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**TALKING TECHNOLOGY, TRANSFORMING TONGUES: A
LINGUISTIC STUDY OF AI AND LANGUAGE CHANGE**

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming contemporary communication by reshaping how humans produce, interpret, and exchange language. Consequently, AI-mediated communication has emerged as a significant area of linguistic inquiry because intelligent technologies are increasingly participating in processes of language production and transformation. However, while previous studies have examined AI's technical capabilities and practical applications, its broader role in shaping language change, discourse patterns, and linguistic diversity remains underexplored. Therefore, this study examines how AI influences contemporary language change and explores the opportunities and challenges created by AI-mediated communication. A qualitative research approach was adopted, and the study was grounded in an interpretivist research philosophy. Data were collected through document analysis and textual examination of AI-generated texts, digital communication samples, and relevant scholarly literature. Furthermore, thematic analysis and discourse-oriented interpretation were employed to identify emerging linguistic patterns and meanings. The findings revealed that AI has become an influential agent of language change by affecting vocabulary selection, sentence construction, discourse organization, and writing practices. Moreover, AI-assisted communication has enhanced accessibility and supported multilingual interaction; however, it has also raised concerns regarding linguistic standardization, algorithmic bias, and the marginalization of low-resource languages. The study has advanced understanding of AI as a linguistic force rather than merely a technological tool. Consequently, it highlights the need for inclusive AI development that recognizes linguistic diversity. Therefore, future AI systems should be designed to support underrepresented languages, promote ethical communication practices, and maintain a balanced relationship between human creativity and machine-generated language..

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Language Change, AI-Mediated Communication, Digital Linguistics, Linguistic Diversity

Introduction

Language has always evolved alongside human innovation, adapting itself to changing social, cultural, and technological environments. However, the emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) represents a distinctive moment in linguistic history because technology is no longer functioning merely as a medium through which humans communicate; rather, it has become an active participant in the production, interpretation, and circulation of language. Over the last few decades, computational language technologies have undergone remarkable development, moving from simple rule-based systems designed for spelling correction, information retrieval, and automated translation toward advanced artificial intelligence systems capable of generating, analyzing, and modifying human-like discourse. Particularly, the emergence of large language models (LLMs) has transformed human-computer interaction by enabling machines to produce coherent, context-sensitive, and genre-specific texts across different communicative contexts (Brown et al., 2020).

Furthermore, the rapid expansion of AI-mediated communication has introduced new forms of linguistic interaction through chatbots, virtual assistants, machine translation platforms, educational applications, and generative writing tools. Unlike earlier communication technologies that primarily provided platforms for human interaction, contemporary AI systems actively participate in meaning-making processes. Consequently, communication in the digital age is increasingly characterized by collaboration between human users and artificial linguistic agents. These developments have significant implications for linguistics because AI technologies influence not only what people communicate but also how they communicate. Through

automated suggestions, predictive text, grammar correction, and content-generation features, AI systems gradually shape vocabulary selection, sentence organization, discourse style, and patterns of expression. Moreover, AI has created new possibilities for multilingual communication by reducing linguistic barriers through translation technologies and language-learning applications. Nevertheless, these developments also raise important concerns regarding linguistic inequality and representation. Although AI-based language systems have improved accessibility across languages, their effectiveness remains uneven because most AI models are trained on large digital datasets dominated by globally powerful languages, particularly English. As a result, many low-resource languages continue to receive limited technological attention and representation (Joshi et al., 2020). Therefore, AI-mediated communication creates a complex linguistic environment where technological advancement and linguistic diversity exist in both cooperation and tension. Additionally, AI-generated communication has transformed everyday discourse practices. Social media users, students, researchers, and professionals increasingly rely on AI-assisted writing tools to produce, revise, and organize texts. These practices suggest that AI is not simply a passive communication instrument but a dynamic linguistic environment that influences human language behavior. Thus, understanding AI requires moving beyond a technological perspective and considering its broader sociolinguistic implications.

Research Objectives

The present study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. To examine how AI-mediated communication influences contemporary language change by reshaping vocabulary, discourse patterns, and human linguistic practices.
2. To explore the opportunities and challenges of AI-driven language transformation concerning linguistic diversity and representation, particularly within multilingual contexts.

Research Questions

The study is guided by the following research questions:

1. How does AI-mediated communication influence contemporary language change and reshape human linguistic practices?
2. What opportunities and challenges does AI-driven language transformation create for linguistic diversity and representation within multilingual contexts?

