

Typology of pidgin languages:

centered in the Tense-aspect marker “you(有)” in Mongolian Pidgin
Chinese and Japanese Pidgin Chinese

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Abstract: The existing research shows that the pidgin languages lack tense-aspect system prototypically. While Mongolian Pidgin Chinese and Japanese Pidgin Chinese deviates from the prototypical TA system. In the two pidgins, there does exist grammatical tense-aspect system which marked by the post-positional auxiliary verb taking the form of “you(有)”. This paper argues that the two pidgins should be regarded as a new type of pidgin language.

1. “you(有)” in Mongolian Pidgin Chinese and Japanese Pidgin Chinese

The language mixed between Mongolian and Chinese was named “direct translation style(直解体)” at the time of Yuan Dynasty about 600 years ago. Zu, Shengli(2007) argues that it should be regarded as a pidgin, Mongolian Pidgin Chinese (hereinafter referred to as MPC) rather than a variant of Chinese. In this pidgin, Chinese is regarded as the superstratum (lexifier) while Mongolian the substratum. At present, documents have been studied on MPC include *Nogeoldae*¹, *Pak the Interpreter*², *The Secret History of the*

¹ 《老乞大(pronunciation: lao qi da)》. A textbook of colloquial northern Chinese published in Korea in several editions from the 14th to 18th centuries. The book is an important source on both Late Middle Korean and the history of Mandarin Chinese. Later editions were translated into Manchu and Mongolian.

² 《朴通事(pronunciation: piao tong shi)》, by an anonymous author, is the most intensive Chinese colloquial handbook for Korean travellers to China. The old Mandarin vernacular described in this book is, in fact, closely related to the language of the famous Yuan textbook known as the *Nogeoldae* (Lao Qida)

*Mongols*³, *The collection of vernacular Inscription of Yuan Dynasty*⁴, and so on.

Japanese Pidgin Chinese (hereinafter referred to as JPC) can date back to the period from 1894 to 1945 in which the Japanese army invaded China. It is named “Xiehe Pidgin” in the pidgins studies in China while “Pidgin Chinese” in Japan. But the both sides agree that Chinese is the superstratum (lexifier) of the pidgin while Japanese is the substratum. It has not evolved into Creole. Several documents includes *Correct Chinese speaking and an anatomy of Broken Sino-Japanese*⁵ and *From Broken Sino-Japanese to Correct Chinese*⁶ were found out by Sakurai (2015). However, no research which is featured by thorough description and detailed analysis has been conducted yet.

We found many common points in the syntax of MPC and JPC. One lies in the word order. The two Pidgins mainly take the form of SOV, and only in few cases, they take the form of SVO. The other lies in the postpositional particles. The particles are put after the nouns no matter how their function faded. This paper focuses on the tense-aspect system which in general can be summarized as follows:

Tense and aspect is the grammatical category of the time and inner structure of the related situation or events. Tense reflects the time reference included the absolute tense (usually past, present or future) and the relative tense (strict relative tense or absolute-relative tense according to Comrie1985:36,64). Aspect is a grammatical category that expresses how an action, event, or state, denoted by a verb, extends over time. It can be reflected by the external or internal viewpoints. Perfective aspect is used in referring to an event conceived as bounded and unitary, without reference to any flow of time

³ 《蒙古秘史(pronunciation: meng gu mi shi)》, the oldest surviving literary work in the Mongolian language. It was written for the Mongol royal family some time after the 1227 death of Genghis Khan (also known as Temujin). The author is anonymous and probably originally wrote in the Mongolian script, but the surviving texts all derive from transcriptions or translations into Chinese characters that date from the end of the 14th century and were compiled by the Ming dynasty under the title *The Secret History of the Yuan Dynasty*.

⁴ 《元代白话碑文集录(pronunciation: yuan dai bai hua bei wen ji lu)》. The vernacular inscription of Yuan Dynasty (Yuan dai bai hua bei wen) is a kind of vernacular essay published on the monuments, mostly issued by the rulers of the Yuan Dynasty to the monasteries or temples. The original text of the inscription is usually narrated in Mongolian but written in ancient Uighur character or *mongxol tshi*, and then translated into vernacular Chinese. It has a distinctive literal feature: its basic vocabulary and grammar are close to the actual spoken language at the time, and at the same time it is rich in medieval Mongolian elements. It is greatly different from Chinese. The book of *The Collection of The Vernacular Inscription of Yuan Dynasty* was edited by Cai, Meibiao and published by Social Science Publishing, Beijing in 1955.

