A reminder of the syllabus for the class

- Introduction
- LC from a functional perspective
- ...formal challenges
- Children: LC and metalinguistic awareness
- Code-switching: a critique of Myers-Scotton
- L2/L3: dynamics of transfer
- Pidginization/Creolization
- Origin and development of Creoles
- Final discussion

AGENDA

- The many facets of language contact phenomena (section 1)
- Borrowing and scales of borrowability (section 2)
- Contact-induced language changes (section 3)
- Myers-Scotton’s model for the analysis of CS (section 4)
- French-Algerian Arabic Code-Switching (section 5)
- A critique of MLF & 4M (section 6)

A reminder: Relating Acquisition / Emergence and Change as LC

- Bilingualism in statu nascendi (acquisition of L2/L3 / Development of Interlanguages / Contact languages)
- LC as a factor of Language Change
- Emergence of Pidgins and Creoles as cases of SLA

1. Bilingual Speech (CS & Contact languages): Outcomes of LC

1.2. Contact languages

Michif: La jument kii – ojaaw –eew un petit poulain – wa
(Transitif) (3p Animé) (Comp. 3p. Animé) (Papen 2004)

Juba Arabic: Ûwò fi le áña
he exist(locative) at me (he is at my house)
(Ploog 1997)

FPA: ã mil nœf sã karevêdi jë pati o sebe ë
In one thousand and ninety I went to CP 1 (2nd class, primary school) (Ploog 2004)
2. LC and Bilingual Speech: Interference, Borrowing and CS

Scales of borrowability
Moravskik 1978
- lexical < non lexical
- freemorphemes > bound morphemes
- nouns > non-nouns
- derivational morphology > inflectional morphology
- the rules of linear ordering which apply in the donor language will accompany grammatical elements borrowed from that language
- a lexical item whose meaning is verbal cannot be borrowed

Thomason & Kaufman (1988) borrowing scale
From Casual (cat. 1) to Intense contact (Cat. 5)
- Category 1: content words
- Category 2: function words, minor phonological features, lexical semantic features
- Category 3: adpositions, derivational suffixes, phonemes
- Category 4: word order, distinctive features in phonology, inflectional morphology
- Category 5: significant typological disruption, phonetic changes

3. Contact-induced language changes

A reminder:
Silva Corvalán (1994:6), LC fosters the following in the subordinate language:
- Simplification of grammatical categories and lexical oppositions,
- Overgeneralization of forms
- Development of periphrastic constructions
- Direct or indirect transfer of forms from the superordinate language

Aikhenvald (2006) lists contact induced changes
- i) Borrowing of a grammatical system
- ii) Adding a term to an existing system
- iii) Enhancement of an already existing system
- iv) Reinterpretation and renalysis
- v) Areally induced grammaticalization
- vi) grammatical accommodation: a change of meaning of a morphological marker or of a syntactic construction based on superficial segmental similarity with a marker or a construction in a different language
- vii) loan translation
- viii) lexical/grammatical parallelism

Linguistic and cognitive factors that facilitate diffusion and change
i) pragmatic saliency (including frequency)
ii) semantic transparency (Slobin 1977: 186) (*to maintain a one-to-one mapping between underlying semantic structures and surface forms, with the goal of making messages easily retrievable for listeners*
iii) iconicity

4. MLF + 4 M: a quick overview

1. "Classic codeswitching" versus "Composite code switching" (even though most of the morphosyntactic structure comes form one of the participating languages, the other language contributes some of the abstract structure underlying surface forms in the clause)
4. MLF + 4 M: a quick overview

2. The Uniform Structure Principle
   A given constituent type in any language has a uniform abstract structure and the requirement of well-formedness for this constituent type must be observed whenever the constituent appears. In bilingual speech, the structures of the Matrix Language (ML) are always preferred but some Embedded Language (EL) Islands are allowed if they meet EL well-formedness conditions and ML conditions applying to the clause as a whole.

3. The Asymmetry Principle
   - The dominant role of the Matrix Language
   - Asymmetry of the participation of Content and System morphemes in CS

4. MLF + 4 M: a quick overview

4. Identifying ML (Apply MOP + SMP)
   • The Morpheme Order Principle (MOP): in ML + EL, constituents consisting of singly occurring EL lexemes and any number of ML morphemes, surface morpheme order (reflecting surface syntactic relations) will be that of the ML.
   • The System Morpheme Principle: in ML + EL constituents, all system morphemes which have grammatical relations external to their head constituent (i.e. which participate in the sentence's thematic role grid) will come from the ML.

5. Cognitive aspects of CS: Language Production features
   - The Differential Access Hypothesis: Different types of morpheme are differently accessed in the abstract levels of the production process. Specifically, content morphemes and early system morphemes are accessed at the level of the mental lexicon, but late system morphemes do not become salient until the level of the Formulator.

6. Types of morphemes
   - Content morphemes (N, V) are conceptually activated
   - Early System Morphemes (Plural, derivational affixes) are conceptually activated, building blocks of constituent structure (NP, VP, AP). Early SM + EL content morpheme = EL island

   Late system morphemes: « bridges », « outsiders » / salient at the level of the Formulator / construct larger constituents out of conceptually-activated morphemes
   Bridge late SM: depend on information within their maximal projection e.g. l'année
   Outsider late SM: depends on information outside of the element with which it occurs
5. Algerian Arabic – French CS

Questions:

i) Identify types of morphemes according to MLF and 4 M

ii) Identify ML and EL

5. Algerian Arabic – French CS

Extract 1

"est ce que hadi logique ? les profs duk les enseignants ga:E na-sraf- hum ythu Ela les étudiants msaki:ne pasque E laJ (laugh) pasque ana je me demande kayen des enseignants habsi in nexedem w mettali manedj la note (long pause) ki njuf ha:k nhes ruhu impuissante déjà la langue anglaise xusha la pratique"

5. Algerian Arabic – French CS

Extract 2

"on peut accéder à l'international facilement raha kayna fiha les cours fi internet wella même des profs quels que soient les étudiants même les profs netSEawnu ndiru el yed ef yed w nexedmu fi rahba bej natsu et pour avancer un peu Eandhum franchement nta hnaya mauvaise réputation gintaE diplomates wellah el Eadim ça fait mal au cœur maEandek aucun droit"

6. A critique of MLF-4M / perspectives

- The intertwining of the indexical and socio-symbolic functions and the management of CS (Hybrid identity and language at play) (see Tracy, ppt. 2)
- Capturing the real polyphony (multiplicity of voices) in CS (sees Tracy next slide)
- Is grammar the right framework? (Gardner Chloros 2008)

6. A critique of MLF-4M / perspectives. Data from R. Tracy:

<< Quote >>
(including virtual quotes)

1. Dann hat sei Frau zu mir gesagt, why are you leaving us now? Da sog i, because I would like to laugh once in a while, und dann hat s’ g’sagt, well I’m here too...

2. Ich hab mir schon oft denkt, would’t it be nice, wenn man da mal unfahre könnt und könnt sagen, all the the descendants of so and so, ...

• Thank you
• Merci
• Mesi äpil