cohorts, including Baby Boomers, Generation X, Millennials, and Generation Z (Golla and Golla, 2023; Wadeaa, 2024). From De Leon's perspective (2024), these new terms can reflect the unique cultural experiences and social contexts of different age groups, thus reinforcing the idea that language evolves alongside societal changes and generational identities. This phenomenon is particularly noticeable among Millennials and Gen Z, who, according to Saputra et al. (2023), are prolific in coining new terms that resonate with their lived experiences. These neologisms are often born in digital spaces—social media platforms, online communities, and virtual worlds—where language evolves at an unprecedented pace.

Subsequently, the semantic codes embedded in these neologisms offer rich insights into the values and concerns of different generations. As Espinada (2023) observes, these terms are often laden with cultural references, humor, irony, and subtext, making them potent carriers of meaning within generational groups. For instance, words like "ghosting," "FOMO" (Fear of Missing Out), and "stan" have transcended their original contexts to become part of the broader cultural lexicon, yet they carry specific connotations that may differ between generations. He argues that the study of generational neologisms is essential for understanding the shifting cultural landscape, as these terms often carry connotations and meanings that go beyond their surface

definitions. This suggests that neologisms serve not only as communicative tools but also as markers of group identity and solidarity.

In a related context, Wadeaa (2024) asserts that the generational divide in the understanding and usage of neologisms is a key factor in the evolving dynamics of communication. The ability or inability to comprehend these new terms can either facilitate or hinder intergenerational communication, creating a linguistic barrier that can mirror the broader cultural and ideological divides between age groups. Thus, by examining these neologisms through a sociolinguistic lens, we can gain a deeper understanding of how language functions as both a reflection of and a response to the societal changes experienced by different generations.

However, despite significant attention to neologisms in existing literature, the sociolinguistic impacts of emerging neologisms on various generational cohorts within the Philippine context remain inadequately studied. This study aimed to examined how neologisms are created, interpreted, and used by various generational groups, providing a deeper understanding of the linguistic dynamics that shape communication and cultural identity in modern society.

Theoretical Framework

This study draws upon several key theories to offer a comprehensive understanding of lexical deviations across different generational cohorts. One of the central frameworks is Innovation Diffusion Theory (IDT), proposed by Everett Rogers in 1962 (cited in Bakkabulindi, 2014), which explains how new words, or innovations, emerge and spread within and between generational groups. IDT helps us understand how neologisms gain acceptance, proliferate, and ultimately become ingrained in everyday language. According to Rogers, the adoption of any innovation—be it an idea, behavior, or product—does not occur simultaneously within a social system. Instead, it follows a process in which some individuals are more inclined to adopt the innovation earlier than others. The theory identifies five categories of adopters, which can be applied to understanding how neologisms are embraced by different generations:

1. **Innovators** – These are individuals who are the first to adopt new terms. They are risk-takers and eager to try new ideas, often leading the way in introducing neologisms.

2. **Early Adopters** – Opinion leaders who are quick to embrace new terms. They are comfortable with change and serve as role models for others.

3. **Early Majority** – These individuals are more cautious and require evidence that a new term is effective before adopting it. They often need to see the success stories or hear about the innovation's effectiveness before they commit.

4. **Late Majority** – Skeptical of change, they will only adopt a new term once it has been widely used and accepted by others.

5. **Laggards** – Resistant to change and bound by tradition, laggards are the last to embrace new terms, often requiring substantial proof or peer pressure to adopt them.

By examining how neologisms spread across generational lines and categorizing their adoption according to Rogers' framework, this research can illuminate the varying degrees of receptivity to new language across different generational groups.

Additionally, **Social Identity Theory** (Tajfel & Turner, 1979) provides an essential lens for understanding how neologisms function as markers of group identity. According to this theory, language serves as a key symbol of social identity, helping to define the boundaries between generational groups. Neologisms often act as linguistic badges that symbolize membership within a specific generational cohort. By using these new terms, individuals reinforce their belonging to a particular group while differentiating themselves from others. For example, the use of certain slang or buzzwords can signal in-group membership and solidarity among a generation, while excluding outsiders. Through this lens, neologisms become a tool for expressing and solidifying group identity, and understanding their spread reveals how language acts as a social marker for generational distinctions.