⁵ 『正しき支那語の話し方と日支合辨語の解剖(pronunciation: tadashiki shina go no hanashikata to nichishi gappago no kaibo)』

⁶ 『日支合辨語から正しき支那語へ(pronunciation: nichishigappo kara tadashiki sinago he)』

during. Imperfective aspect is used for situations conceived as existing continuously or repetitively as time flows.

Pidgin languages, however, prototypically lack the tense-aspect system described as above. Even when the super/substratum language is complex in tense-aspect system, the tense-aspect system is reduced in most of the pidgins.

Nevertheless, the present research on MPC and JPC shows that both of the tense-aspect system in the two pidgins are expressed by auxiliary verb systematically. In other words, the tense-aspect system of MPC and JPC is not reduced or simplified. It is marked by postpositional auxiliary verbs. One critical thing to be note is that both of the tense-aspect markers in the two pidgins are in the form of “you(有)”. The sentences of MPC are showed as follows:

(1) 这 翟州 里所属 的 中镇 翟岳庙，

Zhe zhaizhou li suoshu de zhongzhen zhaiyuemiao

C C C C C C C

This zhaizhou city inside belong G town Temple Zhaiyue

咱 每 的 先生 苗宗师 住持 有。

Zan mei de xiansheng miao宗shi zhuchi you

C M C C C C M

You and I pl G teacher Abbot Miao control have

‘ In the Temple Zhaiyue at a town in Zhaizhou, our Abbot Miao is in charge. ’

(The 1306 Inscription on the tablet of Order in Temple Huoyue of Huozhou City)

(2) 我的 伴当 吴 县令，

Wo de bandang wu xianling

C C C C C

I G partner County magistrate Wu

你的 二十一 件 罪过 要 告 有。

Ni de ershiyi jian zuiguo yao gao you

C C C C C C C M

You G twenty-one Q crime will accuse have

‘ My partner, County magistrate Wu will accuse you for the 21 crimes you have committed.’

(The 4th penal code, Institutions of Yuan Dynasty)

(3) 更 公事 差错 了 可,

Geng gongshi chacao le ke

M C C C M

adnominal assignment mistake past if

只 小令史 根底 要 罪过 的 上头,

Zhi xiaolingshi gendi yao zuiguò de shangtòu

C C M C C C M

Only junior official particle will punish G because

小令史 每 道:

Xiaolingshi mei dao

C M C

junior official pl say

罪 在 我 身上 有。

Zui zai wo shenshang you

C C C C M

mistake on I myself have

为 这 缘故,

Wei zhe yuangu.

C C C

For this reason,

官长 每 的 言语 不 听 有。

Guanzhang mei de yanyu bu ting you

C M C C C C M

Higher official pl G/N words N listen have

‘If there are mistakes in the work, only the junior official will be punished. In this situation, the junior officials usually admit their mistakes proactively. They will say the mistake is on them. For this reason, the higher officials always refuse to believe them.’

(The 1st constitution, Institutions of Yuan Dynasty)

And the sentences of JPC are showed as follows:

(4) 你 的 昨天 房子 帰る 有。

Nǐ de zuótiān fángzi kaeru yǒu

C J C C J J

You G/N yesterday house go back have

‘You went back home yesterday.’

(Nakatani1925: 471)

(5) 他 的 房子 帰る 有。

Tā de fángzi kaeru yǒu

C J C J J

He G/N house go back have

‘He went back home.’

(Nakatani1925: 479)

(6) 他 的 我的 に 说话 没有 的 帰る 帰る 有。

Tā de wǒ de ni shuōhuà méiyǒu de kaeru kaeru yǒu

C J C J J C C J J J J

He G/N me G/D dative talk no G/X go back go back have

‘He went back home without my permission.’

(Nakatani1925: 475)

(7) 我 的 時計 現在 睡覺 有。

Wǒ de tokei xiànzài suǐjyō yǒu

C J J C C J

I G/N watch now sleep have

‘My watch is sleeping now / My watch doesn’t work now.’

