

The Carrier Pidgin

Vol. 12, No. 1 March 1984

A newsletter for those interested in pidgin and creole languages.
Published quarterly at Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, U.S.A.
Editor: John R. Rickford (Linguistics); Assoc. Editor: James A. Fox (Anthropology)
Phone (415) 497-4284 ISSN: 0739-3474

FOCUS ON CREOLISTS #8: FREDERIC GOMES CASSIDY

by Robert B. Le Page
(University of York)

Frederic Cassidy was born in Jamaica in 1907. In 1951, in the course of an academic career in which he had already achieved considerable distinction in the United States for his work in dialectology and lexicography, Fred returned to Jamaica as a Fulbright scholar for a year to carry out fieldwork and intensive reading at the Institute of Jamaica.

The Institute published his book *Jamaica Talk*, which has run to two editions and is a mine of information about the way in which the lexical history of the island reflects its social history. His return to Jamaica was a peculiar stroke of luck for me. I had arrived there the previous year as an Old/Middle English and English lan-

guage specialist and had just turned my attention to the local Jamaican vernaculars. Philip Sherlock had passed over to me the large heterogeneous collection of entries for a Gleaner competition for the best list of dialect words and phrases, and suddenly here was a highly-trained and experienced lexicographer working methodically with the methods he had developed for the American Dialect Society (of which he was President from 1959-1961).

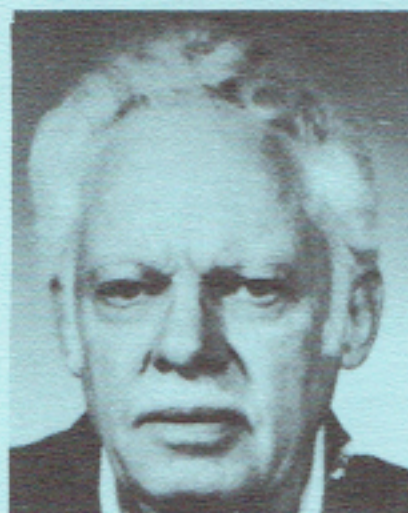
Very generously and characteristically, Fred Cassidy agreed that we should pool our lexical collections

Caribbean Linguistics, its president from 1972-1974, and a regular attendee at its meetings. It was he who presented the Presidential Gavel to the Society that has made him an honorary life member.

Fred must be one of Jamaica's most distinguished scholar-sons. The Institute of Jamaica presented him its Musgrave Silver Medal in 1962 and its Centenary medal in 1980, and is awarding him its Musgrave Gold Medal this May. Perhaps one day the University of the West Indies will recognize this in the same manner as those universities (The Memorial University of Newfoundland, Indiana State University, and Oberlin College) which have already bestowed honorary degrees upon him.

Fred received a second Fulbright and a Visiting Fellowship to the University College of the West Indies in 1958-1959, and helped organize the first International Conference on Creole Language Studies in Jamaica in 1959. By this time, however, back at his own University of Wisconsin at Madison (where he has been a Professor of English Language since 1939 with other teaching spells at Oberlin, Michigan, Strasbourg, Columbia and Stanford) he had taken over the editorship of an incredibly ambitious program, *The Dictionary of American Regional English* (DARE), aiming to do for the whole United States what Joseph Wright did for Britain in the *English Dialect Dictionary*. This work still goes on under his direction, and publication is close. It will be a great monument of dialect scholarship and a source-work for many years to come.

Etymology, and the methodical collection and mapping of dialect features, have been Fred's major



Frederic G. Cassidy

IN THIS ISSUE

Focus on Creolists #9:

- Frederic G. Cassidy, 1
- Editor's Notes, 3
- Conferences and Lectures, 3
- Notes and Queries, 4
- Dissertations and Theses, 5
- Book Reviews and Notices, 5
- Publications, 6
- CP Renewal/Order Form, 7

for a dictionary. He did the lion's share of the collecting for and editing of *The Dictionary of Jamaican English*, and brought to it the standards of scholarship that had evolved in the course of such lexicographic enterprises as the *Middle English Dictionary* and the *Early Modern English Dictionary*.

His interest in, and devotion to, Caribbean creole scholarship has continued ever since. He was the founder-member of the Society for

interests. The two came together in The Dictionary of Jamaican English. The etymological work in that book was immensely strengthened by its historical dimension based primarily upon Fred's reading of all the literature published in or connected with Jamaica from 1655 to 1850, and a selection of the literature from 1850 to 1950. In addition, he collated the lexical material against four major dictionaries: the Oxford English Dictionary, its first supplement, the Dictionary of American English, and the Dictionary of Americanisms. (Similar work on the English Dialect Dictionary, and other dictionaries of British and overseas varieties of English, and on the lexicon of all the other contributory languages - Akan, Bantu, Portuguese, Spanish and many

more - was necessarily less complete given the resources available to us at the time.)

The reading, and the collation, were both immense tasks. In addition, Fred travelled to every part of Jamaica with his PAD's notebooks, collecting fisherman's terms, cooking terms, cane-cutting terms and words from every aspect of daily life. The preparation of the first edition of DJE took 16 years, and during that time he wrote out by hand the detailed entry for every item in the dictionary, and, finally, checked every proof.

Fred Cassidy's list of publications runs to more than 120 items. Chief among these, I suppose, are Jamaica Talk (1961, 1971), The Dictionary of Jamaican English (1967, 1980), "The Place-Names of Dane County, Wisconsin" (1947, 1968), "A method for collecting dialect" (1953), and his re-edition of Stuart Robertson's The Development of Modern English (1954). He shared with Richard Ringler the completely-revised third edition of Bright's Old English Grammar and Reader (1971) and has published a number of papers on Old English, as well as on the applications of linguistic theory and modern creole studies to the teaching of children. His scholarship has always been meticulous, and the range of his linguistic knowledge enormous. He was greatly sustained by his French wife H  lene Monod-Cassidy, herself a scholar and teacher of distinction, until her death a few years ago. She was a pioneer of new methods of French teaching in the United States, and a woman of great personality and vivacity.

I owe Fred Cassidy far more, both in personal and professional ways, than I can ever acknowledge or repay. I am sure the whole world of scholarship is in his debt, and he deserves every honor that the world can bestow upon him. I look to the triumphant appearance of The Dictionary of American Regional English to crown his very long, very distinguished career.

Selected Publications:

- 1953. "Language and folklore, with some illustrations from Jamaican folk speech." *Caribbean Quarterly* 3 (1):4-12.
- 1957. "Iteration as a word-forming device in Jamaican folk speech." *American Speech* 32:49-53.
- 1959. "English language studies in the Caribbean." *American Speech* 34: 163-171.
- 1961a. *Jamaica Talk: three hundred years of the English language in Jamaica*. London: Macmillan and Co.

for Institute of Jamaica. Reprinted Kingston: Institute of Jamaica, 1972; NY: St. Martin's Press.

1961b. (With R.B. Le Page.) "Problems in making the Dictionary of Jamaican English." In *Creole Language Studies*, vol. 2, ed. by R.B. Le Page, 17-36. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd.

1961c. "Some footnotes on the 'Junjo Question,'" *American Speech* 36:101-103.

1963. Review of R. B. LePage and David DeCamp, *Jamaican Creole*, (*Creole Language Studies* 1) *Word* 19:247-251.

1964a. *West Indian Language and Literature, Writers the Other Side of the Horizon*, Champaign (NCTE) 35-43.

1964b. "Toward the Recovery of Early English-African Pidgin," CSA-CCTA Publication No. 87 (Symposium on Multilingualism, Brazzaville) publ. 1964, 267-277.

1966a. "Hipsaw and John Canoe." *American Speech* 41:45-51.

1966b. "Multiple Etymologies in Jamaican Creole." *American Speech* 41:211-213.

1966c. (With David DeCamp.) "Names for an albino among Jamaican Negroes." *Names* 14:129-133.

1966d. Review of A.S.D. Ross and A. W. Moverley, *The Pitcairnesse Language*, *Word* 22:339-344.

1967a. "Some new light on old Jamaicanisms." *American Speech* 42:190-201.

1967b. (With R. B. Le Page.) *Dictionary of Jamaican English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Second Edition, 1980.

1969. "Teaching standard English to speakers of Creole in Jamaica, West Indies." In *Georgetown University Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics*, 22:203-214. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press.

1971a. "Lexicography in the Caribbean--filling the gaps." Paper presented at the Second Annual Conference on Caribbean Linguistics, Mona, Jamaica, May 17-21, 1971.

1971b. "Tracing the pidgin element in Jamaican Creole (with notes on methods and the nature of pidgin vocabularies)." In *Pidginization and creolization of languages*, ed. by Dell Hymes, 203-221. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

The Carrier Pidgin

EDITORIAL BOARD

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.

Editor:

John R. Rickford (Stanford U.)

Associate Editor:

James A. Fox (Stanford U.)

Advisory Editors:

Annegret Bollee (Bamburg, W. Germany)

Lawrence Carrington (U. West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad)

Frederic G. Cassidy (U. Wisconsin, Madison)

Charles A. Ferguson (Stanford U.)

Ian F. Hancock (U. Texas, Austin)

Barbara Robson (Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D.C.)

John Sandefur (SIL, Australia)

Elizabeth C. Traugott (Stanford U.)

Stanley M. Tsuzaki (U. Hawaii)

Albert Valdman (Indiana U., Bloomington)

Richard E. Wood (U. of Abha, Saudi Arabia)

Editorial Assistants

Fernando Pena (Stanford U.)

Alan J. McCornick (Stanford U.)

1971c. Jamaica Talk, revised second edition, London:Macmillan.

1975. Of Matters Lexicographical (African etymology of ofay) American Speech 50:87-89.

1978. Gullah and Jamaican Creole -- the African Connection Georgetown University Round Table on Languages and Linguistics 1978 621-629.

1980a. Dictionary of Jamaican English, with R. B. LePage, Cambridge University Press, second edition.

1980b. The Etymology of Calaban American Speech 55:302-304.

1980c. "A Note on Structural Expansion" Theoretical Orientations in Creole Studies, ed. Albert Valdman and Arnold Highfield New York: Academic Press.

1980d. "The Place of Gullah" American Speech 55:3-16.

1980e. "My Work in the Language Field," in First Person Singular, Amsterdam Studies III, 21 Benjamins.

1981a. Creoles (presented at conference "Language Variety in the South," Columbia S.C., Oct. 1-3, 1981b. "OK - is it African?" American Speech 56:269-273.

1983. Sources of the African Element in Gullah, Studies in Caribbean Language 75-81, Society for Caribbean Linguistics, University of the West Indies, Trinidad.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Except for proof-reading and a few last-minute insertions, this edition of The Carrier Pidgin was all set to go to press at the beginning of last month when an emergency in my family took me suddenly out of town. Since my return, other accumulated commitments have kept me from getting back to the CP longer than I expected. My apologies to our readers, and my thanks to Alan McCornick for pitching in as a relief editorial assistant. (Fernando Peña is spending a quarter overseas.)

Frederic G. Cassidy and Robert B. LePage, co-authors and colleagues in creole studies for several years, responded positively to a suggestion made by another reader some time ago that they write "Focus" articles on each other. We are grateful to both of them for agreeing to do this so readily, and are happy to publish the article on Prof. Cassidy in this issue. The article on Prof. LePage will follow in our June issue. They are both leading lights in the study

of Jamaican and West Indian Creole English, and have made several valuable contributions to creole studies more generally.

Since this is the very last year in which we will enjoy support from the Dean's Office at Stanford for hiring an Editorial Assistant, and since this position is such a pivotal one for the production of the CP, I wish to urge readers once again to invite their colleagues to become subscribers, so that we can enhance our financial base. Sorry to keep returning to this theme, but wen di monii don, di CP gu don tu, ar aal awii gu hafu pee moo! Mi gaan.
--Jaan.

CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

The Tenth Annual AFRICAN LITERATURE ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE is to take place at the University of Maryland Baltimore County from April 12 to 15, 1984. Those interested in attending should contact Jonathan A. Peters, African American Studies Department, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 5401 Wilkens Ave., Baltimore, Maryland 21228.

The AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY will be having its Rocky Mountain Regional Meeting on October 19 in El Paso, Texas, in conjunction with the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association. Those interested are invited to submit a 100-word abstract of a paper to be considered for presentation at the meeting. The deadline for submission is April 1. The selection of papers will be announced on May 1. Please send your abstract to Gary Underwood, Department of English, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, 78712.

The 54th ANZAAS CONGRESS (Australia and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science) entitled "Horizons of Science" will include some sections devoted to pidgins and creoles in Australia and the region. On May 14, 1984, the symposium "English-based pidgins and creoles in Australia and the South Pacific" will be held. Papers will include:

B. Rigsby. "English pidgin and creole varieties on Cape York Peninsula."

B. Samson. "Aboriginal English: a sociolinguistic perspective."

A. Shnukal. "Variations in Torres Straits Creole."

P. Sutton. "Motivations for language mixing in Cape York Peninsula."

D. Walsh. "Is 'English-based' an adequately accurate label for Bislama?"

On May 15, another symposium, entitled "The other end of the continuum: problems underlying communicative forms in Aboriginal dialects of English," will take place. Papers there will include:

J. Harris. "English-based pidgins around British settlements in the Northern Territory between 1820 and 1840." (provisional title)

H. Koch. "Pidgin English of Central Australia." (provisional title)

F. Merlan. "Syntactic encoding and the limits of mutual intelligibility between (standard) English and Kriol of the Katherine area, Northern Territory."

P. Mühlhäusler. "What questions should be asked about pidgins and creoles?"

E. O'Neill. Title to be decided. Also of interest will be the paper presented on May 16 by J. L. Perkowski entitled "Pidgin based strategies for second language acquisition."

The GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY ROUND TABLE ON LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS will be holding a conference on March 15-17, 1984. The topic is "Meaning, form, and use in context: linguistic applications." Of interest to CP readers is the talk that will be given by Gillian Sankoff entitled "Elaboration of Tok Pisin syntax: historical vs. functional accounts."

JOHN HOLM gave a lecture on "American plantation creole: its children revisited" on February 16 as part of the Linguistics Association of New York University Talks Series. He is the co-author of the new book, Dictionary of Bahamian English (see publications section for more information).

The JOINT WORKSHOP ON CREATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL USES OF CREOLE was held in conjunction with the York Creole Conference in September 1983 under the auspices of the Commission for Racial Equality and the University of York. Teachers, educators and creolists met to discuss the plight of non-standard English-speaking students in England with a Caribbean background. The problems that the students face were discussed, as well as progress that has been made in teaching them standard English.

William LABOV will be speaking at Stanford University on March 25, 1984, on "The continuing divergence of black and white speech in Philadelphia." The talk is sponsored by the Department of Linguistics at Stanford and the Bay Area Sociolinguistic Association. For those interested in attending, the event will begin at 7 p.m. in Jordan Hall, room 40.

4 The Carrier Pidgin, March 1984

The Fifth International Conference on METHODS IN DIALECTOLOGY takes place July 16-20, 1984, at the University of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. For further information write Mary Ransberry, Conference Officer, University Extension Conference Office, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2, Canada. Telephone (604) 721-8475. Some of the papers to be presented include:

Barbara Harris. "Sociopsychological variables in language variation: a new look at attitude measurement."

Raven McDavid. "Historical perspectives on American dialectology."

Jerry McMenamin. "The production and perception of diphthongs in the Spanish and English of Chicano bilinguals."

Peter Trudgill. "Dialect mixture and the analysis of colonial dialects."

Dudley K. NYLANDER (University of Manitoba) presented a paper entitled "A unified analysis of Krio na" at the 26th conference of the Linguistic Circle of Manitoba and North Dakota, October 28-29, 1983. It is argued, Dudley writes, that there is only one na in Krio, and that it functions both as a copula and a preposition.

The RELC REGIONAL SEMINAR ON COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING will be held April 23-27, 1984, in Singapore. Participants will include specialists in the areas of curriculum development, syllabus design, teacher education, programme evaluation and language teaching. For more information on the conference, write Director (Attention: Registrar), SEAMEO Regional Language Centre, 30 Orange Grove Road, Singapore 1025, Republic of Singapore.

John RICKFORD delivered a lecture entitled "Where the roots still show: the South Carolina Sea Islands as a cultural resource" on November 15, 1983, at Stanford. The talk was supplemented by slides, and a general discussion followed.

The Fifth Biennial Conference of the SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS is scheduled for the University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica from August 29 to September 1, 1984. Interested persons are asked to contact Pauline Christie, Secretary/Treasurer, c/o Dept. of Linguistics and Use of English, UWI, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica.

The SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE ON LINGUISTICS will hold its annual

spring meeting on the Duke University campus March 23-24, 1984. Featured speakers will be Donna Christian (Center for Applied Linguistics), Shirley Brice Heath (Stanford), and Wast Wolfram (The University of the District of Columbia). The theme of the meeting will be linguistic variation in the Americas. For more information, contact the Interdepartmental Committee on Linguistics, 322 Allen Building, Duke University, Durham, N.C. 27706. Tel. (919) 684-6561.

William A. STEWART (CUNY) gave a talk in New York City entitled "From xenolect to mimolect to pseudocomprehension: structural mimicry and its functional consequences in decreolization." The lecture was presented by the New York Academy of Science's Section on Linguistics.

Papers from the YORK CREOLE CONFERENCE, edited by Mark Sebba and Loreto Todd, are now available from York Papers in Linguistics 11, Department of Language, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD, England. This special issue contains edited versions of all the papers presented at the conference, including those of Penelope Gardner-Chloros and Glenn Gilbert, which were not circulated at the conference itself. For a list of the papers, see the December 1983 CP. Price is 4 pounds to individuals, 4.50 to institutions, post paid. Please make cheques in Sterling only, payable to University of York.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Charles-James N. BAILEY writes on whether Bickerton's interpretation of three auxiliary particles can be right:

In various writings, Derek Bickerton claims that English and other creoles have three auxiliary particles: for "tense" (it means "anterior"), "mode" (it means "irrealis"), and "aspect" (it means "non-punctual", i.e. durative or iterative). But if one inspects the data, one sees that the aspect particle is always the "marked" copula. It is formally marked by not being zero (as the unmarked copula often is) and by semantically referring either to locative existence (with progressive action), habitual action or characteristic, or (apparently not in creoles) existentiality (like the Russian "jest"). So viewed, is it really an "auxiliary" verbal particle at all? And is the irrealis really irrealis? It seems to be mainly futurative, irrealis being signaled, on Bickerton's own telling, by the past particle in combination with the futurative particle.

Finally, is the use of the infinitival marker "fo" (etc.) really a modal verb, as Bickerton claims? The examples given leave themselves open to different analysis. (On p. 28 of "The language bioprogram hypothesis," the claim is made. The example comes from p.30, though others could be cited from other writings.) Here is an example from Saramaccan:

"a fo ta dape" (=taampu?) "He had to remain standing." Is this not like English, "He was to remain standing"? After deciding on this, I received a copy of R. Posner's "The origins and affinities of French creoles: new perspectives." While I do not agree with her main thesis, she does show French dialect parallels with "pu" in French creoles. The construct seems to be simply zero-copula plus infinitive! And the non-punctual marker seems to be the same copula used elsewhere for progressives!

The CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS, under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, has undertaken a project to collect and catalogue speech samples of American English. Using a questionnaire developed for the purpose, a survey is being conducted of tape-recorded samples of American English that currently exist. Information is already being compiled, but the Center is asking investigators in dialect studies to get in touch with them if they have recordings that could be of use. The project is designed to increase the access of scholars to the vast resource represented by dialect recordings held in private collections. Those interested will receive copies of the questionnaire and a complimentary copy of the reference guide that will be produced. Contact Donna Christina, Project Director, CAL/NEH Dialect Recordings Survey, Center for Applied Linguistics, 3520 Prospect Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

Work on the project for an etymological dictionary of all the French-based creoles - DICTIONNAIRE ETYMOLOGIQUE DES CREOLES - is progressing well. This is a ten-year undertaking, directed by Annegret Bollée (Bamberg), with Philip Baker (London) and Ingrid Neumann (Bamberg) as collaborators. Since 1980 it has been funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. The dictionary is being compiled from a wide range of both published and unpublished materials, supplemented by fieldwork in the territories concerned and by circulating selected word-lists among relevant specialists. Researchers associated with the project have already conducted fieldwork in the

Seychelles, Mauritius, Louisiana, Haiti and French Guiana, and are currently at work in both Réunion and Guadeloupe. Thus far some 30,000 items have been indexed at the project's headquarters. Publication of the dictionary will run to several volumes over the next five years or so. The first volume, dealing with words of non-French or uncertain origin in the Indian Ocean, is expected to appear in 1984. (Baker and Bollée)

Ron KEPHART (University of Florida, Gainesville) has been working on language in Carriacou, Grenada. He wrote a preliminary description of the English Creole spoken there for his M.A. in Latin American Studies in 1980. In this Ron used anthropological linguistics methods to attempt to describe the language as a system in its own right. He is now nearing the end of a very limited project using a phonemic orthography he worked out in conjunction with the grammar. The project, Ron writes, was disrupted by the recent political events in Grenada. Despite this, he will be returning to Carriacou in March to spend a few weeks finishing up. Ron has also been collecting some data on the French Creole of Carriacou, which is no longer widely spoken.

