Bernd Kortmann and Kerstin Lunkenheimer

Introduction

1 Background and history of this atlas

This atlas offers a large-scale typological survey of morphosyntactic variation in the Anglophone world, based on the analysis of 30 L1 and 18 indigenized L2 varieties of English as well as 26 English-based pidgins and creoles from eight different world regions (Africa, Australia, the British Isles, the Caribbean, North America, the Pacific, South and Southeast Asia and, as the borderline case of an Anglophone world region, the South Atlantic). It is the outgrowth of a major electronic database and open access research tool edited by the present editors in 2011 (The electronic Word Atlas of Varieties of English, short: eWAVE; http://www.eWave-atlas.org/) and is a direct, but far more comprehensive follow-up of the interactive CD-ROM accompanying the Mouton de Gruyter Handbook of Varieties of English (Kortmann et al. 2004). Whereas the grammar part of the latter survey was based on 76 morphosyntactic features in 46 varieties of English and English-based pidgins and creoles worldwide, its successor, the WAVE database (WAVE short for: World Atlas of Variation in English), holds information on 235 morphosyntactic features in 74 data sets, i.e. about five times as much detail and information. The idea underlying the design of WAVE was to create a considerably larger and more fine-grained database and research tool than back in 2004, especially one that is less L1-centred.

As a proper atlas should, WAVE is intended to survey and map the morphosyntactic variation space in the Anglophone world and to help us explore how much of this variation space is made use of in different (clusters of) varieties of English, and to what extent it is possible to correlate the structural profiles for individual and groups of varieties with, for example, geography, socio-history, or general processes of language change, language acquisition and language contact. Essentially, WAVE wants to take further the idea of the 2004 CD-ROM of creating a unified platform and database which allows all members of the research community to engage in large-scale typology-style comparisons of the morphosyntactic structures of the spontaneous spoken (nonstandard) Englishes around the world. So eWAVE and the present volume can be considered to be the counterparts of what, on the one hand, the online WALS (The World Atlas of Language Structures Online, Dryer and Haspelmath, eds. 2011; http://wals.info) and the print WALS (Haspelmath et al. 2005) have successfully been doing together for language typology in recent years and what, on the other hand, the APiCS (Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Structures; Michaelis et al., to appear 2013), again both as online tool and print publication, will soon be doing especially for creolists, typologists and researchers on language contact. The parallels pointed to here between WAVE, on the one hand, and the two big atlas projects designed and hosted at the Max-Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig (Germany), on the other hand, are neither a sign of hubris nor a coincidence: WAVE was designed in part in consultation with Susanne Michaelis and Martin Haspelmath of the MPI and, most importantly, not only was eWAVE programmed by and is it hosted at the MPI, all the maps in the present volume have been produced by the same person (well, magician rather) who also signed responsible for all maps in WALS and is currently in charge of all three major MPI-hosted interactive electronic tools (WALS online, eWAVE, and APiCS), Hans-Jörg Bibiko (see Acknowledgements below). In passing, it may also be noted that a sizable number of contributors to APiCS for English-based pidgins and creoles (including one of the editors, Magnus Huber) have also provided the data for WAVE and authored chapters in the present volume.

In the following section we will first give some information on the data in WAVE (i.e. details on the choice and classification of the varieties covered, the composition of the feature set, the rating system, strengths and weaknesses of the approach chosen) before opening the curtain, after all, in section 3 and telling the reader about the overall structure of this volume and what they can expect to find in the individual chapters. Suffice it to stress at this point already that, although based on the same dataset, the present volume and eWAVE are stand-alone publications and research tools, whose use in tandem will definitely be of great value since each
The chapters in the present volume are specifically designed as keys to seeing behind all the variation that is (and is not) documented in eWAVE, both in the 55 chapters on the individual varieties and pidgin and creole languages and, especially, in the 10 synoptic chapters on larger geographical and typological sets of varieties. Suffice it to stress, too, that even though eWAVE clearly replaces the electronic research tool going with the *Handbook of Varieties of English* from 2004, the chapters in the present volume do not replace, but rather complement, the chapters in the Handbook itself, as will be further detailed in section 3.

