Growing Up with Tok Pisin-Geoff P. Smith 2002 Tok Pisin is the Pidgin English language that was introduced to Papua New Guinea in the late 19th century as a way for this linguistically complex society to communicate with a common language. This book provides the historical background for this language and a detailed account of the changes that are taking place in its pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar as it is increasingly adopted as the first language of young people throughout the country.

Papua New Guinea Tok Pisin English Dictionary-Susan Baing 2008 "The perfect dictionary for speakers of Tok Pisin who want to improve their English, and speakers of English who want to learn Tok Pisin."—Book jacket.

The Pacific and Australasia-Kate Burridge 2008 This new multimedia textbook covers the phonology, morphology and syntax of varieties of English in the Americas and the Caribbean. It is accompanied by an interactive CD-ROM. The articles, written by widely acclaimed specialists, provide concise and comprehensive information on the phonetic, morphological and syntactic characteristics of each variety discussed. They are followed by exercises and study questions that can be used for classroom assignments as well as for self-study in preparation for exams. The multimedia CD-ROM contains sound samples, speech recordings, interactive and synchronized maps, an extensive bibliography on relevant research literature, and links to pertinent websites.

Tok Pisin Texts-Peter Mühlhäusler 2003-11-27 Tok Pisin is one of the most important languages of Melanesia and is used in a wide range of public and private functions in Papua New Guinea. The language has featured prominently in Pidgin and Creole linguistics and has featured in a number of debates in theoretical linguistics. With their extensive fieldwork experience and vast knowledge of the archives relating to Papua New Guinea, Peter Mühlhäusler, Thomas E. Dutton and Suzanne Romaine compiled this Tok Pisin text collection. It brings together representative samples of the largest Pidgin language of the Pacific area. These texts represent about 150 years of development of this language and will be an invaluable resource for researchers, language policy makers and individuals interested in the history of Papua New Guinea.

A New Course in Tok Pisin (New Guinea Pidgin)-Thomas Edward Dutton 1985

Tok Pisin Texts-Peter Mühlhäusler 2003-01-01 Tok Pisin is one of the most important languages of Melanesia and is used in a wide range of public and private functions in Papua New Guinea. The language has featured prominently in Pidgin and Creole linguistics and has featured in a number of debates in theoretical linguistics. With their extensive fieldwork experience and vast knowledge of the archives relating to Papua New Guinea, Peter Mühlhäusler, Thomas E. Dutton and Suzanne Romaine compiled this Tok Pisin text collection. It brings together representative samples of the largest Pidgin language of the Pacific area. These texts represent about 150 years of development of this language and will be an invaluable resource for researchers, language policy makers and individuals interested in the history of Papua New Guinea.

Status Change of Languages-Ulrich Ammon 1992-01-01

Melanesian Pidgin and Tok Pisin-John W. M. Verhaar 1990 The First International Conference on Pidgins and Creoles in Melanesia was planned mainly for Tok Pisin, but no predetermined theme(s) had been proposed to the participants. Nevertheless, in this collection of papers several principal themes stand out. One is that of a revived interest in substratology, both for Tok Pisin and for Bislama. Another is what in fact amounts to a change in perspective from universalism, as supposedly competitive with the substratological orientation, towards a generalist approach to typology, which reduces the apparent polarity, from a theoretical point of view. A third is the pervasive interest of contributors of wider language issues in the social and political life of Papua New Guinea. The interests go back to the linguistic and social experience of the participants, most of whom have a long standing of work among the people whose languages they have studied on a day-to-day basis, and to the relative remoteness of their inspiration from the more theoretical and perhaps ultimately untenable issues which surround the universalist approach and its claims for a bioprogram foundation for language.


