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FOCUS ON CREOLISTS NO. 14: FRANK MIHALIC

By John W.M. Verhaar, S.J. (Research Center, Divine Word Institute, Madang, Papua New Guinea)

As is well-known to every Tok Pisin expert, and indeed to most pidginists and creolists, the pioneering role of Father Frank Mihalic in advancing the cause of Tok Pisin (TP) has been of decisive influence in the recent history of this language. This article gives some background information to that important role, and is meant to honor a man of very great merits in the year he will be seventy.

Frank M. Mihalic was born November 24, 1916, in Renovo, Pennsylvania, and raised in Erie, Pennsylvania. After completing high school and two years of college, he

entered the Divine Word Society (SVD) in Techny, Illinois, and went through the usual training, including the study of philosophy and theology. He managed, "by the side", to do other studies as well, perfecting his Latin and Greek, and also taking courses at the Chicago College of Medical Technology in "seriology, histology, and bacteriology," the latter with an eye to his future missionary work. Ordained in 1944, and unable, because of wartime, to go to the Missions, he taught various subjects in the SVD seminary in Techny, including Latin and Greek.

Assigned to the Papua New Guinea (PNG) Missions in 1947, Mihalic filled various gaps in a mission headquartered at Alexishafen that was reduced to rubble by American bombers mistaking the place for a Japanese holdout. After taking care of priority needs there, he was appointed as parish priest in the East Sepik area; one of his parishioners was a young boy, named Michael Somare, who later became the founding Prime Minister of Independent PNG.

After a few months in East Sepik, there came the first of a lifelong series of assignments for difficult tasks, which few, if any, others could have handled as well. That first was to reestablish the Catechetical School on Kairiru Island (off the North Coast, across from Wewak). By then fluent in TP (which was the only language of instruction in all schools in the area), he developed course material *ab ovo*. He had also obtained a license as a medical assistant on the basis of his Chicago studies, and did what he could for the local population, in an area rife with



Frank Mihalic, SJ

disease, especially tuberculosis. In this line of duty, he contracted the disease himself in 1953, and was promptly sent to the U.S. for treatment. Treatment for TB being what it was then, he spent as long as 22 months in bed, in a California sanatorium; after that he had to spend a long time learning to walk again.

It was during those long sanatorium months that, by way of occupational therapy, he turned to linguistics. He started to translate the New Testament into TP (from the Greek), but abandoned that project after learning that the Lutheran church had started their own translation. He then made daily notes about the TP lexicon, all from memory; these represented the beginnings of his famous dictionary and grammar (Mihalic 1957).

In ambulant recuperation, Mihalic worked for some time as hospital

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chaplain, and then, in the summer of 1957, he took the Norman, Oklahoma, Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) summer course, feeling the need for a more formal training in linguistics. Technically still on sick leave, he subsequently enrolled in the University of Michigan Graduate School, following his SIL teacher, Kenneth L. Pike, and was given a teaching assistantship by Robert Lado (later of Georgetown University). In the meantime, he was publishing his TP dictionary and grammar, and started work on his M.A. thesis. From about this time, also, dates his association, most of it by correspondence, with Robert A. Hall, Jr. Hall had done his own field work in what is now PNG, and had advanced his own ideas about what a TP orthography should be like.

Then, through one of those mysteries that seem to beset the decisions of some Religious Superiors, Mihalic was suddenly recalled to PNG: the Kairiru Catechetical School was on the verge of collapse, because of illness on the Faculty. Like a good soldier, he left immediately, his studies unfinished.

His lungs couldn't take the climate on Kairiru, however, and he was transferred to (mountainous) Enga, as a parish priest. He promptly started to learn Enga, but never got far; soon the Central Administration of his Society in Rome called him to Nemi (near Rome) to start and head a new Institute for Continued Formations for members of his Society. He might have been there longer than his eight years, if it had not been for pressure exerted in Rome by the PNG Catholic Bishops, who wanted Mihalic back to start a TP newspaper.

Mihalic, on arriving back in PNG in 1969, decided to start in Wewak. He began with no funds, no physical plant, and no media experience, but had all three within one year. He trained the staff for the first issue himself; his aim was always to have the paper in the hands of nationals. The first issue of Wantok appeared on August 5, 1970, in an attractive layout, reprotyped, offset-produced, and containing good pictures. When the enterprise moved to Port Moresby in 1976, Wantok had become a weekly, with a circulation of 9,000. Today, it has a circulation of 30,000, with a reader density of eight per copy. In 1979, Mihalic resigned as Editor, and started a few years of travelling through PNG, writing feature articles for Wantok. Publishing had in the meantime gone to Word Publishing, one of the distinguished presses in various parts of the world under the sponsorship of the Divine Word Society.

It was in 1969-1970, the year he was preparing to publish Wantok,

that Mihalic revised his grammar and dictionary for the new Jacaranda publication (second edition 1971, reprinted many times until 1983), mainly to adapt the first edition to Government standards of orthography for TP, which had been decided on in 1957 (mainly on the basis of Robert A. Hall's recommendations, with some concessions to a dissenting school on orthographic standards).

Among the standardizing influences on TP, experts usually list the translation of the New Testament (an inter-Church endeavor); Mihalic's dictionary and grammar; and Wantok. The last-mentioned is still working in effect as a literacy program under its own steam, for Wantok has always drawn out its readers, and great numbers of letters from the readership have reached the Editor's desk over the years.

Since 1983, Mihalic has been at Divine Word Institute (a beginning private University in Madang), assigned there to start a Department of Communication Arts, which he leads with great charisma. Apart from conducting discussions of new newspaper issues, and other routine matters, he also teaches "translation" classes (from English into TP, and vice-versa). His students regard him with deep respect and great affection. True to form, he does countless other things as well. He is intimately involved in an inter-Church working group to translate the Old Testament (to be completed before long); he keeps on writing for Wantok, prepares a volume of homiletic material in TP, and has recently translated the PNG Constitution into TP; it will soon be out and is being awaited by many hundreds of court officials and lawyers, and by others in centers of TP studies in universities abroad.

As if all this is not enough, Mihalic is constantly dashing across the campus in the role of "handyman," repairing everything from typewriters, fans, light fixtures and cameras, to automobiles, cheerfully admitting defeat only with computers gone haywire. Sharply aware of what people need (especially those who would not ask), he fills those needs, more often than not, anonymously. Frank creates optimism and good sense by his mere presence. He is smart and unassuming, fast and patient, demanding and compassionate, and devoted to the people he serves, especially the disadvantaged. Never physically strong (he recovered only last year from a bad case of pneumonia), he is an astonishingly creative and productive man.

In 1981, in a document signed "Elizabeth R." of Great Britain and the Commonwealth, Frank Mihalic was awarded "The most Excellent Order of the British Empire" for "services rendered to Pidgin in Papua New

Guinea." Frank likes to say, with a glint in his eyes, and a ready smile, "I am not really a linguist." To those who know him, that says more about his modesty and sense of humor than about his linguistics. May those in our field--and countless others--have him around for many more years to come.

Reference:

Mihalic, Frank. 1957. The Jacaranda Dictionary and Grammar of Melanesian Pidgin. Port Moresby: The Jacaranda Press. Second edition, 1971.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Here, at last, is the April CP! We have started on the August issue already, having saved much of our "publications" material for it.

Thanks to John Verhaar for the focus article on Frank Mihalic, a well-known Tok Pisin pioneer, and to Glenn Gilbert for his report on the Hernhutt archives. Thanks also to all of those who sent in news items, and to the following people at Stanford for their considerable help with this issue: Myrna Craddock, Carlos Gussenhoven, Sonia Oliva, Chris Piñon, and John Stonham.

CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

The fourth symposium of the AFRICAN SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE AMERICAS will be held at the University of Abidjan, Ivory Coast, in January 1987. Theme: "The Americas and Africa: Studies in Interaction and Comparison". For information, write: R. F. Morton, Scy., AASA, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone, Botswana.

The annual general meeting of the AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY (ADS) will be held December 27-30, 1987 in New York City. A choice of three venues is available: An independent meeting December 30, possibly at the Museum of Natural History; the Modern Language Association meeting, Marriot Marquis and Sheraton Centre Hotels; the Linguistic Society of American Meeting, New York Hilton. For information, write: Allan Metcalf, Executive Secretary, ADS, English Department, Macmurray College, Jacksonville, IL 62650-2590.

Regional ADS meetings for 1986 include: Rocky Mountain, Oct 16-18, Denver; South Central, Oct 30-Nov 1, New Orleans; Midwest, Nov 6, Chicago; South Atlantic, Nov. 15, Atlanta. See the January 1986 Newsletter of the American Dialect Society (NAUS 18.1) for details.

At the August 1985 conference of the AUSTRALIAN LINGUISTIC SOCIETY, held at the University of Queensland, two papers of interest to creolists were presented:

Tom Dutton. "The origin of *kiki* 'to yarn' in Polite (now Hiri) Motu."

Alan Jones. "Two more indigenous pidgins from Papua."

A BLACK LINGUISTS THINK TANK MEETING was held in conjunction with the 15th Annual Howard University Communications Conference on February 15, 1986. The session addressed issues, perspectives and needs for public policy in regard to Black English. For information, contact Orlando Taylor, Department of Communications, Howard University, Washington, DC 20059.

Annegret BULLEE presented a paper on "Créole français et français nord-américain" at a colloquium on "Français du Canada--Français de France" held at the University of Trier (Federal Republic of Germany) September 26-28, 1985.

A workshop on CAMEROONIAN PIDGIN ENGLISH was held at the Mt. Fébé Monastery in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from March 10-15, 1986, under the direction of Dr. Krijn van der Jagt, Translation Consultant for the United Bible Societies. The aim of the workshop was to establish principles for an interconfessional New Testament translation program in Pidgin English. A follow-up workshop is planned for Fall 1986.

The 5th COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL DES ETUDES CREOLES was held April 7-14, 1986 in Réunion. Theme: "La créolisation: dynamique des cultures, langage et sociétés créoles." Papers presented there will be listed in a future CP issue.

The program of the 17th CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN LINGUISTICS, held at Indiana University in April 1986, included sessions on "Creoles and Pidgins" and "Languages in Contact" at which the following papers were slated for presentation:

Sergio Baldi. "An ethnolinguistic comparison of Arabic loanwords common to Hausa and Swahili."

Rose-Marie Déchaine. "An account of serial verb constructions in Haitian Creole."

Rajia Effat. "Structural differences between Swahili and English."

Nicholas Faraclas. "Toward a panlectal grammar of Nigerian

Pidgin."

Baltasar Fra Moliner. "The Pichinglis of Equatorial Guinea."

C. T. Msimany. "Impact of Zulu on Tsotsitaal."

François Muyumba. "Sociolinguistic aspects of Kinshasa Tshiluba."

Derek Nurse. "Has Swahili ever undergone creolisation?"

Dudley K. Nylander. "Some myths about serial verbs." Benue-Kwa.

P. V. Premaratne. "Interference of Efik in English."

John Schneider. "African lexical borrowings: an analysis of their distribution by regions in Brazil." Bantu..

The following papers were presented at the 2nd ESSEN COLLOQUIUM ON CREOLE LANGUAGES AND LANGUAGE CONTACT at Essen on November 29-30, 1985:

Norbert Boretzky (Bochum). "Rule Borrowing and Creolization."

Werner Enninger (Essen). "Pennsylvania Dutch--a Pidgin?"

Ulrich Fleischmann (Berlin). "The position of Cape Verdean among Portuguese-based creoles."

Manfred Görlach (Köln). "Bottom--thou art translated; Problems of 'Creolizing' a German Children's book."

Lilith Haynes (Essen). "Strategies of intercommunication in the Caribbean Short-Story."

Marlis Hellinger (Hannover). "Thoughts on the lack of pronominal gender markers in pidgin and creole languages."

Pierrette Herzberger-Fofana (Erlanger). "Cape Verdean Creole: judgements of a native speaker."

Philippe Mauren (Zurich). "Tense and modal verbs in Papiamentu."

Peter Mühlhäusler (Oxford). "On the genesis of pronominal systems."

Helma Pasch (Köln). "The relator *ti* in Sango."

Pieter Seuren (Nijmegen). "Semantic Transparency and Mauritian Creole Syntax."

Thomas Stolz (Bochum). "INFL in Kriol."

Sarah Thomason (Pittsburgh). "Are there any constraints in contact-induced language change?"

Henning Wode (Kiel). "On Bickerton's bioprogram."

The proceedings are in press and are expected to be published in the summer of 1986. Meanwhile the proceedings of the first ESSEN colloquium have been published: Boretzky, Norbert; Enninger, Werner; and Stolz, Thomas (eds.), *Akten des 1. Essener Kolloquiums über "Kreolsprachen und Sprachkontakte"*. Bochum: Brockmeyer 1985 (177 pp., DM 25.--).

The DEUTSCHE ROMANISTENTAG 1985, held at the University of Siegen (Federal Republic of Germany) Sep. 30-Oct. 3, 1985, included a section entitled "Neue Romania--Romanische Sprachen im Kontakt mit anderen Sprachen und Kulturen," at which the

following creole-related papers were presented:

Annegret Bullée. "Französisch und Frankokreolisch."

Philippe Maurer. "Das Verbal-system des Papiamentu."

Ingrid Neumann. "Das Französische in Louisiana."

The third ESSEN COLLOQUIUM will be held September 30-October 2, 1986, focussing on language change and its conditioning factors. For information, write: Thomas Stolz, Castrop Str. 273, D-4630 Bochum 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

Two papers on Nigerian Pidgin English by Nicolas FARACLAS (Port Hancourt/Berkeley) were presented at the 17th Conference of the West African Linguistics Society held at the University of Ibadan March 17-21, 1986: "Creolization and the tense-mode-aspect System of Nigerian Pidgin", and "Pronouns, creolization and decreolization in Nigerian Pidgin". A permanent working group on Pidgin was also established under the chairmanship of Mr. Faraclas.

Beverly Olson FLANIGAN's paper, "American Indian English in nineteenth century fiction: voices from a pidgin past," was presented at the 1985 American Dialect Society meeting in Chicago, and not at the 1984 meetings (as erroneously announced in the August 1985 CP).

William A. FOLEY (Australian National University), presented a paper, "On a Non-European Based Pidgin," at the Stanford Linguistics Colloquium on May 6, 1986. The presentation dealt with Yimas pidgin, used by Yimas and Arayundi speakers in the Sepik-Ramu basin of New Guinea. The pidgin draws most of its lexicon from Yimas, a highly complex polysynthetic language, and possesses a "morphologically simple, almost isolating structure."

Some of the information presented in this talk will appear in an article on "Language Birth: the Processes of Pidginization and Creolization," which Foley has prepared for the Cambridge University handbook (*Linguistics: the Cambridge Survey*) ed. by Frederick Newmeyer, to appear in 1987.

Charles GILMAN (P.O. Box 375, Clarksville, TN 37040) read a paper entitled "Orwellian Blends vs. Pidgin Paraphrases: Opposite Types of Reduction" at the meeting of the South Central Modern Language Association in Tulsa, Oklahoma, 7-9 November, 1985.

German de GRANUA presented a paper entitled "Estado actual de los estudios lingüísticos afro-americanos" at the January 1986 Congreso sobre Español held in Mexico City.

The 14th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LINGUISTS will be held August 10-

15, 1987 in Berlin. Theme: "Unity and differentiation in contemporary linguistics: disciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches and achievements." Contact: Werner Bahner, Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR, Otto-Nuschke-Strasse 22/23, Postfach Linguistenkongress, DDR-1086 Berlin.

At the Conference on Computers in English Language Research, held in Cumbria, England May 20-23, 1984, Mahavir P. JAIN (Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi), presented a paper, "Tagging a Corpus of Indian English," in which he described a recently funded research project for computer corpus analysis of Indian English.

Judy KEGEL (Northeastern U.) presented a paper, "The Role of Sublexical Structure in Recreolization," at the 18th annual Child Language Research Forum, Stanford University, 1986.

Charles LI (UC Santa Barbara), read a paper on "Contact-Induced Syntactic Change" at UCLA on October 18, 1985.

The 1986 LSA Linguistic Institute, being held at the City University of New York this summer (see August 1986 CP for creole-related courses and other details), will feature three meetings of potential interest to CP readers:

1. Workshop on "Creoles located in time, space and society," July 7-25, 1986. This workshop is being organized by Gillian Sankoff and Bambi Schieffelin, and includes participants from North America as well as Europe and the Caribbean. Presentations will be listed in a future CP issue.

2. Conference on "System interaction in bilingualism," July 10-11, organized by Loraine Obler and Kenneth Hytenstam.

3. Conference on "Language and adult literacy: linking theory and practice," organized by Charles E. Cairns and Cindy Greenberg.

For further information, contact: 1986 Linguistic Institute, Linguistics Program, CUNY Graduate Center, 33 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036-8099. Phone: 212-921-9061, or 212-790-4574.

MUKWEYOL, the St. Lucian-based organization working on the promotion of Creole, held a workshop July 30-August 10, 1985 on the use of French-lexicon Creole in the Eastern Caribbean media.

The workshop was partially funded by the French Agency for Technical and Cultural Cooperation, and organized by Emibert Charles, Pearllette Louisy and Yves Renard of Mokweyol. Technical guidance was provided by Lawrence Carrington (U of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad) and Lambert-Felix Prudent (U Antilles-Guyane, Martinique).

Participants were drawn from

Dominica, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Seychelles. The purpose of the workshop was to allow journalists and broadcasters who use Creole on radio to explore ways of increasing the effectiveness of the language in the transmission of contemporary news and information. All instruction was in Creole.

The fourteenth annual conference on NEW WAYS OF ANALYZING VARIATION (NWAV-XIV) held at Georgetown University, Washington D.C. October 1986, included a heated discussion of the topic "Are Black and White Vernaculars diverging?", moderated by Ralph Fasold. Participants included: Guy Bailey, William Labov, John Rickford, Arthur Spears, Orlando Taylor, Fay Vaughn-Cooke and Walt Wolfram. An edited version of the discussion will appear in a 1987 issue of *American Speech*.

Papers at the conference which dealt with pidgin-creole data or themes included:

Elizabeth Dayton and Ann Houston (Pennsylvania). "Two hypotheses concerning the status of invariant *be* in Black English *Be* and *V-ing*."

John Myhill (SUNY Buffalo). "The use of verbal '*be*' with verbal predicates in BEV."

John R. Rickford (Stanford). "Concord and conflict in the characterization of the speech community."

Robin Sabino (Pennsylvania). "Toward a description of tense marking in Negerhollands."

Gillian Sankoff and William Labov (Pennsylvania). "Variation theory."

Iziane Silva (Georgetown). "Decreolization in Capoverdean Crioulo: the verbs *tem* and *tene*."

The fifteenth annual Conference on NEW WAYS OF ANALYZING VARIATION (NWAV-XV), will be held at Stanford University, October 23-25 1986. It will feature a special session on "Approaches to the analysis of code switching" (Bokamba, Joshi, Poplack, and Valdés), a panel discussion on "Variation in the Grammar" (Kiparsky, Kroch, Labov and Sankoff), and workshops on "Conversational analysis" (Schegloff), "Contemporary Syntactic Theories" (Sells), "Lexical phonology and morphology" (Kiparsky), and "Use of the Variable Rule computer program--VARBRUL 2" (Fasold).

Abstracts are due by September 8, 1986. Papers are invited on any aspect of linguistic variation; sociolinguistic structure, multilingualism, sound change in progress, internal vs. external constraints, formal models, conversation and discourse analysis.

The preregistration deadline is September 22, 1986: \$15 (\$10 students). Registration at the Conference: \$20 (15 students). Workshop registration: \$10 (18 for

two, \$25 for three, \$30 for four). For further information, write: NWAV-XV, Dept. of Linguistics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

The PRESENT-DAY ENGLISH LANGUAGE DISCUSSION GROUP will meet December 27-30, 1986 during the annual MLA meeting in New York. Theme: English World-wide. For more information, write Patricia C. Nichols, Department of English, San José State University, San José, CA 95192.

