

The Carrier Pidgin

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A newsletter for those interested in pidgin and creole languages.

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FOCUS ON CREOLISTS (5):

JAN VOORHOEVE

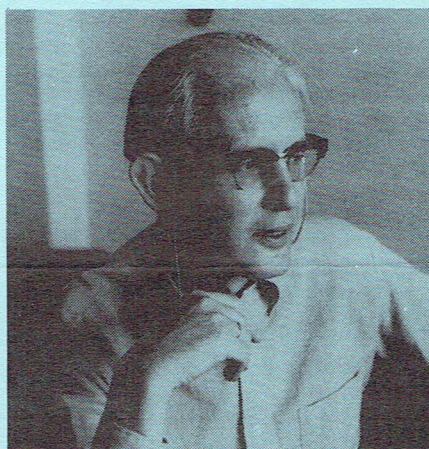
by Norval Smith
(University of Amsterdam)

The sudden and unexpected death of Jan Voorhoeve on the 30th of January 1983 has deprived Holland of her best-known Creolist and Africanist.

Jan Voorhoeve's importance for the study of creole languages in Holland cannot be overrated. He was a pioneer in the scientific description of Sranan and Saramaccan, Creole languages in Surinam, South America. It is now exactly thirty years since his first syntactic work on Sranan -- his 1953 thesis. Since then he has produced more than thirty articles and books on the Surinam creoles, and creoles in general, not to mention his articles on

other aspects of the culture of Surinam.

The scope of his work was wide, including synchronic syntax, phonology and morphology, historical phonology and syntax, sociolinguistics, orthography, translation, and language teaching. Although at one time or another he wrote on all these topics, two main periods of activity can be distinguished. In



Jan Voorhoeve

the first period, up till about 1967, his work was mainly descriptive. In the second, from about 1968, a dual preoccupation develops: with theoretical issues, and with the question of creole genesis.

In the first period we can detect three main strands -- Sranan syntax, Saramaccan tonology, and the orthography of Sranan and Saramaccan.

The first strand, Sranan syntax, represented by his 1953 and 1962 works, can be described as structuralist. An important facet of his

later work was his insistence that descriptive linguistics was an experimental science. By this he meant that the researcher had to make use of the technique of linguistic experiment. When we learn that by "linguistic experiment" Voorhoeve meant utilizing the intuitions of the native speaker about the correctness of sentences presented to him we realize how modern his thinking was. His (1961a) disagreement with Chomsky about the precise way this should be done does not strike one as very serious in view of later developments.

His work on Saramaccan tonology was more or less subordinate to the necessity of developing an orthography for this language which could indicate tonal distinctions. For this purpose it was necessary to make a study of the extensive tone perturbations of Saramaccan and formulate appropriate underlying forms (1961b).

Very important for Surinam itself was his work on orthography. Apart from developing an orthography for Saramaccan -- used for example in Donicie & Voorhoeve (1963), Voorhoeve was the chairman of the Spelling Commission for Surinam set up by the government of Surinam in 1960. His name remains linked with the resulting orthography in the minds of many Surinamers.

The descriptive nature of Voorhoeve's work in this first period cannot be seen apart from his work on Bible translation, which occupied him from 1956 to 1962.

In the second period, from around 1968 onwards, Voorhoeve displayed, as we noted above, a dual interest--in theoretical issues, insofar as they were applicable to the creole languages of Surinam, and in the

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question of creole genesis.

As far as linguistic theory is concerned, Voorhoeve was a somewhat eclectic user of the transformational generative model. A typical example of his work in this paradigm is to be found in his paper, "Multi-functionality as a derivational problem" (1980), where he applies the ideas of Jackendoff on morphology to Sranan zero-derivation.

His interest in creole genesis was first suggested in his (1961c) work in which he described a research program for the study of the history of the Surinam creoles. This interest was at first focussed on historical phonological issues, as indicated in his (1970) paper on sound correspondences. But Voorhoeve became interested in monogenesis and relexification in more general terms, and in (1973) published his important article, "Historical and linguistic evidence in

favour of the relexification theory in the formation of creoles". In this he concludes that Sranan is the result of the complete, and Saramaccan the result of the partial relexification of a Portuguese creole.

His interest in creole genesis continued up to his death, as can be seen from his critical review of Bickerton's "Roots of Language" (1982). More recently his attention had been drawn to the study of syntactic change in Sranan, and the relevance of this to the claims made by Bickerton. Voorhoeve was to have delivered a lecture at the Institute for General Linguistics on this very topic in March.

This brief survey does not exhaustively cover Voorhoeve's output on creoles, much less his writings on other aspects of the culture of Surinam, nor his prolific work on the languages of Cameroon. We have also left for the last what was most important about Jan Voorhoeve -- the person himself.

First and foremost Jan Voorhoeve was an all-around human being. He will be dearly missed by his family, as well as his friends and colleagues, in Surinam, Africa and Europe.

He had the gift of inspiration, a fact demonstrated by the many theses completed under his guidance. His enthusiasm for what he considered a good idea was infectious, and extremely stimulating. Despite his international stature, both as a Creolist and as an Africanist, Jan Voorhoeve remained a modest person, with little regard for stuffy convention. His office door was open to everyone, both literally and figuratively. His energy seemed boundless.

A final note seems appropriate. A number of years ago, while riding a bus in the Bijlmermeer -- the home of many Surinamers on the outskirts of Amsterdam -- the writer overheard two Surinamers discussing a letter one had received. In the course of this, the question of the spelling of a Sranan word came up. The one said to the other, "Is dat volgens Voorhoeve?" ("Is that according to Voorhoeve?") This, I think, is an apt illustration of the great significance of Jan Voorhoeve, not just for the academic community, but also for the people of Surinam.

Short Bibliography

1953 Voorstudies tot en beschrijving van het Sranan Tongo (Negerengels van Suriname). Diss. University of Amsterdam, Noord-Hollandsche U. M., Amsterdam

1961a Linguistic experiments in syntactic analysis. In: R. Le Page (ed.), *Creole Language Studies II*, Macmillan. London. 37-60

1961b Le ton et la grammaire dans le Saramaccan. *Word* 17, 146-163.

1961c A project for the study of creole language history in Surinam. In: R. Le Page (ed.), *Creole Language Studies II*, Macmillan. London. 99-106

1962 Sranan syntax. North-Holland. Amsterdam

1963 (A. Doncie & J. Voorhoeve) *De Saramakaanse Woordenschat*. Bureau voor Taalonderzoek in Surinam van de Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam.

1970 The regularity of sound correspondences in a creole language (Sranan). *Journal of African Linguistics* 9, 51-69

1973 Historical and linguistic evidence in favour of the relexification theory in the formation of Creoles. *Language in Society* 2, 133-145.

1982 Review of D. Bickerton, *Roots of Language* (1981). *New West Indies Guide* 56, 106-108.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Jan Voorhoeve is dead. Creolistics will miss him, as will his relatives, colleagues, students and friends. We are grateful to Norval Smith, editor of *Amsterdam Creole Studies*, for responding promptly to our cabled request to write the Focus article on Voorhoeve which begins our front page.

Readers are being treated to a second Focus article in this issue, the one on Hugo Schuchardt which Glenn Gilbert willingly agreed to write late last year. Schuchardt, of course, was a giant in our field, and Gilbert's article draws on little-known materials which he was able to research in a recent trip to Graz. (See Notes & Queries section.) Focus on Creolists No. 7, to appear in our next issue, will deal with Dirk Christiaan Hesselning. Written by Tom Markey, the article independently explores some of the connections between Schuchardt and Hesselning, and between the latter and John Reinecke, which Gilbert's Focus article on Schuchardt also touches on. Beyond this rich succession of Focus articles we have nothing more at present, so the usual call for volunteers needs to be made again. One suggestion which I hope someone will take up is to write a Focus article on one of those Creolists, who, born and raised in Creole communities, produce invaluable glossaries and grammars and other materials on and in their local Creole variety, but rarely become well-known outside of their home territory. Anyone wishing to write such a Focus article (or any other) should let me know as soon as possible.

The response to mention of our financial constraints in the last issue has been most heartening. One

The Carrier Pidgin

EDITORIAL BOARD

Initiated in 1973, *The Carrier Pidgin* is published quarterly, in March, June, September, and December. For subscription information, see the form on the inside back page.

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generous individual, who wishes to remain anonymous, has contributed \$100 to open a reserve fund, and suggested that we invite others to do likewise. Jim and I were delighted to receive this contribution, and have decided that the appropriate way to invite others to make similar contributions would be to designate them "Supporting Contributions". As far as we have been able to determine, such contributions would be tax-deductible within the US, as would any similar contribution to a non-profit institution. We are particularly hopeful that organizations and institutions directly connected with the study of pidgin and creole languages will find it possible to become "Supporting Contributors", so that we can continue to publicize their activities and keep their members up-to-date on related developments around the world.

We have also received, from Karoma Press (Tom Markey), our first ad. Other prospective advertisers may write us concerning rates.

We owe an apology to our readers for the fact that our December issue was a little late, occasioned in part by the fact that our printers had closed for the holidays. Without full-time clerical or publication staff, getting the CP out always requires a herculean effort, and usually at a time (end of each quarter) when both faculty and students are busier than usual. We will continue to try to meet our quarterly production targets, but trust that our subscribers will forgive us if we occasionally fall short.

We owe a special debt of thanks to Donald Topping and the staff of the Social Science Research Institute at the University of Hawaii for agreeing to handle back-issue requests after Reinecke's death last June, and for having done so faithfully for almost a year. The complete stock of back issues is in the process of being transferred to Stanford, and we will send them out directly from here from now on.

At the suggestion of one thinking subscriber, the telephone number of the Linguistics Department here at Stanford is being included on the masthead to expedite requests for information. Please ask for either Jim Fox or myself (JRR) at that number, or leave a message for us if necessary.

One final note. Since the CP was started in 1973, this is our tenth anniversary (more precisely, the beginning of our eleventh year, as our volume indicates.) Congrats to all the editors, readers and subscribers who have kept the CP alive and kicking over this decade, and may it continue, not only to survive, but also to thrive and grow!

CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

The AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY will hold its summer meeting June 9-11, 1983 at the University of Delaware. For information, write: W. Bruce Finnie, Associate Professor, College of Arts and Science, Department of English, 204 Memorial Hall, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711.

The ASSOCIATION OF CARIBBEAN STUDIES will hold its Fifth Annual Conference July 12-14 at the Curaçao Hilton Hotel, Willemsted, Curaçao, on the theme "Unity and Diversity in the Caribbean". Abstracts of 200-300 words must be submitted before April 15, 1983 to: Dr. A. L. McLeod, Conference Coordinator, Rider College, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648. (Fayer).

The CARIBBEAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION will hold its ninth annual meeting in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, May 27-29, 1983. The meeting will be co-sponsored and hosted by Museo del Hombre Dominicano and chaired by its director, Dr. José del Castillo. Write to: Dr. del Castillo at Museo del Hombre Dominicano, Calle Pedro Henriquez Urena, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana. (Maingot)

Le COMITE INTERNATIONAL DES ETUDES CREOLES tiendra en Louisiane du 16 au 22 mai 1983 son IVE Colloque Internationale. (See Sep. 82 CP.) Inclusés dans le programme interessant seront des tables-rondes ('micro-symposiums') sur les sujets suivants:

Les diasporas: problèmes de recherche (J. Benoist)

Théories et méthodes de l'analyse des continuums (M. Alleyne)

Créole et prosodie: intonation, rythme, poésie. Rapport avec les musiques (M. C. Hazaël-Massieux)

Créoles et langues africaines (M. Houis)

Cultures populaires (J. P. Jar-del)

Problèmes linguistiques et culturels en Louisiane (un collègue louisianais de U.S.L.)

Problèmes de définition et d'élaboration de matériaux pédagogiques (A. Valdman)

Politiques et stratégies éducatives dans les domaines créolophones (à base anglaise, française et portugaise) (R. Chaudenson)

Adresses: Comité louisianais d'Organisation: Département d'Etudes Francophones, University of Southwestern Louisiana, PO Box 43331, Lafayette, LA 70504; Secrétariat: IVE Colloque Internationale des Etudes Créoles, AUPELF, 192 Bd. Saint-Germain, 75272 - Paris Cedex 06.

Emanuel DRECHSEL delivered a paper on Mobilian Jargon (also known as the Chickasaw-Choctaw trade language) at the eighty-first annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association and the twenty-first Conference on American Indian Languages. His paper was entitled, "Meta-Communicative Functions of Mobilian Jargon." Drechsel has also asked us to note that his paper on "The Question of the lingua franca Creek," presented at the seventeenth annual Mid-America Linguistics Conference, will appear in its proceedings.

A conference on EL ESPANOL EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS IV: LA INVESTIGACION COMPREMETIDA/CONCERNED RESEARCH will be held at Hunter College, City University of New York, October 7-8, 1983. Abstracts of original research must be submitted by April 15 to: Professor Ana Celia Zentella, Director, Puerto Rican Studies, Hunter College, CUNY, 695 Park Avenue, Box 372, New York, NY 10021.

The LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA'S 1983 LINGUISTIC INSTITUTE will be held at UCLA from June 27, 1983 through August 5, 1983. Listings include a course on 'Variation Theory' by A. Naro. For application form and information, write: Linguistics Department, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

The fourth NEW ZEALAND LINGUISTICS CONFERENCE heard papers by Ross CLARK "Contact language in 18th century Tahiti"; Ingrid NEUMANN and Chris CORNE "Development of passives in Creole languages"; and D. S. WALSH "Language planning in Vanuatu." (Corne)

Papers of interest presented at the 15th PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS in Dunedin, New Zealand, in February included:

S. Kaldor. "Verb, Tense and Aspect Distinctions in Aboriginal Children's English"

P. McConvell. "The Sociolinguistics of Creolization in North-Western Australia"

J. Siegel. "New Guinea Pidgin as a Written Language"

P. Mühlhäusler. "The Number of Pidgin Englishes in the Pacific"

M. Sharpe. "Kriol - an Australian Language Resource"

J. Sandefur. "Dynamics of an Australian Creole System" (Sandefur)

Carol W. PFAFF, Freie Universität, Berlin, prepared a paper entitled "Functional approaches to interlanguage" for the 2nd European/North American Workshop on Cross Linguistic Second Language Acquisition Research, Jagdschloss Göhrde, West Germany, Aug. 22-28, 1982.

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL MEETING of the American Dialect Society will meet conjointly with the Rocky Mountain MLA on October 20-22, 1983, at the American Graduate School of International Management in Phoenix, AZ. Please submit your 100-word abstract by April 1 to: Cordell A. Briggs, Meeting Chair, Regional Rocky Mountain ADS, Department of English, Loma Linda University, Riverside, CA 92515.

The fourth annual SUMMER INSTITUTE FOR HAITIAN CREOLE BILINGUAL TEACHERS will be held at Indiana University July 5-August 12, 1982. (See Dec. 82 CP.) announcement.) Indiana University, Ballantine 602, Bloomington, IN 47405. (Valdman).

Jim VANDERGRIF (Central Missouri State University) read four papers on Eskimo English at various conferences in 1980 and 1981. He reports that he is currently preparing a research project to be undertaken with an English teacher in one of the Alaskan village high schools. This project should provide a clearer understanding of what is basic to the Inupiaq English system, and what is local variation. He welcomes input from creolists and would be especially interested in hearing about the pidgins which must have preceded the present language. He is also quite willing to provide copies of his papers and tapes to interested scholars.

The Department of Linguistics at the UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MILWAUKEE held its Linguistic Symposium, March 11-12, 1983. Presentations included "Syntactic Marking/Unmarking Phenomena in the Creole Continuum of Belize" by Geneviève Escure and Glenn Gilbert.

FOCUS ON CREOLISTS (6): HUGO SCHUCHARDT

by Glenn Gilbert (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)

Was he maverick or mainstream? Specialist or dilettante? Genius of meddler? Controversy as thick as any from the days of the Neogrammarians continues to swirl around this enigmatic figure. General linguist and Romance linguist, student of Basque, Georgian, Welsh, Hungarian, Arabic, Nubian, and Berber, pioneer in pidgin and creole studies, Schuchardt is presently being "reinvented for contemporary purposes" (Fought 1982).

He was born in Gotha, Germany in 1842 and died in Graz, Austria in 1927. Between 1881 and 1920 no less

than seven hundred printed pages on pidgin and creole languages issued from his pen: 72% of them were on Portuguese-based languages, 10% on English (including his (1914) study of Saramaccan but not the appended text of Schumann's dictionary), 6% on Spanish, 5% on French, 4% on Dutch, and 3% on the Lingua Franca, which was, according to Schuchardt's analysis, Italian and Spanish based). The recent English translations cover barely 20% of his work. His studies of Portuguese, especially, have been largely neglected. Most of the original articles, either in journals or as separate pieces, have become rare items. In April 1982 I suggested to Wolfgang Viereck that the entire corpus be re-issued in German. He and Anne-gret Bollée, both of the University of Bamberg, have now undertaken the task of seeing the new edition through the press.

