TOWARDS AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
RESTRUCTURED PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA

Faculdade de Letras
Università de Coimbra
2008
TOWARDS AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESTRUCTURED PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA

Dissertação de Mestrado em Linguística Descritiva, na área de especialidade em Variedades de Línguas em Contacto: Pidgins, Crioulos e Semi-crioulos, apresentada à Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra, sob a orientação do Professor Doutor John A. Holm.
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations and symbols</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part I - Portuguese-based varieties in Africa (General) – G</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part II - Upper Guinea creoles</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Guinea-Bissau / Casamance – GB</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2. Cape Verde Islands – CV</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part III - Gulf of Guinea creoles</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Santomense – ST</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2. Angolar – AN</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3. Tonga Portuguese – TP</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4. Príncipe – PR</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5. Annobón – AB</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part IV - Partially restructured Portuguese</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1. Angola – AVP</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2. Mozambique – MVP</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Acknowledgements

I wish to thank the members of my committee, Professor Jorge Morais-Barbosa, Professor Maria Isabel Tomás, and my supervisor / adviser, Professor John Holm for allowing me to undertake this master’s thesis with such an unusual topic as a bibliography. I am particularly grateful to Professor John Holm for interesting me in the pidgin and creole studies in my first year as an undergraduate student of French and English at the University of Coimbra, leading me ten years later to apply for the Master programme in Descriptive Linguistics directed by him. Having him as my supervisor is an honour; I could not be more fortunate. He also kindly opened his personal library to help me in my research. I shall thank him for his advice and unconditional support in every moment even when, at times, the project, my teaching duties, and my personal obligations were driving me round the bend. Without his encouragement and patience, I would have probably never finished this bibliography. I feel honoured for the trust he has placed in me and hope I have deserved his confidence.

As compilers of previous bibliographies, John E. Reinecke and Maria Isabel Tomás were certainly a great source of inspiration for me. I am very grateful to Professor Tomás for making her manuscript bibliography on Portuguese-based creoles and varieties of Portuguese in Africa, Brazil and Suriname available to me and to Matthias Perl for sending me his 1989 bibliography.

I am also indebted to my fellow graduate students for their generous advice, comments and help, by making their research available to me, each of them in their respective area of study: Carlos Fontes for Santomense, Dominika Swolkien for Cape Verdean Creole Portuguese, Incanha Intumbo for Guinea-Bissau creole, and Liliana Inverno for Angola Vernacular Portuguese. I also wish to thank Alan Baxter for his helpful references on Tonga Portuguese, as well as Fernanda Pratas and Tjerk Hagemeijer for their availability. I am grateful to Emmanuel Schang who runs the ACBLPE website and immediately accepted the idea of putting the present bibliography on-line so other contributors could make it more complete.

Finally, for their patience and encouragement, I would like to thank my family and friends: my parents, Adelaide and José, for the fine education, support, and much love they
have given me, my brother, Bruno, who has always been so kind and helpful to me in every way, my husband’s family for their moral support and practical help, and my husband, Vítor, for his love and patience through all my never-ending studies.
Abstract

This master’s thesis presents annotated bibliographic references to publications on fully and partially restructured speech varieties lexically based on Portuguese in Africa. The first section covers general works on more than three language varieties. The second section covers the Upper Guinea creoles: of Guinea-Bissau and Casamance, as well as the Cape Verde islands. The third section is on the Gulf of Guinea creoles of São Tomé and Príncipe and the island of Annobón: Santomense, Angolar, Tonga Portuguese, Principense, and Annobón Creole Portuguese. The final section is on the partially restructured varieties of Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique. The present work is based on previous bibliographies, current books and journals and on-line publications.

Resumo

Esta dissertação de mestrado apresenta referências bibliográficas com anotações de publicações que incidem sobre variedades de línguas total ou parcialmente reestruturadas de base lexical portuguesa em África. A primeira parte inclui obras de interesse geral sobre mais do que três variedades linguísticas. A segunda parte abarca os crioulos da Alta Guiné: da Guiné-Bissau e da Casamansa, bem como das ilhas de Cabo Verde. A terceira secção está dedicada aos crioulos do Golfo da Guiné que se desenvolveram em São Tomé e Príncipe e na ilha de Ano Bom: nomeadamente, o santomense, o angolar, o português dos Tongas, o principense e o anobonês. A quarta, e última parte, compila obras que tratam das variedades parcialmente reestruturadas do português de Angola e de Moçambique. Bibliografias anteriores, referências em livros e revistas actuais, bem como publicações on-line, serviram de base à elaboração da presente bibliografia.
Abbreviations

REFERENCES FREQUENTLY CITED

A


B

C

D

F

H

K

M


P


R

V

Z
PERIODICALS

Anais JMGIC  Anais da Junta de Missões Geográficas e Investigações Coloniais
BCGP  Boletim Cultural da Guiné Portuguesa
BF (L)  Boletim de Filologia (Lisboa)
BGC  Boletim Geral das Colónias
BMSLP  Boletim Mensal da Sociedade de Língua Portuguesa
BSGL  Boletim da Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa
FL  Foundations of Language
JAL  Journal of African Languages
JPCL  Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages
JPL  Journal of Portuguese Linguistics
LGRP  Literaturblatt für germanische und romanische Philologie
RCBLPE  Revista dos Crioulos de Base Lexical Portuguesa e Espanhola
RILI  Revista Internacional de Linguística Iberoamericana
RL  Revista Lusitana
ZRP  Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

AB  Annobón (CP)
ACBLPE  Associação de Crioulos de Base Lexical Portuguesa e Espanhola
AEJPL  Association of Editors of the Journal of Portuguese Linguistics
ALAC  Africa, Literatura, Arte e Cultura
AN  Angolar (CP)
AVP  Angolan Vernacular Portuguese
BCILL  Bibliothèque des Cahiers de l’Institut de Linguistique de Louvain
Bibl.  Bibliography
CILF  Conseil International de la Langue Française
CLAD  Centre de Linguistique Appliquée de Dakar
C.M.F.  Claretians, or Claretines / Cordis Mariae Filii
CNRS  Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Creole Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.S.Sp.</td>
<td>Congrégation du St-Esprit et du St-Coeur de Marie / Holy Ghost Fathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>Cape Verde (CP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edicef</td>
<td>Editions classiques d’expression française</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDPAL</td>
<td>Equipe du Dictionnaire des Particularités du Portugais d’Afrique lusophone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB</td>
<td>Guiné-Bissau (CP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INEP</td>
<td>Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisas Educacionais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACITO</td>
<td>Langues et Civilisations à Tradition Orale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mimeo.</td>
<td>mimeographed / stenciled / roneographed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ms.</td>
<td>manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVP</td>
<td>Mozambican Vernacular Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>no date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.p.</td>
<td>no place / no publisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port.</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Príncipe (CP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>São Tomé (CP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIL</td>
<td>Summer Institute of Linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep.</td>
<td>Separate / Offprint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFM</td>
<td>Teo Ferrer de Mesquita [editions]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMA</td>
<td>Tense Mood Aspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Tonga Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans.</td>
<td>Translation / Translated by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpub.</td>
<td>Unpublished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS**

1986 + Serial is ongoing to the present.
1886-1886 Two or more different years or volumes.
INTRODUCTION

For a long time pidgin and creole languages were treated with contempt as corrupt versions of the ‘higher’ European languages from which they had drawn their lexicons. It is only comparatively recently that linguists have shown a serious interest in these previously ignored languages. Although the first restructured varieties resulting from European overseas expansion were lexically based on Portuguese and, therefore, of fundamental importance to the field of creole studies, much of the attention on creoles has been on those based on English and French. Hugo Schuchardt and Adolpho Coelho were pioneers in recognizing the importance of describing creoles based on Portuguese in the 1880s, blazing the trail for Leite de Vasconcelos (1901), who included the Portuguese-based creoles in his survey of Portuguese dialects. Reinecke (1937) also helped establish creole studies as a new academic subject by publishing a modern sociological survey of creole languages and gathering relevant references for each one, including the Portuguese-based creoles.

The need for a comprehensive bibliography in the field of pidgin and creole languages became increasingly clear. This was filled over thirty years ago by Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975), which is still the most authoritative reference for works published up to that date. Unfortunately, all sections of it now urgently need to be updated, given the growth of the field since then. Reinecke included few partially restructured languages since this area only developed from the mid-1980s onwards, although he notes: “Language contacts in these two countries [Angola and Mozambique] merit study but are not likely to receive it under present political conditions.” (1975: 78)

But the lack of more recent references – particularly, to works on the Portuguese-based creoles - led Tomás (1992) to publish the first bibliography of these creoles in Asia, which

---

1 The cutoff date is the end of 1971, which represents a lapse of 35 years.
3 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.
emphasizes all the more the current need for an updated, annotated, and reasonably complete bibliography of restructured varieties of Portuguese in Africa.

The aim of this study is precisely to make such a bibliography available to the scientific community: an inventory of the main works in print on restructured Portuguese in Africa, particularly on the Upper Guinea creoles (Guinea-Bissau Creole Portuguese (CP) or Kriyol, Casamance CP and Cape Verdean Sotavento and Barlavento varieties\(^5\)); the Gulf of Guinea creoles (São Tomé and Príncipe varieties, i.e. Santomense, Angolar, Tonga Portuguese and Príncipe CP, 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 suitable for linguistic analysis. Some unpublished material was also added for its pertinence and interest (mainly dissertations and master’s theses) as well as some important works awaiting publication which deserved to be mentioned. On-line materials were initially not included in the bibliography because of the question of their permanence. However, it was eventually decided to include some articles in stable on-line journals (mainly Creolica, Revista de Crioulos de Base Lexical Portuguesa e Espanhola, Papia) which are clearly becoming an increasingly important means of diffusion for scientific research. Of course these entries are still limited in number.

A word should also be said about the materials that have not been included in the present bibliography. Material in newspapers is rarely listed, despite its undeniable value as a direct source of texts in creole, mainly because of its unavailability to the compiler and most readers. Broadcast and tape recorded materials are also excluded for the same reason, since public archives for this kind of material seldom exist.

To collect material for the present bibliography, we consulted Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975) and other bibliographies as well; Tomás (ms.) and Matthias Perl et al. (eds.) (1989) were especially valuable; bibliographies from master’s theses and doctoral dissertations on particular varieties of restructured Portuguese in Africa (e.g. for Guinea-Bissau, Intumbo (2007), Kihm (1994), and Scantamburlo (1999, 2002) among others). Systematic searches in publications like the Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages, Papia, the Journal of

---

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

5 Pereira presented a communication paper at the ACBLPE Conference June 28-30th 2006, Coimbra, where she argued against this distinction.
INTRODUCTION

Portuguese Linguistics) yielded most of the more recent articles and reviews. The University of Coimbra’s libraries also provided much material. PORBASE, the Portuguese national bibliographical database system and the Universities of Coimbra and Lisbon’s integrated bibliographical information system (SIIB/UC and SIBUL) for searches in their libraries and in other national libraries were particularly useful, as well as virtual libraries like b-on and Memória de África digital (a Fundação Portugal-África and University of Aveiro’s site), which provides many articles and full-text titles easily consulted online. Of course, consulting personal libraries (particularly that of Professor John Holm, as he kindly allowed) was helpful, especially when other libraries were not available to the present compiler. Finally, many websites were used to help identify and trace important material, although only a few of them were actually included as a reference (e.g. Creolica).

The contents of this bibliography are divided into four parts. The first part is for works covering more general Portuguese-based varieties 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 parts concern references to works on particular varieties of (partially) restructured Portuguese described above when studied on their own or in comparison with one or two other languages. In this case, cross-references to the other language section(s) in question have been provided.

As already mentioned, the second part on Upper Guinea creoles is divided into two sections: Guinea-Bissau / Casamance (section 2.1) and Cape Verde Islands (section 2.2). The Portuguese-based creoles of the Cape Verde Islands and Guinea-Bissau are closely related, as Barros (1897-99) and Baptista, Mello and Suzuki (2007) demonstrated in their comparative studies. Together they form the Upper Guinea varieties of Portuguese, a group quite distinct from the Gulf of Guinea varieties (part 3), as demonstrated by Ivens Ferraz (1987), mainly because of their different substrates (Schuchardt 1882:914) and different settlement histories. Section 2.1 on Guinea-Bissau creole Portuguese includes works on Casamance creole Portuguese, which is spoken in Senegal’s province of Casamance. Although some vernacular French vocabulary has entered the Senegalese variety, both varieties are mutually intelligible. Since there are not many significant linguistic differences between the two, it was decided to deal with them in the same section (unlike Reinecke et al. (eds.)’s (1975) bibliography, where section 18 (p. 89-90) is devoted to Guiné and section 19 (p. 91) to Ziguinchor (Senegal)). As for section 2.2 on the Portuguese-based creole of the Cape Verde Islands, the geographical division of the islands in two major groups, the Sotavento or leeward islands in the south
INTRODUCTION

(Santiago, Fogo, Maio, and Brava) and the Barlavento or windward islands in the north (Santo Antão, São Vicente, Santa Luzia, São Nicolau, Boa Vista and Sal) is traditionally said to correspond to a dialectal division of the Creole, although this has been recently disputed (see note 5). For this reason, references to the Cape Verdean creole Portuguese fall into this single section; whenever possible, the particular dialect under study is indicated in the annotation.

The third part on the Gulf of Guinea creoles includes five restructured varieties of Portuguese distributed over three geographical areas: São Tomé and Príncipe (here treated separately, the island of São Tomé (sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3) and the island of Príncipe (section 3.4) – unlike Reinecke et al. (eds.)’s (1975) bibliography – and the island of Annobón, which is part of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (section 3.5). There are three restructured varieties of Portuguese in São Tomé: Santomense (section 3.1), Angolar (section 3.2), and Tonga Portuguese (section 3.3). This latter section was included in the present bibliography although the few existing studies suggest that this variety has a distinct genesis and development. Despite their differences, the creoles spoken in the Gulf of Guinea, with the notable exception of Tonga Portuguese, share much basic structure and are to some degree mutually comprehensible.

The fourth part lists material on the partially restructured varieties of Portuguese in Angola (section 4.1) and in Mozambique (section 4.2). These non-creolized varieties of vernacular Portuguese retaining part of the source language’s morphosyntax but with a significant number of substrate and interlanguage features (Holm 2004) are comparable to the varieties of non-standard Portuguese that developed in Brazil, except that in Africa they are still being influenced by their substrate languages. They can also be compared to the yet-unstudied varieties of Portuguese that have developed in Creole-Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa due to continuing contact with the various creoles, as well as the standard.

