



Society for Pidgin and Creole Languages
Summer Meeting
University of Groningen
June 26 – 29, 2023

“Creoles, minority languages and language contact varieties: Sharing perspectives”

Programme

PLENARIES

Marie Lokezaal

To join the video meeting, click this link: <https://meet.google.com/jeu-vjq-nnu>

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PARALLEL SESSIONS

Turftorenstraat T01 (038)

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Turftorenstraat T13 (189)

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Or dial: (US) +1 413-276-7772 PIN: 637 642 614#

Monday, 26 June

Morning

11:00 onward Registration, Weberfoyer, Harmonie building

Monday, 26 June

Afternoon

1:00 – 1:30 Welcome and Opening Remarks

Room: [Marie Lokezaal](#)

Chair: Bettina Migge (University College Dublin) and Maria Mazzoli (University of Groningen)

1:30 – 3:00 Debate 1 (Plenary): Social Responsibility in Creole and Minority Language Studies

Room: [Marie Lokezaal](#)

Chair: Maria Mazzoli (University of Groningen)

Discussants: Philipp Krämer (Vrije Universiteit Brussel), Anne Merkuur (Fryske Akademy; University of Groningen), Ruben Severina (Caribisch Netwerk)

3:00 – 3:30 Coffee Break

Session 1A: Sociolinguistics I

Room: [Turftorenstraat T01](#) (038)

Chair: Eeva Sippola (University of Helsinki)

3:30 *Ralf Vollman (University of Graz) & Tek Wooi Soon (Global Hakka Research Association)*. Malay 'kena' in Bahasa Rojak (Mamaysian language mix).

4:00 *Chiara Ardoino (Queen Mary University of London), Noémie François-Haugrin (Université des Antilles/CPREF) & Stéphane Térosier (Leiden University)*. From Diglossia to Creole standardisation and changing indexicalities: A perceptual testing of the Martinican (Semi-) Continuum.

4:30 *Marta Lupica Spagnolo (University of Potsdam)*. Italian in transit: Exploring language uses by multilingual street vendors in a Berlin park.

5:00 *Saheed Omotayo Okesola (Obafemi Awolowo University)*. Pidgin in a pandemic: Non-state actors and public health communication in a developing multilingual context.

Session 1B: Language Planning

Room: [Turftorenstraat T13](#) (189)

Chair: J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University, Bloomington)

- 3:30 *Kebrina Bailey (Albert-Ludwig Universität Freiburg)*. Creole and English: Language preferences and perceptions in 21st Century Anguilla.
- 4:00 *Silvia Kouwenberg (University of the West Indies, Mona)*. The treacherous landscape of language in Jamaica: Why formal recognition of Jamaican remains elusive.
- 4:30 *Bettina Migge (University College Dublin)*. Advances in creoles in education in French Guiana.
- 5:00 *Faraclas, Nicholas (Universidad de Puerto Rico)*, *Ellen-Petra Kester (Utrecht University)* & *Eric Mijs (Universitat di Aruba)*. We can do better than ‘chambuká’: Toward inclusive multilingual language policy and practice in Bonaire.

5:30 – 6:15 Book Launch 1 (Plenary): Hilda de Windt Ayoubi & Pieter Muysken (eds.) 2022. *Translingualism, Translation and Caribbean Poetry. Mother Tongue has Crossed the Ocean*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam UP.

Room: [Marie Lokezaal](#)

Presenter: Hilda de Windt Ayoubi. Readings in Frisian from Jeltsje and Pytsje Feenstra

6:30 – 7:30 Reception (offered by the SPCL)

Room: A Lounge, Academy Building

Tuesday, 27 June

Morning

Session 2A: Phonetics & Phonology

Room: [Turftorenstraat T01](#) (038)

Chair: Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

- 8:25 Opening Remarks and Updates
- 8:30 *Taniya-Joy Wilkins Miller (University of the West Indies, Mona)*. Phonological development in Jamaica children: Navigating a linguistically complex environment.
- 9:00 *Fernanda Ziober (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)*. The stress system of non-verbs in Guinean (Guinea-Bissau Creole).
- 9:30 *Ronald Francis (University of the West Indies, St Augustine)*, *Philipp Meer (University of Münster & University of Campinas)* & *Sandra Evans (University of the West Indies, St Augustine)*. Vowel variation in St Lucia English Creole: A semi-automated acoustic phonetic study.
- 10:00 *Angela Bartens (University of Turku)*. Ideophones on the orality – literacy continuum.

