

Introduction

Introduction
***De Saussure* once more**

(not) ... nothing
not anything

(not) ... nothing

not anything

(not) ... nothing
not anything

in the
Englishes and
the English
Creoles

Schneider (1997: 1059)

NOTHING ON NC

BECAUSE "is extremely widespread in various languages and languages varieties, including colloquial English"

Hickey (2012: 7)

NOTHING ON NC

BECAUSE "the presence of negative concord is irrelevant for considerations of areality" in the Anglophone world

Kwachka (2013: 199)

NC is a 'standard non-nonstandard feature'

(not) ... nothing
not anything

in the
Englishes and
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Creoles

(not) ... nothing
not anything

in the
Englishes and
the English
Creoles

1

(not) ... nothing
not anything

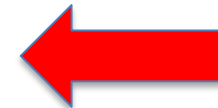
in the
Englishes and
the English
Creoles

1

Yesterday

n= 197

Verbal negator & neutral indefinite <i>John not bought something</i>	49.7 %
Verbal negator & negatively polar indefinite <i>John not bought anything</i>	47.5 %
No verbal negator & negative indefinite <i>John bought nothing</i>	11.7 %
Verbal negator & negative indefinite <i>John not bought nothing</i>	19 %
Other <i>There is not what John bought</i>	13.58%



(not) ... nothing
not anything

in the
Englishes and
the English
Creoles

1

in West
Germanic

1

**Englishes, English Creoles
and their negative indefinites**

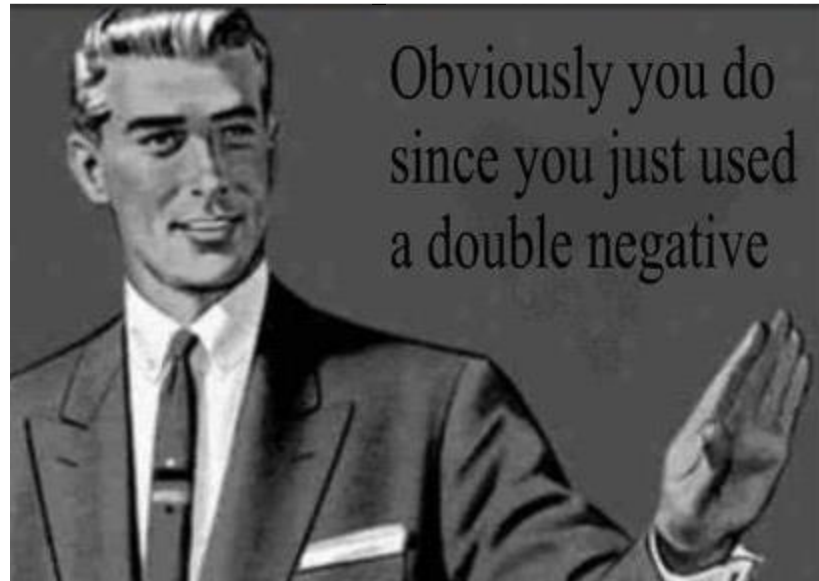
we don't need no education



we don't need no education



Obviously you do
since you just used
a double negative



1. 2012, 2013, 2014

2. Negative indefinites

3. Englishes

4. English Creoles

5. Conclusion

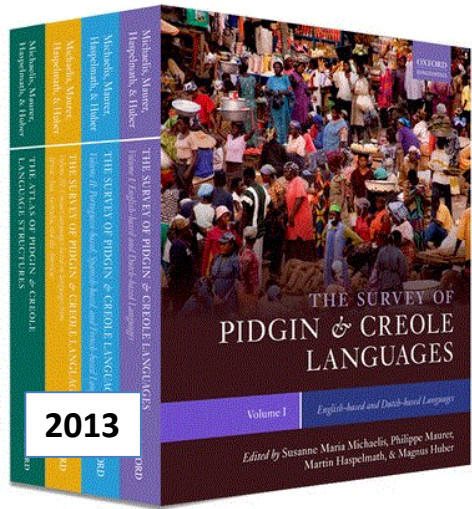
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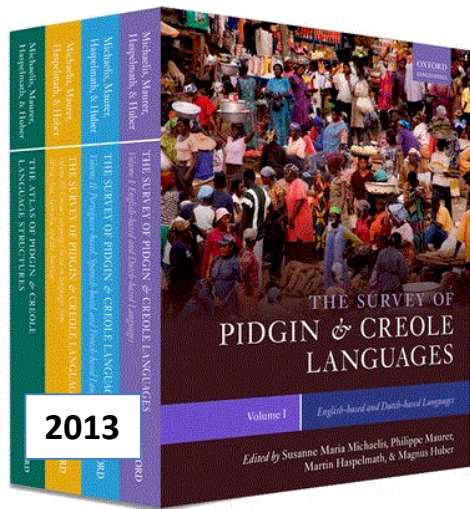


2013

THE SURVEY OF
PIDGIN & CREOLE
LANGUAGES

Volume 1
English-based and Dutch-based Languages

Edited by Susanne Maria Michaelis, Philippe Marrec,
Martin Haspelmath, & Magana Haber





THE ATLAS OF PIDGIN AND CREOLE LANGUAGE STRUCTURES ONLINE



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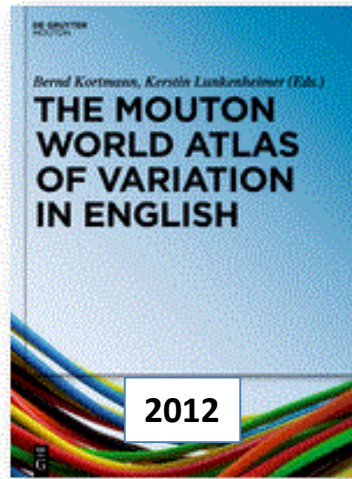
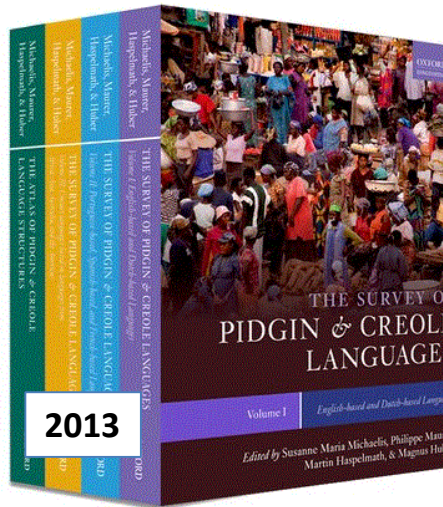


Fishing boats: Fishermen selling their catch at Abandze, Ghana, the site of the first British trading station on the Gold Coast, Fort Kormantin, established in 1632. Photograph by Thorsten Brato, 2008.

This web site contains supporting electronic material for the *Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Language Structures (APiCS)*, a publication of Oxford University Press. *APiCS* shows comparable synchronic data on the grammatical and lexical structures of 76 pidgin and creole languages. The language set contains not only the most widely studied Atlantic and Indian Ocean creoles, but also less well known pidgins and creoles from Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Melanesia and Australia, including some extinct varieties, and several mixed languages.

APiCS Online is a separate publication, edited by Susanne Maria Michaelis, Philippe Maurer, Martin Haspelmath, and Magnus Huber. It was made possible by support from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology.

APiCS Online contains information on **76 languages** and **130 structural features**, which was contributed by **88 contributors**. There are **18526 examples** illustrating the features and feature values. In addition, *APiCS Online* is designed to allow comparison with data from *WALS (the World Atlas of Language Structures)*.





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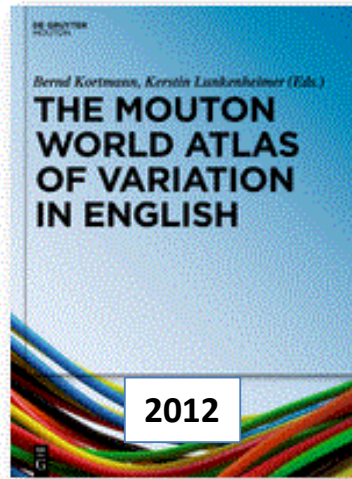
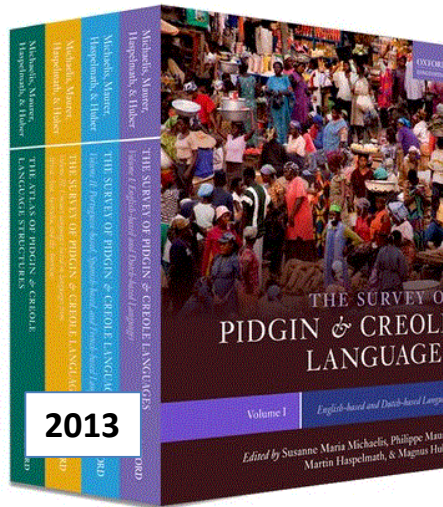


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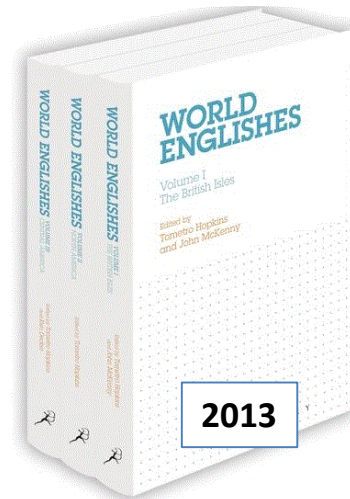
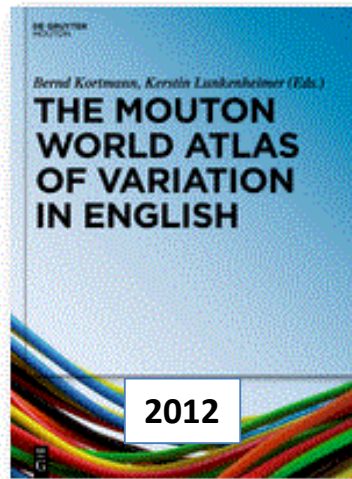
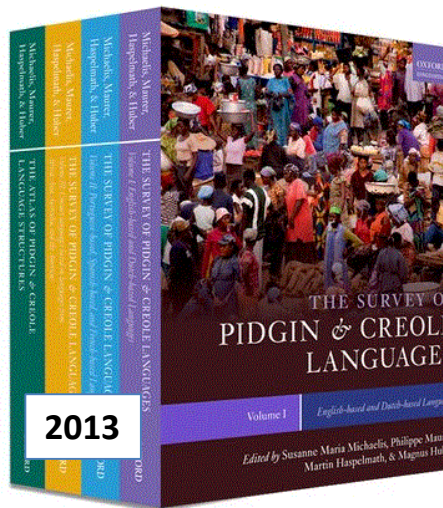
by Kortmann, Bernd & Lunkenheimer, Kerstin cite

WELCOME to the electronic World Atlas of Varieties of English! eWAVE was designed and compiled at the [Freiburg Institute for Advanced Studies \(FRIAS\)](#) and the English Department of the University of Freiburg, Germany, primarily between 2008 and 2011, when it was first released. The current release (eWAVE 2.0, November 2013) is a substantially updated and extended version. eWAVE is an interactive database on morphosyntactic variation in spontaneous spoken English mapping 235 features from a dozen domains of grammar in now 50 varieties of English (traditional dialects, high-contact mother-tongue Englishes, and indigenized second-language Englishes) and 26 English-based Pidgins and Creoles in eight Anglophone world regions (Africa, Asia, Australia, British Isles, Caribbean, North America, Pacific, and the South Atlantic; see [here](#) for a list). It was compiled from descriptive materials, naturalistic corpus data, and native speaker knowledge by a team of [83 contributors](#), all leading experts in their fields, directed by [Bernd Kortmann](#) and [Kerstin Lunkenheimer](#). eWAVE is unique not only in its coverage and user-friendliness, but also in being an open access resource. As such it has the potential for serving both as a teaching tool in academic teaching around the world and as an indispensable research tool for specialists in many different fields of linguistics, including creolistics, dialectology, dialect syntax, language change, language typology, sociolinguistics, second language acquisition, and the study of World Englishes and learner Englishes.

eWAVE was partly designed and entirely programmed in collaboration with the [Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology](#) (Leipzig), and is also hosted by the MPI. Since eWAVE is designed as an evolving interactive tool, we are planning to have regular updates. The most recent substantial update (November 2013) introduced two new datasets ([Cape Flats English](#) and [Philippine English](#)) as well as a number of updates to existing data points (see [History](#)), a host of new examples, and substantial changes to the user interface to fit in with the architecture of the MPI-EVA's other linguistic database projects – most notably [APICSO Online](#) (the Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Language Structures Online; Michaelis, Maurer, Haspelmath and Huber, eds. 2013).

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Fishing boats: Fish
Ghana, the site of
Coast, Fort Korma
Thorsten Brato, 20



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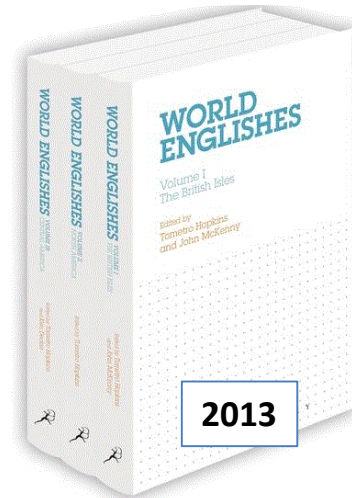
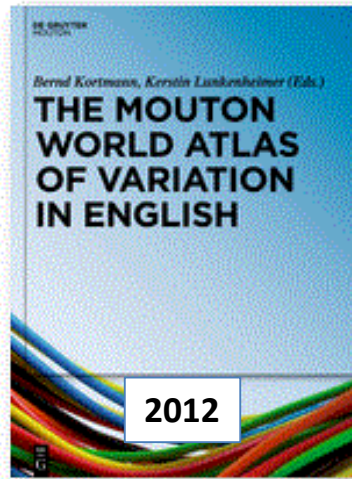
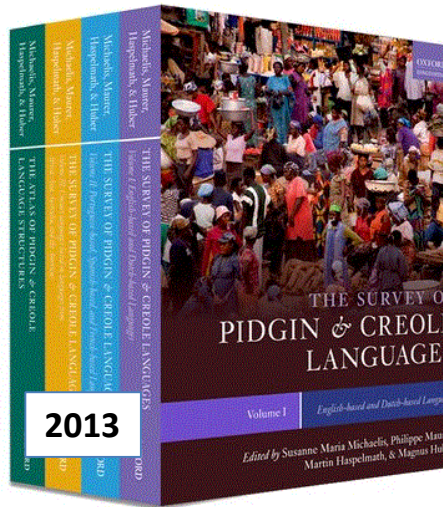
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Yale University

This project explores syntactic diversity found in varieties of English spoken in North America. By documenting the subtle, but systematic, differences in the syntax of English varieties, it provides a crucial source of data for the development of theories of human linguistic knowledge.

Yale Grammatical Diversity Project

English in North America

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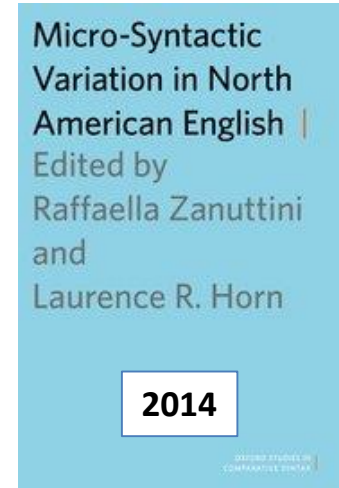
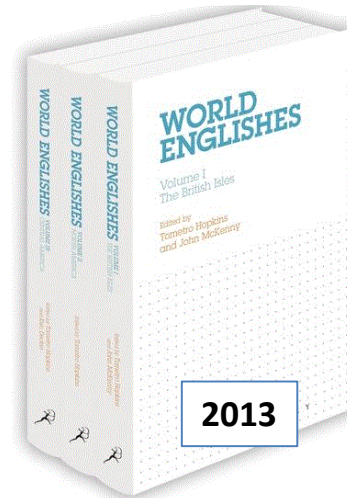
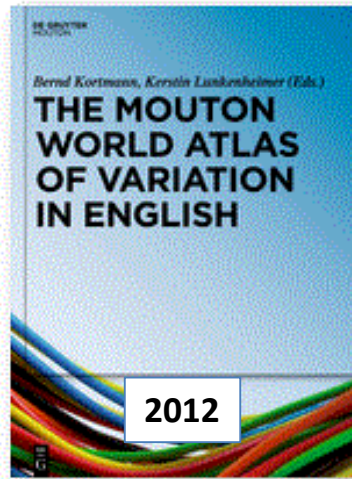
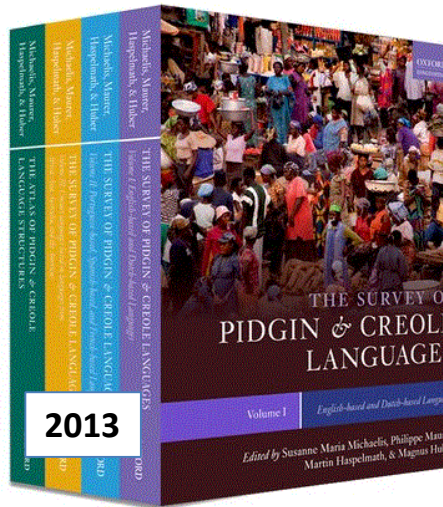
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“I believe ain’t nobody leavin’.”

“Gas is expensive anymore.”

“This glass needs washed.”

“He needs him a pick up truck.”

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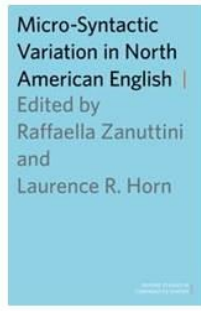
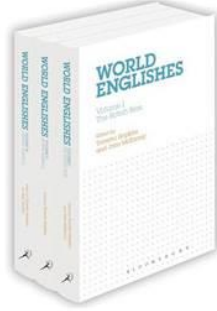
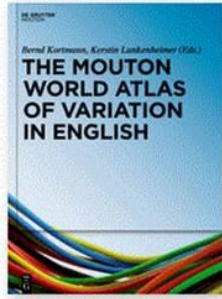
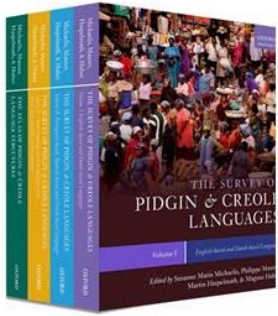
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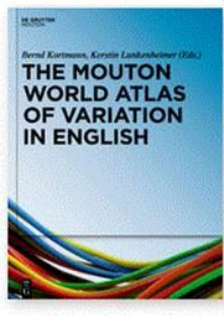
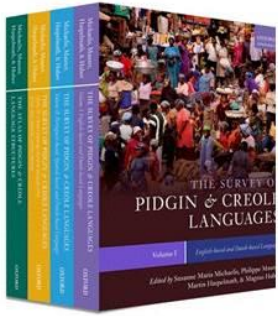
"Gas is expensive anymore."

"This glass needs washes"

"I believe ain't nobody leavin'."

"He needs him a pick up truck."





Micro-Syntactic
Variation in North
American English |
Edited by
Raffaella Zanuttini
and
Laurence R. Horn

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FRIAS

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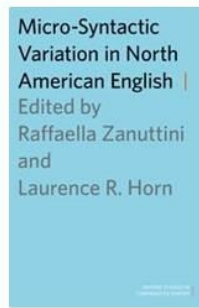
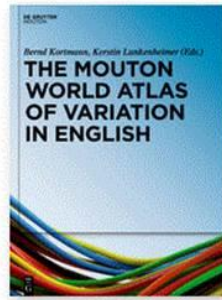
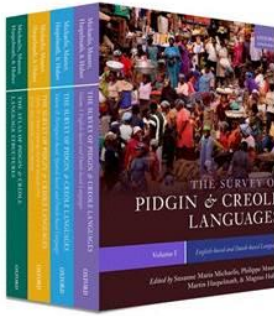
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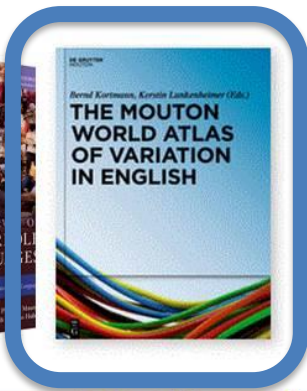
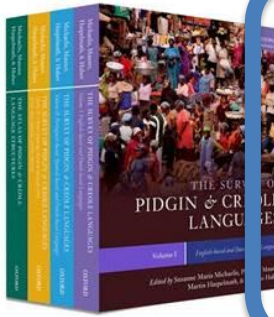
"He needs him a pick up truck."

we don't need no education




Ain't none of the students done their homework.

(West Texas, <http://microsyntax.sites.yale.edu/negative-inversion>, April 5 2017)



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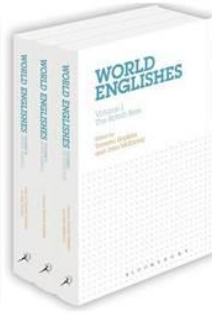
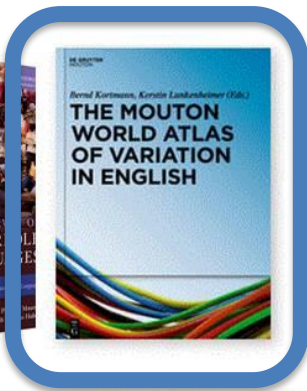
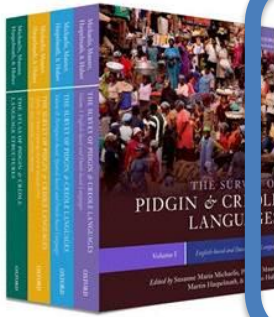
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“Gas is expensive anymore.”
“This glass needs washes.”
“I believe ain’t nobody leavin’.”
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Examples on the map:

- "I believe ain't nobody leavin'."
- "Gas is expensive anymore."
- "This glass needs washec"
- "He needs him a pick up truck."



“NCI” *Ain’t none of the students done their homework.*

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NC is a vernacular "angloversal", i.e., a property of all English vernaculars (Schneider 1997: 1059; Hickey 2013: 7; Kwachka 2013: 199; Filppula 2012: 48; Wagner 2012: 84; Sand 2012: 214; Hackert 2012: 716; Kortmann & Wolk 2012: 909).

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NC is typical for Creoles (Bickerton 1977: 60; 1981: 65-66, 194; Markey 1982: 198; Bender 1987: 46; Hagemeyer 2007: 69; Winford 2012: 307)

NC is part of "bioprogram" or, in the words of Chambers (2012: 272), it comes "[f]rom the language faculty that is part of the human endowment"

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NC is at least very widespread

Israel (2011: 43): "while such constructions [i.e. NC constructions] are often considered illogical, they are not only widespread, but actually appear to be the **preferred pattern** for negatively quantified sentences cross-linguistically"

Penka (2011: 14): "in fact, the **great majority** of the world's languages have NC"

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WRONG

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ONLY FOR CREOLES WITH
EUROPEAN LEXIFIERS

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Sri Lankan E, White SAE, Ghanaian E,
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(Kortmann & Wolk 2012: 908)**

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Furthermore, NC comes in subtypes

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Polish

a. **Nikt** **nie** przyszedł
nobody NEG came
'Nobody came'

b. **Nie** widziałam **nikogo**
NEG saw nobody
'I saw nobody'

Strict NC

since Giannakidou (1998: 186)

Spanish

a. **Nadie** vino
nobody came
'Nobody came'

b. **No** vi a **nadie**
NEG saw to nobody
'I didn't see anybody'

Non-strict NC

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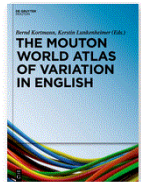
There is much more to NC than merely [\pm strict]

Also, the data remain suboptimal

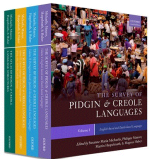
Also, the data remain suboptimal

Ghanaian Pidgin English

Huber 1999: 203, 216: NC, example only for *natin*
Huber 2004: no discussion
HVE 2004: NC widespread



Huber 2012: no discussion
Schröder 2012: 446: no NC



Huber 2013a: NC, but unique type, [\pm animate] parameter

And, finally, it is important to distinguish between Englishes and Creole (and Pidgin) Englishes

And, finally, it is important to distinguish between Englishes and Creole (and Pidgin) Englishes, which and associated work do NOT do.



1. 2012, 2013, 2014

2. Negative indefinites

3. Englishes

4. English Creoles

5. Conclusion

NI > NV	NV > NI
---------	---------

Strict NC (Polish)

NI > V or NI > NV	NV > NI
-------------------	---------

Non-strict NC (Catalan)

NI > V or NI > NV	V > NI or NV > NI	NI > V	NV > NI
-------------------	-------------------	--------	---------

Non-strict NC (French)

Non-strict NC (Spanish)

NI > V	V > NI or NV > NI
--------	-------------------

Non-strict NC (Brabantic Belgian Dutch)

NI > V	V > NI
--------	--------

Strict NQ (Dutch)

NI > V	V > NI or NV > I
--------	------------------

Non-strict NQ (English)

NI > V or I > NV	V > NI or NV > I	NI > V	NV > I
------------------	------------------	--------	--------

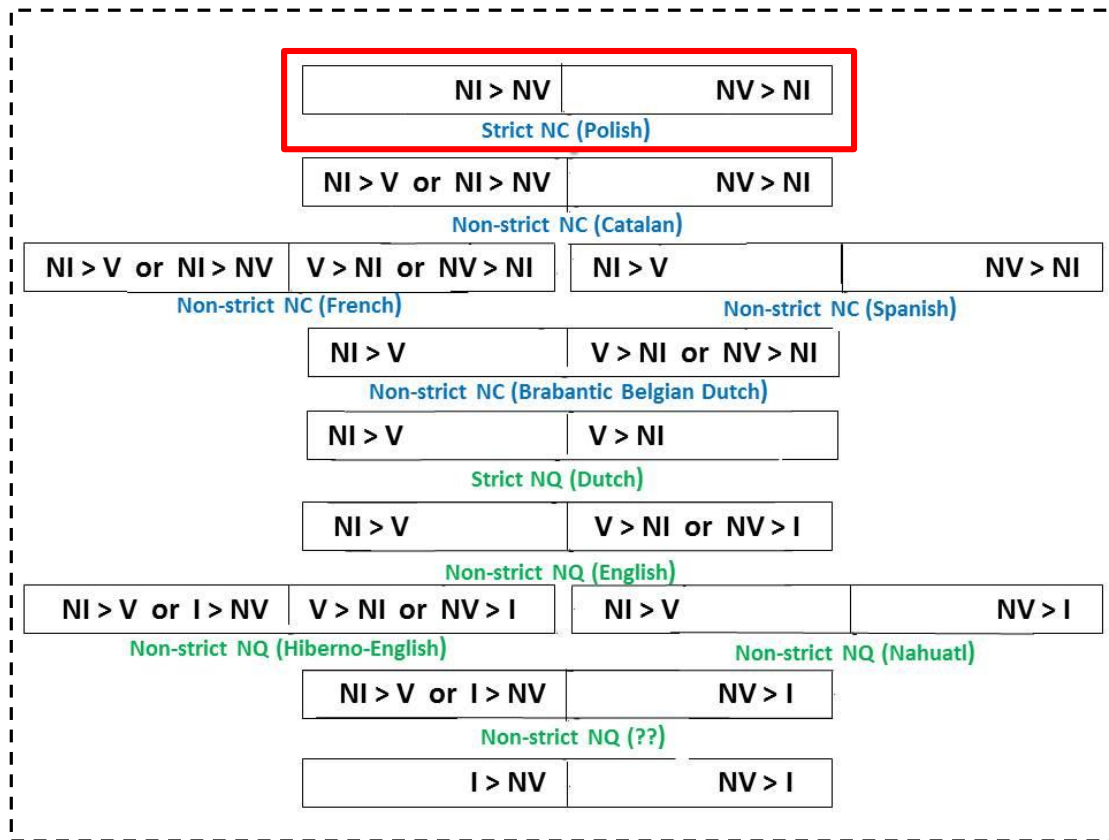
Non-strict NQ (Hiberno-English)

Non-strict NQ (Nahuatl)

NI > V or I > NV	NV > I
------------------	--------

Non-strict NQ (??)

