

The background of the slide is a cityscape at sunset. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and red, with the sun low on the horizon. In the foreground, a person's hand is resting on a dark, textured ledge. The person is wearing a red long-sleeved shirt. The overall mood is contemplative and dramatic.

# LANGUAGE CHANGE

INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS

I GEDE DETA EKA KIRANA

## “ LANGUAGE IS ALWAYS CHANGING ”

We've seen that language changes across space and across social group.  
Language also varies across time.

In isolated subpopulations speaking the same language, most changes will not be shared.

As a result, such subgroups will drift apart linguistically,  
and eventually will not be able to understand one another.

In the modern world, language change is often socially problematic.

Long before divergent dialects lose mutual intelligibility completely, they begin to show difficulties and inefficiencies in communication, especially under noisy or stressful conditions.



**CAUSES OF  
LANGUAGE CHANGE !**

Basically, as it is theorized,  
there are three main causes of language change namely :

INTERNAL  
CHANGE

GEOGRAPHICAL  
SEPARATION

BORROWING



## GEOGRAPHICAL SEPARATION

It is evident that a geographical factor is one of the causes of several dialects within a language. The reason for such differences is very clear. When people are isolated from other users of a common language, the geographical distance will lead to changes in the language.

## BORROWING

Another essential cause of language change is that languages borrow words from each other. Borrowing often occurs when people from one culture have direct or indirect contact with another cultural group.

## INTERNAL CHANGE

Language, it is argued, is a part of culture and it shares important characteristics with culture in general. That is like culture languages are constantly evolving or changing

# HOW AND WHY DOES LANGUAGE CHANGE?



# “ There Are Many Different Routes To Language Change ”


Changes can take originate in :

