THE INFLUENCE OF VOICE AND TEXT MESSAGES ON INTERGENERATIONAL LINGUISTIC ACCOMMODATION IN UZBEK FAMILY TELEGRAM COMMUNICATION

Begzod Madjidov
Trainee teacher of National University of Uzbekistan
Gmail: abdurahmonjonvamen@gmail.com
Tel.: +998 99 332 45 88

Abstract

This paper explores the sociolinguistic characteristics of intergenerational communication through voice and text messages in Uzbek family Telegram groups. It focuses on forms of address, expressions of respect, abbreviated language, dialectal features, message length, and the selection of communicative styles among family members from different generations. It also examines how the communication mode, whether voice or text, may be associated with interlocutors' linguistic choices and accommodation practices. The distinctive feature of the proposed study is its examination of intergenerational linguistic accommodation not only in terms of lexical choice but also in relation to the social and communicative practices associated with message format. The paper outlines a theoretical framework and a methodological approach for conducting empirical research in this area.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, intergenerational communication, linguistic accommodation, Telegram, voice messages, text messages, linguistic politeness, digital communication, Uzbek language.

Introduction

The growing integration of digital communication technologies into everyday life has created new opportunities for language use, social interaction, and the expression of linguistic politeness. Messaging applications such as Telegram have become important channels of family communication. In these digital environments, family members interact through text messages, voice messages, emojis, abbreviations, and expressions characteristic of spoken language.

One important feature of family communication is the influence of age, social status, and kinship relations on linguistic choices. For example, the way younger family members address their parents or grandparents may differ from the language they use when communicating with their peers. Forms of respect, terms of address, sentence structures, and message formats may therefore vary according to the social context.

Previous research has examined digital communication in Uzbek, politeness strategies, and the influence of social factors on language use. For instance, studies of politeness strategies among Uzbek youth on social media have highlighted the importance of indirect expressions and linguistic etiquette in digital interaction. The present paper proposes a more specific perspective by treating the relationship between message format and intergenerational linguistic accommodation in family communication as a distinct research problem.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The primary aim of this study is to identify the characteristics of intergenerational linguistic accommodation manifested through voice and text messages in Uzbek family Telegram groups.

To achieve this aim, the study proposes the following objectives:

© Ushbu material Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) litsenziyasi asosida tarqatiladi.

1. To identify forms of address and expressions of respect used by members of different generations in family digital communication.

2. To compare linguistic features, communicative styles, and markers of linguistic politeness in voice and text messages.

3. To examine the relationship between linguistic choices and factors such as age, kinship relations, and communicative context.

4. To analyse dialectal features, abbreviations, repetitions, and other characteristics associated with spoken language.

5. To describe the strategies interlocutors use to accommodate to one another.

Research Methodology

The proposed study employs sociolinguistic observation, comparative analysis, discourse analysis, and semi-structured interviews. The empirical data may consist of communication samples from Uzbek family Telegram groups involving members of different generations.

For analytical purposes, participants may be divided into three age groups: young adults aged 18–29, middle-aged adults aged 30–49, and participants aged 50 and above. These categories are provisional and may be adjusted according to the research objectives and the characteristics of the sample.

Voice and text messages are to be compared, wherever possible, within similar communicative contexts. These may include making requests, asking about someone's well-being, offering advice, sending reminders, or inviting family members to family events. The analysis may examine forms of address, expressions of respect, message length, dialectal elements, abbreviations, and indirect expressions.

In voice messages, additional features such as pauses, repetitions, speech rate, and intonation may also be analysed. This approach makes it possible to examine differences between written and spoken communication not only as technical differences but also from a sociolinguistic perspective.

Informed consent must be obtained from participants, personal information must be anonymised, and the confidentiality of family conversations must be protected. Data collection and use should comply with relevant ethical requirements.

Theoretical Framework and Research Novelty

The theoretical framework of the study draws on linguistic accommodation theory, sociolinguistic variation, and digital discourse analysis. From the perspective of linguistic accommodation, interlocutors may modify or maintain their lexical choices, forms of address, and communicative styles during interaction. Such choices may be associated with social closeness, respect, intergenerational relationships, and communicative goals.

The proposed contribution of this study lies in examining Uzbek family Telegram communication through the interaction of two factors: intergenerational relationships and message format. Rather than focusing exclusively on youth language, internet slang, or politeness as separate phenomena, the study investigates how family members from different generations use voice and text messages in comparable communicative situations and how their linguistic choices may differ.

Message format is not assumed to be the sole cause of linguistic accommodation. Instead, its relationship with age, kinship, communicative context, and interpersonal relationships is also considered. The study therefore aims to investigate the potential association between message format and intergenerational linguistic accommodation through empirical evidence.

© Ushbu material Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) litsenziyasi asosida tarqatiladi.

Expected Findings and Academic and Practical Significance

The study is expected to contribute to the development of analytical criteria for describing intergenerational linguistic accommodation in Uzbek family digital communication. In particular, it may identify potential relationships among expressions of respect, forms of address, features of spoken language, and the choice of message format.

It may also provide empirical insights into the use of voice and text messages in different communicative situations and the factors associated with choosing more formal or more familiar communicative styles.

The findings may contribute to research on the use of Uzbek in digital environments, the description of linguistic features of intergenerational communication, and the development of a locally grounded empirical dataset for contemporary sociolinguistic research.

Conclusion

Examining communication through voice and text messages in Uzbek family Telegram groups from the perspective of intergenerational linguistic accommodation represents a promising direction for sociolinguistic research. This approach enables the joint analysis of digital communication formats, social relationships, and linguistic choices. The principal academic contribution of the proposed study lies in identifying and describing these relationships on the basis of empirical material drawn from Uzbek family digital communication.

Suggested References

The following sources may be useful for developing the theoretical framework and comparing the proposed research with existing studies. Their bibliographic details and direct relevance to the specific research question should be verified before submission or publication.

1. Politeness and tact in Uzbek youth's social media interaction: a pragmatic perspective. https://doi.org/10.71337/inlibrary.uz.foreign-linguistics.133390
2. Sociolinguistic Features of Politeness in Uzbek Social Media Discourse. https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/ajps/article/view/89390
3. Interpersonal Closeness as a Sociopragmatic Factor in Politeness Strategy Selection in English and Uzbek Social Media Discourse. https://doi.org/10.37547/supsci-ojp-06-04-02

© Ushbu material Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) litsenziyasi asosida tarqatiladi.