

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910822039603321
Titolo	Structure and variation in language contact // edited by Ana Deumert, Stephanie Durrleman
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Philadelphia, : J. Benjamins, c2006
ISBN	1-282-15520-2 9786612155208 90-272-9308-2
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	viii, 376 p
Collana	Creole language library, , 0920-9026 ; ; v. 29
Altri autori (Persone)	DeumertAna DurrlemanStephanie
Disciplina	417/.7
Soggetti	Languages in contact Language and languages - Variation
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
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.
Analysis of text samples -- 5. Results of corpus analyses -- 5.1.
Tense/aspect marking -- 5.2. Copulas and related constructions --

5.3. Verbal negation -- 6. Interpretation of results -- 7. Conclusion --
References -- A linguistic time-capsule -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The
first act: 15th and 16th centuries -- 3. Early Afro-Portuguese texts
(15th and 16th centuries) -- 4. Afro-Hispanic texts (15th and 16th
centuries) -- 5. The second act: Early 17th and 18th centuries -- 5.1.
Afro-Portuguese texts (17th to early 18th centuries).
5.2. Afro-Hispanic texts (17th and 18th centuries) -- 6. The third act:
Late 17th to early 20th centuries -- 6.1. Afro-Portuguese texts in Brazil
and Portugal -- 6.2. Afro-Hispanic texts in Latin America -- 7.
Conclusions -- References -- The progressive in the spoken
Papiamentu of Aruba -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Language contact in
Aruba -- 3. Data and methods -- 4. Definition of the variable -- 5.
Results -- 5.1. Linguistic factors -- 5.2. Social factors -- 6. Discussion
and conclusions -- References -- Was Haitian ever more like French?
-- 1. Introduction -- 2. Geographical distribution of linguistic features
within Haiti -- 3. Agglutination in Haitian -- 4. Lexicon vs. structure --
5. The possibility of French influencing Haitian -- 6. Conclusion --
Appendix -- References -- The late transfer of serial verb
constructions as stylistic variants in Saramaccan creole -- 1.
Introduction -- 2. SVCs and corresponding non-serial alternatives --
2.1. SVCs in Modern Saramaccan -- 2.2. SVCs in the Early Saramaccan
Texts -- 3. Conclusion -- References -- Index -- The series Creole
Language Library.

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.
