

My linguistic hats

Linguistic typology

The study of structural differences & similarities between languages of the world

"What's where why?"

Contact linguistics

The study of situations where speakers of different languages interact

The study of how contact situations affect the languages involved

Historical linguistics

The study of how and why languages change over time

Contact Language vs high contact language (simplified!)

Contact Language

emerged through language contact

has more than one main ancestor

Russenorsk

Jamaican

Michif

. . .

High contact language

has undergone a lot of language contact

has one main ancestor

French

Persian

English

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Major types of Contact Languages (simplified!)

Jargons	Pidgins	Creoles	Mixed Languages
Unstructured	Structured	Structured	Structured
Auxiliary language	Auxiliary language	L1	L1
Dynamic input	Dynamic input	Dynamic input	Stable input
Dynamic ecology	Dynamic ecology	Dynamic ecology	Stable ecology
Fluctuating multilingualism	Fluctuating multilingualism	Fluctuating multilingualism	Stable bilingualism
	Opaque source(s) for structures	Opaque source(s) for structures	Identifiable source(s) for structures
		Community identity marker	Community identity marker
			In-group communication

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Shaetlan on da global map bilingual

Spelling in Shaetlan .

Grammar & dictionary

Keyboard







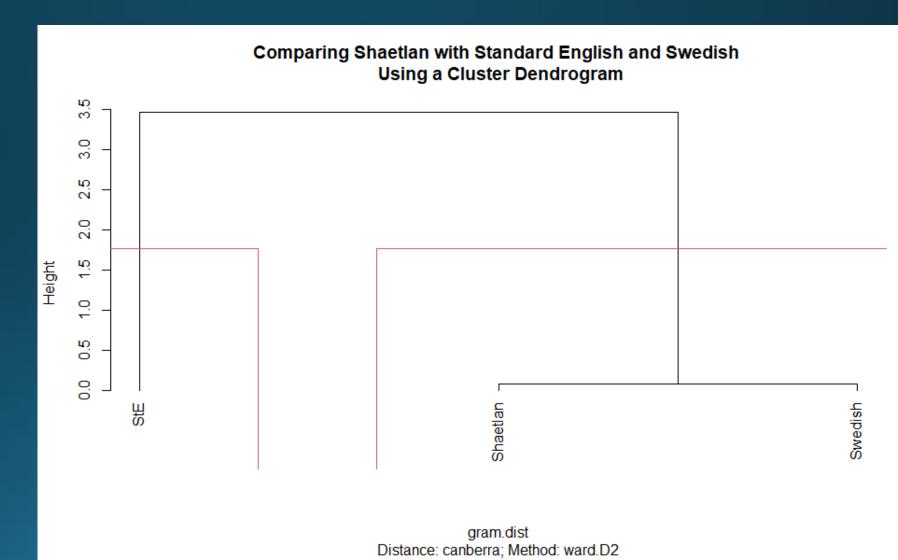


Comparing grammars: an experiment

Biber, Douglas, Stig Johansson, Geoffrey N. Leech, Susan Conrad & Edward Finnegan. 2021. **Grammar of Spoken and Written English.** Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Teleman, Ulf, Staffan Hellberg, Erik Anderson. 1999. **Svenska Akademiens grammatik.** Stockholm: Svenska Akademien.

Velupillai, Viveka & Roy Mullay. 2022. **Shaetlan. A Primer.** Available at: https://www.iheardee.com/shaetlan-grammar-dictionary.



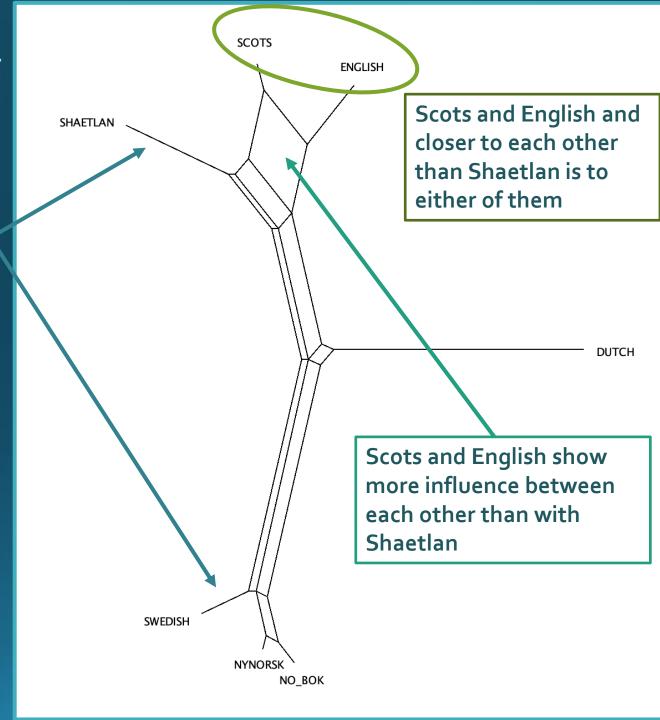
Comparing lexicon Swadesh 100-lists

Shaetlan is more different from Scots and English than Swedish is from Nynorsk as well as Bokmål Norwegian

Illustrates how

A language is a dialect with an army and a navy:

The three Scandinavian varieties cluster very closely together, yet are all referred to as languages; Shaetlan is the second most separated branch (after Dutch), yet is the only variety here that is persistently referred to as 'dialect' despite linguistic evidence to the contrary



Shaetlan as a Contact Language

Shaetlan

Structured

L1

Stable input

Stable ecology

Stable bilingualism

Identifiable source(s) for structures

Community identity marker

In-group communication

Pidgins

Structured

Auxiliary language

Creoles

Structured

L1

Dynamic input

Dynamic ecology

Fluctuating multilingualism

Opaque source(s) for

structures

Community identity marker

Mixed Languages

Structured

L1

Stable input

Stable ecology

Stable bilingualism

Identifiable source(s) for

structures

Community identity marker

In-group communication

Shaetlan as a Mixed Language?

Shaetlan

Structured

L1

Stable input

Stable ecology

Stable bilingualism

Identifiable source(s) for structures

Community identity marker

In-group communication

NOT IMPOSSIBLE

prototypical GL language:

Grammar < original settlers (Scandinavian)

Lexicon < new settlers (Anglian)

now globally used as case study for Bakker's 2017 model

Mixed Languages

Structured

L1

Stable input

Stable ecology

Stable bilingualism

Identifiable source(s) for structures

Community identity marker

In-group communication

Bakker, Peter. 2017. Typology of mixed languages. In Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald & R. M. W. Dixon (eds.), *Cambridge handbook of linguistic typology*, 217-253. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

