

PIDGINS AND CREOLES LANGUAGES

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ABSTRAK

A pidgin is language with no native speakers, it is not first language but it is a contact language creoles is a normal language in just about every sense. Creole has native speaker, each pidgin and Creole are well organizes of linguistic system, the sound of pidgin or creoles are likely to be a fewer and less complicated than those of related languages for example Tok pisin has only five basic vowels, Papua Kristang has seven basic vowel. The pidgin or Creole language have two theories polygenesis and relexification. The distributions of pidgin and Creole are in equatorial belt around the world, usually in place with easy success such as in the oceans and harbor.

Keywords: *Pidgins, Creole, Language*

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A. Introduction

Many languages in the world can change language change happen in short period. It caused by language contact among society whom have languages themselves. The pidgin emerges when the society uses the language in the same place and with different mother tongue then when the pidgin used by many people, these will be a creole. Before the 1930 pidgin and Creole were largely ignored by linguists, who regard them as “marginal languages” at best. But recent years the linguist have pay much attentions about pidgin and Creole, and this become very advantage for learner who want to know deeply about pidgin and creole.

Pidgin and creoles arise from basic need that the people who speak different language and have to find a common system of communication in this chapter is concerning about pidgin and creole definition that related to the process of them, linguistic characteristic, geographical of pidgin and creole, theories of pidgin and some other that all explanations here are very important to the reader who want to know deeply about what pidgin and creole are.

B. Discussion

1. Pidgin and Creole Definition

A pidgin is language with no native speaker; it is no one’s first language but is contact language. A pidgin is sometime regarded as reduced variety of normal language with simplification of the grammar and vocabulary of that language. According to Keith Whinnom in Hymes (1971) suggests that

pidgins need three languages to form, with one (the superstrate) being clearly dominant over the others. It is often posited that pidgins become creole languages when a generation whose parents speak pidgin to each other teach it to their children as their first language. Creoles can then replace the existing mix of languages to become the native language of a community such as Krio in Sierra Leone and Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea). However, not all pidgins become Creole languages; a pidgin may die out before this phase would occur. Other scholars, such as Salikoko Mufwene, argue that pidgins and creoles arise independently under different circumstances, and that a pidgin need not always precede a creole nor a creole evolve from a pidgin. Pidgins. Mufwene emerged among trade colonies among "users who preserved their native vernaculars for their day-to-day interactions".

Creole is a ‘normal’ language in just about every sense, like a normal language, a Creole has native speaker and no relationship to the usually standardized language with which it is associated. Usually, creole developed in settlement colonies in which speakers of a European language, often indentured servants whose language would be far from the standard in the first place, interacted heavily with non-European slaves, absorbing certain words and features from the slaves' non-European native languages, resulting in a heavily basilectalized version of the original language. These servants and slaves would come to use the creole as an

everyday vernacular, rather than merely in situations in which contact with a speaker of the superstrate was necessary.

The process of pidginization and Creolization generally involve the simplification of language e.g. reduction of morphology (word structure) and syntax (grammatical structure), tolerance of considerable phonological variation (pronunciation), reduction in number of functions for which the pidgin is used and extensive borrowing of words from local mother tongues. Whereas creolization involves expansion of morphology and syntax, regularization of the phonology deliberate increase in number of functions in language that used, and development of a rational and stable system for increasing vocabulary

2. Linguistic Characteristic

The linguistic characteristic of a pidgin and creole are difficult to resist the temptation to compare with a standard language which is associated. In certain circumstances such as a comparison make be good sense, as a linguistic situation in Jamaica and Guyana but it seem a little make sense as in Haiti, that some such comparison will be made but they are not meant to be invidious to the pidgin creole. Each pidgin and creole are a well-organized linguistic system and must be treated as we cannot speak Neo-Melanesian. And need to simply English quite arbitrarily that you will be virtually incomprehensible to those who actually do speak it, nor will you comprehend them. The sounds of pidgin or creoles are likely to be fewer and less complicated in their possible arrangement than

those of responding standard language, for example Neo-Melanesian make use only five basic vowel and also has fewer consonant than English. No contrast between words like *it* and *eat* or *pin* and *fin* or *sip* and *ship*. The necessary vowel and consonant distinction (contrast) are not present.

