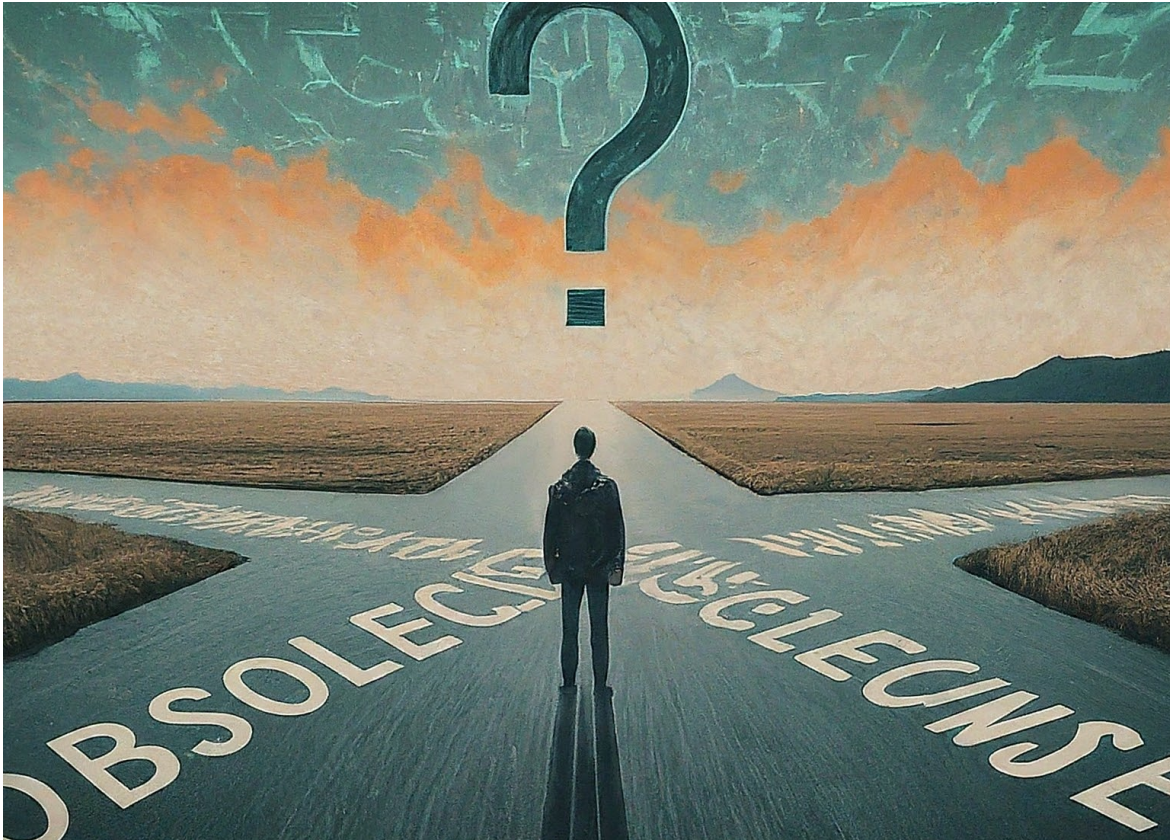


Navigating the Modern Digital Maze:
Understanding New Social Lingo in the Age of Technology



How can we harness the power of technology to create a better future for ourselves and others, while also ensuring that our language remains relevant and accessible to all?

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In order to test for implicit bias in the English language at time the US Constitution was written, we decided to ask one AI engine to write a paragraph using fifteen words no longer commonly used in the English language.

Here's what it came up with ("*spellcheck*" will let you know...?):

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“On a crisp winter morning, I decided to go lunting through the snowbrowth, hoping to enjoy some apricity. As I walked, I felt a sudden curglaff when my foot slipped into an icy puddle. My hair, now an elflock from the wind, made me look rather grumpish. I encountered an old friend who began to twattle about the latest town gossip, which I found rather resistentialism. We both watched a stray dog groak at a nearby café, its eyes pleading for a morsel. Feeling a bit crapulous from last night's feast, I moved with freck steps towards home. The day had a hugger-mugger feel, with secrets whispered on every corner, and I couldn't help but think how much simpler things were in the days of yore.”