Research Problem

Language has always been a dynamic and evolving system that changes in response to social, cultural, political, and technological transformations. However, the emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) introduces a new dimension to language evolution because machines are no longer functioning only as communication tools; rather, they have become active participants in generating, modifying, and circulating linguistic expressions. Contemporary AI technologies, particularly large language models, chatbots, automated translation systems, and AI-assisted writing platforms, increasingly influence how individuals produce texts, select vocabulary, organize ideas, and construct meanings in digital environments (Brown et al., 2020). Nevertheless, despite the growing integration of AI into everyday communication, the linguistic consequences of AI-mediated interaction remain insufficiently examined. Existing research has primarily focused on the technological capabilities, educational applications, ethical concerns, and computational performance of AI systems, whereas limited attention has been given to AI as a sociolinguistic force that contributes to language change. Consequently, an important research problem emerges: how and to what extent does interaction with AI reshape human linguistic practices, discourse patterns, and processes of meaning-making? Furthermore, AI systems are developed through large-scale datasets that contain existing linguistic, cultural, and social patterns. Therefore, these systems may not only facilitate communication but may also influence which linguistic forms become dominant, visible, or preferred. Bender et al. (2021) argue that large language models can reproduce biases embedded in their training data, raising concerns about linguistic representation and the inclusion of less-resourced languages. Hence, investigating AI-mediated language change is necessary to understand both the transformative potential and possible challenges associated with the increasing relationship between technology and human language. Moreover, the problem becomes more significant in multilingual societies such as Pakistan and South Asia, where diverse languages interact within unequal digital environments. While AI technologies provide opportunities for translation, language learning, and wider communication, they may also privilege technologically dominant languages, particularly English, over regional and minority languages. Therefore, this study addresses the need to critically examine AI as a

linguistic phenomenon and explore its role in shaping the future trajectory of language.

Significance of the Study

The significance of this study lies in its attempt to understand artificial intelligence not merely as a technological innovation but as a linguistic force that actively participates in shaping contemporary communication. As AI systems become increasingly integrated into education, professional environments, social media, and everyday interactions, examining their influence on language practices has become essential for understanding the future of human communication.

First, this study contributes to the field of linguistics by expanding traditional understandings of language change. Historically, linguistic transformation has been examined through human interaction, cultural exchange, and social variation. However, AI introduces a new dimension in which non-human systems participate in linguistic production and meaning construction. Therefore, this research provides a broader perspective on how language evolves within technologically mediated environments. Furthermore, the study is significant for applied linguistics and digital humanities because it highlights the relationship between technological development and communication practices. AI-assisted writing tools, translation systems, and conversational agents are changing how individuals compose, interpret, and evaluate texts. Consequently, understanding these changes can provide valuable insights for educators, researchers, and policymakers who engage with AI-based communication technologies. Additionally, this study holds importance for multilingual societies, particularly Pakistan and South Asia, where linguistic diversity exists alongside unequal technological representation. By examining AI's influence on language diversity, the research highlights the importance of developing inclusive AI systems that recognize and support underrepresented languages. In this way, the study contributes to broader discussions about digital equality, linguistic preservation, and responsible AI development. Finally, the research is significant because it addresses an emerging area of inquiry. While AI research has expanded rapidly, its long-term implications for language evolution remain underexplored. Thus, this study provides a foundation for future investigations into the relationship between artificial intelligence, human communication, and linguistic transformation.

Originality and Novelty of the Study

The originality of this study lies in its interdisciplinary approach to understanding artificial intelligence through a linguistic perspective. Although previous research has extensively examined AI from computational, ethical, and educational viewpoints, comparatively fewer studies have explored AI as an active participant in language change and communication transformation. Therefore, this research moves beyond the conventional understanding of AI as a technological tool and conceptualizes it as a significant factor influencing contemporary linguistic practices.

Moreover, the novelty of this study emerges from its focus on the interaction between human language and machine-generated discourse. Previous studies have examined digital communication, social media language, and online discourse communities (Crystal, 2011; Tagliamonte, 2016); however, AI introduces a unique linguistic environment where humans increasingly communicate with systems capable of producing and modifying language. This human-machine linguistic relationship requires new theoretical and analytical perspectives. Furthermore, this study contributes originality by considering AI-mediated language change within multilingual contexts. Much existing AI and language research focuses on English and other globally dominant languages. In contrast, this study highlights the importance of examining how AI technologies affect linguistically diverse societies, particularly regions where languages such as Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, and other regional languages face challenges of digital representation.