I owe my own interest in



Hugo Schuchardt (around 1883)

Schuchardt's work to John Reinicke. At the Hawaii International Conference on Pidgins and Creoles, January 5-10, 1975, he suggested that I do an English translation of the most important articles. It turns out that in the middle 1930's he had enthusiastically begun his own translation, starting with Melanesian English. After finishing about thirty pages of typescript, other interests diverted him from the project, but he had retained it in the back of his mind for forty years.

Fought (1982) suggests further study of Schuchardt's influence on Boas, Sapir, and Bloomfield. Creolists would do well to add Robert Hall, and Hesseling and Reinecke to this list. The latter chain of influence is especially interesting to follow. In 1913, Hesseling, who was well aware of Schuchardt's immense contribution to our science, urged him to edit and publish the 1778 manuscript, "Saramaccanisch Deutsches Wörter-Buch" compiled in Suriname by the Herrnhut missionary, C. L. Schumann. The manuscript had

been copied by hand and sent to Schuchardt thirty years previously by J. Kersten, also a Herrnhut missionary in Suriname. Hesseling's support encouraged Schuchardt to write a long introduction to the dictionary, a Vorbericht, which turned out to be Schuchardt's crowning achievement in the field, *Die Sprache der Saramakkaneger in Surinam* (1914). Schuchardt, who had just celebrated his seventy-second birthday, had to combat bureaucratic red tape, the threat of war, and impending censorship, to finally see the work through the press in Holland. Hesseling carried out an intense and encouraging correspondence with Schuchardt, helping him in every way possible. When it was rumored that the Royal Academy of Sciences in Amsterdam would not print a monograph written in the German language, Hesseling declared that he would personally translate both Schuchardt's Vorbericht and Schumann's dictionary into Dutch. Finally, the Academy relented and the book was allowed to appear in German, three months after the outbreak of World War I. It was the end of an era.

Near the end of his life, in the late 1930's, Hesseling also corresponded with Reinecke. It may have well been this correspondence which aroused the great interest and admiration that Reinecke had for Schuchardt. (See listing of Schuchardt's works in Reinecke et al 1975.)

In 1979, Günter Brettschneider of the University of Graz, while making a preliminary inventory of Schuchardt's papers, discovered a 22-page manuscript entitled, "Kreolische Studien X. Ueber das Negerenglische von Westafrika". In this essay, written about 1890-1891, Schuchardt contrasts West African Pidgin English with Krio and Liberian English and then goes on to discuss "Negerenglisch" in the Southeastern United States, the Caribbean, and the adjoining coasts of Central and South America. He even promises (p. 13) a further study which will analyze the English creole of Jamaica and compare it with the English of Tobago, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Thomas. From all of these places correspondents had sent him information on language structure and use, as well as some texts, printed and otherwise. ("Ich werde sie zu einer späteren Studie verarbeiten.") Two things are apparent: many of his thoughts on creoles printed in 1914 were already formulated by 1890; and much of what he learned from his correspondents has never appeared in print.

During the years of his intense preoccupation with creoles, 1882-1883, Schuchardt kept a kind of diary recording the persons and

places he wrote to, with a system of symbols representing the type of reply, if any, that he received.

In the United States, he corresponded with Mercier (who translated from German into French some of Schuchardt's work on the French creoles of the Indian Ocean and had it printed in his journal, *L'Athénée Louisianais*, in 1884), Fortier, and G. W. Cable in New Orleans concerning French creole in Louisiana; James A. Harrison in Lexington, Virginia on Black English and Black French; Albert S. Gatschet at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. on the English of the American Indians.

Eleven years later, in 1894, Gatschet wrote Schuchardt a postcard from Pena, Texas, where he was gathering linguistic field data (could that have been near Bracketville?); Prof. Elliott at Johns Hopkins University on Canadian French; Daniel Brinton in Philadelphia on "mixed languages" in Mexico and Central America; and Charles Leland (Philadelphia, and later, London) and Addison van Name (New Haven) on creolistics generally. He wrote to Joel Chandler Harris twice, but received no reply. He was well aware of Lafcadio Hearn's enthusiasm for the French Caribbean, but apparently never tried to correspond with him, perhaps because Hearn's whereabouts were so indefinite in those years.

Schuchardt had a special interest in South Carolina, Georgia, and above all Florida. What he learned about the latter state was disappointing; he guessed that the key to many a linguistic riddle could be found there. He encouraged the newly-formed American Dialect Society to study Black English, both as a sociolect and as dialect. In this way he hoped that its connections with the Caribbean and with West Africa could be laid bare.

Outside the United States, he wrote almost 100 letters to knowledgeable people in Bermuda, the Bahamas, Belize, Suriname, Barbados, and almost everywhere in-between. In some cases, the correspondence was prolonged over months or years.

In rare instances his own letters of inquiry have been preserved, as for example where he wrote to the Austrian consul in Belize on February 20, 1882. The consul scribbled a reply, hurriedly though sympathetically, on the back of Schuchardt's letter, thus preserving it for posterity. In English, Schuchardt asked for information about creole dialects of English, Spanish, or Amerindian languages in Belize. The gist of the reply was, "There is plenty to interest you here, but I really can't help you. You should write to..."

Many of the replies were of a



Hugo Schuchardt (older than in preceding photo)

similar nature. Occasionally, though, he would hit on a gold mine of data, with a knowledgeable correspondent willing to record and transmit it to far-away Austria. This material remains largely unpublished.

A good case can be made for Schuchardt as a founding father of sociolinguistics and of creolistics, or perhaps as the founding father of these sub-fields. He was always looking for social explanations of linguistic phenomena. Throughout his life he resisted F. Adolpho Coelho's psychological (one is tempted to say language-bioprogram) explanation for the similarities among creoles, although he was increasingly swayed in that direction as his own studies revealed the astonishing characteristics of these languages. Nevertheless, he tried to turn to cultural, social, and historical explanations. Only when these did not suffice, did he talk about universal processes of simplification, with a reduction to "innere Form" (Wilhelm von Humboldt's term) and to a single prototype, which he calls CREOLE.

Surely, no one in Schuchardt's day would have invested so much time and energy studying languages of this type if they had really believed that such languages were the product of social circumstance and historical accident.

After thirty-five years of study, Schuchardt had raised many more questions than he was able to answer. In 1914, at the age of 72, he wrote that he was dissatisfied with many of the findings of this research, that he would suspend judgment, and that he wanted to get his knowledge and data down on paper so that younger scholars could continue. In doing so, he posed a challenge that remains as fresh today as it was then.

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--- Die Sprache der Saramakkane-ger in Surinam. Amsterdam: Johannes Muller, 1914. (Includes the text of C. L. Schumann, "Saramaccanisch Deutsches Wörter-Buch" and other Saramakkan texts.)

Spitzer, Leo. Hugo Schuchardt-Brevier. 2nd ed. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1976 (1928). (Provides complete bibliography of all of Schuchardt's published work; 770 items, 1864-1928.)

NOTES AND QUERIES

Ian Hancock, our trusty Advisory Editor from U. Texas found the above music sheet for The Carrier Pidgin at a garage sale and was thoughtful

enough to pass it on. Readers who wish to see the music itself (perhaps to play at the opening ceremonies of pidgin-creole conferences, or to while away post-field-work afternoons) should write us.

Glenn GILBERT recently used his mini-sabbatical to travel to Graz, Austria, to evaluate the papers and correspondence of the German-Austrian linguist, Hugo Schuchardt (See Focus #6, this issue). Schuchardt, who died in 1927, left his library of some 20,000 books, over 10,000 letters, and 80 library boxes of notes, manuscripts and other materials to the University of Graz. Gilbert copied reams of creole material from this collection, and expects to produce several articles and/or a monograph from this material.

A new video program (on the PAL system) has been produced by Roy GWYTHYR-JONES, WBT Media Australia, entitled "Buk Blanga Kriol", an 8-minute program on the development of a Kriol literature. (Sandefur)

The 1983 MANIS BUK, PIJIN--TOKTOK BLONG SOLOMON (1983 CALENDAR, Solomon Islands Pijin), is available from the SICA Pijin Literacy Project, Box 497, Honiara, Solomon Islands. Calendar and pictures by Jackson Onahi. Cost of \$3.30 (US) includes handling and postage. (Morgan).

After a three-year interruption, a song festival of Papiamentu songs will be held in Aruba and Curaçao next year sponsored by the Creole Commission. (STICUSA JOURNAAL).

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has accepted special responsibility for the collection of pidgin and creole materials within the Research Libraries Group, a collective enterprise involving approximately two dozen major American libraries and research institutions (including Columbia, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Yale) whose goals include cooperation in the development of library holdings. The CP gets some of its material each month from John Rawlings, assistant to the director of Green Library, Stanford, who is most directly concerned with the collection of the Creole materials. He in turn scours each CP issue for possible new acquisitions. In April, the library will mount an exhibition of books, videotapes, and other pidgin-creole material in its collection and it will soon begin to issue complete lists of its new pidgin-creole acquisitions. Mr. Rawlings would be happy to make these listings available to interested researchers, and is also interested in hearing from booksellers, institutions or individuals

who have material in or about pidgins and creoles which is available for purchase or copying. Please write him c/o Green Library, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

Sandra L. TERRELL and Francis TERRELL, a husband and wife team on the faculty of North Texas State University at Denton, TX 76203, recently completed research on the effects of speaking "Black English" at job interviews. In a presentation at the November 1982 meeting of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association in Toronto, the researchers reported that, of six job-seekers whom they sent for a total of 100 job interviews, the three who used Standard English in their interviews fared better than the three who used Black English. The former were granted longer interviews, offered more jobs, and better salaries than the latter. The researchers concluded that "those who advocate training and encouraging blacks to speak black English may be running the risk of reducing that person's marketability... a more appropriate strategy might be to teach the child both black English and standard English." Their paper was scheduled for publication in the January issue of *Asha*.

Richard E. WOOD, advisory editor of the CP and editor of *Language Problems and Language Planning* (LPLP) has a new address: English Dept., College of Education, Abha Branch, King Saud University, Abha, Saudi Arabia. Articles for LPLP should be sent to him there. (*Language Planning Newsletter*).

OBITUARY: FR. JORIS CEUPPENS

The cause of Haitian Creole has lost a devoted friend and tireless worker. Father Joris CEUPPENS of the Missionaries of Scheut died on December 20, 1983.

For nearly twenty years, he served as editor-in-chief of *Bon Nouvel*, the most widely disseminated periodical in Haiti. Indeed, this small monthly newsletter, whose circulation is close to 30,000 copies, stands as the most widely reproduced publication in Haitian Creole, or any other Creole language for that matter.

Bon Nouvel has exerted a powerful influence in the spread of the Modified Faublas-Pressoir orthography which it utilizes. It has served as an instrument for the development and instrumentalization of the Haitian vernacular. More importantly, it was one of the vectors of literacy in the country and a powerful means for bringing information--and

some hope--to the down-trodden masses. (Valdman)

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Ann Padmore ASSAM. A comparison of written English of non-West Indian Canadian-born and immigrant West Indian Students in Canada. Ph.D. dissertation, State University of New York at Buffalo. 1981. 225p. University Microfilms RTA81-22156.

John BAKER. The contribution of non-Francophone immigrants to the lexicon of Mauritian Creole. An examination of the peopling of Mauritius, an analysis of the non-French part of the lexicon of its Creole language, including a comparison of the latter with those of Réunion and the Seychelles, and a discussion of the origins and affinities of Mauritian Creole. PhD thesis, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1982. xii + 883 pp. (Chris Corne writes: "It contains: 2155 non-French items, a probable timetable for the development of the three creole languages, the presentation of a coherent theory of their evolution (against the background of Bickerton's bioprogram theory). Baker's half of Baker & Corne, Isle de France Creole: affinities and origins, Karoma, 1982, is in fact an integral part of this thesis, and may be usefully read with it. I think "monumental" is an appropriate adjective. In any case, it is a highly significant piece of work, and it refines the conclusions reached in Baker and Corne. It is a landmark in the field, in short.")

Frank BYRNE (Universidad de Oriente, Venezuela) writes that fieldwork is proceeding satisfactorily on his dissertation study on verb serialization and predicate complementation in Saramaccan. (See March 82 CP). He plans to complete the dissertation during a coming sabbatical year at the University of Arizona where he is a student. During the previous trips to Suriname, some quite major discoveries have been made which concern theoretical syntax, Caribbean creoles in general, and the basic structures of incipient creole languages. Several linguists have made valuable comments on his work, including Derek Bickerton, one of his committee members.

A definite decision has been made regarding Joyce HUDSON's thesis, "Grammatical and Semantic Aspects of Fitzroy Valley Kriol". It will be published (hopefully by mid-1983) in *Work Papers of SIL-AAB, Series A*. (Sandefur)

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

A review entitled, "The First Comparative Studies of Caribbean Architecture" has been submitted by Jay EDWARDS to Nieuw West Indische Gids. One section compares the processes of language change in a post-creole continuum with similar processes at work in West Indian vernacular architecture.

Review of Derek BICKERTON, *Roots of Language* (Karoma 1981). By Lewis Thomas in *Discover*, March 1983, pp. 80-81.

Review of R. R. DAY, ed., *Issues in English Creoles*. Papers from the 1975 Hawaii Conference (Julius Groos Verlag, 1980). By G. Escure in *Language in Society*, 11 (3), 1982, pp. 473-478.

Review of A. VALDMAN and A. HIGHFIELD, eds., *Theoretical orientations in creole studies* (Academic Press, 1980). By S. Thomason in *Language in Society*, 11 (3), 1982, pp. 478-491.

Noël Hermann ASSY, *En zur dâ en pei*. Publié par les Editions Bukié Banané. (Poems in creole.)

Graciete Nogueira BATALHA, *Lingua e cultura portuguesas em Goa: Estado Actual*. Macau. Edição dos Serviços de Educação e Cultura, 1982. (Deals with the Portuguese language and

et Mahé: chez les auteurs, 1978. (Rawlings)

I. BROCH and E. H. JAHR, *Russenorsk. Et Pidginspråk i Norge*. (Tromsø-Studier i Språkvitenskap III) Oslo:Novus Forlag, 1981.

Toh Paik CHOO, *Eh Goondu!*. A brand new, never before published collection of Pasar Patois, Eastern Universities Press SDN.BHD. 112F, Block 5, Boon Keng Road, Singapore 1233. (Veach)

J. T. COLLINS, *Ambonese Malay and creolization theory*. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, 1980. (Baxter)

Emile-Lesage DALLE. (Centre Nationale d'Education Cameroun) *Les problèmes de l'enseignement des langues nationales au Cameroun*. Université Laval. Faculté des sciences de l'éducation. Québec 10, Québec. January 1981.

G. ESCURE, "Contrastive patterns of intragroup and intergroup interaction in the creole continuum of Belize" in *Language in Society*, Vol. 11, 1982.

Charles GILMAN, "Pidgins as Performance, Competence, and Language", *International journal of the sociology of language* 38, 1982, 19-30.

R. B. LE PAGE, "Models and stereotypes of ethnicity and of language." *Journal of multilingual and multicultural development*. Vol. 3, No. 3, 1982. (Includes Caribbean Creole--especially Belizean--data.)

Antoine J. MADURO, *Danadonan di papiamentu (pa lektornan koregi)*. Korsou. 1982.



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PUBLICATIONS

Azize ASGARALLY, *Ratsitatane*. Port Louis. Hart Printing. 1980. (A play in creole--Mauritius Archives)

Renée ASGARALLY, *Quand montagne prend difé*. Port Louis. Marina Press. 1977. (A novel in creole--Mauritius Archives.)

culture in Goa, former Portuguese State of India.) 114 pp. 64 photos in color. Available from Livraria S. Paulo, Macau. Price US \$4.50 plus postage. (In Macau, 30 pts.)

Annegret BOLLEE, *Apprenons la nouvelle orthographe: proposition d'une orthographe rationnelle pour le créole des Seychelles avec six contes créoles seychellois*. Cologne

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Thomas L. MARKEY, "Afrikaans: Creole or Non-Creole?" Zeitschrift für Dialektologie und Linguistik, IL. Jahrgang, Heft 2, 1982.

Jean-Claude MARTINEAU (Korallen): Flè dizè (poems in Haitian Creole--Rawlings), New York. Marika Roumain, 1982.

Michael C. SHAPIRO and Harold F. SCHIFFMANN, Language and society in South Asia. South Asia Books. Box 502, Columbia, MO 65205. 1981. (See especially Ch. 7 "Pidginization, Creolization and South Asian English.")

Peter STEIN, Connaissance et emploi des langues a l'île Maurice. Hamburg. Buske (Kreolische Bibliothek 2) 1982. xxii + 661p. ISBN 3-87118-504. Prix: DM 98,00. (Publication of his thesis.)

D. SUTCLIFFE. British Black English. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1982.

Tremaine TAMAYOSE. Local People: An Oral History Experience. Ethnic Studies Oral History Project. Ethnic Studies Program, University of Hawaii at Manoa 1982.