Session 2B: Language Contact I

Room: [Turftorenstraat T13](#) (189)

Chair: Maria Mazzoli (University of Groningen)

8:25 Opening Remarks and Updates

8:30 *Peter Bakker (Aarhus University) & Kristopher Friis Bøegh (Aarhus University)*. Substrate influence in Creole languages: More in the lexicon or more in the grammar?

9:00 *Vladislava Warditz (University of Potsdam/University of Cologne)*. Migrant languages as a special case of multilingualism within the framework of contact linguistics.

9:30 *Stéphane Térosier (Leiden University)*. Towards the contact induced emergence of gender in Martinican Creole.

10:00 *Stefano Manfredi (SeDyL, CNRS, INALCO, IRD)*. Creole-lexifier language contact in diasporic communities: The case of Juba Arabic.

10:30 - 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:00 Keynote 1: Christine Ofulue (National Open University of Nigeria): Naija in education: The last frontier?

Room: [Marie Lokezaal](#)

Chair: Maria Mazzoli (University of Groningen)

12:00 - 1:30 Lunch

Tuesday, 27 June

Afternoon

Session 3A: Linguistic (Dis)continuities: Creole Genesis and Change in Minority Languages

Room: [Turftorenstraat T01](#) (038)

Chair: Peter Bakker (Aarhus University) and Stéphane Goyette (Carleton University)

1:30 *Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)*. The end of Creole studies.

2:00 *Mikael Parkvall (Stockholm University)*. Why extrapolate from the unknown to the known?

2:30 *Stéphane Goyette (Carleton University)*. Comparing Romance/Germanic Creoles and minority languages.

3:00 *Bart Jacobs (Jagiellonian University Krakow)*. On the non-transmission of grammar from Dutch to Dutch Creole.

Session 3B: Syntax

Room: [Turftorenstraat T13](#) (189)

Chair: Bernat Bardagil (University of Groningen)

1:30 *Eeva Sippola (University of Helsinki)*. Causative constructions in Chabacano.

2:00 *Clifton Armstrong (University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras)*. Locatives and sentence structure in St Lucian French Creole.

2:30 *Carlos Benítez-Torres (SIL International)*. Adjectives in Tagdal: A case of language mixing.

3:00 *Luwen Cao (National University of Singapore)*, *Zhiming Bao (National University of Singapore)* & *Huaqing Hong (Shanghai International Studies University)*. No in Singapore English and the role of the lexifier.

3:30 – 4:00 Coffee Break

4:00 – 5:30 Debate 2 (Plenary): Standard language in the school? Perspectives from sociolinguistics, educational science and contact linguistics

Room: [Marie Lokezaal](#)

Chair: Janet Fuller (University of Groningen)

Discussants: Khalid Mourigh (Meertens Institute), Irma Westheim (OSG Hugo de Groot; University of Amsterdam), Irem Duman Çakır (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)

5:40 - 6:40 Business Meeting

Room: Marie Lokezaal

8:00 Dinner ([Bistro Bommen Berend](#), Address: Oude Ebbingestraat 17)

Wednesday, 28 June

Morning

9:00 – 10:00 Keynote 2: Nihayra Leona (University of Amsterdam; Levende Talen Papiaments). Education, an indispensable tool to ensure the survival of a Creole language

Room: [Marie Lokezaal](#)

Chair: Aurélie Joubert (University of Groningen)

10:00 - 10:30 Coffee Break

Session 4A: Language Contact II

Room: [Turftorenstraat T01](#) (038)

Chair: Philipp Krämer (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

10:25 Opening Remarks and Updates

10:30 *Stéphane Goyette (Carleton University)*. Romance and Sinitic: Early linguistic realization in Eurasia.

11:00 *Hannah Davidson (University of Oxford) & Sandra Paoli (University of Oxford)*. The role of language contact in the development of Mauritian Creole discourse markers.

11:30 *Christian Mair (University of Freiburg) & Bridget Fonkeu (University of Freiburg)*. Nigerian and Cameroonian Pidgin in contact in the German diaspora.

12:00 *Joshua Nash (Some Islands)*. The linguistics and history of Pitcairn Island fishing ground names.

Session 4B: Sociolinguistics II

Room: [Turftorenstraat T13](#) (189)

Chair: Janet Fuller (University of Groningen)

10:25 Opening Remarks and Updates

10:30 *Samsondeen Ajagbe (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität)*. The spread of Nigerian Pidgin.