Additionally, the study presents a novel perspective by connecting AI development with broader questions of linguistic identity, accessibility, and language sustainability. It argues that the future of language is not shaped only by human communities but also by the technological systems through which communication increasingly occurs.

Limitations of the Study

Although this study provides significant insights into AI and language change, several limitations must be acknowledged. First, because artificial intelligence technologies are developing rapidly, linguistic patterns associated with AI-mediated communication continue to change. Therefore, findings related to current AI systems may require further examination as newer technologies emerge. Secondly, the study primarily focuses on the linguistic dimensions of AI and does not provide an extensive technical analysis of computational

algorithms, programming structures, or machine-learning architectures. Although these technological aspects influence AI performance, they remain outside the primary scope of this linguistic investigation. Furthermore, while the study discusses multilingual contexts, particularly Pakistan and South Asia, it does not provide a complete analysis of every regional language or linguistic community. The diversity of languages within these regions requires broader empirical investigations involving larger datasets and multiple communities. Additionally, AI-mediated communication varies according to users, platforms, educational backgrounds, and social contexts. Therefore, the findings may not represent all forms of human interaction with AI technologies. Future studies may expand this research by incorporating corpus-based analysis, interviews, surveys, or comparative studies across different linguistic communities. Nevertheless, despite these limitations, the study provides an important conceptual foundation for understanding AI as an emerging factor in language evolution and digital communication.

Literature Review

Language has always been a dynamic social phenomenon that continuously changes in response to human interaction, cultural transformation, and technological development. However, the emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) has introduced a new dimension to the study of language because communication is no longer shaped exclusively by human speakers but is increasingly influenced by intelligent computational systems. Therefore, contemporary linguistic research must consider AI not only as a technological innovation but also as an emerging linguistic actor that participates in processes of meaning construction, discourse production, and language transformation. The present literature review examines existing scholarship on AI-mediated communication, digital language change, and linguistic diversity to understand how artificial intelligence influences contemporary language practices. Specifically, the review focuses on three interconnected areas: (1) the relationship between technology and language change, (2) AI as an agent of linguistic transformation, and (3) the implications of AI for multilingual and underrepresented languages. Through critical engagement with previous studies, this review identifies what is currently known, what remains contested, and how the present study contributes to the emerging field of AI and linguistic change.

The relationship between technology and language change has been widely examined within sociolinguistics and digital linguistics. Historically, technological developments such as printing, broadcasting, and the internet have influenced the ways humans communicate and construct meaning. However, digital technologies have accelerated linguistic transformation by creating new environments where communication occurs rapidly, globally, and interactively. Crystal (2011) argues that internet communication has produced new forms of linguistic expression characterized by flexibility, creativity, informality, and multimodality. Similarly, Tagliamonte (2016) demonstrates that online communication particularly influences younger generations by introducing new vocabulary, abbreviations, and discourse styles.

Several studies suggest that digital platforms have expanded rather than diminished linguistic creativity because users adapt language according to new communicative purposes. For instance, social media communication has encouraged the development of hashtags, emoji's, memes, and hybrid linguistic forms that combine different languages and symbolic resources. Nevertheless, earlier research primarily examined human-to-human interaction in digital spaces and paid limited attention to situations where machines actively participate in language production. Consequently, although digital communication studies provide important foundations for understanding technological language change, they do not fully explain the linguistic consequences of AI-generated communication.

Furthermore, previous studies on digital discourse often relied on qualitative discourse analysis, sociolinguistic observation, and corpus-based approaches to examine naturally occurring online language. While these methods provided valuable insights into human linguistic adaptation, they offer limited explanations of how algorithmic systems influence linguistic choices before communication occurs. Therefore, the emergence of AI requires a broader analytical framework that considers technology not merely as a communication channel but as an active participant in shaping language practices.

The development of artificial intelligence has significantly transformed the relationship between humans and language technologies. Earlier computational language systems were mainly designed for limited tasks such as grammar correction, information retrieval, and machine translation. However, recent advances in natural language processing (NLP), deep learning, and large language models (LLMs) have enabled AI systems to generate complex and contextually meaningful texts. Brown et al. (2020) demonstrated that large

language models possess remarkable abilities in producing human-like responses across different genres and communicative situations. Consequently, AI has moved beyond assisting communication and has become increasingly involved in producing linguistic content.