Now available for Aboriginal children in Northern Australia are a series of video programs in Kriol entitled KRIOL KANTRI. The series is based on the Playschool/Sesame Street concept. There are eight weeks of programs, with five half-hour programs per week planned around weekly themes. Each program contains a number of elements woven around the central theme, including topics on the Aboriginal community, traditional culture, and modern culture. Also available are Kriol Kantri song cassettes and T-shirts. To order write: The Bookseller, Summer Institute of Linguistics, P.O. Berrimah N.T. 5788, Australia.

YEDA A. PESSOA DE CASTRO is an associate professor in the Department of Anthropology and the director of the Center for African and Oriental Studies at the Federal University of Bahia. Her field work is on the influence of African languages on both Brazilian Portuguese and the Afro-Brazilian religions.

Pessao de Castro lived in Nigeria for five years and was Honorary Research Associate at the Institute of African Studies in the University of Ife. During that time she was mainly concerned with the Kwa languages (properly the Ewe and Yoruba groups) in the Gulf of Benin. This was the subject of her M. A. thesis on "Religious terminology and

everyday speech vocabulary in an Afro-Bahian cult-house." Her Ph.D. dissertation, not yet published, is entitled "De l'intégration des apports africains dans les parlers de Bahia au Brésil."

Pessao de Castro would like correspondence from those interested in her work or in the institute. Write to her at Centro de Estudos Afro-Orientais da UFBA, Av. Leovigildo Filgueiras 392 - C.P. 1163, Salvador, Bahia, Brasil 40000.

POPE JOHN PAUL II has apparently been learning Tok Pisin for a visit to Papua New Guinea on May 6, 1984. To mark the visit, Archbishop Peter Kurongku of Port Moresby has ordered T-shirts with the slogan "John Paul II, mi likim yu." The Pope is scheduled to stop at the Solomon Islands on May 9, after his visit to Papua New Guinea. (New York Times)

Mark SEBBA (University of York) is planning a book on language and language policy in South Africa. One section will be devoted to the issue of the origins of Afrikaans - whether it is a creole or not, and whether this question can be answered anyway. At the same time he will be discussing the way the debate has been conducted inside South Africa and its political implications. He would be grateful for any bibliography, unpublished papers or materials relating to the debate which followed the publication of Valkhoff's books. In another section he will discuss other creole, pidgin, and mixed languages of South Africa. If CP readers have any information needed by Mark for his book, write to him at: Department of Language, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD, England.

The UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC has just established its new Pacific Languages Unit in Vila, the capital of Vanuatu. The USP is a regional institution, serving eleven small Pacific countries in all. The main center is at Suva, Fiji, but certain functions are decentralized to other member nations. The choice of Vanuatu as the location for the PLU was in recognition of the fact, among others, that Vanuatu is the only country in the USP region where there are three international languages with official status: English, French, and Bislama. Bislama, an English-based pidgin, is the constitutionally declared national language. (Terry Crowley)

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Beverly Olson FLANIGAN. American Indian English in history and

literature: the evolution of a pidgin from reality to stereotype. Ph.D. dissertation, Indiana University, 1981. DA8202975

Ingrid NEUMANN's Ph.D. thesis, *Le creole de Breaux Bridge, Louisiane: etude morphosyntaxique - textes - glossaire*, has been accepted by the Fakultät Sprach und Literaturwissenschaften of the University of Bamberg. It is the first comprehensive description of Louisiana Creole (about 250 pages), accompanied by a brief analysis of the sociolinguistic situation, transcriptions of texts collected in two field trips in 1979 and 1980 (80 pages) and a glossary. The book will be published in *Kreolische Bibliothek* (Helmut Buske Verlag, Hamburg) in 1984. (Bollée)

Mark SEBBA writes that his thesis, *The syntax of serial verbs: and investigation into serialisation in Sranan and other languages*, has been submitted and passed. Anyone wanting a copy may write to him. His address is available in the Notes and Queries section of this issue.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Review of Marvyn ALLEYNE, *Comparative Afro-American* (Karoma, 1980). By Dudley K. Nylander. To appear in *Studies in Language*.

Review of Philip BAKER and Chris CORNE, *Isle de France Creole: affinities and origins* (Ann Arbor: Karoma, 1982). By Roger W. Andersen, to appear in *Language*.

Review of Anna BARBAG-STOLL, *Social and linguistic history of Nigerian Pidgin English as spoken by the Yoruba with special reference to the English-derived lexicon* (Tübingen, 1983). By Loreto Todd in *English World-Wide* 4(1), 1983:118-120.

Review of Derek BICKERTON, *Roots of Language* (Karoma, 1981). By Jurgen Meisel in *Lingua* 61(2/3), 1983:231-257.

Review of Norman F. BLAKE, *Non-standard language in English literature* (London: Deutsch, 1981). By W. N. Francis in *Language* 59(4), 1983:924-925.

Review of I. BROCH and E. H. JAHR, *Russenorsk - et pidginspåk i Norge* (Oslo: Novus, 1981). By Nils Hasselmo in *Language in Society* 12(3), 1983:405-410.

Review of F. G. CASSIDY and R. B. LE PAGE, *Dictionary of Jamaican English* (Second edition, Cambridge,

1980). By S. R. R. Allsopp in *English World-Wide* 4(1), 1983:92-96.

Review of Jean-Michel CHARPENTIER, *Le Pidgin Bislama(n) et le multilinguisme aux Nouvelles-Hebrides* (Paris: Société d'Etudes Linguistiques et Anthropologiques de France, 1979). By Ross Clark in *Language in Society* 12(4), 1983:539-542.

Review of Carole M. EASTMAN, *Language Planning: an introduction* (San Francisco: Chandler and Sharp, 1983). By J. V. Neustupny in *Language Planning Newsletter* 9(4), 1983:4-5.

Review of Beverly HARTFORD, Albert VALDMAN, and Charles FOSTER, eds., *Issues in international bilingual education: the role of the vernacular* (New York and London: Plenum Press, 1982). By Richard E. Wood in *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 10(1), 1983:140-142.

Review of T. KOCHMAN, *Black and white styles in conflict* (University of Chicago, 1981). By Karl Reisman in *Language in Society* 12(4), 1983:521-527.

Review of Hugo SCHUCHARDT, *Pidgin and Creole Languages: selected essays by Hugo Schuchardt* (Cambridge University, 1980). By William Washabaugh in *Language Problems and Language Planning* 7(3), 1983:348-349.

Review of David SUTCLIFFE, *British Black English* (Oxford, 1982). By Dennis Craig in *Language in Society* 12(4), 1983:542-548.

Review of articles from *TIJDSCHRIFT VOOR NEDERLANDS EN AFRIKAANS* 1(1), March 1983, and 1(2), July 1983. By Richard E. Wood, CP advisory editor, for the CP.

W. E. Hegman. "Afrikaanse Lehnübersetzungen uit het Frans?" March 1983:71-73. Says that many so-called Gallicisms in Afrikaans in fact arose under English influence and are thus Anglicisms in immediate origin. Examples include: 'n draai maak ("to take a turn"), op die plek ("on the spot"), and stories vertel ("to tell stories, lies").

Eberhard W. Funcke. "Reineke Fuchs und Jakkals in der Tierdichtung des südlichen Afrika." March 1983:92-144. A remarkably thorough study, with numerous Afrikaans examples, and 125 footnotes.

H. J. Lubbe. "Rule generalisation: further supporting evidence from the history of Afrikaans." July 1983:15-22. Like most contributors to T.N.A., Lubbe criticizes Valkhoff's Malayo-Portuguese theory

of the creolization of Afrikaans. While lauding Valkhoff as a creolist for his work on West African Portuguese-based creoles, he says the acceptance of his work on Afrikaans in Europe and North America is mainly due to Valkhoff's writing in English. Lubbe offers his bibliography (to the T.N.A. article) of non-Valkhoffian sources and praises Reinecke et al. for their nonpartisan approach in the introduction to the Afrikaans listings in *A Bibliography of Pidgin and Creole Languages* (1975). As with Hegman (above), Lubbe traces the significant features of Afrikaans, e.g. the loss of Dutch intervocalic consonants, to internal development and variation within the Dutch of the formative period.

K. P. Prinsloo. "Languages and the planned new constitution of the RSA." July 1983:29-37. An interesting study, with many citations from the international scholarly literature. Still, the article relies principally on statistical and legal information and does not fully take into account the emotional and psychological factors which are fully recognized by Steyn (see below).

Y. Stoops. "Is eigen taal nog goud waard? Beschouwingen bij J. C. Steyn: *Tuiste in eie Taal*." July 1983:41-49. A very detailed, balanced review essay on the most important book to be published on (and in) Afrikaans in recent years, Steyn's *Tuiste in eie Taal*. (See, for example, the review of Steyn by Timothy Reagan in *Language Problems and Language Planning* 7(2), 1983:188-191.) Stoop concentrates on two aspects of Steyn's work: his treatment of the Flemish Movement in Belgium, and of the origins of Afrikaans. He points out that Steyn calculates that all significant social, political, economic and demographic factors in South Africa are working against Afrikaans (and in favor of English) with the exception of the demographic rise of the predominantly Afrikaans-speaking Brown ("coloured", mixed-race) population, which recently exceeded that of Afrikaans-speaking Whites (a fact which is generally passed over in silence on both sides). That positive development is, however, itself negated by attitudinal factors, including on the one hand, White Afrikaner's rejection of Browns as fellow Afrikaners and on the other, Brown's rejection of Afrikaans and language shift to English, e.g. by enrollment of the children of middle-class Browns in English-medium schools.

The South African situation is full of ironies. Stoop identifies two in Steyn's book. Although the Afrikaner-dominated South African government, dedicated to the mainte-

nance of Afrikaans identity, has pursued an aggressive white immigration policy, Afrikaans use continues to decline. 36 immigrant families out of 37 send their children to English-medium schools (the one family choosing Afrikaans for its children is probably not an example of language shift to Afrikaans either, but an Afrikaner immigrant farming family from Zimbabwe, the former Rhodesia). The government has also created separate nominally independent Black Homelands which generally drop Afrikaans, adopt English and establish powerful English-medium TV and radio stations, spreading English throughout South African territory.

To conclude, *Tijdschrift voor Nederlands en Afrikaans* has so far become an organ of a noncreolist, anti-Valkhoffian school of Afrikaans scholars. It need not necessarily remain so, as the editor (Prof. H. Vekeman of Cologne) is principally a literary scholar and doubtless neutral as regards linguistic discussion. It is hoped that scholars from other disciplinary backgrounds will submit MSS and perhaps respond to the above work.

Review of J. C. WELLS, *Accents on English* (Cambridge University, 1982). By Trevor Pateman in *Journal of Linguistics* 19(2), 1983:502-503.

PUBLICATIONS

Funso AKERE. "Language use and language attitudes in a Yoruba suburban town: a sociolinguistic response to the factors of traditionalism and modernity." In *Papers in Linguistics* 15(2), 1982:87-96.

S. R. R. ALLSOPP. *A dictionary of Caribbean English usage: selected entries*. Detroit: Gale Research, 1982.

BABILON (ortografia). In *Karamba* 10(1), 1982:6-9.

John BAUGH. "A survey of Afro-American English." In *Annual Review of Anthropology* 12, 1983:335-354.

A. BENTAHILA. "Motivations for code-switching among Arabic-French bilinguals in Morocco." In *Language and Communication* 3(3), 1983:233-243.

Margot BLACKMAN. *Bajan proverbs*. Montréal: [s.n.], 1982.

Hazel G. BYFIELD. *Improving the ability of training college students to use and teach English structures*. Mona: [s.n.], 1979.

Jean-Pierre CAPRILE, ed. *Contacts de langues et contacts des cultures. L'expansion des langues africaines: Peul, Sango, Kikongo, Ciluba, Swahili.* Paris: Selaf AELIA, 1982.

Lawrence CARRINGTON. *St. Lucian Creole: a descriptive analysis of its phonology and morpho-syntax.* Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag. To appear in 1984.

Richard L. COOPER, ed. *Language spread: studies in diffusion and social change.* Indiana University Press, in cooperation with the Center for Applied Linguistics, 1982. In addition to the general articles by Robert L. Cooper ("A framework for the study of language spread") and Stanley Lieberman ("Forces affecting language spread: some basic propositions"), this book contains several case studies of potential interest to CP readers, including:

Louis-Jean Calvet. "The spread of Mandingo: military, commercial and colonial influence on a linguistic datum."

Ushari Mahmud. "Language spread as a wavelike diffusion process: Arabic in the Southern Sudan."

Bal Govind Misra. "Language spread in a multilingual setting: the spread of Hindi as a case study."

Asmah Haji Omar. "Language spread and recession in Malaysia and the Malay Archipelago."

Carol Myers Scotton. "Learning lingua francas and socioeconomic integration: evidence from Africa."

William G. COPPELL and Susan STRATIGOS. *A bibliography of Pacific Island theses and dissertations.* University of Hawaii, 1983.

Chris CORNE. "Substratal reflections: the completive aspect and the distributive numerals in Isle de France Creole." In *Te Reo* 26, 1983:65-80.

Clare CREBER and Howard GILES. "Social context language attitudes: the role of formality-informality on the setting." In *Language Sciences* 5(2), 1983:155-161.

Harvey A. DANIELS. *Famous last words.* Carbondale, 1983.

S. DEMIREL. *Moumok i e kos di hunganan: tekst D. Mols.* Den Haag: Nederlands Bibliotheek en Lector Centrum, 1981.

DEVELOPMENT OF ANTILLEAN KWEYOL: report of the Second Creole Orthography Workshop. Research St. Lucia Publications for Folk Research Centre and the National Research and Development Foundation, 1983.

W. E. EDWARDS. "Code selection and shifting in Guyana." In *Language in Society* 12(3), 1983:295-311.

Henri FAVORY. *Tras: enn pyes teat an set rawn.* Port Louis, Mauritius: Grup ENN, 1983.

Simeao FORTE, et al. *Masak, masak! Adivinções em crioulo karipuna. Livro de leitura na lingua karipuna.* Brasilia: S.I.L., 1983.

K. GOSWAMI-SEWTOHUL. *A Mauritian Phrase Book.* Mauritius: Quatre Bornes, 1981.

A HANDBOOK FOR WRITING CREOLE. Research St. Lucia Publications for

Folk Research Centre and the National Research and Development Foundation, 1983.

Anca B. HARTCULAR. "On defining code-switching." In *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique* 28(3), 1983:239-245.

Guy HAZAEL-MASSIEUX. "Les parties du discours en créole de la Guadeloupe." In *Travaux 1, Université de Provence*, 1983:73-85.

Marie-Christine HAZAEL-MASSIEUX. "Parties de la phrase ou parties du discours? Contribution a une recherche sur les unités de discours." In *Travaux 1, Université de Provence*, 1983:87-103.

John HOLM. "On the relationship of Gullah and Bahamian." In *American Speech* 58(4), 1983:303-318.

John HOLM and Alison WATT SHILLING. *Dictionary of Bahamian English.* Cold Spring, N.Y.: Lexik House, 1983.

Jean HURAUULT. *Eléments de vocabulaire de la langue Boni.* Amsterdam Creole Studies VI, no. 39, October, 1983.

Frances INGEMANN. 1982 Mid-America Linguistics Conference Papers. University of Kansas Department of Linguistics, 1983. The volume contains many interesting papers presented at the conference, including:

Geneviève Escure. "The use of creole as interlanguage by the Black Carib of Belize."

Glenn G. Gilbert. "Final consonant clusters in Jamaican Creole: implications for the teaching and learning of English in Jamaica."

The Carrier Pidgin: SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL/ORDER FORM

Please renew/enter my subscription to *The Carrier Pidgin* for _____ year(s), beginning with Volume XII (1984). Enclosed is my check or money-order for U.S. \$ _____. (Rates are U.S. \$6.00 or its equivalent annually for individuals, U.S. \$12.00 or its equivalent annually for libraries and other institutions. Postage is included.) I have checked the appropriate box below to indicate whether you should renew my subscription automatically when it expires and bill me accordingly.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

AUTOMATIC SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL: Yes ☐ No ☐

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO

The Carrier Pidgin. Mail to:

James A. Fox
Associate Editor, CP
Department of Anthropology
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305, U.S.A.

(Please include zip codes or other mailing codes where available.)

BACK ISSUES can also be ordered, postpaid, at the following prices: Vols. I and II @ \$2.00 each, Vols. III-VIII @ \$3.00 each, Vol. IX @ \$4.00, Vol. X @ \$5.00, Vol. XI @ \$6.00, all volumes together for \$30.00. Prices for institutions are twice as much in each case. Please specify which back issues are desired below, and include payment for the required amount. All Vols. (I-XI) ☐

Vol. I ☐ Vol. II ☐ Vol. III ☐ Vol. IV ☐ Vol. V ☐ Vol. VI ☐ Vol. VII ☐ Vol. VIII ☐ Vol. IX ☐ Vol. X ☐ Vol. XI ☐

The Carrier Pidgin

Vol. 12, No. 4, Dec 1984
ISSN: 0739-3474

A newsletter for those interested in pidgin and creole languages.

Published quarterly at Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, U.S.A.

Editor: John R. Rickford (Linguistics); Assoc. Editor: James A. Fox (Anthropology)

Phone (415) 497-4284

CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

The CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN STUDIES (CAAS) and the CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES (CALACS), will hold a joint conference in Montreal on May 15-17, 1985. The conference will be hosted by the University of Montreal and McGill University. The theme of the conference is "South/South: African, Latin American and Caribbean Connections." Proposals are invited for panels which include contributions from at least two of the three geographic areas. Those wishing more information or who have

panel proposals should contact: South/South Secretariat, 3450 University St., Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2A7. Telephone (514) 392 6744. Telex: 05 268510.



The University Singers in Concert, at the 1984 meeting of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, Mona, Jamaica. (Details inside)

Don LAYCOCK (Australian National University) delivered a lecture entitled "Papua New Guinea as a sociolinguistic arena" on October 19, 1984, at Stanford University. The lecture was sponsored by the Department of Linguistics.

At the 59th Annual Meeting of the LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA, held in Baltimore, Maryland, December 27-30, 1984, Derek Bickerton presented the lead paper at a colloquium on "Creoles and universal grammar: the unmarked case." Discussants were David Lightfoot (U. of Maryland), Gillian Sankoff (U. of Pennsylvania), and John Singler (New York U.).

Ian HANCOCK made the opening remarks at the Conference on Languages without a Written Tradition and their Role in Education held at the Thames Polytechnic, London, August 31 - September 3, 1984. Hancock also led the third plenary session entitled "Standardization and Ethnic Defence in Emergent Non-literate Societies."

Preparations are underway for the First Symposium on HIBERNO-ENGLISH, to be held at the Centre for Language and Communication Studies, Trinity College, Dublin, on September 15-17, 1985. Guest speakers will include Leo Henry, James Milroy, Lesley Milroy, Loreto Todd, and Peter Trudgill. Papers are invited on any subject relating to the linguistic analysis of English usage in Ireland. Sessions to be arranged are:
1. Language contact: Irish interference in HE; general questions of contact-induced change, creolization, etc.

IN THIS ISSUE

**Conferences and
Lectures, 1**

Editor's Notes, 4

Notes and Queries, 4
Jobs, 5

**Dissertations and
Theses, 5**

**Book Reviews and
Notices, 5**

Publications, 7
**CP Renewal/Order
Form, 7**

The 17th Annual CHILD LANGUAGE RESEARCH FORUM will be held at Stanford University, Terman Auditorium, on March 29-31, 1985. The keynote speaker will be Shirley Brice Heath. For further information, write: Sandra K. Levey, Coordinator, SCLRF-85, Dept. of Linguistics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

2 The Carrier Pidgin, December 1984

2. Historical perspectives, including HE influence in North America and the Caribbean.
3. Sociolinguistic and dialectological studies.
4. Educational issues.

For more information, contact: Rose Maclaran, FSHE, Centre for Language and Communication Studies, Arts Building, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland.

The Third INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MINORITY LANGUAGES will be held at University College, Galway, Ireland, on June 21-26, 1986. Papers on topics such as languages in contact, area linguistics and the linguistic aspects of language planning will be especially welcome. The First Circular issued in June 1984 may be obtained, together with

any other information desired, from: Third International Conference on Minority Languages, Dept. of Old and Middle English, University College, Galway, Ireland.

The INTERNATIONAL LINGUISTIC ASSOCIATION will hold its 30th Annual Conference at Meyer Hall of Physics, New York University, 2 Washington Place, New York, NY, March 9-10, 1985. Abstracts (no more than 200 words) should include name, address and academic affiliation, and the amount of time requested for presentation. Send five copies of the abstract to: Dr. James Macris, Dept. of English, Clark University, Worcester, MA 01610.

Preregistration fee is \$15 (\$7.50 for students). The registration fee at the conference will be \$20 (\$10 for students). For preregistration, send a check in United States dollars to Dr. Macris, payable to the International Linguistics Association.