Imagine if AI had been burned into a chip in 1959; the word “astronaut” would not appear. The first instance we saw of it was in Webster's dictionary in 1969; previous editions did not list it because the word was not in common usage.

What limitations are we putting on R&D when we constrain the results to using only what we already know?

Here are fifteen proposed new words to add to the English language, along with their definitions:

1. Zoomfatigue (noun): The mental exhaustion resulting from excessive video conferencing.
2. Ecoquandary (noun): The dilemma of choosing between environmentally friendly options with different impacts.
3. Infodemic (noun): An overwhelming abundance of information, especially during a crisis, making it difficult to discern truth from falsehood.
4. Procrastibaking (verb): The act of baking as a form of procrastination from other tasks.
5. Nomophobia (noun): The irrational fear of being without one's mobile phone or being unable to use it.
6. Cyberflâneur (noun): A person who aimlessly browses the internet, enjoying the experience without a specific goal.
7. Textpectation (noun): The anticipation and anxiety felt while waiting for a response to a text message.
8. Smize (verb): To smile with one's eyes, especially when the mouth is covered by a mask.
9. Humblebrag (noun/verb): An ostensibly modest statement that actually draws attention to something one is proud of.

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10. Fauxtography (noun): The art of manipulating photographs to create a false narrative or misleading impression.
11. Soloverse (noun): The personal mental space one inhabits when alone or isolated.
12. Ecoanxiety (noun): Persistent worry about the future of the environment and climate change.
13. Ghostlighting (verb): The act of manipulating someone by denying the existence of past interactions or promises.
14. Neurodiverse (adjective): Exhibiting or relating to differences in neurological structure and function.
15. Technoference (noun): The interference of technology in personal relationships and social interactions.

These proposed words reflect modern phenomena, technological advancements, and evolving social behaviors that could benefit from specific terminology in the English language.

Using these proposed new words in a paragraph, we get:

[

"In today's fast-paced digital world, many find themselves caught in an ecoquandary while battling zoomfatigue and nomophobia. The infodemic of our time has turned many into cyberflâneurs, endlessly scrolling through their soloverse to escape mounting ecoanxiety. Some resort to procrastibaking to avoid important tasks, only to experience textpectation as they await responses from colleagues. In public, people have learned to smize behind their masks, while online, the art of the humblebrag flourishes alongside the spread of fauxtography. The neurodiverse community faces unique challenges in navigating this landscape, often encountering ghostlighting from those who fail to understand their experiences. As technoference continues to shape our interactions, it's crucial to recognize these new social dynamics and find balance in our increasingly connected yet isolated lives."

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Glossary:

1. Crapulous: Feeling ill from excessive eating or drinking[2][3].
2. Grumpish: An alternative to sullen or grumpy, dating back to the 1720s[2].

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3. Groak: To watch someone silently as they eat, hoping to be invited to join[2][3].
4. Snowbrowth: Freshly melted snow, originating from the 1590s[2].
5. Apricity: The warmth of the sun on a cold winter's day, dating back to the 1620s[2].
6. Twattle: To gossip[2].
7. Elflock: Tangled hair, as if matted by elves[2][3].
8. Lunting: Walking while smoking a pipe[3].
9. Curglaff: The shock felt when first plunging into cold water[3].
10. Resistentialism: The seemingly spiteful behavior shown by inanimate objects[3].
11. Hugger-mugger: To act in a secretive manner[3].
12. Freck: To move swiftly or nimbly[3].
13. Zoomfatigue (noun): The mental exhaustion resulting from excessive video conferencing.
14. Ecoquandary (noun): The dilemma of choosing between environmentally friendly options with different impacts.
15. Infodemic (noun): An overwhelming abundance of information, especially during a crisis, making it difficult to discern truth from falsehood.
16. Procrastibaking (verb): The act of baking as a form of procrastination from other tasks.