A word should also be said about the names of the different sections and subsections. Initially they were supposed to refer to the name of the restructured Portuguese variety in question, i.e. in the section on São Tomé and Príncipe, one would find four subsections: Santomense, Angolar, Tonga Portuguese, and Príncipe CP. But it turned out to be difficult to settle on one particular name because of issues as to 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 could be interpreted as referring to a variety of the Portuguese language, implying a neo-colonial view. Why not use the term Portuguese
INTRODUCTION

Creole instead, as Philippe Maurer suggested (personal communication)? What about the local name used by its speakers?

The following chart for some of the restructured Portuguese varieties in São Tomé and Príncipe suggests how varied the choices can be.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Portuguese</th>
<th>Local Creole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>São Tomé CP (Holm 2000)</td>
<td>crioulo de São Tomé</td>
<td>forro / fôlô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santomense / Saotomense</td>
<td>crioulo são-tomense / santomense</td>
<td>lungwa santome (Rougé 2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santome (Hagemeijer 2007)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angolar CP</td>
<td>crioulo dos Angolares angolar</td>
<td>(lungwa) n’gola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angolar (Lorenzino 1998)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Príncipe CP</td>
<td>principense</td>
<td>lun’gwiye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lun’gie (Rougé 2004)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all these reasons, it was decided to use geographical names, as did Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975), but the problem is still not completely solved since we have to refer to the different varieties within each section or in a particular annotation. We could have used the same term the authors adopted in their work, but these can differ from author to author, causing confusion.

The present bibliography obviously owes a lot to prior publications, especially Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975), but, for practical and theoretical reasons, it has 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, we felt it 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 were 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.

Certain choices and changes had to be made. One of them was, as already mentioned, the fact that Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975) had no sections on Portuguese in Angola or Mozambique. Therefore these constitute two whole new sections (sections 4.1 and 4.2

---


7 All this scattered material may, in part, explain why Portuguese-based creoles have not been well studied for so long.
respectively) in the present bibliography considering that studies in both areas have developed only since the late 1980s or early 1990s.

On the other hand, there has been a substantial increase in the number of cross-references. There are only a limited number of cross-references in Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975); 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):


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


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


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

---

8 In Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 86), item 17-58.  
9 Idem, p. 4.  
10 Idem, p. 21, item 2-58.
INTRODUCTION

LOPES, Manuel. 1959. ‘Reflexões sobre a literatura cabo-verdiana ou a literatura nos meios pequenos’, in Colóquios cabo-verdianos, p. 1-22.\textsuperscript{11}

Of course a certain amount of inconsistency is to be expected in a work with so many compilers covering so many creoles. In the present bibliography, cross-references are indicated with specific abbreviations at the end of the subsequent annotation.

Another difficulty in Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975) concerned items\textsuperscript{12} not seen by at least one member of the compiling team which are marked with the symbol ° before the date. For example:

\textbf{BARRENA [MORINO], Natalio} (C.M.F.). °n.d. [Diccionario español-annobonés y annobonés-español.] Noted in Streit & Dindinger from \textit{Almanaque 1923}; no further information.\textsuperscript{13}

As Reinecke stated it, 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 seen after they had been copied from other bibliographies, the corrections will be numerous indeed.\textsuperscript{14}

In his introduction\textsuperscript{15}, Reinecke also admits that many items are very rare, some have completely disappeared, and others are not easily available to readers. Nonetheless, it was decided to keep some references indicated in previous works even if they were not available to the present compiler for there might exist copies which might eventually be located.

\textsuperscript{11} In Reinecke et al. (eds) (1975: 86), item 17-51.
\textsuperscript{12} 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.
\textsuperscript{13} In Reinecke et al. (eds) (1975 : 94), item 21-2.
\textsuperscript{14} Idem, p.xxii.
\textsuperscript{15} Ibidem.
INTRODUCTION

Some items of marginal value (or less) were also included in Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975) “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, there was a real need to question the inclusion of this kind of work as well as certain items like the following:


Nearly valueless; mainly a word list.\(^\text{16}\)

We understand that in 1975 the field of creole studies was beginning to flourish and that any reference found on a particular creole language, as short as it may be, was still welcome.

While facing certain choices, interesting material sometimes had to be omitted: as noted, material in newspapers is seldom listed because it is usually unavailable to later researchers; works presenting the history, demography, and 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 were included in Reinecke et al. (eds) (1975). But we felt compelled to include at least the key socio-historical and demographical references available for each variety.

In listing the works, the present compiler followed Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975)’s referencing and citing style as a tribute. References are listed alphabetically by the author’s last name - unless the last name consists of two hyphenated words (for example, PLOAE-HANGANU, Mariana) or unless the author expressly chose to use two surnames (e.g. IVENS FERRAZ, Luíz) - chronologically and according to the first letter of the title (even when it is anonymous). Names are not alphabetized by particles, such as de, da, das, do, dos. Brackets are used to enclose information that is not part of the original title of a work or of normal bibliographical descriptions.

\(^{16}\) In Reinecke et al. (eds) (1975: 84), item 17-13. One needs to bear in mind that the evaluation may have been from the perspective of someone wanting to know the extent of the variety’s restructuring rather than that of a lexicographer.
INTRODUCTION

When a publication only includes one or two interesting articles, the bibliographical description of the publication in which the article can be found is given in full.


When a publication includes three or more interesting articles, the bibliographical description of the publication in which the articles can be found is given in an abbreviated form to avoid long repetitions.


A list of abbreviated references with the full bibliographical description can be consulted at the beginning of the present work.

Reinecke eventually admits: “Researchers familiar with particular fields will find many lacunas here to be filled.” (1975: xxii). The present writer is conscious of the fact that, despite all her efforts, a certain number of items have eluded her. It is therefore clear that more research must be done not only to update the present bibliography but also to improve it as a bibliography is by nature a never-ending piece of work. The present version is therefore called Towards a Bibliography of Restructured Portuguese in Africa.

For all these reasons the present writer would like to present this project to the international community of scholars working directly with the restructured varieties of Portuguese in Africa in order to enlist their help and judgment in identifying all the relevant works which are still missing and should be included in this bibliography. Taking advantage of new technology, we will cooperate with Dr. Emmanuel Schang, who handles the ACBLPE website (www.acbple.org) at the University of Orléans (France). He has agreed to put the present bibliography on line and make it accessible to members of the Associação: Crioulos de Base Lexical Portuguesa e Espanhola and the Associação Brasileira de Estudos Crioulos e Similares for approximately one year, so that researchers in each area can make the necessary corrections and/or add missing or new items. The present compiler will eventually acknowledge contributors, edit the added items, making them to conform to the
INTRODUCTION

bibliography’s style and criteria for inclusion, providing an opportunity to achieve a more comprehensive and complete product that will be more useful for others in the field. As Reinecke and his colleagues knew well, this is, in fact, a project that we must undertake together for it to be successful.

REFERENCES in Introduction


INTRODUCTION


ELECTRONIC REFERENCES:

http://b-on.pt
http://memoria-africa.ua.pt
http://porbase.bnportugal.pt
http://sibul.reitoria.ul.pt
http://www.acblpe.org
http://www.creolica.net
http://www.uc.pt/sibuc/SiibUC
Part I

Portuguese-based varieties in Africa (General)

   A comprehensive interdisciplinary study of Portuguese Africa (Angola, CV, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, and ST and PR) useful for sociologists, political scientists, historian, geographers, and students of international affairs. Divided into four parts with five sections each written by scholars of Portuguese Africa: part I, ‘Background’, p. 1-129; part II, ‘Government and society’, p. 131-216; part III, ‘Economy’; part IV, ‘Political and international issues’. Interesting in terms of each colony’s history and society (particularly articles in parts I and II) although linguistic aspects are barely discussed. Detailed descriptions for Angola and Mozambique. [See sections on AVP, CV, GB, MVP, PR, and ST.]


   Cited as Andrade & Kihm (eds.) (1992).


   Fourteen articles. Proceedings of the colloquium on CP held at the University of Lisbon on June 26th-28th, 1991.


   Cited as Andrade, Pereira & Mota (eds.) (2000).


   Proceedings of the workshop on CP held on April 29th-30th, 1999 at the University of Lisbon. It includes fourteen articles discussing various issues of this complex linguistic phenomenon (including studies on pidgins, specific creoles, semi-creoles, and vernacular varieties), therefore undoubtedly contributing to the development of creole studies.

   **ARAGÃO COSTA MARTINS, Denise de.** See MARTINS, Denise de Aragão Costa.


Divided into five parts: I. ‘General aspects’; II. ‘Theories of genesis’; III. ‘Sketches of individual languages’; IV. ‘Grammatical features’; V. ‘Conclusions and annotated language list’. The list is ordered by language lexifier, geographic area, and variety: ‘Portuguese lexifier Creoles and Pidgins - Africa’, p. 349-353. It includes the number of speakers.

[See section AB]


‘Comprehensive and annotated [bibliography]; some discussion of creoles.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975:2)


Cited as Baptista & Guéron (eds.) (2007)

‘This compilation of 16 chapters brings together descriptive theoretical, diachronic and synchronic studies that focus on the structure and interpretation of bare nouns’ (back cover) in a wide range of creole and non-creole languages including CV, ST, and GB among others.

Part II ‘Portuguese lexified creoles’, p. 35-169.

[See sections G, CV, GB, and ST]

This concluding chapter ‘weave[s] together in a coherent whole the insights and analyses of contributors … highlighting similarities and differences in the patterns of the nominality’ of the various creole languages treated in this compilation (p. 470). The authors finally try to formulate some hypotheses on the use of bare nouns in creole languages and the role of universals.

[See sections CV, GB, and ST]


   In this chapter, the author ‘provide[s] summary tables highlighting the properties of noun phrases including both determined and determinerless nouns in the 14 creoles under study’. (p. 470). She also draws some interesting generalizations and comments from the data presented in each table.

   [See sections CV, GB, and ST]

**BARBOSA, Jorge MORAIS.** See MORAIS-BARBOSA, Jorge.


   Compares how many creoles (among which AB, CV, GB, PR, and ST) and African languages express the inceptive aspect showing how different Ibero-Romance-based creoles are and thereby refuting the monogenetic hypothesis as well as the substratist one.


   Chapter 1 presents theoretical models and general creole characteristics, p.3-20; in chapter 2, each language is treated individually in terms of extra-linguistic factors, phonology, morphosyntax, verbal system, and lexicon, p. 21-300; chapter 3 presents the results of her study of their verbal system which support her grouping the languages treated in chapter 2, p. 301-305.

   [See sections AB, AN, CV, GB, PR, and ST]


On the creole world: history and present. Five chapters: 1. on the history of colonization by the Europeans; 2. on creole language studies; 3. on the genesis of creole languages; 4. on creole culture; 5. on the current situation of these creole languages and cultures. Section 5.1.1., ‘Die iberoromanisch-basierten Kreolsprachen’, mentions CPs among other Ibero-Romance-based creoles, in particular p. 167-168. Also includes a very interesting bibliography with about 1,200 references, p. 187-236.


Comparative study on conditional sentences in Atlantic Ibero-Romance-based creoles (particularly AN, CV, GB, Papiamentu, and Palenquero) in order to evaluate the distance between these creole languages and their substrates. Also includes a brief comparison with Atlantic French- and English-based creoles.

[See sections AN, CV, and GB]


‘This study aims at a comprehensive but at the same time concise account of the functions of reduplication across Portuguese- [particularly AN, CV, GB, PR, and ST among others] and Spanish-based creoles.’ – (p. 239). It includes a summary table of the functions of reduplication in the language under survey, p. 241.

[See sections cited above]


This working paper is about phonological development in creole languages, particularly in Port.-based creoles (with some examples from ST and PR).
BOTELHO da SILVA, Ana Margarida. See SILVA, Ana Margarida Botelho da.


   ‘In this study it is argued that what Naro (1978) calls the Reconnaissance Language (RL) [‘a code consciously developed by the Portuguese court to teach African captives who were prospective interpreters’] was not a pidgin but simply an instance of foreigner talk (FT)’. The author maintains ‘that Portuguese FT must have existed before the RL was purportedly formed.’ – (p. 75).


   Reply to Naro’s (1993) article [this section] defending Arabic as a preferential vehicle of communication along the African coast.


   A comparison of interrogative pronouns in some Port.-based creoles to understand CP formation.


   ‘[T]his study contributes to the understanding of the role that naturalistic L2 acquisition played in the formation of the pidgin Portuguese and, subsequently, the Portuguese-based creoles.’ – (p. 149)


   ‘A hodgepodge of bibl. and texts but was influential in calling attention to the creoles. Includes some ordinary overseas dialects.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 31).
1st article, on Cape Verde Islands, São Tomé, and Guiné among others. ‘Considerações’, p. 188-196.
2nd article, on Cape Verde, Guiné, and São Tomé and Príncipe among others.
3rd article, on Cape Verde, São Tomé, and Guiné among others. ‘Generalidades’, p. 753-754.
[See sections CV, GB, and ST]

COLÁN, Dan Munteanu. See MUNTEANU COLÁN, Dan.

COSTA MARTINS, Denise de Aragão. See MARTINS, Denise de Aragão Costa.

Through well-documented evidence, the author argues that the originators of CP in West Africa were not the ‘lançados’ (the Portuguese who lived among the Africans with their African wives and children) as much as their native helpers, the ‘grumetes’, the true agents of CP formation.

Through the analysis of two of Barros’s well-known works, Litteratura de Negros (1900) and ‘O Guineense’ (1897/99, 1900/1, 1902), the author argues that Barros was a pioneer universalist in the same way as Coelho.
[See also section GB.]

[See section GB.]

Reviewed: Angela Bartens in Papia 9: 91-96 (1997). ‘[…] é leitura obrigatória, não so para aqueles que se queiram iniciar na pidginística e na crioulística, senão também

[See sections AB, AN, CV, GB, PR, and ST]


On the use of proverbs in Creole-speaking areas.

[See section GB]


Survey of the reduplication issue in CPs in Africa (AB, AN, CV, GB, PR, and ST), in Asia (Korlai, Malacca, Ceylon, Macau, and Timor), and in Brazilian Portuguese aiming ‘to explore the role of this morphological process in the genesis of creoles’. (p. 61 - translated from Portuguese)

[See sections cited above]


A collection of 13 papers presented at the Afro-Romanian conference on (partially) restructured Portuguese in Africa (generally and particularly on AB, AN, AVP, and MVP) and in Brazil held at the University of Bremen on June 27th-29th 1996.

