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Impact of Language on Society Development

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Abstract:

Language is a communication tool between classes and groups. It is a human natural tool of intellectual contact with a systematic society, and in this society, language serves different social purposes. We educate both young women and men for the purpose of equal social ends. By using language to convey ideas and policies, we serve our social purpose at the highest level. Here is the most important remark: language is a natural tool for communication and self-expression. Language as a means of communication undergoes some shifts or changes along with the changes in society. The change in languages results from the internal and external factors of languages. In terms of external factors, the shift or change in society is driven by such factors as communities, structures, and communication. Internally, language changes occur because new languages have emerged, and an old language has been forgotten and eventually lost. Specifically, changes initially take the form of a "misuse of words." If the misuse grows substantially, it becomes a mess / non-normative language. If users of non-normative language multiply, then the language is transformed.

Keywords: Language changes, Loss of languages, Thought, Communication, and social community.

Introduction:

The most important essence of language is communication tools. As long as language functions as a communication tool in society, then it must be affected by feelings, lifestyle, and the speakers of the language's society tradition. Language is essentially a communication system in which sounds and symbols convey actions, objects, and ideas. The history of language goes back thousands of years. The language was not primarily written but spoken.

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However, the development of written media, and later the invention of the printing system, was accompanied by a waste of knowledge, without which people would have endured in the dark about the way of life and thoughts of their ancestors. Misunderstandings can be eliminated by using language as a mode of communication between people. The history of human life began simultaneously with the birth of language. For humans, as *homo loquens*, languages have a very important role in performing their activities. Before human beings are expressed as knowledge, *homo sapiens*, and as being the creator of the tool, *homo faber*, humans must master the language first because it is the language that stretches the dividing line between humans and other creatures.

RESEARCH:

Bronisław Malinowski:

According to Malinowski, Language is a necessary tool for communication; it is the only essential mode for creating the bond of the moment, without which the combined social action is not possible. Therefore, we can say that language is central to humanity.



Mario Pei

According to Mario Pei, language only becomes purposeful if it is understood by other people and the community as a whole decides to embrace it. If society changes its mind, the linguistic symbols will change or lose their value. The association of language with thinking and social awareness is vital. Language signals - words, phrases, and sentences are physical forms in which the true thoughts of the mind are objectively represented, from concrete ideas to the most generalized and abstract concepts or conclusions. So, language is not only a way of expressing or exchanging ideas but also a way of forming and consolidating ideas in the social consciousness.



Language as a Tool for Communication:

Language is a mode of communicating ideas to others. To some extent, we can also do this by using signs. For example, nodding your head instead of saying 'yes' or shaking your head left and right instead of saying 'no.' Language differs from gestures and signs because it uses sounds that are meaningful to both the user and the listener. Speech is produced consciously and deliberately and should, therefore, be distinguished from sentimental cries, which are produced mechanically and purposefully under the effect of pleasure, fright, anger, and surprise.

Language has two sides. One is the inner aspect, which is related to the meaning we want to convey, and the other is the external aspect, which is related to the expression of that meaning through the mode of speech. Speaking a language uses words that serve as an external symbol of thoughts in the mind. The difference between language and speech is often related to Ferdinand de Saussure, whose work "Cours de linguistique generale" was published after his death in 1916. This distinction was previously recognized by Puttenham, who wrote in his book "The Art of English Poesy" in 1589. After speech is fully fashioned to the common understanding and accepted by consent of a whole country and nation, it is called language".

Language is the property of society:

It communicates with the other members of society and collects and informs about all the activities that happen in the physical and spiritual life of a person; in the same way, language has existed and evolved for centuries. Ideas evolve and innovate much faster than language, but thinking without language is incomprehensible; thoughts expressed in language are unclear and inconceivable and do not help one to comprehend the nature of existence, development, and improvement of science. For a long time, thought has not existed without language. Therefore, language cannot exist if there is no thought. We write and speak well, aiming to reflect our ideas more comprehensibly and clearly in language. It is clear that

thoughts arise and are based on language; thoughts with language constitute a whole.



Factors Affecting the Nature of Language:

All languages change over time, and change is inevitable in any living language. History records that languages change over time at every level of structure, which includes vocabulary, phonology, morphology, and syntax. For many people, it may not be easily apparent or obvious in day-to-day communication on a personal level because many individuals are so intimately connected to their language that they may fail to see its changes. However, languages do indeed change, and some languages flourish, some expand, and some languages even die. Generation by generation, pronunciations evolve, new words are borrowed or invented, the meaning of old words drifts, and morphology develops or decays. The rate of change may vary from one place to another, but whether the changes are faster or slower, they do happen, and they happen for a good cause.

Having a knowledge of language change and causes of change are essential for students of language. It also is a significant topic for linguists, who take a descriptive attitude and accept that change is inevitable and it does happen for a better reason for all human kinds. Linguists have traditionally studied variations in a language occurring at the same and how language develops over time as both can be useful aids to understanding.

