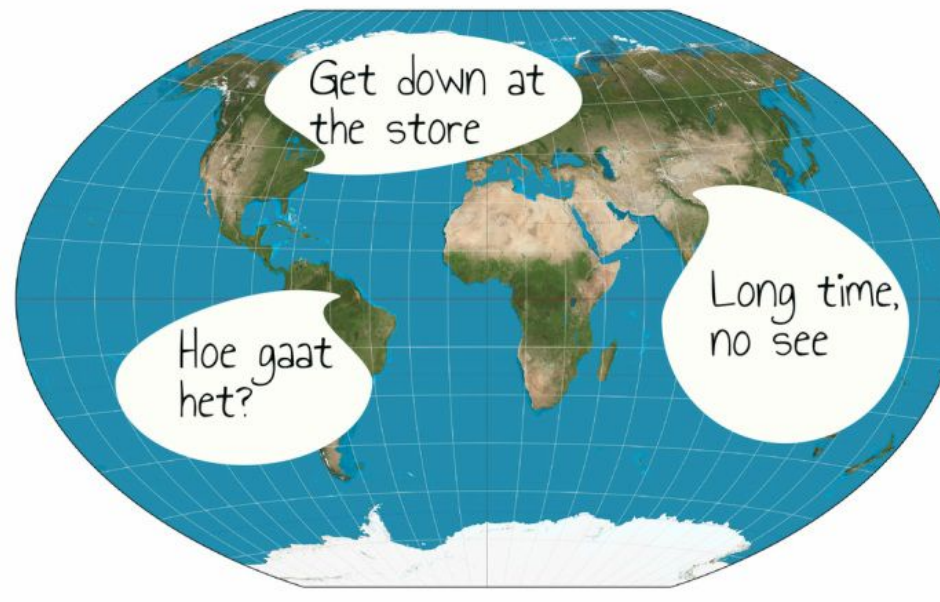


PIDGIN & CREOLE LANGUAGES

Karina Zinovieva

14 FPL

- What is Pidgin ?
- What is Creole ?
- Which are the main differences ?
- Examples



PIDGIN LANGUAGE



“A pidgin is nobody’s mother tongue, and it is not a real language at all: it has no elaborate grammar, it is very limited in what it can convey, and different people speak it differently. Still, for simple purposes, it does work, and often everybody in the area learns to handle it”

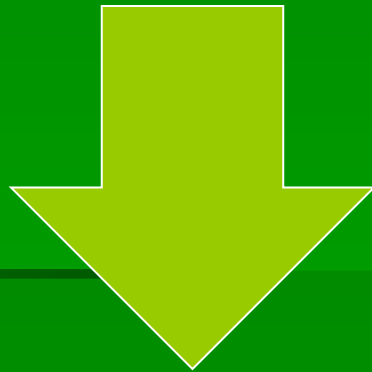
(R.L. Trask and Peter Stockwell, Language and Linguistics: The Key Concepts, 2007).

PIDGIN LANGUAGE

- contact language
- built on rudimentary grammar
- has simple structure
- has limited vocabulary
- it is learnt **orally** as second language
- disappear when the reason for communication diminishes