**LANGUAGE  
LEARNING**

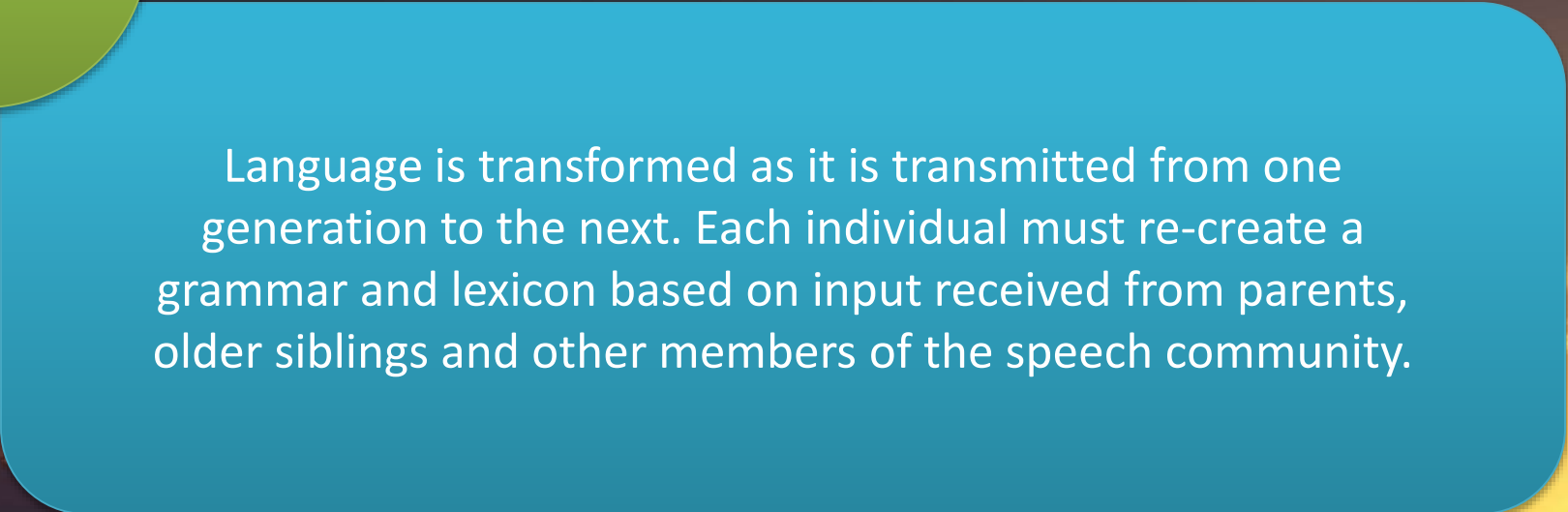
**LANGUAGE  
CONTACT**

**SOCIAL  
DIFFERENT  
IATION**

**NATURAL  
PROCESSES  
IN USAGE**



## LANGUAGE LEARNING

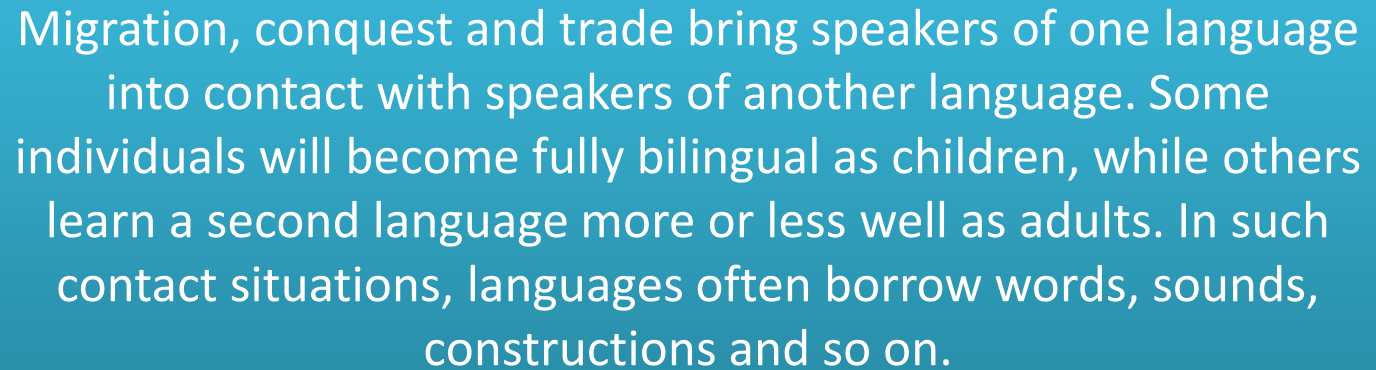


Language is transformed as it is transmitted from one generation to the next. Each individual must re-create a grammar and lexicon based on input received from parents, older siblings and other members of the speech community.





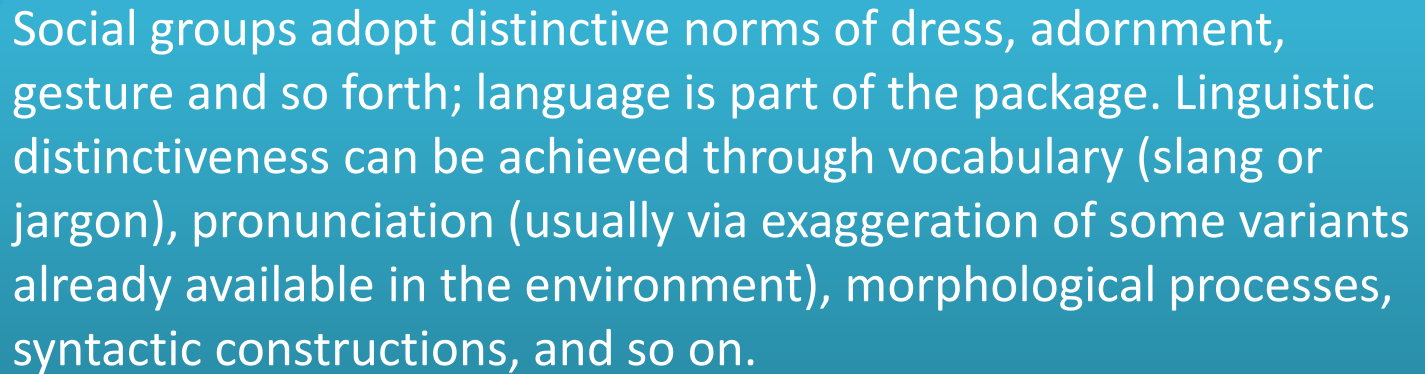
## LANGUAGE CONTACT



Migration, conquest and trade bring speakers of one language into contact with speakers of another language. Some individuals will become fully bilingual as children, while others learn a second language more or less well as adults. In such contact situations, languages often borrow words, sounds, constructions and so on.



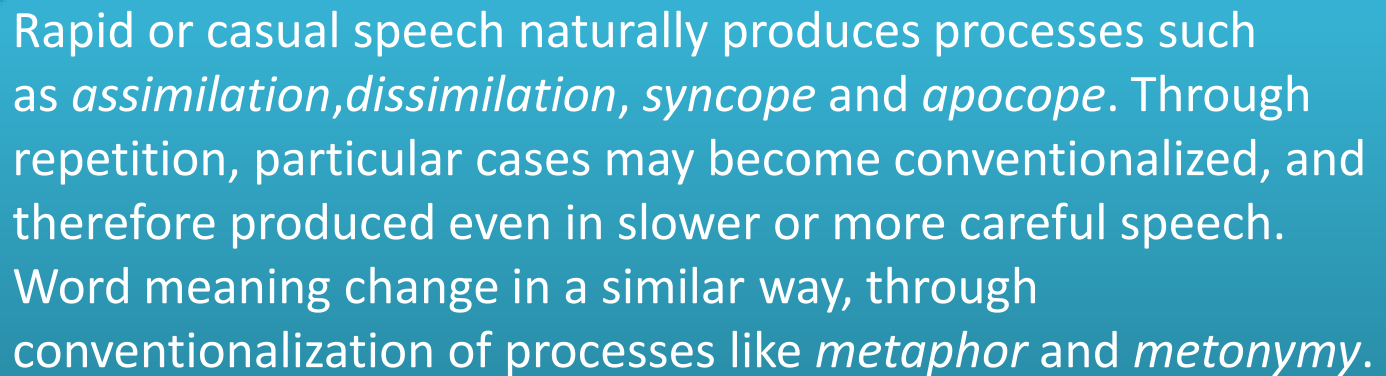
## SOCIAL DIFFERENT IATION



Social groups adopt distinctive norms of dress, adornment, gesture and so forth; language is part of the package. Linguistic distinctiveness can be achieved through vocabulary (slang or jargon), pronunciation (usually via exaggeration of some variants already available in the environment), morphological processes, syntactic constructions, and so on.



NATURAL  
PROCESSES  
IN USAGE



Rapid or casual speech naturally produces processes such as *assimilation*, *dissimilation*, *syncope* and *apocope*. Through repetition, particular cases may become conventionalized, and therefore produced even in slower or more careful speech. Word meaning change in a similar way, through conventionalization of processes like *metaphor* and *metonymy*.