In complement, **Cultural Linguistics** offers another relevant theory by exploring how language and culture are intertwined, particularly in the context of generational differences. This theory emphasizes how cultural experiences shape linguistic practices, influencing the creation and interpretation of new words. Neologisms often emerge from specific cultural experiences and serve to reflect the unique values and perspectives of each generation.

Furthermore, **Media Ecology Theory**, advanced by Marshall McLuhan, underscores the role of digital communication platforms in accelerating the spread and normalization of neologisms. As new media technologies facilitate faster and broader communication, neologisms can quickly gain traction and become widespread. The internet, social media, and digital communication platforms have become primary channels for the rapid diffusion of language innovations across generational boundaries (Islas & Bernal, 2016).

In addition, **Communication Accommodation Theory** (Giles, 2016) provides valuable insight into how individuals modify their language when interacting with different generational groups. This theory explores how people adapt their speech to either converge with or diverge from others, influencing the adoption of new terms. For example, younger generations may introduce neologisms that older generations either adopt (convergence) or resist (divergence). By examining these patterns of language adaptation, this theory helps explain how generational speech patterns interact and how neologisms spread across age groups.

By combining IDT, Social Identity Theory, Cultural Linguistics, Media Ecology Theory, and Communication Accommodation Theory, this study provides a comprehensive theoretical framework that accounts for the complex social, cultural, and technological factors influencing the emergence and adoption of generational neologisms. These theories together offer an in-depth

understanding of how language evolves within and between generational cohorts, reflecting broader shifts in society.

Objectives of the Study

The primary objective of this study is to examine the usage of neologisms across different generational cohorts, focusing on the meanings and semantic codes associated with these lexical innovations. This research aims to explore how new words, particularly those emerging on the internet, are interpreted and adopted by various generations. The study seeks to answer the following questions:

- What are the most commonly used internet neologisms across Baby Boomers, Generation X, Millennials, and Generation Z?

- How do these generational cohorts interpret and incorporate these neologisms into their daily language use?

- What social, cultural, and technological factors influence the creation, spread, and adoption of neologisms in these groups?

- What impact do these generational differences in language use have on communication patterns and social identity within each cohort?

II. Methodology

This study utilized a qualitative approach to explore the use of neologisms across generational cohorts, focusing on the semantic differences and social factors influencing their adoption. Initially, the study gathered a dataset of common internet neologisms, with an emphasis on Facebook due to its wide user base and generational diversity. The study then expanded by including datasets of common internet neologisms from other digital platforms, such as Twitter and Instagram. This ensured a more representative sample of the population and reflected the linguistic diversity that exists across different groups. The selection of participants was based on a stratified sampling approach, ensuring equal representation from each generational cohort, including Baby Boomers, Generation X, Millennials, and Generation Z. The data were analyzed using thematic analysis to identify recurring patterns and meanings within the collected materials. This approach allowed for a deeper understanding of the generational differences in language use, with particular attention to the social factors that drove the creation and adoption of neologisms.

III. Results and Discussion

Generational Cohorts' Interpretation and Usage of Commonly Used Internet Neologisms

Table 1 provides an insightful overview of how different generational cohorts—particularly Baby Boomers, Generation X, Millennials, and Generation Z—interpret and use internet neologisms. It reflects the evolution of language and communication across these age groups.

Table 1 Generational Cohorts' Interpretation and Usage of Commonly Used Internet Neologisms

