Ahmad Tahseen Muhammed

Linguistics Review Article

Quick Submit

Quick Submit

DAE Institute

Document Details

Submission ID

trn:oid:::1:2798199387

Submission Date

Jan 12, 2024, 7:45 PM GMT+3

Download Date

Jan 12, 2024, 7:46 PM GMT+3

File Name

The_Factors_and_Influences_of_the_Language_Change.pdf

File Size

252.9 KB

12 Pages

3,890 Words

23,666 Characters

How much of this submission has been generated by AI?

0%

of qualifying text in this submission has been determined to be generated by AI.

Caution: Percentage may not indicate academic misconduct. Review required.

It is essential to understand the limitations of AI detection before making decisions about a student's work. We encourage you to learn more about Turnitin's AI detection capabilities before using the tool.

Frequently Asked Questions

What does the percentage mean?
The percentage shown in the AI writing detection indicator and in the AI writing report is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was generated by AI.

Our testing has found that there is a higher incidence of false positives when the percentage is less than 20. In order to reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, the AI indicator will display an asterisk for percentages less than 20 to call attention to the fact that the score is less reliable.

However, the final decision on whether any misconduct has occurred rests with the reviewer/instructor. They should use the percentage as a means to start a formative conversation with their student and/or use it to examine the submitted assignment in greater detail according to their school's policies.

How does Turnitin's indicator address false positives?
Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be AI-generated will be highlighted blue on the submission text.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.

What does 'qualifying text' mean?
Sometimes false positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated), can include lists without a lot of structural variation, text that literally repeats itself, or text that has been paraphrased without developing new ideas. If our indicator shows a higher amount of AI writing in such text, we advise you to take that into consideration when looking at the percentage indicated.

In a longer document with a mix of authentic writing and AI generated text, it can be difficult to exactly determine where the AI writing begins and original writing ends, but our model should give you a reliable guide to start conversations with the submitting student.

Disclaimer
Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (it may misidentify both human and AI-generated text) so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

Kurdistan Regional Government-Iraq

Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research

Salahaddin University – Erbil

Directorate of Higher Education & Postgraduate Studies

English Department

The Factors and Influences of the Language Change

A Review Article in

(Sociolinguistics)

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for The Degree of (Master)

Prepared by: Ahmed Tahseen Muhammed

Supervised by: Prof. Dr. Anjuman Muhammed Sabir

(2023-2024)

The Factors and Influences of the Language Change

Ahmed Tahseen Muhammed, Prof. Dr. Anjuman Muhammed Sabir

Department of English, College of Education, Salahaddin University-Erbil,
ahmed.muhammed@su.edu.krd

Department of English, College of Education, Salahaddin University-Erbil,
anjuman.sabir@su.edu.krd

Abstract

This article reviews the three Journal articles that explain "the factors and influences of the language change". The studies have been conducted by different researchers in different years (2022, 2022, 2016). It aims to explore these changes, interacting with new stuff, fitting into different cultures, and adding new words. It also mentions some problems such as confusion, issues in how we use language, and trouble talking to each other. It looks into how the economy, politics, culture, location, and social stuff can affect how language changes. It also looks at how foreign languages influence change, especially when they start to dominate or push into a language community. Additionally, the review delves into the changes in sounds, grammar, sentences, and the way words are put together. The importance of understanding these shifts in language is underlined to keep up with its changing nature. All in all, this review gives us good insights into how complex language change is and what it means for us.

Keywords: Language Change, Phrase Sequence, Language Borrowing, Foreign Language.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

The review article explores the factors behind language change and their influences in practical contexts. It aims to discuss the historical causes and changes to the language and identifies several factors and influences that impact changes in language, including imperfect learning, speakers' needs, new technologies, contact between languages, and social, historical, economic, and political reasons. Utami *et al.* (2021), think that while some languages have changed slightly over time, many more, such as English, are unrecognizable compared to older versions. Language change and development can occur internally and externally. Internally, changes occur in the behavior of speakers in their everyday lives and are followed by innovation and other changes that ultimately make a language different from its original form. External changes occur through the contact of a language with other languages, influenced by sociocultural factors. Language change can be observed in grammar, phonology, phrase sequences, and sentence structure. The evolution and development of English and German languages are examined to illustrate language change historically.