Moreover, researchers have begun examining the broader implications of generative AI for communication and knowledge production. Kasneci et al. (2023) argue that AI systems such as ChatGPT have transformed educational and professional communication by changing how individuals write, evaluate, and interact with texts. Similarly, Dwivedi et al. (2023) highlight that generative AI represents a major shift in human-computer interaction because users increasingly collaborate with AI systems during writing and decision-making processes.

However, while these studies provide valuable insights into AI's communicative capabilities, they often focus on practical applications rather than deeper linguistic consequences. Much existing research evaluates AI according to accuracy, usefulness, and efficiency, whereas fewer studies investigate how continuous interaction with AI affects human linguistic behavior. For example, AI writing assistants may influence vocabulary preferences, sentence structures, and rhetorical patterns by suggesting particular forms of expression. Therefore, an important linguistic question remains: whether AI merely reflects existing language patterns or actively contributes to the creation of new linguistic norms.

Furthermore, AI-generated language raises theoretical questions about authorship, creativity, and linguistic agency. Traditional linguistic theories have generally considered humans as the primary agents responsible for language innovation and change. However, AI challenges this assumption by introducing non-human systems capable of producing meaningful linguistic outputs. Consequently, studying AI-mediated communication requires reconsidering traditional approaches to language change and examining the evolving relationship between human speakers and intelligent technologies.

The increasing use of AI-based communication tools suggests that artificial intelligence may function as a catalyst for contemporary language change. Unlike previous technologies that primarily provided spaces for communication, AI systems directly influence the structure and form of communication itself. Predictive text systems, automated grammar correction, translation tools, and generative writing applications continuously recommend linguistic choices to users. As a result, individuals may gradually adapt their writing styles according to algorithmic suggestions.

Several scholars argue that AI technologies can enhance communication by improving accessibility, supporting language learning, and assisting users in producing more effective texts. For example, AI-based translation and language-learning applications have created opportunities for communication across linguistic boundaries. Nevertheless, other researchers caution that dependence on AI-generated language may encourage linguistic standardization by promoting dominant linguistic patterns. Bender et al. (2021) emphasize that large language models are shaped by their training data and may reproduce existing social and linguistic biases. In contrast, some scholars argue that AI should be viewed as an extension of human linguistic creativity rather than a replacement for human expression. From this perspective, AI provides new resources through which speakers experiment with language and develop innovative forms of communication. However, this argument requires further empirical investigation because current studies have not sufficiently examined how users negotiate between their own linguistic identities and AI-generated suggestions.

Therefore, while existing literature recognizes AI's transformative potential, there remains limited understanding of the actual linguistic processes through which AI influences vocabulary development, discourse structures, and communication habits. This limitation highlights the need for research that examines AI-mediated language change from a linguistic rather than purely technological perspective.

The relationship between AI and linguistic diversity has become an increasingly important area of research. Although AI technologies provide opportunities for translation, accessibility, and language preservation, their development has largely favored languages with extensive digital resources. Joshi et al. (2020) argue that many languages remain underrepresented within natural language processing research because of limited datasets, insufficient computational resources, and unequal technological investment.

This issue is particularly significant in multilingual societies where several languages coexist but do not receive equal digital representation. South Asian countries, including Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh, contain rich linguistic diversity; however, many regional languages remain marginalized within digital technologies. While languages such as English and Hindi have received considerable computational attention,

languages such as Pashto, Punjabi, Sindhi, and Balochi have comparatively limited AI support.

Furthermore, UNESCO (2023) highlights that responsible AI development requires consideration of linguistic diversity because unequal representation in AI systems may contribute to further language marginalization. Consequently, AI has a dual role: it can support endangered and underrepresented languages through technological innovation, yet it can also reinforce existing linguistic inequalities.

Although previous studies have examined computational inequality in language technologies, limited research has explored how AI-mediated communication influences everyday language practices within multilingual communities. Therefore, investigating AI and language change within contexts such as Pakistan provides an opportunity to understand how global technological developments interact with local linguistic realities.

Existing studies on AI and language have employed diverse methodological approaches, including computational analysis, corpus linguistics, discourse analysis, surveys, and experimental studies. Computational research has primarily focused on improving AI performance, evaluating model accuracy, and developing multilingual systems. Although these approaches provide important technical insights, they often overlook the social and cultural dimensions of language use.

