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Pidgin and creole examples pdf

At first you are only two languages that are kind of seeing each other. Then you make it official and open a joint bank account. Two languages enter the bar. First says: Comment ça va? The second pauses to think, and then says: Muy bien. Que belle nuit. There is no punchline unless you're amused by this very crude attempt to illustrate pidginization with a bad bar joke. Pidgins and Creoles are both the result of what happens when you blend two or more languages, but they're not the same. Put simply, pidgin is the first generation version of the language that forms among native speakers in different languages – a makeshift communication bridge, if you will. Creole is a pidgin with native speakers, or one that is passed on to second generation speakers who formalize it and strengthen bridges of powerful structures with fully developed grammar and syntax. Generally speaking, pidgins form in relation to multicultural populations. Historically, this has often happened in areas where several groups traded with each other, or when slave groups from different nations were equated with the same population and developed the language. Pidgins often borrow words from their source languages and feature simplified grammar. It is a bare-bone language designed to provide minimal viable communication. By the time pidgin becomes a Creole, the language has developed enough of its own qualities to have a different grammar of its own. Beyond the well-known French/West African Creole spoken in Haiti, there's also a Hawaiian Creole in English, which is a mixture of Hawaiian, English, Chinese, Spanish and other languages. Malay also has at least 14 recognized Creole shoots, thanks to dutch and Portuguese colonial influences. Gullah is an English-based Creole speaking in the southern United States, and then there's the French-based Louisiana Creole. There is also Chavacano, a Spanish-based Creole speaking in the Philippines. The list goes on. There is some disagreement among linguists as to whether pidgins immediately become Creole, or whether this process may take more than one generation. Some argue that neurologically, there are always a ton of commonalities as people learn native languages, meaning first generation speakers of Creole language inevitably fill the blanks for any aspects of language lacking in the pidgin version. However, there's often a ton of vocabulary, syntax and pronunciation changes that occur during the first 20 to 30 years of creole formation. In any case, some pidgins are still used today, such as Nigerian Pidgin and Cameroon Pidgin in English, but they are often called creoles as well as pidgins. Confused yet? There is also some disagreement as to whether the Creole always arises from pidgins, otherwise known as life cycle theory, which was introduced by Robert Hall in 1962. Other theories are covered because, for example, it is believed that creole can develop much more intimate context than trade, for example, between slaves and plantation owners. Some linguists dispute, for example, haiti and Louisiana Creole, for example, from the pidgin scene. In addition, it is important to note that pidgins do not always become Creole. If second generation speakers pick up aspects of pidgin as a second language, it is still generally considered to be pidgin. Moreover, if society does not provide an environment where language can continue to develop in relative isolation, pidgin will often disappear as well as the need for it. In both cases, the difference is not always very cut and dried. In fact, the use of differences is also difficult, such as with Tok Pisin (in his own name as well, as it is generally considered a pidgin) now the native language of some Papua New Guinea, written by linguistics doctoral candidate Daniel Ross on Quora. So is this Creole yet? Well, in a way. But it is also another key non-native language for many, perhaps more. So perfect boundaries/differences are not possible, but the ideas are quite clear, and I think it would be more difficult to separate other types of mixed languages from the Creole than the Creole from pidgins. As with languages and dialects, the difference between pidgin and Creole is not quite airtight. Language has tremendous continuity, and it is ever flowing. How is that bar banter? Grasp the larger part of this continuity. Learn the new LanguageShare: This article is about the language form as a whole. For information about specific languages, see pidgin § examples. For the type of bird see dove. For other uses see Pidgin (disambiguation). Simplified language Pidgin[1][2][3] /pidgin/, or pidgin language is a grammatically simplified means of communication that develops between two or more groups that do not have a common language: usually its vocabulary and grammar are limited and often consist of several languages. It is most commonly employed in situations such as trade, or when both groups speak languages that are different from the language of the country in which they live (but if there is