

The Carrier Pidgin

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A Newsletter for Those Interested in Pidgin and Creole Languages

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• known pidgin
and creole
locations

CP REVIEWS

Ian HANCOCK, ed. Diversity and Development in English-related Creoles (Ann Arbor: Karoma, 1985).

The nine articles in this book cover language learning and use, creole historical development, phonology, lexicon and structure in narrative. Except for the title of the work, it is difficult to find any but the thinnest explanation for covering such a wide range in less than one hundred and fifty pages of actual text. The editor's preface attempts no justification. Perhaps the reader is expected to know that Jan Voorhoeve, to whose memory the work is dedicated, himself published

or researched in each of these areas of creole studies, as well as on the significance of the work of the Dutch novelist Elizabeth M. Post. Post's novel was based on the Demerara plantation of her brother Hilbertus Hermanus Post.

Two papers, one each by Stoller and Ralston deal with varying aspects of historical development. "The phenomenological approach to the beginnings of the Atlantic English-based creoles" is based on a concept of creole origins which is at best controversial. The approach requires much more historical support than Stoller offers. Consequently, the reader will have to make more than the normal "willing suspension of disbelief" in order to accept the basic argument of the article.

Ralston's "Historical account of 'country talk' on St. Vincent: problems and new directions" presents a number of challenges to creole linguistics. There is little direction given, however, and Ralston's tendency to uncover (bedroom) pidgins at every opportunity for social interaction between linguistically diverse groups would not find ready support in other territories of the region which have been better researched.

Together, these two articles serve to underline the need for rigorous historical and descriptive work in both areas. St. Vincent, in particular, is hopelessly under-researched.

Loreto Todd's "Lexical patterning in Cameroon Pidgin and Tok Pisin" fails to exploit what is obviously as area in creole studies that has received far too little attention. Properly exploited, the study could have implications for notions of

mutual intelligibility, and for the dynamic processes in the expansion of the lexicon of pidgins and creoles. The article, however, merely presents a listing of the data under separate heads. There is only minimal discussion of the linguistic significance of what is being studied.

Much better exploitation of data is done by Mühlhäusler's "Synonymy and communication across lectal boundaries." One of the better articles in the text, this article makes a very potent case for consideration of the nature of lexical expansion in Tok Pisin. The strength of the article lies in the clear account it offers for the influence of English lexicon on Tok Pisin and on the relationship it sees between these influences and the relevant socio-cultural factors. Voorhoeve himself (1973) used similar lexical arguments to make a case for relexification and relative dating of Surinam Creoles, Sranan and Saracacian.

Voorhoeve's note on "Epenthetic transitive /m/ in Sranan Tongo" is concisely written and gives a good analysis of, and a plausible explanation for a phonetic feature the syntactic significance of which would normally be lost in more general descriptions or even in the less acute phonetic analyses. One significant omission in this account, however, is the possible influence of Hindi, which Devonish (p.c.) sees as responsible for a similar feature in Guyanese English Creole.

The parallel phonetic article by Gilman on "Proto-Creole /r/" accepts the argument for a common ancestor for the English-based creoles of the Atlantic region. It assigns a status

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to /r/ and then uses that to establish the relative stages of evolution of the creoles. The argument is circular since the proto-creole feature was established on the basis of the very creoles. This article fails to explore in as thorough a manner as is possible the range of metropolitan English dialects which must have affected the formation of Creole English or of the Proto-Creole. Subsequent indigenous influences are also ignored. Further, the article falls into the usual trap of ignoring Barbadian, Tobagonian and indeed any other Caribbean English-based creole but Jamaica, Guyanese and Sranan.

Lise Winer presents the first detailed attempt to describe the process of learning a creole language by a non-native, Standard English speaker. The article selects the most salient features of this experience. Winer manages to exploit the advantages of being a linguist in a language-learning situation. The article, which is well written, is one of the better ones in the book.

The second article which adds a novel dimension to the collection is that which explores "Internal relationships in a Krio oral narrative." Apart from its relationship to Voorhoeve's avowed literary interests, the inclusion of the article may be justified on the basis of the similarity of its subject matter to folk narratives such as "How the crab got the crack on its back." The analysis is well done though it does not provide many new insights.

Lawton's code shifting in Jamaican creole presents yet another attempt to draw parallels between creole and other language contact situations, in this case true bilingual ones. Lawton finds it necessary to broaden the scope of code-switching to suit the Jamaican case. The opposite case would argue for the retention of the generally accepted definitions of code-switching and for the recognition of the unique nature of the post-creole developments. Lawton draws his data from a range of sources including the literary. Perhaps the one significant difference between the creole and bilingual situations is the relative difficulty of identifying unequivocally the different codes.

The range of areas of language study covered in this small text could be considered a compliment to the memory of Jan Voorhoeve. The general quality of the articles does not, however, live up to that to be expected in a work dedicated to a scholar whose contribution to the field was of high quality. Aside from the articles specifically regarded by this reviewer as good the remainder are unlikely to do more than highlight to creolists the many areas in which further work needs to be done.

Reviewed by:
Ian Robertson
University of the West Indies

Peter LAWRENCE (translated by Bill TOMASETI), *Rot bilong Kago* (Port Moresby: Institut bilong PNG Stadis, 1986).

This book is a translation into Tok Pisin of the original 1964 English book "Road Belong Cargoill."

Tomaseti's translation appears to be a faithful translation, leaving little out yet not straining the fabric of Tok Pisin. The book is intended for the people of Papua New Guinea, particularly those who are literate in Tok Pisin but not in English.

The book is a study of the various cargo movements in the southern part of Madang Province of Papua New Guinea, particularly during the late 1940's. Cargo cults are local religious movements which grow up in response to the technological wealth of European colonists. The cults' central dogma is that God (or the gods) created "Kago" (material wealth) for all peoples, but that somehow the Europeans have managed to monopolise the secret of acquiring this wealth. The cultists, through various ceremonies and lifestyle modifications, hope to reopen the "road belong cargo", allowing the kago to arrive at its rightful destination. There cults probably still exist in PNG, so the subject is far from dead.

Chapter One describes the traditional life of the Madang Melanesians as it was prior to the white settlement in the late 19th century. Chapter Two describes the actions of the early Europeans: the explorers, missionaries, plantation owners, and government officials. It is given from a European point of view. Chapters Three through Five detail the Melanesian reactions. Chapter Three covers the period 1871-1933, in particular the transition from local deities to Christianity. This includes the first three cargo cults. Chapter Four (1933-1945) describes the fourth cargo cult and the violent effects of the war on the area. Chapter Five introduces Yali, a Madang Melanesian who was to become an important administration official, and finally, a cult leader. Chapter Six deals with Yali's rise to power in the restored Australian administration. Chapter Seven describes his meeting with the administration in Port Moresby, and his subsequent disillusionment with their plans for developing Madang South. In Chapter Eight the cult reaches its peak, until finally Yali is jailed. Chapter Nine is an analysis of the cargo cults: their motivation, methods, and effects.

Bill Tomaseti, the translator, is an Australian who served in the PNG administration for thirty years. He has also studied linguistics and has served as an English/Tok Pisin translator in the PNG House of Assembly and for visiting dignitaries. Hence his Tok Pisin is excellent (certainly better than this reviewer's). Chapters One through Eight, which are fairly straightforward, come across very easily, and he has been able to translate the fairly abstract English in Chapter Nine into reasonable (if difficult) Tok Pisin. If some sections are beyond the reach of the novice Tok Pisin reader, then I would argue that this is due to the subject matter, not to the translation. As would be expected, a new subject brings new words, and Tomaseti has been forced to invent a number of them. His stated policy is to prefer to form

The Carrier Pidgin

EDITORIAL BOARD

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compounds out of existing Tok Pisin words, rather than to borrow the English word directly. As an example, take the English word /exile/. One could either use the phonetic translation /eksail/, or the Tok Pisin compound /raus-sindaun/, from /raus/ meaning "to throw out or dismiss," and /sindaun/, meaning "way-of-life or to stay." Tomaseti prefers the latter form. This is in keeping with (in this reviewer's view) the flavor of Tok Pisin. However, it does lead to some long compounds, e.g. /graunwarawin/ (gloss: ground-water-wind) for /the natural world/, or /olgeta-olgeta-samting/ (gloss: all-of-all-things) for /cosmic order/. As a result, the book has a number of words which do not appear in either of the two dictionaries which I used (Mihalic[2] and Murphy[3]). Interestingly, Murphy, although smaller, was often more useful, perhaps because both he and Tomaseti were once Patrol Officers, whereas Mihalic has a missionary background. Tomaseti has provided a glossary (in Tok Pisin) of these new words, so they are not a problem. In addition the Tok Pisin used has occasional words peculiar to Madang South, but these are usually flagged as such. However, I was confused by the use of /no/ instead of the more usual /o/ for English /or/.

In summary, this is a valuable addition to the literature of Tok Pisin, both for its interesting subject matter, and for the quality of its translation.

NOTES

- [1] Peter Lawrence, Road belong Cargo (Manchester University Press, 1964).
- [2] F. Mihalic S.V.D., The Jacaranda Dictionary and Grammar of Melanesian Pidgin (The Jacaranda Press, 1971).
- [3] John J. Murphy, The Book of Pidgin English (Neo-Melanesian), (Fortitude Press, 1943).

Reviewed by
Geoffrey Phipps
Stanford University

FROM THE NEW EDITOR (Thom Huebner)

Since The Carrier Pidgin 15.1 marks a shift in roles of the editor and one of the associate editors, I'd like to take the opportunity to share some thoughts with the readers.

THANKS

Although I'm a relative new-comer to the editorial staff of the CP, I began subscribing to it as a graduate student at the University of Hawaii in the 1970s. Seeing John Reinecke work on this almost daily,

one couldn't help but be inspired by his commitment both to the field and to the publication.

It is an honor to have been asked by John Rickford first to serve as an associate editor and then to edit the CP. I'm committed to maintaining the tradition of excellence that Rickford and his predecessors have established over the years, and am pleased that both he and James Fox will continue as associate editors.

I am also pleased with the vote of confidence that the current flock of advisory editors gave by expressing approval of the editorial shift, and hope that they will continue to serve in that advisory role with the subsequent issues. At the same time, we are also looking for new advisory editors to keep us informed of happenings in their respective subfields. It's a pleasure to announce that our first new addition to this group is Roger Andersen (UCLA), whose work represents a nice meshing of pidgin and creole issues with those of other contact situations, specifically second language acquisition.

Our editorial assistant under the new editorial arrangement is Rosemary Henze, a Ph.D. candidate in the School of Education at Stanford. The fact that this issue came out on time is a tribute to her diligence and devotion to the CP since the beginning of the year.



Rosemary Henze

I also owe a debt of gratitude to Dean Marshall Smith of the Stanford University School of Education, who has the vision to see the relevance of pidgin and creole studies to educational issues and who has generously agreed to support the publication with eight hours per week of secretarial help from his staff.

Of course the Departments of Linguistics and Anthropology here at Stanford continue to support this effort by allowing us to use their computers and printing facilities,

and in a hundred other small ways. That support is vital to the continued publication of this newsletter and is much appreciated.

Finally, I wish to thank all those who contributed notes, reviews and other information to this issue, and to urge all readers to let us know of their own publications, courses, lectures, papers and work in progress. If you happen to learn of other information which would be of general interest to creolists, we would be happy to provide the vehicle for disseminating that information, and will try to credit the source of that information consistently.

FEATURES NEW AND OLD

The changes that readers will observe under the new editorial arrangement will be gradual over the next few issues. In this issue, the contents of what has until now been included in the column BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES appear in two separate columns: REVIEW NOTICES and CP REVIEWS. We feel that this will make it easier to find both types of sources. The editorial board welcomes suggestions for the kinds of innovations readers would like to see in the CP. In future issues, we will be exploring alternative formats and printing arrangements, in part to improve the look of the newsletter, but also to try to save on production costs.

Those creolists who have not yet been the subject of the regular FOCUS article initiated under the Rickford editorship and who may have noticed that the current issue contains no such article should take heart. Because of my own schedule, which has me spending the spring quarter in Europe, this issue had to go to press earlier than usual, and consequently we could not include the scheduled FOCUS ON CREOLISTS. This will, however, remain a regular feature of the CP as long as there are creolists willing to write them.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

As all of our subscribers are aware, the CP has not invoiced its readers in a long time. About the time of the mailing of this issue, we are also mailing invoices, so if you haven't received one yet, you can expect one soon. When subscribers renew their subscriptions, we would like to remind them to make checks payable in U.S. dollars drawn on U.S. bank only, or to use international money orders. From time to time, we receive checks for the equivalent of less than U.S. \$10 payable in other than U.S. currency or on other than a U.S. bank, and it costs us up to \$40 to cash them, obviously not a cost effective practice, especially for an operation trying to fly on a mended shoestring budget.

CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL HUMOR CONFERENCE will be held in The Memorial Union of Arizona State University from April 1-5, 1987. The theme is "Humor - The World's Common Language." For further information contact Arizona State University English Dept., Don and Aileen Nilsen, Co-chairs; Humor - The World's Common Language, Tempe, Arizona 85287.

A SYMPOSIUM ON PIDGIN AND CREOLE LANGUAGES will be held at the University of Duisberg, West Germany, March 25-28, 1987. Speakers and titles will include:

D. Bickerton, "What a theory of creolization should account for;"

D. Bickerton, "The social matrix of the pidgin-creole cycle: fort, plantation, sailing ship;"

P. Mühlhäusler, "Nature and nurture in pidgin and creole languages;"

P. Mühlhäusler, "Identifying and mapping the pidgins and creoles of the Pacific;"

M. Aldridge, "Fanagalo: a pidgin of convenience;"

H. den Besten, "From foreigner Khoekhoe via Hottentot Dutch to Afrikaans: The creation of a novel grammar;"

D. Bickerton, "Plantation demographics and the pidgin filter;"

D. Bickerton, "The lexical learning hypothesis and the bioprogram;"

U. Mantell-Oomen, "Pronoun variation in South Carolinian 'Early' Black English;"

P. Muysken, (topic still to be specified);

R. Le Page, (topic still to be specified);

M. Hellinger, "The problem with pidginization and creolization as language acquisition" (to be specified);

H. Wode, "Substrata, language transfer, and language universals: A language acquisitional perspective on pidgins and creoles" (to be specified);

D. Bickerton, "Loss, retention and reconstruction: general principles;"

D. Bickerton, "Loss, retention and reconstruction: some particular cases;"

H. Clahsen, "Language acquisition" (to be specified);

N. Dittmar, (topic still to be specified);

K. Jaspaert and G. Extra, "Loss versus acquisition: A dichotomy in language variation?"

Th. Stolz, "In dubio pro substrato;"

A. Tabouret-Keller, (topic still to be specified);

P. Stein, (topic still to be specified);

Ch. van Rensburg, "Pidgin and creole languages as stages of an interlanguage;"

M. Hartig, "The evolution of languages and the social history;"

For more information, contact Martin Pütz, Universität Duisberg, Gesamthochschule, Postfach 101629, 4100 Duisberg 1, West Germany.

The eleventh University of Michigan CONFERENCE ON APPLIED LINGUISTICS will be held at the English Language Institute, Ann Arbor, Michigan, on October 9, 10, and 11, 1987. The theme of the conference is "Variation in Second Language Acquisition." Invited speakers are Roger Andersen, Leslie Beebe, Rod Ellis, Claus Faerch, Howard Giles, John J. Gumperz, Gabriele Kasper, Loraine Obler, Elaine Tarone, Peter Trudgill, Albert Valdman. For more information contact conference coordinators Susan Gass, Dennis Preston, Larry Selinker, English Language Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

The AFRICAN LITERATURE ASSOCIATION will hold its 12th annual conference April 9-12, 1987, at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. The theme of the conference is "African Literature: What Is Its Role in Africa's Development?"

For further information write to conference convener: Dr. Anne Adams, African Studies and Research Center, 310 Triphammer Road, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850 (tel: 607/255-0532).

The annual meeting of the AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION will be held in Autumn 1987. Those with panels or papers to propose should write to Mildred Hill-Lubin, Department of English, 4008 TUR, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, as soon as possible.

A symposium on the ATLAS FOR LANGUAGES OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THE PACIFIC was held at Australian National University on Dec. 10 and 11, 1986 (Mühlhäuser, p.c.).

Susan KALDOR gave a lecture on "Pidgins, Creoles and Aboriginal English in Australia" at Oxford on Oct. 30, 1986.

John HOLM gave a lecture on "Lexico-Semantic features common to the Atlantic Creoles" at The University of Bamberg, Germany, in November 1986.

