

УДК 81'27
DOI 10.31652/2521-1307-2025-40-02

The impact of information technology on modern English

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Received: 11.02.2025 • Accepted: 30.02.2025

Abstract

The article analyses the peculiarities of modern English language, attempts are made to describe the main fields of the research. The pace of the development and expansion of the IT sector has increased significantly in recent years. This area has begun to have a significant impact on education, culture, relationships and on languages. In the context of the globalization of the modern world, a large number of words and abbreviations, which are actively used in modern life, appear. The appearance of new terms and neologisms is regularly recorded. The development of modern mass communication media leads to the birth of a huge number of new words and meanings. The **purpose** of the article is to analyze the impact of information technology on modern English language and to identify the main fields of the research; to describe the perspectives for further research of the impact of information technology on modern English language. The research material was a selection of articles from Internet sources. The author uses a descriptive **method**, general scientific methods (analysis, induction and deduction) and specific linguistic methods (semantic analysis and distribution analysis). The **results** of the research can be used in teaching modern English (lexical, phonetic, morphological and syntactic levels), ways of modern communication (including mobile applications and chats). **Originality.** The relevance of the article is determined by the impact of information technology on the modern English language, the lack of knowledge of new terms and neologisms in modern English. The novelty of the research is an attempt to describe the main fields of the research. The existing description of the peculiarities of modern English does not give an idea of the entire variety of all deviations. **Conclusion.** In our field of vision, information technology not only enriches the English language with new words and expressions, but also changes its structure and ways of applying it in everyday life. The research has shown that information technology contributes to the universalization of the English language, making it the main means of communication in international networks. This leads to the spread of Anglicisms in other languages and, conversely, to the borrowing of words from other languages into English. Information technology has not only changed the English language, but it also continues to change it. Changes are taking place at the lexical, phonetic, morphological and syntactic levels. This leads to the fact that the English language becomes different from what the society considers standard and correct. The question remains whether these changes are leading for the better or not. Nowadays, people are increasingly distancing themselves from reading and writing in standard English.

Among the perspectives of further research is the study of the impact of information technology on modern British and American languages separately.

Keywords: impact, information technology, modern English, neologisms, terms

УДК 81'27
DOI 10.31652/2521-1307-2025-40-02

Вплив інформаційних технологій на сучасну англійську мову

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Надійшла до редакції: 11.02.2025 • Схвалено до друку: 30.02.2025

Анотація

У статті зроблено спробу окреслити основні напрями досліджень у сучасній англійській неології. Відзначено, що останнім часом значно зросли темпи розвитку й розширення ІТ-галузі, яка вплинула на освіту, культуру, а також на мови. В умовах глобалізації сучасного світу з'являється велика кількість активно використовуваних нових слів. Значну роль у поповненні словникового складу тієї чи тієї мови відіграють засоби масової комунікації, які оперативно реагують на суспільні події. Актуальність статті визначаємо потребою окреслити вплив інформаційних технологій на збагачення лексичного складу мов, зокрема англійської, а також оприятити нову англійську лексику, що не засвідчена в лексикографічних джерелах. Новизна дослідження полягає в спробі описати основні напрями досліджень у сучасній англійській неології. Мета статті - проаналізувати вплив інформаційних технологій на сучасну англійську мову та визначити основні напрями подальшого вивчення впливу інформаційних технологій на сучасну англійську мову. Матеріалом дослідження слугувала вибірка статей з інтернет-джерел. Перспективним убачаємо вивчення впливу інформаційних технологій на сучасну британську та американську мови окремо.

Ключові слова: інформаційні технології, сучасна англійська мова, неологія, неологізми, терміни

Introduction. Information technology is an integral part of modern society. Nowadays, it is difficult to imagine life without the Internet or devices for storing, transmitting and receiving information. The pace of the development and expansion of the IT sector has increased significantly in recent years. This area has begun to have a significant impact on education, culture, relationships and also has an influence on languages.

The relevance of the article is determined by the increased influence of the IT industry on the English language.

The object of research is English language.

The subject of research is lexical, phonetic, morphological and syntactic levels of the English language.

Analysis of recent studies and publications dealing with the problem and serving as a basis for the research. A number of foreign and Ukrainian scientists and researchers have been studying the impact of information technology on the English language. Among them: J. Adams, M. R. Ahmadi, B. M. Azhnyuk, D. Crystal, B. B. Herawati, O. O. Sitenko, N. A. Skrylnik, V. Whig, Yu. A. Zatsny and others.

The researchers of lexicology and sociolinguistics (V. Whig, J. Adams) worked in the field «Social Media and Language»: they studied the impact of platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram on English vocabulary and grammar.

The impact of Mobile applications and chatbots on spoken and written English was analysed by such scientists as: D. Denis, B. B. Herawati and S. A. Tagliamonte, who studied the language used in mobile applications and chats.

Research on the use of information technology in English language teaching «Education and Technology» (for example, the use of online courses and platforms for language learning) was carried out by scientists M. R. Ahmadi, B. B. Herawati and others.

