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Sommario/riassunto	Looks forward to the higher education, and identifies strategic issues that need to be tackled at institutional and management levels. This collection considers how the higher education system has adapted to respond to the requirements of a mass and universal system, rather than struggling to sustain an elite system with mass participation.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910967274503321
Titolo	Structure and variation in language contact // edited by Ana Deumert, Stephanie Durrleman
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Structure and Variation in Language Contact -- Editorial page -- Title page -- LCC data -- Dedication page -- Table of contents -- Introduction -- References -- Structure -- The phonetics of tone in Saramaccan -- 0. Introduction -- 1. The three-way tonal lexical contrast in Saramaccan -- 2. The "split" lexicon of Saramaccan -- 2.1. Commonly attested tonal patterns -- 2.2. On the origins of the split -- 3. A preliminary phonetic examination of the split lexicon -- 3.1. Theoretical background -- 3.2. Data collection -- 4. The phonetics of high-tone plateauing -- 4.1. Introduction -- 4.2. Plateauing between a noun and preceding adjective -- 4.3. Plateauing between a subject and predicate -- 5. Conclusion -- References -- Tracing the origin of modality in the creoles of Suriname1 -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Comparing modality in the creoles of Suriname and Gbe -- 3. Ability and possibility -- 4. Negative possibility -- 5. Epistemic possibility -- 6. The categorial status of the modality elements -- 7. The emergence of possibility and ability in the maroon creoles of Suriname -- 8. Necessity -- 9. The categorial status of the modality elements -- 10.

The emergence of necessity in the creoles of Suriname -- 11. Summary and conclusion -- References -- Modeling Creole Genesis -- 0. Introduction -- 1. Affixation and synthetic compounds -- 2. Acquisition processes and synthetic compounds -- 2.1. Second Language Acquisition -- 2.2. First Language Acquisition -- 2.3. Summary of implications -- 3. Analysis -- 4. The categorial status and position of -MA and diachronic depth -- References -- The restructuring of tense/aspect systems in creole formation -- 1. Introduction -- 1.1. The superstrate input to creole formation -- 1.2. Acquisition of tense/aspect -- 2. The emergence of Haitian Creole -- 2.1. The emergence of the Haitian Creole TMA system. 2.2. The superstrate input to HC -- 2.3. Internal developments -- 2.4. Substrate influence on HC -- 3. The emergence of tense/aspect in Sranan Tongo -- 3.1. The superstrate input to Sranan formation -- 3.2. Historical background -- 3.3. Substrate influence on Sranan tense/aspect -- 3.4. Comparing perfective in Gbe and Sranan -- 3.5. Comparing the completive in Gbe and Sranan -- 3.6. The expression of 'imperfective' meaning in Gbe and Sranan -- 3.7. Internal developments in Sranan tense/aspect -- 4. Conclusion -- References -- Syntactic properties of negation in Chinook Jargon, with a comparison to two source languages -- 0. Introduction -- 1. Syntactic properties of CJ sentential negation -- 1.1. Positioning of the negative marker -- 1.2. The categorial status of the CJ negative marker 'wek' -- 1.3. 'Complex markers' of sentential negation in CJ -- 1.4. Positioning of negative indefinites in CJ -- 1.5. Summary of the section -- 2. Negation in CJ source languages -- 2.1. Lower Chinook -- 2.2. Upper Chehalis -- 2.3. CJ negation in comparison to negation in source languages -- 3. Summary and discussion -- References -- Sri Lankan Malay morphosyntax -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Non-convergent predicate orders -- 3. Embedded clauses -- 4. The verbal domain -- 4.1. Negation -- 4.2. Tense and aspect -- 4.3. Non-finite SLM clauses as nominalizations -- 5. The nominal domain -- 5.1. Case markers as inflection? -- 5.2. Functional reanalysis: Post-nominal ya1'135/nya (1'135) as a case marker -- 5.3. Functional extension: Post-nominal na"5D as a case marker -- 5.4. Pre-nominal relative clauses -- 6. An external explanation for the domain contrast? -- 7. The development of SLM -- 8. Conclusion -- References -- Sri Lanka Malay -- 1. Introduction -- 1.1. Origins of Sri Lanka Malay -- 1.2. Vehicular Malay -- 1.3. Sri Lanka Malay -- 2. TMA in Vehicular Malay. 3. TMA in SLM, Tamil and VM -- 3.1. Tense -- 3.2. Aspect -- 3.3. Mood -- 4. Discussion -- 4.1. Origin of TMA in Sri Lanka Malay -- 4.2. Timing of the development of Tamilized TMA in SLM -- 5. Summary -- References -- The advantages of a blockage-based etymological dictionary for proven or putative relexified languages -- 1. Introduction: An overview of relexification in the history of Yiddish -- 2. Identifying relexification processes and lexical blockage -- 3. Distinctive features of Yiddish relexification -- 4. Towards a blockage-based etymological dictionary -- 5. Sample entries -- References -- Variation -- A fresh look at habitual be in AAVE -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The distribution of agentive be -- 3. The overt inflection constraint -- 4. Be in the imperative and subjunctive -- 5. Agentive be and verb movement -- 6. Habitual Be in AAVE -- 7. The source of habitual be in AAVE -- References -- Oral narrative and tense in urban Bahamian Creole English -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Data -- 3. Oral narrative and tense -- 3.1. Narratives of personal experience -- 3.2. Folktales -- 3.3. Generic narratives -- 4. Conclusion -- References -- Aspects of variation in educated Nigerian Pidgin -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The question of a NigP-to-English continuum -- 3. Data and method -- 4.

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Sommario/riassunto

Verb serialization in Saramaccan is a transferred feature from Fongbe, where in both languages there are non-serial alternatives to serial verb constructions (SVCs). McWhorter (2002) argues that only features minimally necessary to language would transfer during creole genesis, isomorphically precluding stylistic variants. In a pidgin stage with speakers of English and Fongbe there would be no need for SVCs, as both languages have the same basic word order. But in modern Saramaccan and the historical texts there are non-serial constructions with SVCs as stylistic variants, not an unexpected aspect of creole expansion. Verb serialization would then have transferred during creole expansion, when the language was primarily a medium for community solidarity by Africans, and would represent the transfer of a non-essential feature.