

* Chapter-3: Pidgins and Creoles.

- Pidgins: contact language, created for a certain purpose, and it dies as the purpose dies.
- Creoles: the language that has native speakers.
- * Pidgin becomes a Creole.
- * Pidgin makes communication easy.

3 basic factors that lead into pidgin:-

- 1) Slavery.
- 2) Trade.
- 3) Colonization.

* People who speak Pidgin and Creoles are "ignorance". There's no political, social or educational states.

* Lingua Frances:-

- ↳ language which is used habitually by people whose mother tongues different in order to facilitate communication between them. ex: (English) is lingua franca.
- ↳ Used for wider communication.

* Another Pidgin: Tok pisin.

- ↳ spoken in Polonagion.

* Power plays a role in the creation of pidgins and Creoles.

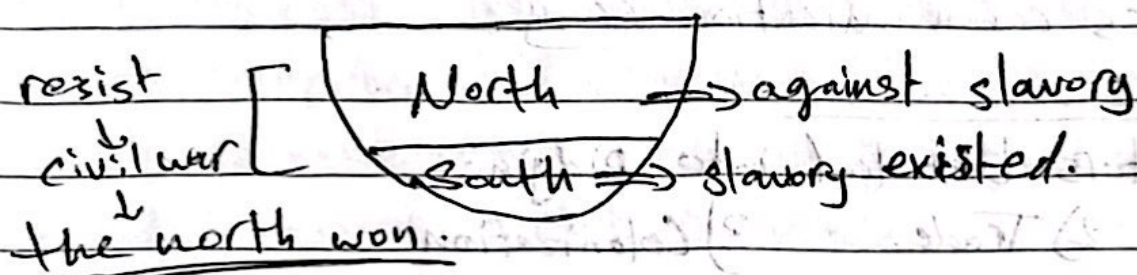
* The distribution of Pidgins and Creoles.

P.69

* Bush Negro: language that was developed by slaves that ran away (English based).

* Sierra Leone:

↳ Civil War between America and England



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* The process (reduplication) which is the process in which they reduplicate the same word to indicate plural.

ex: If someone talk, then he's (talk), but if he talks a lot he's (talktalk) (chatter).

⇒ look ⇒ looklook (stare).

* and sometimes, (reduplication) doesn't necessarily mean (plural).

⇒ san (sun).

⇒ sansan (sand).

⇒ hair (grass bilong het).

⇒ beard (grass bilong fes).

- "The vocabulary of a pidgin or a creole ... is associated" P.67
- ↳ This means that the pidgin actually resorts (↓) to the standard for words to enrich (↑) its vocabulary.
 - ↳ In the process in making / process of word formation, they have (reduplication).

⇓

* they reduplicate "quite often" the same word to indicate plural. (↓)

* Tok pisin: pidgin that is English based, it's in the Pacific Ocean, very close to Australia, there are over 800 different islands speaking 800 different languages. So when they were colonized by the British, they developed this pidgin, which is based on the English language.

* reduplication: ⇓

* "talk" ⇒ talks in general.

* "talk talk" ⇒ talks a lot (chatter).

* "look" ⇒ look.

* "look look" ⇒ stare for a long time. (↓)

* Sometimes reduplication doesn't mean plural.

* "san" ⇒ sand.

* "san san" ⇒ sand.

* "hair" ⇒ grass bilong het. (head)

* "beard" ⇒ grass bilong fes. (face)

~~In~~ In general, Pidgins have their own systems, and as they are based on some/mostly European languages, still, they don't have the features of the language they are based on.

~~The~~ The Origin of Pidgins and Creoles :- P.68

① First Theory : assumes that :-

↳ The native/indigenous populations lack the mental ability/intelligence to learn the colonizers language.

*racist theory, because it divides people into 2 groups.

→ Europeans ⇒ elite/civilized.

→ Indigenous people ⇒ lack the ability to learn languages like British

*as they can't speak a standardized language, they tend to create an inferior language (weak) which is Pidgin or Creole.

② Second Theory : Baby Talk / Foreigner Talk

↳ says that : because the colonized people don't know the European languages, the Europeans themselves developed pidgins and creoles to make it easy to communicate with the native people.

* This theory has a very important weakness to it.

*if Europeans developed pidgins and creoles then why they can not speak them? or understand them?

