

Language Obsolescence and Revitalization: The Case of the Channel Islands

Mari Jones

University of Cambridge

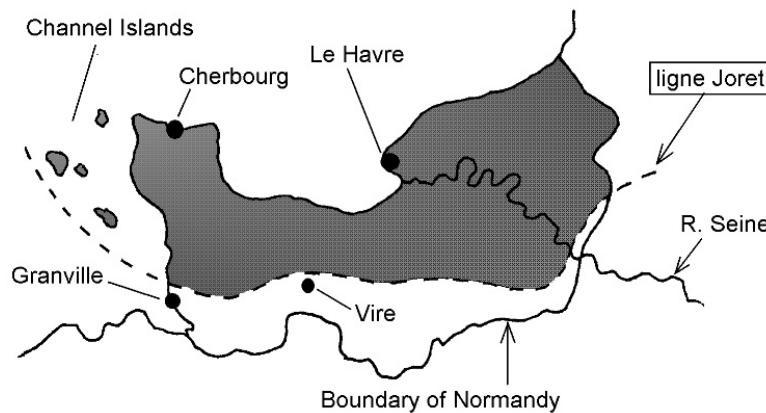
mcj11@cam.ac.uk





Charles Joret

- *Des Caractères et de l'extension du patois normand* (1883)
- Ligne Joret
- /k/ + /a/ > /k/ - [ʃ]; /k/ + front vowel > [ʃ] - /s/



français	Jèrriais	Guernésiais	Serquiais
<i>chat,</i> <i>vache [ʃ]</i>	ka , vak	ka kat (V), vak	kɒt vak
<i>Cent,</i> <i>cinq [s]</i>	ſã ſɛk, ſẽk	ſã , ſo ſɛ, ſẽ, ſɛj	ſã, ſāt ſɛ, ſẽ, ſej

Mer: G. [majr] J. [mɛ] S. [mwɛR]

Miel: G. [mjɛl] J. [mji] S. [mi]

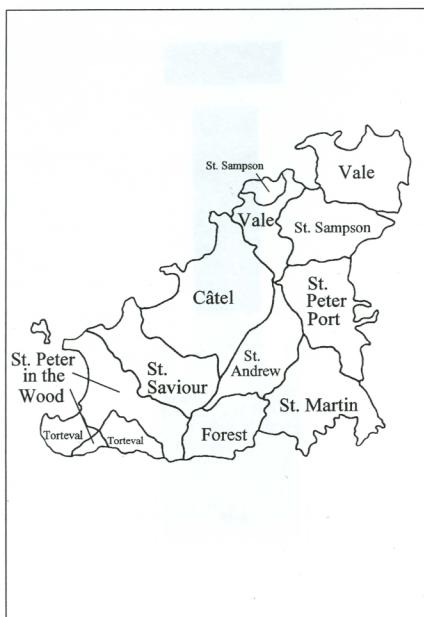
Noeud: G. [naw] J. [nœ] S. [nœwk]

‘Internal’ Linguistic Variation’



- Jersey (east - west)
*/r/ > /ð/ méthe (fr. *mère*)*

The Parishes of Guernsey



- Guernsey (north - south)
- /ko/ (C,V) - /kaw/ (F, P) (fr. *chaud*)

Speakers

JERSEY

- 1989: 5,720 (6.9%)
- 2001: 2,874 (2%)

GUERNSEY

- 2001: 1,327 (2.2%)
- SARK: c. 20
- ALDERNEY: 0

History (1)

- 1204 - King John “Lackland” loses the duchy of Normandy to the French (King Philippe Auguste)
- The archipelago continues its political allegiance to England
- English garrisons in Jersey and Guernsey
 - Contact with English (especially in St. Helier and in St. Peter Port)

History (2)

- Tourism
- Finance Industry
- Immigration from the United Kingdom
- 1940: Occupation by the Germans (5 years)
 - Evacuation

Sark

- 1835: English-speaking miners arrive (tin)
- Tourism

Borrowings (1)

- *Bike* (vélo) [English: ‘bike’] (J)
- *Boutchet* (seau) [Eng.: ‘bucket’] (J)
- *Dgêle* (tempête) [Eng.: ‘gale’] (J)
- *Alouaïr* (permettre) [Eng.: ‘allow’] (G)
- *Châtcher* (secouer) [Eng.: ‘shake’] (G)
- *Djaine* (bande) [Eng.: ‘gang’] (G)
- *[nite]* (tricoter) [Eng.: ‘to knit’] (S)

Borrowings (2)

Jersey

- *Ticl'ye* (bouilloire) (< ‘tea-kettle’)
cf. G. *caudjère*

Sark

- [skrɛ] (crible) (<‘screen/riddle’)
cf. J. *cribl'ye*

‘With’

Auve (J), Dauve (G), [ov] (S)

- Counnis-tu chutte belle garce *dauve l's bllus iaers?* (G) ('Connais-tu cette belle fille aux yeux bleus?')

