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Cyberculture as a Catalyst for Verbification in Modern English Formal Discourse

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the formal communication habits of 120 university students at a rural institution in 2024, on the Moodle Discussion forum. This qualitative research used a comprehensive methodology combining case study approaches with thematic and critical discourse analysis to examine verbification in contemporary English language among university students. The theory of diffusion of innovation facilitated a comprehensive examination of the subject matter, contributing to a substantial collection of descriptive insights on the underlying discourses present in the data. This approach enabled a thorough analysis of the phenomena under study. The findings of the study show the effects of cyberculture on the English language, revealing a landscape rich with newly crafted words and expressions formed from technological interaction. Subsequently, this study reports these changes' profound influence on literature, underscoring the substantial contributions that emerge from this realm of linguistic innovation. Striking this balance can cultivate a more inclusive and dynamic learning atmosphere to acknowledge language evolution and the foundational principles of effective communication. This study uncovered intriguing dynamics that reflect a significant shift in language use. Moreover, it revealed that cyberculture plays a crucial role in fostering verbification in formal discourse. This trend indicates that the transformation of nouns into verbs is now regarded as a modern characteristic of formal communication. To effectively address these challenges, it is essential to establish a clear framework for tolerance regarding using verbing in formal communication.

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1. Introduction

The emergence of the Internet and the propagation of social networking have transformed communication. As a key factor, social media has significantly impacted the evolution of language, influencing how people write and speak English^[1]. For instance, it has expanded the number of individuals with whom information recipients can communicate, thereby changing the nature of communication in English. With their unique features, such as instant messaging, hash-tags, and user-generated content, social media platforms play a pivotal role in shaping communication^[2]. Notably, various changes are evident in how people write and speak English because of the changing nature of communication on social networking platforms, highlighting the profound influence of digital communication in language evolution.

Undoubtedly, English is the most dominant language people use online. However, various notable changes have occurred with the increasing demands for faster communication^[3]. People are always in a rush to pass messages in English. Fundamentally, language evolves, and one of the most significant effects of social media on verbal and written English is the appropriation of vocabulary^[4]. Certain words with specific meanings now bear new meanings depending on the context and application, and the extent of this phenomenon has affected verbal English.

Okada argues that English has become more volatile, with synonyms growing daily^[5]. The implication is that internet slang, which seems to have been accepted as English words, is used in verbal communication everywhere. Furthermore, the slang used on social media seems to have affected and influenced the way people use/correct spelling, grammar, and informal language in communication. The popularity of slang has only grown to the extent that some words have become part of regular communication in English^[6]. In this specific sense, Verbing is, therefore, a kind of anthimeria.

Historically, verbs have been introduced into English via nouns. The first example of verbing dates to 1871^[7]. As it occurred in that era, the process of verbing follows the same pattern today: verbification of the noun takes place, people start to use the newly formed verb, and both traditional (the

press), mainstream, and social media to adopt this idea, and the new verb then forms part of our vocabulary. Common verbal lexemes derived from nouns commonly used today are bank, blanket, Google, jet, divorce, host, dress, and drink. However, this list is even more extensive when we consider the many denominal verbs formed due to the influence of social media and popular culture.

Internet slang is a non-standard or unofficial form of language used by people on the internet to communicate with one another. Since internet slang constantly changes, providing a standardised definition is difficult^[8]. However, it can be understood to be any type of slang that Internet users have popularised and, in many cases, have coined for communicating ideas. Undeniably, many people use slang and abbreviations in texting, instant messaging, social networking websites, and even face to face. New slang dialects like leet or lolspeak develop as ingroup internet memes rather than time savers and are used on the internet and face-to-face^[9].

1.1. Problem Statement

In contemporary society, verbification—where words from various parts of speech are transformed into verbs—has gained significant traction, largely fuelled by the rise of cyberculture and digital communication. As a result, individuals often incorporate unfamiliar or unconventional terms into casual conversations, reflecting the dynamic nature of language. However, it is important to recognise that these newly formed verbs are frequently regarded as informal and categorised as slang in more formal contexts, which can hinder their acceptance as part of Standard English.

Despite the stigma surrounding these terms, verbification has become a prevalent linguistic practice in written communication and on numerous social networking platforms. This trend encourages the creative development of new vocabulary but raises concerns about the perceived erosion of traditional language standards. Many scholars view verbification as a double-edged sword: while it enriches language and facilitate expressive communication, it often diverges from standardized and established grammatical rules

and conventions.