LOCATIONS

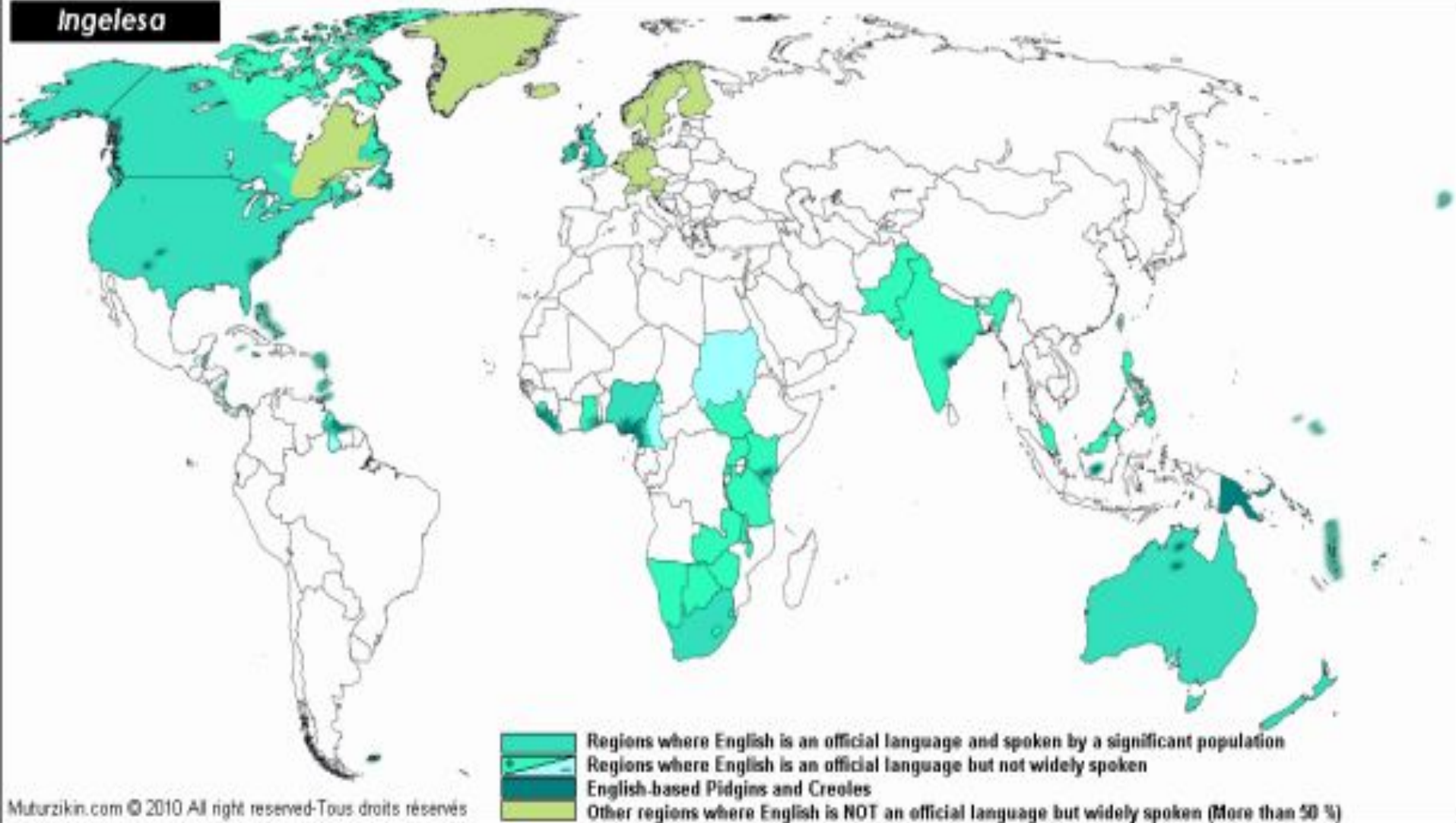
comes from colonialism, trade and slavery
(a mix of local language with influences
of other languages)