Analyses the preposition *com* in Portuguese and in Afro-Portuguese (with special attention to AVP and MVP) and also compares it with the preposition *ku* used in some Port.-based creoles (namely AB and CV among others) in an attempt to give a new interpretation of its specific usage.

[See sections AB, AVP, CV, and MVP]


Analyses prepositional elements in some Port.-based creoles (namely, CV, GB, PR, ST, AN, AB, and Papiamentu).


**FERRAZ, Luiz Ivens.** See IVENS FERRAZ, Luiz.


This study ‘uses a compilation of historical Afro-Portuguese and Afro-Hispanic texts [over five centuries] gathered by John M. Lipski [2005] and traces substantial diachronic evidence of pluralization patterns found in them. … Plural marking patterns point to parallels between well-established Afro-Portuguese creoles (Capeverdean, São Tomense, Palenquero and Papiamentu, the Afro-Brazilian dialect of ‘Helvécia’ … as well as popular non-standard varieties of Brazilian Portuguese’ (p. 286).

[See sections CV and ST]
   ‘This article critically reexamines Naro’s (1978) account [this section] of the origin of pidgin Portuguese in the 15th century’ (p. 149) and his explanation of the process of pidginization.

   Response to Naro’s (1988) reply article to Goodman (1987) [this section].

   On-line version [http://www.ethnologue.com](http://www.ethnologue.com)
   [See Grimes (ed.) (1988) in this section]

   ‘Through the mathematical modelling of social network analysis, the paper examines 169 lexical relationships between 29 speakers of Portuguese-based creoles in West Africa.’ – (p. 1).


   Grimes was the editor from the 8th (1971) to the 14th Edition (2000)
   Now on-line version [See Gordon (ed.) (2005)].
   [See sections CV, GB and ST]

This article is an analysis and discussion of the iterative and repetitive in Brazilian Portuguese with prospective African underpinnings (with examples from AB, AN, CV, GB, PR, and ST).

**HANGANU, Mariana Ploae.** See PLOAE HANGANU, Mariana.


Discusses language classification (genetically or typologically) applied to Romance-based creoles, with particular attention to French-based creoles.


[See sections AB, AN, CV, GB, PR, and ST]
A sketch of Ferraz’s life and main work from 1974 to 1987.

[See section AN]

Intends ‘to cast a light on the question of whether creole languages in general share structural similarities that could be said to constitute a typology’. – (p. 53).

The author ‘examine[s] what happened to superstrate inflectional morphemes in those creoles lexically based on Portuguese by systematically comparing the fate of inflections in the Portuguese noun phrase and verb phrase in five geographical groups of creoles [Upper Guinea, Gulf of Guinea, Indo-Port., Malayo-Port., and Sino-Port. creoles] which also reflect typologically distinct substrate languages’ (p. 299) and shows that some aspects of Port. inflections have survived in some Port.-based creoles and they are not a result of decreolization.

Cited as Holm & Patrick (eds.) (2007).
Each chapter describes 97 syntactic features in a particular creole following a uniform numbering system allowing the reader to compare each structure in the other creoles. Chapter 1 on Angolar, p. 1-23; chapter 3/4 on CV and GB, p. 53-82.
[See sections AN, CV, and GB]

HONÓRIO do COUTO, Hildo. See COUTO, Hildo Honório do.


The author presents evidence ‘that there is indeed a degree of interrelatedness between the Portuguese eastern creoles, but that they are unrelated to those of West Africa, and that the latter in turn are not interrelated.’ (p. 337)


Cited as *JPL*, vol., number, pages, and year.

Note: Vol. 3 No. 2 is a special issue on creole language and Portuguese, with Norval Smith as guest editor.

[See sections G, CV, ST, and TP]

Part I – Portuguese-based varieties in Africa


Cited as JPCL, vol., number, pages, and year.


The authors reflect on the paradox of CP being the oldest but least studied creole varieties, even in Portugal, and underline the importance of creole studies within linguistics.


‘This book aims to provide descriptions of reduplicative processes in almost three dozen languages which emerged out of contact situations: approximatively 25 creole languages, 8 pidgins, and Afrikaans.’ – (back cover)

[See G, AB, AN, CV, PR, and ST]


Presents historical and linguistic evidence for the existence of a pidginised form of Portuguese in West Africa.


This article presents an outline of the semantic range of reduplication in the four Portuguese-based creoles spoken in the Gulf of Guinea [AB, AN, PR, and ST].

‘Much of the data presented here come from original work by the authors on the creole of ST (Hagemeijer), FA (Post) and AN (Maurer). The corpus of information available on the PR creole … is both limited and out of date.’ – (p. 166)

[See sections cited above]

Part I – Portuguese-based varieties in Africa


Presents the historical use of these words in earlier texts.

LEITE de VASCONCELLOS, José. See VASCONCELLOS, José Leite de.


‘…[E]xamines phonological restructuring in the interface between West African languages and Ibero-Romance (Portuguese and Spanish) from the early 16th century to the beginning of the 20th century. The investigation focuses on the treatment of onset clusters and syllable-final consonants.’ – (p. 23)


[See section AVP]


Cited as Massa & Perl (eds.) (1989).
Collection of working papers from the Department of Hispanic, Hispano-American, Portuguese, Brazilian, and Portuguese-speaking Africa studies. Includes some articles on AVP and MVP.


Cited as McWhorter (ed.) (1997).
[See sections CV and GB]

   Cited as Morais-Barbosa (ed.) (1967).
   [See Coelho (1880-86) in this section]


   A competent survey of the Portuguese language around the world.


   A very valuable bibliography of Portuguese-African literatures. Section A, on oral literature, p. 25-47; section B, on art literature, p. 49-222; section C, on literary history and criticism, p. 223-288; section D, on literary reviews, p. 289-310. Some references to creole texts, namely from CV, GB, ST and PR, as well as AVP and MVP literature.
   [See sections cited above]

64. **MUNTEANU COLÁN, Dan.** 2004. ‘Elementos africanos vs. elemento europeo en los criollos de base ibérica’. In Fernández et al. (eds.), p. 297-307.

   Presents the debate between defenders of African vs. European elements in Iberian-based creoles.


   Particularly on the origin of the 15th-century pidgin Portuguese. The author suggests that it was first used by the Portuguese in Portugal to communicate with foreigners.
Part I – Portuguese-based varieties in Africa

1. G


[See in this section]


The author argues about Clements’s (1992) article [this section] on the origins of pidgin Portuguese. For Naro, Arabic or Western Sabir was used as a preferential vehicle of communication along the African coast whereas Clements thinks it was a variety of Portuguese used by lançados.

NETO, Serafim da Silva. See SILVA NETO, Serafim da.


Cited as *Papia*, vol., number, pages, and year.

Note: *Papia* 11 (2001) - Atas do 1º encontro de estudos crioulos e similares, Universidade de Brasília, 10 de novembro de 2000.


Cited as *Papia*, number, pages, and year.


‘The most comprehensive survey of African features in Atlantic creoles to date with reference to more than 150 African languages and language families. … [It] provides a systematic and critical review of virtually all the non-lexical features of these creoles for which other authors have proposed an African origin.’ It definitely contains a ‘wealth of historical and demographic, as well as linguistic data.’ – (back cover)


‘… [A] general overview of different reduplication strategies used in contact languages in general and in Atlantic creoles in particular [AB, AN, CV, GB, PR, and ST among others].’ – (p. 9). The author restricts his discussion to the morphological process of reduplication leaving its phonological counterpart out.


Reviewed: Daniela Filipa Bernardo Gonçalves in *Biblos* 7: 469-470 (2007). ‘… [É] uma contribuição valiosa para a literatura existente, em língua portuguesa, sobre linguística crioula. É o primeiro livro deste tipo a ser publicado... em Portugal...’

The author presents and discusses the main perspectives on creole studies focusing on Portuguese-based creoles in Africa (CV, GB, ST, and PR) and Asia, thereby showing the existence of common morphosyntactic features.


Reprint of the reports from the encounter *100 years of Lusitanistics in Leipzig*, 1987.

Analyses the linguistic situation of Portuguese and Port.-based creoles in Africa and reflects on variation issues.
[See sections AVP and MVP]

A very commendable general overview of Portuguese and Port.-based creoles in Africa (AB, AVP, CV, GB-Casamance creole, MVP, ST, and PR). About their history, grammar, lexicon, and linguistic evolution. Eight chapters: chapter 1 presents recent research in this area, p. 3-12; chapter 2 discusses some concepts on CP linguistics, p. 13-31; chapter 3 is a summary of Port. history in Africa, p. 32-38; chapter 4 is about language policies in the 6 countries treated, p. 39-65; chapter 5, on AVP, p. 66-114; chapter 6, on MVP, p. 115-148; chapter 7, on each Port.-based creole, p. 149-183; chapter 8, on syntactic particularities in AVP and MVP, p. 184-214. This work also includes a Port.-German glossary of AVP and MVP terms (p.
Part I – Portuguese-based varieties in Africa

215-231), some aspects of each variety (p. 232-235), and a valuable bibliography (p. 239-264).

[See sections AB, AN, AVP, CV, GB, MVP, PR, and ST.]


Short note commenting on Hancock (1986) and Goodman’s (1987) articles ‘on the linguistic situation in West Africa and the Caribbean with regard to the propagation of West African Pidgin Portuguese (WAPP).’ This article shows ‘that WAPP was actively used by the English, but also that this language / language variety was taken to the New World.’ – (p. 125).


A historical account of the study of Afrolusitanian linguistics in the German-speaking area. Interesting bibliography, p. 48-59.


Cited as Perl, Schönberger & Thiele (eds.) (1993).


Note: Abstracts in Portuguese, p. 189-193.


The author presents some reflections on the reorganisation of the verbal inflection in African Port.-based creoles, namely in AB, CV, GB, and PR.


The author analyses the consonant system in African Portuguese creoles (AB, CV, GB, ST, and PR) highlighting general tendencies of the internal evolution in creole languages.


[See sections AB, AN, AVP, CV, GB, PR, and ST.]


Cited as Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975).

Section 15 on Portuguese-based varieties (general): p. 75-81.


Still the most authoritative bibliography for works published up to 1975.

[See sections AB, AN, CV, GB, PR, and ST.]


Cited as *RILI*, volume, number, pages.

   The author questions the origin of verbs in African CP (particularly AN, CV, GB, and ST) analysing and comparing their forms, meanings, and occurrences.
   [See sections AN, CV, GB, and ST]

   Highly competent work. This etymological dictionary of a new kind discusses words from five of Africa’s Portuguese-based creoles (ST, AN, PR, CV Sotavento creole, and GB), which allows a real comparison between Upper Guinea and Gulf of Guinea creoles, although Cape Verde’s Barlavento variety and AB’s Fa d’Ambô are missing. Part I presents words of Port. origin, part II words of non-Port. origin (i.e. of African, other or unknown origin), and part III is an index of the words listed in the book for each language according to their origin.
   [See sections AN, CV, GB, PR, and ST.]


   [See sections cited above]

   ‘This paper presents *CreolData*, a multilingual lexical database concerning the Portuguese-based languages of Africa.’ – (p. 65).

Introduction by Derek Bickerton. T. L. Markey selected and translated some of Schuchardt’s most important articles on the subject.


Studies the ideophones in the Port.-based creoles of the Gulf of Guinea.


Paper presented at the first colloquium on creole languages and linguistic contact. This article is about the iterative aspect in Portuguese-based creoles.


The authors analyse the phenomenon of mixture in contact languages from a sociolinguistic point of view. Chapter 7, ‘A crioulização da linguagem’, examines CP in Africa and in Asia among other creoles, p. 122-138.

[See sections CV, GB, and ST]


Contributes to a better understanding of the substrate influence on West-African Port.-based creoles, namely CV, GB, PR, and ST.


A revised version of her 1988 doctoral dissertation aiming to analyse the TMA system of Portuguese-based creoles, particularly in CV (Santiago variety), thereby discussing Bickerton’s theory on creole genesis.

Chapter I is a historical, linguistic presentation of West African Port.-based creoles, p. 21-45; chapter II is a study of their verbal morphosyntax, in particular CV, p. 46-91; chapter III discusses issues on creole genesis, p. 92-117; ‘Schlußbemerkung’, p. 117-120; ‘Anhang’, p. 121-122; Bibl., p. 123-151. Map of Port.-based creoles in the world, p. 15.

[See sections CV, GB, PR, and ST]


The author presents some possible reasons to explain changes in comparative forms in some Port.-based creoles (namely AB, CV, GB, PR, ST, Sri Lanka’s creole, Northeiro, and Kristang). Same contents as in (1993b) working paper [in this section].

[See sections cited above]

After presenting the comparative and superlative in Portuguese, the author analyses change in comparative structures in some Port.-based creoles, namely AB, CV, GB, PR, ST, Sri Lanka’s creole, Norteiro, and Kristang. Same contents as in (1993a) article [in this section].

[See sections cited above]


Analyses auxiliary constructions and adverbs in some creole languages, including Port.-based creoles.


A selection of texts in Port.-based creoles with translation into Portuguese.

[See sections AB, AN, CV, GB, PR, and ST]


‘Strongly emphasizes the role of CP in affecting other creolized languages.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 81).

Part I – Portuguese-based varieties in Africa

1. G. Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 81).

‘A general treatment of Portuguese creoles, with special attention to Sãotomense.’

[See section ST]


‘Incorporates Valkhoff (1960) and treats also the Gulf of Guinea dialects and Portuguese influence on Afrikaans.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 81).

[See sections AB, PR, and ST]


Cited as Valkhoff (ed.) (1975).

Collection of studies on the Portuguese linguistic and cultural influence in the world. Articles on CV, GB, PR, and ST.


[See section CV]


‘Includes short descriptions of virtually all overseas dialects, including creoles, with bibliographical references.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 81)


‘The purpose of this paper is to show resemblances between Brazilian Portuguese and the African / Asiatic varities of Portuguese as well as the Portuguese-based creoles.’ – (p. 80 from the abstract).


Collection of studies on the Portuguese- and Spanish-based creoles.
2.1. Guinea-Bissau / Casamance – GB


   Presents some interesting data in terms of the Portuguese Guinea’s history and society (particularly articles in parts I and II) up to that date although linguistic aspects are barely discussed in section V.

   [See section G for description]


   On the use of surnames and nicknames in GB creole.


   Analysis of the position of accent in GB CP concluding that it depends on the grammatical categories and the syllabic structure of the word. Corpus of words: p. 140.


   The authors analyse lexical stress in GB and CV (Sotavento and Barlavento varieties) ‘comparing the systems among themselves and with European Portuguese’ (p. 98) in order to understand if these languages share a genetic kinship between them.