This shift in language use also has implications for the appropriate application of English vocabulary, depending on the context, audience, and purpose of the communication. For instance, in academic or professional writing, the overuse of verbified terms may lead to misunderstandings or a deficit of clarity. It is noteworthy that some speakers of English hold a negative opinion of verbification, viewing it as a disruptive force that complicates the language by introducing new and potentially confusing terms.

Given the ongoing challenges in academic writing due to the prevalence of verbification, this study sought to examine the extent of its usage. Additionally, it explored the sociolinguistic factors that influence this phenomenon, including the attitudes of different speaker groups toward verbification and its impacts on language evolution. Through this analysis, the researchers aimed to comprehensively understand verbification's role in modern English usage and its broader implications for communication.

1.2. Aim

To examine the influence of cyberculture on verbification in English written discourses.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The designated objectives of this study were as follows:

- To examine the influence of cyberculture on verbification in English vocabulary.
- To explore how verbification contributes to vocabulary development in the English language.

1.4. Research Questions

- What is the influence of cyberculture on verbification in English language use?
- How does verbification contribute to vocabulary development in the English language?

1.5. Significance of the Study

This study seeks to make a significant and unique contribution to the literature in the field of morphology. With a distinct focus on neologism and the visibility of cyberculture

on vocabulary advancement and word conversion in English, this study aims to fill a gap in the current understanding of these areas. It is important to note that this field is currently underexplored, and this study aims to enrich, expand, and fill knowledge gaps and grey areas in this field.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Theoretical Framework

Diffusion of Innovation Theory was developed by Rogers in 1962 and is a widely used social science theory that explains how, why, and at what rate innovative ideas and technologies spread through populations^[10]. Rogers identified five key attributes of innovations that influence their rate of adoption: relative advantage, compatibility, complexity, trialability, and observability^[10]. The theory articulates the degree to which an innovation is perceived as better than the idea it supersedes. The second degree is to which an innovation is perceived as being consistent with the existing values, past experiences, and needs of potential adopters. The third degree is to which an innovation is perceived as difficult to understand and use. The other extent is on the experimental trend on a limited basis. This theory has been applied in numerous contexts, including marketing, public health, technology, and social sciences. In marketing, it explains how new products and services are adopted. In public health, it promotes the adoption of health behaviours. In technology, it analyses the spread of modern technologies. In social science, it examines how ideas and trends spread through society. In the context of the spread of linguistic changes, such as verbification, this theory can help explain how and why such changes occur within a population and who is most likely to initiate and sustain their use. As applied in this study, the theory underpins the study of verbification propounded by the grammatically unregulated and unconventional cyberspace, which allows for coinage of new words.

2.2. Cyberculture on Language Evolution

The dawn of the Internet and the swift rise of social networking platforms have dramatically reshaped the communication landscape. Social media has transformed how people connect socially and has profoundly impacted the evolution of the English language, altering how people express

themselves in writing and speech^[11]. For instance, the ability to reach a vast audience has fundamentally altered the nature of our conversations, expanding the circle of information recipients in ways previously unimaginable.

Significant changes in language usage have emerged from this digital interaction. The casual nature of social media has led to the widespread adoption of abbreviations such as “lol” (laugh out loud) and “brb” (be right back), alongside the creation of entirely unfamiliar words such as “selfie” and “troll”^[12]. In many instances, informal language is now seamlessly integrated into formal settings, highlighting the fluidity of English today.

Unquestionably, English stands as the dominant language of the Internet, yet as the urgency for rapid communication continues to escalate, we observe an ongoing transformation in how individuals convey messages. In the fast-paced world of social media, where brevity is often prioritised, language evolves astonishingly. As Norcliffe and Majid noted, one of the most significant shifts resulting from social media is how vocabulary is appropriated and transformed^[13].

Words that once held specific meanings have been redefined, and their interpretations are shifting based on context and usage. Llopart-Saumell and Cañete-González highlight that English has become increasingly volatile, with new synonyms appearing daily^[12]. This phenomenon implies that internet slang, not recognised initially as part of Standard English, has now seeped into everyday conversation, becoming a staple of verbal communication across various social settings. The rampant use of slang on social media has led to widespread misinterpretations of spelling, grammar, and informal language. As certain phrases gain popularity and enter the lexicon of regular communication, they blur the lines between formal and informal speech, revealing a fascinating but complex evolution of the English language in our digital era.

