

Archetypal areal features in the African English-lexifier Creoles

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(1) L tone		H tone	
<i>dè</i>	'IPFV'	<i>dé</i>	'day; there'
<i>dì</i>	'DEF'	<i>dí</i>	'this'
<i>lèk</i>	'like'	<i>lék</i>	'(to) like'
<i>wèt</i>	'with'	<i>wét</i>	'wait'

(2) Word class	lexeme	Pattern	Gloss
Nouns	<i>fibà</i>	[HL]	'fever'
	<i>wàtá</i>	[LH]	'water'
	<i>nyóní</i>	[HH]	'ant'
	<i>bàtà</i>	[LL]	'buttocks'
Linkers	<i>áftà</i>	[HL]	'after, then'
	<i>bifó</i>	[LH]	'before, in front of'
	<i>sóté</i>	[HH]	'until'
	<i>bikɔs</i>	[LL]	'because, due to'

(3) L tone		H tone	
<i>mì</i>	1SG.POSS	<i>mí</i>	1SG.INDP; 1SG.OBJ
<i>yù</i>	2SG.SBJ; 2SG.POSS	<i>yú</i>	2SG.INDP, 2SG.OBJ
<i>ìn</i>	3SG.POSS	<i>ín</i>	3SG.INDP, 3SG.OBJ
<i>wì</i>	1PL.SBJ; 1PL.POSS	<i>wí</i>	1PL.INDP; 1PL.OBJ
<i>dèn</i>	3PL.SBJ; 3PL.POSS	<i>dén</i>	3PL.INDP; 3PL.OBJ

(4) Yoruba		Krio		
a.	<i>àkètè</i>	'cap'	<i>àkété</i>	'old, battered hat'
	<i>àpáta</i>	'rock'	<i>àkpátá</i>	'flat stone'
	<i>omọ</i>	'child'	<i>ómá-</i>	'child' (in composite names)

Midtone in Yoruba: unmarked

- (5) (a) *à dán bón pikín.*
1SG.SBJ PRF give.birth child
'I have given birth to a child/ I have a child.' (Nigerian Pidgin)
- (b) *à némà bón pikín. *nó dán*
3SG.SBJ NEG.PRF give.birth child
'I haven't given birth to a child (yet).' (Nigerian Pidgin)
- (6) (a) *pás nà mákit mó!*
pass LOC market again
'Pass by the market again!' (Pichi)
- (b) *mék yù nó pás nà mákit mó!*
SBJV 2SG NEG pass LOC market more
'Don't pass by the market again!' (Pichi)

- (7) a. *é dé ínsày móto.*
 3SG.SBJ COP inside car
 'She's in(side) a/the car.' (Pichi)
- b. *é nó dé ínsày móto.*
 3SG.SBJ NEG COP inside car
 'She's not inside a/the car.'

- (8) a. **é / ín nà guineana.*
 3SG.SBJ /3SG.INDP FOC/COP guinean.F
 'She is Equatoguinean.' (Pichi)
- b. *íñ nótò guineana.*
 3SG.INDP NEG.FOC/NEG.COP guinean.F
 'She is not Equatoguinean.'

- (9) a. *é / *íñ gò bí dì jefe.*
 3SG.SBJ/3SG.INDP POT COP DEF boss
 'He'll be the boss.' (Pichi)
- b. *é nó gò bí dì jefe.*
 3SG.SBJ NEG POT COP DEF boss
 'He won't be the boss.'

(10) Asymmetric copula negation in the AECs

Copula type/language	Krio/Pichi		Nigerian Pidgin		Ghanaian Pidgin	
Polarity	+	-	+	-	+	-
Locative/existential	<i>dé</i>	<i>nó dé</i>	<i>dé</i>	<i>nó dé</i>	<i>dé</i>	<i>nó dé</i>
Identity/equative	<i>ná</i>	<i>nótò</i>	<i>ná, bí</i>	<i>nó bí</i>	<i>bí</i>	<i>nó bí</i>
Identity/equative + TMA	<i>bí</i>	<i>nó TMA bí</i>	<i>bí</i>	<i>nó TMA bí</i>	<i>bí</i>	<i>nó TMA bí</i>

(11) Copular systems with formal two-way distinctions (mostly identity-equation vs. location-existence), in West Africa, e.g. Kwa (e.g. Ewe, see Westermann 1954: 91–92), Berber (Mettouchi 2009: 288–290), Mande (Vydrene 2009: 252, 256), Chadic (see Frajzyngier, Krech & Mirzayan 2002). Distinct negation patterns for copular and standard verbal negation, defective TMA-conditioned copular paradigms and polarity-conditioned suppletion (see e.g. Winkelmann & Miehe 2009: 169 for Gur), including the use of independent person forms in combination with certain types of copular negation (see e.g. Vydrine 2009: 224–225 for Mande).

