

A grammar of Lumun: a Kordofanian language of Sudan Smits, H.J.; Smits H.J.

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Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

A grammar of Lumun a Kordofanian language of Sudan

door Heleen Smits

- 1. Negation marking on Lumun verbs has developed from the verb **ɔkə́rənnɔ** 'let, allow, abstain from'.
- 2. The proclitic 'restrictor' turns a Lumun adjective or verb phrase into an attributive modifier restricting the reference of the head noun.
- 3. In Lumun, passivization of an active clause does not provide a criterion for distinguishing primary from non-primary objects, nor locative objects from locative adjuncts.
- 4. In Lumun, whether or not the Locative applicative derivation is used when a locative constituent is present in the clause is determined primarily by the semantics of the verb, but pragmatic factors can also play a role.
- 5. A lot of assimilation, lenition and deletion at word edge, processes by which word boundaries are obscured, makes a language difficult to understand for outsiders. When such languages or language variants are found in areas where people of different language communities live in close proximity, one can imagine that a desire for being not understandable has played a role.

- 6. It is unlikely that the Narrow Talodi languages (to which Lumun belongs) are genetically unrelated to any other language (group). (Contra the presentation in *Glottolog 3.0* edited by Harald Hammarström, Robert Forkel & Martin Haspelmath. http://glottolog.org, Last accessed 11 August 2017).
- 7. Orthography decisions need some community support, but will never make everybody happy.
- 8. Field work in the home area of a language (as opposed to working with speakers elsewhere) is necessary for getting full grip on the vocabulary.
- 9. A scarcity of nouns, verbs and adjectives in the semantic field of virtues and vices does not point to a lack of ethical/moral understanding.
- 10. Pamphlets and pulp fiction have a legitimate place in African Studies libraries.