A. Internal change, which leads to new subsystems
B. External change, which leads to creolization
C. Institutionally driven change

C. Language change: Institutional processes of language planning and policy
   • standardization and regularization, incl. spelling conventions
   • functional expansion (and contraction)
   • language loss, imposition, shift, CS

A. Language change: Linguistic processes
   • chain shifts and other systematic shifts
   • linguistic universals
   • lexical and semantic gaps
   • speech economy and
     assimilation (regressive, progressive, consonant influence on vowels, vowel influence on consonants, consonant vocalization, stress shift, devoicing, intervocalic lenition or spirantization, palatalization, glottalization)
   • phonotactic regularities
   • divergence and convergence (of sounds)
   • reanalysis (grammatical, phonological) and abductive change

Language change must, in connection with English, confront at least the following:

phonetic-phonological change
   • consonant shifts
   • second (High German) sound shift + Verner’s Law
   • chain shifts
     • the Great Vowel Shift + continuations of the GVS
     • Labov’s three (four) vowel system of English

syntactic change
   • grammaticalization
   • word order
   • semi-modals
   • typological change (leveling of inflections → restrictions in word order)

lexico-semantic change
   • massive borrowings from French, from Latin
   • colonial borrowings (esp. flora, fauna, topography)
   • socio-cultural influences (esp. colonial and autochthonous institutions)

pragmatic change
   • democratic leveling
     loss of second person distinctions
   • orthographic change
     borrowing of French spellings, also etymologized Latin ones
   • spread of literacy
     led to privileging one particular variety over the others
Contact-influenced change in the (linguistic) areas of

- phonology (phonetics and phonology)
- syntax and inflectional morphology
- lexis and lexical morphology
- semantics
- pragmatics

Contact-induced processes

- individual
  - accommodation (incl. hypercorrection)
  - attrition and loss
- societal
  - imposition
  - destabilization
  - hybridization (pidginization, creolization, de-creolization, incl. sub-, super-, and adstrate influence, i.e. borrowing)
  - shift (and loss)

Looking at Anglo-Saxon (Old English) and its Scandinavian cousin, Old Norse

Primarily concerned with (mutual) syntactic influence

In looking at language contact in the area of syntax we chiefly have processes of internal change influenced by contact
catastrophic destabilization provides the conditions for pidginization and creolization
language loss
language imposition
long periods of stable contact lead to the spread of areal features (syntactic, morphological, phonetology, lexis)

The influence of Norman French and Latin, concerned primarily with the vocabulary of English

- borrowing
  - loan words, loan blends, phenomenon creation
  - loan translations (calques)
  - new processes of word formation
  - restructuring of the vocabulary
  - fairly much CS from 1200 on

Code-Switching

- Domain-driven
- Identity-driven
- Stylistic (registers, joking/punning, personas, etc.)
- Status-driven
- Attitudinal
- Proficiency motivated
- Situational
- Locale-oriented (including borderlands)
- Medial
- Voluntary and involuntary
- Integrative (negotiated, politeness-driven
- Discourse oriented (clarification, repetition, emphasis)

Language change: General processes

Psychological:
- accommodation theory (divergence and convergence)
- hypercorrection

Geographic (including the family tree model):
- wave theory
- koinéization

Social:
- identity factors: power and solidarity, social networks, overt and covert prestige class, gender, ethnicity, etc.
- koinéization

“External” cross-linguistic contact
- lingua francas, pidginization, and creolization
- borrowing (loan words, calques, word-formation processes, etc.)
- bilingualism and code-switching