Anna SHNUKAL presented a paper, "Multilingualism in the Torres Strait Islands," at the August 1985 conference of the Applied Linguistics Association of Australia, held at Griffith University.

Ian SMITH (York U, Ontario) gave a talk in May 1985 at the University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica, entitled, "On the reliability of Schuchardt's creole data: evidence from South Asia."

The stage is all set for the sixth biennial conference of the SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS, being held jointly this year with the AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY, August 27-30, 1986 in Trinidad. Theme: "Approaches to syntactic and semantic description in Caribbean languages, and situations which share something in common with those in the Caribbean."

Over 40 abstracts have been accepted so far; about 100 participants are expected to attend. The list of papers presented should appear in the December 1986 CP.

CARIFTA Travel (1380 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11226, phone 718-693-1200) is setting up a group rate of \$349 per person (round trip NYC-PUS-NYC, departing Aug. 26, returning Aug. 31) for SCL/AUS members. If fifteen or more people do not sign up, reservations will be kept at the individual rate of \$399 each. Interested persons should contact Ms. Marva Duke at CARIFTA Travel directly. (This info. from John Holm, Hunter College.)

Accommodation on campus will be available for US \$14 (TT \$50) per night (single rooms, communal bathrooms). Special hotel rates, ranging from US \$35 to US \$113 (single) have been negotiated, and cheaper guest house and apartment rates are also available.

A day tour to Tobago on Sunday August 31st is being organized. Rates are as follows: with airfare, US \$50; without airfare, US \$30. Persons wishing to go on this tour are advised to have their airline tickets routed through to Crown Point Airport, Tobago, via Port of Spain. This will save the cost of the return air fare to Tobago.

Prospective participants are requested to write the conference secretary immediately to let him

know the date, time and flight number of their arrival, and whether they require accommodation and would like to join the Tobago excursion. Write: Donald Winford, Department of Language and Linguistics, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies.

The 7th SOUTH ASIAN LANGUAGES ANALYSIS ROUNDTABLE, held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Spring 1985, included a session on contact codes in South Asian contexts organized by Rodney Moag. Papers included:

Rodney Moag (U Michigan, Ann Arbor). "Pidgin Hindi in Fiji: the anatomy of a pidgin without creolization prospects."

Ian Smith (York U, Ontario). "Portuguese-based creoles in South Asia."

Razi Wasti (Columbia). "Urdu and National integration."

E. STOLZ presented a paper entitled "Towards an analysis of 'Pidginized Afrikaans': Race relations and language use in South Africa," at the 1985 LSA summer Linguistic Institute held at Georgetown University.

The TESOL '85, 19th Annual Convention, held in NYC Apr 8-14, 1985, included the following papers of interest:

Elizabeth Coelho (Bathurst Heights Secondary, Toronto). "Creating a curriculum for Caribbean students."

"The Creole core: grammatical interference in college composition."

Sybil Ishman (n. Carolina State U). "Vernacular: an examination of pedagogical mishandling."

Jan McCreary (U Hawaii). "ESL in a post-Creole community."

Velma Pollard (U West Indies, Jamaica). "The English past tense in the Jamaican Creole classroom."

John H. Schumman and Susan Schnell (U California, Los Angeles). "The experimental creation of a pidgin language."

Donald G. Wilson (U West Indies). "Using SESU Techniques with West Indian children."

Lise Winer (Southern Illinois U). "Approaches versus materials in the West Indian English Handbook."

Lise Winer (Southern Illinois U). "Teaching West Indian students in North America."

TESOL '87, the 21st Annual Conference of Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages, will be held April 28-May 3, 1987 in Hollywood, Florida. For information, write: TESOL Central Office, 202 DC Transit Building, Georgetown University, Washington DC 20057.

A SOCIOLINGUISTICS SYMPOSIUM was held April 16-18, 1986 in Newcastle, England. For information, contact Lesley Milroy, Department of

Speech, St. Thomas Street, The University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England NE1 7RU.

Diane Ringer UBER (Rutgers) presented a paper on "Deletion of nominal /s/ in Cuban Spanish" at the 31st conference of the International Linguistics Association, held March 8-9, 1986, at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

OLDENDORP'S HISTORY ... AND OTHER EARLY CREOLE MATERIALS IN THE MORAVIAN ARCHIVES IN HERRNHUT, EAST GERMANY.

By Glenn G. Gilbert (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)

One of the great repositories of the world for early creole materials is the Archives of the Unitas Fratrum (Moravian Brethren) in Herrnhut, 80 Km. east of Dresden, in the Oberlausitz, East Germany. In January 1986 I had the good fortune to be able to examine the holdings of the Archives in some detail. This is a preliminary report.

Beginning in the 1730's, the Moravian Church put much of its energy and resources into the establishment of mission stations in areas such as the Caribbean, Greenland, Central Asia, and West Africa. Some of the earliest missions were located in the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, 1732) and Suriname (1735). Others in the Caribbean area were in Barbice (1728), Jamaica (1754), Antigua (1756), the Mosquito Coast (1760), Barbados (1765), St. Kitts (1777), Tobago (1799), and Guyana (then British Guiana, 1835); Honduras and Trinidad were added in the 20th century.)

Not only did the missionaries succeed in learning Negerhollands, the Dutch-based creole of the Danish Virgin Islands, and Sranan and Saramaccan in Suriname, but they also had considerable success in teaching the slaves to read and write their own creole languages. Their language policy was based on the effort to make themselves clear and understandable to those to whom they ministered. Just as all persons were equal before God, so too were all languages apt vehicles of communication, for devotional purposes as well as for everyday life. Letters, diaries, songs, bible translations, grammars, and dictionaries flowed from the pen of missionary and slave alike; originals or painstakingly-made copies of creole documents were sent back to the church's headquarters in Herrnhut. Some of the

materials were published; many were not. Taken together, they form a little-known and priceless record of use and usage in 18th century Negerhollands, Sranan, and Saramaccan.

Of great interest is the 3,273-page manuscript, completed about 1775, entitled "History of the Mission of the Evangelical Brothers on the Caribbean Islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John" by Christian Georg Andreas Oldendorp. The many-faceted Oldendorp (1721-1787) was an astute observer. Beside the small bibliographical sketch prepared by the Moravian Church, we know a fair amount about his life thanks to a gift of fifty-one of Oldendorp's sketches in the Virgin Islands, presented to the Archives in April 1966 by the retired clergyman, Joachim Lange. With the sketches, Lange enclosed a short description of Oldendorp, his ancestor by adoption, from which we learn the essentials of his life.

Oldendorp was born in 1721 in Grossenlafferte in the bishopric of Hildesheim, the son of the local pastor. After attending the university at Jena, he went to Marienborn, where he joined the Unitas Fratrum in 1743. He then lived in various places, including Herrnhut. He was sent to the Danish Virgin Islands in 1767-8 for the sole purpose of preparing a history of the mission there, but in line with his many interests, he took the opportunity to prepare a many-sided description of the mission's history, as well as of contemporary life in the islands, observed at first-hand. His report was eventually whittled down by Johann Jakob Bossart, a Moravian editor, and rewritten at about one-third its original size. Unfortunately, the original work, which may be the finest surviving 18th century description of any part of the West Indies, remains unpublished.*

For the history of creolistics, Oldendorp's insightful account of Negerhollands is nothing short of sensational. Grammatical and sociolinguistic information is provided in a 53-page section of the original manuscript, as well as in a separate German-Negerhollands dictionary ("Criolisches Wörterbuch. Erster zu vermehrender, und, wo nötig, zu verbessernder Versuch," 189 pp.) The four bland pages devoted to Negerhollands that were rewritten and published by Bossart do no justice to Oldendorp's original. No wonder that neither Schuchardt nor Hesseling were able to detect anything of interest in the book.

To give some idea of Oldendorp's achievement, the first one and one-quarter pages of the grammar are reproduced here. (In my English translation I have tried to render the flavor of the original 18th-century German, instead of giving a word-by-word rendering; interested readers should contact me for the original.)

"The language of the Blacks on these islands (St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John) leads me to the so-called crioule language (criolischen Sprache). In the West Indies, the European languages tend to deviate to an extreme extent. For the most part, only those people who learned to speak them in Europe can talk the pure European form of the language. On the other hand, the people who were born here--the Crioles--do not speak the same kind of language. They change it, more or less; they employ words taken from elsewhere, arising from the collision of the people of many nations. They have lived together for a long time, or at least have been in constant contact, so that some features of their languages have been passed from one to the other. The children do not hear their mother tongue in a continually pure state as in Europe. In many places they are exposed to a jumble of different tongues, and the people they are most closely associated with, generally speak them badly. Furthermore, in the West Indies there are many things that are non-existent in Europe--thus explaining the existence of words and idioms that are in local use only. All of these considerations lead to the customary designation of the Crioles' language as Criole, especially in those cases where it deviates markedly from a European language (Nationalsprache) and is characterized by the admixture of many features foreign to the original national tongue. Hence, there is a crioule English, a crioule French, and so on. Blacks in these places speak crioule, too. Except for those who have learned the European languages in their youth, from Whites for the most part, Blacks generally corrupt the European languages still more, due to their Guinea dialect and to the words which they mix in with their speech."

"On Tortola, Spanishtown (Spanischtaun), and other islands belonging to the English, Blacks speak an incorrect (falsches) English. The same can be said of almost all the Blacks on St. Eustachius and Saba, also those in a sizeable part of St. Croix, notably on the West End of the island. The language got a foothold on St. Croix when settlements were founded there by a sizeable number of English plantation owners, with their slaves, from the English-speaking islands. The slaves who were brought to the island spoke Negro English, which was then passed on to their descendents. On the remaining part of St. Croix, which can be estimated at about one-half the island, and on St. Thomas and St. John, there is a separate crioule language that is normally the only one spoken by the Blacks--and by many of the Whites. Used nowhere

else but on these islands, it may be regarded, with some justification, as a language in its own right, since it is something radically different (sehr verschieden) from the European languages, even though it is really the mixed offspring of the European languages and has taken most of its words from them. In St. Thomas and St. John you have to understand this language if you want to have anything to do with the Blacks; in St. Croix, both Criole and English are necessary. As soon as you get away from these islands, Criole is of no use to you at all."

Oldendorp's grammar is divided into the following sections:

#112. "Criole languages. Where this name comes from. The Criole language on the Danish islands. Where and how it arose. Its orthography. From which languages it was formed and how it arose from the same." pp. 771-778

#113. "The article, nouns, pronouns, and numbers." pp. 778-786

#114. "The verbs." pp. 786-795

#115. "The particles, the syntax (Konstruktionsordnung): also, a number of idioms, etc., also proverbs." pp. 795-807

#116. "That this language is the easiest of all. That, nevertheless, not all Negroes and Europeans learn it correctly. Why Dutch is an impediment for many in learning it correctly. The poverty of the same--granted that it is an apt vehicle for a plain sermon on the gospels. On the necessity of avoiding ambiguities and incorrect syntax in this language. The difficulty of translating verses into the same. On the lack of words for spiritual things, and the introduction of the same. On a possible decline in the use of this language." pp. 807-811.

#117. "A few dialogues, the articles of faith, and a few songs in the Criole language, to serve as texts of the same." pp. 812-823

Book IV of Oldendorp's manuscript "The Blacks living on the islands, both the slaves and freemen" (#81-#120: pp. 505-846), of which the grammar forms a part, contains much else of interest. In outline: Section I. "The treatment of the Blacks in Guinea; transporting them to the West Indies." #81-89: pp. 505-582

Section II. "Accommodation and number of Blacks on the islands." #90-101: pp. 582-681

Section III. "On the bodily and spiritual condition of the Blacks; their sciences, customs, and habits." #102-120: pp. 682-846

#102. "On the development and nature of the Blacks ..." pp. 682-685

Observations such as these, together with the formal grammatical description and what Oldendorp calls his "first try" at a dictionary of Negerhollands, are an indication of his importance in the history of our

science. More so than Mogens, and perhaps even Schuchardt, he can be seen as the father of creolistics.

Dr. Peter Neumann, the director of the State Museum of Ethnology Research Center in Dresden, together with Rev. Charles Peters of the Moravian Church on St. Thomas, is planning to publish a critical edition of Oldendorp's entire manuscript, perhaps with excerpts of other papers of Oldendorp's that have survived. The latter include an 80-page criticism of Bossart's revision of his book, a thick folder of poetry and general "devotional literature," and a manuscript of 584 pages, containing an epic poem "Imanuelsburg," apparently written in 1752-1757 while the author was residing in Orellan, Livonia. There are also many letters, some written from the West Indies, and the folder of 51 drawings presented to the Archives by Rev. Lange. Lange reports that he kept a meticulous diary: "...1787 (scheint) er gestorben zu sein....denn mit dem März dieses Jahres schliesst sein sehr genau und sorgfältig geführtes Tagebuch ab und lässt sich in den letzten Notizen nur noch über die krankhaften Zustände seines Eigners aus." None of his diaries have been deposited in the Archives, however.

A striking painting (oil on canvas: ca. 30 x 45 cm.) of Oldendorp at age 56 is preserved in the Archives. It was done by Hamerich in Amsterdam in 1777, the year the printed version of his *Geschichte der Mission* appeared. This is the only known likeness of him.

Dr. Peter Stein of the Department of Romance Languages of the University of Regensburg is preparing a critical edition of Oldendorp's dictionary, using a computer-assisted concordance. (Some of the dictionary entries contain sizeable chunks of Negerhollands text, which increases the value of the work beyond that of a mere word list.) Together with the Moravian historian, Hartmut Beck, he is also editing the so-called "slave letters" which date from the early decades of the Virgin Islands mission, to be published by Buske Verlag, Hamburg. These letters, prepared in "Criole" from 1737 to 1768 by the newly literate Christian slaves, represent the earliest known writings in any creole language. Stein's preliminary description of the letters has been published in "Die Anfänge der Verschriftung einer Kreolsprache" *Das Negerhollands im 18. Jahrhundert* (Entstehung von Sprachen und Völkern, ed. by P. Sture Ureland. Tübingen: Niemeyer, 1985, pp. 437-457), with references to two earlier articles by him in *Unitas Fratrum* and an article in *Études Créoles*.

Other Negerhollands manuscripts in the Archives include the extensive translations prepared in

the 1750's and 1760's by the Moravian missionary, Johannes Böhner: a 3-centimeter thick folder containing Luther's catechism, a gospel harmony, five sermons, poetry, and memorabilia; the story of the apostles; letters of the apostles; translations of substantial parts of the Old Testament; and even a translation of *Idea Fidei Fratrum* entitled "Korte Begriep van die Christlike Leer na bin die evangelische Broedergemeenten daer geleeft van August Gottlieb Spangenberg" (650 ms. pp.). Finally, there is a 96-page grammar of Negerhollands which appears to be based on Oldendorp's grammar. It is not in Oldendorp's hand and was probably prepared some decades later. (Hesseling, who was provided with a handwritten copy of this ms., dated it at just after 1802: *Het Negerhollands der Deense Antillen*, 1905:45.) Most of the early printed works mentioned by Hesseling, many exceedingly rare, are also in the Archives.

The manuscript diaries and the numerous letters of the early missionaries in the Virgin Islands, especially those of Friedrich Martin, appear to be of considerable value in piecing together the historical development of Negerhollands (first noted by Stein). Almost all of this material seems to have lain untouched for the last two hundred and forty years.

The exciting potential of the Oldendorp manuscript has caused me to focus the attention of this report primarily on the Negerhollands materials in the Archives. Much could also be said about the manuscripts in Sranan and Saramaccan. The missionary-linguist counterpart to Johannes Böhner in Suriname was Christian Ludwig Schumann. His unpublished manuscripts in the Archives include:

1. *Tori va dem Apostel va Jesus Christus* (Sranan, Schumann, Paramaribo 1782 & 1783, 219 pp.);
2. *Tori vo wi Masra Helpiman Jesus Christus na Ninry Tony* (Sranan gospel harmony, Schumann, Paramaribo 1779, part I, 186 pp., part II, 93 pp.);
3. *Neger Englisches Wörterbuch von C. S. Schumann* (Sranan to German, Paramaribo, April 1783, 147 pp., signed by Wulfschlägel);
4. *Saramakkanisches Deutsches Wörterbuch* (Schumann, Bambey, 1778, 80 pp.);
5. *Sranan Deutsches Wörterbuch* (Schumann, 1780/81, 80 pp.);
6. *Uebersetzungen aus dem alten Testament* (Schumann, Paramaribo, 1780/81, not paginated, 35 sections, ca. 3.8 cm. thick);
7. Eight copies of *Apostelgeschichte, Briefe, Offenbarung* (Schumann?, n.d., each ca. 1.2 cm. thick);
8. *Leidensgeschichte Jesu auf Negerenglishch* (Schumann, 1775, ca. 0.6 cm thick);

9. *Gesangbuch* (Sranan, Schumann, ca. 95 pp.);

10. *Communion Bücklein* (Sranan, Schumann?, 25 pp.);

11. *Verse in der Saramakka-Neger-Sprache* (Schumann, Bambey, 1779, 49 pp.).

On the same shelves, there are additional 18th century Saramaccan manuscripts. The mission in Suriname is also represented by numerous diaries, letters, etc., all of which have yet to be evaluated. For the 19th century, there are items such as Wulfschlägel's signed copy of W. Treu's grammar of Sranan (1838 ms., unpaginated: ca. 3 cm. thick).

To conclude: this is a collection of incalculable value, with great potential for further research. What is needed is: (1) an inventory and description of those materials of interest for creolists; (2) printed editions of the manuscripts, with or without an accompanying critical apparatus--perhaps with selected passages in English translation;* (3) an in-depth study of Oldendorp's life and work; (4) a comparison of the Oldendorp and Magens grammars of Negerhollands; and (5) fifty studies of the early development of Negerhollands, Sranan, and Saramaccan, in the light of the grammatical descriptions, dictionaries, and thousands of pages of new texts that we hope will soon become available to scholars.

(*Editor's note: See Dec. 1982 CP (10.4, pp. 4-5) for a brief but enthusiastic report by Tom Markey on the Moravian archives in Herrnhut, East Germany and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and for a note that Karoma Press was planning to publish an English translation of Oldendorp's "Geschichte ..." by Arnold Highfield and others.)

COURSES

For four years (1979/80, 80/81, 83/84, 84/85) Ogu A. OFUANI has taught the course *The English Language in Nigeria* to third year and fourth undergraduates of English at the Department of English and Literature, University of Benin. About a quarter of the course is devoted to Nigerian Pidgin.

The following brief statement on the course is from the *Faculty of Art Handbook*, 1984/85, p.23:

This course involves a study of the role and nature of the English language in Nigeria. It examines the issues that arise in connection with the existence of "Nigerian English," its phonological, syntactic and lexical

features where they are shown to consistently exist. The approach will be basically sociolinguistic. So the relationships between English and the main Nigerian languages, including Nigerian Pidgin, are discussed and consideration is given to the problems of interference and intelligibility and to the progress of English standardisation. Finally, consideration is given to the question of a national language...

Peter ROBERTS, on sabbatical leave from the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill, during the past year, spent part of the time teaching courses on the structure, origin and development of Afro-American dialects at The University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

JOB

The SOOKMYUNG WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, Seoul, Korea, invites applications for a full-time lecturer in English conversation and composition starting March 1, 1987. Possibility of renewal for 1988-89. Qualifications: strong background in TESL/TEFL and general linguistics. M.A. required. Free housing. Send application, CV, letters of recommendation and transcript to J.S. Cha, Chairman, English Department, Sookmyung Women's University, 53-12 Chungpa Dong 2 Ga, Yongsan Gu, Seoul 140, Korea. Deadline: August 1, 1986.

