

THE LANGUAGE OF YOUNG MACEDONIAN AND TURKISH SPEAKER ON SOCIAL NETWORKS

Sunchica Trifunovska Janikj, page 169-180

ABSTRACT

The subject of this paper is the language used by the young generations in our country, both native speakers of Macedonian and native speakers of Turkish, in their communication on social networks. For the purposes of this paper, several young people of different ages were surveyed, in order to better perceive the differences and similarities in their mutual communication. Nowadays, all people, regardless of age, are in some way dependent on social networks, where the use of literary language among young people, unfortunately, is reduced to a minimum. During daily communication on the Internet, we insert new words and abbreviations mostly from the English language without being aware of it and without finding a suitable replacement in our language. This is exactly why we should be careful how we speak and write in our native language, because that's the only way we'll manage to save it from the daily influences we face, above all from the influence of social networks.

Keywords: social networks, internet communication, language, youth, influence.

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Intrduction

It is common knowledge that the speed of communication has caused changes in the pace of life, the way of behaving and the overall way of living. The youth in Macedonia have become part of that global world, but that does not mean that they should not take care and protect their mother tongue. Internet jargon has caused divided views on its influence on the standard of language use in non-computer-mediated communications (Selimi, Saracevic, & Useini, 2020). In recent years, the influence of the English language has been enormous on all levels of the language, and mostly on the lexical level. A unified Internet language is used on social networks, which can be understood by young people around the world. *To be cool or not!?* This is a frequent question that "troubles" young people. They believe that if when communicating with their peers they do not use words from the English language, words that are most frequent on social networks, they will not be fashionable or as they would say, they will not be in, but would be considered out, by their peers. Internet slang is a non-standard or unofficial form of language used by people on the Internet to communicate to one another (Selimi & Useini, 2019). The earliest forms of Internet slang is used in social networking services, online games, video games and in the online community (Selim & Ali, 2023). Nowadays, in the time of accelerated social development, the development of technique and technology, the rapid transmission of information via the Internet, it is inevitable that new concepts and terms are introduced into every language.

Many debates about how the use of slang on the Internet affects the native language outside the digital sphere continue. Although a direct causal link between the Internet and language has yet to be proven by any scientific research. It is understandable that we cannot remain immune to such tendencies, the entry of foreign words denoting new objects, concepts and phenomena is not disputed, but one should still be careful in the way of their adaptation, because with the uncritical and quick acceptance of foreign terms are it violates the specificity, the beauty of a language.

Of course, if a suitable alternative is not offered to the new, that is, foreign words that we encounter every day, they will be accepted as such by a larger number of users, and eventually they will be domesticated in

the language. First of all, a suitable translation should be sought, an alternative word should be given, because only in this way we will be able to save the language from introducing a large number of foreign words. With an adequate translation that will not sound old-fashioned, especially for the young generations, you can motivate them to use the appropriate translation of other people's words.

In the continuation of the text, we will consider the most frequently used English words among young people in their virtual communication on social networks. For the purposes of the paper, several young people, both native speakers of Macedonian and native speakers of Turkish, aged between 15 and 20, were surveyed.

Young native speakers of the Macedonian language often use English words in their communication through social networks, which are presented to us in the following sentences:

- ❖ Треба да **скролаш** надолу за да стигнеш до мојот **пост**.
You need to scroll down to reach my post.
- ❖ Ненад ај **шерувај** го постов по групите!
Nenad, share the post in the groups!
- ❖ Само да го **скриншатнам** и одма ти праќам.
I'll just screenshot it and send it to you.
- ❖ Направи ми **фолоу** на инста!
Follow me on instagram!
- ❖ Дали може да го **шернам твитов** на **стори**?
Can I share this tweet to a story?
- ❖ За 5 минути ќе бидам **онлајн**.
I will be online in 5 minutes.
- ❖ Откако го **анбдејтнаа** инстаграмов само реклами имам на **фид**.
After Instagram was updated, I only have ads on my feed.
- ❖ Оди на **хоум пејџ** таму ќе најдеш.
Go to the home page and you will find it there.
- ❖ Утре сум на **дејт** со една згодна девојка.
I'm on a date with a handsome girl tomorrow.
- ❖ Домашната ќе ти ја пратам во **инбокс**.
I will send the homework to your inbox.
- ❖ Ве канам на **парти** утре.
I invite you to the party tomorrow.

- ❖ Ау ама сум **релакс** сега.
Oh, I'm relaxed now.
- ❖ Какво **шоу** ни направи.
What a show he put on for us.
- ❖ Рачунај он ми **броук** мене.
Calculate he broke me.