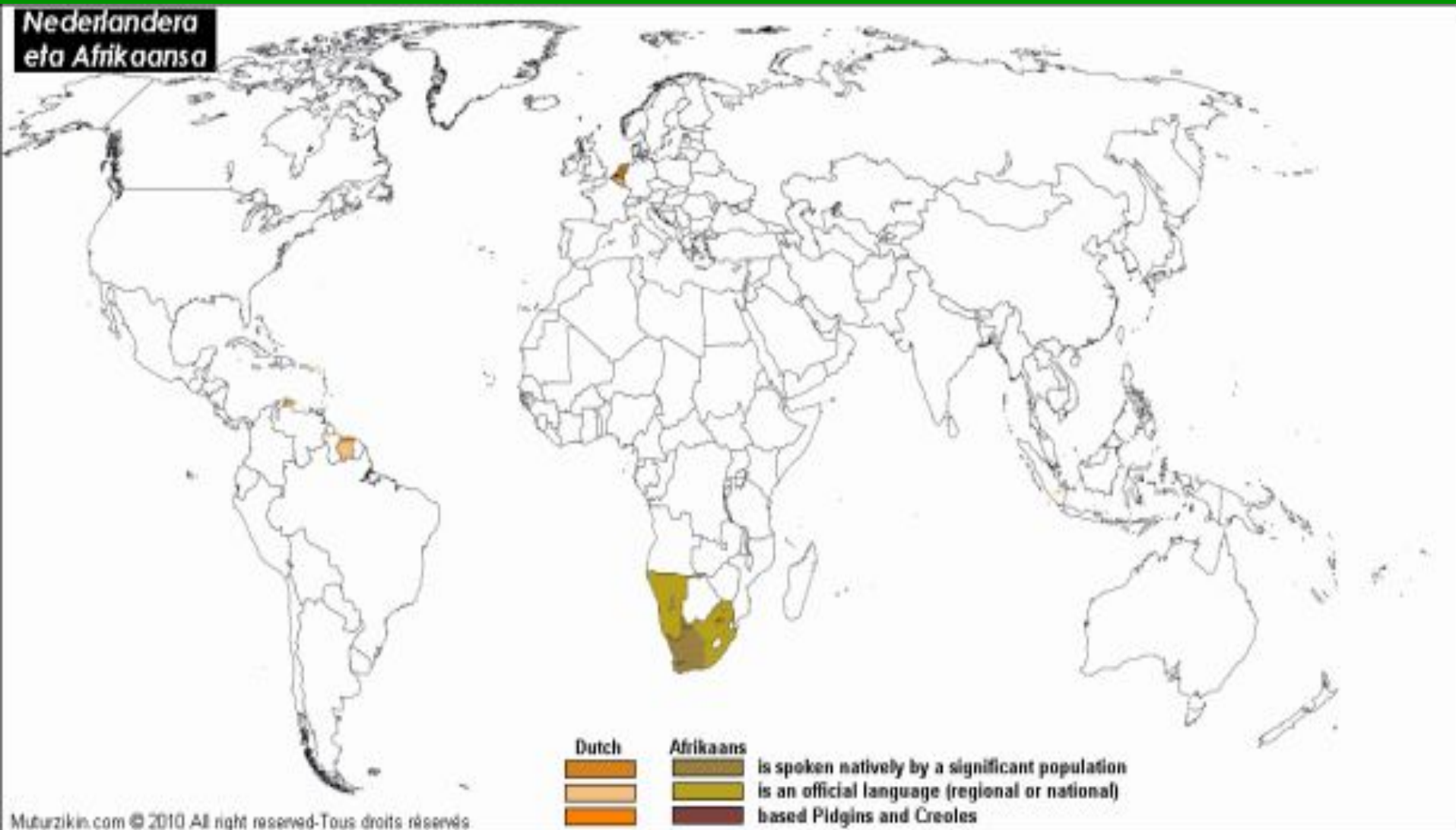
LOW PRESTIGE LANGUAGE

English-speaking regions including English-based Pidgins and Creoles

Ingelesa

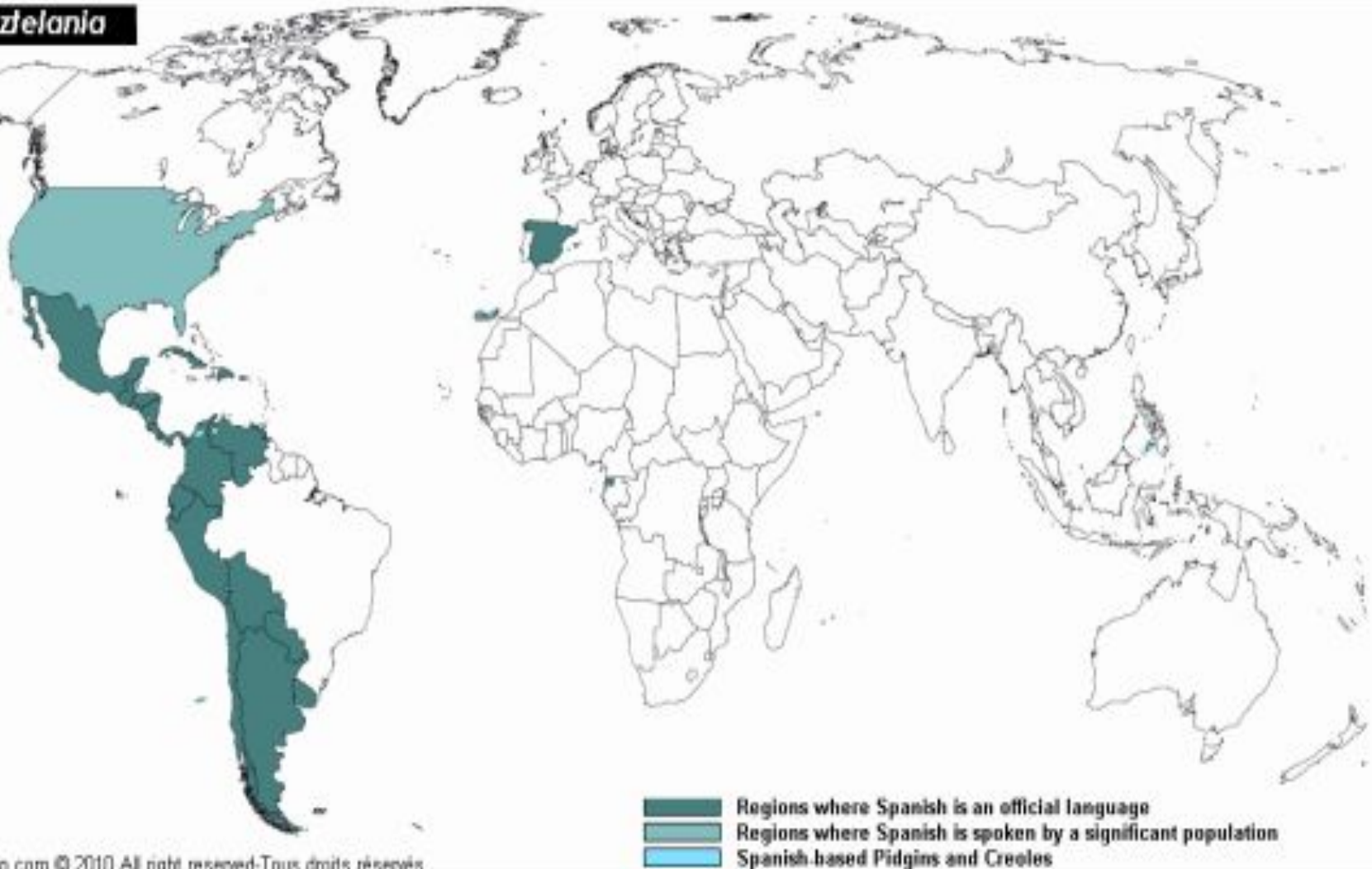


Dutch speaking regions including Dutch-based Pidgins and Creoles



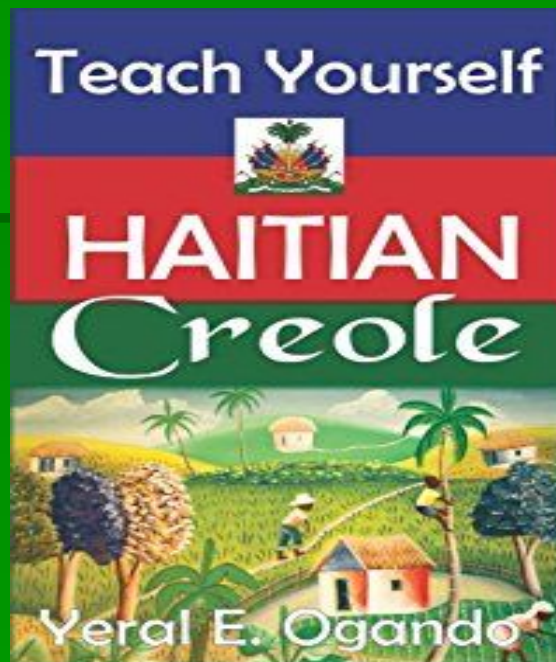
Spanish-speaking regions including Spanish-based Pidgins and Creoles

Gaztelania





CREOLE LANGUAGE



“A creole comes into being when children are born into a pidgin-speaking environment and acquire the pidgin as a first language. What we know about the history and origins of existing creoles suggests that this may happen at any stage in the development of a pidgin.”

(Mark Sebba, Contact Languages: Pidgins and Creoles. Palgrave Macmillan, 1997)

CREOLE LANGUAGE

PIDGIN

a process of nativization of a pidgin
(children of acquired pidgin-speakers learn it and use it as their native language)

- a stable natural language
- the first language of a speech community of native speakers

PIDGIN VS CREOLE

PIDGIN	CREOLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- nobody's native language- reduced grammar and vocabulary- mixing of language- the users learn it orally as second language	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- native speakers exist- has a fully developed vocabulary and grammar- mixed language associated with cultural and often racial mixture- has a writing system

Examples of Creole languages

- Tok Pisin (*talk pidgin*) = primarily English influences + German, Malay, Portuguese and Austronesian languages
