

What do Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao have in common with Malacca? - The historical and linguistic links between Papiamentu and Papiá Kristang

Marco Schaumloeffel, The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, Barbados

<p>What do Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao have in common with Malacca? The historical and linguistic links between Papiamentu and Papiá Kristang</p> <p>Marco Schaumloeffel The University of the West Indies Cave Hill Campus, Barbados marco.schaumloeffel@uwi.edu 2008-2012, 2016-2017, 2018-2019</p>	<p>A quick semantic comparison between PK and PA</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Papiá Kristang</th> <th>Papiamentu</th> <th>Portuguese</th> <th>English</th> </tr> <tr> <td>papá</td> <td>papá</td> <td>papear, falar</td> <td>to chat, speak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>porta</td> <td>porta</td> <td>porta, portão</td> <td>gate, door</td> </tr> <tr> <td>capá</td> <td>chapa</td> <td>chapar</td> <td>to neck</td> </tr> <tr> <td>kachori, kachon</td> <td>kachó</td> <td>cachorro</td> <td>dog</td> </tr> <tr> <td>baka</td> <td>baka</td> <td>vaca</td> <td>cow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>kaká</td> <td>kaká</td> <td>caca</td> <td>shit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>apata</td> <td>apata; apato</td> <td>apato</td> <td>aloe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bator</td> <td>bator, baló</td> <td>valor</td> <td>worth, value</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grandi grandi</td> <td>grandi grandi</td> <td>grande, muito grande</td> <td>very big</td> </tr> </table>	Papiá Kristang	Papiamentu	Portuguese	English	papá	papá	papear, falar	to chat, speak	porta	porta	porta, portão	gate, door	capá	chapa	chapar	to neck	kachori, kachon	kachó	cachorro	dog	baka	baka	vaca	cow	kaká	kaká	caca	shit	apata	apata; apato	apato	aloe	bator	bator, baló	valor	worth, value	grandi grandi	grandi grandi	grande, muito grande	very big	<p>Reduplication in PK</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Verbs 2) Adjectives 3) Nouns 4) Adverbs 5) Interrogative and indefinite pronouns
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<p>A Comparison between Papiamentu and Papiá Kristang</p>	<p>Up to now, the historical links connecting PA and PK have been presented, as well as similarities at the lexical level, which are important indications of existing ties between both creoles.</p> <p>However, to establish if there definitively are any linguistic genetic ties, similarities in the grammatical categories have to be present in the structural fabric of both creoles.</p>	<p>Verbal System - Two Auxiliary Verbs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) PA ke - ker 2) PA meste - mesté - mester 																																								
<p>Papiamentu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spoken by ca. 270,000 speakers, mainly in Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao, but also in other parts of the Netherlands Antilles and in the Netherlands. - it can be roughly subdivided into three varieties: Curaçoleño, Arubiano and Bonaireño - crucial period of formation: 1634-1677 (Jacobs 2009: 353) 	<p>Four relevant aspects of grammatical categories will be analyzed and compared:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) TMA markers - Tense, Mood, Aspect 2) Multifunctionality of 'ku' 3) Reduplication 4) Verbal System - Two auxiliary verbs 	<p>Verbal System - Two Auxiliary Verbs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) PK ke - keré 2) PK misti - misté 																																								
<p>Papiá Kristang</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spoken by less than 1,000 speakers mainly in Malacca, Malaysia, but also in by their descendants who live in Singapore and in other parts of the world, mainly in Kuala Lumpur, the United Kingdom and Australia - it is undoubtedly a Portuguese Creole - crucial period of formation: 1511-1641 	<p>TMA Markers in PA</p> <p>Tense, Modality and Aspect (TMA) in PA are marked through the use of particles with grammatical functions. These markers are preverbal.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Perfective aspect [+anterior] marked with particle <i>ja</i> (Pt. 'já'; Eng. 'already'/ perfect auxiliary 'have' - 'to have, to exist, there to be') Bencho a vende su auto Bencho PAF to sell his car Bencho sold his car 2) Future [+posterior] marked with particle <i>lo</i> (Pt. 'logo'; Eng. 'soon, later on') M lo tin un kachó SG FUT to have a dog I will have a dog. 3) Non-punctual aspect [+simultaneous] particle is <i>ta</i> (Pt. 'está'; Eng. 'is/ to be') M ta lesa un boki SG PROG to read a book I am reading a book. 	<p>TMA</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Papiamentu</th> <th>Papiá Kristang</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Perfective aspect [+anterior]</td> <td>a</td> <td>já</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future [+posterior]</td> <td>lo</td> <td>lo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-punctual aspect [+simultaneous]</td> <td>ta</td> <td>ta</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Papiamentu	Papiá Kristang	Perfective aspect [+anterior]	a	já	Future [+posterior]	lo	lo	Non-punctual aspect [+simultaneous]	ta	ta																												