## 2 The data

### 2.1 Varieties and variety types

Table 1 provides an overview of the varieties, pidgins and creoles sampled in WAVE, and their distribution across variety types and world regions. Bold print indicates those data sets covered in one of the 55 descriptive chapters in the present volume:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Low-contact L1 (30)</th>
<th>High-contact L1 (20)</th>
<th>L2 (18)</th>
<th>P (7) &amp; C (19)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Isles (11):</td>
<td>Orkney and Shetland E,</td>
<td>Irish E, Welsh E,</td>
<td>Maltese E^*</td>
<td>British Creole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North of England,</td>
<td>Manx E,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SW of England,</td>
<td>Channel Island E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SE of England,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Anglia, Scottish E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America (10):</td>
<td>Newfoundland E,</td>
<td>Colloquial American E, Urban African American Vernacular E,</td>
<td>Chicano E</td>
<td>Guilah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appalachian E,</td>
<td>Rural African American Vernacular E,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ozark E</td>
<td>Vernacular E,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southeast American Enclave dialects</td>
<td>Earlier African</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean (13):</td>
<td></td>
<td>American Vernacular E</td>
<td>Jamaican E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bahamian E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa (16):</td>
<td>Liberian Settler E,</td>
<td>Ghanian E, Nigerian E, Cameroon E,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White South African E,</td>
<td>Kenyan E, Tanzanian E, Ugandan E,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White Zimbabwean E</td>
<td>Black South African E, Indian South African E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and Southeast Asia (7):</td>
<td>Colloquial Singapore E</td>
<td>Indian E, Pakistan E, Sri Lanka E,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Butler E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hong Kong E, Malaysian E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Australia (5):b
- Aboriginal E, Australian E, Australian Vernacular E
- Torres Strait C, Roper River C (Kriol)
Pacific (8):b
- New Zealand E, Colloquial Fiji E, Acrolectal Fiji E
- Hawaiian C, Bislama, Norf’k, Tok Pisin, Palmerston E
South Atlantic (3):c
- St. Helena E, Tristan da Cunha E, Falkland Island E

*a Obviously, Maltese is not a British Isles variety. It has been grouped with the British Isles in this table for practical reasons, as it is the only non-British European variety in our sample, but of course it has not been included in any of the calculations for the British Isles in the regional and typological profiles in this volume.
*b Australia and the Pacific have been treated as one region for the purposes of the regional profiles (cf. Siegel, this volume).
*c With only three varieties, the South Atlantic region is too small to be represented by a regional profile. But note that exactly the same three varieties are also grouped as ('lesser-known') varieties of English in the South Atlantic in Schreier et al. (2011).

Table 1: Overview of the 74 WAVE varieties by world region and variety type

The 74 varieties represented in WAVE have been categorized in terms of eight Anglophone world regions and five variety types. Geographically, we distinguish between varieties spoken in the British Isles, North America, the Caribbean, Africa, South and Southeast Asia, Australia, the Pacific, and the South Atlantic. The typological distinctions are inspired by Trudgill’s (2009, 2011) suggestion that the ‘true typological split’ between different kinds of varieties of English involves whether or not language or dialect contact has played an important part in their development. For WAVE, we broadly distinguish between native-speaker varieties (L1), institutionalized second-language varieties (L2), and English-based pidgins and creoles (P/C), with the L1 varieties again divided into traditional dialects (L1t) and high-contact L1 varieties (L1c), while in the P/C group we nominally distinguish between pidgins (P) and creoles (C) (but see the synopses by Siegel and Agnes Schneider, both in this volume, for discussions of the relevance of this distinction). Brief definitions for each type are provided below, and more detailed definitions can be found in the electronic version of WAVE (Kortmann and Lunkenheimer 2011).

**Low-contact traditional L1 dialects (L1t)**
Traditional, regional non-standard mother-tongue varieties, e.g. East Anglian English and the dialects spoken in the Southwest, the Southeast and the North of England in the British Isles and Newfoundland English, Appalachian English and Ozark English in North America.

**High-contact L1 varieties (L1c)**
This includes transplanted L1 Englishes and colonial standards (e.g. Bahamian English, New Zealand English) as well as language shift varieties (e.g. Irish English) and standard varieties (e.g. colloquial American English, colloquial British English).

**L2 varieties (L2)**
Indigenized non-native varieties that have a certain degree of prestige and normative status in their political communities, like Pakistani English, Jamaican English, Hong Kong English, Ghanaian English and Kenyan English, but also non-native varieties that compete with local L1 varieties for prestige and normative status, e.g. Chicano English and Black South African English.

**Pidgins (P)**
English-based contact languages that developed for communication between two groups who did not share the same language, typically in restricted domains of use (especially trade). With the exception of Butler English, all the English-based pidgins in WAVE (e.g. Tok Pisin, Nigerian Pidgin and Gha-
naian Pidgin) can be considered expanded pidgins, i.e. in contrast to prototypical pidgins they are less restricted in terms of domains of use, and many of them are spoken as native or primary languages by a considerable proportion of their speakers.

