Topic: 001 Globalisation: Definition.

Globalization:-

A process of Interaction & integration among people Companies and governments of different nations.

Forms of interaction:-

- Political cooperation.
- Sharing of ideas & information
- Trade & exchange of resources.
- Increased as a result of technological developments.

exchange

world culture.

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Topic: 002:- What is Global language

A language achieves a global status when it develops a special role recognizing in every country

Determined by:

- Mother Tongue status of the language
- Speaker's number?
- Speaker's identities
- A language taken up by people in countries in which it is not the mother tongue.

This can be done in 2 ways.

i- By making it official language of the country. (second language)

ii- By making it a priority in foreing lang. teaching

Three ~~prop~~ Pronged Development of lang.

i- As a first languge

ii- As a second lang. iii- As a foreign lang.

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world culture.

Topic:002: ~~What is a~~ Need of a Global language.

Communication in linguistically mixed communities

- Translators and
- Interpreters
  - restricted
  - Incomplete

Solution:- A common language (lingua francas). (1950's) 20th century.

Choice of language:- Lingu franca)

- A simplified language used by

Topic 003

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• Cosmopolitan character.

(A language does not becomes global language because of its.)

• Structural properties
• Vocabulary.
• Association with great literature, culture or religion.

A strong power Base:-

• Political power
• Military power
• Economic power
• Technological power
• Cultural power.

Ecnomic power:-

• Ecnomic has replaced politics and militiary power as the chief driving force behind the worlds events.

Topic:005:- Emergence of English as a Global language:-

Communication technologies expanded the scope of economic development leading to

• Formation of multinational organisation

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- Rapid increase in international marketing & advertising.
- Empowerment first of press and then of broadcasting media.
- Growth of new mass entertainment industry in the form of movies and music.

Topic 006:- Danger of Global Language

An elite monolingual class
- overly self satisfied.
- Looking down upon other languages.

Gap between social classes.

Users have an advantage over non-user of English in:-
- Business
- Employment
- Academics
- Computers
- Entertainment

Unpopularity of other languages.
- Lack of interest in learning other languages.

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- Reduced opportunities for learning other languages

Topic 007: Undue Empowerment of users.

Advantage position of mother tongue users.

- Language as an instrument of action and power.
- High acheivement of the mother tongue speakers of English.

Empowerment in professional fields.

- Science & Technology
- Business
- Academics.

Solution:- Powerful Billingualism.

- Proper attention to language teaching learning.
- Continuous maintenance
- Early introduction of the global language in educational contexts.

Difficulty in achieving Bilingualism.

- Financial Implications.

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Topic: 008:- Linguistic Complacency.

People being satisfied completely by on language as a mean for all sources.

lack of motivation for learning other languages.

* lack of money
* lack of opportunity
* lack of interest.

Change of attitude:-

* Breakaway from monolingual bias.
* Sensitivity to business partner's language.
* Respect of other cultures.
* Readiness for language learning

Topic: 009: Loss of Linguistic Diversity. I (obj)

The phenomena of language death.

- An occurrence throughout history.
- Fifty percent of 7,099 language at risk.

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Factors that cause language Death

Natural Catastrophes:-

- Earthquakes
- Floods
- Storms
- Famines
- Droughts

Cultural assimilation:-

- Demographic submersion
- Military superiority
- Economic reasons
- Urbanization and consumer culture. (Urdu in Pakistan e.g.)

Intellectual & Social Tragedy

- Respository of history, culture and literature (Jocktails, songs are

Conservation of endagered languages

Formation of international organization:-

- The international Clearing House for Endangered languages, Tokyo
- The foundation for Endangered languages

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• The Endangered language Fund, USA.

Topic: 10:- • Loss of Linguistic Diversity II

Language death and global language

• Limited effect on disapperance of a language.

• Reverse effect of English as a global language.

Impact of English as global language on linguistic diversity

• Loss of linguistic diversity and spread of English.

• Influences the structure of other languages.

• Provides loan words.

English & loss of linguistic diversity.

• Correlation b/w English adoption and decline of minority languages.

• Assymmetrical power relations.

• Impact on first world countries.

Other factors behind the adaption of English.

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- Global interdependence
- Place in the world forums
- They also need natural resources from each other.
- Functional approach to English
- Empowerment of subjugated and marginalized.

Topic:11:- The Issue of National and cultural Identity.

Issues of National and cultural Identity.

Mutual intellegibility vs. identity

- Need for mutual intelligibility or global interdependence
- language as a symbol of identity
- linguistic divergence as an evidence

Examples:-

Yugoslavia

Scandinavia

Co-existence of intelligibility and identity (is possible)

Billinguism

- Global language
- Regional language

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Topic: 012:- Introducing World Englishes

World Englishes as a field of study.

