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Chapter 1 : OLAC resources in and about the Kriol language

A study of the Kriol spoken in Australia's Fitzroy Valley begins with an overview of pidgins and creoles, and chronicles the historical beginnings of the Fitzroy Valley Kriol and the sociolinguistic situation there. Some grammatical features of Kriol are analyzed and compared to traditional.

Use faceted search to explore resources for Kriol language. The Long Now Foundation. Summer Institute of Linguistics. Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics Library. Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. Australian Aborigines and Islanders Branch. A description of Ngukurr-Bamyili dialects Part 1. The writing system and a resource guide. James, Nita; Walker, Annette. The Aboriginal Child at School. Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages. Harris, John; Sandefur, John R. College of Advanced Education. Kriol of North Australia. Kimberley Language Resource Centre. Pidgin English comes into its own. Language with a history. The present state of knowledge. Where do they meet?. Nangari researcher ; Nangala consultant ; Nangala consultant ; Nanaku consultant ; Nangari consultant ; Japalyi consultant ; Nangala consultant. Jaminjung and Eastern Ngumpin. Nangari researcher ; Nangala consultant. Nangari researcher ; Nanaku consultant ; Nanaku consultant ; Japarta consultant. Namirra consultant ; Namirra consultant ; Nangala consultant ; Nanagu consultant ; Candide Simard researcher. Nambijin researcher ; Nalyirri consultant. CS researcher ; JM speaker. Nangari researcher ; Nanaku consultant ; Nangari consultant ; Nangala consultant ; Nanaku consultant. ESB researcher ; Nangala consultant ; Nangala consultant. CS researcher ; LR speaker. CS researcher ; DR speaker. Candide Simard compiler ; Eileen Roberts consultant. Nanaku consultant ; Nanaku consultant ; Nangari researcher. Namirra consultant ; Namirra consultant ; Nambijin researcher. ESB researcher ; Nangala consultant. Nangari researcher ; Namija consultant. Nangari researcher ; Nanaku consultant ; Nangari consultant ; Nanaku consultant ; Nangala consultant. Nangala consultant ; Candide Simard researcher ; Namirra consultant. ESB researcher ; Namirra consultant ; Namirra consultant. Jangari consultant ; Nambijina-Nangari consultant ; Nanagu consultant ; Nanagu consultant ; Nanagu consultant ; Jangari consultant ; Rachel researcher. Nanagu consultant ; Nambijin consultant ; Nangarla consultant ; Nambijin researcher. Nangala consultant ; ESB researcher. CS researcher ; DB speaker. Nangari consultant ; Nangari researcher ; Nangari consultant. Nambijin consultant ; Nambijin researcher. Jabarda consultant ; Candide Simard researcher ; Nawurla consultant ; Namirra consultant. ESB researcher ; Namirra consultant. Nanagu consultant ; Nambijin researcher. ESB researcher ; DB speaker. Nangari researcher ; Nanaku consultant. Nangala consultant ; Nangari researcher. Nangari researcher ; Nanaku consultant ; Nangala consultant ; Nanaku consultant. JM speaker ; CS researcher. Nanaku consultant ; Nangari consultant ; Nangari researcher. Candide Simard researcher ; Nangala consultant. Maggie Tukumba speaker ; Sarah Cutfield researcher. Nambijina-Nangari consultant ; Rachel researcher. Nangari researcher ; Nanaku consultant ; Nangari consultant ; Nangala consultant. Nangari researcher ; Nanagu consultant ; Nanagu consultant ; Nanagu consultant. CS researcher ; ER speaker. Nangari researcher ; Nawurla consultant. Nangarla consultant ; Namirra consultant ; Nambijin researcher. Nanagu consultant ; Nangari researcher ; Nanagu consultant. CP consultant ; Candide Simard researcher. Nangari researcher ; Nanaku consultant ; Nangala consultant. Nangari researcher ; Nanaku consultant ; Nanaku consultant. Nalyirri consultant ; Nambijin researcher. Jangari consultant ; Rachel researcher. Namirra consultant ; Candide Simard researcher ; Glenn Wightman researcher ; Nangala consultant ; Namirra consultant ; Nanagu consultant. Nangari researcher ; Nangala consultant ; Nanaku consultant ; Nangari consultant. Jalyirri consultant ; Nanagu consultant ; Nambijin researcher. Nangari researcher ; Nanaku consultant ; Nangari consultant. Nangari researcher ; Nangala-Nanaku consultant ; Namija consultant. Namirra consultant ; Candide Simard researcher ; Namirra consultant ; Nawurla consultant. Nangari researcher ; Nangari consultant ; Nanaku consultant. Jabarda consultant ; LJ consultant ; Nambijin consultant ; Namirra consultant ; Namirra consultant ; Nambijin researcher. Nanaku consultant ; Nangala consultant ; Nangari researcher. Nalyirri consultant ; Nambijin researcher ; Nambijin consultant. Nanaku