(Nakatani1925: 488)

Both of the lexifiers of the two pidgins are Chinese. And the substratums, Mongolian and Japanese, have a lot in common in syntax. As a result, the L1 Transfer shows the same pattern in the process of pidginization, even though it is 600 years that divides the two pidgins.

The page in the source of JPC mentioned between brackets is referred to the publication of Sakurai(2015). Unless otherwise specified, the translations are from the authors. The pronunciation was Roman characterized by the authors. Abbreviations used: C=Chinese; J=Japanese; M=Mongolian; G = genitive; pl=plural; G/N=genitive in Chinese but nominative in MPC or JPC; G/D= genitive in Chinese but dative in MPC or JPC; G/P= genitive in Chinese but peculiar particle in MPC or JPC; Q=quantifier. I=interjection; PAV=progressive auxiliary verb; N=negation.

The paper demonstrates the commonality of “you(有)” in the two pidgins in Section 2, and gives analysis on the similarities of the two languages and their differences from the investigated pidgins in Section 3. The paper proposes that the two pidgins are of one type which is different from the pidgins relexified by the European languages. The conclusion is made in the 4th part.

2. The commonality of the tense-aspect marker “you(有)” in MPC and JPC

2.1 The coincidence in the choice of their relexification

Relexification is a mechanism of language change by which one language changes much or all of its lexicon, including basic vocabulary, with the lexicon of another language, without drastically changing the relexified language's grammar. With the development of the researches, the theory is extended. Jeff Siegel (2008) points out that:

Most of the forms in the lexicon of the new language come from one of the languages in the contact situation, called the ‘lexifier’ (or sometimes the ‘superstrate’)—usually the language of the group in control of the area where contact occurs. However, the meanings and functions of the lexical forms, as well as the phonology and grammatical rules of the pidgin or creole, are different to those of the lexifier, and may sometimes resemble those of one or more of the

other languages in contact, usually referred to in pidgin and creole studies as the ‘substrate languages’.

The tense-aspect marker “you(有)” in JPC is in line with the relexification redefined by Jeff Siegel (2008): The form “you(有)” is from the Chinese, but the semantic, function and the grammatical behavior of “you(有)” come from the tense marker “ta(た)” and the aspect marker “tei-(てい)” in Japanese. For instance, the “you(有)” at the end of the sentence (4) does not make sense in the semantics in Chinese. It is not consistent with Chinese grammar rules either. It can be regarded as redundancy in this sense. However, the “you(有)” will be regarded as past tense marker according to Japanese either semantically or functionally. It is also in line with Japanese past tense marker “ta(た)” grammatically. The position it occupied in the sentence is at the end of sentence, after the verb as an auxiliary verb. Furthermore its collocation with the time-adverb “zuotian(昨天; yesterday)” illustrates that “you(有)” can be determined to express the past tense. Therefore we conduct that the form of “you(有)” is originated from Chinese, whereas the meaning and function of the form, as well as the grammatical behaviors in JPC can trace back to Japanese.

The relexification of “you(有)” in MPC is the same as that of “you(有)” in JPC, which takes the form of Chinese “you(有)” whereas the semantic, function and grammatical behavior are originated from the tense-aspect marker *a-,bu-* in Mongolian. (Zu, Shengli 2002).

To note that the two pidgins both take Chinese as the lexifiers and both choose “you(有)” as their tense-aspect marker. In the process of relexifying, the speakers will choose one word from some synonyms in the lexicon of the lexifier as a sign to express the concept of the substratum somehow arbitrarily. For instance, in the process of relexifying of JPC, there are some candidate word-forms for calling a woman according to their age or social status like 下女(maid), 令嬢(female nobility), 娘(girl), 藝者(female dancer) etc., but the speakers from substratum chose only one of them to express the recapitulative meaning of “woman”. The choice seems to be made randomly or highly depending on the repetition in the context. The one which is heard more frequently will be

chosen. Similarly, when the speakers from substratum chose a new form for the past tense marker, they unanimously choose “you(有)” instead of “le(了)” in JPC. Though it is when “le(了)” has already been the stable tense-aspect marker and “you(有)” has been totally irrelative to tense or aspect in the lexifier Chinese. “you(有)” was merely a verb in the lexifier at that time.

