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### An Applied Linguistics Approach: Communication Gap between Parents and Children Relationship

Mahnoor Nadeem<sup>1</sup>, Alina Murad Shah<sup>2</sup>, Ujala Jameel<sup>3</sup>, Kaukab Saba<sup>4</sup> (Corresponding Author)

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#### Original Article

1. BS Student, Department of English, International Islamic University, Islamabad (IIUI).  
Email: mahnoornadeem844@gmail.com
2. BS Student, Department of English, International Islamic University, Islamabad (IIUI).  
Email: alinashahmurad2003@gmail.com
3. BS Student, Department of English, International Islamic University, Islamabad (IIUI).  
Email: ujalaafghani.858585@gmail.com
4. Lecturer, Department of English, International Islamic University, Islamabad (IIUI).  
Email: kaukab.saba@iiu.edu.pk

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#### Keywords

#### Abstract

Communication barriers;  
Discourse analysis;  
Generation gap;  
Miscommunication; Parent-child communication.

This qualitative research examines the communication gap between parent-children's relationships, focusing on linguistic and pragmatic difficulties rather than the emotional distance. The study aims to analyze how tone, language choices, and generational slang lead to misunderstanding within the Pakistani context by using discourse analysis alongside Family Communication Pattern Theory. Data was collected by arranging hybrid interviews with eight participants (four children and four parents) and family communication observation. The study analyzes the collected data such as feelings of children and communication strategies used by parents from a discourse analytic perspective. The result shows that many families have protective communication patterns, which are marked by strong conformity orientation and low conversational openness. Parents mostly misjudge children by their slang e.g., 'Low-Key,' 'Goat' as unethical, while children misinterpret parents' formal and directive tone as restrictive. This study adds a culturally grounded linguistic perspective to the existing research on family communication by employing discourse analysis and FCPT in a Pakistani setting. The study concludes by suggesting linguistically informed strategies such as tone awareness, conversational openness, and pragmatic sensitivity to improve family well-being and reduce miscommunication.

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#### Introduction

#### Background study

Communication is one of the powerful tools to maintain a healthy connection between parents and children that makes their bonds stronger. Previous studies state that communication plays a vital role in strengthening family understandings and interpersonal relationships (Clark and Shields, 1997).

Therefore, communication is not just used for conveying purposes but also for making strong relationships. Some studies reveal that communication is a facilitator of family functioning, increasing emotional attachments and strengthening trust (Smith et al., 2009). However, in today's generation, there are a lot of communication problems faced by children in interactions with their parents, not because of lack of emotions or care but because of a generation gap (Aggarwal et al., 2017). Modern generation often refers to trendy languages such as slang which are considered disrespectful while parents still follow formal and directive language. Interviews from this study clear these variations for instance; children use of slang "GOAT" and "LOW KEY" which parents take as ill-mannered and make children feel judged. Their values, perceptions, and attitudes differ due to differences in generation and linguistic background. These language variations can lead to communication gaps between parents and children that weaken their relationships.

In Pakistani socio-cultural context, communication is affected by traditional norms such as children are not allowed to express their perspectives openly (Tufail & Hamid, 2019). According to these cultural values, it is believed that obedience and respect are more important while communicating with parents. Parents expect their child to remain silent while communicating because they think that it would be more respectful. This situation makes children feel restrictive to open meanwhile they desire freedom to share their suggestions. Similarly, social media and overuse of technologies have modified children's communication patterns. This digital generation has adopted slang, informal expressions and different vocabulary from social media apps and uses them in daily conversations. These adaptations of different language choices lead to conflict between their generation and create a gap (Aggarwal et al., 2017). For that reason, communication is considered as essential factor in improving strong parent-child relationships.

### **Problem Statement**

Parent children's communication gap became a center of attention for research among numerous studies. There are several communication challenges faced by children such as poor relationships, emotional distance, and lack of confidence (Bireda & Pillay, 2018; Naz et al., 2016). Similarly, parents also face disconnection with children because of their authoritative parenting that leads to a fear of parental judgment (Jadon & Tripathi, 2017). In this context, a communication gap between parent-child relationships occurs resulting from different linguistic patterns. To address this gap, the study must examine how children and parents can freely interact, value each other's opinions and be comfortable with each other. We observed a need to explore how communication between parents differs from today's generation and how they depict different communication patterns within a family. The research article aims to evaluate the causes of communication difficulties that lead to alienation, hesitation, and lack of confidence within children. It also explores the generation gap within family communication patterns that lead to misunderstandings and miscommunication.