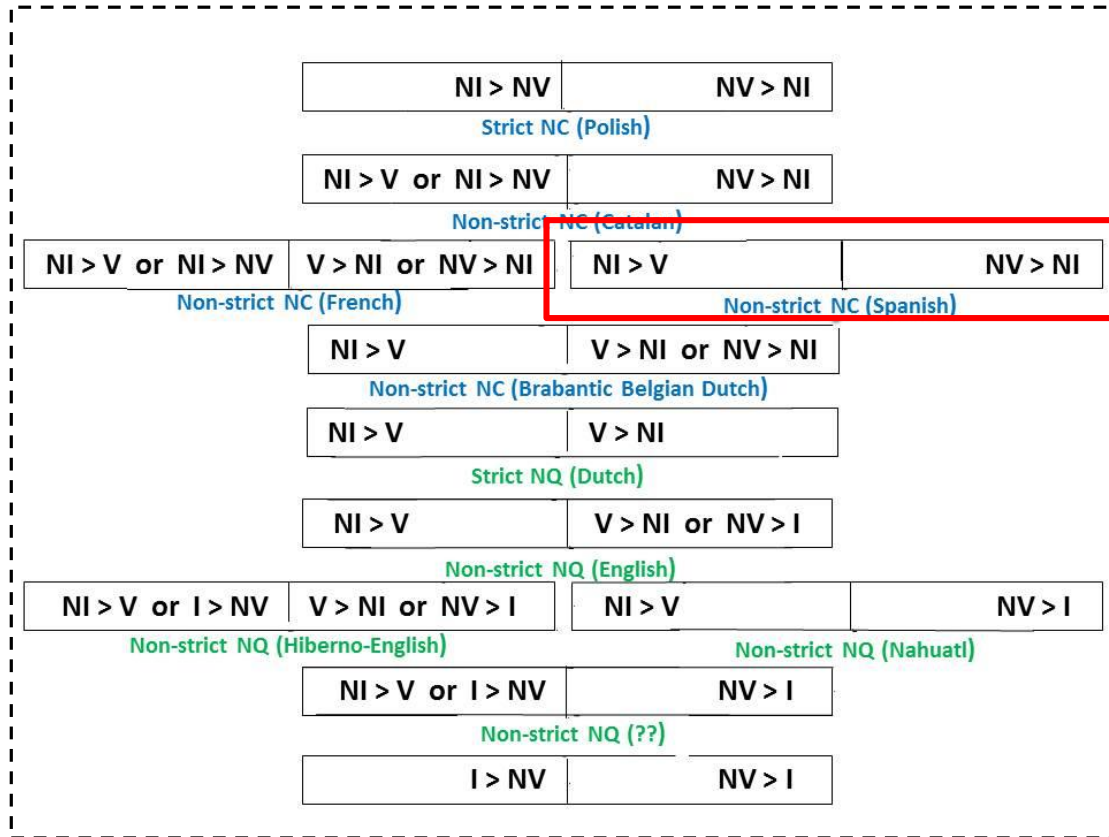
I > NV	NV > I
--------	--------



Polish

a. **Nikt** **nie** przyszedł
 NI N V
 nobody NEG came
 'Nobody came'

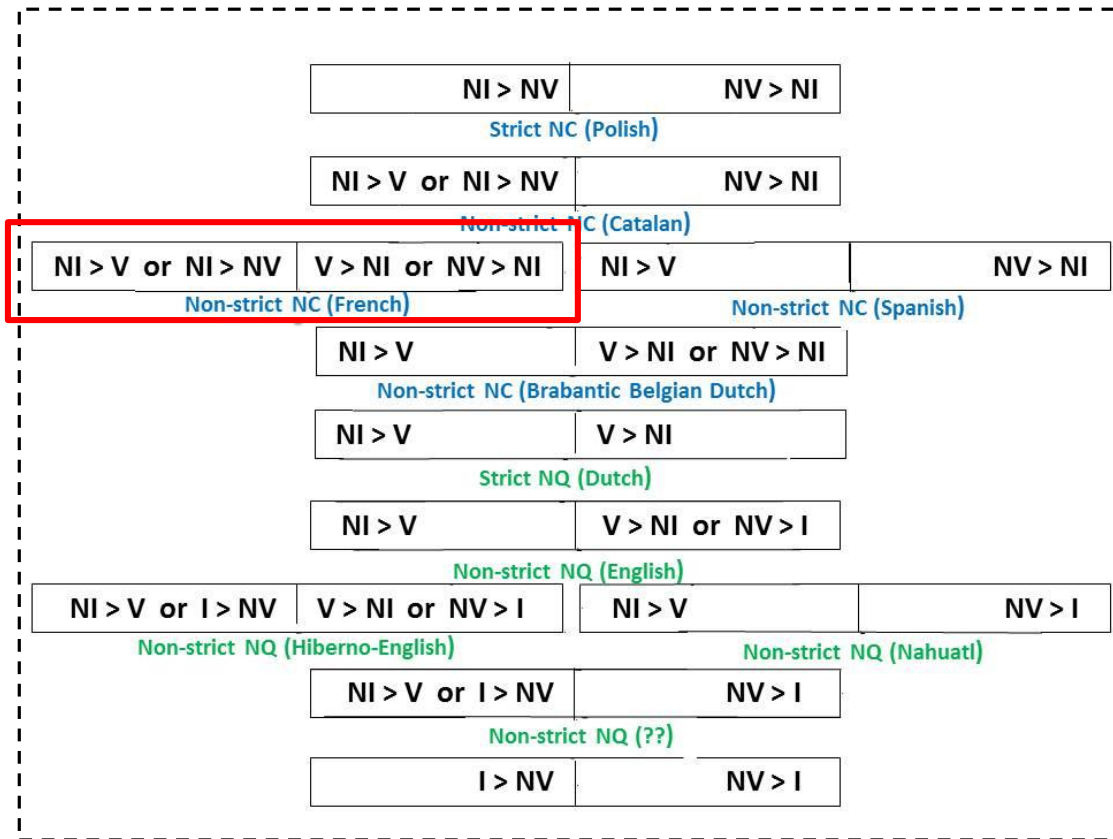
b. **Nie** widziałam **nikogo**
 N V NI
 NEG saw nobody
 'I saw nobody'



Spanish

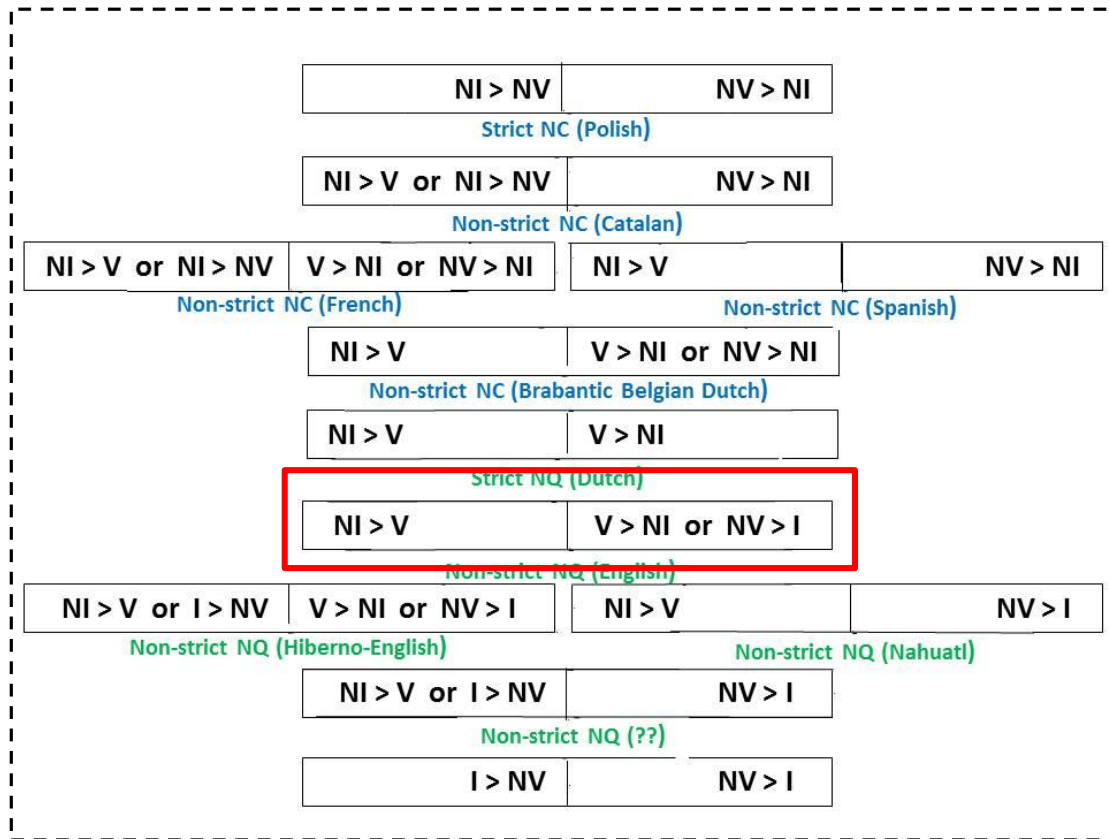
a. **Nadie** vino
 NI V
 nobody came
 'Nobody came'

b. **No** vi a **nadie**
 N V to NI
 NEG saw to nobody
 'I didn't see anybody'



French

- a. *Jamais je (n') ai vu une telle chose*
 NI N V
 never I NEG.have seen a such thing
 'I have never seen anything like it'
- b. *Je (n') ai vu personne*
 N V NI
 I NEG.have seen nobody
 'I haven't seen anybody'



English

Nobody saw me.

NI V

***Anybody** didn't see me.

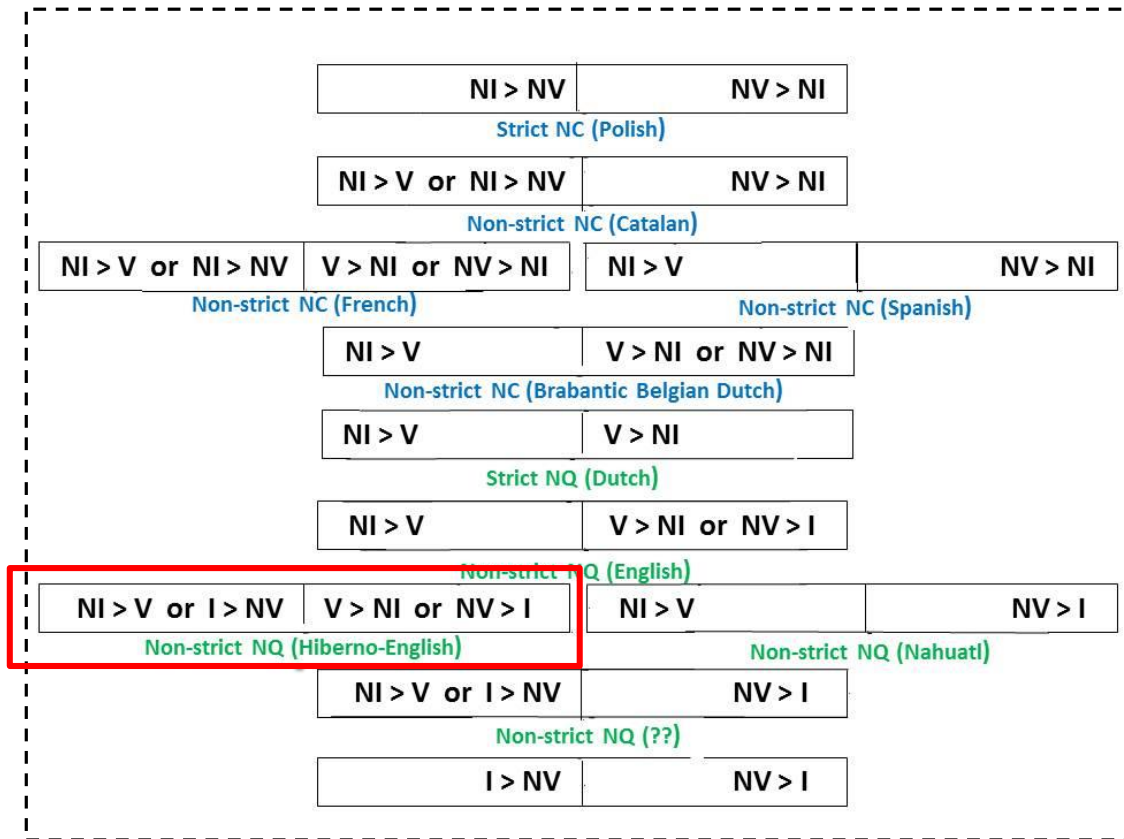
I V N

I saw **nobody**.

V NI

I didn't see **anybody**.

V N I



Hiberno-English

Nobody saw me.

NI V

Anybody didn't see me.

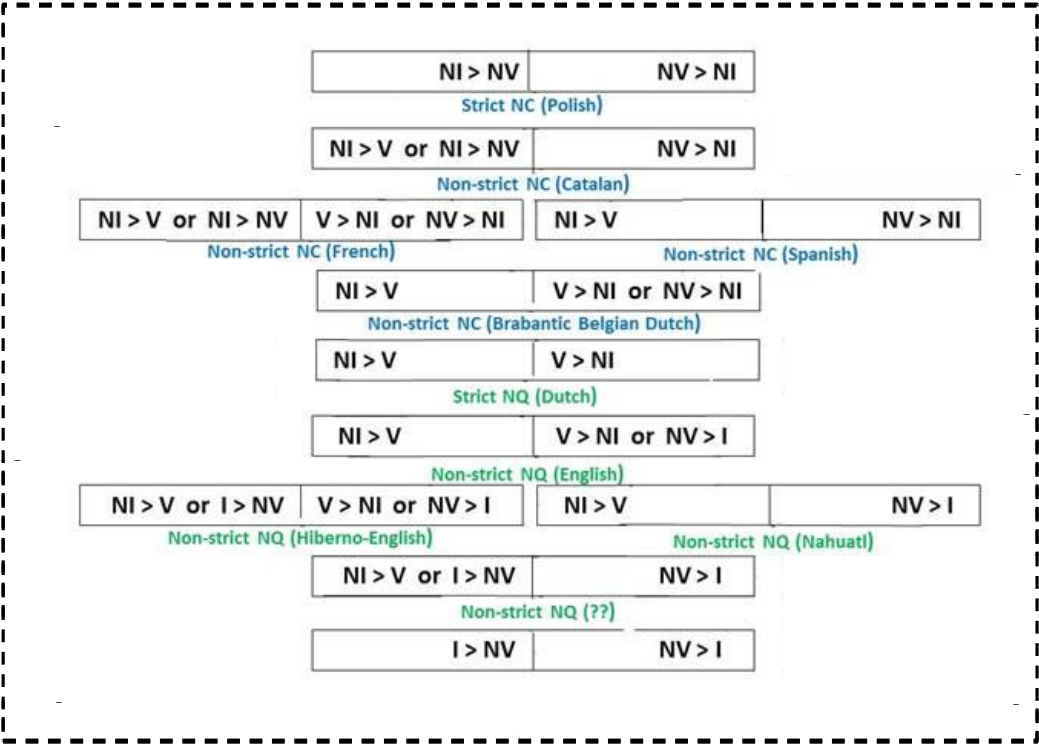
I V N

I saw ***nobody***.

V NI

I didn't see ***anybody***.

V N I



*	NV > NI
---	---------

NI > NV	NV > NI
---------	---------

NI > NV	*
---------	---

Strict NC (Polish)

NI > V or NI > NV	NV > NI
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-------------------	---

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NI > V or NI > NV	V > NI or NV > NI	NI > V	NV > NI
-------------------	-------------------	--------	---------

Non-strict NC (French)

Non-strict NC (Spanish)

*	V > NI or NV > NI
---	-------------------

NI > V	V > NI or NV > NI
--------	-------------------

Non-strict NC (Brabantian Belgian Dutch)

*	V > NI
---	--------

NI > V	V > NI
--------	--------

NI > V	*
--------	---

Strict NQ (Dutch)

*	V > NI or NV > I
---	------------------

NI > V	V > NI or NV > I
--------	------------------

Non-strict NQ (English)

NI > V or I > NV	V > NI or NV > I	NI > V	NV > I
------------------	------------------	--------	--------

Non-strict NQ (Hiberno-English)

Non-strict NQ (Nahuatl)

NI > V or I > NV	NV > I
------------------	--------

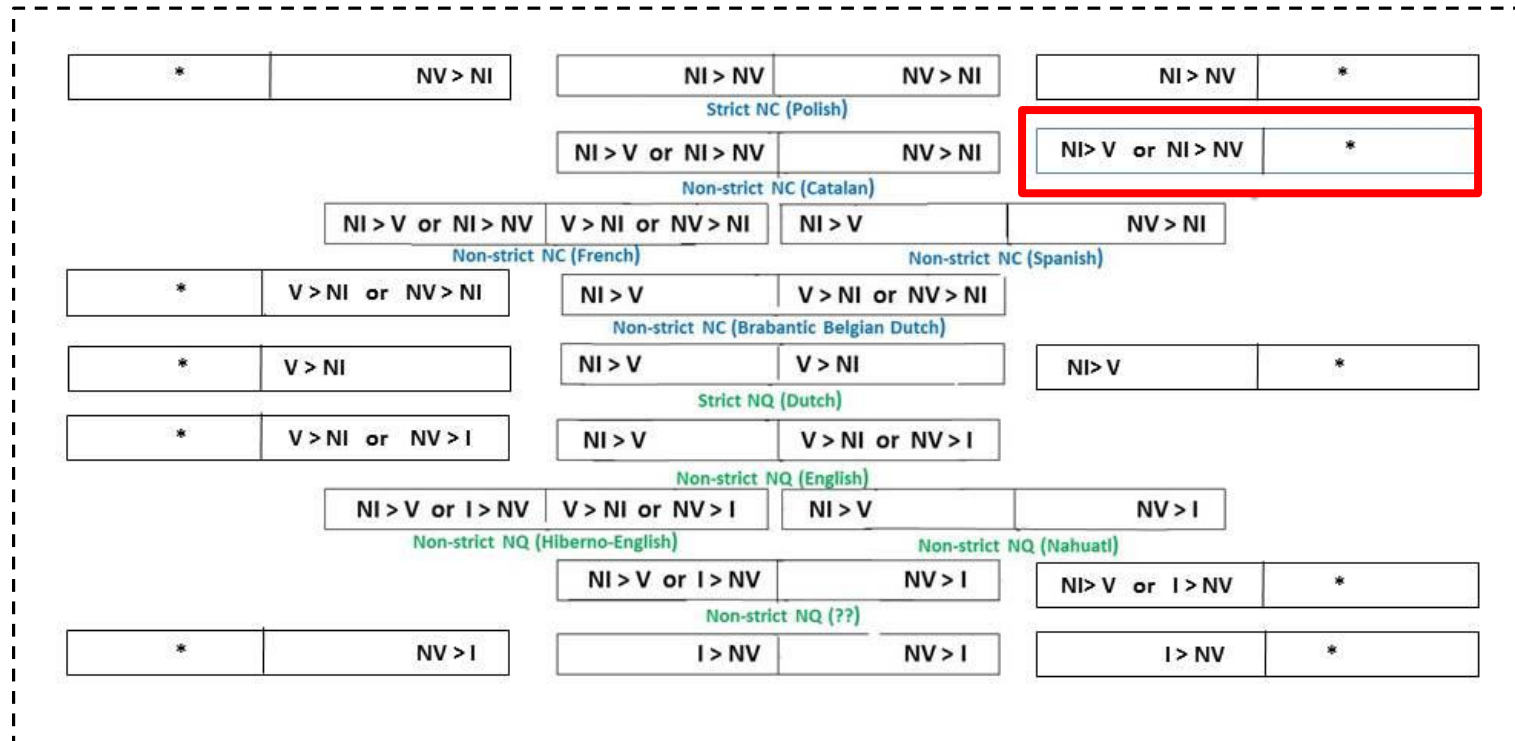
NI > V or I > NV	*
------------------	---

Non-strict NQ (??)

*	NV > I
---	--------

I > NV	NV > I
--------	--------

I > NV	*
--------	---



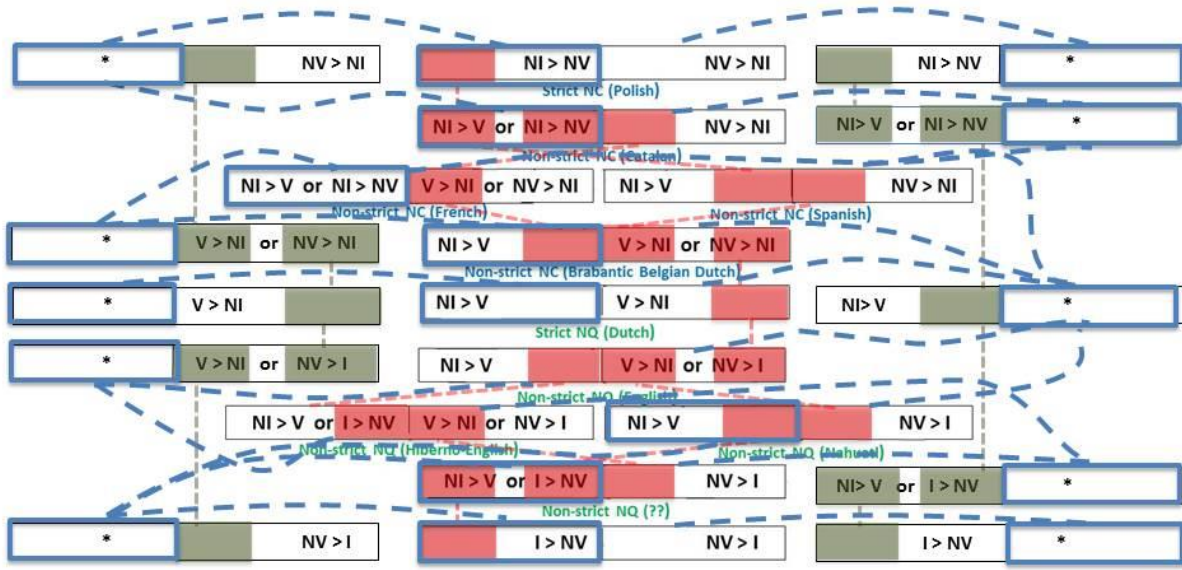
Western Armenian (Khanjian 2010:5)

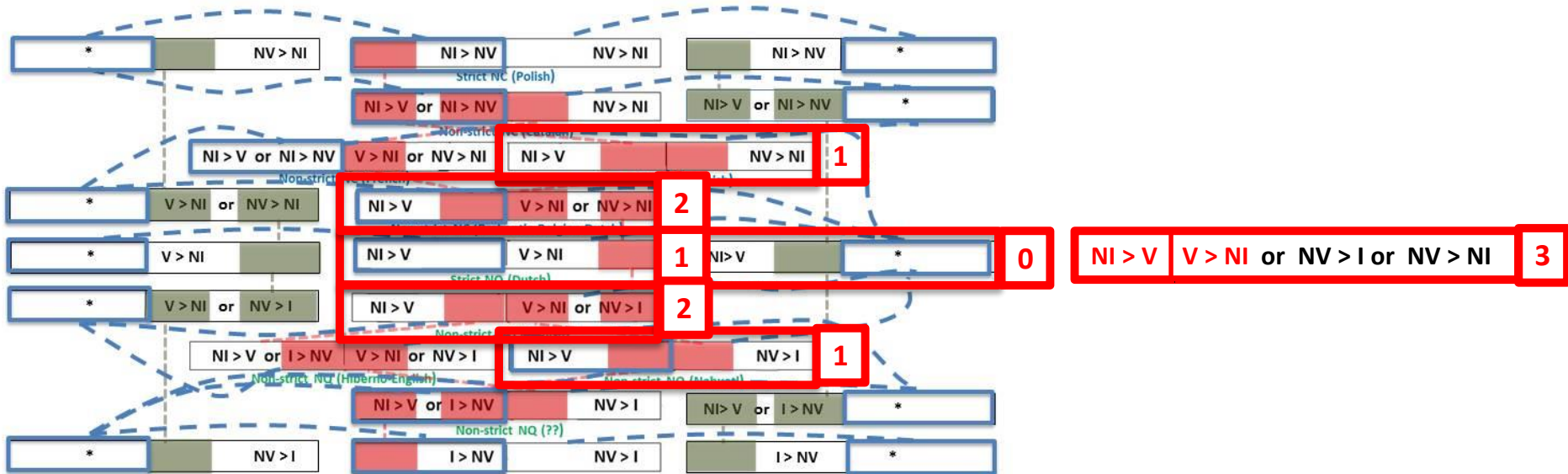
votj-intj (*tji*)-desa

NI N V

no-what (NEG)-saw

'I didn't see anything'





Afro-American Vernacular English

Nobody saw me. I saw *nobody*.
 I didn't see *anybody*.
 I didn't see *nobody*.

1. 2012, 2013, 2014

2. Negative indefinites

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5. Conclusion

1. NC is found in most varieties, though not quite in all

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and ... most languages won't force NC on the Englishes

e.g. for Singlish neither Malay nor Sinitic (and not older Tamil)

1. NC is found in most varieties, though not quite in all

2. the nature of the input variety

was the English variety 'NC' friendly or not?

2 clines (based on Anderwald 2012: 391-303)

**Caribbean > N America > Australia > Africa > Pacific > Asia
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2. Varieties differ with respect to the prominence of the pattern

Anderwald (2004: 197): in England, more in the South than in the North

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Europe: Maltese E

3. The Hibernian type with *anybody ... not* is not documented in any other English

4. Usually standard English with a postverbal NC option

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Afro-American Vernacular English

Nobody saw me. *I saw nobody.*
I didn't see anybody.
I didn't see nobody

4. Usually standard English with a postverbal NC option ... but not always

Afro-American Vernacular English

<p><i>Nobody saw me.</i></p> <p><i>Nobody didn't see me</i></p>	<p><i>I saw nobody.</i></p> <p><i>I didn't see anybody</i></p> <p><i>I didn't see nobody</i></p>
---	--

4. Usually standard English with a postverbal NC option ... but not always ... and typical for AAVE

Afro-American Vernacular English

<i>Nobody saw me.</i>	<i>I saw nobody.</i>
<i>Nobody didn't see me</i>	<i>I didn't see anybody</i>
	<i>I didn't see nobody</i>

5. The rarity of the preverbal typically AAVE *nobody not* NC is connected with the existence of NCI

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Nobody didn't see me NI > NV

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Instead of *Nobody didn't see me* NI > NV

Didn't nobody see me NV > NI

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NV > NI

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	NCI	no NCI
NC	North America: Appalachian English, Colloquial American English, Early African American Vernacular English, Newfoundland English, Ozark English, Rural African American Vernacular English, Southeast American enclave dialects, Urban African American Vernacular English ----- Elsewhere: Bahamian English, Cameroon English, Pure Fiji English, St Helena English, Tristan da Cunha English	North America: Chicano English ----- Elsewhere: Aboriginal English, Australian English, Black South African English, Australian Vernacular English, Cape Flats English, Falkland English, Hong Kong English, Indian English, Indian South African English, Jamaican English, Kenyan English, Liberian Settler English, Maltese English, New Zealand English, Philippine English, Ugandan English, White Zimbabwean English
no NC	America: Ø ----- Elsewhere: Ø	America: Ø ----- Elsewhere: Singapore English, Malaysian English, Sri Lankan English, White South African English

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1. 2012, 2013, 2014

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Caribbean Creoles

African Creoles

Pacific Creoles

Caribbean Creoles

African Creoles

Pacific Creoles

NC type	Language	Source		
<table border="1"><tr><td>NI > NV</td><td>NV > NI</td></tr></table> Strict NC (Polish)	NI > NV	NV > NI	Sranan Creolese Jamaican San Andres Nicaraguan Bahamian Trinidad	Winford & Plag 2013: 20 Devonish & Thompson 2013 Farquharson 2013a: 85, 2013b Bartens 2013a: 106, 109, 2013b Bartens 2013c: 121; Bartens 2013d Hackert 2013: 134-135 Mühleisen 2013; Winford & Youssef 2004: 477; Youssef p.c.
NI > NV	NV > NI			
<table border="1"><tr><td>NI > V or NI > NV</td><td>NV > NI</td></tr></table> Non-strict NC (Catalan)	NI > V or NI > NV	NV > NI	Vincentian Belizean Barbadian	Prescod 2013: 75, 2015 Escure 2013: 9697, Decker 2005: 47, p.c. Denny & Belgrave 2012: 207, Kenny p.c.
NI > V or NI > NV	NV > NI			
More complicated	Ndyuka (Nengee) and Saramaccan			

Caribbean Creoles

African Creoles

Pacific Creoles

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NI > V or NI > NV	NV > NI			

	NCI	no NCI
NC	Bahamian, Barbadian	Belizean, <u>Nengee</u> , Guyanese, Jamaican, San Andrés, <u>Saramaccan</u> , Sranan, Trinidadian, Vincentian
no NC	∅	∅

Caribbean Creoles

African Creoles

Pacific Creoles

NC or NQ type	Language	Source		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>NI > V</td> <td>NV > I</td> </tr> </table> <p>non-strict NQ (Nahuatl)</p>	NI > V	NV > I	<p>Nigerian Ghanaian animates</p>	<p>Faraclas 2013: 180 Huber 2013: 172</p>
NI > V	NV > I			
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NI > V or NI > NV	NV > NI			
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>NI > NV</td> <td>NV > NI</td> </tr> </table> <p><u>strict</u> NC (Polish)</p>	NI > NV	NV > NI	<p>Krio</p>	<p><u>Awadajin</u> Finney 2012: 351</p>
NI > NV	NV > NI			

Caribbean Creoles

African Creoles

Pacific Creoles

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NI > V	NV > I					
non-strict NQ (Nahuatl)						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>NI > V or NI > NV</td> <td>NV > NI or NV > I</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">non-strict NC (new)</td> </tr> </table>	NI > V or NI > NV	NV > NI or NV > I	non-strict NC (new)		Pichi Cameroon Ghanaian inanimates	Yakpo 2013: 2001, 2009: 257-260 Schröder 2013a: 189, 2013b Huber 2013: 172
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<table border="1"> <tr> <td>NI > V or NI > NV</td> <td>NV > NI</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">non-strict NC (Catalan)</td> </tr> </table>	NI > V or NI > NV	NV > NI	non-strict NC (Catalan)		Vernacular Liberian	John V. Singler p.c.
NI > V or NI > NV	NV > NI					
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<table border="1"> <tr> <td>NI > NV</td> <td>NV > NI</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">strict NC (Polish)</td> </tr> </table>	NI > NV	NV > NI	strict NC (Polish)		Krio	<u>Awadajin</u> Finney 2012: 351
NI > NV	NV > NI					
strict NC (Polish)						

Caribbean Creoles African Creoles Pacific Creoles

NC or NQ type	Language	Source				
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NI > V	NV > I					
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Caribbean Creoles

African Creoles

Pacific Creoles

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Caribbean Creoles African Creoles Pacific Creoles

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non-strict NC (new)						

Ghanaian inanimates (Huber 2013a: 172, 172, 170)

- a. *nating* (no) dè wɔri as dat taim
 nothing NEG HAB worry us thāt time
 'Nothing worried us at that time'
- b. ì no dè tʃɔp enitin
 it NEG HAB eat anything
 'It doesn't eat anything'
- c. jù no gò te natin nak àm
 you NEG COND take nothingknock it
 'You would not hit it with anything'

Caribbean Creoles

African Creoles

Pacific Creoles

**Negative
First**

	Language	Source
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> NI > V or NI > NV NV > NI or NV > I non-strict NC (new) </div>	Pichi Cameroon Ghanaian inanimates	Yakpo 2013: 2001, 2009: 257-260 Schröder 2013a: 189, 2013b Huber 2013: 172

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Caribbean Creoles

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c. *jù no gò te natin nak àm*
 you NEG COND take nothingknock it
 'You would not hit it with anything'

Pichi (Yakpo 2013: 260)

mi no gò tel=àn no natin
 I NEG POT tell=him NEG nothing
 'I wouldn't tell him anything'

Caribbean Creoles African Creoles Pacific Creoles

NC or NQ type		Language	Source
I > NV	NV > I	Tok Pisin Bislama	Faraclas 2007: 362; Smith 2013 Meyerhoff 2013a
neither NQ nor NC			
I > NV or NI > NV	NV > I or NV > NI	Kriol	Malcolm 2012: 614, 617; Schultze-Berndt & Angelo 2013
Non-strict NC (new)			
?	NV > I or NV > NI	Palmerston	Hendery & Ehrhart 2012: 637
Non-strict NC (new?)			
NI > V	NV > NI	Hawai'i	Sakoda & Siegel 2009 3: 532
Non-strict NC (Spanish)			
NI > NV	NV > NI	Torres Strait	Shnukal 1988: 72-73
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?	V > NI or NV > I or NV > NI	Norf'k	<u>Mühlhäusler</u> 2012: 625, 2013
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Caribbean Creoles African Creoles Pacific Creoles

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1. Variation, like Afr unlike Car

Caribbean Creoles African Creoles Pacific Creoles

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- 1. Variation, like Afr unlike Car
- 2. Not all have NC, like Afr unlike Car

Caribbean Creoles African Creoles Pacific Creoles

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Non-strict NC (new?)			

