Complex systems and language
- variations and typology
- rise of new grammatical constructions
- language evolution
- spread and competition of both individual words and expressions, and entire languages...

Language(s) as (a) complex system(s)
- decisive factor - the impact of the structure of social networks (languages evolve and most often disappear due to human contacts or lack thereof)
- formal modelling with the use of multi-agent simulations (mesoscopic models)

Inadequacy to the scenery of the 21st c.
- model takes into account only Euclidean relationships
- ‘static’
- limited, identical number of ‘neighbours’ for every agent (4, 8)
- identical perception of the prestige of a given individual by each of its neighbours
- invariant intensity of interactions between different agents
- no multilingual agents
- no memory effect
- zero noise

English on the Internet: a new word is born roughly every 98 minutes:
- alcopop, Ardi, bangster (PL), brawn state, choice mom, death panel, defriend, deleb, e-vampire, freemium, fundoo, unemployed, green washing, intexicated, jai ho, mobama, n00b, octomom, quendy-trendy, recessionista, seatmate of size, sexting, slumdog, teabagger, tram stamp, wonderstar, zombie bank...

Diffusion of innovation is a function of the social structure: the chances for new content to spread are determined by the mutual connections between the participants in the communication network (Rogers 1962/2003; Watts 2007).