The tense-aspect system in Chinese in the period of time when the MPC emerged was not as stable as it in the period of 600 years later. The tense-aspect marker “le(了)” was still evolving on its way. On the other hand, the verbs *a-,bu-* in the Mongolian are equal to the *to* verb *be* in English to some extent. They have the meaning of “*to possess, to exist, to live and to be equal*”. The verbs *a-,bu-* went through grammaticalization to act as auxiliary verbs and to express tense and aspect in Mongolian.

In the process of the relexifying, for the verbs *a-,bu-*, there are at least 4 word-forms to be candidate: “shi (是; *to be equal*)”, “you (有; *to possess*)”, “zai (在; *to exist*)”, “huo (活; *to live*)”. For instance, and in the following (8), the verb *a-,bu-* means *to be equal*, and the corresponding of it in the direct-translation-style is a “shi (是)” in the middle of the sentence (which ordinarily possessed by a verb) accompanied by a “you(有)” at the end of the sentence.

(8) 将 他 一个 怀孕 的 妇人 拿住,

Jiang ta yige huaiyun de furen nazhu

C C C C C C C

Particle she a pregnant G woman catch

问 他 你 是 什么 氏 有。

Wen ta ni shi shenme shi you

C C C C C C M

Ask her you are what name have

‘Caught a woman who was pregnant and asked her what was her name.’

(92 3/38, The secret History of Mongols)

“zai (在; *to exist*)” with “you(有)” in (3) is another counterpart of the verbs *a-,bu-* in MPC.

Look at (3) again.

(3) 更 公事 差错 了 可,
 Geng gongshi chacuo le ke
 M C C C M
 adnominal assignment mistake past if

只 小令史 根底 要 罪过 的 上头,
 Zhi xiaolingshi gendi yao zuiguo de shangtou
 C C M C C C M
 Only junior official particle will punish G because

小令史 每 道:
 Xiaolingshi mei dao
 C M C
 junior official pl say

罪 在 我 身上 有。
 Zui zai wo shenshang you
 C C C C M
 mistake on I myself have

为 这 缘故,
 Wei zhe yuangu.
 C C C
 For this reason,

官长 每 的 言语 不 听 有。
 Guanzhang mei de yanyu bu ting you
 C M C C C C M
 Higher official pl G/N words N listen have

‘If there are mistakes in the work, only the junior official will be punished. In this situation, the junior officials usually admit their mistakes proactively. They will say the

mistake is on them. For this reason, the higher officials always refuse to believe them.’
(The 1st constitution, Institutions of Yuan Dynasty)

There are also some sentences with “huo (活; *to live*)” as the counterpart of the verbs *a-,bu-* in the direct-translation-style documents. For the grammaticalized *a-,bu-* which act as auxiliary verb, nevertheless, the substratum speakers picked only one form out of the four. The form of “you(有)” was chosen instead of the other three. The sentences with tense-aspect marker “you(有)” are as follows:

- (9) 豁阿臣 老 妇人 回 说,
Huoachen lao furen hui shuo
M C C C C
Huoachen old woman answer say

载 着 羊毛 有。
Zai zhe yangmao you
C C C M
Carry PAV wool have

‘The old woman named Huoachen answered that there is wool in the vehicle.’

(94 8/101, The secret History of Mongols)

- (10) 看 呵, 见 里头 一个 少年 妇女 坐 着 有。
Kan he, jian litou yige shaonian funv zuo zhe you
C C, C C C C C C C M
Look I, see inside a young woman sit PAV have

‘Look, there is a young woman sitting inside (the vehicle).’

(94 8/101, The secret History of Mongols)

We found no “shi (是; *to be equal*)”, “zai (在; *to exist*)” or “huo (活; *to live*)” in the documents used as auxiliary verb, namely tense-aspect marker in MPC.

It is 600 years’ time that divides the two pidgins. After competing with “le(了)” and “shi (是; *to be equal*)”, “zai (在; *to exist*)”, “huo (活; *to live*)” in JPC and MPC

respectively, “you(有)” survived as the tense-aspect marker. The coincidence can be regarded as a miracle because of the arbitrary survival of “you(有)” in both pidgins. In the Manchu Pidgin Chinese, the form of tense-aspect marker is “laizhe(来着)” but not “you(有)” according to Zu, Shengli (2013).

