children in the population is primarily due to the sharp decrease in child mortality in the 1940s and 1970s. In 1940, the under-1 mortality rate was 106.1 per 1,000 live births, compared to 31 in 1970, 35 in 1991, and 10.7 in 2016. .

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AGE GRADING AND LANGUAGE CHANGE

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Abstract. This article looks at how language changes as people get older and how it affect society. It talks about how different age group use language differently and how technology can impact these changes. It also discusses how older and younger people communicate with each other and how this affects language. The study aims to explain how age affects language and suggests that we should blend new and old ways of studying language to keep our cultural and linguistic heritage while also using new technology. The research aims to help us understand the good and bad parts of language changes with age and how it affects how we talk, learn, and connect with other.

Keywords. Linguistics, community, generation, social, cultural, dialect, slang, evolution.

A fundamental concept in cognitive linguistics, age grading and language change refer to the evolutionary processes of language use across different age groups. Age grading entails the adaptation of language pattern and norms by individuals as they progress through different life stages. Language change, on the other hand, encompasses broader linguistic shifts within a community over time. For instance, consider how teenager speakers often use more innovative or non-standard language forms, unique slang terms to differentiate themselves from older generations, thereby exhibiting age-specific language variations. And also, as individuals enter adulthood and assume more responsibilities, their language tends to become more standard or formal. This shift often reflects changes in social roles and professional environments. Meanwhile, older adults often retain and continue to use traditional linguistic features that were prevalent during their formative years, serving as linguistic artifacts that reflect the cultural norms and values of their generation. This phenomenon, known as age grading, illustrates how language use can vary across different stages of an individual's life. As people age, they tend to maintain the speech patterns they acquired in their youth, which can persist even as broader societal language norms evolve. This persistence highlights the role of older generations in preserving linguistic traditions, providing a living record of past linguistic and cultural practices.

The linguistic transformations can be influenced by various factors, including technological advancements, cultural shifts, and intergenerational communication patterns. For example, the widespread use of social media platforms among younger demographics may lead to the adoption of new linguistic convention and abbreviations.

In linguistics, studying age grading and language change offers valuable insights into the dynamic processes of language acquisition and usage over an individual's lifespan and across generations. By systematically analyzing linguistic data from various age cohorts, researchers can identify patterns of language evolution and understand the intricate ways in which language both shapes and is

shaped by cultural identity over time. For instance, phonological variations, such as differences in vowel pronunciation or consonant articulation, often vary between age groups. A notable example is the shift in vowel sounds in the Northern Cities Vowel Shift in the United States, where younger speakers are adopting new pronunciations that older speakers do not use. Lexical innovations, including the creation and adoption of new words and slang, frequently emerge among younger speakers, reflecting contemporary cultural and technological influences. For example, terms like "selfie" and "hashtag" have become part of everyday vocabulary largely through the influence of younger generations.

Syntactic changes, such as shifts in sentence structure or the use of new grammatical forms, also illustrate language adaptation. Younger speakers might simplify or regularize certain grammatical constructions, a trend observed in the increasing use of "they" as a singular pronoun in English to promote gender inclusivity, a change more readily embraced by younger generations.

By examining these linguistic phenomena across different age groups, researchers can observe how language adapts to societal changes and how these adaptations affect intergenerational communication dynamics. For example, older generations may use more formal or traditional language forms, while younger generations adopt more contemporary and colloquial expressions, sometimes leading to communication gaps but also fostering mutual adaptation and understanding over time.

In immigrant communities, older generations often retain the heritage language, while younger generations might shift towards the dominant language of the host country, creating a bilingual or multilingual dynamic that reflects the community's evolving identity. For example, in the United States, older generations of Hispanic immigrants might primarily speak Spanish, while their children and grandchildren are often bilingual, balancing Spanish with English.

In conclusion, this thesis underscores the significance of age grading in shaping linguistic variation and change. By elucidating the intricate interplay between age, social factors, and language dynamics, it contributes to a deeper

understanding of how languages evolve over time. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of considering age as a pivotal variable in sociolinguistic research and language policy development.

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UNRAVELING THE INTRICACIES OF LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY

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Abstract. Language and society share a symbiotic relationship, each influencing and shaping the other in profound ways. Sociolinguistics, the interdisciplinary study of language in social context, offers valuable insights into the multifaceted dynamics of this relationship. In this article, we will explore the intricate interplay between language and society, examining how language both reflects and shapes social structures, identities, and interactions.

Keywords. Language, society, sociolinguistics, linguistic relativity, social identity, linguistic variation, discursive practices, social change, globalization, language policy.

Language and society share a symbiotic relationship, each influencing and shaping the other in profound ways. Sociolinguistics, the interdisciplinary study of language in social context, offers valuable insights into the multifaceted dynamics of this relationship. In this article, we will explore the intricate interplay between