



The Carrier Pidgin

A newsletter for those interested in pidgin and creole languages

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FOCUS ON CREOLISTS



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Among the passengers leaving from Port Antonio, Jamaica, on the SS Jamaica Producer bound for London in September, 1950, was a slip of a girl, Pauline Christie. She had proved herself the most promising female of her cohort and so had won the Jamaica Scholarship for Girls, which entitled its holder to a university education in Britain. Pauline was headed for Ed-

inburgh and an honours degree in French Language and Literature (with Latin and Moral Philosophy).

Friends who shared those Edinburgh years remember her as a game soul for any kind of fun, in addition to remembering her as a scholar. The Master's degree from Edinburgh included a year at the Sorbonne. Then it was London University for a year doing a postgraduate Certificate in Education, which included practice and observation in various areas of London and in Wales. Christie was preparing herself, if unconsciously, for a career beyond French and Latin, a career in Language.

Back home, Pauline returned to St. Andrew High School, her alma mater, to teach French and Latin. She had been an extraordinarily effective Head Girl there and was to be an extraordinary teacher. Past students remember a thorough, knowledgeable and interesting facilitator. Some who continued to university admit that her ability to make the languages come alive had everything to do with their decision to pursue them further. But more than that, she had a way of making each student feel her individual concern. Miss Christie never taught a class, they say; she taught thirty-five separate girls. And she was for many of them in a colonial

girls' school, a role model, someone they could identify with, proof at last that they could achieve, as she had, if they made the effort. One past student confesses that, even today, she feels herself wondering every time she sees Dr. Christie whether she has in fact done her best, made the most of her own life. Such has been the influence of this teacher.

After ten years or so the knowledge lust or wanderlust took hold of her again. A Commonwealth scholarship facilitated postgraduate work at the relatively new York University in England. The intention was to continue in the field of teaching

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Established in 1973, *The Carrier Pidgin* is published three times a year at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa. For subscription information, see page 7. For advertising rates, write to the Editor at: Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Hawai'i at Manoa, 1890 East-West Rd., Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822 USA. Phone (808)956-8602. FAX (808) 956-9166. E-Mail U241280@UHCCMVS. BITNET

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foreign languages. But that was not to be. The language department was offering a course in Linguistics. It attracted her interest and changed the course of her academic life.

It was an exciting time at York working with Robert LePage, who had returned from several years in Jamaica and who had already published a number of articles and was preparing a dictionary (with Cassidy) on the language of Jamaica. Caribbean Language Studies was only just emerging as a serious research concern. Christie was to be among the first in a line of Caribbean language students who would do post-graduate work at York. Donald Winford, Colville Young, Hubert Devonish, Kean Gibson, and Alison Irvine would follow.

Research for the doctoral dissertation took Pauline to Dominica, where she blended with the environment and became just the returning daughter of any family down the road. The dissertation, *A Sociolinguistic Study of some Dominican Creole-Speakers*, remains one of the few linguistic studies of Dominica French Creole, which is the first language of a large proportion of that population.

Dr. Christie spent two post-doctoral years at York, first as Research Fellow and then as Temporary Lecturer. The earlier assignment took her to Cayo District, Belize for seven months as part of a research team headed by LePage and Tabouret-Keller. This research was to be the first of two studies which formed the basis for what would eventually become *Acts of Identity* (LePage and Tabouret-Keller 1985). Her task was to converse with children (280 of them) over "formal" as well as "homely" topics. There was nothing challenging about this exercise for someone who as prefect, headgirl, and teacher had distinguished herself for her humility and her ease in interacting with junior girls. What was truly challenging was the physical discomfort attendant on

the exercise, where roadways and waterways satisfied minimal transportation needs and accommodation left much to be desired. Still, Dr. Christie's York years were very productive, and the contacts made during this period remain current.

Dr. Christie returned to Jamaica in the early seventies and joined the staff of the Faculty of Arts and General Studies at the University of the West Indies, teaching Linguistics. The Department of Language and Linguistics was only just being talked about. She became a foundation member and one of the chairpersons of the Senate Sub-committee on Linguistics, which led to the establishment of a full department.

Friends from the high school years remember Pauline Christie for her unruffled analytical approach to problems and, above all, her unquestionable integrity. Women she taught in school remember how she gently forced them to excellence. Students she lectured to at the University of the West Indies talk about the effort she exacted, requiring them not to waste her time. Colleagues have noted the tremendous impact she has had on students in terms of motivating them. A senior colleague considers her the best teacher the department has had.

It is that same integrity and that requirement of excellence that Dr. Christie has brought to bear on her linguistic research over the years. Her conclusions are careful and well documented. Hypotheses remain just that as long as they have not been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, almost as if she is terrified of misleading a whole generation. In a field like Creole Studies, where there is the opportunity for so much adventurism, this is an invaluable trait.

Dominica French Creole, Dominica English Creole, Jamaican Creole and Jamaican English are the areas of Caribbean Language Studies that have engaged Pauline Christie's energetic mind over the years.

Pauline has also served in administra-

FROM THE EDITOR

The big news this time: The Carrier Pidgin is moving to a new coop! I've been editing the CP since 1989, and I think it's time for a change, partly because of personal philosophy (I think it's healthy for editorial responsibilities for newsletters and journals to rotate periodically) partly because of other commitments that I have neglected. Fortunately, two of my colleagues here at UH-Manoa, Derek Bickerton and Michael Forman, both of the Dept. of Linguistics, have stepped forward to serve as the CP's new co-editors, beginning with our next issue (21.2). Associate Editor Emanuel Drechsel has heroically agreed to continue his service and, perhaps most importantly, 'da mein gai', Editorial Assistant Robert Kurtz, will also stay on. The new nest for the Pidgin is being prepared — in the same building, in fact — and I'm confident that the bird will be in good hands. Although I will be on leave in Australia during Fall 1993, I'll keep in touch with the editorial staff to ensure a smooth transition.

I have enjoyed working on the CP, and would like to express my appreciation all who have helped me keep it flying for the past four years: Manny Drechsel, Robert Kurtz, Karen Watson-Gegeo, and Mary Ann Robinson on the editorial staff; Don Topping (Director, Social Science Research Institute) for start-up financial support when we needed it most; Richard Seymour (Dean, College of Languages, Linguistics & Literature) and Craig Chaudron (Chair, Dept. of ESL) for supporting our editorial assistants; Advisory Board members John Holm and Lise Winer for supplying us with lots of news and information; and colleagues and graduate students in the Dept. of ESL for helping with mailouts three times a year (and for getting rid of all the beer and wine!). To all of you and to all our CP readers: tænk, æ!

So, no forget: As of May 1st, please send all correspondence to the CP at the Dept. of Linguistics, University of Hawai'i, 1890 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822 USA.

tive positions and has sat on various university and non-university committees at home and abroad. She has been head of the Department of Language and Linguistics and is currently Dean of the Faculty of Arts and General Studies. In addition she has given long hours of public service as a member of the English Language Committee of the Council for Caribbean Examinations (for which discussions began shortly after she returned to the Caribbean). She has served on the Executive Committee of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics and has been Secretary and President. She is a member of the International Group for the Study of Language Standardization and the Vernacularization of Literacy, a group convened by Prof. Robert LePage, and is one of the few Caribbean-based members of the Society for Pidgin and Creole Languages. And always she has been a helpful and accessible colleague with a great sense of fun and a ready and infectious laugh.

Dr. Christie has managed, in spite of administrative pressures, to prepare several learned papers for conferences and has kept up a steady stream of publications, including countless book reviews. The selected bibliography below attests to this. It is noteworthy that, although her research interests are (inevitably) creole studies, she has been responsible for the theory courses in linguistics. In recent years, as she has been given administrative responsibilities, these courses have had to be taught by "imported" scholars.

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By Velma POLLARD, (U. of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica)

CP Review

Jones E. MONDÉSIR. 1992. Dictionary of St. Lucian Creole. Edited by Lawrence D. CARRINGTON. Berlin, New York: Mouton de Gruyter. pp. ix, 621.

by Pauline CHRISTIE (U. of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica)

The compiler of this dictionary, Jones Mondésir, is a former St. Lucian educator who, puzzled by the strong prejudice against his native language and its speakers, spent thirty years writing down thousands of its words and phrases in a succession of ordinary notebooks. The resulting dictionary is far from ordinary. It basically represents the intuitions of a native speaker, whose treatment shows remarkable sophistication despite his lack of formal linguistic training.

It is sometimes said that, for a lan-

Wea de ste?

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guage to come into its own, it needs a grammar and a dictionary. Pure chance led Jones Mondésir to Lawrence Carrington, who provided the first published description of St. Lucian Creole (Carrington 1984), based on his 1967 Ph.D. dissertation, and who has made a significant contribution to the dictionary as its editor.

The dictionary is in two parts: Part 1, Kwéyòl-English and Part 2, English-Kwéyòl. In each of these there are approximately seven thousand entries, making this a very comprehensive dictionary by any standards. The listings are preceded by an Introduction (pp. 1-10), which presents, among other things, a brief description of the formal characteristics of St. Lucian and of its status, along with details concerning the writing conventions. Mondésir's intention is defined as having been "to provide a record of the state of the language, to assist speakers in maintaining their competence in the face of the erosive effects of English" (p. 2). He saw the dictionary, too, as raising the status of St. Lucian and of its speakers, facilitating the use of the language in writing, and serving as a support for improvements in the teaching of English to children whose primary language is Kwéyòl. He has achieved the first of these aims; the rest, hopefully, will follow.

Carrington states in the Preface (p. vii) that his own focus was "to make the dictionary equally acceptable to lay users and to specialist linguists". Thus, although as editor he has rewritten the text of Mondésir's Introduction, he has retained most of the topics of the manuscript. The orthography remains slightly different from the orthography for Antillean developed under the aegis of the MOKWÉYÒL group, of which Dr. Carrington himself was a member. For, with characteristic sensitivity, he has for the most part preserved Mondésir's "consistent and principled" orthography, making only such changes as

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considered necessary for it to conform more closely to the generally accepted representation of lexically-French creole.

Mondésir's intuitive good sense is illustrated, for example, by the contrast between his separate listing of homonyms such as *pe n.* 'father, priest', *pe n.* 'pair, brace, couple', *pe v.* 'to be frightened', and his single listing of polysemous *tet* 'head', which provides one of the longest entries in the dictionary. He often mixes grammatical and lexical information about a given entry to an extent which might be frowned on by more sophisticated lexicographers. Such information, though unusual in a dictionary, is likely to be very useful for readers who have no other access to St. Lucian. A good example of it is the following extract from the entry for *sa* (p. 198):

...*sa* compounds with personal pronouns to form the possessive pronouns: *san(sa) -mwén*, mine; *sa-ou*, yours; *sa-li*, his (hers, its); *san(sa)-nou*, ours; *sa-yo*, theirs; *sa-zòt*, yours (pl.).

Even the omission of an item is commented on and illustrated. Thus, under *a*, one finds a note to this effect: "The preposition is omitted before nouns indicating place or position". This is followed by illustrative examples.