2.2 “you(有)” as the marker of both tense and aspect

The tense marker in Japanese is “ta(た)” which is used to mark the past tense. The non-past tense needs no marker. The aspect marker is “tei-(ていゝ)” which is used to reflect the progressive aspect. The non-progressive aspect needs no marker either. Therefore, we have the following system of tense-aspect in Japanese:

① The tense-aspect system of Japanese

tense	non-past	past (ta; た)
	basic form (ru; る)	
aspect	non-progressive	progressive (tei-; ていゝ)

In the pidginization, the non-past tense and the non-progressive aspect maintain the way they were in the substratum, showing as the basic form without any marker. On the contrast, the past tense marker, such as the “ta(た)” in sentence (4) and the progressive aspect marker, such as “tei-(ていゝ)” in sentence (7), take the same form “you(有)”. Look at (4) and (7) again.

(4) 你 的 昨天 房子 帰る 有。
 Nǐ de zuótiān fángzi kaeru yǒu
 C J C C J J

You G/N yesterday house go back have
 ‘You went back home yesterday.’

(Nakatani 1925: 471)

(7) 我 的 時計 現在 睡覺 有。

Wǒ de tokei xiànzài suǐjyō yǒu

C J J C C J

I G/N watch now sleep have

‘My watch is sleeping now / My watch doesn’t work now.’

(Nakatani1925: 488)

The tense-aspect system of JPC can be concluded as follows:

② The tense-aspect system of JPC

tense non-past past (ta; た)

basic form (ru; る) you(有)

aspect non-progressive progressive (tei-; ていゝ)

The tense marker and aspect marker have merged into one in the process of relexifying, but that is not the only case. There are many other cases of multiple markers merging into one in the relexifying of JPC. For instance, all of the case markers including nominative, accusative, dative, etc., take the form of Chinese “de(的)”. For instance in sentence (6), the “de(的)” in the postposition of “ni(你)” is the marker of normative and the other “de(的)” after “wo(我)” is the marker of dative. Look at (6) again.

(6) 他的 我的 に 说话 没有的 帰る 帰る 有。

Tā de wǒ de ni shuōhuà méiyǒu de kaeru kaeru yǒu

C J C J J C C J J J J

He G/N me G/D dative talk no G/X go back go back have

‘He went back home without my permission.’

(Nakatani1925: 475)

The forms of all the postpositional particles merged into one “de(的)”, therefore, no matter what case the noun takes and no matter which position the noun occupies, the postpositional particle is “de(的)”. Because of the unified form, “de(的)” is no longer a

functional case marker. The nouns cannot be distinguished by one case marker.

However, even in the above case, the postpositional particle “de(的)” is remained but without the function of distinguishing the cases of nouns. Similarly, the past tense marker “ta(た)” and the progressive aspect marker “tei-(てゝ)” in Japanese merged into one through relexification, taking the form Chinese “you(有)”.

The tense marker and the aspect marker are unified in the form of Chinese “you(有)” in MPC too. Firstly, “you(有)” is used to unify the tense markers including the past tense such as in (1), present tense such as in (2), and future tense such as the in (3). Look at (1)-(3) again.

- (1) 这 翟州 里所属 的 中镇 翟岳庙，
 Zhe zhaizhou li suoshu de zhongzhen zhaiyuemiao
 C C C C C C C
 This zhaizhou city inside belong G town Temple Zhaiyue
- 咱 每 的 先生 苗宗师 住持 有。
 Zan mei de xiansheng miao宗shi zhuchi you
 C M C C C C M
 You and I pl G teacher Abbot Miao control have
 ‘In the Temple Zhaiyue at a town in Zhaizhou, our Abbot Miao is in charge.’
 (The 1306 Inscription on the tablet of Order in Temple Huoyue of Huozhou City)

- (2) 我的伴当 吴 县令，
 Wo de bandang wu xianling
 C C C C
 I G partner County magistrate Wu
- 你的二十一 件 罪过 要 告 有。
 Ni de ershiyi jian zuiguo yao gao you
 C C C C C C C M
 You G twenty-one Q crime will accuse have
 ‘My partner, County magistrate Wu will accuse you for the 21 crimes you have

committed.’

