

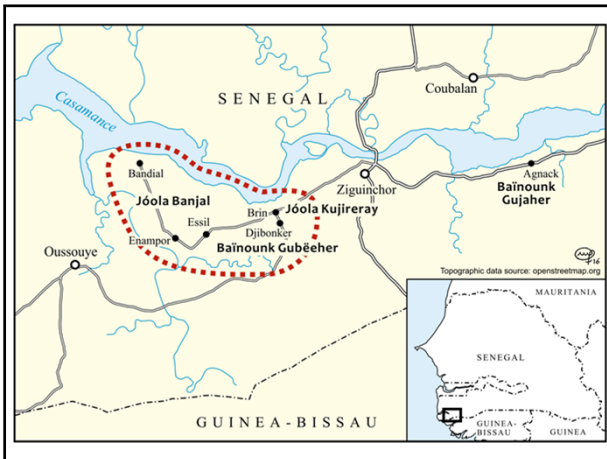
Multiple perspectives on small-scale multilingual settings



Epistemological and methodological reflections

Leverhulme Research Leadership Award Project "At the Crossroads – investigating the unexplored side of multilingualism"

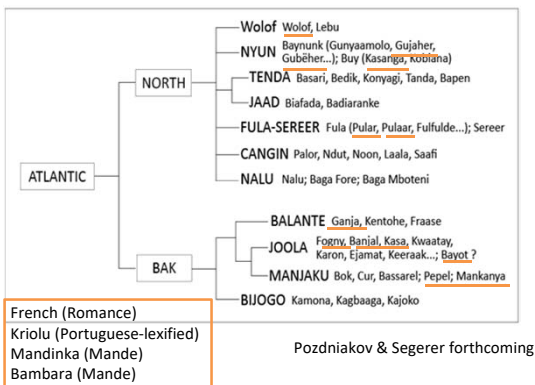
LEVERHULME TRUST



Overview

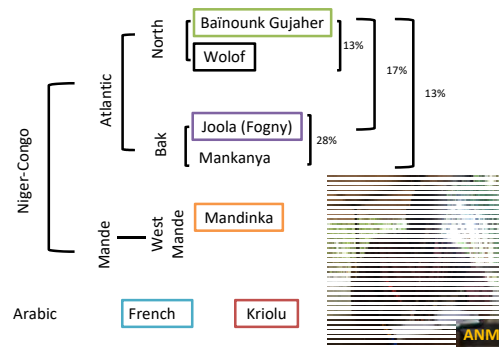
- Short intro to the geographic setting
- African environments for small-scale multilingualism
- Local motivations for multilingualism
- Different discourse contexts
- Generalisations

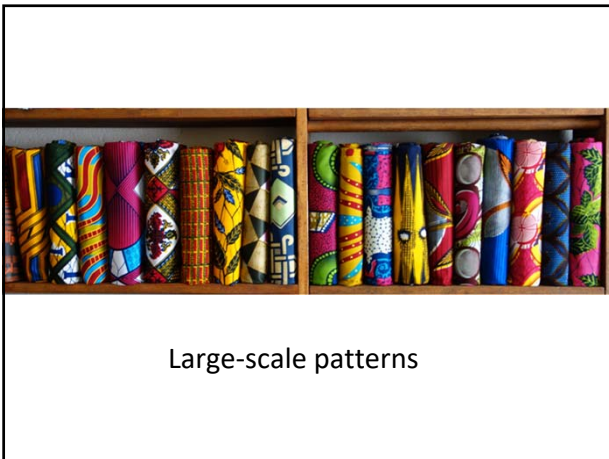
Great genealogical diversity



Individual repertoires

Lexical similarity (Sapir 1971)





Large scale geographic and ecological factors for convergence

Macro-areal profile of Africa according to Güldemann (2008, 2010)

Macro-areal profile of Africa according to Clements and Rialland (2008)

Biomes of Africa

Diamond (1999), Güldemann & Hammarström (in press):
 "latitude spread potential" and "longitude spread constraint"

Large scale geographic and ecological factors for convergence

"Language diversity cannot be understood without modelling the pressures that physical, ecological and social factors exert on language users in different environments across the globe." (Bentz et al 2018: 816)

Diamond (1999), Güldemann & Hammarström (in press):
 "latitude spread potential" and "longitude spread constraint"

Diversity, divergence and fragmentation

Linguistic diversity in Africa (Hammarström 2016)

Lexico-grammatical descriptive coverage (Hammarström 2016)

Case studies on rural multilingualism (Good et al 2019) and their location in the Sub-Saharan fragmentation belt (Dalby 1970)