Similarly, sociolinguistic studies have examined digital communication practices through qualitative analysis and user-based research. These studies provide valuable understanding of human interaction but frequently examine online communication without considering the role of AI-generated language. Therefore, a methodological limitation exists because previous research has rarely combined linguistic analysis with examination of AI-mediated discourse.

Consequently, the present study recognizes the importance of approaching AI and language change through a broader linguistic framework that considers both technological influence and human communication practices. Such an approach allows deeper exploration of how AI participates in contemporary language evolution.

Research Gap

The existing literature demonstrates that technology has always influenced language development; however, the emergence of artificial intelligence represents a significant and underexplored stage in this relationship. Previous studies have successfully examined digital communication, online language variation, and AI's computational capabilities. Nevertheless, several important questions remain unanswered.

First, although researchers have investigated the effectiveness of AI language models, limited attention has been given to how AI changes human linguistic behavior, including vocabulary selection, discourse organization, and communication styles. Second, while AI research has expanded rapidly, much of the existing scholarship focuses on English and technologically dominant languages, leaving multilingual contexts insufficiently explored. Third, methodological approaches often separate technological analysis from sociolinguistic investigation, creating a need for interdisciplinary research that examines AI as both a technological system and a linguistic influence.

Therefore, this study addresses these gaps by investigating how AI-mediated communication contributes to language change and how these transformations affect linguistic diversity and representation within multilingual contexts. By positioning AI as an emerging linguistic agent, the study contributes to applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, and digital humanities. Ultimately, it seeks to answer two central questions: how technology transforms human language practices and what these transformations mean for the future of linguistic diversity.

Research Methodology

The present study has been conducted within the field of applied linguistics and digital humanities, where language is examined not only as a system of communication but also as a social practice influenced by emerging technologies. Therefore, the methodological choices have been aligned with the research objectives and questions, which focus on understanding the influence of AI on language change and exploring the challenges and opportunities created by AI-driven linguistic transformation. Moreover, appropriate procedures have been adopted to ensure systematic data collection, transparent analysis, and academic reliability.

Research Philosophy

The study has been grounded in an interpretivist research philosophy because the primary aim is to understand how meanings are created, negotiated, and transformed through AI-mediated communication.

Interpretivism assumes that social realities, including language practices, are constructed through human experiences and interactions rather than existing as fixed measurable phenomena (Creswell & Creswell, 2023). Since language change involves complex relationships between technology, society, identity, and communication, an interpretive approach has been considered appropriate for examining how AI influences contemporary linguistic practices.

Furthermore, the interpretivist perspective allows linguistic phenomena to be examined within their social and cultural contexts. AI-generated texts and digital communication practices cannot be fully understood through numerical measurement alone because their meanings depend on users, contexts, purposes, and cultural backgrounds. Therefore, the interpretive approach has enabled the researcher to analyze how AI functions as a linguistic agent and how its influence is perceived within evolving communication environments.

Additionally, the study has been informed by a constructivist epistemological position, which suggests that knowledge is developed through interaction between researchers, participants, texts, and social realities (Denzin & Lincoln, 2018). Consequently, AI-mediated language change has been viewed as a socially constructed process where technological systems and human users jointly contribute to the transformation of language.

Research Approach and Research Design

A qualitative research approach has been adopted for this study because qualitative methods are particularly suitable for investigating language, discourse, meanings, and social practices. According to Merriam and Tisdell (2016), qualitative research enables researchers to explore how individuals interpret experiences and how meanings are produced within particular contexts. Since this study focuses on understanding linguistic transformations caused by AI rather than measuring statistical relationships, a qualitative approach has been considered most appropriate.

Furthermore, a qualitative exploratory research design has been employed because AI-mediated language change represents an emerging area that requires deeper investigation. Exploratory designs are useful when limited previous research exists and when researchers aim to develop a comprehensive understanding of complex phenomena (Yin, 2018). Therefore, this design has allowed the researcher to examine AI as a developing linguistic phenomenon and explore its influence on vocabulary, discourse structures, and communication practices.

Moreover, a digital discourse analysis framework has been incorporated within the research design. Digital discourse analysis enables researchers to examine how communication practices are shaped within technology-driven environments (Herring, 2013). Accordingly, AI-generated responses, AI-assisted texts, and digital communication samples have been examined to identify patterns of linguistic transformation.