(The 4th penal code, Institutions of Yuan Dynasty)

(3) 更 公事 差错 了 可,

Geng gongshi chacuo le ke

M C C C M

adnominal assignment mistake past if

只 小令史 根底 要 罪过 的 上头,

Zhi xiaolingshi gendi yao zuiguo de shangtou

C C M C C C M

Only junior official particle will punish G because

小令史 每 道:

Xiaolingshi mei dao

C M C

junior official pl say

罪 在 我 身上 有。

Zui zai wo shenshang you

C C C C M

mistake on I myself have

为 这 缘故,

Wei zhe yuangu.

C C C

For this reason,

官长 每 的 言语 不 听 有。

Guanzhang mei de yanyu bu ting you

C M C C C C M

Higher official pl G/N words N listen have

‘If there are mistakes in the work, only the junior official will be punished. In this

situation, the junior officials usually admit their mistakes proactively. They will say the mistake is on them. For this reason, the higher officials always refuse to believe them. ’

(The 1st constitution, Institutions of Yuan Dynasty)

Secondly, “you(有)” is meanwhile an aspect marker such as in (9) and (10). Look at (9) and (10) again.

- (9) 豁阿臣 老 妇人 回 说,
 Huoachen lao furen hui shuo
 M C C C C
 Huoachen old woman answer say

载 着 羊毛 有。
 Zai zhe yangmao you
 C C C M
 Carry PAV wool have

‘The old woman named Huoachen answered that there is wool in the vehicle.’

(94 8/101, The secret History of Mongols)

- (10) 看 呵, 见 里头 一个 少年 妇女 坐着 有。
 Kan he, jian litou yige shaonian funv zuo zhe you
 C C, C C C C C C M
 Look I, see inside a young woman sit PAV have

‘Look, there is a young woman sitting inside (the vehicle).’

(94 8/101, The secret History of Mongols)

In a word, the form “you(有)” unified not only tense markers including the past tense, present tense and the future tense but also the tense markers and aspect marker in MPC. Therefore, the “you(有)” in MPC, as well as in JPC is simplified through merging. From this point of view, they are simplified as the pidgins in the former research.

Nevertheless, the simplification of tense-aspect system in the investigated pidgins is the result compared to the lexifier, whereas the simplification of tense-aspect system in MPC and JPC is the result compared to the substratum. And the main reason of simplification of tense-aspect system in MPC and JPC is that multiple markers merged into one.

2.3 The double tense-aspect marker

Cao, Guangshun (2004) points out that in the language contact between Chinese and other languages, some grammar items of Chinese together with its counterpart in the other language show in line in the same sentence of the contact language at first and after a period of time, the items are unified. The case is also true of MPC and JPC. We name it as the double tense-aspect marker in the present paper. (11)-(13) reflect the double tense-aspect marker of “le(了)+you(有)” in JPC, while(14)-(16) reflect the same “le(了)+you(有)”in MPC.

(11) 他的頭で壞了有。

Tā de tóu de huài le yǒu

C J C J C C J

He G/N head L bad past have

‘He got hurt on the head.’

(Nakatani1925: 468)

(12) 噯呀 昨天 晚上 的 雪 多 多 的,

Āi ya zuótiān wǎnshàng de xuě duō duō de

C C C J C C C J

I yesterday night G/X snow much much G/X

今天 的 同通 的 死了 有。

jīntiān de tóngtōng de sǐ le yǒu

today G/X totally G/X die past have

C J C J C C J

‘Oh! It snowed a lot last night but there is nothing left today.’

(Nakatani1925: 488)

- (13) 他 的 去 年 快 快 的 死 了 死 了 有。
 Tā de qùnián kuài kuài de sǐ le sǐ le yǒu
 C J C C C J C C C C J
 He G/N last year quick quick G/X die -past die -past have
 ‘He died last year.’
 (Nakatani1925: 473)

“le(了)+you(有)” in (11)-(13) is the double tense-aspect marker in JPC. “le(了)” is the tense-aspect marker of the lexifier, while “you(有)” is the counterpart of the substratum’s tense-aspect marker “ta(た)” though in the form of Chinese “you(有)”. In the pidgin, the acquisition of the speakers from the substratum about “le(了)” is as part of the Chinese word at the lexical level rather than a tense-aspect marker in the grammatical level because the “V+le(了)” has been taken into one nominal verb at the lexical level. For instance:

- (14) 你 的 小 心 没 有 因 为 它 们 坏 了 的 所 以。
 Nǐ de xiǎoxīn méiyǒu yīn wéi tā men huài le de suǒ yǐ.
 C J C C J C -J J J
 You G/N care no because, broke I
 ‘The vegetables got rotten because you didn’t take care of them.’
 (Nakatani1925 : 492)

The issue of the double tense-aspect marker of MPC in (15)-(16) is more complicated than that of the JPC.