   [See section CV]

This article is about the difficulties found in the translation of the New Testament into GB creole, *Nobu Testamentu di No Siñor Jesus Kristu*. Commentary by António Sá in *Papia* 2(2): 97 (1993) [this section].

   First collection of poems entirely in GB.

   On the use of GB in literature and writings in general. Includes a brief interesting review of the main works written in GB in many genres. References, p. 19-22.


   The author compares the verbal syntax of CV to that of three other creoles: GB, Haitian and Louisiana creoles. Section 5.3. Comparative creole observations on GB, p. 25-27. Linguistic data mainly from Kihm (1994).
   [See section CV]

13. **_________.** 1999. ‘On the nature of the morpheme e in Capeverdean Creole: to be or not to be?’ In Zimmermann (ed.), p. 25-47.
Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.1. GB

Includes a comparative analysis of copular constructions in CV and GB, as well as Hebrew, p. 39-44.

[See section CV]

   In this chapter, the author ‘provide[s] summary tables highlighting the properties of noun phrases including both determined and determinerless nouns in the 14 creoles under study’ (p. 470), including GB.
   [See section G for description]

   In this chapter the authors gather ‘similarities and differences in the patterns of the nominality’ (p. 470) of the 14 creole languages treated in the compilation cited above, including GB.
   [See section G for description]

16. BAPTISTA, Marlyse, Heliana MELLO, and Miki SUZUKI. 2007. ‘Kabuverdianu, or Cape Verdean and Kriyol, or Guinea-Bissau (Creole Portuguese)’. In Holm & Patrick (eds.), p. 53-82.
   Examples and discussion of 97 syntactic structures in CV and GB.
   [See section CV]

BARBOSA, Jorge Morais. See MORAIS-BARBOSA, Jorge.

   ‘Second-hand material.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 89).
   [See section CV]

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.1. GB

‘p. 728-729 on Creoulo; a song with translation.’ - Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 89).


[See section CV]


The author transcribed songs and oral tales from many ethnic groups in the original language and in GB creole.

22. _________. 1903. Articles in Voz da Pátria, 7, 11,16, 22, 28 March and 4 April 1903.

‘…[U]ma série de contos e poesias em crioulo da Guiné, que fazem parte de uma coleção inédita de Contos e cantares africanos. Os textos são acompanhados de traduções em Português.’ – Leite (?) in Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975:89).

A series of tales and poetry in GB creole as part of an unpublished collection of African tales and songs, Contos e cantares africanos. Texts are followed by translations into Portuguese.


Analyses Iberian-Romance-based creoles, particularly in terms of their verbal system. On GB phonology, morphosyntax, verbal system, and lexicon, p. 53-76.

[See section G for description]

[See section G]


Section 1.2 on reduplication in GB, p. 241-242.
[See section G for description]


‘Discussion of the creole language, with its different levels and oral literature, p. 73-77.’ - Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 89).

**BOCANDÉ, E. BERTRAND.** See **BERTRAND-BOCANDÉ, E.**


Briefly reviewed: Hildo Honório do Couto in *Papia* 1(2): 110-111. The most complete Kriol-Portuguese dictionary published up to that date although its author, an Italian missionary, is not a trained linguist. Some lack of information, for example, about the identification of the creole lect (*Kriol fundu* or *Kriol lebi*).

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.1. GB


   Also briefly reviewed by Hildo Honório do Couto in *Papia* 1(2): 110-111 with five other works on GB creole lexicography.

   Summary of Bull’s doctoral dissertation. Chapter 5 is a sketch of the GB creole grammar. Chapters 11 to 17 are a collection of proverbs, riddles, fables and other types of oral production (literature and traditions). Chapter 18 is a glossary of creole terms with translation into Port. and French.


   1950 census of non-Portuguese-speaking Guineans.

   ‘Of 502,457 persons, 501,304 were illiterate.’ - Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 89).


   1950 census of Portuguese-speaking Guineans.

   ‘Of 8320 persons, 43.5% were illiterate.’ - Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 89).


   ‘Mainly on reciprocal Portuguese-African lexical borrowings; note especially the section on Guiné Portuguesa.’ - Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 89).
2.1. GB

   ‘Contains some material on language.’ - Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 89).


   ‘Shows the insurgents teaching children to read Port. and speak Crioulo, p. 64-65, 84.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 90).

   English translation of Chaliant (1967).

   ‘The only description. General analysis, p. 44-52; history and extent, 53-54; texts, 57-71 by Edouard Chambez of Dakar, 1958-62; Kriyôl is spoken by ca. 57,500 persons and is the mother tongue of ca. 42,000.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 91).

   [See section G for description]


First primer organized to alphabetize adults in GB.

    Comic strips in GB creole.

COSTA SEMEDO, Odete. See SEMEDO, Odete Costa.

    Analyses language planning in GB, a reflection of the difficult issues on national identity.

    Discusses the issues of linguistic unity and diversity in GB pointing to GB creole as being inevitably part of the solution.

    Summary of a paper on lexical issues in GB creole presented during ‘Encontro Nacional de Pesquisadores / Professores de Lexicologia e Lexicografia’ on October, 10th-12nd, 1988 in Brasília.

    A brief review of the six glossaries / dictionaries on GB creole which existed at the time.

    [See section G]

    [See section G]

Analyses ideophones or intensifiers through examples from basilectal GB creole influenced by African substrate and by onomatopoeia.


[See section G for description]


Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.1. GB

   Analyses examples of reduplication in GB, p. 61-66, among other CPs.
   [See section G]

58. ________. 2000b. ‘Os hipocorísticos crioulos e o conceito de palavra ótima, Papia 10: 50-65.
   Analyses hypocorisms in GB and CV showing a possible relation with the concept of optimal word useful to explain the genesis of creole languages in particular.
   Appendix, p. 62-65, includes a list of GB hypocorisms, mainly from Ampa (1991) and a list of GB words from 1500 to 1728.
   [See section CV]

   Review article about Massa’s 1966 dictionary. The author also considers the linguistic situation in GB with the intention to show that Portuguese is a “babu language” (as defined in Reinecke 1937) in GB.

   A morphological study of how GB encodes ‘un-doing’ and ‘re-doing’ actions.

   [See section CV]

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.1. GB

Part I Section 5, ‘The Portuguese creole of the Casamance, French and African languages in competition in Southern Senegal’: by analysing Kriol in terms of semantics, morphology, phonology, and syntax, the author aims to show that competition in linguistic conflicts is an essential element in the origin and perpetuation of creole languages, p. 67-80.

Part II Section 4, ‘A synchronic comparison of the verbal systems of St. Lucian Patwa and Guinean Crioulo’: analysis of their respective verbal system, first separately (p. 111-116 for the GB creole) then comparatively, defending the relexification theory, p. 111-131.


Also very briefly reviewed by Hildo Honório do Couto in Papia 1(2): 110-111 with five other works on GB creole lexicography.

Teach-yourself manual for French speakers learning GB creole presenting the main grammatical, phonological characteristics of this creole in 20 lessons in daily life situations, p. 8-62. It also includes a collection of useful sentences (p. 63-74) and a French-creole glossary of basic terms, p. 78-113.


Through the analysis of GBCP verbal system, the authors aim to demonstrate that the various local language grammars contributed to the reconstruction of GB-Casamance creole grammar.

68. __________. 1963. ‘Nomes vernáculos de algumas plantas da Guiné Portuguesa’, *BCGP* 18: 405-510. Also as a separate, with the preceding.
   ‘Includes some Crioulo names.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 90).


   A very short, rough sketch of the linguistic situation in the country’s Christian communities.


   [See section G for description]

   ‘The Portuguese trained native interpreters, which gave them a head start in trade.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 79)
HANGANU, Mariana Ploae. See PLOAE-HANGANU, Mariana.


Section 6.2.2. ‘Guinea-Bissau’, p. 275-277 and passim.

77. HOLM, John, and Incanha INTUMBO. 2007. ‘Quantifying superstrate and substrate influence’. Paper presented to the joint meeting of the Associação Crioulos de Base Lexical Portuguesa e Espanhola and the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics at the University of Amsterdam. To appear in JPCL

HONÓRIO do COUTO, Hildo. See COUTO, Hildo Honório do.


A sketch of the historical evolution of the equational expression, only for nominal predicates, in GBCP.


Includes some examples of Kriol grammatical constructions influenced by West African substrate languages.


The author concludes that the three languages are historically connected: Balanta as a major substrate / adstrate language of GB and substrate of Papiamentu.
Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.1. GB


‘[A]nalysis of Kriol phonological data contrasted with similar data in the 16th century Portuguese and the surrounding languages’ (p. 83) in order to contribute to the debate on creole genesis.


The author argues that kuma is not a “pseudo-complementizer” and that it is a GB verb in all of its uses.


The author analyses examples of complements in GBCP in terms of phonology, syntax, and semantics highlighting the notion of ‘silent or covert interference’.

The author presents an explanatory model for obligatory focalization using GB and Haitian French creole.


Reviewed: Hildo Honório do Couto in *Papia* 4(2): 79-84 (1996); Marlyse Baptista in *JPCL* 12(1): 175-180 (1997). According to Couto, this book could well be called “Visão global do kriol” (p. 84) since the author treats not only syntax but also history, phonology, morphology and creole literature. Very well argumented, indispensable although it assumes previous knowledge of a little-known theoretical framework.


Analyses reflexive pronouns in GB, particularly the reflexive element *si*, and discusses the ambiguity of pseudo-reflexive pronouns, ‘consisting of an incomplete grammaticalized nominal expression’ (p. 223).


The author discusses the apparently problematic interpretation of GB bare nouns in many cases.

The authors discuss the GB spelling used in this comic strip and suggest a possible transcription, as well as a translation into French.

95. __________. 1992. ‘‘Os 3 N’kurbados’ de Fernando Julio: Crítica de uma banda desenhada em kriol (Guiné-Bissau)’, *Soronda* 14: 127-136.

Portuguese translation of 1988 article [in this section].

**LEMOS COELHO, Francisco de.** See COELHO, Francisco de Lemos.


**MADRY PECK (Jr.), Stephen.** See PECK (Jr.), Stephen Madry.


Comares the phonology of GB with three of its substrate / adstrate languages (Manjaco, Mancanha and Pepel) in what concerns phonemes and syllabic patterns.


**MARQUES de BARROS, Marcelino.** See BARROS, M[arcelino Marques de].

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.1. GB


Contains interesting information on GB culture and history, p. xi. Although this dictionary is essentially on Port. particularities in Guiné-Bissau, some common terms in GB are also included. ‘Bibliographie’, p. 119-166, is a rich source of information about what has been published in and on GB.

100. **MBODJ, Chérif. 1979.** La phonologie du créole de Guinée-Bissau. Dakar : CLAD.


The author presents the first results of his research on GB creole verbal system very synthetically.


Collection of twenty-one short stories in GB.


Reviewed: Wilson Trajano Filho in Papia 9: 108-110 (1997) Includes twenty-four oral narratives registered in GB with their translation into Portuguese and forty-five pages of a very complete glossary of GB terms with authors’ comments on grammar, ethnography, and etymology.

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.1. GB


Compares the linguistic situation of the three colonies. After reflecting on the classification of creole languages, the author focuses his attention on the verbal systems of the three creoles.
[See sections CV and ST]


English translation of Morais-Barbosa’s 1966 Portuguese article.
[See sections CV and ST]


About the history, speakers and status of GB creole.


[See section G for general description]


‘Note on Creoulo, p. 75-76.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 90)
[See section CV]
Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.1. GB

   - [See Arthur’s (1991) article in this section]

   - ‘O Ossobô’: two stanzas in GB creole, p. 7. Also reproduced in *Correio da Manhã* (Lisbon), March 15th, 1885.

PARENTE AUGEL, Moema. See AUGEL, Moema Parente.

   - A study of the Kriol TMA system compared with Bickerton’s TMA protosystem model.

   - Recent research on the area, p. 9, 11-12; about language policy in GB, p. 62-64.
   - Chapter 7 includes a brief general presentation of GB creole (p. 152-153) among others and discusses theories on its origin and evolution, p. 149-183 and passim.
   - [See section G for description]

   - Two poems in GB creole vs. twenty in Portuguese.

PINTO BULL, Benjamin. See BULL, Benjamin Pinto

   - ‘Tables of population by regions and ethnic groups.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 90).


[See section G for description]


Section 18 on Guiné: p. 89-90; section 19 on Ziguinchor (Sénégal): p. 91.

[See section G for description]

**ROGADO QUINTINO, Fernando.** See QUINTINO, Fernando Rogado.


Reflects upon the CP formation of Guinea-Bissau and Casamance.


This etymological dictionary is based on Rougé’s (1985) doctoral dissertation on GB-Casamance creole lexicon. It contains 2,600 entries with their equivalents in Casamance creole, p. 23-152. ‘Annexe’, p. 153-163.

Comparison of CV and GB’s creoles. The author defends “ambigenesis” and traces convergence and divergence to their formation.

[See section CV]


Attempts to solve the problem of the genetic relations between GB and CV (Santiago variety).

[See section CV]


[See section G]


An index of the words listed in the book for GB creole according to their origin is available in part III: p. 369-39.

[See section G for description]

126. __________. 2004b. ‘Le catéchisme de Ziguinchor’. In Fernández et al. (eds.), p. 149-158.

Analyses historically and linguistically the catechism of Ziguinchor.


‘L’objectif de ce travail est de réévaluer, à partir d’une analyse linguistique … et des données historiques, le rôle des Manding (parlers et locuteurs dans l’émergence de ces créoles.’ – (p. 63).

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.1. GB

Short Note: A few comments from a Kriol native speaker on Isabel Arthur (1991)’s article and Gospel translation.

[See in this section]

SANTO, J. do ESPÍRITO. See ESPÍRITO SANTO, J. do.


Briefly reviewed: Hildo Honório do Couto in Papia 1(2): 110-111. A valuable GB creole grammar and dictionary; its author is an Italian catholic missionary studying linguistics. First grammar ever published on this language. It includes an important Portuguese-GB glossary (p. 125-252).


A new dictionary with a didactic goal contributing to the standardization of GB. Vol. 1 includes an introduction to GB’s history; a brief recapitulation and introduction to creole studies; a description of specific GB features; a presentation of the linguistic situation with statistical data on African languages in GB; the educational situation; a brief introduction to lexicology and lexicography; an explanation for the linguistic conception of this dictionary; a sketch of the grammar; and an extensive bibliography. Vol. 2 is the GB-Port. dictionary itself with 10,568 entries.