2.3. Abbreviations and Acronyms in Social Media Platforms

The influence of social media on the English language is profound, as it has not only transformed communication but also introduced a host of new vocabulary. The rise of digital platforms has popularised various slang terms seamlessly integrated into everyday conversation^[14]. For instance, words like ‘selfie,’ which captures the essence of self-portrait

photography, ‘memes,’ which refer to humorous images or videos that spread rapidly online, and ‘unfriend,’ a term used to describe the act of removing someone from one’s social network, have all become a staple in both verbal and written forms of English expression.

Moreover, acronyms have made their way into common vernacular. Expressions such as OMG (Oh My God), TBT (Throwback Thursday), DM (Direct Message), and LOL (Laughing Out Loud) are often used in casual conversations and text messages. According to Ilonga, these once-rare terms have gained significant traction, thanks to social media platforms, which have catalysed their adoption and use in everyday language^[15]. Many of these expressions were virtually non-existent in prior language usage, yet the rise of social networking has enabled them to flourish^[16]. Significantly, some of these terms have even earned their place in established English dictionaries, marking a noteworthy evolution in the language^[17].

2.4. Back Formation

In etymology, back-formation is a fascinating linguistic process through which novel words are formed by removing actual or presumed affixes from existing words. This phenomenon often occurs when speakers misunderstand the morphological structure of a longer term, creating a more straightforward form^[17]. Such misinterpretations can be similar to folk etymologies or reanalyses, where the origins of words are perceived inaccurately^[18]. A prime example of back-formation is the singular noun “asset,” created from its plural counterpart “assets”. This transformation highlights how language evolves and how our perceptions of word structure can influence the development of new lexemes.

2.5. Deverbal Nouns and Adjectives in English Grammar

Deverbal nouns are derived from verbs or verb phrases. The formation of deverbal nouns is a type of nominalisation. Bohmann defines deverbal as a word derived from a verb. Moreover, deverbal nominalisation is special in ways that make it extraordinarily complex and revealing^[6]. Deverbal nominals such as assignment and continuation are remarkable for their various meanings^[5]. They are morphologically intricate, involving many morphemes associated

with semantic and grammatical characteristics. Creating a word by removing actual or supposed affixes, such as ‘kempt’ from ‘unkempt.’ A full discussion of verbification in morphology is far beyond the ambit of semantic and word formation.

Social media has significantly influenced the evolution of the English language. Its positive and negative influence is evident in how people write and speak^[19, 20]. The need for quick and convenient communication has led to increased spelling errors, abbreviations, and the improper use of informal language in formal contexts^[21]. Moreover, new vocabulary introduced in social media has permeated daily conversations, reshaping our communication style. Some slang words have even become part of mainstream English, simplifying understanding^[22, 23]. Most importantly, social media has heightened awareness about proper language use, prompting us to reflect on the evolution of contemporary language.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Method

This study used qualitative discourse analysis methods to reveal the nuanced role of derogatory language in Moodle discussion forum. It demonstrates that such language can effectively reduce feelings of disaffiliation among individuals in interpersonal interactions. The research focused on denominal verbs—words that have transformed from nouns into action-oriented forms—and explores how certain linguistic tendencies lead to denouncing entities during naming. This phenomenon reflects a contemporary approach to formalisation within digital communication, commonly known as cyberlanguage, which encompasses the unique linguistic styles emerging in online interactions.

In particular, the researchers examine instances of objectification. Given the complex subjective norms and behavioural expectations that shape interactions in such diverse environments, these situations often demand careful consideration and heightened awareness. By analysing these examples, the study sheds light on the intricate relationship between language use and the social dynamics of contemporary digital communication.

3.2. Participants and Context of This Study

The researchers assigned the students a project on the Moodle platform to engage in a debate on their topic of interest. The students were purposively sampled to take part based on their allocated group of 20 members each from the universal population of 120 students enrolled in the Foundational English module. The students were assigned specific debate topics through the Moodle Learning Management System (LMS) discussion forums organised within their respective groups. The explicit purpose of this participation was explained and informed consent was given to the participants who volunteered to participate in this study. This paper aimed to comprehensively evaluate their language proficiency and examine cyberculture’s influence on formal communication practices. Each group was expected to engage collaboratively, share insights, and present well-reasoned arguments that reflect both individual understanding and collective knowledge. This exercise is designed to enhance communication skills in digital environments while promoting awareness of the broader implications of online interactions in formal contexts.

