

Morphological Change and Semantic Shift in Globalized Languages: A Cross-Linguistic Study

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ABSTRACT

Background. The globalization of languages has led to significant morphological changes and semantic shifts across linguistic systems. As languages come into contact with each other through trade, migration, and technological advancement, their structures evolve to accommodate new social and cultural realities. Understanding how these changes manifest and what they reveal about language use in a globalized world is crucial for both linguistics and cultural studies.

Purpose. This study aims to investigate the morphological changes and semantic shifts occurring in languages under the influence of globalization. Specifically, it examines how lexical items from dominant global languages (e.g., English) are integrated into other linguistic systems, and how their meanings and forms transform in the process.

Method. A cross-linguistic comparative approach is employed, focusing on a selection of languages that have been significantly influenced by global languages. Data were collected from corpora, texts, and spoken language samples across multiple languages. The study applies both qualitative and quantitative methods, including morphological analysis and semantic mapping.

Results. The study finds that globalization has led to both the simplification of morphological structures and the expansion of semantic fields, particularly in languages with extensive borrowing from global lingua franca languages. In many cases, the meaning of loanwords shifts to fit local contexts and cultural nuances.

Conclusion. This research highlights the dynamic nature of language change in response to globalization, providing insights into how languages adapt and transform in a globally interconnected world.

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INTRODUCTION

In an increasingly globalized world, languages are undergoing significant transformations as they come into contact with each other (Aljojo dkk., 2025). Globalization has led to the widespread use of dominant languages, such as English, in various fields, including business, technology, and culture (Arias Álvarez & McAlister, 2024). This interaction between global languages and local languages has prompted notable morphological changes and semantic shifts. As languages adopt loanwords and



adapt their grammatical structures, they exhibit a process of convergence and divergence that reflects larger cultural, social, and political influences (Atagün dkk., 2026). The rapid spread of global languages has accelerated these processes, making the study of morphological and semantic changes more crucial than ever. By analyzing how these shifts occur across linguistic systems, we can gain deeper insights into the effects of globalization on language structures and meanings.

The importance of this research lies in understanding how linguistic systems adapt to external influences and how these changes reflect broader societal shifts (Aydin dkk., 2026). The interaction between global and local languages is not merely a one-way process of borrowing; instead, it involves complex negotiations between speakers and their sociocultural contexts. These linguistic changes offer a window into how language evolves to serve new social and communicative needs (Bakagianni dkk., 2025). As linguistic boundaries blur in the face of globalization, the question arises as to how morphological structures and meanings are modified to accommodate these changes, a question that has significant implications for both theoretical linguistics and applied sociolinguistics.

This research examines the ways in which morphological changes and semantic shifts occur as languages adapt to the pressures of globalization (Banou dkk., 2025). It focuses on understanding the processes of linguistic change, which are often seen in the form of loanwords, neologisms, and shifts in meaning. By examining these changes across various linguistic systems, this study provides an opportunity to understand the broader impact of globalization on language use, identity, and communication (Beyersmann dkk., 2021). The following sections will explore the various facets of this phenomenon, starting with a detailed examination of the main areas of morphological and semantic shifts.

The main issue addressed in this research is the lack of comprehensive understanding of the specific ways in which globalization influences morphological structures and the semantics of words in various languages (Q. Chen dkk., 2025). While there has been much focus on the impact of globalization on vocabulary, particularly in terms of loanwords, there is a gap in the understanding of how these borrowed words alter the morphology and meaning of their host languages. Furthermore, the influence of globalization is not uniform across all languages, and the processes of adaptation and transformation vary significantly depending on the linguistic and cultural context (W.-L. Chen dkk., 2026). As globalization accelerates, it becomes essential to investigate how different languages are evolving in response to these external influences.

