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Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

A grammar of Nchane
A Bantoid (Beboid) language of Cameroon

door

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1. The high back vowel in Nchane is synchronically realized as a near-high central vowel with associated friction.
2. Nchane employs a pair of anaphoric demonstratives for major participants in a discourse. These demonstratives allow for the expression of speaker attitude, with one of them usually indicating a negatively viewed participant.
3. Clause structure in Nchane is significantly governed by semantic roles and topic/focus considerations.
4. Nchane clauses with multiple verbs are better described as verb chaining structures rather than serial verb constructions.
5. Although Applicatives are largely unattested among nearby languages, the Nchane postposition **lɛ** is arguably suited for such an analysis.
6. Too little attention is given to the information structure of African languages. Limiting the description to “focus” is inadequate.
7. Linguistic labels should always be viewed as approximations, with the grammar of the language being described dictating the details of language-specific term definitions.
8. Classification of a language variety within a language unit must account for sociolinguistic factors.
9. Linguistic description requires serious consideration of anthropological observations and understanding.
10. Honest debate is impossible where language is used to intentionally distort or confuse truth.
11. Diversity in groups brings strength only in as much as all members share some common values and goals such as mutual respect and community-wide health and prosperity.