- World Englishes as a field of study has been recently established.

Two distinct positions:- (Obj)

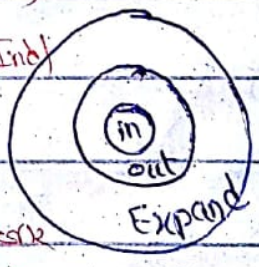
- A single standardised form of English as the model (Randolph Quirk, 1985).
- Many linguistically equal varities of English (Baraj Kachru, 1985).

Kachru's classification of English. (unlimited imp)

He classified English into 3 concentric circles. (recall)

1. Inner circle
2. Outer circle
3. Expanding circle

(Pak, Ind)



(Crystal 2003)

Classification of English

- English as native language (ENL)
- English as a 2nd language (ESL).
- English as a foreign language (EFL).

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Phases of development of English language varieties.

1. The local variety remains unrecognized.
2. Local variety & inner circle variety exist side by side.
3. The local variety becomes recognized as the standard

Topic: 13:- Origins - I

Origins of English.

- Was spoken in the north-west corner of Europe
- Then called Tutish, or Teutch or Deutch

Brought to Britian by settlers like jutes, Angles and Saxons in 449.

Arrival of English in Britain.

- An invading army or uncordinated bands?
- Ruling minority or large group of settlers.
- Pushed the inhibitations of Island - the Britian to the north and west. (Scotland, Wales, Cornwall and Ireland).

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Arrival of English in Britain.

- The settlers have more power and prestige e.g. Wealth = Britons, foreigners/slaves
- Germanic became the dominant language.
- These groups were closely related in language & culture.
- The word Engle 'the Angles" was applied to all the settlers
- The related adjective Englisc was applied to all these people and their languages.

Spread of English over Britain.

- The jutes settled in Kent
- The saxons settled in the south and western parts of England, now counties whose names end in sex.
- Essex: the kingdom of the East Saxons
- Wessex: the kingdom of the West saxons.
- Middlesex: - The kingdom of the middle saxons.

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• Sussex:: The kingdom of the South Saxons.
• The Angles settled chiefly on the east coast.
• The kingdom of East-Aglia was divided into the regions of the
• North Folk (Norfolk)
• South Folk (Suffolk)

Topic:14:: Origins-II

Genetic Classification of English

Family

• English belong to Indo-European family of languages.
• one of the 94 "top level" language families in the world
• Comprise 430 actively spoken languages.

Old English (400-1100)

• Larger number of inflections.
• Adjectives had three genders.

Middle English (1100-1500

• The influence began to drop off or completely disapp

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- New French words began to creep in a result of Norman Conquest.

Early Modern English (1500-1800)

- Increased ~~it~~ contact with people from around the world.
- The Renaisance. (classic).
- Invention of printing.
- Spelling & grammar became fixed.
- Dialect of London became the standard.

Modern English (1800-present)

Increased vocabulary.

- Industrial ~~revolution~~ revolution and technology.
- Expansion of the British Empire.

Contemporary English (present and onwards).

Topic:15:- Spread of English in America

Settlement History.

Expeditions to America 1584.

- First expedition ending in failure.

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1607:-

• (Chesapeake Bay): First permanent settlement

1620:-

• The ship mayflower arrived
• 35 puritans.
• 67 other settlers.
• Established a settlement in plymouth, (Massachusetts).

1640:-

• Successful settlment
• Number of immigrants increased (25000 more immigrants arrived)

Dialectical diffusion

• Diverse group:
Different reginol, social occupational & linguistic backgrounds.

Tidewater accent

• Southern settlment include settlers from England's "West country."
• Brought their characteristic accent.
• z voicing of s sounds.

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• r strongly produced after vowels.
• Northern colonists came from the east of England lacked r sound after vowels.
• Later population movements preserved this dialect distinction.
• Blurred dialect picture because of frequent movements

Topic:16:-

Increase in population
Seventeenth century
• A large number of immigrants from Midlands and northern England.
1720's
• New wave of immigrants from Ireland.
Nineteenth century:-
• Increase in immigration due to poverty
• Revolutions in Germany & Italy.

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target killing

- Jewish program in Europe
- Between 1790 & 1890, the population grew from 4 million to 50 million.
- 1900 : the population was just over 75 million.
- 1950: this total had doubled.
- 2016: 323.1 million

~~within 1 or 2 g~~

Increase in mother tongue users of English.

- Within 1 or 2 generations immigrant begin to speak English
- A massive growth in mother tongue use of English.
- 80% of the 323.1 million population use English as their mother tongue.