no common language between groups). Basically pidgin is a simplistic tool for linguistic communication because it is designed for improvised, or post-convention, between individuals or groups of people. Pidgin is not a native speaker of any speech community, but instead has learned as a second language. [4] [5] From words, sounds or body languages can form pidgin from many languages, as well as from onomatopoeia. Since the lexicon of any pidgin will be just the core of the vocabulary, words with only a special meaning in lexifier language can get a whole new (or complementary) meaning to pidgin. Pidgins have historically been considered patois, unsusable simplified versions of their lexifiers, and as such generally have low prestige for other languages. [6] However, not all simplified or unsusaused is pidgins. Each pidgin has its own norms of use, which are learned about the skill pidgin. [7] Pidgins differ from creole, which is the first language of the speech community's native language speakers that at some point arose from pidgin. Unlike pidgins, Creole is a fully developed vocabulary and patterned grammar. Most lingues believe that Creole develops through the pidgin nativization process when the children of the acquired pidgin-speakers learn and use it as their mother tongue. Etymology Pidgin derives from Chinese pronunciation [8] from the English word business, and all the affirmations from the first half of the nineteenth century given in the third edition of the Oxford English Dictionary are business; activity, occupation or case (formerly from 1807). The term pidgin English (business English), first affirmed in 1855, shows the term transition to referring to language, and with the 1860s the term pidgin alone could refer to Pidgin in English. The term was intended to be used in a more general language sense, represented by this article in the 1870s[9] [10] Popular fake emtimology pidgin is english pigeon, the bird is sometimes used to make a short written message, especially during the pre-modern telecommunications. [11] [9] Terminology Word pidgins, formerly also written in pigion,[10] used to refer initially to Chinese Pidgin in English, but was later generalized to refer to any pidgin. [12] Pidgin can also be used as a local pidgins or creoley special name in places where they speak. For example, the name of creole language Tok Pisin derives from english words to speak pidgin. Its speakers usually refer to it simply as pidgin when speaking English. [13] [14] Like hawaiian Creole, English is commonly referred to as Pidgin. The term jargon is also used to refer to pidgins, and is found in the names of some pidgins such as Chinook Jargon. In this context, linguists today use jargon to denote a particularly rudimentary type of pidgin; [15] However, this use is quite rare and the term jargon most often refers to words specifically referring to a particular profession. Pidgins can start as commercial languages, such as Tok Pisin, or become commercial languages. Commercial languages can eventually become fully developed languages, such as Swahili, which are different from the languages they were originally influenced by. Commercial languages and pidgins can also affect established languages in the vernacular, especially among people who are directly involved in the trade where this pidgin is commonly used, which can also lead to the development of regional dialects. Common features This section does not mention any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to trusted sources. Uneeded material can be challenged and removed. (September 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Pidgins are usually less morphologically complex, but syntactically than other languages, there are usually fewer morphosintac tactical violations than other languages. Characteristics that are common to most pidgins: Typologically most similar to isolating languages uncomplicated klausal structure (e.g. no embedded clauses, etc.) Syllable cod reduction or elimination of consonants reduction or their division with epentenes Aspiration or elimination of sound changes Monophthongization is common, employment as many basic vowels as possible, such as [a, e, i, o, u] lack of morphofonic variation in tone scarcity, such as those found in Niger-Congo , Austros and Sino-Tibetan language families and various families of Indigenous languages in America lack grammar stress; use of individual words to indicate a tense, usually pre-verb, a lack of conjugation or delemia Lack of grammar sex or number, usually replaced by re-binding to represent plurals and superlatives, and other parts of the speech that reflect the increase in concept and a clear reference to gender or animated objects. There is a lack of clear parts of speech or categorization of words; the sharing and derivation of a new dictionary through conversion, such as nominalisation, verbinification, adjectification, etc. Development Initial development pidgin usually requires: prolonged, regular contact between different language communities requires contact between them