There are many factors that play roles in changing languages, and they include politics, society, culture, technology, environment, and morals. Such factors can be extremely broad and complex in nature. There are types of English language change, which include lexis (word), semantics (meaning of word), phonology (sound), and syntax (grammar), and the study of these different types can be extremely complex. Therefore, only a few general

examples of the different types of change will be discussed.

Causes of language change:

Languages change for a variety of reasons such as political pressures, technological development as well as social, culture and moral factors. Below are examples of causes that lead to change in the English language.

- **Political factor** are caused by foreign invasion, migration, and colonization.
- **Social factor**- which means foreign influences from Latin, French, American, Australian, Indian and others. The unique way that individuals speak also fuels language change. Vocabulary and phrases people use depend upon the place, age, gender, education level, social status.
- **Cultural factor**- This means the exposure of one language group to another via television, radio, films, music, magazines, and fashion.
- **Technological factor**- which means rapid advances in information technology, industries, products and economy simply require new words that drive language change.
- **Moral factor**- which is about recent developments in anti-racism and environmentalism.

1. Political Factor :

Many times, language change has some political roots, such as human migration and invasion. When people move to a country and learn a new language, they learn their adopted language imperfectly. They then pass on these slight imperfections to their children and to the people in their social circle and eventually alter the language. Besides the language changes brought about by migration, politics play some roles in language change in more immediate ways through public debates. For instance, increasing environmental awareness and environmental policies in recent decades have led to a number of new words and phrases such as "tree-hugger," "eco-friendly," "carbon footprint," "greenwashing," "locavore," "eco-terrorism," and "green collar jobs." In political debates, just four years ago in the U.S. presidential election, "the common citizen" or "average Joe" was suddenly replaced by "Joe the plumber" due to one of thousands of candidate voters.

2. Technology Factor :

The ever-changing technology is creating difficulty for English language users in keeping track of new vocabulary and expressions. In fact, language itself changes slowly, but the The internet has sped up the process of those changes even more quickly. For example, some entirely new words, like the verb "to Google", "face booking," and many other words that are not yet in the Oxford English Dictionary have come into popular use. However, not all these

new words and slang being used right now will survive forever. Over a decade ago, the term 'floppy disk' was considered a brand new lexical development, but now it is rarely used or featured in today's conversations as it has been replaced with 'memory stick. Oftentimes, people online show how brilliant they are by manipulating the language of the internet, which causes computer slang to develop even faster than one can ever imagine. The text messaging language is something new. Abbreviations such as LOL, BFF, IMHO, and OMG (that's laugh out loud, best friends forever, in my humble opinion, and oh my God) have recently been added to the Oxford Dictionary, legitimizing the terms used by millions in texts, emails and instant messages.

3.Social Factor :

Changes in politics, economics, and technology usually lead to social changes. Social changes produce changes in language. In other words, once society starts changing, then language change produces special effects. In almost every society, some people have social prestige, power, and money, while others have little of these commodities. Typical variables include occupation, level of education, income, and type of residential dwelling, with ranked levels within each variable. People with different levels of social status respond and perceive things differently, as well as their vocabulary and phrases. For example, individuals who are poor and who cannot afford an education or who grew up in a rural area where proper grammar wasn't encouraged, their way of speaking will not be as eloquent as someone of higher standing.

Even within the same small community, there are variations according to a speaker's age, gender, and ethnicity simply because no two individuals speak identically. Through interactions, people pick up new words and integrate them into a new way of speech. Some of them spread through the population and slowly changed the language. The words and phrases used by our parents or grandparents may never be the same as the words and phrases we are using right now.

4.Foreign Influence Factor :

One of the most common reasons for one language to borrow from another is when it needs to refer to notions and things that have been newly introduced to its speakers. For example, the Italian word pizza was only entered in English when the food to which it refers was adopted by English speech communities. Similarly, glasnost was borrowed from Russia to express a policy of openness and frankness in Soviet political life that came in the wake of

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the Gorbachev era and represented a concept that had hitherto been unfamiliar to the English speech community. Although borrowing is extremely widespread, not all loanwords are destined to be incorporated into the borrower language. Many are only transitory and disappear in the space of a relatively short time. The borrowing is likely to be retained if it denotes an object for which no other word exists in the borrower's language, such as the word pizza mentioned above. McMahon (1994) has given a few examples of common words borrowed from other languages., hammock, hurricane, maize, tobacco (Caribbean) gull (Cornish) howitzer, robot (Czech) brogue, blarney, clan, plaid, shamrock (Gaelic and Irish) ukulele (Hawaiian) bungalow, dungarees, jodhpurs, jungle, loot, polo, pajamas, shampoo, thug (Hindi) paprika (Hungarian) bonsai, sumo, origami (Japanese) bamboo, ketchup, orang-utan (Malay) paradise, lilac, bazaar, caravan, chess, shawl, khaki (Persian) taboo, tattoo (Polynesian) flamingo, marmalade, veranda (Portuguese) mammoth, soviet, vodka (Russian) coffee (Turkish) flannel (Welsh).