Topic: 17:-- Spread of English in Australia & NZ

Settlement history

1770

- James Cook discovered and charted NZ & Australia.

1788:--

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• Australia was colonized by the British

1840:-

• NZ was colonized by the British.

• Australia was made a penal colony.

• Housed 130,000 prisoners b/w 1788 & 1808.

• other settlers also entered the country but in small number.

• Rate of immigration increased rapidly in mid 19th century.

• Population grew from 400,000 to 4 million in 50 years.

• In 2002, it was nearly 19 million.

• In 2016, 24.13 million.

• Settlers included convicts from London & ireland.

• Cookney accent of London and brogue of Ireland.

• Aboriginal languages.

• American English

• Immigrants

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1790

- European settlements began

1814

- Christian missionary work

1840

- Treaty of Waitangi b/w Maoric chiefs & the crown.
- official establishment of a British colony

Increase in immigrant popula

- 1840-1850 : 20,000-25,000
- 1850-1900 : 25,000-750,000
- Gold rush
- Increased immigration from Britain.
- 2002: 3.8 million
- 2016: 4.693 million.

Influence on New Zeland. Englis

- Peseption of stronger ties with Britian.

A growing sense of nationa identity.

Concern for the rights & needs of the Maori people.

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Topic:18:- Spread of English: Caribbean

Three stages of slave trade

Stage III:-

1. Slaves were transported to the Caribbean island and American coasts.
2. Sold to the highest bidder at slave aucations.
3. Worked on sugar plantation for nothing.
4. Goods were bought with the money made from the sale of slaves.

Emerging of a new linguistic Code.

1. Growth of several unique codes of communication called pidgin.
2. Pidgin gave rise to Creole English.
3. Interminging of different creoles with standard English resulted in several varities of English.

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Topic: 19: (S.q or obj)

Spread of English South East Asia

- America established its sovereignty over Philippines in 1898
- Strong influence of American English in Philippines persists.
- It includes the largest population of the English speaking states in the region (90 million in 2016).
- British colonial empire in Southeast Asia was begun by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles (British Statesman).
- Several British settlements in Penang, Malacca and most notable Singapore (1786-1824
- By 1867, English has been established as the medium of law and administration

English rapidly became the language of power in the British territories of South-east Asia. Many other regions in Southeast Asia also came under the British control.

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- Hong Kong island (1842) Kawloon (1860).
- The New Territories, which from the largest part of the colony, were leased from China in 1898 for 99 years.

Introduction of a British education system.

- English medium schools began in Penag (now Malaysia's leading port) in 1816.
- Teaching staff routinely brought in from Britain.
- Standard British English model.
- English became the language of professional advancement and the language of higher education.
- Became a prestigious lingua franca among those who had recieved an English education.

South Asian Englishes: Singapore

- 1950: a bilingual educational system with English alongside Chinese, Malay, and Tamil.
- English remained the language

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system, education and the media.
- Popular among population in family settings
- Development of Singlish.

South Asian Englishes: Malaysia
- Bahasa Malaysia was adopted as the national language after the independence in 1957.
- Role of English became restricted.
- Malay-medium education was introduced, with English as a compulsory subject.

South Asian Englishes: Hong Kong
- Limited use of English in government, military administration, law, business, and the media.
- English and Chinese have joint official status
- Chinese predominates in most speech situations.

Topic: 20:-

Spread of English: South Africa I Contemprory situation

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- Eleven national languages.
- Africans is the first language of the whites of Dutch origin.
- Symbol of identity for Afrikaners.
- First language of most of the coloured population.
- English enjoys more prestige than any other language.
- English belongs to two of three concentric circles of Kachru's model of world Englishes:
    - Inner
    - Outer
- English used by the whites of British background (4.9 million, 9.6%)
- Increasingly used by black population.
- Taken up by Afrikaners due to its value for upward mobility.
- Roughly 11 million users of English as a second language.

South African Varieties of English

A continumm of accent exist.

- Influenced by Afrikaans.

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- Influenced by British Received Pronunciation
- Influenced by African languages
A continuumm of accents exist.
- White South African English (SAE)
- Black SAE
- Indian SAE
- Colored SAE.

Gradually, a more homogeneous accent has emerged.

Use of English in South Africa.

- Interpersonal
- Instrumental
- Regulative
- Innovative/imaginative.

Topic 21:

Spread of English: South Africa II

Colonial rules:

- Dutch from 1652 to 1795.
- British from 1795 to 1948.
- Dutch (by now called Afrikaners) 1948-1994.
- Several British settlements were established in 1840s and 1850s.