Sarah G. THOMASON, "Chinook Jargon in Areal and Historical Context". To appear in Language. (Drechsel)

Peter TRUDGILL and Jean HANNAH, International English: A Guide to Varieties of Standard English. London. Edward Arnold, 1982. (Includes sections on English-based creoles, Australian and Scottish English and English in Ireland, accompanied by a cassette recording--Rawlings.)

The Social Context of Creolization

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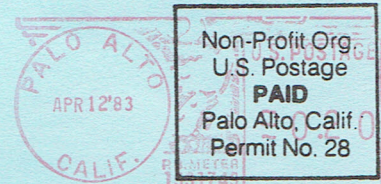
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FOCUS ON CREOLISTS (7): DIRK CHRISTIAAN HESSELING

by T. L. Markey
(University of Michigan)

If one were to focus on a great creolist from the past, a Nestor of the field no longer among us, in a publication that forms part of the legacy of John E. Reinecke, then the first choice would necessarily be Dirk Christiaan Hesselning (b. Amsterdam 1859 - d. Wassenaar 1941), though the precise reasons for this necessity are far from publicly obvious. Here, I would like to share something that until now has presumably remained a piece of privileged and private information while focusing on Hesselning.

It was only a matter of weeks after the appearance of my translation (with the help of Paul T. Roberge) of a selection of Hesselning's articles on creoles that

I received a letter from Reinecke (15 July 1979). I was stunned by its contents. At the time, I knew of Reinecke only from a very cursory 1974 reading of his doctoral dissertation while at ORSTOM in Papeete and a brief meeting with him and his wife during the St. Thomas conference in March, 1979. Reinecke's letter revealed that, not only did he have a much more competent command of Dutch than I could ever pretend to, which clearly followed from his detailed assessment of the translation, but, a more arresting piece of news, he had twice contemplated, and even made notes toward, a translation of the very articles I had just published; initially in 1934 while at work on his doctoral dissertation at Yale (under Sapir) and then once again some three decades later in 1969 while he had been laid up in a hospital in Honolulu.

He welcomed the translation, for, as he wrote, Hesselning had "raised questions which in their ignorance of their predecessors, some of the younger generation of creolists have been rediscovering for themselves." (While in Honolulu in 1977, Derek Bickerton had suggested to me that I translate Hesselning, with whose work I was totally unacquainted, and Schuchardt, whose creole studies I had learned about during a sabbatical year (1972-73) in Vienna with a side trip to Graz that same year.)

But, the most generally fascinating admission in Reinecke's letter was the fact that he had corresponded with the then aging Hesselning in 1938 and that he had been deeply influenced by Hesselning's ideas. I answered Reinecke's letter immediately and requested copies of

the correspondence. Reinecke was kind enough to forward (2 August 1979) his two letters from Hesselning (21 June and 22 December 1938), as well as the copy of a letter (in a French translation) Hesselning had sent to R. Rulf concerning the publication (in French) of one of his books in Haiti. Hesselning had written Reinecke in fluent English.

As I sat at home that summer and reflected on the fact that Hesselning had, in turn, corresponded with Schuchardt (b. 1842 - d. 1927), the whole chain of letters began to smack of an apostolic succession, and I caught a fleeting, yet almost tangible, glimpse of creolistics at its birth. I then tried to perceive what it must have been like to have been a creolist back then, a renegade in the wake of the greats of comparativism, those leviathans such as Brugmann, Meillet, and Wackernagel. Here was Hesselning in 1938 writing to the young Reinecke that Afrikaans "was originally a 'semi-creole patois' as you say, but the process has been brought to a stand and by this time you can justly call it a 'full-fledged' language, thanks to the rise and full flourish of a literature founded upon the real national idiom." This is surely a prescient, socially-based definition of decreolization.

Meanwhile, by 1938, Kurylowicz and Benveniste had already elevated Indo-European studies to a level of theoretical refinement yet to be attained by creolistics. Indeed, even today, as a participant in a more sophisticated linguistic history, theory and praxis, creolistics remains in its infancy. Not all bad, of course, because it is the newness, the freshness, and the

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yet to be described data that make contemporary creolistics a novel and stimulating area of inquiry. This freshness lingers in Hesseling's writings, as well as Schuchardt's, as they retain their aura of novelty and periodic validity even now. And it is this sense of immediacy in Hesseling that brings me to the main points of this discursive focus on Hesseling. Hesseling would have been totally unknown today had he not so profoundly and so surely realized that the major thrust of Indo-European studies of the time was diametrically opposed to that of a principled creolistics: Indo-European studies sought to wrest processual particulars from formative universals (the subsequent realization of, say, primary endings in Germanic), while creolistics, as envisioned by both Hesseling and Schuchardt before him, sought to discover processual universals in formative particulars (the utiliza-

tion of anaphora, say, in marking the plural of nouns).

Hesseling had, to be sure, gone through the mill of Indo-European studies and been trained as a classicist, but his contributions to our knowledge of Greek etymology and the emergence of *koine* are disappointingly meager. Nevertheless, in straying from the well-guided paths of traditional comparative studies, he, as even Rousseau well before him, had become fascinated with the prospect of discovering language origins, and he saw creoles as the most effective laboratory to permit that discovery. Analyzing these disparaged languages, he uncovered a promising inventory of "universals," such as nominal number marking by anaphora and the use of particles to mark a consistent set of tense-aspect expressions, but he rejected a thesis of monogenesis to account for universality.

In so doing, he advanced beyond Schuchardt's view of *lingua franca* in the Mediterranean basin as the progenitor of all that followed. He also accepted notions of relexification that would be hailed as insightful at any linguistic meeting even today, and--and this is crucial--he was well aware of the fact that no creole relexifies along the lines of the "fusion creoles" of Europe. No creole, no true stratified creole, has the fusionary capacity to produce, say, Rhenish *ollich*, a splicing of Gallo-Romance (and Latin) *unio* and Germanic *lok*.

However, as was the case with his predecessor Schuchardt, Hesseling failed to evolve or articulate any fully unified or unifying theory to explain his observations. He could only point to similar social circumstances in the emergence of creoles and general factors of concessional grammatical levelling between and among languages: creoles were viewed as mesostrata, as interlanguage, and he thereby stressed the role of incomplete language learning, through he never formulated a rigorous distinction between pidgin and creole. The descriptive tools then at hand were simply inadequate to the task. In the end, however, Hesseling remained an elegant and highly sophisticated Janus-figure, a bipartisan caught between the world of neogrammarian absolutism on the one hand and the gradualistic implications of Schuchardt and the relativistic determinism of Johannes Schmidt on the other.

A partial bibliography of Hesseling's writings and a fuller "focus" are provided in my edition and translation (together with Paul T. Roberge), *On the Origin and Formation of Creoles: A Miscellany of Articles*. Introduction by Pieter Muysken and Guus Meijer. (Ann Arbor: Karoma, 1979).

EDITOR'S NOTES

It is three o'clock in the morning, and Alan and I, mindful of the hundreds of CP subscribers badgering their mail-carriers for the June issue, are determined to finish the typesetting before we close off for the night. We have asked the paste-up person to come by and collect the material at 9 a.m., and have told the printers to expect the camera-ready master by Friday. And so, God willing--as *de ole people* say--another CP will see the light of day.

We are seriously considering changing the publication months to January, April, July and October, since it is usually not until the "vacation" periods in December, March, June and September that we get enough of a break from classes and the other responsibilities of each academic quarter to put in the concerted effort it takes to bring the CP out. We welcome feedback from our subscribers on the idea of changing the production dates, and in the meantime, thank you for your understanding and patience.

Special thanks are due to Tom Markey for writing the Focus article on Dirk Christiaan Hesseling for this issue. To emphasize the links between Hesseling and Reinecke to which Markey refers, and to underscore the importance of Hesseling to pidgin-creole studies, I wish to quote an anecdote which Glenn Gilbert had included in the original version of the Focus on Schuchardt article which we featured in the last CP:

"At the 1975 Hawaii conference, Reinecke, who had in his hands the proofsheets for his invaluable Bibliography of Pidgin and Creole Languages (1975), was enthusiastically applauded by the participants at the end of the conference. He proceeded to relate something like, 'Don't clap for me; I'm only an amateur. D.C. Hesseling was the professional in this field.'"

For future Focus articles, we are committed so far to doing features on Robert A. Hall, Jr. and Frederic G. Cassidy, although a final decision on the authors of these pieces has not been reached. Other suggestions, and offers to write these Focus articles, are welcome, as we have emphasized in the past.

We think it might be useful to print, in a future issue, a list of courses which deal entirely or substantially with pidgins and creoles. To this end, please send us information on any such courses you teach or know about, including the name of the school and department in which the course is offered, the frequency with which the course is taught, the

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name of the instructor, the average number of students, and the required texts used (if any), plus any additional information which you think other readers and/or instructors might find useful. Courses on "Languages in Contact" or "Multilingualism" which include a heavy p/c component, should also be included.

Response to the computerized invoices which Jim so diligently prepared and included with the last issue has been very encouraging, and we are beginning to get on a more stable financial footing, although we still have a number of debts to be settled. Subscribers outside of the US are urged to send payment in the form of International Money Orders, drawn on a US bank. A check drawn on a foreign bank sometimes costs us almost as much in collection costs as the amount of the check itself, plus a considerable time-delay.

We thank you all once again for your news, your subscriptions, your encouragement, patience and support.

CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

At the annual meeting of the CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN STUDIES, Quebec City, May 1983, W. J. Samarin presented a paper entitled "The linguistic world of field colonialism."

The FORUM FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IV will devote its third international conference to Language Planning and Language Policy. The conference will be held December 14-18, 1983, in Curacao, Netherlands Antilles. Topics include Language Planning in Multilingual, Pidgin and Creole Speaking Communities.

At the 13th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LINGUISTS, held in Tokyo, Japan, August 29 to September 4, 1982, Ingvald Broch and Ernst Hakon Jahr presented a paper entitled, "Russenorsk: The Russo-Norwegian Pidgin: New findings."

The 1983 LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA's 58th Annual Meeting will be held December 28-30 at the Hyatt Regency, Minneapolis. Abstracts are due by September 10, 1983. Write: LSA Secretariat, 3520 Prospect Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007.

At the 5th (25th Jubilee) Conference of the LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND, held at the University of Auckland, 16-18 May, 1983, two papers of interest to creolists were presented:

Chris Corne. "Transmission or bioprogram? Verb fronting in Creole and other languages"

D. S. Walsh. "Time, space and kinship vocabularies in Bislama and Tok Pisin" (Corne)

Dudley NYLANDER, Department of Romance Languages, University of Alberta, has been active on the conference front. Among his recent presentations:

"Serial Verbs, the O-Criterion and the Projection Principle: a case study (Krio)," paper read at the 14th annual meeting on African Linguistics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, April 8, 1983.

"COMP, Government and the ECP: a case study (Krio)," paper read at the 9th Minnesota Regional Conference on Language & Linguistics, University of Minnesota, May 13-14, 1983.

"Catégories vides et antécédents en krio," paper read at the annual meeting of the Association québécoise de linguistique, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Québec, May 27, 1983.

"Complementizers and Creolization: a case study (Krio)," paper read at the International Conference on Complementation, UFSAL, Brussels (Belgium), June 9-11, 1983.

He is also scheduled to give a paper at the York Creole Conference in September.

Both Alan Baxter and John Sandefur have written us with modifications and additions to the notice about the 15th PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS which was held in Dunedin, New Zealand, last February on Pidgin and Creole Languages in the Pacific. The complete and correct list of papers presented is as follows:

Allan Baxter. "Creole universals and Papia Kristang."

Patrick McConvell. "The sociolinguistics of creolization in north-western Australia: some hypotheses."

Peter Mühlhäusler. "The number of Pidgin Englishes in the Pacific."

John Sandefur. "Dynamics of an Australian Creole System."

W. Seiler. "The lost Malay language of Papua New Guinea."

Margaret C. Sharpe. "Kriol--an Australian language resource."

Jeff Siegel. "Plantation Pidgin Fijian."

Linda Simons. "Malaitan influence on two grammatical particles in Solomon Islands Pidgin."

D. T. Tryon. "Recent trends in Bislama."

S. A. Wurm. "Notes on the intonation of New Guinea Pidgin."

All of the papers presented at the congress are due to be published in a volume of Pacific Linguistics.

The SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS invites you to participate in the 5th biennial conference to be held in Kingston, Jamaica, August 29 to September 1, 1984. The

conference will look at synchronic and diachronic aspects of language (including diaspora phenomena) as these relate to the Caribbean. Papers in any Caribbean language will be accepted. These should be typed double-spaced on quarto/ 8 1/2 x 11 size paper, and should be a maximum of thirty pages. The final date for submission of papers is May 31, 1984. Abstracts (6 copies) should be sent to arrive no later than September 30, 1983, to: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, c/o Professor Dennis Craig, Dean, School of Education, U.W.I., Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica W.I.

The SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE ON LINGUISTICS (SECOL) held its regional American Dialect Society meeting in November 1982 concurrently with the South Atlantic Regional meeting (reported in the Dec. 82 CP). Papers of relevance included:

G. Bailey & M. Bassett. "Problems in the Origin of Invariant BE".

D. Christian. "Variety of Tag Questions: The no? Tag in a Pueblo Variety of English".

S. Mufwene. "Some Observations on Black English: The Verb" in which he compares Caribbean Creoles and BE).

P. G. Skipper. "The Acceptability of Multiple Modals in Southern English".

T. M. Stephens. "Creole, créole, criollo, crioulo: The Shadings of a Term".

T. J. Vance. "Copula Deletion and Women's Speech in Japanese".

The SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS, AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES BRANCH, P.O. Berrimah, N. T. 5788, has released a report on its work with Kriol speakers in 1982 which includes the following information:

SIL personnel attended the Second Annual Workshop of the Aboriginal Languages Association held at Batchelor in April. John Sandefur presented a paper, "Extending the Use of Kriol". Annette Walker and four Kriol speakers from Ngukurr and Bamyili, Brian Dan Daniels, Ralph Dingul, Johnson Hall and Queenie Brennan, also attended.

The TESOL SUMMER INSTITUTE will be held July 4 to August 12, 1983 at the University of Toronto & Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. Topic: English in Bilingual & Multicultural Societies. (Write: TESOL 83, School of Continuing Studies, 158 St. George St., Toronto, Ont, M5S 2V8.

At the UNITED NATIONS LINGUISTICS CLUB in New York, John Holm presented a paper on "Afro-European Languages: Black English and its Creole Kin."

Final reminder: The YORK CREOLE CONFERENCE on the subject "Urban Pidgins and Creoles" will be held at York, England, from 24-27 September 1983. Topics/varieties to be covered at the conference, according to the provisional programme, include: Pidgin German (Peter Mühlhäusler); Sri Lanka Portuguese (Ian Smith); British Sign Language (Viv Edwards and Paddy Ladd); Krio (Dudley Nylander); Saramaccan (Frank Byrne); Naga Pidgin (M. V. Sreedhar); New Guinea Pidgin (Jean Aitchison); Rastafarian language in St. Lucia and Barbados (Velma Pollard) Bichelamar (Jean Michel Charpentier); Indian Pidgin English (R. R. Mehrotra); Urban pidgin in Cameroon (M. L. Pradelles de Latour); and a workshop on British Black English chaired by Pauline Christie.

For further information, write: Mark Sebba, Dept. of Language, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD, England. (Please note that letters not addressed "England" have a tendency to go to Canada!) Tel. 090459861, extension 5674, telex 57933 YORKUL.

NOTES AND QUERIES

The CARRIER PIDGIN was featured in the Campus Report (Stanford) of April 6, 1983, on the completion of its tenth year of existence, and its first year of publication at Stanford. The theoretical significance of pidgins and creoles was also discussed in the interview, based on an interview with the CP editors, and the general involvement of Stanford in the study of pidgins and creoles was highlighted. Concurrently, a course on Pidgins and Creoles was being taught at Stanford (by John Rickford), and Green Library mounted a two-week exhibition of pidgin and creole material organized by John Rawlings. Languages represented in the exhibit included Hawaiian Pidgin and Creole English, the French-based Creoles of Mauritius and Seychelles, Australian Aboriginal Kriol, Solomon Islands Pijin, and several West Indian Creoles.

ENGLISH WORLD-WIDE: A JOURNAL OF VARIETIES OF ENGLISH will now be published by John Benjamins North America Inc., 1, Button Wood Square, 202, Philadelphia, PA 19130 from vol. 4, 1983, on. The journal has provided exhaustive and up-to-date information on issues of current research, publications, theses, and congresses in the fields of English dialects and sociolects and the users and uses of English around the globe. A special feature, particularly important after the demise of

the Journal of Creole Studies, has been EWW's full coverage of English-Dixie Cups (Red Bird Records, 1965) and the Neville Brothers (A and M Records, 1981) and also known as Brother John, contains variations on the refrain "chakimo fino", which appears to be a line in Mobilian Yama. According to James Crawford (The Mobilian Trade Language, 1978:94) *Yukma fina* means "very good." Emanuel Drechsel (Mobilier Jargon, Ph.D. diss., 1979: 208,213) also reports the identical meaning for *Yokema fena*. The Dixie Cups' version includes the lines "your flag on fire/talkin' bout hey now/hey now/iko iko one day/jagamo fino anane/jagamo fino hey; chakimo fino hey/if you don't like what the big chief says/he say chakimo fina hey." Does anyone have any further information about this song?