Most items are shown in a variety of contexts. Indeed, Carrington in his Preface (p. vi) draws attention to the fact that, unlike "many lexicographers working with minor languages (especially with creole or pidgin languages), Mondésir does not record only the literal and concrete levels of meaning. He includes in his entries the fullness of the figurative value of the items illustrating them with a rich provision of sample sentences and expressions".

The following, for example, is a typical entry:

lapli n., rain; (fig) shower; *apwé lapli sé bo tan* every cloud has a silver lining; *piti lapli ka wabat gwan van* a little rain lays a great dust; *an jou lapli* a rainy day; *an gwen lapli* a shower of rain; *lapli ka fifiné* the rain is drizzling; *fifin lapli* drizzle; *gout lapli* raindrop; *dlo lapli* rain water.

This treatment encounters some problems, however. The uninitiated might fail to grasp the literal meaning of the

expression *asiz an chous pié-bwa-a* 'to sit at the foot of the tree', listed under the headword *pié* 'foot', in the absence of any indication that *pié-bwa*, literally 'foot-wood', is the Creole expression for 'tree' and that *chous* 'stump' is what the gloss represents as 'foot'. Elsewhere, identical usage is illustrated under two different headwords, for example, *i tonbé an dlo* 'he fell into the water' is listed under *a* (also *an[á]*), whereas *sosé dwet-ou an dlo-a* 'dip your finger in the water' comes under the deadword *a-dan*, which is not represented in the given phrase.

Cross-referencing is provided in several instances. This includes the provision of synonyms of the headword, for example *épi* under the listing for *avek* 'with', as well as variants such as *evek* for *avek* and *siléma* for *sinima* 'cinema'. Some oversights are to be noted, such as the fact that all the examples listed under *avek* have the variant *evek*.

Examples cover a wide range of social contexts. The strong Roman Catholic influence on St. Lucian is represented by items such as *abstinans*, glossed as 'abstinence; staying without food and drink for a short period during Lent', and *piwifikasion* 'purification'. At the same time, the reviewer cannot help suspecting that other entries reflect the fact that Mondésir was a school teacher. Some of them, for example *goume* 'connoisseur', *akadenmi* 'academy, society of learned men', and *fonetisien* 'phonetician', are unlikely to be in general use among Creole speakers.

The influence of English in St. Lucia, which was until fairly recently a British colony, is seen in, for example, *titcha* 'teacher', which is cross-referenced with its French-derived counterpart *met-lékòl*, although here, as elsewhere in the dictionary, etymological information has been excluded. Other entries reflect local customs, for example, *gigit* 'a large playing marble', *bwa-bwa* 'among other things a figure carried about on the last day of carnival to indicate the end of carnival and the beginning of lent', and *valal* 'a symbol or object which is "buried" on Ash Wednesday to mark the end of carnival'.

Part 2 of the dictionary lists roughly the same number of items as the first section, but it lacks the authenticity of the other. Its headwords include some archaic

English items such as 'agape', 'benumb', 'foreshorten'. Other entries are given glosses which seem forced and *ad hoc*. For example, 'foolscap' is represented by *papié pou ékwi ki ne an seten londje 18" x 14"*, literally 'writing paper which has a certain length, eighteen by fourteen inches', and 'hobby' by *an bagai special ou ka fe pou pasé li tan*, literally 'a special thing you are doing to pass the time'.

It must not be forgotten, however, that this is not the work of a trained lexicographer. Had the editor made the kind of changes to the text that these comments suggest, the dictionary would no longer be recognized as the work of an amateur, and its uniqueness would have been spoilt. As it stands, the dictionary provides creolists with a wealth of information about St. Lucian, and at the same time signals to the native speakers the fact that their language can be treated on the same level as any other.

Reference

CARRINGTON, L. 1984. *St. Lucian Creole, a Descriptive Analysis of its Phonology and Morphosyntax*. Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag.

CONFERENCES, COURSES & LECTURES

SPCL meets in Los Angeles

The Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics met in Los Angeles on January 8 and 9, 1993. There will be another meeting of SPCL in Amsterdam this year, on July 10 and 11 (See *The Carrier Pidgin* vol. 20, no. 2 for further information).

Papers presented at the conference:

ACETO, Michael. The Kromanti link: A lexical examination of Twi/Ashanti data.

BRUYN, Adrienne. The determiner system in 18th-century Sranan.

CHILDS, G. Tucker. Isicamtho: An Nguni-based urban vernacular.

CRAIG, Beth. The syntax of the pronominal element *he* in an historical dialect of American Indian English.

DeGRAFF, Michel F. A resumptive nonverbal pro-predicate in the grammar of Haitian.

ESQUIRE, Geneviève. Lectal shifts and gender in a creole continuum (Belize).

FAINGOLD, Eduardo. The reconstruction of phonological inventories: The case of Papiamentu.

FITZGERALD, Colleen. Topicalization in Guadeloupan and Martiniquan Creole.

GILBERT, Glenn. Popular Brazilian Portuguese: A convergence creole derived

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from a dual source.

KOUWENBERG, Sylvia. The study of language attrition in contemporary Berbice Dutch Creole.

LOUDEN, Mark L. The evolution of prepositional complementizers: parallels between English-based creoles and Germanic.

MANN, Charles C. Nigerian Pidgin: A sociopsychological survey of Southern Nigerian.

MASUDA, Hirokuni. TSR formation as discourse transparency.

MAURER, Philippe. Serial *pe* 'to put' as a locative in Angolar (Gulf of Guinea).

McWHORTER, John. Diffusion, Spanish colonization, and a new perspective on the creolization context.

MYERS-SCOTTON, Carol. Code-switching as a mechanism in pidgin/creole structuring.

POLINSKY, Maria. Language contraction and pidgin syntax.

ROTTETT, Kevin J. Functional categories and verb raising in Louisiana Creole.

SABINO, Robin. Negerhollands origins: A reappraisal.

SAMARIN, William J. Morpho-phonological 'complication' in creolization.

SATYANATH, Shobha. The issue of rule ordering in variable phonology: (daz) in Guyanese.

SCHWEGLER, Armin. On the pidgin or creole origins of popular Caribbean Spanish.

SEKERINA, Irina. Copper Island (Mednyj) Aleut (CIA): A mixed language.

SIMIRE, Gregory O. Regional variation in Anglo-Nigerian pidgin.

SINGLER, John V. The status of syllable-final consonants in Liberian Settler English

SINHA, Anjani Kumar & Rakesh RANJAN. Reduplication in Mauritian Creole.

VEENSTRA, Tonjes. Aspect phrases in Saramaccan.

ZEPHIR, Flore. De-Frenchification in Haitian Creole.

A panel on Research Methods in Pidgin and Creole Studies was held on Friday afternoon, January 8, organized by Charlene SATO and moderated by Roger ANDERSEN. The panel members were Suzanne ROMAINE, John RICKFORD, Sajikoko MUFWENE, and Sato.

An INTERNATIONAL LEXICOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE including papers on creole lexicography was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in December under the auspices of the Sri Lankan Ministry of Cultural Affairs. The festivities, lasting four days, were to celebrate the publication of

SOCIETY FOR PIDGIN AND CREOLE LINGUISTICS 1994 BOSTON MEETING CALL FOR PAPERS

The Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics will meet at the Sheraton Hotel in Boston on 6-9 January 1994 in conjunction with the Linguistic Society of America. Members are invited to submit abstracts for anonymous review on phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, lexicon, social aspects of language, or any pertinent issue involving pidgin and creole languages.

ABSTRACTS: Two abstracts of different lengths should be submitted: (1) A short, camera-ready abstract for the LSA Meeting Handbook. (2) A longer, single-spaced, one- to two-page version of the abstract (to be used by the abstract review panel).

FORMAT: Your name, address, affiliation, status (student, faculty), E-mail address, FAX, and phone number should appear **above** the short abstract. Please put the full title of the paper on both abstracts.

Membership in the SPCL includes a subscription to the *Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages*. The cost for both membership and the journal is US\$42.00. Student memberships are US\$42.00 for journal and membership, or US\$4.00 for membership only. Dues may accompany the abstracts. If possible, however, dues should be sent to John Benjamins Publishing Company, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118, USA; or Amsteldijk 44-PO Box 75577, 1070 AN Amsterdam, HOLLAND.

DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF ABSTRACTS: 31 JULY 1993

MAIL ABSTRACTS TO:

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the final volume of the 26-volume Sinhala Dictionary under Editor-in-Chief P.B. SAN-NASGALA. The project took over a century to complete.

The ceremonies began at 6 p.m. on December 9th with the commencement of the chanting of religious texts, ending at 6 a.m. the next morning. At 11 a.m. was the offering of *dana* (meals) to the Buddhist Sangha. The plenary session was held on December 11th and 12th. Sitting next to the Sri Lankan President was Professor Frederic G. CASSIDY, co-author of the *Dictionary of Jamaican English* and Editor-in-Chief of the *Dictionary of American Regional English*. Having recently marked his 85th birthday, Professor Cassidy celebrated the occasion by riding a Sri Lankan elephant.

Susan L. McCLINTOCK (U. of Hawai'i) presented a paper entitled "Ethnographic research into the ways of speaking in Micronesia: the Ngatikese men's creole" on February 19, as part of the 1993 Graduate Student Conference held at the University of Hawai'i School of Hawaiian, Asian, and Pacific Studies.

The ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE GERMAN LINGUISTICS SOCIETY, March 3-5, 1993, at Schiller-Universität Jena, included a workshop on "Creolization and Language Change" organized by Dany ADONE and Ingo PLAG. Contributions consisted of:

ARENDS, Jacques and Lilian Adamson. Examining early creole documents. A comparison of Herlein's (1718) Sranan specimen and Nepveu's (1765/1770) corrections.

BORETSKY, Norbert. Natürlicher Lautwandel versus Substrateinfluß. Zur Lautentwicklung in Kreolsprachen.

BRUYN, Adrienne. Relative clauses in Sranan. Origins and developments.

DEN BESTEN, Hans. *Pa-hulle, pa-goed, paandoe*. Zur Genese der afrikaansen Assoziativ-Konstruktion.

MUYSKEN, Pieter. The development of reflexives in the creole languages. An overview.

STAUDACHER-VILLIAMMÉE. Kreolisierungsprozeß und Sprachwandelzeichen im Lichte einer synchron-dynamischen Beschreibung: aus einer Phonologie der Kreolsprache der Insel La Réunion.

THIELE, Petra. Wandel in der lusokreolischen Komparation.

VEENSTRA, Tonjes. Null subjects in Saramaccan.

VÉRONIQUE, Daniel. Is naturalistic adult second language acquisition a creolization process?

The 1992 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA was held in conjunction with the THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PAPUAN LINGUISTICS at Divine Word Institute, (Continued on page 6)

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Madang, 15-18 September 1992. Approximately 20 papers were presented, and over 40 participants attended. The papers included discussions on phonology, syntax, and lexicography. Several papers were of a comparative perspective. While most papers discussed Papuan languages, several were presented on Tok Pisin.