The UCLA Department of Linguistics is looking for an experienced teacher to teach two introductory courses during the Spring quarter (April-June) 1987. One course is a lower-division Introduction to Language, with 400 students and 4 teaching assistants; the other is an upper-division Introduction to Linguistics, with 100 students and 2 teaching assistants. Ph.D. required. Send curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three references to Paul Schachter, Los Angeles, CA 90024, by September 30, 1986.

The Program in Linguistics at the UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, expects to be able to make at least two tenured or tenure track appointments during 1986-87. We will be looking for at least one person in phonetics-phonology and we will seek additional strength in syntax-semantics-pragmatics and/or syntactic typology. Send vitae, sample publications and the names of at least three people qualified to

evaluate your work no later than November 15, 1986 to Thomas Toon, Director, Program in Linguistics, 1076 Frieze Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

SQUAWKS AND RUFFLED FEATHERS

Charles-James N. BAILEY (Forchheimer Visiting Prof., Hebrew University of Jerusalem), has sent us two 'squawks' in response to items in the December '85 Carrier Pidgin:

A. That Morris Goodman should (CP 1.3, p. 8)--without qualification--assert that English is a German language boggles the mind, at least in 1985 and when one is a creolist (and, moreover, a Romance creolist) to boot. Aside from the arguments presented in Bailey & Maroldt's "The French lineage of English" in J. Meisel's book (where we adopted a method of simply counting phenomena that we expressed little faith in, but which others believe in), where English is seen to be overwhelmingly French in all the productive parts of all the components of the grammar, there are important structural considerations: (1) In what Germanic language do you find the verb-aspect system of English and the Romance languages? (2) In what Germanic language do you not find a local emphasis (accusative vs. dative, directionals, in/into based on local motion), in contrast with the opposite in English and the Romance languages? Note, in particular, the ontological (change of state) distinctions for in/into in English--absent in all Germanic tongues. (3) What Germanic language has "infinitival relatives" to the extent found in English and Romance--or "long movement," etc. (not to mention other aspects of relative clauses and interrogative pronouns)?

One could go on and on, but these and other fundamental structural considerations make it really odd to suppose that English is Germanic because its Anglo-Saxon (erroneously called "Old English") "uncle" (I assume Old French was its mother in so far as any creole can be thought to have a mother) had been found on the same territory! For further details, see my article, "The proper job of the historical linguist" in the proceedings of the last Indo-European congress, held at the Free University of Berlin.)

B. I appreciate Fr. Vernaar's long (CP 13.3, p.5) discussion of the pronouns, supplementing my knowledge of Dutch (and Afrikaans--from residences in Holland and South

Africa); but I must have missed something, since I still don't see how to predict which varieties of English- and French-related creoles will have mi/mwa and which mae/mō.

Derek BICKERTON (U Hawaii) has sent us the following reply to Goodman's review of Roots of Language in the December 85 Carrier Pidgin (13.3, p.8):

1. G.'s account of the early history of Hawaiian Pidgin is pure fiction, based on Reinecke's speculative reconstruction, based in turn on R.'s misreading of his correspondence with early residents (see the article by Bill Wilson and myself in the forthcoming Reinecke memorial volume, which incidentally, fully documents my "completely untenable" account of pidgin Hawaiian). I wish there were contemporary sources for pre-1900 PLANTATION pidgin, but G.'s original review (IJAL Jan 1985) doesn't list any, because there aren't any. Still, suppose G. were right and there was a different pidgin prior to 1900. Many of the Chinese and Portuguese who developed this pidgin were still working on plantation into the 1920's. How come NONE of the Japanese and Filipinos who worked alongside them for two or three decades learned this pidgin?

2. "Locally-born slaves...formed a very small proportion of the total slave population." So what? Once they had formed a creole, what were subsequent immigrants going to do? Learn it, obviously, as a second language, just as they did in Hawaii from about 1920 (when the first creole speakers reached maturity) on. G.'s claim that "locally born slaves ... learned (the superstrate) natively" is based on one interpretation of one quote from one author about one colony (Martinique)--and even that piece of data falls into place in the more detailed model of creolization in my 1984 Behavioral and Brain Sciences article (not cited by G.).

3. To talk about the "near identity" of Juba Arabic and Ki-Nubi is meaningless until we get a good description of both; as yet we don't have good descriptions of either. However, Juba Arabic is a continuum, and at one end of that continuum there are native speakers (one of them a student at the University of Hawaii). So if that end and Ki-Nubi were totally identical, it wouldn't be any problem for my hypothesis -- quite the reverse.

4. The belief that similarities between creoles are due to similarities between "five related Western European languages" is one of the hoarier old fallacies of creolistics, and leaves unexplained why the things creoles have in common are (a) all things that their superstrates don't have in common and (b) mostly things that their superstrates don't have, period.

5. If it's so easy for second language learners to learn "auxiliaries or particles preposed to main verbs," how come creole speakers didn't learn have, had, will, is, do and all the wealth of preverbal auxiliaries available to them in English (not to mention equivalents in French, Portuguese, etc.)? Or is it easier to learn a function than the form that goes with it? I'd like to hear what second-language experts say about that.

6. G., like too many creolists, is so isolated from mainstream linguistics that he thinks rejection of substratum influence is "misguided" and "preposterous." Most scholars in historical linguistics would say that it's belief in substratum influence that is "misguided" and "preposterous." He should read what Lightfoot says about it in his Diachronic Syntax, for openers, or just talk to more people outside our little puddle.

Conclusion: G.'s critique is without substance. What's worse, it's totally negative. G. has absolutely nothing new to offer on the nature of creole genesis.

Dennis CRAIG (UWI Mona), has sent us this response to David Sutcliffe's open letter in the December 85 CP (12.3, p.6):

If Sutcliffe had argued in his book along the lines of his open letter, a different review of his book would have had to be written. If in his book he had talked about mixing of Eastern Caribbean and Jamaican creole forms, and so on, as he does in his open letter, then I would have been moved to pay compliments rather than to criticize. The point of my criticism is that the indiscriminate categorizing of all creole features as Jamaican prevented Sutcliffe from exploring--in his book--those issues which he has touched on in his open letter.

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Madeline AUBERT-GEX. A lexical study of the English of New Orleans creoles based on the Malin questionnaire. University of New Orleans, MA thesis, 1983.

This is a study of the language and culture of New Orleans creoles of color. Interviews were conducted with twenty informants ranging in age from fourteen to ninety-two, on the subjects of social customs, food, children's games and toys, idioms, superstition and folklore, and various other topics. The study includes statistical data, response charts, maps, biographical sketches of informants, and comparisons with a previous study.

Sylvia Martina BUCK. 1984. *Fronting in Caribbean Creoles*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Southern California. Chair: Bernard Comrie. (A study of three categories of fronting in Haitian Creole, Jamaican Creole, Papiamentu, and Sranan Tongo. For more info., see *Dissertation Abstracts Int'l* 46.2, Aug 1985, p. 412A.)

Morgan DALPHINIS, a native St. Lucian, completed his Ph.D. thesis in 1981 at the School of Oriental & African Studies, University of London. His thesis title was "African influences in creoles lexically based on Portuguese, English and French--with special reference to Casamance, Kriol, Gambian Krio and St. Lucian Patwa." (See the Aug 1985 CP, vol 13, no 2, p. 9, for information on his 1985 book, *Caribbean and African languages*.)

James Peter Lindsay DENNIS. "A Semantic Study of Aspect in Krio". Ph. D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1984. Co-chairs: Peter Dodale and John Lawler. (For more information, see *Dissertation Abstracts Int'l* 45.7, Jan. 1985, pg. 2083A).

Judith Burges DOZIER. "Deletion and relexicalization in Charleston speech." MA thesis, University of South Carolina, 1984. Abstract:

In the casual speech of white native Charlestonians, the process of deletion of unstressed initial syllables is more prevalent than it is in most other varieties of American English. Operating on four types of initial syllables, the process is sometimes phonetically conditioned, but sometimes controlled by other factors. Some frequently-occurring items such as *because* have in fact split into two separate lexical items (*because* and *'cause*), both of which now exist in the lexicons of all speakers.

The frequency of deletion of those items which have not been relexicalized is also affected by the age of the speaker. Because of other, non-linguistic influences (especially the speech of their peers), younger speakers tend to delete fewer unstressed initial syllables than older speakers. In fact, a steady decline in frequency of deletion may be seen from one generation to the next. This reversal of the normal historical process of spread of the deletion process exemplifies the general trend toward loss of many of the distinguishing features of the Charleston dialect.

Alain KIMH. "Aspects d'une syntaxe historique--études sur le Creole Portuguais de Guine-Bissau". Thèse de doctorat 3ème cycle, Université de Paris III, 1980.

François LUMWAMU (B.P. 2043, Brazzaville, Congo.). 1985.

"Recherches sur la koine Kongo (tentative de définition du munukutuba)." Thèse pour le doctorat d'Etat ès Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Université de Paris-Sorbonne.

Si la linguistique Bantu dispose de beaucoup de littérature relative au Kikongo, elle n'a rien, ou à peu près, sur le Kikongo véhiculaire; le Munukutuba, connu aussi dans le monde scientifique sous le nom de Kituba. L'auteur souhaite combler, au moins partiellement, une lacune.

Le Munukutuba est un exemple typique d'une langue véhiculaire et commerciale à fonds bantu et à composante purement africaine. A cheval sur le Congo et le Zaïre, il est l'une des langues nationales de chacun de ces pays et compte au total plus 6.5 millions de locuteurs. Son état actuel et sa rapide évolution vers un statut de langue sub-Bantu remonte au début de la colonisation Européenne du bassin du Congo; mais il est pensable que sa formation remonte à une période beaucoup plus ancienne, celle de la formation du royaume du Congo.

Aujourd'hui, le Munukutuba est fortement implanté dans le Bandundu et les grands centres urbains du Bas-Zaïre au Zaïre, et au Congo, dans le sud-ouest jusqu'à la côte atlantique.

La partie descriptive met en évidence des divergences très marquées tant avec une langue Bantu classique--le Kikongo--qu'avec les langues véhiculaires à fonds Bantu tel le Lingala. Si la phonologie présente, dans l'état actuel de cette langue, peu d'originalité par rapport au Kikongo, les tons, en revanche, ont disparu. De même ont disparu les contraintes des classes nominales. Ce qui a eu pour conséquence : une décomplexification morphologique presque totale: phénomène très original en plein coeur du domaine bantu où d'autres langues véhiculaires, le Lingala par exemple, ont connu une évolution probablement plus lente, en tout cas différente.

Une rapide esquisse comparative entre le Kikongo et le Munukutuba fait apparaître l'écart qui s'est rapidement créé entre les deux langues. La structure de classification nominale est très productive dans les langues Bantu: elle permet de former de nombreux morphèmes et couvre un domaine important des aspects morphologiques d'une langue Bantu. Le Munukutuba n'ayant plus de classes nominales, au sens classique du terme, a, du coup, perdu les possibilités de formation offertes par cette structure.

C'est ainsi que les douze indices nominaux qui subsistent en Munukutuba ne servent plus au'à marquer les variations de nombre et à former des dérivés selon des schémas assez classiques du Kikongo; des morphèmes en très grand nombre dans une langue

bantu et dont le contour formel dépend en partie de la structure de classification nominale ont, ici, des formes figées: démonstratifs, locatifs, connectif, certains interrogatifs, etc. Bref, si on ajoute à la variation de nombre (indices nominaux) celle des suffixes *-a*, *-aka/-aa* et *-iki-ii* qui ont une valeur aspectuelle au niveau de segment verbal, on a fait le tour de ce qui peut être considéré comme morphologiquement variable dans le Munukutuba actuel.

Enfin, au niveau du vocabulaire, l'emploi massif de nombreux xénismes (foreignisms), notamment d'origine française, est une des caractéristiques actuelles du Munukutuba. En marge de ce phénomène qui révèle la présence dans la société congolaise de réalités modernes nouvelles et la faible aptitude du Munukutuba actuel à réinterpréter les nouveaux éléments linguistiques qui lui viennent de la langue française, existe un fonds lexical important venu du Kikongo et du Lingala notamment.

Donaldo MACEDO. "A linguistic approach to the Capeverdean language." Ed. D. Dissertation, Boston University, 1979.

Julianne MAHER (School of Adult Education, Marriot College, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601). "Contact linguistics: the language enclave phenomenon." New York University, 1985.

This dissertation explores the question of how language contact affects linguistic structures and proposes a theory of partially-formed grammars.

A review of the literature on language contact (Part I) reveals the absence of a comprehensive theoretical approach. We see divergent approaches used to explain such phenomena as pidgin/creole languages; individual bilingualism; societal multilingualism including convergence, leveling and koines; and language death.

A closer examination of the effects of language contact is achieved by examining data from a class of contact languages which share similar sociolinguistic environments, termed enclave languages. An enclave language is a special case of a multilingual speech community in which speakers of Language A are surrounded by, and/or dominated by, speakers of Language B, and isolated from standard Language A speakers. Linguistic evidence is presented from approximately twenty enclave speech communities, including Louisiana, Missouri, and Virgin islands French, Trinidad, Guyanese and Mauritian Hindi; Scots Gaelic; US Finnish; Kupwar Urdu; Texas, Pennsylvania and Iowa German; and certain Amerindian languages. Data reveal similar morphosyntactic reductions, increased

paradigmatic regularity, and greater analyticity of forms despite the very different nature of the approximately twenty languages examined.

Part III proposes a hypothesis establishing a relationship between child language acquisition and the language contact phenomena. This hypothesis suggests that children acquiring Language A may acquire a partially-formed grammar of A because of a lack of exposure to a full range of repertoires in A or because the switch to dominance in B takes place before the full grammar of A is learned. This theory of partially-formed grammars is compared to pidgin/creole theories and theories of language universals. No clear theoretical conclusions can be drawn on the basis of the data currently available; the need for language acquisition studies in enclave language communities is discussed.

Ogo A. UFUANI (University of Benin, Benin City). "Tense and aspect in the verb system of Nigerian Pidgin", M.A. thesis, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, June 1979.

John D. ROY (Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Columbia U). "An investigation of the processes of language variation and change in a speech community in Barbados." Columbia Univ., 1984. Abstract:

This dissertation poses the following questions: Is there homogeneous linguistic sharing within the speech community? Are processes affecting language change shared? To what extent are social and cultural differences reflected in the linguistic differences between individuals?

To approach the answers to these questions, linguistic and socio-cultural data are examined from a random sample of men and women of different ages selected from the population of a village in Barbados.

From the analysis, it is concluded that linguistic homogeneity within the speech community does not exist. Individuals do not agree in judging the grammaticality of either English or non-English Bajan sentences. Individuals also do not share patterns of morpheme production or of utterance discrimination. Individuals do not share commensurate systems of either productive or receptive competence. Therefore, the assumption of linguistic homogeneity within a speech community that underlies general synchronic linguistic description as well as variable rules is found to be false. The assumption of shared polylectal or panlectal receptive competence is also found to be false.

Processes of linguistic change at the level of linguistic competence are not shared. There are significant differences between informants

in the recognition and placement of the boundary between Bajan and English. The significant differences in ability to distinguish the target from the source language indicate qualitatively different inputs to the process of linguistic change. Most individuals seem motivated more strongly by avoidance than by acquisition.

The examination of variation in production and discrimination indicates that environmentally conditioned processes affecting variation within and across speakers are shared. Underlying the shared patterns of unidimensional, sequential variation in linguistic production and discrimination are meta-linguistic factors that commonly affect linguistic variation and change. These factors are similarities in the interaction of the individual's linguistic competence with the realities of the physical, physiological, psychological and social realms of language rather than either homogeneous sharing of the processes of change or an innate meta-linguistic component.

The examination and comparison of the significant effects of social and cultural parameters on linguistic variation suggests that the processes of linguistic change are a component of the processes of acculturation to the ideas, actions and values of the society outside of the village. The social and cultural parameters that assess aspects of the active acculturation of the individual are the most effective predictors of linguistic change.

Thomas STULZ received his Ph.D. this year at the University of Bochum, where he worked under Norbert Boretzky on *Negerhollands*. Peter Lang will be publishing his dissertation: "Gibt es das kreolische Sprachwandelmodell? Vergleichende Grammatik des Negerholländischen."

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FOCUS ON CREOLISTS NO. 15: LORENZO DOW TURNER

By Margaret Wade-Lewis (State University of New York College at New Paltz)

When linguists think of the first scientific study of Gullah, the name which comes to mind is that of Dr. Lorenzo Dow Turner. His Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1949) established that African languages have influenced speech in the United States. Turner's influence on three generations of linguistic researchers and scholars, and on approaches to the study of creole languages in the Western Hemisphere is inestimable.

For at least 150 years before Africanisms, Gullah--the American English-based creole spoken along the coast of Georgia, South Carolina, and the Sea islands--has

been of interest to writers and travelers. A number of American writers have developed solid literary reputations by collecting folk literature in Gullah. Among them are Joel Chandler Harris of Nights with Uncle Remus fame (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1883), Ambrose Gonzales, The Black Border (Columbia, South Carolina: The State Company, 1924), and Julia Peterkin, Black April (New York, 1927). Each was bidialectal, having learned Gullah from Black playmates and caretakers, but they were not linguists. As a result, like many of their contemporaries, they assumed that Gullah was not influenced by African languages. Lorenzo Turner's research was to change that assumption.

Turner was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina in 1895, to Rooks Turner and Elizabeth Freeman Turner. His father was a highly educated man for his times, having been one of the first persons to receive a Masters Degree from Howard University, and both parents stressed higher educational achievement for their four sons, of whom Turner was youngest. He graduated from high school at Howard University Academy (1910), and distinguished himself by receiving an A.B. (cum laude) from Howard University (1914) at the age of 19. Three years later he completed his master's Degree in English from Harvard University (1917). He then returned to Howard, where he served as Head of the Department of English until 1928.

During the summers Turner taught at other predominantly Black colleges and universities in the South. Consequently, he was able to compare the phonology, intonation,

morphology and semantics of Black speech with that of other dialects he had heard. As he listened, the "archaic English dialect" explanation for the differences between Black and white speech seemed more implausible to him.



Lorenzo Dow Turner

In the late 1920's when Turner's trips South took him to teach summer school at South Carolina State College, he noticed that not only did the students speak a different dialect with unique elements in phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and style, but that many of the Gullah speakers used unusual personal names, called "basket names", as well. At that point, Turner began to suspect that the languages of West Africa had influenced the speech of his students. He was eager to discover whether or not his hunch was correct, but he knew that much research would be required to test his hypothesis.

During the last three years of

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his tenure at Howard University, Turner completed his dissertation, "Anti-Slavery Sentiment in American Literature Prior to 1865" (1926) and received the PhD in English from the University of Chicago. He was thirty-one. Leaving his position at Howard University in 1928, he founded and edited The Washington Sun with his oldest brother, Arthur. After a year, the paper folded and Turner joined the faculty of Fisk University as Professor and Head of the Department of English.

Turner's tenure at Fisk lasted from 1926-1946, a period of immense growth for him, during which he travelled, studied abroad and developed as a descriptive linguist. In 1931 he became the first Black member of the Linguistic Society of America and later joined other linguistic societies. He conducted field research on American dialects for the Linguistic Atlas Project, learning techniques which he would

later find valuable for his fieldwork in Gullah.

During the summers of 1931, 1932 and 1934 Turner studied linguistics at Brown University and in New York at the Linguistics Institutes. During the remainder of 1932 and 1933, he conducted field work among the Gullah people, with funds provided by grants from the American Council of Learned Societies. In 1935, Turner conducted field work in Louisiana in order to learn the Creole of that area.

At that juncture, Turner was prepared to examine the West African languages which he believed would be most crucial to his research. Consequently, he sought and received a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies and a grant-in-aid from the Humanities Institute of Fisk University. These enabled him to spend 1936-37 in the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. There he studied five West African languages--Efik, Fo, Twi, Wolof and Yoruba, under the direction of Ida C. Ward, chair of African languages. After his return to the United States, he spent 1938-39 as a Research Fellow in Linguistics at Yale University. During that year he met Rev. Henry C. McDowell, a former missionary in Angola, who made available to him materials in Umbundu.

