



The Carrier Pidgin

A newsletter for those interested in pidgin and creole languages

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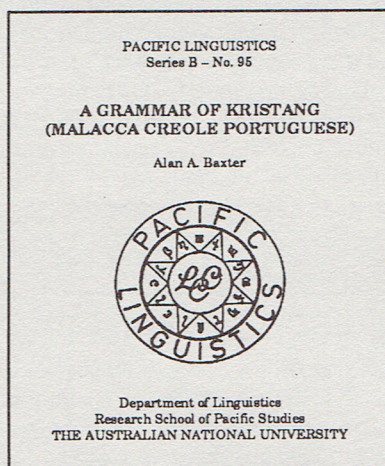
CARRIER PIDGIN REVIEW

Alan N. Baxter. 1988. *A Grammar of Kristang* (Malacca Creole Portuguese). (*Pacific Linguistics*, Series B, No. 95.) Canberra: Australian National University. pp. xiii, 241. Paper.

Melaka, capital of Malacca State on the southwest coast of Malaysia, was founded at the turn of the fifteenth century between 1400 and 1401, and was governed for its first hundred years by a Malay Sultanate. Arab interest in the spice trade contributed to the growing importance of Melaka as a key center on the trade route, but little is yet known about Arabic pidgin (p. 3) in this area. The spice trade brought company colonizers of three European countries in succession to control the city: the Portuguese from 1511 to 1641, the Dutch from 1641 to 1795, and the British from 1795 to 1818 and from 1823 to 1957 (with Japanese control during World War II). Those bare sociohistorical facts are included here for readers just becoming acquainted with what is known to its speakers as Kristang, more commonly referred to in the literature as *Papia Kristang* ('Christian speech').

For all of the dangers to its continuing

viability, Baxter describes Kristang as "unique as the last surviving variety of Creole Portuguese in South East Asia which still functions as a mother tongue and home language" (p. vii), and as "the



last vital variety of South East Asian Creole Portuguese" (p. 218). He states that a "detailed account of Kristang is fundamental to an overall understanding of the diffusion of Creole Portuguese in Asia and is of prime importance to the overall field of Creole Portuguese and creole language studies" (p. vii). It is important, therefore, that careful description be done, while it is still possible. Baxter's book is valuable as

the fullest description we have so far.

The principal purpose of Baxter's study is "a quasi-synchronic descriptive grammar" (p. 218), with prime importance given to "observational accuracy" (p. vii, 218). The volume is a "slightly revised" version of a 1984 doctoral dissertation done at the Australian National University under the supervision of T. E. Dutton and the late Don Laycock. The editors of *Pacific Linguistics* deserve the appreciation of pidgin and creole scholars for making the dissertation available in this form.

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Although he notes modestly that "a comprehensive analysis of the sociohistorical issues, while of fundamental importance, is far beyond the scope" of his present study, Baxter's book begins with a very interesting and informative chapter of sociolinguistic background. This chapter informs us that the present Kristang speech community consists of about one thousand people in three small and evidently adjacent localities within the larger city of 450,000. According to Baxter, the language is "receding" or "demising" (p. 43), although he tells us that this is not happening so rapidly that Kristang would be gone entirely by the twenty-first century. Baxter leaves unclear the extent to which children are developing competence in Kristang; there is an attitude, at least in one upper socio-economic segment of the community, that children should be spoken to in English, and not in Kristang, because current school practice is to teach children in Malay (p. 14), and the fear is that children will not learn English unless it is spoken at home.

After the introductory chapter, there follow seven chapters of grammatical description based on eleven months of fieldwork, begun in 1980 and involving two trips (1980-81 and 1982-83). Most of the abundant examples in the book are from tape transcriptions; a basic corpus of twenty-five hours of text was recorded late in the fieldwork. Chapter 2 is an outline of phonology, essentially the first phonological treatment of the language. Chapter 3 defines the parts of speech (articles, quantifiers, cardinal numerals, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, modals, relators, particles, interjections, and adverbs). Chapter 4 describes the noun phrases. Chapter 5 treats the "auxiliary complex," with attention to "adverbial" features of TMA particles, negation, and the modal category. Chapters 6 and 7 are concerned with "core and peripheral arguments" and the clause. Chapter 8 describes interclausal and "interpredicate" relations, including a section on verb serialization. The concluding chapter is followed by a bibliography.

Those who have been following the development of pidgin and creole studies since the 1960s and who are interested in its history and sociology will be pleased to note the role of R. W. Thompson in this study. Thompson introduced Baxter to Malacca Creole Portuguese (p. vi) and provided him with a tape recording made in 1961, which provided Baxter with "a basic working knowledge of the language," so that from the outset of his fieldwork he spoke and was spoken to in Kristang (p. ix).

Intending initially to study variation, Baxter felt himself forced to shift to study of conservative speakers (who exhibit no variation?) when it became apparent to him "that such an undertaking was impossible in the absence of an overall description of the language" (p. viii). It is not the case that Baxter decided to ignore variation entirely. Baxter asserts that age, sex, education, and use of Malay and English are all relevant sociolinguistic factors in variation in Kristang, and there are scattered throughout the study bits and pieces of information on variation. It strikes me as odd, however, that especially when we know that Kristang has arisen in a complex multilingual setting and has for four hundred years been spoken in such a complex setting, a linguist must feel forced to an "overall description" of the main structures of the grammar "as spoken by conservative speakers." This is probably more a statement about the state of linguistics than it is a statement about Kristang. Baxter claims that "some headway is made towards identifying the significance of the variation within the creole system" (p. viii). Now that this level of description has been completed, let us hope that Baxter does return to the study he originally intended, if that is still possible.

Reviewed by Michael L. Forman, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

FROM THE EDITOR

First the bad news: Two of our staff will be leaving the nest soon. Associate Editor Karen Watson-Gegeo has accepted a position at the University of California at Davis as of Fall 1991. While we are very sorry to lose Karen, we're happy to report that she will maintain her ties with the *CP* through a position on the *CP* Advisory Board. The second loss is Editorial Assistant Mary Ann Robinson, who will be completing the MA in ESL this summer and seeking a living salary in the ESL world. Everyone here would agree that Mary Ann has been the person most responsible for the increasing viability of the *Pidgin*. She has whipped our chaotic files into shape, organized and undertaken every aspect of the production and distribution of the *CP*, and kept the rest of the editorial staff on track, all this while working her way through a very tough academic program. We will miss her tremendously.

Here's the good news: Robert Kurtz, graduate student in Linguistics and current *CP* staffer, will take on Mary Ann's position as "senior" (read: "only") Editorial Assistant as of Fall 1991. We have been slowly and gently revealing the true scope of his responsibilities, and he's still smiling, so the future looks good!

Our thanks to readers who have continued to send in information, articles, and advice. We appreciate your taking the time to help keep the *Pidgin* cooking and hope that other *CP* readers will follow suit.



NOTES & QUERIES

Tucker CHILDS (Univ. of the Witwatersrand) is interested in hearing about the presence and vitality of ideophones (or equivalent words) in pidgins and pidginized or simplified varieties vis-à-vis their input languages. Any answers to questions such as the following would be valuable: Where do ideophones come from? Are ideophones transferred directly from the substrate languages? Are ideophones 'created'? Concrete examples would be helpful. Please send your comments to Childs c/o Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of the Witwatersrand, 1 Jan Smuts Ave., Johannesburg, South Africa.

David SUTCLIFFE would like to hear from anyone who has a recording of Gullah – even if it is no more than a few minutes in duration – to enable him to continue with his comparative work on different Creole intonation systems. He would also welcome any observations about whether or not Gullah can be transcribed in terms of two (or three) phonemic tones, and whether it is akin to any Caribbean systems. Sutcliffe's address: Calle Bruc 111, 10-1, 08009 Barcelona, Spain.

A note from Lise WINER (Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale) draws attention to a unique archive – The Comic Art Collection/Russel B. Nye Popular Culture Collection at Michigan State Univ. – which houses "The Adventures of Chief Zebrudaya," a "fast-paced Nigerian comic book written entirely in pidgin English." In the MSU assortment of African comics are other "handy potted histories of decolonization and some virtual hagiographies of post-independence leaders" as well.

A note regarding *Hebou* (newsletter of the Linguistics Society of Papua New Guinea): Volume 22 (1991) of this publication marks the first issue jointly published by the LSPNG and the Society for Pidgins and Creoles in Melanesia. The issue contains three articles specifically dealing with pidgins. For more information write to *Hebou* editor John Clifton at P.O. Box 418, Ukarumpa via Lae, Papua New Guinea.

Joel BRADSHAW (Univ. of Hawai'i at Mānoa) passed on to us a brochure distributed by the Australian Quarantine Service to Papua New Guineans traveling to Australia. The brochure is a Tok Pisin version (with some irregular spellings!) of the "For People Entering Australia"

quarantine information pamphlet. It may be obtained from the Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra (RS87/24107, Cat. No. 88 2787 7, Pidgin version). The Tok Pisin title is "Sampela lo bilong kwarantintu mas save long em" (some quarantine rules you must know). Below is a small portion of the pamphlet. (Thanks to Suzanne ROMAINE, Oxford Univ., David GEGEO, Univ. of Hawai'i at Mānoa, and Geoffrey WHITE, the East-West Center, for translation):

Ol samting yu ken bringim long Australia tasol yu mas kamapim long ol kwarantintu opisa. Yu ken bringim ol dispela samting i go long Australia tasol yu mas soim long ol Kwarantintu Opisa taim yu go kamap long Australia:

Ol diwai kavings.

Ol kain kain samting ol i wokim long mambu na kanta.

Ol samting ol i wokim long skin bilong wel-apus o a pus na skin nating bilong ol wel-apus o apus.

Pikinini bilong ol palawa bilong gaden.

Pikinini bilong diwai (bua na daka).

Piksa bilong ol wel-apus, o apus, o kain diwai bilong bus, bilong bilasim haus.

Kaikai bilong pikinini hevi bilong em i mas inap long 1 Kilo na liklik botol holi wara yu ken kisim o bringim i go long Australia.

Kwarantintu Opisa bai i lukluk pastaim long ol dispela samting na bihain bai em i bringim i kam bek sapos em i ting em i no kisim sik bilong ol wel-apus, o diwai, o ol binatang wantaim. Sapos olsem wanem bai ol i rausim pastaim sik na liklik binatang na givim bek long yu bihain.

Yu ken kisim ol kar (liklik na bikpela) i go long Australia, tasol bai ol i lukluk gut tru long em na klinim gut tru na bihain ol i rausim long sip.

Translation: Things you can bring to Australia. You must show them to the quarantine officer. You can bring these things to Australia. You must show them to the Quarantine Officer when you arrive in Australia:

Any wooden carvings.

Anything made of bamboo and cane.

Anything made of wild animal or animal skins and any skins of wild animals or animals.

Seeds from garden flowers.

Seeds from trees (betelnut and betel pepper [leaf]).

Pictures of wild animals, or animals, or trees from the bush used to decorate the house.

Children's food, the weight of which can be up to a kilo, and a little bottle of holy water can be brought to Australia.

The Quarantine Officer will examine these things first. Afterwards he'll give them back if he thinks that they do not have any disease from wild animals or trees or insects. If he sees that they have a disease, then the items will be treated before they're given back.