Salikoko MUFWENE presented two papers at the Seventh AILA World Congress, held in Brussels August 5-10, 1984: "The linguistic significance of African proper names in Gullah" and "The linguistic distance from the Anglophone Caribbean to the Black USA."

Mufwene is making tentative plans to organize a round-table meeting on Africanisms in Afro-American at the University of Georgia in mid-winter, 1986. At this conference, creolists can reassess, in light of recent developments in both theoretical linguistics and creole studies (synchronic-structural and diachronic), some of the hypotheses of Turner (1949) and works such as Alleyne (1980), which have been strongly inspired by it. Some of the suggested issues for this conference would be: the meaning of 'Africanism' in the context of Atlantic creoles; the co-existence of Africanisms with other form and structural selections; how to account for Africanisms within the context of, universal accounts of pidginization/creolization; and the need to re-interpret some of Turner's ideas and/or data.

Mufwene would welcome readers' responses to the conference proposal. Write him c/o Dept. of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

The Fifth Biennial Conference of the SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS was held at the Mona, Jamaica campus of the University of the West Indies, August 29 - September 1, 1984. Papers presented or tabled included:

M. Alleyne. "Perfect and passive."

J. Amastae. "Complementation in Dominican French Creole."

G. Aub-Buscher. "African survival in Trinidad French-based Creole."

A. Boero de Peters. "Linguistic sexism in Papiamentu: myth or reality?"

L. Carrington. "Revising the analysis of linguistic variation in the Caribbean."

H. Carter. "Defining the syllable in Jamaican Creole."

F. G. Cassidy. "Etymology in Caribbean Creoles."

P. Christie. "Aspects of modality in Jamaican Creole."

V. Cooper. "The St. Kitts Angolares: a closer look at current theories on language development in the Caribbean."

D. Craig. "Universals of creole and conceptualization."

M. Dalphinis. "Island Carib influences in St. Lucian Patwa."

M. de Ariza. "Variation géographique des phénomènes morphophonologiques dans l'expression de l'idée d'appartenance en Créole Haïtien."

C. DeBose. "The be in Samana English."

W. Edwards. "Socializing the continuum: Guyanese sociolinguistic culture as social networks."

G. Escure. "The Belizean continuum in apparent time."

B. Farquhar. "Some observations on the use of creole in Guadeloupe and Antigua."

J. Fayer, J. McCroskey, and V. Richmond. "Communication apprehension among bilingual university students in Puerto Rico."

K. Gibson and S. Johnson. "A 'traditional' analysis of pronoun variants in Guyanese Creole."

E. Greene and P. Sharpe. "Structure of the Sea Island folktale."

L. Haynes. "The Caribbean short-story in diachronic perspective."

A. Herzfeld. "Exploring conversational involvement."

M. Holder. "The compound stress rule in Guyanese Creole."

J. Holm. "Creole influence in popular Brazilian Portuguese."

G. Huttar. "African sources of Ndjuka lexicon: Kwa or Bantu?"

Instituto Lingwistiko Antiano. "The standardization of Papiamentu: problems and possibilities."

R. Kephart. "Literacy through Creole English: report on an applied project."

A. Kramp. "Lexical changes in Sranan."

J. Labadie-Solano. "A brief survey on proposals on Papiamentu orthography and some examples of mixed strategies in Papiamentu orthography as applied by various Dutch Antillean authors."

B. Lalla. "Tracing elusive phonological features of early Jamaican Creole."

The Carrier Pidgin

EDITORIAL BOARD

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.

Editor:

John R. Rickford (Stanford U.)

Associate Editor:

James A. Fox (Stanford U.)

Advisory Editors:

Annegret Bollée (Bamberg, W. Germany)

Lawrence Carrington (U. West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad)

Frederic G. Cassidy (U. Wisconsin, Madison)

Chris Corne (U. Auckland, New Zealand)

Charles A. Ferguson (Stanford U.)

Ian F. Hancock (U. Texas, Austin)

Barbara Robson (Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D. C.)

John Sandefur (SIL, Australia)

Elizabeth C. Traugott (Stanford U.)

Stanley M. Tsuzaki (U. Hawaii)

Albert Valdman (Indiana U., Bloomington)

Editorial Assistant

Fernando Peña (Stanford U.)

D. Lawton. "Tone structure and function in Jamaican Creole."

A. Lewis. "The structure and origin of TMA markers in Palenque Creole and Papiamentu."

S. Mettler. "Acculturation, comprehension, apprehension, and language acquisition."

F. Miller. "Jamaican English: native or non-native?"

S. Mufwene. "The linguistic distance from the Anglophone Caribbean to the Black U. S. A."

D. Nylander. "On the derivation of compound nouns in Krio."

J. Pochard and H. Devonish. "Diexis in Caribbean English-lexicon Creole: a description of a, da, and de."

V. Pollard. "The English past tense in the Jamaican Creole classroom."

J. R. Rickford. "The historical and sociolinguistic significance of early Guyanese texts."

C. Roberts. "A class Haitian sandhi phenomena."

P. A. Roberts. "Innate mechanisms: historical and current considerations."

I. F. Robertson. "Some characteristics of post-Creole transition."

R. Sabino and D. Graff. "H insertion in Negerhollands: the pronoun alternates ham and am."

E. Schnepel. "How creole-speaking children are kept systematically inarticulate in French: the politics of the classroom, Pointe-des-Chateaux, Guadeloupe."

M. Sebba. "Serial verb or syntactic calque: the great circuit of say."

K. Shields. "The significance of word-final t/d consonant clusters for syllable structuring in Standard Jamaican English."

G. Spauve. "Oldenderp's 18th century African linguistic data from Virgin Islands perspective."

A. Spears. "Questions of meaning in the Haitian Creole verbal system."

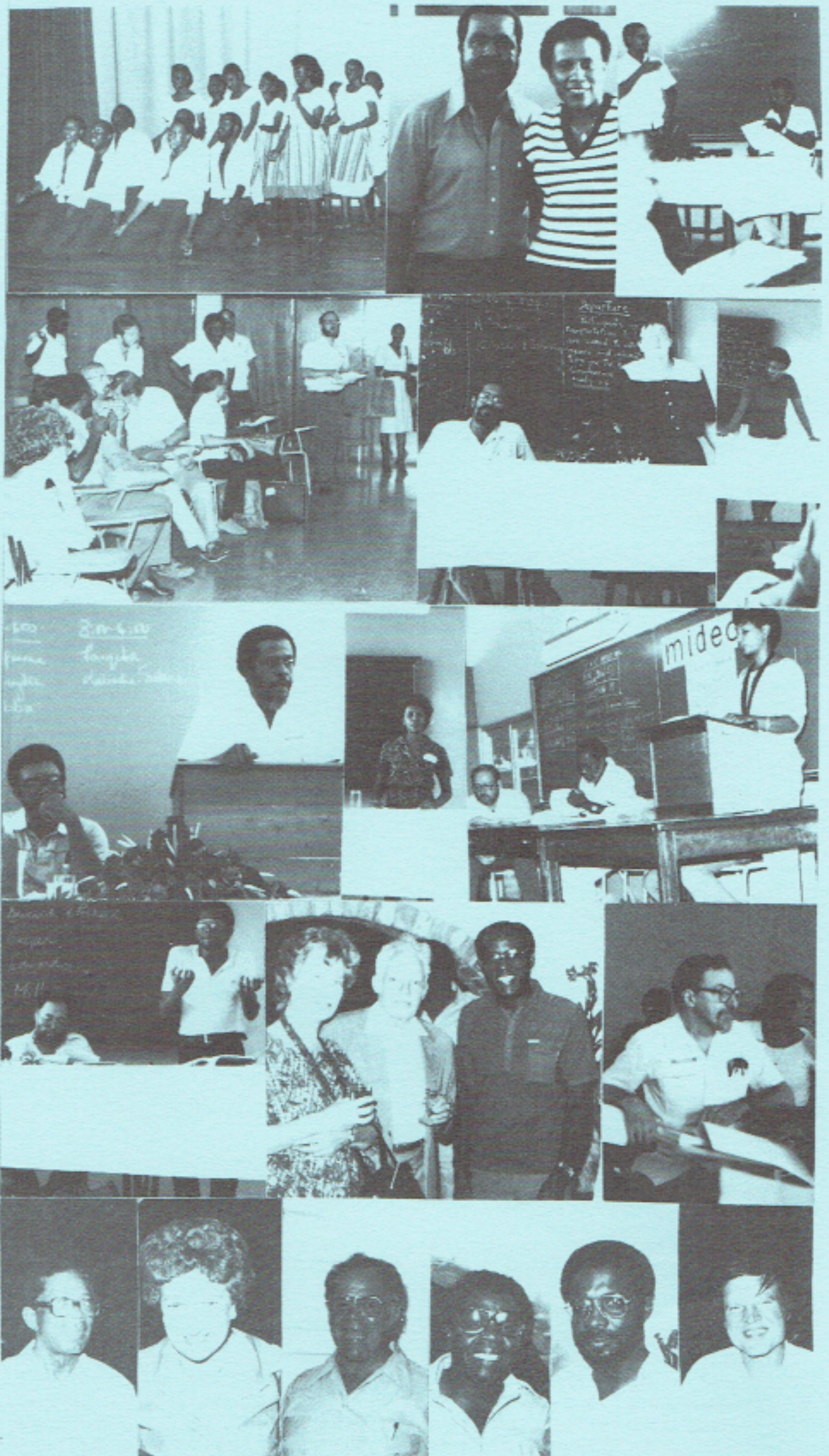
C. Thompson. "Comprehension skills at the pre-secondary level: a preliminary report."

C. Tomlin. "Black preaching style."

J. Williams. "Preliminaries to the study of the dialects of White Caribbean English."

L. Winer. "Change and variation in the language of Calypso."

D. Winford. "Aspects of the syntax of fi complements in Caribbean English Creole."



SCL Photo highlights:

- Row 1: University Singers, Mr. and Mrs. Greene; Winford and Craig
- Row 2: Conference session; Carrington and Winer; Gibson
- Row 3: Robertson and Alleyne; Miller; Holm, Dandare and Dijkhoff
- Row 4: Rickford and Devonish; Carter, Cassidy and Kramp; Huttar and Albury
- Row 5: Eersel, Herzfeld, Lawton, Edwards, Roberts and Gilbert

Lise Winer captured some of the events of the SCL conference in the following calypso which she composed and sang on the closing night:

In 1984, SCL
Meet in Jamaica, a land we love well

4 The Carrier Pidgin, December 1984

People come from all over de world
All kinda language you coulda heard

Alleyne travellin a perfect passive
zone

Carter and Lawton givin we tone
Holm an Salikoko carry de day
For orthography, Ramon Todd Dandare

Virgin Is. people make contribution
Make Negerhollands case to de creole
nation

When we gone from here all a' we
Must remember Winford wid e Fi Fi Fi

Craig an de concept take we by storm
Rickford Carrier Pidgin keep we
inform

Devonish say Creole is we own ting
Look de Winer girl, she only tryin
to sing

Wilson an Forrester go to de roots
So de schools can help de chi'ren an
youths

Gloudon talk say in Creole heart we
can learn

Masa Day Done! We say to John Hearne

We glad to hail a father of de DJE
Dreadlocks nex' time fuh Fred
Cassidy

We honor wid admiration an
respectuality

De memory of Voorhoeve an Reinecke

Many tanks to de members o de local
committee

Velma always lookin so resplendently
Christie an Shiels wokkin hard wid
de people in mind

SCL--Trinidad in yuh tail nex' time!

(For reasons of space, we have
omitted a few verses--Ed.)

EDITOR'S NOTES

This December issue will probably reach subscribers early in the New Year. In this respect we're like the academic journals instead of the commercial glossy magazines (whose March 1985 issues are on the newsstands right now). Despite this comforting comparison, I feel compelled to explain once again that the end of quarter is a busy time for everyone around here, including the editorial assistant and myself. As I suggested a few issues ago, we should really give some thought to putting CP production on a different schedule. One or two people reacted to that idea, but not enough to make us feel comfortable about trying it, so please send us your comments and suggestions.

We have no Focus article for this issue, and as yet no commitments for the March issue, so volunteers are welcome! We are grateful to Frank Byrne for the review which

appears in this issue.

Stanley Tsuzaki, who retired from active service at the University of Hawaii earlier this year because of ill health, has asked to step down from his position as Advisory Editor of The Carrier Pidgin. His association with this newsletter has been a long and valuable one, and we accept his resignation with regret, but with great appreciation for his fine service over the years. We also send him our best wishes.

We hope to enclose invoices with this issue so that subscribers will know exactly how much (if anything) they owe, and renew promptly. Jim Fox has also asked me to remind subscribers to send payment in US dollars, drawn on a US bank, if possible, since we get very little from checks drawn on non-US banks once we have paid exorbitant processing charges. International money orders are ideal.

Thank you for your news items and other support in 1984. Best wishes in 1985 to all of you!

NOTES AND QUERIES

Frank BYRNE will be in Arizona for the entire year of 1985. His address there: c/o Department of Linguistics, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Milagros CABRERA and Liduvina RUIZ have successfully defended their senior paper for graduation from the Universidad de Oriente, Venezuela. The paper is entitled "Lexico y sintaxis del patua bibliografico en el Callao, Estado Bolivar (Venezuela): aporte bibliografico para las asignaturas del area de linguistica." The paper looks at the French-based "patois" of the bilingual English and French-based creole community of El Callao and concludes that the "patois" is a creole language. (Byrne)

Since 1977, Vincent COOPER has been teaching "Language Theory" (English 343-344) every semester at the College of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, USVI. This introductory course exposes students from the Virgin Islands and elsewhere to pidgin-creole studies. A number of students who have taken the course have gone on to do post-graduate work in linguistics. Professor Cooper also conducts seminars in "Ethno-Sociolinguistics" (English 465-466), "Romance Linguistics," and "History of English."

Anthropologist Julieta DE ANDRADE has discovered what may be a new language spoken by Caribbean-origin blacks who arrived in Brazil during

a 1930's gold rush and settled in the Amazon jungle. Called Lanc-Patua by its speakers, the language is used by 25,000 blacks in towns and gold minings camps over a 1,200 mile stretch of the Brazilian Amazon. De Andrade said their French-sounding patois was gradually transformed through contact with Portuguese-speaking Brazilians "into something that sounds like a brand new language." (The San Juan Star, Aug. 27, 1984.)

John HOLM called to remind us that 1984 marks the 50th anniversary of the publication of John and Aiko Reinecke's paper on "The English Dialect of Hawaii" (American Speech 9:48-58, 122-31). John and Aiko have made notable contributions to pidgin-creole studies over the years. Their 1934 paper is described in the Bibliography of Pidgin and Creole Languages (Reinecke et al 1975:471) as "the pioneer and for many years the only study, partly sociological but chiefly devoted to an amateur's analysis of the structure of the dialect."

The list of Stanford faculty members in the area of pidgin-creole studies has been strengthened by the addition of Thom HUEBNER, who has just begun a three-year appointment as Assistant Professor in the School of Education. Huebner completed his Ph.D. dissertation on "A longitudinal analysis of the acquisition of English by an adult Hmong speaker" at the University of Hawaii under the supervision of Derek Bickerton. It has been published by Karoma (Ann Arbor, Mich.). Huebner is interested in second language learning and teaching, and taught a course on discourse analysis this quarter.

Second-year students at the UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS (England) have just completed the nation's first university course in Pidgin English. As a sign of the growing recognition of the importance of pidgins and creoles, ten students took Pidgin English as a year's optional course counting towards their honors degree. The person behind the new course was Loreto Todd, senior lecturer in English at Leeds. (The Observer, Aug. 12, 1984.)

PERMAGON INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH (Oxford) has initiated publication of a new research-oriented Series entitled "English in the International Context" which focusses on English as an international and intranational language. The first volume is The English Language Today, ed. by S. Greenbaum (1985). The series is designed to include in-depth data-oriented titles by scholars from various part of the English-speaking world. The titles

will cover linguistic, sociolinguistic, stylistic, and historical topics related to varieties of English specific to a region (e.g., Africa, South and Southeast Asia, Australia, the Philippines), and theme-oriented studies which cut across different English-speaking countries (e.g., discourse strategies in English, code-mixing, and Anglicization of other languages).

The series editor, Braj B. Kachru, welcomes suggestions and proposals for consideration. Please contact him at: Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

JOBS

The Department of Linguistics at the University of ILLINOIS at Chicago announces an opening, fall 1985, for a sociolinguist at the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor. Duties include teaching courses in sociolinguistics and general linguistics, supervising theses, and developing proposals for grant support. Qualifications: Ph.D. required; a strong record of research, publication, grant support; demonstrated excellence in teaching; experience with ESL programs desirable. Please send letter of application and curriculum vitae to: Dale Woolley, Acting Head, Department of Linguistics m/c 237, University of Illinois at Chicago, P.O. Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680.

INTERLINGUA, Hong Kong, requires a full-time French translator. Two year contract, with return vacation paid. Send curriculum vitae to: Rosemary Bone, Interlingua, Ashurst Wood, East Grinstead, West Sussex RH19 3TL.

PENN STATE UNIVERSITY has a tenure track position for an Assistant Professor in speech communications for fall, 1985. Ph.D. in ESL or linguistics, record of relevant publications required. Graduate teaching and overseas teaching experience desirable; knowledge of CAI helpful. Responsibilities include teaching graduate level courses in TESL methodology and degree program and course development. Apply by February 1, 1985. Send all materials to: Philip Baldi, Head of Search Committee, 305 Sparks Bldg., Box 300, Center for ESL, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Carol BLACKSHIRE of the Department of Germanic Languages at Princeton University is going to West Berlin in the spring of 1985 to do work on varieties of German spoken by foreign workers there. She is working under the supervision of Robert Ebert.

Martha DIJKHOFF (Instituto Lingwistiko Antiano, Pietermaai 46, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles) finished her dissertation on "Movement rules and the reumptive pronoun strategy in Papiamentu" in Groningen in 1983. The dissertation deals with Wh-movement constructions in Papiamentu (i.e. direct questions, comparatives, relatives, purposives, clefts, topicalizations and complex adjectivals), especially those cases where movement is from a prepositional phrase and results in the insertion of a pronoun which corresponds in certain features with the moved category.

Dijkhoff is planning to publish an article on the essential findings of her dissertation in 1985.

Phillipe MAURER (Zentralstr. 139, CH-5430 Wettingen, Switzerland), a student at the University of Zurich, has completed fieldwork in Curaçao and is now finishing his Ph.D. thesis on "Tense, aspect and modality (and connected problems) in Papiamentu." He hopes to publish it in 1985 and 1986.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Review of Jon AMASTAE and Lucía ELIAS-OLIVARES, eds., *Spanish in the United States: Sociolinguistic aspects* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1982). By Ann R. Eisenberg in *Language Problems and Language Planning* 8(2), 1984:247-251.

Review of Philip BAKER and Chris CORNE, *Ile de France Creole: affinities and origins* (Ann Arbor: Karoma, 1982).

By Loreto Todd in the *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 47(1), 1984:198-199.

By Roger W. Anderson in *Language* 60(4), 1984:945-950.

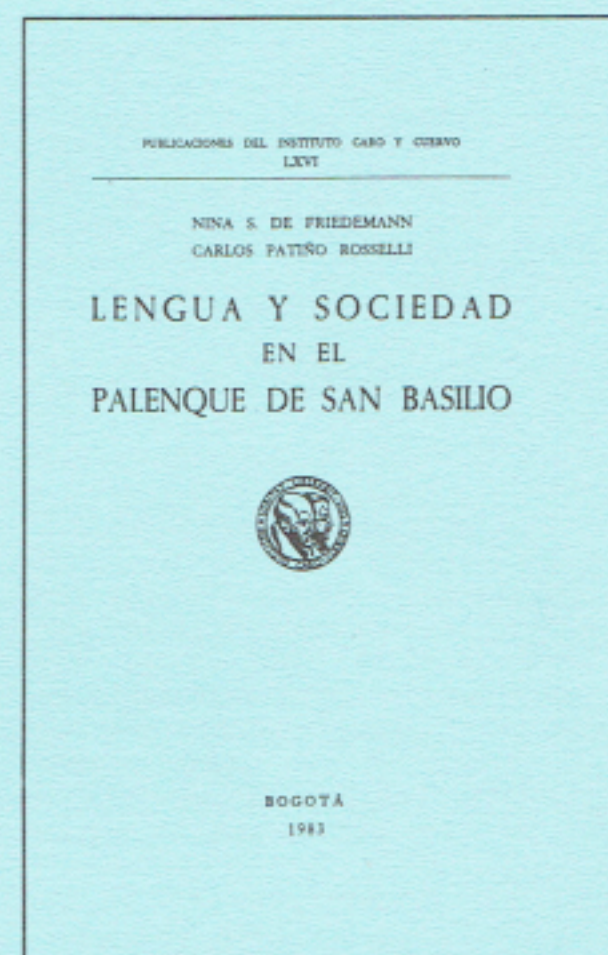
By Robert Chaudenson in *Etudes Créoles* 6(2), 1983:157-237.

Review article of Derek BICKERTON, *Roots of Language* (Ann Arbor: Karoma, 1981). By Peter

Mühlhäusler in *Folia Linguistica* 18(1-2), 1984:263-277.