**Creoles (C)**

English-based contact languages that developed in settings where a non-English-speaking group was under strong pressure to acquire and use some form of English, while access to its L1 speakers was severely limited (e.g. in plantation settings). Many creoles have become the native language of the majority of the population. Examples of English-based creoles in the WAVE set include Jamaican Creole, Belizean Creole, Sranan and Torres Strait Creole.

Since it is something that will be central in the three typological profiles on L1 varieties, indigenized L2 varieties, and pidgin and creole languages as well as in the Global Synopsis at the end of this volume, the following is crucial to note: All WAVE informants were asked to classify ‘their’ varieties in terms of these definitions, and although this was by no means easy for some varieties, the typological categorizations in Table 1 represent what the individual informants (1) said they were most comfortable with (and had the opportunity to qualify in their chapters in the present volume). In other words, the classifications of the 74 WAVE varieties in Table 1 above were not imposed by the WAVE editors, but made by the WAVE specialists for the individual varieties themselves. It is also important to note that the distinctions into three broad (L1, L2, Pidgin/Creole) and five narrow variety types (high-contact L1, low-contact L1, L2, Pidgin, Creole) are a priori categorizations based on socio-historical criteria (which may be more or less debatable in the individual case). The point is that these categorizations are the most widespread ones in sociolinguistic, variationist, creolist, etc. publications on varieties of English and World Englishes. Basically, they are of little importance for the present undertaking of identifying the structural profiles of varieties in the Anglophone world (and possibly larger groups thereof). Yet it was one of the express aims of the WAVE project to test the extent to which these distinctions (as opposed to, or possibly in tandem with, geography, i.e. the different Anglophone world regions) are reflected in the morphosyntactic similarities and differences between the varieties (see especially the Global Synopsis by Kortmann and Wolk, this volume). And indeed it will be one important finding that the classification of a given variety on purely structural (i.e. morphosyntactic) grounds may clash with a classification on the basis of socio-historical (to some extent societally sanctioned, politically driven) grounds. For example, a given variety may well pattern with, i.e. exhibit the same overall morphosyntactic profile as English-based pidgins even though it was classified by the relevant WAVE informant as a (high-contact) L1 variety. Or there may be a variety classified as an indigenized L2 variety which, however, turns out to have an overall typological profile characteristic of L1 varieties. This could well be the case of a so-called shift variety which, at least in its morphosyntax, seems to have lost many properties characteristic of L2 Englishes and acquired a significant number of properties typical rather of mother-tongue varieties of English.

### 2.2 The WAVE feature catalogue

Designed as an extension and further development of Kortmann and Szmrecsanyi’s (2004) 76-feature catalogue, the WAVE feature catalogue was compiled drawing on overviews of morphosyntactic variation in English, such as the synopsis chapters in Kortmann, Schneider et al. (2004), or publications like Schneider (2007), Mesthrie and Bhatt (2008), Melchers and Shaw (2003), and Hickey (2004), as well as descriptions of individual varieties, pidgins and creoles. Thus, the vast majority of the features in the WAVE catalogue are features that are not unique to any one variety, and are widely discussed in the literature on morphosyntactic variation in English. Obviously, an almost infinite number of less widespread features had to be excluded, and it is a matter of discussion whether the definitions and descriptions we provided for the features are always ideal. However, the catalogue had to be kept at a format and size that could easily be converted into a questionnaire to be filled in by the contributors. In its final form, the catalogue includes 235 features from 12 different domains of grammar, as shown in Table 2.
Introduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical domain</th>
<th>Features (number)</th>
<th>Sum features in group</th>
<th>% of total features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pronouns</td>
<td>1- 47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
<td>48- 87</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tense and aspect</td>
<td>88-120</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal verbs</td>
<td>121-157</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb morphology</td>
<td>128-153</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negation</td>
<td>154-169</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>170-184</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relativization</td>
<td>185-199</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementation</td>
<td>200-210</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverbial Subordination</td>
<td>211-215</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverbs and Prepositions</td>
<td>216-222</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discourse organization and word order</td>
<td>223-235</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In the original feature catalogue we had 13 domains of grammar, with domain VI "Verb Phrase IV: voice" consisting of a single feature, namely F153 (give passive: NP1 (patient) + give + NP2 (agent) + V). This we remedied in Table 2 above, including F153 in the domain "Verb Phrase III: verb morphology". The original domain numbering (I-XIII) is still found, however, in the Appendices of the 55 chapters on the individual varieties in the present volume.