A Death in the Rainforest-Den Kulick 2019-06-18 “Perhaps the finest and most profound account of ethnographic fieldwork and discovery that has ever entered the anthropological literature.” —The Wall Street Journal “If you want to experience a profoundly different culture without the exhausting travel (to say nothing of the cost), this is an excellent choice.” —The Washington Post As a young anthropologist, Kulick arrived in Gapun in New Guinea to document the death of the native language, Tayap. He arrived knowing that you can’t study a language without understanding the daily lives of the people who speak it. How they talk to their children, how they argue, how they gossip, how they joke. Over the course of thirty years, he returned again and again to document Tayap before it disappeared entirely, and he found himself inexorably drawn into their world, and implicated in their destiny. Kulick wanted to tell the story of Gapuners—one that went beyond the particulars of their language—that took full stock of their vanishing culture. This book takes us inside the village as he came to know it, revealing what it is like to live in a difficult-to-get-to village of two hundred people, carved out like a cleft in the middle of a tropical rainforest. But A Death in the Rainforest is also an illuminating look at the impact of white society on the farthest reaches of the globe—and the story of why this anthropologist realized finally that he had to give up his study of this language and this village. An engaging, deeply perceptive, and brilliant interrogation of what it means to study a culture, A Death in the Rainforest takes readers into a world that endures in the face of massive changes, one that is on the verge of disappearing forever.

Language, Education, and Development-Merton Professor of English Language Suzanne Romaine 1992 Papua New Guinea’s struggle for development is intimately bound up with the history of Tok Pisin, an English-based pidgin that is the product of nineteenth-century colonialism in the Pacific. The language has since become the most important linguistic franca in the region, being spoken by more than a million people in a highly multilingual society. In this book, Romaine examines some of the changes that are taking place in Tok Pisin as it becomes the native language of the younger generation of rural and urban speakers. These linguistic processes, which are by no means complete, have to be understood in the socio-historical context of colonial expansion and strategies for socio-economic development in the post-colonial era.

The Social Life of Language-Gillian Sankoff 2016-11-11

Tok Pisin - English in the Pacific and Indian Ocean-Nina Schulte-Schmale 2008 Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,7, Justus-Liebig-University Giessen (Justus-Liebig Universität Giessen), course: Hauptseminar, it entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: For many years the study of Pidgin and Creole languages was widely regarded as marginal or frivolous, but recently, there has been growing interest in the study of these languages all over the world. They have not merely been studied for their own sake, but for the relevance to such concerns as language contact and change, historical linguistics, language learning, first and second language acquisition or language universal (cf. Smith 2002: 3). With this, the area of the Pacific and Indian Ocean has become increasingly significant for linguists. There are many reasons why the position of Tok Pisin, one of the two national languages of the independent nation of Papua New Guinea (with Hiri Motu as the other and alongside English as the official language), stands in the continued focus of scholarly attention. In a variety of ways, the position of Tok Pisin is like that of many other pidgin and creole languages elsewhere and it has a number of advantages as a source of data, as it is one of the best documented contact languages, however, "Tok Pisin is somewhat unusual among the Pidgins of the world in its gradual development over several generations as a second language before any extensive creolization took place." (Smith 2002: 6). In spite of the work already carried out, there are still a few gaps in the current knowledge of some aspects of Tok Pisin and much of the literature is concerned only with the historical development of the language and the description of its linguistic properties, but it is not always clear how representative the features described are (cf. Smith 2002: 22). The purpose of this paper is to closer examine the
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A Grammar and Dictionary of Tayap

beautiful drawings by a self-taught Papuan artist, Benson Avea Bego, who lives in a remote village.

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Tok Pisin strept

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The State and Its Enemies in Papua New Guinea