In particular, this study focuses on the dynamics of semantic shifts that occur when words from global languages are incorporated into local languages (Coemans dkk., 2025). Often, the meaning of these words is not simply adopted as is, but rather undergoes a transformation to fit the cultural, social, and historical context of the host language. Similarly, morphological changes, such as the adaptation of foreign lexical forms into the morphological systems of recipient languages, have not been studied as extensively as other aspects of language change (Cui dkk., 2026). This research addresses the lack of a detailed understanding of how these processes of adaptation and change affect the structure and function of languages in multicultural, globalized contexts.

The problem this research seeks to solve is how globalization drives both morphological and semantic shifts in languages, especially in the way words are borrowed, adapted, and reinterpreted. This investigation will examine both the processes of change and the implications for the linguistic systems involved (de Oliveira & Nascimento, 2026). By doing so, this research will contribute to filling a significant gap in the literature on sociolinguistics, particularly in terms of how language structures evolve under external cultural and social pressures.

The primary objective of this research is to analyze the morphological and semantic shifts that occur in languages under the influence of globalization (Fan dkk., 2026). The study aims to identify the key factors that drive these changes and to examine how words are borrowed and transformed as they move between languages (Fujiwara dkk., 2026). This will involve investigating the processes by which loanwords are integrated into the morphological structure of recipient languages and how their meanings are adjusted to align with the cultural and societal needs of the host language.

Another significant objective is to explore the cross-linguistic variability in these processes of change. By comparing different languages that have been exposed to similar global influences, the study aims to identify patterns and differences in how languages react to the pressures of globalization. The research will provide insights into how different linguistic systems handle the incorporation of foreign lexical items, and how this impacts the evolution of language (Hu & Pan, 2026). Specifically, the study will focus on languages that have experienced significant interaction with global languages, such as English, in various social, cultural, and political domains.

Finally, the research seeks to contribute to the broader field of sociolinguistics by offering a framework for understanding how globalization shapes not only the vocabulary of languages but also their grammatical structures and meanings. By providing a detailed analysis of morphological changes and semantic shifts, the study aims to enhance our understanding of the ongoing transformations in language as societies become increasingly interconnected (Hundt, 2026). The findings of this research will provide valuable insights into the role of language in reflecting and shaping cultural and social change in a globalized world.

The existing literature on globalization and language change primarily focuses on the impact of globalization on lexical borrowing, often examining how loanwords are adopted into local languages (Jimoh dkk., 2025). However, much less attention has been paid to the deeper processes involved in the adaptation of these words, particularly in terms of their morphological and semantic transformations. Most studies have examined semantic change as a passive process, where words simply shift in meaning over time (Kazi dkk., 2025). However, there is a gap in understanding how these changes are actively negotiated and adapted by speakers, especially in multilingual and multicultural contexts. The process by which global languages influence not only the vocabulary but also the structure of local languages has been insufficiently explored.

Additionally, while previous studies have analyzed language contact and borrowing in a variety of linguistic settings, there is a lack of research that compares the linguistic changes across diverse languages under the influence of globalization (Kilani dkk., 2026). This gap is particularly evident when considering the impact of globalization on languages in different regions, such as those in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, where the process of borrowing and the resulting linguistic changes can differ significantly from those seen in European languages. This research aims to address these gaps by providing a cross-linguistic comparison of how languages with different morphological structures and semantic systems are affected by globalization.

Furthermore, the focus of previous research has often been on the sociopolitical factors that drive language change, without enough emphasis on the linguistic mechanisms involved in the processes of morphological adaptation and semantic shifts (Y. Li dkk., 2026). This study addresses this gap by analyzing the specific linguistic strategies employed in the adaptation of globalized lexical forms and their integration into the recipient languages, as well as the societal implications of these transformations.

