## LINGUA FRANCA, PIDGINS AND CREOLES Part 2 Dr. Negadi. MN Temon University Dryt English

"Sapos yu kaikai planti pinat, bai yu kamap strong olsem phantom."

"Fantom, yu pren tru bilong mi. Inap yu ken helpim mi nau?"

"Fantom, em i go we?"

These lines are taken from a famous comic strip in Papua New Guinea:

"Sapos yu kaikai planti pinat, bai yu kamap strong olsem phantom."

'If you eat plenty of peanuts, you will come up strong like the phantom.'

"Fantom, yu pren tru bilong mi. Inap yu ken helpim mi nau?"

'Phantom, you are a true friend of mine. Are you able to help me now?'

"Fantom, em i go we?"

'Where did he go?'

PIDGINS AND CREOLES

Originally thought of as:

Incomplete;
broken;
corrupt;
not worthy of serious attention.
Pidgins still are marginal: in origin (makeshift, reduced in structure), in attitudes toward them (low prestige); in our knowledge of them.

■ Pidgins still are marginal:

1. in origin because reduced in structure

2. in attitudes toward them (low prestige).

- Because of colonialism, slavery etc. the prestige of Pidgin languages is very low.
- Many pidgins are `contact vernaculars', may only exist for one speech event.
- Several were created along the east and west coasts of Africa, to facilitate trading among Africans, Europeans and Arabs. Many others were constructed in North America and the Caribbean, particularly to enable African slaves to talk to one another and to their European masters.

## PIDGIN:

An auxiliary language created by people with no language in common. Very many times in human history, people with no language in common have found themselves thrown together and obliged to deal with one another. Sometimes the language of just one group will be learned by the others and used as a lingua franca. However, sometimes things happen differently.

Sometimes words from one or more of the languages of the people involved will be taken and stitched together into a kind of crude way of communicating. This is a *pidgin*.

A pidgin is nobody's mother tongue, and it is not a real language at all: it has no recognizable grammar, it is very limited in what it can convey, and different people speak it differently. Still, for simple purposes, it does work, and often everybody in the area learns to handle it.

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## Pidgin's Characteristics

- · Phonology: CV syllable preferred
- Morphology: Poor affixation -Reduplication is common
- Syntax: SVO pattern preferred-Articles usually omitted (reduced grammatical structure)
- Pragmatics: Narrower range of functions
- Lexicon: Limited vocabulary
- Semantics: Semantic extensions

- There are several possible fates for a pidgin.
- 1- it may eventually drop out of use (to Hawaiian pidgin, now almost entirely displaced by English)
- 2- it can remain in use for generations, or even centuries, as has happened with some west African pidgins.
- 3- it can be turned into a mother tongue.
- This happens when the children in a community have nothing but a pidgin to use with other children, in which case the children take the pidgin and turn it into a real language, by fixing and elaborating the grammar and greatly expanding the vocabulary. The result is a Creole, and the children who create it are the first native speakers of the Creole.

Creole is a language that was originally a pulcin but has become nativized, i.e. a community of speakers claims it as their first language.  used to designate the language(s) of people of Caribbean and African descent in colonial and ex-colonial countries (Jamaica, Haiti, Mauritius, Réunion, etc.)	<ul> <li>In Creoles: children almost inevitably take the pidgin a turn it into a real language,</li> <li>complete with a large vocabulary and a rich grammatic system.</li> <li>This new natural language is a creole and the childr who create it are the first native speakers of the creole.</li> <li>The process of turning a pidgin into a creole creolization</li> </ul>
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Dis -----swain i bin --- fo ---
De bin alde luk dat ---- --
Awaka -- a wosu

Olmaan i kas-im ---
Li pote sa bay mo

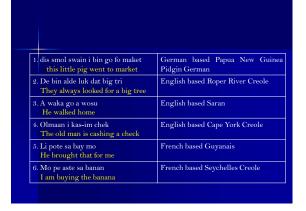
Mo pe aste sa -----

1 Dis smol swain i bin go fo maket 2 De bin alde luk dat big tri 3 Awaka go a wosu 4 Olmaan i kas-im chek 5 Li pote sa bay mo 6 Mo pe aste sa banan  A- English based Cape York Creole B- English based Roper River Creole C- French based Guyanais D- French based Seychelles Creole E- English based Saran F- German based Papua New Guinea Pidgin German	Dis smol swain i bin go fo maket De bin alde luk dat big tri Awaka go a wosu Olmaan i kas-im chek Li pote sa bay mo Mo pe aste sa banan
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the old man is cashing a check
this little pig went to market
he brought that for me
I am buying the banana
they always looked for a big tree
he walked home

dis smol swain i bin go fo maket de bin alde luk dat big tri a waka go a wosu olmaan i kas-im chek li pote sa bay mo mo pe aste sa banan	the old man is cashing a check this little pig went to market he brought that for me I am buying the banana they always looked for a big tree he walked home

1. Dis smol swain i bin go fo maket	a. This little pig went to market
2. De bin alde luk dat big tri	b. They always looked for a big to
3. A waka go a wosu	c. He walked home
4. Olmaan i kas-im chek	d. The old man is cashing a check
5. Li pote sa bay mo	e. He brought that for me
6. Mo pe aste sa banan	f. I am buying the banana



Thank you for your kind attention.