Recognizing that a large African population has been transported to Brazil during the slave trade, Turner travelled there in 1940-41 to study African cultural survivals. He collected a large body of folklore, history, stories and music in Nagos, the Yoruba language of Brazil.

After his return to the United States, Turner resumed his responsibilities as Professor and Head of the Department of English at Fisk University until 1944. He then became Lecturer in Linguistics and Director of the Inter-Departmental Curriculum in African Studies and remained until 1946. When Roosevelt College was founded, Turner relocated to Chicago, where he became Professor of English and lecturer in African Culture in 1946.

Although Turner served as Visiting Lecturer for the Department of English at the University College, Ibadan, Nigeria in 1951, travelled extensively in Africa to Benin (formerly Dahomey), Ghana and Sierra Leone, and to other countries during his thirteen-month stay, Roosevelt University was his home university for the rest of his academic career. Turner led an active intellectual life, taking advantage of opportunities to teach at the YMCA, to do guest lecturing, make radio and television appearances, and to participate in community activities.

After a long and brilliant career, Turner became Professor

Emeritus of Roosevelt University in 1969. He died in Chicago in February, 1972 at the age of seventy-seven.

Although Turner's major work, Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect (1949) is well-known, his other interests and publications are less familiar but are important to an understanding of Turner as a scholar and linguist. His Anti-Slavery Sentiment in American Literature prior to 1865 is his University of Chicago Dissertation (1926), published by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1929. It examines anti-slavery attitudes in five periods of American history through novels, narratives, journals and newspapers. Readings from Negro Authors (New York: Harcourt Brace, 1931), edited by Turner, Utelia Cromwell and Eva Dykes, is one of the earliest Black literary anthologies in the United States. The poems, essays, addresses and short stories included were organized for use as a text. Readings contains an appendix with suggestions for study. "Walt Whitman and the Negro" (Chicago Jewish Forum, Summer, 1956), examines Whitman's pro-slavery stance and analyzes how it changed over time.

Turner's interest in descriptive linguistics resulted in Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949), the greatest single contribution to the reappraisal of African linguistic influence upon English. Robert Hall described it as "revolutionary", asserting that it marked "a turning point in scientific work on American negro English" (American Speech, 25 (1950), 54). Seventeen years in the making, Africanisms documents the phonology and semantics of 4,000 lexical items from 30 related African languages. It makes extensive comments about the morphology of African languages and adds texts in Gullah.

This major work was preceded by Turner's lectures and three articles on his developing Gullah research. He first presented information on Gullah during the December 31, 1932 Convention of the Linguistic Society of America, and on many occasions thereafter. In 1941, "Linguistic Research and African Survivals" (Bulletin #32, Washington, D.C.: American Council of Learned Societies, pp. 68-89) appeared. It is the first article to explore Gullah naming practices systematically.

"Notes on the Sounds and Vocabulary of Gullah" (Publications of the American Dialect Society, #3, May, 1945, pp. 13-28) describes the Gullah region and people, Turner's research methodology and outlines the African origins thesis. It is the first article to present a list

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of Gullah lexical items which are not personal names and a listing of their African etymologies.

"Problems Confronting the investigator of Gullah" (Publications of the American Dialect Society, #9, November, 1947, pp. 74-84) outlines four requisites for conducting Gullah research and lists more lexical items frequently mistaken to be English terms. The material in the pre-1949 articles introduces themes developed in greater detail in Africanisms.

In the 1960's, with a \$54,579 grant from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Turner prepared two texts on Sierra Leone Krio to be utilized for training Peace Corps volunteers. They were printed under the auspices of the Peace Corps. An Anthology of Krio Folklore and Literature: with Notes and Inter-linear Translations in English (1963) is a massive collection of stories, proverbs and other folk material from Sierra Leone. Its companion piece, Krio Texts: with Grammatical Notes and Translations in English (1965) outlines the history of the Krio people, discusses the phonology of Krio, covers other grammatical data, and develops assignments, many of which also have study tapes and drills in the language.

During the 1950's and 1960's Turner prepared a number of manuscripts which have to date not been published. Among them are African Folktales, Dictionary of the Yoruba Language Course, Cameroon Creole Proverbs, Riddles and Stories, and Yoruba Tales in Translation.

In the area of linguistic-anthropology, Turner lectured and wrote a number of articles, beginning with "Some Contacts of Brazilian Ex-Slaves with Nigeria, West Africa" (Journal of Negro History, January, 1942, pp. 55-67). It is a seminal article which makes use of oral data, letters, passports, birth, marriage and burial certificates to illustrate the continued connection of Brazilian ex-slaves with their African homeland and relatives.

Turner's second major article stemming from his Brazil trip is "African Survivals in the new World with Special Emphasis on the Arts" (Présence Africaine, 1958, pp. 101-116). It analyzes African retentions in language, folk literature, religion, art and music, concluding that myths about African culture can be dispelled if more people become serious students of African culture. "The Negro in Brazil" (Chicago Jewish Forum, Summer, 1957), a shorter article, suggests some themes developed in greater detail in the 1958 article.

Two 1955 articles, "The Odyssey of a Zulu Warrior" (Journal of Negro History), July, 1955, pp. 305-317, and "The Impact of Western Education

on the African's Way of Life" (a chapter in Charles G. Haines, ed., Africa Today, Johns Hopkins Press, 1955, pp. 147-171), both demonstrate Turner's developing interest in linguistic-anthropological research. In "The Odyssey" Turner writes a case study of Myoka (also known as Richard Julian von Dickerson), a Zulu born in 1855 in Southern Africa. The article traces Myoka and his descendents to Germany, the United States, back to Africa, and again to the United States through oral information provided by his daughter, Mrs Phillips of Chicago (also called "The Zulu Princess"), and through documents such as a page from the bible written in Zulu, and birth certificates of some of Myoka's children and grandchildren.

"The Impact of Western Education..." discusses the effects of the colonial educational systems on African culture by analyzing European educational policy and suggesting how it has impacted African languages, literature, religion and economics.

The world of linguistics and creole studies have been enriched by the scholarship of Lorenzo Dow Turner. The man whom several of his colleagues described as quiet and studious had the strength and courage to speak out against the long held and popular assumption that Gullah was comprised of archaic English dialects maintained by Afro-Americans because of "simple, childlike minds" and inferior vocal mechanisms. His Africanisms then provided the data to change that notion.

Turner's research influenced Melville J. Herskovits, who quoted him in The Myth of the Negro Past (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1941). Herskovits, the leading cultural anthropologist of his time, and a contemporary who frequently appeared on forums with Turner, utilized Turner's research to support his own thesis that African cultural retentions were numerous among New World African people. In turn, Herskovits stimulated Turner's interest in linguistic-anthropology evident in his later work.

At the time of his death, Turner had published four books and a number of articles. He had taken every opportunity to discuss the African contribution to language in the New World, particularly in the United States and Brazil, and had looked forward to having some of his other manuscripts published.

Although Turner was not a proponent of Black English, his work has caused other linguists to study African influences in Black English, particularly on the syntax and morphology, and to theorize, as have William Stewart, Geneva Smitherman and others, that Black English outside Gullah territory was at one time an African-influenced creole

language which has "decreolized" in the direction of standard dialects of American English.

With seven dissertations on Gullah since 1960, a number of linguists continuing to analyze aspects of his work, and several others analyzing contemporary Gullah, Turner's contribution will remain in the mainstream of creole studies. That is a fitting tribute to this impressive man whom history will also remember as the first Afro-American linguist.

(Author's note: Many of the details in this article have resulted from personal interviews with Mrs. Lois Turner Williams, widow of Lorenzo Dow Turner, and from research in the Turner Archives of the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies, Northwestern University.)

This project was supported by a grant from the State University of New York College at New Paltz Grants for Research and Creative Projects Program, which this author gratefully acknowledges.)

EDITOR'S NOTES

Here, at last, is the "August 1986" CP--later than ever (apologies), but also bigger than ever (our first 16-pager!). I'm afraid that organizing NWAV-XV kept me busy and prevented me from bringing this giant issue out on time. But with the help of Thom Huebner (School of Education, Stanford), our new Associate Editor, and Sonia Oliva, secretary in the Linguistics Department, we finally got it done.

The December 1986 CP should follow within a month. It will feature a Focus article on Peter Mühlhäusler and two reviews in addition to the usual sections.

Our focus article this month is on Lorenzo Dow Turner, the linguist whose name comes to mind immediately whenever the subject of "Gullah" comes up. As one who has also worked on Gullah, and benefitted from his research in this area, it is a pleasure to honor him, and to thank Margaret Wade for writing the focus article.

By a strange twist of fate, this issue also recognizes the accomplishments of another Afro-American Gullah scholar, one who like Turner grew close to the people of the Sea Islands and deepened our understanding of the rich linguistic and cultural heritage of the Sea Islands. I refer, sadly, to Patricia Jones-Jackson, whose tragic death on Johns Island this past summer has robbed us of a vibrant and valuable colleague at an early stage of her career. We are grateful to Michael Montgomery for his memorial tribute.

Thanks, finally, to the two reviewers in this issue: Glenn

Gilbert and Luiz Ivens Ferraz.

Two corrections (with apologies) to our focus article on Frank Mihalic in the April 86 CP: (i) Frank is S.V.D., not S.J.; and (ii) the circulation of Wantok is 15,000, not 30,000.

IN MEMORIAM: PATRICIA JONES-JACKSON

By Michael Montgomery (University of South Carolina)

Creolists will mourn the passing of Patricia Jones-Jackson, who died on Sunday, June 29, 1986, from injuries sustained in a car accident on Johns Island, South Carolina, the previous day. She was 39. She was visiting old friends on the islands while on assignment with a National Geographic Society crew doing a story on the Sea Islands. Her four-year-old daughter, strapped in a restraint seat in back, was unhurt in the accident.

Pat was a passionate advocate of the Sea Island people and for more than ten years documented their changing language and culture. She will be remembered for her personal charm and for the eloquence of her writing.

Pat had taught linguistics, composition, and literature survey courses as an Assistant Professor in the English Department at Howard University since 1979, but took every chance to return to the South Carolina Sea Islands, where from 1973-76 she conducted the field research for her dissertation, "The Status of Gullah: an Investigation of Convergent Processes" (University of Michigan, 1978).

Over the years Pat, originally from Arkansas, grew close to her original informants on the islands. They became more like family members to her and she identified with the economic and social problems resulting from the confrontation of their traditional culture with the modern world. She took her own children to meet the islanders, and, as she learned more about the roots of Sea Island culture, from a fieldtrip to Nigeria and from reading about the Caribbean, she grew to view these visits as pilgrimages. Anyone who listened to or corresponded with her knew before very long of her yearning for enough time to be able to return fulltime and study and participate in the community more deeply. But that time never came, her departmental and family commitments intervened.

Pat's profound respect and affection for the Sea island culture was shown in the testimonial tone of her writing in the seven papers she published before her death, and especially in a forthcoming book from the University of Georgia

Press. This volume, When Roots Die: Endangered Traditions on the Sea Islands, deals with religious traditions, storytelling, languages, and the cultural and physical degeneration of the islands. Available in late January 1987, it will include a foreword by Charles W. Joyner.



Patricia Jones-Jackson

In recent years, Pat's interests had moved beyond Sea Island Creole to the religious aspects of Sea Island culture. Her paper at the 1985 Language and Culture in South Carolina Symposium at the University of South Carolina compared the styles of Sea Island and Caribbean preachers, and was a barnstormer, sparking an instantaneous "amen corner." In a conversation I had with her at the meeting, however, she confessed how painful it was to have to acknowledge that Sea Island culture and language was deteriorating rapidly, and she expressed the hope that her book--and the five years she spent working on it--would be a kind of testament to them.

A series of poetry readings has been established at Howard University in Pat's memory.

Publications

1978a. "The status of Gullah: an investigation of convergent processes." Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan dissertation.

1978b. "Gullah: on the question of Afro-American languages." *Anthropological Linguistics* 20.422-29.

1982. "The prayer tradition in Gullah." *Journal of Religious Thought* 39.21-33.

1983a. "Some persistent features of contemporary Gullah speech." *Journal of Black Studies* 13.289-303.

1983b. "Alive: African tradition on the Sea Islands." *Negro History Bulletin* 46.

1984a. "A comparison of oral vs. written traditions of literature."

College Language Association Journal 27.191-209.

1984b. "Decreolization and language death in Gullah." *Language in Society* 13.351-62.

1986. "On the status of Gullah on the Sea Islands." In *Language variety in the South: perspectives in black and white*, ed. by Michael Montgomery and Guy Bailey. University, Alabama: University of Alabama Press.

In press, 63-72. When roots die: endangered traditions on the sea islands. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press.

CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

The AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY's 1986 REGIONAL MEETINGS will be held as follows:

Rocky Mountain Regional Meeting, October 16-18, Denver. Meeting Chair: Gary Underwood, Dept. of English, Univ. of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712.

South Central Regional Meeting, October 30-November 1, New Orleans. Meeting chair: Kate Meyers, Dept. of English, Univ. of Tulsa, Tulsa, Ok. 74104.

Midwest Regional Meeting, November 6, Chicago. Meeting chair: Michael I. Miller, Dept. of English, Chicago State University, Chicago, Il. 60628.

South Atlantic Regional Meeting, November 15, Atlanta. Meeting chair: Ann Pitts, Dept. of English, Auburn Univ., Auburn University, Al. 36849.

The Eighteenth CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN LINGUISTICS will be held at the University of Quebec at Montreal, April 23-26, 1987. Deadline for receipt of abstracts (half page, single spaced, author's name and affiliation at top) is January 1, 1987. The conference will include a special parasession on aspects of the grammars of creole languages. Abstracts for this session should be marked "Creole session." For further information on the creole session, contact Claire Lefebvre, Department of Linguistics, UQAM, C.P. 8888, Succ. "A", Montreal, P.Q. H3C 3P8, Canada, tele: (514) 282-8464.

The Eighth AILA WORLD CONGRESS will be held at the University of Sydney, Australia, August 16-21, 1987. The theme of the congress is "New Approaches to Applied Linguistics as an International Discipline." For information, write: Eighth AILA World Congress, Department of Linguistics, University of Sydney, NSW, Australia 2006.

A COLLOQUIUM ON PIDGINS AND CREOLES: ISSUES IN LANGUAGE ACQUI-

SITION AND EDUCATION was held at the University of Hawaii, Manoa, August 12, 1986, in conjunction with the TESOL Summer Institute. Plenary speakers and titles included:

Roger Andersen, "Pidginization and creolization as language acquisition."

Lawrence D. Carrington, "Creole languages, education and language acquisition: the Caribbean case."

Jurgen Meisel, "Natural processes and targeted change in language development."

Workshop leaders and topics included:

Kathryn HuPei Au, "Teaching dialect speakers to read using standard English texts."

Charlene Sato, "Teachers' attitudes toward Pidgin and standard English: wea wi ste nau?"

John H. Schumann, "Experimentally created pidgins: aspects of second language acquisition"; also "Experimentally created pidgins and second language teaching."

Lawrence Carrington, "Aspects of creole languages and education."

Ed Klein, "Creole as a target second language: a case of Korean immigrants."

Karen Watson Gegeo, "Politics, language, and education in the South Pacific: What role for English, pidgins/creoles, and local languages?"

Also included on the program was an evening session entitled, "Artistic presentations on pidgin and creole use in Hawaii," hosted by Michael Forman.

A workshop funded by the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities and organized by Gillian Sankoff, CREOLES LOCATED IN TIME, SPACE AND SOCIETY, was held July 7-11, 1986, at the Linguistic Society of America's Linguistic Institute, at the City University of New York. Presenters and topics during the first week included:

M. Alleyne, "Predicate/Structure in Saramaccan."

D. Bickerton, "Beyond Roots: the five-year test."

L. Carrington, "Changes in the status of Lesser Antillea."

R. M. Déchaine and C. Lefebvre, "The Grammar of Serial Constructions."

M. Dykhoff, "Papiamentu in the schools."

I. Hancock, "Componentiality and Gullah origins."

P. Muysken, "The nature of Pidgins: Relexification versus L2 learning in the Andes."

S. Poplack, "Black English in the Dominican Republic."

J. Rickford, "Early nineteenth Century Guyanese Creole: three views."

G. Sankoff, "Current directions in pidgin and creole studies."

G. Sankoff and W. Labov, "Developments in Tense in Tok Pisin and



Some of the participants at the Creole Workshop, Linguistic Institute, CUNY, 1987. Left to right: William Labov, Bambi Schieffelin, Pieter Muysken, Gillian Sankoff, Lawrence Carrington, Martha Dykhoff, Ian Hancock, Mervyn Alleyne, Clair Lefebvre, Derek Bickerton, John Rickford.

Hawaiian Creole."

J. Singler, "The city, the mesolect and innovation."

A. Spears, "The Haitian Creole verbal system."

W. Stewart and G. Carden, "Reflexives in Haitian Creole."

F. Tarallo, "On the alleged creole origin of Brazilian Portuguese."

V. Webb, "Heterogeneity in Afrikaans."

In the second and third weeks, participants (including other creolists at the Institute or from the area) discussed issues of interest which arose during the first week, including "Theoretical Models," "Creole Genesis," "Nominals or Determiners," "Post Genesis Developments" and "Tense, Mood, Aspect."

The 3rd ESSENER KOLLOQUIUM will be held at the Universität GHS Essen from September 30 to October 2, 1986. The theme of the colloquium is "Sprachwandel und seine Bestimmenden Faktoren." Presenters include: H. den Besten, Bochmann, N. Boretzky, K. Clark, W. Enninger, J. Erfurt, J. Harris, G. Kremnitz, C. Lehmann, H. Lüdtke, W. Mayerthaler, R. O. Jones, H. Pasch, C. Poghirc, E. Ronneberger-Sibold, P. Seuren, T. Stolz, H. Werner, U. Werner, and H. Wode.

The 38th annual GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY ROUND TABLE ON LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS will be held March 11-14, 1987. Theme: "Language Spread and Language Policy: Issues, implications, and Case Studies." For information, contact: Peter H. Lowenberg, Chair, GURT 1987, Department of Linguistics, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057

(Phone: (202) 625-8130, -8165, or -4832).

Talmy GIVON gave a linguistic seminar entitled "Grammar and Discourse" on May 27, 1986 at LaTrobe University (Victoria, Australia). Part of the data was from Krio and Hawaiian Creole.

The third INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ORISA TRADITION AND CULTURE is scheduled for October 4-11, 1986, in New York City, with activities taking place at the Caribbean Cultural Center, Hunter College, SUNY at Old Westbury, Aaron Davis Hall, Schomburg Center for Research in Black History, and elsewhere. For information, contact: The Caribbean Cultural Center, 408 West 58th Street, New York, NY 10019 (Phone (212) 307-7420).

The INTERNATIONAL GROUP FOR THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE STANDARDIZATION AND THE VERNACULARIZATION OF LITERACY held a workshop at the Department of Language, University of York April 18-20, 1986. The session on "Standardization and Vernacularization of Literacy in Creole Communities" included presentations by: P. Baker, L. Carrington, J-M Charpentier, P. Christie, R. B. LePage, P. Mühlhäuser, I. Smith and A. Valdman. The session on "Pre and Post Independence standardization and Vernacularization of literacy in East Central and West Africa" included presentations by J. Kelly, E. Odumuch, J. Russell and W. Samarin.

The Divine Word Institute (DWI) of Madang, Papua New Guinea, in cooperation with the Department of Language and Literature of the University of Papua New Guinea, will sponsor an INTERNATIONAL TOK PISIN

CONFERENCE July 13-July 17, 1987 at the DWI Campus. The conference will include: (a) sessions with papers on Tok Pisin; (b) parasections in pidgin-creole issues; (c) a national parasection on a subject related to social, educational and political perspectives of Tok Pisin; and (d) a Tok Pisin literary festival. Though participation in the (a) and (b) sessions is by invitation only, to keep the group down to a number where discussions are fruitful, inquiries about participation are welcome. For information, contact: John W.M. Verhaar, S.J., Divine Word Institute, P.O. Box 483, Madang, Papua New Guinea.