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consultant ; Nangari researcher. Nangari researcher ; Namija consultant ; Namija consultant. Nangari researcher ; Nangala consultant ; Nanaku consultant ; Nangari consultant ; Nangala consultant. Nambijin consultant ; Nanagu consultant ; Nangarla consultant ; Nambijin researcher. Namirra consultant ; Nangala consultant ; ESB researcher. Nawurla consultant ; Nangari researcher. Nanaku consultant ; Nanaku consultant ; Nanaku consultant ; Nangari consultant ; Nangari consultant ; Nimarra consultant ; Nangari researcher. Namija consultant ; Nangari researcher. Jangari consultant ; Nambijina-Nangari consultant ; Nanagu consultant ; Nanagu consultant ; Nanagu consultant ; Rachel researcher ; Jangari consultant. Candide Simard researcher ; Namirra consultant ; Namirra consultant. ESB researcher ; Nalyirri speaker ; Nalyirri speaker. IP speaker ; Eva Schultze-Berndt compiler. Candide Simard researcher ; Namirra consultant. Nalyirri consultant ; Nambijin consultant ; Nambijin researcher. Nangari researcher ; Amanda consultant ; Nangari consultant. Nanagu consultant ; Jalyirri consultant ; Nangala consultant ; Candide Simard researcher. CS researcher ; NN speaker. TF interviewer ; ER speaker. Nangari researcher ; IP consultant. Nangala consultant ; Candide Simard researcher ; Jalyirri consultant ; Nanagu consultant. Nambijin consultant ; Nambijin researcher ; Nalyirri consultant. Nangarla consultant ; Nambijin researcher ; Namirra consultant.

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Chapter 2 : APiCS Online - Structure dataset Kriol