Table 2: Domains of grammar covered in WAVE

The WAVE catalogue expands on Kortmann and Szmrecsanyi (2004) by including more features (particularly such that are characteristic of pidgins and creoles or of indigenized L2 varieties), and by adapting features that had been included already, but had been found to be too all-encompassing to be of much use. For instance, feature [21] in Kortmann and Szmrecsanyi (2004), wider range of uses of the progressive, is split into two features in WAVE: F88 (extension of be V -ing to stative verbs) and F89 (extension of progressive be V -ing to habitual situations).

2.3 The survey

Once the feature catalogue had been compiled, it was sent out as a questionnaire to more than 80 scholars known for their expertise on varieties of English, who were asked to provide their judgment of the presence and frequency of each of the WAVE features in 'their' variety. The questionnaire with the 235 WAVE features consisted of a spreadsheet, providing the feature descriptions and one or two pertinent examples for each. The ratings had to be inserted by choosing from one of six categories:

A Feature is pervasive or obligatory
B Feature is neither pervasive nor extremely rare
C Feature exists, but is extremely rare
D Attested absence
X Not applicable
? No information available

Respondents were invited to provide authentic examples and comments for each feature in an additional field. Guidelines for filling in the questionnaire included the request to restrict responses to features of spoken language and, for pidgins and creoles, to mesolectal varieties. During the process of data collection, more specific guidelines had to be provided for individual features, to ensure as much consistency as possible in how problems were handled across varieties. For instance, the features relating to multifunctional pronoun forms (F18-F27) and those relating to verbal inflections (especially F128-F131) proved to be particularly troublesome for respondents working on pidgins and creoles.
2.4 The feature ratings: caveats and research potential

Despite our guidelines and clarifying everything related to the WAVE questionnaire, some variation remains in how features were interpreted by contributors, how A, B and C ratings were assigned to features not categorically present or absent in a variety, and in whether certain features were considered to be applicable at all in a given variety. With regard to pidgins and creoles and L2 varieties, individual contributors also made different choices in whether or not to include features that are found only or mostly in the acrolect or basilect (for P/Cs), or only in low-proficiency speakers (for L2 varieties). A further caveat relates to the fact that in many cases, the ratings provided are impressionistic judgments by the experts, based on their own data and their (specialist and often native-speaker) knowledge of the variety. Only in some cases were larger corpora available to back up these judgments, and even then it was not possible to operationalize all the WAVE features for a corpus search. Thus it has to be said that the ratings (which can be found for all attested features in the appendices to each chapter for the varieties represented in this volume) have to be taken with a pinch of salt. What looks categorical can hardly be more than an abstraction of and a rough approximation to linguistic and social reality. Each of the varieties, pidgins and creoles included in the WAVE dataset is itself subject to (socially and pragmatically meaningful) internal variation so that the profile emerging from the WAVE questionnaire for a given variety is unlikely to perfectly match the linguistic behaviour of any particular subgroup of speakers of that variety (e.g. different age groups), let alone the linguistic behaviour of any particular speaker. This applies especially to very large, internally highly heterogeneous speech communities which have been subsumed under one variety (e.g. 'Indian English' or 'Colloquial American English'), but at least as much to the L2 varieties and English-based pidgins and creoles in the WAVE database. Typically, they have ethnically and socially diverse speech communities, so that features attested in WAVE may not be present in some speakers, or may be present with a different frequency, depending on which other languages they speak, and whether they are mesolectal, acrolectal or basilectal speakers. All of these, however, are notorious and inevitable problems shared by all large-scale typological surveys, such as WALS, APiCS, and this one.

At the same time, there is a lot to be gained by adopting a survey approach (cf. also Anderwald and Kortmann in press). Behind each of these caveats, there is an enormous research potential, pointing to the fact that the WAVE database and what is presented in this atlas is at least as much a starting-point for new research as it is the outcome of prior research. For example, for anyone working within variationist sociolinguistics or within the emerging field of variationist pragmatics (especially the pragmatics of grammar) it will be fascinating to zoom in on the individual data points of the WAVE feature set. Especially promising in this respect are all the features rated B or C since they are the prime candidates for glossing over 'orderly heterogeneity'. Moreover, the C features, in particular, have interesting stories to tell about language change in the past and the present. On a more general level, large-scale typological comparisons hold a lot of potential for gaining new insights and making new generalizations on a more abstract level and, put plainly, for seeing the woods for the trees. This does not only hold for the narrower confines of the study of World Englishes and English dialect grammar, but also for the interfaces between these two fields of linguistic study and creolistics and SLA research, on the one hand, and language typology, on the other hand (cf. for example the (overall spirit of the) contributions in Kortmann 2004 and Kortmann and Szmrecsanyi 2012).
3 Structure and content of the Atlas