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Immigrations:

- Witwatersrand gold rush attracted a large number of immigrants in the 1870s.
- Arrival of half a million English speaking immigrants towards the end of 19th cent

History of English language in South Africa.

- First Dutch later Afrikaans then English were used as the offical languages.
- Struggle for power and privileges for the speakers of a particular language.
- language was used to strengthen apartheid.
- After taking over from the Dutch in 1806, British tried to Anglicise the region
- 1910: formation of Union of South Africa
- Declaration of Dutch and English as co-official languages
- In 1948 Afrikaners came

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into power and introduced Afrikanerization.
- English came to be used, by those with an ethnically mixed background.
- Also adopted by many immigrants from Indian.

Controversial language policy: Bantu Education Act (★).
- Imposition of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction in black schools.
- Resistance from Black students resulted in bloody uprising.
- Afrikaans perceived by the black as the language of oppression and English as the language of liberation.
- Blacks viewed English as a tool for achieving an international voice.
- The Bantu Education Act had the opposite effect than desired for it.

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Topic: 22. (S.Y).

Spread of English: Africa

Colonial Africa

- Cape of Good Hope: the only colonial settlement until 1794.
- By 1914, several colonial territories has emerged.
- Repartitioning after the two World Wars.
- Liberation of African Countries Countries towards the second half of the 20th Century.
- Formation of organization of African Unity.

Spread of English in Africa

- Increase in Commerece.
- Anti-slave activities facilitated the spread of English
- In 1807, the British Parliament passed an Act for the abolition of the slave trade.
- Royal Navy's West indies squardon seized thousands of ships and slaves were freed.
- Settlements were made for freed slaves.

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- Served as bases for the anti slave trade squadrons
- Later became crown colonies
- Visited by missionaries.

Show the influence of the British varieties.

1. Sierra Leone
2. Ghana
3. Nigeria
4. Gambia
5. Cameroon.

- Highly multilingual region.
- Standard varieties of English used by the colonial officials and missionaries.
- Emergence of English based pidgins and creoles.
- English based creole - Krio major form of communication.

Spread of English in East Africa

- Formation of British East African Company in 1888.
- Establishment of British Colonial protectorates.
- Almost all of them declared English as their official language after independence.

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East African English
- A large number of immigrants and Africa-born whites.
- British model used in schools.
- A range of mother tongue English varieties.

Topic: 23:-

Spread of English: South Asia

South-Asian Countries:
- India
- Pakistan
- Bangladesh
- Nepal
- Bhutan
- Sri Lanka

Arrival of English in South Asia:
- Formation of the East India Company in 1600.
- The decline in the powers of the Mughal emperors.
- Trending transformed into dominance over India.

Role and status of English during the Empire.
- Became the language of administration.
- English education system was introduced in 1835.
- Became the medium of

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instruction in higher education.
- Increased the growth and status of English.
- Two systems of education English medium & Vernacular medium
- English became language of empowerment.

Role & Status of English in Pakistan (Imp) ★★★★★★

- Inherited the dual system of education from the British.
- Urdu was declared the national and English the official language in 1947.
- The government continued to support English medium Schools

Use of English

A number of functions in important Domains.

- The Courts
- Higher education
- Government Administration
- The armed Forces
- Media
- Business and Tourism
- In-group communication.
- Associated official language in Pakistan and India.

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- Emergence of an official ideng|nized variety.
- Majority shows a learning towards British English followed by American English.
- Pakistan: 17,000,000
- India : 200,350,000

English in South Asia

- Outnumbers the speakers in USA and UK combined.
- It is due to Number of Speakers in India.
- 20% of 1 billion people speak English.
- Used as a lingua franca in the South of India.

Use of English in other South Asian Countries

- No official status in other South Asian countries.
- Medium of international communication.
- Sign of cultural modernity.

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Topic 24: Political Developments (Obj)

Rule of English during the Empire.

- Exerting civilising influence was a goal.
- English facilitated the achievements of this goal.
- English was considered a symbol of political unity.
- Developments of railway, roads and telegraph may be symbolized by the used of the language in these regions.
- A unifying medium of communication with in a colony.
- Showed bounds between the colony and the home country.
- Access to industrial developments.

Triumphalist attitude

- Education was considered a means of bringing people peacefully under subjuggtion.
- The education was to be delievered through English

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(*Q) We are taught - and believed that the best ideas were English ideas, the best government was English government, and the best men were Englishmen."

(Mandela as quoted in Rahman 2005, p. 26).

Enduring influence of English

- English chosen as the official language by many African and Asian countries.
- Still considered as symbol of progress.