Commonly Used Internet Neologisms	*Generational Cohorts' Interpretation and Usage of Commonly Used Internet Neologisms in terms of Semantic Codes*			
	Baby Boomers (1946 to 1964)	Generation X (1965 to 1980)	Millenials (1981 to 2000)	Generation Z (2001 to 2020)
scatter	to separate in a different directions	spread out	online gaming platform	a symbol that activates a machine's bonus features especially in an online game
frenemy	friend at the same time enemy	a person who is friendly with his/her enemy	someone who pretends to be a friend but actually acts as an enemy or rival	plastic friend, fake friend
sizt	*unfamiliar with the term	*unfamiliar with the term	short for sister and a close friend	informal term used to call anyone, either a casual friend or a gay friend, even a stranger
bet	gamble	worthy, agree	used to express agreement or affirmation, similar to saying "okay" or "sure"	similar to saying "I like it."
ferson	*unfamiliar with the term	variant of person, an individual, either a man or a woman	in short, myself	referring to oneself
ATM	automated teller machine	online banking outlet	used to show that someone is busy at the moment	indicate what someone is currently doing or feeling at the moment
dasurb/ dasurv	*unfamiliar with the term	worthy	often a playful way to express that someone deserves what they are getting	a way to justify treating oneself

hangry	execute by hanging	if you are angry, you will be hanged	anger people feel when they are extremely hungry	humorous term to indicate bad temper that can occur when someone is hungry
troll	giant, ugly, especially in a fairytale	an act of saying something annoying or offensive	someone who posts inappropriate or controversial messages online	a person who posts offensive comments on the internet
ghosting	the appearance of a ghost	playing like a ghost	ignoring someone	when someone you were friendly or romantic with suddenly stops all communication without any explanation

Interpretation Differences

Everett Rogers' Innovation Diffusion Theory (1962), as cited by Bakkabulindi (2014), provides a framework for understanding how new words, such as neologisms, emerge, gain acceptance, and spread across different generational groups. According to this theory, innovations (in this case, new linguistic terms) follow a diffusion process that begins with a small group of early adopters and gradually spreads to the wider population.

In the context of generational differences, Baby Boomers (1946-1964) are typically late adopters of digital slang, often sticking to traditional interpretations. Their understanding of terms like "scatter" or "ATM" reflects a reliance on conventional meanings, as they are less exposed to or engaged with the digital environments where these neologisms proliferate. Generation X (1965-1980) serves as a transitional group, blending old and new interpretations. They recognize "scatter" as spreading out but may not be familiar with terms like "sizt" and "dasurb/dasurv," though they understand the modern sense of "trolls" as disruptive online behavior. While they acknowledge traditional meanings, their familiarity with modern slang is growing, though not as comprehensive as that of younger generations.

Millennials (1981-2000) and Generation Z (2001-2020) are early adopters and innovators within the digital sphere, exhibiting a deeper and more nuanced understanding of internet neologisms. Millennials are more attuned to internet slang, using "sizt" to refer to close friends and understanding "frenemy" as a nuanced relationship involving both friendship and antagonism. They also readily grasp contemporary terms like "ghosting" and "hangry." Generation Z, being digital natives, has an even more refined understanding of these neologisms. They commonly use "sizt" in informal contexts, incorporate "frenemy" and "bet" into their everyday vernacular, and are well-versed in the modern meanings of "ghosting" and "trolls." Their immersion in digital culture facilitates the rapid adoption and integration of new terms into their everyday vocabulary.

Semantic Codes and Usage

The semantic codes and usage of terms like "frenemy," "sizt," and "bet" illustrate significant generational differences in understanding. Younger generations, such as Millennials and Generation Z, use these terms to signal their membership in a digital-savvy group. These neologisms become identity markers that distinguish them from older generations, who may not use or fully understand these terms. As Wadeaa (2024) notes, Generation Z has developed a distinctive linguistic style heavily influenced by their engagement with social media platforms, which serves as a vehicle for the rapid evolution of language. This linguistic phenomenon reflects a broader generational identity, as highlighted by Espinada et al. (2024), who emphasize that the neologisms adopted by Generation Z are not merely slang but identity markers that set them apart from older generations. Understanding these distinctions is critical for grasping how language evolves within cultural contexts.

The generational gap in understanding these terms reinforces Giles' Communication Accommodation Theory (2016), which asserts that younger individuals often adapt their language to align with their peers. This adaptation is evident in how Millennials and Generation Z embrace new slang, while older generations may resist or selectively adopt these terms in an effort to connect.