‘Reviews the historical evidence, but for structure and texts relies chiefly on Márques de Barros.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 90).


Collection of 76 Semedo’s poems: 63 in GB creole with a version in Portuguese; 8 in Portuguese only; 5 in creole only.


Summary of Peck’s doctoral dissertation entitled *Tense, aspect and mood in Guinea – Casamance Portuguese creole* based on the abstract.

135. **SOLOVOVA, Olga.** 2004. ‘Progressive markers in the creoles of Cape Verde and Guiné-Bissau: the outcome of different sociolinguistic histories’. In Fernández et al. (eds.): 159-169.


This article examines the inflection in GB verbal system which seems to be more complex and expanded than in other creoles.


The author analyses GB TMA system in order to find evidence for its substrate.


[See section G for description]
Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.1. GB

   
   Section nine, ‘A general grammatical survey of the Caribbean creoles’ includes a grammatical comparison of GB and ST with other Atlantic creoles, p. 170-197.
   [See section ST]

   Collection of 71 poems (61 in Portuguese and 10 in GB creole).

TEIXEIRA da MOTA, Avelino. See MOTA, Avelino Teixeira da.

   
   Chapter I is a historical, linguistic presentation of West African Port.-based creoles, p. 21-45, particularly p. 36-41, on GB; chapter II is a study of their TMA system, in particular CV, p. 46-91; chapter III discusses issues on creole genesis, p. 92-117, particularly p. 98-99 on GB. Corpus based on 70 pages of texts in GBCP and a 20-minute record.
   [See section G for description]

   
   The author presents some possible reasons to explain changes in comparative forms in some Port.-based creoles, including GB. Short paragraph on comparative structures in GB, p. 119-120. Examples mainly from Scantamburlo (1981), Bull (1975) and Kihm (1990).
   [See section G for description]

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.1. GB
Analyses and compares comparative and superlative structures in some Port.-based creoles, including GB. Short paragraph on comparative structures in GB, p. 7.
[See section G for description]

[See section G for description]


‘A fairly adequate description, but takes little account of regional or ethnic variations and lacks texts.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 90).
Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.2. Cape Verde islands - CV

ABRIAL, Nicolas Quint. See QUINT-ABRIAL, Nicolas and QUINT, Nicolas.

   Presents some interesting data in terms of CV’s history and society (particularly articles in parts I and II) up to that date although linguistic aspects are barely discussed in section V.
   [See section G for description]

   ‘A poem with translation.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975:83)

   A linguistic study of CV (São Nicolau and São Vicente varieties). Part 1, on phonetics, p. 33-86; part 2, on morphology, p. 87-141; part 3, on syntax, p. 143-163.
   The author considers that CV morphology and syntax are very similar to Port.

ALMADA DUARTE, Dulce. See DUARTE, Dulce Almada

   ‘Terms in Portuguese, Crioulo de Barlavento, and Crioulo de Sotavento, p. 9-13.’
   – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975:83)

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.2. CV

‘Trivial sketch of the dialect, p. 65-68; proverbs and riddles, 64-66.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975:83)


The authors analyse lexical stress in GB and CV (Sotavento and Barlavento varieties) ‘comparing the systems among themselves and with European Portuguese’ (p. 98) in order to understand if these languages share a genetic kinship between them.

[See sections GB]


‘The first two chapters provide an analytical description of specific issues in the morphology and syntax of Capeverdean. The last three chapters examine Capeverdean functional categories, the syntax of verbs and the syntax of pronominals, within a Chomskian framework…’ – (from abstract).


The author ‘present[s] a comprehensive syntax of the Capeverdean creole verb, focusing in particular on the ordering of verbal elements with regard to negation, adverbs, and floating quantifiers’ (p. 1). In the 3rd part of the article, she compares the verbal syntax of CV to three other creoles: GB, Haitian and Louisiana creoles.

[See section GB]

9. __________. 1999. ‘On the nature of the morpheme e in Capeverdean Creole: to be or not to be?’ In Zimmermann (ed.), p. 25-47.

‘This paper will focus on the study of copular predication and pronominal clitics and non-clitics in Capeverdean.’ – (p. 25). Includes a comparative analysis of copular constructions in CV, GB, and Hebrew.

[See section GB]

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.2. CV


Eight chapters: chapter 1 ‘Introduction’, on aims, database methodology, p. 1-11; chapter 2, ‘Cape Verdean Creole. A sociohistorical sketch’, is a brief sociolinguistic overview of CV genesis, p.13-23; chapters 3, 4 and 5 are a detailed examination of a series of morphosyntactic phenomena concerning the noun phrase (p. 23-74), the verbal phrase (p. 75-138) and basic syntactic patterns respectively (p. 138-157); chapter 6 analyses the sentence functional and structural categories, p. 159-167; chapter 7 analyses CV verbal syntax according to the Generative Theory, p. 169-211; chapter 8 summarizes the distribution of clitic and non-clitic pronouns, p. 213-267.


The author provides evidence of two reduplicative processes in CV: ‘syllable reduplication, which creates hypocoristic forms from proper nouns, and full-word reduplication, the primary reduplicative process’ (p. 177). She also reflects on the origin of the form and usage of reduplication in CV.


The author investigates the syntax of copular predication in the various varieties of CV and highlights the distributional properties of the CV copula comparing them with semi-creoles and other non-creole languages. She also presents ‘copulaless predicates and the conditions under which they occur’ (p. 97).


This article ‘provide[s] an in-depth description of the semantics and structure of the CV noun phrase involving both determined and determinerless nouns’ (p. 61). It also compares CV data with the determiner system of European and Brazilian Portuguese.

In this chapter, the author ‘provide[s] summary tables highlighting the properties of noun phrases including both determined and determinerless nouns in the 14 creoles under study’ (p. 470), including CV.

[See section G for description]


In this chapter the authors gather ‘similarities and differences in the patterns of the nominality’ (p. 470) of the 14 creole languages treated in the compilation cited above, including CV.

[See section G for description]

16. BAPTISTA, Marlyse, Heliana MELLO, and Miki SUZUKI. 2007. ‘Kabuverdianu, or Cape Verdean and Kriyol, or Guinea-Bissau (Creole Portuguese)’. In Holm & Patrick (eds.), p. 53-82.

Examples and discussion of 97 syntactic structures in CV and GB.

[See sections GB]

BARBOSA, Jorge Morais. See MORAIS-BARBOSA, Jorge.


‘A poem in Crioulo.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975:83)


‘The names, p. 50-61, appear to be regional rather than specifically creole.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 83).

   ‘Second-hand material.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 89).
   [See section GB]

   This section named ‘Analogias com o Caboverdiano’ compares GB creole to CV creole.
   [See section GB]

   Analyses Iberian-Romance-based creoles, particularly in terms of their verbal system. On CV phonology, morphosyntax, verbal system, and lexicon, p. 21-51.
   [See section G for description]

   Very similar to the 1999b article in English [in this section].

   The author discusses the genesis of the Kabuverdianu dialect cluster and compares its structures providing data from the different levels of the language system, namely phonology, morphosyntax, and lexicon.
   Very similar to the 1999a article in Portuguese [in this section].

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.2. CV

[See section G for description]

Section 1.1 on reduplication in CV, p. 240-241.
[See section G for description]

Linguistic planning issues in creole languages (CV among others).

Describes how CV culture and language were viewed throughout history.

‘Translated by Eduardo Moreira.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 83)


BOTELHO da COSTA, Joaquim Vieira. See COSTA, Joaquim Vieira Botelho da.


2.2. CV

‘A detailed and for its time very competent study: grammar, names, proverbs, songs, phrases, a short vocabulary. Most of the description is in parallel Port. and Crioulo, the latter in phonetic orthography.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 83-84)

Trans. by D. Swolkien, S. Gonçalves and J. Holm into English [Brito (2009) in this section].


English trans. of Brito 1887 [this section] by D. Swolkien, S. Gonçalves and J. Holm.

34. Cabo Verde; boletim de propaganda e informação. 1949 +. Praia.

‘Contains material in and about Crioulo.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 84).


‘Local and scientific names of fishes.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 84).

CAPUTO GOMES, Simone. See GOMES, Simone Caputo.


38. CARDOSO, Nuno Catharino. 1963. ‘O crioulo da ilha de Santo Antão de Cabo Verde’, in Actas do 1º Congresso de Etnografia e Folclore promovido pela Câmara
Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.2. CV


‘Nearly valueless; mainly a list of words.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 84)


‘Verse, some of it in Crioulo.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 84)


‘… [T]he first work of its nature on the islands to attempt a general view of Cape Verdean folklore, including an analysis of Crioulo, proverbial sayings of the people, sample poetic offerings in the dialect, discussion of local customs, and a look at musical forms typical of the islands.’ – Araújo [1966] in Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 84)

42. __________. 1933c. ‘Pelos direitos do Crioulo’, Notícias de Cabo Verde, no. 10.


‘Data on the peopling and racial composition.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 84)


2.2. CV


‘A highly competent study, using modern techniques.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 84)


‘A careful, technically sophisticated study, especially of the dialects of S. Nicolau, S. Tiago, and Fogo. For data on S. Nicolau the author relies on Oliveira Almada [n.d.]’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 84)


This comparative analysis of CV and ST creoles is based on their phonological and morphosyntactic systems.

[See section ST]


52. Claridade. 1936-1960. Praia, issued irregularly: nos. 1 and 2 (1936); no. 3 (1937); no. 4 (1946); no. 5 (1947); no. 6 (1948); no. 7 (1949); no. 8 (1958); no. 9 (1960).

‘Caboverdean regional journal with some verse and prose in Crioulo.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 85)

CLEWS PARSONS, Elsie. See PARSONS, Elsie Clews.


[See section G for description]


Reviewed: H. Schuchardt in LGRP 8: 132-141 (1887).

‘A creditable description for its time. Contains text of the parable of the Prodigal Son in dialects of S. Thiago, Fôgo, Brava, S. Antão, S. Nicolau, and Boa Vista.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 85)


[See section G for description]


[See section G]
Analyses hypocorisms in GB and CV showing a possible relation with the concept of optimal word useful to explain the genesis of creole languages in particular. Appendix, p. 62-65, includes a list of CV hypocorisms from various authors.
[See section GB]

‘Letra de mornas do autor.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 85).

Includes bibl., ‘Política e cultura do idioma’; ‘A situação linguística de Cabo Verde e Guiné-Bissau: português e crioulo frente a frente’; ‘Será o crioulo de Cabo Verde um continuum?’.
[See section GB]

‘Revolutionary separatist (Guine and Cabo Verde) verse, with the subhead, Edição do Departamento de Informação e Propaganda do Comité Central do Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 85)

Introduction, p. 17-27. Six chapters: chapter 1, on theoretical background and recent research on CV genesis, development, and decreolization, p. 31-81; chapter 2 is a reflection upon the different dialectal varieties of CV, p. 85-100; chapter 3, on morphosyntactic issues, focusing on three CV Barlavento varieties, p. 103-141; chapter 4 is a detailed reflection upon the construction of bilingualism in CV, p. 145-177; in chapter 5 the author presents a concrete proposal to promote CV as the official language, p. 181-215; chapter 6 is an etymological study of some CV words with alexicon (p. 231-243), p. 219-243. Conclusion, p. 245-252. References and maps, p. 255-263.

The author recommends standardization of CV creole in order to stop decreolization due to the diglossic situation.


Analyses the preposition *com* in Portuguese and Afro-Portuguese, with a comparison with the preposition *ku* found in some Port.-based creoles, namely in AB and CV among others (p. 265-266).

[See section G for description]


‘Essays on Cape Verdean culture, language, literature, and music, incorporating earlier writings. … Preface by Baltazar Lopes [da Silva].’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975:85)

Second edition with an extensive bibl.

FERRAZ, Luiz Ivens. See also IVENS FERRAZ, Luiz.


A study of the CV (Sotavento and Barlavento varieties) and ST verbal system, including grammatical and lexical points, mostly based on Morais-Barbosa (1966).
Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.2. CV

For the comparative analysis, the authors used excerpts presented by Valkhoff (1966).

[See sections PR and ST]


This study traces substantial diachronic evidence of pluralization patterns found in Afro-Portuguese creoles (CV, ST, Palenquero and Papiamentu, the Afro-Brazilian dialect of ‘Helvécia’) as well as popular non-standard varieties of Brazilian Portuguese and Afro-Hispanic creoles.

[See section G for description]


71. **FLEISHMANN, Ulrich.** 1984. ‘Sprache und Politik auf den kapverdischen Inseln’, *Neue Romania* 1, p. 115-140.


A short story and eight poems in CV by this Cape Verdean poet, with their respective translation into Portuguese. One Portuguese poem by Manuel Lopes da Silva dedicated to Frusoni, with its translation into CV.


Some excerpts of poems in CV creole but mostly a thematic analysis.


A general survey of two main morphological processes: inflection and derivation in CV (Santiago variety) focusing on decreolization.


   A Cape Verdean grammar language book, the first as a workbook for students.
   Eighteen lessons. It also compiles a varied and interesting collection of exercices
   and cultural profiles.

77. GREEN, Katherine. 1996. ‘Sobre la evolución y status de la cópula en criollos de

   Analyses the evolution and status of the copula in Papiamentu, Palenquero and
   CV creole. The author considers CV to have undergone a process of classic
decreolization.

   Texas: Summer Institute of Linguistics. 748 p.

   Demographic data on CV languages, including CP identified as ‘Brava island
   creole’, p. 190. ‘Presence of some decreolization’.

   [See section G for description]

GUIMARÃES, Sónia Gomes. See GOMES, Sónia Guimarães.

79. HEILMAIR, Hans-Peter (“LONHA”). 2008. Um olhar sobre o devir da literalidade

   About writing in CV. Some excerpts of CV literature.

HERCULANO de CARVALHO, José G. See CARVALHO, José G. Herculano de.

   University Press. 704 p.

   Section 6.2.1. ‘Cape Verde Islands’, p. 273-274 and passim.
2.2. CV

81. HOLM, John, and Dominika SWOLKIEN. 2006. ‘The vernaculars of São Vicente (Cape Verde) and Brazil: demographic and degrees of restructuring’, *RILI* 4(1): 71-86.


HONÓRIO do COUTO, Hildo. See COUTO, Hildo Honório do.


IVENS FERRAZ, Luiz. See also FERRAZ, Luiz [vens].


   The author compares ST, AN, PR, and AB in terms of sociolinguistics, semantics, phonetics, and syntax, sometimes contrasting them with other creoles, like CV.

   [See sections AB, AN, PR, and ST]


   On CV, p. 89-93.