Atout (J), atou (G) [atu] (S)

- J'ai copaï lé poin *atou* lé couté ('J'ai coupé le pain avec le couteau')

Acanté (J)

- Je m'en vais *acanté* lyi ('Je vais avec elle')

Calques

- J'*fallais* aller en cours (J)
 - La langue *va* (G)
 - [par le sε tu tε fini] (S)
-
- I sont bein *supportés* (J)
 - Not desnaïr fut *attendu* par 230 personnes (G)

Language Planning (1)

- L'Assemblée d'Guernesiais
- L'Assemblée d'Jèrriais

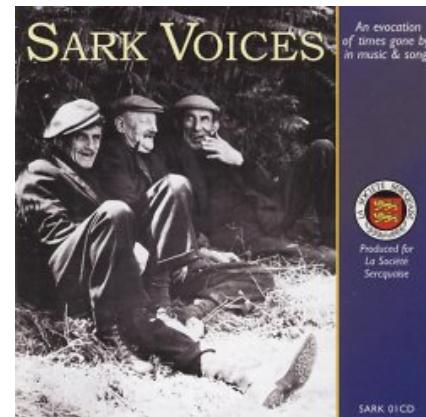
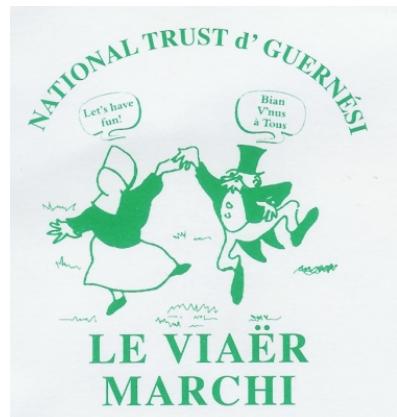


Language Planning (2)

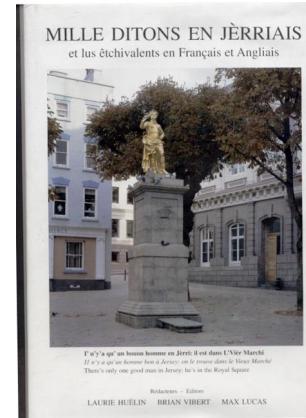
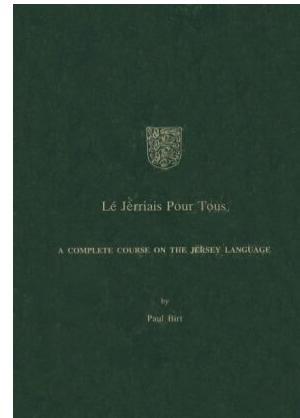
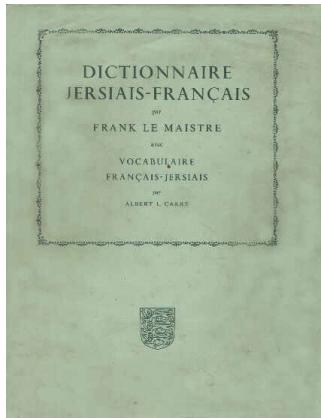
- La Société Jersiaise (1873)(Section de la Langue Jèrriaise - 1995))
- La Société Guernesiaise (1882)
- Le Congrès des Parlers Normands et Jèrriais (1996)
- Don Balleine Trust (Jersey) (1943)