It also discusses language change and its various factors, particularly the influence of foreign languages on language change. Language change refers to the permanent alterations that occur in a language over time. It can be caused by factors such as the dominance of one dialect over another, official control, or the invasion of other language groups as is evident in many colonized countries. Foreign influences, through language borrowing and language shift, significantly impact language change. The level of foreign influence on language change is measured by the extent of language borrowing. Language change occurs gradually and is influenced by social, cultural, political, and technological factors. Language shift in linguistics is the ability of language to communicate about something that is not directly present spatially or temporally, something that is not in place or not in place at the present moment (Rahman, and Ja'afar, 2018). Language shift is often a transition from a regional language to the language of the more dominant group, resulting in the potential extinction of the regional language. The process of language shift is not sudden but occurs gradually through bilingualism and diglossia. Overall, the articles under review focus on language change and discuss some of the factors that are influencing it, and the resulting impact language change has on linguistic and societal aspects. The studies provide insight into the nature of language and the dynamic nature of linguistic systems in various societies.

2. Methodology

2.1 Sampling

In the first study by Gonçalves and Chichango (2022), the writers obtained their data by selecting 25 lecturers from a university in Portuguese, English, and French programs. Additionally, around 300 students were included in the study. The participants were chosen using non-probability sampling, specifically purposive selection, taking into account their willingness to participate and their ability to speak and provide relevant information. To ensure representation, the researchers deliberately selected six lecturers specializing in sociolinguistics, as well as eight students from the English course and four each from the Portuguese and French courses.

Harya (2016), In the second study, used secondary data and gathered data from a variety of sources including books, journals, and other materials. These sources mainly consisted of textbooks authored by different scholars and published across various years.

Much like the second article, in the third study by Zulfia *et al.* (2022), the researchers used a secondary data collection method and thus collected data from diverse reading sources such as books and journals. Specifically, the researcher focused on obtaining explanations about the historical changes (Diachronic) and development of language in two languages—German and English—which belong to the same language family and branch.

2.2 Tools

Instruments or tools pertain to the various techniques employed for data collection, including questionnaires, interviews, observations, and tests. The initial article adopted a number-focused method to grasp shifts in languages, with a focus on English. It involved interviewing people and looking at writings from language experts. The research team conversed with teachers and language students at colleges using an open-ended set of questions and recorded these interviews to capture every detail and to help with jotting down notes. In another study, a qualitative tactic was applied to sift through different written works and instances of language adoption. A qualitative strategy was also used in the third investigation to go over more books on the topic.

2.3 Ethicality

In the theory of relational ethics, Adler and Lerman (2003), believe that researchers must pay attention to the rights of those they are researching and be sure that the participants are not severely negatively impacted by the findings of the research. The first study under review sought permission before carrying out the research. Other aspects the researchers

2

considered were anonymity, justice, and confidentiality. The second and third studies used secondary data and duly acknowledged each author.

3. The Internal and External Factors of the Language Change

In their (2022) article, "The Main Factors Underlying English and Language Changes and Real-World Effects," Gonçalves and Chichango identify key drivers of linguistic evolution, emphasizing the roles of pronunciation, word choice, grammar, and societal influences such as schooling, cultural practices, and technological advancements. The researchers examined how analogies affect language, along with changes in meaning, spelling, and sound. They also studied the origins of words, how languages mix and change, how they adjust to each other, and how technology influences language development.

The researchers highlighted that language evolves due to shifts inside a community and interactions with outside languages, aligning with Hickey's (2003), division of causes into internal language operations and external influences. The study comprehensively analyzed the multifaceted nature of language changes, investigating both internal and external factors, and exploring various linguistic phenomena such as analogy, semantic changes, etymology, and the impact of technology on language evolution, through adjustments and innovations in the behavior of speakers during their everyday interactions. This can result in language variations and differences even within a single language family. External changes in a language are caused by contact with other languages and are influenced by the social characteristics of speakers, such as attitudes, affections, and aspirations. The context in which linguistic changes take place also plays a role in external changes.

