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References; Defining "creole" as a synchronic term; 1. Introduction; 2. Epistemology of the Creole Prototype; 3. Specifying the three traits of the Creole Prototype; 3.1. Inflectional affixation; 3.2. Tone; 3.3. Noncompositional derivation; 4. The gradience of the Prototype; 4.1. Typological similarity of source languages; 4.2. Diachronic drift; 4.3. Heavy substrate contact; 4.4. Heavy superstrate contact; 4.5. Implications for the Creole Prototype Hypothesis; 5. Situating gradience within the model: Demonstration case - Haitian Creole; 5.1. Haitian "inflection"? 5.2. Noncompositional derivation; 5.3. Haitian within the Creole Prototype model: Still in the middle; 5.3.1. Import of Haitian derivation; 5.3.2. Accounting for gradience: Predictions from other perspectives; 5.3.3. Accounting for gradience: Specifying sociohistorical conditions for the Prototype; 6. Older languages conforming to the Prototype?; 7. Conclusion; References; Opposite processes in "creolization"; References; Two types of restructuring in French creoles: A cognitive approach to the genesis of tense markers; 1. Grammaticalization: a cognitive-pragmatic approach 1.1. The initial stages of grammaticalization; 1.2. Polygenetic meaning change and grammaticalization: French Creole fini; 1.3. Later stages of grammaticalization: the loss of present relevance; 2. Reanalysis in creolization; 2.1. The principle of restructuring in the FrCr's; 2.2. Creole tense markers brought about by reanalysis; 2.3. Conclusion; 3. Reanalysis or grammaticalization? Sorting out the FrCr future markers; References; The fate of subject pronouns: Evidence from creole and non-creole languages; 1. Introduction; 2. From subject pronoun to predicate marker: Evidence from creole languages

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## Sommario/riassunto

Basic notions in the field of creole studies, including the category of "creole languages" itself, have been questioned in recent years: Can creoles be defined on structural or on purely sociohistorical grounds? Can creolization be understood as a graded process, possibly resulting in different degrees of "radicalness" and intermediate language types ("semi-creoles")? If so, by which linguistic structures are these characterized, and by which extralinguistic conditions have they been brought about? Which are the linguistic mechanisms underlying processes of restructuring, and how did grammatic

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