John HARRIS is also making great progress on his PhD thesis (under Bruce Rigsby, University of Queensland). He's looking primarily at the pidginization stage of Kriol in the Northern Territory. (Sandefur)

T. L. MARKEY reports that he has just returned from Barbados where he worked with Richard Allsopp on a complete dialect/lectal mapping of 'duppy' vs. 'jumby' and a review of the semantics and socio-cultural implications of the same, as well as a full etymology of the two.

This summer Salikoko MUFWENE is undertaking a field investigation of some morpho-syntactic and -semantic aspects of Gullah on the South Carolina Sea Islands and the coast of Georgia. Any practical recommendations on this field trip would be welcome. Write him at the Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Baldwin Hall, Athens, Georgia, 30602.

John SANDEFUR writes that he is nearing completion of his master's thesis. The final title will be "A language coming of age: Kriol of North Australia." In the thesis he seeks to identify the language, its speakers and its functions, and look at the sociopolitical factors which have been influential in its rise, especially those which during the past decade or two have helped bring about its recognition as a language in its own right.

Ann SHNUKAL has completed her two years of field research on Torres Strait Creole and is now in Canberra writing up her material. (Sandefur)

The SOLOMON ISLANDS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION PIJIN LITERACY PROJECT reports that the project is slated to finish in September of this year. At present they are holding literacy

courses at rural training centres and bible schools, all of which fall into the non-formal education category. It is hoped that the Ministry of Education will take over and hire the staff. In the meantime, a radio correspondence course for introducing written Pijin has been recorded and will be aired during the next months. (Morgan)

The first issue of the SOUTHERN ENGLISH NEWSLETTER is out. Complimentary copies are available from Michael Montgomery, Department of English, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C. 29208. Montgomery would also appreciate help in putting together the second edition of the "Annotated Bibliography of Southern American English." Information on out-of-the-way publications would be especially welcome.

All persons concerned with the learning and teaching of standard varieties of English by/to speakers of non-standard varieties—including Black English, Caribbean English-related Creoles, Appalachian English, Native American English, Hispanic English and African Englishes—are urged to get on the mailing list of the STANDARD ENGLISH AS A SECOND DIALECT Interest Section (SESD-IS) of the International Association of Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL). The SESD-IS promotes recognition, maintenance and study of non-standard language varieties, and is developing a clearinghouse of information, contacts and resources for teaching standard English. The SESD-IS also serves as a channel for the submission of papers, workshops, and presentations to TESOL conventions; TESOL '84 will be held in Houston in March 1984. Send name, address, and areas of interest to: Dr. Lise Winer, Chairperson TESOL-IS, 733 Davaar, Outremont, Quebec, Canada H2V 3B3. (Winer)

The Antillian women's organization UNION DE MUHE ANTIANO (UMA), with assistance from STICUSA, has published their 1983 agenda in English and Papiamentu (Sticusa Journaal).

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Maria Luiza BRAGA. Left-dislocation and topicalization in Cape Verdean Creole. Ph. D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1982. 189p. DA8217084.

Virginia Rosa DOMINGUEZ. Behind the semantic curtain: social classification in Creole Louisiana. Ph. D. dissertation, Yale University, 1979. 408p. DEM80-11049.

T. Alan HURWITZ. Interpreters' effectiveness in reverse interpreting: Pidgin Signed English and American Sign Language. Ed. D. dissertation, University of Rochester, 1980. 518p. DEM80-17115.

Roberta Quarles KNOWLES. The understanding and use of varieties of spoken English by selected Virgin Island adults. Ed. D. dissertation, New York University, 1982. 325p. University Microfilms RTA81-15518.

Edward Joseph MURTAGH. Creole and English used as languages of instruction with Aboriginal Australians. Ed. D. dissertation, Stanford University, 1980. 146p. University Microfilms RTA80-16880.

Ruby Veronica RODNEY. Analysis of Guyanese Creole and American Black English with special emphasis on tense and aspect. Ed. D. dissertation, Rutgers University, 1981. 307p. DEN81-20853

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Reviews of Glen A. AKERS, Phonological variation in the Jamaican continuum (Karoma, 1981).

Review of F. G. CASSIDY and R. B. LE PAGE, eds., Dictionary of Jamaican English (Cambridge, second edition, 1980). By David L. Lawton in Language Problems & Language Planning, 6(3), Fall 1982:314-317.

Review of Michel DE CERTEAU, Dominique JULIA, and Jacques REVEL, Une politique de la langue: la révolution française et les patois (Editions Gallimard, 1975). By Eugène Weber in Language Problems and Language Planning 7(1), 1983:77-81.

Review of C.N. FYLE and E.D. JONES, eds., A Krio-English Dictionary (Oxford University Press/Sierra Leone University Press, 1980). By Dudley K. Nylander in Studies in Language VI(3):441-445.

Review of Glenn GILBERT, ed., Pidgin and creole languages: selected essays by Hugo Schuchardt (Cambridge U. Press, 1980). By Norval Smith in Nieuwe West-Indische Gids/New West Indian Guide 56(1&2), 1982:109-110.

Review of Manfred GÖRLACH, ed., English World-Wide: A Journal of Varieties of English, 1(1). By David L. Lawton in Language Problems & Language Planning, 5(3) 1981:305-308. ("English World-Wide offers precisely the kind of journal in which one can publish research that is inter-disciplinary in nature but germane to English as a contact

language whose form and function are constantly undergoing linguistic modification to meet a wide variety of cultural and communicative needs. ...the editor is to be commended for the high overall quality of articles published.")

Review of Arnold HIGHFIELD and Albert VALDMAN, eds., Historicity and variation in Creole studies (Karoma, 1981). By Alexander Hull in American Speech 58 (1), 1983:49-51. Hull concludes his review of this selection of "intervention" papers from the 1979 St. Thomas Creole conference by observing that: "These studies teach us to avoid hasty generalizations concerning creolization—and language universals. We are just beginning to uncover the rich possibilities of human linguistic ingenuity."

Notice on Thomas KOCHMAN, Black and White Styles in Conflict (University of Chicago Press, 1981). By Deborah Schiffrin in Language 59(2), 1983:456.

Richard PRICE provides a useful review of seven recent bibliographies of works on the Caribbean, in "Opodron: New Pathways to Caribbean knowledge." In Nieuwe West-Indische Gids/New West Indian Guide 56(1&2)1982:83-89.

Varieties of English Around the World

T1

Loreto Todd

Cameroon

JULIUS GROOS VERLAG HEIDELBERG

Review of Loreto TODD, Cameroon (No. 2 in the "Varieties of English Around the World" Text Series, ed. by M. Görlach. Heidelberg: Julius Groos Verlag, 1980). Reviewed for the CP by Walter F. Edwards, Wayne State University:

I find Loreto Todd's latest book, Cameroon, interesting both for what it isn't and for what it is. It

isn't a treatise on the linguistic and historical provenience of Cameroon languages. Such a project couldn't have been dealt with adequately in the 175 pages that Todd's book runs to and it is to her credit that she didn't attempt such a survey. The book doesn't contribute to the theoretical debates about the processes of pidginization and creolization and the nature of creole continua. The literature on creoles is full of studies on these latter theoretical and descriptive issues, and more of the same is undoubtedly on the way. This book gives us a respite from such discussions. In it we have a book which makes no theoretical claims that I could discern and by the very informality of its methodology and treatment of data could not be misunderstood to be making such claims indirectly.

The book is primarily an anthology of Cameroon English texts with notes on these texts. These notes are explanatory and in some cases linguistically analytical. Section one (pp. 5-25) is a very general introduction to the history of Cameroon and the development of English in the country. Section Two (pp. 28-170) consists of the texts and notes.

The texts are organized into three groups: printed texts, written texts and oral texts. The printed texts are from local newspapers; the written texts are articles from magazines, personal letters and unpublished matter; the oral texts are folkloric material (proverbs, work songs, folktales). These folkloric data are very interesting and informative. The texts illustrate the five broad types of Cameroon English that Todd recognizes. These are Standard English, Standard English with Cameroonisms, Standard English showing the influence of French, Pidgin English (Camp) and Broken English. These varieties are not carefully distinguished from each other. In fact Todd states quite explicitly that there is a great deal of overlap. We learn, however, that Camp is the most widely spoken variety since it serves as a lingua franca in a society that is one of the most multilingual on earth. In common with non-standardized vernaculars worldwide, however, Camp is a low-status variety.

The texts cover several topics. They were selected, according to Todd, to give the reader a sample of Cameroon life, but the selections are limited to religious discussions and a number of relatively trivial matters. Interestingly, among the written texts are personal letters to Todd from her friends and students in the Cameroon. The book is accompanied by a cassette tape (which the CP didn't receive), on which some of the texts are recor-

ded, and the book itself contains broad phonetic transcriptions of seven of these texts. The transcripts, consistent with the other non-technical aspects of this book, do not include prosodic information.

If you're looking for a book of texts on CamP to compare with other pidgin and creole varieties; or if you want a book in which you have a good illustration of varieties of English co-existing with each other and with French and African languages, then Cameroon is the book you must buy. Readers have to look elsewhere for an in-depth introduction to Cameroon society or for the hotly debated heavy stuff that theoretical creole studies is currently made of.

Cameroon provides interesting textual and sociological data from the Cameroon and thus is a useful addition to the sparse amount of published raw data on creole varieties.

Review of Albert VALDMAN and Arnold HIGHFIELD, eds., *Theoretical orientations in Creole studies* (Academic Press, 1980). By Chris Corne in *Language* 59.1:(1983)176-190.

Review of Winifred Kellersberger VASS, *The Bantu Speaking Heritage of the United States* (University of California, Center for African-American Studies, 1980). By Richard Price in *Language Problems and Language Planning* 7(1), 1983:108-113.

Review of Atilla YAKUT, *Sprache der Familie: eine Untersuchung des Zweitspracherwerbs der türkischen Gastarbeiterfamilien in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (Gunter Narr Verlag, 1981). By Fernando L. Tarallo in *Language in Society* 12(1), 1983. 146-149.

Review of Virginia ZUNIGA Tristan, *El anglicismo en el habla costarricense* (Editorial Costa Rica y editorial universidad de Costa Rica, 1976). By Susan Berk-Seligson in *Language Problems and Language Planning* 7(1), 1983:113-115.

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Norbert Boretzky. "On creole

verb categories." (Objections to Bickerton's universalistic assumptions.)

Martha Dijkhoff. "Base-generated pronouns and resumptive pronouns in Papiamentu."

Pieter Muysken. "A sociolinguistic perspective on second language acquisition."

Norval Smith. "A further note on two secret languages of Surinam."

Thomas Stolz. "The prosodic properties of Negro-Dutch. On the inter-relationship between stress, pitch, vowel quality and vowel quantity."

Jeffrey Williams. "Dutch and English Creole on the Windward Netherlands Antilles: an historical perspective."

Norval Smith. "Review of Dictionary of Bahamian English, by J.A. Holm with A.W. Shilling."

The journal can be ordered for fl3 from: Instituut voor Algemene Taalwetenschap, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT.

R. W. BAILEY and M. GÖRLACH, eds. *English as a World Language*. Ann Arbor: U. of Michigan Press, 1982.

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Peppovision, Inc. 4614 Kilauea Ave. #330, Honolulu, HI 96816.

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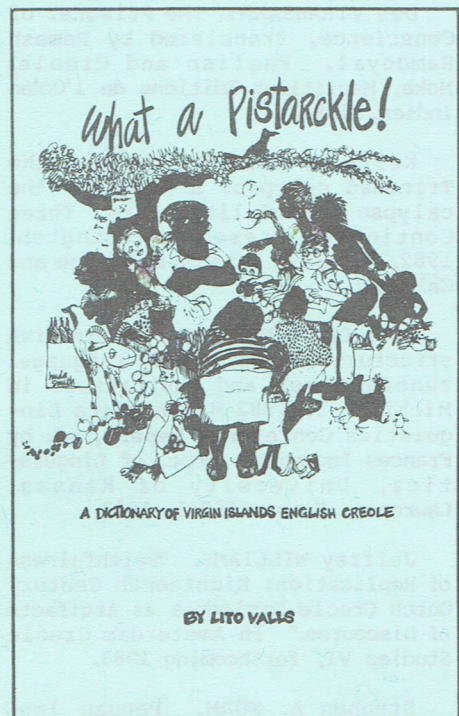
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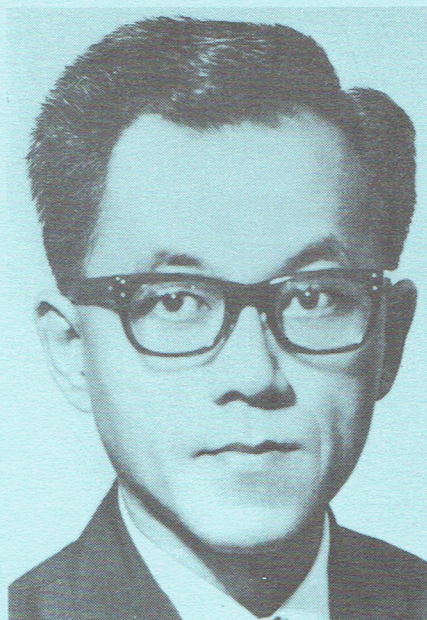
THE TSUZAKI-REINECKE COLLECTION, UNIV. OF HAWAII

Last month Glenn Gilbert and Ian Hancock visited the Tsuzaki-Reinecke Collection at the request of Aiko Reinecke and met with the Hamilton Library Board to discuss what needs to be done with it. Glenn Gilbert provided the following detailed report for our readers.

This is to alert readers of The Carrier Pidgin to the existence of a valuable set of research materials for pidgin and creole languages. It is the Tsuzaki/Reinecke Pidgin-Creole Collection in the Pacific Collection, under the direction of Dr. Michaelyn Chou, Special Collections, Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii at Manoa (Honolulu, Hawaii

96822). Students and researchers may apply on the fifth floor, Pacific Collection, to use the materials (for use only in the reading room). The main card catalog of the Library contains no entry referring to the collection.

Stanley Tsuzaki began the Collection in the late 1960's, but ill health soon forced him to



Stanley M. Tsuzaki

relegate most of the work to John Reinecke. Reinecke catalogued the materials himself, finishing the job shortly before his death in June 1982. This catalog is in the reading room of the Pacific Collection; it consists of three card trays totalling approximately 3000 cards. The Collection consists of

approximately 500 bound manuscripts, books, and pamphlets. There are many dissertations (around 50), some from University Microfilms in hard copy, others from the authors themselves (e.g., Ian Hancock, John Holm, and Loreto Todd). Few of the items could be called "rare books," with the possible exception of a few books that Reinecke purchased in the 1930's and the many small pamphlets in Papiamentu, Sranan, and other pidgins and creoles which were acquired by the Pidgin/Creole Project in the 1970's. There are many xerox copies, often of entire books, generally neatly bound.

In addition, there are three 4-drawer, legal-size filing cabinets full of research materials neatly arranged in manila folders by author and by subject. These consist of many offprints, xerox copies of printed and manuscript articles, unpublished term papers, M.A. theses, and Ph.D. dissertations. Of special interest are folders of original correspondence received by Reinecke while gathering information for his thesis Language and Dialect in Hawaii (29 letters, dated 1932-1934), and for his dissertation Marginal Languages and his immensely fruitful but truncated activity as an assistant professor at the University of Hawaii (approximately 50 letters, 1934-1939).

Around 1935, Reinecke prepared a detailed two-page sociolinguistic questionnaire on pidgins and creoles that he distributed worldwide. Replies were received from, or concerning, Brazil (e.g. Donald Pierson), Cape Verde Islands and Portuguese Guinea, Ceylon, Curacao, British Guiana (e.g. Graham Cruickshank), Suriname, Jamaica, and the British West Indies, the Virgin

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Islands, Haiti (e.g. Comhaire-Sylvain, Jules Faine), Mauritius, Louisiana (George Lane), Sudan Arabic, Swahili, West African Pidgin English, Chinook Jargon, Oceania (e.g. A. P. Elkin, E. S. C. Handy, and letters from 1944 and 1954 from Robert Hall, Jr.).

There is also general correspondence with scholars like D. Westermann, Carl Meinhoff, D. C. Hesseling, Viggo Brondal, Aurelio M. Espinosa, and H. L. Mencken. Some of these scholars were responding to offprints of his work that Reinecke had sent them (especially "Trade Jargons and Creole Dialects as Marginal Languages," 1938). The Scandinavian contacts with Brondal (and also Hjelmslev) were mediated by Sapir, with whom Reinecke had

studied theoretical linguistics at Yale.