As regards Analogy, Lexical, and Semantic changes, the researchers made the following assumptions:

- Analogy is the most obvious way through which a change in grammatical system occurs. It involves transferring information from one subject to another, where at least one of the premises is general (Crystal, 1997).

- Semantic changes involve changes in the meaning of words. The major types of semantic changes are extension or generalization (widening of a word's meaning), narrowing (word becomes more specialized in meaning), peroration or deterioration (developing a negative sense), figurative use (based on analogy or similarities between things), and grammaticalization (development of function of words and grammatical forms).

They further discussed Etymology and folk etymology by studying the origin of individual words, their affinities with other words, and how they have changed in meaning

3

and form over time. For example, etymology examines the historical development of words while folk etymology explores how words have been altered in meaning and form through popular usage. They discussed the uncertainty and variations in personal names, citing examples like Steven/Stephen, Catherine/Katherine, and Elizabeth. Crystal (2003), as cited by the researchers, argues that variations involving a single letter may be used elsewhere: Steven is usually considered the same name as Stephen (but spelled with [v]), Catherine as Katherine as Christina. It also mentions the development of variants and shortened forms for names like Clementina and Diamantina.

Language contact refers to the interaction between speakers of different speech varieties or languages, leading to an influence on each other's languages. They further mentioned that according to Labov (2001), language contact occurs when speakers of distinct speech varieties interact or when speakers of different languages interact closely. This can result in a language shift, where a community progressively starts speaking another language. An example of a language shift is the disappearance of Quebecois French in New England, replaced by English. Linguistic accommodation is another factor in language change, where speakers adjust their language to match the linguistic norms of a particular community. Barbarism and new technologies are nonstandard pronunciation, word or expression in a language, and the speed and efficiency in communication and adaptation to new technologies.

Another article entitled "Language Change and Development: Historical Linguistics" by Harya (2016), much like the first study under review, also talks about language change and development that can occur internally and externally. The researcher stated that internally, changes occur in the behavior of speakers in their everyday lives and are followed by innovation and other changes that ultimately make a language different from its original form. External changes occur through the contact of a language with other languages, influenced by sociocultural factors. Language change can be observed in grammar, phonology, phrase sequences, and sentence structure.

The researcher chronologically outlined how research aimed at understanding language change has been carried out and the various aspects covered by the research. The researcher also discussed how the analysis of language change theories has evolved and they particularly observed how the Standard Theory used in language change analysis has been dropped for more recent methods that are discriminating and subtle.

He discussed the definitions of language makes a distinction between language and human speech and argues that although language is a key component of the latter, it is a product of socialization and as such belongs to both the individual and the society.

4

From his point of view the history of linguistic theory and categorized into periods as thus; The Greek period also known as traditional linguistics, the Roman Period, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the Pre – Modern linguistics.

The evolution of English, German, and Dutch languages is examined to illustrate language change historically. Sociolinguistics, as mentioned by the researcher, explores the relationship between language and society, including social status and dialects in multilingual societies. Hickey (2003), as cited by the researcher, says that any treatment of linguistics must address the question of language change. Language change is influenced by factors such as economy, politics, culture, geography, and social phenomena. Phonological, morphological, and syntactic changes are explored as different levels of language undergo modifications. Language changes can affect how sounds are pronounced, add extra sounds, or change their order. Words can also evolve when smaller parts combine in new ways, often due to sound changes. Grammar changes mostly come from within the language, not outside social factors. Researching how languages change helps us understand the deep link between different aspects of language.

The article by Zulfia *et al.* (2022), entitled "Foreign Factors Affecting Language Change," examines how languages evolve, particularly due to the influence of foreign tongues. The team outlines those permanent shifts in a language's structure and use can arise from factors such as powerful influences, governmental policies, and the introduction of different languages. Refnaldi's work in 2017 also proposes that language changes stem from how new linguistic features spread and are adopted by community members. language shift as a community's gradual transition from using one language to another due to various influences like societal changes, technology, culture, politics, and external forces. This allows for the indirect expression of thoughts in the new language. Economic, political, cultural, geographical, and societal factors all influence how a language evolves. The evolution of English and German are examined as historical examples of language change. Sociolinguistics investigates the relationship between language and society, encompassing aspects such as social status and regional dialects.