- Papiamentu = local language (Aruba, Bonaire) + Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English and American Indian languages
- Hawaiian Pidgin = mix of Portuguese, Hawaiian, American English, Cantonese and Japanese
- French based creoles □ Caribbean (Guadeloupe & Martinique), Indian Ocean (Seychelles, Réunion & Mauritius).

Examples of Pidgin and Creole

1) Capt. Jack Sparrow in *The Pirates of the Caribbean* : “*Savvy*” □ *Savez-vous / Sabe*

2) *Costa Rican Creole*: *Mi did have a kozin im was a boxer, kom from Panama.*

□ *I had a cousin who was a boxer from Panama*

Nigerian Pidgin English

1. How Bodi? / How You Dey?

2. How far?

3. Wetin?

4. I no no

5. I no sabi

6. I dey fine

7. Wetin dey happen?

8. Wahala

9. Comot!

10. Gi mi

11. I wan chop

12. I no agree

13. Abi?

14. Na so ?

15. Listen well well

1

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- **Comot for road** – Make way
- **Dem send you?** – Have you been sent to torment me?
- **K-leg** – Questionable. *Example* – Your story get k-leg! Which means your story or gist sounds suspect or exaggerated.
- **Vex** – Upset. *Example* – Make you no vex me! ; Which means “Don’t upset me!”
- **Wayo** – Trickery. *Example* – That man be wayo; which means “that man is a fraud!”
- **Area boys** –Street-smart young men that loiter around neighborhoods.
- **Butta my bread** – Answered prayers. *Example* – “God don butta my bread” which means God has answered my prayers
- **Go slow** – Traffic jam
- **I go land you slap** – I will slap you!

**THANK YOU FOR
LISTENIN WELL WELL**
