# What are stonks: Please ELI5

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# ELI5: What is today's presentation about?

- Language register/tenor/style
- Language change
- Technology's effect
- Some interesting changes
- The internet's impact
- STONKS!
- Why this matters to ESL/EFL teachers

Presentation goal: to emphasize how blisteringly fast new English is getting spread to larger numbers of people--faster than ever before.

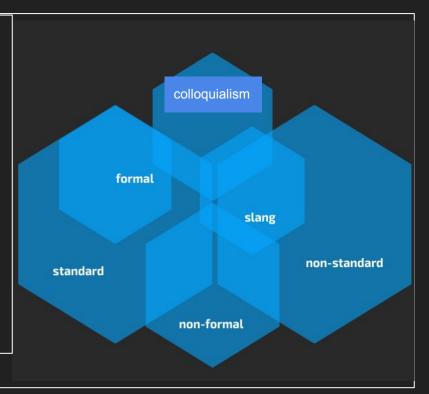




## Register/tenor/style

Reviewer: "[W]hat's the value in hearing about this recent and highly specialized internet slang for learners or teachers?"

- A1. This presentation is not just about GME and stonks
- A2. English is changing faster than many teachers can keep up
- A3. We are not talking about simple "slang"



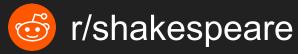




### Language change

- Modern English: around 1500-1600 AD (Shakespeare, Tudor period, King James Bible)
- Spread of English: 1700s British colonial expansion
- American/British linguistic split took place mainly between 1600 to early 1700s
- Language change includes: new words, new word meanings (mouse), pronoun usage (singular "they"), verbs (auxiliary verbs: "wanna," "gonna"), regularisation of English irregular verbs, phonology, syntax (using "less" for countable nouns instead of "fewer"), and many more.





#### Language change

- Added 1700 words (addiction Othello, eyeball A Midsummer Night's Dream, dawn - Henry V)
- Borrowed ("rant" from the Dutch word "randten" Hamlet), changed parts of speech ("gloomy" v. to adj. - Titus Andronicus), added prefixes and suffixes
- His plays and works were widely known and still studied and performed today
- Helped standardize English
- Canonized many modern idioms: "heart of gold"; "breaking the ice"





- William Claxton set up the first printing press in England 1476.
   (Gutenberg 1440 in Germany)
- Rate of literacy increased
- Standardisation of spelling (stricter spelling and punctuation)
- Higher quantity of books
- Wider availability of books





- BBC: 1920s, one of its goals was to further improve the quality of English by standardising it further
- The first 50 years: there was a push for a standard dialect
- Since the '70s and '80s there was a push for more diversity (largely brought about by the increase in regional stations)
- Radio language: "it becomes necessary to pay extra attention to how a
  programme should be put through to the listener." Because radio was
  only sound, "it was important to grab the listener and to hold them on"
  Ranasuriya, D (2015). This influenced how the language was used.





- TV (1936 UK, 1939 US)
- <u>David Crystal</u>: it is difficult to measure how media affected English
   many stats just don't exist
- "2002 survey reported almost one [TV] receiver per person ... each person spent almost 1,000 hours of watching TV during the year." Crystal 2003, p. 97





- Sound movies: 1920s
- In 1933, of all the movies being made at the time, more than 95% where in English (Crystal 2003)
- Film was (is) a tool of soft US global imperialization it helped spread English (and culture) across the globe
- Mid-Atlantic accent affected society or influenced by society?
- Film's push for authenticity (starting post WW2 e.g., M. Brando in Streetcar Named Desire) probably helped diminish its effect on language change
- "I'm/you're toast" (Ghostbusters), Valley girl slang (Clueless), "bucket list" (Bucket List), "dark side" (Star Wars), "derp" (BASEketball)





### Some interesting changes: "data"

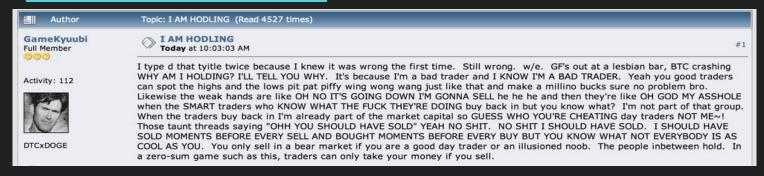
- Language change is sometimes difficult to pinpoint
- Language change is not always widely agreed upon
- Star Trek: TNG is (possibly) largely responsible for the currently accepted pronunciation of "data" in North America
- <u>'dā-tə</u> or 'da-tə or 'dä-tə
- English.stackexchange