### **Research Objectives**

The main purpose of this paper is to explore the influencing factors of parent-child communication through applied linguistic perspectives. The study aims to identify the causes of communication gap and examines how Family Communication Patterns Theory (FCPT) appears in Pakistani socio-cultural context. Further, some productive strategies are recommended that can build healthy communication between parent children's relationships.

### **Research Questions**

The study focuses on the following three research questions.

- i. How can linguistics and social factors such as tone, code-switching and word choices affect parent-children's communication?
- ii. Why does communication breakdown occur within families across generations?
- iii. Which communication patterns (FCPT categories) is most common in Pakistani rural/urban families?

### **Significance of Study**

The significance of the study is its incorporation of applied linguistics in Pakistani context by taking examples from everyday parents and children's communication. Linguistic choices such as tone, code-switching, and style are examined, using discourse analysis alongside "Family Communication Patterns Theory" (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2006). Furthermore, pragmatic theories provide a lens to determine how children's casual, slang-based utterances may be taken as disrespect and how parents' authoritative or directive tones may be seen as criticism. Through the demonstration of generational linguistics gap in Pakistani families, our research gains uniqueness and cultural significance from another previous research. In addition, the study suggests providing problem-solving strategies to avoid misunderstandings and improve communicational bond within parents and children relationships.

### **Literature Review**

Numerous researchers have done work on parent-child communication patterns and challenges. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics helps in the explanation of how misunderstandings occur when parents and children's interpretations of utterances differ based on their social positions. Brown and Levinson's (1987) Politeness Theory states that communication is mostly made up of speech acts such as face-threatening acts. For example, when a parent uses an imperative tone such as "Join this immediately" or "Don't go there," a child may take this as restriction and domination. These face-threatening speech acts result in hesitation and frustration in children due to which they avoid communication. On the other hand, parents misinterpret their children's slang and informal speech acts as disrespectful which leads to misunderstandings. These differences reveal how the pragmatic expectations differ across generations and create breakdowns of communication.

Communication relations are also greatly impacted by authoritative and permissive parenting styles. According to Jadon and Tripathi (2007), authoritative parenting is extremely strict and rigid and discourages children expressing themselves. Some parents with narrow thinking, especially in rural areas, believe that they can control their children by imposing strict rules. Meanwhile, children of those families feel restrictive and hesitant to express their thoughts. This negative authoritative parenting is common in side areas, where parents are not aware of positive parenting and the consequences of strictness. The study of Falk & Falk (2005) also provided some theoretical family structures where children could be brought up. One is autocratic, in which children are not given permission to make decisions. Second is an authoritarian framework in which children can involve and share their opinions, but at the end their parents decide what they will do. These authoritarian family structures lead to communication gaps between parent-child relationships.

The most well-known theories of social norms, including Rimal & Real's (2005) Theory of Normative Social Behavior and Ajzen's (1991) Theory of Planned Behavior, argue that the expectations and actions of significant individuals frequently influence another individual's behavior. Parents are shown as essential sources of norms during childhood and adolescence. Parent-child interactions teach children appropriate social behavior (Maccoby, 1992). As a result, developing a socially acceptable and personally meaningful identity requires effective communication from an early age, and a communication breakdown during this time can also have an impact on a child's behavioral patterns.

Children's usage of technology brings new linguistic standards, such as emoji, slang, and shorthand which present further interpretive issues for parents who are not familiar with this changing vocabulary (Crystal 2006). Crystal observed that Gen Z language mostly involves informal expressions derived from social media, memes, and global pop culture. Parents who are not aware of this evolution may interpret them as disrespectful or absurd. It happens due to generational differences in linguistic patterns that may cause communication breakdown. Their relationship could be ruined because of these problems that can widen the generation gap within the family (Kaufman, 1998). Such linguistic evolution arises communicative gap between generations.

Family Communication Patterns Theory (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2006) explains the diverse ways of communication among families based on conversation orientation and conformity orientation. Different research on Pakistani socio-cultural context discussed the families with low conversation orientations and high conformity alongside Koerner and Fitzpatrick ideas on "protective families." In such Pakistani families, parents emphasize obedience, discipline, and respect, where children are discouraged from expressing personal viewpoints. These patterns affect linguistic practices within families which are common in today's family verbal interactions. Tanni et al. (2021) noted that communication between parents and children become prevented in societies where hierarchy is valued, leading to misunderstandings, hesitations, and emotional distance. The linguistic difficulties found in applied linguistics research become worse by these cultural norms.

