

## A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESTRUCTURED PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA

Sandra Luísa Rodrigues Madeira  
- Universidade de Coimbra -

### 1. Introduction

Bibliographies are essential for any serious research. The need for a comprehensive bibliography in the field of pidgin and creole languages was filled over thirty years ago by Reinecke et al. (1975)<sup>47</sup>, which is still the most authoritative reference for works published up to that date. Unfortunately, it now urgently needs to be updated in all sections, given the growth of the field since its publication<sup>48</sup>.

The lack of more recent references – particularly, to works on the Portuguese-based creoles<sup>49</sup> - led Tomás (1992)<sup>50</sup> to publish the first bibliography of these creoles in Asia, which emphasizes all the more the current need for an annotated bibliography of restructured Portuguese in Africa.

### 2. Description of the bibliography

#### 2.1. Our aim

Is precisely to make a bibliography available to the scientific community as an inventory of the main works in print on restructured Portuguese in Africa, particularly on: Upper Guinea creoles (Guinea-Bissau Creole Portuguese (CP) or *Kriyol*, Casamance CP and Cape Verdean Sotavento and Barlavento varieties<sup>51</sup>); Gulf of Guinea creoles

47 The cutoff date is the end of 1971, which represents a lapse of 35 years.

48 There has been a growth of interest in Portuguese-based creoles since then due to new theories on the origin of pidgins and creoles. Reinecke included few or no partially restructured languages since this area only developed from the mid-eighties on, although he admits: "Language contacts in these two countries [Angola and Mozambique] merit study but are not likely to receive it under present political conditions." (1975: 78)

49 Morais-Barbosa's (1967) collective work was one of the most important references in this area. It included the first overview of Portuguese creole studies at the time.

50 The cutoff date is the end of 1989 (almost 20 years); this work would also need to be updated.

51 Pereira (forthcoming) presented a communication paper at the ACBLPE Conference June 28-30<sup>th</sup> where she argued against this distinction.

(São Tomé and Príncipe varieties, i.e. *Forro*, *Angolar*, and *Principense*, and Annobón CP or *Fá d'Ambo*); and partially restructured Portuguese (Angolan Vernacular Portuguese and Mozambican Vernacular Portuguese).

It seeks to list published articles, monographs, dissertations and other scholarly works on and in each language with annotations since their earliest mention to the present. This includes descriptions or discussions of the language, transcriptions of oral texts and writings in the language if it has achieved a literary status.

## 2.2. Contents

Are divided into four parts. The first part is a more general one concerning Portuguese-based creoles in Africa. It includes bibliographies, collective works, works dealing with the expansion and creolization of the Portuguese language and with the reciprocal influence of Portuguese and other languages, works dealing with several varieties, and obituaries or biographies of relevant researchers. The other three sections concern the (partially) restructured Portuguese in particular, as described above (see 2.1)

## 3. Some problems

This project will obviously owe a lot to prior publications but, for practical and theoretical reasons, it will have to have certain limits. It cannot be merely a compilation of earlier bibliographical works with an updating of titles that have appeared since their publication. Instead, it will be more useful to review these works, choosing those entries which are really important and cannot be overlooked, and to add all new and indispensable references. But these choices are not easy when one considers all the articles printed by obscure publishers which are known only in limited circles and are truly difficult to find. For example, missions have issued many booklets in small editions for limited circulation.

### 3.1. Reinecke et al. (1975): updating and improvement

As already mentioned, there is no section on Mozambique or Angola. Therefore these shall constitute two whole new sections in our bibliography.

On the other hand, there are only limited cross references: for example, Morais-Barbosa (1966) only appears in section 17 (Cape Verde Islands) whereas it should also appear in section 18 (Guiné) and in section 20 (São Tomé and Príncipe):

**MORAIS-BARBOSA, Jorge** (or **BARBOSA, Jorge de Moraes**). 1966. 'Cabo Verde, Guiné e São Tomé e Príncipe. Situação linguística in *Cabo Verde, Guiné e São Tomé e Príncipe. Curso de extensão universitária. Ano lectivo de 1965-66* [1966], p. 149-164. Also as an offprint, Lisboa: Universidade Técnica. 22p.<sup>52</sup>

It is exactly the same problem with item 1-41: Figueiredo (1953) only appears in section 1 (Bibliographies) whereas it would have been interesting to include it in section 17 (Cape Verde Islands) since it is its main topic:

**FIGUEIREDO, Jaime de**. 1953. 'Bibliografia caboverdeana; subsídios para uma ordenação sistemática, *Cabo Verde* 5 (49): 31-32.<sup>53</sup>

Nonetheless, Lopes (1959) may be found in section 2 (Collective works):

**LOPES, Manuel, et al. (eds.)**. 1959. *Colóquios cabo-verdianos*. Lisboa. Xv, 182 p. (Junta de Investigações do Ultramar. Centro de Estudos Políticos e Sociais. Estudos de Ciências Políticas e Sociais, 22)<sup>54</sup>

As well as in section 17 (Cape Verde Islands):

**LOPES, Manuel**. 1959. 'Reflexões sobre a literatura cabo-verdiana ou a literatura nos meios pequenos', in *Colóquios cabo-verdianos*, p. 1-22.<sup>55</sup>

It is curious but undoubtedly shows a certain lack of coherence.