11:00 *Oliver Mayeux (University of Cambridge)*. French and English features in the Louisiana Creole verb phrase the role of racial segregation.

11:30 *J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University, Bloomington)*. Constraints on borrowing: A counter example from Daman Indo-Portuguese.

12:00 *Jillian Loise Melchor (University of the Philippines Visayas) & Miguel Blázquez-Carretero (University of the Philippines Diliman)*. Highlighting the agency of a Creolophone Community: The social prestige of Zamboanga Chavacano.

12:30 - 1:30 Lunch

Wednesday, 28 June

Afternoon

1:30 – 2:15 Book Launch 2 (Plenary): Mazzoli, Maria and Eeva Sippola (eds.). 2021. *New Perspectives on Mixed Languages: From Core to Fringe*. Berlin: De Gruyter

Room: [Marie Lokezaal](#)

Chair: Maria Mazzoli (University of Groningen) & Eeva Sippola (University of Helsinki)

Session 5A: Orthography & Language Documentation

Room: [Turftorenstraat T01](#) (038)

Chair: Bernat Bardagil (University of Groningen)

2:30 *Tom Klingler (Tulane University)*. Spelling it out orthography and the relationship between Louisiana Creole and Louisiana French.

3:00 *Margot van den Berg (Utrecht University)*. Can collaborative online international learning contribute to language documentation?

Session 5B: Creole Studies and the Arts

Room: [Turftorenstraat T13](#) (189)

Chair: Eric Mijts (Universidat di Aruba)

2:30 *Juan Li (University of St Thomas)*. Reshaping the English lexicon and grammar in Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children*.

3:00 *Rachel Selbach (Independent)*. On the relevance of theatre to Pidgin and Creole study.

Closing Remarks 3:30 – 3:45

Room: [Marie Lokezaal](#)

3:45 - 4:15 Coffee Break

Thursday, 29 June

Morning - Afternoon

9:00 – 16:00 Excursion to Menkemaborg

Short Abstracts

AJAGBE, Samsondeen (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität)

The spread of Nigerian Pidgin

The paper argues that the co-existence of English and Pidgin in the Nigerian linguistic ecology has induced a relationship of code-copying that amplifies the Nigerian Pidgin. Using language biographical data of Cameroonian and Nigerian Pidgin speakers and examples of received Pidgin entries in the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), it employs a scalar approach in contact linguistics, i.e., “conventionalised systemic integration continuum” (Kriegel et al. 2019: 187), for a sequential process of hybridisation, propagation, and conventionalisation of Pidgin codes into Nigerian English.

ARDOINO, Chiara (Queen Mary University of London)

FRANÇOIS-HAUGRIN, Noémie (Université des Antilles)

TÉROSIER, Stéphane (Leiden University)

From diglossia to Creole standardisation and changing indexicalities: A perceptual testing of the Martinican (Semi-)Continuum

In Martinique, social mobility and Creole’s increased access to traditionally High domains have caused diglossia to wane over time. These changes cast a doubt on long-standing diglossic assumptions; for instance, is ‘more Creole’ still tantamount to ‘less formal’? Through an innovative perceptual approach that delves into the social indexicalities of different sections of the Creole-French (semi-)continuum, this paper shows the emergence of a Creole ‘norm’ and the acceptance of Creole-influenced French even outside traditionally Low domains – two findings that are incompatible with traditional understandings of the Martinican continuum.

ARMSTRONG, Clifton (University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras)

Locatives and sentence structure in St. Lucian French Creole

The study describes aspects of how some speakers of St. Lucian French Creole use locatives. I suggest that since the time of Carrington’s 1968 dissertation, the language has changed regarding question-final *yé*. I also identify an apparent effect of attitude on language acquisition and use, as the consultant who used the Creole the most while growing up, used more syntactic diversity than the other consultants. Finally, I discuss the issue of lexicon size and reason that the size of a creole lexicon correlates with the domains in which it is used, rather than with its status as a creole.

BAILEY, Kebrina (Albert-Ludwig Universität)

Creole and English: Language preferences and perceptions in 21st Century Anguilla

English has become the Lingua Franca (Seidlhofer, 2006) of the world and the Anglophone Caribbean is a rich environment for studies about attitudes towards English varieties. The current study indexes preferences and perceptions about language in the Anguillian context. Thus, Anguillians' attitudes towards Caribbean English varieties in conjunction with their judgements about super and hyper-central varieties (Mair, 2013, 2016) offer insights into small communities and their trajectory from colonial subliminate to globalised competitors. In connection with previous sociolinguistic studies of small-island communities, the projected findings about Anguilla indicate that small speech communities are complex and heterogenous.