Topic: 25. (Long)

Technological and Industrial Development - I.

Britain's Industralization

- Population growth
- Economic growth
- Production growth

Production Growth

- Massive changes in technology and organization.
- large scale production of manufactured goods.

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- Britain becoming the workshop of the world
USA's Industrialization.
- USA over took Britain
- Many American inventors came to frame.

Linguistic Consequences
- Most research being done by English speaking countries or by their calloboration.
- Between 1700-1900 most of the scientific research had been documented in English.

Linguistic Consequences of industralization
- Addition in the English lexicon
- Need of English for borrowing or buying this technology.
- Echanging / hiring of experience.

Topic: 26:

Technological & Industrial Developments - II

Acces to new Knowldge

Supported by:
- Developments in printing press
- Transporation

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Developments in transporation

- Railway system
- Road network
- New sources of energy.

Major business giants in the USA

- John D. Rockfeller
- William Randolph Hearst
- John Pierpont Morgan

Economic imperialism

- Growth of international banking system
- Growth of world Trade and investment.
- Investments provided to new colonies and less wealthy Europe countries
- London and New York became the investment capitals of the world.
- £4,500 thousand million investment abroad.

Topic: 27:

Social and Cultural Trends

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Consolidation of English after WWI (Imp) ***

- Role as a mediating language
- Spread through colonial cultural legacies
- Expansion due to technological revolution.

Role of English in international relations.

- Sole or co-official language of most international organizations.
- Role in restricted membership organizations.

English-only organizations

Scientific organisation

- The African Association of Science Editors.
- The Cairo Demographic centre
- Baltic Marine Biologists of the cancer research and the European Association of Fish Pathology.
- Spporting organisations.

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A different kind of Role:

- language of protests.
- English and the right to use own language.

Role of Eng. in International Travel

- USA: The leading tourism earner and spender.

Presence of English on internati. Travel.

- Signs in the shop windows
- Restraunt menus
- Credit card facilities
- Selling of artefacts.
- Beg money from the passing visitor.

English as an Auxiliary language

- Safety instructions
- Notices
- Road Signs

Role of military travel

- Contact with the English Speaking culture
- Songs and music
- Radio Broadcast
- Peace keeping missions

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Topic 28: (obj)

English as a Lingua Franca

English and the International Community.

English a symbol of internationalism

Reasons for the emergence of English as a lingua Franca

- Retaining of English as an official language by former British colonies.
- USA's economic Power.
- International political reasons.
- Intellectual reasons.
- Practical reasons.
- Entertainment Reasons.

Point of view Regarding the status of English

- It jeopardizes the role and status of other languages.
- Restricts the understanding of other cultures.
- Wide spread use of English acknowledges diversity.
- Strengthens the possibility of planetry citizenship.

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Topic: 29:-
Pidings and Credes

Pidgin:-

It is the product of the multilingual contact situation in which those who wish to communicate must find or improvise a simple language system that will enable them to do so.

Language contact

- A linguistic and social phenomena
- Speakers of different languages interact with one another
- This result in transfer of linguistic features.

★ Pidgin:-

- A reduce variety of a language
- Results from extended contacts between groups of people with no language in common
- Arises to fulfil the restricted communication needs of such

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people.

Origin of the term Pidgin

- A Chinese corruption of the English World "Business"
  gospidgin man = God's businessman (priest)
  Chow chow pidgin = cooking
- Portugues ocupacao meaning trade, job, occupation.
- A form from the south American languages Yayo 'pidian' meaning 'people'
- Hebrew word 'pidjom' meaning 'barter'.

Creole:-

- A pidgin that has become the first language of a new generation of speakers.
- Creoles arise when pidgins become mother tongues

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Topic: 30:

Process of Pidginization-I

Background

- A result of European colonization into Africa and Asia.
- New World slavery
- Slaves were deliberately drawn from a variety of language backgrounds. Its reason was to avoid rebellion against their masters.

Communication was needed b/w.

- Slave masters and slaves
- Slaves & slaves.

Process of Pidginization

The simplification of a language used by groups of speakers seperated from each other by different languages.

Contact between speakers of:

- A dominant European language
- Mutually unintelligible African and Asian languages.

Topic: 31:

Process of Pidginization II

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Simplification of Dominant Language

It was the need for the restricted communication and was the simplification of the Dominant language. It has amplified grammar. It consisted of fewer words (700-2000). It was less morphological. Included restricted range of phonological and syntactic options. Grammar redundancy is not needed.

Example:-

Two big newspapers

Three tall girls

les deux grands journax.

Di tu big pepa

Common views about pidgins

- Marginal languages
- Degenerations
- Deviations
- Imperfectly learned languages.