Upcoming Conferences

The SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE WORLD HISTORY ASSOCIATION, to be held in Honolulu, Hawai'i June 24-27, 1993, will include a plenary address by Colin A. PALMER (U. of North Carolina) entitled "Africa, the Atlantic, and the making of the Americas". The conference will also include a panel on Pidgin and Creole Languages and Imperialism chaired by Michael L. FORMAN.

The 1993 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA will be hosted by the University of Papua New Guinea at Port Moresby, August 24-27, 1993. If you plan to present a paper, send the title of the paper along with a short abstract to:

LSPNG '93 Conference Coordinator
Attn: Kenneth Sumbuk
Department of Language and Literature
PO Box 320
University of Papua New Guinea, NCD
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The SOCIETY FOR PIDGIN AND CREOLE LINGUISTICS will meet with the LSA in Boston on January 6-9, 1994, at the Sheraton Hotel; the Society will also meet with the Society for Caribbean Linguistics in August 1994. See the call for papers, page 5 this issue.

A preliminary call for papers is announced for the FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PIDGINS AND CREOLES IN MELANESIA, 21-24

June 1994. Tentative Venue: The University of Technology, Lae, Papua New Guinea. Abstracts no more than one page in length for papers dealing with any aspect of pidgins and creoles of the Melanesian area should be sent with a card or cover letter indicating the author's name and institution (these should not appear on the abstract). All abstracts, as well as requests for further information should be sent to:

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA

NOTES & QUERIES

Michael ACETO, a graduate student in linguistics at The University of Texas at Austin, is working with Prof. Ian HANCOCK on a project attempting to define the provenience of the Portuguese component in Saramaccan. He also presented a paper at the SPCL conference in Los Angeles this January on Twi/Ashanti lexical items in Jamaican and Suriname creoles. His e-mail address is: NSMRA@UTXDP.BITNET.

Douglas C. WALKER, a doctoral student at the Indiana University School of Journalism, recently defended his Ph.D. dissertation, entitled *The Role of Mass Media in the Adaptation of Haitian Immigrants in Miami*.

PIANTA, a University of Hawai'i ESL student, fulfilled the Scholarly Paper requirement for the M.A. with a paper titled "Poetic voice and Hawai'i Creole English: The experiences of three poets". For a copy, contact the author at 733 Bishop St. #170-63, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813.

The University of Georgia Press announces the forthcoming publication of *Africanisms in Afro-American Language Varieties*, edited by Salikoko S. MUFWENE with assistance from Nancy CONDON. Contributors include: Mervyn C. ALLEYNE, Philip BAKER, Norbert BORETZKY, Francis BYRNE, Lawrence D. CARRINGTON, Hazel CARTER, Charles DeBOSE, Marta B. DIJKHOFF, J.L. DILLARD, Nicholas FARACLAS, Glenn G. GILBERT, Charles GILMAN, Morris GOODMAN, Ian HANCOCK, Guy HAZAËL-MASSIEUX, John HOLM, George

HUTTAR, Claire LEFEBVRE, Michael MONTGOMERY, Marcyliena MORGAN, Salikoko S. MUFWENE, John R. RICKFORD, Ian ROBERTSON, Edgar W. SCHNEIDER, John V. SINGLER, Arthur K. SPEARS, Sarah G. THOMASON, and Selase W. WILLIAMS.

William SAMARIN has issued a six-month report on The Linguistic Consequences of the Creolization of Sango. If you are interested in seeing this report, contact him at the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1, Canada.

George and Mary HUTTAR visited Stanford University and talked to John RICKFORD's African American Vernacular English class about Ndjuka and its possible parallels with African American Vernacular English; they also addressed a joint meeting of the sociolinguistics and historical linguistics interest groups on "Semantic Restructuring in Ndjuka".

Shobha SATYANATH (Fellow, Dept. of Linguistics, University of Delhi) has received a one-year grant from the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, to work on a project, 'The adequacy of creole languages: accounting for the variation in the categories of tense and aspect in Guyanese English Creole'.

The Hamilton Library Pacific Collection at the University of Hawai'i recently housed an exhibit titled "Wearable Art", featuring T-shirts from around the Pacific. Some of them bore messages which may be of interest to CP readers: "MEKEM GUD KOPRA! Laef blong manples"; "PHANTOM I STAP HIA" with a picture of The Phantom; "VOTIM SOMARE" with a picture of the (male) candidate; and a trilingual cartoon character reading a book and emitting three 'thought bubbles': "OL BUK I GIVIM YU SAVE", "BUKA ESE DIBA IA HENIMU", and "BOOKS GIVE YOU KNOW-HOW".

Sawri, æh!

In the publications column of our latest issue, a paper by John RICKFORD was inadvertently omitted from the listing of articles contained in HALL, Joan H, Nick DOANE, and Dick RINGLER, eds. 1992. *Old English and New: Studies in Language and Linguistics in Honor of Frederic G. Cassidy* (New York: Garland Publishing, Inc.). The paper is titled "The creole residue in Barbados" and appears on pages 183-201. We regret the oversight.

REVIEW NOTICES

HOLM, John. 1988. *Pidgins and Creoles. Volume I, Theory and Structure; Vol. II, Reference Survey* (Cambridge U. Press). Reviewed by Manfred GÖRLACH in *Indogermanische Forschungen*, 312-314.

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DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

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THE CARRIER PIDGIN

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The Carrier Pidgin

A newsletter for those interested in pidgin and creole languages

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Obituary

Ms Ursy M. Lichtveld (1926-1992)¹

By Jacques Arends
Department of General Linguistics
University of Amsterdam

Editor's note: Interested readers may wish to consult CP 11(1), March 1983, for Norval Smith's Focus on Creolists (5): Jan Voorhoeve.

Ms Ursy M. LICHTVELD, well-known for her contributions to Suriname Creole scholarship, died, after a long illness, at the age of sixty-six on December 23, 1992. She was born in the town of Albina, located at the borders of the Marowijne River, in Eastern Suriname, on June 3, 1926. In 1930 the Lichtveld family moved back to Paramaribo, where Ursy attended elementary school and high school, after which she started to work as a secretary at a notary's office.

In 1948 she started to work in the same capacity for a research project that had been undertaken, under the auspices of the BUREAU FOR LINGUISTIC RESEARCH IN SURINAME, by Professors

Wytze HELLINGA and Willem PÉE of the universities of Amsterdam (the Netherlands) and Liège (Belgium). At a later stage Jan VOORHOEVE, who would become the 'founding father' of Sranan studies in the Netherlands, joined the project. Voorhoeve would also collaborate with Ms. Lichtveld on two important collections of Suriname-related texts: Lichtveld & Voorhoeve 1958 and Voorhoeve and Lichtveld 1975.

When Hellinga returned to the University of Amsterdam in 1950, Ms. Lichtveld was asked to continue her work as a secretary for the Bureau at that university. Although she had never pursued an academic education, she was, at a later stage, appointed as a research assistant and, still later, as an adjunct researcher, which position she held until her retirement in the early 1980s. Apart from working on her publications, she devoted most of her time to preparatory work for a never-completed *Historical Dictionary of the Surinam Creole Languages* (Sranan, Saramaccan, and Ndjuka), a project under the guidance of Jan Voorhoeve, in which creolists George Huttar and Hein Eersel also participated.

Since her family decided to deposit her 'linguistic legacy' at the Department of General Linguistics of the University of

Amsterdam, I had direct access to her unfinished work in creole studies. The results of this work consist mainly of thousands of index cards, containing raw data for the historical dictionary. My confrontation with this material reminded me of the one time I met Ms. Lichtveld, in the fall of 1983, when I had just embarked on a research project aiming to describe some syntactic developments in Sranan. Urged by my thesis supervisor, Professor Pieter SEUREN of the University of Nijmegen, I visited Ms. Lichtveld in her apartment in Amsterdam to talk about my

(Continued on page 2)

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(Continued from page 1)

research project and to see whether her data could be useful to me. One of the reasons Professor Seuren got me in touch with her was to see whether I could make use of a lot of good work that, due to the fact that the project had been abandoned, was threatened with being forgotten.

I remember her as a charming but shy lady, whose fragility, both physically and mentally, was apparent from the very first moment I saw her. Although I don't remember a lot from our conversation, I can still see those shoe boxes, each of them crammed with hundreds of index cards containing entries from the works of several pioneering 'Srananists', such as Pieter VAN DYK, Christian Ludwig SCHUMANN, H.R. WULLSCHLÄGEL, and H.C. FOCKE, names that were to occupy an important place in my research in the years that followed.

Although I know now, having seen Ms. Lichtveld's entire archive, that she showed me only a tiny portion of what she actually possessed, I remember being awed by the amount of work that had gone into this minute lexicographical work. At the same time, however, I remember having reservations about using her data for my own research. My main impression was that the primary interest of these data was their relevance as a source of lexicographical rather than syntactic information (which, of course, was their *raison d'être* in the first place).

As far as I can remember, we didn't make any plans for further collaboration that afternoon. Back at my university in Nijmegen, I soon got completely involved in my own research, and eventually almost forgot about Ms. Lichtveld's lexicographical work until the 'Lichtveld archive' arrived at our department. Before that, however, I was reminded of her work once more, when, writing about HERLEIN's 1718 Sranan specimen, I came across a reference to a 1966 article by Ms. Lichtveld, called *De onbekende Herlein* ('The

unknown Herlein'). In this short article she summarized what little she was able to find out about the unknown 'J.D. Hl.', as the author is referred to in his 1718 book on Suriname. She also compared fourteen copies of Herlein's book, showing some clear differences between those from the first and those from the second edition, contradicting the usual claim (e.g. Voorhoeve and Doncie 1963:30) that both editions are completely identical. As far as I have been able to establish, this is her only single-authored publication.

Her other publications were co-authored with Jan Voorhoeve. They include a brief survey article on Sranan for a non-linguist readership (Lichtveld & Voorhoeve 1970), and the two collections of Sranan and/or Suriname-related material referred to above: Lichtveld & Voorhoeve's 1958 (1980) *Suriname - Spiegel der vaderlandse koopliden. Een historisch leesboek* ('Suriname - Mirror of the Dutch traders. A historical reader'), and Voorhoeve & Lichtveld's magnificent 1975 anthology of Suriname creole literature, entitled *Creole Drum. An Anthology of Creole Literature in Surinam*. While the former is a reflection of the history of Suriname in texts that were mainly written in Dutch and by Dutch, the latter illustrates the history of Suriname's main creole language, Sranan, through texts spoken or written by creoles, i.e. Surinamese of African descent. Although widely acclaimed as a book of primary importance for creole studies, *Creole Drum* has as yet, I believe, not been put to its full use by creolists in general and by Srananists in particular. Especially the first three chapters, containing oral material (folk-songs and folktales), provide a lot of information that may be important both from a purely linguistic (especially diachronic) and sociolinguistic point of view.

Although Ursy Lichtveld was never at the forefront of creole studies and did not participate in any *direct* way to advance the

FROM THE EDITOR

The CP has completed its move to the new coop, and even though the move was only up three floors and down a corridor about twenty-five yards, it did take place across department boundaries, and required a bit longer to accomplish than expected. Thanks to all on both sides of the border who expedited the move. In particular, we want to convey our very sincere appreciation to Charlene J. Sato, out-going editor. Mahalo nui loa! Merci two scoops! Tænks, æh, Charlie, uku-plæni!