THE SIXTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS, held August 27-30, 1986 at the University of the West Indies, with the theme, "Approaches to syntactic and semantic description in Caribbean languages," included the following presentations:

Jacques Arends, "Internal and

external factors in the development of the Sranan comparative;"

Pieter Seuren, "The adjectival copula in Sranan;"

John Wilner, "Rhetorical questions in Sranan Tongo;"

Mervyn Alleyne, "Predicate structures in Saramaccan;"

George Huttar, "Epenthetic -ini in Ndjuka: A transitive marker;"

Robin Sabino, "An examination of copula in Negerhollands;"

Pauline Christie, "Thematization in Jamaican;"

Hubert Devonish and Jean-Charles Pochard, "The diversification in the function of deictic markers: A study of *a*, *da*, and *dem* in the Jamaican Creole noun phrase;"

Kean Gibson, "Aspect in Guyanese Creole: An alternative to Bickerton's [+punctual] and [-continuous] systems;"

Anne Lawlor, "Past forms and their function in Bahamian English: An investigation in progress;"

Sally Tagliamonte and S. Poplack, "Tense and aspect in Samana English;"

Velma Pollard, "Recall and verbalization in the Jamaican speech situation;"

John Wells, "Phonological relationships in Caribbean and West African English;"

David Sutcliffe, "Syntactic description and tone in Jamaican Creole;"

David Lawton, "The intelligibility criterion in written Jamaican Creole;"

Guy Bailey, "Sources of durative/habitual *be* in the present-day Black English vernacular;"

Mary Miller, "Tidewater Pidgin;"

Patricia Repka and Rick Evans, "The evolution of the present-tense of the verb *to be*: Evidence from literary discourse;"

Michael Miller, "The African substratum in American English: Evidence from plural formation in Up-country Lower Southern;"

Ian Robertson, "Substratum influences in Berbice Dutch;"

John M. Lipski, "The creole basis for Panamanian *congo* speech;"

Valerie Youssef, "The emergence of the aspectual category of perfect in early child language in Trinidad;"

Joan Fayer and Alma S. de Geigel, "Intelligibility of non-native English in the Caribbean;"

Lisa Winer, "Formal and content schemata in the comprehension of Reggae lyrics in North America;"

Barbara Lalla, "Documenting morpho-syntactic change in Jamaican Creole;"

John Holm, "A comparative study of lexical and semantic features common to the Atlantic Creoles;"

A. Brousseau, S. Filipovich and C. Lefebvre, "Morphological processes in Haitian Creole: Evidence for substratum influence;"

Kathryn Shields, "Intrapersonal variation in educated Jamaica: A

challenge to the creole continuum;"

Walter Edwards, "Morphosyntactic acculturation at the rural/urban interface in Guyana;"

David Frank, "The structural organisation of St. Lucian Creole narrative discourse;"

Glenn Gilbert and Lisa Winer, "A 19th century report on the Creole English of Tobago: The Uh-Schuchardt correspondence;"

John Schneider, "A dictionary and database on African lexical influence in Brazil: Is the methodology relevant to Creole studies;"

Rawwida Baksh-Sooden, "Amerindian toponyms of Trinidad: Linguistic legacy of past Amerindian occupation;"

Jeutonne Brewer, "Camouflaged forms in early Black English: Evidence from the WPA ex-slave narratives;"

David Shores, "Linguistics, linguistics headlines and professional responsibility: Some reminders;"

Wolfgang Viereck, "In need of more evidence on Black English: The ex-slave narratives revisited;"

Don Winford, "The passive in Caribbean English Creole;"

Peter Roberts, "The significance of marking by affix in Creoles;"

Salikoko Mufwene, "Notes on the so-called infinitive in Creole;"

Frederic Cassidy, "Some Barbadian etymologies;"

Dennis Craig, "The concept do in English and English-lexicon creole;"

Lawrence Carrington, "An overview of the 1986 conference papers."

UNESCO sponsored a 5-day colloquium in Haiti in June 1985 on "The Influence of African religious tradition in the Caribbean and Latin America."

The 16th annual linguistic symposium of the UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE will be held April 10-11, 1987. The theme is "Linguistic Categorization" and invited speakers will be George Lakoff, Brian MacWhinney and Sandra Thompson. Details are available from The Department of Linguistics, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, WI 53201, (414)963-6794.

At the December 1986 meeting of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS, papers of potential interest to creolists included:

Mee Hwa Lee, "The process of becoming a bilingual: Simultaneous language loss and language acquisition;"

Senko K. Maynard, "Linguistic theory and bilingual code-mixing: Comprehension of reflexives."

A WORKSHOP ON CREOLE will be held March 23-24, 1987 at the Instituut voor Algemene Taalwetenschap in Amsterdam. The tentative program included the following speakers and topics:

John Holm, "A cross-linguistic

comparison of VP in the creole languages;"

A. M. Brousseau, S. Filipovich, and C. Lefebvre, "Morphological processes in Haitian Creole: The question of substratum and simplification;"

Peter Bakker, "Linguistic features of Mitchif;"

Sabine Iatridou, "On the status of the anaphor-pronoun distinction in the creole languages;"

Thomas Stolz, "Evidence for substratal features in the creole languages: The case of negation;"

Pieter Seuren, "Creole TMA systems and semantic transparency;"

Jacques Arends, "Clefting in Sranan;"

Norval Smith, "The Gbe words in the creole languages of Surinam;"

Dianne Massam, "Predicate argument structure and transitivity alternations in Haitian Creole;"

Derek Bickerton, "A lexical comparison of French and English creoles;"

Sylvia Kouwenberg, "The Papiamentu complementizer pa and the finiteness of its complements;"

Claire Lefebvre and Dianne Massam, "The core syntax of Haitian Creole;"

Norbert Boretzky, "The structure of 'why' in the creole languages;"

Pieter Muysken and Norval Smith, "Question words in the creole languages."

For further information contact Hans den Besten, Pieter Muysken, or Norval Smith at the Instituut voor Algemene Taalwetenschap, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Spuistraat 210, Amsterdam. Tel 020-525 3864.

The 17th CONGRESS OF THE FILLM (INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR MODERN LANGUAGES) will be held August 18-26, 1987, at the University of Guelph in Canada. The general theme will be "Historical and cultural contexts for linguistic and literary phenomena." For more information contact G. D. Killam, XVIIth International FILLM Congress, Department of English, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1.

A SYMPOSIUM OF THE ATLAS FOR LANGUAGES OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THE PACIFIC PROJECT was held at the Australian National University on December 10 and 11, 1986. Participants included: Theo Baumann, Alan Baxter, Michael Clyne, Neil Gunson, Don Laycock, John Lynch, Peter Mühlhäusler, Malcolm Ross, Darrell Tryon, Stephen Wurm, and Bert Voorhoeve.

A SEMINAR ON PIDGIN AND CREOLE LINGUISTICS was held from January 15 through March 12 at University College London. Speakers, topics (and dates) included:

Peter Mühlhäusler, "Nature and nurture in pidgin and creole development" (1/15);

Alain Kihm, "Conflation as a

directive process in creolization" (1/29);

Jean Aitchison, "Bagaraps in Tok Pisin: Creolization processes" (2/12);

Pieter Muysken, "Alternative pidgin genesis: Quecha and Spanish in the Andes" 2/19);

Mark Sebba, "Caribbean Creole in Britain" (2/26);

Pieter Seuren, "Semantic transparency and Mauritian Creole French" (3/5); and

Philip Baker, "Links between Chinese Pidgin English and South Seas Jargon" (3/12).

A conference on "SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION: CONTRIBUTIONS AND CHALLENGES TO LINGUISTIC THEORY" will be held at Stanford University on July 17-19, 1987. For information, contact Charles A. Ferguson, Department of Linguistics, or Thom Huebner, School of Education, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, Tele.: (415) 723-2280.

A conference on "SOCIAL CONTEXT OF LANGUAGE CHANGE" will be held at Stanford University on July 24-26, 1987. Topics to be addressed include "Locus of Change," "Convergence and Divergence as Structural Types of Change," and "Models of Change." A tentative partial list of participants includes: N. Dittmar, P. Eckert, C. Ferguson, J. Fishman, T. Janson, J. Milroy, L. Milroy, J. Rickford, S. Thomason, E. Traugott, and P. Trudgill. For more information, contact John R. Rickford, Department of Linguistics, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, Tele.: (415) 725-4284.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Philip BAKER contributes the following information of possible interest to CP readers:

First, a plea for information. In a book by Spencer Crump, Redwoods, Iron Horses and the Pacific, first published by Corona del Mar in 1971, the author mentions the former existence of a Russian base (prior to 1812), later known as Fort Ross (an apparent corruption of Russian) at Bodega Bay, north of San Francisco. In the context of the historical research on pidgins and creoles of the Pacific which Dr. Peter Mühlhäusler (Linacre College, Oxford OX1 3JA) and myself are currently carrying out, we would like to hear from anyone who knows of any evidence of pidgin Russian being employed at Fort Ross or anywhere else along the North American Pacific coast.

Secondly, some readers may be interested to know that my 1982 Ph.D. thesis The contribution of non-Francophone immigrants to the

lexicon of Mauritian Creole, first mentioned in CP 11,1:6 (March 1983), where it was wrongly attributed to John Baker, is now available through University Microfilms (catalogue no. 8529054).

CALL-FOR-PAPERS:

As of Volume 6 (1987), the editorial program of MULTILINGUA will be redirected toward the discussion of research on social and cultural problems of communication in multilingual, multicultural settings. Emphasis will be placed on constraints imposed upon the choice of linguistic system by the type of social activity in which the verbal interaction takes place.

Papers on the following range of topics are invited:

- Cross-cultural differences in linguistic politeness phenomena;
- Strategies for the organization of verbal interaction;
- Variety in what is traditionally regarded as one culture;
- Conversational styles and the linguistic description of non-standard, oral varieties of language;
- Communication breakdown in inter-ethnic, multicultural interaction;
- Formal and functional differences between standard and non-standard language varieties;
- Cross-cultural problems in translation.

Contributions will be considered in the form of empirical, observational studies, theoretical studies, theoretical discussions, presentation of research, short notes, reactions/replies to recent articles, review articles and letters to the editors.

Articles should be in English, although contributions in French, German or Spanish will be accepted from time to time. Contributors whose native language is not English should have their contributions carefully checked by a native speaker of the language before submission. Manuscripts should be typed double spaced with sections 'Notes' and 'References' following the main body of the article. Line drawings (Figures) and photographs (Plates) should be reproducible originals. A style sheet may be obtained from the Editor at the address below. Manuscripts are not normally returnable and contributors are advised to keep their own copy for reference purposes.

Contributors should send three copies of the manuscript (two copies in the case of reviews) and an abstract of the article (not more than 150 words) to:

Richard J. Watts
Editor, MULTILINGUA
Englisches Seminar
Universität Bern
Gesellschaftsstrasse 6
CH-3012 Bern

The INTERNATIONAL FILM BUREAU has several filmstrips originally

intended for students of French and Spanish, but also of potential interest to creolists. Titles include "Un Conte Antillais: Pê Tambou A," "Les Antilles Françaises" and "La Presencia Africana en Hispanoamerica." They can be ordered from Anne Hebert, International Film Bureau Inc., 332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois, 60604.

The editors of CP are trying to locate the current mailing address of E. M. Briers, who ordered (and paid for) a complete set of back issues of CP in 1985. When it was sent to the Menlo Park, Pretoria SA address in February of that year, the package was returned unclaimed. Since we'd like to close the books on this issue as soon as possible, we'd appreciate hearing from anyone with a more recent address.

Single copies of SOCIOLINGUISTICS (the Newsletter of the Research Committee on Sociolinguistics) can be obtained for US \$12 (\$7 students) from: Sociolinguistics, Institute for Behavioral and Social Psychiatry, Postbox 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

A bulletin entitled FOUTOYA KREOL is published by l'association culturelle pour la promotion et la diffusion des études créoles en Guadeloupe. No. 2 appeared in Nov. 1984. The bulletin contains poems, stories, and commentaries in creole, and is published monthly. For information write: ACPDEG, 6e rue de l'assainissement no. 30, Pointe-à-Pitre Abymes, 97110. Guadeloupe.

DICTIONARY OF CARIBBEAN FRENCH-BASED CREOLES:

With support from the regional councils of the French overseas departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane and Martinique, a large-scale project has been launched to prepare a dictionary covering the New World varieties of French-based creole languages. The project, based at the GEREK (Groupe d'études et de recherches en espace créolophone), Centre Universitaire Antilles-Guyane in Fort-de-France, is directed by Jean Bernabé of GEREK. The steering committee is comprised of well-known specialists in Creole French studies.

The Dictionnaire des Créoles à Base Lexicale Française involves the creation of a computer base, but it also consists of a published volume. It is expected to contain 30,000 entries.

Stephen M. PECK, Jr. writes that he would appreciate "correspondence from those knowledgeable about Spanish and Portuguese-based creoles. We need bibliographical information and addresses of speakers, institutions and specialists." Address correspondence to Stephen M. Peck, Jr., c/o Dr. Roger Andersen, ESL/Applied Lin-

guistics, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024. tel: (213) 824-9918, 206-1325 or 825-4631.

Oxford University Press announces a new journal beginning in 1988, the OXFORD JOURNAL OF LEXICOGRAPHY. "This journal will be concerned with all aspects of lexicography, theoretical and practical, diachronic and synchronic. In addition, it will be concerned with disciplines related to lexicography such as lexicology, semantics, pragmatics, and those aspects of psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and language teaching methodology that deal with the acquisition and use of vocabulary in a first or second language."

A new quarterly journal published by Ablex, entitled LINGUISTICS AND EDUCATION, will appear in 1988. Topics will include language diversity in educational settings, language policy and curriculum, and the application of sociolinguistic methodology to educational issues. Manuscripts should be submitted to: David Bloome, editor, School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Ellen SCHNEPEL writes that, following up on the item in N&Q from CP 14.3 about the publication of Watchtower in a number of pidgins and creoles, she visited the library center of the Jehovahs Witnesses, located only a couple of blocks from her home in Brooklyn. She reports that publications appear in Afrikaans, Bislama, Creole (Haitian), Esperanto, Seychelles Creole, Mauritian Creole, New Guinea Pidgin, Papiamentu, Solomon Islands Pidgin, and Sranan, and includes the following list in her letter:

- Bislama:
The Truth ... to Eternal Life (\$1)
The Government ... Bring Paradise (\$30)
- Seychelles Creole:
Enjoy Life on Earth Forever (\$30)
- Sranan:
Enjoy Life on Earth Forever (\$30)
Government ... Bring Paradise (\$30)
- Papiamentu:
Enjoy Life on Earth Forever (\$30)
God's Way Is Love (\$50)
Making Your Family Life Happy (\$1)
Happiness - How to Find It (\$1)
My Book of Bible Stories (\$2.50)
This Good News (\$50)
The Government ... Bring Paradise (\$30)
The Truth ... to Eternal Life (\$1)
Unseen Spirits (\$10)
You Can Live Forever...Earth (\$2.50)
Your Youth - Getting the Best (\$1)
- New Guinea Pidgin:
Enjoy Life on Earth Forever (\$30)
The Government ... Bring Paradise (\$30)
Is This Life All There Is? (\$1)
My Book of Bible Stories (\$2.50)
United in Worship (\$1)
Solomon Islands Pidgin:

The Truth to Eternal Life (\$1)
The Government ... Bring Paradise (\$30)

Haitian Creole:

Enjoy Life on Earth Forever (\$30)

The prices quoted above are reduced by half for Jehovahs Witnesses.

SQUAWKS AND RUFFLED FEATHERS

John C. BIRMINGHAM, Jr. (Spanish, Virginia Commonwealth University), writes:

Assuming that I am reading Charles-James N. Bailey's comments correctly (CP, April 1986, p. 8), I cannot imagine that anyone in this century would be naive enough to classify English as anything but a Germanic language. To counter his three questions, I offer these, just off the top of my head:

1) In what Romance language do adjectives consistently precede their nouns?

2) In what Romance language do past participles typically (but with many exceptions) end in -(e)n?

3) In what Romance language can one achieve negation (i.e., with a nasal: no, non, etc.) in a post-verbal position, as in John Kennedy's inaugural challenge, "Ask not what this country can do for you"?

It seems to me that English is clearly a Germanic language on the basis of its structure and morphology, while admitting the very obvious fact that our vocabulary has been strongly influenced by French. In the same sense I would certainly take issue with Professor Bailey's implication that English is a creole. The language may indeed seem to have some of the characteristics of a creole (loss of some verbal inflections, etc.); but, on the whole, English does not behave like a creole.