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An elementary grammar of the Ngaliwuru language of the Northern Territory. Hoddinott and Frances M. An elementary grammar of the Nungali language of the Northern Territory. The Barkly and Jaminjung languages: Studies in the lexicology and comparative linguistics of Australian languages. A preliminary study of the phonology and grammar of Djamindjung. Green, Ian and Rachel Nordlinger. Classification and the Comparative Method. From prefixes to suffixes: Typological change in Northern Australia. Simple and complex verbs in Jaminjung. A study of event categorisation in an Australian language. Grammaticalized restrictives on adverbials and secondary predicates: Australian Journal of Linguistics 22,2: Preverbs as an open word class in Northern Australian languages: In Geert Booij and Jaap van Marle eds. Sketch of a Jaminjung Grammar of Space. Cambridge University Press, Recent grammatical borrowing into an Australian Aboriginal language: The case of Jaminjung and Kriol. Grammatical borrowing in cross-linguistic perspective. Simard, Candide and Schultze-Berndt Eva. Documentary linguistics and prosodic evidence for the syntax of spoken language, in Documentating Endangered Languages: The Aborigines of the northern Tanami area. Hierarchical variation in pronominal clitic attachment in the Eastern Ngumpin languages. Supporting the two-way school. In Jeanie Bell ed. Neutralisation and degrees of respect in Gurindji. Unpublished manuscript, Batchelor, Australia. Domains and codeswitching among bilingual Aborigines. In Michael Clyne ed. Time perspective in Aboriginal Australian culture: Two approaches to the origin of subsections. Aboriginal codeswitching old and new. In Monica Heller ed. Anthropological and sociolinguistic perspectives. Nasal cluster dissimilation and constraints on phonological variables in Gurindji and related languages. The functions of split-wackernagel clitic systems: Pronominal clitics in the Ngumpin languages. Second position clitics and related phenomena. Roots, family trees and other attachments to land in the Victoria River District and the Kimberleys. European and Aboriginal styles. Placenames of Indigenous origin in Australia. Grammaticalization of demonstratives as subordinate complementizers in Ngumpin-Yapa. Australian Journal of Linguistics Loanwords in Gurindji, a Pama-Nyungan language of Australia. Where the spear sticks up: Naming and Re-Naming the Australian Landscape. Imperative verbs attract pronominal enclitics in Ngumpin-Yapa Australian and Southern European languages. Gurindji to English Dictionary. Gurindji Kriol Charola, Erika. The verb phrase structure of Gurindji Kriol. Unpublished Honours, Melbourne University. International Journal of the Sociology of Language Citation-speech vowels in Gurindji Kriol and local Australian English. Learning vowel categories from maternal speech in Gurindji Kriol. Variation in voice onset time in stops in Gurindji Kriol: Australian Journal of Linguistics. Mixed Languages as outcomes of code-switching: Recent examples from Australia and their implications. Journal of Language Contact 2: A mixed language emerges from code-switching. Multilingualism and language contact in Kalkaringi. Indigenous language use at home and school. Land, language and identity: The socio-political origins of Gurindji Kriol. The case of the shifty ergative marker: A pragmatic shift in the ergative marker in one Australian mixed language. The development of asymmetrical serial verb constructions in an Australian mixed language. Case marking in contact: The development and function of case morphology in Gurindji Kriol. Evidence from northern Australia. Inter-generational changes in the expression of spatial relations by Gurindji people. Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages Nominals as adjuncts or arguments: Further evidence from language mixing. Language Description Informed by Theory. How much input is enough? Correlating passive knowledge and child language input in an endangered language. Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development Age and inalienability related variables in the possessive constructions of two Australian mixed languages. Monash University Linguistics Papers 4. Word order and discourse motivations in the development and use of the ergative marker in two Australian mixed languages. Typological constraints on verb integration in two Australian mixed languages. Journal of Language Contact. Comprehension of competing argument

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marking systems in two Australian mixed languages. *Language and Cognition* Bilinarra to English Dictionary. A Sketch Grammar of Ngarinyman. Northern Territory pidgins and the origin of Kriol. Losing and gaining a language: The story of Kriol in the Northern Territory. Kriol – The creation of a new language. In Suzanne Romaine ed. *Creole languages and the use of Kriol in Northern Territory schools*. The Creole language debate and the use of creoles in Australian schools. *The Aboriginal Child at School* Some common features in Fitzroy Valley Kriol. Fitzroy Valley Kriol wordlist.

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Chapter 3 : Languages - DOBES