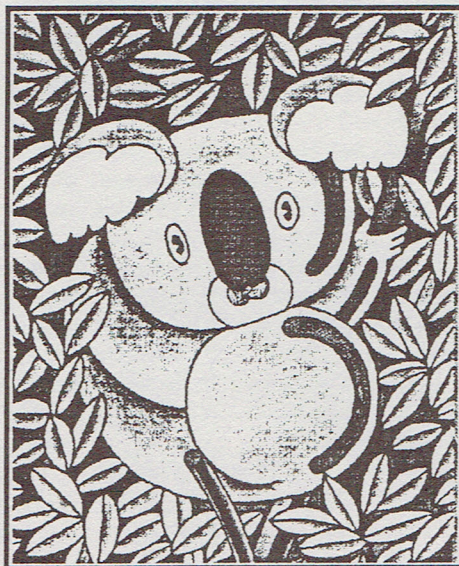
You can take a car to Australia (small and large) but they [quarantine officers] will examine it carefully and clean it very well, and afterwards they will take it off the ship.

Doctoral student Gerardo LORENZINO (City Univ. of NY) has been awarded a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship to do fieldwork on Creole Portuguese in São Tomé, Brazil during the summer of 1992.

SPCL NEWS

The SPCL will meet in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on Jan. 10-11, 1992, in conjunction with the Linguistic Society of America. SPCL members are invited to submit one-page, camera-ready abstracts for anonymous review on any topic involving pidgin and creole languages, including phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, lexicon, and social dimensions. The deadline for receipt of abstracts, which should follow LSA guidelines (published in the LSA Bulletin), is July 31, 1991. The following information should be placed below and on the same page as the abstract: Submitter's name, address, affiliation, status (student, faculty), e-mail address, and phone number. Abstracts should be mailed to: Francis Byrne, Linguistics, Shawnee State University, Portsmouth, Ohio 45662, USA.

SPCL membership information: Membership for 1991 and beyond is tied to



a subscription to the *Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages*. The cost for both membership and the journal is US\$42 (or the equivalent in Dutch guilders). Please send remittances to:

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CONFERENCES, COURSES & LECTURES

The 1990 CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY ON PIDGINS AND CREOLES IN MELANESIA and the 3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PIDGINS AND CREOLES IN MELANESIA were held simultaneously June 27-29 at the Papua New Guinea Univ. of Technology in Lae. The theme of the conference was Language and Literacy in Melanesia, which was the topic of four papers and a workshop. Six papers related to pidgins and creoles, and four plus a workshop related to other linguistic topics. For details on these papers, please write to the secretary of the SPCM at P.O. Box 418, Ukarumpa via Lae, Papua New Guinea.

One of the major issues raised at the conference was the problem of lack of standardization in Tok Pisin publications, especially with regard to spelling. It was decided at the conference to use the SPCM newsletter, *Hebou*, as a means of sharing information between the various PNG groups engaged in standardization projects. It was also proposed that a workshop on the topic be held at the 1991 SPCM Conference.

A paper presented at the 14th CONGRESS OF THE INDO-PACIFIC PREHISTORY ASSOCIATION held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, Aug. 25-Sept. 2, 1990:

Lawrence REID (Univ. of Hawai'i, Mānoa). "The search for original Negrito: Languages as creolized Austronesian."

In response to recent controversies on academic freedom at the Univ. of Hawai'i at Mānoa, the University's Spark M. Matsunaga Institute for Peace sponsored a series of public forums on ethnic peace on campus. In addition to addressing issues of the legacies of racism and colonialism in Hawai'i, the symposium also dealt with the topic of "Class, ethnic identity, culture, and education in Hawai'i" on March 14, 1991. This included a lively discussion on "Pidgin" (Hawai'i Creole English), moderated by Charlene SATO, Editor of the *Carrier Pidgin*.

Two lectures given April 11 and April 18, as Spring 1991 CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK LINGUISTICS COLLOQUIA were:

John D. ROY. "Processes of change in English Creole."

Maurice HOLDER. "Towards an integrated model of pitch and stress in Guyanese."

At the 8th NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES, held May 29-June 31, 1991 in Honolulu, Hawai'i, Charlene SATO presented a sociolinguistic analysis of Kahakua et al. 1987, a lawsuit brought by two Hawai'i Creole English-accented meteorological technicians against the US National Weather Service, in a panel discussion entitled "Accent discrimination: Political, legal and linguistic issues."

UPCOMING CONFERENCES & COURSES

A workshop on "Pidgins and Creoles in Education: Issues and Answers" is being organized for this year's APPLIED LINGUISTICS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA (ALAA) CONFERENCE, to be held at James Cook University in Townsville, Sept. 30-Oct. 3, 1991. Presentations are being solicited on the following: attitudes towards the use of pidgins and creoles in formal education; types of educational programs using pidgins and creoles; descriptions of existing or planned programs; evaluations of programs; theoretical implications. For information, write to Jeff Siegel, Dept. of

Linguistics, Univ. of New England, Armidale, NSW 2351, Australia.

The 7th CONFERENCE ON LINGUISTICS AND LITERATURE will be held at the Universidad de Oriente in Santiago de Cuba from Feb. 5-8, 1992. Those interested in presenting papers should send a 250-word, typed, double-spaced abstract before Nov. 1, 1991 to Dra. Mercedes Cathcart Roca, Secretaria Ejecutiva, VII Conferencia Lingüístico-Literaria, Universidad de Oriente, Avenida Patricio Lumumba s/n, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. Tel.: 32095/33011 (ext. 203/205); Telex: 061345. Presentations are limited to 20 minutes with 10 minutes for discussion. Conference registration is US\$40 (\$15 for students), payable by Aug. 31, 1991.

The 7th INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM OF CREOLE STUDIES will be held in Mauritius from Sept. 28 to Oct. 5, 1992. The Colloquium theme will be "Education, formation, information, et communication dans le monde créole." If you would like to participate in the Colloquium, please submit an abstract of your presentation by June 30, 1991 to: Ville Colloque International des Études Créoles, Institut d'Études Créoles, Université de Provence, 29 avenue R. Schuman, F-13621 Aix-en-Provence, France. Tel.: 42 64 39 90; FAX: 42 59 42 80. Please mention whether or not you are requesting travel funds.

SUBSCRIPTION NOTE

The *CP* editors would like to remind readers that we are no longer able to offer automatic subscription renewal. If you chose this option when you subscribed, please help us make the transition to our new procedure. First, check the two-digit number in the corner of your mailing label. Your *Carrier Pidgin* subscription expires (or expired) in December of that year. Next, use the renewal form on page 7 to renew your subscription and note the years for which you are paying. If your subscription has already expired, please enclose sufficient funds to pay for intervening years, provided of course that you have continued to receive *The Carrier Pidgin* since the expiration date. Most subscribers have continued to receive the *CP* if their subscriptions were not too seriously in arrears. We hope the extra issues will encourage you to renew!



If yu wen muv o yu
wen cheinj yaw æjres,
go let as no, æh.

NOTES ON RESEARCH METHODS: SOME NEW SOURCES OF OLD DATA

by Lise Winer
(Southern Illinois Univ. at Carbondale)

Recent work examining historical documentation for creole languages (e.g. Lalla and D'Costa, 1990 and Rickford, 1987) has drawn on a variety of written sources, including newspapers, diaries, novels, plays, collections of proverbs, and wordlists. Written data are efficient starting points for collection. They can bring to the researcher's attention rare or archaic words, or even common items that for various reasons have not already been recorded. Even if not very "old," they can provide valuable etymological and historical "missing links" to earlier forms, and provide proof of date of use in the language.

For Trinidad and Tobago, linguistic research by scholars such as Hugo Schuchardt (Winer and Gilbert, 1987) has resulted in wordlists repaying later re-analysis. It is not surprising that people – whether native speakers or not – with an interest in and appreciation of the local speech should try to make a list of interesting (i.e. non-English) items. Although most such lists are rapidly given up, several useful amateur works have been printed in Trinidad and Tobago: Ottley (1971), Mendes (1985), and Haynes (1987).

Some sources of written historical data are idiosyncratic or not obvious, and come to the attention of researchers in round-about ways. (In fact, even scathing letters to the editor giving examples of "disgraceful errors in English" can provide good grist for the creolist's mill.) In current work on the *Dictionary of Trinidad and Tobago English Creole*, I have obtained two helpful sets of written data whose existence was impossible to predict. Similar materials probably exist in other places, and may be possible to retrieve, perhaps following some of the lines of inquiry described here.

The first find was a list made originally for private interest. In a recent poetry anthology (Espinete, 1990), there appeared two poems in "Tobago dialect" by Nydia Bruce Daniel. When I got in touch with the author and explained my interest in vocabulary, she said that she had kept two notebooks during the 1960s in which she had written down things her grandmother used to say. Her work was a testimonial, keeping alive the spirit of her beloved "titi," Sarah Jane Reid, who died in 1945 at the age of 99. Reid had refused to let her granddaughter speak anything but the Queen's English, but nonetheless provided

her with a rich store of creole language reaching back well into the 19th century.

The notebooks turned out to include a large number of words, phrases, and proverbs, as well as notes on Tobago currency, "the language of head-ties," and folk medicine. In conversations Daniel has been most gracious and generous with her time, and has provided lucid explanations, illustrations, and pronunciations of the material. It is unlikely that all the information contained in the notebooks could have been overheard in ordinary conversations, even over a period of several years.

The second set of data came to my attention in the midst of responses to a letter I had written to newspapers to solicit help from the general public on the meanings of several older words. A reply came from one Eugene Raymond, who noted that he had contributed similar information to a contest in the 1950s. By sheer coincidence, I had received a folder of materials that "might be of interest" that same morning; they turned out to be the original entries to the contest. I was able to speak with the donor, Sidney Hill, who had been a member of the Ethnographic Society of Trinidad and Tobago, along with other well known cultural resources, including Andrew Carr, Jack Archibald, and José Ramon Fortune.

The early 1950s in Trinidad was a time of burgeoning interest in local culture. The "Cellar Club," for example, met several evenings a week for cultural activities in the cellar of Whitehall, the Prime Minister's Office. The Ethnographic Society met at facilities of the British Council on Pembroke Street, and was very active at the time. In 1956, the society apparently solicited entries through radio and newspaper notices for a contest on local idioms and dialect.

The folder contains entries from 17 people – one from Tobago, most from the Port of Spain area. A few have only one or two entries, but two have several hundred. Almost all words have definitions and examples of their use in sentences. Reflecting typical uncertainty over widely spoken but infrequently written language, one entrant wrote to the judges: "Please excuse faulty spelling in the Local Words. I have tried to spell them according to the sound of the words." The lists include some English words and phrases, most of them informal or colloquial, but legitimate English Creole, both older and newer.

The judges compiled a master word-list, and also began a list organized by

areas, e.g.: "Peculiar Usage," "Mythologies," "French Terms," "French Patois Terms," "Distorted English Words," "African Terms," "Irish, American, etc.," "Peculiar Customs," "Rhetorical Expressions." Their comments on some lists reflect their traditional folkloric orientation, e.g.: "This paper concentrates on mere words, chiefly substantives, rather than on Expressions – a more living witness to the people's soul. His illustrations are not set in a lively, work-a-day context;" "This page is a collection of word accents [sic] rather than of local idiom A mere clipping of words, or malpronunciation, or faulty grammar does not make a word or an expression idiomatic;" "Smart boy's experience, chiefly of recent Yankee coinage, not Trinidad idiom;" "Slang expressions well illustrated by sentences. However, almost all of English derivation." In some places judges have "corrected" or added to definitions, or indicated presumed language source. A modern creolist analysis would, of course, view much of this material differently, recognizing other language sources in some cases and, most importantly, regular creole grammatical and phonological patterns as "good Creole" rather than "bad English."