### **Research Gap**

Many researchers have extensively examined parent-child communication and communication patterns. Existing studies show how linguistic differences between different generations lead to miscommunication. Communication gap is caused by slang, acronyms, and quick communication changes associated with digital media (Smith et al., 2009). These problems are raised by busy lifestyles; parents and kids frequently have conflicting schedules, which decreases interaction time and increases emotional alienation. These elements support the communication difficulties that this study examines. Although FCPT and discourse analysis have been used independently in family communication, there are still few integrative research that examine linguistic and structural elements together. Additionally, there is a dearth of qualitative studies that examine conversational relations in various cultural and socioeconomic contexts. By integrating both methods, our study fills up these gaps and offers comprehensive understandings of miscommunication.

### **Research Methodology**

By following a qualitative and interdisciplinary approach, this research has collected data on two principal areas: communication gaps and effective ways for healthy family connection. The research follows a discourse perspective alongside Family Communication Patterns Theory that helps to interpret communication patterns between parents and children. Semi-structured interviews with face-to-face questions and observation of daily family interactions are used as tools in this research. Four children of different ages and four parents from different areas were selected to conduct interviews and each interview lasted for 15 to 20 minutes. Some important questions relevant to the topic of the paper were asked individually by different age groups. The purpose of questioning was to explore their opinions and perspectives for family communication.

Additionally, lifestyles of different families were also observed through their conversations, interactions, and daily routines. The observation was conducted normally in homes where their tones, behaviors, and the ways of communication were focused. Audio recordings and note-taking were used to gather data. After collecting, the data was transcribed orally and then analyzed thematically. Several themes such as "strict tone," "slang misunderstanding," and "digital distraction" were highlighted in first classification. The data was examined using discourse and FCPT analysis to find prevalent discourses related to parent-child interaction. Family Communication Patterns Theory was integrated to classify families as protective, consensual, pluralistic, or laissez-faire based on observed communication behavior. This analyzed data was then discussed along with some solutions to overcome the problem of communication gaps and misunderstandings.

**Table 1:**

**Participants' Data**

Participant ID	Age Group	Area	Gender	Interview Focus
C1	11-13	Rural	Male	Family interaction and conversation patterns.
C2	13-15	Urban	Female	Feelings about parents' use of imperative tone.
C3	16-18	Rural	Male	Views on parenting styles.
C4	10-11	Urban	Male	Daily routines.
P1	Adult	Rural	Female	Children's language interpretation
P2	Adult	Urban	Female	Digital distraction.
P3	Adult	Urban	Female	Understanding children's intention.
P4	Adult	Urban	Male	Speaking opportunities.

Note. Participants' demographics (C1-5, P1-4), represent a range of age groups and urban-rural background.

**Theoretical Framework**

The two main theoretical pillars of the current study are pragmatics in linguistics and Family Communication Patterns Theory (FCPT). When combined, these ideas offer a thorough framework for analyzing how parents and kids negotiate authority, create meanings, and comprehend one another's linguistics and paralinguistic signs. These ideas were crucial for examining the discourse produced during interviews since tone, conversational conventions, and sociocultural expectations are more frequently responsible for communication failure than content alone. Family Communication Patterns theory (FCPT), originated by Koerner and Fitzpatrick (2002, 2006) describes how two crucial factors influence family communication behaviors:

1. Conversation Orientation: The degree to which family members are encouraged to freely share their thoughts, talk honestly about issues, and have deep conversations.
2. Conformity Orientation: The degree to which families value obedience, hierarchy, difference to elders, and consistency in beliefs is known as orientation.

Four family communication kinds such as consensual (high communication, high compliance), pluralistic (high communication, little uniformity), protective (high compliance, low dialogue), and laissez-faire (poor communication, low conformance) are produced by combining these dimensions.

According to this study, most Pakistani families in the sample exhibited protective communication styles, in which parents expect obedience and children are reluctant to voice disagreement or emotional discomfort. According to the interview data, protective families tend to focus on hierarchical norms, directive tones, and minimal emotional talk. As a result, FCPT has been applied to classify parent-child interactions, identify communication difficulties, and analyze how power relationships limit openness.