Purpose. The purpose of the study is to analyze the impact of information technology on modern English language and to identify the main fields of the research.

The achievement of the aim involves such **scientific tasks**:

- to describe the main fields of the research;
- to analyze the impact of information technology on modern English language;
- to describe the perspectives for further research of the impact of information technology on modern English language.

The novelty of the research is an attempt to describe the main fields of the research on the problem of the impact of information technology on modern English language.

The research material is a selection of the examples from articles from Internet sources.

Presentation of the main material. The global Internet makes a significant contribution to language change. Its appearance revolutionized the communication of people around the world. The interactive environment has its own so-called network jargon, which includes such peculiarities as the abundance of abbreviations, the predominance of interjections, phrases and pronouns, violations of punctuation and grammatical norms and much more. The regular use of online jargon words contributes to their appearance in everyday use. It is not surprising that these words can be mistaken for standard English, which complicates the task of studying it.

Information technology has a significant impact on modern English in several key aspects:

1) *Vocabulary expansion*: The emergence of new technologies leads to the creation of new terms and neologisms such as: «*blog*», «*Brexit*», «*digital currency*», «*emoji*», «*hashtag*», «*selfie*», etc. These words often become part of everyday speech.

2) *Grammar and syntax changes*: There is a simplification of grammar and syntax on the Internet and social networks. People often use abbreviations, such as «*u*» instead of «*you*» or «*n*» instead of «*are*», which leads to a more relaxed and conversational form of communication (**S. A. Tagliamonte, D. Denis**).

3) *Influence on phonetics*: Some phrases and words may be pronounced faster or differently depending on the context. For example, the use of emoticons and emojis can replace words and phrases, which changes the traditional ways of conveying emotions.

4) *Globalization of language*: Information technology contributes to the universalization of the English language, making it the main means of communication in international networks (B. Herawati, M. R. Ahmadi). This leads to the spread of *Anglicisms* in other languages and, conversely, to the borrowing of words from other languages into English.

5) *Communication culture*: Social media and messengers have changed the way we communicate. Communication has become more visual and concise, which affects the style and structure of the text. For example, using GIF animations and video calls has become commonplace (B. Herawati, **D. Crystal**).

6) *Language Learning*: Technology has opened up new opportunities for learning English, including online courses, apps and interactive platforms. This, in turn, changes the approaches to learning and mastering a language (B. Herawati, V. Whig)

Due to the rapid development of information technology, English has a significant impact on other languages (many English words from the IT field are being transferred to other languages, often in an unchanged form). Of course, the development of the IT industry also contributes to the change of English itself. New words appear, some disappear (archaisms and historicisms), others completely take on a different meaning.

Research conducted in various sources shows that language change, due to the development of the IT sphere, occurs at all levels: lexical, morphological, phonetic and syntactic.

English is one of the richest languages in the world for neologisms in the field of information technology. There are many new and changed words, such as: «*smartphone*», «*app*», «*cookie*».

The use of information technology by students with special needs was studied by the researcher B. Herawati, who considers, that the internet has become a valuable tool for students with disabilities, providing them with access to convenient educational programs and timely information (Herawati, 2024, p. 43).

B. Herawati also describes the ways to use information technology by gifted students «*Teachers can use technology to provide gifted kids with higher-level topic content, diversified learning experiences, and personalized instruction*

to meet their unique learning needs» (Herawati, 2024, p. 43).

People are progressively distancing themselves from reading and writing in Standard English (Whig, 2022, p.6). Students who are occupied with casual internet based communication revealed they are keeping themselves away from a more significant level of grammar (Adams, 2007).

The need for brevity in online communication has led to the appearance of acronyms and abbreviations (for example: «*4give*» instead of «*forgive*», «*ppl*» instead of «*people*», «*ur*» instead of «*your*»), which are commonly used in digital conversations (**Denis, Tagliamonte**, 2008, p. 22).

Modern information technology has made its «contribution» to the aggravation of the problem of crime: new types of crime and offenses have emerged, which are united under the general name «*computer crime*», «*cybercrime*». Computer crime significantly outstrips the capabilities of the «*cyberpolice*». There is a wide demand for specialists called «*cyberpofilers*», who are qualified as psychologists, specialists in the field of computer technology, detectives and are used in the detection of cybercrimes.

One more example of the new word is «*pizzaparlament*» (which means – *a parliament consisting of many parties, each with a relatively small number of seats*).

The influence of information technology on modern English is evident in many areas, but a particularly significant impact is observed in the following areas:

1) Social networks and Internet communications: the spread of new abbreviations (for example – *LOL*, *OMG*, *BTW*) and memes; the introduction of emojis and emoticons that complement or replace words; creation of new formulations and slang related to online societies (for example – *viral*, *trending*).

2) Mobile apps and messengers: formation of short and fast forms of communication, dialectisms and slang; the use of automatic text (autocorrect, predictive input) affects speech styles.

