

Aymeric Daval-Markussen (Aarhus University)

Creole typology in the age of the APiCS

In recent years, the field of historical linguistics has witnessed a surge of research taking advantage of tools developed for the analysis of evolutionary biological phenomena (e.g. McMahon & McMahon 2003, Gray & Atkinson 2003). These tools have also been applied to language groups with a long history of contact (Dunn et al. 2005, 2008). More recently, contact languages have been the main focus of such studies (Bakker et al. 2011, Daval-Markussen 2011).

With the publication of the *Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Language Structures* (APiCS, Michaelis et al. 2013), an unprecedented database on contact varieties is now available. Conveniently, a number of features described in the APiCS overlap with those documented in the *World Atlas of Language Structures* (WALS, Haspelmath et al. 2008).

In this paper, we will use the joint datasets of the APiCS and the WALS in order to provide further empirical evidence supporting the claim that creoles constitute a synchronically distinguishable subgroup among the world's languages and therefore confirm the results provided in Bakker et al. (2011). Various phylogenetic and statistical methods will be employed to reach this goal with a considerable degree of certainty.

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