(12) Subjunctive ('jussive/optative') complementizers in the AECs and Macro-Sudan languages SBJV comp?

1. Factive clause: <i>I know that she will come</i>	No
2. Directives: <i>come (sg)!, come (pl)!, let's go! let them come!</i>	Yes
3. In complements of strong deontic verbs:	Yes
3.1. Indirect imperatives: <i>I told her to come</i>	Yes
3.2. WANT: <i>I want him to come</i>	Yes
3.3. Causatives: <i>I made him leave, I allowed her to go home</i>	Yes/No
4. Preference/aversion: <i>It's good/better for him to leave now, I fear that he should leave me</i>	Yes
5. Purpose clauses: <i>She went to Accra in order to get treatment</i>	Yes
6. Temporal limit clause: <i>I waited until she came</i>	Yes/No
7. Epistemic possibility: <i>It is possible that she arrives tomorrow</i>	No

(13) Subjunctive complementizer in Nigerian Pidgin (Krio, Pichi)

1. *à nó sé im gò kóm*
 1SG.SBJ know QUOT 3SG.SBJ IRR come
 'I know that she will come.'
2. *mék wí/à gó!*
 SBJV 1PL.SBJ/1SG.SBJ go
 'Let us/me go!'
- 3.1 *à tel=àm se mek im kóm.*
 1SG.SBJ tell=3SG.OBJ QUOT SBJV 3SG.SBJ come
 'I told her to come.'

- 3.2. à **wánt** sé **mek** è kóm.
 1SG.SBJ want QUOT SBJV 3SG.SBJ come
 'I want him to come.'
- 3.3. (a) à **mek/du** **mek** ìm léf
 1SG.SBJ make/do SBJV 3SG.SBJ leave
 'I made her leave.' (NigP)
- (b) à **mék** i léf
 1SG.SBJ make 3SG.SBJ leave
 'I made her leave' (GhaP)
4. à dè **fyá** sé **mék** ìm nó kóm.
 1SG.SBJ IPFV fear QUOT SBJV 3SG.SBJ NEG come
 'I fear that he should/might come.'
5. ìm gó Ibàdàn **mék** ìm gét trítmènt.
 3SG.SBJ go Ibadan SBJV 3SG.SBJ get treatment
 'She went to Ibadan in order to get treatment'
6. yù fit tón=àm sóté **mék** ìm tík.
 2SG can turn=3SG.OBJ until SBJV 3SG.SBJ be.thick
 'You can turn it until it [the soup] is thick.'

(14) Subjunctive complementizer + zero mood marking in predicate in Yoruba (field data)

- a. sé **kí** èmí ó wá?
 Q SBJV 1SG.INDP ASP come
 'Should I come?'
- b. mo sø fún un pé **kí** ó wá.
 1SG.SBJ say GIVE 3SG.OBJ QUOT SBJV 3SG.SBJ come
 'I told her to come.'
- c. mo fé **kí** ó wá
 1SG.SBJ want SBJV 3SG.SBJ come
 'I want him to come.'
- d. mo **mú** **kí** ó lò oògùn náà.
 1SG.SBJ cause SBJV 3SG.SBJ use medicine DEF
 'I made her drink the medicine.'
- e. ó lø sí Ibàdàn **kí** ó lè gbà itójú
 3SG.SBJ go LOC Ibadan SBJV 3SG.SBJ can get care
 'She went to Ibadan in order to (be able to) get a treatment.' (Yoruba)

(15) Mood marking in predicate + optional complementizer, Susu (Mande) (field data)

- a. mu **kha** siga!
 1PL.EXCL SBJV go
 'Let's go!'
- b. n bara a **satuli** (**kha**) a **kha** fa be.
 1SG PRF 3SG convince COMP 3SG SBJV come here
 'I convinced him to come here.'
- c. n **wama** (**kha**) a **kha** siga.
 1SG make COMP 3SG SBJV go
 'I want him to leave.'
- d. m bara a **lu** a **kha** siga.
 1SG PRF 3SG let 3SG SBJV leave
 'I let/allowed him to leave.'
- e. n na tanka tongo-fe (**kha**) n **kha** siga yamani bökhì-ra.
 1SG BE.AT train take-INF COMP 1SG SBJV go German country-LOC
 'I am taking the train in order to go to Germany.'

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