BAKKER, Peter (Aarhus University)

FRIIS BØEGH, Kristoffer (Aarhus University)

Substrate influence in creole languages: More in the lexicon or more in the grammar?

Lexical substrate influence is very minor in all creole languages in the basic lexicon, and up to 5 % in the overall lexicon. In the grammatical realm, there is a more general acceptance of significant substrate influence. Is the influence from substrates really as extensive as suggested in such statements? In our paper, we quantify substrate grammatical influence. Provable substrate appears quantitatively similar to lexical influence, i.e., around 5 %. The makers of the creole used their creativity rather than copying structures of other languages that they knew, in the multilingual environment after forced displacement by colonial powers.

BAKKER, Peter (Aarhus University)

The end of creole studies

Creole studies used to cover the genesis of creoles and pidgins, socio-history, the diachronic connection between pidgins and creoles, and the synchronic structural properties of creoles. These topics have been rejected, or marginalized, in the 21st Century. Research on the genesis of P/Cs is being replaced with the study of social issues of creolophone communities. If genesis, typology, grammar and diachrony are no longer part of the field, and only sociolinguistics and minority language issues are left, it is time to abandon creole studies. Creoles are non-exceptional as minority languages. Maintaining creole studies without the languages is superfluous.

BARTENS, Angela (University of Turku)

Ideophones on the orality – literacy continuum

In the post-colonial discussion of the preservation of authenticity vs. writing (cf. the orality-literacy continuum), ideophones are of great interest: Characterized by phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, and paralinguistic features, possibly constituting a separate word class, they can be borrowed/maintained in language contact situations. As a component of oral communication associated with rural contexts, they are mostly lost in the process of graphicization. Nevertheless, with the overall tendency of communities taking pride in their culture, minoritized languages used in written form and possessing a large amount of ideophones such as Basque also feature them in written form. Our aim is to look at the current situation in creoles.

BENÍTEZ-TORRES, Carlos (Payap University)

Adjectives in Tagdal: A case of language mixing

Tagdal is a bilingual mixed language in the Northern Songhay group, spoken in Niger. Kossmann (2010) suggests that Northern Songhay languages demonstrate a pattern which he calls “parallel system borrowing,” in which vocabulary of Songhay origin follows one set of rules, while that of Tuareg (Berber) origin follows different rules. In this study, the author looks at how Tagdal parallel-system structures work to form an adjective class with different rules for vocabularies of each of the origins in question.

CAO, Luwen, (National University of Singapore)

BAO, Zhiming, (National University of Singapore)

HONG, Huaqing, (Shanghai International Studies University)

No in Singapore English and the role of the lexifier

We will examine the grammar and usage of the words of no, and of got, in Singapore English. Our analysis has two primary goals. First, the calquing of mei is subject to the morphosyntactic circumscription of English. The Chinese mei frames which violate English grammar will not survive (cf. mei V: wo mei lai/*I no come), and the reanalysis of no in no-N does not have a free ride. Second, we use quantitative data obtained from two databases of spoken Singapore English and show the role English plays in the stabilization of the calqued forms of no, and of got.

CLEMENTS, J. Clancy (Indiana University, Bloomington)

Constraints on borrowing: A counterexample from Daman Indo-Portuguese

King (2000) proposed that direct borrowing of a grammatical feature from a source language cannot take place directly, but rather can happen after the borrowing of a lexical item with the relevant syntactic properties. A counterexample to this claim is examined in Daman Indo-Portuguese (DamIP). There is evidence from 19th-century onward that DamIP has the postposition *junt* ‘with, near, from’. A data elicitation reveals that complex adpositions (e.g., *adposition+də*) were accepted as both prepositions and postpositions, but that no adposition has been borrowed into DamIP from Gujarati, the adstrate language. This constitutes a clear counterexample to King’s claim.

DAVIDSON, Hannah (University of Oxford)

PAOLI, Sandra (University of Oxford)

The role of language contact in the development of Mauritian Creole discourse markers

High intensity contact between French and Mauritian Creole (MC) adds complexity to the already elusive category of discourse markers. We explore *dizon*, *koumadir* and *savendir* and hypothesise that both degree of contact and stage of evolution when contact happened impacted their development. Based on a corpus of semi-spontaneous conversations, our investigation reveals that MC *dizon* closely resembles both Metropolitan and Mauritian French *disons* showing functional stability, *savendir* has a higher degree of integration with functional broadening, and *koumadir*, originating in the 1800s, shows the highest degree of pragmatization. Both contact intensity and nature of the source items play a role.