Common views about speakers of pidgins.

- Deficient
- Ignorant
- Inferior
- lazy

Features of a Pidgin

It has no native speakers. It is no one's

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has a limited use. It has simplistic structure and limited functions. It is an adjunct language (no one speaks only a pidgin).

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Topic: 32:-

Process of Creolization

Creole

- Evolves from a pidgin into a richer language
- Has native speakers (the children learn the pidgin as the first language)

Origin of the term creole:-

- Comes from the Portugese word 'criar' meaning 'to nurse', 'breed', 'bring up'
- Crioulo = an African slave born into the new world

A pidgin or a creole?

- Some pidgins exist as both pidgins and creoles

Process of Creolization:-

- Opposed to the process of pidgnization
- Use for a wide range of functions
- Has a larger vocabulary
- Has more complicated grammatical resources than pidgins.
- Expansion of morphology

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and syntax
- Regularization of the phonology
- Deliberate increase in the number of functions.
- Development of a rational and stable system

e.g.

1 → "Sapos yu kaikai planti pinat, bai yu kamap strong oslem phantom."

2 → "Fantom, yu pren tru bilong mi, Inap yu ken helpim mi nou?"

3 → "Fantom, em i go we?"

---

1 → "If you eat plenty of peanuts, you'll come up strong like the phantom"

2 → "Phantom you are a true friend of mine. Are you able to help me no

3 → "Where did he go?"

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Topic: 33: ☆ (Objectively Imp.) Geographical Distribution

It was mainly distributed in the equatorial belt around the world. It was found in places with direct or easy access to the oceans. It was mainly found in the Caribbean; around the north and east coasts of South America; around the coasts of Africa, particularly the west coast. These were found across the Indian and Pacific oceans. Also found in Hancock (cited in Wardaugh, 2006) list 127 pidgins and creoles, out of which 35 are English-based. There are countries or areas that are almost exclusively Spanish-speaking and have no surviving pidgins or creoles as a result of their settlement histories, for example, the Domanican Republic, Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Some countries had only English-based ones, e.g. Antigua, Barbados, Jamaica and Guyana

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Some have only French-based ones e.g., Martiniqve, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia and Haiti

Siemia leone has both pidginized and Creolized Englishes. The pidgin is indigenous West African Pidgin English used as a trading language. The creole, Krio, is found in and around the Capital, Freetown. It may have originated among the returning slaves from Jamaica and Britain. The language distribution reflects the social and political history of these regions.

Topic: 34: (5.9)

Independent Parallel Development Theory.

Theories of origin:

It can be divides into 3-groups

Polygenesis

Evolved from various sources

Monogenesis

Evolved from a single source

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Universal Strategies:
Derived from universal strategies
The independent parallel develop-ment theory (Polygenetic)
Pidgins and Creoles developed independently from variety of origin They had similarities due to shared circumstances of origin.
Shared circumstances of origin
Need for the communication for the purpose of trade. It often share the same superstrate language i.e. English other superstrates belong to the same language family. i.e. Indo European.
Simplification processes for any language are the same. Shared social contexts and had common communicative needs. Shared substrate.

Topic: 35.

Nautical Jargon Theory
Developed as a lingua franca
The possible influence of nautical jargon noted by the

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American linguist John Reinecke in 1938 Ships had crews from different nationalities. Developed from a shipboard lingua franca

The lingua franca not a pidgin Standard language was used a trading routes. It was passed on the Asians and Africans the Sailor came in contact with. It served as the origin for various pidgins.

Characteristics:

It consisted of a core vocabulary of nautical items and a simplified grammar. Its evidence is the presence of nautical elements in many pidgins and creoles.

Examples:

hivim = heave.

kapsite = capsize

haisim = hoist

Evidence against the Theory:

There are only a few sea-based terms in different pidgins Structural similarities among

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existing pidgins and creoles that arose from different European languages.

Topic: 36. (Long + Short imp)

Monogenesis Afrogenesis Hypothesis.

Polygenesis Vs. Monogenesis

Polygenesis:

- Pidgins and Creoles are European-language-based.
- Newly created in different places

Monogenesis:

- Originated from a single source.

Afrogenesis Hypothesis:

- Presented by MC Whorter in 1995.
- Monogenetic
- A single source accounts for the perceived ~~simeli~~ similarities among pidgins.

Slave trade as the origin

- Existance of English and French slave forts. Development of contanct language in slave forts. Contact language are the bases of most pidgins.

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Evidence for the hypothesis:

Relative paucity of Spanish based Creoles in the New World. Spain did not have large slave forts and settlements in Africa. It did not use labour-based cultivation systems.