Aspects of Tok Pisin Grammar

Ellen B. Woolford 1979

The Language "Tok Pisin" in Papua New Guinea. English language in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean-Nina Schulte-Schmale 2008-11-17 Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,7, Justus-Liebig-University Giessen (Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen), course: English in the Pacific and Indian Ocean, 8 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: For many years the study of Pidgin and Creole languages was widely regarded as marginal or frivolous, but recently, there has been growing interest in the study of these languages all over the world. They have not merely been studied for their own sake, but for the relevance to such concerns as language contact and change, historical linguistics, language learning, first and second language acquisition or language universals (cf. Smith 2002: 3). With this, the area of the Pacific and Indian Ocean has become increasingly significant for linguists. There are many reasons why the position of Tok Pisin, one of the two national languages of the independent nation of Papua New Guinea (with Hiri Motu as the other and alongside English as the official language), stands in the continued focus of scholarly attention. In a variety of ways, the position of Tok Pisin is like that of many other pidgin and creole languages elsewhere and it has a number of advantages as a source of data, as it is one of the best documented contact languages, however, "Tok Pisin is somewhat unusual among the Pidgins of the world in its gradual development over several generations as a second language before any extensive creolization took place." (Smith 2002: 6). In spite of the work already carried out, there are still a few gaps in the current knowledge of some aspects of Tok Pisin and much of the literature is concerned only with the historical development of the language and the description of its linguistic properties, but it is not always clear how representative the features described are (cf. Smith 2002: 22). The purpose of this paper is to closer examine the language and its linguistic features, linguistic and current situation. We will start with some general information about Tok Pisin and the region where it is spoken, the development of Tok Pisin into a creole language, the current situation and the external history. Then continue with the linguistic features of Tok Pisin with regard to the specific phonology, morphology, syntax and lexicon, and illustrate them on a text sample. And finally we will take a closer look at the educational system of Papua New Guinea, as well as its media, concerning the use of Tok Pisin. In particular, the relationship between Tok Pisin and its main lexifier language English is of primary importance and is explored in further detail in almost every section.

The State and Its Enemies in Papua New Guinea-Alexander Wanek 2013-10-11 A study of nation-building processes in the young state of Papua New Guinea, and of opposition to these in one of the country’s peripheral provinces, Manus. Intense resistance to Lucifer (the state) is offered there by Wind Nation, the old Palau Movement made famous by Mead and Schwartz.

Pidgins and Creoles-Professor Loreto Todd 2003-09-02 The focus of this study is upon those pidgins and creoles which are English based and which have arisen since the fifteenth century. The book examines the widespread nature of the pidgin/creole phenomenon and evaluates the current definitions of the terms and the theories which have been advanced to account for their existence. The author considers the potential of pidgins and creoles as literary media and as vehicles for education. She looks at the sociological and psychological implications of using pidgins and creoles in the classroom and examines the position of American ‘Black English’ and ‘London Jamaican’ in the pidgin/creole continuum.

Tok Pisin strept- 1994

Notebooks from New Guinea-Vojtech Novotny 2009-05-14 This is a unique and delightfully engaging account by a leading tropical biologist of doing science at one of the last wild frontiers in the world. Vojtech Novotny is a highly respected Czech scientist. His widely cited work, of profound importance to ecology and evolution, is not done, like much modern science, in a lab full of gleaming apparatus. Instead, he chose as his ‘laboratory’ the remotest parts of Papua New Guinea, where he has established a research station. Supported by a team of Papuans whom he has trained up so that they can combine their wide and intimate knowledge of the plants and animals of their tropical forest with the knowledge of modern science, Novotny studies the ecological interactions of butterflies and plants. Clearly this is no ordinary scientist. Combined with his indescribable curiosity (PNG is one of the most dangerous places on Earth, with a very high homicide rate), he is a shrewd observer of human nature. In the richly varied notes and reflections of this very individual volume are not only descriptions of natural history and scientific research in the rainforest, but accounts of the local peoples and their culture, the challenges of working across very different cultures, and amusing portraits of the antics of Western tourists, separated by a few ‘intermezzi’ – episodes when the author fought bouts of malaria. Novotny is that rare combination of excellent scientist and superb storyteller. The faithful translations by David Short bring these notes and reflections on science, nature, and human beings to a wide audience, without any loss to their richness, warmth, humility, and wisdom. The volume is illustrated with beautiful drawings by a self-taught Papuan artist, Benson Awea Bego, who lives in a remote village.

Understanding Language Change-April M. S. McMahon 1994-04-17 This textbook analyses changes from every area of grammar and addresses recent developments in socio-historical linguistics.