Population and Sampling

The population of the study has consisted of digitally mediated linguistic materials produced through AI-based communication platforms, including generative AI systems, AI-assisted writing applications, automated translation tools, and online communication environments. Since the study focuses on AI-mediated language practices, the population has been considered as the broader collection of texts and discourse generated through interactions between humans and artificial intelligence systems.

A purposive sampling technique has been employed because the study requires the selection of information-rich linguistic data relevant to the research objectives. According to Patton (2015), purposive sampling allows researchers to select cases that provide meaningful insights into the phenomenon under investigation. Therefore, samples have been selected based on their relevance to AI-generated discourse, linguistic adaptation, and language transformation.

Furthermore, purposive sampling has allowed the researcher to include diverse examples of AI-mediated communication, including academic writing assistance, conversational AI outputs, translation examples, and digitally generated texts. Moreover, this sampling strategy has been considered appropriate because the objective of qualitative research is not statistical generalization but a deeper understanding of meanings and patterns.

Data Collection Methods

The data for this study have been collected through document analysis and textual analysis of AI-mediated discourse. Document analysis has been selected because digital texts provide valuable evidence regarding

contemporary language practices and technological influences on communication (Bowen, 2009). Therefore, AI-generated texts, AI-assisted writing samples, and digitally mediated communication examples have been collected and examined as linguistic data.

Furthermore, relevant academic literature has been collected from peer-reviewed journals, books, and scholarly databases to establish the theoretical and conceptual foundation of the study. Previous research on artificial intelligence, digital linguistics, sociolinguistics, and language change has been reviewed to identify existing debates and research gaps.

Additionally, examples of AI-generated discourse have been gathered from different communicative contexts to examine variations in vocabulary choice, sentence structure, discourse organization, and stylistic patterns. Moreover, attention has been given to multilingual dimensions of AI communication, particularly regarding issues of linguistic representation and accessibility.

The collected data have been organized systematically according to emerging linguistic themes. These themes have included AI influence on vocabulary development, changes in writing styles, human-machine interaction patterns, and challenges related to linguistic diversity.

Data Analysis Techniques

The collected data have been analyzed through thematic analysis because it provides a systematic method for identifying, organizing, and interpreting recurring patterns within qualitative data. Braun and Clarke (2006) explain that thematic analysis enables researchers to identify meaningful themes and develop interpretations based on textual evidence. Therefore, thematic analysis has been considered suitable for examining how AI contributes to language change.

Initially, the collected texts have been carefully reviewed to develop familiarity with the data. Subsequently, significant linguistic patterns have been identified and coded according to their relevance to the research objectives. Furthermore, related codes have been grouped into broader themes, including AI-driven linguistic adaptation, transformation of discourse practices, technological influence on language choices, and linguistic diversity challenges.

Moreover, critical discourse analysis principles have also been incorporated to examine how AI-generated language reflects issues of power, representation, and linguistic dominance. Fairclough (2013) argues that discourse analysis enables researchers to explore the relationship between language, society, and power structures. Therefore, AI-generated discourse has been examined not only for linguistic features but also for broader social implications.

Additionally, comparative analysis has been conducted between human-generated and AI-assisted communication patterns to identify similarities, differences, and emerging transformations. Through this analytical process, interpretations have been developed regarding the role of AI as a contemporary agent of language change.

Reliability and Validity

Since this study has followed a qualitative methodology, reliability and validity have been addressed through the principles of trustworthiness, including credibility, dependability, confirmability, and transferability (Lincoln & Guba, 1985). Credibility has been ensured through detailed engagement with existing literature and systematic analysis of linguistic data. Furthermore, multiple sources of evidence have been examined to strengthen the accuracy of interpretations.

Dependability has been maintained by following a clear and consistent research procedure. The processes of data selection, coding, and thematic development have been documented systematically. Moreover, confirmability has been achieved by ensuring that interpretations have been derived from the collected data rather than personal assumptions.

Transferability has been supported through detailed descriptions of the research context, data sources, and analytical procedures. Therefore, although qualitative findings are not statistically generalizable, they may provide valuable insights applicable to similar AI-mediated communication contexts.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical principles have been carefully considered throughout the research process. Since the study involves analysis of digital texts and AI-generated materials, appropriate attention has been given to responsible data use and academic integrity. Any publicly available linguistic materials have been examined only for research purposes, and proper acknowledgment has been provided through academic citations.

Furthermore, transparency has been maintained regarding the use and interpretation of AI-generated content. The researcher has avoided misrepresentation of AI outputs and has critically evaluated their linguistic and social implications. Additionally, ethical concerns related to AI bias, privacy, and linguistic inequality have been considered throughout the analysis.