Topic: 37:

Baby Talk Theory

Origin:-

It was proposed in 1876 by Charles Leland. Considered the earliest pidgin generation theory. Compares Pidgin speakers to young children first learning to speak.

Rationale:

Similarities identified b/w early speach of children and certain pidgins.

Use of high proportion of content. Lack of structural words. Lack of morphological chang. It has approximation of standard pronunciation.

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Use of baby-talk

The subordinate class percieved as unable to master the dominant class's language. Masters try to imitate their servant's incorrect speech patterns. Results from intentional simplification of speech.

It deprives the learners the opportunity to learn the correct model. Their only option is to learn the new "baby-talk" pidgin.

Simplified forms provide pidgins with their basic structure and lexicon.

Evidence against the theory:

Pidgins are far more frequently used among non-Europeans than b/w Europeans and non-Europeans.

Topic:38:

Theory of Relexification

All European-language-based pidgins derive from a single source: A pidgin called Sabir. Sabir was used as lingua franca as traders on routes of trades in the Mediterranean Sea in the Middle Ages. Portugeslese

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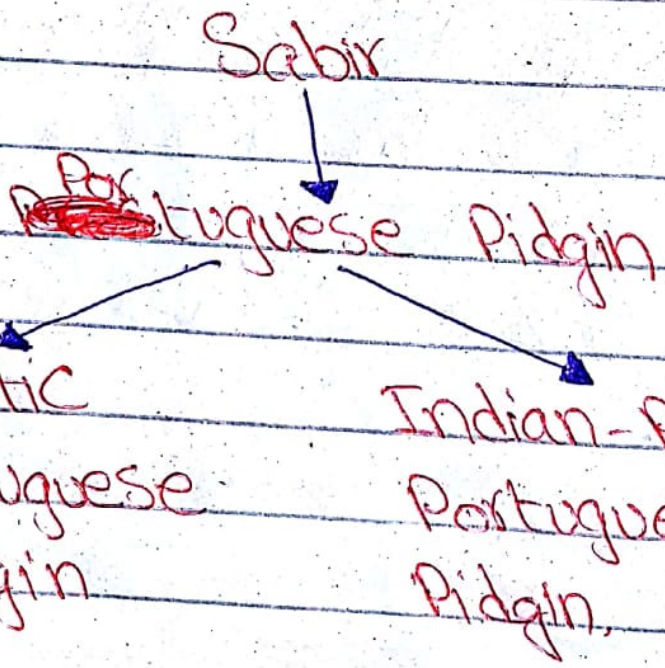
relexified sabir

What is relexification?

It is a mechanism of language change. One language changes its vocabulary with the vocabulary of another language. Not much change occurs in the relexified language's grammar.

Process of relexification:

This pidgin was relexified into pidinized French, English, and Spanish. Vocabulary was replaced. Grammar remained intact.



Classification:

{Atlantic Portuguese Pidgin

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- Portuguese varieties.
(Guine' Crioule)
- Hispanic varieties
(Papiamentu)
- Anglicized varieties
(Jamaican)
- Gallicized varieties
(Louisiana, Haitian)

Classification:-

Indo-Pacific Portuguese Pidgin

- Gallicized varieties
(Seychelles).
- Nederlandized
(Afrikaan)
- Anglicized
(Tok Pisin).

Topic: 39:

Universal Principles Theory

This theory is similar to baby-talk theory. It presents the perspective of universal language behaviour in contact situations. All L1 speakers simplify their languages in similar ways. Language simplification process is an innate ability. All children go

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through the same stages of language mastery. Children produce their own regular patterns across 2 is different from adults. Language simplification is practised in all language communities b/w proficient and less proficients speakers.

Development language in L1 children

Children move on from simpler register to conform to the adult norms.

Retention of simplified language by pidgin users.

Children of the pidgin speakers do not have an unsimplified norm to conform to. They use the innate ability for language learning to transform pidgins into creoles.

Monogentic or Polygenetic?

Monogenetic: Creoles developed by a single linguistic bioprogramme.

Polygenetic: Independent origin in seperate locations.

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Topic: 40:-

Pidgins and Creoles Linguis
Features: Lexis

Source:-

- Dominant language: the sour
of Lexis

~~this~~ Usually a European langu
The dominant language is
called the lexifier. (the langua
which give its vocabulary to the
pidgin).

Pidgin Lexis

- Is systematic
- Uses rules
- Rules move from simpler
to more complicated.