For Baby Boomers, "frenemy" is seen as a contradictory relationship, whereas Millennials and Generation Z interpret it as a nuanced social dynamic involving both friendship and rivalry. Similarly, "sizt," a term used by Millennials to refer to close friends, remains unfamiliar to Generation X and Baby Boomers, highlighting a generational gap in slang usage. The term "bet" also demonstrates a shift in meaning; while Millennials and Generation Z use it to express agreement or affirmation, moving away from its traditional association with gambling, older generations may still view it through its original context. These variations reflect how evolving communication styles and cultural influences shape the semantic evolution of language across different age groups.

This explains how linguistic innovations, including neologisms, function as markers of social identity and group differentiation. The results substantiate the theory of Tajfel and Turner's Social Identity Theory (1979), further elaborated by Harwood (2020), which suggests that language use is a key aspect of social identity, helping to reinforce group cohesion and distinctiveness.

Cultural and Technological Influences

The generational differences in understanding and using neologisms underscore how cultural and technological changes shape language. Baby Boomers often rely on traditional meanings and may struggle with new terms emerging from digital contexts, reflecting their less frequent engagement with contemporary slang. Generation X finds itself in a transitional phase, balancing traditional interpretations with modern understandings as they adapt to evolving

language trends. In contrast, Millennials and Generation Z are fluent in digital language, with their immersion in online spaces and social media allowing them to seamlessly integrate and utilize new neologisms.

Espinada et al. (2024) suggest that the influence of social media on the adoption of neologisms among Generation Z in Korea underscores this trend. Their research indicates that the rapid growth of neologisms is closely linked to the habits and preferences of this generation, emphasizing the role of digital culture in shaping language trends. Similarly, Wadeaa (2024) argues that the proliferation of neologisms is a direct consequence of increased digital engagement, reinforcing the conclusions drawn by Espinada et al. (2024).

This generational divide highlights how varying degrees of exposure to digital culture influence language comprehension and usage across age groups. Wadeaa (2024) further argues that the proliferation of neologisms reflects the cultural and technological environments that shape language use among different generations. This perspective resonates with Marshall McLuhan's Media Ecology Theory, as discussed by Islas and Bernal (2016), which emphasizes the role of digital platforms in accelerating the spread and normalization of neologisms. Platforms like Facebook, predominantly used by Millennials and Generation Z, create environments where new linguistic forms rapidly proliferate, while older generations, less engaged with these technologies, may struggle to keep pace.

Social and Cultural Factors Influencing the Creation and Adoption of Neologisms

Table 2 reveals the diverse social and cultural factors influencing the creation and adoption of neologisms across generational cohorts.

Table 2. Social and Cultural Factors Influencing the Creation and Adoption of Neologisms

Generational Cohorts	Cultural Factors	Social Factors
Baby Boomers	technological advancements, social media influence	in-group language
Generation X	internet, social media, and digital communication	social ties
Millenials	historical and societal events, shared cultural experiences, shifts in societal values and norms	current social issues, peer influence and community dynamics
Generation Z	shared language and cultural references, cross cultural interaction	social media trends, linguistic economy

The impact of technological advancements and social media on language use among different generations reveals distinct patterns. Baby Boomers, born between 1946 and 1964, have experienced these changes differently from subsequent generations. Their formative years were characterized by traditional media and interpersonal communication, which heavily influenced

their core language. Although they have adopted some new terminology due to technological changes, their language remains largely conservative. Neologisms within this cohort tend to emerge gradually and often within specific communities. This generational cohort utilizes language that reflects their shared history and communal experiences, serving as markers of group identity and cohesion. Kesharwani (2019) indicates that Baby Boomers prioritize personal and physical contact over digital interactions, leading to a more cautious adoption of new linguistic forms influenced by technology.

In contrast, Generation X, born roughly between 1965 and 1980, witnessed the transition from analog to digital technology, resulting in significant shifts in their linguistic landscape. This generation experienced the rise of the internet and social media, which facilitated the evolution of language. Consequently, their neologisms often reflect their social interactions and relationships, both online and offline. As they navigated the early days of digital communication, Generation X developed a lexicon that resonated within their social networks, influenced by emerging online communities. Han (2024) shows that their language use is marked by a blend of traditional and new terms, reflecting their unique position as a bridge between the analog and digital worlds.