We would have you all note that the CP celebrates its twentieth anniversary this year. Thanks are in order to all of you who have nourished it both with information and with your subscriptions, and thus have kept it flying.

Finally, it is our sad duty to note the sudden passing of Professor Roger M. KEESING (McGill University department of Anthropology) on May 7, 1993. We plan to have an obituary piece in a coming issue.

—MLF

field to its present state, through the publication of major articles or the presentation of important conference papers, I am convinced she played an important role in an *indirect* way, behind the scenes, by making available Sranan texts that will continue to provide creolists with an important source of information for many years. It is to be hoped that her preparatory work for the *Historical Dictionary of the Surinam Creole Languages* will turn out not to have been in vain and that someday that dictionary will see the light of day. It would certainly fill a sorely-felt need in Sranan studies and in creole studies in general.

Note

1. Professor Arends wishes to thank Ms. Paula Lichtveld for providing him with valuable information on her sister's life and work.

Bibliography of Ursy M. Lichtveld

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CONFERENCES, COURSES & LECTURES

Participants at the SOCIETY FOR PIDGIN & CREOLE LINGUISTICS AMSTERDAM CONFERENCE, June 10-12, 1993, observed a moment of silence in honor of Roger KEESING, who passed away on May 7, 1993. The following papers were presented at the conference:

ACETO, Michael. Searching for Saramaccan creole origins: an examination of Portuguese-derived lexical correspondences.

ADAMSON, Lilian. The distribution of personal and reflexive pronouns in Sranan.

ADONE, Dany. Pronouns and reflex-

ives in today Mauritian creole.

ALBINO, Cristina. The NP reference system of the Cape Verde speech community of Alto da Cova da Moura, Lisboa.

ARENDS, Jacques. Maroon letters from Saramaka (1781-1818): A linguistic profile.

BAKER, Philip. Creolization and directionality: a Mauritian perspective.

BAKKER, Peter. Pidgins: a comparative study.

BAXTER, Alan. Creolization processes reflected in the verb system of an Afro-Brazilian speech community: elements for the definition of a decreolizing grammar.

BICKERTON, Derek. How new evidence from Hawaii and Surinam supports the bioprogram.

DEN BESTEN, Hans. The Khoekhoe basis for the Afrikaans associative construction.

BOLLE, Jette and Ellen DE RUITER. Saramaccan reflexives.

BRUYN, Adrienne. Prepositional phrases in early Sranan.

CAPRON, Leila. Ethnic denominations in Réunionese lonely hearts columns.

DEGRAFF, Michel. On the event structure of non-verbal predicates.

DIACHKOV, Mark. Uncertainties in morphological analysis of some creole words.

GADELLI, Karl Erland. Grammatical variation in creole languages of Romance superstratum.

GILBERT, Glenn. Adverbial placement in acrolectal convergence creoles.

GOLOVKO, Evgeniy. Is typological distance irrelevant to the emergence of contact-induced languages?

GREEN, Katherine. On the evolution and status of the copula in Iberian-based creoles.

HANCOCK, Ian. Degrees of creoleness.

HINSKENS, Frans and Cefas van ROSSEM. The Negerhollands word *sender* in eighteenth century manuscripts.

HOLM, John, Dwijen BHATTACHARJYA, Michel DEGRAFF, Christa de KLEINE, Kate GREEN, Maureen HEALY, Gerardo LORENZINO, Helliana MELLO, Abigail MICHEL, and Al ROMANO. Toward an Atlantic creole typology.

HOWE, Kate. Haitian Creole and Papiamentu TMA markers: a comparative study.

HULL, Alexander. The phonology of the French creoles.

HUTTAR, George, Mary HUTTAR, and Evert KOANTING. Verbs and adjectives: categories or a continuum?

JENNINGS, William. The demographics of creole genesis: implications of sociohistoric and population studies for theories of creole origin.

**We'd like to know
what you're working
on, so write to us!**

KEESING, Roger. The Melanesian Pidgin case and its lessons. Read by John HOLM.

KIHM, Alain. French-Gbe lexical conflation in Haitian Creole genesis.

KLINGER, Tom. The creole of Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana.

LAW, Paul. On resumptive pronouns, the ECP, and creole genesis.

LEFEBVRE, Claire. Towards a unified analysis of predicate doubling phenomena in Haitian Creole.

LORENZINO, Gerardo. Creole contact in language change in São Tomé: a structural comparison of Angolar and Sãotomenese.

LOUDEN, Mark. Is Yiddish a creole language?

LUMSDEN, John. Relexification and parameter setting in creole genesis.

MAHER, Julianne. Fisherman, farmers, and traders: language and economic history in the French West Indies.

MAKHUDU, Khekhehi. The location of Flaaï-Taal within the Afrikaans Creole continuum: a different view.

MANN, Charles. The tempo-aspectual system of Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin.

MASAKI, Sumiko and Jahyun SUH. A comparison of the Pidgin English used by Japanese and Koreans in Hawaii.

MAURER, Philippe. TMA in Principense (Gulf of Guinea).

MELLO, Heliana. A comparative morphosyntactic study of the restructured Portuguese of Africa and Brazil.

van der MERWE, Elda. Orange River Afrikaans: Post-Creole or not?

MICHEL, Abigail. Towards a new orthography for Papiamentu: balancing tradition and logic.

MUFWENE, Salikoko. Creole genesis: a population genetics perspective.

OWENS, Jonathan. Turku and Proto-Sudanic Pidgin/Creole Arabic.

POST, Marika. The "complementizer" system of relative and complement clauses in Fa d'Ambu.

ROBERGE, Paul. On the origin of the Afrikaans verbal hendiadys.

ROBERTS, Julian. The transformation of Hawaiian Plantation Pidgin and the emergence of Hawaii Creole English.

ROBERTS, Peter. Affective factors in the use of creole in the classroom: the reso-

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lution of a paradox.

de ROOIJ, Vincent. Shaba Swahili: a case of partial creolization caused by second language learning strategies constraining substratum pressure.

RUSAKOV, Alexander. To the problem of mixed language origin.

SAMARIN, William. The creolization of pidgin morphophonology.

SCHWEGLER, Armin. Fifty years of Palenquero research: a critical overview.

SEUREN, Pieter. Creole languages and secondary constructions.

SIEGEL, Jeff. Pidgins and creoles in education: an update.

SIEGEL, Jeff. Levelling and pidgin/creole development.

SINGLER, John. Primary source evi-

dence as to the character of early plantation life in the Caribbean: Goupy des Marets' manuscript.

SLOMANSON, Peter. On a problem in the grammar of Orange River Afrikaans.

SMITH, Norval. Optional liquids in Kwinti? A link with East Surinam Maroon Creole?

STEIN, Peter. The first dictionary of a creole language: Oldendorp's Deutsch-criolisches Wörterbuch (1767/68).

SPEARS, Arthur. Subjunctivity and the Haitian Creole subjunctive.

VEENSTRA, Tonjes. Extraction out of serial verbs.

VERONIQUE, Daniel. Verbal clusters in Mauritian Creole.

van der VOORT, Hein. New light on

Eskimo pidgins.

WAHER, Hester. Derivation in a variation of pre-standardized Afrikaans.

WINER, Lise. Linguistic data from Trinidadian novels, 1838-1907.

Michael ACETO presented a paper titled *On the possibility of an English-derived Gold Coast pidgin in use during the slave trade at the first annual SALSA (Symposium about Language and Society-Austin) meeting at The University of Texas at Austin from April 16-18, 1993.*

Upcoming Conferences

Norbert BORETZKY and Peter STEIN announce that the 16TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF LINGUISTICS (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sprachwissenschaft) in Münster, March 9-11, 1994, will again include a creolistic session. This year's session will focus on "Creole languages between recognition, standardization, and decreolization", in keeping with the conference's general theme, "Languages in contact, multilingualism, translation". For more information, contact

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The Center for Black Music Research (CBMR) Integrative Studies Program at Columbia College, Chicago, will hold a Round Table in conjunction with CBMR's 1993 NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BLACK MUSIC RESEARCH. The conference will be in New Orleans from September 30 to October 3. For more information, contact Morris A Phibbs, Coordinator of Programs, CBMR, 600 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60605, USA; or call (312) 663-1600, extension 559 or 560.

NOTES & QUERIES

John HOLM has received a Fulbright fellowship to teach English linguistics as well as a course in Black and Creole English for the 1993-1994 academic year at the University of Coimbra, Portugal. His address during this time is:

Grupo de Estudos Anglo-Americanos
Faculdade de Letras
Universidade de Coimbra
3049 Coimbra Codex
PORTUGAL

Petra THIELE has published a 27-page paper, "Wandel in der luso-kreolischen Komparation", on the structure of comparisons in eight different Portuguese-based creoles. It can be obtained through:

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Fb 3: Sprach-und Literaturwissenschaften
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Interested readers should request Arbeitspapier Nr. 13.

The Center for Black Music Research, Columbia College, Chicago, announces the initiation of a new Integrative Studies Program, which will bring together artists, performers, and scholars from disciplines including cultural studies, dance, Latin American and Caribbean studies, poetry and literature, theater, and visual arts. The first public forum for the program will be a Round Table to be held in conjunction with the Center's 1993 NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BLACK MUSIC RESEARCH, Sept. 30-Oct. 3 (see Conferences, Courses, and Lectures this issue for more information on this conference).

The June 1993 issue of *University of Chicago Magazine* featured Salikoko MUFWENE in an article by Tim OBERMILLER titled The secret life of language (pp. 32-35). According to the article, "Mufwene (pronounced Muf-WEIGH-nay) has borne witness to the tenacity of languages that live on the other side of the linguistic tracks" (p. 32). It also reports "...the ability of Gullah speakers to switch back and forth from Gullah to English, so that 'there was really no clear line' between the languages...seems to contradict [the idea that this will lead to extinction in a process called 'decreolization']" (p. 33), and mentions that Mufwene is editing a textbook on Black English to be published by Routledge Press in 1994.



REVIEW NOTICES

The following reviews were published in the *Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages* 7(2), 1992:

HOLM, John. 1989. *Pidgins and Creoles. Vol. II, Reference Survey* (Cambridge Univ. Press). Reviewed by Morris GOODMAN, 352-61.

LIPSKI, John. 1990. *The Language of the Isleños: Vestigial Spanish in Louisiana*. Reviewed by Gerardo LORENZINO, 361-4.

LUDWIG, Ralph, et al. 1990. *Dictionnaire créole français (Guadeloupe): Avec un abrégé de grammaire créole, un lexique français/créole, les comparaisons courantes, les locutions et plus de 1000 proverbes*. Reviewed by Julianne MAHER, 364-8.

OYEKUNLE, Segun. 1983. *Katakata for Sofahead* (London: MacMillan). Reviewed by Charles GILMAN, 349-51.