Review of Annagret BOLLEE, *Zur Entstehung der französischen Kreolendialekte im Indischen Ozean* (Geneva: Droz, 1977). By Philippe Maurer in *Vox Romanica* 42, 1983:337-339.

Review of Annagret BOLLEE, *Le Créole Français des Seychelles* (1977). By Philippe Maurer in *Vox Romanica* 42, 1983:337-339.



Review of Nina S. DE FRIEDEMANN and Carlos Patiño ROSSELLI, *Lengua y Sociedad en el Palenque de San Basilio* (Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo, 1983). By Francis Byrne for *The Carrier Pidgin*:

Quite often in Hispano-America, linguistics consists of dealing with the Iberian Languages and their New World extensions, usually from a philological or structural viewpoint. To venture beyond these self-imposed limits is very likely to study what many might think are marginal or academically inappropriate themes. It is thus noteworthy that *Lengua y Sociedad en el Palenque de San Basilio* has appeared; the prestigious Instituto Caro y Cuervo of Bogotá has published the book despite the fact that it is a discussion of a creole language and society. There may now be sufficient precedent for creolistics to emerge as a respectable discipline within the area.

The text itself is divided into two parts. The first by Nina de Friedemann discusses the history, culture and society of the Palenqueros; the second by Carlos

Patiño analyzes the Palenquero language (PA). We'll take each section in turn.

Friedemann's account is interesting for the similarities and differences it reveals between the Palenqueros and Surinam's Bush Negroes. The similarities include the escape from the servitude of slavery, the formation of communities in the inaccessible interior of the colony, and the continued attempts by the Europeans to regain control of their former slaves. And as Friedemann additionally points out, the early maroons were primarily the newest arrivals to Colombia and like the Bush Negroes (see Price, 1976:9-16), were quite heterogeneous linguistically and ethnically. Given both the slaves' multi-lingual provenience and their marronage, we might thus expect that the original PA was a deep form of creole as has been claimed for the Surinam creoles and especially Saramaccan. See Byrne (forthcoming) and Bickerton and Byrne (forthcoming) for a syntactic definition of the term 'deep creole.'

In their later historical development, however, the Palenqueros differed sharply from the Bush Negro societies. For one, Friedemann notes that the Spaniards in at least Colombia approached the question of slave control in a very different manner from other Europeans; they encouraged slaves from the same ethnic and linguistic backgrounds to band together. Apparently the Spanish learned relatively early that the usual strategy of maximal heterogeneity in a slave community didn't prevent insurrection. To take a different tack, they openly encouraged homogeneous groups to form. The new policy was based on the idea that the slaves' previous tribal hostilities would rekindle and the Africans would vent their animosities towards each other rather than against their masters.

The effect of the Spaniards' strategy of maintaining existent creole language(s) can only be guessed at, but it seems reasonable to assume that it accelerated European acculturation. With the slaves segregated according to language and culture, then there was a bilingual situation which would have made it easier for them to learn Spanish and eventually eradicate any creole. (See Mintz 1971 for other related details).

Concerning PA, the effect of the revised policy was similar though certainly different in degree. By the end of the 1600's, Friedemann states that all new Palenqueros were criollos -- 'creoles.' By her use of the term, she means that all runaways by this time were for all intents and purposes New World Spaniards. Although Friedemann

gives no hard figures for the number of criollos who fled (a problem throughout), if we presuppose it to be significant, then one would expect PA to have gradually but continuously changed towards Spanish as a result of the linguistically different influx.

This brings us to the second part of the book: synchronic PA. The section is primarily a continuation of the Bickerton and Escalante (1970) work on the same subject. In expanding that paper, Patiño takes a somewhat rigid taxonomic approach in that he concentrates on classification and description rather than any significant attempt at explanation. Nevertheless, from the rich data presented (including the approximately 100 pages of PA text in the appendix), some conclusions can be drawn concerning the status of present-day PA.

As conjectured from Friedemann's account on the history and society of the Palenqueros, Patiño's Lengua section proves that there has been extensive decreolization towards Spanish. To cite some of the more salient features, in addition to the usual tense/modal/aspect trichotomy found in other creoles, PA also has the imperfect marker -ba from Spanish -aba. The copular system is likewise more developed than is usual and includes many of the suppletive forms found in Spanish. Among others, we find the imperfect era and taba from era and estaba, respectively, the present e and ta from es and está, and the passive marker se from the infinitive ser ('to be'). There is, moreover, a very complex prepositional system, with at least ten different forms having been incorporated from Spanish. And finally, possibly because of the extensive Spanish influence, there seems to be no evidence of serialization.

However, some creole features are still observable. As is the case generally in creoles, there is no gender distinction in the pronominal system, although the Palenqueros do mark case in first and third persons. Number is by article anaphora. As is true of other creoles (see Byrne 1984), derivatives of for-like formatives, pu/pa in PA (from por/para 'for'), introduce unrealized propositions. In ane ablame kegke p'i (for-I) bae el matte ('They told me that I may return Tuesday'), note that p ('for') is used rather than the otherwise normal que ('that') of standard Spanish. The only reason for this that I can see is that pu or pa is mandatory in irrealis contexts.

There could be better documentation in the volume as a whole. Friedemann does not have sufficient references for the statements she makes and Patiño's citations are

dated. However, the details concerning the Palenqueros and PA remain fascinating, and the rich data in the Lengua section more than offset any deficiencies in analysis. For anyone interested in creole genesis and/or comparative creolistics, the book is a necessary acquisition. Besides, this may be the last look we have at the language and people, since if Friedemann and Patiño are right, PA is dying and will soon disappear.

REFERENCES

Bickerton, Derek, and Aquiles Escalante. "Palenquero: a Spanish-based creole of Northern Colombia." In *Lingua* 24, 1970:254-267.

Bickerton, Derek, and Francis Byrne. *Syntactic Markedness and Parametric Variation*. Forthcoming.

Byrne, Francis. "Fi and Fu: origins and functions in some Caribbean English-based creoles." In *Lingua* 62, 1984:97-120.

Byrne, Francis. *Verb Serialization and Predicate Complementation in Saramaccan*. (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Arizona.) Forthcoming.

Mintz, Sidney. "The socio-cultural background of pidginization and creolization." In Dell Hymes, ed., *Pidginization and Creolization of Languages* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1971).

Price, Richard. *The Guiana Maroons: A Historical and Bibliographical Introduction*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976.

* * * *

Review of Charles JOYNER, *Down by the riverside: a South Carolina slave community* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1984). By Myron A. Marty in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Sept. 22, 1984.

Review of Braj B. KACHRU, ed., *The Other Tongue: English across cultures* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1982). By Manfred Görlach in *Language Problems and Language Planning* 8(2), 1984:199-210.

Review of Alan S. KAYE, *A Dictionary of Nigerian Arabic* (Malibu: Undena, 1982). By Arlette Roth in *Journal of African Languages and Linguistics* 6(1), 1984:90-92.

Review of Stanley LIEBERSON, *Language Diversity and Language Contact* (Stanford, CA.: Stanford University Press, 1981).

By Sandra Clark in *Journal of*

Language and Social Psychology 3(2), 1984:145-148.

By Fernando Peñalosa in Language Problems and Language Planning 8(2), 1984:238-242.

Review of Pieter MUYSKEN, ed., Generative Studies in Creole Languages. By Suzanne Romaine in Australian Journal of Linguistics 4(1), 1984:116-123.

Review of John PLATT and Heidi WEBER, English in Singapore and Malasia (Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press, 1980). By Jessica Williams in Language in Society 13(3), 1984:387-390.

Review of John B. PRIDE, ed., New Englishes (Rowley, Mass.: Newbury House, 1982). By Manfred Görlach in Language Problems and Language Planning 8(2), 1984:199-210.

Review of Peter STEIN, Connaissance et emploi des langues à l'île Maurice (Hamburg: Buske, 1982).

By Philip Baker in Language in Society 13(3), 1984:390-396.

By Peter Stein in Language 60(4), 1984:950-953.

Review of William WASHABAUGH and Ellen WOOLFORD, eds., The Social Context of Creolization (Ann Arbor: Karoma, 1983). By R. B. Le Page in Australian Journal of Linguistics 4(1), 1984:109-116.

PUBLICATIONS

Recent issues of ATA REVISTA included the following prose and poetry in Papiamentu:

Maria Diwan. Nos Otrobanda (June 1984:15).

T. Lucille Haseth. Tuma mi man: un poesia (May 1984:15).

Elis Juliana. Muá (June 1984:33), Loke ta pabo ta pabo (May 1984:14), and Ocho pa ocho (May 1984:14).

Derek BICKERTON. "Learning without experience the creole way." In Exceptional language and linguistics, ed. by Lorraine K. Obler and Lise Menn. Orlando, Florida: Academic Press, 1982.

Ronald R. BUTTERS. "When is English Black English Vernacular?" In Journal of English Linguistics 17, 1984:29-36.

Francis BYRNE. "Pro (prox) in Saramaccan." Forthcoming in Linguistic Inquiry 16(2), 1985.

Dele CHARLEY. Petikat Kohna. Krio Publications Series, Vol. 1. Umeå, Sweden: Umeå University, 1982.

"COMPARACION di Papiamentu: un lista chiquito cu ta wordu usa na Aruba pero cu no ta wordu usa of no ta wordu usa den mes sentido na

Corsof Boneiru." In Hacha 10(3), 1984:12-13.

Emanuel J. DRECHSEL. "Structure and function in Mobilian Jargon: indications for the pre-European existence of an American Indian Pidgin." In Journal of Historical Linguistics and Philology 1, 1984:141-185.

Emanuel J. DRECHSEL. "Towards an ethnohistory of speaking: the case of Mobilian Jargon, and American Indian Pidgin of the Lower Mississippi Valley." In Ethnohistory 30, 1983:165-176.

Maritza F. EUSTATIA. Catalogus van werken en over Antoine J. Maduro 1952-1984: ter gelegenheid van de promotie van Antoine J. Maduro tot Doctor Honoris Causa aan de Universiteit van de Nederlandse Antillen vrijdag 11 mei 1984 om 16.00 uur/samengest. Curaçao: Universiteit van de Nederlandse Antillen, 1984.

Charles A. FERGUSON. "Simplified registers and linguistic theory." In Exceptional language and linguistics, ed. by Lorraine K. Obler and Lise Menn. Orlando, Florida: Academic Press, 1982.

L. Ivens FERRAZ. Uma Oração de São Tomé. Cahiers de L'Institut de Linguistique de Louvain No. 2 (Contacts de langues et de cultures), 1984.

The Carrier Pidgin: SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL/ORDER FORM

Please renew/enter my subscription to *The Carrier Pidgin* for _____ year(s), beginning with Volume XIII (1985). Enclosed is my check or money-order for U.S. \$ _____ (Rates are U.S. \$6.00 or its equivalent annually for individuals, U.S. \$12.00 or its equivalent annually for libraries and other institutions. Postage is included.) I have checked the appropriate box below to indicate whether you should renew my subscription automatically when it expires and bill me accordingly.

AUTOMATIC SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL: Yes ☐ No ☐

NAME: _____

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO
The Carrier Pidgin. Mail to:

ADDRESS: _____

James A. Fox
Associate Editor, CP
Department of Anthropology
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305, U.S.A.

(Please include zip codes or other mailing codes where available.)

BACK ISSUES can also be ordered, postpaid, at the following prices: Vols. I and II @ \$2.00 each, Vols. III-VIII @ \$3.00 each, Vol. IX @ \$4.00, Vol. X @ \$5.00, Vol. XI-XII @ \$6.00, all volumes together for \$30.00. Prices for institutions are twice as much in each case. Please specify which back issues are desired below, and include payment for the required amount. All Vols. (I-XI) ☐
Vol. I ☐ Vol. II ☐ Vol. III ☐ Vol. IV ☐ Vol. V ☐ Vol. VI ☐ Vol. VII ☐ Vol. VIII ☐ Vol. IX ☐ Vol. X ☐ Vol. XI ☐ Vol. XII ☐

8 The Carrier Pidgin, December 1984

Zygmunt FRAJZYNGIER. "On the origin of *say* and *se* as complementizers in Black English and English-based creoles." In *American Speech* 59(3), 1984:207-210.

Ian HANCOCK. "A preliminary structural sketch of Trinidad Creole French." MS, University of Texas Press, 1984.

Arnold R. HIGHFIELD. "Remarks on lexicography in the Virgin Islands." In *El Condor: Revista del Colegio Universitario del Turabo* 7, 1982:45-58.

Ikwuyatum O. IKWUE. "Effective educational language planning in Nigeria." In *International Education Journal* 1(1), 1984:39-60. (The article describes the emergence and spread of Bendelan as a fast growing lingua franca in education and other areas of public life.)

Patricia JONES-JACKSON. "On decreolization and language death in Gullah." In *Language in Society* 13(3), 1984:351-362.

Richard D. LAMBERT and Sarah J. MOORE. "Recent research on language skill attrition." In the *ERIC/CLL News Bulletin* 8(1), 1984:1, 4, 7-8.

Perl MATTHIAS. Some sociolinguistic aspects of the crioulo variants in West Africa. In *Zeitschrift für Phonetik Sprachwissenschaft und Kommunikationsforschung (ZPSK)* 37 (5), 1984:606-10.

William W. MEGENNEY. "Sub-Saharan influences in Palenquero and Barloventero: some African elements in the Spanish of the Caribbean coasts of Colombia and Venezuela." In *Revista/Review Interamericana* X (2), 1980:143-55.

William W. MEGENNEY. "Common words of African origin used in Latin America." In *Hispania* 66, 1983:1-10.

Georges-Jacques MERIDA and Lambert-Félix PRUDENT. "An langaj kréyol dimi panaché: interlecte et dynamique conversationnelle." In *Langages* 74, 1984:31-45.

MINISTER Ledikasyon e Lenformasyon, Seksyon Kreol. Mari nou kanmarad lekòl lontan. Seychelles National Printing Co. Ltd., 1982.

Ulrike MOSEL and Peter MÜHLHAUSLER. "Notes and documents: new evidence of a Samoan origin of New Guinea Tok Pisin (New Guinea Pidgin English)." In *The Journal of Pacific History* 17(3), 1982:166-175.

Peter MÜHLHAUSLER. "The development of word-formation in Tok Pisin." In *Folia Linguistica: Acta Societatis Linguisticae Europaeae* 17(1-4), 1983:463-487.

Dudley NYLANDER. "On ECP (Empty Category Principle) violations in Krio." In *Proceedings of the 10th Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society*, edited by Claudia Brugman and Monica Macaulay, Feb. 17-20, 1984 (Berkeley, CA: Berkeley Linguistics Society), 1984:248-257.

"PAPIAMENTU ta e instrumento pa mara i tene e komunidat na otro: entrevista ku Stanley Lamp." In *Brasia* 5(4), 1984:1, 6, 12.

John PLATT. "The Chinese background to Singapore English." In *New papers on Chinese language use (Contemporary China Papers 18)*, edited by B. Hong (Canberra: Australian National University),

1984:105-117.

John PLATT. "The relationship between sociolects and styles in established and new varieties." In *Varieties of English in Southeast Asia*, edited by R. B. Noss (Singapore: SEAMEO Regional Language Centre and Singapore University Press), 1983:213-228.

John PLATT. "Singapore Colloquial English: substandard patois or symbol of identity?" In *Standard English as a Second Dialect Newsletter (TESOL)* 3(1), 1984:1, 6-7.

John PLATT, H. WEBER and M. L. HO. *The New Englishes*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1984.

John PLATT, H. WEBER and M. L. HO. *Singapore and Malasia (Varieties of English Around the World, Vol. 4)*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1983.

Velma POLLARD. "Word sounds: the language of Rastafari in Barbados and St. Lucia." In *Jamaica Journal* 17 (1), 1984:57-62.

Kennard D. RAMPHAL. "Creole-speaking students: do we really help them read?" In *Standard English as a Second Dialect Newsletter* 3 (2), 1984:1-7.

Karl-Heinz SCHÖNFELDER. "The external language history of two English-based creoles in Surinam." In *Zeitschrift für Anglistik und Amerikanistik* 3 (32), 1984:241-6.

Jeff SIEGEL. "Plantation Pidgin Fijian." In *Oceanic Linguistics* XXI (1 and 2), 1982:1-72.

The Carrier Pidgin
Department of Linguistics
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305, USA

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Palo Alto, Calif.
Permit No. 28

The Carrier Pidgin

Vol. 12, No. 3,
September 1984

A newsletter for those interested in pidgin and creole languages.
Published quarterly at Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, U.S.A.
Editor: John R. Rickford (Linguistics); Assoc. Editor: James A. Fox (Anthropology)
Phone (415) 497-4284
ISSN: 0739-3474

FOCUS ON CREOLISTS #11: L. F. PELEMAN

by Bryant C. Freeman
(Dept. of French & Italian,
University of Kansas)

In a little-known, isolated corner of northeastern Haiti, far removed from the bright lights of Port-au-Prince and the other tourist centers, lies the tiny village of Phaëton. Leading off from the dirt road serving this area is a narrow country lane, deeply rutted with mud-holes and often all but impassable. Some ten kilometers farther, at the end of this road, "le pè Loui" has labored for the past 24 years as the village priest to the sisal-cutters and processors who, with their families, make up the some 500 inhabitants of this remote village. Virtually every spare moment, however, has been devoted to furthering the cause of the only

language spoken by approximately 85% of this country's citizens: Haitian Creole.

Lodewijk Frederik Peleman was born in Mechelen (Malines), Belgium, on October 6, 1913. After studies in his native Mechelen and later in Brussels and Leuven (Louvain), Peleman became in 1938 a priest of the Congregatio Immaculati Cordis



L.F. Peleman at Phaëton, 1984

Mariae (C.I.C.M.), known in the United States as Missionhurst.

In 1939 he went to China where he served not only as a missionary priest, but also as a teacher of English in a small town until he was imprisoned by the Japanese for almost two and a half years. After his liberation, Peleman remained in

China until 1952, when he was sent to serve as a priest in Chile. In 1958, he came to Haiti. He served for short periods in Mombin Crochu, Saintard, and Arcahaie, before going to Phaëton in 1960.

When Peleman arrived in Haiti, he was already a multilingual speaker, having learned Dutch and French natively, and having studied Latin, English, Chinese and Spanish subsequently. He now turned his attention to the learning of Haitian Creole. The only helpful texts available to him were those of Jules Faine and Suzanne Comhaire Sylvain, but these were not enough for his needs. Consequently, while still at Mombin Crochu, he started making copious notes of his own in order to learn the language. Later, he drew on these notes as various Belgian and Dutch *confrères* began asking Peleman for help in learning Haitian Creole. These notes grew into his *Gesproken Taal van Haiti*, the first Haitian Creole-Dutch dictionary, the main portion of which he completed in 1970.

The stencils for this dictionary were typed when Peleman returned to Belgium on vacation in 1970. Different type-sets were the result of the stencils being typed by several volunteer typists of a Mechelen bank using different typewriters. Eighty copies were made and sent from Belgium to Father Joris Ceuppens, who distributed them in 1971 to various Belgian and Dutch *confrères* serving in Haiti, especially to those whom a somewhat unsympathetic bishop had described as *créolistes enragés*!

After the publication of this first edition, "pè Loui" continued to amass additional material for his dictionary. Meanwhile, word of the

IN THIS ISSUE

Focus on Creolists #11:

L. F. Peleman, 1
Editor's Notes, 2
Conferences and Lectures, 3
Notes and Queries, 4
Squawks and Ruffled Feathers, 4
Dissertations and Theses, 5
Book Reviews and Notices, 5
Publications, 6
CP Renewal/Order Form, 7

work spread. The number of Dutch speakers serving in Haiti in religious, medical, and commercial roles is far greater than one would suspect, and it was for this community that the original work had been designed. Nevertheless, increasing pressure was put upon Father Peleman to make his work available to the larger number of persons, both Haitian and foreign, who spoke French.

Robert A. Hall Jr.'s pioneering Creole-English and English-Creole glossaries (1953; reprint: 1979) met other needs and were not generally available in Haiti. Roc J. Raymond's valuable Du Créole au Français: Petit Guide Pratique (1966; second edition: 1983) was becoming increasingly difficult to find, and Gilles Lefebvre's edition of Jules Faine's 500-page Dictionnaire Français-Créole (1974), going

from French to Haitian Creole, answered other needs. The Ti Diksyonnè Kréyol-Fransè / Dictionnaire Élémentaire créole haïtien-français (1976), under the direction of Alain Bentolila, offered an extremely rich set of examples but nevertheless had considerably fewer entries than did Peleman's Haitian Creole-Dutch dictionary.

Thus in 1976 Peleman's Diksyonnè Kréyol-Fransè, was published. Peleman himself had translated it from the original Dutch, while incorporating a large number of additions and corrections noted during the five preceding years. Later, Albert Valdman, in preparing his epoch-making Haitian Creole-English-French Dictionary (1981), used Peleman's dictionary, along with an unpublished study by Pradel Pompilus, to provide the entries for the initial corpus.