FARACLAS, Nicholas (Universidad de Puerto Rico)

KESTER, Ellen-Petra (Utrecht University)

MIJTS, Eric (Universitat di Aruba)

We can do better than ‘chambuká’: Toward inclusive multilingual language policy and practice in Bonaire

The results of a research project designed to provide a framework for Inclusive Multilingual language policy-making on Bonaire indicate that: 1) Bonaireans want their island to become even more multilingual, but this being discouraged by institutional practices; 2) Attitudes toward Papiamentu, English, Dutch and Spanish are positive, but even though Dutch is a foreign language for most Bonaireans, they are being governed as if they have near native competence in the language; and 3) With no official support, the use of English is rising rapidly, especially among the youth, whose attitudes toward Dutch are becoming less positive.

FRANCIS, Ronald (University of the West Indies, St Augustine)
MEER, Philipp (University of Münster & University of Campinas)
EVANS, R. Sandra (University of the West Indies, St Augustine)

Vowel variation in St. Lucia English Creole: A semi-automated acoustic phonetic study

This study explores phonological variation in St. Lucia and provides the results of a large-scale, semi-automated acoustic phonetic study of vowel variation in St. Lucia English Creole (SLEC). Specifically, it first provides an overall account of the vowel space and the SLEC vowel inventory. Second, the study investigates in more detail vocalic features that have previously been claimed to be characteristic of SLEC, including a potential merger of the KIT and FLEECE lexical sets as well as STRUT and prenasal TRAP.

GOYETTE, Stéphane (Carleton University)

Romance and Sinitic: Early linguistic creolization in Eurasia

The goal of the proposed presentation is to argue that Romance and Sinitic are both the product of (at least partial) creolization, and not of normal language change. Pidginization/creolization has as its signature mark loss of bound morphemes. It will be shown that Latin/Romance and Old/Middle Chinese both underwent a process of morphological loss. In the case of both languages it will be shown that this change in both areal and genetic terms is a highly unusual typological change: it will be proposed that in both pidginization/creolization played a role.

GOYETTE, Stéphane (Carleton University)

Comparing Romance/Germanic creoles and minority languages

The goal of the proposed talk is to examine Romance- and Germanic-lexified (RG) creole languages, and several RG non-creole contact varieties. The latter will be used as comparanda, which differ from one another in various ways, in contradistinction to the former. This will make it possible to identify more clearly those factors responsible for creole language structures. Among the RG creoles, the most salient feature is loss of bound morphemes. Hence, those minority RG varieties exhibiting loss of bound morphemes will be assumed to have had the most creole-like genesis.

JACOBS, Bart (Jagiellonian University Krakow)

On the non-transmission of grammar from Dutch to Dutch Creole

This paper presents sensational new data from the extinct Dutch-lexified creole Skepi (alternatively known as Dutch Creole) that once thrived in the Essequibo area of what is now the Republic of Guyana. We first explain why Skepi was indeed a true Atlantic creole. We then provide a detailed grammatical comparison between the creole and its lexifier, Dutch. The comparison strongly suggests that Skepi (re)built and innovated grammatical categories rather than inheriting them from the lexifier.

KLINGLER, Tom (Tulane University)

Spelling it out: Orthography and the relationship between Louisiana Creole and Louisiana French

This presentation examines how best to conceive of the relationship between Louisiana Creole and Louisiana French from a concretely pragmatic perspective, that of the orthographic representation of Creole. After considering three different orthographies that have been used to write the language in recent decades—a “pan-creole” orthography based on that of Haitian Creole, an etymological (French-based) orthography used in a collection of folktales, and the “Kouri-Vini” orthography currently favored by the revitalization movement—I conclude that only the etymological spelling avoids creating an artificially stark division between two historically related varieties that share many features and participate in the same linguistic ecosystem.

KOUWENBERG, Silvia (University of the West Indies, Mona)

The treacherous landscape of language in Jamaica: Why formal recognition of Jamaican Creole remains elusive

This paper addresses the contradiction between the increasing acceptance of Jamaican Creole (JC) in the public sphere in Jamaica and its status as a globally relevant vernacular on one hand, and the lack of progress in moving towards its formal recognition on the other. The existence of the creole continuum coupled with the persistence of Standard Language Ideology allows for the fallacy which has it that most Jamaicans speak JE to be maintained, and for the unwillingness to invest in appropriate resources to support JC speakers in education, public health facilities, court rooms, and so on, to be justified.

