

## Comments on reaction paper

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Many of you mention that you use local dialect when talking to family. Someone pointed out that code switching could also happen when we talk *about* family or hometown.

## Comments on reaction paper

### *Domain and register*

*Domain:* A social situation where a particular language is chosen in a multilingual society.

*Register:* A social situation where a particular style of a language is chosen.

## Comments on reaction paper

The use of loanwords is not an example of code switching, though the distinction may not be always easy.

When you are learning a language, you may want to use it even if you are not very good at it.

## “But we’re speaking Japanese..”

The Japanese tend to try speaking English when they find someone who looks like non-Japanese, because they think that is more helpful, or probably because it is an opportunity to get a free English lesson.

But that is not always appropriate.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oLt5qSm9U80>

## Pidgin and Creole

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## Lingua franca

A *lingua franca* is a language serving as a (regular) means of communication between different linguistic groups.

Swahili is the lingua franca in Eastern African countries like Tanzania.

English is the lingua franca in an international academic conference.

What if there is no shared language when you meet someone?

## Pidgin

# Pidgin

A *pidgin* is a language with no native speaker.

A pidgin is typically developed in a marketplace where there is no shared language between traders.

Pidgins also emerged in communities of the descendants of slaves in the Americas.

Famous examples include *Tok Pisin* (Papua New Guinea), *Haitian Creole* (Haiti), and *Cameroon Pidgin English*.

# Pidgin

A pidgin language often lacks fine grammatical distinctions and complex sentence structure.

French	English	Tok Pisin
je vais	I go	mi go
tu vas	you go	yu go
il/elle va	she/he/it goes	em go
nous allons	we go	yumi go / mipela go
vous allez	you go	yupela go
ills/elles vont	they go	ol go

# Pidgin

A pidgin can sound funny or childish (for the speaker of the lexifier language), but we should be aware that it is a language used for serious purposes, and it may be a part of identity for its speakers.

# Creole

When a pidgin language acquires native speakers, it becomes a *creole*.

Names can be misleading — *Tok Pisin* is from 'Talk Pidgin', but it is now a creole with native speakers.

# Creole

Creoles have complex grammatical structures.

The fact that creole languages quickly develop grammar has stimulated studies on our biological ability to speak and the origin of human language.

# Transitivizing suffix *-im* of Tok Pisin

adjectives	derived verbs
<i>bik</i> 'big'	<i>bikim</i> 'enlarge'
<i>brait</i> 'wide'	<i>braitim</i> 'broaden'
<i>daun</i> 'low'	<i>daunim</i> 'lower'
<i>nogut</i> 'bad'	<i>nogutim</i> 'spoil; damage'
<i>pret</i> 'afraid'	<i>pretim</i> 'frighten, scare'
<i>doti</i> 'dirty'	<i>dotim</i>

# Lexifier (superstrate) and substrate

In a pidgin language, often one prestigious language provides the majority of vocabulary. Such a language is called *lexifier* or *superstrate*.

In many textbook examples, the lexifier is a major European language such as English, French and Spanish.

But local, weaker languages often leave traces in its grammar. Such a language is called *substrate*.

# 1st person plural in Tok Pisin

*yumi* (inclusive *we*) and *mipela* (exclusive *we*)

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## Are there pidgins and creoles that involve Japanese?

Yes, there are many.

*Yokohama Dialect* - A pidgin language spoken among traders at the port of Yokohama

*Hawaiian Pidgin*

- *Ogasawara mixed language*

*Yilan Creole* - A creole language shared by native Taiwanese people

## Yokohama Dialect

A: *Anata ohayo.*

B: *Nippon ohayo.*

A: *Konnichi watakushi sakana makoto yasui. Anata kaimasu ka?*

(Today I fish real cheap. You buy?)

B: *Anata yasui. Watakushi kau. Anata takai. Watakushi pekepeke.*

(You cheap, I buy. You expensive, I leave (?).)

From カイザー (2005) Exercises in the Yokohama Dialect と横浜ダイアレクト

## Yokohama Dialect

*Am buy worry arimas?* (案配悪いあります)

“Is he ill?”

*Knee jew ban Hotel maro maro your-a-shee.* (二十番ホテル マロマロよろしい)

“You had better send it up to the Grand Hotel.”

Probably the origin of the fake Chinese-style speech in manga

From 金水 (2014) コレモ日本語アルカ?

## Yilan Creole

Spoken in a couple of villages in Southern Yilan (宜蘭) Prefecture in Taiwan

A: *Nta lukus moteke.*  
You should bring clothes.

B: *Irang, wasi samuysang.*  
I don't need one. It's not cold.

## Lexifier and substrate in Yilan Creole

*Wasi kino tayhoku ikanai.*

“I didn’t go to Taipei yesterday.”

*Wasi asta tayhoku ikang.*

“I will not go to Taipei tomorrow.”

reflects perfective/imperfective distinction common in Austronesian languages

From 渋谷・簡 (2013) 旅するニホンゴ.

## Announcements

## Next week: Quiz 1

We will take 10-20 minutes at the *beginning* of the next class.

You will be asked about your understanding of basic concepts that are discussed *both* in class and in the textbook.

The slides up to today will be uploaded to the website.

## Reaction paper

Guess the meanings of Tok Pisin expressions and fill the blanks.

Tok Pisin	English
mausgras	moustache
gras bilong fes	beard
gras bilong hed	
pisin	bird
han	hand
han bilong pisin	
gras bilong pisin	
bilong	

(Textbook p.92)