The retention of the original integrity of the lists by individual submitter has allowed judgments to be made about the internal consistency and reliability of each list, rather than depending on a single list of undifferentiated items. One individual's list, for example, seems to reflect an unusual, perhaps idiosyncratic, type of very traditional French/French Creole background. Individual lists also enable better understanding of each writer's approach to orthographic representation. Had an analysis been published at the time and the original data destroyed or lost, much valuable information would not have been available, and subsequent revised analysis would be impossible. In finding "lost" materials, one's own network is primary, but media, particularly newspapers, are good places for specific solicitations of help (see Bradley, 1952 and Cassidy, 1958 for the use of newspapers in collecting linguistic data). They also make your work known to the public – and therefore make you a more likely recipient of materials that people want to make sure go to some good purpose. Collections of oral history and various kinds of traditional cultural materials, well underway in many countries, are a good possible link. It is crucial that such materials be truly retrieved, that is, they are

not just found and studied once, but archived appropriately and made accessible to others for future use.

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DISSERTATIONS

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"Attitudes of teachers and parents toward French and Creole in Haiti." Ph.D. Dissertation. Stanford Univ.

MORGAN, Newell T. 1987. "Language maintenance and shift among Haitians in the Dominican Republic." Ph.D. Dissertation. Univ. of New Mexico.

PEMBER, Ann P. 1987. "Why you always be sweatin' me?" - cultural mapping: Eighth grade, Black adolescent females and teachers' use of language in the classroom." Ed.D. Dissertation. Univ. of North Carolina at Greensboro.

SIMMONS-McDONALD, Hazel C. 1988. "The learning of English negatives by speakers of St. Lucian French Creole." Ph.D. Dissertation. Stanford Univ.

SPITZER, Nicholas R. 1986. "Zydeco and Mardi Gras: Creole identity and performance genres in rural French Louisiana." Ph.D. Dissertation. Univ. of Texas, Austin.

WADE-LEWIS, Margaret. 1988. "The African substratum in American English." Ph.D. Dissertation. New York Univ.

REVIEW NOTICES

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ste wrking awn laidæt,
so wai no rait tu as!**

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Sawrl, æhl!

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CARRIER PIDGIN REVIEW

Terry Crowley. 1990. *An Illustrated Bislama-English and English-Bislama Dictionary*. Port Vila: Pacific Languages Unit and the Vanuatu Extension Centre of the University of the South Pacific. pp. vii, 478; 1 map + illustrations.

Bislama is the dialect of Melanesian Pidgin English spoken in the Republic of Vanuatu, formerly the condominium of the New Hebrides administered by both Britain and France. Like the other two main dialects of the language, Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea and Pijin in Solomon Islands, Bislama is the lingua franca uniting the speakers of many languages in the country (105 in Vanuatu). But Bislama is unique in several ways: first, it has been designated the national language in Vanuatu's constitution and has much higher status than the other varieties. Second, because some ni-Vanuatu (as indigenous people of Vanuatu are called) are educated in French, while others are educated in English, Bislama rather than English serves as the lingua franca at all levels of society, even among the educated elite.

Now, with the appearance of this im-

pressive work by Terry Crowley, Bislama is unique in another way: it is the only variety of Melanesian Pidgin English with an up-to-date, comprehensive, illustrated dictionary. In fact, it is one of the most detailed dictionaries of any pidgin or creole language that I have seen, with over 7500 lexical entries and 200 illustrations arranged under more than 4000 headwords.

The Introduction to the dictionary (pages 1-37) outlines its purpose, scope, sources of information, and organization, and also gives some linguistic information about the language. The dictionary is aimed at expatriates who are learning Bislama as well as at ni-Vanuatu with secondary education who are either learning English or involved in translation. It is not meant to define a "standard" Bislama, although it will certainly help to standardize the spelling of some words, nor does it attempt to give information on etymology or dialect geography within Vanuatu. Rather it aims at comprehensiveness, including "as much information on all varieties of the language as possible, except for the more formal and anglicized registers of the best educated anglophone ni-Vanuatu" (p.4). In doing this, Crowley has drawn on earlier dictionaries, especially Bill Camden's (1977) *A Descriptive Dictionary: Bislama to English*, and also on

works containing more specific terminology on plants, animals, birds, and medicine. But the most valuable source of information, and what makes this dictionary so interesting, is the author's own observations from more than a dozen years of using Bislama on a daily basis.

The extent of phonological and lexical variation in pidgin languages causes special problems in compiling a dictionary, but these are perhaps more extreme for Bislama, with 105 substrate languages and

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two lexifier languages (English and French). Crowley presents an illuminating discussion of some of these problems and how he has tackled them. To deal with phonological variation, he includes some general statements about the most common types, e.g. alterations between [p] and [f], rather than list all the variants. For less regular variation, such as *tomat*, *tomato*, and *tamata* for 'tomato', he lists the most common variant or variants.

As there is no generally accepted or consistently used orthography for Bislama, Crowley carefully describes and justifies the system he has chosen for the dictionary. He mostly follows the guidelines set out by the Kokonas Bible Translators, widely used by some churches but not by most ni-Vanuatu. However, Crowley does not follow the guideline of using *y* to represent the glide /y/ in some diphthongs. Thus, for example, he writes *niu* 'new' and *giaman* 'lie' rather than *nyu* and *gyaman*. Although this convention follows the more common spelling used by ni-Vanuatu and the recommendations of the Komiti blong Bislama (the currently inactive Bislama Language Committee), it will certainly be a controversial point of the dictionary since the New Testament has recently been published with the *y* spellings.

With regard to lexical variations resulting from de-pidginization and the frequency of new words from the lexifier language, Crowley has established this useful principle: "If a word is used systematically in informal contexts by people with primary level education in town, then it should be treated as a genuine Bislama word." (p. 8) He has therefore included in the dictionary new words and expressions such as *hatatak* 'heart attack' and *tekem ples* 'take place'.

The Introduction also includes some grammatical information. Of special interest are the morphological features of Bislama that differ from those of other dialects of Melanesian Pidgin, such as the different allomorphs of the transitive suffix *-em* and the functions of the suffixes *-fala* and *-wan* in adjectives.

The main part of the dictionary is the Bislama-English section (pages 38-262). The entries cover items from every social context in which Bislama is used—from ecclesiastical terms, such as *lukaris* 'eucharist', to baby talk, such as *pipi* 'male or female genitals'. They also include some archaic items (generally known but rarely used), such as *bulumakao* 'cattle' (now more commonly *buluk*), and others that are now obsolete, such as *Kongkong* 'Chinese' (now *Jaena*). An important addition to the information in previous dictionaries, which emphasized the Bislama spoken in rural areas, is the inclusion of many items from modern urban ni-Vanuatu culture. These include terms such as *difenda* 'defender (in soccer)', *faks* 'fax', and *tetinmanis* 'annual gratuity' (literally 'thirteen months').

There is an especially rich vocabulary of kava-drinking, recently popularized in urban areas. Terms include *pupu* 'food or drink to rinse the mouth after drinking a shell of kava', *kale* 'alcoholic beverage drunk after kava to heighten the effect', *tude* 'particularly strong kava with effects lasting two days (or more)', and *kruba* 'a renowned kava drinker' (literally 'crowbar'; rumour has it that the author was himself a *kruba*.) The entries also include many other examples of the colourful slang currently spoken, especially in the urban centres of Port Vila and Santo (Luganville)—for example, *boksen* 'blue movie' (lit. 'boxing'), *haipopo* 'old flame' (lit. 'piece of papaya'), and *set i open* 'be in a difficult situation' (lit. 'shirt is open').

(Continued on page 3)

FROM THE EDITOR

This is our first issue operating at half-staff (i.e., without Associate Editor Karen Watson-Gegeo or Editorial Assistant Mary Ann Robinson). While we have tried to maintain our usual publication standards (such as they are), astute readers will notice a decline in graphics over the last two issues, due to a lack of suitable material and difficulty in obtaining permission to reproduce cartoons from publishers who don't answer our letters. We have also been tussling with the intricacies of scanning graphics on the scanner that is attached to the Mac that magically cranks out the CP. We'll keep trying, however, and readers are encouraged to send in more photos (black and white preferred) and other pictorial tidbits. Please remember to translate captions into English.

Special thanks are due to John Holm (Hunter College-CUNY) for submitting practically all of the conference reports in this issue. John's detailed descriptions of the food and extra-curricular activities should come in handy for people trying to decide which conferences to attend next.

A final note: Chris Corne (U. of Auckland) has been prodding us to update and reformat (read: turn upside down) the CP's front page map. We plan to investigate the cartographic possibilities with the U of Hawai'i's Department of Geography as soon as we have taken care of more urgent matters (e.g., subscription records). In the meantime, we would appreciate any suggestions that readers may have.

(Continued from page 2)

The illustrations in this section are an outstanding feature of the dictionary. Those of tropical flora and fauna will be especially helpful to the newcomer to Vanuatu, since there are often no equivalent English terms for the Bislama words—for example, *benoa* 'a species of tree (*Albizia lebeck*)'.

The English-Bislama section (pages 263-456) contains about 6250 English words with Bislama equivalents—either translation equivalents (words or phrases) or definitions in Bislama. This section will be especially helpful to ni-Vanuatu English learners or translators.

The dictionary ends with two valuable short sections. The first (pages 457-72) is a collection of the English and Bislama terms and the corresponding scientific names for trees and plants, fish and other sea creatures, birds, insects, and other animals. The second section (473-76) contains definitions for the many abbreviations and acronyms commonly used in Bislama.

In appearance, the dictionary is quite attractive and well laid out. My only criticism is of the distracting use of a sans-serif font in the introductory sections and final list of references. There are a few typographical errors, such as "*blestem* (vt) bless Also *blestem*" on page 57, but these are relatively minor. With regard to errors of omission and of content, the author has already published a twelve-page "Addenda and Corrigenda" booklet, complete with new illustrations.

I also wished that etymologies had been included, since they are such an interesting aspect of the language. But the origins of the Bislama lexicon are discussed in detail in Crowley's (1990) *Beach-la-Mar to Bislama*, just as details of Bislama grammar are discussed in his (1987) *Grama blong Bislama*. These two works, along with the recent pedagogical work by Tryon (1987) and now this dictionary, have certainly put Bislama on equal footing with Tok Pisin as the subject of high-quality studies of pidgin languages in general and Melanesian Pidgin in particular. They also provide important information for testing generalizations that have been made about Melanesian Pidgin on the basis Tok Pisin alone.

Terry Crowley wrote this dictionary of Bislama to mark Vanuatu's 10th anniversary of independence (and also International Literacy Year), and he is not receiving any royalties. It was certainly a fine gift, not only to the people of Vanuatu, but also to those of us working in pidgin and creole studies.

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Reviewed by Jeff Siegel, University of New England, Armidale, Australia



NOTES & QUERIES

Travaux de recherche sur le créole haïtien (TRSCH) distributes the work of the "Groupe de Recherche sur le Créole Haïtien" of the Université du Québec à Montréal. The principal goals of this project are: First, to develop an understanding of the grammar of Haitian Creole by means of phonological, morphological, syntactic and lexical analyses and, second, to contribute to the debate concerning the origin of Haitian Creole through comparisons of Haitian Creole and the languages involved in its formation. (The two aspects of the project are funded by the SHRC and FCAR, respectively. Funding is also provided by PAFAC, UQAM). Three new issues of TRSCH are now available (see Publications, page 8) at the cost of CAN \$7.00, payable in advance through international money orders (in Canadian funds), made out to *Travaux de Recherche sur le Créole Haïtien*. To order issues and for further information, write to Dr. Claire Lefebvre, Travaux de recherche sur le créole haïtien, Université du Québec à Montréal, P.O. Box 8888, Station "A", Montreal H3C 3P8, Canada, or call Dr. Lefebvre at (514) 987-8464 or Lorraine

Sawri, æh!