3. Geographical Distribution

Pidgin and creoles languages are distributed mainly in the equatorial belt around the world, and usually in place with easy to access such as the oceans in the Caribbean and around the north east coast of south America, around coast of Africa, particularly the west coast and across the Indians pacific. Their distributions appear to be fairly closely related to longstanding pattern of trade, including trade of slave.

Hancock (1997) list 127 pidgin and creoles language, there are thirty-five of these are described as being English-based, these include such as Hawaiian Creole, Gullah or sea islands Creole (spoken on the islands of the coast of northern Florida, Georgia, and south of Carolina), Jamaican creole, Guyana creole, Krio, Sranan, and Djuka, Camaron pidgin language, Neo-Melanesian (Tok pisin), Chinese pidgin language. Another fifteen are described as French-base, there are Lusiana creole, Haitian creole, Seychelles creole, and Mauritian creole. Fourteen other are listed as Portuguese there are Papiamentu, Guine creole, Sinegal creole, and Samaraccam. Seven are Spanish-base e.g Cocoliche (spoken by Italian immigrants in Buenos Aires). Five are Dutch-base e.g virgin island ducth creole (Negerholland) and Afrikaans (creolized in the

seventeenth century). Three are Italian-base e.g Asmara Pidgin (spoken in parts of Ethiopia). Six are German-base e.g Yiddish and Gasterbeister Deutsch (spoken by some of over million guest worker in west Germany from turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy and Spain, and the rest of based on a variety of other languages e.g Russenock, (a Russian-Norwegian contact language) Chinook jargon (contact language of Pacific Northwest of United States and Canada), Sango (used in Central African Republic), Various pidginized forms of Swahili (a Bantu language) used widely in East Africa and varieties of Hindi, Bazaar Malay (a variety of Malay in widespread use through Malaysia and Indonesia), and Arabic.

3.1 Pidgin and Creole Languages of Hawaiian

Pidgin and Creole Hawaiian originated as a form of communication used between English speaking residents and non-English speaking immigrants in Hawai'i, which influenced by many languages, including Portuguese, Hawaiian, and Cantonese, not only speaking residents but also the speaking immigrant such as from Japanese, Filipinos, and Korean. For example, the word "stay" in Pidgin has the same meaning as the Portuguese verb "ficar", meaning "to stay" when referring to a temporary state or location. Sometimes the structure of the language is like that of Portuguese grammar. For instance, "You like one knife?" means "Would you like a knife?". The reason why the word "one" is

used instead of "a" is because the word "um" in Portuguese has two meanings: "um" translates to "one" and "a" in English. The way people use the phrase "No can" ("não pode") is Portuguese grammar, as well. In Portuguese, the phrase "Você não pode fazer isso!" comes out in Pidgin as "You no can do dat!", and in English as "You cannot do that!"

Pidgin words derived from Cantonese are also seen in other parts of America. For example, the word "Haa?" is also used by Chinese Americans outside of Hawai'i. The meaning is "Excuse me?" or "What did you say?". Another word is "chop suey", a popular dish throughout America. In Hawai'i, it can also mean that someone is a variety of ethnicities. Another word in pidgin that was derived from the Chinese which is also seen in America is "lie dat", which means "like that" but in Hawaii it is pronounced "li'dat".

Pidgin has distinct pronunciation differences from standard American English (SAE). Some key differences include the following:

- Pidgin's general rhythm is *syllable-timed*, meaning syllables take up roughly the same amount of time with roughly the same amount of stress. Standard American English is *stress-timed*, meaning that only stressed syllables are evenly timed. Some Western languages, including English, are stress-timed, while most Romance and East Asian languages are syllable

timed. Many pronunciation features are shared with other colloquial language forms or pidgins/creoles from other parts of the world. Even when a person is speaking Standard English, they will tend to pronounce syllables in the same manner, and this is often considered as having a "local" or "Hawaiian" accent.

- The voiced and unvoiced *th* sounds are replaced by *d* or *t* respectively that is, changed from a fricative to a plosive (stop). For instance, *that* (voiced *th*) becomes *dat*, and *think* (unvoiced *th*) becomes *tink*.
- The sound *l* at the end of a word is often pronounced *o* or *ol*. For instance, *mental* is often pronounced *mento*; *people* is pronounced *peepo*.
- Pidgin is non-rhotic. That is, *r* after a vowel is often omitted, similar to many dialects, such as Eastern New England, Australian English, and English English variants. For instance, *car* is often pronounced *cah*, and *letter* is pronounced *letta*. Intrusive *r* is also used. The number of Hawaiian Pidgin speakers with rhotic English has also been increasing.
- *Falling* intonation is used at the end of questions. This feature appears to be from Hawaiian, and is shared with some other languages, including Fijian.