Divergence and convergence co-exist

Sands (forthcoming)



Small-scale motivations



Diego Velázquez Las meninas

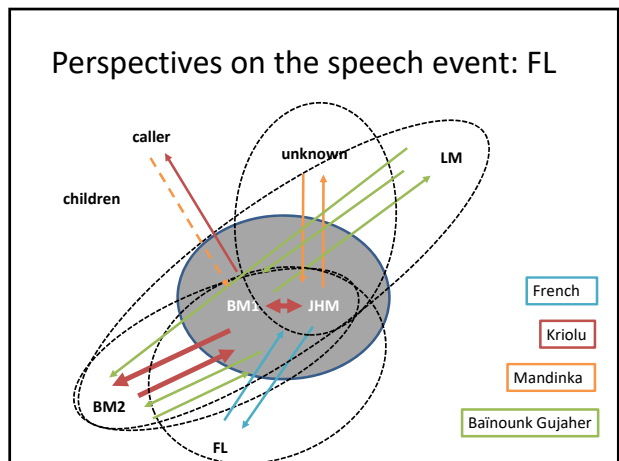
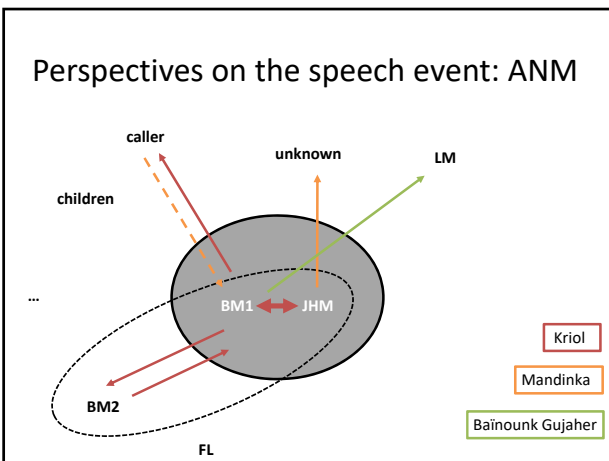
Di Carlo, Agwara & Ojong forthcoming

Relational identities

For a researcher on Baïnouk, BM and JHM are speakers of the Baïnouk language Gujaher

For researchers on Kriolu (Biagui, Nunez & Quint forthcoming), BM and JHM are speakers of Kriolu

At least two languages of their repertoire are focused in their ethnic identity and linked to the place where they live in patrimonial fashion.



Two perspectives in transcription

(1)	Jean	héé!	ibayinde	e	monte	jan
ANM			K	K	F	K
	'Jean, hey! They went to have fun.'					

(2)	Kaarus	e	commencé	koore
ANM	K	K	K	F
	'Have the cars started running?'			

French orthography

French transcribed phonetically

Floating items and their interpretation

paa
pa(papa)

e falá unsoŋ / pa(pai, papé)

3PL.S3J AS.PRF.dire un.CARD père

PRN V DET N

Ils ont dit qu'un vieux (y est allé)

... French

Bainouk Joola Kriol Wolof

Nunez & Léglise 2016

Transcription as a perspectival representation

French Kriolu

<gravoul > vs. <graw-ul>

continuer bébé

continuer boire

V V

[grav-ul]

[graw-ul]

be.serious-NEG

'it's not a problem'

Nunez & Léglise 2016

?

French Wolof

Verdicts on purity depend on emblematicity and perspective

- 1) *imeŋ a-n-kolonise-a pa:le mandegg*
3PL 3-PI-colonise-Pass by Def.PI Mandinka
'They have been colonised by the Mandinka.'
- 2) *d-a-n-lob b-a-lob b-a-n-jenŋko*
Neg.Fut-3-PI-speak Cl.ba-speak Neg.Impf-3-PI-say Nko
'They don't say a word without adding « Nko ».'
- 3) *mino gu-ba:her pyr g-i-n-lob*
1Plincl Cl.gu-Bainouk pure Foc.Obj-1-PI-speak-1Plincl.Perf
'It is us who speak a pure Bainouk.'