In the note in our last issue reporting Gerardo Lorenzino's fieldwork plans, we incorrectly located São Tomé in Brazil. Of course, as we all know, São Tomé is an island in Africa's Gulf of Guinea.

Rainville, secretary of the research project, at (514) 987-3222.

The Caribbeat, a new newspaper for people from the Caribbean living in the New York City area, published its first issue (July/August) with a series of articles entitled "The emergence of Caribbean languages," by Trinidadian creolist Lona Alida Jack. For information, write *The Caribbeat*, 99-11 31st Ave., Flushing, NY 11369, or call (718) 478-1954.

Porgy, A Gullah Version, a play translated by Virginia Mixson Geraty from the 1927 original written by Dubose and Dorothy Heyward, was performed in Charleston, South Carolina in June and July. For a copy of the translation, write to Ms. Geraty at 1252 Sunset Drive, Charleston, South Carolina 29407.

A musical note from Paul BERRY (Palo Alto, California): A fieldtrip to his neighborhood Tower Records store yielded a recently released CD by "Boukman Ekspéryans" called *Vodou Adjaé* (Mango Records). The first cut, "Sé kréyòl nou yé," is both in Creole and about Creole. The words comment on the tendency of Haitians to wish they spoke some standard language (French, English or Spanish). But, it passionately asserts, "we're Creole!" It celebrates the unity of the Creole speakers of Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guadeloupe and Brazil through their common roots in Africa. Paul supplied the CP with the lyrics of this song, but we are unable to publish them until we receive permission from Island Records.

Bruno Di Biase of the Language Acquisition Research Centre, University of Western Sydney, Macarthur, has made CP readers a tempting offer. From a July 1991 letter:

"I am sending you photocopies of my Chabacano materials from my Jan-March 1976 trip to the Philippines for use by any interested creolist. The material is mainly from Zamboanga and mostly written for the early primary school, as well as something from Cavite-Ternate (including the legend of the Santo Niño and the rules for the

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has discontinued
automatic renewal of
subscriptions**

(Continued on page 4)

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Chabacano Club officers). There are also reproductions of the only two remaining tapes with some stories and a bit of a radio program in Chabacano from Zamboanga. There should also be something from Davao but nothing left from Cavite.

"I am not sure about the quality of the tapes — the university's technician said there was a lot of "fallout" as the originals were very old. Unfortunately, I did not have the time to go through the materials to order or label them or to make comments. However, I have no problem if the Carrier Pidgin looks after it and lets readers know about them and use them."

Anyone interested in obtaining these materials should write to the Editor. Unfortunately, The CP cannot subsidize photocopying and postage costs.



SQUAWKS AND RUFFLED FEATHERS

From Alain AH-VEE (Secretary, *Ledikasyon pu Travayer*, Mauritius):

We notice that over the past three or four years, many organizations have started to consider Mauritius to be a "francophone" country. We see that they have stopped sending us written materials in English as they used to, but started sending them in French.

We are sure that no offense is meant.

However, it is important for us to point out that there is certainly not unanimity in our country about this "declaration" of Mauritius as a "francophone" (French language) country. The policy of declaring various third world countries "francophone" is part of the French imperialist strategy of re-colonizing part of the globe. The French state is responsible for this "declaration;" the ruling elites of countries like Mauritius and other African countries often comply very easily because they are offered either "aid" or debt-reduction in exchange, on the one hand, and because these elites tend to

use the French language as a tool for dominating the people of their countries.

In fact, in Mauritius everyone speaks our own language, called Kreol. About 35% of people also speak Bhojpuri, an Indian language. 3.7% of the population claimed at the last official census to speak French.

For official correspondence and international communications, we suggest the use of English. English is, in fact, the only official language in Mauritius, and everyone is agreed to it being the official language. In our workers' education and mass-based organisation we are fighting for Kreol to join English as the joint official language. We are fighting against the French state policy of "la francophonie", as it is called. This is the politics of creating what they call "espaces francophones" (French-language areas), and then "watering" French on these areas (again we use their terms: "arrosage") and "beaming" French out ("rayonnement").

We are sure you will help us to fight against this imposition of the French language. Please send all documents that you can in English, unless anyone specifically makes a request for French-language documents.

May we also take this opportunity of informing you that, even in the French language, we would prefer our country to be called "Mauritius" and not "Maurice"; worse still, there are many people and organisations that call our country "Ile Maurice", when in fact it consists of many islands, "Ile Maurice" being just one and not the name of our country at all. The worrying part about calling our country "Ile Maurice" is that there have been repeated attempts by the French imperialists to "Mayottise" the island of Rodrigues, France still occupies Tromelin illegally despite the Socialist Party in France having promised in its program to return Tromelin [sic]; and, as you know, there is another illegal occupation, that of Diego Garcia and the Chagos Archipelago, by a joint Anglo-American deal, and it is on this part of Mauritian territory that the USA keeps one of its biggest and most war-like arsenals.

We are sure that you are now amply aware of the increasing invasion of the French state apparatus into many countries in Africa; military intervention is becoming more and more common, and at the same time, it is cultural genocide that "la francophonie" brings us. We are sure you will help us in fighting against it.



In memoriam: Walter F. Pitts, Jr.



Our colleague Walter F. Pitts, Jr., died in his sleep at the age of 43 on the morning of July 21st, 1991. He had been admitted to hospital a few days earlier with a collapsed lung.

Walter Pitts did his graduate work at the University of Texas at Austin, where he specialized in Black English and the African and Afro-Creole roots of southern U.S. Black preaching styles. After receiving his degree, he conducted postdoctoral research as a President's Fellow at the University of California at Berkeley and, for the last

three years, taught at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. His publications include:

Old Ship of Zion: Afro-Baptist Ritual in the African Diaspora. Oxford University Press, forthcoming.

"Religious fusion in Afro-America: Free borrowing or forced camouflage?" *Journal of Ritual Studies*, 1991.

"Kambile sile Chango: Impressions of an Afro-Caribbean ritual." *Anthropology and Humanism Quarterly*, 1989.

"West African poetics and Black preaching style." *American Speech*, 1989.

"Contrastive use of verbal -z in slave narratives." *Diversity and Diachrony*, 1986.

"Linguistic variation as a function of ritual structure in the Afro-Baptist church." *Papers of the Berkeley Linguistic Society*, 1985.

Beyond hypercorrection: The use of emphatic -z in BEV." *Papers of the Chicago Linguistic Society*, 1981.

By Ian HANCOCK (University of Texas at Austin)

CONFERENCES, COURSES & LECTURES

Creolists from every continent met at the University of Lisbon from June 25 to 28, 1991 for the first conference ever to focus exclusively on Portuguese-based creoles. Organized by Ernesto d'Andrade Pardal (Lisbon) and Alain Kihm (Paris), the COLÓQUIO SOBRE CRIoulos DE BASE LEXICAL PORTUGUESA was supported by the Gulbenkian and other foundations. The following papers were presented:

Alan BAXTER: A contribution of isolated Afro-Brazilian communities to the prior creolization debate: an example from Bahia State.

Frederic CASSIDY: The Portuguese element in Jamaican Creole.

Jean-Michel CHARPENTIER: Crioulo de Macao.

Hildo do COUTO: O papel dos lançados e dos grumetes na gênese do crioulo português na Costa da Guiné.

Alfredo GOMES, Ernesto d'ANDRADE, Inês TEIXEIRA: Acentuação no crioulo da Guiné-Bissau.

John HOLM: Popular Brazilian Portuguese: a semi-creole.

Alain KIHM: Structures argumentales particulières du créole de Guiné-Bissau

Jorge MORAIS-BARBOSA: Towards a functional identification of moneme categories in the Portuguese Creole of São Tomé.

Dulce PEREIRA: O princípio da parcimônia em crioulo de Cabo Verde.

Marika POST: The serial verb in Fa d'Ambu.

Jean-Louis ROUGÉ: A(s) lingua(s) dos Tongas

Isabel TOMÁS: A presença africana nos crioulos portugueses do Oriente: o Crioulo de Damão.

The colloquium concluded with two round-table discussions. Participants in the first, "Variedades locais do Português", included Maria Jose ALBARRAN, Lindley CINTRA, Hildo do COUTO and Mira MATEUS. Participants in the second, "Os Crioulos de Base Lexical Portuguesa e as teorias da criouliização", included Alan BAXTER, Frederic CASSIDY, John HOLM, and Isabel TOMÁS.

Off-campus highlights of the collo-

quium included giant Mozambican prawns in piri-piri sauce in a cervejaria in the Alfama, dancing to the complex rhythms of a Cape Verdian band, and the sight of Professor Cassidy, 84, looping the vertical loop in a roller coaster at the Feira Popular to the wild applause of Lisbon teenagers.

—John Holm

THE 47TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS, meeting from July 7 to 11, 1991 in New Orleans, featured a special section for creolists organized by Anita HERZFELD, William W. MEGENNEY, and Armin SCHWEGLER: "THE MEETING OF THREE WORLDS: THE LINGUISTIC OUTCOMES OF AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN ENCOUNTERS IN THE AMERICAS". The following papers were presented:

Genevieve ESCURE: Verb serialization in Belizean Creole English.

Anita HERZFELD: The pragmatics of proverb performance in Limonese Creole.

John HOLM and Gerardo A. LORENZINO: The vernaculars of Brazil and the Spanish Caribbean: Two Iberian semi-creoles.

Anthony LEWIS: The structure, origin, and function of the tense-mood-aspect marker system in Palenquero Creole.

John M. LIPSKI: African influence in Latin American Spanish consonantism? Refining and expanding the hypotheses.

William MEGENNEY: Rasgos morfosintácticos de posible base criolla en el español de Barlovento, Venezuela.

Matthias PERL: African-Spanish language contacts in Cuba.

Robin SABINO: The moving target: taking advantage of a heterogeneous superstrate.

John SCHNEIDER: A database of African loanwords in Brazilian Portuguese.

Armin SCHWEGLER: *Chi Ma nKongo, Chi Ma Luango, Juan Gungo Me Namo Yo*: On the Africanity of the Spanish-based creole Palenquero (Colombia).

The St. Charles Avenue trolley toted creolists from the Tulane University campus to the French Quarter, where they pigged out on Creole and Cajun food and enjoyed 18th-century Indian- and Afro-Spanish music at a special concert for the Americanists in New Orleans' St. Louis Cathedral. After hours some ended up at a blues joint to take in some Creole French foot-stampin', scrubboard-rubbin' Zydeco music, with its own jazzy dancing.