4. Findings and Discussion

The findings of this study reveal a growing prevalence of denominal verbs—verbs derived from nouns—in English as a Second Language (ESL) contexts, particularly in formal communications. This trend signifies a noteworthy shift in language use, where lexical items that originally belonged to the category of nouns or even from other grammatical categories often undergo significant transformations. These transformations can involve grammatical roles, meaning, and overall usage changes. As a result, words that once served a specific function as nouns evolve to adopt verb forms and functions, reflecting the dynamic nature of language.

To illustrate this phenomenon, the following examples demonstrate how denominal verbs have been integrated into formal written communications produced by ESL students. These examples highlight how students are adapting to this linguistic trend, demonstrating their evolving understanding of English.

4.1. Transformation of Nouns into Verbs

The insights gathered from the engaging and thought-provoking discussions on the Moodle forum with 120 students indicated a noteworthy and significant shift in functional categories. The extracts (**Examples 1–10**) were taken from the students' responses in their debate to measure the prevalence and impact of cyberculture on verbification in formal discourse.

In **Table 1**, the conversion of nouns into verbs enhances opportunities for expression and fosters creativity. This linguistic transformation allows for greater flexibility and innovation in communication. Standard language usage is becoming increasingly obsolete due to the emergence of

artificial intelligence and its impactful discourse on social media^[19]. These developments have significantly facilitated the creation of neologisms and the continual evolution of lexical categories. The following examples demonstrate the appropriate application of words in standard contexts. The term “Google” initially functioned solely as a noun but has since gained acceptance as a verb, as exemplified in the phrase “I will Google it.” Similarly, the noun “text,” denoting a written message, has transitioned into a commonly used verb, as in “I will text you later.” Additionally, the word “impact,” which traditionally served exclusively as a noun, has adopted a verbal role, as evidenced in the statement, “The new policy will impact our business.”

Table 1. Transformation of Nouns into Verbs.

Serial Number	Noun Converted to Verb	Conventional Meaning
Example 1	I will inbox your questions.	I will send your questions directly to your inbox .
Example 2	Will you friend me on Facebook?	Will you be my friend on Facebook?
Example 3	I will WhatsApp you.	I will contact you via WhatsApp to discuss matters further.
Example 4	I will table a discussion.	I will formally arrange a discussion in a suitable setting.
Example 5	I will phone you.	I will personally reach out to you via phone call.
Example 6	I will email you.	I will promptly send you an email with all the necessary details.
Example 7	I googled the information.	I searched for information on Google .
Example 8	I retweeted him yesterday.	I shared his tweet on Twitter yesterday.
Example 9	I will text you later.	I will send you a text later.
Example 10	We will dialogue about this later.	We will have a dialogue about this later.

Furthermore, the noun ‘friend’ has been repurposed as a verb, as seen in the questions: “Will you friend me on Facebook?” “Did you unfriend your boyfriend on Facebook?” Although some academic circles may assert that verbing is detrimental to Standard English, it is vital to acknowledge that language continually evolves. If the intended meaning is clear and effective communication is achieved, there exists no inherent issue with employing nouns as verbs. This practice can introduce diversity and interest to our language, such as creating novel words and adapting language to reflect societal changes. The findings of this study concur with Okada on a referent of the base noun in denominal interpretation^[5]. For instance, the verb “Google” now represents searching for information online, and the verb “text” reflects sending a written message via a digital platform.

The study highlights how English language teachers and their students use verbs from cyberculture, reflecting the influence of digital and internet-related activities on language. The study further acknowledges the unconscious

incorporation of these verbs into students' daily communication patterns. Since students are digital natives and heavy technology users^[24], the study observes a prevalent reliance on visual communication, a phenomenon previously exclusive to computer usage.

Consequently, it is commonplace for these verbs to feature in chat and messenger conversations, social media posts, emails, and various other digital communication platforms. This widespread usage may be attributed to the influence of cyberculture and the inherent adaptability of digital natives to language's evolving flexibility. However, using these cyberculture-denominated verbs in formal discourse may have implications for the clarity and formality of communication. Undeniably, social media has become the main form of communication for readers of words, stories, and news, and even for students who no longer use email as an official means of communication in the university environment. Gabitova and Beisembayeva dissent from using verbing in modern spoken English^[22]. However, it is common to see

students who prefer to send a photo of the tasks on social networks and use as little formal language as possible. The above words used in verbification result from the word formation process, using techniques such as suffixing, converting nouns, and combining words.