- ❖ Испрати и **френд рекуест** на Срна.
Send a friend request to Srna.
- ❖ Раскинавте! Е па тоа е **ту фаст фор ју**.
Broke up! Well, that's it too fast for you.
- ❖ **Сори** ама нема да дојдам утре.
I'm sorry, but I won't come tomorrow.
- ❖ Ставив слика **лајкни** ми ја после.
I put a picture, like it after.

Young native speakers of the Turkish language often use English words in their communication through social networks, which are presented to us in the following sentences:

- **Hi**, ben geldim!
Hello, I came.
- Sonra bir **selfi (selfie)** çekelim.
Let's take a selfie later
- Bu yer çok **cool**.
This place is very cool.
- Bazı insanlar instagram hesabımı **stalklıyor**.
Some people are stalking my Instagram profile.
- **Artistlik** yapmana gerek yok.
No need to pretend/artistic.
- **Şov** yapmak için geldiler.
They came to put on a show.
- Bazı olaylar çocuklarda **travma** yaratıyor.
Some incidents create trauma for children.

- Bugün yeni bir **ceket** aldım.
I bought a new jacket today.
- **Kantinde** sıcak yemekler var.
There are hot meals in the canteen.
- **Kampus** okulun yanındadır.
The boarding school is next to the school.
- Saat 5'te **online miting** var.
There is an online rally at 5 o'clock.
- **Problem** yok bunu çözebiliriz.
No problem, we can handle this.

In addition to the use of a large number of anglicisms in both languages, young people in their internet communication often use abbreviations of English words as well as words from their mother tongue. Of course, they do it primarily to save time, but also to keep up with their peers.

Among young native speakers of the Macedonian language, the most common abbreviations they use in mutual communication via the Internet are:

1. **Мн** си убава.
The word **мн** abbreviation for **многу**, which means a **lot**.
2. **Ногу** те сакам.
The word **ногу** abbreviation for **многу**, which means a **lot**.
3. **Дој** утре на кафе.
The word **дој** abbreviation for **дојди**, which means a **come**.
4. **Шп?**
The word **шп?** abbreviation for **што правиш?**, which means a **what are you doing?**
5. **Кс?**
The word **кс?** abbreviation for **кај си?**, which means **Where are you?**
6. **ТС!**
The word **тс** abbreviation for **те сакам**, which means **I love you**.

7. **Клк?**
The word **клк** abbreviation for **колку**, which means **how much?**
8. **Ае** важи те чекам.
The word **ае** abbreviation for **ајде**, which means **come on**.
9. **Шо** ти е?
The word **шо** abbreviation for **што**, which means **what**.
10. **Дсд** ти е?
The word **дсд** abbreviation for **досадно**, which means **boring**.
11. **Оксс** уживај. (alright)
12. **Бајј**. (Bye)
13. Ми фали**шш**! (I miss you!)
14. **ХОХО**.... (kisses and hugs).
15. **Лу** многуу. (love you.)
16. **Pls** да одиме. (please)
17. **Omg**, не си здрава. (Oh my god)
18. **Lol**, како да не. (Laugh out loud)

We see the same situation among native speakers of the Turkish language. Here we translated the sentences into Macedonian and English.

1. **Slm** arkadaşlar! - Поздрав/ здраво другари!
"Slm"- abbreviation for "Selam", an Arabic word meaning greeting.
2. **Bu ne abi?** - Што е ова брат?
"Abi"- abbreviation for "Ağabey", meaning elder brother.
3. **Tmm** ben hallederim. - Во ред, јас ќе средам.
"Tmm"- abbreviation for "Tamam" meaning ok/good.
4. **Biz yrn** tatile gidiyoruz. Ние утре одиме на одмор.
"Yrn" abbreviation for "Yarın" which means tomorrow.
5. **Mrb**, nasılsın? Здраво, како си?
"Mrb" abbreviation for "Merhaba" which means hello.
6. **Bu olay nzmn** oldu? Кога се случи случкава?
"Nzmn" abbreviation for "Ne zaman", which means when.
7. **Noluyo** burda? Што се случува овде?
"Noluyo" abbreviation for "Ne oluyor", which means-what is happening.
8. **Bana DM'**den mesaj atabilirsiniz. Може да ми пишете порака во DM.

"DM" abbreviation for "Direkt mesaj", founded by Anglicism "Direct message" which means a direct or private message on social networks.

9. Doğru adres bu muydu **lan**? Ова ли беше точната адреса дете/ човеку?

"Lan" abbreviation for "Oğlan", which means a male child and is also used for adults.

10. **Knk** akşam buluşalım mı? Најдобар другар да се сретнеме ли вечерва?

"Knk" abbreviation for "kanka" made of "kan kardeş" which means best friend.

11. Seni merak ettim, **nsln**? Се загрижив за тебе, како си?

"Nsln" abbreviation for "Nasılın", what does it mean: how are you?.