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Revised , , , by Josephine Caffery , Linguistic responses to contact: Past, present, and future, eds. Gerhard Leitner and Ian G. Remarks on the Pidgin and Creole situation in Australia. Overview of the pidgin and creole languages of Australia. Pidgins and creoles in Queensland. In Wurm et al, vol. History of research into Australian pidgins and creoles. In Encountering Aboriginal languages: Studies in the history of Australian linguistics, ed. English-based languages and dialects currently spoken by Aboriginal people: Suggestions towards a consensus on terminology. Australian Journal of Linguistics 5. English in Australia Atlas of languages of intercultural communication in the Pacific, Asia, and the Americas. Pidgin English in New South Wales. Language contacts and Pidgin English in Victoria. Nineteenth century language contact in South Australia. Notes on Australian Pidgin English. The role of Australian Aboriginal languages in the formation of Australian Pidgin grammar: In Jeff Siegel ed. Case Studies from Australia and the South Pacific. Champs linguistiques [Series editor: Northern Territory Pidgins and the Origin of Kriol. Post-contact languages of Western Australia. Post contact languages in mainland Australia after Post-contact Aboriginal languages in the Northern Territory. The diffusion of Pidgin English in Australia. Early language contact varieties in South Australia. Kriol in the Barkly Tableland. In Suzanne Romaine ed. Losing and gaining a language: The story of Kriol. Harris, John and John Sandefur. Bulletin of the Australian College of Education 9: The Aboriginal Child at School In Clyne, Michael ed. Transitivity and aspect in the Kriol verb. Kriol on the move: A case of language spread and shift in Northern Australia. Studies from Australia and the South Pacific. Substrate language influence in Kriol: Kriol, the creation of a written language and a tool of colonisation. In Michael Walsh and Colin Yallop eds. Language and Culture in Aboriginal Australia. An Australian Creole in the Northern Territory: Kriol - An Aboriginal Language. Kriol - Language with a History. Developing a Literature for Kriol. A new Aboriginal language. The Aboriginal Child at School 9. Extending the use of Kriol. When will Kriol die out? In McKay and Sommer, Kriol and the question of decreolization. Dynamics of an Australian Creole System. Papers in Pidgin and Creole Linguistics No. Aspects of the socio-political history of Ngukurr Roper River and its effect on Language change. Kriol of North Australia: Summer Institute of Languages Sandefur, John A sketch of the structure of Kriol. Kriol and Torres Strait Creole: Looking for Kriol in Queensland. Sandefur, John and Harris, John. Variation in Australian Kriol. In honour of Charles A. Sociolinguistics and the sociology of language. Beginnings of a Ngukurr-Bamyili Creole Dictionary. Sandefur, John and Joy Sandefur. Includes set of cassettes. Kriol - an Australian language resource. Language Problems in Aboriginal Education. Reduplication in Bamyili Creole. Substrate influences on New South Wales Pidgin: The origin of -im and -fela. Afghan cameleers as a vector for the spread of features of Australian Aboriginal pidgins and creoles. In Processes of language contact: Darvall family letters , edited by Jeremy Long. In this place enter my Cook without knocking - a black man woolly head - striped shirt no coat, no shoes or stockings - he grins shewing all his white teeth and says "Mishish! Harrison, who used to labour in the Bogan district says: Billy died about He stated that he was present as a boy at the murder. Debildebil sit down long a dat pfellar, mine tink it. Blackfellar come up behind-huh! I visited the grave in , and wrote a letter to one of the Sydney papers urging that something should be done to repair the dilapidated fence, etc. The Story of the Blacks: The Aborigines of Australia by Charles White [http: Memoir of the Rev.](http://) Accessed 31 August [http: Maitland NSW](http://) , before Mr. Elliott told me there was a black who lived at his selection, and did not migrate like the others, because he said the whole of Mr. This black knew the life history of nearly every living creature on this piece of land, and he particularly studied the snakes. Elliott saw a large black snake near his hut, and killed it. Presently this black-fellow came up in a terrible state of indignation, "What you done? Why you kill that fellow? Me watch that fellow this long time. That fellow not fat enough yet. Me wanted by and by to kill and eat him when get fat enough.

Chapter 4 : Australian Pidgin samples

A study of the Kriol spoken in Australia's Fitzroy Valley begins with an overview of pidgins and creoles, and chronicles the historical beginnings of the Fitzroy Valley Kriol and the sociolinguistic situation there.