Reinecke xeroxed most of this correspondence and had the bound copies placed elsewhere in the Library. Unfortunately, these copies are also in "closed shelves" and can only be used in the reading room. Besides Reinecke's published writings and dissertation, the letters neatly circumscribe the "first period" in Reinecke's life dealing with the scientific study of pidgins and creoles (ca. 1934-1939). Aside from a few letters from Robert Hall, Jr. and Reinecke's continuing

the task of editing the newsletter was transferred to John Rickford at Stanford. This correspondence is not only of a business nature, but contains much material dealing with issues of theoretical, historical, or personal interest in the pidgin/creole field. There is extensive personal correspondence, extending over a decade or more.

All in all, these articles represent an exceptionally well-organized, utilitarian collection, balanced in its coverage of languages and geographic areas, and eminently suitable for various kinds of research, including comparative studies of creole grammars as well as detailed studies of individual languages. (Many texts and linguistic analyses are available in the Collection.) Because of their balanced and extensive scope, historical and current, the materials lend themselves to use by undergraduate and graduate students for term papers, M.A. theses, and Ph.D. dissertations.

John Reinecke still speaks to us out of this amazing collection. The renewed interest in the theoretical problems and consequences of our field that Tsuzaki was able to kindle in Reinecke upon his "retirement" from the labor movement resulted in an astounding outpouring of energy from this highly talented man. The fact that the collection was kept current to the very week of his fatal illness testifies to Reinecke's devotion to pidgin/creole languages and above all to their speakers. (Gilbert)

The Carrier Pidgin

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Initiated in 1973, The Carrier Pidgin is published quarterly, in March, June, September, and December. For subscription information, please see the form on the inside back page. For advertising rates, please write the editor.

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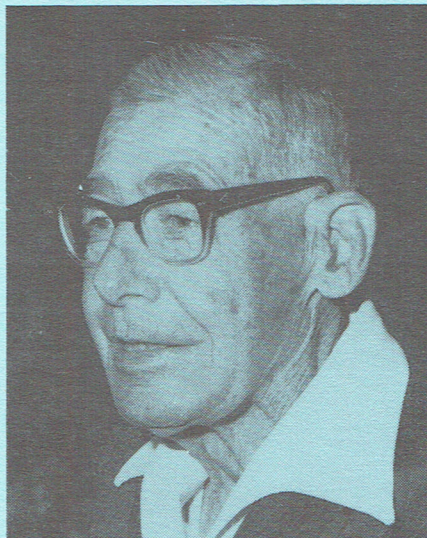
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John E. Reinecke

close friendship with Morris Swadesh, there is little in the files to bridge the interim to Reinecke's second pidgin/creole period, which began about 1967 (apparently, largely through the efforts of Stanley Tsuzaki) and which lasted to his death in 1982.

Other folders in the filing cabinets contain unpublished manuscripts by Reinecke on Norn, Pennsylvania German, "Japanese Loan-Words in the English of Hawaii," "Historical View of English in Hawaii," and "Some Problems of Language in Hawaii." There are even 38 detailed pages of lecture notes made by Reinecke during a seminar on pidgin and creole languages given by William Labov at the University of Hawaii, June 19 through August 28, 1970.

Among the unpublished manuscripts sent to Reinecke in his "second" pidgin/creole period are the valuable items by Ian Hancock: Krio Dictionary, Chinook Jargon Word List, Key to Schuchardt's Creole Study No. 9 (Batavia and Tugu), and so forth.

Approximately six good-sized cardboard boxes contain Reinecke's professional pidgin/creole and Carrier Pidgin correspondence from the late 1960's and 1970's, extending to December 31, 1981, when

EDITOR'S NOTES

We have no "Focus on Creolists" feature in this issue. Although this was not deliberately planned, it allows us to make up for the twin foci of our March issue (Voorhoeve, Schuchardt). Focus No. 8, to appear in the December issue, will be on Robert A. Hall Jr., a central figure in our field. It is being written by Morris Goodman. In the meantime, we are grateful to Glenn Gilbert for the informative report on the Tsuzaki-Reinecke Collection which begins on our front page.

As we go to press, the York Conference on Urban Pidgins and Creoles is about to begin. Those of us who were unable to make it send warmest wishes to the Conference organizers and participants, and look forward to reading all about it in a future issue of the CP.

We've received several responses to our editorial queries in the last issue about courses on pidgins and creoles, and have decided to create a new section ("Courses") for this information. Please let us

know about courses in your neck of the woods if you have not already done so. Recommendations, reservations and other comments about topics, assignments and reading materials are all welcome. This is a fine way to enhance the level of preparation and advice we provide for students and would-be students of pidgins and creoles.

Thanks to the fine efforts of Associate Editor Jim Fox, the CP is now fully registered with the National Serials Data Program, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., and has its own International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), which appears on our masthead: 0739-3474. Among the benefits which we should derive from this is the greater likelihood of coming to the attention of librarians and those in charge of ordering journals and newsletters--which should mean more subscriptions, a continuing CP concern.

Finally we should explain to readers that the advertising insert in this issue--although unfortunately limited this time to one publishing house--is something we hope to make a regular feature of future issues. It will allow us to provide information and discount offers of potential interest to our subscribers and generate revenue for production without using up newsletter space. Those of you who are producing or have just completed your magnum opus in creole studies, please encourage your publishers to place an insert ad with us. Our rates are very reasonable: only \$100 for an ad the size of the insert in this issue, for instance.

Happy reading, and thanks again to our news contributors as well as our hard-working editorial assistants, Alan McCornick and Fernando Peña.

COURSES

John Holm will offer a course in CREOLE LANGUAGES at New York University in the spring of 1984. The course will provide a comprehensive survey of the field of pidgin and creole language studies with special focus on the sociolinguistic setting of pidginization and creolization, as well as decreolization. It is intended to prepare students for fieldwork, text analysis, and description. Emphasis is placed on the bearing of creolistics to current theoretical issues in general linguistics. Required texts are Alleyne 1980 (Comparative Afro-American) and Holm, ed., 1983 (Central American English), but the course is actually a trial run of the book John is currently writing for Cambridge

University Press (A Survey of Pidgin and Creole Languages). A syllabus and bibliography are available from the author. (Holm)

Jürgen Meisel regularly offers courses dealing with second language acquisition, including discussions of the pidginization hypothesis as well as regular courses on pidgins and creoles. Both types of classes are offered approximately every fourth semester at a Proseminar or Hauptseminar level, through the department of Romance languages. So far, only French-based creoles have been included in the Pidgin/creole seminar. During the summer semester of 1984 Meisel will give a proseminar on the social and political situation in Haiti which will deal with both sociolinguistic problems and structural aspects of Haitian creole. (Meisel)

Courses on pidgins and creoles offered at Oxford University on an irregular basis include one on English-based Creoles by Peter Mühlhäusler and one on French-based Creoles by Rebecca Posner. (Mühlhäusler)

Jorge Labadie Solano will be teaching a course on Papiamentu during the 1983-1984 academic year at the Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden, department of Spanish and Latin-American studies.

Lawrence Carrington gave a very successful course in creoles at the TESOL Summer Institute in Toronto in July and August. (Winer)

CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

At the summer 1983 meeting of the AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY, held in conjunction with the Dictionary Society of North America at the University of Delaware, the following papers of relevance were presented:

Anne G. Barkham and Lise Winer. "The Application of Freeflo to Lexicography." (Describes the computer programs for the Dictionary of Trinidadian English.)

Morgan Jones. "Puerto Rican Pidgin: A Variety of American English."

James Robert Payne. "The Representation of Black American Speech in the Fiction of W.D. Howells."

Joyce Penfield and Jacob Ornstein-Galicia. "Literary Representation of Chicano Speech: the Anglo View vs. the Chicano View."

Lise Winer. "Methodological Considerations for the Dictionary of Trinidadian English."

John Sandefur reports the following papers of interest at the 7th Annual Congress of the APPLIED LIN-

GUISTICS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA held in Perth in November 1982. The Congress theme was Linguistics in a Changing Society:

R. Walker. "English Speech of Aboriginal Children".

B. Gray. "English Language Development of Aboriginal Children".

J. Sandefur. "Kriol in Education in 1982".

A. Schnukal. "Language Maintenance - Torres Strait Islanders".

S. Kaldor and I. Malcolm. "Variation in Aboriginal English: Educational Implications".

Some of the papers will be published in the Australian Review of Applied Linguistics.

From May 9 through May 13, Derek BICKERTON gave a series of lectures and seminars in Venezuela entitled "Las Lenguas Criollas: Llaves Indispensables de la Gramática Universal, de la Adquisición y de los Orígenes del Lenguaje." The series was sponsored by the British Council of Venezuela and the Departments of Modern Languages of the Universities of Oriente, Simon Bolívar, and Carabobo. Personnel from the Universities Central de Venezuela and Simon Rodríguez and the Institutos Universitarios Pedagógicos of Caracas and Maracay also participated. (Francis Byrne)

John HOLM presented part of the Portuguese chapter of his new book (see Courses, this issue) as a talk entitled "A sociolinguistic overview of the Portuguese-based creoles" to the linguistics department at the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.

A conference on LANGUAGE PLANNING AND LANGUAGE POLICY is being held in Curaçao from December 14 through 18, 1983. For details contact Juan Cobarrubias, Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey, 07079.

At the annual meeting of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TEACHERS OF ENGLISH, to be held in Denver, Colorado, November 19, 1983, Geneva Smitherman, Wayne State University, will talk on "Black English."

The Twelfth Colloquium on NEW WAYS OF ANALYZING VARIATION will be held at the Université de Montréal on October 27 through 29, 1983. For more information, contact D. Sankoff, Centre de Recherche de Mathématiques Appliquées, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3C 3J7.

CP Advisory Editor Ian Hancock filed the following report: Despite its title, the IVE COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL DES ETUDES CREOLES concerned itself almost entirely with the French-lexifier languages

of the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans. And while Lafayette was presumably chosen as a location for the conference because it is in the heart of Creole-speaking Louisiana, only four of the more than ninety papers received actually dealt with that creole. In addition, the session devoted to the local creole was very poorly attended by overseas scholars at the conference.

My impressions were that French creolistics remains parochial in scope, and is to some extent marred by political and colonialist sentiment which can only hinder development in the field. One can only hope that the next International Colloquium will be truly international, and include more participation from the local population. No Louisiana Creoles were at this conference, which did, however, include a bus tour through St. Martin Parish, and a stage production in Cajun French of Molière's *Le Medecin malgré lui*.

Most of the papers submitted were not read, unfortunately, nor, because of the prohibitive cost of travel, were many contributors able to be present themselves. The papers which were given were valuable, however, including the following:

J. Benoiste. "Les diasporas: problèmes de recherche".

M. Alleyne. "Théories et méthodes de l'analyse des continus".

G. Hazael-Massieux. "Créole et prosodie: intonation, rythme, poésie. Rapport avec les musiques".

M. Houis. "Créoles et langues africaines".

A. Valdman. "Problèmes de définition et d'élaboration de matériaux pédagogiques".

R. Chaudenson. "Politiques et stratégies éducatives dans les domaines créolophones".

R. Morgan. "Dynamique des contacts linguistiques en Louisiane".

I. Neumann. "Le créole des blancs en Louisiane".

The deadline for submitting abstracts for the Fifth Biennial Conference of the SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS, to be held in August 1984, has been extended to December 1983. For more information, contact: Chairperson, Society for Caribbean Linguistics, c/o School of Education, University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica.

At the SOUTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL MEETING of the American Dialect Society to be held in conjunction with the South Atlantic MLA Atlanta, October 28-30, 1983, Guy Bailey (Texas A&M) and Natalie Maynor (Mississippi State U.) are presenting a paper entitled, "The Present Tense of BE in Southern Black Speech."

At the SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL MEETING of the American Dialect Society, to be held in association with the South Central Modern Language Association at Ft. Worth, Texas, Oct. 27-29, 1983, the program is scheduled to include:

Jill Brody and Janelle Jackson. "Code-Switching in Cajun French."

Doris O. Ginn. "Ambiglossia: Linguistic Variation Among Afro-Americans."

At the Congresso sobre a situação actual da lingua Portuguesa no mundo at the University of Lisboa, June 28-July 3, 1983, Laurentiu THEBAN presented a paper entitled "Situação actual e perspectivas do português e dos crioulos de origem portuguesa na Índia e no Sri-Lanka".

NOTES AND QUERIES

AMSTERDAM STUDIES IN THE THEORY & HISTORY OF LINGUISTIC SCIENCE III: Studies in the History of Linguistics, Vol. 21, ed. by Boyd H. Davis and Raymond O'Cain, contains a series of autobiographical sketches. Included in the series, entitled "First Person Singular" is one by Frederic G. Cassidy.

Last year the AUSTRALIAN SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE ARTS called for an enquiry into the development and implementation of a coordinated language policy for Australia. Kriol, Cape York/Torres Strait Creole, and Aboriginal English all appear to be getting attention. The Commonwealth Department of Education put out a paper, "Towards a National Language Policy" to stimulate public debate on the language policy issue. In it they noted that "there may be value in the emergence--or designation--of a national Aboriginal language. This could be an existing language, or a 'lingua franca' might be consciously constructed. Aboriginal Kriol, spoken by some 10% of the Aboriginal population might represent the basis for such a language, although it might be seen by some to lack the status of the traditional language." Eric Yelawarra Roberts, a mother tongue Kriol speaker from Roper River, was asked by the Aboriginal Languages Association to make a submission to the Senate Committee specifically on Kriol, which he has done. Sandefur reports that he has heard unofficially from an N.T. Education Department linguist that the department will not allocate a linguist to the Kriol bilingual program because of anti-Kriol opponents in the upper levels of the department. (Sandefur)

C. J. BAILEY (U. of Berlin) is interested in the use of "my" as

subject and object as found in some Pacific Creoles. As he notes, "it would violate all understandings of markedness for a possessive to replace a rectus case". Readers familiar with similar instances should write the CP; responses will appear in a future issue.

Pidgins and Creoles, as well as THE CARRIER PIDGIN, have been featured several times recently in the media. Interviews with CP editors Fox and Rickford were the basis of articles in The San Jose Mercury, The Stanford Observer, the Stanford Daily, The Christian Science Monitor and The Christian Science Radio News Broadcast.

Frederic G. CASSIDY was interviewed by Velma Pollard in the May 1983 issue of Jamaica Journal 16 (2). (Winer)

Ross CLARK did a short interview on Radio New Zealand's "World of Science" on July 7. The date was Solomon Islands Independence Day and the interviewer was Hugh Young, who developed an interest in Pidgin during a stint with the Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation, and eventually co-authored (with Linda Simons) the first grammar and dictionary of Solomons Pijin, Pijin Blong Yumi. Clark reports he did his best in ten minutes to give listeners some idea of what pidgin and creole languages were and of Bickerton's bioprogram hypothesis and its implications. They reportedly had some trouble convincing superiors in Wellington that creole studies could be considered part of "science". (Clark)

Prof. Celso CUNHA (Univ. Federal do Rio de Janeiro) is writing a history of Portuguese in Brazil, dealing with the possibility of creole influence. (Holm)

Chapter 7 of Harvey A. DANIELS' book, *Famous Last Words: The American Language Crisis Reconsidered* (Carbondale, Southern Illinois University Press, 1983), is on Black English "Jive".

The African Studies Center, under a research grant from the US Department of Education for the compilation of a DIRECTORY OF HUMAN INSTITUTIONAL AND MATERIAL RESOURCES FOR AFRICAN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING, is completing a listing of institutions involved in African language teaching, learning, materials development, or materials evaluation. The project is focusing on the eighty-two highest priority African languages, which include Mauritian Creole. (African Studies Center Newsletter, March 1983, MSU)

Omitted from the last issue due to a paste-up error was the following half of the story on the publication and distribution of English World Wide (EWW) by John Benjamins North America, Inc. (1 Buttonwood Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19130):.

"A special feature of EWW, particularly important after the demise of the Journal of Creole Studies, has been EWW's full coverage of English-based pidgins and creoles, which makes it indispensable to all interested in this discipline. New subscribers are urgently needed! Annual subscription rates will be \$44 (dfl 110) for institutions and \$24 (dfl 60) for private subscribers, for two issues of ca. 160 pages each. There will be a special offer for back numbers 1-3, 1980-82. American customers can be assured that distribution in the US and Canada will be punctual and efficient.

The monograph series VARIETIES OF ENGLISH AROUND THE WORLD will also be taken over by Benjamins, who will distribute Groos volumes in the series in the US. The next volumes to appear in 1983 are C. Macafee, Glasgow; J. Platt et al, Singapore and Malaysia. (Görlach)

Christopher FYFE, in a letter to the editor of West Africa, 7 February 1983, takes issue with the statement in the December 20 tribute to Gladys Casely-Hayford that "she only wrote poetry in English." As Fyfe notes, "All her most important work was written in Krio. Indeed her English poems show little originality; they read as exercises in a derived mode. It was only when she had worked through her English models that she evolved her own distinctive, original style and wrote the moving Krio poems which are among the finest achievements of twentieth century African writing." (Rawlings)

Some key information from the note on p. 4 of the June '83 CP dealing with the "chakimo fino" refrain was inadvertently omitted during the paste-up process. The note was contributed by Ian HANCOCK and the title of the song in which the refrain occurs is "IKO IKO", also known as "Brother John".