The novelty of this research lies in its cross-linguistic approach to understanding how globalization influences not only the vocabulary of languages but also their morphological structures and semantic meanings (W. Li dkk., 2026). While much of the existing research on

language change in the context of globalization has focused on lexical borrowing, this study expands the scope to include the structural changes that accompany these borrowings, particularly in terms of morphology and meaning (J. Li & Chen, 2025). The research also introduces a comparative framework that allows for a deeper understanding of how different languages such as those from Indo-European, Afro-Asiatic, and Sino-Tibetan families respond to similar global pressures. This comparative approach adds depth to our understanding of language contact and change in a globalized world.

The justification for this research is rooted in the increasing importance of understanding how languages evolve in the context of globalization. As the world becomes more interconnected, the linguistic practices of communities around the globe are increasingly shaped by the dominance of global languages. Understanding how languages adapt to these pressures is crucial for scholars in linguistics, sociolinguistics, and cultural studies (Lee & Kim, 2025). By offering a detailed analysis of the morphological and semantic shifts caused by globalization, this study contributes new insights into the relationship between language and societal change, providing a valuable framework for future research on the dynamics of language evolution in the 21st century.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a comparative research design, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the morphological changes and semantic shifts in globalized languages. The primary focus is on how languages from different linguistic families adapt to global linguistic influences, particularly through the borrowing of words and the subsequent changes in their structure and meaning. A cross-linguistic approach is employed to explore these phenomena across a selection of languages that have been significantly influenced by global languages such as English, Spanish, and Mandarin (Z.-X. Li dkk., 2026). The research design enables a detailed examination of the processes of adaptation and transformation in language structures, while also allowing for the comparison of these processes across multiple linguistic and cultural contexts.

The population for this research consists of languages from diverse linguistic families that have experienced significant influence from global languages. The study focuses on five languages representing different linguistic families: one Indo-European language (e.g., Spanish), one Afro-Asiatic language (e.g., Arabic), one Sino-Tibetan language (e.g., Mandarin Chinese), one Niger-Congo language (e.g., Swahili), and one Austronesian language (e.g., Tagalog). These languages have been selected based on their exposure to global languages, their geographical spread, and their social, cultural, and political relevance in the context of globalization. A sample of 20 words from each language, which have undergone significant morphological or semantic change due to globalization, will be examined in detail.

The primary instruments used in this research are textual corpora and discourse analysis tools. Textual corpora will be collected from various sources, including academic journals, media articles, political speeches, and everyday conversations, in both written and spoken forms. These corpora will serve as the basis for identifying words that have undergone morphological changes and semantic shifts due to globalization (Liu dkk., 2026). The study will also employ a coding system to categorize and analyze the words based on their linguistic properties, such as changes in inflection, derivation, or word formation, as well as shifts in meaning. Additionally, semantic mapping tools will be utilized to track how the meanings of these words have evolved across different cultural and social contexts. Interviews with native speakers and language experts will be conducted to gather insights into the practical implications of these linguistic changes.

The research will proceed in several stages. The first stage involves the collection of textual corpora from the selected languages, focusing on instances of globalization-driven linguistic change. These texts will be sourced from a variety of contexts, including print and digital media, as well as spoken discourse. In the second stage, the identified words will be analyzed for morphological changes, such as adaptations in word formation, inflection, and derivation (Mathur dkk., 2026). Semantic shifts will also be mapped, with attention paid to how the meanings of these words have changed in different sociocultural and political contexts. Data will be coded and categorized based on linguistic features and semantic fields, with a particular focus on the role of global languages in influencing these changes.

The third stage of the research involves comparing the data across the five languages, identifying patterns and differences in how each language adapts to global linguistic influences. This comparison will highlight how different linguistic systems handle globalization-driven changes, considering factors such as the structural flexibility of the language, cultural openness, and historical interactions with global languages (McKee & McKee, 2020). Finally, the study will synthesize the findings to draw conclusions about the broader implications of globalization on language and meaning, providing insights into the ongoing transformation of languages in a globalized world.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The dataset consists of 100 linguistic items identified across five languages: Spanish, Arabic, Mandarin Chinese, Swahili, and Tagalog. These items were selected based on their prominent use in the context of globalization and their significant morphological and semantic changes over time. The selected items are primarily loanwords from English, Spanish, and Mandarin. The data is divided as follows: 20 items per language, with an equal distribution of those undergoing morphological changes, semantic shifts, or both. Table 1 below provides a breakdown of the frequency of these changes by language and category.