- 1. Variation, like Afr unlike Car**
- 2. Not all have NC, like Afr unlike Car**
- 3. Not all have NIs, unlike Afr unlike Car**

Caribbean Creoles African Creoles **Pacific Creoles**

NC or NQ type		Language	Source
I > NV	NV > I	Tok Pisin Bislama	Faraclas 2007: 362; Smith 2013 Meyerhoff 2013a
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Bislama (Meyerhoff 2013b: 226)

Mifala I no wantem wan samting olsem
 we AGR NEG want one something similar
 'We don't want anything like that'

Caribbean Creoles African Creoles **Pacific Creoles**

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Also different from Asian NC-free Englishes

More general point

More general point

NC in Englishes typically

a form of *not* and a NI

a preservation of traditional Eng NC

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NC in Englishes typically

a form of *not* and a NI

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NC in Eng Creoles typically

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not a preservation of traditional Eng NC

only a preservation of traditional Eng NI

with a 'new' *no*

More general point

NC in Englishes typically

a form of *not* and a NI
a preservation of traditional Eng NC

NC in Eng Creoles typically

no and a NI
not a preservation of traditional Eng NC
only a preservation of traditional Eng NI
with a 'new' *no*

either as a calque of *not*

More general point

NC in Englishes typically

a form of *not* and a NI
a preservation of traditional Eng NC

NC in Eng Creoles typically

no and a NI
not a preservation of traditional Eng NC
only a preservation of traditional Eng NI
with a 'new' *no*

either as a calque of *not*

and/or an effect of a universal repair strategy
Haspelmath (1997: 205)

Dutch

I heb *niemand* gezien
I have nobody seen



Brabantic Belgian Dutch

Ik heb *niemand niet* gezien
I have nobody not seen

1. 2012, 2013, 2014

2. Negative indefinites

3. Englishes

4. English Creoles

5. Conclusion

1. With respect to NI the Englishes and the English Creoles have different profiles ... and the Caribbean, African and Pacific Creoles have different profiles as well

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- 4. The rarity of the NI > NV pattern relates to the existence of NCI**

2

West Germanic *any's*

2

Mapping the
West Germanic *any's*

2

Mapping the West Germanic *any's*



any

... *any*, without any doubt
the world's best-known, and
most intensively studied
polarity item.

Hoeksema (2010: 188)

English. *any*,

Dutch
enig

without any doubt
the world's best-known, and
most intensively studied
polarity item.

German *einig*

West Frisian *æng /
iennichst*

Hoeksema (2010: 188)

English. *any*,

Afrikaans *enig*

Dutch
enig

Pennsylvania German
eenich / ennich

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Anglized Russian
Mennonite
Low Saxon (Plautdietsch)

East Frisian

Yiddish

Part 1

More general
Mapping

Part 2

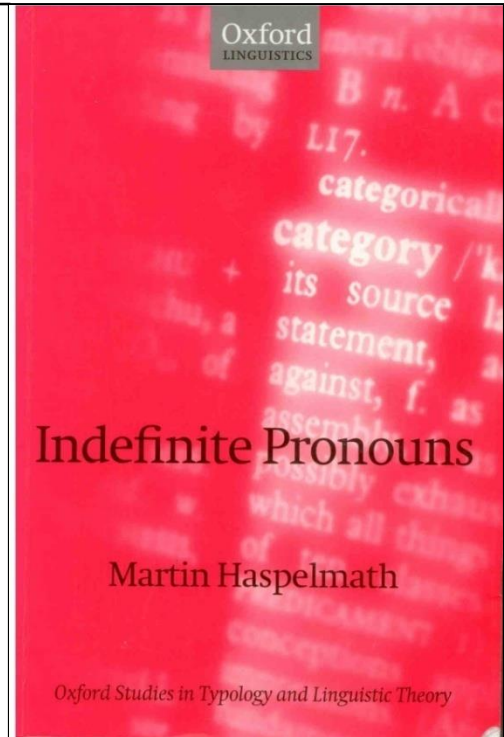
More specific
any's

Part 1

**More general
Mapping**

Part 1

More general Mapping



1. Problem with *einig*
2. Problems with *enig*
3. Problems with *any*
4. Another map

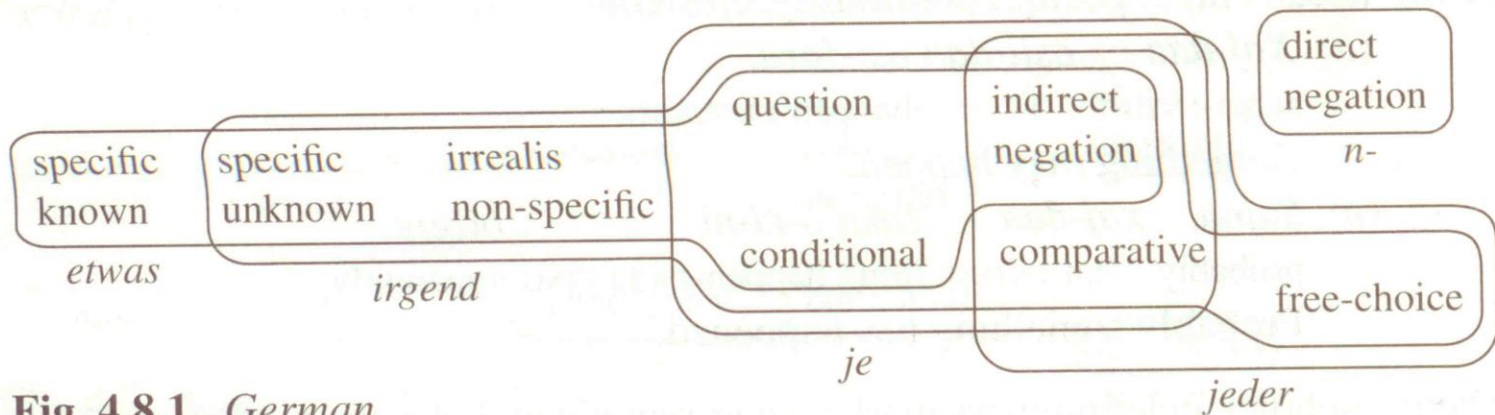


Fig. 4.8.1. German

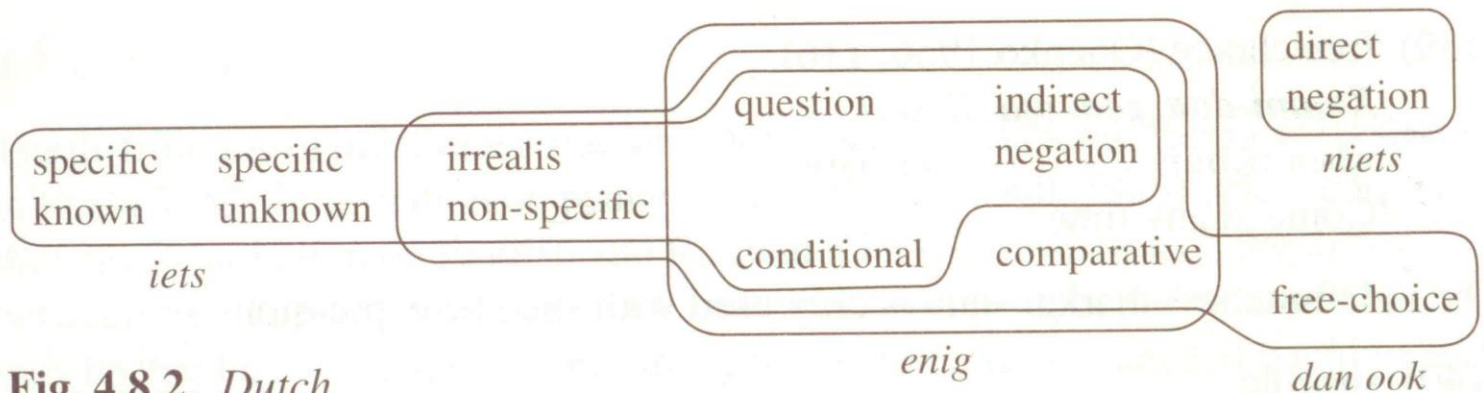


Fig. 4.8.2. Dutch

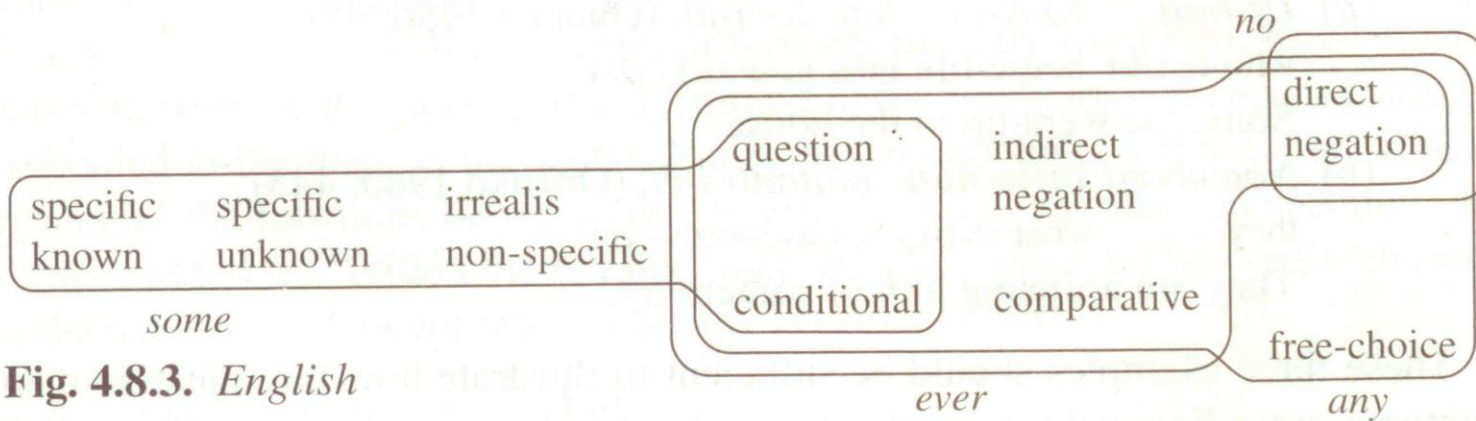
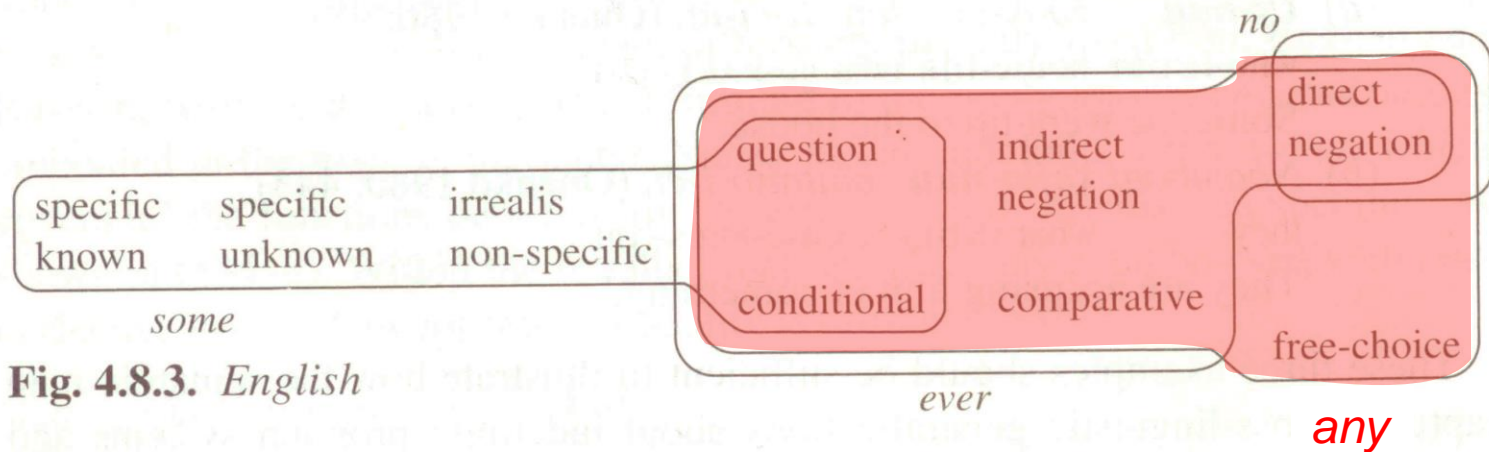
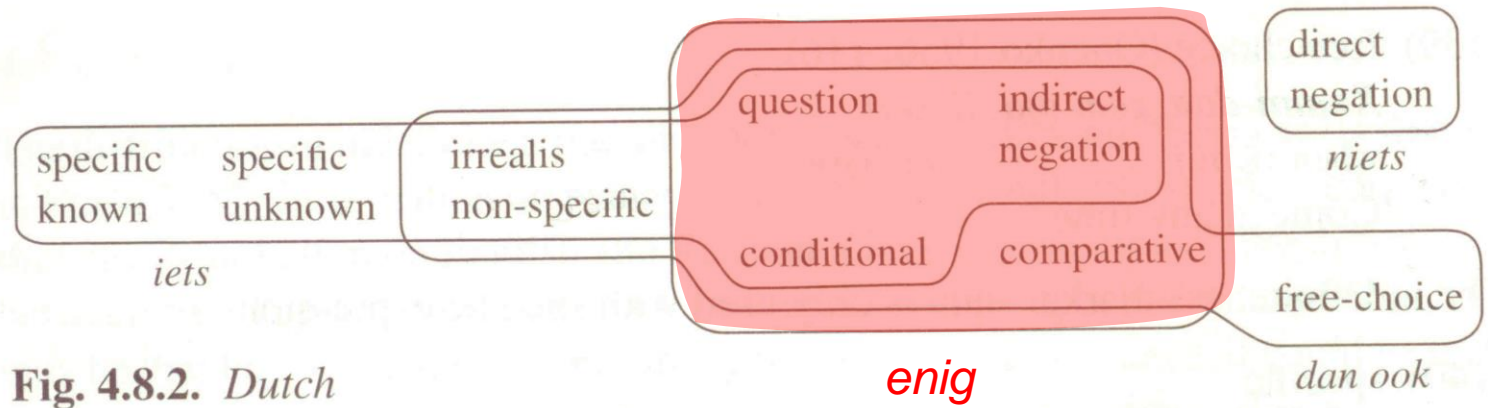
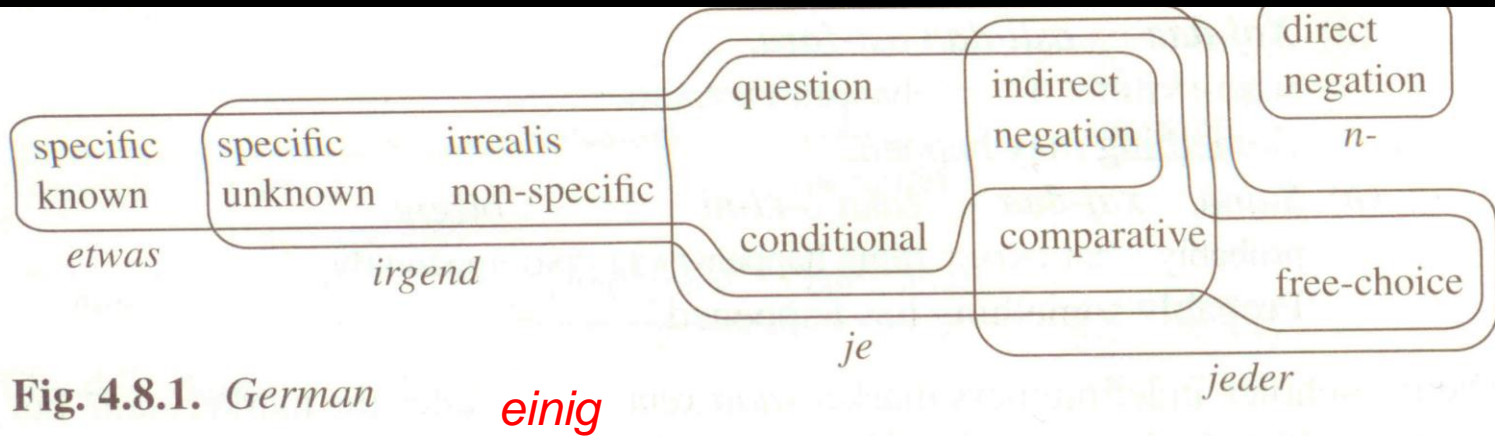
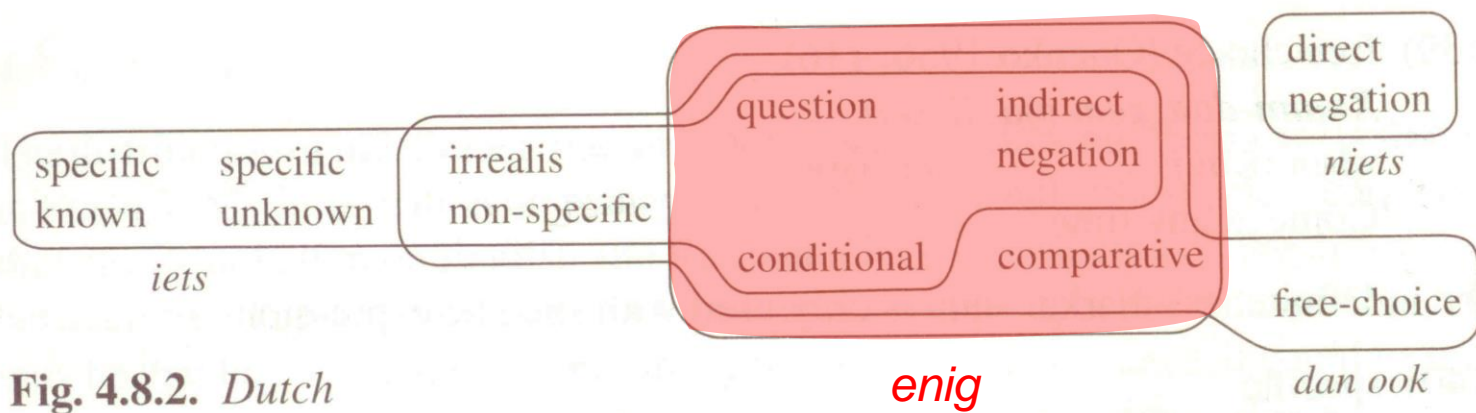


Fig. 4.8.3. English

1. problem with *einig*



2. problems with *enig*



Heb je *enig* idee?
have you any idea

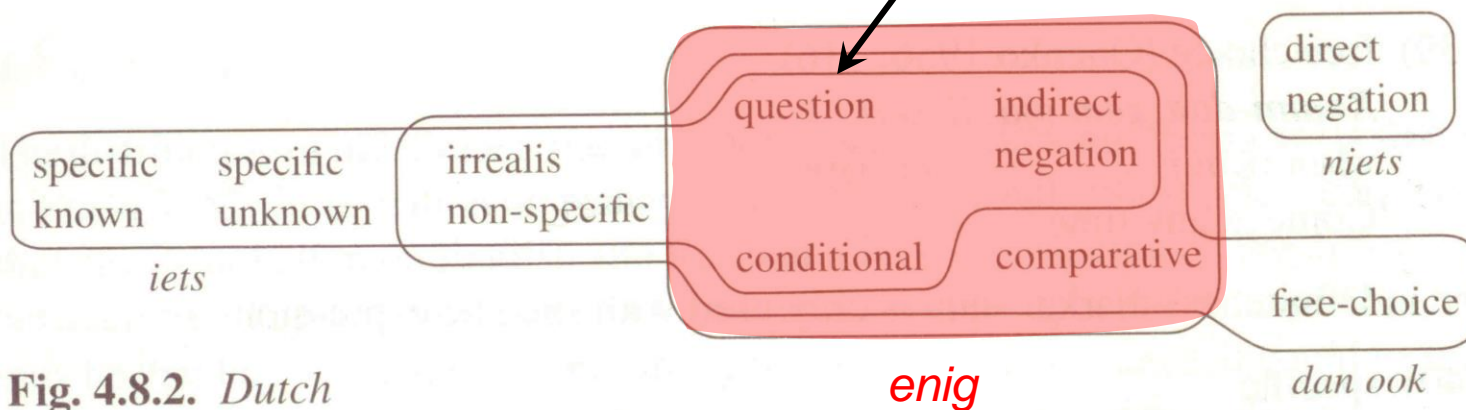


Fig. 4.8.2. Dutch

Heb je *enig* idee?
have you any idea

Hij heeft *enige* boeken geschreven.
he has *any* books written
'He has written *some* books.'

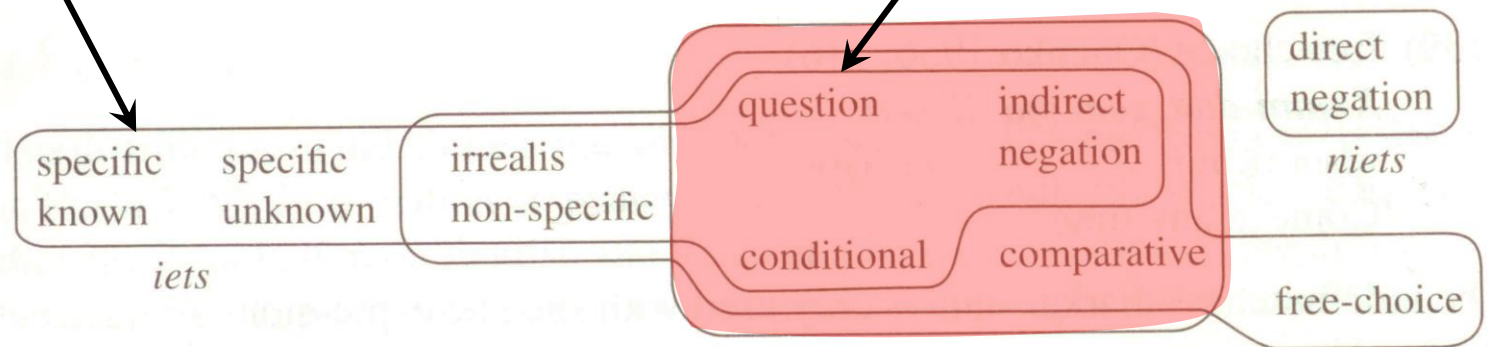


Fig. 4.8.2. Dutch

enig

dan ook

2. problems with *enig*

Jack Hoeksema

enig1
'some'

enig2
'any'

Heb je *enig* idee?
have you any idea

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he has *any* books written
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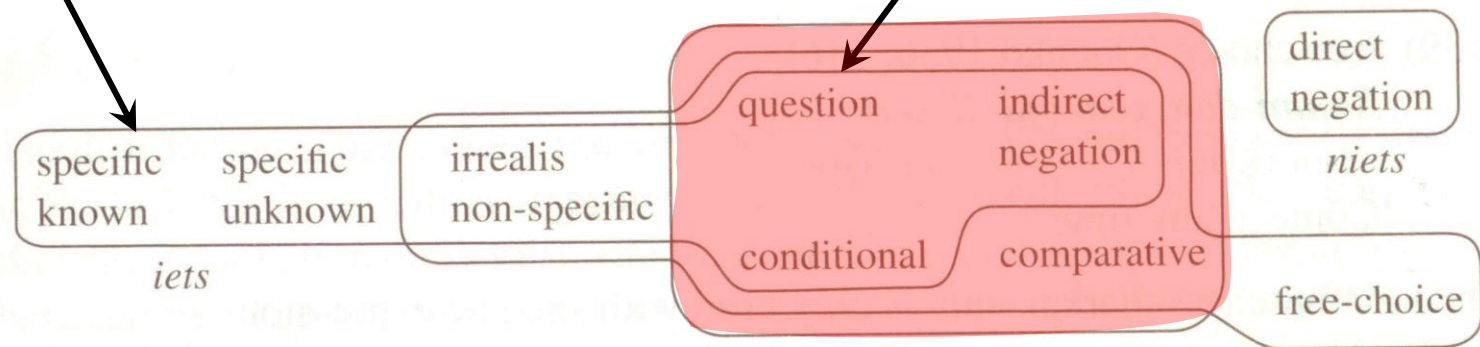


Fig. 4.8.2. Dutch

2. problems with *enig*

Jack Hoeksema

enig1

'some'

Count.PL/Mass

enig2

'any'

Heb je *enig* idee?
have you any idea

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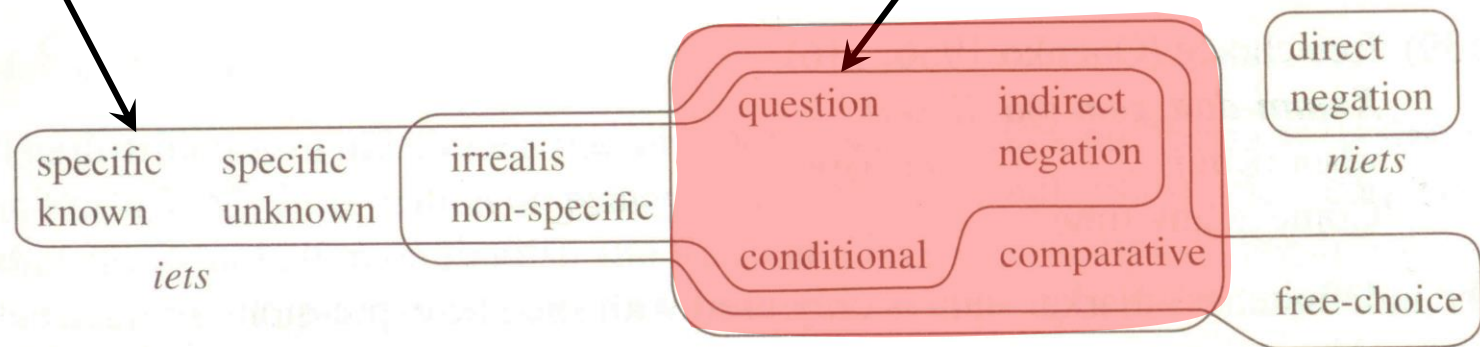


Fig. 4.8.2. Dutch

enig

dan ook

2. problems with *enig*

Jack Hoeksema

enig1 *enig2*
 'some' 'any'
 Count.PL/Mass Count.SG

Heb je enig idee?
 have you any idea

Hij heeft enige boeken geschreven.
 he has any books written
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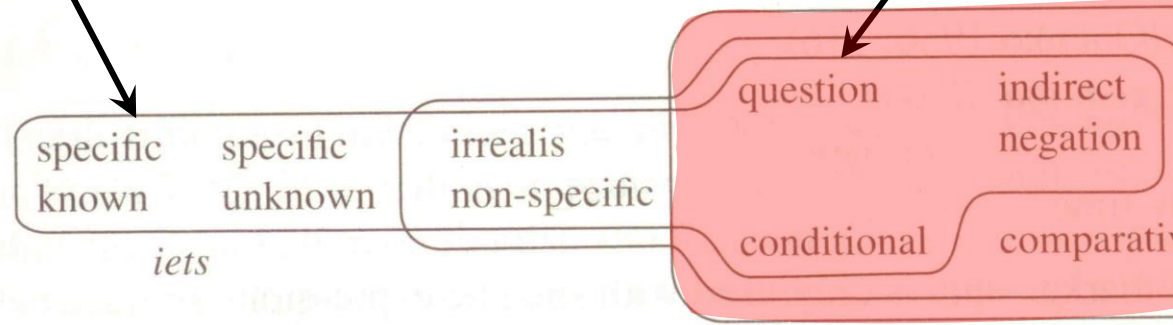


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enig

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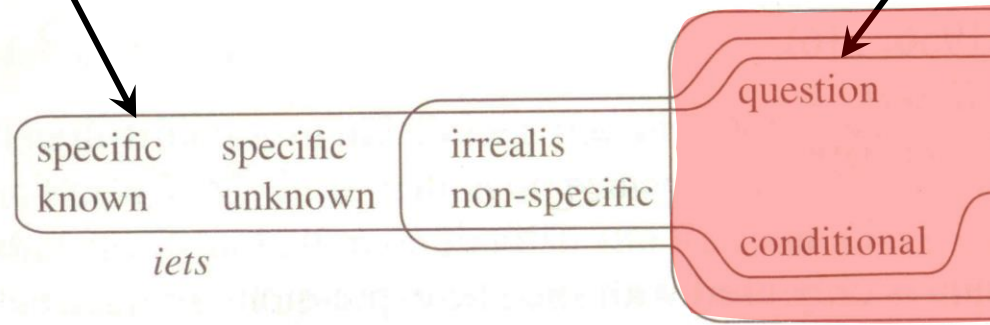


Fig. 4.8.2. Dutch

enig

3. problems with *any*

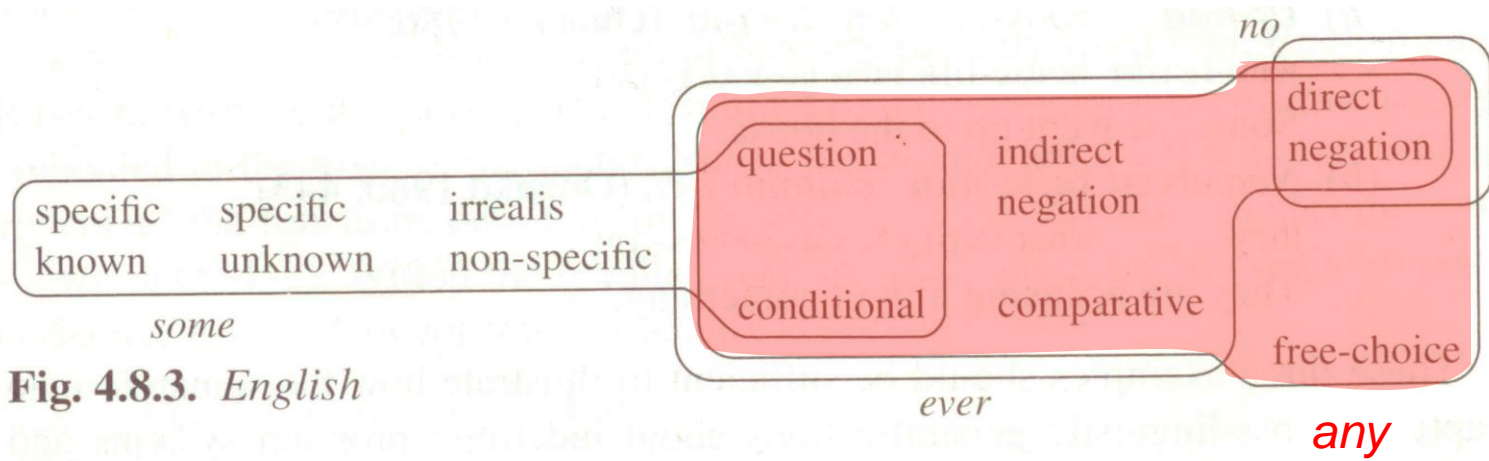


Fig. 4.8.3. *English*

I don't just read any old linguist, I only read Labov.