Salikoko MUFWENE presented a paper entitled "Notes on the so-called 'infinitive' in creoles" at the 33rd meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Linguistics held in Atlanta, October 31-November 1, 1985. He also presented a paper, "Number delimitation in creoles" at a seminar on semantics/pragmatics at the Univ. of Chicago on March 13, 1986 and another on "Pidgins, creoles, and the study of language" at the University of Illinois, Urbana, March 14, 1986.

The fifteenth annual conference on NEW WAYS OF ANALYZING VARIATION (NNAV) was held at Stanford University October 17-19, 1986. Relevant papers will be listed in the December 86 CP.

Dudley NYLANDER (U. of Melbourne) presented a seminar paper at La Trobe University (Victoria, Australia) June 17, 1986, entitled "On the Uniformity of Creole Syntax."

The Sixth Biennial Conference of the SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS was held at the University of the West Indies, August 27-30, 1986 on the theme, "Approaches to syntactic and semantic description in Caribbean languages." A list of papers presented will follow in the December 86 CP.

The sixth SOCIOLINGUISTICS SYMPOSIUM was held April 16-17, 1986 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Relevant papers include:

Ian Hancock, "Componentiality and the Creole Matrix: the S.W. English Contribution."

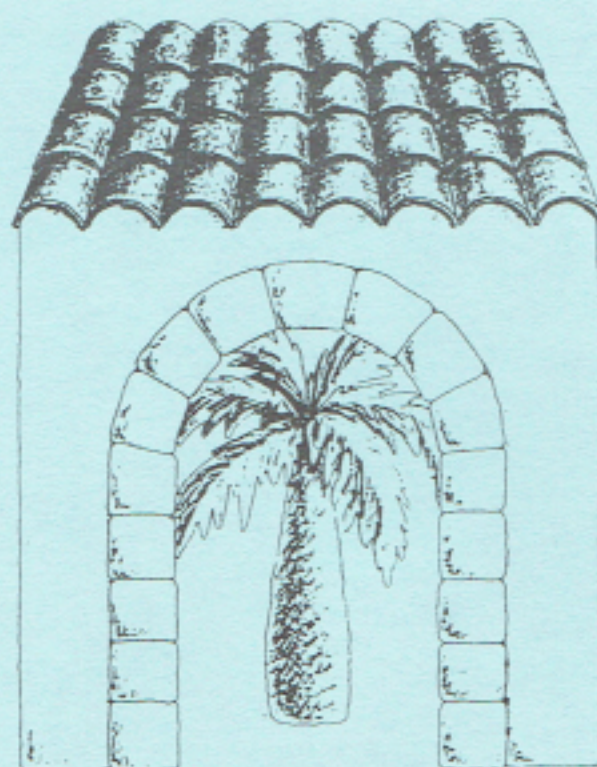
Priya Hosali, "Butler English and other pidgins: a comparison."

Charlene Sato, "Directions of sociolinguistic change in a post-creole continuum: a pilot study."

Ian Smith, "What were the Indo-Portuguese creoles really like?"

David Sutcliffe, "The tonal system of Jamaican Creole and its implications."

Lise WINER (Southern Illinois U.) spoke at the University of Waterloo (Ontario) Centre for the



1987 Linguistic Institute

New UED Seminar on June 18, 1986, on "Methodological Considerations in the Dictionary of Trinidadian English Creole."

COURSES

Suzanne ROMAINE and Peter MUHLHAUSLER co-taught a course entitled "English-based pidgins and creoles" at Hilary College, Oxford University earlier this year. Topics included: Issues in the study of pidgins and creoles; Indian pidgin and Butler English; Jamaican Creole; British Black English; Tok Pisin; and Chinese Pidgin English.

CP Advisory Editor John HOLM received a Fulbright to lecture on pidgins and creoles at University College London during his sabbatical year. He is currently offering an introductory level course on the subject to about 25 students, and will continue in the Spring term with a research seminar in which students will present their research findings, as will invited speakers from Britain and the continent. Those interested in speaking should write him at 11 Sudeley St, London N1 8HP, England. John has also finished the first draft of his book on Pidgins and Creoles for the Cambridge Language Survey series. It will appear in two volumes: I--Theory and Structure, and II--Reference Survey. The final draft should be finished by next Spring.

The 1987 LINGUISTIC INSTITUTE of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA) will be hosted by the Linguistics Department of Stanford

University, from June 29 to August 1, 1987. The theme of the Institute is "Contextual and Computational Dimensions of Language" and is meant to reflect the evergrowing interest within our community in integrating theories of linguistic structure with models of how language is processed both by humans and by machines, and with theories of how language conveys information in context. The aim is to provide a forum in which it is possible to integrate a variety of linguistic traditions, particularly linguistic theory, computational linguistics, discourse analysis, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and artificial intelligence.

Several different kinds of course, covering both theoretical and practical aspects of contextual and computational linguistics, will be offered during the institute:

(i) Six week overview courses (3 units), including: Syntax (Hankamer), Semantics (Chierchia), Phonology (Hayes), Sociolinguistics (Trudgill). The School of Education is also offering six-week courses simultaneously with the Institute, including: "The psychology of literacy" (Calfee), "Current issues in reading, writing, and literacy" (Langer) and "Advanced seminar in language, literacy, and culture" (Huebner).

(ii) One-week intensive classes (1 unit), given the first week of the institute, including: "Linguistic approaches to discourse" (Levinson), "Computational morphology overview" (Karttunen).

(iii) Four-week classes (2 units), given the last four weeks of the Institute, including: "Lexical functional grammar" (Bresnan), "Head-driven phrase structure grammar" (Pollard), "Government binding theory" (Rizzi), "Syntax and discourse function" (Prince), "Current issues in semantic theory" (Partee), "Discourse to grammar" (Traugott), "Morpho-syntax" (Kiparsky), "Historical & typological linguistics" (Greenberg), "Mayan historical linguistics and hieroglyphic writing" (Fox), "Language acquisition" (Andersen), "Discourse analysis: register, style and genre" (Ferguson), "Ethnography and sociolinguistics analysis" (Eckert), "Social context and process in pidgin and creole studies" (Rickford), "Issues in the sociology of language" (Fishman), and "Sociolinguistic Approaches to Discourse" (Schriffin).

(iv) Several seminars associated with research workshops will be running throughout the last four weeks. These can be taken for credit, as part of the Stanford "directed research" program.

(v) There will be a series of Wednesday lectures (e.g., on the synthesis of approaches to discourse), involving Institute participants and invited visitors.

(vi) The second week of the Institute coincides with the annual meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics. Other meetings being planned include one on Historical Linguistics and one on the Social Context of Linguistic Variation and Change.

Tuition at the 1987 Linguistics Institute varies according to the number of credit units: from \$916 for three units, \$1,151 for four units, to \$2,091 for eight credit units. There is a 3-unit minimum registration, and a full-time enrollment is considered to be 4 units. Students are entitled to use of the Stanford Library, athletic, and computer facilities.

Further information and fellowship application forms (due by Feb. 11, 1987) are provided in the June 1986 LSA Bulletin. Or write: 1987 LSA Institute, Department of Linguistics, Stanford, CA 94305.

Information may also be requested via electronic mail. The em address is: institute@csli.AKPA (institute@csli.stanford.edu).

THE UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM is offering an interdisciplinary two-semester course on creolistics this academic year for majors in Linguistics, Anthropology, Sociology, and area studies (e.g. Africa, Asia, Latin America). Coordinated by N. S. H. Smith and G. Benton, the course includes lectures by Chr. de Beet, G. Benton, J. B. den Besten, D. Bickerton, J. Fabian, H. Lamur, P. Muysken and N. Smith.

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Pamela WRIGHT. "Language shift and the redefinition of social boundaries among the Carib of Belize." Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, City University of New York, 1986. Abstract:

This dissertation examines the language shift process among the Carib of Belize. The language shift is explained as an intergenerational phenomenon in which children extend the language associated with power in their social context into their family by not using the traditional Arawakan language of their family but Belizean English. This association has resulted in new class distinctions among the ethnic group of the Carib. The intellectuals of this class utilize the authority of their education and forms acquired in that education to redirect ethnic consciousness, associating it with national identity.

In Chapter 2, I discuss the system of distinctions in which Carib identity was formed and developed through an analysis of terms for people in the Carib language. In Chapter 3, I review

the history of Belize and examine the labor structure of the country as a result of the place of the Belizean economy in the world capitalist system. I distinguish categories of informal, formal and public sector labor. I indicate the function of public sector worker as a class created by the state. The significance of this class in Belizean politics is briefly reviewed. I conclude the chapter with a discussion of the role of the public sector workers as a medial class in Belizean politics. In Chapter 4, I trace the history of the entry of the Carib into public sector labor and discuss the social distinctions of class among the ethnic group. Descriptions of rituals and citations of writings are provided to indicate ways in which Carib intellectuals direct ethnic consciousness. I also include labor histories of public sector workers in this chapter. Chapter 5 is an examination of the intergenerational language shift. Quantitative data are presented indicating the intergenerational aspect of the language shift and the changing role of the child in the Carib family. Language histories of individuals of different ages and experiences are presented. In the concluding chapter I review my theory of intergenerational language shift, comparing it with other recent sociolinguistic studies.

JOBS

Note: most of these hope to interview at MLA or LSA meetings in New York City in Dec. 1986.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY: assistant professor, spec. in Southeast Asian languages (esp. mainland) and Japanese most immediate priorities, beginning Fall 1987. Apply w. CV, publications, and 3 recommendations by Dec 15, 1986 to Sally McConnell-Ginet, Chair, Dept. of Modern Languages and Linguistics, Cornell U, Ithaca, NY 14853.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY: assistant professor, spec. in sociolinguistics or typology/universals, beginning Sep 1987. Ph.D. required. Apply w. CV (and have 3 recommendations, sent directly to dept.) by Jan 10, 1987 to Tom Wasow, Chair, Ad Hoc Search Committee, Dept. of Linguistics, Stanford U, Stanford, CA 94305.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA: assistant professor, spec. in sociolinguistics, second language acquisition, modern grammar and language use, or full professor, spec. in theories of linguistic structure and/or language in literature, discourse, analysis, theoretical and applied topics bearing upon English as a Second

Language. Apply to Gerald Monsman, Chair, Dept. of English, U of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY: assistant professor, spec. in historical linguistics (competence in Indo-European, Southeast Asian languages or history of English preferred), beginning July 1987. Apply w. CV and names of 3 references by Feb 1, 1987 to: John Ohala, Chair, Search Committee, Dept. of Linguistics, U of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE: assistant professor, Spanish linguistics, spec. in second language acquisition, sociolinguistics and/or general linguistics. Apply w. CV and names of references by Dec 9, 1986 to Julian Palley, Chair, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese, UC Irvine, Irvine, CA 92717.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES: spec. in syntax-semantics, rank and salary open. Ph. D. required. Apply w. CV, publications, and names of references by Jan 15, 1987 to: Paul Schachter, Dept. of Linguistics, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA CRUZ: assistant professor, spec. in phonological theory, beginning Sep 1987. Ph.D. and significant publications required. Apply w. CV and 3 recommendations by Jan 1, 1987 to: Jorge Hankamer, Chair, Board of Studies in Linguistics, Cowell College, UCSC, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. Refer to 53-867 in your application.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA: assistant professor, synchronic French linguistics (e.g. pragmatics, discourse, semantics) or Applied Linguistics (e.g. translation, stylistics but not language pedagogy). Ph. D. required. Apply w. CV, publications, and 3 recommendations by Dec. 1, 1986 to: Jean Casagrande, Chair, Search Cttee., Dept. of Romance Languages and Literatures, U of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA: assistant or associate professor, spec. synchronic Spanish linguistics, pref. dialectology, but other fields considered. Ph. D. required. Apply w. CV, publications and 3 recommendations by Dec 1, 1986 to David A. Pharies, Chair, Search Cttee., Dept. of Romance Languages and Literatures, U of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND: two assistant professorships, spec. in phonological or syntactic theory, beginning August 1987. Ph. D. required. Apply w. CV and public. (and have 3 recommendations sent directly to dept.) by Dec. 15, 1986

to: David Lightfoot, Linguistics Program, Mill Bldg., U. of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON: assistant professor, spec. in discourse analysis, typology, functional syntax, functional/cognitive semantics, historical syntax, and strength in some other area. Ph. D., publication record, and research commitment to a non-European language/language area required. Apply w. CV, publications and 3 recommendations by Jan 15, 1987 to Scott DeLancey, Chair, Dept. of Linguistics, U. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON: assistant professor, spec. in applied linguistics and second language acquisition. Ph.D., background in general linguistics, publication record and teaching experience required. Apply w. CV, publications and 3 recommendations by January 15, 1987 to Russell S. Tomlin, AL Search Committee, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY: possible assistant professor, spec. in phonology, w. background in historical syntax and phonology. Ph. D. required. Apply w. CV by Dec 1 to Suzanne Ferguson, Chair, Dept. of English, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Copies of AMERICAN ENGLISH DIALECT RECORDINGS: A GUIDE TO RECORDINGS (which includes Bahamas, Central American, Gullah and Vernacular Black English listings) are available for \$6.00 from Donna Christian, Center for Applied Linguistics, 1118 22nd St., NW, Washington DC 20037.

CP advisory editor Frederic G. CASSIDY received an honorary "Doctor of Letters" from the University of Michigan last May, before a crowd of 300,000 students and parents at commencement. At a lunch preceding the ceremony, Fred recalled his days as a graduate student at Michigan (1931-38) and reflected on his career as a lexicographer.

In related news, The Wall Street Journal (June 11, 1986) reviewed the first volume of the Dictionary of American English, and included an interview with Cassidy, its editor. It is one of several national newsmedia to have done so this year.

Vincent COOPER (College of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas) has prepared a paper entitled, "Language as a Factor in the Ethnic Relations in the Virgin Islands (American and British)." Based on several years of research, it relates the ethno-

linguistic situation in early plantation St. Kitts to that of Oldendorp's 18th century Virgin Islands and contemporary Virgin Islands society.

First volumes in the CREOLE LANGUAGE LIBRARY (companion series to the Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages) include:

1. Pieter Muysken and Norval Smith, eds. 1986. Substrata versus Universals in Creole Genesis: Papers from the Amsterdam Creole Workshop, April 1985.

2. Mark Sebba, 1986/87. The Syntax of Serial Verbs: an Investigation into Serialisation in Sranan and Other Languages.

3. Frank Byrne, 1987. Grammatical Relations in a Radical Creole: Verb Complementation in Saramaccan.

For info, write John Benjamins BV, PO Box 52519, Amsteldijk 44, 1007 HA Amsterdam, Holland.

Tom DUTTON, Review Editor of Language and Linguistics in Melanesia (formerly Kivung) is seeking reviewers for the following books:

T. Dutton, in collaboration with D. Thomas, A New Course in Tok Pisin (New Guinea Pidgin), Pacific Linguistics D-67, 1986. (407 pp.)

S. A. Wurm and P. Mühlhäusler, eds., Handbook of Tok Pisin (New Guinea Pidgin), Pacific Linguistics C-70, 1985. (725 pp.)

Anyone interested in reviewing one or both of these books should write Dutton at: Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, PO Box 4, Canberra 2601, Australia.

Beverly Olson FLANIGAN, whose paper on "American Indian English in Nineteenth Century Fiction" was given at the 1985 ADS meeting and not the 1984 one (as reported in the CP), is preparing a handbook on American Indian English in the classroom for a TESOL series on Standard English as a Second Dialect in the Schools being edited by Lise Winer (U of Illinois at Carbondale).

FOCUS ON THE CARIBBEAN, ed. by Manfred Görlach and John Holm, and covering various aspects of English and English-based creoles in the Caribbean, is scheduled to be published by John Benjamins in 1986.

German de GRANDA (Romance Philology, U of Valladolid, Spain) has two forthcoming books:

Lengua, Sociedad e Historia: Estudios Lingüísticos sobre el Español del Paraguay (being published by the Instituto Caro y Cuervo, Bogotá).

Estudios de Lingüística Afro-Románica (being published by the University of Valladolid).

Eldred Durosomi JONES, longtime Krio scholar and activist, has

retired from the Principalship of Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. Jonathan A. Peters, former student, now at U. of Maryland (Baltimore County) wrote a brief tribute in the Winter 1986 issue of the Bulletin of the African Literature Association praising Jones' contributions to the Krio dictionary (which he coedited with Clifford Fyle) and his work on African literary criticism.

Reports of a MARKET THAI in use among refugees from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam have been received from Kathy Carpenter (Stanford), recently returned from fieldwork on child language in Thailand. Further details, anyone?

The NEH (NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES) OVERVIEW for 1986 contains brief descriptions of funding opportunities, 42 separate programs in all, with advice on when, how, and where to apply. For a free copy, write or call: NEH OVERVIEW, Rm 409, NEH, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20506. Phone: 202-786-0438.

Ingrid NEUMANN is preparing an anthology of Louisiana Creole texts from the 19th century. For this purpose she spent 3 weeks in April '85 working mainly in the archives of the Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. Her stay was partly financed by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. The anthology should be published this year in the series Kreolische Bibliothek Hamburg, Buske Verlag.

A research project on ORALITY AND LITERACY has been launched at Albert-Ludwigs-Universität (D-7800 Freiburg I. BR, Werthmannplatz, KGIV, W. Germany). Various departments are involved, and, in this connection, the Dept. of Romance Philology is investigating Creole languages under the direction of Prof. Wolfgang Raible; fieldwork and a major part of the analysis is being carried out by Mr. Ralph Ludwig. The primary focus is on the possible development and standardization of French Creoles of the Caribbean; comparison of the creole situations in Martinique/Guadeloupe and Haiti is also being attempted.

A research project on PIDGIN GERMAN is reported (in Kulturchronik 1/86) to be ongoing at the University of Heidelberg. Anyone with further details, please write.

Derek Bickerton has sent us the following corrections to the Focus article (#13) on Pradel POMPILUS which appeared in the Dec. 1985 CP:

1. The Hymes 1971 volume (Pidginization and Creolization of Languages) was not the published proceedings of the 1959 conference, but of a conference also held at Mona in 1968.

2. Pompilus did not contribute to the Hymes volume, but does have an article (on the influence of creole on local French) in the published proceedings of the 1959 conference (Creole Language Studies 2, ed. R.B. Le Page, Macmillan 1961).



On September 4, 1985, the POSTAL SERVICE OF THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES issued two special stamps commemorating the Year of Papiamentu (1985/6), a 55 cent denomination honoring Papiamentu itself, and a 45 cent denomination honoring Pierre Lauffer (1920-81), a Curaçaoan who wrote songs, poetry and fiction in Papiamentu and "dedicated all his life to the development of this language." The Government Information Service and the Instituto Lingwístiko of the Netherlands Antilles issued a flyer describing Pierre Lauffer and Papiamentu, as well as a postcard with the following Lauffer poem:

MI LENGA

Mi lenga,
Den nesesidat salí
Fo'i alma di aventurero,
Kultivá na boka di katibu,
A baj drecha su pará
Den kwentanan di jaga.

Su kurashí sin keber
--E mārka brutu di su nasementu--
A butele rementá busá
I fōrsa di su yan'i biba
A lant'e di swela
Den un warwarú di pusta-boka.

Su kantika tin kandela
Su simplesa tin koló.
Ku su wega di palabra
Mi por 'nabo bo sojá
Ku su ritmo i su stansha
Mi por sinta namorá.
Na mi lenga di kriojo,
Ku su zjētu di zonidu
No tin dwele ni leyriá pa herami,
Ni tin sort'i sintimentu
Ku mi n' tribi machiká.