The following reviews were published in the *Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages* 8(1), 1992:

do COUTO, Hildo H. 1990. *Papia 1:1. Revista de crioulos de base Ibérica/Revista de crioulos de base Ibérica* (Brasília: Thesaurus). Reviewed by John M. LIPSKI, 162-5.

CROWLEY, Terry. 1990. *An Illustrated Bislama-English and English-Bislama Dictionary* (Vila, Vanuatu: Pacific Languages Unit, Univ. of South Pacific). Reviewed by Kenneth M. SUMBUK, 155-8.

EISENSTEIN, Miriam R., ed. 1989. *The dynamic interlanguage: empirical studies in second language variation* (New York: Plenum Press). Reviewed by Charles E. DeBOSE, 147-50.

LALLA Barbara and Jean D'COSTA. 1990. *Language in exile: three hundred years of Jamaican Creole* (Tuscaloosa: Alabama U. Press). Reviewed by Charles GILMAN, 150-5.

NEWMAYER, Frederick, ed. 1988. *Linguistic theory: extensions and implications*, Vol. 2 of *Linguistics: the Cambridge survey* (Cambridge U. Press). Reviewed by Alexander CASKEY, 167-9.

ODLIN, Terrence. 1989. *Language transfer: cross-linguistic influence in language learning* (Cambridge U. Press), 139-40.

ROBERTS, Peter A. 1988. *West Indians and their language* (Cambridge U.

Press). Reviewed by Velma POLLARD, 158-62.

SEUREN, Pieter and Salikoko MUFWENE, eds. 1990. *Issues in creole linguistics*. Special issue of *Linguistics* 28(4), 641-903. Reviewed by Geneviève ESCURE, 140-7.

BICKERTON, Derek. 1991. *Language and Species* (Univ. of Chicago Press). Reviewed by Margaret E. WINTERS in *Cognitive Linguistics* 4(2), 169-74.

BYRNE, Francis and Thomas HUEBNER. 1991. *Development and Structures of Creole Languages* (Amsterdam: Benjamins). Reviewed by Matthias PERL in *Language* 69(1), 195-6.

CROWLEY, Terry. 1990. *An Illustrated Bislama-English and English-Bislama Dictionary* (Vila, Vanuatu: Pacific Languages Unit, Univ. of South Pacific). Reviewed by Manfred GÖRLACH in *Linguistics* 30(3), 648-50.

HOLM, John. 1989. *Pidgins and Creoles. Vol. II, Reference Survey* (Cambridge Univ. Press). Reviewed by Peter MÜHLHÄUSLER in *Lingua* 86(4), 351-5.

LEFEBVRE, Claire. 1991. *Serial Verbs: Grammatical, Comparative, and Cognitive Approaches* (Amsterdam: Benjamins). Reviewed by Chris COLLINS in *Journal of African Languages & Linguistics* 13(1), 98-103.

ROMAINE, Suzanne, ed. 1991. *Language in Australia* (Cambridge Univ. Press). Reviewed by Ian GREEN in *Language in Society* 22(1), 126-31.

ROMAINE, Suzanne. 1992. *Language Education and Development. Urban*

and Rural Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea (Oxford: Clarendon Press). Reviewed by Manfred GÖRLACH in *Linguistics* 31(2), 408-11.

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BYRNE, Francis and Thom HUEBNER. 1991. *Development and Structures of Creole Languages: Essays in Honor of Derek Bickerton* (Amsterdam: Benjamins). Contributions include:

BAKER, Philip and Anand SYEA, On the copula in Mauritian Creole, past and present, 159-75.

BARTLET, Guillermo. American Indian English: a phylogenetic dilemma, 29-39.

BLACK, Mary and Glenn GILBERT, A reexamination of Bickerton's phylogenesis hypothesis, 111-20.

BYRNE, Francis. Innovation and excellence within a scholarly tradition, 1-14.

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BYRNE, Francis. Approaches to "missing" internal (and external) arguments in serial structure: some presumed difficulties, 207-22.

CHAUDENSON, Robert. From botany to creolistics: the contribution of the lexicon on the flora to the debate on Indian Ocean Creole genesis, 91-100.

ESQUIRE, Geneviève. Serialization in creole oral discourse, 179-92.

HANCOCK, Ian. St. Helena English, 17-28.

HUTTAR, George. Ndjuka organization of experience: African or universal?, 101-10.

MUFWENE, Salikoko. Pidgins, creoles, typology, and markedness, 123-43.

MUYSKEN, Pieter and Hein van der VOORT. The binding theory and creolization: evidence from 18th century Negerhollands reflexives, 145-58.

PRESTON, Dennis. Style, status, change: three sociolinguistic axioms, 43-59.

SANKOFF, Gillian. Using the future to explain the past, 61-74.

SEUREN, Pieter. The definition of serial verbs, 193-205.

VALDMAN, Albert. Decreolization or dialect contact in Haiti?, 75-88.

Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages 7(2), 1992, contains the following articles:

BYRNE, Francis. Tense, scope, and spreading in Saramaccan, 195-221.

BICKERTON, Derek. The sociohistorical matrix of Creolization, 307-18.

CARRINGTON, Lawrence. *Festina Lente*, 335-342.

LIPSKI, John. Spontaneous nasalization in the development of Afro-Hispanic language, 261-305.

SCHWEGLER, Armin. Future and conditional in Palenquero, 223-59.

SHI, Dingxu. On the etymology of "pidgin," 343-7.

SINGLER, John. Nativization and pidgin/creole genesis: a reply to Bickerton, 319-33.

Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages 8(1), 1992, contains the following articles:

ADENDORFF, Ralph. Ethnographic evidence of the social meaning of Fanakalo in South Africa, 1-27.

BRUYN, Adrienne and Tonjes VEENSTRA. The creolization of Dutch, 29-80.

CARRINGTON, Lawrence D. Creoles and other tongues in Caribbean development, 125-33.

CASSIDY, F. G. On creole orthography, 135-37.

CLEMENTS, J. Clancy. Rejoinder to Naro's 'Arguing about Arguin,' 119-24.

LUCCHESI, Dante. The article systems of Cape Verde and São Tomé Creole Portuguese: general principles and specific factors, 81-108.

NARO, Anthony. Arguing about Arguin, 109-18.

Language Sciences 14(3), 1992, includes the following articles:

EHRHART, Sabine. The development of the preverbal markers in St-Louis-Creole: the formation of a TMA-system?, 233-47.

HOLM, John. Atlantic meets Pacific: Lexicon common to the English-based pidgins and creoles, 185-196.

LIPSKI, John M. New thoughts on the origins of Zamboangueño (Philippine Creole Spanish), 197-231.

MÜHLHÄUSLER, Peter. Introduction: pidgins and creoles of the Pacific hemisphere, 181-4.

MÜHLHÄUSLER, Peter. What is the use of studying pidgin and creole languages?, 309-16.

SIEGEL, Jeff. The transformation and spread of Pidgin Fijian, 287-308.

WURM, Stephan A. Some contact languages and pidgin and creole languages in the Siberian region, 249-285.

International Journal of the Sociology of Language 99, 1993, contains the following articles on koineization:

AMERY, Rob. An Australian koine: Dhuwaya, a variety of Yolŋu Matha spoken at Yirrkala in North East Arnhemland, 45-64.

BUBENIK, Vit. Dialect contact and koineization: the case of Hellenistic Greek, 9-23.

HANCOCK, Ian. The emergence of a Union Dialect of North American Vlax Romani, and its implications for an international standard, 91-104.

MESTHRIE, Rajend. Koineization in the Bhojpuri-Hindi diaspora—with special reference to South Africa, 25-44.

MÜHLHÄUSLER, Peter. German koines: artificial and natural, 81-90.

SIEGEL, Jeff. Introduction: controversies in the study of koines and koineization, 5-8.

VERSTEEGH, Kees. Leveling in the Sudan: from Arabic creole to Arabic dialect, 65-79.

BALLENGER, Cynthia. 1992. Because you like us: the language of control. *Harvard Educational Review* 62(2), 199-208.

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D'ANDRADE, Ernesto and Alain KIHM, eds. 1992. *Actas do Colóquio sobre "Crioulos de Base Lexical Portuguesa"* (Lisbon: Colibri). Contributions include:

d'ANDRADE, Ernesto, Alfredo GOMES, and Inês TEIXEIRA. Observações sobre o sistema acentual do crioulo da Guiné-Bissau (CGB), 135-40.

BARBOSA, Jorge. Towards a functional identification of moneme categories in the Portuguese creole of São Tomé, 177-90.

BAXTER, Alan. A contribuição das comunidades Afro-Basileiras isoladas para o debate sobre a crioulação prévia: um exemplo do estado da bahia, 7-36.

CASSIDY, Frederic G. On the Portuguese element in Jamaican Creole, 67-72.

CHARPENTIER, Jean-Michel. La survivance du créole portugais "Makaísta" en extrême-orient, 81-96.

do COUTO, Hildo. Lançados, grumetes e a origem do crioulo português no noroeste africano, 109-22.

HOLM, John. Popular Brazilian Portuguese: a semi-creole, 37-66.

KIHM, Alain. Funny objects in Kriyol, 123-34.

KIHM, Alain and Ernesto d'ANDRADE. Porquê de um colóquio sobre "crioulos de

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base lexical portuguesa," 191-8.

PEREIRA, Dulce. O princípio da parcimónia em crioulo de Cabo Verde (CCV), 141-52.

POST, Marike. The serial verb construction in Fa D'ambu, 153-70.

ROUGÉ, Jean-Louis. Les langues des Tonga, 171-76.

TOMÁS, Maria. A presença africana nos crioulos portugueses do oriente: o crioulo de damão, 97-108.

DEPREZ, Viviane. 1992. Raising constructions in Haitian Creole. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* 10(2), 191-232.

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ROMAINE, Suzanne. 1992. The evolution of complexity in a creole language: acquisition of relative clauses in Tok Pisin. *Studies in Language* 16(1), 139-82.

SCHIEFFELIN, Bambi and Rachelle CHARLIER-DOUCET. 1992. The "real" Haitian Creole: metalinguistics and orthographic choice. *Pragmatics* 2(3), 427-44.

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DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

BALLENGER, Cynthia. 1993. Language and Literacy in a Haitian Pre-school: a Perspective from Teacher-research. Ph.D. dissertation, Boston University.

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SPCL NEWS

The following papers appear on the preliminary schedule for the 1994 Meeting of the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics, to be held January 7-8 at the Sheraton Boston Hotel, Boston, MA, USA.

ACETO, M. Syllable structure and epenthesis in Saramaccan.

AMBAR, M. and M-T. VINET. Verbal selection, functional categories and control in Haitian Creole.

ARENDS, J. The syntax of the Saramaka maroon letters.

BELIKOV, V. Word order in Russenorsk.

CHILDS, T. Notes on Tsotsitaal: An ageing sociolect, erstwhile pidgin.

CHRISTIE, P. Relative clauses in Jamaican.

DAYTON, E. The *be* element in Vernacular African-American English *be done*.

DEGRAFF, M. and Y. DÉJEAN. On Haitian Creole's 'very strict' adjacency principle.

DEN BESTEN, H. and P. ROBERGE. Tracing the pidgin/creole element in Afrikaans.