The University of HAWAII at Manoa has a position vacancy for two graduate research assistants at the Social Science Research Institute. Researchers will carry out comparative analysis of the syntax of creole languages under the supervision of Derek Bickerton. Minimum qualifications are an M.A. in Linguistics or equivalent, ability in syntactic analysis; desired qualifications include near-native control

of a creole language and field experience in a creole-speaking area. Closing date is October 1, 1983. Applicants should send resume, names of three referees together with a sample of work on any syntactic topic to Dr. Donald Topping, Director, Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2424 Maile Way, Porteus Hall Rm. 704, Honolulu, HI 96822. Telephone: (803) 948-8930.

Hans-Joachim HERHOLZ is preparing for a three-month trip to Nigeria and Cameroon to investigate lingua francas.

Prof. Jürgen HEYE (Univ. Federal do Rio de Janeiro) is doing a study of the social stratification of Portuguese in Rio de Janeiro, with a special focus on the language of the favelas and its relation to problems in language education. (Holm)

While in Brazil for the talk reported in the "Conferences and Lectures" section above, John HOLM did some fieldwork in Bahia, a state in northeastern Brazil with a predominately black and mixed population. He recorded some chants in Yoruba, which has survived as a religious language along with Kikongo, although neither language is spoken natively any more. He was impressed by the research institute, Centro de Estudos Afro-Orientais da Universidade Federal da Bahia in Salvador, set up by Dr. Yeda Pessoa de Castro. Dr. Castro is very much interested in African influence on Bahian Portuguese. The second volume of her dissertation (Université Nationale du Zaïre, 1976) deals with the African etymologies of many Bahian regionalisms. Both Yoruba and Kikongo are taught at the center.

Does anyone have an address for, or information about Ade MARVILLE, who is planning to do a sociolinguistic study of the Caribbean, concentrating on Barbados? Please write us. --Editor

In Toronto, Canada, a city with a large West Indian population, a significant court decision was recently made which permitted translators to interpret the testimony and pre-recorded conversation of two Jamaicans. Maureen MCNERNEY, of the University of Toronto School of Continuing Studies, testified that because of popular misconceptions and prejudices about Jamaican English Creole, people involved in the trial might make detrimental and false judgments about the accused; moreover, misunderstandings of fact might arise. Explaining that JEC was a legitimate language variety, Maureen held that the defendants

should be given the same legal recourse and protection that speakers of Greek or Chinese would. This court decision marks a significant public recognition of Jamaican Creole in Canada. (Winer)

Paul Wexler and Alexander Borg (Department of Linguistics, Tel-Aviv University) announce the forthcoming appearance of a new linguistic journal entitled MEDITERRANEAN LANGUAGE REVIEW, the aim of which is to stimulate and promote inquiry into the linguistic and cultural history of the Mediterranean. Research areas will include synchronic and diachronic studies of *linguae francae*, and documentation of lesser-known Mediterranean hybrid languages or dialects. The MLR is published/distributed by Otto Harrassowitz Verlag, D-6200 Wiesbaden, 1 Taunusstr. 6, Postfach 2929, Fed. Rep. of Germany. Cost of a single copy is DM 48.

Peter MUHLHAUSLER has signed a contract with Blackwell Publishers to write an introduction to Pidgin and Creole Linguistics to be submitted in November 1984. He will be in Australia from November 1983 to September 1984 at the Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education, P.O. Darling Heights, Toowoomba 4350, Australia. Peter writes that he has begun to analyze tapes from Simberi (Tabar), the only area of Papua New Guinea with intensive labor trade to Queensland. The tapes, collected by Dr. Clive Moore of the University of Papua New Guinea, do not suggest noticeable influence of Queensland Kanaka English on Tok Pisin. Peter is collecting materials/quotations on reduplication in pidgins and creoles and would be grateful for any help, particularly copies of unpublished work.

In an article entitled "Stagnation in the creative mainstream," (Africa Now, March 1983) Dominic OFORI, Sierra Leonean poet, reviews his country's current literary scene. He writes that several plays in Krio are staged successfully and are very good in content and style, but that a fair number are merely bad buffoonery.

The SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS has several papers available in its "Occasional Papers" series, including: No. 14, "Redefining the Creole Continuum: Evidence from Berbice Dutch" by Ian Robertson; No. 15, "A Creole-Amerindian Pidgin of Suriname" by George L. Hattar; and No. 16, "Standard and Non-Standard Language Attitudes in a Creole Continuum" by John R. Rickford. Write: Publications Officer, School of Education, UWI, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica. Cost is

US\$3.00 each, postage included.
(Pamela Mordecai)

JORGE LABADIE SOLANO writes that he has been appointed to the tentative advisory board for the revised edition of the *Dikshonario Papiamentu - Ugandes* and is writing an article on what should be included in a bilingual dictionary and what could be included in the second edition. He is also planning research on the decreolization of Papiamentu and on the influence that it has had in the Dutch spoken and written by Dutch Antilleans.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, which, as noted in the March 83 CP, has accepted special responsibility for the collection of pidgin and creole materials within the Research Libraries Group and has been actively expanding its holdings in this area, has prepared a guide to its Pidgin & Creole acquisitions, from Dec. 82 through June 83. Interested persons may write John Rawlings, Stanford Libraries, Stanford CA 94305, for copies.

Joseph F. TOWNS, III (Department of Linguistics, Cambridge), engaged in an archival search throughout the U.S. since 1980, has uncovered approximately seven hundred semi-literate and near-illiterate letters written by slaves and former slaves. (CP hopes to publish a sample in a future issue.--Ed.) From 1974, he began collecting aluminum disc and wax cylinder recordings of slave narratives and interviews housed in the Archive of Folk Song at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Towns has recently been funded to construct from this data base a nineteenth century grammar of verbal tense and aspect in the speech of American slaves and former slaves. This investigation will focus specifically on the historical problem of accounting for tense-aspect changes and describing tense-aspect variants in the speech of American slaves during the course of three to four generations. It is anticipated that the employment of quantitative and implicational approaches and computerization of the data base will yield more rigorous linguistic evidence from which to approach theoretical issues about language change. This research should have important implications for studies of Black Vernacular English both synchronic and diachronic. (Towns)

Laurentiu THEBAN has sent us a stamp issued in 1955 by the former "Estado Portugues da India" depicting Goa creolist Sebastiao Rodolfo Dalgado. We are looking forward to a Dalgado biography for a future Focus column.

The February 1983 edition (No. 54) of Jere contains an article of special interest to CP readers. On page 5 is an obituary of Jan VOORHOEVE, which discusses his influence on Suriname language policy and his anthology, *Creole Drum*.

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Keith BAIRD. A critical annotated bibliography of African linguistic continuities in the Spanish-speaking Americas. Ph.D. dissertation, The Union of Experimental Colleges and Universities, 1982. 130p. DA8309645.

Charlotte EMMERICH (Univ. Federal do Rio de Janeiro) is completing a dissertation on a pidgin-like variety of contact Portuguese spoken by various Amerindian groups on the Xingu River in the Amazon area. (Holm)

Jeffrey P. WILLIAMS. White Saban English: a socio-historical description. M. A. thesis. University of Texas at Austin 1983.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Reviews of Glen AKERS, *Phonological variation in the Jamaican continuum* (Karoma, 1981).

By Robert A. Hall, Jr., in *Language* 59(2), 1983:452.

By Glenn Gilbert in *Language Problems and Language Planning*, 7(1), 1983:60-64.

By David L. Lawton in *English World-Wide: A Journal of Varieties of English* 3(2), 1982:255-256.

Review of Mervyn ALLEYNE, *Comparative Afro-American* (Karoma, 1980). By John R. Rickford in *Language*, 59(3), 1983:670-676.

Reviews of Derek BICKERTON, *Roots of Language* (Karoma, 1981).

By John Holm in *English World-Wide* 3(1), 1982:112-115.

By R. B. Le Page in *Journal of Linguistics*, 19(1), 1983:258. Le Page concludes: "Sadly, however, I find *Roots* a profoundly disappointing book. The insights, which may well have some validity, are not ADEQUATELY supported by data or argument...."

By D. Payne in *Notes on Linguistics* (Summer Institute of Linguistics, Inc.) No. 25, Jan. 1983:38-40.

By Jan Voorhoeve in *Nieuwe West-Indische Gids/New West Indian Guide* 56(1&2), 1982:106-8. Voorhoeve concludes: "...*Roots of Language* is a very stimulating book that opens up a new type of research program.

Even if most of the author's conclusions will prove to be wrong in the long run, the book will have its impact on theoretical linguistics: the book most emphatically puts Creoles in the very center of linguistic interest."

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Diane Larsen-Freeman. "The importance of input in second

language acquisition."

James A. Fox. "Simplified input and negation in Russenorsk."

Anthony J. Naro. "Simplified input and second language acquisition."

Jürgen M. Meisel. "Strategies of second language acquisition. More than one kind of simplification."

Nancy C. Dorian. "Natural second language acquisition from the perspective of the study of language death."

Glenn Gilbert. "Transfer in second language acquisition."

Susan Gonzo and Mario Saltarelli. "Pidginization and linguistic change in emigrant languages."

Jürgen M. Meisel. "A linguistic encounter of the third kind or, will the non-real interfere with what the learner does? Reply to the discussants."

Albert Valdman. "Creolization and second language acquisition."

Derek Bickerton. "Comments on Valdman's 'Creolization and second language acquisition'."

Gilian Sankoff. "Comments on Valdman's 'Creolization and second language acquisition'."

Dan I. Slobin. "What the natives have in mind."

John H. Schumann and Ann-Marie Stauble. "A discussion of second language acquisition and decreolization."

Fred Eckman and William Washabaugh. "The acculturation model and the problem of variation in second language acquisition."

John H. Schumann. "Reaction to Eckmann and Washabaugh's discussion of Schumann and Stauble."

John R. Rickford. "What happens in decreolization."

John H. Schumann and Ann-Marie Stauble. "Reply to Rickford's discussion of Schumann and Stauble."

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Jacques E. Compton. "Creole - last of the Romance languages."

Donald Kenrick and Steven Delsol. "We speak 'broken French' at home."

Morgan Dalphinis. "Approaches to the study of creole languages - the case of West African language influence."

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Vol. 2 - Peter Stein, *Connaissance et emploi des langues à l'Ile Maurice*. 1982.

Vol. 3 - Danielle D'Offay et Guy Lionnet, *Diksyonner kreol-franse. Dictionnaire creole seychellois-francais*. 1982.

Vol. 4 (sous presse) - Rodolphe Young, *Fables de La Fontaine traduites en créole seychellois*. Introduction, notes, remarques sur la langue et glossaire par Annegret Bollée et Guy Lionnet. 1983.

Vol. 5 (sous presse) - Georg Kremnitz, *Français et créole: ce qu'en pensent les enseignants. Le conflit linguistique à la Martinique*. 1983.

Vol. 6 (en préparation) - Lawrence D. Carrington, *St. Lucian Creole. A descriptive analysis of its phonology and morpho-syntax*. A paraître 1984.

Vol. 7 (en préparation) - Ingrid Neumann, *Le créole de Breaux Bridge, Louisiane. Etude morphosyntaxique - textes - glossaire*. A paraître 1984.

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FOCUS ON CREOLISTS #8:

ROBERT A. HALL JR.

by Morris Goodman
(Northwestern University)

Robert A. Hall Jr. has been called "the doyen of modern creolists" (Whinnom 1977, p.297), and his name would be high on anyone's list of leading figures in the field. His enormously productive scholarly output (over 500 publications) includes more than 60 books, articles, and reviews related to pidgins and creoles. Born in 1911 in Raleigh, North Carolina, he received graduate degrees in Romance linguistics at the University of Chicago and the University of Rome during the 1930's.

Unlike his distinguished predecessor, Hugo Schuchardt, Hall's interest in pidgins and creoles did not grow directly out of his Romance

background. When America entered World War II, a number of linguists were asked to participate in the Intensive Language Program sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies in order to prepare materials on various languages which might prove militarily and politically useful. The project director

subject were in 1942, most notably a grammar and vocabulary of the language. Numerous others soon followed, including brief descriptions of Australian and Solomon Island Pidgin, based on data supplied by the same anthropologist collaborators, and of Chinese Pidgin English. Although the Bibliography of Pidgin and Creole Languages describes Hall's Chinese Pidgin English paper as "the only modern linguistic analysis, limited by dependence on written sources," it was based in part on data supplied by some Americans and English who had lived in China before the war.

Hall next (1945) turned his attention to the English-based creole Taki-Taki (now better known as Sranan Tongo), the principal vernacular of Suriname. He made extensive use of the texts in the Herskovits' Suriname Folk-lore (1937) and entered into a cordial correspondence with Melville Herskovits which is now preserved in the archives of the Northwestern University Library's Africana collection. As Herskovits noted in a letter to Hall dated January 26, 1945: "...as far as I know you have the distinction of being the only linguist who has ever come across the material in the Suriname volume... May I say how pleased I am that you are taking up the study of these Negro dialects. I had hoped that following your work in Melanesian pidgin you would move over into this other area, and have been tempted to write you suggesting this."

In a subsequent letter (Feb. 9, 1945), he expressed the hope that Hall would also relate his work to



Robert A. Hall, Jr.

suggested that Hall try Melanesian Pidgin English. He accepted and was soon working with three anthropologists at Yale who had done research in New Guinea and nearby areas. He began teaching the language to Naval personnel in New York in collaboration with Gregory Bateson.

His first publications on the

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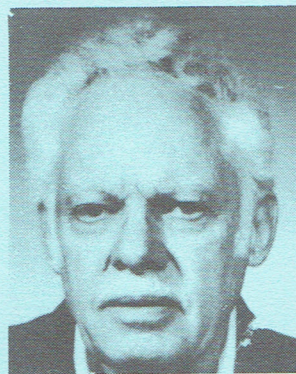
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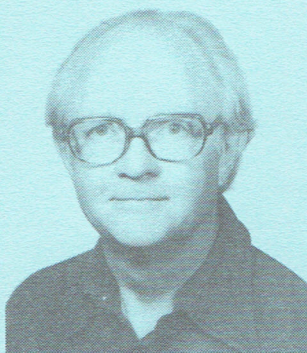
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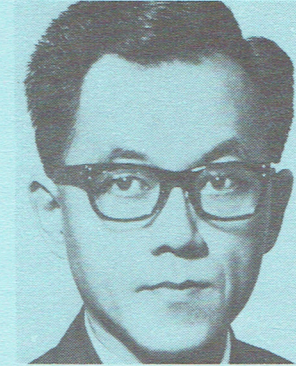
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Robert A. Hall, Jr., Cont'd.

West African pidgin English and the Creole of Haiti and the French West Indies. The two subsequently had occasion to meet personally, and Herskovits was able to put Hall in touch with a Surinamese living in the United States, Dr. J. Einaar, who assisted in the preparation of the study, which appeared in *Language* (1948). Upon receipt of a manuscript copy, Herskovits wrote (March 29, 1946): "What an enormous amount of work this has entailed! I admire the way in which you have carried this through, and it will be a major contribution to the study of these creolized languages, and through this to general linguistics."

Hall has always been generous in distributing off-prints of his articles (I have received many over the years), and one recipient of the Sranan article was the noted specialist in Haitian ethnography, Alfred Métraux, who became director of UNESCO's Fundamental Education Project in that country. He suggested that Hall would be an excellent choice to prepare linguistic materials on Haitian Creole as a preliminary to dealing with the problems of literacy and choosing an orthography. Thus, Hall was invited to participate and spent a month

doing field research in Haiti in 1949, collaborating with H. O. McConell, one of the authors of the McConell-Laubach system for writing Haitian Creole. Although this system was phonemic, it utilized only the letters and diacritics of French spelling.

Hall also collaborated with Suzanne Comhaire-Sylvain, who had written an excellent description of Haitian Creole in 1936, and with Métraux himself. All three were named as collaborators in what could be considered Hall's magnum opus in the pidgin/creole field, his *Haitian Creole: Grammar, Texts, Vocabulary* (1953), a very detailed and richly illustrated work. During this visit Hall also called on a local savant and creolist, Jules Faine, whose traditional francophile approach to language study was strongly opposed to Hall's, yet who nevertheless "was friendly but somewhat wary" (Hall 1975a, p.114).

In 1954, while on a Guggenheim grant, Hall traveled for the first time to the very area which had first aroused his interest in the pidgin/creole field: Australia, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands. Shortly before his arrival, a well-intentioned but misguided committee of the United Nations Trusteeship Council had visited the area and, displaying a combination of naive anti-colonialism and uninformed linguistic purism, called upon the Australian government to abolish immediately the use of New Guinea Pidgin, a policy that would have been completely unimplementable. Hall, who has never attempted to shun controversy, responded with a strong reply: *Hands Off Pidgin English* (1955). He suggested that the language be renamed "Neo-Melanesian" to avoid the opprobrium associated with the name "pidgin," and he also met with politicians, officials and administrators as well as linguists and other scholars. Thus, he was able to make a beneficial contribution to language policy in that region. In addition, he did extensive field work and tape-recording in New Guinea and the Solomons.