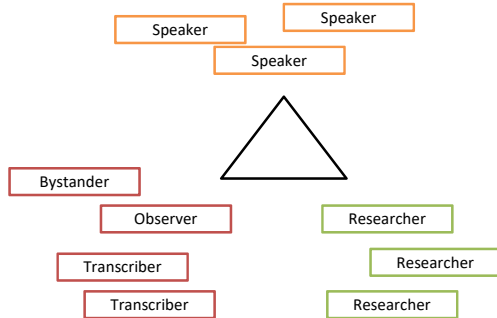
Verdict of a speaker of Bainouk Gubêeher on speakers of the Bainouk language Guñaamolo

French

Mandinka

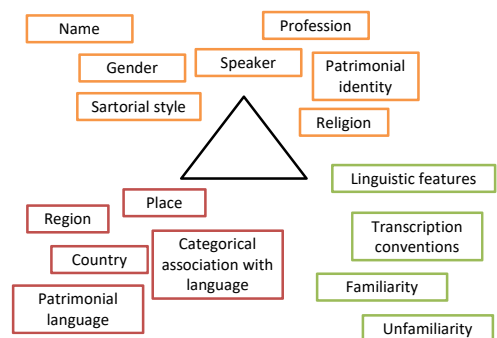
Also in Joola languages

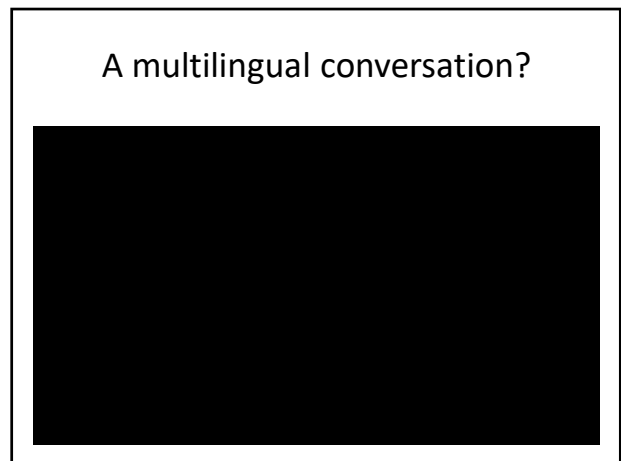
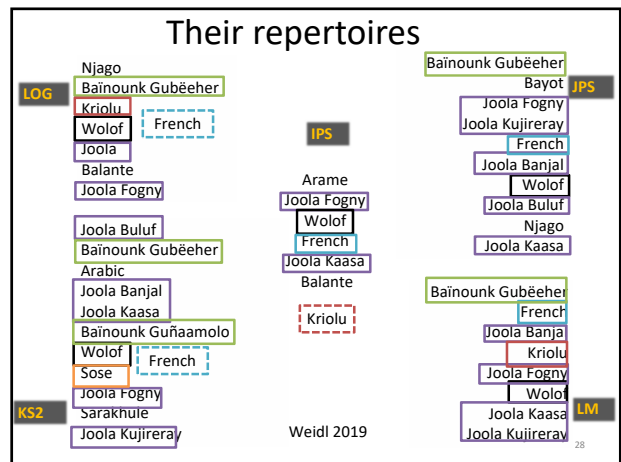
Multiple viewpoints



Goodchild 2016, Goodchild & Weidl 2018, Goodchild 2019, Goodchild forthcoming 2019, Weidl 2019

Multiple cues







Time and place

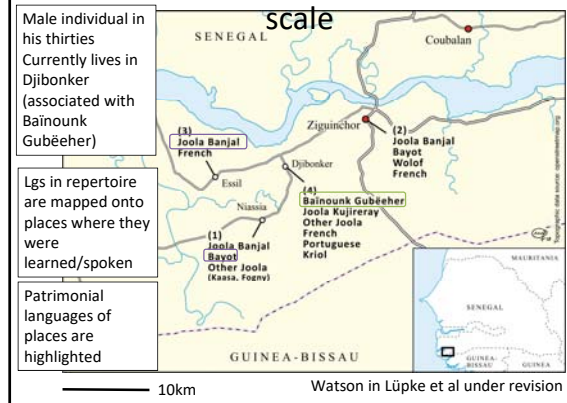


Alexander Calder Antennae with red and blue dots

The importance of trajectories and linguistic biographies

- Only looking at identity languages (patrimonial and/or ancestral/ethnic) does not reveal full repertoires
- Repertoires are dynamic, and languages are added throughout individuals' life
- Patrimonial languages are not always lost through mobility
- Repertoires are shaped through interaction with language regimes of places and through speakers' networks