The structural framework for comprehending the reasons behind children's anxiety, reluctance, and misinterpretation during interactions is provided by FCPT. It also explains why parents consider asking questions to be disobedience and frequently rely on authoritative speech acts. The examination of conversational conflict, slang misinterpretation, and communication anxiety reported in the results is thus directly informed by the theory.

Pragmatics (Nagy, I. K., 2015), the area of linguistics that examines meaning in context is mostly dependent on understanding generational communication. In addition to words, tone, intention, pauses, manners, and cultural conventions all influence pragmatic meanings. According to Brown and Levinson's (1987) Politeness Theory, some speech acts, particularly instructions and criticism, can endanger the listener's "face" (autonomy and self-worth). According to this study, children perceived parents' frequent use of direct imperatives (e.g., "Do this," "Don't argue") as harsh or disrespectful, which led to emotional disengagement.

Similarly, Searle's (1969) Speech Act Theory emphasizes how expressive acts, assertive, and directives affect interpretation. In numerous interviews, youngsters saw parents' neutral guidance as personal assaults because of their tone or strict wording. This is especially evident in Pakistani society, where pragmatics is shaped by hierarchical norms: directness from elders is socially acceptable but emotionally difficult for teenagers who are impacted by the communication patterns of young people around the world.

According to generational linguistics, every age creates its own vocabulary, slang, and digital expressions (Tagliamonte, 2016; Crystal, 2006). Language changes because of social media, technology, and peer pressure, resulting in a natural but frequently misinterpreted divide between children and adults. In this study, parents perceived words like "literally," "low-key," and "GOAT" as disrespectful or negligent. According to the Generational Linguistic Change Theory, these misconceptions are not the result of negative purpose but rather of a quick change in language. This theoretical framework puts Pakistani parents' struggles with casual speech, digital slang, and hybrid Urdu-English expressions in context, as well as the reasons why children feel misinterpreted or subjected to linguistic identity policing.

Respect, obedience, and restrained emotional expression are highly valued cultural norms in South Asian households, especially in Pakistan. Language is intricately linked to culture, authority, and social roles, according to sociolinguistic theories on language and power (Fairclough, 1989) and hierarchical communication. In this regard, parents perceive children's contemporary linguistic practices such as slang, English mixing, and memes as cultural aberrations rather than just linguistic patterns. Therefore, the cultural understanding of communication conflict is strengthened by sociolinguistics.

## Findings

The results obtained from the comprehensive analysis of interview data collection show different experiences of participants. The findings reveal that there are several key factors that weaken the parent-child communication bond and help us to understand the communication gap between them. In children's interview, child one shared that he is scared of his parents, especially of his father. When he tries to communicate with them or want to share his opinions, they make him silent by saying, "You are not old enough to know about anything." Even in any family gathering, he is not allowed to share any suggestions just because parents think he is still a kid. He declared that "instead of giving me more confidence, they stop me from becoming a participant in elder's meetings." This parental act discourages me and compels me to stay at a distance.

Similarly, child 2 shared her feelings about her parent's directive and imperative tone. He expressed that his father often uses strict tones even when he is talking about something casual. Either his intentions are just to provide guidance but his harsh tone such as "Don't go there" or "Must join this" etc. makes us feel restrained. This strict and directive parental language makes them detached and hesitant to communicate willingly (Ozmen et al., 2016). Child 2 revealed an incident that "once our class planned a trip, everyone's parents gave them permission to go. When my turn came, my father strictly refused me." Either he was concerned about my safety or health issues, but his harsh tone made me dishearten. This situation clears why mostly children avoid interaction which contributes to a communication gap between their relationships.

Child 3 revealed his feelings about whether he is not allowed to choose career of his personal choice or to make any decision on his own. It was cleared that his parents impose their decisions on him instead of accepting his career choices. He mentioned that once he said "I want to go Abroad for further studies"

to his parents. Instead of accepting his personal choice, they directly declined to send him Abroad and asked him to join university here in Pakistan. For that reason, I had to follow their opinion because I had no choice except this. All participants agreed on this point that parents, especially fathers, make final decisions and impose restrictions. This authoritative parenting makes children feel hesitant to share their personal desires and bounds them to parents' decisions.