### Some interesting changes - HODL

- (byword a person or thing cited as a notable and outstanding example or embodiment of something. HODL is a byword of the cryptocurrency culture)
- Language change is sometimes easy to pinpoint
- Language change can be widely accepted
- December 18th, 2013, 10:03 AM







### The internet's impact

- "Language itself changes slowly but the internet has speeded up the process of those changes so you notice them more quickly." <u>David Crystal in BBC</u> interview, 2010
- <u>David Crystal linguistic revolution and new branch of linguistics internet linguistics (internet CMC)</u>
- Radio, film, tv, printing press were centralized. Linguistically, the internet is decentralized.
- BBC radio/tv tried to standardize english. US Movies and TV used the Mid Atlantic accent. Even today media often uses slightly neutralized accents
- Language usage on the internet is essentially lawless (although it is self governing in some cases - this is a presentation for another day)





#### The internet's impact

- The introduction of thousands of new words (selfie), parts of speech (friend n. → v.), or meanings (mouse).
- abbreviations, acronyms/initialisms (LOL, TL;DR), SMS or text-speech (later → l8r),
- conversation discourse: e.g., Obama AMA (communicative practices are changing), email register
- Reductions and shortenings (because → cuz) Pictograms (diamond hands →
- Variations in spelling stonk, hodl
- Laughter/funny → lol, lulz, haha
- Paralinguistic and prosodic use of things like emoji and letter size to modify meaning, add nuance.





# The internet's impact

- am so tired
- I am soooooo TIRED
- I am so tired ('\_\_\_`;)





#### A few definitions to get out of the way

- Stonks humorous or ironic pronunciation of "stocks." Often indicates financial loss, bad or risky investments. <u>Originated on June 6, 2017 in a</u> <u>Facebook meme group</u>.
- Diamond hands Often seen as emoji It means holding onto a stock or cryptocurrency during a bear market, dip/correction, or other profit lose event.
- Tendies Originated as slang for chicken tenders, at some point between
   4Chan and Reddit, took on the meaning of financial profit.





#### STONKS!

- Stock market events on and around January 25th, 2021, may have triggered one of the fastest exposures of language change
- "stonks," "diamond hands," and "tendies" are common words and phrases used on r/wallstreetbets on Reddit
- By January 27th, r/wallstreetbets had around 3 million member
- By February 3rd, less than one week later, it reached 8 million
- Today, it is sitting at over 10 million members





#### STONKS!

- February 8th, reddit pays for a Superbowl ad containing the new language "tendies." An estimated 95 million people tuned in for the 2021 Super Bowl.
- Before February is over "stonks" appears on <u>local news stations</u>, <u>ABC news</u>, all over Twitter including from 53.5 million-follower <u>Elon Musk</u>, <u>Investopedia</u>, <u>The Economic Times</u>, <u>Reuters</u>, <u>Financial Post</u>, <u>New York Times</u>, Saturday Night LiveS46E10 (<u>Estimated 6.7 million viewers</u>), etc.





#### STONKS!

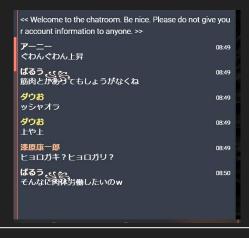
- potentially, 100+ million English speakers were exposed to multiple instances of new language in a matter of weeks, if not days.
- Will these types of explosions happen again? How many of us have missed other instances of these language "bombs?"
- (How many of these instances of new language be lasting or fleeting?)

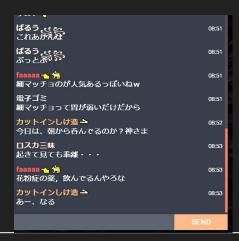




#### Why this matters to ESL/EFL teachers

- These days, language change can happen in the blink of an eye
- "[I]s everyone up to speed?" The BBC asked in a 2010 article about language change and the internet









#### Why this matters to ESL/EFL teachers

- "CCTV is such a bland, clumsy, rhythmically null and phonically forgettable word" Stephen Fry 2008: As English professionals, we need to pick our language battles carefully.
- singular "they"
- \'fort\, or \'for-te\

Reviewer: "[W]hat's the value in hearing about this recent and highly specialized internet slang for learners or teachers?"

A: It's important to be aware of language change. I feel like if language shows up in a NY Times article, it's worth at least taking note of.

NY Times story on Reddit: Super Bowl ad