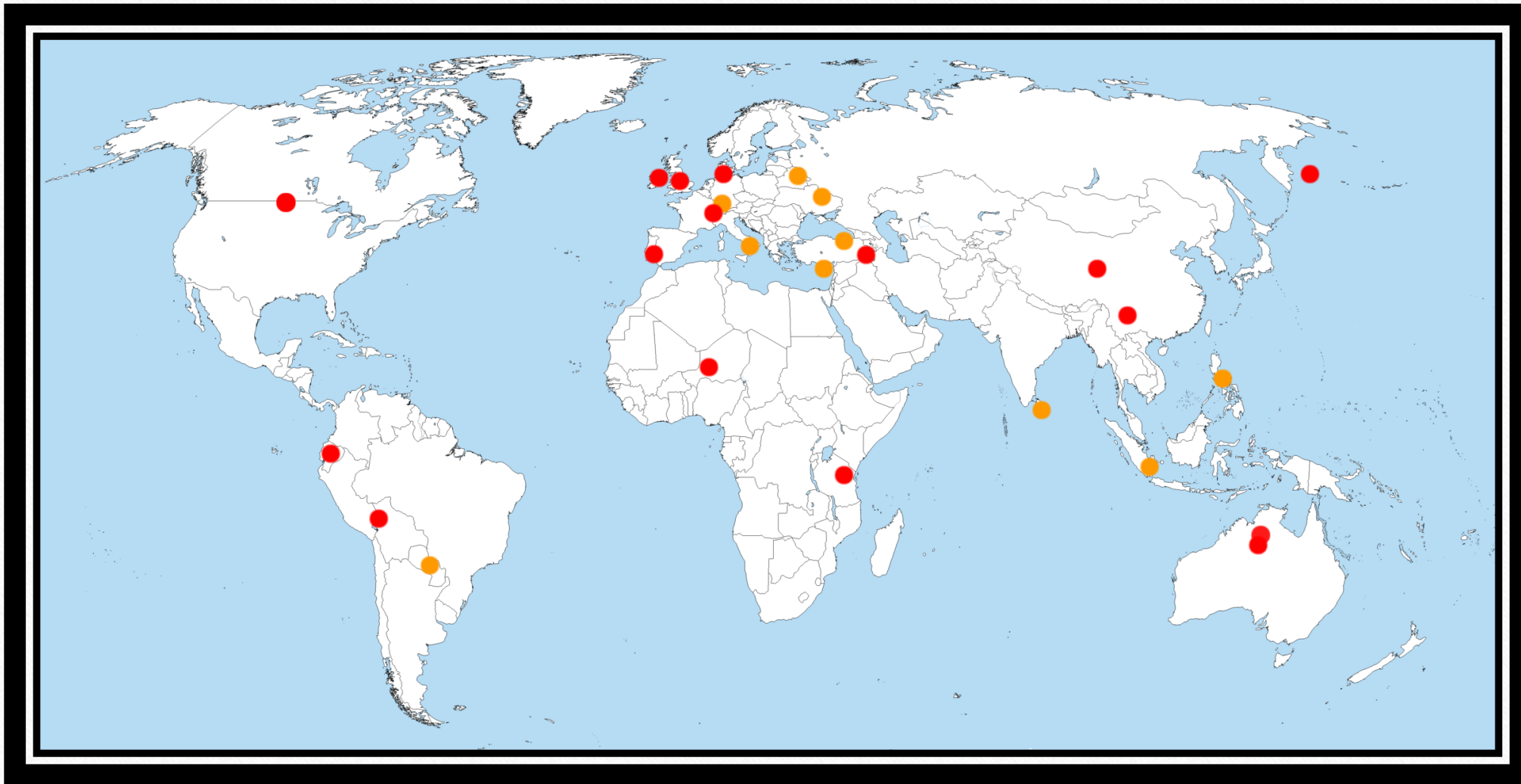


Smíšené jazyky



Distribuce smíšených jazyků



Smíšené jazyky

Co je to smíšený jazyk?

A **mixed language**, also known as a **mixed language**, is a language that arises from a bilingual group combining elements from a **creole** or **pidgin language**, a mixed language typically arises in a population that is fluent in both of the source languages.

Mixed languages are a category of contact language, which emerges in bilingual contexts where a common language is already present but drastic social change is underway. In this respect, they do not serve a communicative function, but rather as markers of an in-group identity. Mixed languages combine the vocabulary and grammar of both languages to different degrees, but to such an extent that the new language cannot be classified as belonging to either family. Beyond this very general definition, mixed languages show considerable diversity in structure, social function and historical origins, with little

language that arises among the language.^[1] It differs from a pidgin language in that it acquires a common

Mixed languages came about through the fusion of two or a few identifiable source languages and typically represent identity markers that emerged through expressive rather than communicative needs. They take part of their linguistic system from one source and the other part from the other source. This chapter will first give an over-

Geneze smíšených jazyků

- **jednosměrné p. (*unidirectional*)**
 - rozsáhlý komunitní bilingvismus
 - nekompletní jazykový posun
 - skrze střídání kódů (*code-switching*)
 - skrze přejímání (resp. interferenci)
 - skrze relexifikaci
 - skrze paralexifikaci
- **fúzní procesy (*fusional*)**
 - rozsáhlý komunitní bilingvismus
 - fúze jazyků
 - prolínání jazykových systémů (*language intertwining*)
 - jazyková kompetice a evoluce (*language competition & evolution*)

Vnitřní klasifikace smíšených jazyků

- **strukturní typy**

- prolnuté (*intertwined*) ML
 - G(rammar)-L(exicon) ML
 - N(oun)-V(erb) M^{cc}
- přeměněné (*converted*) ML
či F(orm)-S(tructure) ML

Sri Lankan Malay (Malay/Tamil, Sinhala: Sri Lanka)

- a. baapa derang=pe kubbong=ka hatthu pohonh nya-poothong
father 3PL=POSS garden=LOC INDEF tree PST-cut
S O V
'My father cut a tree in their garden.' (Nordhoff 2009: 273)
- b. Farida Tariq=nang duit=yang tər(ə)-kasi
Farida Tariqa=DAT money=ACC NEG.FIN-give
S iO dO V
'Farida does not give Tariqa the money.' (Slomanson 2013a: 80)
- come.1SG.PRES after PCL fall-INF in ART.SG.M water
'I come after falling into the water.' (Muysken 2013a: 144)
- a. piuc-as i muis-este te acei te sover araka-tat
ask-1PL ART man-LOC COMP stay.3SG COMP sleep.3SG DEM-night
'Shall we ask that fellow if he'll stay and sleep tonight?' (Hancock 1992: 45)