'any-depreciative' (Haspelmath 1997: 190-192)

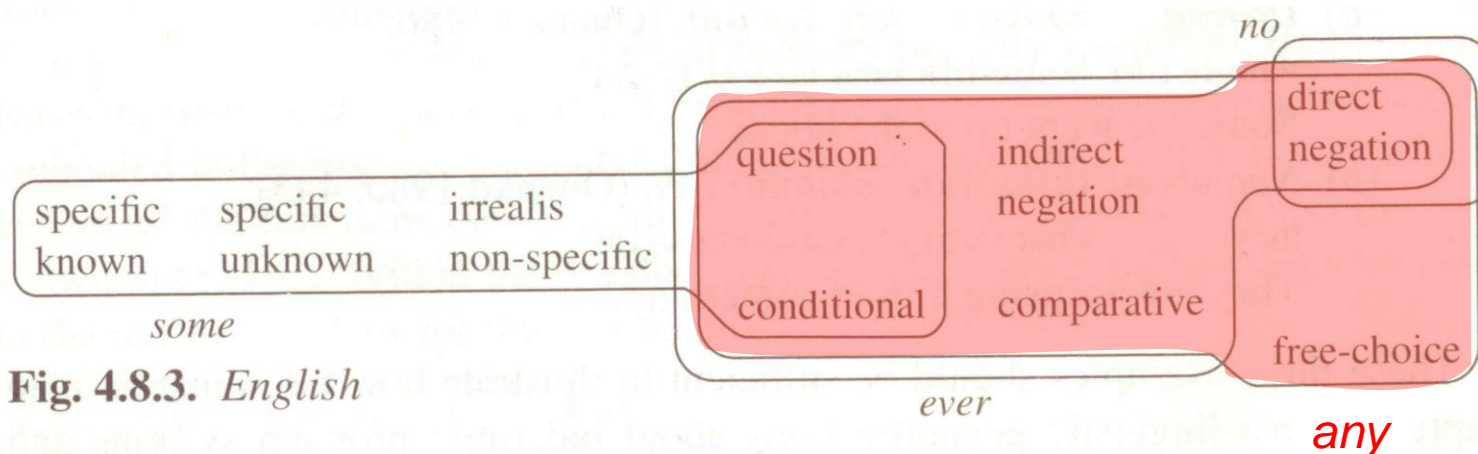


Fig. 4.8.3. *English*

Any linguist will do.
Any water will do.
**Any* linguists will do.
Any four linguists will do.

Hoeksema 2011

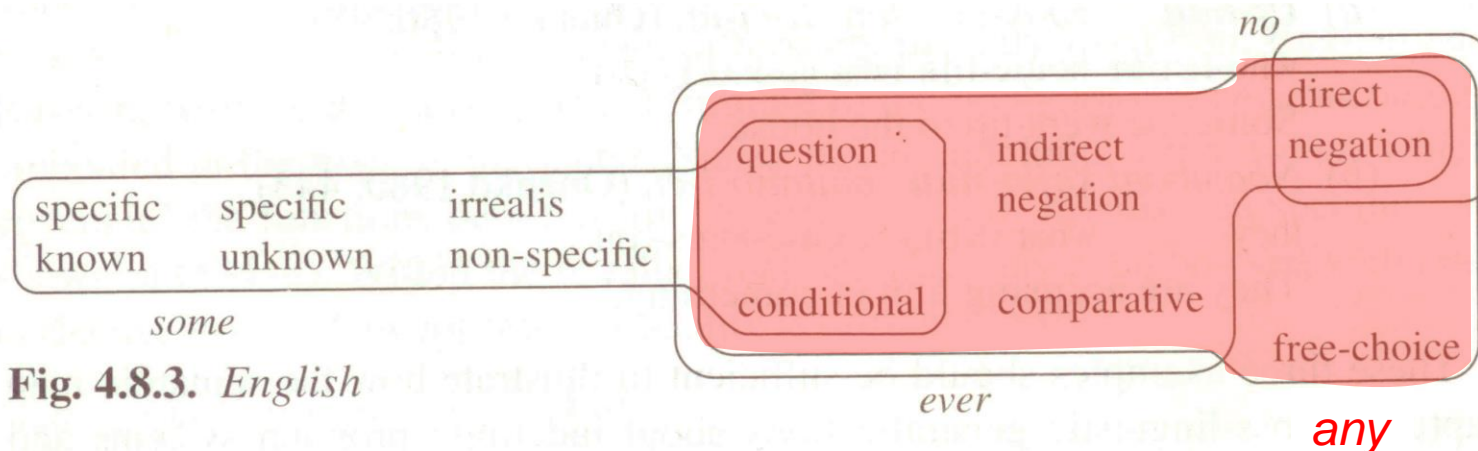
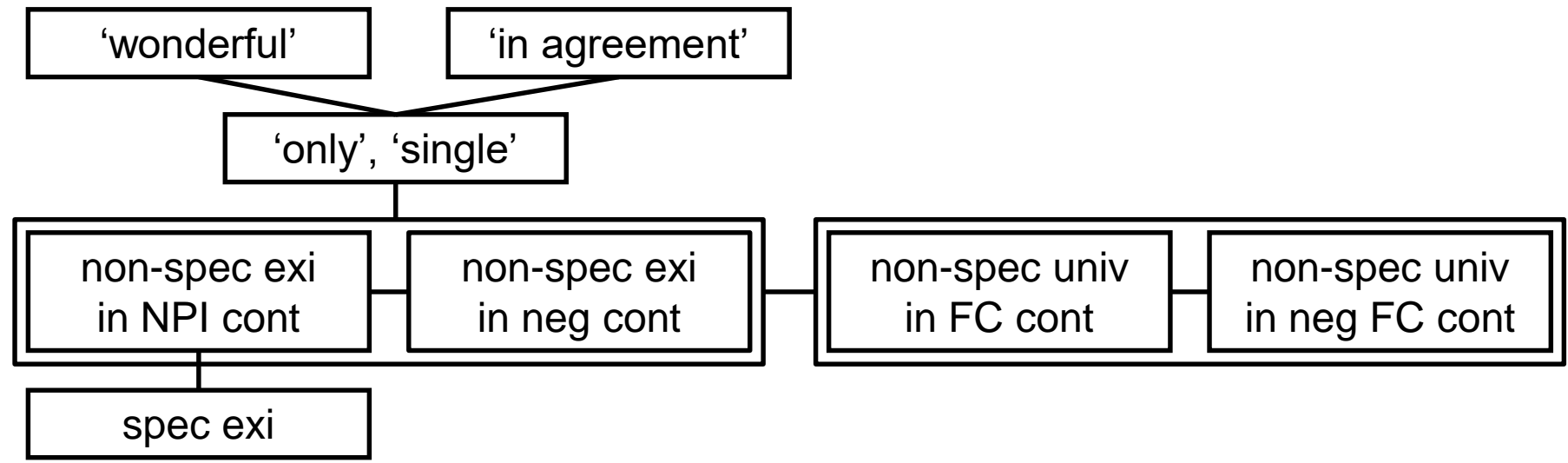


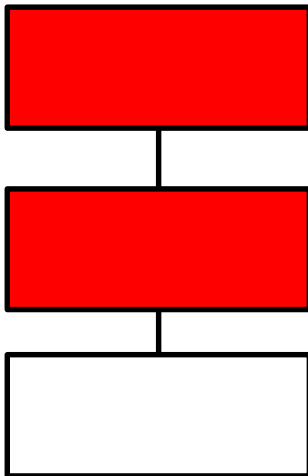
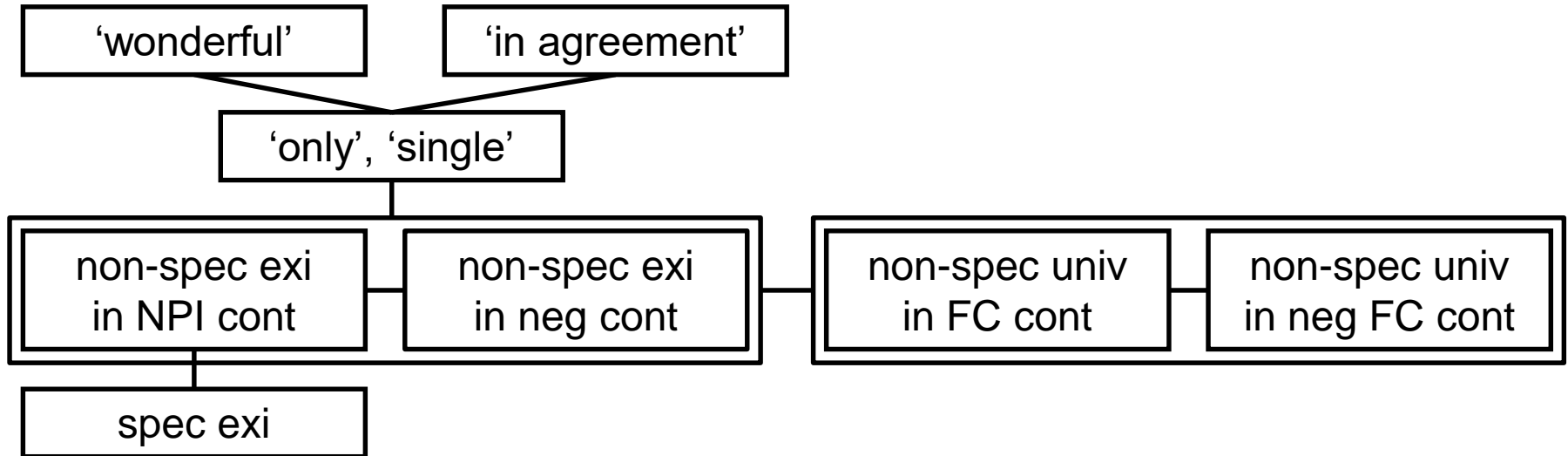
Fig. 4.8.3. English

4. Another map

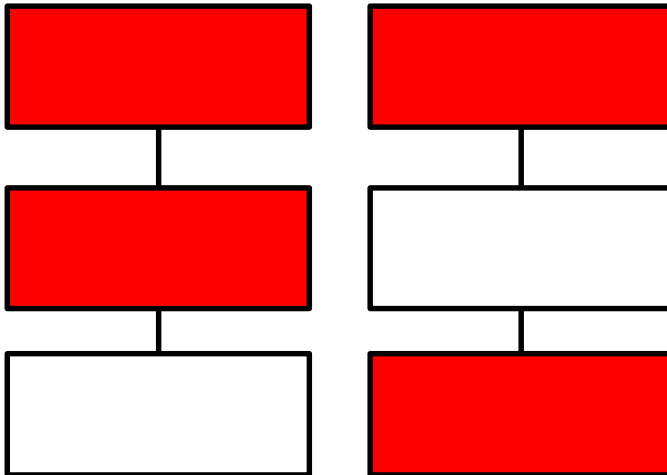
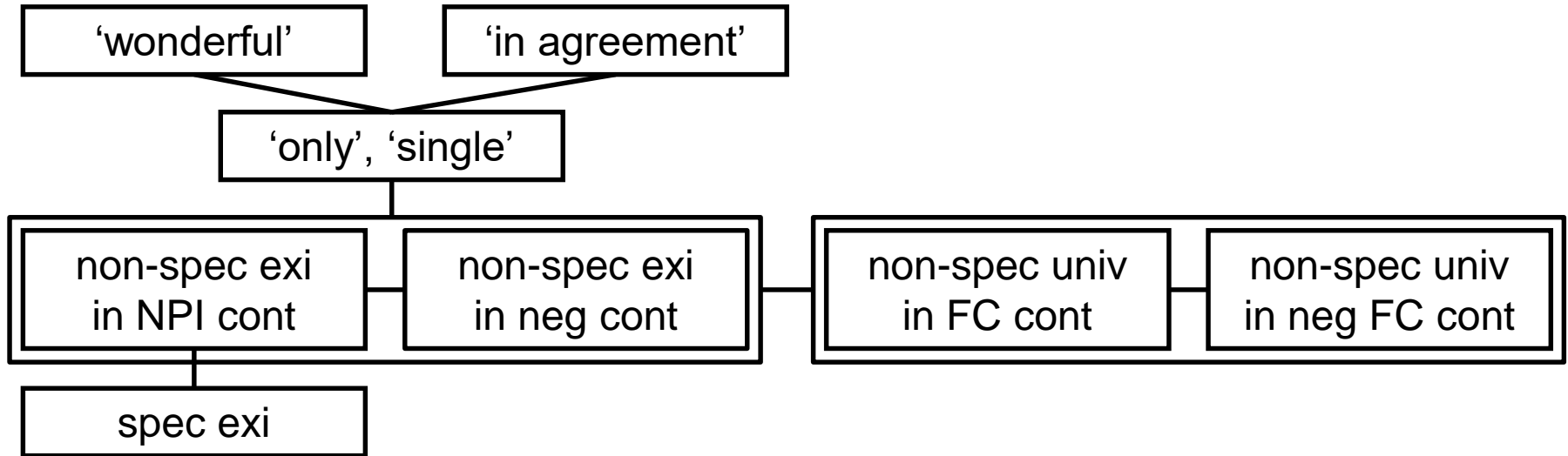
4. Another map



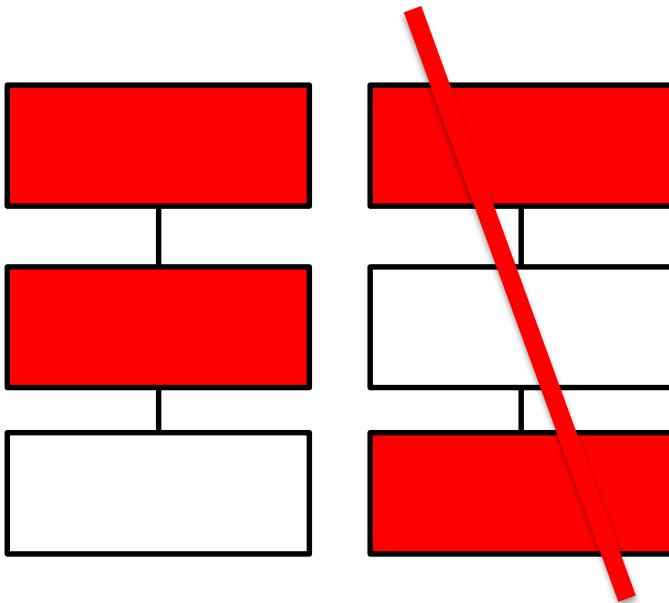
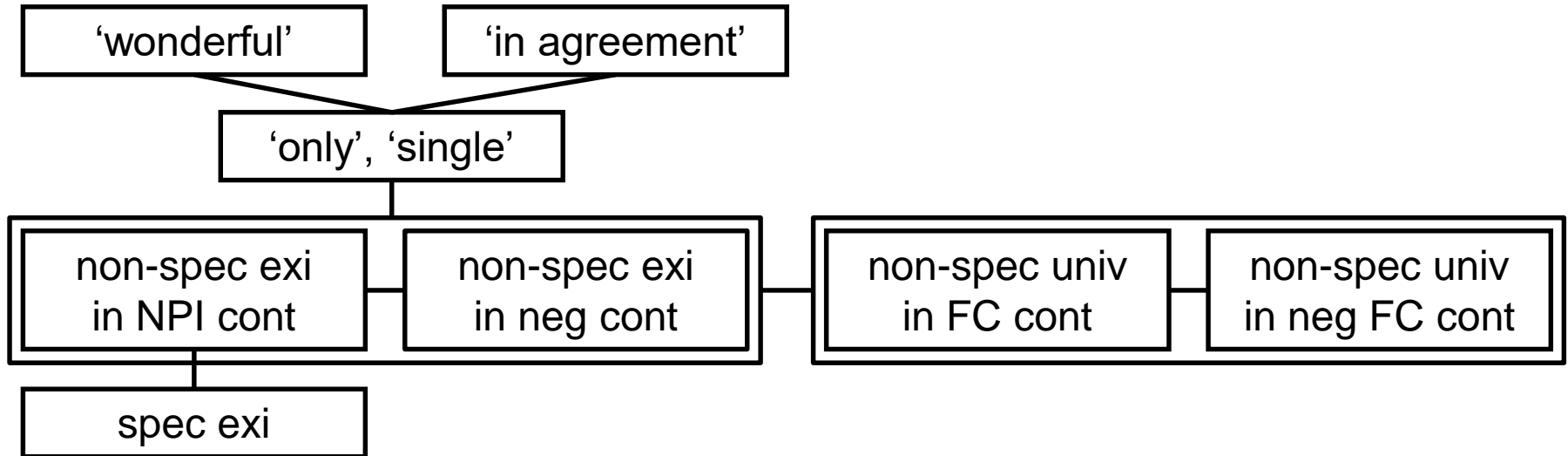
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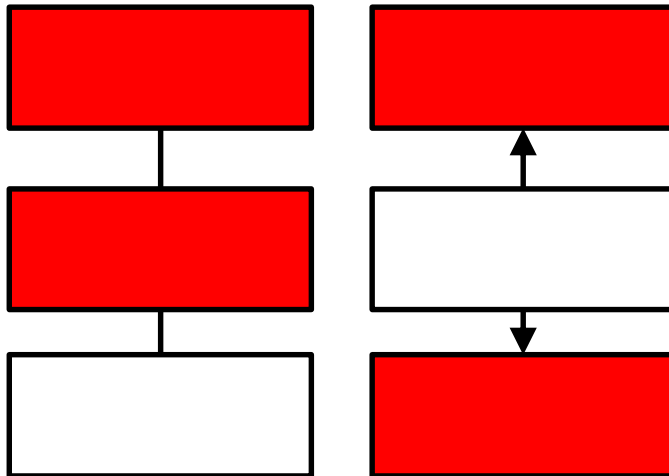
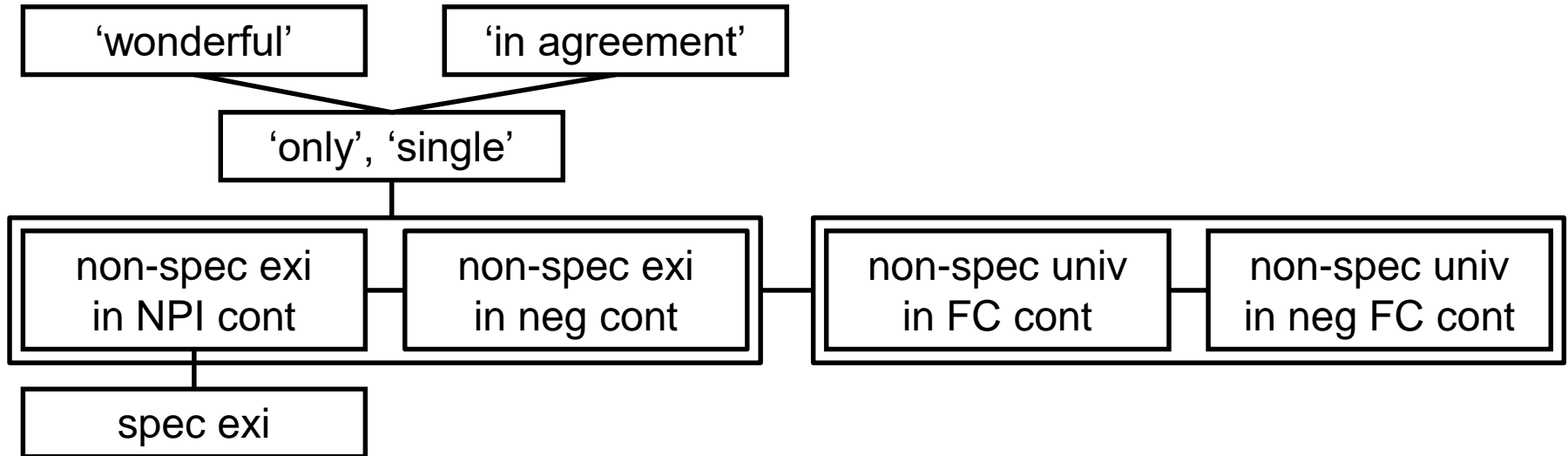
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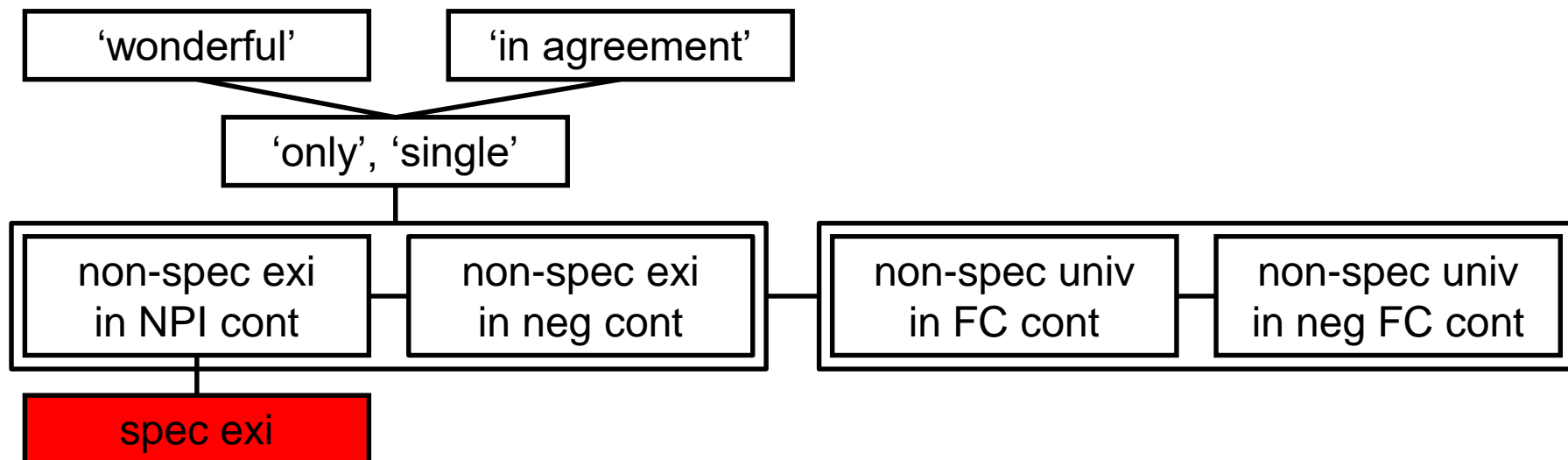
4. Another map