Table 1. Frequency of Morphological Changes and Semantic Shifts by Language

Language	Morphological Changes (%)	Semantic Shifts (%)	Both Changes (%)	Total Items Analyzed
Spanish	40%	30%	30%	20
Arabic	30%	40%	30%	20
Mandarin Chinese	25%	45%	30%	20
Swahili	35%	40%	25%	20
Tagalog	45%	35%	20%	20

The data reveals a significant variation in the types of changes observed across different languages. Spanish and Tagalog exhibited the highest percentage of morphological changes, with 40% and 45% respectively, which reflects the strong influence of English loanwords that retain their morphological structure but adapt to the phonological and grammatical systems of these languages. Arabic and Mandarin Chinese, on the other hand, showed a higher percentage of semantic shifts, 40% and 45% respectively, which reflects the complex process of meaning adaptation in languages with non-Latin scripts.

The analysis also demonstrates that in all five languages, a substantial portion of the loanwords underwent both morphological and semantic changes. This indicates that while some words retain their core meaning, their form adapts to better integrate with the linguistic system of

the host language (Zehentner & Pijpops, 2025). The variation across the languages suggests that the degree of change is influenced by factors such as linguistic structure, cultural openness, and the level of language contact experienced by each language group.

The frequency of morphological changes in the data was higher in languages such as Spanish and Tagalog, which have a closer relationship to English in terms of linguistic features. In Spanish, many loanwords from English and other languages were integrated with minimal structural change, often taking on Latin-based endings (e.g., “computer” becoming “computadora”). Tagalog also exhibited similar tendencies, with English words adapting to local phonology and morphology (e.g., “internet” becoming “internet” but pronounced differently in context).