The last child 4 shared his busy academic routines due to which he cannot manage to spend much time with his family. He revealed that "After being exhausted, I come home in the evening and do some rest." Same is the case with my parents; "they are government employees and have noticeably brief time to take a nap. In case if we sit together, we hardly communicate for few minutes because of other side distractions." The participants expressed disappointment at the hectic daily routines because they have not enough time to sit and gossip together. Hence, it is proved that busy lifestyles have weakened their communicational bond and bring enough distance among their connections.

On the other hand, in the parents 1 interviews, they complained about their children's behavior and activities. Parents from both rural and urban areas shared their perspectives and ideas on children communication. Parent one from rural area shared that "Children use strange vocabulary which is completely unfamiliar for us." They disrespect us by communicating in such strange words for example "LOW KEY" and "GOAT" etc. While children's intentions are not as wrong as their parents misjudged using slang language. This situation creates misunderstandings among them and reflects generational language differences with different speech registers.

Parent 2 from urban areas revealed that their children spend a lot of time using social media apps such as TikTok, Instagram, and Facebook etc. They do not even sit with me for a brief time. Whenever I call my child, he ignores by saying "Mom I am playing game. Do not interrupt me." So, it was noted that technologies have engaged modern generation badly due to which they do not bother to spend some time with their families. This demonstrates reasons for communicational gap between parents and children.

Parent 3 from rural areas revealed that whenever he talks to his child, they respond uninterestedly. For example, when I ask him to bring some vegetables from market then he just replies "OK," or "Done." This casual tone makes me feel unbothered and uninterested. In last parent 4 interview, he explained his views on children's act of hiding feelings. He shared once he noted that his child is upset and lost in thoughts, he tried to communicate with him but all in vain. The child replied, "please leave me alone, I want to spend some time lonely." This act of avoidance confirms a communication gap between parent-child relationships due to which they do not prefer to share feelings with one another.

Observation data supported the above perceptions. During family conversation, it was noticed that tone matters a lot; parents use a commanding tone that children misinterpret and fear to express their feelings. Whereas children use an informal and casual tone that often causes misunderstandings among parents, and parents consider it unethical. Busy family schedule was also observed which is considered as one of the reasons for parent- child communication gaps. They barely give some minutes to each other, otherwise they keep themselves indulging in extracurricular activities. One another observation was that parents misunderstand children's intentions and misjudge them without knowing the actual reasons. Similarly, it was noticed in children's behaviors that they hold some misconceptions about their parent's attitude. Such as, children created a restrictive image of their parents in their mind that led to a gap between them.

Hence, an environment created due to the combination of an authoritative parental tone and low conversational openness that discourages expressive contact. Children may feel neglected that their suggestions are not valuable, while parents prioritize their rules, obedience, and cultural norms. Family rules enriched with conformity and authority can further improve this pattern by emphasizing parents' domination over free communication. In such environment, linguistic differences such as different words selection, tone and norms make children hesitant to open in family gatherings. Thus, children may avoid interactions and prefer to stay away from being involved. With the passage of time, this resistance promotes misunderstandings and emotional distance within parent children's relationship.

**Table 2: Communication difficulties and parental perceptions**

**Children’s Reports**

Participants ID	Communication Difficulties Reported by Children
C1	Limited opportunity to share opinions; Hesitation to speak.
C2	Authoritarian tone; fear of strict punishment.
C3	Limited choice to make decisions; imposition of parents’ decisions.
C4	Frustration with busy schedules and conflicting values.

Note: Children’s interview results (C=Child).

**Parents’ Reports**

Participants ID	Parents’ Perceptions of communication gaps and miscommunication
P1	Slang seen as disrespect; difficulty understanding informal language.
P2	Concerned about children’s distance due to digital use.
P3	Use of casual tone while communicating.
P4	Hide secrets and do not share with us.

Note: Parents’ interviews results (P= parent).

**Discussion**

By supporting existing literary context and theoretical framework, the research findings help us to determine the influencing factors of miscommunication and communication gap between parent-child relationships. The findings of this study prove that linguistic and pragmatic differences such as conversational norms, words selection, tone, and slang language are the main reasons that lead to the breakdown of communication within families.