4. Another map



4. Another map

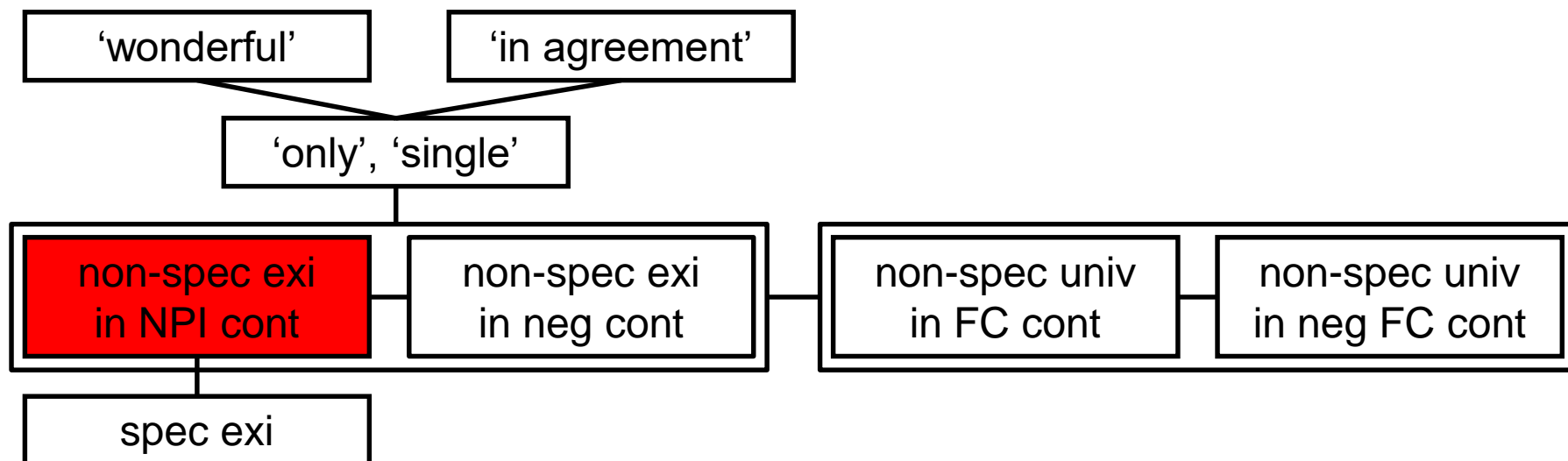


*Ich habe **einige** Bücher mitgebracht.*

*Ik heb **enige** boeken meegebracht.*

I have some books brought.along

4. Another map

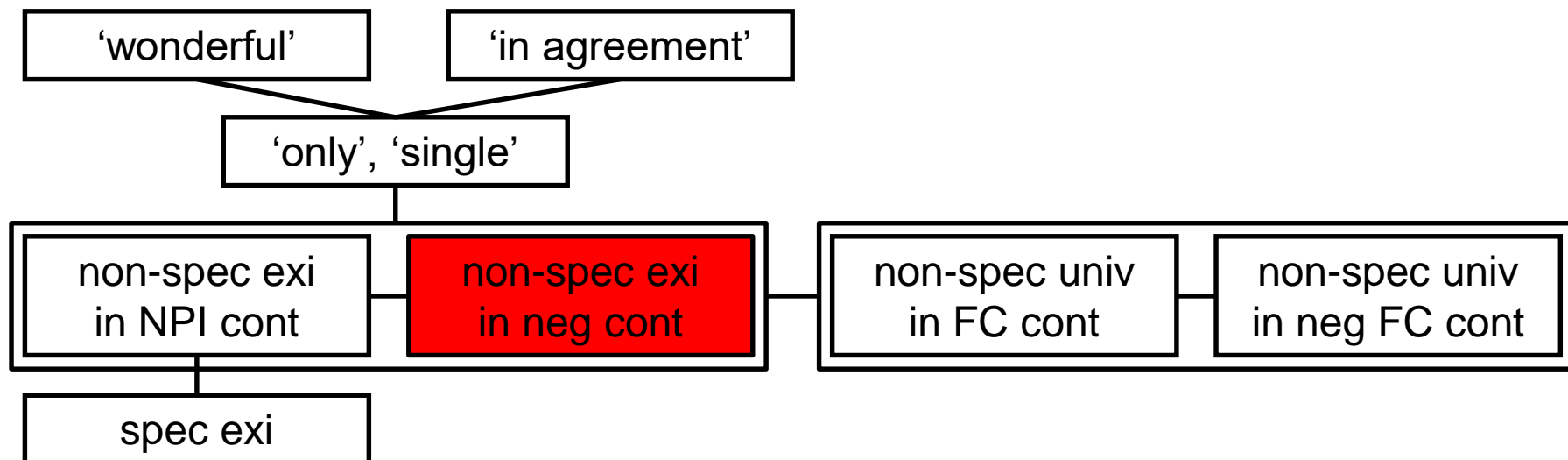


*Did you bring along **any** books?*

*Heb je **enig** idee?*

Have you any idea

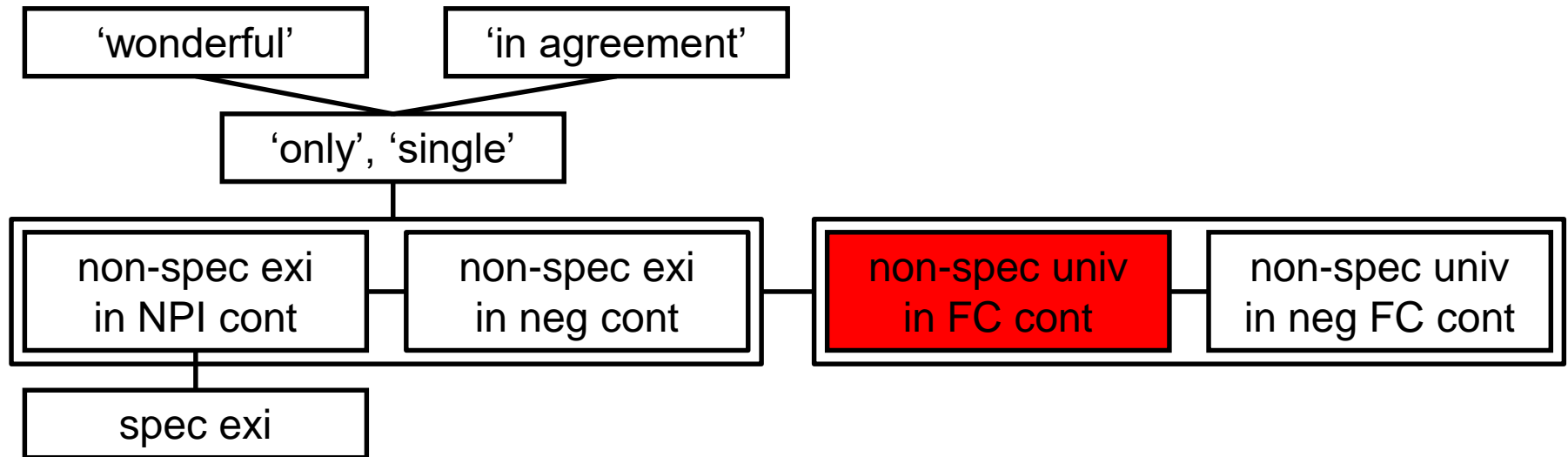
4. Another map



*I didn't bring **any** books.*

*Dit kan niemand **enige** goed doen nie*
this can nobody any good do not

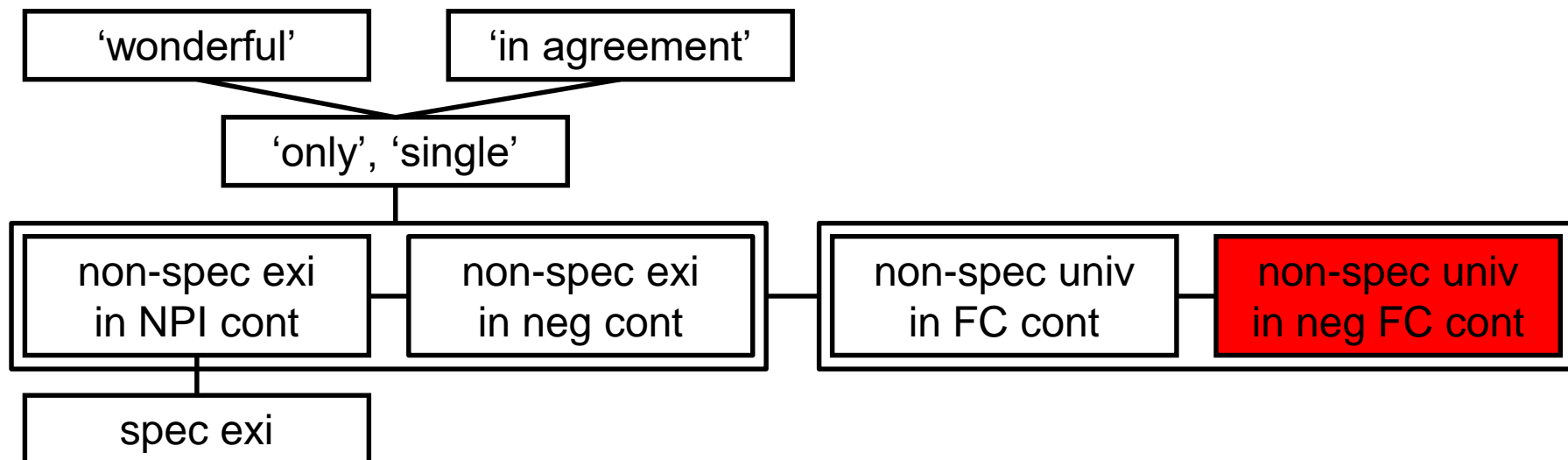
4. Another map



Any linguist can tell you that!

Ennichepper kann's sehne.
any.someone can.it see

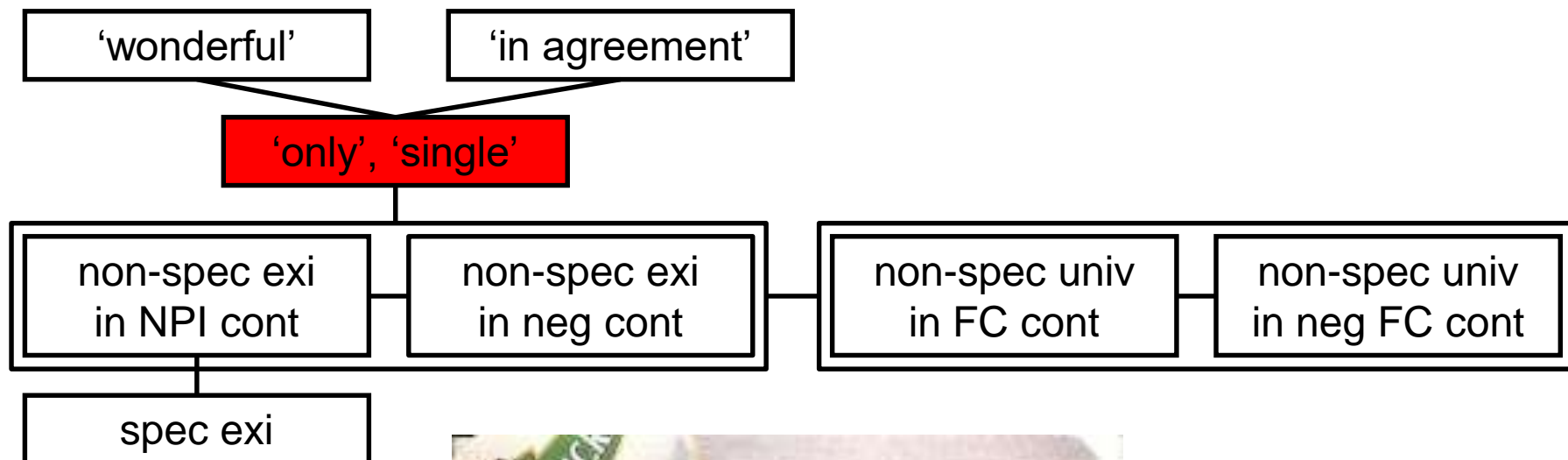
4. Another map



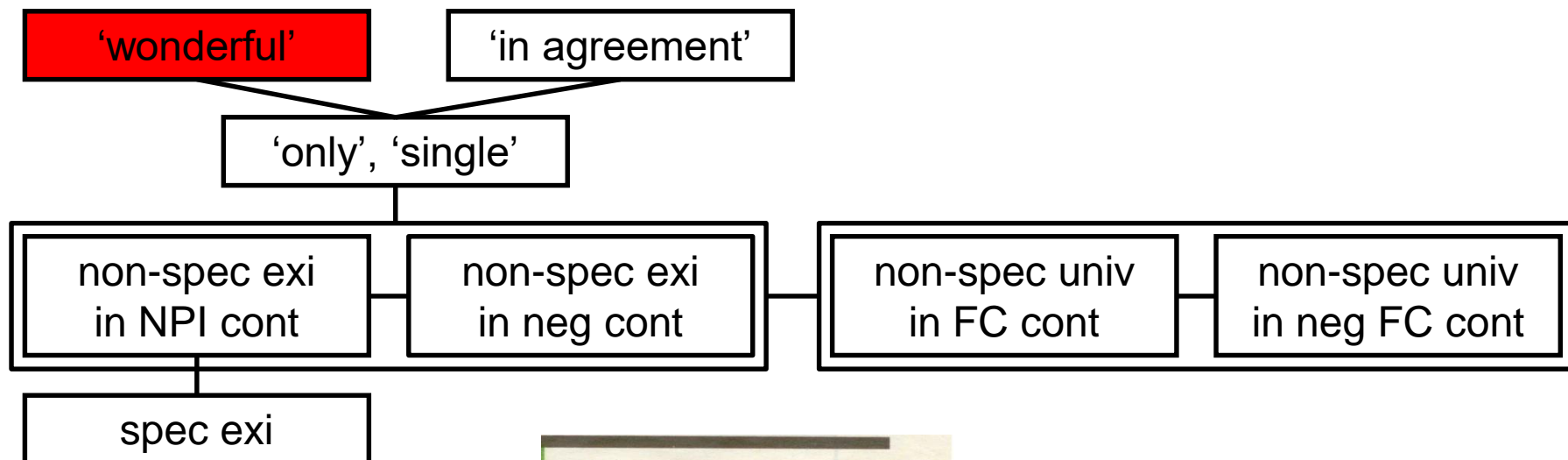
*I don't read **any** old linguist, I read Labov.*

*Ich lees net juscht **ennicher** alder Linguist. Ich lees der Labov.*

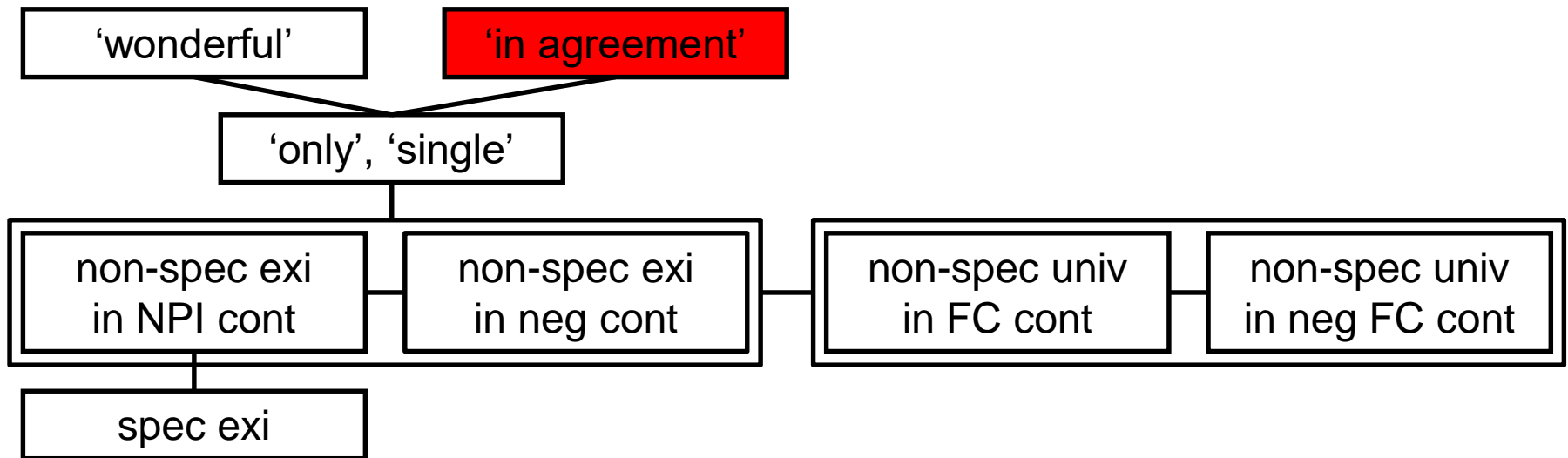
4. Another map



4. Another map



4. Another map



8. Januar 2011, 15:54 Uhr Abo Shop Newsletter TV-Programm Wetter WELT DIALOG

WELT ONLINE Nachrichten | Debatte | Schönes Leben | Marktplatz

Politik | Wirtschaft | Geld | Sport | Wissen | Gesundheit | Panorama

In den Nachrichten: Vogelsterben | Guido Westerwelle | Kommunismus | Dioxin | Dschungelcamp

DIE WELT 18.08.2009 | Autor: Thorsten Jungholt [Empfehlen](#)

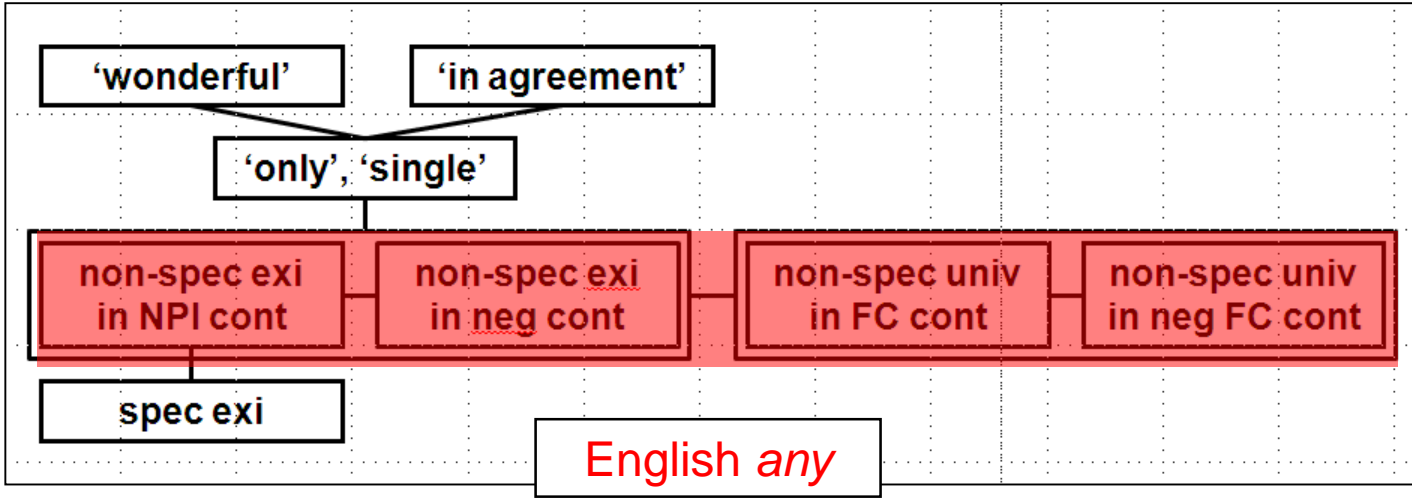
Fraktionen einig über Gesetz zum Lissabon-Vertrag

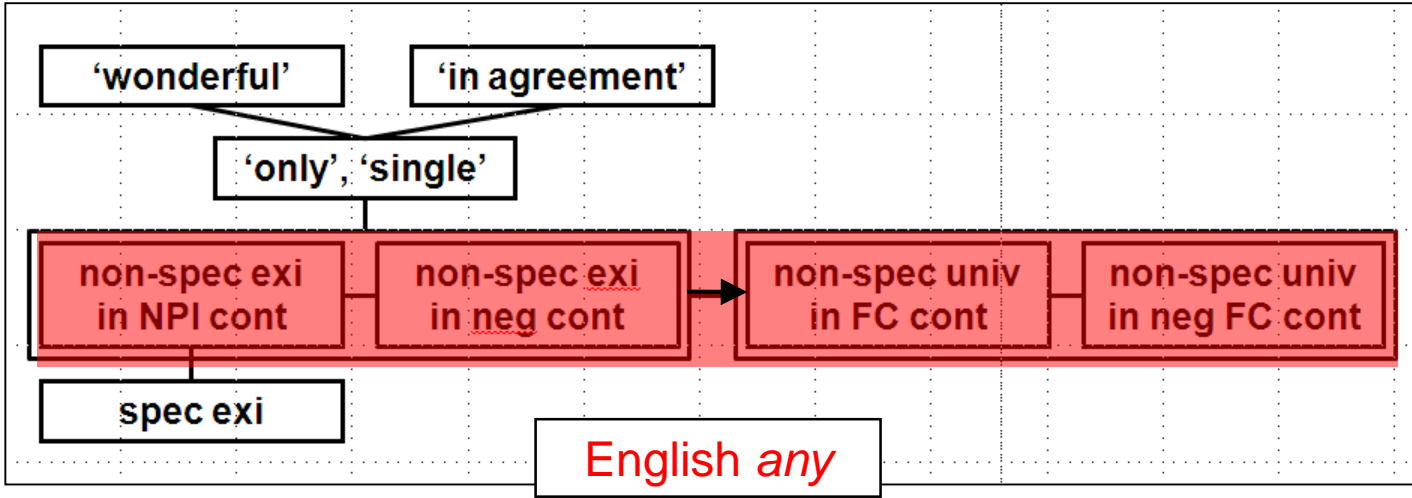
Heute Gespräche über letzte Details - Regierung muss dem Parlament künftig Rechenschaft über EU-Verhandlungen ablegen **ARTIKEL TEILEN**

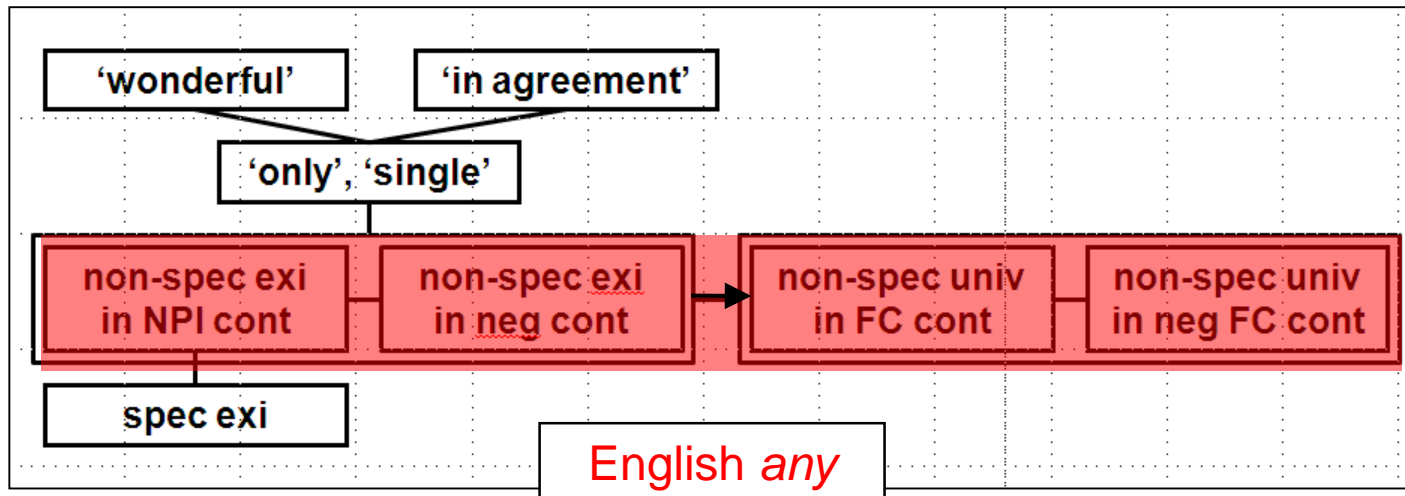
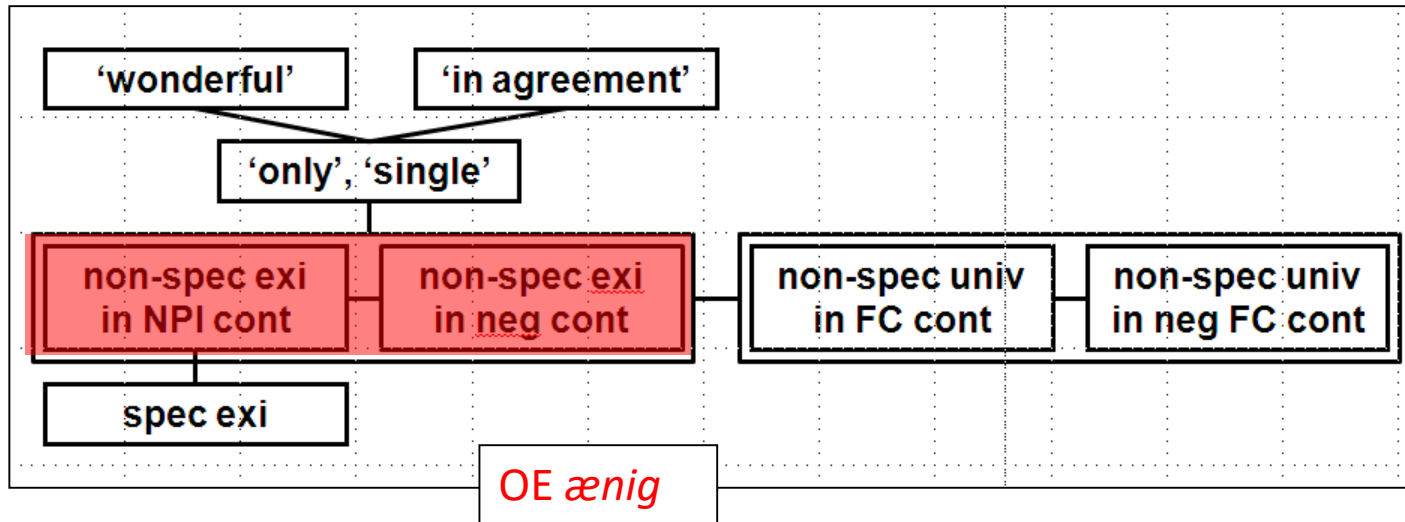
Part 2

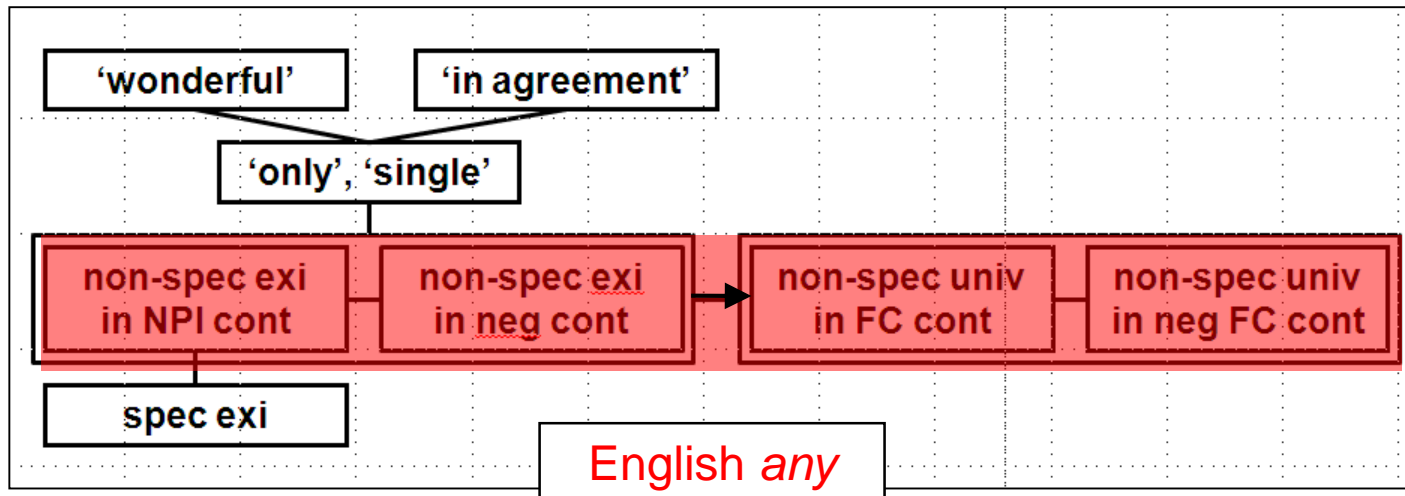
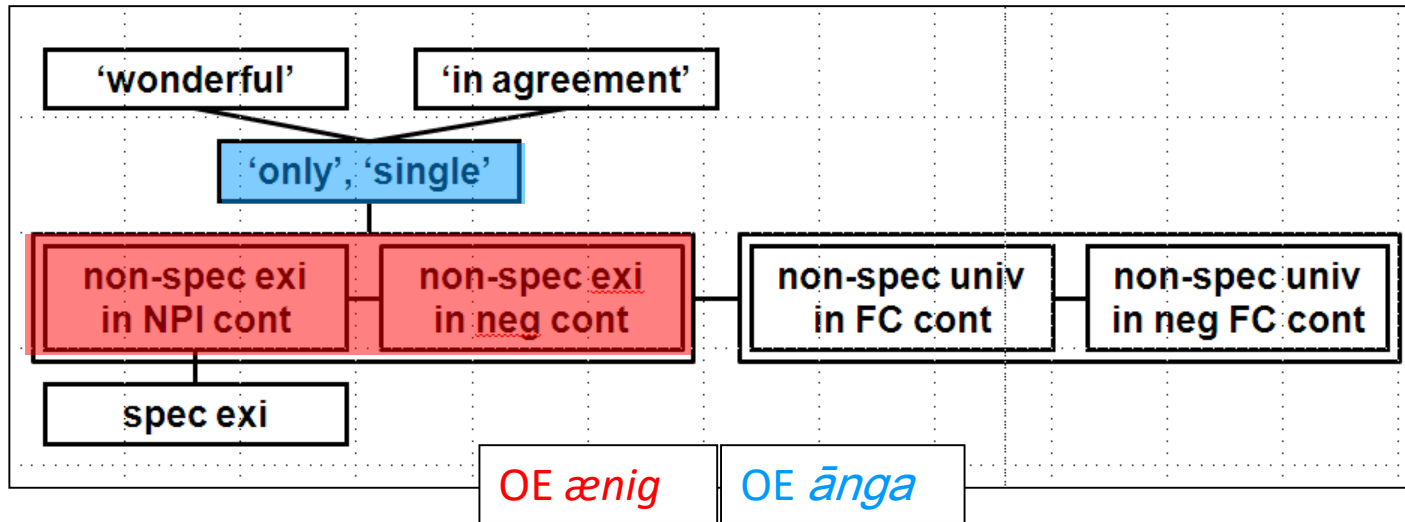
More specific

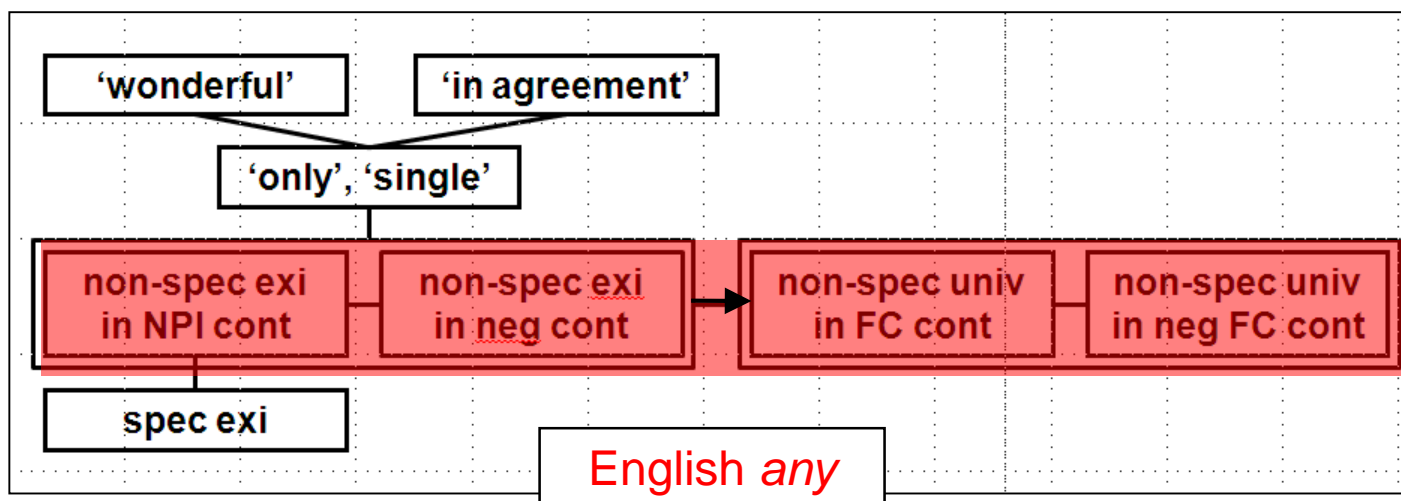
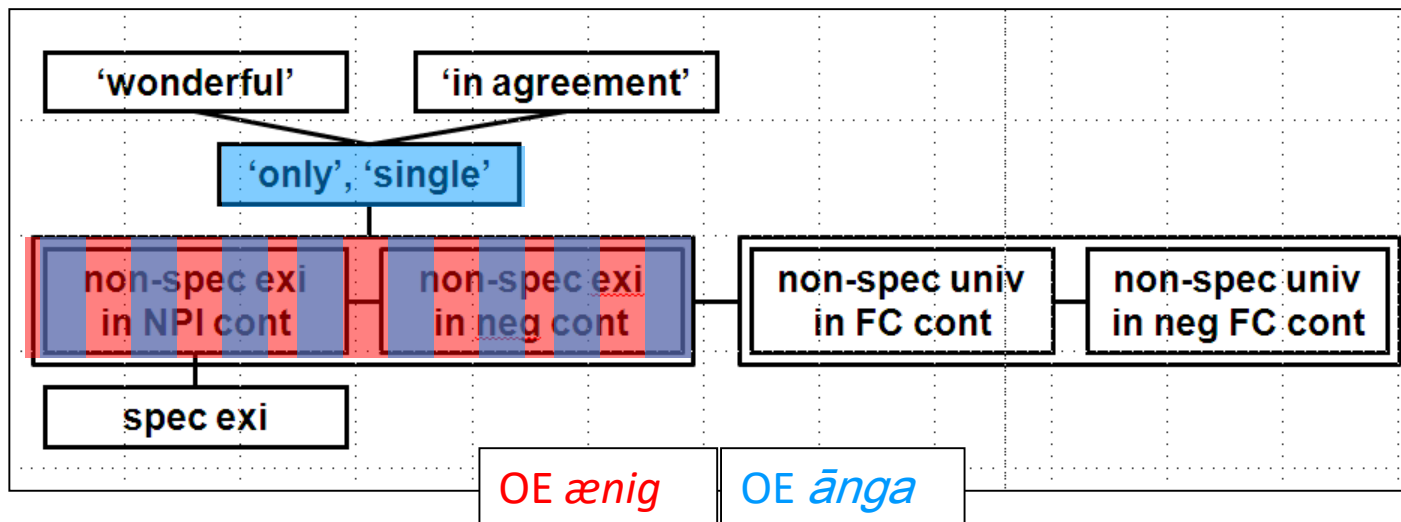
any, enig, einig, ...