Two of my students in Haitian Creole at the University of Kansas, both from the Netherlands, tried unsuccessfully to obtain a copy of the Dutch version of Peleman's dictionary. Later, in Haiti, a philosopher friend and his wife from the University of Leuven told me of their many fruitless attempts in Belgium, the Netherlands, and in Haiti to secure a copy. The time seemed ripe to make it more generally available.

On my first visit to Phaëton I had been unable to visit "pè Loui," of whom the Haitians spoke with such reverence. Finally, during the course of the two subsequent visits, I came to know this exceptional human being, with his ready wit and incisive mind, who had done so much to promote the cause of Haitian Creole.

In 1984, under my direction, Peleman's Gesproken Taal van Haïti met Verbeteringen en Aanvullingen/Ti Diksyonnè Kréyol-Nèlandè ak yon ti Dègi appeared. The volume once again makes available the original Haitian Creole-Dutch text of 1971, plus more than 100 pages of additional entries.

There can perhaps be no better conclusion than to present some observations "pè Loui" has made concerning his dictionary which reveal not only the honesty of the method but the modesty of the man. ("Quand on voit le style naturel, on est tout étonné et ravi, car on s'attendait de voir un auteur, et on trouve un homme"--Pascal, Pensées 554.) Peleman says:

"No effort was ever made to try and make a complete survey of the whole language. This is just a collection of notes taken while trying to learn the language. This explains one deficiency: many very common words do not appear in the collection, either because I didn't jot them down since I knew them, or the word didn't come to me through

the mouth of the people, i.e., the topic was never touched.

"... (Why did my notes become) something many people are inclined to call a dictionary? It is all quite simple. Somebody asked me if I couldn't share my notes (he thought I didn't need them anymore), so I put them on paper, and later I stencilled copies so as to be able to share with more people. Now they want to print it. I hope they won't be sorry. I am.

"... I tried to follow the ONEC-ONAAC principles without sacrificing the Creole phonology. To put it plainly, I stuck to my guns as far as spelling goes because the other "rules" they invented afterwards haven't convinced me yet. By the way, I never intended to make a handbook for alphabetisation purposes.

"... Do not forget that the biggest part of this collection was made in the Northeast of Haiti which will be (I hope) very noticeable in the spelling. It is not the language of the capital. So what?! I must confess that I don't know their kind of Washingtonese. As for the people around me, I don't teach them their own language. ... This thing hardly made a scratch on the surface of spoken Creole. So, much is left to be done."

The Carrier Pidgin

EDITORIAL BOARD

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.

Editor:

John R. Rickford (Stanford U.)

Associate Editor:

James A. Fox (Stanford U.)

Advisory Editors:

Annegret Bollée (Bamberg, W. Germany)

Lawrence Carrington (U. West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad)

Frederic G. Cassidy (U. Wisconsin, Madison)

Christopher Corne (U. Auckland, New Zealand)

Charles A. Ferguson (Stanford U.)

Ian F. Hancock (U. Texas, Austin)

Barbara Robson (Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D. C.)

John Sandefur (SIL, Australia)

Elizabeth C. Traugott (Stanford U.)

Stanley M. Tsuzaki (U. Hawaii)

Albert Valdman (Indiana U., Bloomington)

Editorial Assistant:

Fernando Peña

EDITOR'S NOTES

I was fortunate to be able to attend the fifth Biennial Meeting of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics which concluded in Jamaica earlier this month. We plan to carry a full report on this meeting in the December CP, complete with photos. But this issue has already benefitted from the meeting, insofar as it includes information in several sections which I picked up at the meeting. This is particularly true of the "Dissertations and Theses" section, and prompts me to remind readers to drop us a line to let us know about your research, publications, and other activities. Please do not let false modesty prevent you from doing so; others in the field want and need to know about your work, and an entry in the CP may net you references and information which may be valuable to you.

Our thanks to Bryant C. Freeman for volunteering the Focus article on F.G. Peleman which appears in this issue. Father Peleman's name is not a household word in the field of pidgin-creole studies as a whole, but he is representative of many individuals who have made pioneering contributions to the study of one regional variety of creole or another and are well-known in local circles. The descriptive work of such individuals--frequently carried

out in the face of surrounding hostility or apathy--sometimes constitutes our only information on certain pidgins and creoles, and their dictionaries and grammars are often invaluable for further synchronic or diachronic research, as witnessed by Kramp's dissertation on Schumann's manuscript dictionary of Sranan, cited in the "Dissertations and These" section below. We welcome further "Focus" articles on these and other deserving individuals.

Richard E. Wood, a long-standing and very helpful CP advisory editor, wrote recently to announce that he was leaving academia (he now has a business in Arkansas) and consequently wished to resign from the CP Editorial Board. We have accepted his resignation with regret, but with appreciation for a job well-done. We also hope that he will be able to resume his fine contributions to creolistics and linguistics sometime in the future. For those of you who wish to write him, his address is: P.O. Box 72, Jacksonville, Arkansas.

At the same time we are happy to announce that Chris Corne has accepted our invitation to join the Editorial Board. Chris, who is editor of *Te Reo*, regularly contributes information to the CP, so his inclusion on the board is merely an overdue recognition of his assistance.

Our "Squawks and Ruffled Feathers" column, as readers will see, is humming along. Contributions on other issues are welcome.

CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

The Tenth Anniversary Conference of the AFRICAN LITERATURE ASSOCIATION will be held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois from March 20 through March 23, 1985.

The conference theme has been defined as "Ten years of African literature: a retrospective assessment." Under this rubric, panels will be invited to consider African writing in indigenous languages, as well as Anglophone, Francophone, and Lusophone writing. The topics will be further subdivided into creative writing (drama, fiction, and poetry), criticism, and periodical publications.

The Kenyan novelist, Ngugi wa Thiong'o has been invited to give the main address. South African exile Cosmo Pieterse has also been invited. Proposals for panels and papers are now being called for by the Conference Planning Committee. Correspondence should be addressed to Dr. Cheryl Johnson, Program of African Studies, 630 Dartmouth Street, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201. Tel. (312)

492-7323.

The deadline for submission of panel and/or paper proposals is October 1, 1984.

Further details on the SYMPOSIUM ON AFROAMERICAN LINGUISTICS to be held in Bogotá, Colombia, in July 1985 as part of the 45th International Congress of Americanists (see June 1984 CP for first notice): The purpose of this Symposium is to examine the African linguistic heritage in the New World and the linguistic behavior of contemporary Afro-American societies. Accordingly, papers submitted to this meeting are expected to deal with subjects like the Creole Languages of America (genesis, history, structure, socio-linguistic aspects, etc.), African influences on the national or European languages of this hemisphere, developments in the speech of African and Afro-American groups, and so on.

Students of Afroamerican Linguistics in its different subfields are cordially invited to participate in this Symposium. Papers may be written in Spanish, Portuguese, English or French and should not exceed 30 double-spaced pages; maximum time for oral presentation is 30 minutes.

Colleagues wishing to attend the Symposium should as soon as possible write to: Dr. Carlos Patiño, Carrera 2a no. 16-72, Apartamento 2-2004, Bogotá, Colombia.

Participants in the meeting must cover their own travel and hotel expenses, but will benefit from prearranged discounts.

The Seventh congress meeting of the APPLIED LINGUISTICS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, held in Melbourne in August, 1983, included the following papers of interest:

Patrick McConvell. "Mix-im-up": Aboriginal codeswitching, old and new."

Anne Pauwels. "The concept of 'diglossia' and language maintenance in Australia."

Anna Shnukal. "Blaikman Tok: changing attitudes to Torres Strait Creole."

At the ASSOCIATION QUEBECOISE DE LINGUISTIQUE held at Laval University in Québec, May 9-11, 1984, the following relevant papers were read: Philippe Barbaud. "Phénoménologie historique du fait français en Amérique du Nord où le choc des patois en Nouvelle-France." A population history of the French in North America.

Micheline Massicotte. "La complexité des origines du lexique québécois." A presentation of results by the Trésor de la Langue française au Québec of Laval University.

Henri Wittman and Robert Fournier. "Interprétation diachronique de la

morphologie du créole réunionnais." A refutation of the Baker-Corne hypotheses concerning the nature of Réunion Creole. (Revue de l'Association québécoise de linguistique)

The following papers of interest were read at the annual meeting of the CANADIAN LINGUISTIC ASSOCIATION held at the University of Guelph, June 4-7, 1984:

Ian Smith. "Abductive and deductive processes in language contact: an objection particle in Singapore English." Aspects of indirect diffusion in language contact.

Henri Wittman. "Le préfixe 'z-' comme marqueur morphologique du genre en français." A refutation of the Baker hypothesis of the Bantu origin of noun classifiers in Creole French. (Revue de l'Association québécoise de linguistique)

The Fifth COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL DES ETUDES CREOLES will be held in Réunion, May, 1986. As its theme, the Colloque has chosen "La créolisation: dynamique des cultures, langues et sociétés créoles." The program will be organized around three principal topics, as follows:

1. Genesis. Creolization, is it necessarily linked to certain geographic, economic, historical or social conditions?

2. Typology. What is a creole language? Under what circumstances can one define a social or cultural system as creolized or as creole?

3. Transformation. Is creolization a finished historic and geographic phenomenon? Are there different stages and phases in the creolization process?

Those interested in presenting papers should send a résumé or abstract of it including their name, the title of the paper, and a maximum of twenty lines of text by March 31, 1985, to: Comité International des Etudes Créoles, Institut d'Etudes Créoles, Université de Provence, 29 avenue R. Schuman, 13621 Aix-en-Provence Cedex. (Gazet sifon ble)

The executive bureau of the COMITE INTERNATIONAL DES ETUDES CREOLES met in Aix-en-Provence, France, June 12-14. Future programs of the CIEC were discussed, in addition to the distribution of *Etudes Créoles*, their journal. The CIEC has proposed two projects for the coming years: updating the *Bibliographie* (CIRELFA) to include years before 1972 and after 1981; and *Projet Dylan* (ACCT), an inventory of resources and current studies in creolistics. (Gazet sifon ble)

At the COLLOQUE DU GROUPE DE RECHERCHE SUR L'ACQUISITION DES LANGUES (GRAL), the following papers of interest were presented:

R. Chaudenson. "Pidginisation,

créolisation, acquisition d'une langue seconde."

N. Dittmar. "Traits sémantiques et pragmatiques de l'organisation de la temporalité dans la variété d'apprenants de Innocente Z."

A. Valdman. "Language variation and foreign language teaching: issues and orientations."

A. Valli. "Traitement de la variation dans l'étude de l'acquisition des langues secondes."

D. Véronique. "L'apprentissage du français par des travailleurs marocains et les processus de pidginisation/créolisation."

IAN F. HANCOCK has been invited to give a lecture tour of three Swedish universities, where he will be presenting his domestic hypothesis of creole origins. Hancock is also keynote speaker at the London Conference on languages without a written tradition, which will deal specifically with Gypsy and Caribbean speech communities.

The conference of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TEACHERS OF ENGLISH (NCTE) will be held in Detroit, Michigan, November 16-21, 1984. For further information, write: NCTE, 1111 Kenyon Road, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Featured speakers for the Thirteenth Annual Colloquium on NEW WAYS OF ANALYZING VARIATION (NWAVE XII), to be held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia October 25-27, 1984, include:

Derek Bickerton. "The role of demographics in the formation of creoles."

John R. Rickford. "In defense of the creole continuum."

Peter Trudgill. "Contact and mixture in colonial English dialects."

In addition to papers on a wide range of themes related to linguistic variation, NWAVE-XII will also include workshops on: "The acoustic analysis of phonetic variation," "Text processing for linguists," and "Variable rule programs." For further information, contact the NWAVE Committee, 3732 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA. 19104.

John R. RICKFORD will address the Washington Linguistics Club on October 24, 1984, on the topic, "Adequacy, expression, and the creole speaker." For further information, contact Prof. Deborah Schiffrin, Department of Linguistics, Georgetown University, Washington D.C. 20057.

Rodney F. Moag, Visiting Senior Lecturer at the University of Texas at Austin, has proposed a panel on contact codes in South Asian language contexts for the next SOUTH ASIAN LANGUAGES ANALYSIS ROUNDTABLE (SALA 7) to be held in Ann Arbor,

Michigan, next May. Professor Moag would like scholars working on any of the following topic areas to contact him:

1. Languages of wider contact in North-East India.
2. The role of Hindu-Urdu as a contact code.
3. European-based contact codes.
4. Contact codes in overseas Indian communities.
5. Inter-group contact in Orissa.
6. Non-native (L2) varieties of specific communities.

Send correspondence to R. Moag, 2200 Fuller Road #1115, Ann Arbor, MI 48105.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Recent issues of the AUSTRALIA LINGUISTICS SOCIETY newsletter have included updates of work by Australian linguists that are also appropriate for this section.

Professor Wurm at ANU (Australian National University) is doing the final editing on the long-awaited Handbook of Tok Pisin.

Tom Dutton is working on a revision of his Conversational New Guinea Pidgin and doing further research into the history of Police (now Hiri) Motu in Papua New Guinea.

Alan Baxter was expected to submit his thesis on Papia Kristang (Portuguese Malacca Creole) early in the year.

Eric Yelawarra Roberts, Kriol speaker from Ngukurr and a graduate of the School of Australian Linguistics' Certificate of Translation and Interpreting, as well as vice-president of the Aboriginal Languages Association (ALA), has made a submission to the government for funding of an Aboriginal Independent Translation/Interpreting Service in the northern region of the Northern Territory. The submission has the backing of most Aboriginal organizations in Darwin.

The Australian Institute for Aboriginal Studies, Canberra, funded several projects in 1984, including D. Eades's work describing and analyzing Aboriginal use of English by students in universities, and A. Shnukal's continued research on Torres Strait Creole.

Peter MÜHLHAUSLER would like to know if any CP readers have information on the following "gaps in our knowledge of pidgins and creoles in the Pacific":

1. Knowledge and description of indigenous pidgins and creoles, e.g. Pidgin Nakanai, Pidgin Siassi, Pidgin Manam, Pidgin Tahitian, or pidginized varieties of mission lingue franche such as Tolai or Kate.
2. Pidgins developed in contacts between Asians and indigenes, e.g. Northern Territory pidgin Macas-

sarese, New Caledonian Javanais, Japanese derived pidgins in territories acquired by Japan after World War I or occupied during World War II, Japanese Pidgin of Broome (Western Australia), pidginized Asian languages in the Torres Straits before 1900, or indigenous languages spoken by Asian immigrants (e.g. pidginized Samoan spoken by Chinese shopkeepers in Asia).

3. Pidgin English outside Melanesia before 1870, e.g. Marquesas, Samoa, and New Zealand but especially in the Loyalty and Gilbert groups of islands.

4. Pidginized varieties of French in e.g. Wallis, New Caledonia (present knowledge insufficient) and other French-controlled areas.

5. Spanish-based pidgins, creoles and mixed languages such as Chamorro. Nothing is known about the Spanish used in recruiting for and employing Pacific Islanders in Peru and Chile.

William J. SAMARIN spent the summer of 1984 in France as Research Scholar under a program sponsored jointly by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Centre National de Recherche Scientifique (France). His principal focus was regional Ubangian trade at the time of the arrival of the first Europeans in the 1880's, with a view to determining the nature of inter-ethnic communication. He also studied the papers of Alphonse Vangele (located in Tervuren, Belgium), the first European to go up the Ubangi River east of Bangui.

SQUAWKS AND RUFFLED FEATHERS

Charles-James N. Bailey has submitted the following response to Derek Bickerton's rebuttal in the last issue of the CP, and in the spirit of this column, we are reprinting it with only minor editorial modification:

'It's good that my note questioning whether Bickerton had proved certain analyses, a question more important than his conclusions--which I hadn't realized would appear in the CP--has elicited that keen knowledge for which Bickerton is so justly and widely acclaimed. Aside from two red herrings (the assumption that in using creole information for understanding language development I ever claimed to be a creolist or a "serious" one with time to examine creoles influenced by languages other than English, or that I had not repudiated the view that creole grammars are like English and French grammars), let's dispose of terminology and then get down to grammar.

As for "static" statistics on

"what most scholars mean" by irrealis, it can at least be said that Indo-Europeanists (still numerous in various places) used the term the way its inventor did and constitute part of--Madonna!--the "dynamic" statistics on new grammars, and their users have employed this term for hundreds of generations. If Bickerton's irrealis has uses other than as a posterior, why hasn't he, instead of just asserting this, shown us some examples? That irrealis forms can be used for posteriors no more allows us to deduce that posteriors can be used on irrealis functions than the fact that all cats are animals justifies the conclusion that all animals are cats.

To the first item, nothing I said casts doubt on the fact that creoles have two (or even more) copulas (I affirmed it) or that the marked one can denote existence (the footnote on this got omitted from the printed note). Nor have I been unaware of the fact that nonpunctual ta in Saramaccan differs phonetologically from the copulas. But even so, I gladly stand corrected. I would be even gladder of the correction if Bickerton would explain why it is not accidental that the form of the nonpunctual particle is so often like that of the mark(er)ed copula. Students that read about ten or so creoles with me would be surprised to learn that "very few creoles have a past marker," since a number of them have some kind of past in addition to the anterior or perfect (one or both being omissible in many creoles). It is odd to speak of anterior as not being a subset of pasts. (Bickerton began using the term after I sent him a paper on temporal logic and tenses in which anterior denoted a relative past.)

But why--now as before--is it relevant to proving the verbness of fu to cite the fact that it can take the anterior particle if even a zero copula (whether preceding a noun or adjective or allegedly even a fu) can take it? It is interesting, though, that in a creole with a zero copula it is possible to show that an uninflected form is a "finite" verb.

Granting that information on a point like fu is greater as the creole it comes from is less influenced by languages having the be to V construct with the sense in question, let's take a look at Bickerton's interesting example from Saramaccan: fu a fu naki di mii. While the fact that I can say Eat and sleep are what I am to do / must (do) does not prove or even suggest that eat or sleep is a finite verb, the example is very impressive--not because of unproved assumptions about whether only V's (not VP's) can be foregrounded, but simply because of the prevalent Caribbean

pattern in cases beyond dispute.

Finally, does A GO GI in Bickerton's HC example--da meksikan hi no tel mi dae da gai laik daunpeimen, adawaiz A GO GI him daunpeimen (= "I WOULD HAVE GIVEN him a downpayment") show more than that it can stand where English could have the conditional (which Bickerton now departs from established usage by calling a "counterfactual"--traditionally never used in this way). Can't we have imperatives and non-conditionals here? (In the HC example, a go gi does not even follow a hypothesis clause.) Bickerton's example is no different from noting that Tok Pisin and other creoles use a verb--e.g. win or pas--where English uses a comparative structure and then deducing that the creoles have a "comparative" because their structures have meanings and functions that one can relate to the English comparative. But is not this committing the same fault that Bickerton so disdains--making creole grammar like English where it is not?

In putting my former and present inquiries forward, I hope that it is clear in both cases that I'm less concerned with the conclusions themselves than with how they are reached and whether they are proved. To call such inquiries "taking me on" suggests a view of academic inquiry that is somewhat foreign to what I intended.

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Yasmin STEWART. Child language acquisition of Jamaican Creole. B.A. thesis, Department of Linguistics and Use of English, University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica, 1980. Stewart's address: Lot 395 Westport, Bridgeport P.O., Jamaica.

André A. KRAMP. Early creole lexicography: a study of C.L. Schumann's manuscript dictionary of Sranan. Ph. D. dissertation, University of Leiden, 1984. This dissertation, supervised by Prof. Jan Voorhoeve among others, "is based on the third edition of C.L. Schumann's manuscript dictionary, Neger-Englisches Wörter-Buch, dated April 1783." Kramp's address: 11 Gondastraat, Uitlucht, Suriname.

Linda D. MACK. A comparative analysis of linguistic stress patterns in Gullah (Sea Island Creole) and English speakers. M.A. thesis, Department of Speech, University of Florida, 1984. Abstract:

The melody or intonation patterns of Gullah are among their most striking features. Prior research reveals that similarities exist between the phonological system of Gullah and its non-dominant lan-

guages. This study is an acoustical/temporal analysis of the stress patterns of Gullah and English speakers.

Ellen M. SCHNEPEL is currently in Guadeloupe doing research for her Ph.D. dissertation in Applied Anthropology at Columbia University. Her dissertation title is: "The politics of language in the promotion of French-lexicon Creole: a comparative study of the Caribbean societies of Guadeloupe and St. Lucia." An abstract follows:

"One of the responses to the 1946 law by which the island of Guadeloupe became politically integrated into metropolitan French affairs as a Département d'Outre-Mer (Overseas Department) has been the rise of island nationalism and a resurgence of interest in the vernacular language, French-lexicon Creole. Since the mid-1970's, GEREC (Groupe d'Etudes et de Recherches en Espace Créolophone) has been actively involved in research and efforts to standardize and develop the language to meet growing communication needs. A similar movement to promote Creole is taking place on the island of St. Lucia and is motivated by the granting of independence in 1979, preceded by an earlier period of associated statehood.

The purpose of the 18-month anthropological project is to examine the movement to elevate the status of Creole and expand its functions, and local response to these developments. The study will focus on the educational system as the government institution where the language issue holds center stage."