Following these suggestions can effectively incorporate verbing into formal communication, enhancing clarity, precision, and style. The English language highlights a remarkable feature known as “verbing,” the process by which nouns are transformed into verbs through denominilisation. Umbetbaevna articulates that word conversion in English is gradually becoming acceptable^[25]. This linguistic evolution has enriched our communication for centuries, and its prevalence continues to grow. We frequently encounter examples of verbing in everyday conversation, such as saying, “I will pencil you in for tomorrow at nine o’clock,” or noting that “Stocks continue to trend downward.” We also use “impact” as a verb, stating, “That is going to impact our plan significantly.”

While some may find these modern usages unconventional, it is essential to recognise their role in the language’s adaptability. The growing acceptance of verbs like “dialogue,” as in “We will dialogue about this later,” reflects the dynamic nature of our communication. This finding assents with the study of Al-Althwary^[16], which states that the use of verb borrowing is observed as a new normal. Embracing these changes can enhance clarity and expressiveness, making our language more vibrant and relevant today.

This research focused on the correlation between denominal verbs and informal language in web communication. Embracing informal language aids in capturing a definitive register for improved comprehension, translation, and understanding of internet material within its original context. Additionally, the study identifies neologisms as innovative linguistic advancements and examines the misuse of language by the media or corporations. Language constantly evolves, leading to ongoing modifications and changes in expressions, particularly in the transient realm of internet information. This study aligns with Huichun and Grigoriyan on verbal deviations in contemporary English social media^[11]. The word “inbox” initially functioned as a noun in Old English from the 5th to the 11th century. It subsequently transformed into a verb during the Middle English era, from the 11th to the 15th century, often accompanied by adding

suffixes. The proliferation of verbal forms persisted in Early Modern English from the 15th to the 17th century and was influenced by Latin and French. This study validates Callilie’s argument that introducing verbiage should differentiate between innovations and errors in formal language usage^[17]. Technological advancements, scientific breakthroughs, and sociocultural shifts in contemporary English from the 20th century onwards further catalysed the escalating usage of verbal forms.

4.2. The Effects of Cyberculture on Language Evolution

The findings of this study indicate that cyberculture influences the transformation of language and the development of new vocabulary. With respect to the students’ discussion and debate, it was evident that their language usage was influenced by the exposure to social media style of communication, which compromises their formal writings. While it may require some time to adjust, this linguistic evolution enhances and refines our modes of communication. Therefore, when considering a noun, embrace the opportunity to convert it into a verb and take note of the distinctive effects it can create in one’s expression. This study provides robust support for the findings presented by Gabitova and Beisembayeva, affirming the significance of using verbs in contemporary spoken English while placing less emphasis on formal communication practices^[22].

The emergence of denominal verbs vividly illustrates English’s vibrant and ever-changing nature, which continually adapts to accommodate new concepts, innovative ideas, and diverse cultural influences. This fluidity keeps the language refreshing and engaging, making it an intriguing study area for linguists (primarily semanticists and sociolinguists) and enthusiasts^[26]. Moreover, the remarkable expansion of denominal verbs can be significantly attributed to rapid technological advancements, ground-breaking scientific discoveries, and shifts in cultural trends, all of which shape and expand our communication.

4.3. Implications of Denominal Verb Usage in Formal Communication

The research provided a detailed analysis of the social implications of denominal verb forms in formal communi-

cation, focusing specifically on how these forms transition from informal to formal usage in everyday correspondence. This is in accord with the conclusions drawn by Anderwald, who thoroughly elucidated the noteworthy distinctions between prescriptive and descriptive grammar rules^[8]. The study explored how denominal verb forms are used in university students' communication, revealing that they often reflect informal linguistic standards, which spill into formal language amongst certain groups in society.

The findings support the claims made by Muftah regarding the significant impact of social media on language acquisition and usage patterns^[2]. Characterised by their casual communication styles, social media platforms may contribute to incorporating informal language features into more formal contexts, such as emails, and other formal and academic communications. Furthermore, the research emphasises that the context in which these denominal verb forms are employed plays a vital role in shaping their social meanings. This study contends that the unintended effects of using denominal verbs in formal communication often arise from misunderstandings and a lack of awareness among email senders and recipients regarding the subtle meanings of these forms. These findings are consistent with the observations made by Rozovskaya et al., who highlight the importance of addressing grammatical verb errors in English language^[9]. Subsequently, it is evident that using denominal verbs can compromise the intended level of formality in English language, potentially leading to misinterpretations and weakening the professional tone in written and formal communication. This study underscores the necessity for individuals to be conscious of their language choices in formal contexts, particularly as communication increasingly intersects with informal linguistic trends.