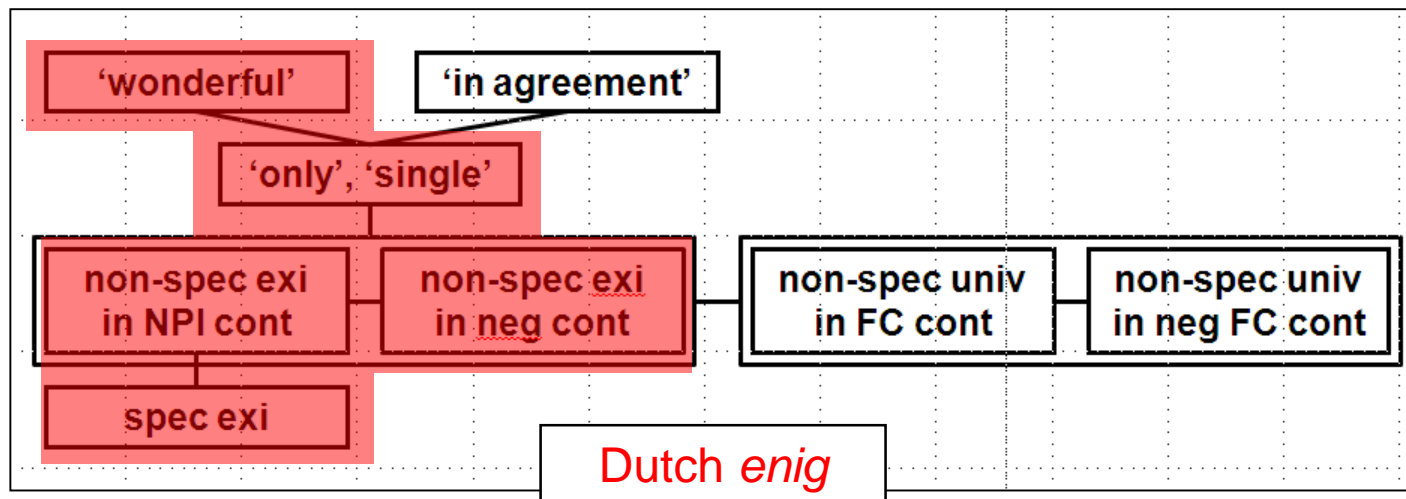


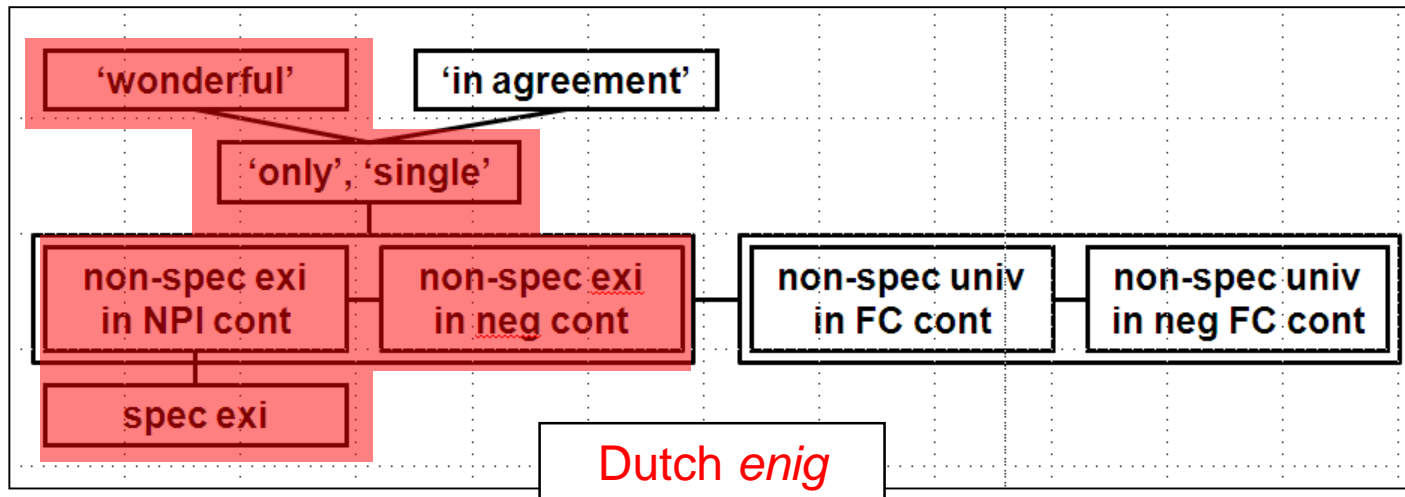
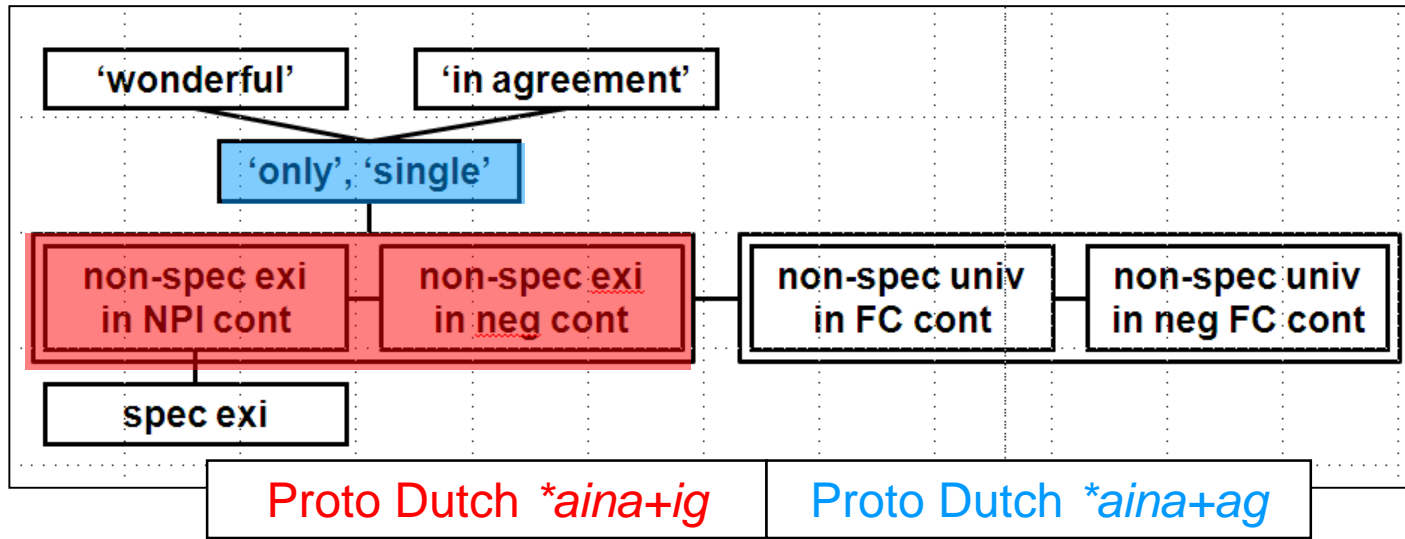


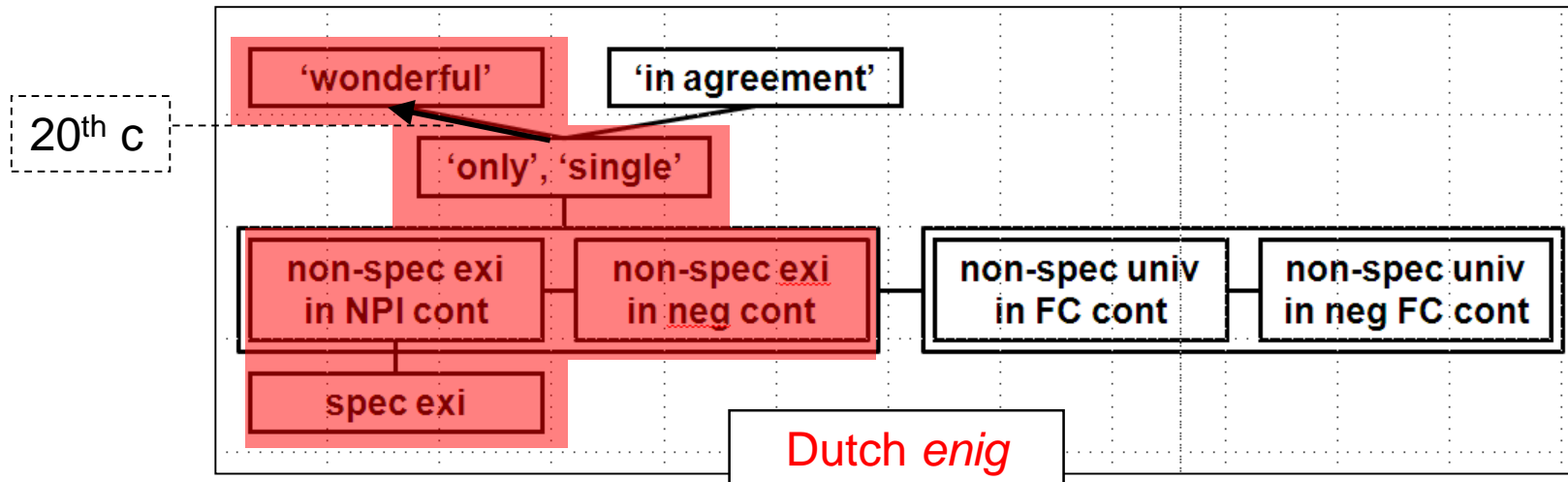
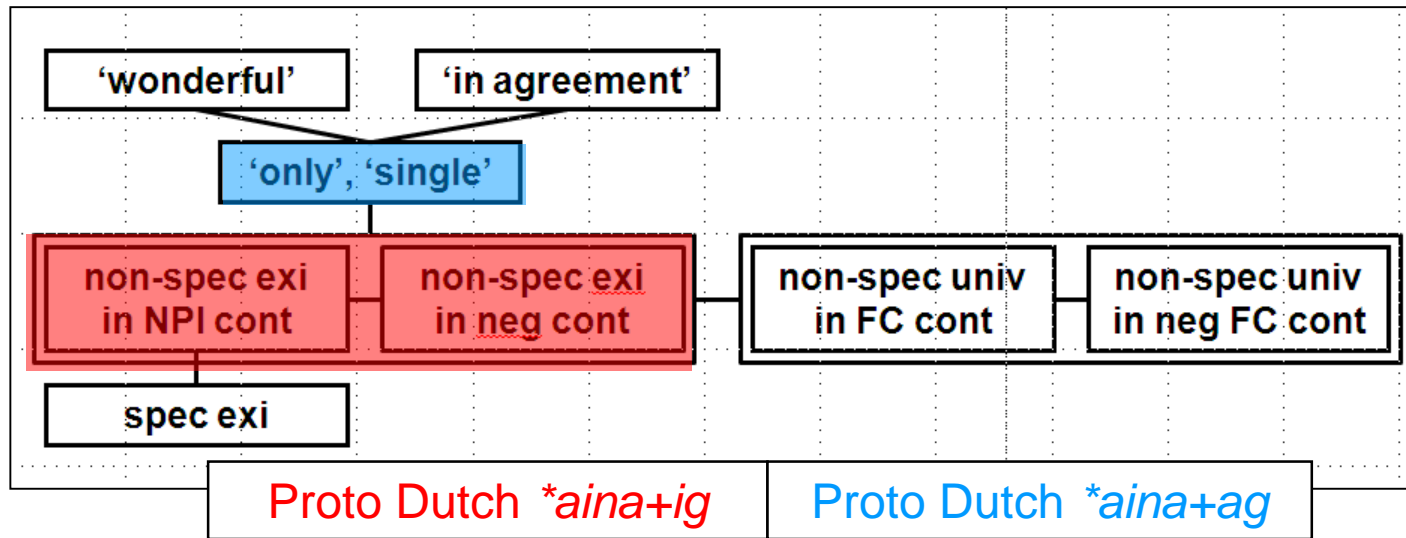


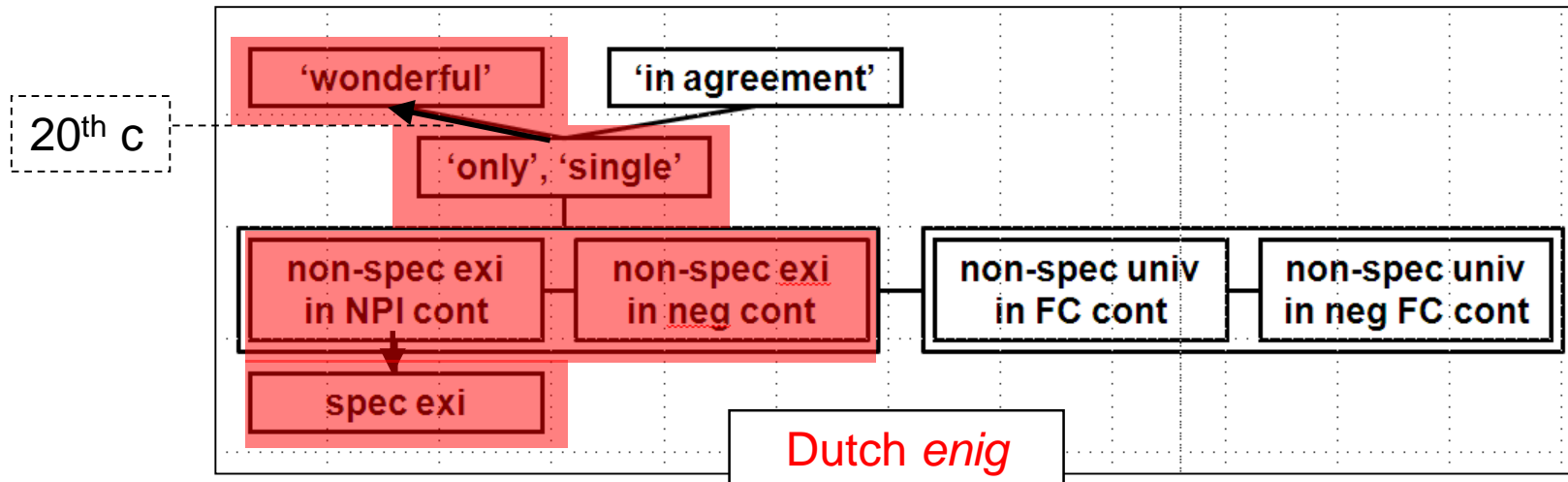
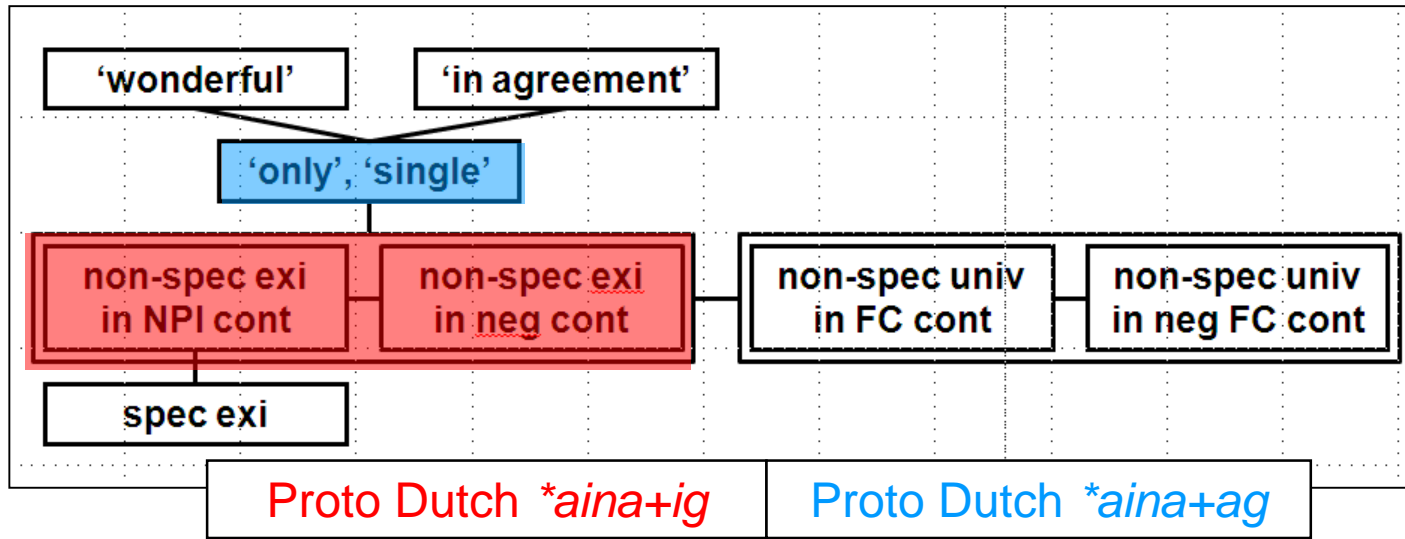
Bosworth & Toller for *ānga* 'single'

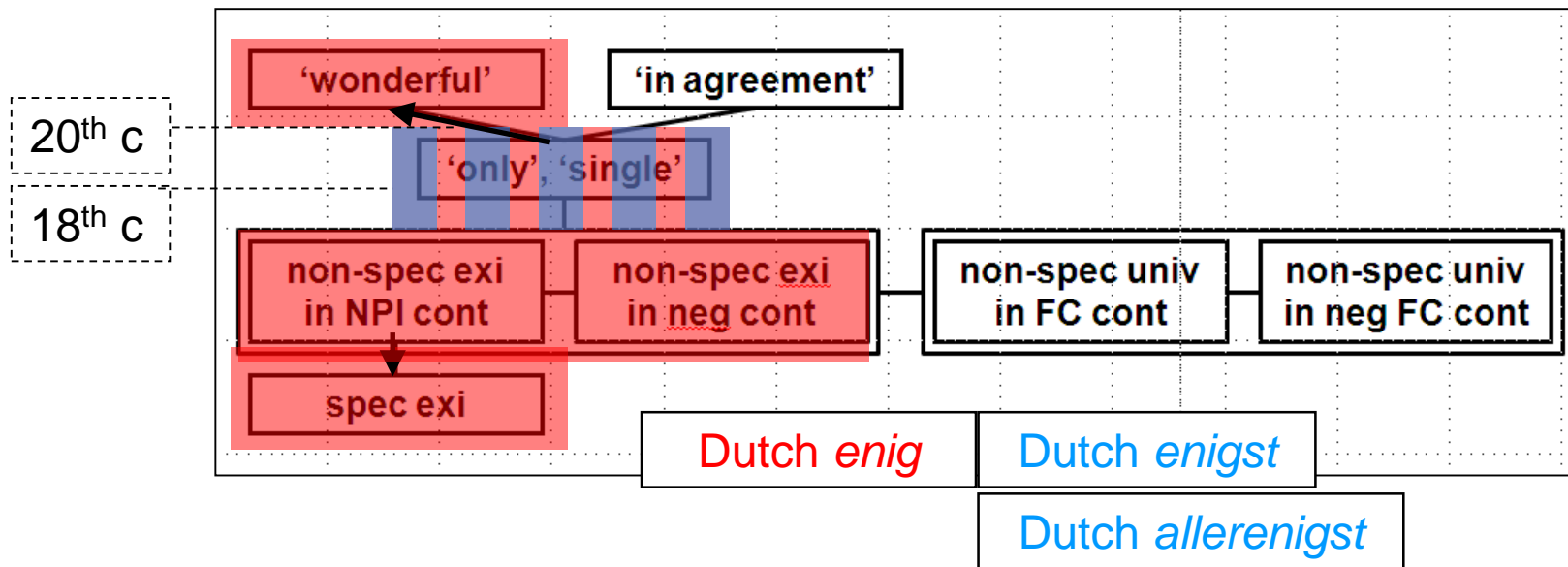
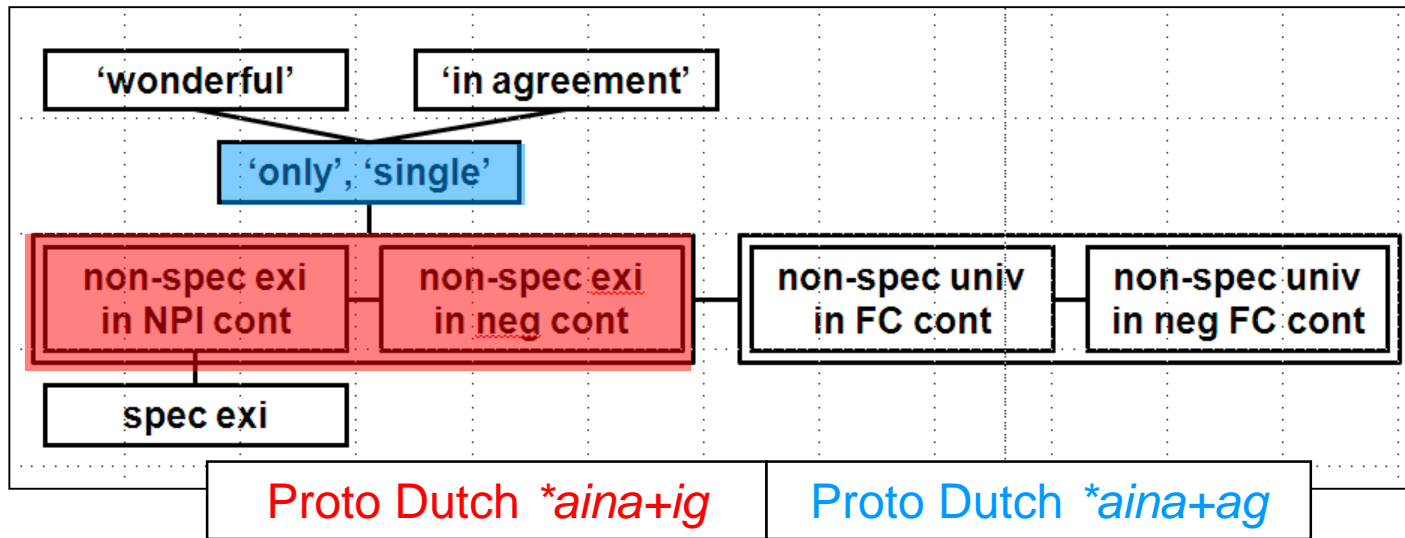
... *hwæðer du æfre gehyrdest, ðæt wisdom angum eallunga purhwunode*
 whether you ever heard that wisdom single altogether remained
 '...whether you have ever heard that wisdom always remained in any?'