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Richard Blair ALLEN. Creoles, Indian Immigrants and the Restructuring of Society and Economy in Mauritius, 1767-1885. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1983.

Phillip BAKER. The Contribution of Non-Francophone Immigrants to the Lexicon of Mauritian Creole: An Examination of the Peopling of Mauritius, an Analysis of the Non-French Part of the Lexicon of Its

Creole Language, Including a Comparison of the Latter with Those of Reunion and the Seychelles, and a Discussion of the Origins and Affinities of Mauritian Creole (Volumes I and II). Ph.D. dissertation, University of London, 1982.

Francis BYRNE, Jr. Verb Serialization and Predicate Complementization in Saramaccan. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Arizona, 1985.

Ana Cristina CARA-WALKER. The Art of Creole Expression in Argentina. Ph.D. dissertation in folklore and folklife, University of Pennsylvania, 1983.

Lucinda Rosalind GRANT-GRIFFIN. The Role of Sea Island Creole in the Use and Understanding of Causal and Temporal Connectives in Oral and Written Discourse. Ed.D. dissertation, State University of New York at Albany, 1985.

Ronald F. KEPHART. "It Have More Soft Words": A Study of Creole English and Reading in Carriacou, Grenada. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Florida, 1985.

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JOBS

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK at ALBANY: Assistant professor of French, spec. in Applied Linguistics. Ph.D. and native fluency required. Apply with CV and letter of application to: Professor Martin Kanes, Acting Chair, Department of French, HU235, State University of New York at Albany, 1400 Washington Ave., Albany, NY 12222.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO: Assistant, Associate, or full professor, spec. in East Asian Languages and foreign language instruction, to begin July 1, 1987. Ph.D. required. Apply by April 1, 1987, with CV, referee names, and other relevant materials to: Language Search Committee (LSA), Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies Q-062, UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS: Assistant professor, spec. in applied linguistics and French, foreign language method-

ology and pedagogy desirable. Ph.D., native or near-native fluency in French, teaching experience in French required. Apply to: Jean-Pierre Cauvin, Chair, Department of French and Italian, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

QUEENS COLLEGE OF CUNY: Assistant or Associate Professor, spec. in TESOL and applied linguistics, starting September 1987. Ph.D. required. Apply with CV and letter of application by May 15, 1987 to: Professor Robert Vago, Acting Chair, Department of Linguistics, Queens College of CUNY, Flushing, NY 11367-0904.

DICTIONARY OF CARIBBEAN FRENCH-BASED CREOLES: In conjunction with the DCBLF, the GEREK (see Notes & Queries) is looking for editorial staff. Candidates should have the following qualifications:

- High degree of knowledge of one or more French-based creoles;
- Near-native ability in French (at least S-4) and high degree of written skills;
- Course work in creole studies and/or intention to carry out research in the field;
- Some of the following skills or knowledge: lexicography or lexicology, computer programming or text processing experience;

The editorial staff of the project will be based at the GEREK office (Fort-de-France, Martinique campus of the Centre Universitaire Antilles-Guyane). The basis for remuneration has not yet been fixed. For additional information, interested persons should write (in French) to:

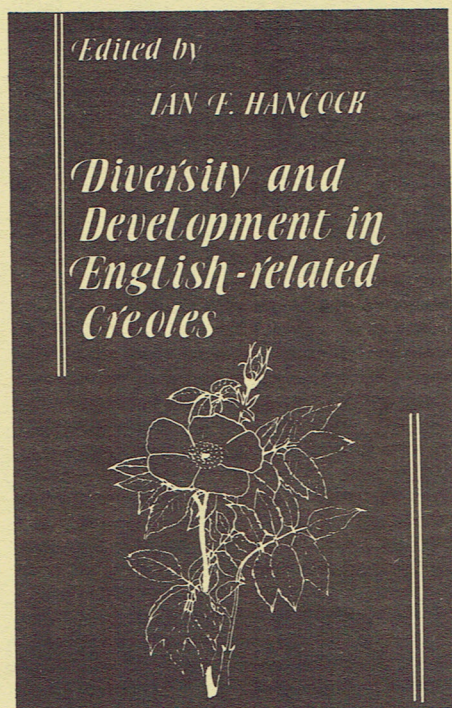
Prof. Jean Bernabé
Coordonateur, GEREK
Centre Universitaire Antilles-Guyane
BP 7207
Schœlcher, 97271 Martinique
FRANCE

Lois Carrington at the Australian National University has passed along a request from Sam Brandt of KRISTEN PRES, Inc. They are "looking for staff who have a background in journalism or editorial work to help in our Publishing Division." For additional information regarding this position contact Sam Brandt, Executive Director; Kristen Pres, Inc., P.O. Box 712, Madang, Papua New Guinea. Tel: 82 2035, 82 2988, 82 2889.

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CP REVIEWS

Review of *El Palenquero: un lenguaje post-criollo de Colombia*.

The status of *palenquero* as a creole spoken by a community of maroons and their descendants in the settlement of San Basilio on the northwestern Atlantic Coast of Colombia has become firmly established within the last twenty years. The 'discovery' and identification of *palenquero* (PA) as a creole has important implications for the study of creolization in the Caribbean, particularly in the Spanish-speaking countries. The contribution of William Megenney's *El palenquero: un lenguaje post-criollo de Colombia*, one of the latest detailed works on PA, to the theoretical debates in

creole studies lies in its argument for considering PA as having developed from a Portuguese-based pidgin--though at times he refers to it as a creole (p. 19-31)--spoken in coastal West Africa from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Moreover, Megenney uses the linguistic and historical case which he builds for this position to make a larger, though less well-developed claim: that all romance-based creoles in the Caribbean originated from this Portuguese-based creole.

In laying the basis for his subsequent linguistic description and claims, Megenney in the first part of the work reviews the existing literature on the geographic origin of the slaves brought to Cartagena, Colombia during the colonial period, focusing especially on the 16th and 17th centuries. He notes the difficulties in establishing geographic origin from contemporary historical documents (p. 54-5), pointing out, in addition, that much of the documentation of the slave trade in Cartagena from the 15th to the 18th centuries has been lost. Weighing the evidence of the historiography of the slave trade, Megenney throws in his lot with those arguing that a large proportion of slaves entering Cartagena were Bantus. He adopts this view presumably because, as he argues in his linguistic analysis, PA syntax and lexicon show clear characteristics of the Bantu language family. Megenney later runs the argument backwards, asserting on the basis of the Bantu traits found in PA that Bantu-speakers were more numerous than historical documentation and modern historians' accounts would indicate (p. 75-80).

Employing contemporary linguistic data to make historical assertions

should be done cautiously, however, and on some occasions Megenney's interpretations are open to question. One such instance concerns the sociological differences, recorded in historical accounts which Megenney cites, between slaves of Sudanic (i.e., West African) and Bantu origin. The former were said to have been predominantly domestic and urban slaves, while Bantus worked in agriculture and mining (p. 43). Given the differential treatment likely to have been accorded these groups, it is plausible that the incentive and opportunity to escape slavery would have been greater for Bantu speakers than for West Africans, thus accounting for the greater Bantu influence in PA. (See, for example, Price 1973:24). Though it may be somewhat peripheral to Megenney's larger claims, I call this point to the reader's attention as indicative of the questionable sociohistorical argumentation which, as I will suggest, affects a much more central part of his argument. More important is Megenney's account of the passage of Cartagena-bound slaves through the Portuguese *factorias* on the islands of Sao Tome, Annobon, and Principe along the West African coast during the 16th and 17th centuries. As a Portuguese-based pidgin and, later, creole, developed on the western coast of Africa during the 15th and 16th centuries (p. 253), Megenney argues, a large number of Africans brought to Cartagena would have been native speakers of this creole, or would have acquired elements of it during their sojourn in the *factorias* of the three islands (p. 72, 253). The only contemporary New World source attesting to the Africans' use of a Portuguese-based language is an account from

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the early 17th century by Father Alonso de Sandoval of Cartagena, who states that they communicated "con un genero de lenguaje muy corrupto y revesado de la portuguesa, que llaman lengua de San Thome" (with a very corrupt and complicated 'wayward?', version of Portuguese, which they call language of San Thome) (p. 72). The subsequent development of the Portuguese-based creole(s) in Sao Tome, Annobon, and Principe, so important for Megenney's linguistic analysis of PA, is used to support the hypothesis that a significant proportion of Africans arriving in Cartagena in the 16th and 17th centuries spoke, in either a pidgin or

creole form (Megenney seems to vary on this point), a Portuguese-based language.

On closer examination, however, the sociological basis of Megenney's argument appears weak. Megenney cites Rodney (1967) as demonstrating how and why this language developed (p. 79). While certainly attesting to the existence of a 'Creole Portuguese' trading language, Rodney's account of Portuguese-West African relations during the slave trade suggests that the mainland West Africans most influenced linguistically by the Portuguese were confined to the ruling elite--precisely those who were not often shipped as slaves to the New World (Rodney 1967:8-12). Establishing the pervasiveness of a firmly-rooted knowledge of this language among West Africans prior to their capture in the slave trade would strengthen Megenney's case as his related argument that Africans bound for Cartagena learned this language while awaiting shipment in the Portuguese-controlled islands of West Africa is implausible. Contrary to Megenney, some scholars (Rickford 1987; Goodman in press) have argued that the West Africans on the Portuguese West African islands who were most likely to speak this language were 'castle slaves'; i.e., slaves trusted and maintained on the islands by the Portuguese slave traders and thus the slaves least likely to have been shipped to the New World. These scholars also argue that the sale slaves bound for the Americas had little time to learn the language, the Portuguese had little incentive for teaching it to them, and the psychological and physical conditions were, at any rate, probably not very propitious for such language acquisition.

To return to the rest of Megenney's account of the formation of PA, the Portuguese-based creole which the slaves brought to Cartagena underwent a rather slow relexification and restructuring towards Spanish due to the continued arrival of new Portuguese-based creole speakers (p. 253-4). Because of the heterogeneity of the African language groups represented by non-creole-speaking slaves, some version of the transported creole would have developed for communication among slaves. Moreover, this creole would also have facilitated communication between the slaves and their masters, Megenney argues, presumably because of the linguistic closeness of Portuguese and Spanish in the 16th and 17th centuries (p. 108, 254). Given the early date that San Basilio was established--in 1608, 75 years after the founding of Cartagena, and 70 years after the first palenques were formed (de Friedemann and Patino 1983:32)--and its nearly complete isolation from the outside world until the beginning of the twentieth century, it is very likely, as

Megenney points out, that PA's convergence with Spanish proceeded slowly, promoted almost exclusively by the arrival of native Spanish-speaking maroons. Recent and more intensive contact between San Basilio and the rest of the Spanish-speaking coastal region, and especially the impact of non-PA-, Spanish-speaking school teachers who stigmatize PA as 'poor Spanish,' have accelerated this convergence, from which Megenney is authorized to speak of PA as a 'post-creole.' As other researchers have noted, if current trends continue, PA may merge entirely with coastal Colombian Spanish, or it may disappear as the younger generations achieve only a passive proficiency in it.

It is interesting to compare this account with the sociohistorical background to the formation of PA which Nina de Friedemann offers (de Friedemann and Patino 1983). De Friedemann outlines historical developments which would seem to encourage rapid acquisition of Spanish by slaves. On this account, the slaveholders in the province of Cartagena did not, like slaveholders elsewhere, handle the problem of controlling the slave population by deliberately grouping slaves of dif-

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LXXIV

WILLIAM W. MEGENNEY

EL PALENQUERO
UN LENGUAJE POST-CRIOLLO
DE COLOMBIA



BOGOTÁ
1986

ferent ethnic and linguistic origins together in order to prevent solidarity groups forming on ethnic lines in opposition to the whites. Rather, the cartageneros organized the slaves into cabildos, a type of mutual aid organization, along ethnic lines. By creating cabildos the whites hoped to rekindle inter-ethnic struggles, or to ease Africans' 'adjustment' to slavery in the New World (or both)--in either case, the whites' aim was to prevent slave resistance, most notably maroonage.

The ensuing bilingual situation would, as Byrne has suggested (Byrne 1984:6), hasten the Africans' acquisition of Spanish and thus quickly eradicate any incipient Spanish-based pidgin or creole. PA would thus have been formed in San Basilio from the incompletely acquired Spanish of the many African-born maroons in interaction with New World-born, presumably Spanish-speaking (though probably bilingual) maroons. The early date of San Basilio's formation would have been crucial to enabling PA to emerge. Equally important, it may be reasoned, would be the role of the *cabildos* in maintaining a bilingual situation which served to keep Spanish and African languages sharply distinct--that is, preventing a creole from forming. Bilingual maroons escaping after PA had been in existence for an initial period would thus have been constrained to learn PA at the same time that their presence would constitute a pressure toward convergence with Spanish.

De Friedemann notes in passing that a sizable Portuguese population resided in Cartagena (presumably during the 17th and 18th centuries, though she provides no dates) and engaged in commerce, including the local slave trade, a fact which she links to Megenney's previous work on the influence of Portuguese on PA (de Friedmann and Patino p. 27-8); de Friedemann does not mention the monogenetic theory. De Friedemann's account of the *cabildos*, and the influence which we can infer that this institution may have had on the development of PA do not necessarily conflict with the monogenetic theory: though the Africans' original Portuguese-based creole would have developed towards Spanish under linguistic pressures in New Grenada, the participation of African-born maroons in the formation of PA would make plausible the continued basis of PA in the Portuguese-based creole; Spanish-speaking (perhaps even bilingual Spanish and Portuguese-creole-speaking) maroons would have moved PA more towards Spanish without entirely eradicating the language's Portuguese base. Nevertheless, Megenney's failure to acknowledge the existence of the *cabildos* and their possible role in the development of PA is a bit troubling as it shifts the force of his analysis that much further towards comparative linguistic analysis.

Megenney's linguistic analysis is geared to support his historical account of PA's origin, just as the latter was intended to lay the grounds for the direction of the former. First, Megenney demonstrates that certain features of PA phonetics, syntax, and lexicon (PA morphology is extremely small) can be more clearly linked to Portuguese than to either Spanish or any African language. Moreover, comparison of a number of features of PA with

the Portuguese-based Sao Tome, Annobon, and Principe creoles points to the possibility that PA developed from the same Portuguese-based language as these three creoles. Finally, and more tentatively, Megenney points to features which PA appears to share with Papiamentu and French Caribbean creoles due to their putative common origin in Portuguese or a Portuguese-based creole. Megenney argues that these common features support a monogenetic theory for the origin of all Caribbean creoles. The fact that contraband slaves entered Cartagena from Curacao during the colonial period is adduced as an additional factor linking PA and Papiamentu with a Portuguese-based language (p. 254-5)--a claim not backed up by any evidence that slaves introduced from Curacao were indeed creole speakers, nor even that Papiamentu or its ancestor existed at the time.

I am not competent to provide a detailed critique of Megenney's linguistic analysis. However, his linguistic (and historical) arguments in favor of the monogenetic theory outline a program for comparative sociohistorical and linguistic research on Caribbean creoles which seems broad in scope and bold in conceptualization. My only concern is that this program, based largely on a search for commonalities among processes hitherto considered distinct, should pay closer attention to sociohistoric and linguistic particularities of the creolization with which it seeks to come to terms. In that way, both the similarities and differences in the origin and development of specific creoles can be examined, an endeavor which can benefit not only creole studies, but also sociohistorical inquiry into the societies in which these languages have developed.

Note

*This is a revised version of a review originally prepared for "Sociolinguistics and Pidgin Creole Studies," taught by J.R. Rickford at Stanford, Spring 1987, and it has benefitted from his comments.

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Reviewed by
Joel Streicker
Stanford University

EDITOR'S NOTES

Once again, the "August" issue is late. This year it was the Linguistic Institute with all its activities that prevented us from getting an earlier start on this issue. We owe our readers an apology for this delay and trust they will understand the pitfalls of publishing a newsletter of this type without the aid of full time clerical or publishing staff. With a sense of resignation, we formally recognize what appears to be a recurrent late-summer syndrome by officially calling this the "Fall 1987" issue.

With the next issue, we will resume the Focus on Creolists column. Upcoming articles will feature Derek Bickerton, Luis Ferraz, Ian Hancock, and Pierre Lauffer. We continue to look for others to focus, and the usual invitation for suggestions and volunteers to contribute articles, as well as reviews, still stands. Anyone wishing to contribute to the CP can contact me at the Stanford University School of Education, or John Rickford in the Department of Linguistics.