In contrast, Millennials, born approximately between 1981 and 1996, have grown up amid rapid societal changes and technological advancements. Their language is profoundly shaped by significant historical events, social movements, and economic crises. Notably, this generation is particularly responsive to contemporary social issues, leading to the creation of new words and expressions that reflect their evolving worldview. Moreover, peer influence and community dynamics play a crucial role in shaping Millennial neologisms, as they actively engage in both online and offline social spheres. Research conducted by Xu and Valdez (2023) highlights that their language often mirrors their engagement with current social issues, showcasing a linguistic adaptability that is responsive to the changing cultural landscape.

Generation Z, born from the mid-1990s to the early 2010s, is characterized by their exposure to a highly interconnected world. Their language is significantly influenced by cross-cultural interactions and the rapid dissemination of information through social media. As a result, this generation's neologisms often blend elements from various cultures, driven by social media trends and a preference for linguistic economy—favoring shorter, more efficient language forms. The fast-paced nature of social media encourages the creation of concise expressions, making brevity and innovation hallmarks of Generation Z's language use. Suizo (2024), in her phenomenological study, explored how Filipino Gen Z navigates and develops their linguistic identity in the digital age. Her findings provide insights into how Gen Z negotiates their cultural and linguistic identity amidst global interconnection and technological innovations, which continuously reshape communication landscapes. Consequently, their linguistic landscape is marked by a constant influx of new terms, reflecting their engagement with the latest trends and cultural references.

While Baby Boomers maintain a conservative approach to language influenced by traditional media, subsequent generations—specifically Generation X, Millennials, and Generation Z—exhibit more dynamic and adaptive language use shaped by technological advancements and social media. Each generation's unique experiences and interactions with technology have resulted in distinct linguistic characteristics that reflect their social contexts and cultural values.

Glossary of Neologisms

Table 3 presents a list of new words or phrases that have emerged and gained popularity on the internet. These neologisms are categorized according to their "semantic codes," which refer to the underlying meanings, connotations, and functions of these terms in the current language environment. The table goes beyond merely listing new words; it also analyzes how these terms are used and understood in today's context, considering the cultural and social factors that influence their meanings.

Table 3 Glossary of Neologisms

Neologisms	Semantic Codes
scatter	It refers to an online gaming platform where a player must land three or more scatter symbols on the reels, often leading to a potential win being multiplied
frenemy	An oxymoron and a blend of the words "friend" and "enemy", it describes someone who appears to be friendly but harbors underlying dislike or rivalry, or someone who embodies traits of both a friend and an adversary.
sizt	This term is a shortened form of "sister," but it is used more broadly to address or refer to anyone with whom you have a friendly or affectionate relationship. This includes close friends, acquaintances, strangers, or even casual friends, regardless of their familiarity or background. It often conveys a sense of camaraderie or endearment and can be employed to foster a sense of inclusion or community, even with individuals who may not be closely known.
bet	"Bet" is used to show agreement or affirmation, similar to saying "okay" or "sure." It can also express enthusiasm or approval for something, indicating that you like it or agree with it.
ferson	It is a playful or informal variation of "person" used to refer to oneself, often in a humorous or casual context, adding a personal touch to how one refers to themselves.
ATM	It is used to indicate that someone is currently busy or that something is happening right at the moment, the current state or condition of something. For example, it might be used to explain present circumstances or temporary situations.
dasurb/ dasurv	This is a playful or creative spelling of "deserve," often used to express that someone is getting what they rightfully deserve. For example, if someone experiences something that seems fitting or fittingly ironic, like being slapped after doing something wrong, you might use "dasurv" to playfully or ironically say that they got what they deserved.
hangry	"Hangry" is a blend of "angry" and "hungry," used to describe the mood or attitude resulting from a combination of hunger and frustration. It is often used humorously to explain a person's short temper or crankiness due to not eating.

troll	It refers to someone who posts inappropriate or controversial messages online to attract attention, provoke reactions, and annoy people.
ghosting	It implies that someone is ignoring or disappearing from another person's life, especially in the context of dating or friendships. It often carries a connotation of avoiding confrontation or avoiding difficult conversations.

