

ENG506 SHORT HANDOUTS

MIDTERM

Lesson 06 to 10

(ENG506) World Englishes

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Lesson-06

Contact Induced Varieties of English

Topic 031: Pidgins and Creoles

What is a pidgin?

A pidgin is a simplified language that emerges when people with no common language need to communicate.

Define "language contact."

Language contact is when speakers of different languages interact, resulting in the transfer of linguistic features.

How does the term "pidgin" originate?

It originates from various sources, including a Chinese corruption of "business" and the Portuguese word "ocupação."

What is a creole?

A creole is a pidgin that becomes the first language of a new generation of speakers.

Explain the concept of "language contact" and its relevance to pidgins.

"Language contact" is a phenomenon where speakers of different languages interact, leading to the transfer of linguistic features between them. In the context of pidgins, language contact is essential because it is the interaction between speakers of different languages that necessitates the creation of a simplified communication system, or a pidgin. (Topic 031)

Topic 032: Process of Pidginization-I

What historical events contributed to pidginization?

European colonization in Africa and Asia, as well as New World slavery, contributed to pidginization.

Why were slaves drawn from various language backgrounds?

Slaves were deliberately drawn from different language backgrounds to prevent rebellion against their masters.

What is the process of pidginization?

Pidginization is the simplification of a language used by speakers separated by different languages.

Explain the process of pidginization in terms of language simplification.

Pidginization involves the simplification of a language used by groups of speakers who are separated from each other by different languages. This simplification occurs because speakers of different languages must find a common way to communicate, leading to the creation of a simplified linguistic system or pidgin. (Topic 032)

Topic 033: Process of Pidginization-II

What characterizes the simplification of a dominant language in pidginization?

It involves simplifying grammar, using fewer words, and having a restricted range of phonological and syntactic options.

Provide examples of words in a pidgin.

Examples include "bros" for friend, "show" for come or arrive, and "haus" for house.

What are common views about pidgins?

Common views include considering pidgins as marginal, degenerate, or imperfectly learned languages.

Can you provide examples of words from a pidgin language?

Certainly, in a pidgin language, words are often simplified and may include terms like "bros" for friend, "show" for to come or arrive, and "haus" for house. These examples illustrate the simplification of words in pidgin languages for easier communication. (Topic 033)

Topic 034: Process of Creolization-I

How does a creole differ from a pidgin?

A creole evolves from a pidgin into a richer language and has native speakers.

What is the origin of the term "creole"?

It comes from the Portuguese word "criar," meaning to nurse, breed, or bring up.

What are the differences between pidgins and creoles in terms of vocabulary and grammar?

Creoles have a larger vocabulary and more complicated grammatical resources compared to pidgins.

Topic 035: Process of Creolization-II

Q: What is a creole continuum, and how does it arise?

A creole continuum arises from the relationship with a superstrate language, like Standard English.

What is "decreolization"?

Decreolization is the process where an increase in varieties leads to more influence from the Standard English, often involving social stratification.

What are the components of the creole continuum?

It includes the acrolect (high speech), mesolect (middle speech), and basilect (low speech).

Topic 036: Geographical Distribution

Where are pidgins and creoles primarily distributed?

They are mainly found in the equatorial belt, including the Caribbean, the coasts of South America, West Africa, and islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

How many English-based pidgins and creoles are listed by Hancock?

Hancock lists 35 English-based pidgins and creoles out of a total of 127.

How does language distribution reflect the history of regions?

The language distribution reflects the social and political history of regions, with some countries having only English-based creoles, and others having only French-based ones.

Lesson-07

Sir Zahid

Pidgins and Creoles: Theories of Origin

Topic 037: Independent Parallel Development Theory

What are the three main groups of Theories of Origin for pidgins and creoles?

Polygenesis (Evolved from various sources) 2. Monogenesis (Evolved from a single source) 3. Universal strategies (Derived from universal strategies)

What does the Independent Parallel Development Theory (Polygenetic) suggest about the development of pidgins and creoles?

Pidgins and creoles developed independently from a variety of origins, with similarities due to shared circumstances of origin.

Topic 038: Nautical Jargon Theory

How did the Nautical Jargon Theory explain the development of pidgins?

It suggested that pidgins developed from a shipboard lingua franca influenced by nautical jargon, passed on to different cultures through sailors on trading routes.

What are some characteristics of the Nautical Jargon Theory?

It consisted of a core vocabulary of nautical items and a simplified grammar. Examples include "hivim" for "heave," "kapsite" for "capsize," and "haisim" for "hoist."

Topic 039: Monogenesis Theory: Afrogenesis Hypothesis

What is the key difference between Polygenesis and Monogenesis in the context of pidgin and creole development?