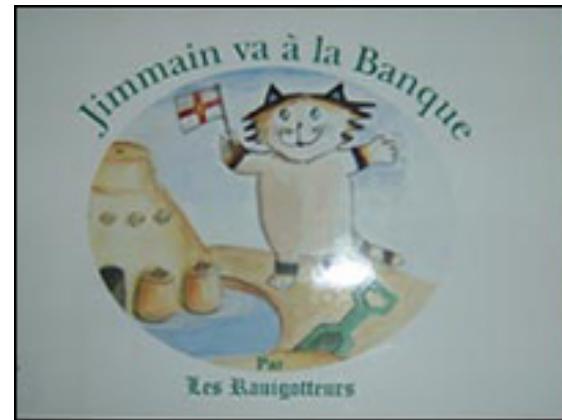
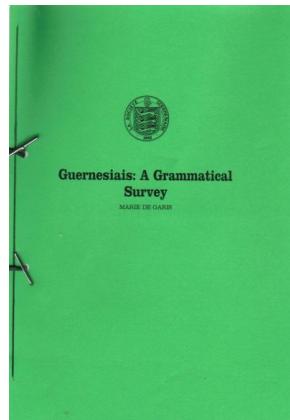
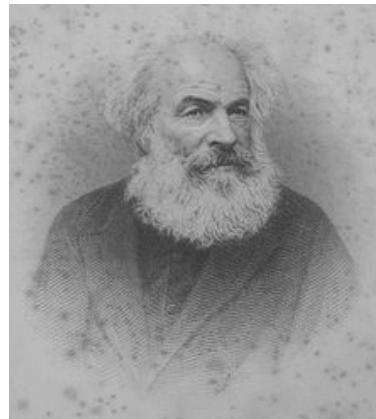
Language Planning (3)



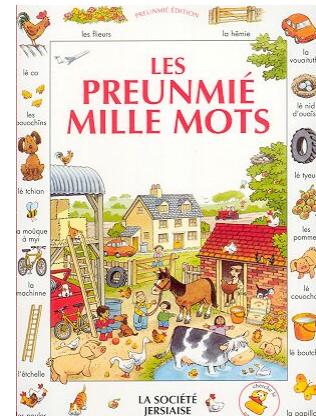
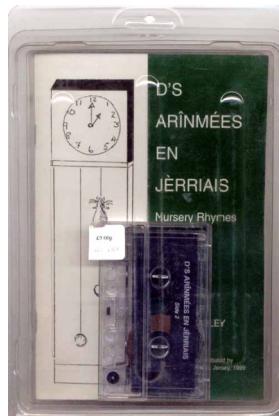
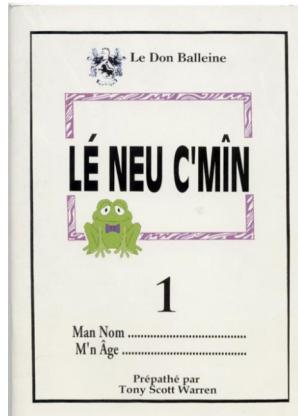
Codification (1)



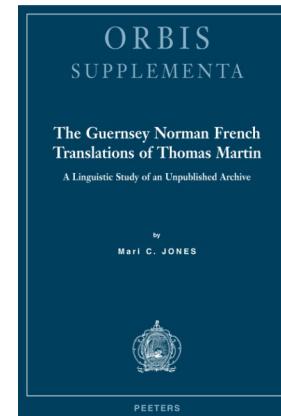
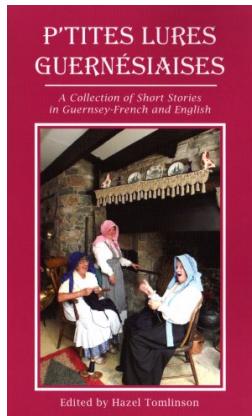
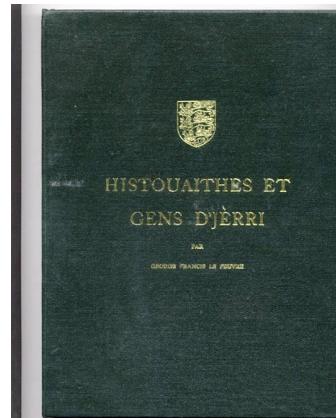
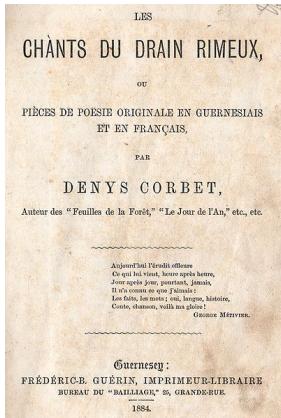
Codification (2)



