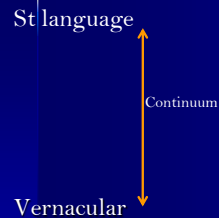


# LINGUA FRANCA, PIDGINS AND CREOLES

## Part 1

Dr. Negadi, MN  
Tlemcen University  
Dept English

### Language as a cover term.



What are the differences?

### Standard lge vs Vernacular

#### Standard lge

Standard lge :

- Formal written language and to spoken situations
- Its rules are set by 'authorities' (language academies, editors, dictionaries, etc).

#### Vernacular

Three defining characteristics:

- Lack of codification and elaboration of functions
- A language acquired at home
- Functionally restricted

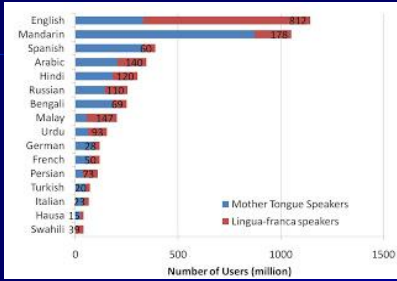
### Lingua franca

Bridge language, common language, trade language, auxiliary language, vehicular language (*langue véhiculaire*) or link language.

- Any variety that serves as the tool of communication for people who speak varieties which are not **mutually intelligible**.
- The aim of **lingua franca** interactions is communicative efficiency, which is achieved by accommodating to the interlocutor. This is different from grammatical correctness.

A language widely used in some region for communication among people speaking different languages.

**Lingua Franca** was a variety of **Italian**, strongly mixed with words from **French**, **Spanish**, **Greek**, **Arabic** and **Turkish**, used as a trade language around the Mediterranean Sea during the late Middle Ages. The term Lingua Franca is still used to label any language which enjoys wide use among speakers of a variety of different languages in some region. For example, English is considered by some linguists as the lingua franca of modern times. In the past, this term was applied very broadly, and many of the speech varieties called **lingua franchas** (**Lingue franchi**) were **pidgins or creoles**.



Reference:  
 Nicholas Ostler, "The Last Lingua Franca -English until the return of Babel", Walker, 2010

Thank you for your  
 kind attention.