Stefan Thim:
"The Rise of the Phrasal Verb in English: A Case of Scandinavian Influence?"

It is well-known that the linguistic contact between Old English and Old Norse in large areas of Anglo-Saxon England led to a considerable influx of Scandinavian loans. The bulk of these loans does not show up until Middle English, predominantly in the dialects of the former Danelaw.

The development of the English phrasal verbs has frequently been connected wit Old Norse, which exhibits similar verb-particle combinations. The attestation of larger numbers of Scandinavian loans in the Middle English period roughly coincides with the rise of the phrasal verb. By late Middle English, the development of the structure 'verb plus postposed particle' is virtually complete, although the degree of idiomaticity is in most cases still quite low compared to that of many phrasal verbs in Present-Day English.

In accounts of the history of the English phrasal verb and in the standard textbook accounts of the history of the English lexicon it has become customary to associate this structure with the Scandinavian model. The development in English is seen as either induced or, at least, strengthened by influence from Old Norse. This assumption seems to be supported by the facts that the verbal elements of a number of phrasal verbs are Scandinavian loans (e.g. muck up) and that numerous phrasal verbs have formal and semantic parallels in Old Norse (e.g. give up).

In contrast to the standard view and with reference to comparative evidence from other West Germanic languages, I will argue that these and other arguments brought forth in favour of Scandinavian influence are not convincing and that an explanation of this characteristic feature of Modern English as a language-internal structural development is more plausible.

Hildegard Tristram:
"Shifting Britons: The Impact of Late British on Medieval English"

During the first 600 years of English in the Island of Britain, the nascent language was exposed to threee types of language shift scenarios between resident and immigrant population groups. In sociolinguistic terms, this involved (in chronological order) 'bottom up' shifts (Late British, British Latin, possibly Frankish, later also Flemish), shifts between contiguous dialects (English and Scandinavian) and 'top down' shifts (nNorman French/Anglo-Norman).

The latter two types of language shift have been extensively studied since the Nineteenth Century. The literature is legion. The linguistic impact, however, of the 2m to 4m speakers of Late British who adopted the language of their Anglo-Saxon masters (spoken only by 25 000 to 250 000 immigrants according to English revisionist historians and archaeologists) has been notoriously underresearched. Three reasons may be held to have been responsible for this. The most important reason is the prevalence of nineteenth-century colonial concepts concerning the 'ethnic purity' of the Anglo-Saxons. This found expression in the 'double-X' theory (expulsion and extermination of the native Britons). Second, former linguists misunderstood the nature of 'bottum up' shifts. These typically do not involve transfer of lexis to the target language, but rather grammatical and phonological transfer.

Recently, Thomason & Kaufman (1988), Thomason (2001), Vennemann (1995) among others paved the way for a more adequate understanding of this type of shifts. Third, scholars engaged in studies on language shift scenarios should be experts in both the source and the target language(s). Unfortunately, anglicists and celticists are not normally known to share their linguistic insights with each other.

In this paper, I will endeavour to further substantiate my claim that the shifting Britons are responsible for the advanced analycity of English grammar which surfaced in Middle English after the replacement of one type of diglossia (with OE as the roof language) by another type of diglossia (with Anglo-Norman as the roof language) (Lutz 2002, Tristram 2004). Drawing on Peter Schrijver's research (1995, 1999, 2002), I will also claim that the shifting Britons restructured immigrant West Germanic phonology on the model of Late British.

Donald Winford:
"New Englishes in the Context of Contact Linguistics"

Most of the discussion about the origins, history, classification and contemporary sociolinguistic status of the new Englishes has focused on the so-calles "indigenized" varieties that arose in multilingual settings such as those in India, Singapore, Malaysia and the former British colonies of Africa. - all members of the "outer circle". Investigation of these forms of English has been conducted primarily within the framework of a field of study variously labeled "World Englishes" or "English as a World Language" (EWL). However, it is clear that the issues debated in the field of EWL overlap considerably with those of researchers in the broader field of Contact Linguistics, including Creole Linguistics.