Martha Dijkhoff

4 The Carrier Pidgin, Fall 1987

In this issue, we welcome Martha Dijkhoff as a new Advisory Editor. Her acceptance of this position adds to the Editorial Board a scholar whose work on Papiamentu is familiar to CP readers and is recognition of her continuing contributions to the CP.

With the death of L. F. Peleman, the community of creolists has lost one of its most dedicated and humble scholars. He was featured in a Focus article in September 1984 (CP 12.3) by Bryant Freeman, who again in the current issue pays tribute to his considerable contributions to the field. He will be missed by his friends, colleagues, and those he served.

Special thanks are due to Rosemary Henze, the editorial assistant, and to Ruth Bergman, a secretary in the School of Education, for their help on this issue. Thanks also to Glenn Gilbert, John Holm, and Chris Corne for their contributions and to Joel Streicker for his review.

CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

The 9th Annual Conference of the ASSOCIATION OF CARIBBEAN STUDIES was held July 29-31, 1987 at the University of London. The theme was "Interactions: The Caribbean and Europe." For more information write to Conference Coordinator, Association of Caribbean Studies, P.O. Box 248231, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124.

An INTERNATIONAL PRAGMATICS CONFERENCE was held at the University of Antwerp, Belgium, August 17-22, 1987. For more information, write International Pragmatics Association, University of Antwerp, Linguistics (GER) Universiteitsplein 1, B-2610 Wilrijk, Belgium.

Peter SEUREN gave a talk on "Semantic transparency and Mauritian Creole French" at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, March 5, 1987.

The 21st annual TESOL convention was held in Miami, April 22-25, 1987.

The 6th International Conference on METHODS IN DIALECTOLOGY was held August 3-8 at University College of North Wales. Contact Alan R. Thomas, Coordinator, Dept of Linguistics, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG, England.

The 14th LAWS Forum of the Linguistic Association of Canada and the U.S., will be held at the Downsview Campus of York University. Contact Valerie Becker Makkai, Secretary-Treasurer, LAWS, P.O. Box 101, Lake Bluff, IL 60044.

The 14th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LINGUISTS was held August 10-15, 1987, in Berlin. Contact DDR-1086 Berlin, Akademik der Wissenschaften der DDR, Otto-Nuschke-Strasse 22/23, Postfach Linguistenkongress, Berlin, East Germany.

The 14th INTERNATIONALE KONFERENZ ZUR GESCHICHTE DER SPRACHWISSENSCHAFTEN will be held at Universität Trier, D-5500 Trier, Federal Republic of Germany.

The 20th Annual Meeting of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS was held Sept. 11-13 at U. of Nottingham. For more information write to Keith Johnson, BAAL Meetings Secretary, Dept of Linguistic Science, Faculty of Letters and Social Science, University of Reading, Whiteknights, P.O. Box 218, Reading RG2 2AA, England.

The 16th annual NNAV (New Ways of Analyzing Linguistic Variation) Conference will be held Oct. 23-25 at U. of Texas-Austin. Papers are invited on any aspect of linguistic variation, including pidginization and creolization. Send one-page abstract to: NNAV-XVI, Dept of Linguistics, U. of Texas-Austin, Austin, TX 78712-1196. Deadline for abstracts: Sept. 12.

Phillip BAKER gave a talk on "Links between Chinese Pidgin English and South Seas Jargon" at University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, March 12, 1987.

The 5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENGLISH HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS was held April 6-9, 1987 at St. John's College, Cambridge. Two papers of potential interest to creolists were given:

A. Agutter, J. Algeo, & O. Ihalainen "Dialectology and Language Contact";

R. Lass, W. O'Neill, & L. Todd "Extraterritorial English";

For more information write Sylvia Adamson, ICEH15, Faculty of English, 9 West Rd., Cambridge CB3 9DP England.

Cecil NELSON gave a talk on "Communicative competence, intelligibility and creativity in World Englishes" at U. of Illinois-Urbana, April 7, 1987.

John RICKFORD presented a paper on "Language contact, variation, and diffusion: Microlevel community perspectives" at the Georgetown University Roundtable Meeting (GURT) on "Language Spread and Public Policy, March 1987.

A BAAL seminar on THE PLACE OF LINGUISTICS IN APPLIED LINGUISTICS was held at the University of Essex, July 3-5, 1987. For information write Vivian Cook (BAAL Conference), Dept. of Languages & Linguistics,

Univ. of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex CO4 3SU, England.

The 2nd INTL CONGRESS OF THE INTL SOCIETY OF APPLIED PSYCHOLINGUISTICS (ISAPL) was held July 27-31, 1987 in Kassel, Federal Republic of Germany. The theme of the Congress was "Goals and Results of Contemporary Psycholinguistics." No address given.

A symposium was held Sept. 16-18, 1987 in Neuchâtel in CHANGING THE MINORITY/MAJORITY STATUS OF A LANGUAGE IN INTERACTION. The symposium was organized around 5 main topics:

1. Linguistic characteristics of minority/majority language status change during verbal interaction. John J. Gumperz, Univ. of California, Berkeley.

2. How majority languages are given a minority status in certain situations. Corrado Grassi, Univ. of Vienna.

3. How a language acquires a minority status for the language user. Shana Poplack, Univ. de Ottawa.

3. Minorisation de la langue maternelle à l'école. Els Oksaar, Univ. Hamburg.

4. Social and historical factors involved in changing the minority/majority status of a language. Albert Valdman, Indiana University. Contact: René Jeanneret, Université de Neuchâtel, Institut de linguistique, Quai Robert-Comtesse 2, CH-2000 Neuchâtel, Tel. 038/21 31 81.

The XIth UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN CONFERENCE ON APPLIED LINGUISTICS will be held Oct. 9-11, 1987, with the theme "Variation in Second Language Acquisition." For further information contact English Language Institute, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

William W. MEGENNEY, U.C. Riverside, Dept. of Literatures and Languages, is planning to chair a session on "Black influences in the language and/or culture of Latin America" as part of the 46th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS to be held July 4-8, 1988 in Amsterdam. About 15 participants are desired, with a half hour available for each paper.

Additional information regarding the Congress will be available later.

A symposium on BLACK LANGUAGE IN MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTH; CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN COMMUNICATIONS was held June 5-6, 1987 at the University of Mississippi. For information contact Dr. Ronald Bailey, Director Afro-American Studies Program, or Dr. Thomas Crowe, Chair, Dept. of Communicative Disorders, both at the University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677.

A colloquium on REGIONAL LANGUAGES AND CULTURES was held by the F.E.N. in Guyana, Dec. 1986. The colloquium focused on Creole, Boni, and Amerindian languages.

A conference on LANGUAGE CONTACT: WHICH MODELS? (Contacte de Langues: Quels modeles?) was held in Nice, Sept. 28-30, 1987, organized by Le Centre d'Etudes des Plurilinguisme de l'Université de Nice and Langage et Société. For information write P. Wald, G. Manessy or P. Achas, Colloque "Contacts de Langues," Langage et Société, Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 54 Bd. Raspail, 75270-Paris 06. France.

The 18th COLLOQUIUM OF AFRICAN LINGUISTICS was held at the University of Quebec April 23-26, 1987. A subsection dealt with certain aspects of Creole grammar. For information write Claire Lefebvre, Dept. of Linguistics, UQAM, CP 8888, Succ. A, Montreal, PQ, H3C 3P8. Canada.

Salikoko MUFWENE presented the following papers and lectures in the past few months:

"The linguistic and social significance of Gullah." Lecture at Southern Illinois U., Carbondale, 30 January 1987.

"Some equivocal structures in Gullah complex sentences." Paper presented at the Symposium on Inflectional Morphology and Syntax, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 21 February 1987. Also presented at 36th SECOL meeting, Georgetown U., 26 March 1987.

"Pidgins, creoles, and language universals." Lecture at the University of South Carolina, Columbia, 17 March 1987.

"Formal evidence of pidginization/creolization in Kituba." Paper presented at the 18th Conference on African Linguistics, Université du Québec à Montréal, 24 Apr. 1987.

"English pidgins: form and function." Lecture at the Department of English as an International Language, U. of Illinois, Urbana, 4 May 1987.

"Pidginization/creolization: an evolutionary biology analogue." Lecture at Northwestern U., 5 May 1987.

The 12th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES will be held in Zagreb, July 24-31, 1988. At this congress there will be a special symposium conducted in English on Languages in contact: sociolinguistics and anthropological approaches. For further information, write Maja Bratanić, M.A., Symposium Coordinator, Institute of Linguistics, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Zagreb, 41000 Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

The 6th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON METHODS IN DIALECTOLOGY was held Aug. 3-8, 1987, at University College of North Wales. For informa-

tion write Alan R. Thomas, Univ. College of North Wales, Dept. of Linguistics, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG, United Kingdom.

The following papers of interest to Creolists were presented at the 15th ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON NEW WAYS OF ANALYZING VARIATION, Oct. 17-19, 1986:

E. Prince. "On pragmatic borrowing, with Slavic-Yiddish and Yiddish-English evidence."

J. Singler. "Problems in the analysis of variation along the continuum: the copula in Liberian English."

J. Maher. "Does pidginization describe dying languages?"

J. R. Rickford. "Anteriority and the historical present in creole narrative."

S. Tagliamonte and S. Poplack. "Past tense working in Samana English."

G. Sankoff. "Tok Pisin future(s)."

The 6th COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL SUR L'ACQUISITION D'UNE LANGUE ÉTRANGÈRE: PERSPECTIVES ET RECHERCHES was held June 26-28 in Aix-en-Provence. Presentations of interest to creolists included the following:

A. Kihm. "La créolisation comme filtrage."

H. Runneburger. "De la compétence à 'l'incompétence' on compétence à 'géométrique variable.' (on the loss of the Alsatian dialect of Benfeld)"

D. Veronique. "Créolization et acquisition d'une langue étrangère: un même processus linguistique?"

D. Miller. "Apprentissage et usage de l'arabe à Juba (Soudan)."

A special COLLOQUIUM ON CREOLES was held at the Catholic University of Nijmegen, March 20, 1987, with the following speakers:

John Holm. "Lexicosemantic features common to the Atlantic Creoles."

Derek Bickerton. "Some typological differences between English and French Creoles: parameter setting or lexical learning?"

The 46th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS will be held in Amsterdam, July 4-8, 1988. For information write: Secretariado ICA 1988: c/o CEDLA, keizersgracht 395-397, 1116 EK Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Armin SCHWEGLER presented a paper entitled "Palenguer and other negation strategies: the question of monogenesis vs. polygenesis" at the MLA conference in New York, Dec. 29, 1986.

John RICKFORD presented a paper entitled "English world-wide" at the Dec. 1986 Deutscher Anglistentag at Kiel.

Robert FOURNIER presented a paper entitled "Pu' en créole haitien: de

la preposition au complément" at the 6th ANNUAL CONGRESS OF L'ASSOCIATION QUÉBÉCOISE DE LINGUISTIQUE, Montreal, May 1986.

In honor of Bob MARLEY's birthday, two papers were presented at a special seminar on Feb. 6, 1987 at the Bob Marley Museum in Kingston:

Mr. Garth WHITE. "Ska, Rocksteady and Reggae: the impact of culture hero Bob Marley."

Dr. Carolyn COOPER. "Chanting down Babylon: Bob Marley's song as literary text."

The SYMPOSIUM ON PIDGIN AND CREOLE LANGUAGES held at University of Duisberg Mar. 25-28 was announced with a tentative program in our last issue. In addition to those listed last time, the following speakers also presented papers:

E. Kotzé. "How creoloid can you be? aspects of Malay Afrikaans."

H. Niedzielski. "A French based Pidgin in Burundi."

P. Stein. "When Creole speakers are writing the Standard language: an analysis of some of the earliest Slave letters from St. Thomas."

B. -O. Rieck. "Conditionals in learner varieties of German."

H. Clahsen. "Learnability theory and the problem of development in language acquisition."

N. Dittmar. "Semantic and pragmatic aspects of elementary learner varieties of German by Polish migrants."

E. Casad. "Cora borrowings vis à vis creolization: an outsider's view of things."

Th. Stolz. "Restructuring versus reconstruction in creole genesis."

The following Spring lectures were given at University College London, part of John Holm's SEMINAR ON PIDGIN AND CREOLE LINGUISTICS:

General topic: The verb phrase in Sranan, the English-based creole of Suriname, So. America.

Speakers: Jacques Arends. "Predicate Clefting."

Christiaan Eersel. "Tense, Mode, Aspect."

Hans den Besten. "The genesis of Afrikaans: dialectal Dutch and Dutch Pidgin yield a broth."

Thomas Stolz. "The Portuguese-based creoles: preliminaries for a historical comparison."

RELC (Regional Language Center) held a seminar on "The role of language education in human resource development", April 13-16, 1987, in Singapore.

The 19th ANNUAL AFRICAN LINGUISTICS CONFERENCE will be held at Boston University, April 14-17, 1988. Papers on pidgins and creoles are welcomed. Anticipated deadline for receipt of abstracts is Dec. 1, 1987. For further information, contact the organizers, 19th African Linguistics Conference, African Stu-

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dies Center, 270 Bay State Road, Boston University, Boston, MA 02214, (617) 353-7305.

A conference on SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION: CONTRIBUTIONS AND CHALLENGES TO LINGUISTIC THEORY was held at Stanford University, July 17-19, 1987, part of the LSA Institute. Papers of interest to creolists included:

John Myhill, "Tense, Aspect, and Modality Marking in Creole";

Christiane von Steutterheim, "Temporal Reference in SLA";

John R. Rickford, "Issues in the Theoretical Representation of Language Variation and Change";

Roger W. Andersen, "Developmental Aspects of Linguistic Variation";

Carmen Silva-Corvalán, "Language Loss and Development: Some Implications for Linguistic Theory";

Lily Wong Fillmore and Charles Fillmore, "Learning a Second Language from Learners."

A conference on THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF LANGUAGE CHANGE was held at Stanford University, July 25-26, 1987, also a part of the LSA Institute. Papers included:

Guy Bailey and Natalie Maynor, "The Divergence Controversy";

Peter Trudgill, "Contact and Isolation in Linguistic Change";

Norbert Dittmar, "Convergence and Divergence in Berlin";

Richard Allsopp, "Economy and Semantic Elaboration in Caribbean Creoles";

Sarah G. Thomason, "Language Mixture: Social Causes and Linguistic Effects";

James Milroy, "Social Networks and Patterns of Change in the Speech Community";

Jean Aitchison, "Multiple Births: The Development of Independent Parallel Changes."

Charles A. Ferguson, "Conventional Conventionalization: Planned Change in Language";

Penelope Eckert, "Life Change and the Locus of Sound Change: Adolescence in the United States";

Tore Janson, "Explaining Language Stability";

Ewart A. Thomas and John R. Rickford, "Use of Dynamic Models in the Analysis of Synchronic Language Variation";

Lesley Milroy, "Linguistic Change and the Ideal Speaker Hearer."

SECOND LANGUAGE RESEARCH FORUM CALL FOR PAPERS. The University of Hawaii will host the eighth SECOND LANGUAGE RESEARCH FORUM (SLRF) from March 3-6, 1988. Pleanry speakers will be Susan Gass (Michigan State University), Eric Kellerman (University of Nijmegen), Barry McLaughlin (University of California, Santa Cruz), and Richard Schmidt (University of Hawaii). We are soliciting data-based studies in any area of SLA, including (but not limited to): Bilingualism, SL Classroom Proces-

ses, Discourse Analysis, Ethnology of SLA, Interlanguage, Language Universals, and Transfer. Presentations will be limited to 45 minutes, including 15 minutes for questions. Send (a) 3 copies of a 250-word abstract (name on one copy), (b) 1 copy of a 100-word summary, and (c) a 3x5 card with name, address, paper title, and current affiliation to: Graham Crookes, Program Chair, SLRF '88, Department of ESL, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1890 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96822, U.S.A. Abstracts must be received by October 30, 1987. Notification of acceptance will be mailed by November 15, 1987.