LI, Juan (University of St. Thomas)

Reshaping the English lexicon and grammar in Salman Rushdie's Midnight's Children

This paper examines the linguistic landscape in Salman Rushdie's novel *Midnight's Children*. Rushdie's account of the main character Saleem Sinai's life and its connections with the history, culture, religion, and politics in India by means of a creative and elaborate linguistic design recreates the interactions between various cultural and linguistic elements in a pluralist setting and engages the postcolonial concerns in an age of globalization. This paper argues that the linguistic innovations in *Midnight's Children* contribute to developing the characters' social, cultural and linguistic identities as well as Rushdie's own postmodern consciousness in a globalized world.

LUPICA SPAGNOLO, Marta (University of Potsdam)

Italian in Transit: Exploring language uses by multilingual street vendors in a Berlin park

This paper investigates domains of use and code-switching in Italian-based multilingual practices I label 'Italian in Transit' (IiT). My dataset comprises interviews with twenty speakers from Sub-Saharan West Africa who acquired Italian passing through Italy and occasionally reactivate it while working as street vendors in a Berlin park. In Berlin, IiT acquires innovative functions, like being used as a 'phatic' code to draw customers' attention. Linguistically, IiT's permeability to grammatical words' insertions from other languages highlights the intense language contact in the park and is explained by IiT's peculiar status as a minority, but not community language for its speakers.

MAIR, Christian (University of Freiburg)

FONKEU, Bridget (University of Freiburg)

Nigerian and Cameroonian Pidgin in contact in the German diaspora

The presentation is based on seven hours of focus-group recordings with speakers of Nigerian and Cameroonian Pidgin resident in Germany. Interviews have English or Pidgin as the "baseline", but always show frequent code-mixing. Our analysis will focus on:

- Mutual accommodation between speakers of Nigerian and Cameroonian Pidgin (including metalinguistic comments on this)
- Adult learners of Pidgin (i.e. interviewees finding it necessary to improve their Pidgin in order to integrate into the Anglo-West African immigrant community)
- Pidgin in new multilingual repertoires developing within families in the German context.

Overall, attitudes towards Pidgin seem to be more positive, though still ambivalent, in the diaspora than in Africa.

MANFREDI, Stefano (SeDyL, CNRS, INALCO, IRD)

Creole-lexifier language contact in diasporic communities: The case of Juba Arabic

Based on a spontaneous corpus of Juba Arabic, this paper seeks to analyse the synchronic effects of creole-lexifier language contact among the South Sudanese diasporic community living in Khartoum (Sudan). By adopting Muysken's typology of code-mixing, it aims at explaining to what extent the different processes of alternation, insertion, and congruent lexicalization depends on individual patterns of language dominance produced by sociolinguistic variables such as migratory trajectories, degree of formal education in the lexifier language, etc. The analysis eventually shows that, despite intense contact between Juba Arabic and Sudanese Arabic, there is no evidence of a scale-like movement from Juba Arabic towards its lexifier.

MAYEUX, Oliver (University of Cambridge)

French and English features in the Louisiana Creole Verb Phrase: The role of racial segregation

This study presents a diachronic corpus analysis of Louisiana Creole (LC), focusing on variation in Verb Phrase features originating in two superstrates: local varieties of French (LC's lexifier) and local varieties of English. Considering quantitative linguistic trends alongside sociolinguistic history demonstrates that contact with these lexifier and non-lexifier superstrates has proceeded differently on either side of the 'Jim Crow' racial segregation divide which bifurcated Creole society during the Americanization of Creole Louisiana. This analysis informs a discussion on diachronic change in ethnolinguistic repertoires, and the extent to which the creole continuum and decreolization can be applied to LC.

MELCHOR, Jillian Loise (University of the Philippines Visayas)

BLÁZQUEZ-CARRETERO, Miguel (University of the Philippines Diliman)

Highlighting the agency of a Creolophone community: The social prestige of Zamboanga Chavacano

Historical references to Chavacano, the hypernym for Spanish-lexified creoles documented in the Philippine archipelago, portray it as "corrupt Spanish". Colonial discourse extends this pejorative representation to the Creole speakers. From its genesis to the present, there have been shifts in Chavacano usage both linguistically and socially. It is in this social dimension where we locate our investigation of Zamboanga Chavacano, the healthiest variant to date. We sketch the trajectory of its status, from its characterisation as degenerate Spanish ("español de cocina") in colonial accounts to its sociopolitical predominance in contemporary Zamboanga City ("Chavacano un poquito español"). Through the lens of postcolonial linguistics, we demonstrate how Hispanophilic Zamboangueno subvert, in

discourse and in practice, centuries-old notions of the degeneracy of their creole mother tongue.

