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**A grammar of Sandawe : a Khoisan language of Tanzania**  
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## Stellingen behorend bij het proefschrift:

### *A grammar of Sandawe: A Khoisan language of Tanzania*

Sander Steeman

1. Sandawe has a category of Non-Realis rather than Irrealis as is evidenced by the occurrence of a single paradigm of subject/modality clitics in propositions about both non-real and future events. *Pace* Elderkin (1989) and Eaton (2010).

Elderkin, Edward D. (1989). *The significance and origin of the use of pitch in Sandawe*. PhD dissertation, University of York.

Eaton, Helen (2010). *A Sandawe grammar*. (SIL e-Books, 20.) Dallas, Tex.: SIL International.
2. The absence of plurality marking in non-human nouns and the overlap between (non-human) participant plurality marking, action plurality marking, and certain types of verbal derivation suggests that number is not a nominal category in Sandawe.
3. Case marking need not be on a noun and subject marking need not be on a verb in Sandawe.
4. Downdrift, downstep, and upstep operate locally in Sandawe, rather than at clause or utterance level, cf. Elderkin (1989).

Elderkin, Edward D. (1989). *The significance and origin of the use of pitch in Sandawe*. PhD dissertation, University of York.
5. The extension of cell phone networks to rural areas in Tanzania (notably Usandawe) helps the urban Sandawe to keep their language alive.
6. Other than the closely-related language Luganda, Lusoga has retained the copula **ni**. While Luganda uses the Relative Concord as a copula in emphatic constructions, the corresponding structure in Lusoga shows both a copula **ni** and a relative predicate, after the focused nominal.
7. Swahili question types (question word questions, particle questions, bare questions) show the same degree of prosodic marking, irrespective of the degree of lexical and/or syntactic information which marks them as questions. This shows that the functional hypothesis in Van Heuven and Haan (2000:120), which expects “phonetic/prosodic interrogativity marking to be stronger in inverse proportion to the (number of) lexico-syntactic markers” does not hold for all languages.

Van Heuven, Vincent J. and Judith Haan. (2000). Phonetic correlates of statement versus question intonation in Dutch. In: A. Botinis (ed.), *Intonation*, Amsterdam: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 119-143.
8. Een beschrijvend taalkundige bevindt zich in een constante spagaat tussen het feit dat categorieën in verschillende talen zelden gelijkwaardig zijn –en men dus voor iedere taal eigen categorieën zou moeten definiëren; en de wenselijkheid van communicatieve helderheid tegenover het lezerspubliek.
9. De succesvolle toepassing van ICT in het onderwijs staat of valt met de beschikbaarheid van functioneel beheerders en adviseurs die zowel ‘de taal’ van de gebruikers kunnen spreken als die van de ontwikkelaars/leveranciers.
10. De onderscheidende kenmerken van microblogs zoals Twitter (een beperkt aantal tekens per uiting en een standaard weergave met een beperkt aantal uitingen in de tijd) leiden enerzijds tot zeer actuele informatievoorziening, maar anderzijds, door het gebrek aan context, tot een nieuw soort informatie-achterstand, die bij voorkeur in *real life* sociale netwerken weggewerkt dient te worden.