"...deserves a place on the bookshelves of everyone interested in creolization, grammaticalization, or contact-induced language change. It offers new insights and many fascinating problems concerning both the nature of grammaticalization and the grammaticalization-related mechanisms of creolization. The volume is remarkable also in two other respects, namely its low price and the wonderful front and back illustrations. This book can indeed be judged by its cover." Ingo Plag, Journal of Pidgin and Creole Studies 14:207.

"...a very useful reference work and source for comparative data (...) it leads its readers to develop new and broader views on the fascinating phenomenon of grammaticalization; (iii) this volume is a significant contribution to the study of this process and its implications." Marlyse Baptista, Carrier Pidgin 26:22.

"Both the importance of its topic and the high quality of the articles make this collection recommendable for creolists, historical linguists and variationists... Baker & Syea deserves a place on the bookshelves of everyone interested in creolization, grammaticalization or contact-induced language change. It offers new insights on many fascinating problems concerning both the nature of grammaticalization and the grammaticalization-related mechanisms of creolization. The volume is remarkable also is two other aspects, namely its low price and the wonderful front and back illustrations. This book can indeed be judged by its cover." Ingo Plag, Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages.

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- The evolution of functional Pidgin English and the fellows in between - Philip Baker.
- A fellow's adventures in South Australia - Peter Mühlhäusler.
- Minimality condition effects in Krio - Dudley K Nylander.
In this paper I will give a brief overview about the development of pidgin and creole studies in linguistics and how linguists try to draw new conclusions about the origins and evolution of languages and about language change in general by studying creole and pidgin languages. I will first define the terms jargon, pidgin and creole and then depict some theories about pidgins and creoles and illustrate in what way they could be relevant for the understanding of language in general. Pidgins and Creoles. 

### Theories of origin and development of pidgin and creole

#### 3.2.1 Baby-Talk Theory

#### 3.2.2 Universalist & Substratum Theory

In this paper I will give a brief overview about the development of pidgin and creole studies in linguistics and how linguists try to draw new conclusions about the origins and evolution of languages and about language change in general by studying creole and pidgin languages. I will first define the terms jargon, pidgin and creole and then depict some theories about pidgins and creoles and illustrate in what way they could be relevant for the understanding of language in general.

### Theories of origin

#### Developmental stages

A pidgin is a restricted language which arises for the purposes of communication between two social groups of which one is in a more dominant position than the other. The less dominant group is the one which develops the pidgin. The interest of linguists in these languages has increased greatly in the last few decades. The main reason for this is that pidgins and creoles are young languages. In retracing their development it may be possible to see how new languages can arise. Pidgin and Creole Languages. By Maeve Maddox. The word pidgin refers to a language used as a means of communication between people who do not share a common language. The word pidgin derives from a mispronunciation of the English word business. Creoles typically arise as the result of contact between the language of a dominant group and that of a subordinate group, as happened as the result of European trade and colonization. The earliest reference to a creole language is to a Portuguese-based creole spoken in Senegal. The vocabulary of a typical creole is supplied for the most part by the dominant language, while the grammar tends to be taken from the subordinate language.