- So what happened according to this theory: it assumes that (1) the Europeans themselves invented this language which looks like the language of a baby to make communication with the indigenous people easy.
- But the drawback in this theory:-
- How can somebody invent something and not being able to use it?

- (3) Third Theory: Polygenesis. P.69
- Poly: many. genesis: creation.
- Pidgins and Creoles come from different origins, like: French, Italian, English, German, Dutch...
 - These different origins have / share some similarities, and all of them are European languages.
 - The similarities between these Pidgins and Creoles is because the languages in which they are based have common things, they are all in the European languages.
 - Those different native languages come from some shared aspects. (Poor languages)

~~AP~~ Pidgins and Creoles are based on different origins

④ Monogenesis Theory :

Mono: One

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↳ One origin.

↳ Pidgins and Creoles have one source/origin, and that one origin is Africa.

* Afrogenesis Theory *

↳ says that pidgins and creoles developed in the West African slave forts.

- in the past, when the Europeans hunted Africans, they (E) prisoned them and kept them there for months, hundreds of them, then shipped them all to America or Europe.

- so as those people stayed for a long time in these forts/prisons, they had to create a language to communicate with each other.

* These African languages, even though they are different, but they have the same source, same culture. They came in contact with only one European language which is Portuguese.

⑤ Relexification: relexify

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↳ This term is only found in Sociolinguistics.

↳ relexification: a linguistic process in which the grammar of one language is taken, and then other languages use that grammatical system.

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- in the 15th and 16th centuries, a language among sailors who were from different areas in Europe, so they spoke different languages. So those sailors developed lingua franca to use among them, and that language was called: Sabir.

④ Sabir is based on Portuguese. ④

Also according to this theory, Pidgins and Creoles are based on Portuguese. Meaning that the grammar of Portuguese was taken, and then the different sailors (later on slaves) started to add words from their different languages to that grammar.

⑤ the drawback of this theory:-

↳ if somebody learned the grammar without the language.

⑦ The bio-program Theory:-

Bickerton

↳ the slaves when they were exposed to new languages (European languages), they started to learn them just like a little child learns his first language.

↳ those slaves started to learn the language of their masters. but the difference between the slaves situation and the child who biologically learns his first language, is that:-

the child is usually correct it. so when a child says "I goed there" his parent would say "I went". However, →

in the case of pidgins and creoles, when those slaves started producing wrong grammar, lexical, pronunciation, nobody correct them, so they kept using the wrong forms. ~~in~~ in this process, they learned the basis wrongly, and they continued to speak the wrong form.

~~Many~~ Many people believe that (The Sabir Theory) is number 1 theory. But we have a weakness in this theory which is - not all pidgins are based on Sabir. It's true that Sabir played a role through sailors and slaves. However, there are pidgins in the world that aren't based on Sabir.

* From Pidgin to Creole and Beyond:-

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~~Reminder~~ Reminder: Pidgins and Creoles are contact languages, in which speakers of different languages come together without having one common language, so they invent this language for a certain purpose. (E)

We have 2 choices:-

- 1) when the purpose finishes, quite often pidgin dies/vanishes.
- 2) sometimes, those pidgins are carried further to the communities of those people who actually came together and produced pidgin, and as they start teaching their kids, it becomes creole.

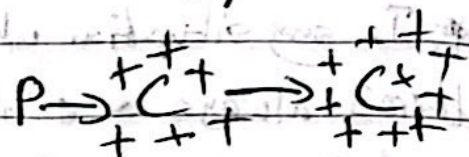
* There are 35 English-based Pidgins in the world.

* Pidgin + English

supposed that with time, this simple language (Pidgin) would start taking aspects from the language it is based (English).

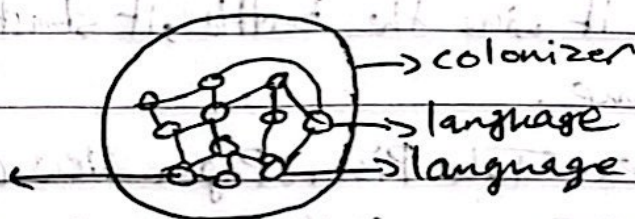
* Pidgin becomes Creole, and this Creole starts taking/adding aspects to the language.

⇒ So this Creole starts developing



ex: Tok Pisin = English-based pidgin, spoken in Polonagin Island.

⇒ many languages under one colonizer (British).



* As a result, the inhabitants of those islands started to develop a pidgin to facilitate communication between them.