Suzanne ROMAINÉ and Fiona WRIGHT have prepared a report for the Max-Planck-Institut für Psycholinguistik, Nijmegen on their sociolinguistic study of child language, acquisition, creolization and language change in Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea. It describes the background to their ongoing research project, discusses their fieldwork methods, and presents preliminary findings. For copies, write S.

Romaine, Merton College, Oxford U., Oxford OX14JD, England.

William SAMARIN will be on sabbatical during the 1987-88 school year and hopes to collect data on Sango child language, both in France and in the Central African Republic.

John SCHUMANN (TESOL Section, English Dept, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024) has conducted several studies since 1984 of "The Experimental Creation of a Pidgin Language," and has a report with this title describing the procedure and results.

Briefly the project is an attempt to get at the same dimensions which Bickerton and Givón had in mind with their mid-seventies proposal (never funded) to give speakers of different languages a basic English vocabulary, place them on a deserted Pacific island, and see what kinds of "tertiary hybridization" (TH) and syntactic development took place over time as they attempted to communicate with each other.

What Schumann did instead, in the summer of 1984, was study the conversations between a graduate student (Susan Schnell) and himself, using about 120 words of German, a language neither of them knew. Subsequently, he studied the conversations among pairs of subjects with other native language backgrounds, using the word list developed for the Bickerton/Givón "island experiment." The project is turning out to have potentially significant pedagogical as well as theoretical implications.

For the latest details of this project, write John Schumann at the address above.

Do any of you have any information about the YENICHE language? Send to the CP and to G. Andersson, Wycliff Bibelubersetser, Europe Area Office, Postfach Burbach 6, D-5909 Burbach 6, West Germany.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Review of Kathleen M. BAILEY, Michael H. LONG, and Sabrina PECK, eds. Second Language Acquisition Studies (Newbury House, 1983). By Wallace Ray Peppers in Studies in Second Language Acquisition 7.2 (1985):253-54.

Review article of Derek BICKERTON, Roots of Language (Karoma: 1981). By William Foley in Comparative Studies in Society and History, April 1984: 335-344.

Kenneth M. BILBY. "The half still untold: recent literature on Reggae and Rastafari." (Review article covering four recent books.) Nieuwe West-Indische Gids 59.3&4 (1985):211-18.

Review of L. D. CARRINGTON, in collaboration with D. CRAIG and R. T. DANDARE, Studies in Caribbean Language (Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983).

By John R. Rickford in Caribbean Journal of Education 13.1&2 (1986). From the introduction: "This is an enormously welcome book--not only because it provides valuable descriptions of Caribbean Creole varieties . . . but also because a significant proportion of its contents was produced by scholars native to the Caribbean, and the book itself was published in the Caribbean."

By Robin Sabino in Language in Society 15.1 (1986):101-5.

Review of Lois CARRINGTON ET AL., eds. Papers in Pidgin and Creole Linguistics, No. 3 (ANU Pacific Linguistics, 1983). By Manfred Görlach in English World-Wide 6.2 (1985):343-44.

Review of Eddy CHARRY, Geert KUEFOED en Pieter MUYSKEN, met medewerking van Sita KISHNA, De Talen van Suriname: achtergronden en ontwikkelingen (Dick Coutinho, 1983). By George L. Hutter in Nieuwe West-Indische Gids 59.3&4 (1985):269-73. (See publications section for list of contents.--Ed.)

Review of Edward L. CUX, Free coloreds in the slave societies of St. Kitts and Grenada, 1763-1833 (University of Tennessee, 1984). By Gad Heuman in Nieuwe West-Indische Gids 59.3&4 (1985):231-32.

Review of Morgan DALPHINIS, Caribbean and African Languages: Social History, Language, Literature and Education (Karia Press, 1985). By John Holm in TESOL Standard English as a Second Dialect Newsletter 4.2 (1985):4.

Review of Ian HANCOCK, ed., Diversity and Development in English-related Creoles (Karoma, 1985).

By Chris Corne in Language 62.1 (1986):195-198.

By Glenn G. Gilbert in English Worldwide 6.2 (1985):323-328.

Review of Marlis HELLINGER, Englisch-orientierte Pidgin- und Kreolsprachen. Entstehung, Geschichte und Sprachlicher Wandel (WBG, 1985). By Manfred Görlach in English World-Wide 6.2 (1985):341-43.

Review of B. W. HIGMAN, Slave populations of the British Caribbean, 1807-1834 (The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1984). By Stanley L. Engerman in Nieuwe West-Indische Gids 59.3&4 (1985):73-78.

Review of Gad J. HEUMAN, Between black and white: race, politics, and the free coloreds in Jamaica, 1792-1865 (Greenwood Press, 1981).

10 The Carrier Pidgin, August 1986

By Susan Lowes in *Nieuwe West-Indische Gids* 59.3&4 (1985):78-80.

Review of John A. HOLM, with Alison SHILLING, *Dictionary of Bahamian English* (Lexik House, 1982). By David L. Lawton in *Language Problems and Language Planning* 9.3 (1985):243-46.

Review of Charles JOYNER, *Down by the Riverside: A South Carolina Slave Community* (University of Illinois Press 1984). By Keith Walters in *Language in Society* 15.1:109-11.

Notice of Beatriz LAVANDERA, *Variación y significado* (Hachette, 1984). By Arthur K. Spears in *Language* 62.1 (1986):225.

Review of Robert B. LE PAGE and Andrée TABOURET-KELLER, *Acts of Identity: Creole-based Approaches to Language and Ethnicity* (Cambridge, 1985). By Albert Valdman in *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía* 36.1 (1986):61-2.

Review of William W. MEGENNEY, *A Bahian Heritage: An Ethnolinguistic Study of African Influences On Bahian Portuguese* (University of North Carolina 1978). Written for the CP by Luiz Ivens Ferraz (Human Resources Laboratory, Johannesburg, S. Africa):

In this assessment of the influence of African languages and cultures in Bahia, Megenney complements his own research with an interpretation and elaboration of the work done by scholars before him. He covers, among other topics, the history of the slave trade to Bahia, Afro-Catholic syncretism, and the socio-economic and ethnic composition of the Bahian people and how these relate to language use.

Obituaries for the years 1741 to 1799, well over two centuries into the colonization of Brazil, provided Megenney with figures that may be regarded as representative of the proportion of Sudanese and Bantu-speaking slaves in Bahia at that time. The Bantu slaves were to some extent numerically dominant, which Megenney justifiably feels is likely to have given them a cohesiveness that would have counterbalanced the cultural influence of the Sudanese peoples, who were to have the numerical and cultural ascendancy in the 19th century. Figures obtained by Megenney for sales contracts between 1838 and 1860 contrast by showing an overwhelmingly larger number of Sudanese slaves over those classed as Bantu, with the figure for slaves of African descent born in Bahia larger than these two combined. What this indicates to the creolist is that the emphasis placed on Nagô (Yoruba) and other Kwa influences on the language and culture of Brazil obscures the fact that the

roots of the linguistic and cultural reality of Brazil lie more than is generally appreciated in the contact of the Portuguese and the Western Bantu, as witness such linguistic features as the palatalization of /t/ and /d/ and the preposition of object pronouns to the verb, Portuguese *diga-me* "tell me" [*'diga-mi*] becoming *me diga* [*mi 'jiga*], for instance.

Megenney discusses how slaves taken from Nigeria to Bahia in the first half of the 19th century in fact outnumbered all the slaves brought from Africa in the whole preceding period since the 16th century, although Angola and the Congo were favoured as sources elsewhere in Brazil. He cites a report of 1848 to the effect that probably nine tenths of Bahian slaves at that time were Yoruba. The sheer weight of numbers would thus account for the more visible predominance of Yoruba language and culture--and to some that of Ewe as well--in Bahia today.

Megenney's account of Afro-Bahian religion shows little evidence of Bantu influence, either in the lexicon or the sociological content; the African religious influence he discusses is almost entirely Kwa, and mainly Yoruba. What the evidence presented seems to suggest is an assimilation of the Bantu into the religious system of the Kwa groups. Africanisms in conceptual areas other than religion show a wider range of provenances, with a considerable number of Bantu lexical items.

One wishes the etymological work were more consistently tight. Many of the etymologies point clearly to a Bantu or other source; others, however, do not do so and question marks next to lists of mutually incompatible guesses are necessarily unsatisfactory.

Much of the African linguistic heritage is preserved in the cult songs; for the most part, however, the meanings have been lost, and the forms have undergone phonetic shifts to the extent of being largely though not totally unrecognizable to the speakers of the original languages. There has also been a marked Portuguese influence in the *candomblé* ceremonial language.

Some will question the legitimacy of using language whose meanings have been lost, a viewpoint that leaves out of account the validity of the forms of a liturgical language in themselves. The symbolic interactionist Joel Charon has emphasized that "Words are symbols--they stand for something; they are meaningful; they are used by actors to represent physical objects, feelings, ideas, values. They are used for communication. Their meaning is social." Granted, but too literal an interpretation of what language is for leaves out the considerable force of a dead lan-

guage in a liturgical role. Leaves it out or sees it as a distortion, a view it will never share either ontologically or emotionally with the believer.

Notice of Els OKSAAR, ed., *Spracherwerb--Sprachkontakt--Sprachkonflikt* (de Gruyter, 1984).

By Nancy Dorian in *Language* 62.2 (1986):481-2.

By Charles J. James in *Studies in Second Language Acquisition* 8.1 (1986):100-02.

Review of John PLATT, Heidi WEBER, and Ho Mian LIAN, *The New Englishes* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1984), and Loreto TODD, *Modern Englishes* (Basil Blackwell, 1984). By Manfred Görlach in *Language Problems and Language Planning* 9.3 (1985):262-68.

Review of Richard PRICE, *First time: the historical vision of an Afro-American people* (Johns Hopkins, 1983). By John F. Szwed in *Nieuwe West-Indische Gids* 59.3&4 (1985):225-28.

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Review of Raymond QUEVEDO (Atilla the Hun), *Atilla's kaiso: a short history of Trinidad calypso* (University of the West Indies, 1983). By Lise Winer in *Nieuwe West-Indische Gids* 59.3&4 (1985):259-62.

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Review of Gillian SANKOFF, *The social life of language* (U. of Pennsylvania, 1980). By Shana Poplack in *Language* 62.1 (1986):189-95.

Review of Ken SARO-WIWA, *Sazaboy* (Saros International, 1986). By M.N. in *Africa Now*, February 1986: 85. (A novel written in "a mixture of Nigerian pidgin and the English language itself.")

Review of Ken SARO-WIWA, *Songs in a Time of War* (Saros International, 1985). By Lindsay Barrett in *West Africa*, November 1985. (A book of poetry containing a long polemic in Nigerian Pidgin.)

Review of Edgar W. SCHNEIDER, *Morphologische und syntaktische Variablen im amerikanischen Early Black English* (Verlag Peter Lang 1981). By Jeutonne P. Brewer in *American Speech* 61.2 (1986):153-59.

Review of Mark SEBBA and Loreto TODD, eds. *York Papers in Linguistics II* (Department of Languages, U. of York, 1983). By Lilith M. Haynes in *English World-Wide* 6.2 (1985):320-22.

Review of Olive SENIOR, *The A-Z of Jamaican Heritage* (Heinemann Educational Books, 1983). By Joyce Johnson in *TESOL Standard English as a Second Dialect: Newsletter* 4.3 (1985):4.

Review of John Victor SINGLER, *An Introduction to Liberian English* (Michigan State U., 1981). By Manfred Görlach in *English World-Wide* 6.2 (1985):340-41.

Review of Peter STEIN, *Kreolisch und Französisch* (Niemeyer 1984). By Glenn Gilbert (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale). This expanded version of a review which appeared in *French in Etudes Créoles*, appears here by permission of the editor, Robert Chaudenson.

Peter Stein is rapidly becoming one of the leading creolists in Germany. This book, the second to issue from his pen in the last three years, is an outstanding introduction to the French-based creole languages in both the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean, their (socio)linguistic description, and their significance for the science of creole language generally. The book appeared in Niemeyer's series of textbooks written in German for students of Romance linguistics (*"Romanistische Arbeitshefte"*). The fact that it is available only in German is unfortunate since it would undoubtedly be very useful to a larger international audience of creolists and Romance linguists. A translation (or, better, an expanded second edition) in French and/or English is highly recommended.

The book is well organized and well written, contains a useful, up-to-date, handy bibliography, reflects wide and thoughtful reading on Stein's part, and is notable for its judicious handling of the controversial issues that continue to plague (or "enliven"--depending on one's point of view) French creolistics. It is always a pleasure to review a book with these qualities.

Stein has divided the book into eight chapters, each concluding with a list of useful homework study projects for students. There is also an appendix containing samples of 100 or 200 words each, of twelve different French creoles. These are annotated, but not translated, and are integrated with the study

projects.

The introductory chapter explains that the author wants to demonstrate both the close relationship of the French creoles with European French, and those characteristic features which justify regarding them as individual languages in their own right. They are to be described in terms of their synchronic structure, their past and future diachronic development, and their present sociolinguistic status. Aside from Stein's own fieldwork on Mauritius (which was substantial), he is totally dependent on published materials and dissertations. Some of the more recent work is not widely available as yet. Especially interesting are the citations dealing with decreolization from Ingrid Meumann's 1983 dissertation on the French creole at Breau Bridge, Louisiana. There is also extensive mention of Annegret Bollée's forthcoming *"Dictionnaire Etymologique du Créole"*.

Chapter two is devoted to clarifying designations for different kinds of languages such as creole, pidgin, lingua franca, Sabir, petit nègre, langue mixte, baragouin, and jargon. Chapter three consists of a survey of creoles generally, whether French-based or not. These two chapters are the least satisfactory in the book since students will be confused in two respects: 1) Stein muddles the widely accepted definition of a creole as having an antecedent pidgin, etc. by introducing a "sociolinguistic" definition suggested by Bollée: "a creole is a language which has come into being in a geographically and/or culturally isolated area, in a multilingual society with social stratification--like plantation society in the colonies--because of imperfect acquisition, misunderstanding, and simplification of the language of the socially higher class on the part of the lower class in the society" (p. 7). Valuable as Bollée's proposal may be, Stein offers no further explanation, leaving the student to wonder why language development in most societies that generally fit Bollée's conditions does not lead to creolization. Worse is, 2) Stein arbitrarily limits the terms "pidgin" and "creole" to languages formed from a European superstrate language, presumably Dutch, English, French, Portuguese, or Spanish (p. 16). By limiting creolization to the particular conditions present on European overseas plantations of the last several hundred years, he rejects out of hand the possibility that creolization can take place under a variety of societal circumstances, with non-Romance and non-Germanic language superstrates. The abbreviated treatment of these important issues is somewhat compensated for in the homework problems, as for example at the end of Chapter three

(p. 17): "Do you know of any French colonies in which creole languages did not develop? What distinguishes these locations from those discussed above? What could be some possible reasons that creole languages did not arise there?"

Chapters four, five, and six introduce the French creole languages' phonetics and phonology, the lexicon, and the morphology and syntax, respectively. Stein wisely avoids the highly technical theoretical descriptive framework that is currently fashionable, even in beginning texts and popularizations (e.g., Derek Bickerton's *Roots of Language*, 1982). His more traditional explanations are however easily convertible into the notation of various types of generative phonology and, with a little more effort, government and binding notation in syntax. A more advanced textbook dealing with these creoles could at the same time be an introduction to the linguistic theory necessary for students to understand current research on creoles by theoretical linguists, but that is not the purpose of the present work.

Characteristic of Stein's book are the numerous examples of each grammatical feature that he wants to contrast with European French, often given in the form of comparative tables with separate lines for the creoles of Guadeloupe, Martinique, Dominica, St Lucia, French Guiana, Haiti, Louisiana, La Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles, and sometimes Rodrigues, Trinidad, and Grenada as well. He uses a contrastive (rather than purely descriptive) approach. Even so, the material is so well sequenced and explained that a creolist with no knowledge of French could read it with profit. Historical linguistics, especially, profits from a rich harvest of possible generalizations and specific examples of language change from the swift metamorphosis of overseas French in the colonies. Stein's well laid out presentation enables linguists to locate and adapt his examples easily for other purposes.

Stein believes that the best claim of these creoles to be languages that are clearly distinct from French lies in their morphology and syntax (p. 54). In Chapter seven, "The Origin and Development of the French Creoles and Their Relationship with French," he takes up the important question of their genetic classification. Should they be called "Romance language" (perhaps "of the second generation")? Or African languages (with a largely Romance lexicon)? Or Creole languages (and thus be more closely linked with creoles of other lexical bases)?

In trying to strike a middle course, he criticizes Chaudenson (p. 99) for the "extreme pro-French position" according to which "... d'apparentes innovations du

cré'ole étaient très directement issues de structures ou de tendances du français populaire ... nous n'avons pas relevé d'exemple de transferts originaux et 'positifs' qui auraient conduit à l'adoption d'un trait nouveau qui s'incrit en opposition aux tendances générales de l'évolution du français."

As Stein points out, Chaudenson adopted five years later a still more hard-line position: "L'étude historique fait donc apparaître que le rôle des langues africaines a été à peu près nul dans la genèse des créoles de l'Océan Indien" (both passages cited by Stein, p. 99).

Additionally, Stein notes that "Chaudenson's research is well founded and very detailed. It is questionable though whether he could maintain his position in such an extreme form if he were to take more thorough account of the French creoles in the Caribbean, not to mention creoles with other lexical bases, and if he were to shift the emphasis of his work away from lexicon and toward morphology and syntax" (p. 99).

In the last analysis, though, Stein arrives at a position not far removed from Chaudenson's. After listing a number of syntactic features (serial verbs; tense, modality and aspect particles positioned before the verb; aspectual differences more important than tense; lack of copula; predicate adjectives function like verbs; and many other items reminiscent of West African languages) common in the French-based creoles, he nevertheless concludes that "despite these correspondences with African languages, the relation of the French creoles to French still seems to me to be the dominant one, leaving little choice but to group them with the Romance languages, perhaps with the proviso that they are 'of the second generation' or further qualifying them as 'Neo-Romance languages'" (p. 100). Stein also finds, in agreement with Chaudenson, that "when structural changes did take place, such changes were never contradictory ... to tendencies residing in French, even if the latter have not yet been (or are no longer) apparent" (p. 101).

Yet Stein does not regard his three possible language classifications as mutually exclusive. Accordingly, he concludes the discussion by suggesting that the French creoles can be seen as belonging to two language families simultaneously: like an optical illusion, first the Romance classification seems most justified, then the Creole one, in complimentary fashion. Stein may appear to be a fence sitter, but he represents a voice of moderation in that he lays out the facts in such a fashion that students can decide for themselves.

He takes no clear stand on the

problem of accounting for the striking similarities of the French creoles among themselves, and between the French creoles and creoles of other lexical bases, referring the reader to both Bickerton's universalist position and the more popular African language substrate explanation represented by such authors as Adam, Sylvain, Bentolila, Alleyne, and Boretzky (p. 101). Still, he seems to admire the vision that Bickerton presents to creolistics, though he suggests it may need to be toned down: "The discussion and evaluation of Bickerton's theory has only really begun; even if it is not tenable in its present form perhaps, it nevertheless represents an important step forward in the attempt to explain the genesis of creole languages, taken collectively and their great structural similarities. By virtue of his work, creole languages have become a central issue in our thinking about the genesis and development of human language as a whole" (p. 95).

Stein's description of the aberrant creole of La Réunion is especially interesting. Much like Afrikaans (and also the Portuguese creole of the Cape Verde Islands and the Portuguese of Bahia in northeastern Brazil, all of which may be profitably compared with La Réunion Creole), this creole appeared to go "half-way" and was then prevented from distancing itself further from European French. Thus, uniquely among the French creoles, it preserves the pre-posed definite article *la* (which is no longer declined however), forms of *être*, *avoir*, etc. Stein alerts the reader to the on-going controversy between Baker/Corne, and Chaudenson regarding the origin of Mauritian Creole and its relationship to the creole of La Réunion, but prefers not to take sides (p. 92). It may be significant however that Stein's bibliography, which contains a number of starred items that Stein considers "especially important and recommended for reading" (p. 137), stars three of Chaudenson's early works where the essentials of the "Bourbonnais theory" were laid out, but stars nothing by either Baker or Corne, whose important book "Isle de France Creole: Affinities and Origins" represents a very different point of view. This may have been an oversight on Stein's part.