not (or non-widespread skills) widespread, accessible to the interlingual Keith Whinnom (in Hymes (1971)) suggests that pidgins need three languages to form, with one (superstrate) clearly dominant over others. Linguists can sometimes get that pidgins can become Creole languages when a generation of children learns pidgin as their first language, [16] a process that regularises the grammar of variations that are dependent on the speaker. Creoliete can then replace the existing combination of languages to become a native speaker of society (e.g. Chavacano language in the Philippines, Cryo in Sierra Leone, and Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea). However, not all pidgins become Creole languages; may die before this phase (e.g. Mediterranean Lingua Franca). Other scientists, such as Salikoko Mufwene, argue that pidgins and creoles occur independently under different conditions, and that pidgin does not always have to be before the Creole nor creole develop from pidgin. Pidgins, according to Mufwene, appeared among the trading colonies among users who saved their native homelands for their daily interactions. Creole, meanwhile, developed settlement colonies in which speakers of European language, often indentured by employees whose language would be far from standard in the first place, interacted extensively with non-European slaves, absorbing a few words and functions from slaves in non-European native languages, resulting in a heavily basilectalized version of the original language. These servants and could use the Creole as a daily homeland, not just in situations where contact with the speaker superstrate was necessary. [17] Examples Such pidgins are Wikipedia articles or sections of articles. Many of these languages are commonly referred to as their speakers as Pidgin. List of English-based pidgins Algonquian-Basque pidgin Arafundi-Enga Pidgin Barikanchi Pidgin Basque-Icelandcu pidgin Bimbashi Arabiclama Borgarmålet Broken Oghibbe Brokenway Oghibbeway Broken Slavey and Loucheux Jargon Camthoian Pidgin English Cocoliche (Argentinian Spanish/different Italian dialects) Duvle -Wano Pidgin Eskimo Trade Jargon Ewondo Populaire Fanagalo (Pidgin Zulu) Français Tirailleur Haflong Hindi International Sign Inuktitut-English Pidgin Kiautschou Pidgin German KiKAR (Swahili ginpid) Kwoma-Manambu Pidgin Kyakhta Russian-Chinese Pidgin Kyowa-go and Xieheyu Labrador Inuit Pidgin French Madras Bashai Maridi Arab Sea Polynesia Pidgin Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Sabir) Mekeo pidgins Mobilian Jargon Namibia Black German Ndyuka-Tiriyó Pidgin Nefamese Nigerias Pidgin Nootka Jargon Pidgin Delaware Pidgin Hawaiian Islands Pidgin Pidgin Pidgin Pidgin Pidgin Pid Pid Sud pidgin Wolof Pijin Russenorsk Settler Swahili Taimyr Pidgin Russian Tây Bại Pidgin French Tinglish Tok Pisin Turkish West Greenlandic Pidgin Yokohama Pidgin Japanese See also Camfranglais (Cameroon) Creole Language Hiri Motu Kong Lingulisha franca Macaronic Language Mixed Language Spanglish Notes ^ Muysken , Pieter; Smith, Norval (2008). Study on pidgin and creole languages (PDF). In Arends, Jacques; Muijsken, Pieter; Smith, Norval (eds.). Pidgins and Creole: Introduction. John Benjamin. pages 3 to 14. ^ Özüorçun, Fatma (2014). Language varieties: Pidgins and Creole (PDF). Cite magazine requires |journal = (help) ^ Bickerton, Derek (1976). Pidgin and creole studies. Annual report of anthropology. 5: 169–93. doi: 10.1146/annurev.an.05.100176.001125. ↑ Todd (1990:3) ^ Todd (1990:3) ^ See Thomason & Kaufman (1988:169) ^ Bakker (1994:27) ^ Bakker (1994:26) ^ Pinyin: pí qín yí Chinese Pinyin, Dictionary, Yabla, ^ a b pidgin, n. OED Online, Oxford University press, January 2018, www.oed.com/view/Entry/143533, 2018. ^ A b Online Etymology Dictionary ^ Crystal, David (1997), Pidgin, The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language (2nd ed.), Cambridge University Press ^ Bakker (1994:25) ^ Smith, Geoff P. Growing Up with Tok Pisin: Contact, creolization, and change in Papua New Guinea's national language. London: Battlebridge. on page 2002. ^ Thus published court reports in Papua New Guinea refer to Tok Pisin as Pidgin: see, for example, Schubert v. State [1979] PNGLR 66. ↑ Bakker (1994:25–26) ^ For example: Campbell, John Howland; Sypf, J. Williams, ed. Creative evolution. Life Science Series. Collaborator: University of California, Los IGPP Evolution and Life Research Centre. Jones & Bartlett Learning. p. 81. Isbn 9780867209617. Isbn 9780867209617. Updated: 2014-04-20. The first generation of such children spontaneously develops pidgin into a more complex language called Creole. [...] [T]he development pidgin into a Creole is unconscious and spontaneous. ^ Salikoko Mufwene: Pidgin and creole Languages. Humanities.uchicago.edu. Archived from the original on 6 June 2013. Updated: 2010-04-24. (which can be used) References Bakker, Peter (1994), Pidgins, in Arends, Jacques; Muijsken, Pieter; Smith, Norval (eds.), Pidgins and Creoles: An Introduction, John Benjamins, pp. 26–39. 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