3.1 Organization of the volume and the individual chapters

The overall structure is very simple: as to be expected in an atlas, the bulk of the chapters (55 out of 65) is organized regionally according to the Anglophone regions covered by the WAVE dataset. Much as we would have loved to see chapters on all 74 WAVE varieties in this volume, not all WAVE informants saw themselves in the position to contribute a chapter within the time window allotted. Some of them who had already authored a chapter on 'their' variety in the Handbook of Varieties of English (Kortmann, Schneider et al. 2004) found that chapter still fully sufficient, with too little to add from the WAVE perspective to be worth writing a whole new chapter. For some of these varieties substitute authors were found, but eventually we ended up with descriptions of 55 of the WAVE varieties. There is full coverage of the Caribbean/South America (13 out of 13 WAVE varieties; Part III) and Africa (16 out of 16 WAVE varieties; Part IV) and near-complete coverage for the British Isles (9 out of 11 WAVE varieties; Part I) and South/Southeast Asia (6 out of 7 WAVE varieties; Part V). Underrepresented are the two world regions Australia/Pacific (5 out of 13 WAVE varieties; Part VI) and North America (4 out of 10 WAVE varieties; Part II) as well as the South Atlantic (1 out of 3 WAVE varieties; this variety, Falkland Island English, and Maltese English as the only European variety of English outside the British Isles have been grouped together as isolates in Part VII). In terms of the three broad variety types distinguished in WAVE, the 55 chapters in Parts I-VII cover 19 L1 varieties, 16 L2 varieties, and 20 Pidgins and Creoles.

There is a lot of individuality in these descriptive chapters. The vast majority of them is concerned with the relevant variety alone; in exceptional cases, a given variety was systematically compared with other WAVE varieties (cf. Malcolm's chapter on Aboriginal English, where this high-contact L1 variety is discussed with regard to morphosyntactic features shared or unshared with Roper River Creole and Torres Strait Creole, on the one hand, and with Irish English and the dialects of Southeast England, on the other hand) or with the most important indigenous languages in the relevant part of the world (e.g. Faraclas in his chapter on Nigerian Pidgin). The authors were not committed to following a set structure, apart from the fact that they were asked to include a section on socio-cultural and sociolinguistic background (short if the given variety was already part of the Handbook of Varieties of English (Kortmann, Schneider et al. 2004), longer otherwise). Moreover, the focus of their chapter was clearly to be on the most notable aspects concerning their variety from the WAVE perspective. Which WAVE features or feature sets, however, they put at the centre of their chapter was entirely left to the individual authors. They were also encouraged to highlight potential problems of the WAVE dataset and overall approach, and to point out properties and crucial aspects of the relevant variety which the WAVE feature set fails to capture or may even distort. Thus the first 55 chapters in this book also contribute to a critical debate of the WAVE method and enterprise as a whole. Each of these chapters ends with an appendix which lists all attested WAVE features with their (A, B or C) ratings and, in most cases, authentic examples for the individual features.

Following the chapters on individual varieties is a set of altogether ten chapters whose main function is to develop the larger picture and to pool information on the varieties (i) in the individual world regions (these are the six regional profiles in Part VIII) and (ii) belonging to the three different major variety types (cf. the three typological profiles on L1, L2 and Pidgin/Creole varieties in Part IX). It is in these chapters that the reader will, for example, learn about the most distinctive and diagnostic features and feature clusters for the individual world regions (sometimes called areaversals) and variety types (so-called varioversals; cf. Szmyrcsanyi and Kortmann 2009), about features notably rare or even absent in the varieties discussed, and about geographical and/or substrate signals within the individual world regions. Three points are particularly im-