Polygenesis suggests that pidgins and creoles are European-language-based and newly created in different places, while Monogenesis claims that they originated from a single source.

What is the Afrogenesis Hypothesis, and who presented it?

The Afrogenesis Hypothesis, presented by McWhorter in 1995, suggests that a single source (the slave trade) accounts for the perceived similarities among pidgins, particularly in the context of English and French.

Topic 040: Baby Talk Theory

What is the Baby Talk Theory, and who proposed it?

The Baby Talk Theory, proposed by Charles Leland in 1876, compares pidgin speakers to young children learning to speak and suggests that the simplification of speech patterns led to the development of pidgins.

What was the rationale behind the Baby Talk Theory, and what similarities were identified?

The theory suggests that the use of a high proportion of content, lack of structural words, lack of morphological change, and approximation of standard pronunciation in pidgin are similar to early child speech.

Topic 041: Theory of Relexification

What is relexification in the context of the Theory of Relexification?

Relexification is a mechanism of language change where one language changes its vocabulary with the vocabulary of another language while not altering its grammar.

Which pidgin served as the source for many European-language-based pidgins, according to the Theory of Relexification?

The pidgin called "Sabir" was the source for many European-language-based pidgins, including Portuguese, French, English, and Spanish varieties.

Topic 042: Universal Principles Theory

How does the Universal Principles Theory relate to the Baby Talk Theory?

The Universal Principles Theory shares similarities with the Baby Talk Theory, as it suggests that all L1 speakers simplify their languages in similar ways in contact situations.

How do children of pidgin speakers play a role in the retention and development of pidgins into creoles?

Children of pidgin speakers, lacking an unsimplified norm to conform to, use their innate ability for language learning to transform pidgins into creoles.

Is the Universal Principles Theory monogenetic or polygenetic in nature?

The Universal Principles Theory is monogenetic, suggesting that creoles developed by a single linguistic bioprogramme.

Lesson-08

Pidgins and Creoles: Theories of Origin

Topic 043: Pidgins and Creoles Linguistic Features: Lexis

What is the dominant language called in the context of lexis in pidgins and creoles?

The dominant language is called the lexifier.

What are some rules of pidgin lexis?

Pidgin lexis is systematic, follows rules, and these rules tend to move from simpler to more complicated. For example, "Bilong" means "of," and "Papa bilong me" means "my father."

Topic 044: Phonology

How do pidgin languages typically reduce vowel sounds compared to standard languages?

Pidgin languages often have fewer vowel sounds compared to standard languages. For example, Pacific pidgins may have only five vowel sounds.

Give an example of simplification of consonant clusters in pidgin languages.

In pidgin languages, simplification of consonant clusters might involve changing "friend" to "fren."

Topic 045: Grammar I

How do pidgins simplify linguistic structure in terms of morphology?

Pidgins simplify morphology by having few inflections in nouns and verbs, with nouns not marked for case, number, and gender, and verbs lacking tense markers.

What is an example of a preposition used in pidgins?

In pidgins, the prepositions used include "bilon" (meaning "of" or "for") and "long" (meaning everything else).

Topic 046: Grammar II

How are negatives formed in pidgin languages?

Negatives in pidgin languages are typically formed with a negative particle "no."

What is the process of development from pidgins to creoles, and what are the four types of changes that take place?

The process of development involves an increase in speech rate, expansion in vocabulary, development of a tense system, and greater sentence complexity.

Topic 047: Social Functions

What are some of the expanded social functions of pidgins and creoles?

Pidgins and creoles are used in education, literature, mass media, and advertising, leading to an overall structural elaboration of these languages.

How do pidgins and creoles change as they take on expanded social functions?

Initially simple pidgins become more complex in vocabulary and grammar as they take on expanded social functions.

Topic 048: Creole Development in the US and UK

What is London Jamaican Creole, and where did it originate?

London Jamaican Creole originated from the Atlantic creoles of West Africa and the Caribbean. It is a combination of creole and a form of non-standard English.

What is Ebonics, and what does it stand for?

Ebonics stands for "Ebony" (black) and "Phonics" (sound). It is a linguistic and social identity among African Americans.

What was the Ebonics controversy in 1996, and how did it affect the Oakland School Board?

The Ebonics controversy in 1996 involved the recognition of Ebonics as the 'primary' language of African American students by the Oakland School Board. They resolved to use it for teaching standard or academic English and other subjects. This was seen by some as a separatist move and by others as stigmatizing the English varieties of disenfranchised individuals.

Lesson-09

Models and Classifications

Topic 049: English as a Native Language

What is the distinction between native speakers and non-native speakers?