Repertoires and trajectories at a local scale

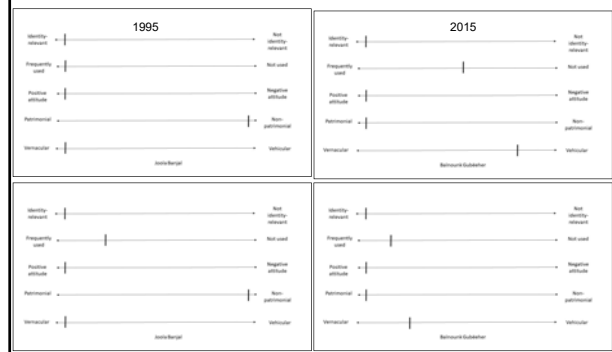


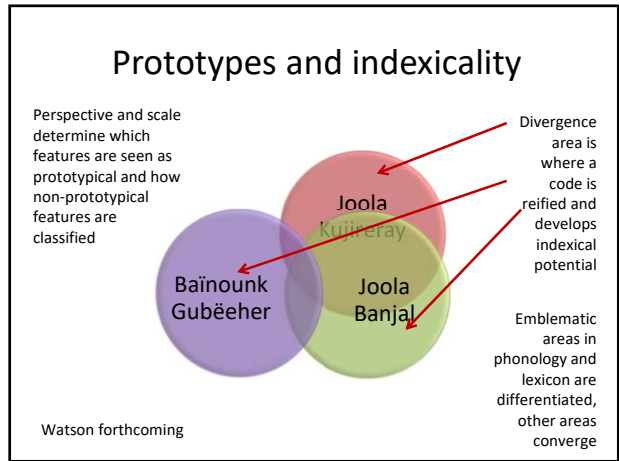
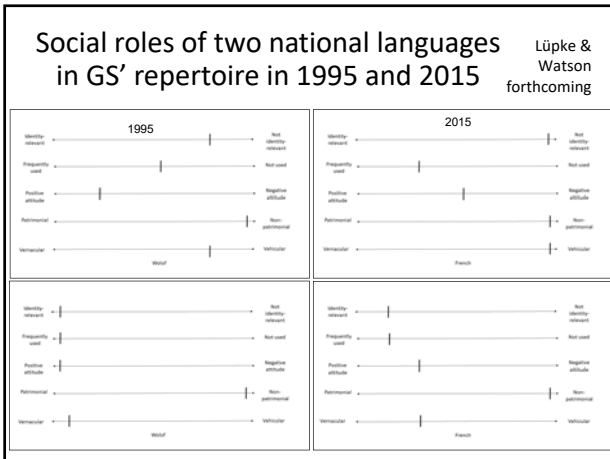
GS' language socialisation

- Father from Djibonker, mother from Essil
- Lived with mother in Niassia, where he learned its patrimonial language
- Lived in Ziguinchor and started picking up French and Wolof at school
- Moved with mother to Essil where he learned its patrimonial language
- Moved to his father's village as a young adult and learned its patrimonial language, most closely corresponding to his ethnic identity
- Learned Kriolu and Portuguese through socialising with palm wine tappers from Guinea Bissau

Social roles of two local languages in GS' repertoire in 1995 and 2015

Lüpke & Watson forthcoming





- ### Vergence and social meaning
1. If a feature is merely an artefact of vergence in a speaker's social network, it will remain variable.
 2. Divergent feature that have become second order indexes (Silverstein 2003, Eckert 2008) will become enregistered (Agha 2005, 2007).
 3. Features have more potential to become enregistered in contexts that are central to a speaker's identity.
- Phonetic and lexical features
- Named languages

Monolingual contexts?

(4)	<i>foto</i>	<i>meme</i>
ANM	BGJ	BGJ
FL	F?	BGJ
	'A photo of me?'	

portaleen

(5)	<i>a</i>	<i>tele</i>
ANM	BGJ	F
FL	BGJ	BGJ?
	'On TV'	

- Speakers pay attention to language
- They have the intention to stay within one named language
- Language separability
- Code interaction:
 - Insertion
 - Code-switching
 - Over time, conventionalisation ("borrowing")

Language contexts

Multilingual contexts?



- No clear language separation or code interaction:
 - Floating forms
 - Fused forms
 - (Trans)linguaging (Li Wei 2018)
 - Over time, mixed codes

- Speakers don't pay attention to language, but to communicative intent:

- Addressee specification, inclusion, exclusion
- Emphasis, repetition
- Creativity, playfulness
- Relationality

Linguaging contexts

The infrastructure for small-scale multilingualism

Favour insertional code-switching and borrowing

Foster code separability

Language contexts



Favour floating, ambivalent and fused forms

Foster fluid use of linguistic resources

Linguaging contexts

Multilingualism is maintained as long as different named languages/lects fulfil social indexical functions and communicative functions in a particular (language) ecology (Lüpke 2017).

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