In 1958 Hall entered into a spirited debate with Douglas Taylor in *Word* (to which Uriel Weinrich also contributed) on the question of genetic relationship as it bears upon pidgins and creoles, and the following year he attended the first pidgin and creole conference in Jamaica, where I first met him. (Among others, Jack Berry, Fred Cassidy, David DeCamp, Robert LaPage, Douglas Taylor, and Jan Voorhoeve were also there.)

The definitions which Hall presented there of the concepts "lingua franca," "pidgin," and "creole" are still often cited.

They were incorporated in his well-known article which appeared that year in the *Scientific American* (reprinted in Wang 1982). It was probably the first treatment of the subject prepared for the general public by a trained specialist. Hall published similar introductory articles in such encyclopedias as the *Britannica* (1961) and *Collier's* (1962). He also produced the first book-length general treatment of the subject *Pidgin and Creole Languages* (1966), and a survey of current scholarly work in the field two years later.

Although he has been somewhat less active in pidgin/creole studies since then, he has continued to produce related articles and reviews almost without interruption until the present day. In the more than four decades during which he has been writing on the subject there have only been eight years when he has not contributed at least one related publication. There can be little doubt that the rapidly and steadily growing interest in the field since the 1950's owes a great deal to his prolific scholarly activity.

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- 1942. "Two Melanesian Pidgin texts." *Studies in Linguistics* 1(6):1-4.
- 1943. "Notes on Australian Pidgin English." *Language* 19:263-267.
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EDITOR'S NOTES

As readers will notice, we have a bumper twelve page issue, just in time for Christmas. We are grateful to all the contributors and correspondents who made this possible, and to all of those who supplied us with views and information in 1983.

Our "focus" article in this issue is on Robert A. Hall, Jr., a scholar who certainly deserves to be considered among the founding fathers of pidgin/creole studies. We are grateful to Morris Goodman for writing this important summary and analysis of Hall's career and his contributions to our field.

The first "focus" articles to appear in 1984 will be on Frederick Cassidy and Robert B. LePage. As usual, suggestions of scholars to focus on in future articles (and volunteers to write them) are welcome.

We have another insert ad from Karoma press in this issue, and are still hoping to have some from others in the future. If you have any reactions to/suggestions about this new feature, please let us know.

Subscribers who are paid up only through 1983 are reminded that their subscriptions run out with this issue. We hope that you will renew your subscription as soon as possible.

This issue is being sent as a complementary issue to a number of individuals and institutions not currently on our mailing list, in the hope that they will subscribe. Photos of the members of the Editorial Board are being included as a way of introducing them to new subscribers.

Notn moo na de fu se. Ayu stan gud dis krismas, ye!

JOBS

The UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE, invites applications for the position of Director of its Program in Linguistics. The position of Associate or Full Professor will begin in the Fall, 1984. Salary is competitive. Appointee should have both stature as a scholar and administrative talent. Area of specialization is less important than broad perspective and ability to provide strong academic leadership. Send vita and names of references (with address and phone numbers) by January 15, 1984, to: J.W. Conner, Chair, Linguistics Search Committee, 162 Grinter, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. For those interested in specific area studies, the University has a Center for Latin American Studies (and a long standing interest in the Caribbean area and its problems), as well as a Center for African Studies.

COURSES

Ross CLARK at the University of Auckland (New Zealand) has taught a general survey course at the M.A. level on pidgin and creole languages three or four times over the last few years. Chris CORNE teaches a course entitled "French Creoles" most years. (Clark)

Ian HANCOCK of the University of Texas at Austin is teaching a

graduate seminar on creole studies. David JACKSON, also at U.T. Austin, is teaching a course entitled "The Portuguese in Asia" in Spring, 1984, which will deal with a number of creole communities.

John R. RICKFORD teaches four courses at Stanford University involving pidgins and creoles to varying extents: "Languages in Contact," "Introduction to Multilingualism," "Black English," and "Pidgins and Creoles" (with James A. Fox and Charles Frake, who have co-taught the course for years). Course syllabi are available on request. Other Stanford courses touching on pidgins and creoles include "Language and Social Issues in America" (by Charles A. Ferguson), and a section of the graduate proseminar for linguistics majors (normally taught by Elizabeth Traugott, this year by Rickford).

Sarah THOMASON at the University of Pittsburgh teaches a course on pidgins and creoles every other year. It is usually offered as an undergraduate honors course, but graduate students can, and do, enroll. In the two most recent offerings, students have discussed, and written about, the following languages: Indian Ocean creoles, Mauritian Creole, Haitian Creole, St. Thomas (Virgin Islands) French, Pidgin Arabic in the Sudan, Tok Pisin, Krio, Louisiana Creole, Papiamentu, Cocoliche, Gullah, Russenorsk, Palenquero, Gastarbeiderdeutsch, Yiddish, Bamboo English, Chinese Pidgin English, Philippine creoles, and Australian creoles. Thomason's own contributions (aside from orientation lectures and commentary) have been on Afrikaans, Pitcairne, Police Motu, Tok Pisin, Aleut of Mednyj Island, the Lingua Franca, Pidgin Delaware, Chinook Jargon, and English (why it is not a creole). (Thomason)

The UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII'S Department of English as a Second Language regularly (at least once a year) offers an undergraduate course entitled "Pidgin and Creole English in Hawaii." Usually taught by Profs. Richard Day or Charlene Sato from the Department of ESL and occasionally by Profs. Derek Bickerton or Michael Forman from the Department of Linguistics, the course covers major historical, descriptive and pedagogical aspects of English in Hawaii. Enrollment in the course ranges from twenty to twenty-five students. Readings include John Reinecke's "Language and dialect in Hawaii", papers compiled by Prof. Stanley Tsuzaki, and papers compiled by Richard Day and Charlene Sato. (Sato)

CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

At the meeting of the ASSOCIATION OF CARIBBEAN STUDIES held in Curacao on July 13, 1983, two papers on Papiamentu were presented: One by Amalia Boero de Peters of West Chester State College of Puerto Rico entitled "Aruban Papiamentu" and one by John C. Birmingham entitled "Papiamentu revisited: alive and well in 1983." Also presented were: "Plural markings in three English-based Caribbean creoles" by Joan M. Fayer of the University of Puerto Rico and "The influence of Afro-Portuguese in Dutch and English nursery rhymes" by Frank Martinus Arion. (Birmingham and Boero de Peters)

At the annual meeting of the ASSOCIATION QUEBECOISE DE LINGUISTIQUE, held at the Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, April 25-27, 1983, two contradictory papers of interest to creolists were read: "Le créole haïtien: la question du substratum et de l'emprunt lexical, ou: le créole, c'est pas du français, voyons donc" by Claire Lefebvre and "Le créole haïtien: Questions de substrat et de substratomanie, ou: le créole, c'est du français, coudon" by Henri Wittman and Robert Fournier. The controversy centered around the diachronic interpretation of the postposed article "la" which Lefebvre assumes to be a SOV characteristic due to a Niger-Congo SOV source, whereas Wittman and Fournier hold "la" to be an SVO characteristic consistent with the SOV to SVO drift in both Indo-European and Niger-Congo languages.

Albert Valdman, CP Advisory Editor and American member of the COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL DES ETUDES CREOLES (CIEC), has sent us the following statement in response to Ian Hancock's note in CP 11(3) on the fourth meeting of the CIEC, held in Lafayette on May, 1983:

Ian Hancock's note on this important meeting requires the following clarifications:

1. The CIEC is indeed concerned primarily with French-lexifier pidgins and creoles. It was launched for the express purpose of fostering research and development activities in that field and, particularly, of involving scholars, professionals, and agencies in areas where French-lexifier creoles are vernacular tongues. Thus, CIEC sponsored activities have no pretensions of encompassing the full range of pidgins and creoles on an international scale.

2. To encourage local initiatives, except for the inaugural symposium in Nice, CIEC sponsored

meetings have been held in creolophone regions in collaboration with local groups: Mauritius in 1979, St. Lucia in 1981, and Louisiana in 1983. While CIEC secures the bulk of financial support, the local groups and agencies participate centrally in the implementation and planning of a symposium, including the organization of the program. The responsibility for insuring participation of interested local persons rests with the local groups, not the CIEC.

That so few papers were devoted to Louisiana Creole reflects the lack of interest of local scholars and groups on this fascinating American phenomenon. Indeed, it is regrettable that the two leading specialists of that language are located not in Louisiana but in Michigan and the Federal Republic of Germany. Nonetheless, it is undeniable that the decision to hold the CIEC symposium in Louisiana has comforted local colleagues involved in the movement to revalorize Louisiana Creole and the Cajun French vernacular. Given the relative disinterest of American linguists and specialists of French in both Louisiana Creole and local vernacular varieties of French, it should not come as a surprise that at an international meeting only four out of ninety presentations would deal with the local creole.

3. The prohibitive cost of travel does seriously limit participation at international congresses. However, it should be pointed out that, in contrast to other scholarly meetings in our field, those sponsored by the CIEC make available considerable travel funds. Probably, more than three-quarters of the participants from countries outside of the U.S. received support through the CIEC. The establishment of close bonds between professionals from the Indian Ocean and American creolophone territories can be traced directly to contacts formed at CIEC symposia.

4. Finally, let us hope that other institutions will follow the lead of the Social Science Research Council and the University of the West Indies (1968), the University of Hawaii (1975), and Indiana University and the College of the Virgin Islands (1979) in organizing meetings on pidgins and creoles from all lexifier sources and focussing on both theoretical and applied issues.

A Workshop on the ELIMINATION OF LANGUAGE BARRIERS IN THE CARIBBEAN was inaugurated at the Curacao Plaza Hotel on August 28, 1983, sponsored by the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) and financed by the government of the Netherland Antilles. The CDCC,

established in 1975, is a part of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), an agency of the United Nations.

All participating countries were agreed that the priority for Caribbean development lies in the elimination of the language barriers between the different countries and islands in the region. A problem had hitherto been that of financing the project, but the Netherlands Antillean government has now agreed to do so. One of the speakers, Denis Solomon, an advisor to the United Nations in the field of the elimination of language barriers, said, "We shall try to live up to the trust which has been placed in us." Solomon switched easily from English to French to Spanish, but regretted that he was as yet unable to switch to Papiamentu and Dutch. (Wood)

The INTERNATIONAL LINGUISTICS ASSOCIATION will hold its 29th Annual Conference at Meyer Hall of Physics, New York University, 2 Washington Place, New York, N.Y., on Saturday, March 10, and Sunday, March 11, 1984. As in previous years, the conference will be devoted to the presentation of unpublished papers reflecting original thought and research in any area of linguistic science, whether theoretical or applied. For those interested in giving papers, send an abstract of up to 200 words by December 31, 1983, to: Dr. James Macris, Department of English, Clark University, Worcester, MA. 01610. Include your name, academic affiliation, and the amount of time requested for the presentation along with five copies of your abstract.

At the tenth annual meeting of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS, held at the Université Laval, August 7-13, 1983, Henri Wittman and Robert Fournier read a paper on chain reactions in diachronic morphology illustrating the type "zom-ris-la i-sava-sate" in Réunion Creole from earlier "li-riche-s-om chant-er-a."

At the twelfth annual conference on NEW WAYS OF ANALYZING VARIATION (NWA-12) held at the University of Montreal at Quebec, the following papers of potential interest to CP subscribers were presented:

O. Alba (UCCM, Dominican Republic). "Variabilite consonantique en espagnol dominicain."

B. Brown (University of Texas). "Cajun/English Code-Switching: a Test of Formal Models."

E. Dayton (U. Pennsylvania). "Auxiliary Have in Black English."

J. Hochberg (Stanford U.). "/s/ Deletion and Pronoun Usage in Puerto Rican Spanish."

W. Labov (U. Pennsylvania) and W. A. Harris (Sheffield U.). "De Facto Segregation of White and Black Vernaculars."

J. Myhill and W.A. Harris. "The Use of the Verbal -s Inflection in BEV."

F. Sanchez (Stanford U.). "Of Reduction in Black English: a Quantitative Study."

W. Pitts (U. Texas). "Contrastive Use of Verbal -z in Slave Narratives."

Rebecca POSNER (Oxford University) gave a talk at Stanford on "Creolization and linguistic change: lessons from Romance dialects and creoles" on October 19th. The lecture was co-sponsored by the French and Italian Department and the Linguistics Department.

WILLIAM J. SAMARIN (University of Toronto) gave a paper entitled "The linguistics world of field colonialism," dealing with the origin of vehicular Sango, at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association of African Studies, Quebec, in May 1983. In September 1983, at the Conference on the Labor of Long-distance Trade in Africa, York University, he presented the paper "The state's Bakongo burden bearers," dealing with the origin of vehicular Kongo (i.e. Kituba). The paper will appear in a book to be edited by the organizers of the conference, Paul Lovejoy and Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch (Beverly Hills, Ca.: Sage Publications).

Robert B. LePage may be able to negotiate a fare with Air Jamaica for the SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS meeting next summer. If a minimum of fifteen passengers can be found to go direct from London Heathrow to Jamaica, it will cost only 400 British pounds to return, provided people pay in advance and stick rigidly to the dates for departure and return. Those who are interested should write LePage c/o Language Dept., University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD, England.

At the YORK CREOLE CONFERENCE held at the University of York September 24-27, 1983, a total of twenty-eight papers were presented. In his closing remarks, Robert LePage thanked the organizing committee and Mark Sebba in particular for having done a "splendid job," noted the high proportion of "insider" studies represented, and identified four recurrent themes of the conference. These included: (1) dissatisfaction with the linear continuum model; (2) the relationship of pidgins and creoles to one another and to so called substrate and superstrate languages; (3) the social movements and groupings of

which pidgins and creoles, and indeed all languages, are symptomatic, and the necessity for a very detailed understanding of the social processes involved; and (4) the implications of our work for both linguistic and social theory.

The papers presented were as follows (see Notes and Queries for information on how to order copies): Jean Aitchison. "Social networks and urban New Guinea Pidgin (Tok Pisin)."

Philip Baker. "The significance of agglutinated French articles in the Creole languages of the Indian Ocean and elsewhere."

Petronella Breinburg. "Linguistic shift - urban creoles and the black child in European inner city schools."

F. Byrne. "Instrumentals in Saramaccan."

J. M. Charpentier. "Le Pidgin Bichelamar avant et apres l'indépendance de Vanuatu."

Hubert Devonish. "Creole language standardisation in Guyana: race, class, and urban rural factors."

Viv Edwards and Paddy Ladd. "The linguistic status of British Sign Language."

Walter Edwards. "A community-based approach to the provenance of Urban Guyanese Creole."

Genevieve Escure. "The acquisition of Creole by urban and rural Black Caribs in Belize."

Luis Ferraz. "Fanakalo: a pidgin caught in a crisis."

P. Gardner-Chloros. "Code-switched discourse in Strasbourg."

Kean Gibson. "Evidence against an anterior tense system in Guyanese and Jamaican Creoles."

Glenn Gilbert. "Two early surveys of the world's pidgins and creoles: a comparison of Schuchardt and Reinecke."

E. M. Harding. "The effect of the use of Foreigner Talk on conversation."

Volker Hinnenkamp. "Eye-witnessing pidginization? Structural and sociolinguistic aspects of German and Turkish foreigner-talk."

Tore Janson. "A language of Sophiatown, Alexandra, and Soweto."

F. Jones. "Aspects of the morphology of English-derived words in Sierra Leone Krio."

Alain Kihm. "Is there anything like decreolization? Some ongoing changes in Bissau Creole."

J. K. Local, W. H. G. Wells, and M. Sebba. "Phonetic aspects of turn-delimitation in London Jamaican."

K. K. Luke. "Language mixing in Hong Kong."

Peter Mühlhäusler. "Tracing the roots of Pidgin German."

Dudley Nylander. "WH-phrases, relative clauses and case assignment in Krio."

Velma Pollard. "Rastafarian language in St. Lucia and Barbados."

M. L. Pradelles de Latour. "Urban pidgin in Douala."

Mark Sebba. "Serial verbs: something new out of Africa."

Kathryn Shields. "Jamaican Creole or Standard Jamaican English? Teacher language in the Jamaican context."

David Sutcliffe. "Investigating the language use of a British Black community: an initial report."

Lise Winer. "The effects of residence and school type on error rate in written composition in an English Creole context."

NOTES AND QUERIES

Francis BYRNE (Universidad de Oriente) filed the following report:

For quite some time, Venezuela has been considered a non-creole area. However, newly uncovered information may finally put this supposition to rest; creoles and creole-like speech may actually be relatively widespread in the country. There are reports that a creole exists in the southern regions of Lake Maracaibo. Likewise, reports have it that a "kind of English" is spoken in El Callao, a small town in the southeast of Venezuela in Bolivar State. Two of my students are currently doing their senior paper on a description of this speech. There is also information that "a strange type of Spanish" is spoken by descendants of slaves in the Barlovento area, a coastal region east of Caracas. Anilio Abadia and myself are presently writing a grant proposal to be submitted to the Consejo de Investigación of the Universidad de Oriente for the necessary funds to determine the nature of this speech. More details on these projects will be supplied when some of the results are in. And finally, some very exciting data on an apparent French-based creole spoken on the Paria Peninsula in northeast Venezuela has recently been made available to me by Lesbia Gonzáles, one of my students.