5. Conclusions

This study aimed to examine the prevalence of denominal verbs within the context of formal communication. The research strongly emphasises derivational morphology, particularly highlighting the processes of inflection and word formation that are key to understanding how the English language has and continues to evolve because of cybercommunication. The transformation of nouns into verbs can be achieved through various methods, such as affixa-

tion—adding prefixes or suffixes to a noun—or conversion, where a noun is used directly as a verb without any alterations. This phenomenon has historically been widespread across different forms of English language and is considered one of the distinctive features of Standard English. Consequently, it is crucial for writers and communicators to recognise the importance of clarity in their language. They are strongly encouraged to avoid using terms that may pose challenges to comprehension, including those that are overly technical or inappropriate for their audience.

It is also vital to note that this guidance is not restricted to verb usage alone. The extensive application of denominal verbs may be linked to the growing influence of cyberculture, which promotes a more flexible approach to language. Digital natives, who have grown up in an age of technology, often display a remarkable ability to adapt to the evolving norms of language use. However, the increasing prevalence of verbing should be carefully monitored to ensure that the appropriate level of formality, essential for effective communication in formal settings, is maintained.

Furthermore, while modern trends in verbification should generally be accepted, this should be contingent upon the lack of an appropriate verbal equivalent to a given noun. Embracing such linguistic evolution can help minimise the dilution of language standards, ensuring that the essence and purity of the language remain intact. The strategic use of verbification can also assist in reducing excessive word load and redundancy in formal discourse, allowing for more concise and effective communication. Ultimately, employing denominal verbs should stem from recognising the circumstantial necessity and prioritising clarity and coherence in language use.

The researchers emphasise the critical importance of prioritising standardised language to maintain a formal register in communication. This focus is essential for achieving clarity and professionalism, especially within academic settings where precise language is crucial for effective discourse and understanding. Strategic competence is proposed as a comprehensive solution designed to address various language deficiencies that may hinder student participation and engagement in classroom discussions. By equipping students with the necessary skills to navigate and utilise formal communication effectively, we can significantly enhance their ability to contribute meaningfully to discussions and

collaborative learning.

Furthermore, applying the Field-Mode-Tenor (FMT) matrix is presented as a highly effective pedagogical tool that can help students grasp the nuanced distinctions between different language registers—namely, formal, informal, and casual communication. Understanding these distinctions is vital for students as it enables them to adapt their language use appropriately to suit various contexts and audiences, whether in academic papers, professional presentations, or casual conversations.

However, the rise of cyberculture has raised concerns regarding the increasing prevalence of “verbing”—a linguistic trend that involves transforming nouns into verbs—within formal communication contexts. Many individuals are influenced by social media platforms where slang, abbreviations, and informal language dominate interactions. As they seek to align with group identities, especially in online environments, they may inadvertently adopt these informal language practices in settings where professionalism is expected. This trend risks undermining the integrity and clarity of formal discourse.

To effectively address these challenges, it is essential to establish a clear framework for tolerance regarding using verbing in formal communication. While encouraging an awareness of appropriate language choices. Educators and institutions should promote discussions around the impact of evolving language practices, fostering an environment that appreciates linguistic innovation while emphasising the importance of maintaining the standards necessary for effective and professional communication. Striking this balance can cultivate a more inclusive and dynamic learning atmosphere that respects language’s evolution and the foundational principles of effective communication.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization, I.Z.; methodology, D.M.; software, I.Z.; validation, D.M, M.S.K. and I.Z.; formal analysis, I.Z.; investigation, I.Z.; resources, O.N.M.; data curation, I.Z.; writing—original draft preparation, I.Z.; writing—review and editing, I.Z.; visualization, D.M. and O.N.M; supervision, D.M.; project administration, I.Z.; funding acquisition, D.M. and I.Z. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Ethical review and approval were waived for this study because the participants were students and the researcher did not have direct interaction with the participants.

Informed Consent Statement

Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study and written informed consent has been obtained from the participants to publish this paper.

Data Availability Statement

The data analysed for this study is available upon request.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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