Pidgin also has distinct grammatical forms not found in SAE, but some of which

are shared with other dialectal forms of English or may derive from other linguistic influences. Generally, forms of English "to be" (i.e. the copula) are omitted when referring to inherent qualities of an object or person, forming in essence a stative verb form. Additionally, inverted sentence order may be used for emphasis. (Many East Asian languages use stative verbs instead of the copula-adjective construction of English and other Western languages.) for example:

Da baby cute. (or) *Cute, da baby.*

The baby is cute. The to be here is Da.

To express past tense, Pidgin uses *wen* (went) in front of the verb for example *Jesus wen cry*. Jesus cried. To express future tense, Pidgin uses *goin* (going) in front of the verb, for example: a declaratory word or verbum dicendi, common in many forms of slang American English.

God goin do plenny good kine stuff fo him.

God is going to do a lot of good things for him.

To express past tense negative, Pidgin uses *neva* (never). *Neva* can also mean "never" as in normal English usage; context sometimes, but not always, makes the meaning clear, for example:

He neva like dat.

He didn't want that. (or) He never wanted that. (or) He didn't like that.

3.2 Pidgin and Creole Languages of Gullah

Gullah resembles other English-based creole languages spoken in West Africa and the Caribbean Basin. These include the Krio

language of Sierra Leone, Nigerian Pidgin English, Bahamian Dialect, Jamaican Creole, Bajan and Belizean Kriol. All of these languages have vocabularies derived largely from English, but grammars and sentence structures strongly influenced by African languages. Gullah is most closely related to Afro-Seminole Creole spoken in scattered Black Seminole communities in Oklahoma, Texas, and Northern Mexico. The Black Seminoles' ancestors were Gullahs who escaped from slavery in coastal South Carolina and Georgia in the 18th and 19th centuries and fled into the Florida wilderness. They emigrated from Florida after the Second Seminole War (1835-42), and their modern descendants in the West still speak a conservative form of Gullah resembling the language of 19th century plantation slaves.

3.2.1. Gullah verbs.

The following sentences illustrate the basic verb tense and aspect system in Gullah:

Uh he'p dem -- "I help them/I helped them"

(Present/Past Tense)

Uh bin he'p dem -- "I helped them" (Past

Tense)

Uh gwine he'p dem -- "I will help them"

(Future Tense)

Uh done he'p dem -- "I have helped them"

(Perfect Tense)

Uh duh he'p dem -- "I am helping them"

(Present Progressive)

Uh binnuh he'p dem -- "I was helping them"

(Past Progressive)

3.2.2. Sample sentences of Gullah

These sentences are examples of how Gullah was spoken in the 19th century:

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Uh gwine gone dey tomorruh.</i> | "I will go there tomorrow." |
| <i>We blan ketch 'nuf cootuh dey.</i> | "We always catch a lot of turtles there." |
| <i>Dem yent yeddy wuh oonuh say.</i> | "They did not hear what you said." |
| <i>Dem chillun binnuh nyam all we rice.</i> | "Those children were eating all our rice." |
| <i>'E tell'um say 'e haffuh do'um.</i> | "He told him that he had to do it." |
| <i>Duh him tell we say dem duh faa'muh.</i> | "He's the one who told us that they are farmers." |
| <i>De buckruh dey duh 'ood duh hunt tuckrey.</i> | "The white man is in the woods hunting turkeys." |
| <i>Alltwo dem 'ooman done fuh smaa't.</i> | "Both those women are really smart." |
| <i>Enty duh dem shum dey?</i> | "Aren't they the ones who saw him there?" |

4. Theories of Pidgin

The theories of origin pidgins are easily dismissed, this is the idea that pidgin arise, because the people whom they are found lack the ability to learn the standard languages with which the pidgins are associated. There are too many similarities among the pidgin and creole associated with very different european language to make such a theory of origin plausible e.g between the English-based creole of Jamaica and the French based on Haiti.