* (Tok Pisin) was a very simple language, then they started teaching it to their kids. With the time, these kids or speakers started to take aspects and add it to the Creole.

1st generation ⇒ tense $\begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{Present} \\ \searrow \text{Past} \end{matrix}$

2nd generation ⇒ would add gender.

etc. - ...

* Tok Pisin kept developing, and it has become the official language of the different colonisation islands.

* Pidgins develop as a language/code of communication among people with different linguistic backgrounds. And quite often the Pidgin dies once the purpose of it finishes.

* However, sometimes Pidgin develops into Creole.

* Sometimes, Creoles become an official languages for their narrative speakers.

* In any situation where Pidgins and Creoles are involved, there's always a conflict between the dominant language and the other native/indigenous languages. The standardized official language quite often wins the battle (colonized). As it wins the battle, it starts to become bigger with the time.

Ex. Tok Pisin: Papua New Guinea.

- 1880's, the British colonized Papua NG, The British had an official language, and PNG had no official language. As a result, the British had the power, and Tok Pisin was developed.

- In 1960, Tok Pisin started to be widely nativized (started to become a main language, has become a symbol of identity).

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* A researcher named (Achison) noticed that, in the development of Tok Pisin (from being Pidgin into becoming an official language). Noticed that there are 4 stages through which the language developed.

- 1) People started to speak creole. P. 75
- ↳ in the beginning of this contact, people usually speak slowly because they need to think of what word to use. But once pidgin became first language, people started to speak faster.
 - So Creoles are spoken faster than Pidgins.

- 2) Expansion in the vocabulary resources.

- ↳ new shorter forms are used.

- ex: Pidgin: 100 different words.

- Creole: 500 different words.

- 3) The development of tense.

- ↳ started to add tenses.

- ex: (Bin) → past time.

- (Bai) → future.

- 4) The language starts to have complexity.

- ↳ complexity in sentences.

For any Creole to develop into an official language, they go through a process called (Post-Creolization). ⇒ after creole

- ↳ more developments into the language occur, occur as a result of the constant contact with the actual standard language.
- meaning, the more contact any Pidgin or Creole with the official language, means that this Pidgin or Creole will take more and more from the official language. →

to the point known as (Decredization). Denopposite so it's not 100% Creole.

* Different types/levels of Creole are classified into 3 types:- P. 76

① Basilect.

↳ the lowest, simplest, least standardized form of any Creole. Spoken by the uneducated class.

② Mesolect.

↳ in between. Used by average people.

③ Acrolect.

↳ spoken by the middle class, the closest to the standard.

there's variation between the simplest form and the most developed form.

* In any linguistic situation where there is the kind of variation, and the variation is somehow wide between one form and another (like Arabic $\rightarrow$ ^{standard} _{local}), we have (Diglossia), Diglossia develops. Regardless of how developed the Creole is, still it's not as standard as the official language in which it develops.

* Haiti: colonized by the French, they developed a Creole known as (Haitian French) and it's very much like Tok Pisin. it has become the official language of Haiti.

* African American English (AAE) = Black English Vernacular.

↳ the first ship of slaves arrived into America around 1619 (17th century). Slaves were bought from west Africa, it has so many indigenous languages. including...
↳ the number of African languages is between 1500 to 3000 different languages.

↳ By the time those slaves were shipped to America, they were kept in Portuguese slave forts, and in those forts/prisons, they came in contact with Portuguese.

↳ As a result, Portuguese-based Pidgin developed. So when these slaves were shipped to America, they had pidgin language that is based on Portuguese, + some American masters were with them, so the slaves also knew some English = English-based Pidgin.

↳ so they got to America having this pidgin that is based on Portuguese, and this pidgin that is based on the Eng. language but it was weak and wrong most of it, because they didn't have the chance to learn it in the right way.

↳ there was a harsh/severe social distance between the two the white were up (↑) and the black were down (↓), white people didn't see black people as human beings.

P. 78 + 79

* Black Variety known as (Gullah) has much vocabulary from African origins, because they didn't get the chance to communicate with their masters, or to know what a certain word means, so when they needed to communicate and didn't have the word that they would know, they would use a certain African word to replace that space.

- back in 1960s, the civil rights movements happened asking for equality, they started having little bit of equal rights (AA). This paved the way for better life style. Gullah But they were not fully have been seen as full citizens.

end of Chapter-3-