---

1 Thus this atlas is not organized like WALS, i.e. with chapters for each of the individual features and each chapter taking a comparative look at the observable variation. Essentially (only for entire domains of grammar rather than individual features) this is the method that Siemund (2013) uses for morphosyntactic variation in the Anglophone world, largely on the basis of the Handbook of Varieties of English (Kortmann et al. 2004, vol. 2). For two grammar domains, negation and tense & aspect, the WAVE dataset has also recently been used in comparative survey chapters exploring in particular areal patterns in the Anglophone world (see Anderwald 2012 for negation, Lunkenheimer 2012 for tense & aspect).
important about these perspectivizing synopses. First of all, they are based on the entire WAVE data set, i.e. not only on the 55 varieties covered in the individual chapters, but on the ratings of the attested morphosyntactic features in all 74 varieties. Secondly, it is in these chapters that all the eWAVE-based maps will be found (see also section 3.2 below). The authors selected from the thousands of maps that can easily be produced with the help of eWAVE those that are the most telling and capable of visualizing the most distinctive features or feature constellations in the individual regional or typological subsets of varieties – and occasionally designed maps eWAVE cannot produce. Thirdly, all authors of the synoptic chapters were provided with phenetic network diagrams of the ‘splits-tree’ type produced with the help of the NeighborNet algorithm, a powerful method for large-scale cluster analyses that has found its way from bioinformatics to linguistics, especially to dialectology, dialectometry, and quantitative language typology, in the course of the last few years (cf. e.g. the contributions in the volume by Szmarcsanay and Wälchli (2012); for a description of the algorithm and the reasoning behind it see Kortmann and Wolk, section 4.1, this volume). These network diagrams are ideally suited for setting in relation to each other the overall structural (more exactly, morphosyntactic) profiles of all the varieties in the different subsets (i.e. in a given Anglophone world region or belonging to the same variety type). It cannot be stressed enough that these phenograms are purely designed to capture structural (!) similarities and dissimilarities among the members of the relevant set of varieties considered. That is, for every single pair of varieties in this subset, it is determined with regard to how many features they agree, which in turn is measured in terms of the number of features which are co-present (i.e. have received an A, B or C rating) or co-absent (i.e. have received a D, X, or ? rating) in both varieties. This is the most consistent and neutral way of determining structural (or: typological) (dis)similarity across languages or varieties – and the statistically most reliable one, too: the phenograms presented in this volume account for more than 99% of the observable variance. In each of the chapters in Parts VIII and IX one phenetic network will be discussed which has been solely produced for the relevant subset of varieties. In addition, each chapter will also comment on the distribution of the members of the relevant subset of varieties in the overall world network diagram for all 74 WAVE varieties. This is Network WAVE_all and can be found in the foldout at the end of this volume. (The reader may note that there are two further foldouts in this atlas. On the one hand, the world map with all 74 WAVE varieties and, on the other hand, the entire WAVE feature set consisting of 235 features, numbered F1 to F235.) This world network diagram will take centre stage in the Global Synopsis by Kortmann and Wolk, which will conclude this atlas. In this chapter they will take yet another step back and try to identify the largest possible picture of morphosyntactic variation in the Anglophone world, addressing among others the following questions: What are vernacular angloversals, i.e. those with the widest spread? What are rara and rarissima in the grammars of the varieties of English around the world? Which varieties attest the largest, which ones the lowest feature totals? What can we say about the explanatory power of geography vs. variety or language type as the major factor accounting for morphosyntactic variation? How do C-rated features (i.e. those that are extremely rare in the relevant variety) influence the overall morphosyntactic type of that variety?

3.2 Maps

There is a total of 96 maps in Parts VIII and IX of this atlas. As noted above, they represent a selection of the most informative maps that can be produced in eWAVE, complemented by additional maps going beyond what eWAVE can do. Overview maps at the beginning of each of the regional and typological profile chapters help locate the varieties under discussion, while feature maps illustrate the distribution of selected WAVE features. The vast majority of these feature maps are eWAVE-style maps plotting the occurrence of one feature in a set of varieties. As in eWAVE, red color is used to indicate varieties in which the feature was rated A, orange for B ratings, yellow for C ratings, and grey for varieties in which the feature received an ‘absence’ rating (i.e. D, X or ?). Other feature maps illustrate the distribution of several features simultaneously, and a few show the distribution of a whole set of features - something that can not be done with eWAVE. For practical reasons, the A-B-C distinction had to be abandoned in favour of a binary ‘presence’ vs. ‘absence’ distinction in these combined feature maps.
Introduction

Thus, the maps visualize information presented in the text of the profile chapters in Parts VIII and IX, and they complement and enhance eWAVE by picking out the cherries from the cake of the thousands of individual feature maps that could be produced, and by providing the additional option of combined maps for larger feature sets. A list of all maps, and the features for which maps exist, is provided in the List of Maps in the front matter. We strongly encourage the reader to consult this list when reading the synopsis chapters, since for a feature for which there is no map in one chapter a map is very likely to exist in one of the other chapters.