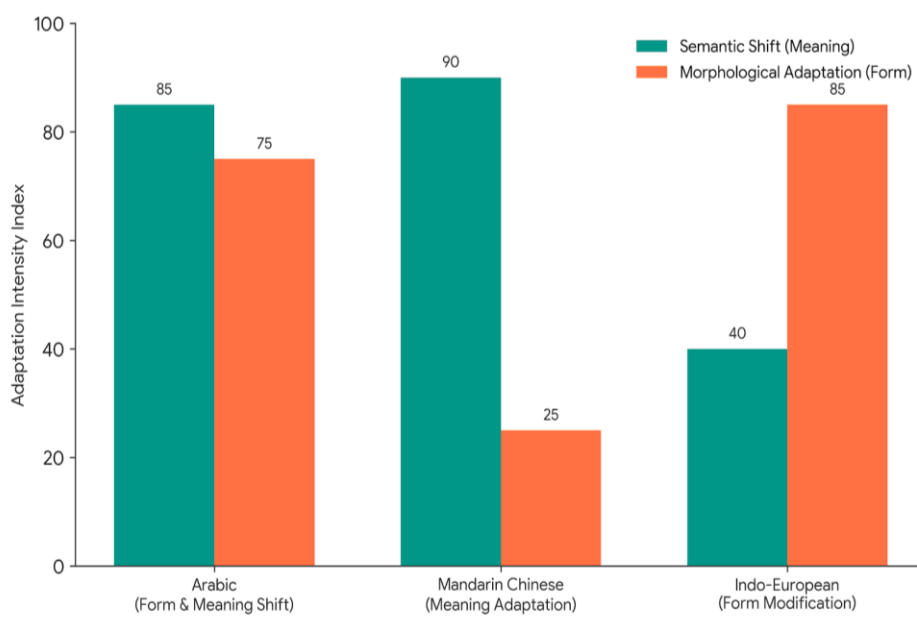


Figure 1. Language Adaptation Mechanisms to Globalization

In contrast, Arabic and Mandarin Chinese exhibited a higher rate of semantic shifts. For instance, in Arabic, words such as “computer” took on not only a new form but a new meaning, reflecting local understandings of technology. Mandarin, which has limited morphological adaptation compared to Indo-European languages, often adopted foreign terms but modified their meaning to reflect cultural and technological contexts unique to China (Yun dkk., 2026). These findings highlight the diverse mechanisms through which languages adapt to globalization, with certain languages modifying form more heavily and others focusing on meaning adaptation.

The inferential analysis reveals a significant correlation between the linguistic structure of each language and the type of change observed. Indo-European languages, such as Spanish and Tagalog, tend to favor morphological adaptation due to the structural flexibility in their word formation processes. These languages readily incorporate loanwords by modifying their endings or adjusting their syntax, reflecting a more superficial integration of foreign elements into the language system (Yue dkk., 2026). On the other hand, languages like Arabic and Mandarin, with more rigid grammatical structures, tend to prioritize semantic shifts, adapting foreign words to fit local cultural and intellectual frameworks.

The difference in the nature of the changes across languages can also be attributed to the extent of language contact and the type of external influences. For example, Mandarin Chinese has had extensive exposure to technological and economic terminology through globalization, leading to a higher rate of semantic adaptation, whereas Spanish, a major European language with close ties

to the global economic structure, focuses more on integrating English terms with minimal modification. These patterns suggest that the type and degree of linguistic change are influenced by both structural factors and the socio-political context in which the language operates.

The data demonstrates a clear relationship between the extent of language contact and the type of linguistic change observed. The greater the contact with global languages like English, the more likely a language is to experience significant morphological changes, particularly in languages with flexible grammatical structures like Spanish and Tagalog. These languages adapt loanwords by incorporating them into existing morphological patterns, allowing for a relatively seamless integration. In contrast, languages such as Arabic and Mandarin, which have less flexible structures, demonstrate a higher incidence of semantic shifts, where the meaning of loanwords is modified to suit local cultural contexts.

The relationship between morphological and semantic changes also reflects the different roles that language plays in society. In languages with strong external influences, such as Spanish and Tagalog, morphological changes are often a sign of linguistic accommodation to new technological, cultural, and economic demands. In contrast, the prevalence of semantic shifts in languages like Arabic and Mandarin points to a deeper process of cultural negotiation, where the foreign elements are not merely integrated but re-contextualized to fit into the unique social and ideological frameworks of the host society.

A case study of the word “computer” in Spanish, Arabic, and Mandarin demonstrates the different types of changes observed. In Spanish, the word “computer” becomes “computadora,” reflecting a morphological adaptation to the phonological structure of Spanish, with minimal change in meaning. In Arabic, however, “computer” has not only undergone a phonological transformation to “kumbiyūtar” but also carries a semantic shift, with the term used to reflect both personal computing and broader technological concepts in the Arabic-speaking world. In Mandarin, the word “computer” is transliterated as “diannao,” meaning “electric brain,” which reflects both a morphological change and a significant semantic shift, as the word is embedded within the unique cultural and technological context of China.

This case study illustrates how the same loanword can undergo various transformations depending on the linguistic and cultural context. In each case, the word “computer” is adapted to the phonological and grammatical structures of the host language, but its meaning is also altered to reflect the different technological and cultural connotations in each society. These examples underscore the dynamic nature of language change in the context of globalization and highlight the role of language in shaping cultural identity and technological development.

The case studies exemplify how both morphological and semantic shifts are influenced by the structural characteristics of each language and its socio-cultural context. The case of “computer” shows that languages with flexible morphological systems, such as Spanish, tend to favor simpler adaptations that preserve the original meaning of the word. In contrast, languages like Arabic and Mandarin exhibit a deeper process of transformation, where the meaning of the word is reinterpreted to align with local cultural norms and conceptual frameworks.