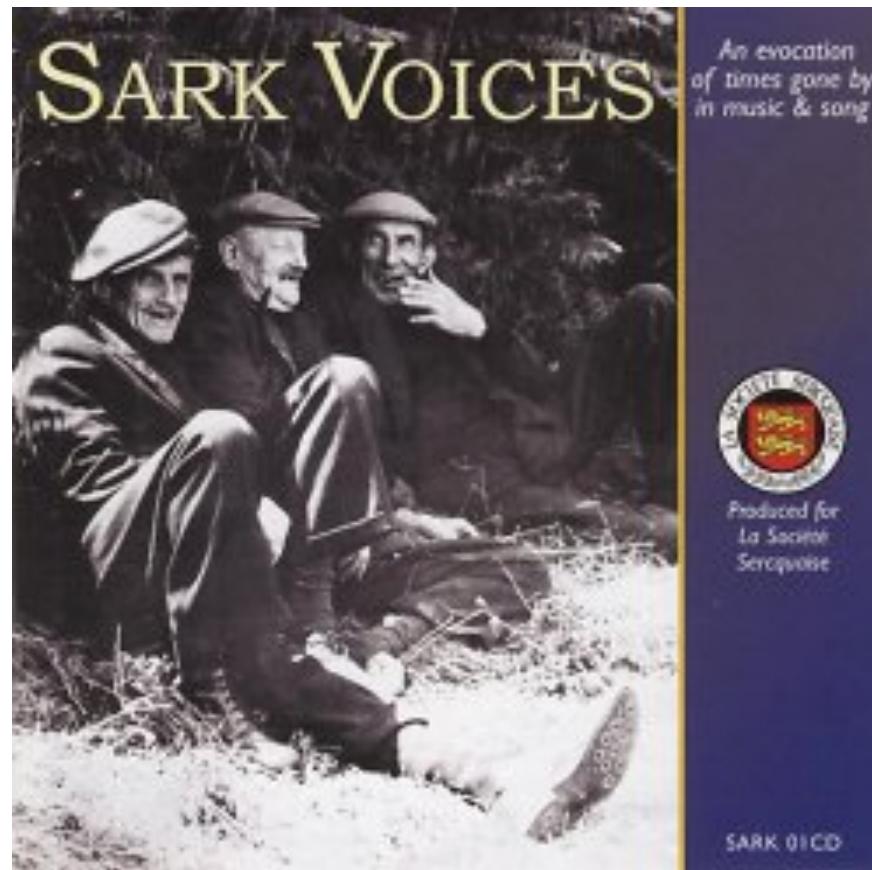
Codification (3)



Literature

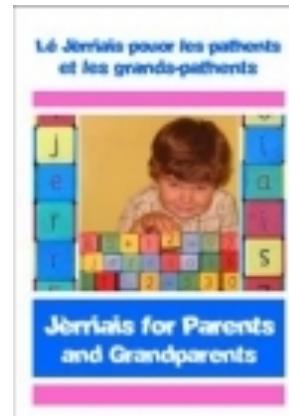


Sark



Teaching

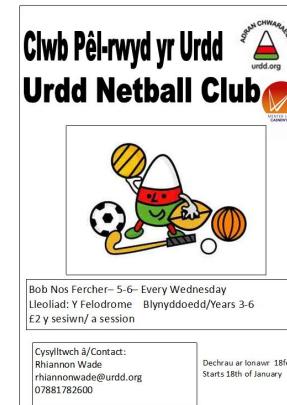
- Evening classes: 1967 (Jersey), c. 1980 (Guernsey)
- Primary school since 1999 (Jersey), 2004 (Guernsey)



Corpus Planning

- l'é compiuter, l'é printeu
- l'é software, l'email
- brantchi (cf. brancher); clavi (cf. clavier); distchette (cf. disquette)
- internet; modem; scanneu
- boîte de dialogue; disque dur
- ithangnie; la page dé siez-mé
- èrchelle (cf. flèche à défiler); déchergi (cf. télécharger)

Welsh Language initiatives outside the school



Eisteddfod (cultural festival)

JERSEY EISTEDDFOD.

GRANDE SETHÉE D'JERRIAIS
A SPRINGFIELD.