Acknowledgements

There are many enthusiastic people and highly supportive institutions, to some extent also lucky coincidences, the WAVE project as a whole (eWAVE and the present volume) would have been impossible without. To start with, the two editors gratefully acknowledge the support of the Freiburg Institute for Advanced Studies (FRIAS) in the design and data collection phase of the project. Bernd Kortmann enjoyed an Internal Senior Fellowship at the FRIAS from April 2008 until September 2009 and Kerstin Lunkenheimer joined him there as a research assistant from September 2008 until March 2009. Moreover, several of the consultants and authors enjoyed research fellowships and short-term visits at the FRIAS.

Especially in the design phase of the project, but also at various important stages on the way, it was invaluable to have colleagues and friends we could turn to for their professional advice and feedback on our design of the WAVE questionnaire and on crucial questions which arose during the long process of data collection and revision. Among these the following figured prominently: Lieselotte Anderwald, Dagmar Deuber, Magnus Huber, Susanne Michaelis, Peter Mühlhäuser, Jeff Siegel, Benedikt Szmarcinsky, and Susanne Wagner.

Kerstin and Bernd are also most indebted to the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (Leipzig) for much helpful advice and for letting us piggyback on their database projects with the electronic version of WAVE. More specifically, our thanks go to Martin Haspelmath and, once again, Susanne Michaelis. It was solely due to their support that the MPI allowed their two specialists for programming typological databases and overseeing such ambitious electronic atlas projects as WALS and ApICs to spend a significant amount of time on WAVE. The two programming wizards of the MPI to whom we (like, I trust, the entire research community) will not tire to bow in admiration are Hagen Jung for his brilliant ideas in the eWAVE design and Hans-Jörg Bibiko in the final stages of eWAVE and the production stage of the present volume. Taking as input the updated WAVE database in the summer of 2012, it was Hans-Jörg (of WALS fame) who also signed responsible for producing all of the maps for the present atlas. You are truly the Lord of the Maps, Hans-Jörg!

Furthermore, De Gruyter Mouton (Anke Beck, Birgit Sievert and later Uri Tadmor) are to be thanked for their continuous support of the WAVE project and for their unerring enthusiasm in planning the print publication with us from the cover design to the smallest detail of this atlas. Especially the people in charge of the production (Wolfgang Konwitschny, Angelika Hermann and Julie Miess) are to be thanked for their helpfulness, patience and generosity concerning the extension of deadlines at the various production stages, and for always trying to make the impossible possible. It's hard to imagine a different publisher this volume could have been published with! A publication project of this dimension requires mutual trust built up over many years of fruitful and successful cooperation.

But before something can go into production, it takes an enormous amount of work that goes into producing a manuscript ready for submission. All of the following research and student assistants helped the editors at various stages of the project: Agnes Schneider, Verena Schröter, Marten Juskan, Thilo Weber, Smaran Dayal, Verena Haser, Lina Wallraff, and Imke Deger. Ultimately, however, it was, as usual with all publications authored or edited by Bernd Kortmann, Melitta Cocan – best secretary and office manager in the (at least German academic) world – who prepared a manuscript in mint condition and who, in close consultation with the authors and the publishers, solved many major and minor problems on the way towards submission (and even after that during the proof stage).