- (15) 他 是 千 户 所 弹 压 ， 管 着 军 ，
 Ta shì qiānhù suǒ dàn yā , guǎn zhe jūn ,
 C C C -M C C C
 He is official control PAV troops
 做 了 无 体 例 勾 当 ，
 Zuò le wú tǐ lì gōu dāng ,

C C C C M

Do past N decent thing

撇 下 军 逃走 了 有。

Pie xia jun taozou le you

C C C C C M

Throw down troops flee past have

‘He is the official qianhusuotanya and in charge of the troops. But he did something which is not decent. He abandoned his troops and fled away.’

(The 8th constitution, Institutions of Yuan Dynasty)

(16) 在先, 为 做贼 说谎 的 上头,

Zaixian, wei zuo zei shuo huang de shangtou

C C C C C M

before for be a thief lie G postpositional particle

完泽笃 皇帝 交 各 还 元籍 去 了 有 来。

Wanzedu huangdi jiao ge huan yuanji qu le you lai

M C C C C C C C M M

Wanzedu emperor let each of them go back hometown go past have past

‘A long time ago, the Emperor Wanzedu let each of them go back to their hometown because they had been behaved dishonestly.’

(The 11th penal code, Institutions of Yuan Dynasty)

Zu, Shengli(2007) points out that “you(有)” in the MPC is put after the main verb, which refers to complex tense-aspect. The main verb expresses the relative tense, whereas “you(有)” expresses absolute tense. The time base of the former is the time expressed in the sentence and the time base of the latter is the time of utterance.

The double tense-aspect marker appears in both of the two pidgins. From the viewpoint of Cao, Guangshun(2004), it emerges in MPC naturally. But taking the that the prototypical pidgin lacks tense-aspect system or it is usually reduced or simplified into consideration, the phenomenon of double tense-aspect marker in MPC and JPC is distinct. There is grammatical tense-aspect system in the two pidgins. Moreover, it is a double

marked one.

3. Discussion

Through the observation above, we find that there are a lot of common points in the MPC and JPC. First, there does exist the grammatical tense-aspect system in the two pidgins which is in the form of auxiliary verb “you(有)” as the tense-aspect marker. Second, through the comparison between the two “you(有)”, we find that they are similar in their functions and grammatical behaviors besides taking the same form. Third, they both went through the same process of the relexifying. Fourth, they both unified the tense marker and the aspect marker into one “you(有)”. Fifth, they both co-occur with “le(了)” in one sentence.

These common points indicate that the syntax of the substratum plays a decisive role in the syntax of Pidgin. Only in this way can Mongolian and Japanese, which are very similar in syntax, be consistent in the results of the Pidginization with Chinese as the lexifier.

On the other hand, the more common the two are, the more different they are from the investigated pidgin languages: (I) It is known that the pidgin languages lack a grammatical tense-aspect system, while the MPC and JPC do not. There is a grammatical tense-aspect system in them marked with the auxiliary verb “you(有)”. (II) Creoles are different from pidgins. They use free morphemes rather than inflections and markers appear pre-verbally. (Bickerton1974; Singer1990,ed). Still unlike creoles, the auxiliary verb as tense-aspect markers in MPC and JPC appears post-verbally.

Why are MPC and JPC different from the investigated pidgin languages? As for the difference, when considering the MPC, Zu, Shengli (2007) takes the social factors into consideration. He points out that the language contact between Mongolian and Chinese is deeper than the other pidgins due to the controlling which is one century long throughout Yuan dynasty. It is a period of time long enough for the development of an extended pidgin.

Based on Zu, Shengli (2007), this paper proposes that the similarity of the two pidgins and the difference between the two and the other pidgins is the case of typology of pidgin languages. In other words, the investigated pidgins are one type of the pidgins

whereas MPC and JPC belong to another.