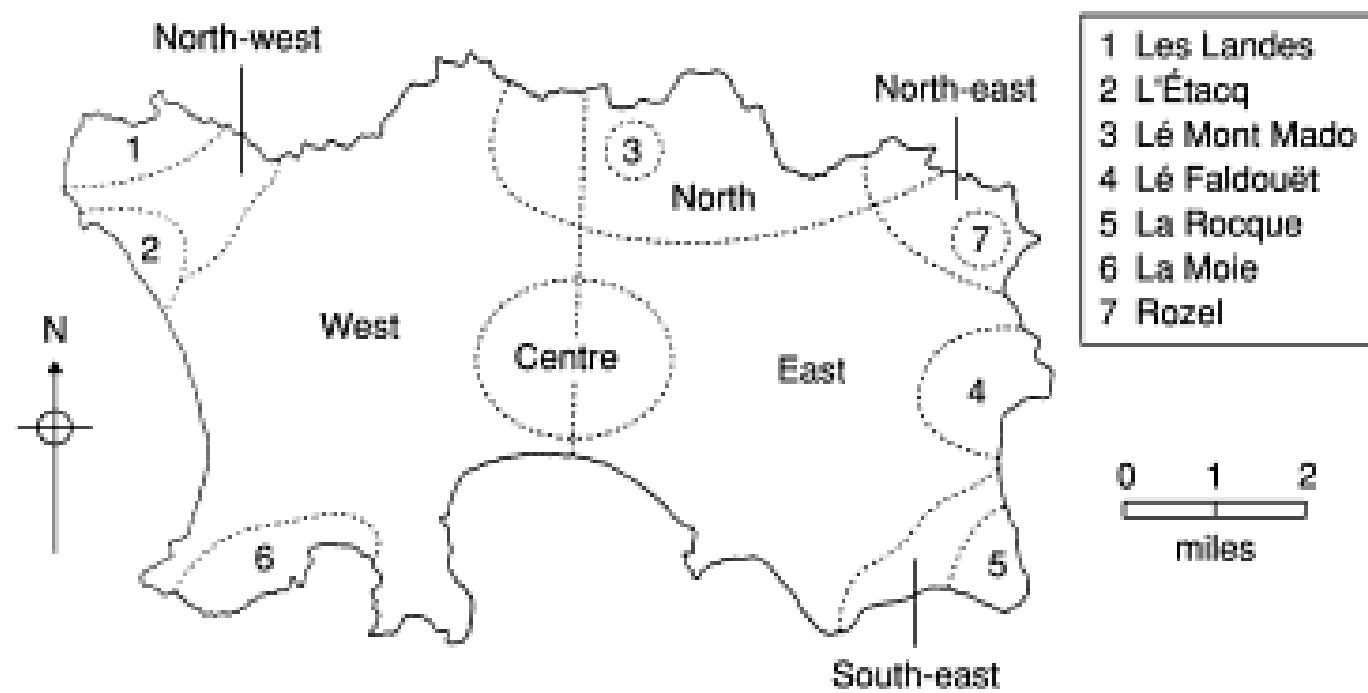
SAMEDI TCHI VAIT, le 2 Novembre à 7 heuties.

Multîème Concours pour la Coupe "M. J. Luce."

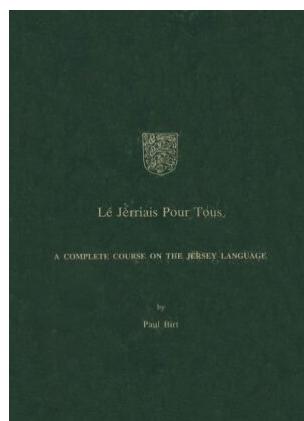
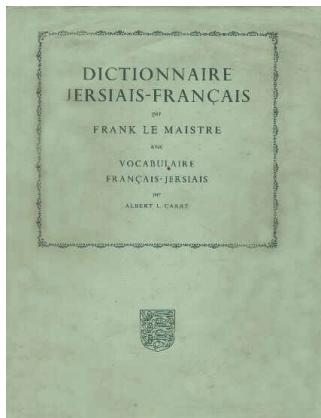
RÉITATIONS, DIALOGUES, etc.

Y altha des "Bus" de la J.M.T. pour vous r'porter tous aliez-vous
quand la sêthée s'en finit.

Ne mantchiz pas l'occasion !



Standardisation



- St. Ouen sub-dialect (St. Ouennais)
- 'In many ways ... has asserted itself as the standard form of Jèrriais'

Table after K. George (1986): *The Pronunciation and Spelling of Revived Cornish*

	<i>Speakers of KLTGw</i>	<i>Speakers of Néo-breton</i>
Location	In rural parts of Brittany west of a line from Biric to the mouth of the Vilaine	All over Brittany, including a substantial number in Rennes
Number	Up to 500,000 but declining at an alarming rate	A few thousand
Age	Generally over 50	Relatively young
Literacy	Few can read or write Breton	Can read and write Breton
Pronunciation	Little influenced by French	Heavily influenced by French
Type of Breton	Dialectal	Standard
Vocabulary	Full of French words especially for modern concepts	Few French words, many new words formed from Celtic roots
Motivation	Speak Breton because it is their native language; sometimes ashamed of this.	Speak Breton because they want to; sometimes militant.

Mèrcie bein des fais

A la perchôine!

