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あけるドイツ語. In: 異文化のクロスロード. Tōkyō: Sairyusha, 167-191.

Abstract

Even though Germany colonised the northern part of what is today Papua New Guinea in the late 1800s and German was the official language, the German language was not used as a *lingua franca* and for the most part remained the in-group language of the German ruling class. Serious attention to indigenous education in German was made only in the last years of German rule before the Australian invasion in World War I. The influence of German could be felt, however, in the many German loan words in Tok Pisin and indigenous languages for newly introduced technology and garden crops. Many geographic areas and new settlements also received German names. After the establishment of an Australian League of Nations mandate at the end of World War I, most Germans were repatriated, but families descended from mixed-race children raised at the Vunapope Catholic Mission near Rabaul continued to speak a German creole, *Unserdeutsch* (also known as Rabaul Creole German). A German influence also remained in many of the geographic names. After World War II and in the lead-up to Papua New Guinean independence, the impact of the German language continued to decline. Schools for German missionaries closed as crime and localisation policies made Papua New Guinea less attract to German-speaking missionaries. A growth in education in English meant that many of the German names for introduced technology and crops were replaced by their English equivalents in Tok Pisin. Most of the *Unserdeutsch*-speaking mixed-race community took advantage of the opportunity to acquire Australian citizenship and left before or soon after independence. The last school teaching German as a foreign language stopped teaching the language in 2003. Today the only important linguistic legacy of German colonialism are geographic names.