FAINGOLD, E. The development of the article system in language acquisition, creolization, and history.

JOURDAN, C. Prepositional verbs in Solomon Islands Pijin: Grammaticalization and creolization.

JOURDAN, C., I. MITTMANN-GRUBER, R. SELLER. Lend me your ears: Language interference and transcription.

KAPANGA, A. A socio-historical linguistics approach to the study of Shaba Swahili: Recreating the parent language.

KOUWENBERG, S. On morphology in creole.

LAW, P. On the contribution of linguistic theory to creole studies

LEFEBVRE, C. Towards a unified analysis of predicate doubling phenomena in Haitian Creole.

MAHER, J. A French source for Creole *ka*? Aspect marking in St. Barth Patois and Lesser Antillean Creole.

MASUDA, H. Versification and reiteration in Hawai'i Creole English

MCCOLLIE-LEWIS, C. The genesis of African American Vernacular English: Sociolinguistic insights from Virginia (1619-1700).

MCWHORTER, J. Skeletons in the closet: Anomalies in the behavior of the Saramaccan copula and their implications for genesis, continuum theory, and diachronic studies.

MIGGE, B. Substrate influence in creole genesis: The case of serial verb constructions in Sranan.

MUFWENE, S. The founder principle in creole genesis.

MUYSKEN, P. Double object constructions in the history of Negerhollands.

MÜHLEISEN, S. Attitude change towards language varieties in Trinidad.

NICHOLS, P. Language patterns in a post-creole setting.

PATRICK, P. Functional pressures on plural-marking in Jamaican Patwa.

PLAG, I. Complex prepositions in Sranan: Prepositions as nouns or nouns as prepositions?

RATH, R. Historicity and the problem of synthesis in pidgin and creole studies.

ROTTET, K. Creolization and the structure of DP in Mauritian Creole: A GB analysis.

SCHWEGLER, A. On (dis)-proving the creole origin of popular Caribbean Spanish.

SMITH, N. The meaning of Bantu prefixes in Saramaccan.

SMITH, N. and T. VEENSTRA. Affixation in a radical creole: The morphology-syntax interface.

SPEARS, A. The TMA systems of Lesser Antilles and Haitian Creoles.

SUMBUK, K. Serial verb construction in Tok Pisin.

TAGLIAMONTE, S., S. POPLACK, and E. EZE. *At time na bread; at times na cake*: Pluralization in Nigerian Pidgin English.

VRZIC, Z. Saliency of object pronouns and problems of pidgin/creole genesis.

WINFORD, D. The verb complex of Belizean Creole.

ZÉPHIR, F. Concreteness and abstractness in orthographic representation: Evidence from Haitian Creole.

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Obituary

Guy Hazaël-Massieux (1936-1993)

By Albert Valdman
Department of Linguistics
Indiana University

When Guy HAZAËL-MASSIEUX passed away on July 5, 1993, the field of creole studies lost one of its most ecumenical and talented researchers. Probably the most widely read specialist in French-lexifier creoles, he combined a deep understanding of comparative linguistics and knowledge of many languages with familiarity with a variety of approaches in theoretical linguistics.

Born in Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe in 1936, Guy Hazaël-Massieux completed his secondary school training at the prestigious Lycée Henri IV in Paris. He then enrolled at the Sorbonne and pursued the program of studies preparing for a career in the French secondary system, earning the CAPES diploma in Spanish, then the Agrégation in the same field in 1961. He also studied at the Institut de Phonétique and completed his Doctorat de Troisième cycle dissertation on the phonetics and phonology of Guadeloupean Creole.

In 1969 he opted for a career in university teaching, joining the University of Grenoble, where he served as Associate Director of the Phonetics Institute. A year later he transferred to the University of Aix-Marseille I (presently the University of Provence) with the title of Maître de Conférence. A visiting appointment at the University of Brazzaville in the Republic of the Congo brought him into contact with Bantu languages, thus earning him the rare distinction among creolists of having a working knowledge of some African languages. At Aix, Hazaël-Massieux was closely affiliated with the Centre d'Etudes Créoles and gave courses on French and Portuguese-lexifier creoles, but his primary affiliation was with the EARLOS, an academic unit devoted to comparative research on Romance, Slavic, and oriental languages, which he headed until he fell ill in 1992.

Our regretted Aixois colleague leaves us, in the form of articles and reviews, a scholarly legacy impressive not only in sheer numbers but also in the breadth of topics covered, the control of a vast body of data, and original insights. His publications reflect the sociolinguistic milieu in which he found himself at a particular moment and the new links which his insatiable curiosity and sharp intellect

constantly forged. The multilingual context of Brazzaville inspired him to explore the relationship between African vehiculars and creoles. At the same time, in the mid-seventies, he became interested in various aspects of morphosyntax, applying models to Guadeloupean Creole but also to other languages, including an indigenous language of Australia, Pitjantjara. His early observations, for instance, on the central role of intonation in communication, which first attracted his attention in his dissertation, are woven as strands in later publications not in their original form but modified

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and enriched by the new theoretical perspectives to which he remained constantly receptive.

Guy Hazaël-Massieux's encyclopedic knowledge and solid control of facts, especially for French-based creoles, led him to treat catastrophic hypotheses for the genesis of pidgins and creoles with tolerant skepticism. He never rejected such proposals outright, but, by marshalling evidence from a broad array of fields, showed that their explanatory power was limited—in particular, that they failed to account for the development and present structure of the French and Portuguese-based creoles with which the primarily Anglo-American theorists were unfamiliar. Not surprisingly, his most influential contributions built on his intimate familiarity with the comparative and historical tradition in linguistics.

In my opinion, perhaps one of his most influential articles was his application of the stratigraphic approach in dialect geography to the relationship among the French-based Atlantic creoles. He argued convincingly that, paradoxically, the varieties of the Lesser Antilles and Haiti (which reveal more recent strata-innovations) constitute the central, original focal area for the development of these languages. More conservative features representing deeper strata are to be sought in lateral areas, where later French colonies were established, Louisiana and French Guyana. This proposal casts doubt on strict polygenetic hypotheses and invites careful sociohistorical research.

It was precisely in this sort of investigation that Guy Hazaël-Massieux invested much of his energies before his untimely death. The transfer of the French colonial archives to Aix gave him the opportunity to unearth early attestations of Lesser Antilles and Saint-Domingue creoles. One of his two important future projects was an edition of these texts. The other, which was to stand as his *magnum opus*, was a much awaited Doctorat d'Etat thesis on the

genesis and development of Caribbean French-based creoles. Fortunately for the community of creolists, his wife, Marie-Christine, his indefatigable companion since the beginning of his university career and a major creolist in her own right, is preparing these two books for posthumous publication.

Those who had the privilege of interacting with Guy Hazaël-Massieux admired in him as much the warm and caring human being as the inquisitive scholar. He gave freely of his time and shared uninhibitedly his vast treasure of unpublished data and illuminating insights. He participated unreservedly in the affairs of the city and academe. At the University of Provence, in addition to his directorship of EARLOS, he participated in all of the numerous symposia organized by that university's dynamic units in various branches of the language sciences; he lectured widely in Europe and, as a member of the Comité International des Etudes Créoles since the foundation of that group, was one of the major pillars for the triennial symposia where linguists and anthropologists working with French-based creole communities gathered, as well as a regular contributor to CIEC's journal, *Etudes Créoles*.

His eloquent, well-informed, and intellectually stimulating interventions will be sorely missed whenever creolists gather. Having known him since 1968 (when we both participated in the University of Nice colloquium on French-speaking ethnic groups), his death leaves me with a personal feeling of deep loss.



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

FROM THE EDITOR

This has been a sad year for the field. We have lost no less than three creolists: Graciete Nogueira BATALHA, Guy HAZAËL-MASSIEUX (whose obituaries appears in this issue), and Roger KEESING (whose obituary will appear in a subsequent issue of the *Carrier Pidgin*). Although I had corresponded extensively with Roger, Guy was the only one of the three whom I knew personally (this says something about the expansion of the field—twenty years ago, pretty well every creolist knew every other, or so it seemed.) Guy was a valued personal friend as well as a respected colleague, and his premature death is all the more tragic as he was in the midst of important work on the early history of French creoles. I predict that his work will grow in significance as more and more of us turn to the historical aspects of our field, and I would like to extend, on behalf of all of us at the *Carrier Pidgin*, our deepest sympathies to his wife and fellow creolist, Marie-Christine HAZAËL-MASSIEUX.

This issue is the last to come out under the guidance of our editorial assistant, Robert KURTZ, whom we take this opportunity to thank for all his extremely conscientious and efficient work over the last four years. He has completed his MA at the U. of

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Obituary



Graciete Nogueira Batalha (1925-1992)

By John Holm
Program in Linguistics
CUNY Graduate Center

Creole studies has lost another of its pioneers; one of the few women and few Portuguese of her generation to have made a substantial contribution to the field. On October 5, 1992, Graciete Nogueira BATALHA died of myeloid leukemia in Lisbon while on holiday. Macao was her adopted home, whose creole Portuguese she had been describing for nearly forty years.

Graciete Nogueira was born in Leiria, Portugal in 1925. In 1949 she received her *licenciatura* in classical philology from the University of Coimbra. The same year she married a student from Macao, José Marcos BATALHA, who had specialized in ophthalmology at the same university. They moved to Macao, where she became a secondary school teacher and they had a child. She began publishing on Makaista lexicon and syntax in 1953, giving public lectures in Macao and later participating in international conferences. She taught Portuguese at the University of Hong Kong (1958-59) and then lectured at Macao's Liceu Nacional Infante D. Henrique (1962-84). In 1969 she became the director of Macao's Escola do Magistério Primário, where she also taught pedagogy. She later served as a deputy in Macao's legislative assembly (1973-74) and on the Macao government's advisory council (1973-76).

In 1977 she was appointed a consulting editor of the *Journal of Creole Studies*, published in Belgium. Graciete Nogueira Batalha was also one of the few creolists

to be awarded national medals of honor, the Grau de Oficial da Ordem do Império (1973) and the Medalha de Mérito Cultural (1984).