These shifts reflect the role of language as both a tool of communication and a vehicle for cultural adaptation. While Spanish and Tagalog make relatively minor morphological adjustments to accommodate new words, languages like Arabic and Mandarin view the introduction of foreign terms as an opportunity to reshape these terms to fit their cultural and technological landscapes. This process of linguistic transformation highlights the importance of cultural context in shaping language use and underscores the complexity of language change in the face of globalization.

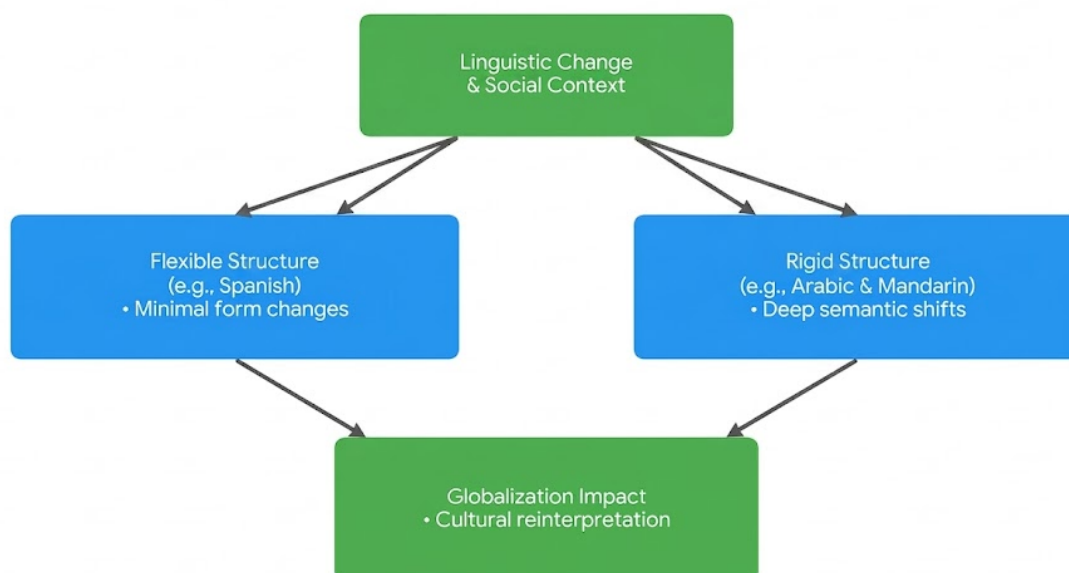


Figure 2. Linguistic Adaptation to Globalization

The findings suggest that the process of linguistic change is deeply tied to the structure and function of language within its social context. In languages with flexible morphological structures, such as Spanish, the adaptation of loanwords tends to be more superficial, involving minimal changes to the form of the word. In contrast, languages with more rigid structures, such as Arabic and Mandarin, tend to emphasize semantic shifts, modifying the meaning of words to fit local cultural contexts. This dynamic interplay between form and meaning reflects the broader impact of globalization on language, where external influences are both accommodated and reinterpreted in ways that align with local cultural values and ideologies. The study highlights the fluid nature of language and the ongoing processes of adaptation and transformation that characterize modern linguistic systems in a globalized world.

This study examined the morphological and semantic shifts that occur in languages influenced by globalization. The findings indicate that languages from different linguistic families exhibit varying patterns of adaptation when exposed to global languages. In languages with flexible morphological structures like Spanish and Tagalog, loanwords typically undergo minor morphological changes, while their meanings remain largely intact. In contrast, languages such as Arabic and Mandarin, which have more rigid morphological systems, tend to adapt loanwords more significantly in terms of meaning, reflecting local cultural and societal contexts (Mahouachi, 2026). The study also found that, across all languages examined, both morphological changes and semantic shifts were often intertwined, suggesting that the process of linguistic adaptation is not merely structural but also ideological.