—John Holm

After the meeting of the COLÓQUIO SOBRE CRIoulos DE BASE LEXICAL PORTUGUESA in Lisbon (see above),

SUBSCRIPTION NOTE

The CP editors would like to remind readers that we are no longer able to offer automatic subscription renewal. If you chose this option when you subscribed, please help us make the transition to our new procedure. First, check the two-digit number in the corner of your mailing label. Your *Carrier Pidgin* subscription expires (or expired) in December of that year. Next, use the renewal form on page 7 to renew your subscription and note the years for which you are paying. If your subscription has already expired, please enclose sufficient funds to pay for intervening years, provided of course that you have continued to receive *The Carrier Pidgin* since the expiration date. Most subscribers have continued to receive the CP if their subscriptions were not too seriously in arrears. We hope the extra issues will encourage you to renew!



participants voted to form a permanent society to foster the study of these creoles. Since *Pápio: Revista de Crioulos de Base Ibérica* is already being published in Brazil, it was suggested that it become the society's official journal, an idea which the editor, Hildo do COUTO of the University of Brasília, welcomed. Because *Pápio* published articles in both Portuguese and Spanish on creoles of both lexical bases, the question arose as to whether the society should include Spanish- as well as Portuguese-based creoles. Most participants felt that while they wanted the new society to maintain a clear Portuguese identity so that papers could be presented and discussed in that language, they would welcome scholars working on Spanish-based creoles (and adjust the society's name accordingly) if they wanted to join forces. John HOLM offered to propose this at the International Congress of Americanists, which was about to meet in New Orleans (see above), and which included a number of scholars working on Spanish-based creoles. The latter responded enthusiastically in support of the new society (provisionally called the ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF CREOLES BASED ON PORTUGUESE AND SPANISH) and expressed a wish that its working languages also include English and French. Scholars wishing to be kept informed of further developments should make their interest in the association known to Prof. Ernesto d'Andrade

(Continued on page 6)

If yu wen muv o yu
wen cheinj yaw æjres,
go let as no, æh.

(Continued from page 5)

PARDAL, Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, 1699 Lisboa Codex, Portugal (E-mail: ULFLOO1L at PTEARN), who will lead an ad hoc committee to establish the society and plan its first meeting. The next opportunity for discussion will be at the Workshop on African and Creole Languages, tentatively scheduled to meet right after GLOW (Generative Linguists of the Old World) at the University of Lisbon on April 16-17, 1992.

—John Holm

The Society for Caribbean Linguistics announces its first call for papers for the NINTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS to be held in Cave Hill, Barbados, West Indies, August 26-29, 1992. The theme of the conference will be "Caribbean Language Studies at the Crossroads" (a special section on the creole languages of St. Lucia and Dominica will be included).

Abstracts should be submitted by December 31, 1991 and completed papers by the end of May, 1992. Notice of acceptance will be sent on February 28, 1992.

Registration fees have not yet been determined and will be announced at a later date. Submissions should be sent to:

Dr. Kathryn Shields-Brodber
Secretary/Treasurer, S.C.L.
Department of Linguistics & Use of English
University of the West Indies
Mona, Kingston 7
JAMAICA, WEST INDIES

THE 17TH INTERNATIONAL LINGUISTIC AGENCY UNIVERSITY OF DUISBURG SYMPOSIUM ON "INTER-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION" will be held at the University of Duisburg in Duisburg, Germany, from March 23-27, 1992. Three major areas will be focused upon:

1. International negotiations in politics and business
2. Language in cultural contact and conflict situations
3. Intercultural dimensions of foreign language learning and teaching

Invited speakers will be: Michael Clyne, Dell Hymes, Björn Jernudd, Roger Keesing, Ronald Langacker, Peter Mühlhäusler, Bernard Spolsky, Anna Wierzbicka and others.

If you would like to participate in the Symposium, please submit a one-page abstract indicating which of the three major areas it belongs to by December 1, 1991.

Abstracts should be sent to:

Dr. Martin Pütz
University of Duisburg
FB 3 Anglistik
Lotharstr. 65
4100 Duisburg 1
GERMANY
PHONE: ++49-203-379-2402
FAX: 49-203-379-3333
E-mail: he 225 di @unidui. uni-duisburg.de

THE 1991 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA was held June 26-28 at the National Sports Institute in Goroka. The following papers were presented:

BADIB, A. *The mystery of the origin of Bahasa Indonesia.*

ROSS, M. *The origin of Austronesian lexical items in Tok Pisin;*

CLIFTON, J. *Iconicity and the transitivity in Kope;*

ROBERTS, J. *Switch reference in PNG;*

FORD, K. *Pitch-accent in Filigano (Gorokan Family);*

NEKITEL, O. *An analysis of the morphonemic rules of the plural allomorphs of Abu' Arapesh gender;*

PECH, R. *The Gedaged voiceless "L": an example of the Sibboleth principle;*

RENCK, G.K. *Values and semantic changes in Yagaria;*

DUTTON, T. *Adjectives in Koiari language;*

SMITH, G. *Cohesion in contemporary Tok Pisin.*

The Annual General Meeting of the society was held on June 27th, as part of the conference. The officers elected for 1991-1992 were: President, Sakarepe Kamene; President-Elect, Dicks Thomas; Secretary, Ritva Hemmilä; Treasurer, Colin Barron; LLM Editor, John Clifton; Review editor, John Roberts; Member-at-large, Geoff Smith.

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PAPUAN LINGUISTICS will be held 15-18 September 1992 in Madang, Papua New Guinea. The tentative venue is the Divine Word Institute. Papers are being solicited dealing with any aspect of Papuan languages, including (but not limited to): syntax, semantics/pragmatics, phonology, historical development/ language use, and Papuan-based pidgins.

Abstracts should be no longer than one page, and should not include the author's name or institution. These should be included instead in a cover letter or card. All abstracts, as well as requests for

further information should be sent to:

Carl Whitehead
Third International Conference on
Papuan Linguistics
PO Box 418
Ukarumpa via Lae
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PIDGINS AND CREOLES IN THE NEWS

In late July, the CP learned of the release of Sudanese linguist Dr. Ushari Ahmed MAHMOUD, who was held by the Sudanese government as a political prisoner. In a July 24th letter to US Senator Daniel INOUE (Hawaii), Janet G. MULLINS, Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs in the US Department of State, reported: "Our Embassy in the Republic of the Sudan has informed us that the Sudanese government has announced the release of over 300 political prisoners on April 29, 1991. Dr. Ushari [sic] is among those listed as having been freed. At this time, however, we are unable to confirm that he has in fact been released. We will continue to track the human rights situation in the Sudan and the fate of political prisoners there." CP contacts, including Gillian SANKOFF (U Penn.), have reported hearing of Dr. Mahmoud's release through other channels.



DISSERTATIONS

BLACKSHIRE-BELAY, Carol A. 1990. "The state of verb morphology in foreign worker varieties of German." PhD Dissertation. Princeton Univ.

BRUNSON, Bernadine S. 1989. "An attitudinal study of Detroit public elementary school teachers in regular and special education toward Black English." PhD Dissertation. Wayne State Univ.

BYERS, Bruce A. 1988. "Defining norms for a non-standardized language: A study of verb and pronoun variation in Cajun French." PhD Dissertation. Indiana Univ.

FARACLAS, Nicholas G. 1989. "A grammar of Nigerian Pidgin." PhD Dissertation. Univ. of California, Berkeley.

GARCIA-PABON, Leonardo. 1990. "Espacio andino, escritura colonial y patria criolla: La historia de Potosí en la narrativa de Bartolome Arzans." PhD Dissertation. Univ. of Minnesota.

GARRIS, Melody C. 1990. "A study of Black students who participate in the Proficiency in English Program and their performance on reading tests." PhD Dissertation. Claremont Graduate School.

GUPTA, Anthea F. 1990. A study of the acquisition and use of interrogatives and questions in the English of preschool Chinese Singaporeans. PhD Dissertation, Univ. of York.

MILLE, Katherine W. 1990. "A historical analysis of tense-mood-aspect in Gullah Creole: A case of stable variation." PhD Dissertation. Univ. of South Carolina.

MORGAN, Marcyliena H. 1989. "From down south to up south: The language behavior of three generations of Black women residing in Chicago." PhD Dissertation. Univ. of Pennsylvania.

NIANG, Sada. 1987. "Creole features of three West Indian writers – V. Reid, R. Mais and D. Walcott: a functional approach." PhD Dissertation. York University.

SABINO, Robin. 1990. "A phonology of Negerhollands: an analysis of phonological variation" PhD Dissertation. Univ. of Pennsylvania.

WARD, James W. 1989. "Judges' attitudes toward Standard English and Black English in the state of Texas." PhD Dissertation. Wayne State Univ.

ZEPHIR, Flore. 1990. "Language choice, language use, language attitudes of the Haitian bilingual community." PhD Dissertation. Indiana Univ.



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BOBO, Sheila A. and Pearl M. THOMPSON. 1990. *Teaching English to speakers of ESD, ESL, and EFL*. New York: University Press of America.

BORETZKY, Norbert. 1991. Contact-induced sound change. *Diachronica* 8(1), 1-15.

CLARK, Ross. 1990. Pidgin English and Pidgin Maori in New Zealand. In Allan Bell and Janet Holmes, eds., *New Zealand ways of speaking English* (97-114). Philadelphia: Multilingual Matters.

COELHO, Elizabeth. 1991. *Caribbean students in Canadian schools*, Book

2. Markham, Ontario: Pippin Publishing.

EDWARDS, Walter F. and Donald WINFORD, eds. 1991. *Verb phrase patterns in Black English and Creole*. Detroit: Wayne State Univ. Press.

GUPTA, Anthea F. 1991. Acquisition of diglossia in Singapore English. In Anna Kwan-Terry, ed. *Child language development in Singapore and Malaysia* (119-160). Singapore Univ. Press.

HALL, Gwendolyn Mildred. 1991. *Africans in colonial Louisiana: the development of Afro-Creole culture in the Eighteenth Century*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press.

KWAN-TERRY, Anna. 1989. The specification of stage by a child learning English and Cantonese simultaneously: a study of acquisition processes. In Hans W. Dechert & Manfred Raupach, eds. *Interlingual processes* (33-48). Tübingen: Gunter Narr.

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Articles in *Linguistische Arbeitsberichte*, 51 (1985) include:

HANGANU, Mariana P. Tendances générales d'évolution du vocalisme créole portugais, 78-91

PERL, Matthias. Le portugais et le créole portugais en Afrique, 2-20.

PERL, Matthias. Einige Gedanken zum Leipziger Projekt der Erforschung sozialer und regionaler Varianten des Portugiesischen und des Crioulo in Africa, 90-97.

MÜHLHÄUSLER, Peter. 1990. Creolistics and theoretical linguistics. In Rüdiger Ahrens, ed. *Anglistentag 1989 Würzburg proceedings*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag.

ODLIN, Terence. 1989. *Language transfer: cross-linguistic influence in language learning*. Cambridge Univ Press.

POLOMÉ, Edgar C., ed. 1990. *Research guide on language change*. New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

SCHWEGLER, Armin. 1990. Analyticity and syntheticity: a diachronic perspective with special reference to romance languages. *Empirical Approaches to Language Typology*, 6.

**Eh, wi laik no wat yu
ste wrking awn laidæt,
so wai no rait tu as!**

SCHWEGLER, Armin. 1991. Africa en América: Los "juegos de velorio" y otros cantos funerarios afrohispanos remanentes en la Costa Atlántica de Colombia. *Bochum-Essen Beiträge zur Sprachwissenschaft*, 9, 189-221.

SCHWEGLER, Armin. 1991. Zur Problematik der afroportugiesischen Kontaktsprache in Amerika: Neues aus El Palenque de San Basilio (Kolumbien). *Lusorama* 15, 54-79.

Articles in *Travaux de recherche sur le créole haïtien* No. 4 (1991) include:

LEFEBVRE, Claire. The functional category AGR and Creole Genesis.