12. Arada kaldım, **yrdm** edin. Се двоумам/ неодлучен сум помогнете ми.

"Yrdm" abbreviation for "yardım", which means help.

Turkish abbreviations used online among younger generations are a form of informal communication. Most examples prove that most of the time this type of abbreviations are formed by omitting the vowels (a,e,i,o,u,ö,ü) as well as by omitting the letters characteristic of the Turkish language (ç,ö,ğ,ş,ı) and their substitutions- ç-c, ğ-g, ö-o, ş-s, and ı-i.

If these abbreviations are used correctly, they have many positive characteristics, such as fast, easy and cheap communication, quick and easy information search, access to scientific, entertaining and educational information, etc. However, they also have a huge harmful impact on the literacy of children and young people, because some continue to use them in formal communication.

With the daily use of the Internet, we are brought to a situation in which every person wonders how much time of the day he spends aimlessly on social networks. During a conversation with young people, we discovered that they are present on the Internet almost all day. They are constantly uploading new photos, chatting with their friends, uploading a new status, bragging about where they have been during the day, and only occasionally doing research for school needs.

Some of the young people even revealed to us that if they did not upload a photo on social networks that they were out for coffee, were on a walk or at an event, it was the same as if they were not at that place. However, it is very important for young people to get away from the influence of social networks, because they forgot about real contact with their peers, forgot about children's social games and concentrate on computer games and computer communication. Every young person should be aware and distinguish between the virtual world and the real world, especially those people who are addicted to video games. While interviewing them, we discovered that they sometimes stay awake for whole nights because of some game on the internet.

According to Pandev, "The spoken form of the language is conditioned by time and is closely related to the social situation in which the communication takes place and to the current state of the speaker (this implies the use of emotionally colored linguistic means, as well as the accompanying use of non-verbal means, especially paralingual), while the written form is conditioned by the space and is closely related to the ways and means of writing". (Pandev: 33).

The following examples are some of the most common phrases used by young speakers of the Turkish language, translated into Macedonian. Here we made a translation of these phrases because they are almost the same in both languages, we also made a translation in English.

1. Olaya bak! Види ја случката!
- Look at the incident!
2. Moralim bozuldu. Ми се расипа расположението.
- My mood was ruined.
3. Böyle bir şey olabilir mi? Дали е можно вакво нешто?
- Is such a thing possible?
4. Başka ülkede yaşayamam. Не би живеел во друга држава.
- I wouldn't live in another country.

Is used in an ironic sense as a comment on unusual, funny incidents that happened in the country.

5. Olay çok iyi ya. Многу убава случка.
- A very nice incident.

6. Aynen kanka, kesin öyledir. Да другарке, сигурно е така.
- Yes mate, it sure is.

Mostly used in an ironic sense when we are not convinced of what we hear.

7. Arkadaşlar bunu bilen var mı? Пријатели има ли некој што го знае ова?
- Friends does anyone know this?

They mostly use it when they have a test for which they are not prepared.

8. Naber, nasılsın? Што има, како си?
- What's up, how are you?

9. Şaka mı? Şega ли е?
- Is it a joke?

10. Manzara on Numara. Погледот е десетка.
- The view is a ten.

11. Parçalara ayrıldılar - birbirlerini azarladılar. Се направиле парче
- се искарале.
- They broke up with each other - scolded each other.

12. Çok güçlü - çok güzel. Многу јако- многу убаво.
- Very strong - very nice.

13. Gönderilen resimler çok sahtedir. Постираните слики се многу лажни.
- The pictures posted are very fake.

14. Yeni şarkı başka bir seviye - Son derece güzel. Новата песна е друго ниво - Екстремно убаво.
- The new song is another level - Extremely beautiful.

15. Ruhumu yediler. Ми ја изедоа душата- Ме измачија.
- They ate my soul - They tortured me.

This is used when there is a difficult exam.

Our goal was to analyze the language of young speakers of the Macedonian language and young speakers of the Turkish language on social networks, while emphasizing that we should all be careful in the use of English words, because with excessive use we distort the mother tongue. Of course, in addition to all the negatives that we have with the use of the Internet, we can emphasize that the Internet also has a positive side, especially for young people, which is the exchange of information with the whole world, communication with people who are not close to

them, exchange of experiences with their own peers, easier learning, more accessible information, more accessible literature from around the world.

With this information that is given to the youth today in the palm of their hand, thanks to the advanced technology they will be able to progress more easily in every segment of life, because in the past it was difficult to reach any information which is not the case nowadays where available to us. Finally, we have one appeal to all young people, and that is to keep and nurture their mother tongue and use it in everyday communication both in speech and in writing, and to use internet slang only between their peers as little as possible. The style of speaking is similar to the style of dressing, not everywhere you can speak or dress in the same style.

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