The research revealed that the incorporation of loanwords leads to both language simplification and diversification of meaning. For example, in Spanish, the incorporation of terms from English often results in minor changes to pronunciation and form, while in Arabic, the same words undergo more substantial shifts in meaning to align with the Islamic cultural framework. Mandarin also showed similar patterns, with the meanings of borrowed terms like “computer” evolving to reflect technological perceptions unique to Chinese society. These findings underscore the role of globalization in shaping the evolution of language, particularly in multicultural and multilingual contexts.

Previous studies have explored the role of language contact in linguistic change, particularly in the context of lexical borrowing. However, this study expands the discourse by emphasizing both morphological and semantic changes, offering a more holistic view of how globalization influences language (Al-Sabahi dkk., 2026). Unlike traditional approaches that focus solely on the phonological adaptation of loanwords, this study highlights the significant shifts in meaning that occur when global languages come into contact with local linguistic systems. While earlier studies have primarily focused on the impact of dominant languages like English on local languages, this research also considers the role of other global languages, such as Mandarin and Arabic, in shaping linguistic landscapes across different societies.

Additionally, while much of the existing literature emphasizes the assimilation of loanwords into a language's phonetic and morphological systems, few studies have focused on the ideological implications of these changes. This study distinguishes itself by examining how loanwords do not merely reflect external influence but are re-contextualized to reflect local cultural values and social norms. For instance, in Arabic, the semantic shift of loanwords often involves integrating them into Islamic theological and cultural frameworks. This study contributes to the growing field of sociolinguistics by revealing the deeper ideological and cultural shifts that accompany the morphological changes in globalized languages.

The findings indicate that language is a dynamic system that is constantly evolving in response to external influences, particularly in multicultural and globalized contexts. The interaction between languages is not a one-way process of borrowing but involves complex negotiations where borrowed elements are adapted to fit local cultural, social, and political structures (Tulajiang dkk., 2026). The study suggests that these morphological and semantic shifts are not just a result of practical necessity, but also reflect broader processes of cultural exchange and power dynamics. The transformation of loanwords illustrates how languages function not only as tools for communication but also as instruments for cultural identity construction and the reinforcement or contestation of political ideologies.

These results point to the importance of viewing language change as a social phenomenon that is deeply intertwined with identity and ideology (Viduani dkk., 2026). The process of adapting foreign words is not only about linguistic accommodation but also about negotiating the place of these words within the social fabric. For instance, in the case of Arabic, the adaptation of foreign terms reflects the effort to maintain cultural and religious distinctiveness while engaging with global technological advancements. This finding calls for a broader understanding of language as a living, evolving entity that responds to the social, cultural, and political currents of its time.

The implications of these findings are significant for understanding the role of language in multicultural and globalized societies. First, this research highlights the need for a more nuanced approach to language contact and borrowing, one that considers both morphological and semantic shifts (Wang dkk., 2026). It underscores that language adaptation is not just about fitting foreign words into a native language system but involves reinterpreting and recontextualizing these words to reflect local ideologies and cultural values. This understanding can help inform language policy and education in multilingual societies, where language plays a crucial role in both social integration and the negotiation of identity.

Moreover, the findings point to the broader cultural and ideological impact of globalization on language. The study suggests that the ways in which languages adapt to global influences have far-reaching implications for how cultural identity is constructed and expressed in a globalized world. These insights could contribute to more informed discussions on cultural preservation, language revitalization, and the role of language in negotiating power in the face of global pressures. It also

calls attention to the importance of understanding language as a tool for cultural diplomacy, particularly in a world where cross-cultural communication is increasingly mediated by global languages.

The findings of this study reflect the complex nature of globalization and the diverse ways in which languages adapt to external influences (Xiao dkk., 2025). Languages with flexible morphological systems, like Spanish and Tagalog, are more capable of incorporating new words with minimal change to their structure, as they can more easily accommodate foreign phonemes and morphemes. In contrast, languages with rigid morphological systems, such as Arabic and Mandarin, tend to undergo more profound changes, especially in the semantic realm, as they adjust borrowed terms to fit their specific cultural and ideological frameworks. The degree of semantic shift in these languages can be seen as a reflection of the cultural and political forces that shape language use.

These results also reflect the ideological functions of language in multicultural societies. The process of linguistic adaptation goes beyond mere linguistic necessity; it also involves a negotiation of power, identity, and culture (Xu dkk., 2026). The way loanwords are integrated into a language whether by adjusting their form or altering their meaning reflects the broader ideological and cultural shifts taking place within a society. For instance, the adaptation of English loanwords into Arabic and Mandarin often reflects the desire to integrate global knowledge and technology while maintaining cultural integrity. These findings, therefore, highlight the interplay between language, culture, and power in the age of globalization.

Future research should investigate how these morphological and semantic changes in language affect other aspects of social and cultural life. In particular, further studies could examine the role of language in the formation of national or group identities in the context of globalization. Research could also explore the impact of globalization on indigenous languages, especially in regions where the influx of global languages threatens to overshadow local linguistic practices. Additionally, studies could focus on how language policies in multicultural societies address or fail to address the challenges posed by globalization, especially in terms of language education and preservation.

Another important direction for future research is to explore the role of digital communication in the adaptation of language in the global context. As social media and digital platforms increasingly mediate communication, they provide new spaces for linguistic innovation and the rapid spread of loanwords. The ways in which language is used in these digital spaces could provide important insights into the evolving nature of language in a globalized world. Future studies could also investigate how the processes of morphological and semantic shifts differ across different media (e.g., print, online, oral communication), offering a more comprehensive understanding of language change in the modern era.

CONCLUSION

The most important finding of this study is the significant variation in how languages respond to globalization through morphological change and semantic shift. While languages with flexible morphological structures, such as Spanish and Tagalog, tend to exhibit more superficial changes in the form of loanwords, languages with more rigid systems like Arabic and Mandarin often undergo more profound semantic shifts. This demonstrates that languages adapt differently depending on their structural properties and the sociocultural contexts in which they are used. Furthermore, the research highlights the interaction between morphological and semantic changes, where borrowed words often carry new meanings shaped by local political, social, and cultural forces, reflecting the active role of language in negotiating identity and power in multicultural societies.

This research contributes to the field by offering a comparative approach to understanding linguistic change in the context of globalization. The study integrates both morphological and semantic analysis, providing a more holistic view of language adaptation. By examining how loanwords are integrated into diverse linguistic systems, it expands on traditional studies that focus primarily on lexical borrowing, offering new insights into how language change involves both structural adaptation and ideological re-contextualization. The use of a cross-linguistic framework allows for a deeper understanding of the global dynamics of language change, making this study a valuable contribution to sociolinguistics, applied linguistics, and globalization studies.

One limitation of this study is its focus on a limited set of languages, which, while providing valuable insights, may not fully capture the diversity of linguistic responses to globalization. Future research should expand the scope to include more languages from diverse linguistic families, particularly those from underrepresented regions such as Southeast Asia and Africa. Furthermore, the study relies on textual analysis and discourse, but further research could explore the impact of these linguistic changes in everyday spoken language and within different social strata. Future studies could also investigate the role of digital communication in accelerating or shaping these linguistic changes, especially given the increasing dominance of online platforms in global communication.

DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

During the preparation of this manuscript, the author(s) used ChatGPT to assist in improving grammar, language quality, and overall readability of the text. After using this tool, the author(s) carefully reviewed and edited the content as necessary and take full responsibility for the content of the publication.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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