   Analyses the grammatical category of number in CV’s Santiago variety based on some excerpts from Manuel Veiga’s (1987) *Oju d’Agu*.


This study on the verbal system of CV is part of a larger project aiming at a synchronic description of the Santiago island’s creole. Examples from a collection of fairy tales.


Interview of this Cape Veredian cultural figure by J. Lang on various issues, including language and culture. Trans. from German by Carlos Schünemann.


The author presents some valid reasons to pay more attention to CV creole (particularly the Santiago variety) and to study it more thoroughly.

90. __________. 1994b. ‘Estruturas eventualmente africanas no crioulo de Cabo Verde (Santiago)’, *Papia* 3(2): 170-176.

The author recommends a programme to follow in studying creole structures by isolating features allowing the identification of the substrate languages of a particular creole as in the case of CV (Santiago variety).


A phonetic and phonological study of the singular personal pronoun in CV (Santiago variety).


The author presents and analyses two sets of CV structures which seem to be calques on Port. structures, leading to a reflection on the process of creolization and its different levels and of restructuring in general.

This study provides a reflection on the importance of substrate languages in the process of creolization. The author presents a list of twelve CV structural features considered to be ‘exotic’ or non-Portuguese.

94. __________ (ed.) with the collaboration of Martina BRÜSER and André dos Reis SANTOS (Cape Verde), with the contributions by Ekkehard DENGLER and Andreas BLUM. 2002. Dicionário do Crioulo da Ilha de Santiago (Cabo Verde) com equivalentes de tradução em alemão e português. Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag. Lxxxvi, 864 p.


Foreword by Manuel Veiga. 8,388 entries and 25,787 sample sentences in CV [Santiago variety] with translations into German and Port. This dictionary is based on four previous dictionaries of CV.

95. __________. 2004. ‘Affinités grammaticales entre le créole portugais de l’Île de Santiago (Cap-Vert) et le wolof (Sénégal) : Aspects et temps’. In Fernández et al. (eds.), p. 137-141.

Compares CV (Santiago variety) with Wolof, one of its possible substrates, as to their aspect and time markers.


Reviewed: Christina Märzhäuser in JPCL 23(1): 147-152. ‘This book presents the papers from the international Colloquium with the same name held at the University of Erlangen – Nürenberg in September 2004…. [I]t offers an interdisciplinary perspective that is both linguistic and socio-historical.’ – (p. 147)

2.2. CV


‘Attacks Crioulo as a degenerate and ruleless language, p. 81, 109.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975:86)

“LONHA”. See **HEILMAIR, Hans-Peter.**


‘Discussion of Crioulo, p. 10-11. Poor intercommunication among the islands is stressed.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975:86)


Cited as *Colóquios cabo-verdianos* (1959).

**LOPES da SILVA, Baltasar.** See **SILVA, Baltasar Lopes da.**

**LOPES de LIMA, José Joaquim.** See **LIMA, José Joaquim Lopes de.**


The author evaluates the utility of Bickerton’s (1981, 1983, 1984) language bioprogram hypothesis and Jansons’s (1984) model of analysis in explaining the system of articles in CV (São Vicente, Brava and, Santiago varieties) and ST. [See section ST]


Portuguese translation of Lucchesi’s (1993) article in English [in this section].

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.2. CV


This chapter accounts for the formation of diminutives in CV, namely the attachment of the diminutive suffix –inh and the infixation of z in some of the derived forms.

104. MARIANO, José Gabriel Lopes da Silva. 1948-1949. Poems in Claridade, no. 6 (1948) and no. 7 (1949).

‘Poems in Crioulo.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975:86)

MARQUES de BARROS, Marcelino. See BARROS, M[arcelino Marques de].


A linguistic study of CV from the speech of Capeverdean immigrants in Lisbon (Portugal).


Discusses the phonology and grammar of this CV variety and linguistic variations in this island (namely, the use of Creole and Portuguese). A supplement section presents a Creole-Portuguese and a Creole-English lexicon grouped according to etymology, p. 239-245; a list of greetings, farewells and other expressions, p. 245-246; four creole texts, with Port. and English translations, p. 247-256.


Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.2. CV

A practical Portuguese-Capeverdean creole dictionary with 4,085 entries in basic Portuguese; 16,257 translations into CV. A complement to Quint’s 1998 Capeverdean-Portuguese dictionary.


‘Amateurish but contains valuable material. Songs with explanatory notes, p. 11-47; sayings, 47-48; remarks on grammar, 53-61; glossary, 61-66; bibl., 67-68.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 86)


‘Compares the linguistic situation of the three colonies. He finds that standard Port. has had a much greater influence in Cape Verde than in the other colonies, and suggests that the Cape Verde creole verb was at one stage much nearer to the aspectual system of the São Tomé and Guinea creoles (and the local African languages) than it is today.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 86).

[See sections GB and ST]


English translation of Morais-Barbosa’s 1966 article in Portuguese.

[See sections GB and ST]


[See section G for general description]

   ‘Note on Creoulo, p. 75-76.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 90)
   [See section GB]

   ‘Generalities; grammatical sketch; lexical notes; verse in Crioulo.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 87)

   ‘The review centers on the Cape Verdean articles, in which he finds some faults. Speculates on the origin of C.V. creole, taking essentially Bloomfield’s and Hall’s point of view.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 87)

**NASCIMENTO MOURA, Jacinto José do.** See MOURA, Jacinto José do Nascimento.

   ‘Versos em creoulo.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 87)

   ‘A study of the phonemic norms of S. Antão, Boa Vista, Brava, and Fogo dialects, from the speech of immigrant informants in New England. Changes in the dialects are noted but not described.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 87)

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.2. CV

‘A popular account; some folk tales in very much modified Crioulo.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 87)

OLIVEIRA ALMADA, Maria Dulce de. See ALMADA, Maria Dulce de Oliveira.


PAULA BRITO, António de. See BRITO, António de Paula.

PEDRO, Jorge. See BARBOSA, Jorge Pedro Pereira.


The author presents and analyses examples of flexional parsimony, i.e. reduction of morphological marks whenever information is predictable, in CV. According to her, this process remains even in decreolizing varieties.


2.2. CV

Studies the auxiliary verbs in CV (Santiago variety).

126. __________. 2000. ‘Um crioulo de outro planeta’. In Andrade, Pereira & Mota (eds.), p. 27-46.

The author analyses CV verbal system comparing the São Vicente variety to that of Santiago, showing that they are not so different as they share the same tendencies for linguistic change.


PEREIRA BARBOSA, Jorge Pedro. See BARBOSA, Jorge Pedro Pereira.


Recent research on the area, p. 8-9, 11; about language policy in CV, p. 58-62.

Chapter 7 includes a brief general presentation of CV creole (p. 149-151) among others and discusses theories on its origin and evolution, p. 149-183 and passim.

Section 7.3 presents the analysis of a creole text (p. 170-184).

[See section G for description]


‘This present edition is a preliminary edition, really representing only a progress report on our work.’ – (p. 5). Based on the Sotavento dialects of CV.


Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.2. CV

Master’s thesis on CV pronominal system. Part I: chapter 1, defining what a creole is, p. 4-14; chapter 2, on CV, p. 15-21; Part II: chapter 3, on the author’s fieldwork, p. 22-39; chapter 4, pronominal expressions in CV, p. 40-83; chapter 5, a case of reflexivity, p. 85-119.


QUINT, Nicolas. See also QUINT-ABRIAL, Nicolas.


   Reviewed: Ulisdete Rodrigues de Souza in Papia 11: 120-121 (2001). This CV-Port. dictionary, also in CD-ROM version, is a true portrayal of CV with more than 4,000 entries and about 5,000 sentences exemplifying usage in actual speech. It includes etymology when possible as well as a brief presentation of CV spelling (‘Promúncia e transcrição’) and grammar (‘Morfologia e sintaxe’). Complemented by Mendes et al.’s 2002 Portuguese-Capeverdean dictionary.


   The most important study in French of CV up to that date. Introduction, p. 1-14; Part I, on CV phonological system, orthographic issues, and a diachronic approach to CV, p. 15-140; Part II, on morphology and grammatical categories, p. 141-290; Part III, reflection on the creolization phenomenon in CV, p. 291-387. ‘Annexe I – Structure syllabique de trois textes oraux badiais’, p. 391-400.

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.2. CV

The first part is an analysis of CV (Santiago variety) and its African origins. In the second part, the author suggests a classification of the CV varieties, including them in the wide language family of the West-Atlantic Iberian-based creoles, and an explanation for their genesis. The third part analyses CV’s current sociolinguistic situation in relation to Portuguese as the official language in the Republic of Cape Verde.


138. __________. 2004. ‘Interacções morfológicas entre verbo e objecto no crioulo da Ilha de Santiago (República de Cabo Verde)’, *Papia* 14: 71-83.


A conversation guide especially recommended for tourists. The introduction includes an abridged grammar, cultural notes about local customs, a small lexicon (Capeverdean creole – French and French – Capeverdean creole), illustrations. Short bibl. and discography.


QUINT-ABRIAL, Nicolas. See also QUINT, Nicolas.

Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.2. CV

Reviewed: Marlyse Baptista in *JPCL* 16(1): 188-190 (2001). ‘Notwithstanding the minor shortcomings of this slender volume, the lexicon constitutes a little gem in the history of lexicographic works on Capeverdean Creole.’ – (p.140).

The first section, a sixteen-page grammatical appendix, addresses issues of pronunciation and transcription, as well as important aspects of CV (Santiago variety) morphology and syntax. The lexicon itself includes more than 1,800 CV word entries with their equivalents in French.


[See section G for description]


Section 17 on Cape Verde Islands: p. 83-88.

[See section G for description]


‘The first article is general and introductory, the last contains a glossary and prose with translation, forming a valuable corpus.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 87)


Comparison of CV and GB creoles. The author defends “ambigenesis” and traces convergence and divergence to their formation.

[See section GB]
Part II – Upper Guinea creoles

2.2. CV


Attempts to solve the problem of the genetic relations between GB and CV (Santiago variety).
[See section GB]

[See section G for description]


An index of the words listed in the book for CV’s Sotavento creole according to its origin is available in part III: p. 393 - 412.
[See section G for description]

SALAS BARRENA, Nicté-Ha Itzel. See BARRENA, Nicté-Ha Itzel Salas.


SANTOS SILVA, Izione. See SILVA, Izione Santos.


‘Texts (3 songs, 5 proverbs, 19 sentences, Lord’s Prayer, Hail Mary); grammatical analysis and some comparison with Cabo Verde Crioulo.’ - Reinecke et al. (1975:93).

Comparison with CV creole and Kimbundu in terms of vocabulary, phonology, grammar and folklore.
[See section ST]


   ‘Discusses opposing theories of creole origins offered by Adam and Coelho. Gives examples of development of continental Port. into Cape Verdan Crioulo.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 88)


   ‘Although essentially following the model of traditional grammar, this is the most nearly complete study of Cape Verdan creole. Does not pay sufficient attention to local variations. ‘Prólogo, p. 7-15, by Rodrigo de Sá Nogueira. ‘Introdução’, 27-45; detailed study of phonology, 47-127; morphology and syntax, 129-189; lexicon, with phonetic transcription, 190-388.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 88).


   ‘In this dissertation, it is hypothesized that decreolization is occurring…’ – (abstract).


   Discusses the standardization of CV creole writing.

2.2. CV

Transcriptions of CV oral texts told by an old Capeverdean woman, Nasi Gomi.


Seventeen poems in CV.


SILVA MONTEIRO, Clarisse da. See MONTEIRO, Clarisse da Silva.


161. SOLOVOVA, Olga. 2004. ‘Progressive markers in the creoles of Cape Verde and Guiné-Bissau: the outcome of different sociolinguistic histories’. In Fernández et al. (eds.): 159-169.

   [See section GB]

162. SWOLKIEN, Dominika. 2004. ‘Factores sociolinguísticos no povoamento da ilha de São Vicente de Cabo Verde’. In Fernández et al. (eds.): 171-184.

   Analyses the sociolinguistic factors involved in the settlement of the island of São Vicente.


   Some linguistic data on CV, particularly a paragraph named ‘Topicalização e deslocamento à esquerda no crioulo cabo-verdiano’, mainly from Braga, p. 134-135.

   [See section G for description]


   ‘Verse in Crioulo by a highly popular Cape Verdean poet ‘who spoke, sang, and danced their language’.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 88)
165. __________. 1933. ‘Morna: Já m’crê-bo!’, *Portucale* 6: 22.

166. __________. n.d. *Manijas: letras e canções crioulas*.


   Tavares (1932) trans. into Italian by Maria da Graça Gomes de Pina.


   ‘A pioneer use of Crioulo for literary purposes, ‘acompanhado de breves observações gramaticais’.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 88)

169. __________. 1898. [Translation of stanzas v:8-9 of *Os Lusíadas* into São Antão Crioulo] *Revista Portugueza* 9: 567 ff.. Also in Vasconcellos (1897/99) [in this section].


   The author reviews Bickerton’s TMA protosystem model comparing it to CV creole (Santiago variety).


   A revised version of her 1988 doctoral dissertation aiming to analyse the TMA system of Portuguese-based creoles, particularly in CV (Santiago variety), in light of Bickerton’s theory on creole genesis.

   Chapter I is a historical, linguistic presentation of West African Port.-based creoles, p. 21-45; chapter II is a study of their TMA system, in particular CV, p. 46-91; chapter III discusses issues on creole genesis, p. 92-117.

   [See section G for description]
2.2. CV


The author presents some possible reasons to explain changes in comparative forms in some Port.-based creoles, including CV (Santiago variety), p. 118-119. Examples mainly from Veiga (1980) and Brito (1967 reprint).

[See section G for description]


Analyses and compares comparative and superlative structures in some Port.-based creoles, including CV (Santiago variety), p. 5-6. Examples mainly from Veiga (1980) and Brito (1967 reprint).

[See section G for description]


Analyses examples of repetitive and inchoative periphrastic verbal constructions in Santiago CV variety and PR treating the process of grammaticalization refuting it as a part of the assimilation of superstrate linguistic constructions.

[See section PR]


Includes two texts in CV (Santiago variety) with their Portuguese translation: ‘Storia Storia’ and ‘Djom Pó-di-Pilom’, p.6-11.

[See section G for description]

About the conception of a sociolinguistic questionnaire about CV made by the author. He also presents the results of this 1972 enquiry. An example is given on pages 55-58.


A sociolinguistic presentation of the Cape Verde Islands to French readers through the author’s experiences in the Archipelago of Cape Verde and readings of the local literature.