LUMSDEN, John S. On the acquisition of nominal structures in the genesis of Haitian Creole

Articles in *Travaux de recherche sur le créole haïtien* No. 5 (1991) include:

RITTER, Elizabeth. The lexicon as a

linguistic tool.

LUMSDEN, John S. The locative alternations.

Articles in *Travaux de recherche sur le créole haïtien* No. 6 (1991) include:

DUMAIS, Danielle. Les propriétés syntaxiques et lexicales du verbe *Fé* en créole haïtien.

NDAYIRAGIJE, Juvénal. *Bló* "faire" en fon.

VERSTEEGH, Kees. 1991. The substratum debate in creole linguistics. *Diachronica* 8(1), 59-80.

ZENK, Henry. 1988. Chinook Jargon in the speech economy of Grande Ronde Reservation, Oregon: an ethnography-of-speaking approach to an historical case of creolization in progress. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language*, 71, 107-124.

Sawri, æh!

An article by Salikoko Mufwene in the *Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages* 4(2) was listed in the last CP publications column as "Colonial, hypometric, and wishful linguistics". The correct title is "Colonial, hypermetric, and wishful linguistics". We regret the error.

THE CARRIER PIDGIN

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The Carrier Pidgin

A newsletter for those interested in pidgin and creole languages

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In Memoriam: Stanley M. Tsuzaki

Stanley Mamoru TSUZAKI, Emeritus Professor of Linguistics at the University of Hawai'i-Mānoa, died after a long illness on December 1, 1991, in Honolulu, Hawai'i. Following a private memorial service, he was buried in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu. He is survived by his wife Ann and his son Gary. In his memory, the CP is reprinting here part of a "Focus on Creolists" piece written in 1982 (Vol. X, No. 2) by the late John E. Reinecke, who was Prof. Tsuzaki's close friend and colleague.

"It is fitting that the second Focus article be on Stanley M. Tsuzaki, co-editor and later associate editor of *The Carrier Pidgin*, 1976-81. Prof. Tsuzaki (Linguistics Department, University of Hawaii) is not a conspicuous figure in terms of publications, but over the past 15 years he has done yeoman's service in promoting the study of pidgin/creole languages, and particularly of Hawaiian Islands Creole English.

Personally, what I owe to Stanley Tsuzaki cannot be measured. It was Tsuzaki who drew me back into creole studies after a lapse of nearly 30 years. It was he who edited my M.A. thesis of 1935



and secured its publication in 1970. He also edited and saw to the publication of the first dissertation on Hawaiian Island English (1969) by Susumu Nagara, published as "Japanese Pidgin English In Hawaii, a Bilingual Description" (Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1972). It was Tsuzaki who asked me to collaborate with him on the first American project of its kind, *English in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1966). It was he who gave scholarly form to a wordlist that I had

mimeographed in 1938, which appeared in a joint publication, "Hawaiian loanwords in Hawaiian English of the 1930s," *Oceanic Linguistics* 6.2 (Winter 1967).

It was Tsuzaki who urged me into undertaking that broadly cooperative survey, *A Bibliography of Pidgin and Creole Languages* (Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1975), and obtained a grant from the National Endowment of the Humanities which made possible the acquisition of materials for it. (Many are deposited in the

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Tsuzaki/Reinecke Pidgin/Creole Collection, Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii). [In 1989 the library received a \$64,000 grant to catalog the collection—CP Editor]. It was Tsuzaki who shared with me the tedious, eyestraining task of proofreading that bulky volume. It was Tsuzaki who helped get *The Carrier Pidgin* established in its new nest, Honolulu. It has been Tsuzaki who at every turn has selflessly guided me with his sound judgment, meticulous scholarship, and knowledge of academic affairs.

All this was done at the expense of energy and time that might have gone into building his reputation as a prolific creole scholar. And it was done in the course of a prolonged, courageous struggle against a particularly painful and debilitating form of arthritis.

Tsuzaki was born in 1930 and brought up in a Creole English-speaking area of Hawaii Island. He received a B.A. in Spanish at the University of Hawaii in 1952, an M.A. in Secondary Education at the Colorado State College of Education in 1954, and an M.S. and a Ph.D. in Linguistics in 1961 and 1963 respectively at the University of Michigan. Keenly interested in creole studies, Tsuzaki wanted to write on Hawaiian Island "Pidgin English." His chairman, however, insisted that he work in a field nearer the chairman's hand. His dissertation was published as "English influence on Mexican Spanish in Detroit" (The Hague: Mouton, 1970).

In 1963 Tsuzaki became one of the three founding members of the Department of Linguistics at the University of Hawai'i—now, with 25 members, one of the largest in the world. To the extent that his many duties allowed, he promoted interest in Creole studies, and specifically in the local "Pidgin." About 1968 he began offering courses in Pidgin/Creole studies and local English. He worked extensively with local educators in seeking to develop a more informed and objective view of speech

problems in the schools. . . . Some eight or nine dissertations dealing with Hawaiian Island English have been completed, most of them at the University of Hawaii. He has followed this research with keen interest and has helped direct some of it."

There is little I can add to John Reinecke's tribute to Stanley Tsuzaki, except for a personal note: Several years ago, in spite of his illness, Dr. Tsuzaki found the energy to edit my dissertation on second language acquisition. He asked to read it out of his interest in language contact and language acquisition. When he returned it a couple of weeks later, it was fully proofed and edited for the publisher! Stanley Tsuzaki was the kind of person who would not only show genuine interest in your work, but who would also generously help you see it to completion. And it is this kind of nurturance of younger scholars and dedication to strengthening the field of pidgin and creole studies that deserves our gratitude and emulation.

CP readers who wish to contribute to a scholarship fund in memory of Dr. Tsuzaki may do so through the "Linguistics Department Scholarship Fund," University of Hawai'i Foundation, Bachman Hall 101, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822, USA.

Selected Bibliography:

1966a. Hawaiian English: Pidgin, creole, or dialect? *Pacific Speech* 1(2), 25-28.

1966b. (S. M. TSUZAKI and John E. REINECKE [comps.]) *English in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography*. Oceanic Linguistics Special Publication No. 1. Honolulu: Pacific and Asian Linguistics Institute, Univ. of Hawai'i.

1967a. Hawaiian English: A note on grammatical categories. *Pacific Speech* 2(1), 7-12.

FROM THE EDITOR

Yes, we're late again. And we apologize to our readers again. We have been doing our best to keep all CP operations going but are constrained by our limited staffing. The delay in producing this issue is largely due to your editor's involvement over the past several months in a number of crises at the University of Hawai'i involving sexual harassment and affirmative action for women and people of color. As one of the few tenured "local" female faculty members at UH, I have felt compelled to participate actively in the resolution of problems and in the establishment of fair university policies and practices. Add to this my research and teaching obligations, directorship of the Center for Second Language Classroom Research, conference travel, and moments of exhaustion, and perhaps CP readers will be able to understand, if not excuse, the late arrival of this issue. I promise, however, that the first issue of Volume XX will be in your hands by the end of May, 1992, that is. Thank you for your patience.

In the current issue, we have the unhappy task of reporting the deaths of two highly regarded colleagues, Stanley Tsuzaki and Luis Ivens Ferraz. We offer our condolences to their families.



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1968. Common Hawaiian words and phrases used in English. *Journal of English Linguistics* 2(March), 78-85.

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1969c. (Ed.) Pidgin plays. *Pacific Speech* 4(1), 10-27.

1969d. (Ed.) *Language and Dialect in Hawaii: A Sociolinguistic History to 1935*. By John E. REINECKE. Honolulu: Univ. of Hawaii Press.

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1970b. (Ed.) Pidgin plays. *Pacific Speech* 4(2), 38-59.

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1971b. (Ed.) Pidgin plays. *Working Papers in Communication* 2(2) (Pacific Speech Association and Dept. of Speech Communication, Univ. of Hawai'i), 1-21.

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1972. (Ed.) Susumu NAGARA. Japanese Pidgin English in Hawaii: A Bilingual Description. Oceanic Linguistics Special Publication No. 9. Honolulu: Univ. Press of Hawaii.

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1979. Review of Loreto TODD. 1974. *Pidgins and Creoles* (Boston: Routledge

and Kegan Paul). *Language in Society* 8(1), 132-137.

1975. REINECKE, John E. (comp.), in collaboration with David DeCAMP, Ian F. HANCOCK, Stanley M. TSUZAKI, and Richard E. WOOD. *A Bibliography of Pidgin and Creole Languages*. Oceanic Linguistics Special Publication No. 14. Honolulu: Univ. Press of Hawaii.

By Charlene SATO, Editor

NOTES & QUERIES

Correspondence to the CP continues to entertain, if not enlighten, the editorial staff. A recent letter from the US Postal Service (concerning a CP query about a questionable collection agency), addressed the CP as "Carrie Pidgin" and had as a salutation, "Dear Ms. PIDGIN." We appreciate the federal government's attempt to personalize office correspondence, but isn't this carrying "I'm ok, you're ok" a bit too far?

Copies of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics Occasional Papers listed below are available from the SCL for US \$3.00 each, including airmail postage. Send orders and payment to the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, Faculty of Education, The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad & Tobago.

No. 20. HUTTAR. 1988. Notes on Kwinti

No. 21. DE BOSE. 1988. *Be* in Samana English

No. 22. AMASTAE. 1988. Complements of factive and inceptive verbs in Dominican French Creole

No. 23. AUB-BUSCHER. 1989. African survivals in the lexicon of Trinidad French-based Creole

No. 24. DEVONISH & SEILER. 1991. A reanalysis of the phonological system of Jamaican Creole

W. J. SAMARIN (Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto), spent ten weeks in the Central African Republic last year, collecting more data — in Bangui and in rural areas — for his study, "The Linguistic Consequences of the Creolization of Sango." Professor Samarin, Emeritus since July 1, 1991, has received another grant from the Social Sciences and Research Council of Canada (1991-1994) to continue his research. He reports that in March 1991, Sango became an official

Call for E-mail Addresses

CP readers with electronic mail addresses are encouraged to send them via e-mail to the CP (U241280@UHCCMVS.BITNET). We will publish them in the next issue.

language, along with French. It had been, since independence, only the "national" language of the country.

Professor Lawrence D. CARRINGTON (The U of the West Indies) was recently promoted to the rank of Reader in Creole Linguistics at the Faculty of Education.

From Glenn GILBERT (Southern Illinois U - Carbondale): The reunification of Germany has apparently breathed new life into efforts to edit and publish the original manuscript of C.G.A. OLDENDORP's *Geschichte der Mission* (History of the Mission . . . on St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John). Oldendorp's detailed, 18th-century description of Netherhollands in its social matrix places him among the leaders of early creole studies, and he may well be considered a co-founder of the science, along with Christian Ludwig SCHUMANN (Suriname) and Jochum Melchior MAGENS (Virgin Islands).