The INTERNATIONAL TOK PISIN CONFERENCE (announced in CP 14.2) was held in Madang, Papua New Guinea, July 13-16, 1987. The following people presented papers:

Bob Conrad, "Problems of translating from Tok Pisin";

Terry Crowley, "Serial verbs, prepositions and complementation in Bislama";

Tom Dutton and R. Michael Bourke, "Taim in Tok Pisin: An interesting variation in use from the Southern Highlands of Papua New Guinea";

Nicholas Faracías, "From Old Guinea to Papua New Guinea: A comparative study of Nigerian Pidgin and Tok Pisin";

Karl J. Franklin, "On the translation of official notices into Tok Pisin";

Dell Hymes, "Narrative patterns in Pacific Pidgin/Creole texts";

Don Kulick and Christopher Stroud, "Code switching in Gapun: Social and linguistic aspects in a language shifting community";

Robert L. Litteral, "Tok Pisin: The language of modernization";

John D. Lynch, "Semantics of 'prepositions' in Tok Pisin, Solomons Pijin, and Bislama";

John D. Lynch, "Tok Pisin: Social, political and educational dimensions";

Frank Mihalic, "Obsolescence in the Tok Pisin vocabulary";

Anton M. Moeliono, "Recent work in the development of Indonesian";

Peter Mühlhäusler, "The Origins of the predicate marker in Tok Pisin";

Peter Mühlhäusler, "Tok Pisin: Model or special case?";

Norm Mundhenk, "Linguistic decisions in the Tok Pisin Bible";

Ger P. Reesink, "Mother tongue and Tok Pisin";

Suzanne Romaine, "Change and variation in the use of *bai* in young children's creolized Tok Pisin in Morobe Province";

Gillian Sankoff and Claudia Mazzi, "The evolution of tense and aspect in Tok Pisin";

Dicks Thomas, "A course in practical Tok Pisin writing";

Dicks Thomas, "Diksenare bilong Tok Pisin";

John W. M. Verhaar, "Some notes on the 'adequacy' of languages"; Proceedings of the conference will be published by John Benjamins, editor John W. M. Verhaar, in the Summer or Fall of 1988.

An International Round Table on AFRICANISMS IN AFRO-AMERICAN Language Varieties will be held at the University of Georgia, Athens (USA) February 25-27, 1988. The prefinal list of speakers and topics includes:

Lawrence Carrington, "On the notion of 'Africanism' in Afro-American";

George Huttar, "Problems in identifying Africanisms: How specific can we get?";

Claire Lefebvre, "The role of relexification and syntactic reanalysis in Haitian creole: Methodological aspects of the research program";

John Singler, "The Africaness of Africanisms: A reversal of perspectives";

Sarah Thomason, Discussant

Glenn Gilbert, "Historical development of the creole-origin of Black English: The significance of the African substratum";

Edgar W. Schneider, "Africanisms in the grammar of Afro-American English: Weighing the evidence";

Joe L. Dillard, "The relative value of ex-slave narratives";

Ian Robertson, "The Ijo element in Berbice Dutch and the pidginization/creolization process";

Frank Martinus, "Guene: The connection between Papiamentu and Afrikaans";

Thomas L. Markey, Discussant

Mervyn C. Alleyne, "Continuity and creativity in the genesis and development of Afro-American language and culture";

Ian F. Hancock, "Creole language provenance and the African component";

Salikoko Mufwene, "Prerequisites to various Afrogenetic hypotheses";

Guy Hazeel-Massieux, "Le filtre africain dans la genèse du creole de la Guadeloupe: Au confluent de la genétique et de la typologie";

Philip Baker, "Assessing the African contribution to French-based creoles";

Arthur Spears, Discussant

William Stewart, "Turner's Gullah Africanisms: A re-evaluation with forty years hindsight";

Morris Goodman, "African substratum: Some cautionary words";

John Holm, "Phonological features common to some West African and Atlantic creole languages";

Wayne R. Williams, "Substantive Africanisms in the linguistic spectrum of the African American community";

Marta Dijkhoff, Discussant

Charles Gilman, "Cultural Africanism as a barrier to the assimilation of Afro-American speech varieties";

Hazel Carter, "Vowel length in Jamaican creole: African survival or otherwise?"

John R. Rickford, Discussant

Norbert Boretzky, "The concept of rule, rule borrowing and substrate influence in creole language";

Derek Bickerton, Discussant

For further information, contact: Salikoko S. Mufwene, Dept. of Anthropology & Linguistics, Baldwin Hall, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.

Ross CLARK presented a paper entitled "The lexicon of early Melanesian Pidgin" at the 7th New Zealand Linguistics Conference, held in Dunedin August 24-27, 1987.

NOTE: In the last issue, we mistakenly listed a paper presented at the 6th CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS. The paper, "Notes on the so-called infinitive in Creole" was jointly presented by Marta DIJKHOFF and Salikoko MUFWENE. Our apologies.

NOTES AND QUERIES

THE CARIBBEAN WRITER, an annual review, will publish its first issue in early 1987. Submissions are encouraged by Jan. 1 of the publication year. The Caribbean region or peoples must be central to the literary work treated, or the author must be a Caribbean resident. For more information write Caribbean Research Institute, College of the Virgin Islands, RR 02, Box 10000, Kingshill, St. Croix, VI 00850.

The following is an abstract of the new book, about to be published by the University of California Press: Language Contact, Creolization, and Genetic Linguistics by Sarah Grey THOMASON and Terrence KAUFMAN.

This book addresses an issue that is attracting more and more attention from historical linguists: the frequency, nature, and potential scope of foreign influences in language history, and their implications for genetic linguistics. Most historical linguists probably still believe that foreign structural interference can only be a relatively minor factor in language change; and among scholars who do believe in the possibility of extensive interference there is a widespread tendency to reductionism and oversimplification in studying the linguistic phenomena of borrowing, pidginization, creolization, and language mixture.

Thomason and Kaufman establish a framework for the historical analysis of contact-induced language change of all degrees, including

both extreme cases and cases where normal transmission is not disrupted. In this framework the primary determinants are social factors such as the occurrence (or not) of language shift, and the secondary determinants are linguistic factors such as markedness and typological distance. T & K argue that structural interference can be far more pervasive than has traditionally been thought, and that mixed languages do in fact exist. The standard genetic model applies only to languages passed on in a normal way; in languages usually known as pidgins, creoles, and (more generally) mixed languages, the model does not apply. Moreover, rough predictions can be made about the types and extent of interference to be expected under varying social and linguistic conditions. These conclusions arise from the authors' examination of large amounts of previous research and primary data, including eight case studies of languages that illustrate various types of interference.

These results have important implications for the study of language change. First and most significantly, failure to distinguish among the kinds and degrees of contact-induced language change can lead to such ill-grounded claims as the recurrent proposal that English is a creole. Second, the recognition of language mixture should inspire more caution in claims of genetic relationship. And third, given the vital importance of social factors, no explanation of contact-induced change can be regarded as complete without reference to the social context of change.

Don LAYCOCK writes, "It may be of interest to know that I am currently writing a grammar book of Norfolk (a descendant of Pitcairn); this, I will argue, is not correctly described as either pidgin or creole, but it has many features in common with the Pacific pidgins."

A DICTIONARY FOR ST. LUCIAN

Another Caribbean French-lexicon Creole is about to receive a dictionary. Mr. Jones MONDESIR, a St. Lucian and a retired education officer, devoted the better part of the last 30 years to compiling a bilingual St. Lucian Creole-English, English-St. Lucian Creole dictionary. Working very largely in isolation, Mondesir has prepared a rich repository of lexical items, idioms and sample sentences exceeding 1000 pages of legal size manuscript. The original manuscript is written in a careful hand using different coloured inks to suggest font changes.

Mondesir's work came closer to print when fortuitously he met Lawrence Carrington who was on a field visit to St. Lucia. Carrington was able to arrange for financial support for the preparation of a print-

ed version of the work through his involvement in the project on Creole Discourse and Social Development, funded by IDRC through the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. At present, a pre-publication copy is being prepared as the first step towards a saleable publication. The pre-publication version will be a quarto sized computer print out and will be prepared in a limited number of copies.

Among the examples are proverbs, actual utterances of the wide range of speakers observed by Mondesir, as well as examples prepared by the compiler. The work also includes lists of personal names and place names of St. Lucia. Mondesir's work is certainly the most extensive of its type for any Eastern Caribbean Creole.

The Applied Linguistics Association of Australia announces the formation of several Working Groups. The working group on Language and Peace is interested in: (1) General issues of language and peace. Cross-cultural communication breakdown and resolution. Language and racism (M. Clyne). (2) Analysis of text discourse sampled in the "Year of Peace" from US, USSR, UK and Australian sources. Extension of analysis to reception of such text and/or discourse material (J. Hill). (3) Analysis of conflict communication. Inter-relationship of concepts of "game," "contest," "competition," "struggle," "fight," and "war." Inter-cultural understanding of peace actions (H. Opalka). Contact: H. Opalka, Dept. of German, Univ. of Queensland, St. Lucia, Qld. 4067.

The Working Group on Language Development is a forum for teachers of first and/or second languages to interact with researchers in monolingual or bilingual first and second language development. The focus of the group is an attempt to discover both the common and the differentiating features of first and second language development in both formal and informal environments. Contact: Howard Nicholas, School of Education, La Trobe Univ. Bundoora, Vic. 3083.

Last Year, Jeff SIEGEL discovered what appears to be a variety of Chinese Pidgin English alive and well, and currently spoken in the Republic of Nauru, a tiny Pacific island near the equator. France MUGLER, teaching there in January, was able to make some recordings of it. The two have received a research grant from the University of the South Pacific to do a more detailed study in Nauru later this year.

KALDOSH: A New Creole?

Chris Corne writes: In the southern part of New Caledonia, in the region of Ploum, Mont-Dore and especially Saint-Louis, near Nouméa, there may be a "mixed" language

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(French and Melanesian).

Earlier but partial observations of 15 or more years ago suggested that what aberrant speech forms existed in this area could be safely categorized as pidgins (inadequate L2 acquisition of French by speakers of assorted Melanesian languages).

The most recent report reaching me, however, suggests the existence of a more-or-less stabilized code (one feature of which appears to be post-posed possessives based on French-derived tonic pronouns + *pour* + suffix *-a*: N + *pu* = *li-a* 'his N').

This code is reported as being mutually unintelligible with French, used by the people of St. Louis and the local *métis* (mixed-blood) population, and having a specific name (*Caldoche/kaldosh*; not to be confused with the name - originally pejorative - given to European-descended New Caledonians). It appears to be used as a first (?) language by some speakers who are also bilingual (in French), and as a second language by others (native speakers of French, or speakers of Melanesian languages who are also more or less competent in French); it strikes me that its use by people knowing no Melanesian language(s) but knowing French, is significant.

While it must be emphasized that this information is at this date rather tentative (based on the experience of a young monolingual French-speaking New Caledonian, whose first intimation of the existence of this code was hearing two of his fellow Army conscripts - one *métis*, the other Melanesian - speaking it in a camp in France, he being a friend of the *métis*), I am nonetheless currently attempting to procure further information in the form of conversations and/or narratives recorded on tape, and some indication of the geographical area and approximate numbers of speakers involved. For personal reasons, I am not eager to undertake a full-scale investigation myself, but am prepared to provide what contacts, and what linguistic and background information I possess, to anybody looking for a sure-fire PhD topic (intending candidates should be prepared to document themselves fairly extensively on southern New Caledonian Melanesian and should possess workable French).

I should perhaps add that New Caledonia is (a) expensive; (b) not a war-zone, in spite of news reports; (c) an extremely interesting (and fun!) place; and that it has (d) a magnificent climate outside of the cyclone season (December thru May); (e) magnificent, multi-ethnic food; (f) some of the best beaches in the South Pacific; (g) a fascinating and to some extent syncretic blend of cultures, all over-laid with a typically French colonial ambience. It is a unique, and linguist-friendly, island.

If interested, write to Professor

Chris Corne, Romance Languages Department, University of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand.

On March 29, 1987, the new HAITIAN CONSTITUTION in French and Creole was approved. One of the provisions of the constitution establishes French and Creole as the two official languages of Haiti.

A bilingual review entitled *L'éducateur/Edikate* is published in Haiti. BP 164, Port-au-Prince.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Issues and Developments in English and Applied Linguistics (IDEAL). IDEAL is intended as a forum for research into the acquisition and teaching of English as a second language. Articles, review articles, and reviews in any of the following areas are welcome: Teaching English as a second language, second language acquisition, varieties of English, neurolinguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, applications of computer technology to second language teaching and research.

Articles, review articles should be submitted in duplicate to the editors and conform to the IDEAL style sheet published in IDEAL and also available from the editors or the office.

Dates for your 1987 Calendar:

September 15 - Manuscripts are due to the editors.

October 15 - Editors notify authors. Accepted manuscripts are returned to authors for final editing.

November 15 - Authors submit final versions of manuscripts to the editors.

IDEAL Editorial Committee:

Wayne B. Dickerson, Chair
J. Ronayne Cowan
Yamuna Kachru

Peter MUHLHAUSLER and Suzanne RUMAINE have been given the go ahead by the delegates of Oxford University Press to set up a series on Language Contact with this publisher. "The series will include research monographs presenting case studies of language contact around the world. They may deal with factors which give rise to language contact and with its consequences, construed in a broad interdisciplinary context; not only linguistic but also social, cultural, historical, and psychological. Books in the series will be mainly intended for advanced research students and research libraries in linguistics, particularly in the areas of sociolinguistics, pidgin and creole studies, language acquisition and historical linguistics." Anyone with proposals for a contribution should contact one of the editors at Oxford.

Daniel VERONIQUE is working on a 'thèse d'état' on "Creolisation et acquisition d'une langue étrangère."

Paul ROBERGE is currently writing a history of Afrikaans and has "grappled with the creolization hypothesis. The philological record clearly does not support Valkhoff's position. Even so, I seek to study the origins of Afrikaans within a more sophisticated theory of language genesis and hope to shed some 'new light' on the question. Perhaps there are people among your readership who are working in this area."

TEREO, Journal of the Linguistic Society of New Zealand, is a refereed journal, one issue per annum, which welcomes submissions in the field of pidgin and creole linguistics. Style sheets are available from the editor, Linguistic Society, University P/B, Auckland, New Zealand. Tereo has published articles on a wide range of pidgins and creoles. For back issues (super cheap at NZ \$1 each, approximately 60 cents U.S., vols. 1 (1958) - 26 (1983)! And subscriptions (individual members NZ \$18, = approx. U.S. \$10), write to the Treasurer, Linguistic Society, University P/B, Auckland, New Zealand.

SHI Dingxu? The National University of Singapore is trying to buy a photocopy or microfilm of your MA thesis. The University of Pittsburgh library says they don't own a copy. Who does? Anyone who knows where it is obtainable (and how much it would cost) please contact Anthea Fraser Gupta, English Language & Literature, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511.

Ron BUTTERS inquires whether anyone knows of any non-U.S. dialects of English that use double modals. Replies should be sent to Ron Butters, American Speech, 138 Social Sciences, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706.

A LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE NEWSLETTER is now being published by The School of Australian Linguistics. For information or subscriptions, write to Steve Johnson, S.A.L., P.O. Batchelor N.T. 5791 Australia.

Tim SHOPEN (Department of Linguistics, Arts, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601) sent us the following news item:

On January 5-10, 1987, Linguists for Nicaragua conducted a workshop in Bluefields, Nicaragua for 75 educators in an English-Spanish bilingual education program, one of the three bilingual-bicultural education programs in the country. There 25,000 Nicaraguans, descendants of Africans, Indians and Englishmen, speak a variety of English, an English-based creole. We made a

major innovation in the workshop by adopting standard English spelling for writing the creole and transcribed material that way for use in the schools. The teachers, all creole-speakers, were overwhelmingly in favor of this. At the time of our workshop they had not used anything written in the schools from their own language variety. Most oral work was in Nicaraguan English, while all work at literacy was intended to be in standard International English. The teachers said that people in the community had not wanted the creole to be used in school, "but they will like it if they see it written this way".

The creole-speakers look to International English as their standard, and want their children to learn it. At the same time they find identity in the creole. With Spanish and the two dialects of English, there are three language varieties that have a place in this community. The government is promoting a positive attitude towards cultural diversity. People will perhaps continue to speak the creole with pride at the same time that they improve their International English and Spanish.

From the LINGUISTS FOR NICARAGUA Newsletter No. 2: "In January, an LFN team traveled to the Atlantic Coast city of Blue Fields to offer the second in an annual series of linguistics and education workshops. The week-long workshop was attended by over 75 preschool and elementary school teachers and curriculum developers. The entire southern-coastal region was represented. This is significant since widespread participation was prevented last year by the contra war. Members of the team were: Nan Elsasser, Maya Honda, Wayne O'Neil, Danilo Salamanca, and Tim Shopen. The workshop was offered in English--the language shared by the team and the Nicaraguan English-speaking creole participants."

For more information or to receive a copy of the Newsletter, write Linguists for Nicaragua, c/o Wayne O'Neil, Room 200-210, MIT; Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.

Paul BERRY of Palo Alto sends the following "armchair fieldwork note:

During the last year or so, the network television news has occasionally covered street demonstrations in Port-au-Prince. Watching them, I am struck that when demonstrators carry signs, they are now written in Creole, whereas when I lived there (25 years ago) they would have been in French (or at least in Frenchified Creole).