Native speakers use English as a mother tongue or first language, while non-native speakers do not and may have accents and lexicons different from native speakers.

Why is the distinction between native and non-native speakers relevant in English language teaching (ELT)?

The distinction is relevant in ELT because native speakers are often preferred in teaching and considered superior to non-native English language teachers.

Topic 050: Native and Non-Native English Speakers

What is the fundamental opposition between native and non-native speakers?

The fundamental opposition between native and non-native speakers is one of power.

What is "native speakerism," and how does it relate to economic exploitation?

Native speakerism privileges native speakers and marginalizes non-native English language learners. It is related to economic exploitation as most ELT jobs, textbooks, and teaching methods are dominated by native English speakers.

Topic 051: English as a Foreign Language

What are the key differences between English as a Second Language (ESL) and English as a Foreign Language (EFL)?

ESL learners have other languages at their disposal, use English for restricted purposes, and typically study in a foreign country with students from the same country. EFL learners lack native speakers around them and have fewer opportunities to use English outside the classroom.

How does the proficiency level in EFL compare to ESL?

EFL proficiency levels are generally lower than those in ESL, and EFL users are not expected to be able to speak the language as proficiently.

Topic 052: English as a Second Language (ESL)

What is the distinction between English as a primary language and English as a secondary language?

English as a primary language is used by those who grow up in an English-speaking environment, while English as a secondary language is used by those for business, education, and diplomacy.

What are the contexts where English is used as a secondary language?

English is used as a secondary language in contexts where it is not the medium of instruction, code for administration, or medium of education, legal affairs, broadcasting, print media, and public/private discourse.

Topic 053: English as an International Language (EIL)

What is the key difference between EIL and International English (IE)?

EIL focuses on communication rather than the speakers' nationality or race, whereas IE refers to a particular variety of English.

What does the EIL paradigm shift recognize about English?

The EIL paradigm shift recognizes English as a language of international and intercultural communication and emphasizes communication between speakers from different cultural and national backgrounds.

Topic 054: Speech Community and Speech Fellowship

What are speech communities?

Speech communities are groups that share values and attitudes about language use, varieties, and practices.

What is the distinction between speech community and speech fellowship?

The distinction suggests that speech community is wider and includes different varieties, while speech fellowship is narrower and refers to the real-world differences and characteristics among English users.

Lesson-10

Models of World Englishes

Topic 055: Models of World Englishes

What is the most common classification of English?

The most common classification of English includes English as a native language (ENL), English as a second language (ESL), and English as a foreign language (EFL).

What are the shortcomings of the traditional classification of English?

The term 'native language' can be considered standard, superior, and is assumed to represent a good model for English language speakers in other countries. Additionally, the EFL classification is often more applicable to the contrast between city and countryside.

Topic 056: Strevens Model of World Englishes (1980)

What does Strevens' model of World Englishes show?

Strevens' model shows the relationship of different varieties of English with British and American English as their origin.

According to Strevens' model, which varieties of English originate from American English?

American English accounts for Canada, the US, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines in Strevens' model.

Topic 057: McArthur's Circle of World Englishes

What do concentric circle models reflect in World Englishes?

Concentric circle models reflect the cline of intelligibility that all varieties of English (native and non-native) demonstrate.

How are the varieties organized in McArthur's Wheel Model (1987)?

Varieties are organized geographically in McArthur's Wheel Model, and they become more localized the further they are from the center.

Topic 058: Manfred Gollach's Circle Model of English

What are the rings in Manfred Gollach's Circle Model of English?

The rings in Gorlach's model include regional and national standards, sub/semi-regional standards, non-standard Englishes, and pidgins and creoles.

Topic 059: Modiano's Centripetal Circles of International English

What is the central concept in Modiano's Centripetal Circles of International English?

The central concept is the mutual comprehensibility of proficient speakers of English.

What is the main structure of Modiano's model?

The main structure includes the center with proficient speakers of International English (EIL), a second circle of proficient users of English as a first or second language, and an outer area with learners of English and those who do not know English.

Topic 060: Modiano's English as an International Language (EIL) Model

What is the core of features in Modiano's EIL model?

The core features are common to native and competent non-native varieties of English and create mutual comprehensibility.

What are the weaknesses of Modiano's EIL model?

Weaknesses include the difficulty of distinguishing between core and non-core features, equating native speakers with competent non-natives, and labeling native varieties as "major" while established Outer Circle varieties may be considered "local."

What are the strengths of Modiano's models?

The strengths include disapproving ideas of prestige, caring for the diversity of English, focusing on proficiency, and understanding the geopolitical spread of the language.

Working on the Next Lessons

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