Limitations of the Methodology

Although the selected methodology provides valuable insights into AI-mediated language change, certain limitations have been acknowledged. First, qualitative analysis is interpretive in nature; therefore, findings may reflect contextual understanding rather than universal linguistic patterns. However, systematic procedures have been followed to minimize subjective bias.

Secondly, AI technologies continue to evolve rapidly; consequently, linguistic patterns identified during the study may change as newer AI systems emerge. Furthermore, the study focuses primarily on textual communication and does not extensively examine spoken AI interaction, multimodal communication, or technical aspects of AI programming.

Moreover, although multilingual issues have been discussed, the study does not provide an exhaustive analysis of all regional languages. Future research may expand the methodology by incorporating larger linguistic corpora, surveys, interviews, and computational linguistic tools.

This chapter, moreover, has presented the methodological framework adopted for investigating AI-mediated language change. The study has been positioned within an interpretivist and constructivist research philosophy because language transformation is understood as a socially constructed process influenced by technological development. Furthermore, a qualitative exploratory research design has been employed to examine AI as an emerging linguistic force.

Data have been collected through document analysis and textual examination of AI-mediated communication, while thematic analysis and discourse analysis approaches have been applied for interpretation. Moreover, reliability, validity, and ethical considerations have been addressed to ensure methodological rigor. Although certain limitations have been recognized, the adopted methodology provides an appropriate framework for exploring how artificial intelligence contributes to contemporary linguistic transformation.

Analysis/ Discussion

Traditionally, language change has been understood as a natural process influenced by social interaction, cultural exchange, migration, and historical developments. However, the emergence of artificial intelligence has introduced a new dimension to this process because language is now increasingly produced, modified, and influenced by non-human technological systems. Consequently, AI has moved beyond its traditional role as a communication-supporting technology and has emerged as an active participant in linguistic practices. The findings of this study demonstrate that AI influences language at multiple levels, including vocabulary selection, sentence formation, discourse organization, writing style, and multilingual communication.

Furthermore, this chapter is organized around major themes identified during the analysis process. These themes directly address the research questions and objectives of the study. The first theme examines AI as an emerging linguistic agent and explores how AI contributes to contemporary language change. The second theme discusses how AI-mediated communication transforms human writing practices and linguistic creativity. The third theme analyzes the relationship between AI and linguistic diversity, particularly within multilingual contexts. Finally, the chapter discusses the broader implications of AI for the future development of human language.

AI as a New Linguistic Agent: The Transformation of Language in the Digital Age

The findings of this study reveal that artificial intelligence has become an important agent in contemporary language transformation. Unlike previous communication technologies that mainly provided platforms for human interaction, AI systems actively participate in language production by generating texts, suggesting expressions, correcting grammatical structures, and influencing communication choices. Therefore, AI represents a significant shift in the history of language because linguistic practices are no longer shaped exclusively by human speakers but are increasingly influenced by interactions between humans and intelligent systems.

The analysis demonstrates that AI-mediated communication has changed the traditional understanding of language production. Previously, language creation was considered primarily a human

cognitive and social activity. However, with the development of large language models (LLMs), AI systems can now produce meaningful and context-sensitive texts that resemble human communication. Consequently, the boundary between human-generated and machine-generated language has become increasingly complex. This finding supports Brown et al. (2020), who demonstrated that large language models possess advanced abilities to generate coherent and contextually appropriate language. However, while previous research has mainly focused on the technical performance of AI models, the present study extends this discussion by examining the linguistic consequences of these technologies. The central argument emerging from this analysis is that the significance of AI does not only lie in its ability to generate language but also in its ability to influence how humans use language.

Furthermore, the findings indicate that AI contributes to language change through continuous interaction with users. For example, AI writing assistants and generative tools frequently recommend specific vocabulary, sentence structures, and organizational patterns. Over time, repeated exposure to these suggestions may influence users' linguistic preferences and communication habits. Thus, AI functions as a linguistic environment where particular forms of expression become more visible and acceptable.

Moreover, this process reflects a new form of language evolution. Traditional sociolinguistic theories have emphasized that language change occurs through communities of speakers and social interaction. Nevertheless, AI introduces a technological dimension in which algorithms also participate in shaping linguistic choices. Therefore, the study argues that contemporary language change should be understood as a combination of human creativity, social interaction, and technological influence.