Lawrence D. CARRINGTON will be spending a part of his sabbatical (the winter semester) at the University of Pennsylvania, where he plans to work with William Labov and Gillian Sankoff. (Carrington)

On C.J. Bailey's query about "my" as subject and object pronoun, Ross CLARK writes: The only English-based pidgin I know of with this property is Chinese Pidgin. But it's interesting that at least two quite different varieties of pidgin Russian use possessives in this way.

Not only that, but they both use feminine forms, which may be a violation of another markedness expectation. The two varieties are Russenorsk and Russo-Chinese pidgin of Manchuria. "Moja tvoja po vater kasstom" (lit. "my thy in water throw") in Russenorsk translates to "I will throw you in the water." The Russo-Chinese sentence "Jevó dúmai maia ievó céná davái" (lit. "his think my his money give") translates to "He thinks that I will give him money."

More examples of Russian pidgin in the Soviet Far East using these possessive forms occur in M. Prishvin's story "Ginseng (The Root of Life)," and in Kurosawa's 1975 film "Dersu Uzala," which was based on a story by the Russian explorer V.K. Arsen'ev, the original of which I have not been able to check.

Even more interesting in the Lyovin/Jablonska paper is the fact that among the Chinese items used are "vódy" ("I") and "nidy" ("thou"), which, if I read the characters correctly, are possessive phrases in Chinese! The sentence "Vódy nidy piliúli davái" (lit. "my thy pills give") in English means "I will give you pills" (i.e. "I will beat you up").

Could all these anomalous cases have a common origin? From Chinese into the China ports and Russian-frontier pidgins (both of 18th century origin), thus via Russian foreigner-talk traditions to Russenorsk (apparently early 19th century)?

GERMAN DE GRANDA was in Paraguay for four years studying Spanish/Guarani contact phenomena. Since 1981 he has been serving as ambassador to Spain in Equatorial Guinea in West Africa, where he had the opportunity to pursue his African linguistic interests. De Granda studied English lexical influence on Fang and Kombe, and Fang phonological influence on the local Spanish. He also worked on Cuban in the lexicon of Fernando Po (now called Bioko), and on Annobonesa, collecting phonetic, lexical and morphological data. On his return to Spain de Granda hopes to publish these findings. In the meantime, he would like to correspond with colleagues working in these areas. His new address is: Cavanilles 43, Madrid 7, Spain. (Hancock)

The Carrier Pidgin is pleased to welcome to the international information network another newsletter on creole studies. Beginning in January 1984 the Institut d'Etudes Créoles of the Université de Provence will begin issuing the GAZET SIFON BLE, a bulletin devoted to news about the study of French-based

creoles. The new bulletin will include anthropological and historical studies as well as linguistic ones, but will be devoted primarily to French related creole languages and cultures. Cordial and mutually beneficial relations are planned between the two newsletters, including regular exchanges of news items and announcement. For further information about the "Gazet Sifon Ble", write to: Mme. Marie-Christine Hazaël-Massieux, Institut d'Etudes Créoles, Université de Provence, 29 Avenue R. Schuman, 13621 Aix-en-Provence Cedex, France.

The INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE NEWS Spring 1983 issue includes an article entitled "Pidgin: linguistic human creativity." The article explores the idea that pidgin is a "manifestation of human creativity," as James Fox puts it. Fox (associate editor of the CP), who served as consultant for the article, is mentioned and quoted throughout.

The LINGUISTICS SOCIETY OF AMERICA has published a "Guide to grants and fellowships in languages and linguistics." The publication makes available information from several institutions, associations and foundations. For more information on the Guide, write to: Linguistics Society of America, 3520 Prospect St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

A brief description of the variety of NIGERIAN PIDGIN ENGLISH spoken in the Niger Delta area has been compiled by N. Faraclas, O. Ibim, G. Worukwo, A. Minah, and A. Tariah at the University of Port Harcourt (P.M.B. 5323, Rivers State, Nigeria). Work on a dictionary of Nigerian Pidgin English is in progress as well. (Faraclas)



A PIDGINS NOT BOMBS! button (in blue), an unofficial souvenir of the York Creole Conference, is available for those who were there, or those who just don't want to be blown up!

To order, please send \$1 or three International Reply Coupons (in Britain, 50 pence) to PNE, c/o 5 Willis St., York YO1 5BE, England. Profits will go to the Peace Movement.

Louis SHANKS' grammar sketch of Djuka is at present being edited by Jim Park. Shanks hopes to have the sketch published early next year along with several grammatical sketches of other languages spoken in Suriname (e.g. Saramaccan, Sranan Tongo, and Sarnami Hindustani).

Shanks also informs us that the Summer Institute of Linguistics (Suriname) has recently produced a listing which covers all the languages they are working on in Suriname. Shanks has recently been requested to fulfill the role of bibliographer for SIL-Suriname. With the help of co-workers, he has computerized all changes for easy updating. A list of unpublished papers (apart from the established bibliography) will be added at a later date. (Shanks)

Gilbert SPRAUVE and Vincent COOPER are preparing a study on the African languages spoken in the Virgin Islands at the time of the 1733 six-month slave rebellion in St. John, Virgin Islands.

Sprauve and Cooper have examined a number of texts from Oldendorp, with hard linguistic evidence on a number of Akan languages and with a special focus on the Amina subgroup. The authors hope to present an exciting study on the question of linguistic homogeneity/diversity in the eighteenth century Virgin Islands society.

Sprauve and Cooper will also include evidence on the Angolar-speaking Africans in seventeenth century St. Kitts. The study should provide additional insights on the genesis of the creole languages of the Leeward Islands and the Caribbean in general. (Cooper)

Rumanian creolist Laurentiu THEBAN, who has been working on the Lusoasian Creoles, reports that there is a community of Creole Portuguese speakers numbering almost a thousand in the town of Korlai, which grew up around the Chaul Fortress across the river south of Bombay, India. He also reports that the Creole Portuguese of Damao is still actively alive. (Hancock)

A limited number of copies of the papers circulated at the YORK CREOLE CONFERENCE are available for sale. The dossier includes the printed versions of twenty-six of the twenty-eight papers presented, plus some handouts, and amounts to more than 300 printed pages. Proceeds will go to travel subsidies for participants in the Conference. Price is 5 pounds to individuals and 8 pounds to institutions, postpaid. Please send your remittance in British Sterling to: York Creole Conference, Department of Language, University of York, Heslington, York

YO1 5DD, England. Cheques should be made payable to the University of York.

The post-conference versions of the papers will appear soon, hopefully by April, 1984, as a special issue of York Papers in Linguistics (No. 11). It will include a selection of the papers in addition to the summing-up, and will be edited by Loreto Todd and Mark Sebba. Advance orders are invited. The cost is 4 pounds (Sterling only), postpaid.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY is willing to purchase theses and dissertations dealing with pidgins and creoles directly from their authors, at up to US \$50 each plus postage. The works may be bound or unbound, and of any date. (Works already available through University Microfilms International are excepted.) A standard copyright notice will be bound in each work, and all material will be cataloged and made available through inter-library loan.

The library would also like to acquire and archive other unpublished papers relating to pidgins and creoles, and is willing to pay for the cost of reproduction and postage if necessary. Our current list of pidgin/creole acquisitions is available on request.

If you are interested, please send information on your work (including the number of pages) to:

John Rawlings,
Stanford University Libraries,
Stanford, CA. 94305, USA.

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Iris Fawzia RAFI. A morphological and syntactic analysis of an Eleuthera, Bahamas idiolect. M.A. Thesis, Atlanta University, 1983.

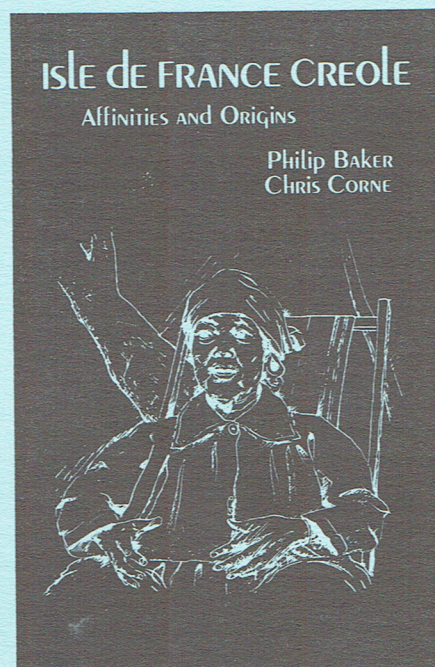
Mark SEBBA (University of York) hopes to present his thesis on "The syntax of serial verbs: an investigation into serialisation in Sranan and other languages," shortly. His main research, with Robert Le Page, is on the sociolinguistics of London Jamaican, the language of second-generation Afro-Caribbeans in London. Most of these are native speakers of a specifically Black variety of London

English, but they also speak "London Jamaican," a variety of creole which is similar to Jamaican Creole but also recognizably different. The study involves an investigation into the syntactic, morphological, phonetic and prosodic characteristics of LJ as well as the circumstances which surround its use at home, school, and in other settings. The main contributors to the phonetic and prosodic side of this study have been Bill Wells and John Local (U. of York) whose joint paper with Sebba was given at the York Creole Conference. Sebba has also written a working paper on London Jamaican called "Code-switching as a conversational strategy," available from him.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Review of Phillip BAKER and Chris CORNE, *Isle de France Creole* (Ann Arbor: Karoma Press, 1982). Derek Bikerton (U. of Hawaii at Manoa):

It's not often that one reads a book that actually changes one's thinking, but that was what happened to me with Corne and Baker. Previously, and in common with probably most creolists, I had had a



vague mental image of creolization as taking place at one fell swoop in a community consisting of a minority of masters and a large majority of slaves. Now it becomes obvious that: (a) masters must have outnumbered slaves at the beginning of every colony, as they did in Mauritius; (b) thereafter, the rate and extent of changes in the population ratio were the major determinants of how creole the

subsequent creole would be; and (c) creolization resulted from a progressive filtering-out of features in the dominant language as slaves with better access to the latter kept handing it on to slaves with worse access. (NB: This doesn't mean that creole formation wasn't catastrophic -- all language acquisition is catastrophic for the individuals and age-grades that made it.)

Thus, Alleyne was right in supposing that acrolectal and mesolectal varieties of creoles had existed from the beginning, and DeCamp (and I in following him) wrong in supposing that creole continua were relatively recent inventions (NB: This fact does not affect synchronic analyses of continua).

However, Alleyne and other substratophiles are wrong in supposing creolization to have been a gradual transfer from substrate to superstrate patterns, insofar as acrolectal and mesolectal varieties must have preceded basilectal ones, constituting a clear dominant language-type target from the beginning.

I don't think it formed any part of Baker and Corne's intentions to do all this, which makes their achievement all the more impressive. Their overt aim was simply to disprove Chaudenson's claims about the relationships between Réunion Creole and Mauritian Creole, and in this I think there can be no doubt that they have succeeded. However, the thoroughness with which they investigated relevant social and historical, as well as linguistic data sheds a dazzling light on more general processes. Every creolist who hasn't yet read it should sit down and order it today. Those who don't, can't really be serious about their business.

Review of Derek BICKERTON, *Roots of language* (Karoma 1981).

By Jean Aitchinson in *Language and Communication* 3(1), 1983:83-97.

By Pieter Muysken in *Language* 59(4), 1983:884-892.

Review of: *Englisch. Formen und Funktionen einer Weltspache. Ausstellung des Lehrstuhls für Englische Sprachwissenschaft an Mediävistik und der Universitätsbibliothek* (Bamberg: Universitätsbibliothek, 1983). Richard E. Wood (King Saud University, Abha, Saudi Arabia):

This is the catalogue raisonné of the exhibition, "English: forms and functions of a world language" which was held at the University of Bamberg from May 19 to June 30, 1983. Although it naturally reflects the materials available and the personal research and teaching interests of

the organizers, as well as the responses of embassies, etc., from whom contributors were solicited, this is far more than a catalogue: it could serve as an introductory text for a German-language course in EIL (English as in international language), world-wide English dialectology, and related topics. It is also a fine example of the German printer's art, with a richly colored cover, fine maps, reproductions of newspaper cartoons (often a difficult technical challenge) and a useful four-color map of the distribution and status of English around the world, on the front cover (which however contains some Germanisms: "Birma" for Burma, and "Zwaziland" for Swaziland).

The book begins with a salutation from the President of the University, and an introduction by the head of the University library. Wolfgang Viereck of Bamberg, known for his work on Americanisms in contemporary German, authored three chapters: "English as a world language," "English in the British Isles," and "English in Oceania" (which is separate from "English in Australia and New Zealand"). The chapter on world English includes reprintings of statistical work by Fishman et al. on the world press in English, and by the present reviewer on the use of English in international short wave broadcasting. Each chapter is in two parts: the discursive text, which is a general outline of the field, and an explanation of the exhibits, which include sample textbooks (e.g. *Saudi Arabian School's English*), newspapers, dictionaries, dissertations, bibles, and dialect atlases. The back cover reproduces the title page of a pioneering 1868 Göttingen dissertation, W. Brackebusch's "Is English destined to become the universal language of the world?". This dissertation shows that Germans have long been leaders in the field of EIL.

Strong attention is devoted to English-based pidgins and creoles, with striking illustrations on Solomons Pidgin, Bislama, Belizean Creole, American Black English, Hawaiian Creole, and so on. All articles are written by German specialists in German. Numerous citations of English originals are made, including material on dialects, nonstandard forms, pidgins and creoles. The overall tone is light, clearly nonjudgemental, yet scholarly and thorough. The genre of this book -- an exhibition catalogue -- is fairly rare in linguistic scholarship. It is hoped that the catalogue will nonetheless gain a wide readership and will be used in coursework.

Can the exhibition be obtained for display elsewhere, e.g. outside

Germany? Alas, no, to judge from the prompt return of the Saudi Arabian English textbooks which this reviewer sent on loan to Bamberg. It seems a shame that the whole exhibition could not have been purchased (e.g. by the British Council or U.S. Information Agency) and placed on permanent display. As things stand, the book will fulfill this task, and it does so beautifully.

Review of Peter STEIN, *Connaissance et emploi des langues à l'Île Maurice* (Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag, 1982). By Richard E. Wood, forthcoming in *Canadian Modern Language Review* late 1983.

PUBLICATIONS

John BAUGH. *Black street speech: its history, structure, and survival*. The University of Texas Press, 1983.

CARIB NO.3, *Perspectives in language: aspects of Caribbean Creoles*, published by the West Indian Association for Commonwealth Literature and Language Studies (WIACLALS), 1983, contains the following papers:

Richard Allsopp. "The lexicography of creolized English as a cultural integrator in the Caribbean."

Lawrence D. Carrington. "Preparing a creole for a developmental task--the case of Antillean Creole French."

Hubert Devonish. "Creole languages and the process of socio-economic domination in the Caribbean."

Barbara Lalla. "The consonant system of early Jamaican Creole."

Salikoko S. Mufwene. Review of Mervyn Alleyne: *Comparative Afro-American*.

Velma Pollard. "Figurative language in Jamaican Creole."

Peter A. Roberts. "Interpretation in a West Indian situation."

CARIB and other publications of WIACLALS are free of charge with membership in the association, which costs US/Jam. \$5.00 per year. Please write to: Secretary, WIACLALS, Department of English, University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica, West Indies.

Ian E. Robertson. "The Dutch linguistic legacy in Guyana -- Berbice and Skepi Dutch."

Diana EADES. "You gotta know how to talk...: information seeking in South-east Queensland Aboriginal society. In *Australian Journal of Linguistics* 2, 1982:61-82.

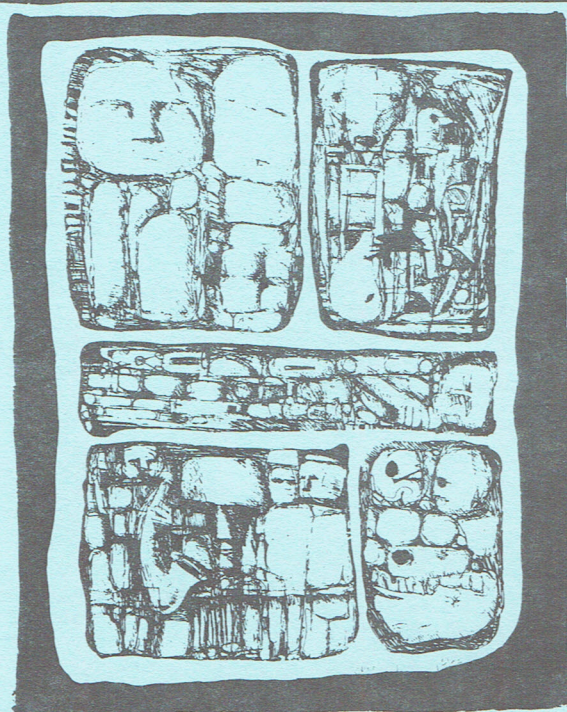
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