According to a November 5, 1991, letter received from Ingeborg BALDAUF, Director of the Unitas Fratrum Archives in Herrnhut, a new committee of scholars has been formed. Previously, this committee was composed of Dr. Peter NEUMANN (who died in July 1989) of the U of Dresden and Dr. Charles PETERS, a Moravian Brethren clergyman living in St. Thomas. Peters asked the Archives to prepare a complete microfilm copy of the Oldendorp materials, which he now has in St. Thomas; but he has withdrawn from any further active participation in their scholarly preparation for publication. He has in turn put the microfilm copy at the disposal of a Mrs. BERGER, who is also living in St. Thomas. In her capacity as an independent scholar, she has already begun the transcription of the manuscripts; she was also present at the meeting of the new committee of scholars, which took place in Herrnhut on June 26, 1991. In addition to Mrs. Berger, this committee consists of Dr. Heinz ISRAEL, the new director of the anthropological museum (Völkerkunde-

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

museum) in Dresden, Mrs. Gudrun MEIER, anthropologist at the research center in the museum, Dr. Peter STEIN, Assistant Professor of Romance Linguistics at the University of Regensburg, Dr. St. PALMIE, Research Fellow at the America-Institute at the U of Munich, the Reverend BIEDERMANN, director of the Unitas Fratrurn (Unitätsdirektor) in Herrnhut and Ingeborg Baldauf. A proposal was submitted this month (December 1991) to the German National Science Foundation (die Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) for underwriting of the project.

The headquarters of the committee will be divided between the Anthropological Museum in Dresden and the America-Institute of the University of Munich. Stein will be responsible for the linguistic portion of the work and Palmie, for the anthropological part. Stein's address is Universität Regensburg, Institut für Romanistik, Universitätsstrasse 31, W-8400 Regensburg, Germany. Palmie's address is Amerika-Institut der Universität München, Schellingstrasse 3, D-8000 München 40, Germany.

Wani: Revista del Caribe Nicaragüense, edited by Danilo Salamanca is an illustrated Spanish-language journal published three times annually by Centro de Investigaciones y Documentación de la Costa Atlántica (CIDCA). Articles appearing in *Wani* address topics in anthropology, history, economics, ecology, linguistics (see Publications column this issue for two items from Vol. 10), sociology, politics, and culture. Annual subscriptions are available for US\$20 (individuals) and US\$28 (institutions) by writing to:

CIDCA-WANO
Apartado A-189,
Managua
NICARAGUA

From David GOLDBERG (Modern Language Association, New York):

"Planners for an exhibition on languages in [the United States] seek objects of material culture that will help us tell the story of language in [the US] for a general museum audience. We will be grateful for snapshots or suggestions of objects with writing on them—gravestones, advertisements, street signs, needlework, shaving mugs—or objects without writing, such as quilts displaying African patterns or techniques that allow us to speak to the idea of creolization of culture. Suggestions of recorded music in creoles would also be of interest. Please write to David Goldberg, MLA, 10 Astor Place, New York, NY 10003."

CONFERENCES, COURSES & LECTURES

Papers presented at the INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON GERMANIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES, March 14-17, 1991 at Ohio State University included:

Carol BLACKSHIRE-BELAY. Marginal linguistic existence: the case of an Italian woman.

Barbara A. FENNELL. Investigation of the semantic reconstruction of Immigrant Worker German.

Pavlos PAVLOU and Glenn GILBERT. *Gastarbeiterdeutsch*: an industrial pidgin.

SUBSCRIPTION NOTE

The *CP* editors would like to remind readers that we are no longer able to offer automatic subscription renewal. If you chose this option when you subscribed, please help us make the transition to our new procedure. First, check the two-digit number in the corner of your mailing label. Your *Carrier Pidgin* subscription expires (or expired) in December of that year. Next, use the renewal form on page 11 to renew your subscription and note the years for which you are paying. If your subscription has already expired, please enclose sufficient funds to pay for intervening years, provided of course that you have continued to receive *The Carrier Pidgin* since the expiration date. Most subscribers have continued to receive the *CP* if their subscriptions were not too seriously in arrears. We hope the extra issues will encourage you to renew!

Paul T. ROBERGE. Language as a defining feature of the ethnonyms *Afrikaner* and *Hottentot* in colonial South Africa.

NWAVE 20, held October 3-6 1991 at Georgetown University, Washington, DC, featured the following presentations:

Donald WINFORD. Beyond the copula: more on the BEV/creole connection.

Salikoko MUFWENE and J. COOPER. The notion 'idiolect' and variation analysis.

Peter PATRICK. Creoles at the intersection of variable processes: (TD)-deletion and past-marking in the

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Jamaican mesolect.

Sali TAGLIAMONTE and Shana POPLACK. The unmarked verb: testing the creole hypothesis.

L. GREEN. Consonant cluster reduction and suffix interface in African American English.

L. DRAPEAU. The role of code-mixing in the genesis of mixed languages.

C. SILVA-CORVALÁN. Lexico-syntactic Modeling across the bilingual continuum.

M. NISHIMURA. Topic organization in Japanese/English bilingual discourse.

C. MYERS-SCOTTON. System vs. content morphemes in codeswitching.

The AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION met in Chicago, November 20-24 1991. The following papers relevant to pidgin and creole studies were on the program:

Jean-Jacques CHALIFOUX. The intersystem of metaethnic ideologies in French Guyana.

Jean E. JACKSON. A creolization model of Indian rights discourse.

Nicholas J. THOMAS. Cultural transportation and Pastiche in contemporary New Zealand art.

Margaret A. JOLLY. Verbal and visual creoles: symbols of nation and secession in Vanuatu.

Lee DRUMMOND. La La Land and the dawning of the second great creolization.

Christine JOURDAN. Creolization and emerging urban cultures.

Leigh SWIGART. Urban varieties as a reflection of sociocultural creolization.

Ulf HANNERZ. The state in creolization.

William LABOV. Beryl Bailey and the family resemblance model.

John RICKFORD. Variation in the Jamaican Creole copula: new data and analysis.

Donald WINFORD. New perspectives on the BEV/creole connection: beyond the copula.

Marcyliena H. MORGAN. Towards a new perspective in African American English dialectology.

Velma POLLARD. Some aspects of past time expression in Jamaican Creole.

Frederic CASSIDY. The African element in Jamaican English.

Mervyn ALLEYNE. Does creolegeny really recapitulate ontogeny?

Bambi B. SCHIFFELIN and Rachelle DOUCET. The "real" Haitian Kreyol.

Ellen M. SCHNEPEL. Creolite and Indianite: cultural politics and identity in the French Caribbean.

The following papers were presented at the meeting of the SOCIETY FOR PIDGIN AND CREOLE LINGUISTICS on January 10 and 11, 1992 in Philadelphia:

Contact varieties and Processes:

Kate GREEN. On substratal influences in nonstandard Caribbean Spanish.

Beth CRAIG. American Indian English.

Rudolpho CELIS. Towards a Definition of Ship English.

Charles DeBOSE. Closely-related language varieties in contact.

J. Clancy CLEMENTS. Language shift and language borrowing effects in Korlai Portuguese.

G. Tucker CHILDS. The expressive function in pidgin languages: the case of African ideophones.

Social Dimensions:

Lise WINER and Hans E.A. BOOS. Marble pitching terminology in Trinidad and Tobago.

Shana POPLACK. and Sali TAGLIA-MONTE. Linguistic characteristics of Nova Scotian Black English isolates.

Creoles and creole processes:

Robin SABINO. A point of detail: serial verbs in Netherlandic.

John HOLM. Atlantic input in Pacific pidgins and creoles.

John R. RICKFORD. The creole residue in Barbados.

William A. STEWART. Reevaluating the evidence against ongoing decreolization in Gullah.

Kenneth BILBY. Further observations on the Jamaican Maroon spirit language.

A.K. SINHA and Trakesh RANJAN. Creolization and Koineization in Mauritian Creole and Mauritian Bhojpur.

Semi-creoles:

Heliana MELLO and Gerardo A. LORENZINO. On the semi-creole status of popular Brazilian Portuguese.

Dwijen BHATTACHARJYA.

Nagamese: pidgin, creole, or creoloid?

Maureen HEALY. Surinamese Dutch: a semi-creole?

Diachrony:

Eduardo FAINGOLD. The reconstruction of pidgin and creole systems.

Jacques ARENDS. The first creole grammar: Pieter van Dyk's *Sranan Manual* (1740).

Andre M. KAPANGA. Developing an

eclectic approach to the study of language change.

Charles GILMAN. North American Native Pidgin: the original pidgin English.

John W. McWHORTER. Lost in transmission: a case for the independent emergence of the copula in Atlantic Creoles.

Gillian SANKOFF. Variation and change in Tok Pisin grammar: the case of *i*.

Discourse:

Charlene SATO and Karen WATSON-GEORGIO. Information structure in Hawai'i Creole English.

Satoshi S. KOIKE. Naturalistic discourse transfer in Japanese Hawaiian Pidgin English.

Genevieve ESCURE. Creolity and reduplication.

Phonology:

W.J. SAMARIN and James WALKER. Sango phonology of urban young people.

Maurice HOLDER. Towards an integrated model of pitch and stress in Guyanese.

Dingxu SHI. How much phonology is available?

Hildo H. do COUTO. Formation and transformation of Kriol phonology.

Lexicon:

I. FODOR. Purism in some creole languages.

Morphology/morphosyntax

Belinda YOUNG-DAVEY. Polyfunctional prepositions in Rama Cay Creole.

Armin SCHWEGLER. Subject pronouns and person/number in Palenquero.

Claire LEFEBVRE and John S. LUMSDEN. Word order and relexification.

Tense/modality/aspect:

Peter L. PATRICK. Past-marking and decreolization in urban Jamaican.

Julianne MAHER. Future marking in French Antillean Patois and Creole.

John D. ROY. Past marking in decreolizing Jamaican English Creole.

Abigail M. MICHEL. The preverbal markers of Papiamentu in Curaçao: *ta*, *tabata*, *a lo*.

Syntax/semantics:

George L. HUTTAR and Mary L. HUTTAR. Reduplication in Ndjuka: phonology, syntax, and semantics.

Arthur K. SPEARS. Subjunctivity and the Haitian Creole subjunctive.

Flor ZEPHIR. Syntactic and semantic functions of the determiner *la* in Haitian Creole.

Donald WINFORD and Francis BYRNE. Towards a more adequate account of *give*-type serials in Caribbean creoles.

Syntax:

Pierre PICA. Some general questions about the continuity paradox from a GB viewpoint.

Michel DeGRAFF. The syntax of predication in Haitian.

Alaine KIHM. Strange argument structures in Kriyol (Guinea-Bissau).

Viviane DEPREZ. Is Haitian Creole really a pro-drop language?

William A. STEWART of CUNY Graduate Center delivered a lecture titled "When Appearances Deceive: analytical disaster in three Gullah variation studies" on October 10, 1991, as part of the CUNY Linguistics Colloquia series.

Alain KIHM of the University of Paris (Sorbonne) spoke at the CUNY Graduate Center in New York October 29, 1991 on "Relexification and the role of lexical conflation in creolization."

Upcoming conferences, courses, and lectures

Announcement in October 1991 issue of *Gazet Sifon Ble Lavwa Ka Bay* (Bulletin published by l'Institut d'Etudes Créoles, Université de Provence):

Ville Colloque International des Etudes Créoles, sur le thème "Education, formation, information et communication dans le monde créole." Maurice, 28 septembre - 6 octobre 1992. Projets de communications et résumés à adresser à l'Institut d'Etudes Créoles et Francophones, Université de Provence, 29 avenue R. Schuman, 13621-Aix-en-Provence, France tél.: 42 64 39 90; FAX: 42 59 42 80.

Announcement from Ken BILBY of the Smithsonian Institution Office of Folklife Programs, Washington, DC:

As part of the 1992 Festival of American Folklife, the Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies of the Smithsonian Institution is planning a special quinqucentenary program focusing on present-day Maroon societies. The festival is a ten-day annual event that features presentations by tradition bearers from diverse cultural communities. This year between 60 and 90 Maroon leaders, artists and performers will be invited to Washing-

Eh, wi laik no wat yu
ste wrking awn laidæt,
so wai no rait tu as!

ton, DC from Suriname, French Guiana, Jamaica, Colombia, Mexico, and Texas. The program will culminate in a conference during which leaders and representatives of all known Maroon societies will meet for the first time.