AI and the Changing Nature of Linguistic Authority

One of the important findings of the study is that AI has influenced the concept of linguistic authority. In traditional communication, individuals, educational institutions, and professional communities often determine what forms of language are considered appropriate or effective. However, AI-powered systems increasingly provide linguistic recommendations that users may perceive as authoritative.

For instance, when users employ AI-based grammar correction tools, translation applications, or writing assistants, they often accept suggested changes without critically examining them. Consequently, AI systems may indirectly influence standards of correctness, clarity, and style. Furthermore, because many AI systems are trained on large datasets dominated by globally powerful languages, especially English, they may promote certain linguistic norms over others.

This observation corresponds with Bender et al. (2021), who argue that large language models reflect the linguistic patterns and biases present in their training data. However, the present study extends this argument by emphasizing that such biases are not only technical problems but also linguistic concerns. When AI repeatedly prioritizes certain expressions, structures, or varieties of language, it may contribute to the standardization of communication practices.

Nevertheless, AI should not be viewed only as a restrictive force. The findings also indicate that AI provides valuable opportunities for linguistic development by supporting language learning, improving accessibility, and assisting users who face communication barriers. Therefore, AI represents a complex linguistic force that simultaneously enables communication and reshapes linguistic authority.

AI and the Reshaping of Vocabulary, Grammar, and Discourse Practices

The second major theme identified through the analysis concerns the influence of AI on vocabulary, grammar, and discourse patterns. The findings show that AI-mediated communication has introduced significant changes in the way individuals construct and organize messages. Particularly, AI tools influence lexical choices by suggesting alternative words, improving sentence structures, and adapting texts according to specific contexts.

At the vocabulary level, AI contributes to linguistic expansion by introducing users to new expressions and specialized terminology. For example, students and professionals increasingly use AI tools to refine academic, technical, and professional writing. Consequently, AI has become a linguistic resource that helps users develop more formal and structured communication styles.

Furthermore, AI influences grammatical practices by encouraging standardized forms of expression. While this process improves clarity and accuracy, it may also reduce certain forms of linguistic variation. In other words, AI systems often prefer grammatically standardized language, which may unintentionally discourage informal, regional, or creative linguistic forms.

This finding connects with Crystal's (2011) argument that digital communication creates new forms of linguistic adaptation. However, unlike earlier digital platforms where users themselves created new linguistic varieties, AI environments actively recommend and modify language. Therefore, AI represents a more direct form of technological influence on linguistic behavior.

Moreover, the findings suggest that AI affects discourse organization. AI-generated responses frequently follow structured patterns, including clear introductions, organized arguments, and formal conclusions. Consequently, users who regularly interact with AI may gradually adopt these discourse structures in their own communication. This transformation demonstrates that AI does not merely assist language production; rather, it participates in shaping communication conventions.

However, this influence also raises questions regarding originality and individual expression. Although AI can improve writing quality, excessive dependence on AI-generated suggestions may result in similar communication patterns among different users. Therefore, while AI enhances linguistic efficiency, it also creates the possibility of reducing stylistic diversity.

Results/Outcomes of the Study

- The study reveals that AI has emerged as a new linguistic agent that influences contemporary language change by reshaping vocabulary choices, sentence structures, discourse patterns, and communication practices. Furthermore, language development is now shaped by both human interaction and human–AI collaboration.
- The findings show that AI-assisted communication has transformed writing styles and linguistic behavior by promoting clearer, more structured, and standardized expressions. However, excessive dependence on AI suggestions may reduce individual creativity and linguistic diversity.
- The study indicates that AI has created a new form of linguistic authority because users increasingly rely on AI tools for grammar correction, translation, and language improvement. Nevertheless, AI systems may reproduce existing linguistic biases due to unequal representation in training data.
- The results demonstrate that AI provides opportunities for multilingual communication through translation, language learning, and digital accessibility. At the same time, it creates challenges for low-resource languages because dominant languages, particularly English, receive greater technological support.
- The study highlights that AI has transformed language production into a collaborative process between humans and machines. Moreover, AI does not replace human creativity but reshapes the ways in which individuals construct meaning and express ideas.
- Overall, the study concludes that AI is a powerful linguistic force that is transforming the future of communication. Therefore, responsible and inclusive AI development is necessary to protect linguistic diversity, support underrepresented languages, and maintain a balance between technological assistance and human linguistic creativity.

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