During the 20th century many communities in Northern Norway experienced a process of language shift where people shifted from their Kven or Sami mother tongues to Norwegian. We can thus regard the Norwegian dialects in these areas as new dialects, emerging in the process of language shift. From this point of view we can analyse these dialects in light of theories of language creation and stabilization (Sollid 2003). In the process of acquisition of Norwegian transfer features from Kven and Sami appeared in the interlanguages. Interlanguages are idiosyncratic, but there are similarities across speakers. One example is double negation: "Eg har ikke aldri hørt om det" ("I have not never heard of it") (Sollid 2003). As the language shift was completed, the transfer features had the possibility to “fossilize” in the Norwegian variety and become a part of the dialectal norm, but it seems that grammatical features like double negation are levelled out (Sollid 2003) while prosodic features are stabilized (Bull 1992).

References: