**Constant Change**

The Babel story from the Bible basically shows how … it recounts … it reconstructs how languages were created … where people were trying to build that certain tower very high to reach the sky. For their overambition God created all of these languages among them so that they couldn’t talk to each other. [John McWhorter. Manhattan Institute]

Languages we have at the moment have been the result of, you know, the systematic changes as people, you know, spread out, you know, and, you know, make modifications to their … you know, in the phonological aspects of the language, grammatical aspects, etc. [Sam Mchombo. UC Berkeley]

There speaks Hindi because Hindi is very sweet, and a very sweet language

Indonesian has twenty seven provinces and they have a given language but our language is actually Indonesian language.

If people have similar genes, they tend to speak also similar languages. Genes change much more story than languages and therefore the similarities between populations although this may seem big to us if you look at the skin colour, some people are dark and some are light, and it seems like a big difference, but if you look at the genes the populations are very similar.

In the early 18th century, it was considered racist to talk about connections between genes and languages and I think this was because they were talking about primitive languages and primitive peoples. [Merrit Ruhlen. Stanford University]

Languages are always all of them constantly changing precisely because they are learned they are transmitted and every generation hears a slightly different mix of speakers, interacts with its own peers in different ways, every child bears a slightly different variant of the language, so all languages always change gradually. [Johanna Nichols. UC Berkeley]