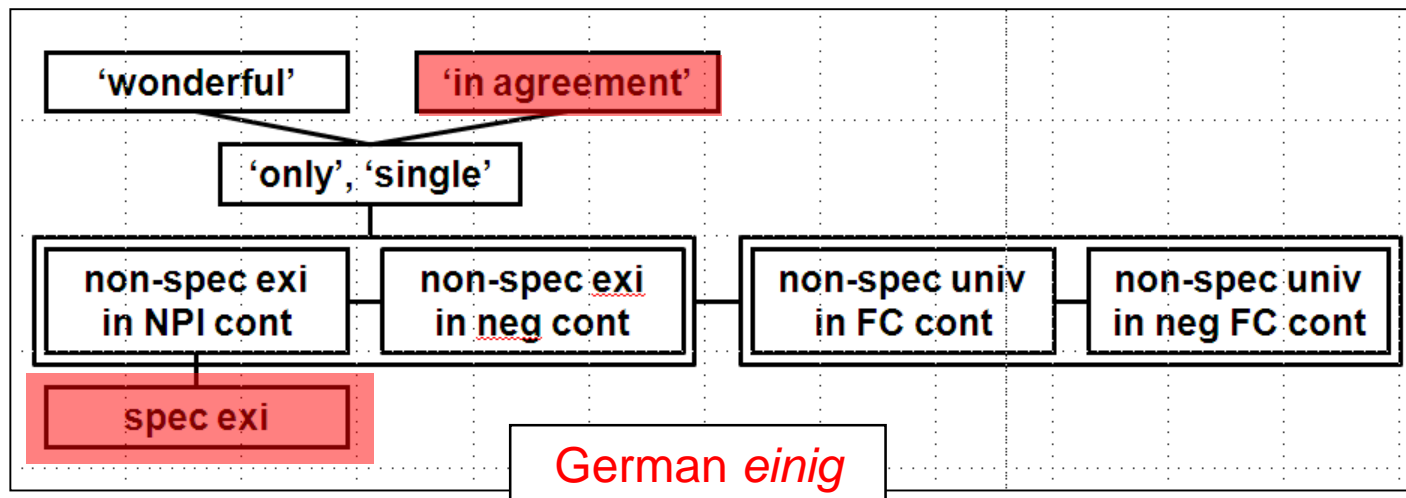


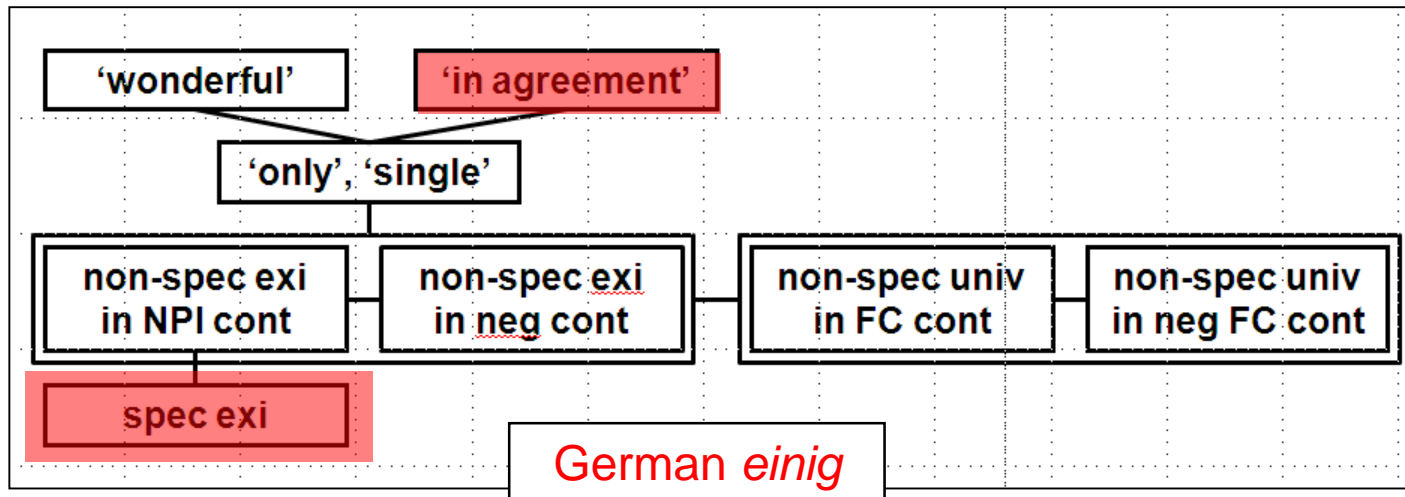
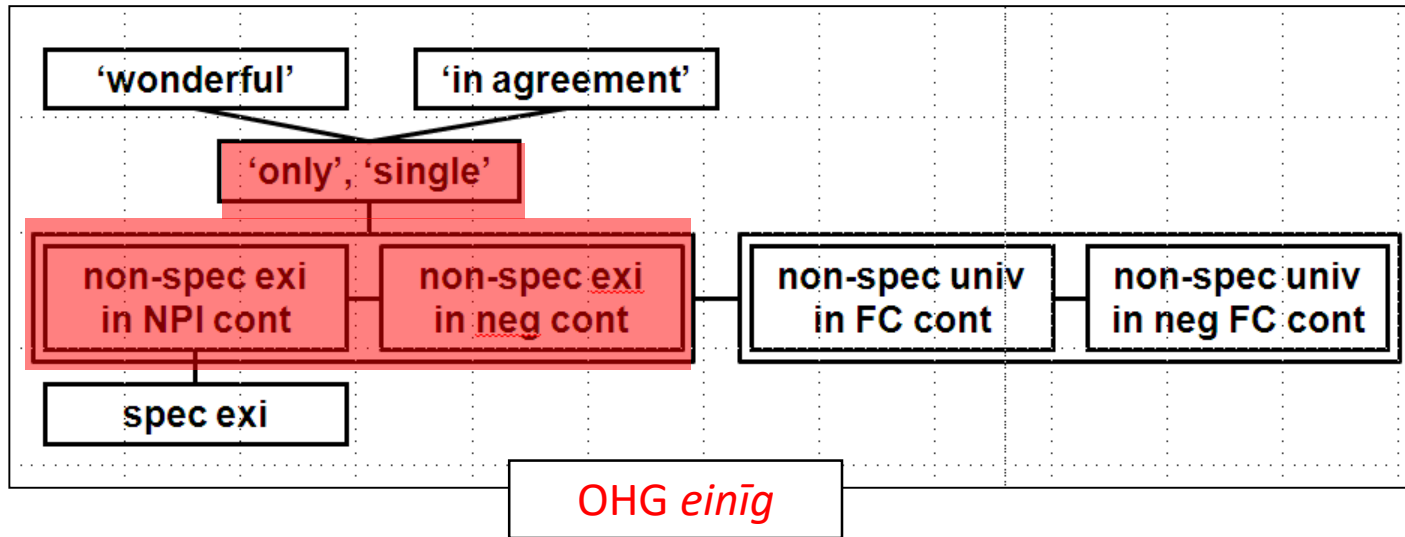


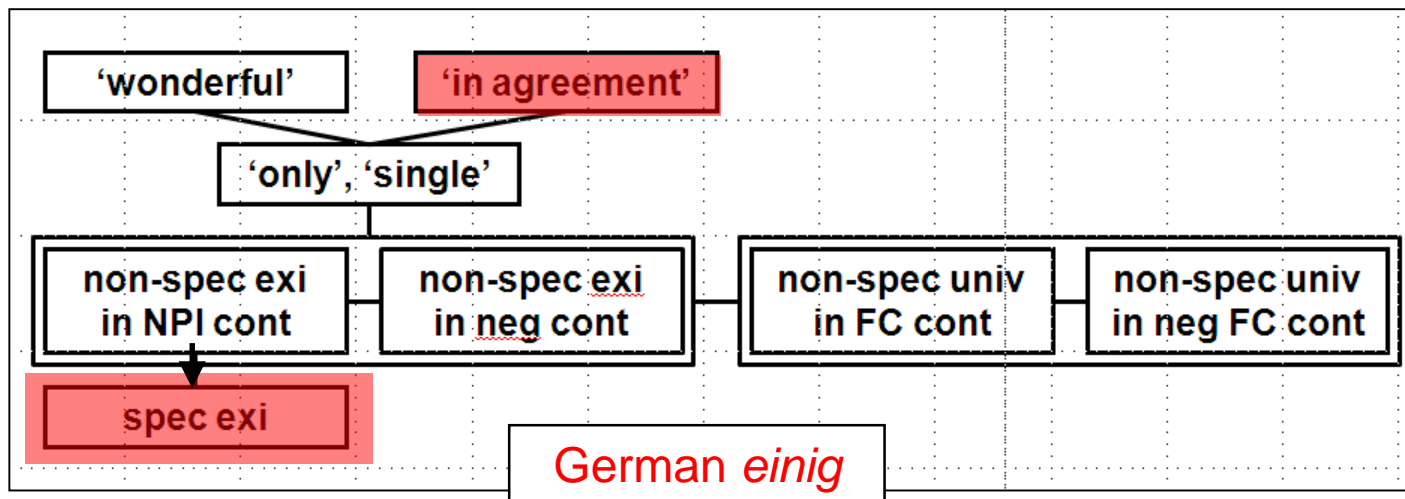
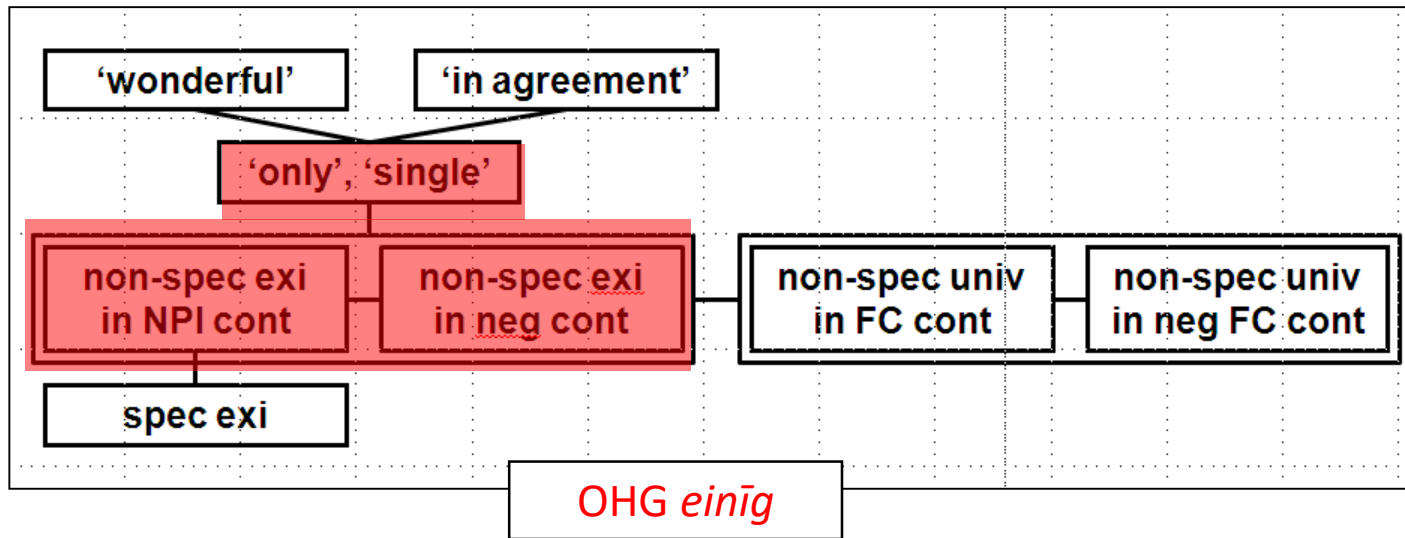


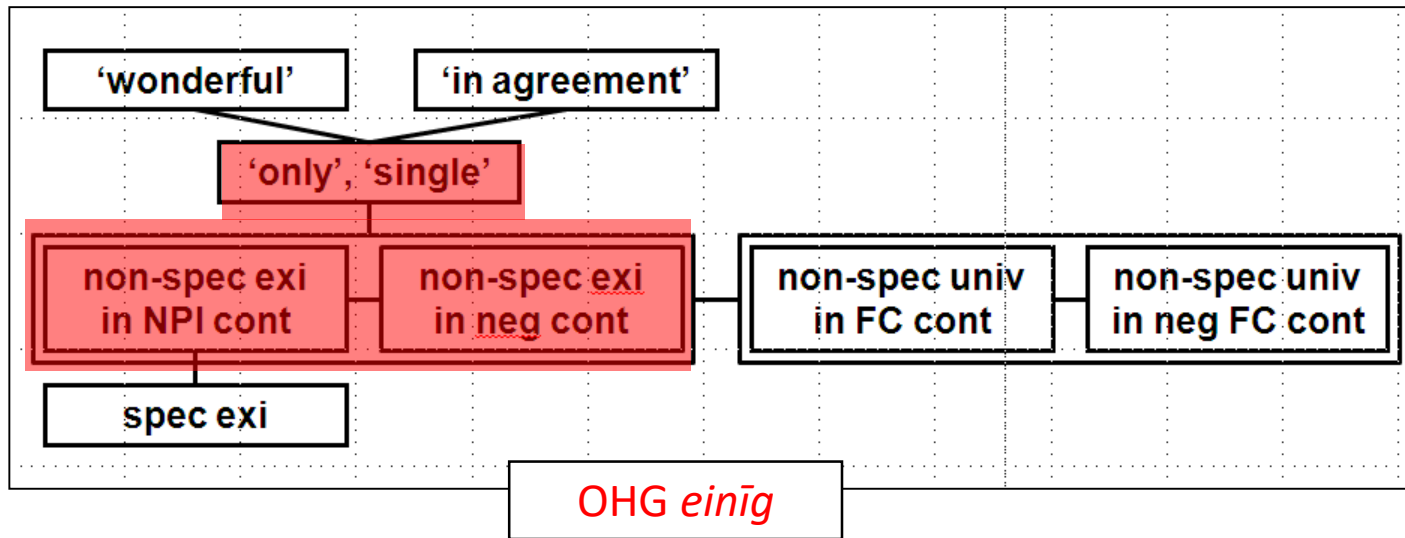




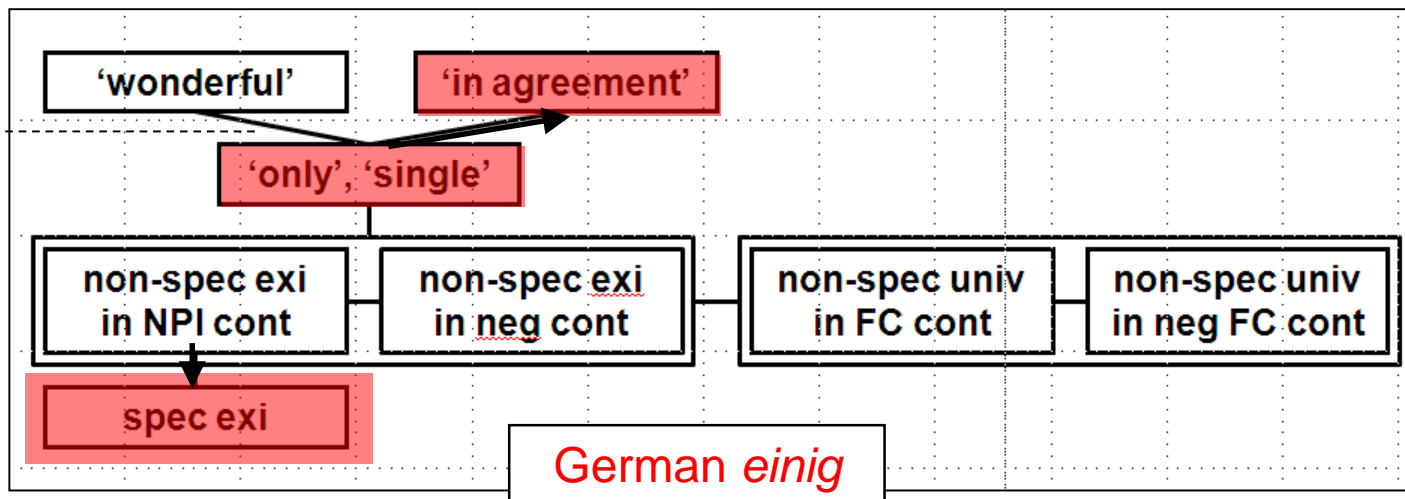


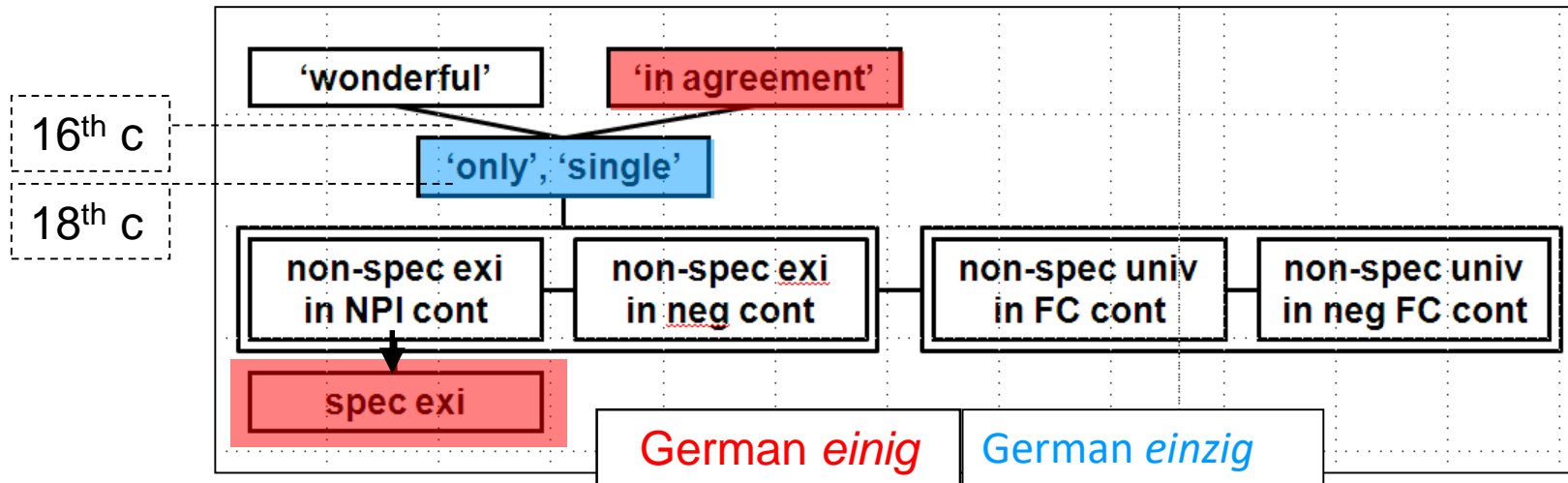
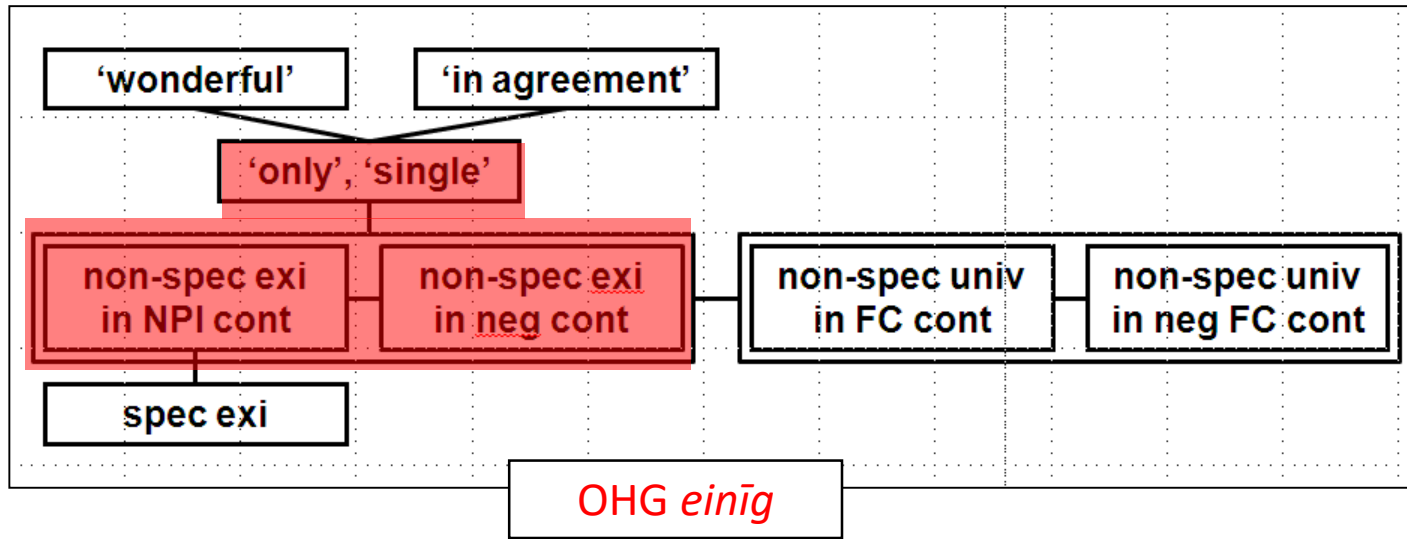


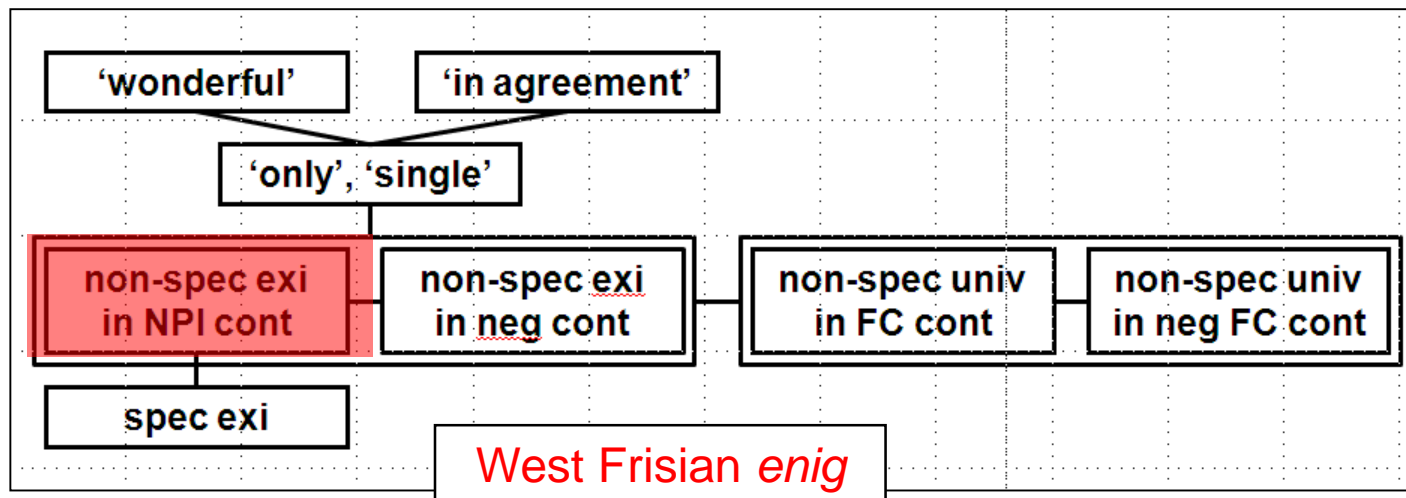


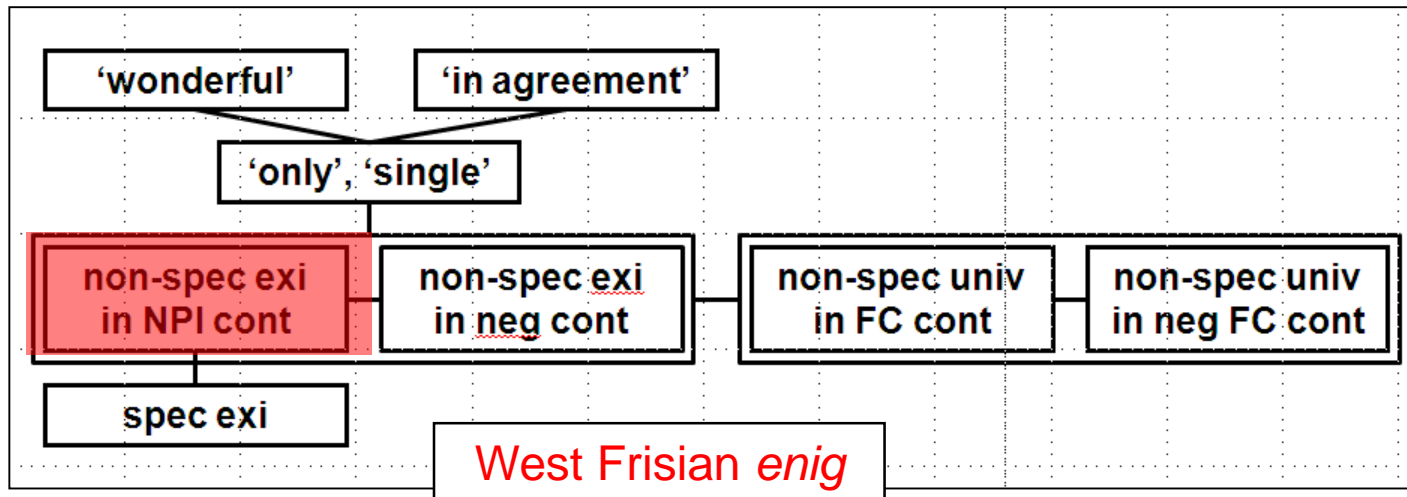
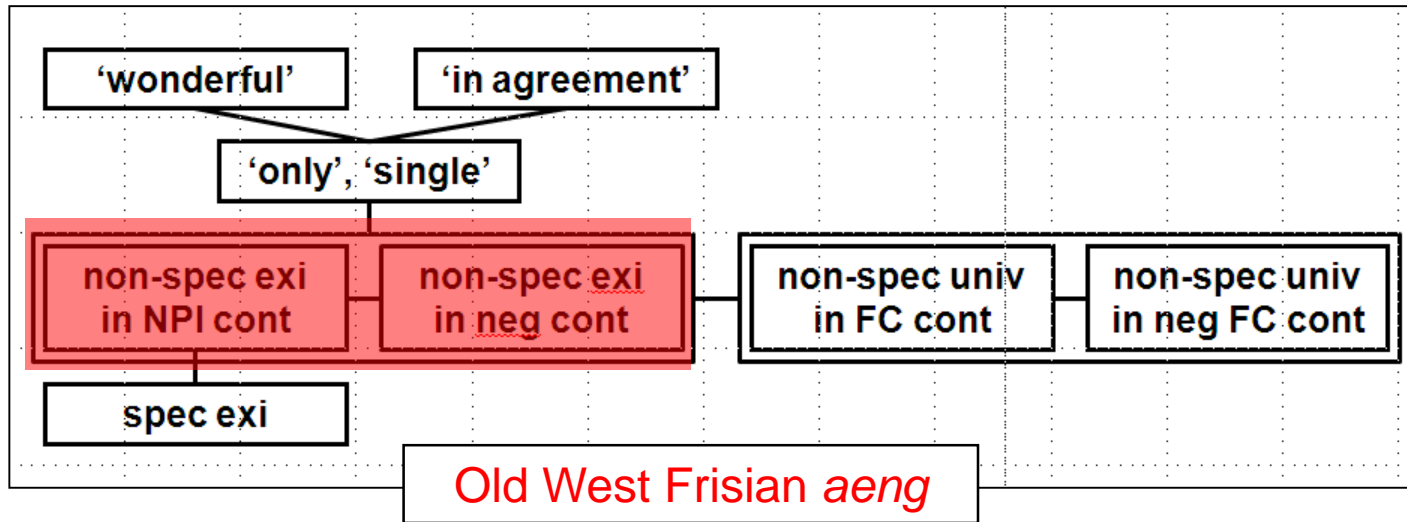


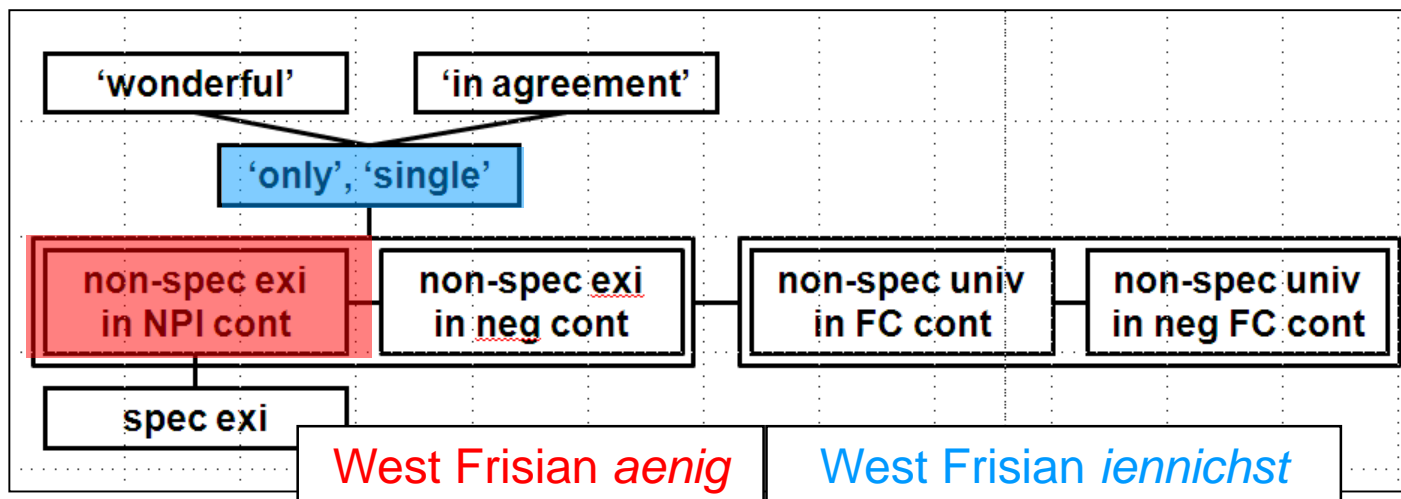
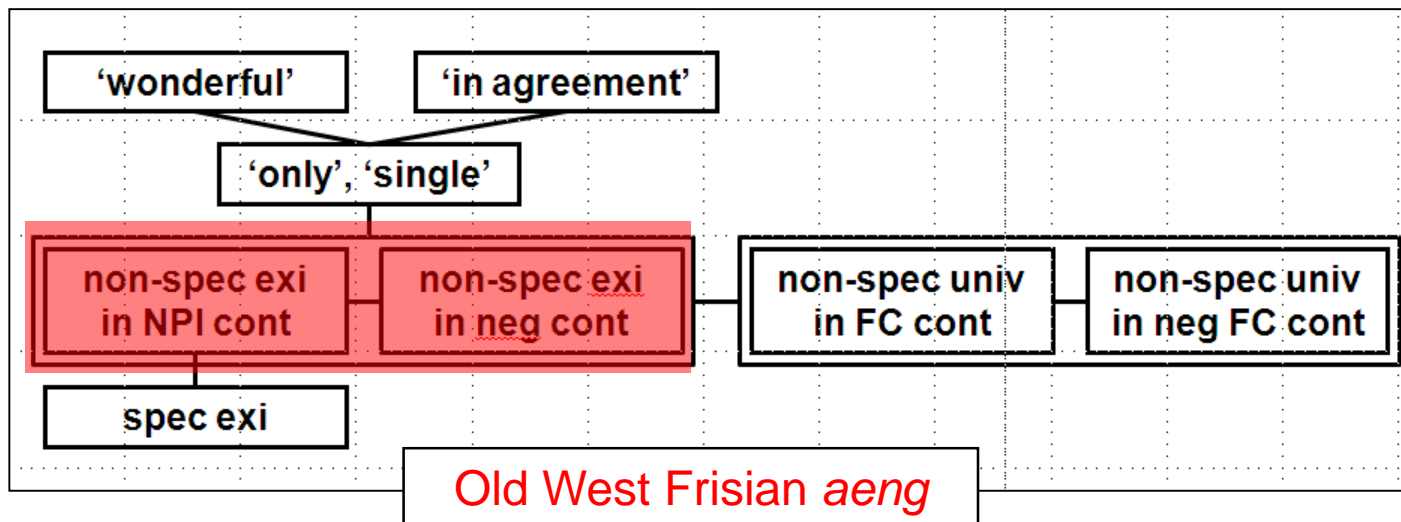
16th c

