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Old Armenian nasal verbs : archaisms and innovations

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STELLINGEN

Behorende bij het proefschrift
Old Armenian nasal verbs: archaisms and innovations
van

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1. Old Armenian provides evidence that Proto-Indo-European nasal verbs were dynamic and telic and were unspecified for transitivity and agentivity.
2. Some Old Armenian intransitive nasal verbs reflect the Proto-Armenian change from the equipollent to the causative transitivity marking pattern.
3. In Proto-Armenian, the direction of the root levelling could depend on the lexical aspectual features of verbs. Atelic verbs generalised the root shape of the imperfective stem and punctive verbs generalised the root shape of the perfective stem.
4. In Proto-Armenian, the perfective **s*-stem could replace the root stem of transitive and intransitive nasal verbs.
5. Old Armenian reflects some phonological features of the Satem languages (the reflexes of palatovelars and a partial fulfillment of the RUKI-rule) and the morphological innovations shared with the Centum languages, including the verbal **nHe/o*-class.
6. In Proto-Armenian, some consonant cluster simplifications, the metathesis, and the weakening of stops in clusters with sonorants can be explained by the Syllable Contact Law that forbids adjacent non-syllabic segments to rise in sonority across a syllable boundary.
7. Computational cladistic analysis of the Indo-European language family points to the closest affinity between the Greek and Armenian branches.
8. The grammatical forms of the Greek Bible do not provide secure evidence for analysing the grammatical meanings of the word forms in the Armenian Bible.
9. Paper-free practices in education and academia support biodiversity and mitigate the global warming on our planet.
10. Editing the Wikipedia by PhD students increases the dissemination of cutting-edge science results in the public domain.