Schnepel's home address (through May 1985): chez Mme. Fengarol, Ilet-Pérou #72, Capesterre-Belle-Eau 97130, Guadeloupe, WI. University address: Box 45, Teacher's College, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027, USA.

Hazel SIMMONS has just returned from St. Lucia after completing fieldwork there for her Ph. D. dissertation on the topic: "The learning of negatives in English by native speakers of French Creole". She will be spending this year doing analysis and write-up at Stanford. Simmons' address: c/o School of Education, Stanford University, Stanford, Ca. 94305.

Jeffrey P. WILLIAMS (U. Texas, Austin) will be spending the 1984-85 academic year on Bequia, in the Grenadines, collecting data for his Ph. D. dissertation.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Review of Philip BAKER and Chris CORNE, Isle de France Creole: affinities and origins (Ann Arbor:

Karoma, 1982).

By Jesper Brendstrup in *Revue Romane* 18 (2), 1983:303-304.

By Alexis M. Gardella in *Nieuwe West-Indische Gids* 57 (1/2), 1983: 139-142.

By John Holm in *Language in Society* 13 (1), 1984:99-102.

By Sarah Grey Thomason in *Language in Society* 13 (1), 1984:94-99.

Review of Robert L. COOPER, ed., *Language spread: studies in diffusion and social change* (Bloomington, IN.: Indiana University Press and Washington, D. C.: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1982). By Jane H. Hill in *Language in Society* 13 (1), 1984:81-87.

Review of E. HAUGEN, J. D. McCLURE and D. S. THOMSON, *Minority languages today* (Edinburgh University Press, 1981).

By Nancy C. Dorian in *Language* 60 (1), 1984:165-169.

By Euan Reid in *Applied Linguistics* 5 (1), 1984:58-61.

Review of John A. HOLM, ed., *Central American English* (Heidelberg: Julius Groos Verlag). By Jeffrey P. Williams in *Amsterdam Creole Studies* VII, 1984:77-86.

Notice of John A. HOLM, with Alison Watt SHILLING, *Dictionary of Bahamian English* (Cold Spring, N.Y.: Lexik House, 1982). By Yakov Malkiel in *Language* 60(3), 1984:683-684.

Review of Braj B. KACHRU, ed., *The other tongue: English across cultures* (Urbana, IL.: Univ. of Illinois Press, 1982). By Robert B. Kaplan in *Applied Linguistics* 5(1), 1984:53-55.

Review of Thelma McCORMACK, ed., *Culture, code, and content analysis. Studies in communications: a research annual, Vol.2* (Greenwich, CN., and London: JAI Press, Inc., 1982). By Allen D. Grimshaw in *Language in Society* 13 (1), 1984:90-93.

Review of Ellen Bouchard RYAN and Howard GILES, eds., *Attitudes towards language variation: social and applied contexts* (London: Edward Arnold, 1982). By Timothy C. Frazer in *General Linguistics* 24 (1), 1984:73-82.

Review of David SUTCLIFFE, *British Black English* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1982). By Frederic G. Cassidy in *Language* 60 (2), 1984:429-431.

Review of Peter TRUDGILL and Jean HANNAH, *International English: a guide to varieties of standard English* (London: Edward Arnold, 1982). By Ayorinde Dada in *Language in Society* 13 (2), 1984:270-273.

Notice of P. Sture URELAND, ed., *Die Leistung der Strataforschung und der Kreolistik: Typologische Aspekte der Sprachkontakte. Akten des 5. Symposions über Sprachkontakte in Europa, Mannheim, 1982* (Tübingen: Niemeyer, 1982). By Yakov Malkiel in *Language* 60 (3), 1984:683.

Review of Ellen WOOLFORD and William WASHBAUGH, eds., *The social context of creolization* (Ann Arbor: Karoma, 1983). By Jeffrey P. Williams, forthcoming in *Language* 60 (4), 1984.

PUBLICATIONS

Richard ALLSOPP. "Cross-referencing many standards: some sample entries for the *Dictionary of Caribbean English Usage*." In *English World-wide* 4 (2), 1984.

Philip BAKER. "Agglutinated French articles in Creole French: their evolutionary significance." In *Te Reo* 27, 1984:89-129.

Lawrence D. CARRINGTON, ed., with Dennis CRAIG and Ramon Todd DANDARE as collaborators. *Studies in Caribbean language*. University of the

Studies in Caribbean Language

edited by

LAWRENCE D. CARRINGTON

in collaboration with

DENNIS CRAIG and RAMON TODD DANDARE

Society for Caribbean Linguistics

West Indies: Society for Caribbean Linguistics (c/o School of Education, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad), 1983.

This book includes twenty-six papers selected from among the

forty-five presented at the Third Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics held in Aruba in 1980. Most of them were revised for publication. The papers included are:

Richard Allsopp. "The Creole treatment of passivity."

Edward Bendix. "Sandhi phenomena in Papiamentu, African and other Creole languages."

Stephen Bernhardt. "Dialect and style shifting in the fiction of Samuel Selvon."

Claire Broadbridge. "A methodology for the analysis of language use in a post-creole community."

Audrey Burrowes (with Richard Allsopp). "Barbadian Creole: a note on its social history and structure."

Hazel Carter. "How to be a tone language."

Frederic Cassidy. "Sources of the African element in Gullah."

Pauline Christie. "In search of the boundaries of Caribbean Creoles."

Jean D'Costa. "The West Indian novelist and language: a search for a literary medium."

Hubert Devonish. "Towards the establishment of an Institute for Creole Language Standardization and Development in the Caribbean."

Martha Dijkhoff. "The process of pluralization in Papiamentu."

Genevieve Escure. "The Belizean copula: a case of semantactic shift."

Anita Herzfeld. "Limon Creole and Panamanian Creole: comparison and contrast."

George Huttar. "On the study of Creole lexicons."

David Jeuda. "Early newspaper texts in Papiamentu."

Yves Joseph and Albert Valdman. "L'identification des condes linguistiques chez l'enfant haïtien."

Salikoko Mufwene. "Observation on time reference in Jamaican and Guyanese Creoles."

Velma Pollard. "The social history of Dread Talk."

John Reinecke. "William Greenfield, a neglected pioneer creolist."

Linda Richardson. "The sociolinguistic situation in St. Maarten."

Peter Roberts. "Linguistics and language teaching."

Ian Robertson. "The significance of Berbice Dutch suffixes."

Susan Shepherd. "Creoles and language acquisition: parallels in the expression of modality."

Andrée Tabouret-Keller and Robert Le Page. "A longitudinal study of the expansion of the use of Creole in its relation to Belizean identity in Cayo district."

John Wells. "The Irish element in Montserrat Creole."

Donald Winford. "A sociolinguis-

tic analysis of negation in Trinidad English."

Emile CELESTIN-MEGIE. *Lanmou pa gin baryè* (woman). Port-au-Prince: Editions Fardin, 1984.

John W. CHAMBERS, Jr., ed. *Black English: educational equity and the law*. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Karoma, 1984.

R. CHAUDENSON, ed. *Actualités réunionnaises 1977*. Saint-Denis: Livres-Réunion, 1984.

R. CHAUDENSON. *Contes, devinettes et jeux de mots des Seychelles / Zistwar ek Zedmo Sesel*. Editions Akpagnon - ACCT, 1983.

R. CHAUDENSON, C. BARAT and M. CARAYOL, collaborators. *Magie et sorcellerie à la Réunion. Complément de l'Encyclopédie de la Réunion*, 1983.

Michael G. CLYNE. "The decade past, the decade to come: some thoughts on language-contact research." In *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 45, 1984:9-20.

Vincent O. COOPER. "Social and historical dimensions of St. Kitts-Nevis Creole." To appear in the Fall 1984 issue of the *Journal of Linguistics and Philology*.

Vincent O. COOPER, Vernon CLARKE, and Priscilla STRIDIRON, eds. *Educational issues and concerns:*

essays on the Virgin Islands. CVI Teacher Corps Project (Antilles Graphics, printer). To appear, Fall 1984.

Chris CORNE and Ingrid NEUMANN. "Le passif en créole Louisianais: étude descriptive et comparative." In *Te Reo* 27, 1984:69-87.

Dennis R. CRAIG. "Communication, creole, and conceptualization." In *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 45, 1984:21-38.

Aleks DE DRIE. *Wan tori fi mi eygi srefi*. Samensteller (compiled by) Trudi Guda. Een uitgave van de Afdeling Cultuur Studies van het Ministerie van Onderwijs, Wetenschappen & Cultuur, Paramaribo, Suriname, 1984. Price: 2.5 guilders, approximately \$1.50.

Lyonel DESMARATTES. *Mouché Défas*. Port-au-Prince: Coll. Créolade, 1983.

Martha DIJKHOFF. "Base-generated pronouns and resumptive pronouns in Papiamentu." *Amsterdam Creole Studies* No. V, 1983.

André DUGAS and Henri WITTMANN. "L'évolution de la recherche sur le français en Amérique du Nord." In *Revue de l'Association québécoise de linguistique* 3 (2), 1983:83-95.

Tom DUTTON and Peter MUHLHAUSLER. "Queensland Kanaka English." In *English World-wide* 4 (2), 1984.

Christian H. EERSEL. *Fa y'e skrifati*? Edition Paramaribo: Sranan Akademiya, 1983.

Peter FODALE. "Non-finite sentential complementation in Papiamentu." *Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan Papers in Linguistics* 5 (1), 1984.

Martinus FRANK. "Arion en de Caribische realiteit." In *Literma* 18 (10), 1984:470-479.

F. GENESEE and Richard Y. BOURHIS. "The social psychological significance of code switching in cross-cultural communication." In *Journal of Language and Social Psychology* 1 (1), 1982:1-28.

Manfred GÖRLACH. "English-related pidgins of the Southwest Pacific." In *English World-wide* 5 (1), 1984.

G. HAZAEL-MASSIEUX. "Le passif en créole de la Guadeloupe." In *Travaux II (Cercle Linguistique d'Aix-en-Provence)*, 1984.

Jean HURAU. "Elements de vocabulaire de la langue Boni (Aluku Tongo)." *Amsterdam Creole Studies* No. VI, 1983.

Frances INGEMANN, ed. 1982 *Mid-America Linguistics Conference Papers*. Lawrence, Kansas: Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Kansas, 1983. This volume contains the following articles of interest to CP readers: Genevieve Escure. "The use of creole as interlanguage by the Black Carib of Belize."

The Carrier Pidgin: SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL/ORDER FORM

Please renew/enter my subscription to *The Carrier Pidgin* for _____ year(s), beginning with Volume XII (1984). Enclosed is my check or money-order for U.S. \$ _____. (Rates are U.S. \$6.00 or its equivalent annually for individuals, U.S. \$12.00 or its equivalent annually for libraries and other institutions. Postage is included.) I have checked the appropriate box below to indicate whether you should renew my subscription automatically when it expires and bill me accordingly.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

AUTOMATIC SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL: Yes ☐ No ☐

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO
The Carrier Pidgin. Mail to:

James A. Fox
Associate Editor, CP
Department of Anthropology
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305, U.S.A.

(Please include zip codes or other mailing codes where available.)

BACK ISSUES can also be ordered, postpaid, at the following prices: Vols. I and II @ \$2.00 each, Vols. III-VIII @ \$3.00 each, Vol. IX @ \$4.00, Vol. X @ \$5.00, Vol. XI @ \$6.00, all volumes together for \$30.00. Prices for institutions are twice as much in each case. Please specify which back issues are desired below, and include payment for the required amount. All Vols. (I-XI) ☐

Vol. I ☐ Vol. II ☐ Vol. III ☐ Vol. IV ☐ Vol. V ☐ Vol. VI ☐ Vol. VII ☐ Vol. VIII ☐ Vol. IX ☐ Vol. X ☐ Vol. XI ☐

Ian Hancock. "Aspects of standardization in West African Creole English."

John Joseph. "Model-rejection as an impediment to creole standardization."

William Washabaugh. "Communicative action and the standardization of creole languages."

Robert B. LE PAGE. "Retrospect and prognosis in Malaysia and Singapore." In *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 45, 1984:113-126.

David LAWTON. "Grammar of the English-based Jamaican proverb." In *American Speech* 59 (2), 1984:123-130.

One of the aims of the MEDITERRANEAN LANGUAGE REVIEW (edited by Alexander Borg and Paul Wexler) is to document lesser-known Mediterranean languages, especially hybrid languages or dialects. The 1984 volume contained several articles relevant to pidgin/creole studies:

A. Borg. "Socio-historical aspects of language contact in Maltese."

S. M. Guggenheimer. "Notes on religious terms in contemporary Judeo-Arabic dialects."

J. Heath. "Hasta la mujerra and other Romance corruptions in Moroccan Arabic."

P. Wexler. "Towards a typology of European Wandersprachen: the Hellenization of Romany and Jewish languages."

Salikoko MUFWENE. "Observations on time reference in Jamaican and Guyanese Creoles." In *English World-wide* 4 (2), 1984.

Peter MUHLHAUSLER. "Tracing the roots of pidgin German." In *Language and Communication* 4 (1), 1984:27-57.

P. POMPILUS. *Manuel d'initiation à l'étude du créole*. Port-au-Prince, 1984.

Rebecca POSNER. "The origins and affinities of French Creoles: new perspectives." (Review article of Philip Baker and Chris Corne, *Isle de France Creole: affinities and origins*; and Claire Lefebvre, Hélène Magloire-Holly, and Nanie Piou, eds., *Syntaxe de l'haïtien*.) In *Language and Communication* 3 (2), 1983:191-201.

H. POULLET, S. TELCHID and D. MONTBRAND. *Dictionnaire créole-français, avec un abrégé de grammaire, des proverbes et des comparaisons usuelles / Diksyonnè kréyol-fransè, èpi on prèmyè kanman asi lang kréyol-la è tout ti-pawol moun ka di*. Hatier Antilles, Fort-de-France, 1984.

April K. PURCELL. "Code shifting Hawaiian style: children's accommodation along a decreolizing continuum." In *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 46, 1984:71-86.

A. L. TESSONNEAU. "Le continuum intra-linguistique créole et le pouvoir du langage dans la société paysanne haïtienne." In *Langage et Société* 26, 1983.

Peter TRUDGILL, ed. *Language in the British Isles*. Cambridge University Press, 1984. (Included in this book is an article by David Sutcliffe on British Black English and West Indian Creoles.)

D. VERONIQUE. "Typologie du pré-dicat et formes du passif en mauricien." In *Travaux II (Cercle Linguistique d'Aix-en-Provence)*, 1984.

Dev VIRAHSAWAMY. *Lobraz Lavi*. Port Louis, Mauritius, 1983.

Jeffrey P. WILLIAMS. Dutch and English creole on the windward Netherlands Antilles: an historical perspective. In *Amsterdam Creole Studies* No. V, 1983.

Jeffrey P. WILLIAMS. "Faithfulness of replication: eighteenth century Dutch Creole dialogues as artifacts of discourse." In *Amsterdam Creole Studies* VII:53-76.

Donald WINFORD. "The linguistic variable and syntactic variation in creole continua." In *Lingua* 62 (4), 1984:267-288.

Henri WITTMANN. "Comptes rendus." In *Revue de l'Association québécoise de linguistique* 3 (4), 1984:13-28.

Henri WITTMANN. "Les réactions en chaîne en morphologie diachronique." In *Actes du 10e Colloque de la Société Internationale de linguistique fonctionnelle*.

Henri WITTMANN and Robert FOURNIER. "L'agglutination nominale en français colonial." In *Revue de l'Association québécoise de linguistique* 2 (2), 1982:185-209.

Henri WITTMANN and Robert FOURNIER. "Le créole, c'est du français, coudon." In *Revue de l'Association québécoise de linguistique* 3 (2), 1983:187-202.

The Carrier Pidgin
Department of Linguistics
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305, USA

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Palo Alto, Calif.
Permit No. 28

The Carrier Pidgin

Vol. 12, No. 2, June 1984

A newsletter for those interested in pidgin and creole languages.

Published quarterly at Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, U.S.A.

Editor: John R. Rickford (Linguistics); Assoc. Editor: James A. Fox (Anthropology)

Phone (415) 497-4284

ISSN: 0739-3474

FOCUS ON CREOLISTS #90 ROBERT BROCK LE PAGE

By Frederic G. Cassidy
(University of Wisconsin)

It is safe to say that when he came in 1950 as lecturer in "English Language" to the then University College of the West Indies (UCWI), Mona, Jamaica, Dr. Robert LePage had not the faintest idea that he would become an outstanding creolist. Indeed, the word "creolist" hardly existed at that time, and in Jamaica "the dialect" or "patois" was traditionally scorned and condemned, though a few English and American folklorists and sociologists had collected proverbs and Anancy stories. LePage's interest had been in Old English alliterative verse,

and he continued to publish on this subject for some years, but it was under the urging of Manfred Sandmann, the Professor of Foreign Languages at UCWI, that LePage turned his interest toward the folk language of Jamaica. Coincidentally, the present writer had come to Jamaica as a Fulbright Research Scholar (1951-52), stationed at the Mona



ROBERT BROCK LE PAGE

campus and doing the groundwork for what became *Jamaica Talk* (1961) and *Dictionary of Jamaican English DJE* (1967), the latter with LePage. It was Sandmann who brought us together and set LePage in the course that was to produce his important work.

Once launched on this course, LePage went ahead with characteristic energy. He set up the "Linguistic Survey of the Caribbean," in-

vited Alan S. C. Ross of Birmingham to lecture at Mona, made contact with Dr. Beryl Bailey, a pioneer Jamaican student of the African elements in Pan-Caribbean creoles, and brought David DeCamp to UWI also as a Fulbright Teaching Fellow (1955-57). DeCamp learned "the patois" with remarkable speed and did valuable fieldwork in the linguistic geography of Jamaica. In 1959 LePage organized the "First Mona Conference" and launched the series "Creole Language Studies," which ran to two volumes (1960-61), publishing in Volume I his valuable essay, "An Historical Introduction to Jamaican Creole," which studies the origins of Jamaica's population and has been widely used as a source work. In Jamaica, LePage also aroused popular interest by defending creole studies against the criticisms of a columnist writing in the *Kingston Star*. He worked to involve Africanists from the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies and succeeded in bringing Jack Berry to Jamaica (1958 and after), and much later, when the second edition of *DJE* was in preparation, Hazel Carter (1979), who furnished some etymologies and later undertook the study of tone in Jamaican Creole. He encouraged work by Caribbean scholars, notably Richard Allsopp and later Pauline Christie, to mention only two.

Probably the event which most effectively put Caribbean Creole studies to the fore was the "Second Mona Conference," held on the UCWI campus in 1968, from which came the volume *Pidginization and Creolization of Languages* (1971) edited by Dell Hymes and including papers by scholars studying contact languages in many parts of the world. LePage played an important part in making

IN THIS ISSUE

Focus on Creolists #90

Robert B. LePage, 1
Editor's Notes, 3
Conferences
and Lectures, 3
Notes and Queries, 4
Dissertations
and Theses, 4
Book Reviews
and Notices, 5
Publications, 6
CP Renewal/Order Form, 7
Squawks and
Ruffled Feathers, 8

this seminal conference possible at Mona. Later meetings in the anglophone Caribbean, under the stimulus of Beryl Bailey and other Caribbean scholars, led to formation of the "Society for Caribbean Linguistics" (SCL) at the St. Augustine campus, Trinidad, 1972. As third President, LePage was largely responsible for setting SCL on its present effective course: Scholars from most parts of the Caribbean are now involved and successful biennial meetings have been held in Guyana, Aruba, and Suriname, with that of 1984 to be held in Jamaica. With André Tabouret-Keller and others, LePage set up and carried through a sociolinguistic study of the language situation in British Honduras, now Belize, and in St. Lucia. Some results were published as "Projection, Focussing, Diffusion" by the Society for Caribbean Linguistics (Occasional Paper No. 9, available from the School of Education, St. Augustine). This is a first step

toward LePage's "Sociolinguistic Theory of Language" to be more fully presented in his forthcoming book, *Acts of Identity*.

In 1960 LePage left Jamaica for a professorship at Kuala Lumpur where he stayed until accepting his present post as Professor of Language at the University of York (1964). The key part of the program, as he stipulated, was to be the study of pidgins, creoles, and contact languages, and of the language problems of the British Commonwealth countries. All students were to study linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and an African, Indian, or Asian language as well as a European language. Among graduate students he also trained or otherwise helped since then one should mention Philip Baker, Pauline Christie, Hubert Devonish, Walter Edwards, Kean Gibson, Darrois Jaganath, Savitri Rambissoon, Maureen Warner, Donald Winford, and Colville Young.

The years of duty in Malaya enlarged his sphere of interest and ultimately led him to return for a year at Singapore (1982-83). The Caribbean has nevertheless remained his research center, even as his interests have widened in two directions, educational and sociolinguistic. He has tried to help deal with problems raised by the presence of large groups of creole speakers in English cities. On this subject he has published several short studies, typically *The Education of West Indian Immigrant Children*, with P.C.C. Evans (National Council for Commonwealth Immigrants, London). Feeling that the social importance of language was little understood by the public generally, his attempts to correct this have led him into sociolinguistics and increasingly to its theoretical basis.