Making soap on a cattle farm 1. It is not generally found in most of Arnhem Land or the Daly River region. The language name Kriol was introduced by linguists; speakers often refer to the language as English due to the obvious English content in the lexicon as well as the general lack of acknowledgement of the variety in public contexts, services and media, leading to a general lack of awareness both of the name Kriol and of its status as a language of considerable significance. Also found in Kriol are grammatical features attested in early records of the Australian Pidgin, such as the suffix -im on transitive verbs and the nominal suffix -bala Koch This pidgin subsequently spread inland and north. Some influence of Chinese Pidgin English is likely, since Chinese by far outnumbered European settlers in the Northern Territory for some years during the 1840s and 1850s Harris The records of the pidgin used in the Northern Territory in the late 19th and early 20th century cited by Harris bear a close resemblance to Kriol as it is spoken today. A stabilization and standardization of the pidgin in northern Australia was brought about by the need for communication between the increasing numbers of Aboriginal people working on cattle stations, the primarily English-speaking pastoralists, and the non-English-speaking people. It would also have been used increasingly for communication between speakers of different indigenous languages, since the new patterns of settlement no longer corresponded to traditional networks of multilingualism, and mobility was considerably increased. No ultimate agreement has been reached on the process that led to creolization, and consequently on the substrate languages which may have influenced Kriol. The mission included a school with a dormitory where children were effectively separated from adults for large parts of the day, needed a common language, and presumably adopted and creolized the existing pidgin. An alternative hypothesis to this abrupt creolization account suggests that the pidgin spoken in the Roper River area had already stabilized and linguistically expanded Munro World War II, as well as the fact that Aboriginal people were turned away from cattle stations once equal wages were introduced, increased mobility among the indigenous population even further. The use of Kriol as a lingua franca thus gradually replaced the traditional pattern of multilingualism in neighbouring languages, and a large-scale language shift to Kriol began in Munro An orthography for Kriol has been developed by members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, and some printed materials, mostly of a religious nature or aimed at children, exist. However, in education and the media, English is used exclusively, except for a bilingual programme at Barunga community established in 1968, which lasted over 20 years. Acrolectal Kriol or English are used by many people, especially younger people, to communicate with outsiders. Interpreting services exist in limited domains such as the court and health services in some regional centres. Official recognition of the status of Kriol is hampered both by negative attitudes of non-indigenous, English-speaking people and the fact that it is perceived as a threat to the traditional languages by indigenous people Schmidt The possibility that these result from differences in the substrate languages is raised by Munro On the basis of data from a selection of western, northern and eastern Kriol varieties acknowledging the existence of at least seven regional varieties, Munro arrives at the conclusion that the differences are small and mainly concern the phonemic inventory which in any case is subject to register variation, phonetics and prosody, and the lexicon the latter partly because speakers generally use some words from local traditional languages in Kriol, as can also be seen in the examples below and in the glossed text. Her conclusions are confirmed by our own observations. Most of the grammatical sketch in the subsequent sections is based on the descriptions by Sandefur and Munro Roper River and Barunga Kriol, Angelo Roper River and Katherine variety, Hudson Kimberley Kriol, as well as our own unpublished materials on the Kriol spoken in Katherine and on a geographically intermediate variety, Westside Kriol spoken in the northern Victoria River District. Examples are taken from spoken and written narratives and conversations wherever possible. While most of these have between three and five vowels,

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Kriol has a five-vowel system, with five diphthongs added Table 1.

Chapter 5 : Grammatical and Semantic Aspects of Fitzroy Valley Kriol

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Chapter 6 : Joyce Hudson (Author of Tri-State Area Mad Dog Killer)

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Chapter 7 : APiCS Online - Survey chapter: Kriol

Extra info for Grammatical and semantic aspects of Fitzroy Valley Kriol (Work papers of SIL-AAB) Example text To sum up the argument succinctly, one can underline that open lists allow candidates more scope to chase 'personal' votes.