Baker and Corne maintain that the "creoloid" character of La Réunion creole (which gives it a certain affinity to Afrikaans, as suggested above) is due to the fact that creolization was only partly carried out, whereas Chaudenson thinks that it is the decreolized descendent of a full-fledged creole common to both La Réunion and Mauritius: "Bourbonnais" (p. 109). Here, Stein seems to lean toward Baker and Corne's interpretation by citing demographic factors unique to the

island which might have retarded creolization (p. 92).

The last chapter of Stein's book treats the sociolinguistic position of French creoles. He treats the societies that speak these languages as textbook examples of diglossic speech communities. Unlike the English creole societies, such as Jamaica, there appears to be no (post)creole continuum on the French islands. He cites the pioneering study carried out by Claire Lefebvre in Martinique in the mid-1970's (p. 107) which showed there to be a clean break, both objectively and attitudinally, between French and Créole, and he supposes this situation to hold for other locations as well. However, Stein neglects to mention that La Réunion, by way of exception, seems to possess an English-creole-type continuum, as noted by Chaudenson, Baker, Corne, and others.

Stein is very much concerned with rectifying the negative attitudes of the past toward the French creoles, especially vis-à-vis Standard French. He sees language standardization (establishing spelling norms, preparation of dictionaries and grammars as instruments of normatization and of pedagogy, and as symbols in themselves) and expansion into new societal domains as an important tool of social change in creole societies. In this, few people could argue with him. But because of the relatively small size of the groups of speakers involved, with the exception of Haiti, the expense--in terms of money and other social costs--of language standardization, coupled with wide-ranging educational reform, would seem to be an unsurmountable obstacle at present. Stein simply voices his hope at what should be done. Actual implementation remains more difficult.

Review of Loreto TODD, *Modern Englishes: Pidgins and Creoles* (Basil Blackwell, 1984).

By Richard W. Bailey in *Verbatim* 12.4 (1986):19-20.

By Lawrence D. Carrington in *Language in Society* 15.1 (1986):105-9.

By George N. Cave in *English Worldwide* 6.2 (1985):316-19.

By John Holm in *TESOL Standard English as a Second Dialect Newsletter* 4.2 (1985):4.

Review of P. S. URELAND and I. CLARKSON (eds.), *Scandinavian Language Contacts* (Cambridge, 1984). By E. Haugen in *Language in Society* 15.1 (1986):115-120.

Review of Charles J. WOODING, *Evolving culture: a cross-cultural study of Suriname, West Africa and the Caribbean* (University Press of America, 1981). By W. van Wetering, in *Nieuwe West-Indische Gids* 59.3&4 (1985):116-19.

FIVE FINGERS FOR SURVIVAL

THE GALAPAGOS OF SIGNING

William Washabaugh

A tiny, barely accessible speck in the Caribbean off the coast of Nicaragua, Providence Island is a distant outpost of an English-based creole, a grammatically limited language that shares universals with like registers around the globe. **This fact alone would be intriguing enough, but much more significantly, Providence Island also presents a case-study of in-breeding and its adverse effects:** an arrestingly high percentage of the islanders are congenitally, profoundly, and, of course, prelingually deaf (6.7% per thousand vs. .4% per thousand in the United States). In their world of unbroken silence and isolation, the deaf islanders were forced to create their own devices for communicative survival, compelled to forge their own links between language and thought, and left to evolve their own hypotheses for survival without benefit of institutional care or a tradition of signing. **Providence Island is the Galapagos of signing. Its deaf are untutored and illiterate, use no finger spelling, and have never been exposed to Sign Languages used anywhere,** but they have remarkably developed a facility for signing of their own making. *Written with an abiding empathy and after a decade of research, William Washabaugh here provides an objective, analytic description of deaf signers and creole speakers who routinely sign. He is immediately concerned with language genesis and acquisition, input processing, iconicity, the semiotics of signs, and interactionist vs. purely linguistic interpretations.*

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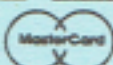
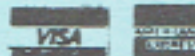
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FOCUS ON CREOLISTS # 16: PETER MÜHLHÄUSLER

By John W. Harris (Darwin Institute
of Technology, Australia)

Peter Mühlhäusler's unique combination of background, education and interest have helped him to make significant contributions to pidgin-creole studies, particularly in the Pacific region.

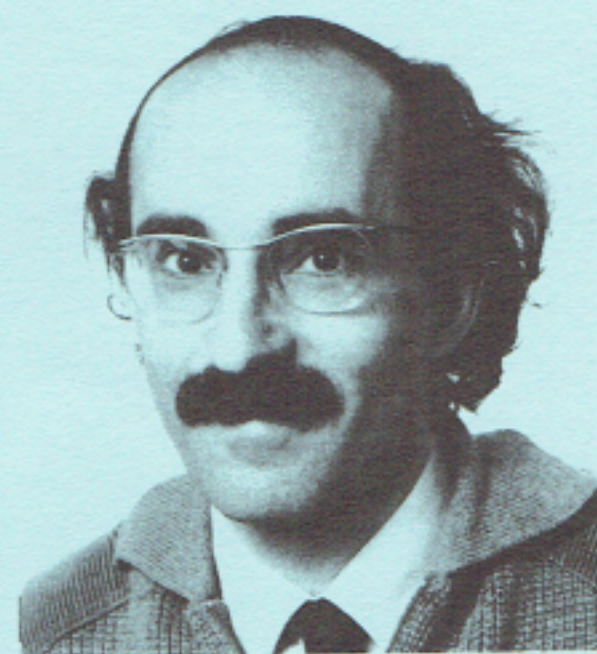
In the early 1970's, the development and spread of pidgins and creoles in the linguistically complex South Pacific region still presented a complex jigsaw puzzle, with very few pieces in place. Australian linguists had taken an interest in Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea since the region became an Australian trusteeship after World War II, and much had been written about the language itself by Dutton, Laycock, Mihalic, Wurm and others. As well, Pitcairnese had been

researched by Ross and Moverley, and Norfolk English by Flint and Harrison. On the other hand, the two major Australian creoles had not been described at all, and so much else was undocumented that no-one could seriously study their interconnections.

Peter Mühlhäusler turned up on this scene in 1972. Born in 1947 in West Germany at Freiburg near the French and Swiss borders, he demonstrated considerable language ability while still a teenager at the Humanistisches Bertholdsgymnasium. His interest in 'mixed', creolized and related languages led him to attend university in South Africa rather than Germany. He entered the University of Stellenbosch in 1966. Majoring in Afrikaans and Dutch, he graduated (B.A. Hons.) in 1969. In 1970, he commenced postgraduate study in England at the University of Reading, where he obtained his M.A. by examination and his M. Phil. by thesis. This work, Pidginization and Simplification of Language (pub. 1974), established him as a promising new scholar in the field of pidgin and creole studies. Mühlhäusler's interest in pidgins and creoles prompted him to take up doctoral research in the same year at the Australian National University, where there were good facilities for research into pidgins and creoles in the Southwest Pacific, and where there were also linguists interested in and knowledgeable about them, including Tom Dutton, Don Laycock and Stephen Wurm.

Mühlhäusler carried out field research in Papua New Guinea from 1972-1974, and wrote his doctoral thesis, Growth and Structure of the Lexicon of New Guinea Pidgin (pub.

1979). This began a long and highly significant association with South Pacific pidgins and creoles. His New Guinea study required a (socio)-linguist who would be bilingual in English and German, with an enthusiasm for pidgins, and with



Peter Mühlhäusler

contacts and archival access in Australia and Germany.

It was, of course, Peter Mühlhäusler's German background which was the critical factor. The history of New Guinea Pidgin could not be fully documented without taking into account the influence of the German language during the years of the German presence in the region. German interest in New Guinea began in the 1860's and culminated in the formal annexation and administration of 'Kaiser-Wilhelmsland' from 1884 until World War I. More important, however, than the one hundred and fifty words of

IN THIS ISSUE

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German origin in New Guinea Pidgin which Mühlhäusler identified, was his work on the significant plantation labor link between New Guinea and Samoa.

German firms were commercially active in Samoa from as early as 1856, long before it became a formal German colony from 1899 until 1914. During most of this time the huge plantation industry was in the hands of 'Deutsche Handels und Plantagen Gesellschaft der Südsee Inseln zu Hamburg', known for 40 years in the Pacific as 'D.H. and P.G.' or, more simply, 'The Long Handle Firm.' Between 1867 and 1912 some 6,000 laborers were imported from German New Guinea to Samoa. At Tom Dutton's suggestion, Peter carried out field work in Samoa in 1975 and went on to argue that Samoan Plantation Pidgin was the most

important single factor in the development of New Guinea Pidgin. This very significant claim regarding Samoan Plantation Pidgin (1978a) was really only possible because he was able to consult rare and unpublished German archival material.

The transportation of Samoan Pidgin English back to New Guinea is a key piece in the Pacific pidgin and creole jigsaw. Another piece in the jigsaw was fixed with Mühlhäusler's 'rediscovery' of Papuan Pidgin English, claimed by many never to have existed. Many further pieces have also been put in place by other researchers, including Tom Dutton's work on Hiri Motu, Ross Clark's search for 'Beach-la-Mar,' Anna Shnukal's documentation of Torres Strait Creole, John Sandefur's study of Kriol, Jeff Siegel's recent investigation of Fijian plantation languages, and many others.

Peter's interest and support have been a real encouragement to many Pacific creolists, including myself. He has a productive association with Bruce Rigsby, another important Australian creolist, and together they have facilitated the research of many others, including the arranging of substantial research grants. Peter concludes all his letters with the words, 'keep in touch' which he does, and he is well-placed to undertake (with Suzanne Romaine, Stephen A. Wurm and others) what is proving to be a most important contribution to the field, the Atlas for Languages of Cross-Cultural Communication in the Pacific. This major international project will, among other things, go a long way towards completion of the Pacific jigsaw.

Mühlhäusler's list of publications contains well over a hundred items in both English and German. His contribution as a creolist goes beyond the Pacific jigsaw, important as that is, as he insightfully uses Pacific data to challenge and advance linguistic theory. He regularly discusses the theoretical contributions of other scholars through the medium of his book reviews which appear frequently in major international journals. One of his most notable reviews was his (1984) discussion (1984) of Bickerton's Roots of Language. His own contributions to linguistic theory, particularly in pidgin and creole studies, are well known. His latest book, Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (1986); the most substantial single-authored book on the subject yet published, presents original views based on his wide experience and profound knowledge of pidgins and creoles, not only in the Southwest Pacific but elsewhere.

Mühlhäusler continues to carry out field research in such places as North Queensland and the Torres Strait. He is a frequent and

popular participant in international conferences. He is on the editorial board of a number of key journals in his field, including Pacific Linguistics, Language and Communication, Language and Linguistics in Melanesia and the new Journal of Pidgin and Creole Studies.

Having taught at the Australian National University (Canberra) and the Technische Universität (Berlin), Mühlhäusler is now University Lecturer in Linguistics at the University of Oxford, and a Fellow of Linacre College. The list of linguists with whom he has been associated as student, teacher, colleague or friend includes most of the well known names in creolistics and related areas. He pays particular tribute to Rudie Botha at Stellenbosch who kindled his interest in methodology, Peter Trudgill and others at Reading who introduced him to sociolinguistics, Stephen Wurm and his colleagues at Canberra who showed him how to work with real people and real data, Charles-James Bailey at Berlin who taught him how to handle variable data, and Roy Harris at Oxford who taught him to reflect critically on his own linguistic activities. According to Mühlhäusler, his approach to linguistics is the 'wild boar approach': shallow rooting all over the forest and digging a few deep holes to get at the truffles.

Peter married Jackie Deshayes in 1972 and they now have two children. He enjoys homelife and his hobbies are steam locomotives (real ones) and model railways. His close relatives include people of German, Australian, English, Italian, Finnish, French and Danish descent. Despite the urging of his family, he has so far failed to develop a family pidgin which would enable the Finns to communicate with the Italians and so on.

I think that Peter would like the opportunity to return to work someday in Australia, where the real data is, and dig some more deep holes. His friends and colleagues in Australia look forward to that day!

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EDITOR'S NOTES

Here at last is the December 1986 CP. I wish to thank CP advisory editor John Harris for his focus article on the very deserving creolist Peter Mühlhäusler, whose new book, *Pidgin and Creole Linguistics* is certain to make a big impact on our field. Focus articles in the works for future issues are on Derek Bickerton and Ian Hancock. Others are always welcome.

I regret to announce the deaths of Charles Foster and Keith Whinnom (see "Obituaries" section).

Finally, I regret to announce that I will be stepping down as editor of the CP, primarily because I have accepted some new committee responsibilities (including a stint on the NSF Linguistics Panel) which it would be difficult to combine with CP editorship and teaching and research. After five years and eighteen issues I also feel it's time to step down and give someone else's creative ideas and energies a chance.

The good news is that this someone already exists, in the form of associate editor Thom Huebner, who has already agreed (with the approval of our editorial board) to



Thom Huebner

become editor from March 1987. Thom's interest in pidgins and creoles dates back to his graduate student days at the University of Hawaii, when he published the textbook series, *Solomon Islands Pidgin* (Experiment in International Living, 1979). His dissertation, supervised by Derek Bickerton, was published by Karoma Press (*A Longitudinal Analysis of the Acquisition of English*, 1983), and he retains a strong interest in pidginization and creolization as well as language acquisition more generally. (He has studied second language acquisition by the Lao and

the Hmong, among others.)

The transition should be relatively uncomplicated since Thom is at Stanford (address editorial correspondence to him c/o the School of Education), and since Jim Fox and I will continue to serve as Associate Editors (address subscription correspondence to Jim c/o Dept. of Anthropology).

To the Department of Linguistics at Stanford, especially to Sonia Oliva and Gina Wein, I am especially grateful for their many contributions to the CP. I am also grateful to our associate and advisory editors, and to all those who contributed news items and articles. Please continue to give Thom your full cooperation, and keep the CP flying.

OBITUARIES

Charles R. FOSTER died of cancer July 29, 1986 at his home in Washington, DC. A social scientist, he was associated with the Department of Education (and the former Department of Health, Education and Welfare) for nearly twenty years. As acting chief of the Department's bilingual education branch, he was instrumental in identifying the educational problems of Haitians and Cape Verdean children in the US, and served as a catalyst in establishing links between educators, on the one hand, and linguists specializing in Creole languages on the other. He was coeditor of the collective volume *Haiti--Today and Tomorrow: An Interdisciplinary Study* (University Press of America, 1984.) This notice was written by Albert Valdman.

Keith WHINNUM, key figure in the development of monogenetic theories of pidgin-creole origin (1956, 1965), and the person who introduced the "tertiary hybridization" model of pidgin genesis (1971), died on March 6, 1986, at the age of 58. Professor Whinnom was head of the Department of Spanish at the University of Exeter. The details in the paragraphs below were extracted from the obituary in the May 1986 University of Exeter *Gazette*, forwarded to us by John Holm. We join with the University of Exeter, his family, and creolists and Hispanicists around the world in mourning his passing.

After an undergraduate career at Queen's College, Oxford, Whinnom served as Lecturer at the University of Hong Kong from 1952-55, as Lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin, 1956-61, and then as Professor of Modern Languages at the University of the West Indies 1961-67. In 1967 he was elected to the Chair of Spanish at Exeter.

Whinnom's books in the Hispanic

field include *A Glossary of Spanish Bird Names* (1966), by far the most thorough and scholarly work ever published on the subject; a general study of *Diego de San Pedro* (1974); *La Poesía amorosa de la época de los Reyes Católicos* (1981) which consolidates and extends his brilliantly innovative papers on cancionero poetry. *The Spanish Sentimental Romance 1440-1550: A Critical Bibliography* (1983), is a model of its kind, in which immense learning combines with incisive judgement to provide the indispensable basis for all future work on sentimental romances.

Whinnom's distinction as a scholar was recognized by the award of the D. Litt. by the University of Oxford in 1984. He was both meticulous and creative in his scholarship, he set high standards as a teacher, and was a prodigious correspondent, who was in touch with medievalists, Golden-Age specialists and linguists throughout the world. He answered every letter, usually by return mail.

At Exeter, Whinnom was Dean of the Faculty of Arts (1971-73), and Deputy Vice-Chancellor from 1982 until his death. Despite the strain of constant committee-work, particularly in later years, and despite a debilitating and painful illness, he persevered with his scholarly pursuits, leaving one book, several articles and reviews in press at the time of his sad death. He was unflagging in fulfilling what he saw as his duty in every sphere. His family, the University of Exeter, the Arts Faculty and the Department of Spanish mourn the passing of a scholar of prodigious talent, an administrator of model efficiency, and a generous friend.

Creole References

1956. *Spanish contact vernaculars in the Philippine Islands*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press.
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NOTES AND QUERIES

Among the languages represented in the 118 hours of tape-recorded AMERICAN DIALECT SAMPLES presented by the Center of Applied Linguistics to the Library of Congress, Washington DC in November 1986 are Gullah and Louisiana Creole. The project was directed by Donna Christian. For information, contact Gerald Parsons, American Folklife Center, Archive of Folk Culture, Washington, DC 20540, or Donna

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Christian, CAL, 1118 22nd Street, N.W., Washington DC 20037.

The regional newspaper CARIBBEAN CONTACT included in its March 1986 issue an article by Earle Bousquet which discusses briefly the "Caribbean people" of Nicaragua--"the over 30,000 Creoles--as the black people of Nicaragua's Caribbean coast are called--who inhabit the Caribbean coastal town of Bluefields ..."

Emanuel DRECHSEL is requesting historical information on the distribution of American Indian contact languages, for inclusion in the North American Indian Language Map Project which grew out of the recent Haas Festival Conference.

Such information need not be limited to the better-known cases of Native American pidgins, namely Chinook Jargon, Delaware Jargon, Eskimo Jargon, and Mobilian Jargon; data are also welcome on Algonquin and Creek used as *lingue franche*, unique contact phenomena such as Métis, and any other American Indian contact language that you feel should be included.

For further information on the project and guidelines for reporting data, see the announcement in the October 1986 issue of the SSILA (Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas) Newsletter (vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 5-6), or write Prof. Drechsel (currently on leave from the University of Oklahoma) at Seeweg 10, CH-8590 Romanshorn, Switzerland, where he will be until Spring 1987.

The paperback edition of Peter FODALE's Papiamentu Reference Grammar (1985) was scheduled to be produced by Karoma Publishers in Fall 1986.

Glenn GILBERT's long-awaited edition of the Reinecke memorial volume (Pidgin and Creole Languages: essays in Memory of John E. Reinecke) is scheduled to appear in 1987. To receive information about a special pre-publication discount offer, write: The University of Hawaii Press, 2840 Kolowalu St., Honolulu, HI 96822.

Ian HANCOCK was featured in the "Lifestyle" section of the Austin American-Statesman, Monday October 20, 1986 (C1,5) in an article focussing on his work on the preservation and accurate portrayal of the Gypsy heritage.

Anders Källgård (Ryttargången 30, S-432 00 Verberg, Sweden) is working on Pitcairnese. She completed a 33-page report at the University of Gothenburg in 1981.

The KOMISHON STANDARISASHON DI PAPIAMENTU published in October 1985 a list of the first one thousand

standardized words of Papiamentu (Lista di Palabranan Standarisa, no. 1). Words which have various standard forms are being treated by the standardization's committee of the three islands. A plenary meeting to decide on them was scheduled for October 25-27, 1986 in Bonaire. For further information, write Marta Dijkhoff, Instituto Lingwistiko Antiano, Schouwburgweg 26, Kòrsou, Netherlands Antilles.