"I have always felt," he writes, "that the best way to tackle those social problems--mostly concerned with prejudice and discrimination--was to train teachers and teacher-trainees of the future in fresh ways of looking at language, and in the course of this work I have had to evolve a general theory about the relationship of individual performance to individual competence, and the relationship of that competence to the concepts of each individual as to the universe they inhabit and the social structures it contains. That general theory allows one to subsume processes of pidginization and creolization within general linguistic processes, and to ask some linguistic questions so that they are susceptible of an answer where previously this was not so." LePage's reasoning is tight--some readers find it hard going--but it is always solidly based. "Projection, Focussing, Diffusion" has already been mentioned; a more recent exposition is his paper contributed to Valdman and Highfield *Theoretical*

Orientations in Creole Studies (Academic Press, 1980:331-367). LePage also writes searching reviews that go out around the central work and judge it in its wider context. I mention only "Hugo Schuchardt's Creole Studies and the Problem of Linguistic Continuity" (*Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften* Band 373, 1978, pp. 113-145.)

Despite his co-authorship of the *DJE*, LePage does not consider himself primarily a lexicographer. He has nevertheless recognized the importance of lexicography in establishing linguistic data-bases and had helped to foster it in the Caribbean. His great value as a "projector" in the language field, as one who for over thirty years has pursued Creole studies, has encouraged younger scholars in the field, and has sought to work out a sound theoretical basis for these studies, should be evident.

So short a sketch as this cannot possibly do justice to Bob LePage, my co-author, good friend, outstanding Creolist. Fortunately, we can look forward to many more productive years for him, and to the soon coming publication of *Acts of Identity*.

Selected Bibliography

1952. A Survey of Dialects in the British Caribbean. *Caribbean Quarterly* 2(3):49-51.

1957-8. General outlines of creole English in the Caribbean. *Orbis* (Louvain) 6(1957): 373-391; 7(1958): 54-64.

1960. Creole Language Studies I: Jamaican Creole (with David Decamp).

1961. Creole Language Studies II: Proceedings of the Conference (at Mona).

1967. Dictionary of Jamaican English (Second Edition, 1980) with F. G. Cassidy.

1968. Problems to be faced in the use of English as the medium of instruction in four West Indian territories. In *Language Problems of Developing Nations*, ed. by J. A. Fishman et al, pp. 431-331.

1968. Problems of description in multilingual communities. In *Transactions of the Philological Society*, pp. 189-212.

1972. Preliminary report on the sociolinguistic survey of Cayo District, British Honduras. In *Language in Society* 1(1): 155-172.

1973. The concept of competence in a creole/contact situation. In *York Papers in Linguistics* 3:31-50. Reprinted in D. Felman, ed., *Studia gratularia in honor of Robert A. Hall, Jr.*, (1977): 173-189.

The Carrier Pidgin

EDITORIAL BOARD

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.

Editor:

John R. Rickford (Stanford U.)

Associate Editor:

James A. Fox (Stanford U.)

Advisory Editors:

Annegret Bollée (Bamberg, W. Germany)

Lawrence Carrington (U. West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad)

Frederic G. Cassidy (U. Wisconsin, Madison)

Charles A. Ferguson (Stanford U.)

Ian F. Hancock (U. Texas, Austin)

Barbara Robson (Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D. C.)

John Sandefur (SIL, Australia)

Elizabeth C. Traugott (Stanford U.)

Stanley M. Tsuzaki (U. Hawaii)

Albert Valdman (Indiana U., Bloomington)

Richard E. Wood

Editorial Assistant

Alan J. McCornick (Stanford U.)

1974. Further report on the sociolinguistic survey of multilingual communities, Stage I. (with P. Christie, B. Jurdant, A. J. Weekes and A. Tabouret-Keller). In *Language in Society* 3: 1-32.

1978. 'Projection, focussing, diffusion,' or steps towards a sociolinguistic theory of language, illustrated from the Sociolinguistic Survey of Multilingual Communities States I and II. In *Society for Caribbean Linguistics Occasional Paper No. 9*.

1980. Hugo Schuchardt's creole studies and the problem of linguistic continua. In Hugo Schuchardt, Lichem and Simon, eds., pp. 114-146.

1984. The need for a multidimensional model. In *Essays on pidgins and creoles: John Reinicke Memorial Volume*, G. Gilbert, ed.

To appear. *Acts of Identity*. Cambridge University Press.

EDITOR'S NOTES

The family emergency which delayed the last issue of the CP was my mother's illness and death. I didn't mention this before, for fear of becoming too personal, but since several readers inquired, I thought I'd share it anyway.

As announced in the last issue, our focus article this month is on R. B. LePage. It is written by Frederic Cassidy, to whom we're indebted for this contribution. LePage played an important pioneering role in the study of the Caribbean Creoles. For me, his 1968 article "Problems to be found in the use of English as a medium of education in four West Indian territories" (in *Language Problems of Developing Nations*, ed. by J. Fishman, C.A. Ferguson and J. Das Gupta), was particularly important, leading me to make Linguistics and Creole Studies my undergraduate major. Many other young creolists have been drawn into the field by LePage; Cassidy's tribute lists some of the students he trained more directly.

Our next focus article will be on L. F. Peleman, written by Bryant C. Freeman, whom I will go ahead and thank in this issue. Thanks also to Charles Frake for his informative review in this issue.

'Squawks & Ruffled Feathers'--appearing in this issue with a rebuttal of C.-J. Bailey's claims by Bickerton--is named after an old CP section which long-time subscribers will remember ("Chirps, Squawks & Ruffled Feathers!")

It is intended for brief comment and counter-comment on recent publications and on-going controversies. Please feel free to pitch in with your opinions, reactions, arguments, evidence, criticism, and praise.

CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

Creole and Pidgin related presentations at TESOL '84 in Houston, March 6-11, 1984, included:

1. Carol E. Reed Carmouche (Brooklyn College, CUNY). "Computer-assisted instruction in standard English as a second dialect."

2. Lawrence Carrington (U.W.I., Trinidad). "Linguistic research relevant to the teaching of English in the Commonwealth Caribbean."

3. James F. Ford. "Language attitudes and education: an update of significant research" (Black English)

4. Braj B. Kachru, Yamuna Kachru (U. of Illinois, Urbana) and Larry E. Smith (University of Hawaii), chairs. "Colloquium on discourse strategies in non-native Englishes."

5. Michele Page McCullough (Kean college, NJ). "Correction of dialect in Black children's oral reading: the role of teacher language attitudes and linguistic knowledge."

6. Sandra L. Terrell (North Texas State University). "How is a Negra gonna teach my Cathy how to talk? Layperson bias towards dialect speakers and towards professionals who provide services to dialect speakers."

(Winer)

The 45th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS is having a symposium on Afroamerican linguistics in Bogotá, Colombia in July 1985. It is being organized by Germán de Granda, Nicolás del Castillo and Carlos Patiño. Further details can be obtained by writing to Dr. Patiño, Universidad de los Andes, Rectoría, Calle-18-A, Cra. 1-E, Apartado 4976, Bogotá, D.E., Colombia.

At the GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY ROUND TABLE ON LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS held at Georgetown University in Washington on March 17, 1984, Gillian Sankoff gave a presentation on "Elaboration of Tok Pisin Syntax: Historical vs. Functional Accounts". Talmy Givón also gave a paper, entitled, "Sierra Leone" dealing with Krio.

A CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE ON NEW PERSPECTIVES ON CARIBBEAN STUDIES will be held August 28 to September 1, 1984 at Hunter College in New York. Theme will be "Toward the 21st Century and prospects for Caribbean Basin Integration." Sponsored by Research Institute for the Study of Man in cooperation with The City University of New York. For further information, write: RISM, 162 East 78th Street, NY, NY 10021, or telephone (212) 535-8448.

ESCOL (Eastern States Conference on Linguistics) 1984 is calling for papers for its Ohio State University

conference on September 28-30, 1984. Deadline is August 1. For details, write: Linguistics, The Ohio State University, 1841 Millikin Road, Columbus, OH 43210.

The FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON METHODS IN DIALECTOLOGY will be held on July 16-20 at the University of Victoria. For more information, contact: Mary Ransberry, Conference Officer, University Extension Office, University of Victoria, P. O. Box 1700, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2, Canada.

The SEVENTH WORLD CONGRESS OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS will be held in Brussels on August 5-10. For more information, contact: AILA World Congress 1984, University of Brussels, ITO/VUB, Pleinlaan 2, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.

The ELEVENTH ANNUAL LACUS FORUM (Linguistic Society of Canada and the US) will be held at Cornell University August 12-16. Contact: Valerie Becker Makkai, Secretary-Treasurer, LACUS, P.O. Box 101, Lake Bluff, IL 60044.

The THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE HISTORY OF LANGUAGE SCIENCES will be held August 19-23 at Princeton. For information, contact: Hans Aarsleff, Director, ICHoLS III, Department of English, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544.

The SOCIETAS LINGUISTICA EUROPAEA is holding its seventeenth annual meeting September 10-12. Contact: Professor N. E. Collinge, Department of General Linguistics, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, Great Britain.

The annual meeting of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS will be held September 14-16 at the University of North Wales, Bangor. For information, contact: Carl James, Department of Linguistics, University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG.

The NINTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT will be held October 12-14 at Boston University. For information, write: Language Development Conference, School of Education, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215.

The LINGUISTIC ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTHWEST (LASSO) will hold its thirteenth annual meeting at the Airport Hilton Inn in El Paso, Texas October 18-20. For information, write: Richard Teschner, Department of Modern Languages, UTEP, El Paso, TX 79968.

The EIGHTH SYMPOSIUM ON SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE BILINGUALISM will be held November 16-17 at the University of Massachusetts. For informa-

4 The Carrier Pidgin, June 1984

tion, write: Juan C. Zamora, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

The fifty-ninth LSA ANNUAL MEETING will be held December 27-30 at the Hyatt Regency, Baltimore, Maryland. Abstract deadline is September 10. For information, write: LSA Secretariat, 3520 Prospect Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

The ASSOCIATION OF CARIBBEAN STUDIES is holding its Sixth Annual Conference July 24-26, 1984 in Fort-de-France, Martinique. The theme is "Individualism and pluralism: Negritude to Nationhood." Additional information may be obtained from: Conference Coordinator, Association of Caribbean Studies, P.O. Box 248231, Coral Gables, FL 33124. Tel. (305)284-6340.

The TENTH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE OF THE AFRICAN LITERATURE ASSOCIATION will be held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois from March 20-23, 1985. The theme has been tentatively defined as Ten years of African Literature: a Retrospective Assessment. Papers are now being invited. Address correspondence to the coordinators: Dr. Cheryl Johnson, Program of African Studies, 630 Dartmouth Street, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60201, tel. (312) 492-7323 and Dr. Dennis Brutus, English Department, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL (312) 492-7294.

The 1985 LINGUISTIC INSTITUTE, sponsored by the Linguistic Society of America and Georgetown University, will be held jointly with the 1985 Summer Institute of the Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages on the campus of Georgetown University in Washington, DC June 24-August 2, 1985. The theme is "Linguistics and Language in Context: the Interdependence of Theory, Data and Application." Deborah Tannen of Georgetown University is the Director. A list of faculty, courses and meetings appears in the LSA Bulletin, No. 104, June 1984. Tuition is \$210 per credit (full time = 6 credits), visiting scholar fee is \$300 up to April 1, 1985. Housing varies from \$505 to \$643 for the six-week period, meals from \$31 to \$66 per week. For further information, write to: 1985 Linguistic Institute, Dept. of Linguistics, Georgetown U., Georgetown, Washington, D.C.

NOTES AND QUERIES

ASSOCIATED PRESS reported on May 9, that the Pope was met on his visit to the mile high town of Mount Hagen, Papua New Guinea by a crowd

of 180,000 Melanesians chanting, "Mi laikum yu Pop."

Paul G. FREYBERG writes from Madang, Papua New Guinea that he and his co-translator, Mikin NIDA, are hoping to have available in a few months a small test edition of their translation of the Gospel According to Mark in the New Guinea Pidgin of the Madang Province, which with its 175 languages in about 10,000 square miles seems to have the greatest multilingual density of any spot on the globe. Freyberg writes that pidgin is used there perhaps more than anywhere else in Papua New Guinea.

Ian F. HANCOCK, CP advising editor, was officially appointed on May 29th to the post of joint U.S. delegate to the United Nations in New York for the Romani nation, according to a press release by the Romani Union, a member organization of the UN with headquarters in Bern, Switzerland. He shares this post with Joseph Andrejchak GALATA of Nevada. According to the press release, although there are perhaps a million Gypsies in the United States, it was not until 1972 that they were officially recognised as a non-white ethnic minority by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Gypsies have had non-governmental representation in the UN since 1979. Hancock was born in London of Hungarian Gypsy origin. He has over forty-five works on Gypsy language and Gypsy politics in print and the University of Texas where he has taught since 1972 is the only university in the country to offer a course in Romani, the Gypsy language.

The Joint Center for African Studies, Stanford and UC Berkeley, announces the creation of N.C.A.L.A., the NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AFRICANIST LINGUISTIC ASSOCIATION. This group has been initiated to provide linguists working on African languages, Creoles or African Diaspora a forum for discussing their ongoing research. The first meeting was successfully held on May 5, 1984 at UC Berkeley. The next meeting of the group is tentatively scheduled for Friday, July 20 at 11:00 a.m. in the Linguistics Student Lounge, 2422 Dwinelle Hall, UC Berkeley. For further information, call Katharine Demuth (415) 655-8421 or 642-2151; Alexander Kimenyi (916) 428-7000 or 454-6802; or Lynell Marchese (408) 574-9334 or 277-2840.

La création d'une Université de recherche et de prospective, de culture et de développement au niveau des ACP (Afrique, Caraïbes, Pacifique) a été proposée à Lomé en novembre 1982, par M. Ampahn Johnson, recteur de l'Université du Togo et président du Club d'Afrique. M. Ampahn Johnson a précisé que

cette université permettra de "développer et d'amplifier les échanges culturels entre les universités d'Europe, d'Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique." (ALA Bulletin).

Dudley NYLANDER is now registered for a higher doctorate (doctorat d'Etat) at the University of Grenoble. His research topic is serial verbs in Krio, and the thesis is (tentatively) entitled La série verbale en krio. Dudley has prepared an annotated bibliography on Krio. It goes from the 19th century to 1984. Anyone who would like to have a copy should send \$4.00 (US or Canadian) £2 (sterling) or an equivalent amount to him c/o the Department of French and Spanish, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 2N2.

John R. RICKFORD received one of the twenty-one Rockefeller Humanities Fellowships awarded this year. He will work full-time on his project, "The Adequacy of Pidgins and Creoles," between January and September 1985.

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

France MUGLER, A comparative study of the pronominal system of romance-based Creoles. Ph. D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1983.

Dudley K. NYLANDER successfully defended his doctoral thesis on Krio on February 23, 1984. It is entitled Etude Descriptive du Krio (Langue Créole de la Sierra Leone): Phonologie et Syntaxe. It is not available on microfilm, but anyone who would like a copy should send him \$25.00 (US or Canadian) or 14 pounds sterling or an equivalent amount to cover photocopying and postage. His address is Dept. of French & Spanish, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 2N2.

Dudley has presented the following papers which use data mainly or exclusively from Krio:

"A new analysis of the Krio Cleft Predicate."

"A propos des violations du Principe des catégories vides en krio."

"Structuralism and post-structuralism in linguistics."

"Empty categories and antecedents in Krio."

"Remarks on the derivation of compound nouns in Krio."

"The significance of tone in pidgin and creole languages: prolegomena to the study of suprasegmentals in pidgin and creole languages."

Judith Wingerd PHILLIPS, A partial grammar of the Haitian creole verb system: forms, function and syntax. Ph. D. dissertation, State

University of New York at Buffalo, 1982.

John T. SINGLER, Linguistics, UCLA, successfully defended his Ph. D. dissertation on "Tense, Modality & Aspect in Liberian English" on June 15, 1984. His dissertation committee included: Roger W. Andersen, William Bright, John R. Rickford, John H. Schumann, Robert Stockwell, Nancy Thompson and William E. Welmers. An abstract will follow in a future CP.

Thomas STOLZ is preparing his doctoral thesis on the question "Is there a distinct pidgin and creole model of language change?" under the supervision and tutorship of Professor Dr. Norbert Boretzky at the Department of Linguistics at the University of Bochum. "Up until now," he writes, "pidgins and creoles have been defined either by pure sociolinguistic criteria or by universalistic approaches. The bioprogram hypothesis is by definition rather a global attempt to explain language acquisition as such." His investigation into the linguistic of the development of pidgins and creoles is based mainly on a comparison of the grammars of Negro-Dutch and the Portuguese-based Kriol of the Kasamanche region of Senegal, but he will also make extensive use of data collected from many other creoles, e.g., Sranan, Saramaccan, Haitian, Principense, Tok Pisin, etc.

The first part of his research work is now practically finished. It deals exclusively with sound change regularity in pidgin and creole languages. His findings show no significant differences between the processes of language change attested in the so-called "normal" languages and those of pidgin and creole languages.

Stolz expects his research to lead him to the conclusion that the suggested creole model of language change cannot be justified on the grounds of the historical evidence. The only criterion, he says, that serves the definition of pidgins and creoles as distinct forms of linguistic entities is the sociolinguistic one. He will concentrate on the grammatical categories, morphology, syntax, semantics, and lexicon of the above mentioned creoles and hopes to complete his work by the end of 1984.

Keith E. BAIRD, A Critical annotated bibliography of African linguistic continuities in the Spanish-speaking Americas. Ph.D. dissertation, The Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities, 1982.

Maria Luiza BRAGA, Left-dislocation and topicalization in Capeverdean Creole. Ph. D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1982.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Review of Philip BAKER and Chris CORNE, *Isle de France Creole: Affinities and origins*. (Ann Arbor: Karoma, 1982). By Sarah Grey Thomason in *Language in Society* 13(1), 1984:94-99. By John Holm in *Language in Society* 13(1), 1984:99-102.

Review of Gerard M. DALGISH, *A Dictionary of Africanisms: contributions of Sub-Saharan Africa to the English Language*. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1982). By Ian Hancock in *Research in African Literatures* 15(2), Summer 1984:312-315.

Review of Stephen A. WURM and Shiro HATTORI, *Language Atlas of the Pacific Area, Part I: New Guinea Area, Oceania, Australia. Part II: Japan area, Philippines and Taiwan, Mainland and Insular Southeast Asia*. Canberra: The Australian Academy of Humanities, in collaboration with the Japan Academy, 1981, 1983. Distributed by GeoCenter, Postfach 800830, D-7000. Stuttgart 80; price DM 250 per part, DM22 each map.

Reviewed by Charles Frake (Stanford University) for the Carrier Pidgin.



The Language Atlas is a portfolio of 24 individual maps, together with sheets of explanatory text, produced by a large staff of editors, Australian and Japanese steering committees, and an ANU cartographer. The maps are large, beautiful, clear, and very detailed. They are a real joy for any Pacific or Asian specialist to browse through. They will be a major resource for scholars

concerned with that portion of the globe. For cartographic display, the areas covered present a tremendous range of linguistic complexity. At one end there is mainland Southeast Asia with many unrelated languages splattered across the map; at the other is the Eastern Pacific where linguistic mapping amounts to little more than printing "Hawaiian" beside the Hawaiian Islands. The complexity of languages for many of these areas is matched by a complexity of sources and source languages and by the amount of very recently unpublished, or obscurely published work. Specialists could quibble with some details in areas they are familiar with, but, on the whole, I am impressed at how up-to-date and sophisticated these maps are. For areas I know best (the Philippines and Eastern Indonesia), the editors recruited competent and up-to-date assistance. These consulting editors, too numerous to mention here, are listed on individual maps and explanatory sheets. They are to be commended for the hard work put into this very important, but relatively thankless, task. The maps are far superior to anything that has preceded them.

