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A grammar of Ik (Icé-tód) : Northeast Uganda's last thriving Kuliak language

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Citation

Schrock, T. B. (2014, December 16). *A grammar of Ik (Icé-tód) : Northeast Uganda's last thriving Kuliak language*. LOT dissertation series. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/30201>

Version: Corrected Publisher's Version

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Title: A grammar of Ik (Icé-tód) : Northeast Uganda's last thriving Kuliak language

Issue Date: 2014-12-16

Stellingen

behorende bij het proefschrift

A grammar of Ik (Icé-tód): Northeast Uganda's last thriving Kuliak language

van Terrill B. Schrock

1. The voiced obstruents /b, d, g, j, z, ʒ/ and the voiceless glottal fricative /h/ act as depressor consonants in Ik, creating pervasive pitch-depressing effects that have in some cases been phonologized.
2. A 'core argument' can be recognized in Ik as one which does not leave the pronominal enclitic {=ʼdɛ} as a trace when syntactically displaced.
3. The suffix {-kɔ}—along with paradigmatic tone changes—marks the Sequential Aspect which is the verb form used in Ik for any verb encoding simple sequence after a controlling verb or time expression.
4. Ik now uses old Teso-Turkana morphology—the prefix {ɲV-} for nouns and {i-/I-} for verbs—as a lexical strategy to mark all borrowed words.
5. The Ateso language evinces the original ten-vowel system of East Nilotic through a [+ATR] allophone of /a/ found in [+ATR] environments.
6. Spoken Ateso is currently undergoing the widespread loss of /k/ in all morphological contexts where it is not absolutely crucial for contrast.
7. Writing a grammar involves linearizing a non-linear grammatical system, a process in which minor changes can have extensive non-local, linguistically 'quantal' effects throughout the rest of the description.
8. Grammar writing has every bit as much to do with a cyclical process of learning and relearning, phrasing and rephrasing, formatting and reformatting as it does with the actual language data being discussed.
9. Parenting is about little children growing up—the parents, that is.
10. Development and education programs that neglect the moral or spiritual side of humanity cannot alone solve Africa's many besetting problems.