MIGGE, Bettina (University College Dublin)

Advances in Creoles in education in French Guiana

This paper discusses the educational changes with respect to local languages in French Guiana. The paper is based on discussions with the coordinator team of bilingual education involving languages other than French Guianese Creole and administrative data collected on the programme. After introducing the educational background to French Guiana, I discuss how languages other than French Guianese Creole were haltingly integrated to address educational deficits. Despite significant advances, the continued growth of these initiatives continues to be threatened by basic issues such as the relative scarcity of qualified teachers and negative attitudes among higher level decision makers.

OKESOLA, Saheed Omotayo (Obafemi Awolowo University)

Pidgin in a pandemic: Non-state actors and public health communication in a developing multilingual context

One concern in post-colonial African countries is the issue of language choice and access to public health information during the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper examines Nigerian Pidgin and public health communication by nonstate actors in the world's third most linguistically complex country (Nigeria) with over 500 languages, one official language (English), and a neglected lingua franca (Nigerian Pidgin) with no official recognition or function assigned to it. Drawing multimodal data from posters, audio and video messages by selected local and international non-state actors, the paper interrogates linguistic diversity and the roles of Pidgin in the promotion of inclusion and access.

PARKVALL, Mikael (Stockholm University)

Why extrapolate from the unknown to the known?

The (best)-known creoles are the so-called plantation varieties spoken in the Atlantic area, and it is therefore not surprising that they have dominated the debates during most of our subfield's existence.

While understandable, there is an unfortunate aspect of the focus on this group(:) they emerged in frontier societies where the desire for quick economic gains was far greater than the wish to document what was actually going on. Therefore, texts in these creoles

usually postdate their birth by a considerable margin, and historical sources are almost completely silent as to the actual linguistic developments.

This has opened up (the door/the path?) for a good deal of speculation, favouring the currently dominant belief that creolisation has nothing to do with pidginization. For some creoles which came about later on, however, the documentary situation is far better, and there are even a few varieties for which virtually the entire history is known, from first contact to mature creole. Some of these are (very occasionally) mentioned in the debate, but they are for the most part swept under the rug and dismissed as irrelevant for our understanding of creoles.

This raises the (following) question: why (should) a theory of creolisation be built on the cases about which we know the least, rather than (on) those about which we know the most. Should these later creoles turn out to be typologically comparable to the "classic" ones, it would make all the sense in the world to do things the other way around, that is, to assume that the same developmental processes were responsible, and thus to let the known events inform us when we try to reconstruct the unknown ones.

Such a methodology is followed in other sciences (including sub-branches of linguistics), and there (is) no reason why we should continue accepting lower standards within Creolistics.

SELBACH, Rachel (Independent)

On the relevance of Theatre to Pidgin and Creole study

Early PCs are scarcely documented by reliable sources. The Mediterranean Lingua Franca is a case in point. However, there is a considerable amount of LF representation in theatre pieces. While we tend to be wary of 'literary' as opposed to 'documentary' data, the existence of so much language expression in theatre invites us to reflect for a moment on the purpose of language. Languages, even in more rudimentary stages of development, crucially seek to enable human contact and expression. Their power and function extends beyond the purely communicative. Pidgin language portrayal on the stage actually provides a valid, meaningful finding.

SIPPOLA, Eeva (University of Helsinki)

Causative constructions in Chabacano

This study examines causative serial verb constructions in Ternate Chabacano is a Spanish-lexifier creole with a Philippine adstrate spoken in a Tagalog-dominant context in the Philippines. Based on a corpus of natural conversations and elicited structures collected in fieldwork, I provide a description of different causative constructions, with special focus

on the ones with unstated causees. I discuss their syntactic properties in relation to the different data types as well as the contact influence of the languages present in the formation of Chabacano and its current language ecology.