The Atlas is of interest to Creolists because of the variety of pidgins, creoles, and trade languages spoken in the past and present in these areas, languages that have proven to be severe challenges to Caribbean-based theories of pidgin and creole development. Two sheets, No. 24, "Pidgin Languages, Trade Languages and Lingue Franche in Oceania and Australia" and No. 46, "Pidgin Languages, Trade Languages and Lingue Franche in the Philippines and Mainland and Insular South-East Asia" are explicitly devoted to the subject. As representative of the complexity of contact language phenomena and of current research, the first map, with its accompanying text, is much more valuable. It includes some 80 languages and alleged languages coded for source and for contemporary viability. The accompanying sheets, which give references and bibliographic data, are, for most of these languages, more useful than the cartographic displays (I love maps, but what do we learn, actually, from seeing a black dot in a field of oceangreen across which is written "Pitcairn English"?). The Pidgin-Creole map of Part II is more disappointing. It does not match the scholarly quality of the other Part II maps. Instead of a realistic depiction of that area's past and current complexities in the use of creoles, trade languages and lingua francas (Do I have to follow the atlas and use an Italian plural and appropriate adjective concord for an English word designating kinds of languages that are themselves notorious for ignoring such niceties?), we find some dots showing the lo-

cales of past and present Portuguese and Spanish creoles coupled with a parallel hatching of all of Indonesia with the mythical entity "Bazaar Malay" that has so long plagued creolist literature. It is true there are some little circles in Borneo and some dots in Timor to indicate local "lingue franche". But there are local lingua francas all over Indonesia and the Philippines (and, I am sure, the rest of Southeast Asia as well). Then there is the use of many local forms of Malay, of standard Indonesian-Malay (which is not, in any sense "Bazaar Malay") and, in the Philippines, of English (Australia, in Part I, gets 56 mapped dialects of "Creole English"; English in the Philippines gets no mention). In contrast to the map, the bibliography is very useful and includes the source every Creolist should read--especially believers in "Bazaar Malay": J. T. Collins' Ambonese Malay and Creolization Theory. Fortunately, for the Pidgin-Creole student much of the needed information is present on the other "regular language" maps for the area. Local kinds of Malay, Creoles, and other widespread languages like Sama in the Southern Philippines and Indonesia are quite well represented on sheets 3034 and 3845. A useful map, No. 47, on varieties of Chinese in the Greater Pacific Area should also be mentioned. Much remains to be learned about the varieties of speech used by Pacific Chinese among each other and with local populations.

Although I'm not sure I could recommend that every Creolist buy a set at DM 440, these maps are certainly a resource that we should all be aware of. Our field badly needs reliable and up-to-date information on the actual use of languages in given areas as an alternative to our relying on reports that someone may have spoken some corrupt version of something-or-other somewhere around here. This Atlas is a step in the right direction.

Whatever its value to Creolists, for map lovers, language lovers, and Pacific lovers, here is a source of many hours of pleasure.

PUBLICATIONS

R. D. ABRAHAMS, et al, eds. *After Africa: extracts from British travel accounts and journals of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries concerning the slaves, their manners and customs in the British West Indies*. Yale University Press, 1983. (Winer)

Antoine ABEL. *Mon Tann en Leokri*. Piblikasyon Nasyonal, Seychelles National Printing Co., Ltd., 1982.

ACTES DE LA CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE. *La recherche linguistique,*

l'emploi et l'enseignement des langues en Afrique: les moyens de renforcer la cooperation entre les Etats. Yaounde, Paris: ACCT/CERDOTOLA, 1983.

S.R.R. ALLSOPP, coordinator. *A dictionary of Caribbean English usage: selected entries*. Detroit: Gale Research, 1982.

BAYOU FILMS. *C'est nice de parler deux manieres*. Cut Off, LA. 60-min. cassette documenting the vanishing Cajun French language and its significance to three generations of the same family. Stanford Libraries Acquisition ID: CSUG84-F8 (Rawlings)

BEKENETIS van het Papiamentu in de Nederlandse Antilles; K. Samplo-nius in gesprek met F. Martinus Arion. In *Radiorubriek "De Nederlandse Antillen"*; 9 december 1983. (Curaçao Public Library)

A. K. BROEK. *De grenzen van de Caraibische literatuur*. In *Kristof*, 6(3):13-34.

Francis BYRNE. *Fi and Fu: Origins and functions in some Caribbean English-based Creoles*. In *Lingua* 62(1984): 97-120.

Lawrence D. CARRINGTON. *The challenge of Caribbean language in the Canadian classroom*. In *TESL Talk*, 14:4 (Fall 1983):15-28. (Winer)

Lawrence D. CARRINGTON, Dennis CRAIG and Ramon TODD-DANDARE, eds. *Studies in Caribbean Language*. Society for Caribbean Linguistics, c/o School of Education, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad.

Dele CHARLEY. *Petikot Kohna*. Umea, Sweden: Umea University, 1982.

Michael G. CLYNE. *The decade past, the decade to come: some thoughts on language-contact research*. In *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 45 (1984): 9-20.

Dennis R. CRAIG. *Communication, creole, and conceptualization*. In *Int'l. J. Soc. Lang.* 45 (1984):21-37.

Dennis R. CRAIG. *Teaching Standard English to nonstandard speakers: some methodological issues*. In *Journal of Negro Education* 52(1), 1983:65-74.

Nina S. DE FRIEDEMANN and Carlos PATINO ROSSELLI. *Lengua y sociedad en el palenque de San Basilio*. Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo, 1983.

Nicolas DEL CASTILLO MATHIEU. *Esclavos negros en Cartagena y sus aportes lexicos*. Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo, 1982. (Le Page)

Lyonel DESMARATTES, Mouche Defas, ed. by Bryant C. Freeman. *Port-au-Prince, Collection Creolade*, 1983.

J. W. de VRIES. *Het Nederlands in Indonesië: I. Historische achtergronden*. In *Nederlandia extra muros*, 41 (Fall 1983):50-56. A brief survey with passing attention to creole-related topics including Malayo-Portuguese, Malayo-Dutch (Maleis-Nederlands--or Pecok), pp. 53-4. Among intellectuals, code-switching between Dutch and Indonesian (or rather Jakartan) is still heard, but this is not the traditional Malayo-Dutch. Dutch is still natively spoken by two socially marginal groups: 1500 Calvinists in the former Depok, now Pancoranmas, south of Jakarta, and mainly Eurasian transvestites in Jakarta. The appearance of "I" in the title suggests that at least one further part will follow. De Vries et al are now working on a lexicon of all European-origin words in Indonesian. (Wood)

DICTIONNAIRE DES OEUVRES LITTÉRAIRES NEGRO-AFRICAÎNS DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE, DES ORIGINES A 1978: Sous la direction de Ambroise Kom. Canada: Ed. Naaman/ACCT, juin 1983.

Andre DUGAS and Henri WITTMAN. *L'évolution de la recherche sur le français en Amérique du Nord*. In *Revue de l'Association québécoise de linguistique* 3:283-95, 1983.

Bryant C. FREEMAN. "Zafêkréyôl: Yon pòv blan nan ka," In *Boukan*, No. 183 (fevriye 1983); reprinted in *Le Petit Samedi Soir*, No. 513 (28 janvier - 3 fevrier 1984), p. 20

Bryant C. FREEMAN. "Carrie Paultre and Tonton Libin: the emergence of the Haitian-Creole Peasant Novel," in *Journal of Caribbean Studies*, 3(3) (Winter 1983):266-281.

GAZET SIFON BË LAVWA KA BAY. *Bulletin publié par l'institut d'Etudes Créoles Aix-en-Provence*. Issue No. 2 published in April 1984.

Carol Jean GODBY, Rex WALLACE, Catherine JOLLEY. *Language files, materials for an introduction to language, with four cassette tapes accompanying language files #91 (American Dialects), #96 (Krio), #101 (Negro-American Dialect), #102 (Gullah Tales)*. Shelved in Archive of Recorded Sound, c146-149, at Stanford University. (Rawlings)

Philip HOWARD. *Words fail me*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1981.

Patricia JONES-JACKSON. *The prayer tradition in Gullah*. In *Journal of religious thought*, 39:1 (Spring-Summer):21-33.

Patricia JONES-JACKSON. Alive: African traditions on the Sea Islands. In Negro History Bulletin 46:3 (September):95-96, 106.

KIKO ta kitabu di skibi bo lenga bon (ortografia). In Enfasis 7(7):3-15.

P. E. LOBBRECHT, Cola Debrot. Op zoek naar de identiteit van de Curaçaenaar. In Kristof 6(3):1-4.

J. K. LOCAL, W. H. G. WELLS, and M. SEBBA. Phonetic aspects of turn delimitation in London Jamaican. In York Papers in Linguistics 11, 1984. (Le Page)

Joël LORQUET. Ki moun Bryant C. Freeman ye? In Boukan, No. 195 (Fevriye 1984):7-9.

Gabriel MANESSY. Bantou et créole: l'agglutination de l'article français. In Afrique et Langage 20(2) 1983: 17-28.

Peter MÜHLHÄUSLER. "Continuity and discontinuity in the development of Pidgins and Creoles." In Studies in Language Ecology, ed. by Werner Enninger and Lilith M. Haynes. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1983.

Peter MÜHLHÄUSLER. "Tracing the roots of pidgin German." In Language and Communication 4(1) 1984: 27-58.

Dudley K. NYLANDER. Remarks on the derivation of compound nouns in Krio. At the Institut für Sprachwissenschaft der Universität Wien in Austria.

Dudley K. NYLANDER. A propos des violations du principe des catégories vides en krio. To appear

in Revue de l'association québécoise de linguistique.

Els OKSAAR, ed. Spracherwerb - Sprachkontakt - Sprachkonflikt. Berlin, New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1984.

R. OTTEN. Basiswoordenboek Marokkaans-Arabisch--Nederlands en Nederlands--Marokkaans-Arabisch. Muiderberg: Dirk Coutinho, 1983.

Carrie PAULTRE. Tonton Libin: Annotated Edition for Speakers of English, ed. by Bryant C. Freeman. Port-au-Prince: Editions Boukan, 1982.

L. F. PELEMAN. Gesproken Taal van Haïti met Verbeteringen en Aanvullingen/Ti Diksyonnè Krèyòl-Nelandè ak yon ti Dègi, ed. by Bryant C. Freeman. Port-au-Prince: Editions Bon Nouvèl, 1984.

25 POENM KREOL SESELWA, introduced by Guy Lionnet. Publikasyon Nasyonal. Seychelles National Printing Co., Ltd. 1982.

Richard PRICE. First time: the historical vision of an Afro-American people. Johns Hopkins University Press, 1983. (Oral testimony about the life of eighteenth-century Afro-Americans who escaped from slavery and settled in Suriname.)

Richard PRICE. To slay the hydra: Dutch colonial perspectives on the Saramaka Wars. Ann Arbor: Karoma, 1984.

Edith H. RAIDT. Einführung in Geschichte und Struktur des Afrikaans. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1983.

Marianne RAMESAR. A select bibliography of publications and stu-

dies relating to human resources in the Commonwealth Caribbean: material available in Trinidad and Tobago. St. Augustine: Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies, 1981.

Gilda L. RORRO and Pamela J. LEGGIO. A Handbook for teachers of Haitian Students in New Jersey. New Jersey State Dept. of Education, 225 W. State St., CN 500, Trenton, NJ 08625, 1982. (Winer)

Luigi SCANTAMBURLO. Gramatica e dizionario da lingua crioula da Guiné-Bissau. Editrice Missionario Italiana: via Arcoveggio 80/7 40129 Bologna, Italy, distr. by Gulbenkian Foundation, Avenida da Berna 45, 1093, Lisboa, Portugal. (Tonkin)

Anna SCHNUKAL and Lynell MARCHESE. "Creolization of Nigerian Pidgin English: a progress report." In English World-Wide 4(1) 1983:17-26.

Mark SEBBA. "Code-switching as a conversational strategy." Draft paper (for discussion). Dept. of Language, University of York, mimeo available from author.

Mark SEBBA. "Language change among Afro-Caribbeans in London." Paper submitted to Amsterdam Creole Studies VI.

Mark SEBBA. "Serial verb or syntactic calque? : the great circuit of say." In preparation. (Le Page)

Mark SEBBA and R.B. LE PAGE. Transplanted parents, indigenous children: the linguistic symptoms of fresh cultural groupings. Paper for presentation at the Society for Caribbean Studies 1984 Conference. (Le Page)

The Carrier Pidgin: SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL/ORDER FORM

Please renew/enter my subscription to *The Carrier Pidgin* for _____ year(s), beginning with Volume XII (1984). Enclosed is my check or money-order for U.S. \$ _____. (Rates are U.S. \$6.00 or its equivalent annually for individuals, U.S. \$12.00 or its equivalent annually for libraries and other institutions. Postage is included.) I have checked the appropriate box below to indicate whether you should renew my subscription automatically when it expires and bill me accordingly.

NAME: _____ AUTOMATIC SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL: Yes ☐ No ☐
PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO
ADDRESS: _____ *The Carrier Pidgin*. Mail to:

James A. Fox
Associate Editor, CP
Department of Anthropology
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305, U.S.A.

(Please include zip codes or other mailing codes where available.)

BACK ISSUES can also be ordered, postpaid, at the following prices: Vols. I and II @ \$2.00 each, Vols. III-VIII @ \$3.00 each, Vol. IX @ \$4.00, Vol. X @ \$5.00, Vol. XI @ \$6.00, all volumes together for \$30.00. Prices for institutions are twice as much in each case. Please specify which back issues are desired below, and include payment for the required amount. All Vols. (I-XI) ☐
Vol. I ☐ Vol. II ☐ Vol. III ☐ Vol. IV ☐ Vol. V ☐ Vol. VI ☐ Vol. VII ☐ Vol. VIII ☐ Vol. IX ☐ Vol. X ☐ Vol. XI ☐

SEYCHELLES CREOLE READERS: Pye Sandragon ek pye koket; Titi a pti katiti; Mari nou kanmarad lek ol lontan. Realize par NIP 1982. Sek-syon Kreol. Minister Ledikasyon e Lenformasyon. Printed by Seychelles National Printing Company, Ltd, 1982.

Gertraut STOFFEL. "Veränderungen und semantische Konflikte im Anredeverhalten Deutschsprachiger in Neuseeland." In Muttersprache 94/1/2, Dec. 1983:185-193. Not a creolistic approach, influenced by Weinrich's Languages in Contact and Clyne's Forschungsbericht Sprachkontakt, etc., emphasis on second person pronominal usage. (Wood).

Sarah Gray THOMASON. "Chinook jargon in areal and historical context." In Language 59(4), Dec. 1983:820-870. Refutes Silverstein's (1972) claim that CJ is a jargon, not a true pidgin. Also suggests that it existed as an inter-Indian contact vernacular prior to European contact, since it has pan-Indian but markedly non-European features. (Wood)

Sarah Gray THOMASON. "Genetic relationship and the case of Ma'a (Mbugu)." In Studies in African Linguistics 14:2, August 1983:195-231.

S. Joy TOBLER. The grammar of Karipuna Creole. Brasilia: S.I.L., 1983.

Albert VALDMAN, Robert CHAUDENSON, and Marie-Christine HAZAEL-MASSIEUX, eds. Bibliographie des études créoles, langues et littératures. Préparée par le Comité International des Etudes Créoles, 1983. (This new volume contains updated and annotated listings of publications dealing with French pidgins and creoles. Each entry is categorized according to the pidgin-creole region it deals with. The

major headings are: Ensemble des CLF, Amerique, Petites Antilles, Dominique, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint-Barthélemy, Sainte-Lucie, Haïti, Maurice, Réunion, and several others.)

Wolfgang VIERECK, Edgar SCHNEIDER, and Manfred GÖRLACH. A bibliography of writings on varieties of English 1965-1983. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, to appear.

Jeffrey WAITE. "Verbs, adjectives, and predicate marking in Isle de France Creole: back to basics." In Te Reo 26, 1983:5964.

Henri WITTMANN and Robert FOURNIER. L'agglutination nominale en français colonial. In Revue de l'Association québécoise de linguistique 2(2) 1982:185-209.

Henri WITTMANN and Robert FOURNIER. Le créole, c'est du français, coudon. In Revue de l'Association québécoise de linguistique 3(2) 1983:187-202.

SQUAWKS AND RUFFLED FEATHERS

My ole buddy C.-J. Bailey should know better than to take me on without first doing his homework. First, it is simply untrue that the aspect particle is always the 'marked' copula (whatever that may mean: many creoles have two copulas with phonetic content, one for locative and one for equative sentences, as is widely known). Just take two of the echtest of creoles, Haitian and Saramaccan: Haitian aspect marker ap, locative copula zero (ye in exposed positions), equative copula se; Saramaccan, aspect marker ta, locative copula de, equative copula da. However, the locative copula can be used in at least some

creoles to convey existentiality, contra C.-J. -- Guyanese Creole gaad de, 'God exists'; wok na de, 'there isn't any work'.

By 'irrealitas' C.-J. seems to mean 'counterfactuality', which is not what I and most other scholars mean by it, i.e., the domain of non-real states, actions and events, whether past or future. The former are, as a general rule, distinguished by adding the anterior (not the past marker--very few creoles have a past marker) to the irrealis marker, but by no means is this always necessarily so, p. ex. this from Hawaiian Creole: da meksikan hi no tel mi dae da gai laik daunpeimen, adawaiz a go gi am daunpeimen, 'The Mexican didn't tell me that the guy wanted a downpayment, otherwise I WOULD HAVE GIVEN HIM a downpayment'.

Fu is most certainly a verb in Saramaccan, since it can be fronted and copied (fu a fu naki di mii, 'you should hit the child') and can be accompanied by a tense marker (a go a wosu bi-fu njan, 'he went home to eat (but didn't)'). Read Frank Byrne's upcoming dissertation for this and more fascinating stuff about fu. I hope R. Posner didn't say that pu, the French analog of fu, was an infinitive marker, because as Claire Lefebvre and Hilda Koopman have shown in their excellent article on Haitian pu (printed in slightly differing form in both Lefebvre et al's Syntaxe de l'Haïtien and Muysken's Generative Studies in Creole Languages, so it should be familiar to anyone seriously interested in creoles), pu is most certainly a modal in Haitian and also a complementizer which subcategorizes for FINITE, not non-finite constructions.

It is, I agree, possible to claim that creoles are just like English, French, etc., with a few bits missing. Possible--provided you don't know too much about them. (Derek Bickerton)

Ian Hancock. "Aspects of standardization in West African Creole English."

John Joseph. "Model-rejection as an impediment to creole standardization."

William Washabaugh. "Communicative action and the standardization of creole languages."

Braj B. KACHRU, ed. The other tongue: English across cultures. University of Illinois Press, 1982. Virtually every article in the collection is relevant, including:

Ayo Bamgbose. "Standard Nigerian English: issues of identification."

Eyamba G. Bokamba. "The africanization of English."

Chin-Chuan Cheng. "Chinese varieties of English."

Dennis R. Craig. "Toward a description of Caribbean English."

Lilith M. Haynes. "Caribbean English: form and function."

Shirley Brice Heath. "American English: quest for a model."

Baj B. Kachru. "Introduction: the other side of English."

Henry Kahane. "American English: from a colonial substandard to a prestige language."

Rodney F. Moag. "The life cycle of non-native Englishes: a case study."

Rose Nash. "Pringlish: still more language contact in Puerto Rico."

Jack C. Richards. "Singapore English: rhetorical and communicative styles."

Kamal K. Sridhar. "English in a South Indian urban context."

Jane E. Zuengler. "Kenyan English."

Anders KAHLLGARD. "Glossaries are necessary: the case of

Pitcairnese." In Germanistische Linguistik 5-6, 1982.

Paul KEENS-DOUGLAS. Is town say so: dialect poetry and short stories. Port-au-Spain: Keensdee Productions, 1981.

KIVUNG, the Journal of the Linguistic Society of Papua New Guinea 12(2), 1980, contains a few items of interest that were not cited in past issues of the CP.

Tom Dutton. "A note on the origin of the Motu term 'hiri'."

Tom Dutton. "A brief note on Barton's definitions of the 'hiri' terms 'baditauna,' 'doritauna,' and 'darima'."

Karl J. Franklin. "The particles 'i' and 'na' in Tok Pisin."

Georg KREMELITZ. Français et créole: ce qu'en pensent les enseignants. Le conflit linguistique à la Martinique. Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag, 1983.

LANGUAGE AND DEVELOPMENT: report of a seminar on an orthography for St. Lucian creole. Caribbean Research Centre and Folk Research Centre, 1983.

Michael LIEBER. Street life: Afro-American culture in urban Trinidad. Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkman, 1981.

A. J. MADURO. Terminon di aritmetika i geometria elemental. Curacao: Editoryal Antiyano, 1983.

P. A. MAMBER. Ramona I. Curacao: Multiprint, 1983.

Joseph MANGUT. Have Mercy. Macmillan, Pacesetter series, 1983. (A novel of interest because of the

extensive use of Nigerian Pidgin English throughout.)

T. L. MARKEY and Peter FODALE. "Lexical diathesis, focal shift and passivization: the creole voice." In English World-Wide 4(1), 1983:69-84.

Ernst MIRVILLE. Precis de grammaire créole comparee. Biltin Insituti Lingistik Aplike No. 3, Nov. 1977.

P. H. NELDE, ed. Gegenwärtige Tendenzen der Kontaktlinguistik. Bonn: Dummler, 1983.

J. V. NEUSTUPNY. "Towards a paradigm for language planning." In Language Planning Newsletter 9(4), 1983:1-4.

Richard NEWMAN. Black index: Afro-Americana in selected periodicals, 1907-1949. New York: Garland, 1981.

Frederick J. NEWMAYER. Grammatical theory: its limits and its possibilities. University of Chicago, 1983. (A section of chapter 3 discusses pidgins and creoles.)

W. PALM. Un boka di poesia. Curacao: Editoryal Antiyano, 1983.

John PLATT, Heidi WEBER, and Mian Lian HO. Singapore and Malasia. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1983. (This volume is part of the "English around the world" series presently being published by Benjamins.)

John PLATT and Kirpal SINGH. "The use of localized English in Singapore poetry." To appear in English World-Wide.