They also mentioned language borrowing as a common process where words from one language are adopted into another. They mentioned that borrowing adopts a linguistic expression from one language into another language when no term exists for the new object and concept. They explained that language shift occurs when a community or group decides to learn a new language and stop using their previously spoken language. Foreign influences significantly impact language change through language borrowing and shift. The level of

5

foreign influence is measured by the extent of language borrowing. Graddol (2004), believes that the growth of English and other major languages outside their natural regions has destroyed the assumption that "one nation, one language" is the norm. Language change occurs gradually and is influenced by social, cultural, political, and technological factors. Language shift often happens from a regional language to a more dominant language, potentially resulting in the extinction of the regional language. Language shift occurs gradually through bilingualism and diglossia, and it happens when a speech community adopts a new language for social and economic reasons. Foreign influences are a significant factor in language change, leading to language borrowing and shift.

4. Results and Discussion

The first article looks into the elements that influence alterations in the English language, focusing on both beneficial and adverse outcomes. It explores why language changes focusing on English Language, noting the importance of understanding these shifts for everyday interaction. Influences on language evolution include learners' mistakes, user demands, modern tech, cultural exchanges, and socio-economic and political contexts. It investigates multiple factors behind these changes over time and in different contexts, including unifying the language, embracing diversity, and the need to include new terms and ideas. The article sheds light on how cultural, geographical, political, and economic factors affect how we use language. The vantages like greater versatility of language, a better reflection of cultural shifts, and improved communication were emphasized. It highlights problems like misunderstandings and language overlap due to the evolving nature of language. Generally speaking, this article is good, but it could be even better if the authors paid a bit more attention to specific examples or solutions to some of the problems could make it even better.

The second article focuses on how languages develop with both internal and external influences. The focus of the researcher includes pinpointing the particulars of language change from internal and external perspectives, understanding how societal factors shape language, recognizing the value of sociolinguistics in the analysis of language evolution, and observing changes in the components of language such as sounds, word forms, and sentence patterns. It looks at why languages change, including the impact of society on language, interaction with other languages, and the role of social and cultural influences. The researcher investigates shifts in areas like sounds, grammar, word order, and sentence construction, using the transformation of English and German as historical examples. The article also considers how examining language changes can reveal more about language itself and the connections

6

between different linguistic elements. The defect of this article is that the writers don't pay much attention to how languages changed over time, mentioning those details would help readers understand better. It could also be better if the researcher explains why these findings matter. This way, the summary becomes more detailed and gives a clearer picture of what the second article is about in simpler terms.

The third one shows that languages can change for good because of different reasons, like when foreign languages mix in. The researchers investigate that a language can go through these lasting changes if one way of speaking becomes popular, or if other languages come into play. When we talk about how a language can handle new ideas, especially ones you can't see or touch, this is called language shift. This shift can be pushed by things we do together as a society, new tech, culture, politics, or outside influences. Experts have seen that taking words from other languages or the whole language changes happens a lot because of outside influences, and this changes how languages grow. Also, when people start speaking two languages more and more or using a high-up language for official stuff and a casual one at home, it might make small local languages go away as people start to speak the big language more. The third Article can be the most complete one in comparison with the other two, the researchers focused on the reasons for language change and they introduced the concept of language shift very clearly, describing how a language can adapt to handle new, and intangible ideas by giving several examples. They also explained external and internal influences for language change as well.

Language shifts and evolves, often because of things like dominant dialects, government policies, or contact with other language groups. On the other hand, a language shift happens when it's able to describe things that aren't right in front of us or happening right now. When people interact with each other either through technology, culture, or politics, it can cause a language to change and this interaction might lead to the use of several languages in one place, making people more likely to speak more than one language. When a group of people begins to use a new language instead of their language, that's a language shift and sometimes people start to use words from another language, this is known as language borrowing. The number of borrowed words by people can show how much outside influences can affect a language change. Influences like societal, cultural, political, and technological aspects can make language develop slowly. This normally happens when a community switches to a new language for social and economic reasons. Overall, external influences greatly contribute to language evolution through borrowing and shifting.