There are 7,117 languages in the world today. During the formation of the corresponding nation, the development of a national language takes place. The languages of the people who have lived (or have lived before). The most commonly spoken languages in the world are Chinese (1.3 billion native speakers), Spanish (485 million native speakers), English (373 million native speakers), Arabic (362 million native speakers), Hindi (344 million native speakers), Bengali (234 million native speakers), Portuguese (232 million native speakers), Russian (154 million native speakers), Japanese (125 million native speakers), and Western Punjabi (101 million native speakers). All languages in the world are divided into language families based on their proximity. Each one came from a family of closely related dialects, which in the past were dialects of the same language or part of a monolingual family. English is a Germanic word that comes from the Indo-European family. The language of English people. The officially recognized languages are the USA, Australia, India, Malta, South Africa, Liberia, and New Zealand. English is the third most commonly spoken language in the world after Chinese and Spanish. The European Union's main language.

Language and Communication Development:



A constant and vital need is communication because it is not possible to establish a united venture of people in the battle against the natural forces in the struggle to produce important physical wealth to achieve success in the activities of society; therefore, social production and society itself are not possible. The position of language in society is one of the highest levels of human beings, as shown above. Language and its importance play a vital role in communication, knowledge, understanding, thinking, etc. Language's role is crucial both for the individual and for society as a whole. The term language means the organic relationship and integration of language and thought, the spirit and nature of language, the origins of language and thought, and the distinction between objective and subjective language. The first thought that comes in man is ingrained in the linguistic shell. Without language, it is not possible to speak and think only when the thinking process takes place. Language and ideas are impenetrable, and one cannot occur without the other. "Naked thoughts, free of linguistic material, and free of linguistic natural matter, do not exist". Assuredly, the experience of life with logic shows that language does not exist without ideas, and that idea or thought is implicitly expressed in linguistic natural "material", for language is the true meaning of thought, and that thought is embodied in society's production, co-operation, and development, it is done by language, growth, and struggle. There is no more effective, practical, and rational method to express ideas than through language. However, when focusing on the bond between language and thought, we must remember that this connection should not be understood as a person. To fully grasp the role and significance of language in society, it is important to understand how thought processes and their functions are connected to the language process in cognition. We must always remember that "Neither thought nor expression is a kingdom in itself; they are just demonstrations of real life.

DISCUSSION:

A.Change of Society

The mean of change here is the change in society as a whole and not individually. To explain the change in society as a whole, it must be viewed holistically in terms of the change of the community as a whole, ranging from class, hierarchy, occupation, national system, and communication systems that support the formation of a society. These major shifts must be captured as a change in the structure of a system on an ongoing basis for all aspects of society, as a factor that causes immutability.

There are three important factors in the shift or change in the community: communities, structures, and communication. All three of these factors can also result in extreme changes of decadence, irregularities, and conflict. Changes in society are caused by

human behavior within a community. The amendment is based on the mental attitude of natural productivity. However, external factors such as elements of traditional community productivity, mental attitude, organizational capacity, ethnic diversity, economic downturn, and modernization have a significant effect on the change of society

B. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the essence of language and its function in society. Since the advent of structuralism flow, researchers realized that the language is a public institution, which is a symbol system of sounds and patterns of the relationship between these symbols. Language is the most advanced means of communication between these communication tools used by humans. In relation to the language as a means of communication in the community under study, there are at least three aspects;

- (1) The influence of society on language
- (2) The function of language in society
- (3) The reality of language use in society

Language study focuses on the influence of language in society and generating knowledge of language variation and language diversity. Variations in language are very closely linked to the internal factors of language, and it can be explained by linguistics. External factors are located outside the language because it is associated with and regulated by factors in society

generally studied by linguists sociological, namely sociolinguistic.

Conclusion:

In certain situations of development of the social and spiritual culture of society, language is enriched with new meanings and terms by means of transmission. Language and its functions are, therefore, involved in communication, memory, perception, thinking, and so on. Language plays an important role for both individuals and society as a whole. There are contradictory theories about the origins of language in science, which are different from each other. Several theories argue that language is the result of the desire for language to communicate with each other, while some others argue that it is the result of several people expressing their thoughts first for themselves and then for others. Hence, different viewpoints, models, and assumptions about the origins and development of language were developed. These theories must be critically investigated. Language is also important because of the importance of social relations in all groups of society in the world.

The significance of language can be seen in its multi-functionality in the process of communication. In other words, language plays several roles in society. One function seems

to be as a social instrument. As a social instrument, language is used to communicate with people from all around the world. Human interaction takes place in the form of social contact, which requires verbal contact to exchange ideas and satisfy all the needs and desires of individuals. When scrutinizing the description above, it can be concluded that a shift or change in language is a necessity as well as a change in society.

Therefore, any language, as long as the community is still alive and speakers are part of the cast of communication with other people, will continue to change. Changes are essential traits in the community. Therefore, social change is a symptom that generally occurs due to the communication between the community and information to absorb new ideas. Because language is a means to convey an idea, it also helps change. These aspects are seen in the change of language covering all levels of linguists, including changes to the rules and their use in the community.

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