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societies; 5. Role of the grumettoes; 6. Evidence for the age and provenance of Guinea Coast Creole English

(1) The nature of the English first heard by Africans(2) The linguistic situation in Guinea encountered by the English speakers; (3) The emergence of creolized English from English and African contact; (4) Its further modification by second-language speakers; (5) Its transmission overseas and the development of the Western creoles; 7. Summary;

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4. Substrata and universals in the differentiation of the equative category5. Summary and conclusion; NOTES; APPENDIX: Historical sources used for this study; REFERENCES; The Universalist and Substrate Hypotheses Complement One Another; 1. Why Are We Discussing Only the Universalist and Substrate Hypotheses?; 2. Some High Marks for the Universalist Hypothesis; 3. Is the Substrate Hypothesis All Wrong?; 4. Double Standards regarding Atlantic and Oceanic Pidgins and Creoles?; 5. Couple of Relevant Miscellanea; NOTES; REFERENCES; Universals, Substrata and the Indian Ocean Creoles

1. Demography and the evolution of Reu and IdF2. Agglutination; 3. The predicate marker system in IdF and other Creoles; 4. An example of Indo-Aryan syntactic influence in Mauritian Creole; 5. Concluding remarks; NOTES; ANNEXE 1; BIBLIOGRAPHY; Double Negation and the Genesis of Afrikaans; 1. Preliminary considerations; 2. Afrikaans and other languages once spoken at the Cape; 2.1. Introductory remarks; 2.2. Various views on the development of Afrikaans (Hesseling e.a.); 2.3. The linguistic situation at the Cape from a historical point of view; 2.4. Consequences for research

3. Double negation in Afrikaans

Sommario/riassunto

Two of the most prominent hypotheses about why the structures of the Creole languages of the Atlantic and the Pacific differ are the universalist and the substrate hypotheses. The universalist hypothesis claims, essentially, that the particular grammatical properties of Creole languages directly reflect universal aspects of the human language capacity, and thus Creole genesis involves, then, the stripping away of the accretions of language history. The substrate hypothesis claims, on the other hand, that creole genesis results from the confrontation of two systems, the native languages of the c