7

All three journal articles examine how languages evolve, stemming from both historical linguistics and sociolinguistic perspectives. They investigate internal shifts as people adjust and innovate within their speech, plus external shifts due to interaction with other languages and societal influences. Additionally, they summarize linguistics history and the various aspects of language impacted by these changes.

The differences between these three articles lie in their focus and the specific aspects of language change and development that they examine. Gonçalves and Chichango (2022), discuss the factors underlying the changes in English and their effects in the real world. It explores diachronic (historical) causes and synchronous (contemporary) changes to the language, while Harya (2016), focuses on the internal and external behavior of speakers in their everyday lives and is followed by innovation and other changes that ultimately make a language different from its original form. However, Zulfia *et al.* (2022), took a different approach by looking at and discussing language change and its various factors with a particular interest in the influence of foreign languages on language change.

5. Conclusion

Drawing from the review carried out, it can be concluded that language change is a complex process influenced by various factors. The review highlights both internal and external factors that contribute to language change. Internally, changes occur within the linguistic community through innovation and language behavior. Externally, contact between languages, influenced by socio-cultural factors, also drives language change. Factors such as imperfect learning, speakers' needs, new technologies, contact between languages, and social, historical, economic, and political reasons are identified as key influences on language change. The study emphasizes the positive effects of language change, such as accommodating new inventions, language standardization, linguistic diversity, lexical enrichment, and adaptation to cultural and historical contexts.

At the same time, it acknowledges the disadvantages of the interlingual medium, pointing to such puzzles as linguistic misreading, misunderstanding, and faults due to interference. Language change is seen as an unending and natural process, which must be carefully documented to keep up with its course of development. In addition, the article examines how foreign languages can bring about linguistic changes. A language shift in terms of language group, autonomy, and market organization will naturally lead to changes in the linguistic environment. Society emphasizes that language is a dynamic process: it can take in, adapt to, or else let die all other languages both within itself and without.

Ultimately, language change is a complex phenomenon influenced by numerous internal and external factors. Grasping these factors is essential in understanding the ever-changing character of language and its real-world implications.

References

Adler, J., and Lerman, S. (2003). "Getting the description right and making it count ethical practice in Mathematics education research." *The Second International Handbook of Mathematics*, 10, 441-70. doi.org/10.1007/978-94-010-0273-8_15.

Crystal, D. (1997). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of English language*. Cambridge: C.U.P.

Crystal, D. (2003). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of English Language*. Cambridge: C.U.P.

Gonçalves, G. J., and Chichango, E. A. (2022) "The Main Factors Underlying English and Language Changes and Real-world Effects." *English Language, Literature & Culture*. 7(1), 42-52. doi: 10.11648/j.ellc.20220701.17

Graddol, D. (2004). "The Future of Language." *Science*, 303, 1329-1331.

Harya, T. D. (2016). "LANGUAGE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT: HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS." *Premise Journal,* 5(1), 103-117.

Hickey, R. (2003). *Motives for Language Change*. Cambridge: University Press.

Labov, W. (2001). "Principles of Linguistic Change: Social Factors." *Blackwell,* 2, 560-572.

Rahman, M. A., & Ja'afar, H. (2018). "A Review of the Mingle Model as a New Technique in Teaching Speaking: Indonesian Context." *LET; Linguistics, Literature, and English Teaching Journal*, 7(2), 181-194.

Refnaldi, M. (2017). *Sociolinguistic and Language Teaching*. Tangerang Selatan: Universitas Terbuka.

Utami, D. M. A., Prihantoro, P., Apriani, E., Hidayah, J., and Handrianto, C. (2021). "Empowering ICT Potentials in English Language Teaching." *Journal Polingua: Scientific Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and Language Education*, 10(2), 42-48.

Zulfia, B. S., Rahmah, F. N., Yunita, S., Mahwan, S. D. N., and Supeni, I. (2022). "Foreign Influence Factors Affecting Language Change." *International Journal of Education, Information Technology and Others (IJEIT),* 5(2), 294-300.