Most of the investigated pidgin languages show similar features. The recent research regards the similarity as the result of relexification or universal grammar. But note that most of their lexifiers in the investigated pidgins are European languages. European languages share a lot of parameters. When the parameter of lexifier varies to Chinese one, the pidgin may also vary. On the other hand, when the parameter of substratum varies to Mongolian or Japanese one, the pidgin varies too. As languages can be classified into different types, the pidgins with different origins can also be classified accordingly. The investigated pidgins with European languages as their lexifiers belong to one type, but they cannot be regarded as the prototype. Accordingly the existing theories which were extracted from those pidgins are limited within this type. They cannot cover all kinds of pidgins. For example, the tense-aspect system marked with auxiliary verb “you(有)” is exactly observed in another type, the one of MPC and JPC.

Despite the observations of the difference above, we find that there are also some common points in MPC/JPC and the other pidgins: the simplification. It might be considered universal in pidgins. First, in MPC and JPC, various the tense markers and aspect markers in the substratum is simplified to one form “you(有)” as mentioned above. It is a kind of simplification. Second, the verbs tend to appear in their basic forms. Verbs in JPC sometimes show in the same form of substratum rather than being relexified. But in those cases, they tend to take the basic form rather than a correct grammatical form according to the substratum’s grammar rules. Such as the “kaeru(帰る)” in sentence (4)-(6), look at (4) again:

(4) 你 的 昨天 房子 帰る 有。

Nǐ de zuótiān fángzi kaeru yǒu

C J C C J J

You G/N yesterday house go back have

‘You went back home yesterday.’

(Nakatani1925: 471)

For being marked by the past tense marker “ta(た)” the verb should be changed to “kaett(帰つ)” in its conjunctive form. But the verb in (4) appears in the basic form “kaeru

(帰る)" even when followed by the tense-aspect marker. The reason might be that the past tense marker transferred from the Japanese form "ta(た)" to Chinese form "you(有)". The new form of the marker blocked the morphological change of the verb. The basic form "kaeru (帰る)" appeared in (4) is used as a prototypical form of the verb. For the new marker which does not match the morphological change, the speakers from the substratum put a prototypical form, even though it is grammatically wrong in their mother language.

4. Conclusion

This paper focuses on the common points of the MPC and JPC, especially on the tense-aspect marker "you(有)". The commonality is in the opposite direction of the feature to the existing theories on pidgin languages. On the basis of the discussion, the paper argues that the investigated pidgins are one type of the pidgins, and there are pidgins like MPC and JPC of another type.

Under this perspective, the similarity of the investigated pidgin is due to the series of parameter of specific type of pidgins rather than the principle of the pidgin languages. We name most of the investigated pidgins type 1 which is featured by European languages as their lexifiers. On the other hand, type 2 is represented by MPC and JPC according to another series of parameter. Accordingly, it is no surprise that the grammatical tense-aspect system is remained in type 2 obviously.

5. Future tasks

There are two problems left to be solved: The first one is the difference of super/substratum distribution between the two types of pidgins. Taking the political, economic and other social factors in the development of MPC and JPC into considering, Chinese language should of being converted as the substratum while Mongolian and Japanese as the lexifiers. However, in fact linguistically it turns out to be just the opposite. And as for the reason why the pidgins of type 2 are opposite to the pidgins of type 1, we have not found out yet.

The second one is about universal. The universal principle of type 1 and 2 was not explored in the present paper. It might differ from Bickerton(1983) 's declaration about

Creole languages and is the direction of our further research.

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【日本語要旨】

ピジン言語のタイポロジー

——蒙中ピジンと日中ピジンにおけるテンス・

アスペクトマーカー「有」を中心に——

キーワード：モン中ピジン、日中ピジン、テンス・アスペクトマーカー「有」、
ピジン言語のタイポロジー

従来のピジン研究では、ピジンが形態的なテンス・アスペクト体系を崩し、時間副詞を用いて文の時間表現を行う傾向があるとされてきた。それと異なり、日中ピジン (Japanese Pidgin Chinese) や蒙中ピジン (Mongolian Pidgin Chinese) は形態や時間副詞ではなく、「有」によってテンス・アスペクトをマークするシステムが存在することが確認された。また、600年を隔てた両ピジンが、共に「有」という形式をテンス・アスペクトマーカーに選択したことは注目に値する。以上の考察から、ピジンのテンス・アスペクトは、形態や時間副詞という表現手段以外に、文末マーカーを用いてマークするタイプもあるのではないかと考えられる。