"Moreover, they have followed the orthography proposed by Faublas and Pressoir in the forties and fifties. Apparently that has become a standard, perhaps since its adoption by the Office National d'Education Communautaire in the early sixties.

"The Faublas-Pressoir orthography

departs considerably from French, in particular in its use of k where French would use c or qu, and of wa where French would use oi. On the other hand, it retains the digraph ou with the same meaning as French, and indicates nasalization by a following n. It is less severely phonemic than the McConnell-Laubach orthography proposed in the mid forties (and employed in Hall's Haitian Creole: Grammar, Texts, Vocabulary: American Anthropological Association, Memoir 74, 1953."

SQUAWKS AND RUFFLED FEATHERS

Ch.-J. N. BAILEY, Technische Universität Berlin, writes:

In response to Birmingham in your April issue, where he expresses unawareness of the view that English is not a Germanic language:

1. What can I do but point out that for the non-Germanic nature of English (as distinct from Anglo-Saxon--not "Old English"!) there exists a literature providing non-surficial evidence and convincing argumentation by persons that know what a Germanic language is like. If B had addressed these arguments, he would have had to discuss deep underlying structures and not merely surficial phenomena, or, if the latter, constructs like where/when to do it (and not just the type, what to do). He should say something about English progressive forms, the for-to infinitive, the going to future, etc. (does B find these in Germanic, or in Old French and other Romance languages?); and other evidence discussed in the literature, including sociolinguistic considerations: Would B have the non-prestigious group in medieval England win out over the prestigious one?

2. B's first point, implying that adjectives consistently precede nouns in English, indicates that he hasn't counted the number of noun-adjective orders in a representative sample of 150-word excerpts from American and British newspapers/news magazines. For the rules (and a comparison with Romance), cf. the journal, Papiers zur Linguistik 31 (1984), 47-48 and fn. 9 (pp. 94-95). An article by me appearing in Arbeiten aus Anglistik und Amerikanistik later this year provides details.

3. B's second point--"In what Romance language do past [sic] participles typically [sic] (but with many exceptions) end in -(e)n?"--is answered in Bailey & Maroldt's "The French lineage of English" (in the Meisel volume; cf. also subsequent articles), where it is pointed out in detail how Germanic forms are used in Romance constructs. (English

is not alone; cf. German aufgrund von, taken over from French a cause de, and French en chantant, taken over from Gaulish). B confuses form with function, despite creolist analyses showing the hazards involved. On the other hand, when a language has more than one parent (as all do), no one ever claimed that any of these go totally unrepresented in the final result.

4. B's third point on negatives ignores the presence of double negation in creoles, Middle English, and Romance, but not, typically, in Germanic. While I do not know the origin of the English difference (discussed by me elsewhere) between He never realized that (without do-support; contrast He didn't realize that) and, with foregrounded never, Never did he realize that (with do-support), it must be evident to all that subject-verb reversal in English (especially after words for "thus," etc.; cf. the earlier reference) resembles French more than Anglo-Saxon or German. However, earlier periods of English were different, and the French pattern could (for all I know) represent a modified take-over from its Franconian heritage. More importantly, I hardly need stress how little stock I put in the class of arguments represented by B's point three. That he shuns weighty issues, those discussed in the articles cited in the letter he calls naive, reflects an approach at variance with general linguistic method and practice. The reader will have to judge what is naive, what is sophisticated.

5. On B's final comment, does he not believe that all languages have begun as creoles; and that they then proceed to develop connaturally? Such ideas are citable from publications on creolistics, historical linguistics, and analytical methodology. Is this not another confusion in B's thinking--viz. between origins and development? Let B tell us WHY and HOW new languages (1) begin and (2) develop. My views are summed up, with references to literature over the past ten years, in "A note on reconstructing language development," to appear in Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft. I believe that B would find it as interesting as our students do to compare the relationship between the daughter languages of English and (the relevant kinds of) English with the relationship between Middle English and its parent languages. The views of developmentalists like me are not infallible; they may be wrong. But they have not been put forward in the absence of sustainable evidence, knowledge of the objects of discussion, and arguments of the sort that should find sympathetic reverberations in the breasts and minds of creolists above all others. It's B's turn now to do the same.

Norm MUNDHENK writes:

I have a few comments on Geoffrey Phipps' review of Bill Tomaseti's translation Rot Bilong Kago, in CP 15.1. Not having read Tomaseti's book, I do not want to comment directly on it. However, I think a strong case can be made that good translation involves faithfulness in two directions---faithfulness first to the meaning of the book being translated. And faithfulness second to the language into which the translation is being made. Just as a translator should try to stay within the thoughts of the original, and not add his own, so he should also stay within the lexicon and grammar of the language, and not try to add his own refinements.

Phipps says that Tomaseti "has been forced to invent a number of 'new words' for Tok Pisin, and proceeds to suggest that since Tok Pisin has no word for 'exile,' one is left with the choice of borrowing straight from English, 'eksail,' or inventing a new word, namely 'raus-sindaun' (why some other word might not be possible is not explained). It seems to me that there is in fact another alternative which is far better, namely to use existing Tok Pisin words in existing Tok Pisin sentence structure, and say something like 'rausim i go long narape-la kantri' (force to go to another country) or 'tambuim long i stap moa long kantri bilong em yet' (forbid to stay longer in one's own country).

I have no idea how widely Tomaseti's book may have been used by Tok Pisin readers, but if he has invented very many words like 'raus-sindaun' and 'graunwarawin,' I suspect that he has succeeded in guaranteeing that his book will either not be read, or not understood if it is read.

Charles GILMAN writes:

Robertson's review of my article in Diversity and Development in English-Related Creoles (CP, April 1987, pp. 1-2) charges that it "assigns a status to /r/ and then uses that to establish the relative stages of evolution of the creoles." The argument is said to be circular "since the proto-creole feature was established on the basis of the very creoles." This is a misunderstanding of my argument. All the languages discussed have the preponderance of their signifiers (the phonological part of their lexical items), from English. In traditional terms, they are English-based pidgins and creoles--this is the unifying concept of the book. Since English has the phoneme /r/, it is not necessary to depend on the modern pidgins and creoles to establish it. It is legitimate to ask how the English sound developed in the different languages, whether one accepts common origin or not. The evidence is clear that: 1) the languages have

treated vowels before /r/ differently than vowels in other positions, and 2) the West African group has had subsequent developments distinct from those in the Caribbean group.

In answer to Robertson's further charges that I have failed to consider the full range of metropolitan varieties, subsequent indigenous influences, Barbadian, Tobagonian, and other Caribbean varieties, I can only say that the continued availability of new information on many English-based pidgins and creoles, in Africa as well as in the New World, since 1976 when my article was written will certainly enrich our knowledge of the details of historical developments. I am confident that my analysis is sound, and that further information will confirm my conclusion that the languages were formed in a period when both the heights of the mid-vowels and r-ful pronunciation were variable in Metropolitan English. If Robertson has evidence from the pidgins and creoles or from varieties of metropolitan English that go counter to this conclusion, he has a responsibility to state its nature, rather than simply implying its existence without giving examples.

Many of Robertson's critiques of other articles similarly imply without evidence that he knows answers that the authors, less scholarly than himself, have missed. For example, Loreto Todd is the first linguist to publish firsthand data from personal research on pidgins both in West Africa and in the South Pacific. Robertson rather meanly states that she has "failed to exploit" this area. Quite the contrary, she deserves the credit for opening it up. The weakness of Robertson's snipings is clear from his conclusion that only articles specifically regarded by him as good have any positive value. The message seems to be that Robertson's judgment is infallibly superior to that of the contributors and editor of the book he is reviewing, as well as potential readers. Could we ask for a little perspective, if not objectivity? My own article apart, DDERC is a better book than Robertson says, and deserves a more impartial and constructive review.

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

James P. L. DENNIS. A semantic study of aspect in Krio. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1984.

Gwendolyn ETTER-LEWIS. Sociolinguistic patterns of code switching in the language of preschool black children. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1986.

Vinesh HOOKOOMSING. L'emploi de la langue créole dans le contexte multilingue et multiculturel de l'Ile Maurice. Ph.D. dissertation, Université Laval, Québec, 1987.

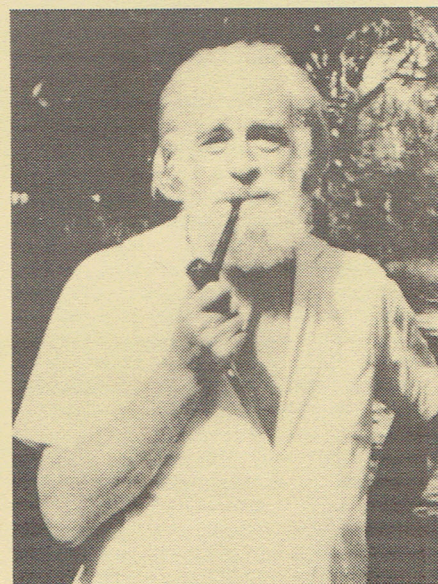
James Olukayode OMOLE. A sociolinguistic analysis of Wole Soyinka's The Interpreters. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1985.

Jakelin TROY (University of Sydney). Australian Aboriginal contact with the English language in New South Wales: 1788-1845. BA Honors Thesis 1985. (forthcoming as a publication in the Pacific Linguistics series).

J. TROY is currently preparing the PhD dissertation, The History and Development of New South Wales Pidgin English and Other Contact Languages in New South Wales: 1788 forward. Queries about this work may be addressed to Jakelin Troy, RSPACS, Linguistics, Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia.

OBITUARIES

A CREOLIST'S REWARD



Lodewijk Frederik PELEMAN died of throat cancer in a rest home in his native Belgium on December 28, 1986. (See "Focus on Creolists No. 11: L.F. Peleman, The Carrier Pidgin, Vol. 12, No. 3, Sept. 1984, pp. 1-2).

Born on October 6, 1913, in Mechelen, Belgium, after studies at the University of Leuven he became in 1938 a priest of the Congregatio Immaculati Cordis Mariae (C.I.C.M.), known in this country as Missionhurst. He first went as a missionary to China in 1939, only to be interned shortly thereafter by the Japanese invaders. Forced out of

China by the Communist regime in 1952, he served for the next six years in Chile. The growing political unrest there finally led him in 1958 to Haiti, where he was to spend so profitably the remaining 28 years of his life.

Fluent in Dutch, French, Latin, English, Chinese, and Spanish, he was linguistically unprepared to serve as spiritual guide to congregations whose sole language was Haitian Creole. Consequently he energetically set about learning one more language. Studies and texts in Haitian Creole were however far less developed in the 1950's than today. He found no other viable recourse therefore than to begin assembling a set of copious notes, eventually resulting in the publication in 1971 of his Haitian Creole-Dutch *Ge-sproken Taal van Haïti* (with an updated edition under my direction published in 1984, followed by a supplementary edition in 1986). It was pointed out to him however that such a quantity (263 pages) of valuable information should be available to more than just those conversant in Dutch, and that French was perhaps a somewhat more widely studied language. Thus there appeared in 1976 his invaluable *Diksyonnè Kréyòl-Fransè*, the first real key for many of us in unlocking some of the mysteries of Haitian Creole.

A memorial service in his honor, attended by many of the Missionhurst fathers in Haiti, was held January 8, 1987, in the small, isolated village church of Phaëton where "P Lwi" had served for more than a quarter of a century. Unfortunately he did not live to see approved on March 29, 1987, a new constitution in which Haitian Creole was proclaimed an official language of the Republic of Haiti, having equal status with French. There could be no more fitting reward for a battle which he waged for so many years on behalf of the forgotten, mute, monolingual 85% of the Haitian people. (Bryant C. Freeman, University of Kansas.)

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Lilith Haynes, "Strategies of intercommunication in the Caribbean-short-story";

Marlis Hellinger, "Gedanken über das Fehlen pronominaler Genusmarkierungen in Pidgin-und Kreolsprachen";

Philippe Maurer, "Los verbos modales Por. Mester y Ke del Papiamentu: un caso de transparencia semantica?";

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Helma Pasch, "Der Relator im Sango";

Pieter Seuren, "Predicate raising and semantic transparency in Mauritian Creoles";

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Pierre-Richard Narcisse, "Recho etajè";

Dominique Fattier-Thomas, "De la variété rek à la variété swa: pratiques vivantes de la langue en Haïti";

Robert Damoiseau, "Le prédicat non verbal en créole ou du faux problème du verbe être";

Yves Joseph, "Les déterminants définis et indéfinis en Haïtien: une approche générative";

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Pierre Vernet, "Kouman yon lang viv";

Nirva Jean-Jacques, "Kreyòl nan lekòl ozetazini";

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Carrié Paultre, "Jan nou sèvi ak kreyòl pou bay moun yo konseans";

Suzanne Allman, "L'inventaire des ressources lexicales en créole haïtien: Présentation d'extraits du lexique de la maternité et de l'accouchement";

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Lawrence D. Carrington "The substance of Creole Studies: A reappraisal";

Chris Corne, "Verb fronting in Creole: Transmission or bioprogram?";

Robert L. Le Page, "The need for a multidimensional model";

John R. Rickford, "Decreolization paths for Guyanese singular pronouns";



John E. Reinecke

John H. Schumann, "Utterance structure in Basilectal speech";

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Peter Mühlhäusler, "The history of research into Tok Pisin 1900-1975";

ATLANTIC AREA:

Hazel Carter, "Suprasegmentals in Guyanese: Some African comparisons";

Ian Hancock, "A preliminary classification of the Anglophone Atlantic Creoles, with syntactic data

from thirty-three representative districts";

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Luiz Ivens Ferraz, "Portuguese Creoles of West Africa and Asia";

Morris Goodman, "The Portuguese element in the American Creoles";

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Emanuel J. Drechsel, "Meta-communication function of mobilian jargon: An American Indian Pidgin of the lower Mississippi River Region";

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ARTICLES

Charles Gilman, "African Areal Characteristics: Sprachbund, Not Substrate?";

Priya Hosalia & Jean Aitchison, "Butler English: A Minimal Pidgin?";

Alain Kihm, "Nasality in Kriol: The Marked Case?";

John M. Lipski, "Convergence and Divergence in bozal Spanish: A Comparative Study";

Salikoko Mufwene, "Restrictive Relativization in Gullah";

William J. Samarin, "The Source of Sango's 'Be'";

Mark Sebba, "Adjectives and Copulas in Sranan Tongo";

Pieter A.M. Seuren, "Adjectives as Adjectives in Sranan: A Reply to Sebba";

Pidgin and Creole Languages

Essays in Memory of John E. Reinecke

Edited by
Glenn G. Gilbert

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COLUMN

Derek Bickerton, "Beyond Roots: Progress or Regress?"

Derek Bickerton, "Beyond Roots: The Five-Year Test";

SHORT NOTES

Francis X. Byrne, Anthony Davis, Dudley Nylander, John Rickford, John Victor Singler.

CREOLE CLASSICS

William Greenfield, "A Defence of the Surinam Negro-English Version of the New Testament. 1830. Part One."

D. LAURET. 1987. Créole et école: réalité et perspectives. Sobatkoz, revue du G.R.E.C. (Reunion) 5:17-30.

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F. Byrne, "Some aspects of the syntax of 'fu' in Saramaccan."

Ian Hancock, "A preliminary sketch of Trinidad Creole French."

Philippe Maurer, "Le système temporel du papiamento et le système temporel proto-créole de Bickerton."

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Kas Deprez and Renata de Bies, "Creolen en Hindostanen over Nederlands, Sarnami, and Sranan: een onderzoek in Parimaribo (Creole and Hindustani views of Dutch, Sarnami, and Sranan: Research in Parimaribo)";

John W. Harris, "The 1830 defense of Sranan: William Greenfield's gift to the Creole-speaking world";

N. M. Heyde, "De /ng/-klank in de spelling van het Sranan" (The /ng/ sound in Sranan spelling).

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John Holm recently conveyed to the CP two items reporting sad news about the Ndjukas, the group that a number of the creolists attending the 1982 SIL meeting in Suriname visited (cf. CP, December 1982, page 7). Both were passed on to him by J. Rubinowitz.