This paper discusses some of the issues related to questions of origin, with particular reference to the kinds of restructuring and the mechanisms of change that produced these vernaculars. It has long been noted that there are strong typological/structural similarities between English-lexicon creoles on the one hand, and "indigenized" varieties on the other. This would suggest that they were all shaped by similar processes and principles of change. In addition, the socio-historical circumstances in which they arose share many similarities. For these reasons, it seems desirable to account for their formation and development within a unified theoretical framework. This paper argues that the theoretical framework within which "natural" second language acquisition (SLA) has been studied is most relevant to a unified explanation of their origins. Such a framework allows us to test the differential impact on these vernaculars of three processes that are central to SLA, viz, universal language learning strategies, internal developments, and L1 transfer. The differing contributions of these three factors are largely responsible for the similarities and differences we observe among these vernaculars. By way of demonstrating this, I examine the emergence of TMA systems in a representative group of New Englishes, inlcuding Barbadian (Bajan) creole, Irish English and Singapore Colloquial English.

Lucia Siebert:
"'I don't know nothing on cricket'. Negative Concord - an Atypical L2 Feature?"

Despite its being a common feature of many non-standard varieties world-wide, negative concord is largely absent from second language varieties in Asia and Africa, with the exception of Liberian English and Butler English (Mesthrie 2004: 1136). Although no mention is made of negative concord in most recent overviews on Black South African English, it is reported to be a feature of this variety (Mesthrie 2004: 1136). South Africa seems to be an interesting context to study negative concord in more detail, as this feature does not only occur in Black African English but is also attested for other sub-varieties such as South African Indian English and Cape Flats English as well as 19th century Settler English (Mesthrie 2004: 1136; McCormick 2002, Mesthrie and West 1995: 127).

This paper aims to shed light on the interplay between non-standard dialect input, influence from other contact varieties and second language features. Even if negative concord is a relatively rare feature, recent evidence from data on Black South African English indicates that its context of occurrence merits closer analysis: when does it occur, which forms does it take and who uses it? I will further argue in this paper that negation on the whole deserves more attention, including other negation features such as invariant don't and never as preverbal past tense negator. Using Anderwald's study on non-standard negation in British dialexts as a reference point, a typology of negation patterns in L2 varieties will be attempted.

Carolin Biewer:
"Concord Patterns in South Pacific Englishes - the Role of New Zealand English and the Local Substrate"

The outer circle varieties of English in Fiji, Samoa and the Cook Island show similarities as well as differences, among other things due to the Melanesian and Polynesian substrate influence. Another possible source for the unity and diversity of the South Pacific Englishes is the fact that - due to geographical, political and economic reasons - New Zealand English and Australian English may in some of the islands supersede the former prestigious American and British varieties as a model for the national standard.

To discuss the unity and diversity of the new Englishes in the South Pacific, the focus of this paper will be on aspects of subject-verb agreement. In Fiji English the verb is often used in singular even if the subject is plural (Mugler & Tent 2004: 782). This may also be of some relevance for the usage of collective nouns, where normally both singular and plural concord marking on verbs is available. The paper will discuss whether preference of singular verb with plural subject or a particular usage of collective nouns is a common trait of all three varieties in question and whetherthe local substrate languages and/or New Zealand English as a model for the national standard have some influence.

Data will be provided by a corpus of newspaper articles downloaded from the internet from newspapers representing the three different outer circle varieties. For Fiji English the press section of the ICE-Fiji will also be included. The paper discusses the results as a step towards a general description of the 'South Pacific Englishes' and also considers the suitability of the WWW as a source for such a case-study.

Angelika Lutz:
"Types and Degrees of Mixing: A Comparative Assessment of Latin and French Influences on English and German Word Formation"

The effects of language contact on the lexicon and word formation of European languages have been the subject of numerous detailed studies. As a rule, however, such studies have focused on only one recipient language at a time. My paper aims at a more precise characterisation particularly of intense language contact by studying its effects on the lexicon and word formation of two closely related languages, English and German. In particular, I intend to show (1) that the enormous cultural influences of Latin in the late Medieval and Renaissance periods led to remarkably different linguistic reactions in the two recipient languages in terms of borrowing and word formation; and (2) that these reactions depended on the different character of previous French influences on the two languages to a much greater degree than has been assumed so far.