After all these words of thanks, there is, however, still one more group of people whom the editors wish to thank most profusely. All of them are the true heroes behind the WAVE project, in general, and the present
atlas, in particular, namely the more than 80 wonderfully meticulous and patient colleagues who served as informants for WAVE, 62 of whom also contributed a chapter (some even two or three) to this volume. Without their readiness to devote a significant amount of their precious time to filling in the WAVE questionnaire, providing examples and answering our questions (in several rounds due to our daring—and predictably vain—attempt at perfection), this atlas project would have been impossible, impossible even to conceive of. Heartfelt thanks and deep gratitude to all of the following: Lieselotte Anderwald (English dialects in the Southeast of England), Umberto Ansaldo (Colloquial Singapore English), Angela Bartens (San Andrés Creole), Robert Bayley (Chichano English), Korah Belgrave (Barbadian Creole), Carolin Biewer (Fiji English), Lisa Bonnici (Maltese English), Sean Bowerman (White South African English), David Britain (Falkland Island English), Alfred Buregeya (Kenyan English), Sandra Clarke (Newfoundland English), Peter Collins (Australian English), Stacy Denny (Barbadian Creole, or: Bajan), Dagmar Deuber (Trinidadian Creole), Hubert Devonsion (Guyanese Creole), Sabine Ehrhart (Palmerston English), Michael Ellis (Ozark English), Geneviève Escure (Belizean Creole), Nicholas Faracas (Nigerian Pidgin), Markku Filppula (Irish English), Malcolm Finney (Krio, or: Sierra Leone Creole), Susan Fitzmaurice (White Zimbabwean English), Ashley Greig (Malaysian English), Stephanie Hackert (Bahamian Creole), Rachel Hendery (Palmerston English), Michaela Hilbert (Maltese English), Priya Hosali (Butler English), Magnus Huber (Ghanaian English, Ghanaian Pidgin), Marianne Hundt (Acrolectal Fijian English), Alexander Kautzsch (Earlier African American Vernacular English), Jennifer Kewley Draskau (Manx English), Manfred Krug (Maltese English), Lisa Lim (Colloquial Singapore English), Ahmar Mahboob (Pakistani English), Ian Malcolm (Aboriginal English, Roper River Creole (Kriol), Torres Strait Creole), Gunnel Melchers (Orkney and Shetland English), Rajend Mesthrie (South African English, Italian South African English), Miriam Meyerhoff (Bislama), Michael Meyer (Sri Lankan English), Bettina Megge (Eastern Maroon Creole), Michael Montgomery (Appalachian English), Salikoko Mufwene (Gullah), Peter Mühlhäuser (Norf’k, or: Norfolk Island/Pitcairn English), Peter Patrick (Jamaican Creole), Andrew Pawley (Australian Vernacular English), Robert Penhallurick (Welsh English), Pam Peters (Australian English), Stefanie Pillai (Malaysian English), Paula Prescod (Vincentian Creole), Heidi Quinn (New Zealand English), Jeffrey Reaser (Bahamian English), Anna Rosen (Channel Island English), Kent Sakoda (Hawai‘i Creole), Andrea Sand (Jamaican English), Josef Schmied (Tanzanian English), Daniel Schreier (St. Helena English, Tristan da Cunha English), Anne Schröder (Cameroon Pidgin), Mark Sebba (British Creole), Devyani Sharma (Indian English), Jeff Siegel (Hawai‘i Creole), Augustin Simo Bobda (Cameroon English), Beth Lee Simon (Colloquial American English), John Singler (Liberian Settler English, Vernacular Liberian English), Geoff Smith (Tok Pisin), Jennifer Smith (Scottish English), Jude Ssemamuma (Ugandan English), Andrea Sutbury (Falkland Island English), Rotimi Taiwo (Nigerian English), Ian Tent (Colloquial Fijian English), Dahlia Thompson (Guyanese Creole), Benjamim Torbert (Bahamian English), Graeme Trousdale (English dialects in the North of England), Peter Trudgill (East Anglian English), Tonjes Veenstra (Saramaccan), Susanne Wagner (English dialects in the South of England), Donald Winford (Sranan), Walt Wolfram (Southeast American enclave dialects, Urban African American Vernacular English, Rural African American Vernacular English), May L-Y Wong (Hong Kong English), Valerie Youssef (Trinidadian Creole), Lena Zipp (Acrolectal Fijian English)

Special mention among our authors deserve all those who contributed more than one chapter: Stefanie Hackert, Magnus Huber, Raj Mesthrie, Jeff Siegel, John Singler, and Susanne Wagner. David Britain would have joined this exclusive club, too, had he not been prevented by sudden severe health problems from authoring the regional profile on the British Isles, which he had agreed to write on top of his co-authored chapter on Falkland Island English. We would also like to say a special word of thanks to Verena Schröter for writing the chapter on Colloquial Singapore English on such short notice (and for submitting a perfect ‘editors’ delight’ version just in time to give birth to little Mira Margarita).

It is in the name of all of those many people who have worked hard and with a lot of enthusiasm on the WAVE project that the editors express their sincere hope that the present volume (ideally in tandem with eWAVE) will be perceived and appreciated as the powerful research and teaching resource for the present as well as future generations of researchers, graduate and undergraduate students that it was designed to be. May it serve both as a work of reference and a point of departure to innovative research in the study of variation of English around the world!
References


Disclaimer: The editors would like to point out that in selecting and naming the varieties of English and the English-based pidgins and creoles represented in this volume, in choosing abbreviations, identifying countries, and locating varieties on the various maps, they have been guided exclusively by practical considerations and current scholarly practice. In no case should our usage be taken as representing a particular political stance on our part or on the part of the publisher, or as insulting or disparaging the speakers of any particular variety.