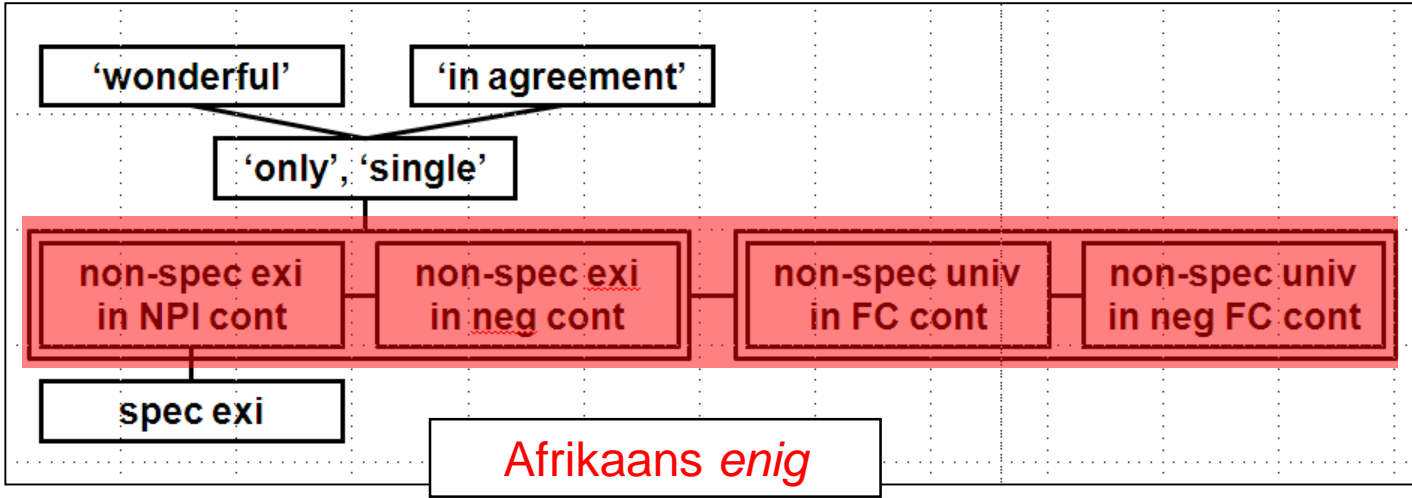


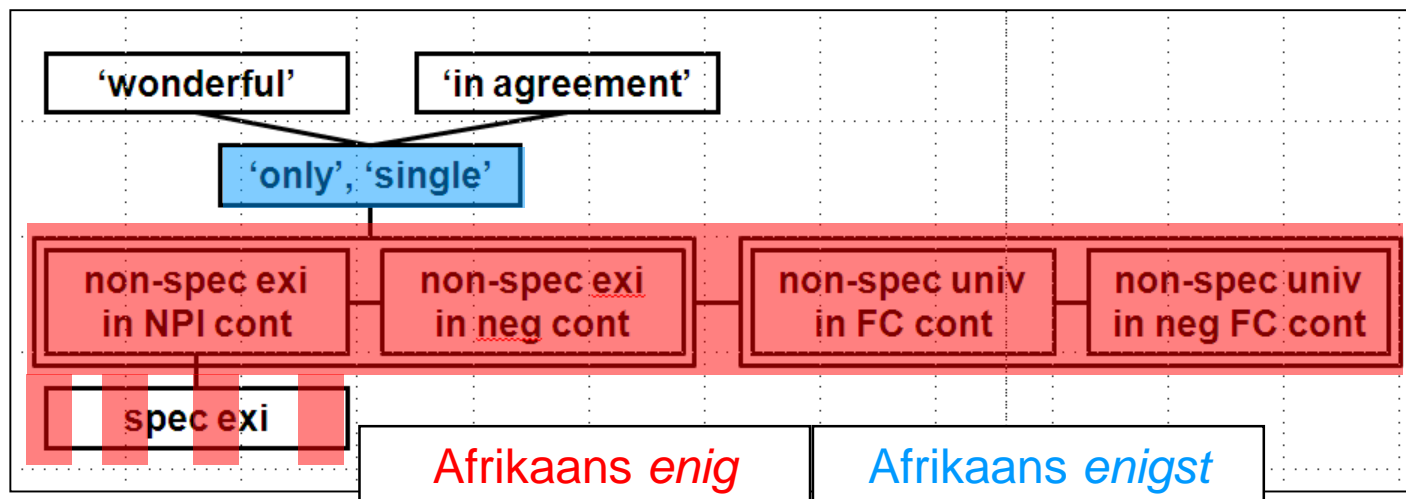




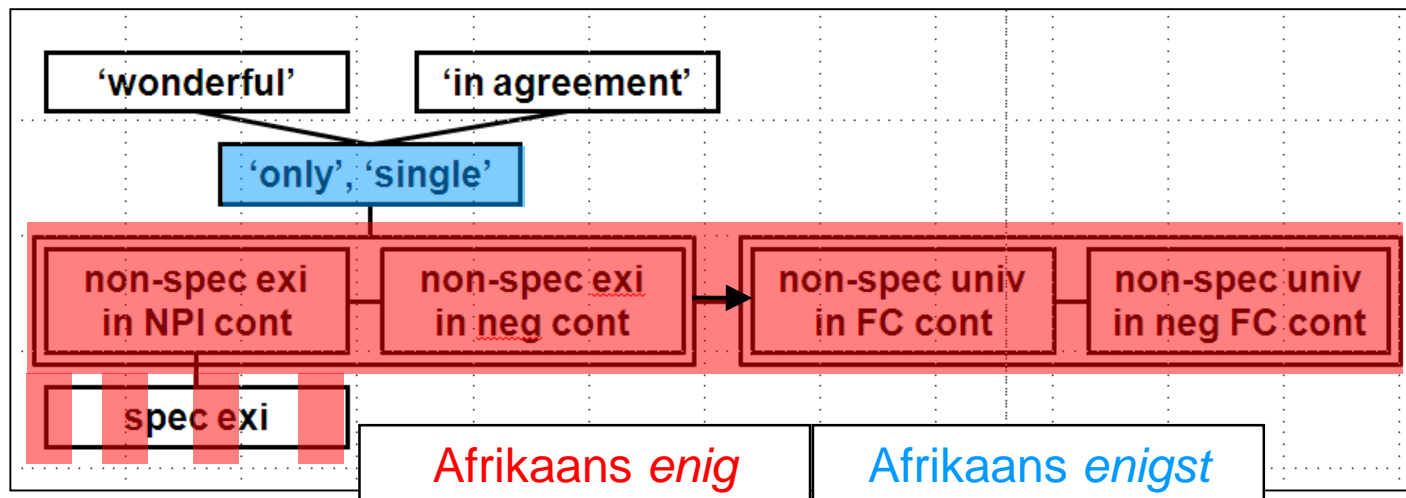




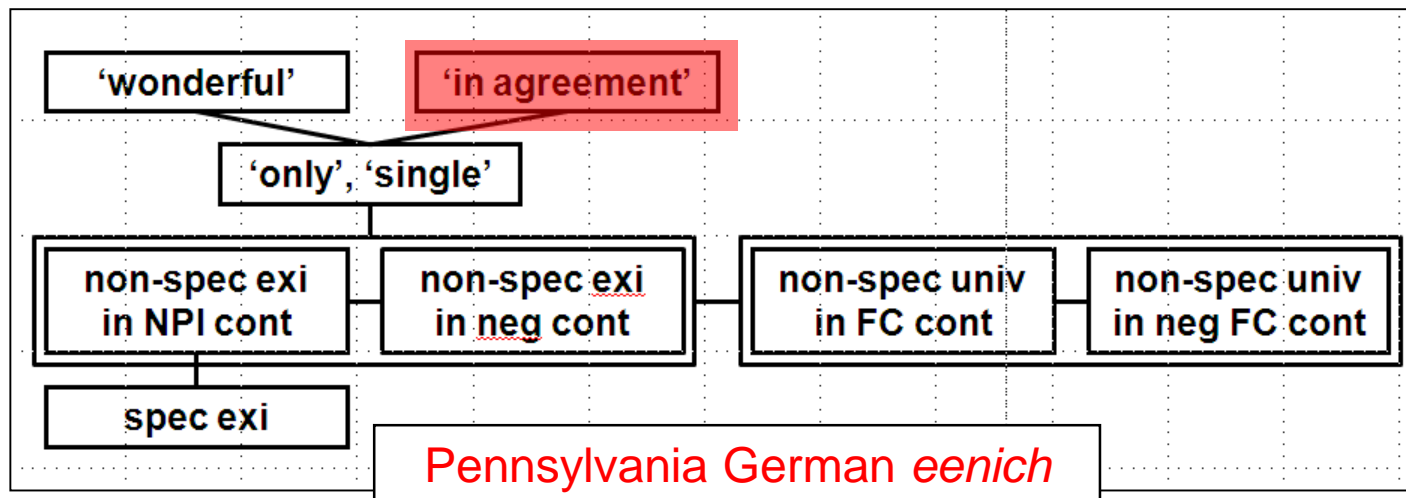


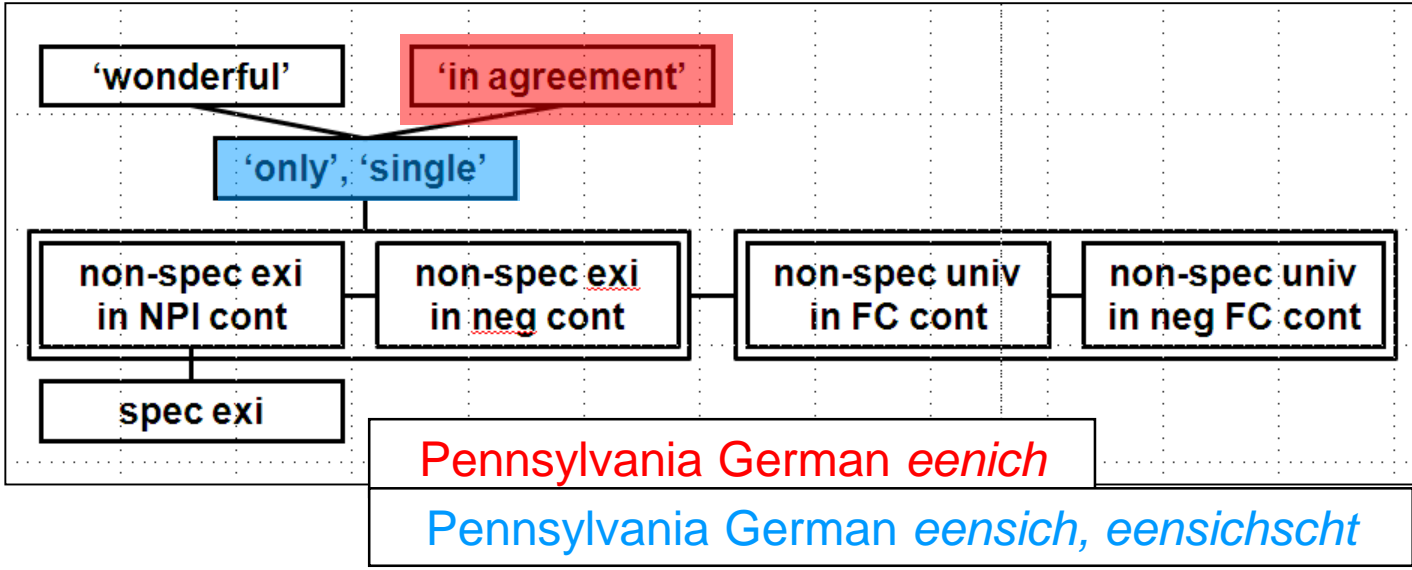


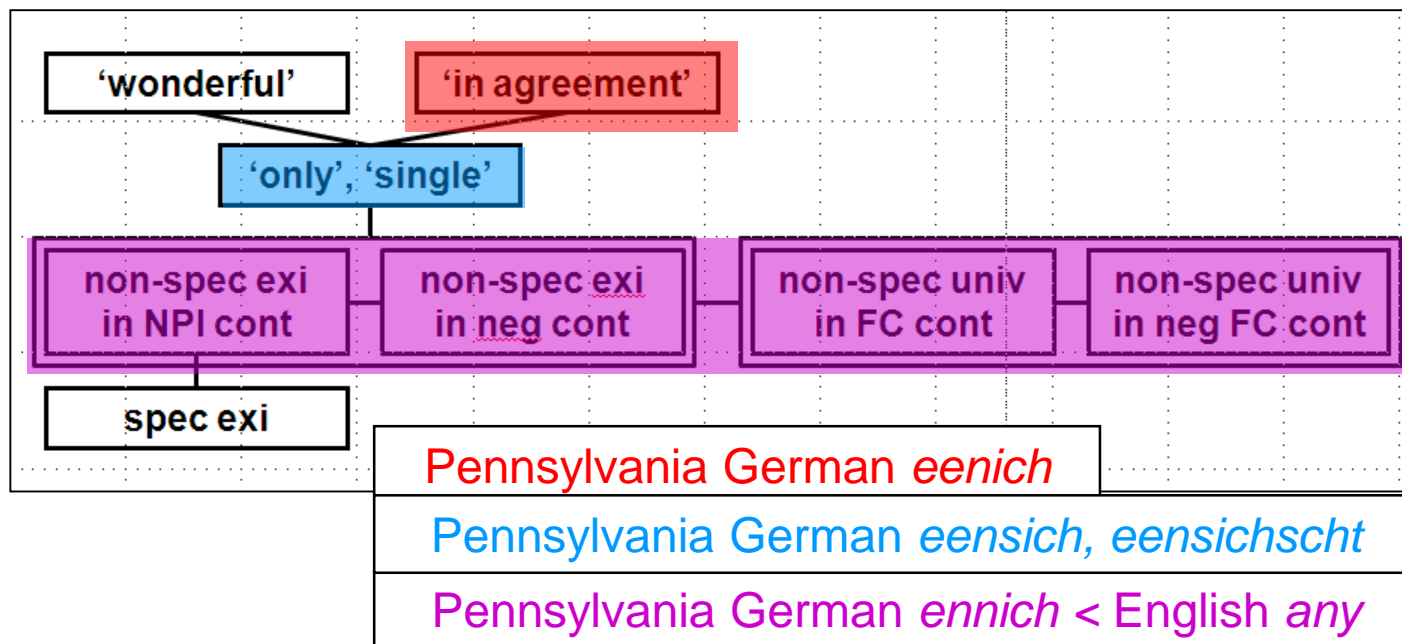
enige dae gelede Hy is die *enigste* kind
 Some days ago he is the only childe



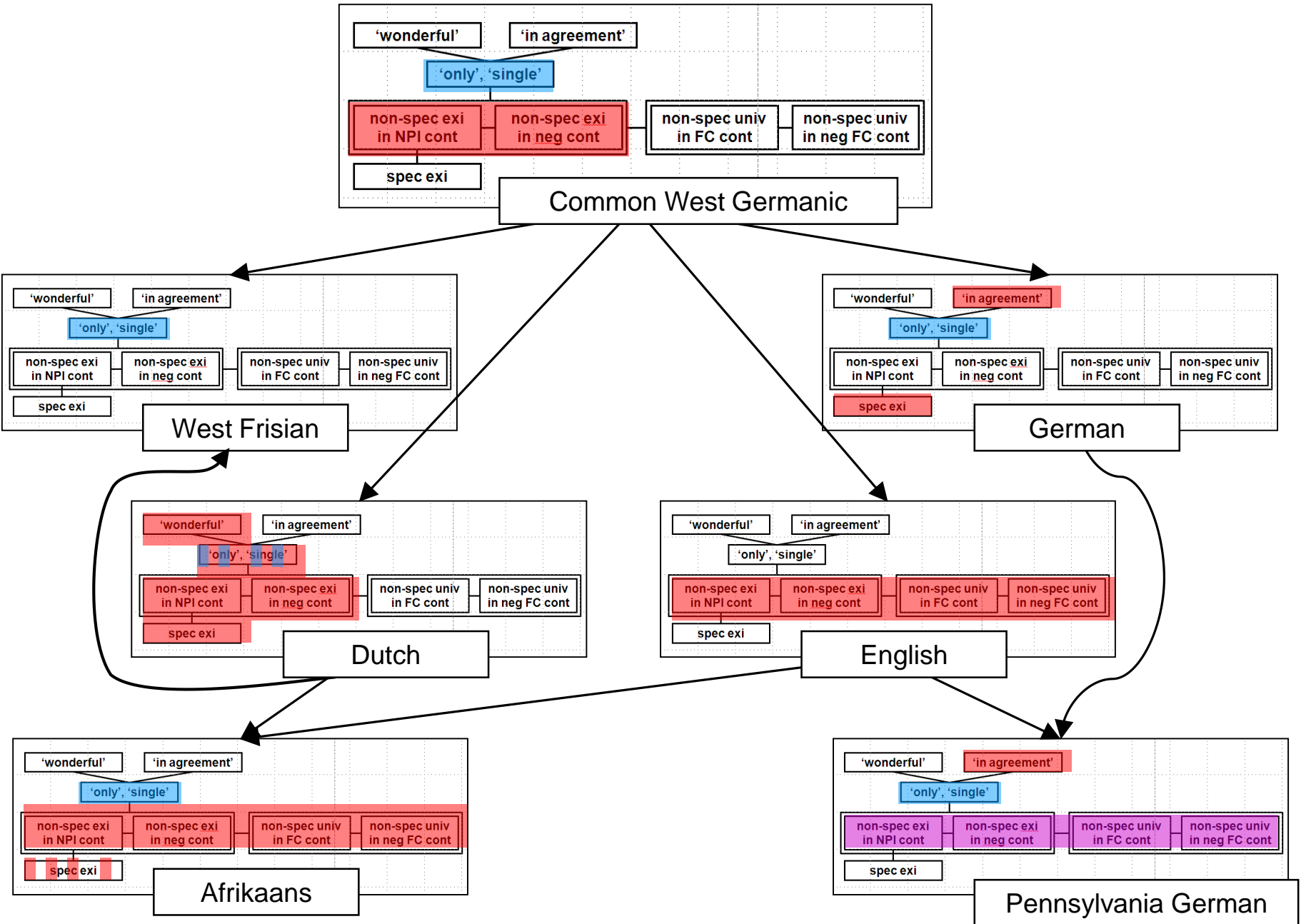
Anglicism - claimed since at least Mansvelt (1884: 41)

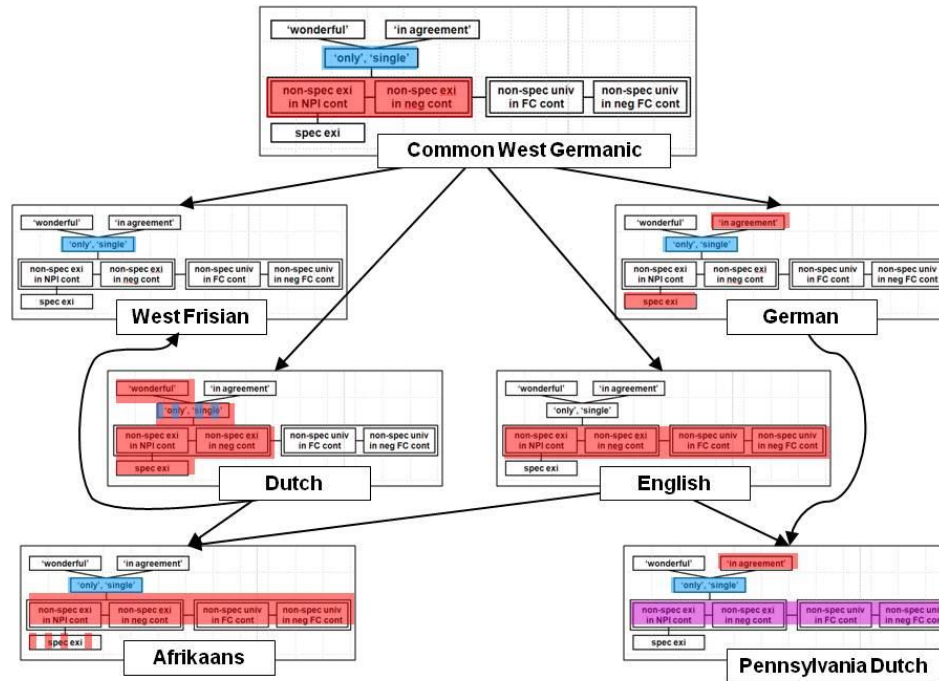




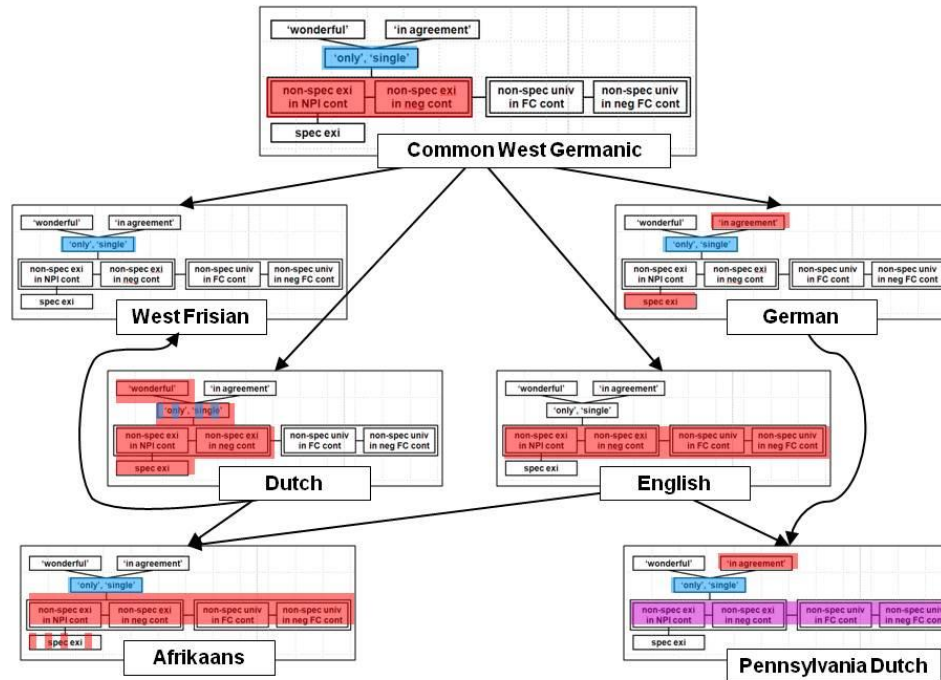


Conclusion

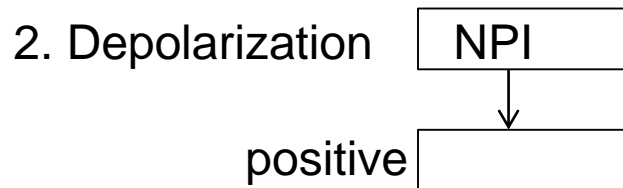


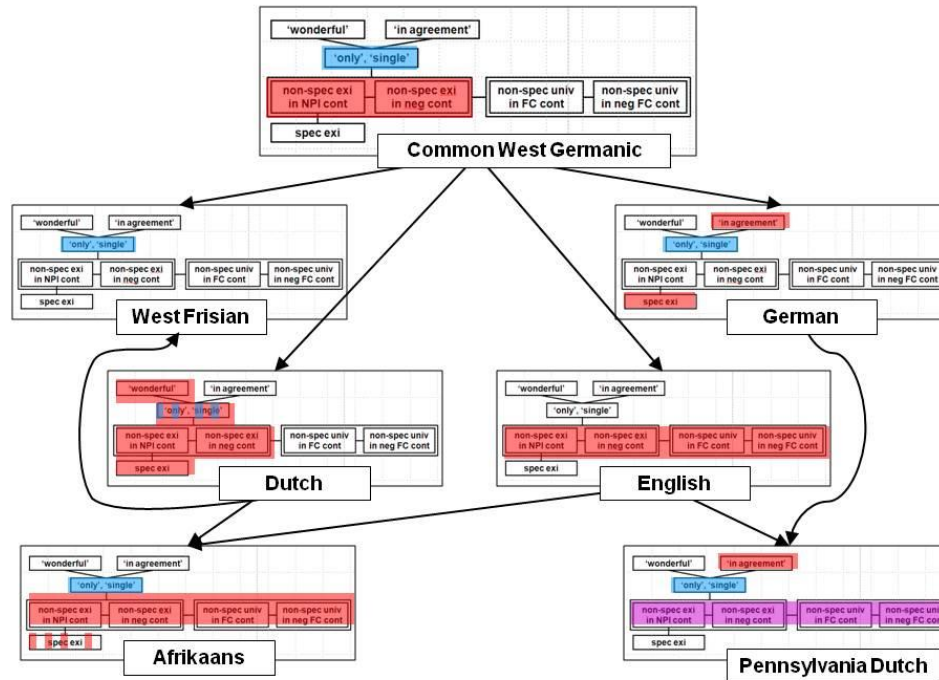


1. Homonymy - polysemy - homonymy avoidance



1. Homonymy - polysemy - homonymy avoidance

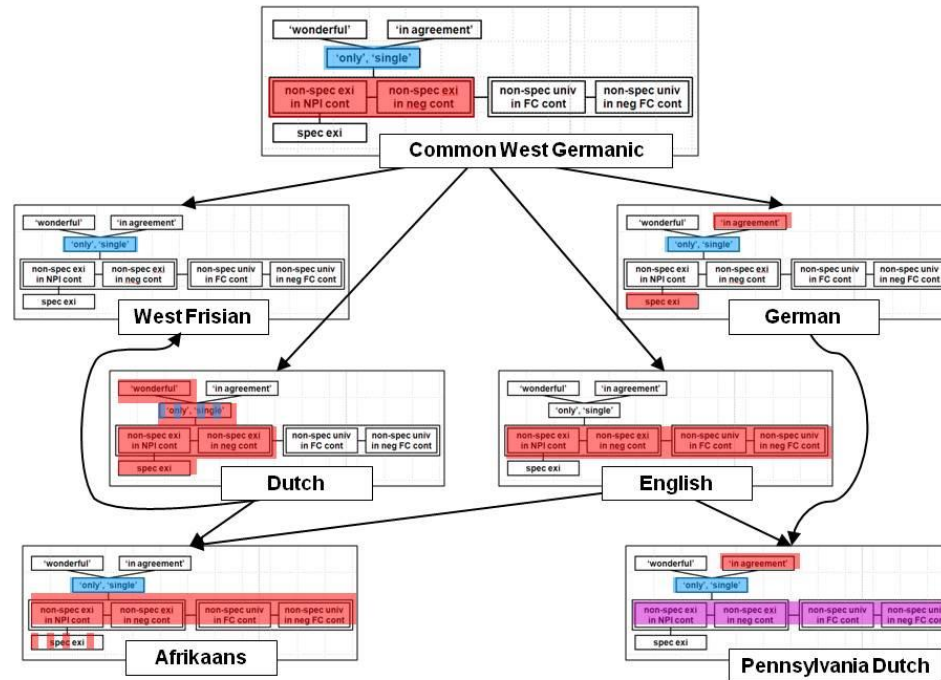




1. Homonymy - polysemy - homonymy avoidance

2. Depolarization





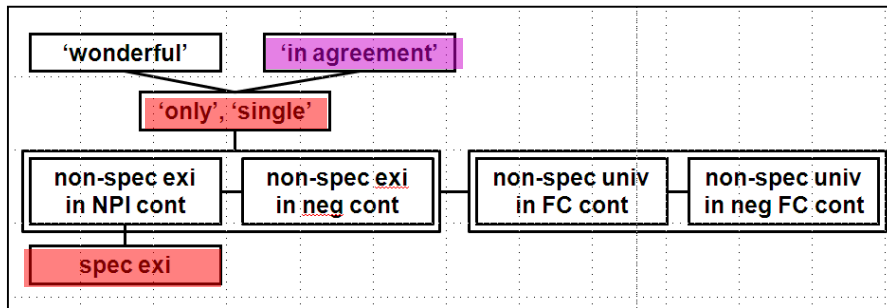
1. Homonymy - polysemy - homonymy avoidance

2. Depolarization



3. Contact interference

Postscript

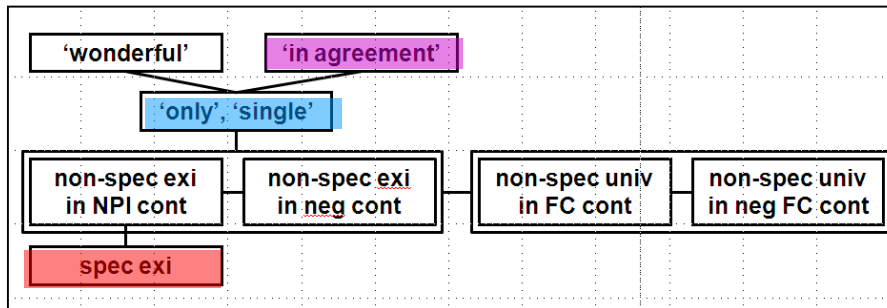


Rempel 1995 *Kjenn Jie Noch Plautdietsch?*

<http://www.mennolink.org/doc/lq/index.html>

Low Saxon *eenich*

Low Saxon *eenje / eensja*



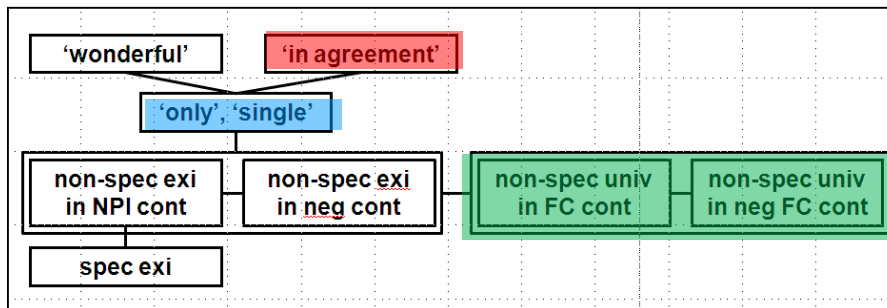
Kramer 2006 *Düütsk-Seeltersk?*

<http://mitglied.multimania.de/Seelter2/woudelis.htm>

East Frisian *einich*

East Frisian *eensich*

East Frisian *einige*



van der Auwera, J. & J. Gybels 2014

Yiddish *einikh*

Yiddish *eintsikh*

Yiddish *abi ver*