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<p>Why a comparison between Papiamentu (PA) and Papiá Kristang (PK)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It seems strange to compare a Portuguese creole developed in Southeast Asia with another Creole spoken in former Dutch colonies in the Caribbean, they apparently are worlds apart. - Several scholars have shown the common linguistic features that exist between PA and West African Creoles. - This leaves little space to speculate if PA owes its origins to a variety or varieties of Spanish, BUT there still are many other scholars who claim that PA is supposedly of Spanish origin. - What has PK got to do with all that? 	<p>TMA Markers in PK</p> <p>Tense, Modality and Aspect (TMA) in PK are also marked through the use of particles with grammatical functions. As in PA, these markers are also preverbal.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Perfective aspect [+anterior] marked with particle <i>ja</i> - <i>ji</i> (from Pt. 'já'; Eng. 'already') Klova ja falo kung yo Klova PAF to speak with SG Klova (already) spoke with me. 2) Future [+posterior] marked with particle <i>lo</i> - <i>logo</i> (Pt. 'logo'; Eng. 'soon, later on') e lo bai msa mazani SG FUT to go msa first He will go to msa first. 3) Non-punctual aspect [+simultaneous] particle is <i>ta</i> - <i>ti</i> (Pt. 'está'; Eng. 'is/ to be') Yo ta padri ki siwas-sions pra bebêh SG PROG to ask that ladies-gentlemen to drink I am asking you ladies and gentlemen, to drink. 	<p>Multifunctional 'ku'</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Papiamentu</th> <th>Papiá Kristang</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Preposition: comitative</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Instrument</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>means</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>manner</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conjunction</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Complementizer</td> <td>'ku'</td> <td>'ki'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accusative</td> <td>-</td> <td>+</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Papiamentu	Papiá Kristang	Preposition: comitative	+	+	Instrument	+	+	means	+	+	manner	+	+	Conjunction	+	+	Complementizer	'ku'	'ki'	Accusative	-	+																
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PK can ideally be used in this context, since it is a well-known and studied Portuguese creole that has virtually no Spanish influence. - If there is virtually no Spanish influence in PK, then the comparison between PA and PK is an ideal tool to establish if PA really carries Portuguese features. - A careful analysis of both languages reveals that there are many core grammatical similarities, sometimes their functions and semantic realization are exactly the same, sometimes strikingly similar. - How it is possible that there exists such a high degree of similarities between PA and PK? 	<p>Multifunctionality of 'ku' in PA</p> <p>The lexeme ku has several grammatical functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Preposition 2) Conjunction 3) Complementizer 	<p>Reduplication</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Papiamentu</th> <th>Papiá Kristang</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Verbs</td> <td>intensification</td> <td>intensification, continuous/ discontinuous repetition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adjectives</td> <td>intensification</td> <td>intensification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nouns</td> <td>plural or adverbial function</td> <td>plural or adverbial function</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adverbs</td> <td>intensification</td> <td>intensification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New semantic unit</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interrogative and indefinite pronouns</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Papiamentu	Papiá Kristang	Verbs	intensification	intensification, continuous/ discontinuous repetition	Adjectives	intensification	intensification	Nouns	plural or adverbial function	plural or adverbial function	Adverbs	intensification	intensification	New semantic unit	+	-	Interrogative and indefinite pronouns	+	+																			
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<p>Roots of Languages</p> <p>The answer may be found The common features both creoles share: The Portuguese language</p>	<p>Multifunctionality of 'ku' in PK</p> <p>It is sometimes also realized as 'kung'. It can operate as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Preposition 2) Conjunction 3) Accusative (not analyzed here, since it is a feature from Malay Bazaar 'sama' (with)) 4) The case of the complementizers 'ku' - 'ki' 	<p>Two Auxiliary Verbs</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Papiamentu</th> <th>Papiá Kristang</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ke - ker</td> <td>ke - keré</td> </tr> <tr> <td>meste - mesté - mester</td> <td>misti - misté</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Papiamentu	Papiá Kristang	ke - ker	ke - keré	meste - mesté - mester	misti - misté																																		
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<p>Where does the "papia" from Papiamentu and Papiá Kristang come from?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other Portuguese Creoles do not by chance carry the same root in their names: Papiá Cristam di Macau or Doci Papiáçam (Christian Speech of Macau or Sweet Speech), Papiá Tugu (extinct Creole in Indonesia), and Opapiar/Papiasou (Cape Verdean Creole) - In Portuguese, papear means 'conversar, falar muito, bater papo, conversar muito', in the sense of 'to speak, chat, chatter or jabber'; although rarely, papiar can also be found in Old Portuguese. - In PA and in PK 'papia/papiá' means 'to speak'. 	<p>Reduplication in PA</p> <p>Reduplication in PA can occur with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Verbs 2) Adjectives 3) Nouns 4) Adverbs 	<p>References/Handout</p> <p>A complete list of references used in this presentation and the handout can be found here:</p> <p>http://bit.ly/1u7HvL</p>																																								