This provides a fascinating glimpse into the evolving nature of language as shaped by digital culture and social interaction. The neologisms listed illustrate how contemporary language adapts to new contexts and technologies, reflecting shifts in social norms and communication styles.

1. **Scatter**. This term from online gaming showcases how specialized vocabulary can emerge from specific subcultures and become integrated into broader language use. The concept of "scatter" reflects the gamification of language, where terms from digital experiences become part of everyday conversations.

2. **Frenemy**. Combining "friend" and "enemy," this term highlights the complexity of modern relationships. It suggests a nuanced understanding of social dynamics, where relationships are not always straightforward. The term encapsulates the blend of camaraderie and rivalry that can exist in social interactions, emphasizing the multifaceted nature of human connections.

3. **Sizt**. The use of "sizt" as a casual and affectionate term for a wide range of people indicates a trend towards more informal and inclusive language. By using a term that extends beyond its original meaning, speakers foster a sense of community and shared experience, reflecting the fluidity and adaptability of modern social networks.

4. **Bet**. As a versatile expression of agreement or enthusiasm, "bet" represents a shift towards more dynamic and context-specific affirmations. Its use in casual conversation signifies a preference for brevity and informality, aligning with the fast-paced nature of digital communication.

5. **Ferson**. This playful variation of "person" demonstrates how language can be personalized for humor and casual interaction. It reflects a trend towards more individualized expressions and the blending of formal and informal language in digital communication.

6. **ATM**. Using "ATM" to describe the current state of affairs or someone's present condition illustrates how acronyms and initialisms are repurposed in creative ways. This adaptation highlights the influence of digital shorthand on everyday language and its role in conveying immediacy and context.

7. **Dasurb/Dasurv**. The playful misspelling of "deserve" shows how language can be manipulated for humorous or ironic effect. This variation underscores the role of creativity and personal expression in modern language, as well as the tendency to use humor to comment on social situations.

8. **Hangry**. The blend of "hungry" and "angry" captures a common human experience in a succinct, relatable way. It reflects the increasing use of blended terms to describe complex emotional states, highlighting the intersection of physical needs and emotional responses.

9. **Troll**. This term refers to an individual who disrupts online spaces for attention or provocation. It highlights the challenges of digital communication and the emergence of specific terminology to address negative behaviors in online environments.

10. **Ghosting**. The concept of "ghosting" in dating and friendships represents a significant shift in how people manage relationships in the digital age. It reflects a preference for avoidance over confrontation, revealing insights into modern social interactions and the impact of digital communication on personal connections.

To encapsulate, the evolving nature of language, as influenced by digital culture and social interaction, is vividly illustrated through the neologisms discussed. These terms not only reflect the adaptability of language to new contexts and technologies but also offer insights into shifting social norms and communication styles. From specialized vocabulary emerging within online subcultures to the creative repurposing of acronyms and informal expressions, these neologisms highlight the dynamic interplay between digital experiences and everyday language. They reveal how contemporary language evolves to capture the complexities of modern social interactions, emphasizing the fluidity, humor, and adaptability inherent in digital communication. As such, these linguistic innovations provide a compelling glimpse into the ongoing transformation of language in the digital era.

IV. Conclusion

The study offered a detailed examination of how neologisms are utilized and understood across different generational cohorts. It demonstrated that neologisms are not merely linguistic novelties but are deeply intertwined with the social and cultural contexts of each generation. The findings indicated that younger generations are more adept at creating and using new terms, influenced by rapid technological changes and digital communication. In contrast, older generations adopt and adapt these terms differently, shaped by their distinct social experiences and communication styles.

The study also highlighted that the creation and adoption of neologisms are influenced by broader social and cultural factors, including technological trends, media, and cultural shifts.

Understanding these factors provides valuable insights into the dynamic nature of language and its role in reflecting and shaping generational identities. The research underscored the importance of considering generational perspectives when analyzing linguistic innovation and its impact on communication.

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