Creolists were among the first to recognize the cultural importance of Maroon peoples, and to treat their languages with respect. Not only have these languages played a special role in the reconstruction of Afro-American language history, but they have provided crucial evidence that has helped advance our understanding of the general processes involved in creolization. The curators of this summer's program intend to pay homage to this valuable linguistic heritage by focusing on verbal arts alongside other forms of cultural expression such as music, dance, and decorative arts. Among the creole languages/dialects that will be highlighted during the festival and conference are Saramaccan, Ndjuka, Aluku (Boni), Matawai, Paramaccan, Kwinti, Jamaican Maroon Creole, Palenquero, and Afro-Seminole, all of which will be represented by native speakers.

The festival will take place from June 25 to July 5, and the conference on July 6 and 7. Creolists are encouraged to attend. For further information, contact Dr. Ken BILBY or Ms. Diana N'DIAYE, Maroon Program, Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies, Smithsonian Institution, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, Suite 2600, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 287-3424. Questions or suggestions regarding the linguistic dimensions of the program are welcome.

A course on pidgins and creoles will be taught by Suzanne ROMAINE (Univ. of Oxford) at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo's Summer Session (16 June to 28 July 1992). For further information, contact: CCECS, University of Hawai'i at Hilo, Hilo, HI 96720, USA. Tel. (808) 933-3555, or Suzanne Romaine on e-mail: nossr@mvs.udac.uu.se.



SPCL NEWS

Minutes of the annual meeting of the SOCIETY FOR PIDGIN AND CREOLE LINGUISTICS, January 10, 1992 in Philadelphia (USA):

President and Executive Secretary:
Frank BYRNE.
Vice President: John HOLM.
Members of the Executive Committee:
Charlene SATO, John SINGLER, Don WINFORD.

Editor of JPCL: Glenn GILBERT

1. **Announcements:** President Frank BYRNE noted that membership in the Society has grown to over 250, and that the total circulation of JPCL is now close to 400. Around one-third of all papers presented at the LSA annual meeting this year were given under the auspices of SPCL. Among other things, the large number of high quality papers submitted required for the first time the scheduling of parallel sessions.

2. **Treasurer's report:** In his capacity as Executive Secretary, Frank BYRNE gave a detailed statement, showing US\$300.75 in the Stephen M. Peck, Jr. Memorial Fund (for student travel), US\$183.29 in checking, and US\$1292.31 in savings. His report was unanimously accepted.

3. **Headquarters of the Society:** A letter of support for SPCL from A.L. ADDINGTON, Provost of Shawnee State University, was read. The Executive Secretary was directed by acclamation to enter it into the Minutes. To assist Frank BYRNE, Don WINFORD offered the use of duplicating, mailing, and secretarial facilities that he has access to at Ohio State University, Columbus.

4. **Editing of proceedings of SPCL meetings for publication:** Frank BYRNE noted that the best papers from the annual meetings for two consecutive years will be compiled into one volume. For papers from the meetings of Dec. 1989 and Jan. 1991, Frank BYRNE and John HOLM are editing the volume to be published by John Benjamins. For Jan. 1992 and for 1993, Arthur SPEARS and an as yet unnamed co-editor will serve as editors. It was suggested that negotiations with John Benjamins be undertaken regarding the publication of this book.

5. **Location of 1993 annual meeting:** After considerable discussion, it was moved by Charles GILMAN and seconded by Glenn GILBERT, that the 1993 SPCL annual meeting be held in Amsterdam (Netherlands), preferably in early June. The motion passed unanimously.

6. **Additional 1993 meeting with LSA:** It was moved by Don WINFORD and seconded by John RICKFORD that, additionally, an SPCL session be held in Los Angeles in January 1993 in conjunction with the LSA annual meeting. Armin

Don't forget. The CP has discontinued automatic renewal of subscriptions

SCHWEGLER and John RICKFORD offered to coordinate this session. The motion passed unanimously.

7. **Deaths:** Charlene SATO reported the death of Stanley TSUZAKI in Honolulu on Dec. 1, and John HOLM reported the death of Luis Ivens FERRAZ in Johannesburg on Dec. 12. Those present observed a period of silence in their memory.

8. **Creole bibliographical reference data base:** Glenn GILBERT and Armin SCHWEGLER offered to investigate suitable software and institutional support.

9. **Adjournment:** The meeting was adjourned by acclamation at 9:30 pm (The next SPCL annual business meeting will be held in June 1993 in Amsterdam).

Respectfully submitted for publication in The Carrier Pidgin by Glenn Gilbert, recorder. Jan. 26, 1992.



PIDGINS AND CREOLES IN THE NEWS

During a celebrated (pre-coup) visit to the U.S. in September, 1991, Haitian President Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE used Haitian Creole on a number of public occasions. As reported in the September 29th New York Times, "In the normally staid atmosphere of the General Assembly [of the United Nations], Mr. Aristide brought peals of laughter and the most sustained applause when he announced, 'I'm going to introduce a new language to the U.N.', and then slipped from French into Creole, leaving translators at the United Nations uncustomarily befuddled and silent." In awarding a key to New York City to the Haitian President, even Mayor David Dinkins "was swept up in the euphoria, testing his skills at Creole in greeting Mr. Aristide. 'I understand there is a wise Creole saying that goes, 'Piti piti zuazo fe nich li,' ' said Mr. Dinkins, who translated it as 'Little by little the bird builds its nest.'"

In Memoriam: Luiz Ivens Ferraz

The members of the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics paused during their January meeting in Philadelphia to honor the memory of Luiz Ivens FERRAZ, the leading scholar of Portuguese-based creoles, who died of emphysema in Johannesburg on December 12th, 1991.

The son of a Portuguese family in Mozambique, Ivens Ferraz was educated in South Africa and was bilingual in English and Portuguese. He received his BA from the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg in 1963, majoring in phonetics, linguistics, and African languages, having worked on Ronga, a language spoken in southern Mozambique. In 1965 he went to Lisbon to study under Professor A. Jorge Dias. In 1969 Witwatersrand awarded him the BA Honours degree in Portuguese and applied linguistics.

After writing an intensive Portuguese course for English speakers, Ivens Ferraz continued his study of linguistics under the creolist Marius Valkhoff. His interest in this area led him to do linguistic fieldwork on the islands of São Tomé and Príncipe in 1969-70, leading to his master's thesis on São Tomé's Portuguese-based creole, later published as a book in 1979.

He lectured in Portuguese linguistics at Witwatersrand, and later took up a teaching appointment in Brazil. He then returned to southern Africa, where he worked in Namibia on language teaching problems; he later worked in South Africa for the Chamber of Mines, where he was engaged in research on the role of the pidgin Fanakalo in the gold mines. He had also worked on Chilapalapa, the equivalent pidgin spoken in Zimbabwe.

Ivens Ferraz had to retire early several years ago because of his ill health. He is survived by his wife Sylvia, his son David and his daughter Vivian.

His published works include:

1974. A linguistic appraisal of Angolar. In *In Memoriam António Jorge Dias*. Lisbon: Instituto de Alta Cultura, Junta de Investigações Científicas do Ultramar, 177-186.
1975. African influences on Principense creole. In M. Valkhoff *et al.*, eds. *Miscelânea Luso-Africana: Colectânea de estudos coligidos*. Lisbon: Junta de Investigações Científicas do Ultramar, 153-164.
- 1976a. On the origin and development of four creoles in the Gulf of Guinea. *African Studies* 35(1), 33-38.
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By John Holm, Advisory Editor

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HONORIEN-ROSTAL, Rolande. En

Junior Is Wun Rasta

A poem by Joe Balaz

Wit da colors
of wun traffic light,
dredlocks,
and da beat of Jamaica,
Junior is wun Rasta.

He got da fevah, brah,
full on delirious,
and getting moa nuts.

Nowadays,
he always weah da kine
red, yellow, and green T-
shirts,
wit Ethiopian lions
on top.

And he talk
wit wun funny kine accent,
brah—
you tink
he stay Kingston
instead of Kane'ohe.

Plus, he only listen reggae,
and he get bumpah
stickahs
of Bob Marley
all ovah his low ridah truck.

His new ways
wen even throw off
da coach of our canoe club,
brah,
because of wat happened
da adah day.

You know our club, eh?—
—Na Mano Melemele?
Our symbol
is da yellow out-riggah
on da side of da canoe.

Aftah practice,
Junior wen bust out
two cans of spray paint
wit da crazy idea
foa paint da front part
of da out-riggah red
and da back part green—
he said da added colors
would give da canoe
cosmic energy
in da watah
and make us go
moa fast.

By da time
da coach wen find out
about da paint job,
Junior wuz in da showah,
listening to his latest
cassette tape dat wuz blasting
real loud
from da lockah room.

Wen da coach wen storm in
and catch him dancing
to da beat
of wun of da most
radical songs, brah,
right deah,
he wen realize
dat Junior wuz beyond lolo.
On da showah hook
had wun red, yellow,
and green towel—

—and den da coach
wen look down
and spak da hair
between Junior's legs—

—brah, wuz all dreds.

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Louisiane, des contes africains dits en français. In *Education et Pédagogies* 55.

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BAJAN WORD QUIZ

by

R.J.S. Broome, Editor

The Caribbeet

Directions: Fill in each blank below with a number which matches the corresponding BAJAN dialectal word, and you have completed the quiz. Check your answers on page 10.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a. _____ Quarry | 1. Away |
| b. _____ Formerly | 2. Swinge |
| c. _____ Abroad | 3. Pancart |
| d. _____ Ghost | 4. Beforetime |
| e. _____ Gossiper | 5. Bimshire |
| f. _____ Shapeless | 6. Birdspeed |
| g. _____ Match | 7. Botsey |
| h. _____ Confuse | 8. Caffuffle |
| i. _____ Mouse | 9. Chinky |
| j. _____ Somersault | 10. Cuffin |
| k. _____ Singe | 11. Cutlash |
| l. _____ Gift | 12. Poorgreat |
| m. _____ Quickly | 13. Duppy |
| n. _____ Trap | 14. Flystick |
| o. _____ Clown | 15. Santapee |
| p. _____ Puncture | 16. Friction |
| q. _____ Wheelbarrow | 17. Gittimuh |
| r. _____ Breasts | 18. Jook |
| s. _____ Posterior | 19. Bubbies |
| t. _____ Centipede | 20. Lickmout' |
| u. _____ Cutlass | 21. Marlhole |
| v. _____ Barbados | 22. Maulsprigging |
| w. _____ Miserly | 23. Micey |
| x. _____ Thrashing | 24. Mockstick |
| y. _____ Snobbish | 25. Obsocky |

(Answers on page 10)

Tok Pisin. 127-142.

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**Eh, wi laik no wat
yu ste wrking awn laidæt,
so wai no rait tu as!**

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Answers to the Bajan word quiz on p. 9:

(a) 21	(f) 25	(k) 2	(p) 18	(u) 11
(b) 4	(g) 16	(l) 17	(q) 3	(v) 5
(c) 1	(h) 8	(m) 6	(r) 19	(w) 9
(d) 13	(i) 23	(n) 14	(s) 7	(x) 22
(e) 20	(j) 10	(o) 24	(t) 15	(y) 12

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