A KOMITI BILONG BISLAMA has just been formed to help develop and standardize terminology in Bislama, the national language of Vanuatu. It was established by staff of Radio Vanuatu, the Vanuatu Weekly, and the Department of Language Services, all of whom use Bislama in their daily work. The first chairman is Jonas Cullwick of Radio Vanuatu.

The Komiti meets twice a month to go over lists of proposed terms in different subject areas. After the members agree which terms should be adopted, lists are printed and circulated for use by each organization. The komiti also plans to promote the use of the new terminology by means of publicity and educational programs.

Silvia KOUWENBERG (Universiteit van Amsterdam, Instituut voor Algemene Taalwetenschap, Spuistraat 210, Amsterdam C, The Netherlands), has received funding from ZWU for a three-year research project on Berbice Creole Dutch in Guyana. She did fieldwork in the Berbice River area from January to April 1986. Ian Robertson (who is now focussing his own research on Skepi Creole Dutch in the Essequibo region, introduced her to some 30 speakers, of whom about thirty have full, active competence in this dying language. All are bilingual, also speaking Guyanese Creole English, which has influenced the Creole Dutch considerably.

LA PRESENCIA AFRICANA EN HISPANOAMERICA is the title of a three-part filmstrip which includes coverage of Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia. It is available from International Film Bureau Inc., 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60604-4832.

Peter MUHLHAUSLER (Linacre College, University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3JA, England) and Stephen WURM (Australian National University, Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, GPU Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601) inform us that the Australian Academy of the Humanities, The Australian National University and Oxford University have been collaborating in the production of a large atlas of languages for intercultural communication in the Pacific, under their joint direction.

The Atlas will include indige-

neous and expatriate pidgins and creoles, mission and government *lingue franche*, trade languages and koines as well as metropolitan languages used for intercultural communication in the Greater Pacific area. The relevant region extends from China across continental and insular Southeast Asia, the New Guinea area and Australia, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, as far as the coast of South America. The atlas is to follow the format of the Language Atlas of the Pacific Area (Wurm and Hattori, eds., 1981-83), and is to consist of 25-30 large multi-colored maps with appropriate text displaying the present-day use, diachronic spread, and in some cases contraction and decay of such languages, as well as of selected linguistic features. The project is now in its second year and is expected to be concluded with the publication of the atlas within three years.

Suzanne Romaine and Peter Mühlhäusler have jointly been given a major research grant by the British Academy to carry on with the Atlas project once the Oxford University money runs out. Philip Baker has shifted the focus of his research from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific, and now works for this project as well.

Paul T. RUBERGE (Germanic Languages, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27514) reports that he is presently writing a history of Afrikaans, and grappling with the creolization hypothesis. Although the philological record strikes him as clearly not supporting Valkhoff's position, he seeks to study the origins of Afrikaans within a more sophisticated theory of language genesis and hopes to shed new light on the question in the process. He is interested in hearing from any readers working in this area.

William J. SAMARIN (Anthropology, University of Toronto) is on sabbatical during the current academic year, and hopes to collect data on Sango child language, both in France and in the Central African Republic. He has sent us his new manuscript, "Standardization of Language and Vernacularization of Literacy: the Case of Sango," for deposit in Stanford's Green Library collection on pidgins and creoles.

Gilbert U. SCHNEIDER, who is semi-retired but still teaches Fall quarters at Ohio University in Athens, has produced a small booklet entitled Mek Wi Kot Panabu. Eight hundred copies have been sent off to the Republic of Cameroun for teachers and pastors in that area of West Africa. Copies can be obtained for \$3.00 (including postage and handling) from: M. and G. Schneider, P.O. Box 1017, Lincoln City, OR 97367.

Schneider also reports that his major work on Pidgin is "still in the works" (i.e., on computer).

John T. SCHNEIDER is a Visiting Scholar in the Linguistics Department at Stanford for the 1986-87 academic year. He is an American statistician who compiled a dictionary and related data base on African lexical influences in Brazilian Portuguese while in the Applied Mathematics Department at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. He hopes to complete the editing of this work at Stanford.

SOCIOLINGUISTIQUE DES LANGUES ROMANES (Actes du XVII^e Congrès International de Linguistique et Philologie romanes, Aix-en-Provence, 1983), a nine-volume work, is currently under production. For information, write to Service des Publications, l'Université de Provence, 29 avenue Robert-Schuman, 13621 Aix-en-Provence Cedex, France.

Loreto TODD (School of English, The University of Leeds) is part of a group working on the preparation of a workbook and cassette on on Cameroon Pidgin, and to that end visited Cameroon in May 1986.

UMA CARTUCHIRA CHEIA DE CANCOES is the title of a phonodisc published by Conselho nacional de Cultura, Guinea-Bissau which contains revolutionary songs in Creole, Balanta, Mandinga and Fula from Guinea-Bissau. Green Library at Stanford recently received two copies.

Among the languages in which the WATCHTOWER magazine appears monthly are New Guinea Pidgin, Papiamentu, Sango, and Solomon Islands Pidgin. As CP assistant editor Glenn Gilbert notes, these may include texts of interest to CP readers. For further information, write: Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, 25 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, NY 11201.

SQUAWKS AND RUFFLED FEATHERS

Sally THOMASON, (Linguistics, University of Pittsburgh) writes:

Bickerton's Squawk and/or Ruffled Feather in the April 1986 CP is dead wrong in one respect: most historical linguists certainly don't believe that substratum influence, or rather the belief in it, is misguided or preposterous. Many of us are (quite reasonably) suspicious of the exaggerated claims that are sometimes made about substratum influence; but that's another matter. Most historical linguists have always respected serious, well-documented proposals about

substratum interference in language change. And there are many such proposals, some of them discussed in Thomason, S. and Kaufman, T., Language Contact, Creolization, and Genetic Linguistics (University of California Press, forthcoming 1987).

PROSPECTIVE EDITIONS OF THE NEGERHOLLANDS RECORDS AT HERRNHUT

Hans den Besten (U. Amsterdam)
and Peter Stein (U. Regensburg)

As may be well-known by now, the Moravian Archives at Herrnhut harbor a great number of manuscripts and printed works relating to Negerhollands (NH), the Dutch Creole of the Virgin islands: letters, translations, grammatical descriptions, some original work, and so on. (See Peter Stein's bibliography in *Amsterdam Creole Studies* 9, June 1986, and Glenn Gilbert's report in *The Carrier Pidgin* 14.1, April 1986.) Peter Stein has been able to acquire microfilms of most of the manuscript materials.

Since the language is practically dead, an edition of these 18th and 19th century materials is needed. A committee of creolists and netherlandicists at the University of Amsterdam (including Pieter Muysken and Hans den Besten), together with Pieter Seuren of the University of Nijmegen therefore approached Peter Stein about the possibility of such a project.

A start was made in June 1986, when Hans den Besten spent some days in Regensburg to view the microfilms and discuss the general outline of this common (German-Dutch) project. The results of these preliminary discussions were laid down in a protocol in German, which was distributed on a small scale among those immediately interested. We will not give a full translation of the protocol here, partly because preliminary thoughts as to how to run the prospective project will only marginally interest the readers of the CP. We will therefore restrict ourselves to an overview of work in progress and work projected.

At present the following projects are running: (1) An edition of the "Dutch" and Creole letters written by converted slaves in the 18th century. This work is being undertaken by Peter Stein and Hartmut Beck, and is scheduled to be published in the first half of 1987. (2) An edition of Oldendorp's manuscript dictionary (German-NH) of 1767/68 together with an NH-German version, by Peter Stein. (3) An edition of the full manuscript version of Oldendorp's book by a team headed by P. Neuman (Dresden) and C. Peters (St. Thomas). (4) A synoptic edition of the NH grammar

by Magens (1770), the grammar that can be found in the Oldendorp manuscript, and the Moravian manuscript grammar of ca. 1802, by Hans Eroms and Peter Stein.

The ultimate goal of the Amsterdam-Regensburg project should be to assemble in one series all the 18th and 19th century Negerhollands materials. For the time being we are primarily interested in the manuscripts found at Herrnhut. These can be divided into two groups. The first group involves texts only available in manuscript: (1.1) A translation of large parts of the old Testament by Johannes Böhner. (1.2) Böhner's translation of Spangenberg's 'Idea Fidei Fratrum.' (1.3) A couple of smaller texts, including four sermons in NH. (For these and other texts, see Stein's bibliography in ACS 9). The second group involves Johannes Böhner's translations of New Testamentary texts which are also available in print: (2.1). Several manuscripts of Böhner's translation(s) of Lieberkühn's harmony of gospels--'die Geschichte unsers Herrn und Heilandes Jesu Christi etc.' (2.2) The Acts, Epistles and Apocalypse, available in one manuscript version. The harmony appeared in print in 1833 and we may assume that all of Böhner's translations were used for the printed version of the New Testament of 1802.

An edition of Böhner's translations of the New Testament will not do without comparative material from the printed versions of 1833 and 1802, and it seems worthwhile to also make a synoptic edition of both printed versions of the NT produced by the Moravian missionaries and Magens (Danish mission) respectively. Since, however, all printed works in NH are rare items, it may be appropriate to bring out reprint editions of the remaining books as well, whether they were produced by the Moravians or by the Danish mission.

If these goals can be achieved, the projected series will make available material which up to now has not been easy to get access to. In this context, it should be noted that none of the Herrnhut manuscripts can be edited without the permission of the people at Herrnhut. It is for that reason that we have also sent a copy of the Protocol to Herrnhut. Furthermore, at present nobody knows which manuscripts are still lurking in the archives in Copenhagen or Bethlehem, PA. Glenn Gilbert may find us some surprises when he goes to Bethlehem, and we will certainly contact various archives in Denmark. If new manuscripts are found it may be worthwhile to include them in our prospective Negerhollands series, so that in the long run all the Negerhollands materials might be accessible in a printed version,

wherever the originals may be. We hope that Uldendorp's dictionary will be the first volume to appear in our series.

It goes without saying that we are not planning all this work for the mere fun of editing manuscripts and reprinting old books. Our goal is making data available for research and the Amsterdam crew is eager to get some people working on these data.

Finally, it should be noted that the above-mentioned NH texts, besides being linguistic documents, are also part of the religious and cultural history of Europe and the Caribbean. From that point of view they constitute a whole with various other texts written by the Moravian missionaries, such as diaries, letters, reports, etc., which can be found in the Herrnhut Archives. These texts contain several statements concerning linguistic matters, but they are primarily important for other areas of research. We will therefore try to interest experts in other fields in a parallel project.

For further information, write to Hans den Besten, Linguistics Dept., U. of Amsterdam, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam, The Netherlands, or to Peter Stein (Romance Dept., U. Regensburg, Universitätsstrasse 31, Regensburg, Federal Republic of Germany).

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Kemlin M. LAURENCE (1970). Spanish in Trinidad: The Survival of a Minority Language in a Multilingual Society. Diss., University of London.

Marie M. B. RACINE. (1970). French and Creole Lexico-semantic Conflicts: A Contribution to the Study of Language in Contact in the Haitian Diglossic Situation. Diss., Georgetown University.

Dingxu SHI. (1986). Chinese Pidgin English: Its Origin and Linguistic Features. M.A. thesis, University of Pittsburgh.

Abstract: Chinese Pidgin English (CPE) came into being at Canton between 1699 and 1748. In this essay I present evidence that CPE was formed in a very restricted two-language contact situation, with English-speaking traders on the one side and their Cantonese-speaking servants on the other, and show the inadequacy of the monogenetic theory with regard to the development of CPE. The advantages and disadvantages of the theory of simplification of the vocabulary-source language, the theory of linguistic universals and the theory of substrate influence are also discussed.

I have demonstrated that, with emphasis on the substrate influence,

the theory of mutual simplification accounts for the historical and linguistic facts about CPE better than any one of the above mentioned theories.

It has been proven that most of the CPE phonological features being analyzed can be easily accounted for as Cantonese contributions. I also show that CPE shares with Cantonese a number of structural features and one prominent discourse-level feature. Some CPE features are shared by both English and Cantonese, or can be seen as simplification from both languages. No exclusively English structural feature is found in pre-20th-century CPE. The linguistic analysis of CPE thus provides the strongest support for the theoretical position I take in this essay.

Maryse VINCENT (Universität Hamburg, Zentrales Fremdsprachen Institut, Von-Melle-Park 5, D-2000 Hamburg 13, Fed. Rep. of Germany) is working on a dissertation on the pidginization of French in West Africa. She has collected a considerable amount of data in Togo, which she is now analyzing.

Jeff WILLIAMS successfully defended his dissertation, *Anglo-Caribbean English: A Study of Its Sociolinguistic History and the Development of Its Aspectual Markers* on 24 July 1986. He is preparing the manuscript for possible publication.

Abstract: The dialects of Anglo-Caribbean English spoken by a scattered, minority white population have been neglected in previous studies of the sociolinguistic history of the circum-Caribbean region. This dissertation provides a sociolinguistic history of the dialects of Anglo-Caribbean English, focusing on those of the islands of Barbados, Bequia, and Saba. Additional data come from those dialects spoken by whites in the Bay Islands and the Cayman Islands.

The Anglo-Caribbean English dialects resulted from the contact between regional varieties of English from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales spoken by indentured servants, settlers, and planters who arrived in the Caribbean during the 17th and 18th centuries. The contact between the various social groups and their accompanying linguistic subsystems led to the onset of the processes of sociolinguistic mixing, leveling, and simplification; whereby features of the various dialects contributed to the development of new dialects which then became the primary language of the new immigrant communities.

After setting the historical and ethnographic background, the study describes the development of aspectual markers in those dialects, and examines the socio-historical relationships between the dialects of Anglo-Caribbean English and the anglophone Caribbean creoles through a

comparative analysis of the forms and functions of aspectual marking in a number of representative varieties. Evidence presented in this study shows that even though specific aspectual morphemes in Anglo-Caribbean English can be traced to localized source dialects in the British Isles, the totality of forms used to express aspectual distinctions is a composite, made up of forms from a variety of dialects. The convergence and reanalysis of form: function relationships within grammar is shown to be one of the outcomes of dialect contact.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Review of Norbert BURETZKY, *Kreolsprachen, Substrate und Sprachwandel* (Harrassowitz, 1983). By John Holm in *Language* 62.1(1986): 225-6.

By Perl Matthias in *Zeitschrift für Anglistik und Amerikanistik* 2.34 (1984): 181-182.

Review of Lawrence M. DAVIS, *English Dialectology: An Introduction* (University of Alabama Press). By Guy Bailey in *American Speech* 60.3 (1985): 254-7.

Review of Roger HEWITT, *White talk black talk: Inter-racial friendship and communication amongst adolescents* (Cambridge University Press, 1986). By Robert B. Le Page in *York Papers in Linguistics* 12 (1986): 177-179.

Review of John HOLM (ed.), *Central American English* (Verlag, 1983). By Glenn G. Gilbert in *American Speech* 60.3 (1985): 261-269.

Review of John HOLM and A. SHILLING, *Dictionary of Bahamian English* (Lexik, 1982). By Samuel S. Myers in *Caribbean Journal of Education* 2.1 (1984): 79-81.

Review of Peter STEIN, *Kreolisch und Französisch* (Niemeyer, 1984). By Annegret Bollee in *Romanische Forschungen* 97.4 (1985): 441-442.

Review article, "On the importance of pidgins and creoles for historical linguistics" of Kees VERSTEEGH, *Pidginization and Creolization: The Case of Arabic* (John Benjamins, 1984). By Alan Kaye in *Diachronica* 2.2.(1985): 201-230.

PUBLICATIONS

Guy BAILEY and Natalie MAYNOR. 1985. The present tense of BE in white speech of the Southern United States. *English World-Wide* 6.2: 199-216.

John BAUGH. 1983. Bi-pidginization and African related creole development. *Southwest Journal of Linguistics* 6.2:166-184.

Derek BICKERTON. 1986. Beyond Roots: progress or regress. *Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages* 1.1:135-140.

Frank BYRNE. 1987. Grammatical Relations in a Radical Creole: Verb Complementation in Saramaccan. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

E. Nelson CABRAL. 1984. Portuguese creole dialects in West Africa. *International Social Science Journal* 26.1:77+.

Frederic G. CASSIDY. 1986. Barbadian Creole--possibility and probability. *American Speech* 61.3:195-205.

Robert CHAUDENSON. 1985. Université et diversité des créoles de l'Océan Indien. In *La Réunion dans l'Océan Indien*. Paris: Publications du CHEAM.

Chris CORNE and Andrew PAWLEY, eds. 1986. *Le coq et le cagou: Essays on French and Pacific Languages in Honour of Jim Hollyman*. Special issue of *Te Reo*, vol. 29. This volume contains three papers of interest to creolists:

Chris Corne. Possessive indexing, inalienable possession, and the Mauritian Creole genitive, pp. 159-173.

Jeffrey Waite. Remarks on tense and aspect in Isle de France Creole, pp. 147-158.

D. S. Walsh. The Oceanic influence on semantic values for personal pronouns, kinship terms, and some time and space reference in Bislama, pp. 131-146.

Morgan DALPHINIS. 1985. The African presence. *Wasafiri* 1.2:15+.

Mario DIJKHOFF. 1984. *Ortografija di Papiamentu*. Münster: M. Dijkhoff.

Emanuel J. DRECHSEL. 1986. Speaking "Indian" in Louisiana: linguists trace the remnants of a Native American pidgin. *Natural History* 86.9:4-12.

Viv EDWARDS. 1986. Language in a Black Community. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.

Cecilia EVERTS. 1983. *Daynara*. Bonaire: (C. Everts).

Joshua A. FISHMAN, Andree TABOURET-KELLER, Michael CLYNE, Bh. KRISHNAMURTI, and Mohamed ABDULAZIZ, eds. 1986. *The Fergusonian Impact: In Honour of Charles A. Ferguson on the Occasion of His 65th Birthday*, Volumes I and II. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. These two volumes contain the following chapters of interest to creolists:

Alain Bentolila. Ural languages and modernity: the emergences of new forms of communication in Creole, Volume II, pp. 207-216.

Louis-Jean Calvet. Trade function and lingua Francas, Volume II, pp. 295-301.

Robert Chaudenson. And they had to speak any way: acquisition and creolization of French, Volume I, pp. 69-82.

Johannes Fabian. Simplicity on command: on pidginization of Swahili in Shaba (Zaire), Volume I, p. 377-385.

Joseph H. Greenberg. Were there Egyptian Koinés? Volume I, pp. 271-90.

Georges Lüdi. Forms and functions of bilingual speech in pluricultural migrant communities in

Switzerland, Volume II, pp. 217-236.

Peter Mühlhäusler. Stereotype foreigner talk in German literature, Volume II, pp. 107-119.

John Platt. The interaction of societal factors in language acquisition, Volume I, pp. 99-110.

Edgar C. Polomé. Aspects of language contact in Africa, Volume I, pp. 387-398.

John R. Rickford. Riddling and lying: participation and performance, Volume II, pp. 89-106.

John Sandefur and John Harris. Variation in Australian Kriol, Volume II, pp. 179-190.

Ian Smith. Language contact and the life or death of Kugu Muminh, Volume II, pp. 513-532.

S. A. Wurm. Remarks on a case of language decay and revival, Volume II, pp. 533-541.

Beverly Olson FLANIGAN. 1985. American Indian English and error analysis: The case of Lakota English. *English World-Wide* 6.2:217-236.

Ulrich FLEISCHMANN. 1986. *Das Französisch-Kreolische in der Karibik: Zur Funktion von Sprache im sozialen und geographischen Raum*. Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag.

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Charles GILMAN. 1986. African areal characteristics: sprachbund, not substrate? *Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages* 1.1:33-50.

Ian F. HANCOCK. 1986. The cryptolectal speech of the American roads: Traveler cant and American Angloromani. *American Speech* 61.3:206-220.

Guy HAZAEL-MASSIEUX. 1984. *Le passif en créole de la Guadeloupe*.

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