Publications in Creole Linguistics

1950. Relembrando velhas trovas mediavaís--confronto entre a pastorela portuguesa e a provençal. In *Mosaico* (Macao) 1 (2), August issue.
1953. Aspectos do vocabulário macaense. In *Mosaico* (Macao) 8, January/February issue.
1953. Aspectos da sintaxe macaense. In *Mosaico* (Macao) 8, November/December issue.
1958. Para uma interpretação do topónimo "Macao." *Boletim de Filologia* (Lisbon), occasional monograph.
1958. Língua de Macau—o que foi e o que é. A series of articles in *Notícias de Macau*, May 25 to August 24; reprinted by Macao's Centro de Informação e Turismo in 1974.
1959. Estado actual do dialecto macaense. Occasional monograph published by the *Revista Portuguesa de Filologia* (U. of Coimbra), 9.
1961. Coincidências com o dialecto de Macau em dialectos espanhóis das Ilhas Filipinas. *Actas do IX Congresso Internacional de Linguística românica*. Lisbon: Centro de Estudos Filológicos.
- 1965-6. A contribuição malaia para o dialecto macaense. *Boletim do Instituto Luís de Camões* (Macao) 1, 1-2.
- 1971ff. Glossário do dialecto macaense: notas linguísticas, etnográficas e folclóricas. *Revista Portuguesa de Filologia* (Coimbra), 15 (1971), 16 (1974), 17 (1977). Reprinted by the Instituto Cultural de Macau, 1988.
1981. O inquérito linguístico boleó. In Malaca: o Chão de Padre e seus moradores "portugueses." *Biblos* (Coimbra) 57; reprinted by the Imprensa Oficial, Macao, 1988.
1982. *Língua e cultura portuguesas em Goa: estado actual*. Macao: Direcção dos Serviços de Educação e Cultura.
1985. Situação e perspectivas do português e dos crioulos de origem portuguesa na Ásia Oriental (Macao, Hong Kong, Malaca, Singapura, Indonésia). *Actas do congresso sobre a situação actual da língua portuguesa no mundo*. Vol. 1. Lisbon.
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CP Article

On the Origin of the Word *Krio*

By Ian Hancock
Department of Linguistics
University of Texas-Austin

In Fyle & Jones' *Krio English Dictionary*, at the entry *Krio* on page 203, the following is given:

Krio (Us[ually] < E. Creole, cf. J[amaican] creole. But Nicol, F.S.F.O., 1949 gives Y[oruba] *Akiriyo* 'those who habitually go about paying visits after a church service,' a reference to a Krio custom which continues to the present. Phonologically this derivation is much more plausible than Krio < Creole, especially as the disappearance of a final // has not been found to occur elsewhere in the language...).

n. the Krio people, their language; that which pertains to the Krios.

Akintola Wyse elaborated upon this more recently in his *The Krios of Sierra Leone: An Interpretive History*, page 6:

This term, used both for the people and the language, is in fact a contraction of the Yoruba expression *Kiriyo* (to walk about and be satisfied)....In essence, *Kiriyo* describes the habit of Liberated Africans which consisted of visiting each other after church, but the word was also used to refer to children of Liberated Africans who tended to go out of the house much too often—a more important derivation.... According to Clifford Fyle, the Sierra Leone linguist, 'Krio' could hardly have been derived from 'Creole.' Fyle insists [in personal communication with Wyse—fn.] that this hypothesis is not supported by linguistic evidence.

Interpretation of the word *Krio* has been the subject of considerable discussion (e.g. Skinner & Harrell-Bond 1977, Wyse 1979, and Fyle 1980), and it is possible that political and historical factors underlie the enthusiasm with which the specifically Yoruba origin has been promoted. It is not the purpose of this brief note to examine these aspects of the argument, but I do want to call for a re-examination of the linguistic evidence and

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

suggest that, rather than an ultimately exclusive Yoruba origin for the word *Krio* we have perhaps a case of convergence: the word *creole* (which after all has existed in the English lexicon *creoles* for far longer than the Yoruba language has been spoken in Freetown), and the Yoruba folk-etymology which reinforced and perhaps to some extent redefined the word after influence from that language upon *Krio* began during the period of settlement in the colony by Liberated Africans. We can be reasonably sure, at least, that the term can be traced to the former, and was probably introduced with the Jamaican Maroons in 1800.

When Nicol is consulted, we do not find Fyle & Jones' apparent quote, viz.

'those who habitually go about paying visits after a church service' anywhere. What Nicol actually says (on page 903) is: 'The word "Kriyo" is of the Aku origin and is made up of two words, a verb and an adjective; from the verb "kiri" (to walk about) and the adjective "yo" (full or satisfied)....Kri-yo, "to walk about and be satisfied."' This is substantiated in Abrahams' *Dictionary of Modern Yoruba*, page 374 at the entry *kiri*, "ó kiri...he roamed about." On the same page is the entry *Kiriyo* "Christians (< Portuguese 'crioulo,' as many of the early Christians in Nigeria came from Sierra Leone)." However the Yoruba form is almost certainly from *Krio* directly, rather than from Portuguese, since the Yoruba phonology cannot admit a word-final //, the

form */*kiri o lo*/ could have been retained. The morpheme *yo* is retained in the (somewhat archaic) *Krio* form *yóyó* 'full-blooded', pure, of a Creole person': *mi na yoyo Krio*, "I'm a 100% *Krio*" (not in Fyle & Jones).

Fyle & Jones appear themselves to have enlarged upon Nicol's basic meaning ("walk about and be satisfied") and introduced the idea that this refers in particular to socializing after Sunday church. Nicol too is not entirely innocent of creating "evidence" to support his case; in his article, he composes an exchange in Yoruba (with English translation) between two neighbors complaining about the children playing outside instead of working—evidently the source of Wyse's statement—which "one *might* have heard." Yet at the end of the dialogue, he goes on to present his hypothesis as fact, saying: "From the above conversation you can see how the word 'Kriyo' originated."

The argument that "the disappearance of a final // has not been found to occur elsewhere" in *Krio* is not a sound one; the entry *kabudu* "coterie of friends" is listed on page 160 and the sourceform "caboodle" is given; similarly *tróki* "tortoise" is listed on page 377, which is from [trok] < [tok] < [tort] < "turtle" with metathesis and the Jamaican Creole shift of alveolar to velar stop (although Fyle & Jones in fact list "turkey" as the sourceform). It might be added that the word's underlying // resurfaces in the entry *kriolayz* on page 204 in the dictionary.

The word, then, probably came into Sierra Leone with the Jamaicans. It was first recorded in that country as early as 1721 by John Atkins (1735:244), who spelt it *Cræoles*. It also exists in modern Sranan as *kriyoro* (*kriyoo* in Ndjuka), and was listed in Schumann's 1783 dictionary of Sranan as *kriólo*. Furthermoe, the word has the form *Creo* in Guyanese Creole (e.g. in Cruickshank 1916).

NOTES & QUERIES

Albert VALDMAN, Rudy Professor of French & Italian Linguistics, has been elected to a three-year term as president of the American Association of Teachers of French (AATF). With about 10,000 members, the AATF is the largest association of teachers of French worldwide. Valdman, the first linguist to head the group, is currently one of its vice-presidents. He also just completed six years of service as president of the International Association of Applied Linguistics and was named Officer des Palmes Académiques by the French Ministry of Education and Culture for distinguished teaching and research in the field of French studies, especially on French outside of France and on Francophone creole languages.

The National Science Foundation has awarded a grant of \$75,000 to Derek BICKERTON of the U. of Hawaii for a study on the use of Hawaiian as a contact language in Hawaii and the Pacific (1778-1920). Bickerton will be assisted by Emanuel DRECHSEL and Julian ROBERTS.

Peter STEIN has informed us that the manuscript of C. G. A. Oldendorp's *Missionsgeschichte* (Mission History) has now begun as a publication project, funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Society). Since mid-July 1993, six transcribers competent in reading gothic script, are at present entering the entire text into the computer at the Völkerkundemuseum, Dresden. The entire manuscript runs over 7,000 pages: two independent, not entirely identical versions exist—along with much additional material included by Bossart, the editor of the 1777 printed version, as well as by Oldendorp himself and some others.

For all those interested in the 18th century history and social conditions of the (formerly Danish) Virgin Islands and the Caribbean in general, the publication of Oldendorp's whole work will present an inestimable firsthand source with much unexpected information. It will also show how much of Oldendorp's original text was abridged and changed by Bossart.

A critical, scholarly commented edition will be available in several volumes. The entire project is directed by Dr. Heinz ISRAEL, director of the Völkerkundemuseum at Dresden. The staff consists of Gudrun MEIER, Ingeborg BALDAUF, Helga BERGER, Stephen PALMIÉ, Peter STEIN, and Martin THEILE. First results are anticipated for 1997/8. The manuscript will be published in German, its original language, but an English translation is intended.

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Nicol, Frederick. 1949. "Origins and orthography of the Kriyó language," *The West African Review*, August 1949, 901-3.

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CONFERENCES, COURSES & LECTURES

The SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE WORLD HISTORY ASSOCIATION, held June 24-27, 1993, at Honolulu, Hawaii, included a symposium on "Pidgin and Creole Languages and Imperialism," chaired by Michael FORMAN. The following papers were presented:

CROSBY, Alfred and Frances KARTTUNEN. Creole languages as a manifestation of ecological imperialism.

DRESCHER, Emanuel. Indigenous pidgin languages and coastal chiefdoms of North America: an unappreciated approach to pre-colonial history.

GREENFIELD, Sidney. Sugar cane, plantations, and the Atlantic creoles.

ROBERTS, Julian. Use of Pidgin Hawaiian throughout the Pacific in the nineteenth century.

The TENTH AILA CONGRESS, held August 8-13, 1993, at Amsterdam, the Netherlands, contained the following papers:

SATO, Charlene J. Second language acquisition and pidgin-creole processes: analogies and their problems.

VÉRONIQUE, Daniel. Naturalistic adult L2 acquisition and the creolization process: the French case.

The following papers on pidgins and creoles were presented at the TENTH NEW ZEALAND LINGUISTICS CONFERENCE, August 23-26, 1993:

CORNE, Chris. Relativization in Tayo and Réunionnais: language birth over three generations.

CROWLEY, Terry. Practical issues in Bislama lexicography.

The University of the West Indies at Mona held its first linguistic theory seminar on November 2-5, 1993. The NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN PHONOLOGICAL THEORY SEMINAR, conducted by Norval Smith from the U. of Amsterdam, contained the following papers:

DEVONISH, Hubert. Tone and prominence in Guyanese Creole.

MEADE, Rocky. The phonological system of Jamaican.

MURRAY, Eric. Tone in Papiamentu.

A COLLOQUIUM ON PORTUGUESE CREOLES was held on November 4-6, 1993 at the Universidade Internacional da Figueira da Foz. The following papers were presented:

BARBOSA, Morais. Crioulo de Macau e crioulos Atlânticos.

CABRAL, Nelson. Estatutos dos crioulos da Costa Ocidental Africana e das Ilhas de Cabo Verde.

CARDOSO, Eduardo. Em prol de uma política linguística em Cabo Verde.

do COUTO, Hildo H. Linguagens e comunidade na costa da Guiné nos séculos XV-XVI-XVII.

GIUSTI, Emilio. Relexificação dos proto-crioulos portugueses.

HOLM, John. Uma comparação dos elementos sinvéricos de nove línguas crioulas.

PEREIRA, Dulce. Ken ten pasiensa, ta pari fi branku—efeitos do contacto entre o crioulo de Cabo Verde e o português.

PIRES, Haideia. Perspectiva contrastiva: herança e autonomia (a propósito das flexionais no Crioulo de Cabo Verde).

RIBEIRO, Carlos. A formação da sociedade crioula na Guiné-Bissau (1900-1960), seu papel na época pós-independência.

RODRIGUES, Moacyr. Pronomilização/despronomilização do crioulo-português.

ROUGÉ, Jean-Louis. Elementos de comparação dos léxicos da língua Ngola e da língua Santomé.

do SACRAMENTO, Ayres. Reflexões sobre "San Tomé" e a sua interação com o português falado em S. Tomé e Príncipe.