Rules of pidgin Lexis:-

Lengthy coding of concepts

Example:-

Bilong (of) = Belong
Papa bilong me = my father
Haus bilong you = your house

Reduplication:-

- To intensify meaning

Example:-

tak = talk
toktok = chatter

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look = look

looklook = stare

Hause bilong you = your house

- To avoid confusion

Example:

sip = ship

sip sip = sheep

was = watch

was was = wash

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Topic: 41:

Phonology

Reduction of Sounds

Vowels:

Have fewer sounds than the corresponding standard languages. Pacific pidgins have only five vowel sounds. Som Cribbean pidgins have 12. Compared to American English's 17 and British English's 20.

Examples: /i:/ (deep) = /I/ (dip)

eat = it

ɔ: (walk) = /ɜ:/ (work)

Simplification of Consonant clusters

Examples:

friend = fren

salt = sol

cold = col

Conflation of consonants:

The process of reducing inflected words to their word stem, base or root form.

Examples: (Caribbean Creoles)

/t/ = /θ/ ; /d/ = /ð/ ; /tʃ/ = /ʃ/

Examples: (Pacific Pidgin: Tok Pisin Creoles).

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/f/ - /p/ ; friend - pren ; /s/, /ʃ/ - /s/

Topic: 42:

Grammar I

Pidgins show a simplification of linguistic structure.

Morphology:

Few inflections in nouns & verbs

Nouns not marked for case, number and ~~verbs~~ genders. Verbs have no tense marker.

Case:

- A single pronoun serve as both subject and verb.

em = 'he' and 'him'

ol = 'they' & 'them'

Number:

Plurality is not indicated by inflections. Plural marking is realised by an actual number, the context or seperate lexical item 'ol'

Example:

Long dispela wik, maa long 40 meri bilona Mile be. —

This week, more than 40 women from Milne Bay.

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2. olopisa bilong Melanisen Enviromen Faundesen
The officers of the Melanesian Environment Foundation.

Gender:
Gender distinctions are missing.
• em = 'he' and 'him'; 'she' & 'her'

Prepositions:
only two proper prepositions:
bilon = means "of" or "for"
long (means everything else)

Tense:
Verbs not inflected to mark tense Tense is marked externally to the verb by a lexical item.

Example:
• Bung i bin stat long Mande
The meeting started on Monday.

Topic: 43:

Grammar II

Sentence Structure
• Negative formed with a negative particle 'no'.
Jan no waan go
John doesnot want to go.

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Clause structure is not complicated
• There are no embeded clauses. There were no complex sentences.
→ Upi lo pikanin yena fina skafu?
Where the child s/he want food?
→ Where is the child who wants food?

Development from pidgins to Creoles. ← (obj + Sh)

Four types of changes take place.

1. Increase in speech rate resulting in assimilation and reduction.

* man bilona me momblomi
my husband

2. Expansion in vocabulary.

Never shorter verbs are formed.
man bilona pait - man belong fight
Paitman - fighter.

It also included word building capacity im added to objectives from verbs

* bik ⟶ bikim
(large) (to enlarge)
* brait) → (braitim)
(wide) (to widden)

3. Development of a tense system

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bin used for past tense
* Bingi bin stat long Monde
The meeting started on Monday.
Development from Pidgins to Creoles.
* bai → future
* (from by and by)
* na bai pinis long Fraide, Epril 22
And will finish on Friday, April 22.
4. Greater sentence Complexity
* Meri ya i-stap long hul i-hanare
The woman who stayed in the hde was hungry.

Topic:44.

* Social Functions

Perform a wide range of social functions.
Capable of expressing all the needs of its users.
It is used in education, literature, Mass media, advertising.
It leads to overall structural elaboration of the pidgin in both Vocabulary and grammar. Its initial structural simplicity becomes much more complex in the process.

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Examples of expanded social functions of Pidgins and Creole Literature:

*Pren man bilong Rom, Wantok, harim naut =
Friends, Roman, Countrymen, lend me your ears.

Advertising:

* Colgate i save strongim tit bilong yu = Colgate strengthens your teeth.

Newsheadline:

*Old meri gat bikpela wari yet
Women still have big worries.

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Lecture 1: Topics (1 to 5)
English as a Global language

Lecture 2: Topics (6 to 12)
Dangers of a Global language

Lecture 3: Topics (13 to 18)
Historical, Political and Social Context I

Lecture 4: Topic (19 to 24)
Historical, Political and Social Context II

Lecture 5: Topic (25 to 30)
Historical, Political and Social Context III

Lecture 6: Topic (31 to 36)
Contact induced varieties of English

Lecture 7: Topic (37 to 42)
Pidgins, and Creoles, Theories of origins

Lecture 8: Topic (43 to 44).
Linguistic features and characteristics

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