‘Text of Teixeira’s translation of a passage from Os Lusíadas, into S. Antão Crioulo [in this section], with grammatical analysis, 246-261.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 81)

[See section G for general description]


The first novel entirely written in CV creole (Santiago variety).


Reflection and analysis of the poetics, language, and culture of CV. Part II treats issues on the creole language, discusses linguistic aspects and presents a possible description of the language.

VIEIRA da SILVA, Josênia. See SILVA, Josênia Vieira da.
Part III

Gulf of Guinea creoles
3.1. Santomense - ST


   Presents some interesting data in terms of the ST and PR’s history and society (particularly articles in parts I and II) up to that date although linguistic aspects are barely discussed in section V.

   [See section G for description]


   An analysis of the noun phrase in ST.


   ‘This paper investigates the role of bare noun phrases [BNP] within the nominal system of Santome’ showing ‘that BNPs are the core of the nominal domain in ST’ (p. 37).

**ALMADA NEGREIROS, António de.** See **NEGREIROS, António de Almada.**


   ‘No distinction is made between S. Tomé and Príncipe terms but informants appear all to be from S. Tomé. Portuguese-Crioulo list, p. 55-58; phonological notes, 59-60.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 92).


   In this chapter, the author ‘provide[s] summary tables highlighting the properties of noun phrases including both determined and determinerless nouns in the 14 creoles under study’ (p. 470), including ST.

   [See section G for description]

   In this chapter the authors gather ‘similarities and differences in the patterns of the nominality’ (p. 470) of the 14 creole languages treated in the compilation cited above, including ST.

   [See section G for description]

**BARBOSA, Jorge Morais.** See **MORAIS-BARBOSA, Jorge**.


   Analyses Iberian-Romance-based creoles, particularly in terms of their verbal system. On ST phonology, morphosyntax, verbal system, and lexicon, p. 76-95.

   [See section G for description]


   Section 1.3 on reduplication in ST, p. 242-243.

   [See section G for description]


   Dances and songs from São Tomé with transcription of staves and lyrics in creole and Portuguese.


    This comparative analysis of CV and ST creoles is based on their phonological and morphosyntactic systems in order to stress how distant both are from Portuguese.

Reproduces the lyrics of a children’s dance in creole (p. 30). ‘Danço Congo’’s lyrics.


[See section G for description]


Analyses examples of reduplication in ST among other CPs, mainly from Ferraz (1979; 1987), p. 68.

[See section G for description]


Includes names of plants from São Tomé and Príncipe in creole.
Part III – Gulf of Guinea creoles

3.1. ST

FERRAZ, Luiz Ivens. See also IVENS FERRAZ, Luiz.


Presents sociolinguistic data and a brief linguistic analysis of AN (its phonetics, lexicon, and grammar) compared to ST, Portuguese and substrate languages.
[See section AN]


A study of the verbal system, including grammatical and lexicological points, mostly based on Morais-Barbosa (1966). For the comparative analysis, the authors used excerpts presented by Valkhoff (1966).
[See sections CV and PR]


This study traces substantial diachronic evidence of pluralization patterns found in Afro-Portuguese creoles (CV, ST, Palenquero and Papiamento, the Afro-Brazilian dialect of ‘Helvécia’) as well as popular non-standard varieties of Brazilian Portuguese and Afro-Hispanic creoles.
[See section G for description]

FERREIRA RIBEIRO, Manuel. See RIBEIRO, Manuel Ferreira.


Comment on the Spanish priest Alonso de Sandoval’s work *De instauranda Aethiopium salute* (1627), first mention of the existence of a Port. creole in São Tomé, p. 350-361.


Demographic data on São Tomé and Príncipe languages. Only two languages listed, ‘Crioulo’ [ST CP] and Portuguese, p. 296.

[See section G for description]


Analyses examples of ST serial verb constructions, the second element of which derives only etymologically from Port. verbs. It is argued that some of these structures should be analysed as examples of relexification, others as a case of reanalysis.


This article ‘investigates the distribution and properties of the two allomorphs that stand for the verb ‘to go’ in Santome’ – p. 71.


Detailed generative treatment of subject pronouns, p. 9-71; the extended verb phrase, p. 73-172, and negation, p. 173-244.

HERCULANO de CARVALHO, José G. See CARVALHO, José G. Herculano de.


Section 6.3.1. on São Tomé, p. 278-280 and passim.

HONÓRIO do COUTO, Hildó. See COUTO, Hildó Honório do.

IVENS FERRAZ, Luiz. See also FERRAZ, Luiz Ivens.

   
   Ferraz’s Master thesis. The most complete description of ST grammar to this date.


   The author compares ST, AN, PR, and AB in terms of sociolinguistics, semantics, phonetics, and syntax, sometimes contrasting them with other creoles, like CV.
   [See sections AB, AN, CV, and PR]


   Portuguese translation of 1974 article in English.
   [See in this section and section AN]


   This article presents an outline of the semantic range of reduplication in the four Portuguese-based creoles spoken in the Gulf of Guinea [AB, AN, PR, and ST]. Most of the data presented here for ST come from Hagemeijer’s field notes.
   [See section G for description]


   Brief note on ST. A song in creole (Livro II, parte I, p. 87).

**LOPES LIMA, J.** See **LIMA, J. Lopes.**

   The author conducts a linguistic comparison of AN and ST, including occasional comparisons with PR and AB. Appendices include a Swadesh list comparing AN, ST, and Port.

   [See section AN for description]


   Includes some ST morphosyntactic data.


   [See section CV]


   Portuguese translation of Lucchesi’s (1993) article in English.

   [See in this section for general description]


   Only Francisco Stockler’s poems are in ST.


   An example of constructions with serial verbs in AN, PR, and ST.

   [See sections AN and PR]

40. **MORAIS-BARBOSA, Jorge.** 1966. ‘Cabo Verde, Guiné e São Tomé e Príncipe. Situação linguística, in *Cabo Verde, Guiné e São Tomé e Príncipe. Curso de extensão*...
Part III – Gulf of Guinea creoles

3.1. ST


Compares the linguistic situation of the three colonies. After reflecting on the classification of creole languages, the author focuses his attention on the verbal systems of the three creoles.

[See sections CV and GB]


English translation of Morais-Barbosa’s 1966 article in Port.

[See sections CV and GB]


Analyses the behaviour of certain morphemes and the syntactic implications based on the expansion of minimal statements.


[See section G for general description]


[See section AN]
3.1. ST


   Includes ST word pronunciation.

46. __________. 1928. ‘Etnografia de S. Tomé e outros elementos de estudo’. In Anuário comercial, industrial e agrícola da Província de S. Tomé e Príncipe.

   ‘Described by Valkhoff (1966) as ‘a superficial condensation of Negreiros’s linguistic studies.’’ - Reinecke et al. (1975: 92).


   São Tomé’s language briefly mentioned. Note p. 16.


   Recent research on the area, p. 9, 12; about language policy in São Tomé and Príncipe, p. 64-65. Chapter 7 includes a brief general presentation of ST creole (p. 153-155) among other Port.-based creoles and discusses theories on its origin and evolution, p. 149-183 and passim.

   [See section G for description]


   [See section G for description]


   Section 20 on São Tomé and Príncipe: p. 92-93.

   ‘Introduction, p. 9-19 ; folk songs, 21-32 ; five tales in Crioulo, 33-100 ; proverbs and adages, 103-112 ; Portuguese-Crioulo vocabulary, 115-129, mostly from Negreiros (1928).’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 92-93).


   Includes a song in creole by Paulo David, p.25-27.


   Includes 2 stanzas in ST creole.


   [See section G for description]


   An index of the words listed in the book for ST (*Forro*) according to their origin is available in part III: p. 413-429.

   [See section G for description]


   ‘[A] study of the relations between the words containing /l/ in Saotomense and their respective etymons’ – (p. 23).

Part III – Gulf of Guinea creoles

3.1. ST

Ethnographical and literary work, with a list of words ‘Vocabulário do crioulo Fôrro usado em São Tomé e Príncipe’, mostly from Negreiros (1928).


   Includes a phonological, syntactic and lexical study of ST in addition to historical aspects, p. 17-18, 65-86, 188-198, 225. Corpus includes: lexical lists (p. 281-287) and texts in ST, some with a French translation and gloss (p. 291-312).

   [See section G for description]


   ‘Texts (3 songs, 5 proverbs, 19 sentences, Lord’s Prayer, Hail Mary); grammatical analysis and some comparison with Cabo Verde Crioulo.’ - Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 93).

   Comparison with CV creole and Kimbundu in terms of vocabulary, phonology, grammar and folklore.

   [See section CV]


   English translation of Schuchardt (1882) [this section] by T. Hagemeijer and J. Holm.
SILVA DIAS, J. S. da. See DIAS, J. S. da Silva.

   Some linguistic data on ST, particularly a paragraph named ‘A partícula zo no crioulo português de São Tomé’, mainly from Alkmin and Gnerre, p. 131-132.
   [See section G for description]

   Section nine, ‘A general grammatical survey of the Caribbean creoles’: grammatical comparison of GB and ST with other Atlantic creoles, p. 170-197. ST Swadesh 100-item word list, with some information on phonology, p. 254-257.
   [See section GB]


   Chapter I is a historical, linguistic presentation of West African Port.-based creoles, p. 21-45, particularly p. 41-44 on São Tomé and Príncipe; chapter II is a study of their TMA system, in particular CV, p. 46-91; chapter III discusses issues on creole genesis, p. 92-117, particularly p. 99-100 on São Tomé and Príncipe. Corpus based on 10-minute recorded conversations in ST.
   [See also section G for description]

   Short paragraph on comparative structures in ST, p. 120. Examples mainly from Ferraz (1975) and Valkhoff (1966).
   [See section G for description]


[See section G for description]


Includes some riddles (‘Aguêdê’, p. 17) and aphorisms (‘Véss’, p. 18) in ST and their Portuguese translation.

[See section G for description]


‘A general survey article with much on the creolization of Afrikaans. Part II […] on São Tomé Crioulo[…].’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 49).


[See section G for description]


‘Firsthand analysis of S. Tomé Crioulo, with some information on Príncipe and Annobón dialects. Reports that inhabitants of Príncipe have mostly abandoned Crioulo’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 93).
Part III – Gulf of Guinea creoles

3.1. ST

Also includes 25 proverbs in ST with translation into Port. (Appendix II) and some excerpts in ST and PR creoles translated into Port.; appendix III is based on Almeida’s (1949) anatomic terminology with PR equivalents.

[See section G for description]
3.2. AN

ALMADA NEGREIROS, António de. See NEGREIROS, António de Almada.


   Analyses Iberio-Romance-based creoles, particularly in terms of their verbal system. On AN phonology, morphosyntax, and lexicon, p. 96-99.

   [See section G for description]


   [See section G for description]


   Section 1.4 on reduplication in AN, p. 243-244.

   [See section G for description]


   [See section G for description]

3.2. AN

Analyses some examples of reduplication in AN among other CPs, mainly from Maurer (1995) and Lorenzino (1998), p. 69.

[See section G for description]

FERRAZ, Luiz Ivens. See also IVENS FERRAZ, Luiz.


   Presents sociolinguistic data and a brief linguistic analysis of AN (its phonetics, lexicon, and grammar) compared to ST, Portuguese and substrate languages.

   [See section ST]


   Section 6.3.2. on Angolar, p. 280-281 and passim.


   Section 3.2, ‘Angolar Creole Portuguese’, p.72-75.

   [See section G for description]

HONÓRIO do COUTO, Hildo. See COUTO, Hildo Honório do.


   The author compares ST, AN, PR, and AB in terms of sociolinguistics, semantics, phonetics, and syntax, sometimes contrasting with other creoles, like CV.

   [See sections AB, CV, PR, and ST.]


   Portuguese translation of 1974 article in English.

This article presents an outline of the semantic range of reduplication in the four Portuguese-based creoles spoken in the Gulf of Guinea [AB, AN, PR, and ST]. Most of the data presented here for AN come from Maurer (1995).


Examples and discussion of 97 AN syntactic structures.


Introduction, on the linguistic situation on the island of ST, also presents the important corpus of songs and tales translated into French used in this study, p. 1-5;
3.2. AN

Part I describes orthographic conventions, phonetic and phonological systems, p. 9-38; Part 2 is the detailed study on AN morphosyntax, particularly nominal and verbal phrases, p. 39-155; Part 3 is a transcription of AN texts collected by the author, 158-206; last part presents a detailed bilingual lexicon: AN-French (p. 208-251) and French-AN (p. 253-277).

   Analyses selected structures in AN lexically, phonologically, and morphosyntactically.

   An example of constructions with serial verbs in AN, PR, and ST.
   [See sections PR and ST]

   Chapter 9, ‘Os Angolares’.
   [See also section ST]

   Recent research on the area, p. 9, 12; about language policy in São Tomé and Príncipe, p. 64-65. Chapter 7 includes a brief general presentation of AN (p. 153-155) among other Port.-based creoles and discusses theories on its origin and evolution, p. 149-183 and passim.
   [See section G for description]

   [See section G for description]
   Section 20 on São Tomé and Príncipe: p. 92-93.
   [See section G for description]

   An index of the words listed in the book for AN according to their origin is available in part III: p. 443-457.
   [See section G for description]

   Includes a phonological, syntactic and lexical study of AN in addition to historical aspects, p. 18-19, 88-103, 160-161, 226. Corpus includes: lexical lists and some sentences in AN (p. 285-290).
   [See section G for description]

   Includes the transcription of an oral text in AN, a story told by an eighty-four-year-old fisherman, and its Portuguese translation, p. 21.
   [See section G for description]
3.3. Tonga Portuguese – TP


   Discusses aspects of language acquisition and transmission among the Tongas in its sociohistorical context. The author provides examples of restructuring found in TP and reflects upon the motivation of such restructuring, ending the discussion on the validity of TP classification as a ‘semi-creole’.


   This study presents the results of a VARBRUL analysis of the plural noun phrase items showing an increase of variable plural agreement in the TP noun phrase.


   The author presents historical and linguistic data for a possible fourth variety of creole language in São Tomé and Principe, although it seems to be disappearing.
3.4. PR: Príncipe – PR


   Presents some interesting data in terms of the ST and PR’s history and society (particularly articles in parts I and II) up to that date although linguistic aspects are barely discussed in section V.

   [See section G for description]


   Analyses Iberian-Romance-based creoles, particularly in terms of their verbal system. On PR phonology, morphosyntax, verbal system, and lexicon, p. 99-113.

   [See section G for description]


   Section 1.5 on reduplication in PR, p. 244.

   [See section G for description]


   On PR, p. 111-140.