Another difficulty concerns some items<sup>56</sup> not seen by at least one member of the compiling team which are marked with the symbol ° before the date. For example:

**BARRENA [MORINO], Natalio** (C.M.F.). °n.d. [Diccionario español-annobonés y annobonés-español.]

Noted in Streit & Dindinger from *Almanaque 1923*; no further information. <sup>57</sup>

The problem is the following:

Among unseen items included on the word of previous searchers there are doubtless some of doubtful pertinence; a few may even be nonexistent! Titles and other details of unseen items are subject to correction. Judging by many items

52 In Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 86), item 17-58.

53 Idem, p. 4.

54 Idem, p. 21, item 2-58.

55 In Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 86), item 17-51.

56 1 out of 4 items in all sections devoted to Creole Portuguese are marked as unseen. But in section 17 on Cape Verde Islands, more than 1 out of 3 are unseen items, which is a considerable quantity.

57 In Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 94), item 21-2.

seen after they had been copied from other bibliographies, the corrections will be numerous indeed.<sup>58</sup>

In his introduction<sup>59</sup>, Reinecke also admits that many items are very rare, some have completely disappeared, and others are not easily available to readers.

Included are also some items of marginal value – or less. “Partly to save the user of this book from having to search out a lot of inferior verbiage as the compilers had to do”, to indicate “the interest taken in the language”. (1975: xxii). Despite everything, we are allowed to question the real need to include this kind of work.

And what about the following item? In view of its description, is it really necessary and interesting to maintain this reference in our bibliography?

**CARDOSO, Nuno Catharino.** 1963. ‘O crioulo da ilha de Santo Antão de Cabo Verde’, in *Actas do 6º Congresso de Etnografia e Folclore promovido pela Câmara Municipal de Braga (de 22 a 25 de Junho de 1956)*, 2:351-356 (Lisboa: Biblioteca Social Corporativa).

Nearly valueless; mainly a word list.<sup>60</sup>

While facing certain choices, interesting material sometimes has to be omitted: for example, material in newspapers is seldom listed because of its unavailability to compilers and students; works presenting history, demography, sociology of the country in which the language developed are obviously interesting and essential for any research but are too numerous to be included; only a few of such items have been included in Reinecke.

He finally admits: “Researchers familiar with particular fields will find many lacunas here to be filled.” (1975: xxii)

It is therefore obvious that a lot of work and research must be done not only to update Reinecke et al. (1975)’s bibliography but also to improve it. This is just a small account of the many problems we will have to face, which makes our task even more difficult.

### 3.2. Names of the restructured varieties of Portuguese

Initially the names of the different sections within each part of the contents were supposed to refer to the name of the restructured Portuguese variety in question, i.e. in

section São Tomé and Príncipe, one would find three sub-sections: *Forro*, *Angolar*, and *Principense*. But it turned out to be difficult to choose one particular name without questioning the subjectivity of that choice and what would be politically, sociologically and linguistically correct. For example in English, the term CP (Creole Portuguese) is useful for identifying the superstrate in a survey, but it sounds as if it refers to a variety of the Portuguese language, implying a neo-colonial view. Why not using the term Portuguese Creole instead as Philippe Maurer suggested (personal contact)? What about the local name used by its speakers?

Looking at the following chart for restructured Portuguese varieties just in São Tomé and Príncipe, it is possible to imagine how varied the choice would be.

English	Portuguese	Local Creole
São Tomé CP (Holm 2000) Santomense	crioulo de São Tomé crioulo são-tomense / santomense	forro / fôló lungwa santome (Rougé 2004)
Angolar CP Angolar (Lorenzino 1998)	crioulo dos Angolares angolar	ngola lungwa n'gola
Príncipe CP	principense	lun'gwiye lun'gie (Rougé 2004)

For all these reasons, we decide to use geographical names, as did Reinecke (1975), but the problem is not completely solved since we have to refer to the different varieties within each section or in a particular item. We could use the same term the authors adopted in their work, but these can differ from author to author<sup>61</sup>.

#### 4. Conclusions

It is for all these reasons that the present writer would like to present her project to the community of scholars working directly with the restructured varieties of Portuguese in Africa in order to enlist their help and judgments in identifying all the relevant works which should be included in this bibliography. As Reinecke and his colleagues knew well, this is, in fact, a project that we must undertake together for it to be successful.

E-mail address: [sand\\_madeira@yahoo.com](mailto:sand_madeira@yahoo.com)

61 Also read on this subject : Holm, J., Madeira, S. « À propos des noms des variétés du portugais restructuré en Afrique » in C. de Feral (ed.) (forthcoming), *La dénomination des langues en Afrique subsaharienne*.

**References**

- HOLM, J. (2000). *An introduction to pidgins and creoles*. Cambridge University Press.
- LORENZINO, G. A. (1998). *The Angolar Creole Portuguese of São Tomé: its grammar and sociolinguistic history*, München / Newcastle: LINCOM Europa.
- MORAIS-BARBOSA, J. (ed.). (1967). *Estudos linguísticos crioulos*. Reedição de artigos publicados no Boletim da Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa. Lisboa: Academia Internacional de Cultura Portuguesa.
- REINECKE et al. (eds.) (1975). *A Bibliography of Pidgin and Creole Languages*. Honolulu: The University of Hawaii Press.
- ROUGÉ, J.-L. (2004). *Dictionnaire étymologique des créoles portugais d'Afrique*. Paris : Karthala.
- TOMÁS, M. I. (1992). *Os crioulos portugueses do Oriente: uma bibliografia*. Macau: Instituto Cultural de Macau.