SANTO, Carlos. O crioulo forro na sociedade S. Tomense.

The following papers appear on the preliminary schedule for the MIT SYMPOSIUM ON THE ROLE OF RELEXIFICATION IN CREOLE GENESIS: THE CASE OF HAITIAN CREOLE, held on January 10, 1994 at MIT:

BROUSSEAU, Anne-Marie. Morphological structures and relexification.

BROUSSEAU, Anne-Marie and Alain KIHM. The relexification of phonology and phonology in relexification.

KASANGATI, Kinyalolo and Paul LAW. Pronominal forms and relexification.

LEFEBVRE, Claire. Functional categories and relexification.

LEFEBVRE, Claire and John S.

LUMSDEN. The genesis of Haitian Creole.

LEFEBVRE, Claire and John S.

LUMSDEN. Creole studies in generative linguistics.

LUMSDEN, John S. Semantic representations and relexification.

SINGLER, John V. Creole genesis in the French Caribbean: the agents and their experiences.

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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 date indicated on 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 you recently sent in a renewal which is not indicated on your label, don't panic! It takes us a while to process it. Do, however, feel free to contact us if you have any questions.

(Continued from page 5)

Upcoming Conferences

The second annual SALSA (SYMPOSIUM ABOUT LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY-AUSTIN) meeting will be held at the U. of Texas-Austin from April 15-17, 1994. Ian HANCOCK will be the keynote speaker. Abstracts are being accepted by the Dept. of Linguistics, UT-Austin, until the end of January. They should be sent to SALSA, Dept. of Linguistics, UT-Austin, Austin, TX, 78712 U.S.A.

The FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PIDGINS AND CREOLES IN MELANESIA is tentatively scheduled for June 21-24, 1994 at the Lae (Papua New Guinea) University of Technology. Papers are being solicited dealing with any aspect of Melanesian pidgins/creoles including, but not limited to: syntax, semantics/pragmatics, phonology, historical development, and sociolinguistics. Abstracts should not be longer than one page, and should not include the author's name and institution. This information should be printed on a cover letter or card. Please send all abstracts or requests to:

Department of Language and Communication Studies

Attn: Shem Yarupawa, Conference Coordinator

Fifth International Conf. on Pidgins and Creoles in Melanesia
University of Technology
Private Mail Bag, Lae
Papua New Guinea

The SOCIETY FOR PIDGIN & CREOLE LINGUISTICS (SCPL) has announced its seventh international conference, which will meet with the SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS on August 24-27, 1994, at Georgetown, Guyana. Abstracts will be accepted until January 24, 1994. For information please contact John SINGLER, Department of Linguistics, New York University, 719 Broadway, Room 502, New York, NY, 10003, U.S.A.

REVIEW NOTICES

The following reviews were published in the *Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages* 8(2), 1993:

BAILEY, Guy, Natalie MAYNOR, & Patricia CUKOR-AVILA. 1991. *The Emergence of Black English: Text and Commentary* (Amsterdam: Benjamins). Reviewed by John BAUGH, 260-3.

BLACKSHIRE-BELAY, Carol. 1991. *Language Contact: Verb Morphology in German of Foreign Workers* (Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag). Reviewed by Renate BORN, 300-2.

BORETZKY, Norbert, Werner ENNINGER, & Thomas STOLZ, eds. 1989. *Vielfalt der Kontakte. Beiträge zum 5. Kolloquium über "Grammatikalisierung, Natürlichkeit und Systemökonomie," 1. Band* (Bochum: Universitätsverlag Dr. N. Brockmeyer). Reviewed by Alain KIHM, 302-7.

BUTTERS, Ronald, ed. 1989. *The Death of Black English: Divergence and Convergence in Black and White Vernaculars* (Frankfurt: Verlag P. Lang). Reviewed by Marcyliena MORGAN, 241-51.

CASSIDY, Frederic & Joan H. HALL. 1991. *Dictionary of American Regional English, Volume II, D-H* (Harvard U. Press). Reviewed by John HOLM, 263-9.

de CHAVES, Carol O. 1990. *Tiempo, aspecto y modalidad en el criollo sanandresano* (Bogotá: Colciencias—Universidad de los Andes). Reviewed by Armin SCHWEGLER, 296-99.

DEVONISH, Hubert. 1989. *Talking in Tones* (London: Karia Press). Reviewed by Hazel CARTER, 251-9.

GÖRLACH, Manfred. 1992. *Englishes: Studies in Varieties of English 1984-1988* (Amsterdam: Benjamins). Reviewed by Braj B. KACHRU, 269-72.

HAGÈGE, Claude. 1990. *The Dialogic Species: A Linguistic Contribution to the Social Sciences* (New York: Columbia U. Press). Reviewed by Silvia Kouwenberg, 317-9.

HAZAËL-MASSIEUX, Marie-Christine, Robert CHAUDENSON and Didier de ROBILLARD. 1991. *Bibliographie des études créoles: Langues, cultures, sociétés* (Aix-en-Provence: Institut d'Études Créoles et Francophones). Reviewed by Salikoko MUFWENE, 280-2.

HOWE, Kate. 1990. *Haitian Creole Newspaper Reader* (Wheaton, MD: Dunwoody Press). Reviewed by John JOSEPH, 277-9.

JACKSON, Kenneth. 1990. *Sing without shame: Oral Traditions in Indo-Portuguese Creole Verse, with Transcription and Analysis of a Nineteenth-century Manuscript of Ceylon Portuguese* (Amsterdam: Benjamins). Reviewed by Ian SMITH, 291-6.

JOSEPH, Brian & Arnold ZWICKY, eds. 1990. *When Verbs Collide: Papers from the 1990 Ohio State Mini-Conference on Serial Verbs* (Columbus: The Ohio State U. Department of Linguistics). Reviewed by John McWHORTER, 310-4.

KUHN, Wilfried. 1990. *Untersuchungen zum problem der seriellen Verben: Vorüberlegungen zu ihrer Grammatik und exemplarische Analyse des Vietnamesischen* (Tübingen: Niemeyer). Reviewed by Eric SCHILLER, 307-10.

LEFEBVRE, Claire & John LUMSDEN, eds. 1989. *Le créole haïtien. Special issue of Revue Québécoise de Linguistique*, Volume 18, Number 2. Reviewed by Christine JOURDAN, 283-6.

MAURER, Philippe. 1988. *Les modifications temporelles et modales du verbe dans le papiamentu de Curaçao (Antilles Néerlandaises). Avec une anthologie et une vocabulaire papiamentu-française* (Hamburg: Helmut Buske). Reviewed by David JEUDA, 286-91.

POLLARD, Velma, ed. 1990. *Caribbean Languages: Lesser-known Varieties* (Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter). Reviewed by Charles DeBOSE, 274-7.

ROUCHDY, Aleya. 1991. *Nubians and the Nubian Language in Contemporary Egypt: A Case of Cultural and Linguistic Contact* (Leiden: E. J. Brill). Reviewed by M. Lionel BENDER, 314-6.

VERHAAR, John. 1990. *Melanesian Pidgin and Tok Pisin: Proceedings of the First International Conference of Pidgins and Creoles in Melanesia* (Amsterdam: Benjamins). Reviewed by Bradley GETZ, 272-4.

BOOK NOTE

Sacred Hunger, by Barry Unsworth. London: Hamish Hamilton, 1992, Penguin (Nan A. Telese/Doubleday).

This somber novel, set in the mid-18th century, tells the story of the slave ship *Liverpool Merchant* that sets sail from England to Africa, then heads toward Jamaica. Overtaken by disease, madness, weather, and mutiny, the people aboard ship face moral choices based on beliefs about the possibilities of inner goodness and the role of capitalism in social progress.

Of particular interest to linguists is the author's description and use of a pidgin, becoming a creole, amongst the escaped Africans and Europeans who settle in the remote Florida interior. The language is plausible, although there is a convenient time lapse during the initial settlement period.

Submitted by Lise WINER, August 1993

FROM THE EDITOR, CONTINUED

Hawai'i and will be continuing his studies on the mainland. He will be replaced by Julian ROBERTS.

It has come to our attention that some subscribers to this newsletter are several years in arrears with their subscriptions. Can it be—unthinkable thought!—that they don't want to get the *Carrier Pidgin* any more? Or has the matter just slipped their minds among the ever-increasing distractions of this age? The latter, we hope, but if we don't hear from them we'll have to assume the worst—this bird needs bread if it's to keep on flying. By the way, did you know there was a bird called the Passenger Pigeon that went extinct for just that reason (not enough paying passengers)?

—DB

**Don't forget—The
Carrier Pidgin has
moved to a new nest.
See Page 2 for our new
address!**

PUBLICATIONS

BYRNE, Francis and John HOLM. 1993. *Atlantic Meets Pacific: A Global View of Pidginization and Creolization*. (Amsterdam: Benjamins). Contributions include:

AREND, Jacques. Towards a gradualist model of creolization, 371-80.

BILBY, Kenneth M. Latent intervocalic liquids in Aluku: links to the phonological past of a Maroon creole, 25-35.

BLACKSHIRE-BELAY, Carol. Foreign workers' German: is it a pidgin?, 431-40.

BYRNE, Francis and Alexander CASKEY. A few observations on the creole aspectual marker 'ta' and some implications for finiteness, 207-16.

BYRNE, Francis and John HOLM. Introduction: Perspectives on the Atlantic and Pacific . . . and beyond, 1-22.

CARDEN, Guy. The Mauritian Creole 'lekor' reflexive: substrate influence on the target-location parameter, 105-17.

CLEMENTS, Joseph. A contribution by an old creole to the origins of Pidgin Portuguese, 321-31.

do COUTO, Hildo Honório. The genesis of Portuguese Creole in Africa, 381-89.

DEGRAFF, Michel. Is Haitian Creole

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DILLARD, J. L. The transitivizer and pidgin chronology, 333-39.

GILMAN, Charles. A Bantu model for the Seychellois 'pour-dire' complementizer, 49-55.

HEALY, Maureen. The parallel continuum model for Suriname: a preliminary study, 279-89.

HOLM, John and Christopher KEPIOU. Tok Pisin i kamap pisin gen? Is Tok Pisin repidginizing?, 341-53.

HOWE, Kate. Haitian Creole as the official language in education and the media, 291-98.

HULL, Alexander. Transmission of creole languages, 391-97.

HUTTAR, George and Evert KOANTING. Are Ndjuká comparative markers verbs?, 165-74.

KAPANGA, André M. Shaba Swahili and the processes of linguistic contact, 441-58.

KOUWENBERG, Silvia. Cliticization of pronouns in Berbice Dutch Creole and Eastern Ijo, 119-31.

LIPSKI, John. Origin and development of 'ta' in Afro-Hispanic creoles, 217-31.

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MAHER, Julianne. Antillean Creole on St. Barthélemy, 409-17.

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SLOMANSON, Peter. Hesseling and Van Ginneken on language contact, variation, and creolization, 419-28.

SPEARS, Arthur. Stem and so-called anterior verb forms in Haitian Creole, 261-75.

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