TÉROSIER, Stéphane (Leiden University)

Towards the contact-induced emergence of gender in Martinican Creole

In this talk, I argue that, owing to its permanent contact with French, modern Martinican Creole (MC) is developing the category of grammatical gender. Evidence comes from Zribi-Hertz and Jean-Louis's (2014) so-called marker of pragmatic definiteness. Given the previously unnoticed fact that its realization covaries with the gender of the French cognate of the root it combines with, I propose that this marker spells out a gender-sensitive variety ofn. The absence of agreement on other categories suggests, however, that the process of gender assignment remains incomplete. This talk thus offers the description of a language caught in transition.

VOLLMANN, Ralf (University of Graz)

SOON, Tek Wooi (Global Hakka Research Association)

Malay 'kena' in Bahasa Rojak (Malaysian language mix)

The urban coexistence of Malays, Chinese and "Peranakans" (Malay-speaking, ethnically mixed population) in Malaya since 500 years allowed for language contact. Material & method. Ethnic Chinese and Malay speakers were investigated. Analysis. Spoken Malay is influenced by Chinese structures, but there are ethnolectal differences in usage: All speakers understand, but may not use certain patterns. Spoken Malay, Bazaar Malay, Baba Malay are otherwise not very different. Conclusions. The traditional multilingual situation led to convergences between structurally different languages, creating ethnolects with only small differences; the influence of modern standard languages leads to divergence: Standard Malay, English and Chinese replace historically grown vernaculars.

WARDITZ, Vladislava (University of Cologne, Germany)

Migrant languages as a special case of multilingualism within the framework of contact linguistics

Nevertheless migrant languages are defined as a type of heritage languages next to indigenous and colonial languages they remain outside of contact linguistics' mainstream. This paper aims to fill this gap by examining sociolinguistic and linguistic features of migrant heritage languages in the conceptional framework of contact linguistics.

WILKINS MILLER, Tanyia Joy (The University of the West Indies, Mona)

Phonological development in Jamaican children: Navigating a linguistically complex environment

Phonological development for Jamaican children occurs in a linguistically variable environment. Little is known about how they may be processing the varied linguistic input and how this affects their language production. This research explores how primary school children recognize and reproduce selected phonemes in Jamaican English (JE) that are not also part of the Jamaican Creole (JC) phonological system. Dental fricatives were among the JE phonemes tested. Their JC variants are alveolar stops which are stigmatized. Results suggest that participants are making sociolinguistic decisions based on expectations of the use of JE phonemes and non-stigmatized variants in a school environment.

ZIOBER, Fernanda (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

The stress system of non-verbs in Guinean (Guinea-Bissau Creole)

This paper describes the stress system of non-verbs in Guinean (Guinea-Bissau Creole), previously analysed by Kihm & Laks (1989) and Bull (1989). In our analysis, the stress is realized by a longer duration of the vowel that might be realised with more intensity if the stressed vowel gets short because of sentence intonation. The system consists of stress on the last syllable, on the penultimate syllable and, in rare cases, on the antepenultimate one. In general, stress comes in the penultimate syllable, and it goes to the last syllable because of weight. Also, because of phonological processes, on the surface, stress on non-verbs is almost always realized in the last syllable.

Panels

BAKKER, Peter (Aarhus University)

PARKVALL, Mikael (Stockholm University)

GOYETTE, Stéphane (Carleton University)

JACOBS, Bart (Jagiellonian University)

Linguistic (dis)continuities: creole genesis and change in minority languages.

A problem in creole studies lies in the fact that most observed/studied instances of present-day language contact involve the language(s) of inhabitants of countries with a standardized language which most citizens are literate in as a result of compulsory schooling and the mass media. By contrast illiteracy was the rule and not the exception

among the substrate and superstrate speakers alike whose interaction gave birth to creole languages in colonial times. Any type of schooling spread long after most creoles had stabilized as separate community languages.

As a result, the sociolinguistic and sociocultural gaps between most instances of language contact observed today and those assumed to have been operative over the course of creole genesis, are huge. Competing models of creole genesis, such as the Pidgin-to-Creole, Dialect Koine, L2/Basic variety, and Feature Pool theories are difficult to evaluate when comparing creole languages with contemporary language contact situations. This is because of the sociolinguistic and sociocultural gap between most instances of language contact observed today and those assumed to have been operative over the course of creole genesis.

The study of the impact of language contact upon minority languages worldwide offers us, however, a chance to solve this problem. Because minority languages are typically excluded from the mass media and from official schooling, the changes which they undergo (including, crucially, as a result of language contact of any kind) can be expected to more closely approximate the (initial) outcome of the language contact which gave birth to creoles. One of the goals of this panel is to examine what similarities and differences exist between the traits found in creole genesis on the one hand, and in minority language change on the other.

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