   In the second article, a small paragraph on both São Tomé and Príncipe creoles.

Part III – Gulf of Guinea creoles

3.4. PR


[See section G for description]

   Analyses some examples of reduplication in PR among other CPs, exclusively from Günther (1973), p. 68-69.
   [See section G for description]

FERRAZ, Luiz (Ivens). See also IVENS FERRAZ, Luiz.

   ‘A number of phonological and grammatical features have been selected to show the influence of the [African] substratum.’ – (p. 153)

   A study of the CV and ST verbal system, including grammatical and lexicological points. Some PR data are also used for comparison.
   [See sections CV and ST]

   The only book-length work to date on this language. Background, p. 7-33; phonology, p. 35-51; morphology, p. 52-81; syntax, p. 82-99; texts, p. 102-173; glossary, p. 176-250; appendices, p. 251-273.

   Section 6.3.3. on Príncipe, p. 281-282 and passim.

HONÓRIO do COUTO, Hildo. See COUTO, Hildo Honório do.
IVENS FERRAZ, Luiz. See also FERRAZ, Luiz (Ivens).


The author compares ST, AN, PR, and AB in terms of sociolinguistics, semantics, phonetics, and syntax, sometimes contrasting with other creoles, like CV.

[See sections AB, AN, CV, and ST]


This article presents an outline of the semantic range of reduplication in the four Portuguese-based creoles spoken in the Gulf of Guinea [AB, AN, PR, and ST]. ‘The corpus of information available on the PR creole … is both limited and out of date.’ – (p. 166). Mainly from Günther (1973).

[See section G for description]


Sections 2 and 3 are respectively ‘a summary of Günther’s [1973] analysis of the T[ense]-A[pect]-M[ood] system’ and its criticism; section 4 covers Maurer’s own analysis of TAM markers in general; section 5 contains some historical remarks on the marker sa; section 6 points out the interest of this type of analysis to understand creole languages.


An example of constructions with serial verbs in AN, PR, and ST.


[See section G for general description]


Recent research on the area, p. 9, 12; about language policy in São Tomé and Príncipe, p. 64-65. Chapter 7 includes a brief general presentation of PR creole (p. 153-155) among other Port.-based creoles and discusses theories on its origin and evolution, p. 149-183 and passim.

[See section G for description]


[See section G for description]


Section 20 on São Tomé and Principe: p. 92-93.

[See section G for description]


An index of the words listed in the book for PR creole (Lung’ie) according to their origin is available in part III: p. 431-441.

[See section G for description]

   Includes a phonological, syntactic and lexical study of PR in addition to historical aspects, p. 18, 103-112, 161-164, 178-179, 227. Corpus includes a compared lexical list of PR, ST, AN, Port., and French (p. 285-287).

   [See section G for description]


   ‘Texts (3 songs, Lord’s Prayer, Hail Mary, words and sentences); grammatical analysis.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 93).


   Chapter I is a historical, linguistic presentation of West African Port.-based creoles, p. 21-45, particularly p. 41-44 on São Tomé and Príncipe; chapter II is a study of their TMA system, in particular CV, p. 46-91; chapter III discusses issues on creole genesis, p. 92-117, particularly p. 99-100 on São Tomé and Príncipe. Includes some data on PR to compare with CV.

   [See section G for description]


   The author presents some possible reasons to explain changes in comparative forms in some Port.-based creoles, including PR, p. 121-124. Examples mainly from Günther (1973), and Ferraz (1975).

   [See section G for description]


   Analyses and compares comparative and superlative structures in some Port.-based creoles, including PR, p. 8-12. Examples mainly from Günther (1973) and Ferraz (1975).

   [See section G for description]
27. __________. 1994. ‘Sobre a gramaticalização das perífrases verbais repetitivas e

Analyses examples of repetitive or inchoative periphrastic verbal constructions in
Santiago CV variety and PR to understand the process of grammaticalization
refuting it as a part of the assimilation of superstrate linguistic constructions.
[See section CV]

28. TOMÁS, Maria Isabel, and Dulce PEREIRA (eds.). [1999]. Os espaços do crioulo
– Textos nos crioulos de base portuguesa. [Lisboa] Comissão Nacional para as
Comemorações dos Descobrimentos Portugueses. 47 p.

Includes some riddles in PR with their Portuguese translation: ‘Pyada’, p. 20.
[See section G for description]

77-115.

‘Firsthand analysis of S. Tomé Crioulo, with some information on Príncipe and
Annobón dialects. Reports that inhabitants of Príncipe have mostly abandoned
Crioulo’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 93).

Also includes 25 proverbs in ST with translation into Port. (Appendix II) and
some excerpts in ST and PR creoles translated into Port.; appendix III is based on
Almeida’s (1949) anatomic terminology with PR equivalents.
[See section G for description]

   Christian catechism translated into AB creole.

2. __________. n.d. [Diccionario español-annobonés y annobonés-español.]

   ‘Noted in Streit & Dingdinger from *Almanaque 1923*; no other information.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 94).


   Analyses Ibero-Romance-based creoles, particularly in terms of their verbal system. On AB phonology, morphosyntax, verbal system, and lexicon, p. 113-127.

   [See section G for description]


   Section 6 ‘Textos’ includes ten sentences in AB with their Port. translation, p. 273-274 from Post (1993).

   [See section G for description]
   Analyses some examples of reduplication in AB among other CPs, mainly from Barrena (1957) and Post (1995), p. 69-70.
   [See section G for description]

   Analyses the preposition com in Portuguese and Afro-Portuguese, with a comparison with the preposition ku found in some Port.-based creoles, namely in AB and CV among others (p. 265-266).
   [See section G for description]

FERRAZ, Luiz I[vens]. See IVENS FERRAZ, Luiz.


   Reviewed: John M. Lipski in *JPCL* 2(2): 251-253 (1987). An ample collection of studies on every major language and dialect spoken in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, including AB. It contains a linguistic profile of Equatorial Guinea, followed by an updated bibliography with items published up to 1984. It also includes a cluster of six articles dedicated to AB, primarily lexicological studies. The author investigates the non creole Portuguese loans and updates ‘the sociolinguistic profile of this microcosm’ (p. 252).


The author investigates African lexical loans and their socio-historical implications in AB.


On African retentions in the phonetics of AB Port.-based creole.


Section 6.3.4. on Annobón, p. 282-284 and passim.

HONÓRIO do COUTO, Hildo. See COUTO, Hildo Honório do.


The author compares ST, AN, PR, and AB in terms of sociolinguistics, semantics, phonetics, and syntax, sometimes contrasting with other creoles, like CV. Data for AB creole is mainly from Barrena.

[See sections AN, CV, PR, and ST]

   This article presents an outline of the semantic range of reduplication in the four Portuguese-based creoles spoken in the Gulf of Guinea [AB, AN, PR, and ST]. Most of the data presented here for AB come from Post (1998) and her field notes.

   [See section G for description]


**LOBOCH, Miguel Zamora.** See ZAMORA LOBOCH, Miguel.

**MORINO, Natalio Barrena.** See BARRENA [MORINO], Natalio.


   Includes some recent research on AB (p. 12) and some bibliography (p. 253-254).

   [See section G for description]


   ‘A first overview of the different possible uses of serial verb constructions (SVC) in Fa d’Ambú.’ – p. 153. Shows that SVC are an integral part of AB syntax.


   Although provisionally, it describes the formation of relative clauses in Fa d’Ambú and analyses the status of the relative elements *-syi* and *ku* as well as *-ai*.
   Portuguese translation of Post (1992a).

   This chapter is included in part 3 ‘Sketches of individual languages’ and describes AB history, phonology and phonetics, lexicon and morphology, and syntax. It also includes texts in AB, p. 202
   [See section G for description]

   ‘In this article, I discuss the functioning of two of the preverbal tense, mood and aspect (TMA) marking elements of Fa d’Ambu’ – p. 189

   The author ‘briefly describe[s] the way Vila (1891) and Barrena (1957) treated this subject and …discuss[es] the rules for negation … in modern Fa d’Ambô.’ – (p. 292)

   Analyses generic and impersonal pronouns in AB dividing them into two categories whether they refer to human beings or non-human entities.

   [See section G for description]
   
   Section 21 on Annobón: p. 94. Only eight entries.
   
   [See section G for description]

   
   [See section G for description]

   
   ‘Extended analysis, so far as was possible from data furnished by Vila.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 94).

   
   The author presents some possible reasons to explain changes in comparative forms in some Port.-based creoles, including AB, p. 124-125. Examples mainly from Barrena (1957) and Post (1992).
   
   [See section G for description]

   
   Analyses and compares comparative and superlative structures in some Port.-based creoles, including AB, p. 13-14. Examples mainly from Barrena (1957) and Post (1992).
   
   [See section G for description]

Includes a little story in AB with its Portuguese translation, p. 22.

[See section G for description]


‘Firsthand analysis of S. Tomé Crioulo, with some information on Príncipe and Annobón dialects.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 93).

[See section G for description]


‘A traditional, elementary grammar.’ – idem.


‘By a local dignitary; a popular sketch of island life with a strong church flavour; several texts, mostly of creolized Spanish [sic] and Latin prayers, etc.; Crioulo words passim. ‘Diccionario annobonés-español’, A-CH only, p. 77-83; ‘Pronunciación de palabras’, p. 83.’ – Reinecke et al. (eds.) (1975: 94).
Part IV

Partially restructured Portuguese
4.1. Angola - AVP


   Presents detailed, interesting data in terms of this then Portuguese province’s history and society (particularly articles in parts I and II) up to that date.

   [See section G for description]

**AZEVEDO do CAMPO, José Luís.** See **CAMPO, José Luís de Azevedo do.**


   Analyses an original Angolan text, a tale from *Vozes na Sangala - Kahitu* (1977: 148-147) by Uanhenga Xitu entitled ‘Kaiangô zu Kahitu’ and compares it to its European Portuguese and German versions in a pragmatic perspective.


   The author focuses on new word formation mechanisms in written AVP and draws some notes on Angola’s linguistic situation and policy, supporting the idea that a typically Angolan Portuguese is in development.

   Historical Background, p. 9-29; sociolinguistic situation since 1975, p. 31-61; lexicon, p. 63-119; special grammatical features, p. 124-137; remarks, p. 137-167.


   About the sociolinguistic factors that contribute to the increasing use of the Portuguese language in Angola.

   Analyses the preposition *com* in Portuguese and in AVP and MVP in an attempt to give a new interpretation of its specific usage.


‘L’objet de cet article est d’étudier la structure syntaxique de l’énoncé dans des textes angolais et mozambicains, textes que l’on peut considérer comme la fixation écrite du langage courant (…).’ – p. 29. The data are drawn from literary examples (e.g. Luandino Vieira’s (1963) *Luuanda*) but also from readers’ letters to the editors of some magazines. The author analyses and discusses AVP’s deviations (‘infractions à la norme’ – *ibid.*) from European Portuguese standard.

[See section MVP]


A compared study of some morphosyntactic phenomena in Brazilian vernacular Portuguese, AVP and MVP. Except for some references, data mainly from literary texts.

[See section MVP]


[See section MVP]


After a sociolinguistic comparison of the Brazilian Vernacular Portuguese with AVP, the author analyses some linguistic data from both languages in order to understand their formation.


  Portuguese expansion to Angola and the slave trade, p. 27-29, 34-38, 41-44, 47-48, and passim.

  [See section G for general description]


  [See section G for general description]


  Analyses the linguistic situation of Portuguese (p. 12-13) and Port.-based creoles in Africa and reflects on variation issues and current problems of the linguistic planning in Angola and Mozambique (p. 21-27).

  [See section G for description]

   Recent research on the area, p. 7; about language policy in Angola, p. 49-58. Chapter 5 is on Portuguese in Angola, p. 66-114; chapter 8, on syntactic particularities in AVP and MVP, p. 184-214. This work also includes a Portuguese-German glossary of AVP and MVP terms, p. 215-231.

   [See section G for description]


   [See section G for description]
4.2. Mozambique - MVP

   Presents detailed, interesting data in terms of this then Portuguese province’s history and society (particularly articles in parts I and II) up to that date.
   [See section G for description]


   Analyses the preposition com in Portuguese and in AVP and MVP in an attempt to give a new interpretation of its specific usage.
   [See section G for description]


   ‘L’objet de cet article est d’étudier la structure syntaxique de l’énoncé dans des textes angolais et mozambicains, textes que l’on peut considérer comme la fixation écrite du langage courant (…)’ – p. 29. The data are drawn from literary examples (e.g. Pepetela’s (1981) *Mayombe*) but also from readers’ letters to the editors of
some magazines (like *Tempo*) and essays written by Mozambican school students for celebrating the 5th anniversary of Mozambique’s independence from Portugal. The author analyses and discusses MVP’s deviations (‘infractions à la norme’ – *ibid.*) from European Portuguese standard.

[See section AVP]


A compared study of some morphosyntactic phenomena in Brazilian vernacular Portuguese, AVP and MVP. Except for some references, data mainly from literary texts.

[See section AVP]


[See section AVP]

GOMES da SILVA, João. See SILVA, João Gomes da.


   Doctoral dissertation.


   Analyses examples of semantic interference in MVP grammar providing a methodology of approach to understand the mechanisms of linguistic changes in the grammars of languages in contact.


Brief presentation of some results of the author’s research on the formation of MVP and its parametrical changes from European Port. providing arguments to understand the genesis of creole languages.


Presents two case studies on MVP verbs and discusses the results in order to provide language specific evidence about cognitive mechanisms which are involved in the acquisition of MVP as a second language.


Comparative study of European and Mozambican Portuguese phraseology.

   After presenting the languages spoken in Mozambique according to Rzewuski’s (1978) classification, the author briefly reflects on sociolinguistic factors.

   Discusses some aspects of the lexical development of the Portuguese language in Mozambique. Data mainly from the Mozambican periodical *Limani* and informants. The author finds few differences between Mozambican and European Port.


   [See section G for general description]

Analyses the linguistic situation of Portuguese (p. 12-13) and Port.-based creoles in Africa and reflects on variation issues and current problems of the linguistic planning in Angola and Mozambique (p. 21-27).

[See section G for description]


Recent research on the area, p. 7-8; about language policy in Mozambique, p. 39-49. Chapter 6 is on Portuguese in Mozambique, p. 115-148; chapter 8, on syntactic particularities in AVP and MVP, p. 184-214. This work also includes a Portuguese-German glossary of AVP and MVP terms, p. 215-231.

[See section G for description]


About the independence of Mozambican Portuguese as a national variety different from European Portuguese.