The first is an article in the June 18, 1987 issue of *The New York Times* by Joseph B. Treaster under the headline "A Guerrilla War in Suriname: Bush People Are the Victims." The article reports that the war which has waged for over a year has "resulted in devastating losses" and that the most severely afflicted have been Suriname's 40,000 to 50,000 Maroons. "Several hundred ... are believed to have been gunned down by Government troops trying to crush the guerrillas.... Nearly 20,000 have fled their homes in fear of the soldiers and become refugees in French Guiana and in and around

SAD NEWS FROM SURINAME

the capital, Government officials and relief workers say. At least six and possibly more than a dozen villages have been burned down.... Food and other supplies are being blocked from the region to keep them out of the hands of the guerillas and there have been reports of [Maroons] starving. Most schools and clinics have closed."

Rubinowitz, who just before Christmas returned from her latest visit to the Ndjukas, also sent a one-page document entitled "Pleas from the Maroons themselves from taped meetings December 30, 1986, Tapanahony River, Suriname." The text is reproduced here in full:

"Statement by Tribal Official:

"This life that we are in now, this life that we are in ... We don't know anymore. Because eating is part of life. But those pathways that we have used to find food and drink, all of those pathways are closed! People say, when you leave, Stay well, but this river (community) isn't right anymore. At this time, the river isn't right anymore. We don't have any food anymore. We have nothing to drink anymore ... Look at how, at this time, we sit here. Like Picolettes [small songbirds]! The Picolette must know who keeps it, to know if it will eat, but today we are birds in cages and we don't know what to do.

"We pray to all the world, for help from our friends. The Tapanahony river today? We are caged birds. We don't know what to do

with ourselves. We didn't believe that such a thing could happen to us. From where we stand, seeing our situation, we do not know what to do.

We ask our friends, from a clear place, to come, reach out and hold us by the hand and lead us to peace. We pray to the world. We pray to our friends. We pray to those who know us, to help us. We don't know what to do. The way the river community is now, we have no kerosene, we have no salt, the food we grew is harvested and finished. We pray for help."

"Another selection from a tape made by two women; one woman discusses the radio broadcasts made into the interior by Col. Bouterse: 'He kills us with curses. He calls us animals with tails sticking out of our behinds. We don't know friendship ... and the little clothing that we wear. We don't know how to feel, the way people feel. That is how he curses us on the radio. We can't tell you all of the curses there are too many. So many people won't tell you about what they heard because they feel so shamed! So shamed! He is finished with us. We are in punishment and poverty. We are back in the runaway time of our ancestors.'"

Rubinowitz reports that, despite an official cease-fire, the situation remains critical. The Maroons are still in dire need of food and medicine. Someone needs to hear their cry for help. Although Amnesty International has prepared a report on human rights abuses in Suriname, it has not been covered widely. The 8th WORLD CONGRESS OF APPLIED

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EDITOR'S NOTES

In keeping with the new CP policy of truth in advertising, here is the Winter (formerly December) issue of the CP. Of utmost importance is the lead article on the situation in Suriname. Readers are urged to express their concern. The Publications column lists the United States Committee for Refugees' report on the situation.

Pidgin and creole language issues have made the news elsewhere as well. This issue includes excerpts from several, illustrating the need to educate the press and public about our field, as well as each other.

With this issue we are also experimenting with new ways of handling lay-out and design, in the hope of finding an inexpensive and more readable alternative to methods used in the past. We are grateful to Cecilia Christensen for the new graphic design. Line drawings from Suriname are courtesy of J. Rubinowitz (who has specifically asked to go by first initial only). Comments on the new look would be welcome.

CP billings for the last few years were included in the last issue, and the editors would like to thank subscribers for responding with checks. Once again, we are solvent. We would also like to thank Rosemary Henze for the many hours she devoted to bringing our mailing and billing lists up to date. Any discrepancies in the bills or mailing lists should be brought to the attention of Jim Fox, Department of Anthropology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

This is a short issue, and in an attempt to get it out as quickly as possible and to include the news from Suriname, we have once again put on hold the Focus on Creolists column. Articles have been promised, however, for the next issue.



CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

LINGUISTICS (AILA 1987) was held at the University of Sydney (Australia) 16-21 August. Many of the hundreds of papers would be of interest to creolists, so it is only possible to list those which dealt most specifically with pidgins or creoles.

A. Shnukal. "Torres Strait Creole-historical perspectives and new directions."

J. Harris. "North Australian Kriol - historical perspectives and new direction."

D. Hall and R. Hawkins. "The intelligibility of different Englishes: perceptions and realities."

Y. Kachru. "Interpreting Indian English expository prose."

Kit-Ken Loke and Mei-Yin Low. "The pragmatic functions of the particle *la* in colloquial Singapore English."

D. Marsh and A. Piirainen-Marsh. "Face-work in spoken Brunei-English data-a pragmatic analysis."

P. McConvell. "Understanding language shift in Aboriginal Australia."

J. Platt. "Indigenised Englishes and post-creole continua."

A-M. Smith. "Papua New Guinea English as a new English."

G. P. Smith. "Creolised Tok Pisin in PNG: uniformity and variation."

P. McConvell. "Language shift and economic change in the cattle country of Northern Australia."

The SEVENTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS will be held at the College of the Bahamas, Nassau, Bahamas, Wednesday, August 24 to Saturday, August 27, 1988. The theme is "Caribbean Language Studies and the Reformulation of Linguistics Methodology and Theory."

Papers will explore the adequacy and relevance of current linguistic models for the description of Caribbean Languages, with special emphasis on the common problems posed by different Caribbean situations for linguistic theory or methodology.

REGISTRATION FEES: To be announced.

FURTHER INFORMATION: Information relating to travel, accommodations and other particulars about the conference will be communicated in a later announcement.

A colloquium on CONTACTS DE LANGUES; QUELS MODELES? was held in Nice from Sept. 28-30, 1987, organized under the auspices of LANGAGE ET SOCIÉTÉ and the Centre d'Etudes des Plurilinguismes of the Université de Nice. Abstracts of the papers ap-

pear in *LANGAGE ET SOCIETE* (54 Boulevard Raspail, 75270 Paris Cédex 06, France, No. 41, September 1987:

J. M. Charpentier. "Conscience linguistique des locuteurs: en milieu urbain, les Nivatu de Port Vila face au couple bichelamar anglais et celle des ruraux du haut Poitou confronté au dualisme français-patois."

J. Gerbault. "Les parlers 'modèles' en sango et la perception des registres."

M. C. Hazael-Massieux. "Le créole et le français dans quelques comptines de Guadeloupe."

A. Kihm. "La matière du contact: pour un modèle lexicaliste des recontres linguistiques" [Portuguese Creole].

R. B. Le Page. "What can we learn from the case of Pitcairnesse?"

C. Miller. "L'arabe de Juba existe-t-il?"

D. de Robillard. "Français et contacts intra-lingaux à l'île Maurice."

W. J. Samarin. "Creating language and community in pidginization."

D. Véronique. "Créolisation et acquisition de langues étrangères."

M. Wenezouzi-Deschamps. "Etude du franc-sango, interlecte des étudiants de Bangui."

The 16th annual FIPLV WORLD CONGRESS ON LANGUAGE LEARNING and the biennial AFMLTA (Learning Languages in Learning to Live Together) was held at Australian National University in Canberra, Australia, Jan. 4-8, 1988. For information write to the Congress Secretariat; GPO Box 989; Canberra 2601, Australia.

SLRF (Second Language Research Forum) will meet at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, March 3-8, 1988. Contact Graham Crookes, Program Chair SLRF '88; Dept. of ESL, 570 Moore Hall; University of Hawaii at Manoa; Honolulu, Hawaii 6822.

William J. SAMARIN presented a paper on 'Language and the colonization of Central Africa 1880- 1900' at the International Colloquium 'Mémoires, histoires, identités: expériences des sociétés francophones,' Université Laval, Quebec, on October 11, 1987.

The following papers on pidgins and creoles were delivered at the 11th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHONETIC SCIENCES in Tallin, Estonia, Aug. 1-7, 1987:

Vladimir Belikov. "Some observations on the phonetic history of Melanesian pidgins."

F. A. Yeloyeva and Y. V. Perekhval'skaya. "Phonetic peculiarities of Far East Pidgin Russian."

Nicholas Faraclas. "Prasody and creolization in Tok Pisin."

The 18th WEST AFRICAN LANGUAGES CONGRESS will be held from March 20- 26, 1988, in Niamey, Niger. For information write to: The Secretary, 18th WALC Congress, Dept. of Linguistics, B.P. 418, Niamey, Niger.

Sarah THOMASON gave a lecture entitled "On Pidgin Genesis" at the New York Academy of Sciences, Sept. 28, 1987.

RELc will hold a regional seminar on "Materials for Language Learning and Teaching: New Trends and Developments" in Singapore, April 11-15, 1988. For further information, write: Director, (Attention: Chairman Seminar Planning Committee), SEAMEO Regional Language Centre, RELc Building, 30 Orange Grove Road, Singapore 1025, Republic of Singapore.

An international conference on LANGUAGE AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF INDIA was held Jan. 4-8, 1988. Topics included policy formulation at national and state levels, changes in the roles of major Indian languages, minor and minority languages, language in education, literacy, standardization, and comparative cross-cultural studies. For information write: Secretary, Intl. Conference on Language and National Development, Dept. of Linguistics, Osmania University, Hyderabad 500 134, India.

The 22nd annual TESOL convention (Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages) will be held March 8-13, 1988 in Chicago.

The 39th annual Georgetown University Round Table (GURT) will be held March 10-12, 1988; the topic will be Synchronic and Diachronic Approaches to Linguistic Variation and Change. Contact: Prof. Thomas J. Walsh, Chair, 1988 GURT; School of Languages and Linguistics, Georgetown University, Washington DC 20057.

The 6th National Conference of the ASOCIACION ESPANOLA DE LINGUISTICA APLICADA will be held April 13-16, 1988, in Santander, Spain. The theme will be "Language Acquisition: Theories and Applications." Contact: Rafael Mowray, Secretaria Permanente de AESLA, Dept. de Filología In-

glesa, Facultad de Letras, Universidad de Murcia, Murcia-30001, Spain.

An international symposium on language contact research, CONTACT AND CONFLICT, will be hosted by The Research Centre on Multilingualism in Brussels, June 2-4, 1988. Contact: Research Centre on Multilingualism; Vrijheidslaan 17, Av. de la Liberté, B-1080 Brussels, Belgium.

An international conference on MAINTENANCE AND LOSS OF ETHNIC MINORITY LANGUAGES will be held in The Netherlands, August 30-Sept. 2, 1988. Contact: Elly Kersjes, Dept. of Applied Linguistics, University of Nijmegen, P.O. Box 9103, 6500 H D Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

The 4th international conference on minority languages, COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON MINORITY LANGUAGES AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEORIES, will be held June 20-24, 1989, in The Netherlands. Contact: 4th ICML; Fryske Academy, c/o Durk Gorter; Doelestrjitte 8; 8911 DX Ljouwert/ Leeuwarden; The Netherlands.

The 19th AFRICAN LINGUISTICS CONFERENCE will be held at Boston University, April 14-17, 1988. For information contact: The Organizers, 19th African Linguistics Conference, Boston University African Studies Center, 270 Bay State Road, Boston, MA 02215, USA.

At the 18th COLLOQUIUM OF AFRICAN LINGUISTICS, April 23-26, 1987, Quebec (listed in the late issue of CP) the following papers of interest to creolists were presented:

Salikoko Mufwene. "Formal evidence of creolization in Kituba."

Nicholas Faraclas. "Nigerian pidgin and the languages of Southern Nigeria."

Hazel Carter. "Three creole pitch systems."

Hubert Devonish. "Tone and the syllable in Afro-English creole languages."

Helma Pasch. "The development of Nubi."

Anne-Marie Brousseau, Claire Lefebvre, and Sandra Filipovich. "morphological processes in Haitian creole."

Yetunde Laniran. "Serial verb constructions in Krio and Yoruba."

Charles Guilman. "Sense pass king: Comparatives without adjectives in West African pidgin."

Mervin Alleyne. "French creole grammar: History and typology."

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Alain Kihm. "Comp en kriol."

Marie-Denise Sterlin. "Les caracteristiques de PU dans la grammaire de l'haitien."

Rose-Marie Dechaine. "Serial causatives in Haitian creole."

Dudley Nylander. "Y-a-t-il une condition de verbe specifié: le cas du kriol."

Pieter Muysken. "Parameters for serial constructions."

Alexander Caskey. "Creole verbal morphology: The case of Capeverdean Kriou."

Anne-Marie Brousseau. "Pour une typologie explicative des mots composés en créole haitien."

Diane Massam. "The status of NP- Movement in Haitian creole."

Francis Byrne. "A first look at El Callao, Venezuela French creole."

Claire Lefebvre and Diane Massam. "The core syntax of Haitian creole."

Genevieve Escure. "Topic structures as language universals."

The following papers of interest to creolists were presented at the 16th NWAV (New Ways of Analyzing Variation) Conference, Oct. 23-25, 1987, Austin, Texas:

John R. Rickford. "The evolution of creole languages: Fluctuations and changes in pronominal usage in Guyanese Pidgin/Creole across two centuries."

Gillian Sankoff and Claudia Mazzie. "Determining noun phrases in Tok Pisin."

Loreto Todd. "Cam talk."

John Rickford, Gillian Sankoff, Claudia Mazzie, Loreto Todd. "The evolution of creole languages."

Keith Denning. "Convergence and divergence: A change in BEV."

Cynthia Schnebley and Guy Bailey. "Auxiliary deletion in the Black English Vernacular."

Walter Pitts. "Ritual constraints and BVE usage."

Faye McNair-Knox and John R. Rickford. "Conjugated and invariant *be* in BEV: A west coast perspective."

Becky Brown. "Cajun French and the dynamics of pronominal equivalence."

Ceil Lucas and Clayton Valli. "Language contact in the deaf community."

Enric Vallduví. "On lexical and grammatical language mixing."

Robin Sabino. "Word final vowels in Negerhollands."

John Baugh. "COME: A discourse marker in reported speech for Black and Southern Vernacular English."

Ronald Butters. "The double modal in U.S. Black English."

Bethany Dumas. "Double modals in Ozark folk speech."

April Komenaka. "Narrative strategies of second language speakers."

Marilyn Merrit, Allie Cleghorn, and Jared Abagi. "Dual translation and cultural congruence: Exemplary teaching practices of teaching."

Francis Byrne. "O-marking and creole depth."

John Victor Singler. "The place of variation in the formal expression of inflectional processes: Evidence from three varieties of Liberian English."

Genevieve Escure. "Creole acrolects as innovations."

Julianne Maher. "The creole of St. Barthelemy: A French West Indian sketch."

D. Letticia Galindo. "Towards a description of Chicano English: A sociolinguistic perspective."



COURSE

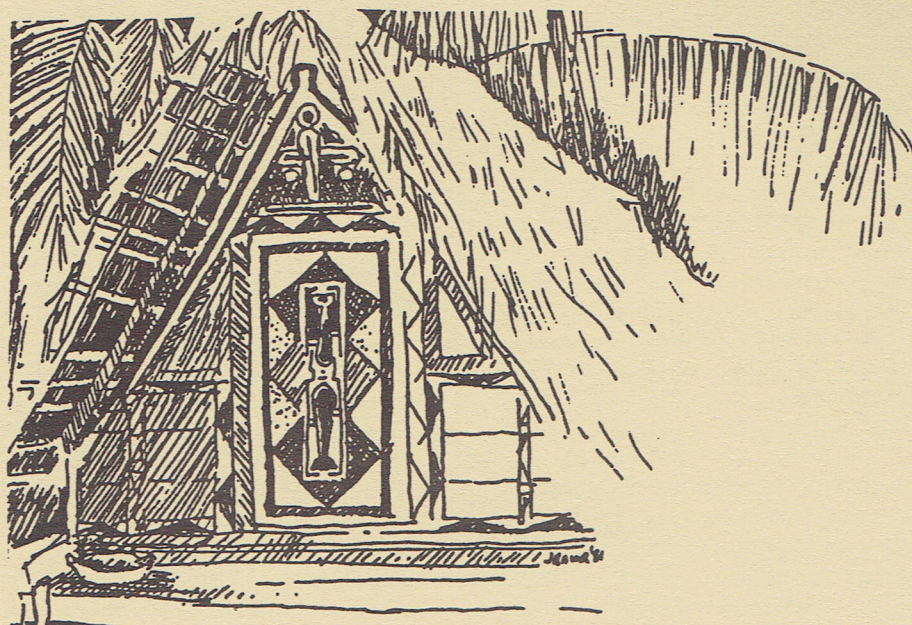
The University of Hawaii at Hilo on the Big Island will offer a one- time course, "Pidgins and Creoles," cross-listed as Linguistics 325 and Anthropology 325 in the spring semester (Jan-May) 1988.