3) Information exchange and news: the rapid dissemination of information contributes to the emergence of new terms and concepts; active use of English-language borrowings and technical terms.

4) Technological development and the IT industry: introduction of special vocabulary (for example – *cloud computing, blockchain, AI, big data*); the emergence of new jargon terms and abbreviations related to technology.

5) Online education and training: the use of specialized terms in educational materials and on online platforms; the influence of the global English-speaking educational environment on style and vocabulary.

6) Culture and entertainment: the spread of English-language memes, video games, movies and TV series, which affects youth slang and style.

Here are some examples of specialized terms used in educational materials and online platforms that are combined with informational technology:

1) Learning Management System (LMS) – *Moodle, Canvas, Blackboard* (software platforms for delivering, tracking, and managing online courses and educational content);

2) E-Learning Modules – *SCORM packages, xAPI (Experience API) content* (digital units of instructional material designed for online learning);

3) Virtual Classroom – *Zoom, Microsoft Teams, WebEx integrated with teaching tools* (online environment that simulates a physical classroom with real-time interaction);

4) Interactive Multimedia Content – *H5P, Adobe Captivate* (digital content combining text, images, audio, video, and interactive elements to enhance engagement);

5) Adaptive Learning Technologies – *DreamBox, Smart Sparrow* (AI-powered systems that personalize learning experiences based on individual student performance).

6) Gamification Elements – *Badges, leaderboards*, points integrated within platforms like *Kahoot* or *Duolingo* (incorporation of game design elements into educational content to motivate learners);

7) Digital Assessment Tools – *Google Forms, Socrative, Respondus* (online platforms and tools for testing and evaluating student understanding);

8) Open Educational Resources (OER) – *CK-12, OpenStax, Wikimedia Commons* (freely accessible digital educational materials optimized for online use);

9) Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tutoring Systems – *Carnegie Learning's MATHia, Content*

Technologies (AI-driven systems that provide personalized tutoring and feedback);

10) Mobile Learning (mLearning) – Apps for smartphones and tablets like *LingQ, Quizlet* (educational content designed for mobile device access);

11) Cloud-Based Educational Platforms – *Google Classroom, Microsoft 365 Education* (cloud services enabling storage, collaboration, and access to learning materials online);

12) Learning Analytics – Dashboard tools integrated with LMS to analyze learner data (the collection and analysis of data to improve teaching and learning processes);

13) MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) – *Coursera, edX, FutureLearn* (large-scale online courses accessible globally, often featuring integrated technological tools);

14) Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) in Education – *Google Expeditions, Oculus Rift*-based learning apps (immersive experiences providing interactive 3D or simulated environments);

15) Digital Badges and Microcredentials – *Credly, Badgr* (digital recognition of skills or accomplishments earned through online learning).

These terms illustrate the intersection of educational content with advanced informational technology, enabling more interactive, personalized, and accessible learning experiences.

Research on the impact of information technology (IT) on modern English perspectives offers a multifaceted view of how digital developments shape language, communication, and linguistic practices. Key perspectives include: *Linguistic Evolution and Innovation* (scholars examine how IT influences the development of new vocabulary, slang, abbreviations and neologisms, which reflects an ongoing evolution of the English language driven by digital culture), *Changes in Communication Styles* (researchers analyze shifts toward more informal, concise, and immediate communication forms such as texting, social media posts, and instant messaging, which often prioritize brevity, multimedia integration, and informal syntax), *Impact on Literacy and Language Skills* (studies explore whether IT enhances or hampers language proficiency, literacy development, and writing skills, considering factors like multitasking, visual elements, and the use of shortcuts), *Cultural*

and *Social Perspectives* (researchers investigate how digital communication influences social interactions, cultural identities, and language attitudes, including issues of language erosion, code-switching, and multilingualism in digital spaces), *Digital Discourse and Pragmatics* (there is interest in how digital environments alter pragmatic aspects of language, such as politeness strategies, speech acts, and contextual meanings), *Technological Mediation and Language Teaching* (perspectives include the role of IT in language education, using online platforms, corpora, and AI tools to facilitate language learning and standardized testing), *Globalization and Standardization* (IT accelerates the spread and standardization of English worldwide, raising questions about linguistic diversity and the dominance of certain varieties).

Conclusions and perspectives of further research of the issue. Thus, information technology not only enriches the English language with new words and expressions, but also changes

its structure and ways of applying it in everyday life.

Information technology contributes to the universalization of the English language, making it the main means of communication in international networks. This leads to the spread of Anglicisms in other languages and, conversely, to the borrowing of words from other languages into English.

Information technology has not only changed the English language, but it also continues to change it. Changes are taking place at the lexical, phonetic, morphological and syntactic levels. This leads to the fact that the English language becomes different from what society considers standard and correct. The question remains whether these changes are leading for the better or not.

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Конфлікт інтересів

Автор засвідчує про відсутність конфлікту інтересів

Conflict of Interests

The author declares that she has no conflict of interest