A Grammar and Dictionary of Tayap-Don Kulick 2019-06-04 Tayap is a small, previously undocumented Papuan language, spoken in a single village called Gapun, in the lower Sepik River region of Papua New Guinea. The language is an isolate, unrelated to any other in the area. Furthermore, Tayap is dying. Fewer than fifty speakers actively command it today. Based on linguistic anthropological work conducted over the course of thirty years, this book describes the grammar of the language, detailing its phonology, morphology and syntax. It devotes particular attention to verbs, which are the most elaborated area of the grammar, and which are complex, fusional and massively suppletive. The book also provides a full Tayap-English-Tok Pisin dictionary. A particularly innovative contribution is the detailed discussions of how Tayap’s grammar is
dissolving in the language of young speakers. The book exemplifies how the complex structures in fluent speakers’ ‘Tayap are reduced or reanalyzed by younger speakers. This grammar and dictionary should therefore be a valuable resource for anyone interested in the mechanics of how languages disappear. The fact that it is the sole documentation of this unique Papuan language should also make it of interest to areal specialists and language typologists.

One Thousand One Papua New Guinean Nights: Tales from 1986-1997, indices, glossary, references and maps
Thomas H. Slone 2001 A two-volume collection of folktales that were published in Papua New Guinea’s Wantok newspaper. The two-volume collection presents the complete set of 1047 folktales that were originally published from 1972 through 1997 in Tok Pisin.

The Sociolinguistic Situation of Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea
Gillian Sankoff 1997

Raskols
Stephen Dupont 2012 Beautiful black-and-white portraits of Papua New Guinea’s most fearsome gangsters, brigands, thieves, and carjackers posing with their arsenal of homemade guns and knives. Papua New Guinea: A land of striking beauty, mountain ranges, lush rainforests, and some of the most spectacular coastlines on earth. A land with over eight hundred unique tribes and languages. A land where crime has gotten out of control, personal security services are the country’s largest growth industry. Papua New Guinea’s capital, Port Moresby, is regularly ranked among the world’s five worst cities to live in by The Economist magazine. In 2004, when the photographs in Raskols were taken, the same survey ranked Port Moresby the worst city in the world. This fencelid, razor-wire, lawless metropolis is infamous for its criminal gangs known as raskols (the indigenous Tok Pisin word for criminals). Throughout Port Moresby, dense urban settlements and a general lack of order and law have led to intertribal warfare and a seemingly endless stream of kidnappings, gang rape, carjackings, and vicious murders. That’s all in addition to soaring HIV rates and massive unemployment. However, photographer Stephen Dupont is of a rare breed. He infiltrated a raskol community and documented the rough and ruthless individuals involved in Papua New Guinea’s gang life. Raskols presents formal portraits of the Kips Kaboni (Scar Devils), Papua New Guinea’s longest established criminal gang. Dupont set up a makeshift studio inside the Kips Kaboni safe house where he photographed his subjects and their unique handmade weapons and firearms. These mostly young, unemployed adults and teenagers orchestrate raids, carjackings, and robberies as a means of survival. The gangs control the streets. Despite the crime and violence they have unleashed on their city, some view them as modern-day Robin Hoods. With a corrupt government and police force, every day in Port Moresby is survival of the fittest. Many of these raskols initially turned to crime, violence, and anarchy in a bid to protect and provide for themselves and their communities.

Reite Plants
Porer Nombo 2010-01-01 Reite Plants is a documentation and discussion of the uses of plants by speakers of the Negkini language, a people who reside in the hinterland of the Rai Coast in northern Papua New Guinea. High quality images and detailed information about traditional customary practices using plants provide a unique entrance into understanding Negkini social and cultural life. The book contains a discussion of the ownership of plant knowledge in the context of both local and contemporary global trends. As a dual language, co-authored text, the book is a unique contribution to the ethnobotany and anthropology of Melanesia. Reite Plants represents the product of a long-term collaborative work between the authors.

The Papuan Languages of New Guinea
William A Foley 1986-11-20 This introduction to the descriptive and historical linguistics of the Papuan languages of New Guinea provide an accessible account of one of the richest and most diverse linguistic situations in the world. The Papuan languages number over 700 (or 23 per cent of the world's total) in more than sixty language families. Less than a quarter of the individual languages have yet been adequately documented, and in this sense William Foley's book might be considered premature. However, in the search for language universals and generalisations in linguistic typology, it would be foolhardy to neglect the information that is available. In this respect alone, the present volume, systematically organised on mainly typology principles, is particularly timely and useful. In addition, the processes of linguistic diffusion are present in New Guinea to an extent probably paralleled elsewhere in the globe. The Papuan Languages of New Guinea will be of interest not only to general and comparative linguists and to typologists, but also to sociolinguists and anthropologists for the information it provides on the social dynamics of language content.

