

Despite the many publications concerning a wide range of aspects and features – (socio)-linguistic, socio-historical as well as ethno-cultural – of pidgin and creole languages, synchronic studies on contact, variation and change seem to be more or less scarce. Thus the conference provides an expert contribution focusing on creoles based on French, Portuguese and Spanish around the world. The following topics will be looked into:

**Language contact:** Creoles are independent languages which are used by their speakers as any other languages in the world. Nevertheless their communicational range is often limited to non-official spheres, a situation which causes their speakers to know at least one more language, the official national language and/or a regional wider-spread language, in order to cope with the communicational needs within modern complex societies. This, intermarriage and the fact that outsiders also learn the respective creole languages, produce multifaceted types of language contact with just as many different kinds of (socio)-linguistic repercussions. The role of the respective lexifier language may also still play a certain role as a source for linguistic inspiration and creativity. **What are the contact scenarios and what are their (socio-)linguistic effects?**

**Language variation:** Creole languages underlie the same diasystematic variation as any other languages.

This becomes even more evident as many of them are being put into writing systematically raising many questions concerning the alphabet to be used, orthography, evident variation in pronunciation and so forth. At the same time many creole languages exhibit the same diatopic and diastratic variation. **Which kinds of variation can be detected? In what way are they discussed by the local speakers, national institutions and linguists? What is the reason or function of the respective type of variation?**

**Language change:** Creole languages are definitely subject to language change, an evolutionary procedure which can be found in every language. In this context, all levels of the linguistic system may be affected, the phonological, the morphological, the morphosyntactic, the syntactic as well as the lexico-semantic level, whether in the case of contact-induced or internal change. **Which ongoing or recent changes can be detected? Are they externally or internally motivated? Are there cases of shared grammaticalization detectable in a contrastive perspective among the various Romance-based creoles?**

**Organization:**  
Prof. Dr. Hans-Jörg Döhla (Tübingen)

Universität Tübingen

Philosophische Fakultät  
Fachbereich Neuphilologie · Romanisches Seminar  
Wilhelmstr. 50 · 72074 Tübingen  
[www.romanistik.uni-tuebingen.de](http://www.romanistik.uni-tuebingen.de)



## International Conference

# Contact, variation and change in Romance-based creole languages

June 24<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> 2019

Venue:  
Brechtbau/Wilhelmstraße 50, Raum 215  
72074 Tübingen

## Monday, June 24<sup>th</sup> – R. 215

17: 00	<b>Registration</b>
18: 00	<b>Opening of the conference</b> <b>Hans-Jörg Döhla (Tübingen)</b>
18:30	<b>Enoch Aboh (Amsterdam)</b> The human multilingual mind or why we all speak a creole
19: 15	<b>Stand-up reception</b>

16: 00	<b>Coffee break</b>
16: 30	<b>Marivic Lesho (Columbus, OH)</b> Challenges and best practices in the (socio)phonetic documentation of Romance creoles
17: 15	<b>Hans-Jörg Döhla (Tübingen)</b> The Chabacano varieties between tradition and (contact-induced) innovation

15: 15	<b>Clancy Clements (Bloomington, IN)</b> Form selection and the restructuration process
16: 00	<b>Coffee break</b>
16: 30	<b>Alla Klimenkowa (Göttingen)</b> Antilles French: a third way between French and Creole?
17: 15	<b>André Thibault (Paris)</b> 'Frenchification' phenomena in the French Creoles of the Lesser Antilles as shown by the ALPA (Atlas Linguistique des Petites Antilles)

## Tuesday, June 25<sup>th</sup> – R. 215

9: 00	<b>Hugo Cardoso (Lisbon)</b> Exploring variation among the last speakers of Malabar Indo-Portuguese
9: 45	<b>Alan Baxter (Macau)</b> Stratification of the pro-drop variable in Malacca Creole Portuguese
10: 30	<b>Coffee break</b>
11: 00	<b>Robert Laub (London)</b> Genitives in Makista and Kristang and the complexity of creole grammars
11: 45	<b>Mário Pinharanda-Nunes (Macau)</b> Makista subordinate clauses: morphosyntactic variation
12: 30	<b>Lunch break</b>
14: 30	<b>Alexander Lebel (Macau)</b> Cleft constructions in Macau Creole Portuguese
15: 15	<b>Christina Märzhäuser (Mannheim)</b> Coordinated VPs in Capeverdean & Kriyol (Guinea-Bissau)

## Wednesday, June 26<sup>th</sup> – R. 215

9: 00	<b>Sibylle Kriegel (Marseille)</b> Accelerated functionalization in Indian Ocean Creoles. The coding of co-reference
9: 45	<b>Alan Baxter (Macau)</b> Adjective fronting in the Malacca Creole Portuguese noun phrase – a curious vestige of South Asian substrate
10: 30	<b>Coffee break</b>
11: 00	<b>Armin Schwegler (Irvine, CA)</b> The re-engineering of language: The recent re-Africanization of Palenquero
11: 45	<b>John Lipski (State College, PA)</b> The Palenquero-Spanish interface: a psycholinguistic exploration
12: 30	<b>Lunch break</b>
14: 30	<b>Eva Eckkrammer (Mannheim)</b> Papiamentu/o torn between Spanish, Dutch and English in current borrowing processes: indications of a diatopic scattering of the standard

## Thursday, June 27<sup>th</sup> – R. 215

9: 00	<b>Inga Hennecke (Tübingen)</b> Syntagmatic compounding as productive word formation process in Haitian creole?
9: 45	<b>Magnus Fischer (Bremen)</b> Mauritian Creole in Canada: Language attitudes and language variation in the context of diaspora
10: 30	<b>Coffee break</b>
11: 00	<b>Charlotte Coy (Tübingen)</b> Effects of heavy language contact between a creole language and its lexifier: the case of Reunion creole spoken in the Parisian area
11: 45	<b>Final discussion</b> Variation, change and language contact in Romance-based creoles