The instructor will be Richard E. Wood, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Spanish and Linguistics at UHH, whose dissertation (Indiana U., 1970) was on Papiamentu and who was a co-compiler of Reinecke et al., *A Bibliography of Pidgin and Creole Languages*.

Required texts will be Bickerton, *Roots of Language* (Karoma Press) and Hall, *Pidgin and Creole Languages* (Cornell U. Press).

continued from page 1

historically unique culture and language are facing destruction because of a war that has cut the Maroons off from the rest of their country and plunged them further into isolation. This situation should be of concern to linguists, anthropologists, and Afro-American historians. Attempts to call public attention to the plight of the Maroons would be appreciated. Letters from individuals and professional organizations can be sent to the Dutch government urging them to continue humanitarian aid to the Maroons. Letters can also be sent to the Suriname Embassy in the Watergate Building in Washington, D. C. expressing concern for the Maroon community.



NOTES & QUERIES

John VERHAAR, S.J., sends word that at the business meeting of the Tok Pisin Conference held under the auspices of Divine Word Institute, Madang, Papua New Guinea, "...it was decided to have more such conferences, i.e., on South Pacific Pidgins/Creoles, in the future, at three or four year intervals. An ongoing committee for this purpose was then elected, consisting of Terry Crowley of the University of the South Pacific at Vanuatu, and Dicks Thomas of the University of Papua New Guinea."

The March 1987 issue of *Universit* includes the following announcement (translation: CP) of the LANGUAGE AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT:

"This research links scholars at the University of Aix-Marseille I (R. Chaudenson, F. Johannet, D. de Robollard, D. Véronique) and the University of Madagascar (Z. Bermananjara, D. Rajoanariro, M. Rambelo, N. Randriamanpita) and the Mahatma Gandhi Institute and the Institute of Education of Mauritius (C. Heerah, V. Hookoomsing, R. Tirvassen) and the University of Rwanda (L. Nkusi, L. Mungukasi).

"The project seeks to establish and test in three cases -- Madagascar, Mauritius, and Rwanda -- an analytical framework of linguistic situations from a perspective that takes account of national objectives for development.

The project is sponsored in part by the French ministries of research, technology, and education. For information, write M. Robert Chaudenson, Institut d'études créoles, Université de Provence, 29 Avenue Robert Schuman, 13621 Aix-en-Provence, France."

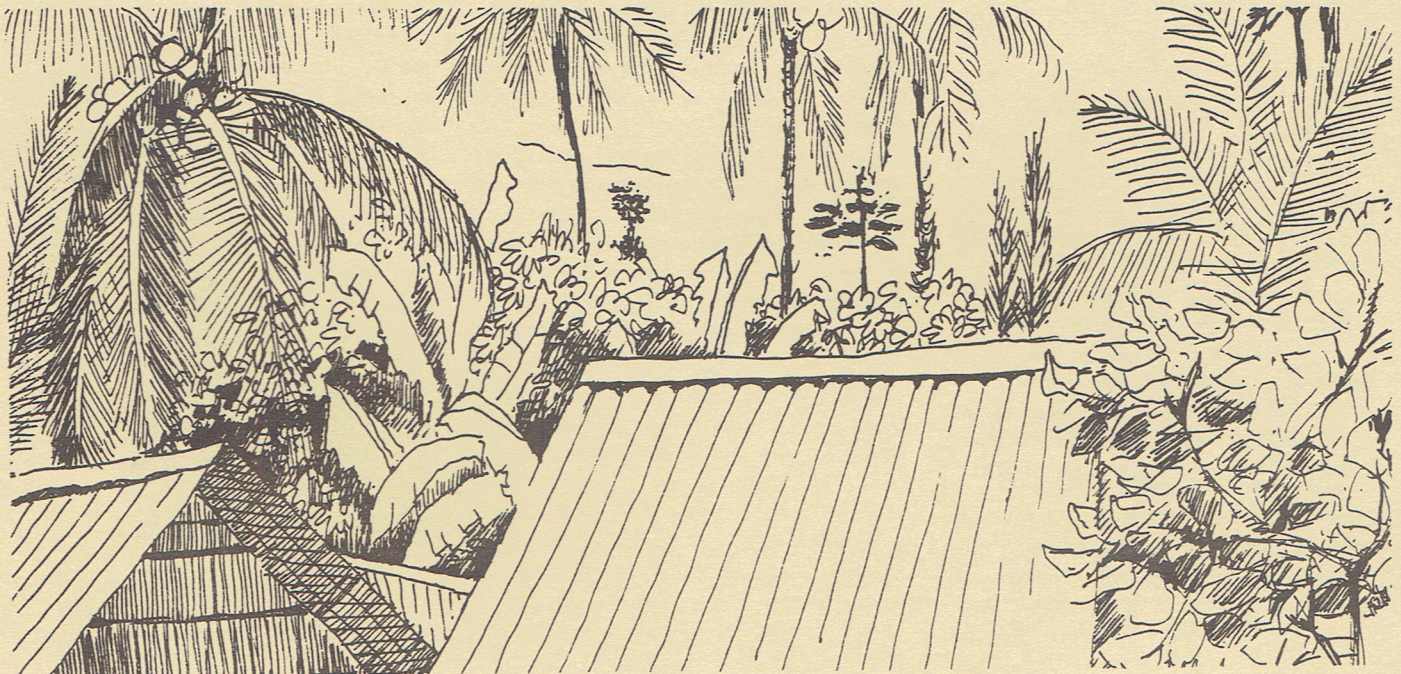
Paul FREYBERG writes that he will be retiring in 1989 and returning to the U.S. to live. Of *The Carrier Pidgin*, he says, "I've found it helpful and encouraging, or perhaps I should say inspiring, in the news about many *de facto* colleagues in remote places, and the sharing of similar problems among us. One of the pleasantest experiences my wife and I had through *The Carrier Pidgin* was the opportunity we had to meet John Reinecke and his wife in Honolulu, where they met us on one of our furlough trips and were gracious hosts at a restaurant, after which we had a good visit at the quarters where we were staying. In spite of John's very poor health, he stuck tenaciously to the work in Pidgin just as long as he could and with real dedication." He also writes of his own work: "I'm 75-1/2 years old and have lived and worked in New Guinea for the past 48 years. I arrived in September 1939, was evacuated for three years during the war but returned in '46 to keep on at the old schedule of seven years on the field, followed by one year furlough. In my first two years here I had had to learn two languages, Bel and Kâte, and use them extensively for years. We all had to learn a fair amount of Pidgin, but since 1963 I've been working exclusively at translation into Pidgin. I still find it fascinating and ab-

sorbing. But after 1989 I won't expect to be actively involved in the language. But *The Carrier Pidgin* will remain in my memory as a very good friend." The CP wishes Paul all the best in his well-deserved retirement.

Celso CUNHO has been elected to the Brazilian Academy of Letters. His book *Nova Gramática do Português Contemporâneo* compares for the first time norms of usage in Brazil and Africa, while *Língua, nação e alienação* deals with the Portuguese-based creoles and the possible role of creolization in the development of Brazil's nonstandard varieties of Portuguese.

Alan KAYE writes: "I am now working on a comparative-etymological dictionary (with illustrative sentences) of Ki-Nubi, Juba Arabic, and Central Sudanese Arabic (Bahr el Ghazal). I would enjoy the opportunity to talk of this based on 7 months fieldwork in Juba and Kibera, Nairobi, Kenya. I have 5,000 slides and have gathered extensive materials which I believe will be of interest to linguists and other scholars within the humanities and social sciences." Contact: Alan Kaye, Dept. of Linguistics, California State University, Fullerton; Fullerton, CA 92634.

M. V. SREEDHAR writes from Kolhapur, India, that he is working with a formerly nomadic community whose "ancestors hail from Marwar in Rajasthan and reached here via Hindi belts, Telugu and Kannada areas. They lost their ancestral language and now



speak a variety of pidginized Marathi with an admixture of Hindi/Urdu, Telugu, and Kannada." He has also collected a number of folk tales from different Naga languages and transcribed them into Naga Pidgin, to be published under the title "Naga Folk Tales in Naga Pidgin."

Francis BYRNE has been appointed Associate Professor of Linguistics at Shawnee State University in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Nicholas FARACLAS has completed a phonological sketch of Nigerian Pidgin for a book entitled "Twenty Nigerian Languages," which B. O. Elugbe is editing at the University of Ibadan.



CALL FOR LETTERS OF SUPPORT:

The Hamilton Library at the University of Hawaii is applying for a major grant for research libraries, in which cataloguing of the Tzuzaki-Reinecke Pidgin-Creole collection would be included. The library needs letters of support from pidgin/creole scholars which attest to the uniqueness, richness, and value of the collection. Letters from international sources would be particularly appreciated. Letters should be mailed as soon as possible to: Mr. John Haak, University Librarian, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2550 The Mall, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, USA.

Please note: The following papers given at the colloquium *CONTACTS DE LANGUES; QUELS MODELES?* were omitted from the 'Conferences and Lectures' section:

F. Gandon. "Le 'français façon' au Burkina, phénomène de créolisation?"

P. Gay-Pasa. "Le parler des 'sirj' de Guadeloupe. Le contact arabe-créole."

G. Hazael-Massieux. "La citation de 'langue autre!' Contacts, contrastes et émergence de langues (exemple des créoles français)."

LANGUAGE AND THE NEWS

Several pidgin, creole, and related language policy issues have recently received considerable popular press coverage. Excerpts illustrate the continuing need to educate the public and the media on language issues.

Two are by James Brooke. The first, in the San Francisco *CHRONICLE* and *EXAMINER* (see Publications, this issue) of November 8, 1987, states that "Renewing trans-Atlantic links broken 150 years ago, two Sierra Leonean scholars are studying the Gullah — the word is used for the people as well as for their language — this year in South Carolina and Georgia. In January, a delegation of Gullahs from the Sea Islands is to visit here [Sierra Leone]."

"Sierra Leone's president, Joseph S. Momoh, is to visit the Sea Island Gullah communities next spring....

"Next year, a book of essays on the Sierra Leone link is to be edited here by the Gullah Research Center."

The second of Mr. Brooke's articles is entitled "30 Million Nigerians Are Laughing, at Themselves", which appeared in the New York Times, Friday, July 24, 1987. Excerpts:

"Today 'Basi' is Nigeria's hottest comedy show. Every Wednesday night at 8:30, an estimated 30 million Nigerians, or almost one-third of Africa's most populous nation, gather around television sets to see their national foibles skewered....

"Last March, speaking at a ceremony honoring the 50th episode of 'Basi,' Nigeria's Minister of Information and Culture, Tony Momoh, also praised the use of standard English on the show.

"Many Nigerians say that their countrymen's command of the English language has slipped since Nigeria gained independence from Britain in 1960. Indeed, scores on the English part of college entrance examinations have dropped recently.

"Many blame the common use of pidgin English on television programs watched by Nigerian children.

"Children sit glued to the television, with bad English poured down them for four hours a day," said Roy Jibromah, marketing manager for Mr. Saro-Wiwa's production company, Saros International. 'They end up with substandard English.'

"Indeed, the use of substandard English has become so widespread that most Nigerian comedy shows are incomprehensible to viewers from the United States or Britain.

"We should go for proper English so we can relate to the rest of the world," Mr. Saro-Wiwa said. "One reason 'Basi' is so popular is that young people are using it to learn English."

Charlie SATO sends word from Hawaii that the Hawaiian Creole English (HCE) controversy has again become a volatile and emotional issue in the Islands, involving both a proposed Board of Education "(Standard) English only" policy and a job discrimination case brought before a Federal court involving HCE accentedness among weather forecasters.

The former issue was covered extensively by the local press and in a New York Times syndicated article by Robert Reinhold. The October 2, 1987 *Hawaii Herald* reports, "Like Kilauea volcano, this issue erupts to life periodically, and this time it vented itself at a Board of Education hearing. Immediately thereafter, rational debate was eagerly abandoned for a verbal free-for-all conducted over the air waves and in the pages of our major newspapers.... The BOE seems to have completely underestimated the community's response. It became apparent that much more than an educational policy was at stake in the eyes of the public."

On the job discrimination case, in which she was called as an expert witness, Charlie promises to "write something up for the CP." She calls the controversy in general "really frightening stuff" but "inspiring, too, since the community has demonstrated a strong commitment to HCE in many ways. More later." We look forward to hearing more.



SQUAWKS AND RUFFLED FEATHERS

More on educating the popular press: Ian Hancock (U. of Texas) shares with readers of CP a letter he wrote in response to a review by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt of Wilson- Orr's book, Twice as Less, that appeared in the New York Times, Nov. 19, 1987:

"Dear Mr. Lehmann-Haupt:

"In 1978, you publicly insulted my people by calling us an 'ethnic sick joke', and 'slag in the melting pot.' You have now further demonstrated your penchant for generalizing about topics you have not bothered to research, by stating that 'it may be the case that little scholarly work has been done on pidgin, Creole and black English grammatical structures.'

"For your information, many thousands of titles exist in this area. Enclosed is a copy of the title page of a 1975 bibliography of such languages, which is 804 pages long, 56 of which are devoted wholly to black English. In the intervening decade, many hundreds more such works have appeared.

"People who know nothing about Creole Studies (or about Gypsies, for that matter) are likely to use your statements as a source of factual information. You are not honoring your obligation to the public, as a journalist, to present fact, based upon sound research. Instead, you state your own, biased, opinions as though they were fact.

"Sincerely, /s/ IAN HANCOCK,
Professor, Linguistics & English."



DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

M. E. SOKOLIK. A syntactic analysis of foreigner talk: English, Japanese, and Spanish. Ph.D. dissertation, U. of California at Los Angeles, 1987.

Collette MAXIMIN. Oralité et écriture dans la Caraïbe Anglophone au XX^e siècle. Ph.D. dissertation, U. de Paris III, 1987.

Merelyn B. BATES-MIMS. Chez les noirs: A comparative-historical analysis of pidgin and creole languages. Ph.D. dissertation, U. of Cincinnati, 1986.

Willem J. A. PET. Lokono Dian: The Arawak language of Suriname -- a sketch of its grammatical structure and lexicon. Ph.D. dissertation, Cornell U. 1987.



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By Ronald Butters in *Language Problems and Language Planning* 11.2(1987): 220-224.

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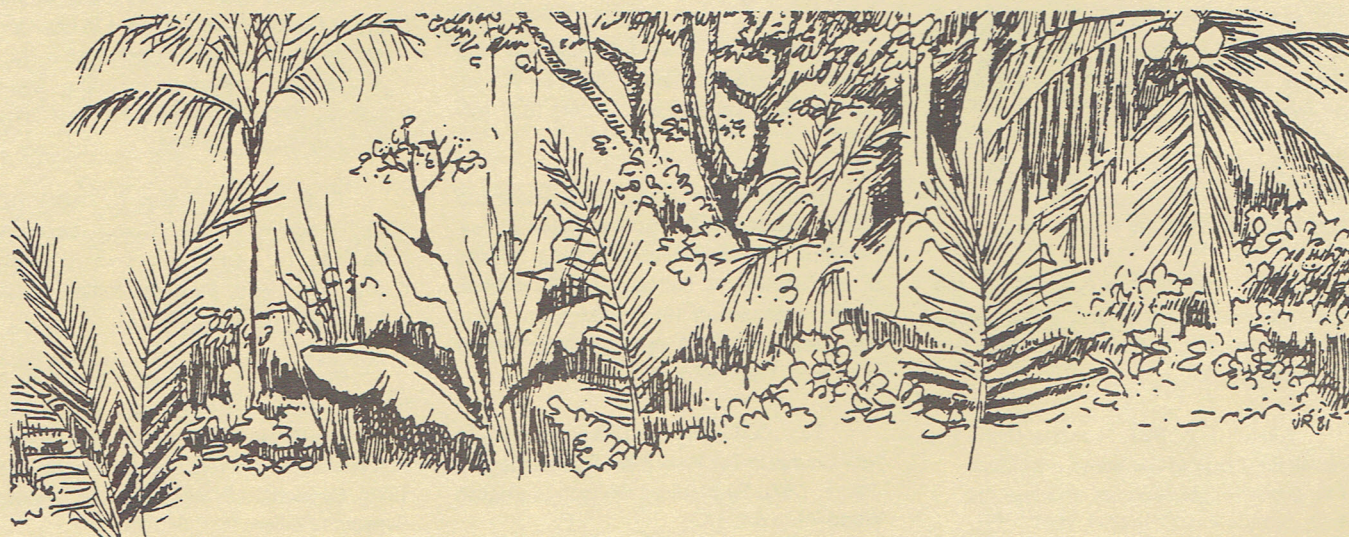
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