

## SYNTHETIC AND ANALYTIC CAUSATIVES IN CASAMANCESE AND RELATED UPPER GUINEA CREELES

Casamance (the afro-portuguese Creole spoken in and around the city of Ziguinchor, in the Senegalese province of Casamance, a variety not contemplated in the APICS) shares, together with Guinea-Bissau Creole, the peculiarity of having a synthetic causative verb extension, consisting mainly of the suffix **-ntV**.

Examples :

<b>lembrai</b>	<i>to remember</i>	<b>lembrantá</b>	<i>to remind (s.o.) of</i>
<b>bebé</b>	<i>to drink</i>	<b>bebenté</b>	<i>to make (s.o.) drink</i>
<b>barí</b>	<i>to sweep</i>	<b>barintí</b>	<i>to make (s.o.) sweep</i>

From a typological point of view, this synthetic causative is a very idiosyncratic feature (shared only with Guinea-Bissau Creole), at least within the group of Afro-Portuguese Creole languages. In this presentation, we will pursue a threefold aim:

1. giving a detailed account of the Casamance causative verb extension, focussing on both its morphological, syntactic and semantic main characteristics as well as on the diverse exceptions (conditioned by phonological or semantic constraints) to the general derivational rules ;
2. checking the other ways Casamance can resort to in order to express verbal causatives (namely use of the auxiliary **pi**, *to put*, and lexical suppletion).
3. comparing verbal causatives in Casamance with the other Upper Guinea Creoles (Capeverdean and Guinea-Bissau Creoles).

This study of causatives in Casamance and related Creoles (of the Upper Guinea family) could also be viewed as a starting point for a more comprehensive survey of the expression of causatives in the Creole and Pidgin languages of the world.

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