There are two kinds of theories of pidgins, first, theory of polygenesis, it means that pidgin and Creole have a variety and any similarities among them that arise from the shared circumstances of their origins. For instance, speaker of English have had to understand from the language purpose of trade and those trading with them have had to be understood. Consequently, certain simplified forms of English have developed in a number of places, giving rise to varieties of Pidgin English. One variant such a theory is that the similarities among pidgins and creoles might be attributable to a common origin in the language of sailors. It is well known fact that the crews of ship were used it. That is Nelson's flagship with crews by sailors of fourteen different nationalities. Second, the theory of relexification is pidgin are stripped down that the lack of the features which linguist use rely on to relate one language another, according to this theory that all the present European language based on pidgin and Creole and derive from lingua franca, called Sabir used in Mediterranean. Then the Portuguese relaxified this language in their own vocabulary into grammatical structure the Portuguese-based pidgin come into widespread use a s trade language, later this pidgin relaxified in French, English, and Spanish. The actually relexification has occurred in Samaraccam, it seem to be pidgin in the process of relaxicification from Portuguese to English

5. Structural characteristics of a pidgin or creole

5.1. Phonology

The sounds of a pidgin or creole are likely to be fewer and less complicated than those of related languages. For example, Tok Pisin has only the basic vowels, Papia Kristang has seven basic vowels.

5.2. Morphology

Pidgins have very little morphophonemic variation, that is, the type of variation found in the final sounds in *cats*, *dogs*, and *Boxes*. The development of such morphological alternations is a sign that the pidgin is undergoing creolization. In pidgins and creoles, there is almost a complete lack of inflection in nouns, pronouns, verbs, and adjectives.

5.3 Syntax

Sentences are likely to be uncomplicated in clausal structures. Pidgins do not have relative clauses. Their development is a sign of creolization.

5.4 Vocabulary

The vocabulary is quite similar to the standard language with which it is associated, although there may be considerable morphological and phonological simplification. The reduplication is often used to indicate, among other things, intensity, pluralization, habituality.

6. From Pidgin and Creole Beyond

Generally pidgin is involved in the earliest stage of each Creole. The pidgin come about from the need to communicate, particularly when those who need to communicate speak a variety of language and the speaker of the target language and the speaker of 'target' language is superior in some sense and perhaps transcient. Not every pidgin becomes Creole that is undergoes the process of Pidginization. In fact most pidgin are lingua franca, existing to meet special local needs. They are spoken by people who use another language other languages to serves most of their needs and the need their children. Creolization occurs when a pidgin for some reasons becomes the variety of language that children must use in situation in which use of a 'full' language effectively denied them. It happed in Haiti when French was effectively denied to the masses and the African language brought by the slaves fell into disuse. We can see also, while many of the guest workers, in Germany have developed pidginized varieties of German to communicate when necessary with one another, their children have not creolized these varieties but with varying success have acquired standard German. Since they must go to school and be educated in German. A full language is available to them so they have no need to creolized Gastarbeiter Deutsh.

C. Conclusion

A pidgin is language with no native speakers, it is not first language but it is a

contact language creoles is a normal language in just about every sense. Creole has native speaker, each pidgin and Creole are well organizes of linguistic system, the sound of pidgin or creoles are likely to be a fewer and less complicated than those of related languages for example Tok pisin has only five basic vowels, Papia Kristang has seven basic vowel. The pidgin or Creole language have two theories polygenesis and relexification. The distributions of pidgin and Creole are in equatorial belt around the world, usually in place with easy success such as in the oceans and harbor.

The process of pidgin at least needs three languages, one of which is dominant language. While Creole is a pidgin language which has become the native language a group of speaker, being use for all or many of their daily communicative needs. If Creole is able to collect a lot of speaker and can form a language its self, hence this Creole will develop become a complete language. For example Krio (language) and now become national language Siere Leone in Africa.

The structural of morphology of pidgin and creole have a little morphophonemic variation that is the type of variation found in the final sound sin cats, dogs, and box. In pidgin and creole, there is almost a complete lack of inflection in nouns, pronoun, verbs and adjective. The vocabulary in pidgin and creole is quite similar to the standard language with which is associated, reduplication is often use to indicate, among

other things, intensity, pluralization, and habituality.

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