Joybrato Mukherjee:
"The New English Triangle (NET): Institutional Second-Language Varieties between Common Core, Interference and Autonomy"

Schneider's (2003) dynamic model of New Englishes posits a diachronic pattern of five evolutionary phases which are assumed to underlie the processes inherent in the emergence of New Englishes world-wide. In this model, the major driving forces in the formation of New Englishes are, firstly, changes in identity-construction both on the part of the settlers (STL strand) and on the part of the indigenous population (IDG strand) and, secondly, changes in the interaction between the two groups.
In the present paper, I will argue that the dynamic model - especially with regard to the later phases - is better suited to STL-dominated varieties (e.g. Indian English, Nigerian English). While STL-dominated varieties typically correlate with native varieties of English, IDG-dominated varieties are 'institutionalised second-language varieties' (Kachru 1985). In the context of institutionalised second-language varieties like Indian English the dynamic model has to be modified. These varieties cannot be expected to end up in the final fifth phase, in which English will turn into (one of) the dominant native language(s) of the population, but may well remain in phase 4, which is marked by a largely non-native status of English although the language is endonormatively stabilised.
From a diachronic perspective, the present phase-4 situation of Indian English, which I focus on as a paradigmatic example of institutionalised second-language varieties in general, can be seen as a stable and productive steady state in the evolutionary process in which there is a tension - and balance - between conflicting forces of progression and conservativism. This steady state is linked to the synchronic view of present-day Indian English as a semi-autonomous variety, which is characterised by three major determinants: common core, interference and autonomy. These three determinants can be visualised as a triangle. The New English Triangle (NET) model provides a useful reference framework because all varieties of Indian English - from the acrolectal standard to basilectal pidgins, from written to spoken - can be plotted on different positions in the triangular field. Essentially, the model integrates language contact (betweel local L1s and English) with variety contact (between Indian English and native varieties).

Peter Siemund & Lukas Pietsch:
"Contact-Induced Change and Linguistic Universals: The Case of Irish English"

In the study of Irish English it has beome customary to analyse the non-standard properties of this variety as either retentions that have been passed on from earlier historical stages of English or as transfer from the Irish substrate. Both approaches have a good deal of plausibility, but strictly speaking for most non-standard phenomena it has turned out difficult to decide which of the two alternatives should be given preference.

A discussion of the origin of such non-standard features must of course proceed from a proper empirical reconstruction of the historical facts of the older forms of the dialects in question. While many of the relevant features are already well known and have been extensively discussed in the literature, there are still substantial gaps in our knowledge of what innovations happened when and where. The present study is therefore based on a fresh effort at collecting a large amount of original historical data, resulting in a corpus of letters written to and from Ireland (mainly in the context of emigration to America and Australia) between c.1700 and 1900. This period saw the most intensive language contact between English and Irish and the eventual shift from Irish to English by the greater part of the Irish population, and it thus covers most of the formative period of the Irish English dialects as we know them today.

However, even more important than this mere factual reconstruction is the elucidation of the causal mechanisms involved in the linguistic changes in question. Earlier treatments in the tradition of the retention-versus-transfer debate have sometimes tended to reduce the issue to an exchange fair of pre-existing structural options, without much regard to the actual underlying processes that need to be posited to explain it. A theoretically informed approach to explanation must focus on the dynamics of the contact situation itself, under social, cognitive, systemic and typological perspectives. In our contribution we would therefore like to shift the discussion away from the retentionist/transfer debate as such and towards a closer examination of the contact situation. The linguistic changes most interesting under this perspective are those where contact has led to structural innovations that are found in neither of the two original languages. These cases are particualrly valuable since they potentially open up a window into the genesis of languages. Explanations of these cases must take recourse to principles discussed in universal grammar, in typological universals research, and in grammaticalization theory.

The contribution will illustrate this approach with findings from the grammatical domains of case marking, non-finite complementation, and tense-aspect constructions. In all of these domains, Irish English varieties have developed independent properties that are neither simple retentions from earlier forms of English nor cases of simple structural takeover from Irish.