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17. Nomophobia (noun): The irrational fear of being without one's mobile phone or being unable to use it.

18. Cyberflâneur (noun): A person who aimlessly browses the internet, enjoying the experience without a specific goal.

19. Textpectation (noun): The anticipation and anxiety felt while waiting for a response to a text message.

20. Smize (verb): To smile with one's eyes, especially when the mouth is covered by a mask.

21. Humblebrag (noun/verb): An ostensibly modest statement that actually draws attention to something one is proud of.

22. Fauxtography (noun): The art of manipulating photographs to create a false narrative or misleading impression.

23. Soloverse (noun): The personal mental space one inhabits when alone or isolated.

24. Ecoanxiety (noun): Persistent worry about the future of the environment and climate change.

25. Ghostlighting (verb): The act of manipulating someone by denying the existence of past interactions or promises.

26. Neurodiverse (adjective): Exhibiting or relating to differences in neurological structure and function.

27. Technoference (noun): The interference of technology in personal relationships and social interactions.

Texting abbreviations for each of the proposed words:

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1. Zoomfatigue: ZF
2. Ecoquandary: EQ
3. Infodemic: IDM
4. Procrastibaking: PBK
5. Nomophobia: NMP
6. Cyberflâneur: CF
7. Textpectation: TXP
8. Smize: SMZ
9. Humblebrag: HMB
10. Fauxtography: FXG
11. Soloverse: SLV
12. Ecoanxiety: EA
13. Ghostlighting: GLT
14. Neurodiverse: NDV
15. Technoference: TF

These abbreviations are designed to be concise and easy to type, making them suitable for texting and other digital communication platforms.

Sample messages for each of the texting abbreviations:

1. Zoomfatigue (ZF):
 - "Hey, I'm feeling ZF after that long meeting. Need a break."
2. Ecoquandary (EQ):
 - "I'm having an EQ about buying a reusable water bottle or a new phone. Help me decide!"
3. Infodemic (IDM):
 - "I'm overwhelmed by the IDM about COVID-19. Can you summarize the latest updates?"
4. Procrastibaking (PBK):

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- "I should be working on my project, but I'm PBK instead. Anyone want cookies?"

5. Nomophobia (NMP):

- "I'm experiencing NMP because my phone is dead. Can you call me when you're free?"

6. Cyberflâneur (CF):

- "I've been CF all day, just browsing the internet. Found some cool sites though."

7. Textpectation (TXP):

- "I'm feeling TXP waiting for your response. Please hurry!"

8. Smize (SMZ):

- "I'm trying to SMZ behind my mask, but it's hard. Wish me luck!"

9. Humblebrag (HMB):

- "Just ran a marathon HMB, but I'm really tired now."

10. Fauxtography (FXG):

- "I think that photo is FXG. It looks too perfect."

11. Soloverse (SLV):

- "I'm retreating into my SLV for the weekend. See you Monday."

12. Ecoanxiety (EA):

- "I'm feeling EA about the climate crisis. What can we do to help?"

13. Ghostlighting (GLT):

- "I think my ex is GLT me. They keep denying our past conversations."

14. Neurodiverse (NDV):

- "I'm proud to be part of the NDV community. Let's support each other!"

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15. Technoference (TF):

- "I'm trying to minimize TF in my relationships. Let's set phone-free times."

These sample messages demonstrate how the texting abbreviations can be used in everyday conversations.

Here's a list of APA7-style citations for hypothetical sources that could support the information in our discussion:

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Did we read carefully?

These citations are fictional and created for illustrative purposes only.
In a real academic context, we would need to use *actual* published sources.



"Hey, I'm feeling ZF from IDM & PBK. NMP is real when phone's dead. Been CF all day, got TXP for ur response. Trying to SMZ behind mask. Don't HMB, but just ran a marathon. Saw FXG pic, looked too perfect. Need to retreat to SLV. EA about climate crisis. Think ex is GLT me. Proud to be NDV. Minimizing TF in relationships. EQ about buying reusable water bottle or new phone. Help!"

Welcome to AI.