Village on the Edge
Michael French Smith 2002-06-30 Kragur village lies on the rugged north shore of Kairiru, a steep volcanic island just off the north coast of Papua New Guinea. In 1998 the village looked much as it had some twenty-two years earlier when author Michael French Smith first visited. But he soon found that changing circumstances were shaking things up. Village on the Edge weaves together the story of Kragur villagers’ struggle to find their own path toward the future with the story of Papua New Guinea’s travails in the post-independence era. Smith writes of his own experiences as well, living and working in Papua New Guinea and trying to understand the complexities of an unfamiliar way of life. To tell all these stories, he delves into ghosts, magic, myths, ancestors, bookkeeping, tourism, the World Bank, the Holy Spirits, and the meaning of progress and development. Village on the Edge draws on the insights of cultural anthropology but is written for anyone interested in Papua New Guinea.

Ghost Stories
Thomas H. Slone 2009 This book is a collection of folktales ("Stori Tumbuna") from Papua New Guinea that were originally published into Wantok Newspaper starting in 1972. These folktales have been translated into English and are published here side-by-side with the original Tok Pisin stories. This volume is number 3 in this "Folklore of Papua New Guinea Series."

Variation Rolls the Dice
Enoch O. Aboh 2021-10-15 Variation Rolls the Dice: A worldwide collage in honour of Salikoko S. Mufwene aims to celebrate Mufwene’s ground-breaking contribution to linguistics in the past four decades. The title also encapsulates his approach to language as both systemic and socio-cultural practices, and the role of variation in determining particular evolutionary trajectories in specific linguistic ecologies. The book therefore focuses on variation within and across languages, within and across speakers, and how this fundamental aspect of human behavior can affect language structure in time and space. Mufwene has been instrumental in putting creole languages on the map of General Linguistics and connecting their analysis to issues of language acquisition, multilingualism, language contact, language evolution, and language typology. Thanks to the diversity of topics and the wide-ranging perspectives of the contributors, this volume aims at a large readership including both scholars and advanced students interested in cutting-edge research in the aforementioned domains.

A Crash Course in Tok Pisin
Geoffrey P. Smith 1995

Tok Pisin i go we?
K. A. McElhanon 1975

Hure, mi ken rit
1990

A Crash Course in Tok Pisin for Newcomers to Papua New Guinea
Geoff P. Smith 1990

Bislama
Darrell T. Tryon 1987

Navigating the Future
Monica Minnegal 2017-06-08 Navigating the Future draws on long-term ethnographic fieldwork with Kabi people and their neighbours, in a remote area of Papua New Guinea, to explore how worlds are reconfigured as people become increasingly conscious of, and seek to draw into their own lives, wealth and power that had previously lain beyond their horizons. In the context of a major resource extraction project—the Papua New Guinea Liquefied Natural Gas (PNG LNG) Project—taking shape in the mountains to the north, the people in this area are actively reimagining their social world. This book describes changes in practice that result, tracing shifts in the ways people relate to the land, to each other and to outsiders, and the histories of engagement that frame those changes. Inequalities are emerging between individuals in access to paid work; between groups in potential for claiming future royalties; and between generations in access to information. As people at the village of Suaiki strive to make themselves visible to the state and to petroleum companies, as legal entities entitled to receive benefits from the PNG

Papua New Guinea Tok Pisin English Dictionary

LNG Project, they are drawing new boundaries around sets of people and around land and declaring hierarchical relationships between groups that did not exist before. They are struggling to make sense of a bureaucracy that is foreign to them, in a place where the state currently has minimal presence. A primary concern of Navigating the Future is with the processes through which these changes have emerged, as people seek to imagine—and work to bring about—a radically different future for themselves while simultaneously reimagining their own past in ways that validate those endeavours.
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