A key finding is the generational differences in language choices, especially use of slang and informal speech by the young generation. Gen Z mostly use slang and informal dialogues in their communication which are consider strange and disrespectful by parents. Helland (2014) claims that these variations in language styles such as different speech patterns of family members can affect healthy communication and increase perceptions of disrespect. The variations in speeches cause misunderstandings and misinterpretations, which is connected to how respect and social distance are linguistically managed (Yule, 1996). This pattern also supports broader sociolinguistic research demonstrating how peer pressure, digital communication, and social media cause youth language to change quickly, making it challenging for older generations to comprehend (Tagliamonte, 2016; Crystal, 2006). The difference is even more noticeable in the Pakistani setting, where intergenerational communication is heavily dependent on formality and respect. The study's participant statements, such as the father's interpretation of "Low-Key" as unethical, demonstrates the cultural sensitivity around linguistic respect in South Asian households and reflect this worldwide trend.

Authoritative parenting is another major finding which plays a significant role in increasing communicational gap between children and parents. Jadon & Tripathi's (2017) assertion that harsh parenting decreases children's willingness to communicate, supported by children's interpretation of parental directions as authoritarian. Children take parents’ imperative tone as dominating and restrictive while their intentions are just to counsel them effectively. The results support Christensen's (2007) claim that tone has a significant impact on how meaning is perceived in communication. According to Brown and Levinson's Politeness Theory (1987), direct imperatives frequently serve as acts that endanger the listener's face and diminish their sense of autonomy. Similarly, according to Searle's Speech Act Theory (1969) directive speech acts can be seen as demands rather than guidance. These theoretical ideas are strongly reflected in the children's reluctance to communicate, which was mentioned in all the interviews.

When the data is analyzed using Family Communication Patterns Theory (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2006), it was found that the families in this study exhibit mostly protective communication patterns (low conversation orientation, high compliance orientation). The observed behaviors of children's hesitancy, parents' commanding tone, and little emotional sharing align with protective families' emphasis on compliance and discouragement of candid conversation. According to Smith et al. (2009), a family that has positive family communication will be better able to alter their cohesion and flexibility to meet developmental and situational demands that arise, whereas family systems with poor communication tend to have lower functioning in regard to cohesion and flexibility. The results of this study are consistent with those of Tanni et al. (2021) and Naz et al. (2016), who claims that Pakistani families prioritize parental authority and conformity, making communication more hierarchical than in Western households where conversation orientation is greater.

The study both supports and expands existing literature by demonstrating how Pakistani cultural norms exacerbate communication difficulties. Slang misinterpretation causes modest interpersonal distance in studies conducted worldwide, but in Pakistan, it frequently becomes morally charged due to the cultural expectation of respect-based communication. Parents in Pakistan perceive phone use during conversations as a sign of disobedience rather than a lifestyle habit, adding emotional stress not shown in Western studies, even though digital distraction is a global problem. The results thus show that linguistic change, parental authority, and sociocultural norms interact in a way that is specific to each culture.

The study also emphasizes that the communication breakdown between families usually occurs due to difference in tone, word selection and generational conversation styles instead of the emotional distance (Christensen, 2007; Ozmen, 2016). This supports Christensen's (2007) claim that perceived meaning, not intentions, is frequently the source of relational conflict. Children perceive criticism, but parents think they are providing direction. While parents see it as disrespectful, children think they are conversing casually. This reciprocal misunderstanding demonstrates the importance of pragmatics in family communication.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

This study reveals that language, pragmatic, and generational differences rather than emotional distance are the main causes of communication gaps between parents and children. Hesitancy, disagreement, and a diminished emotional connection are sometimes caused by misinterpretations of tone, language, and conversational styles. Majority of families have protective communication patterns that restrict children's freedom of expression. To overcome communication gaps, parents should try to comprehend teenager's slang instead of labeling them as rude. Parents should use open-ended questions, indirect demands, and softer tones that can lessen fear-based communication. By teaching parents and kids, the practical effects of speech acts and manners, mutual comprehension can be improved. Workshops on tone awareness, active listening, conflict-free discourse, and digital literacy should also be included in community and school communication programs. Additionally, counselors can assist in bridging generational divides by leading sessions on emotional expression, respect-based discourse, and lowering communication anxiety. They should motivate kids to express their emotions and help parents adopt more encouraging communication styles. Particularly in protective homes, schools might incorporate parent-teacher conferences that emphasize open communication and positive parenting. Future studies should broaden the sample to cover a variety of Pakistani regions, such as urban centers, northern towns, and tribal areas. To gain a fuller understanding of the developmental aspects of pragmatics and family contact, longitudinal research could track how communication habits change as children grow into adulthood. The reliability and generalizability of future findings might be strengthened by combining qualitative and quantitative methods, such as surveys evaluating tone perception, politeness interpretation, or digital communication practices.

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