

A grammar of Mundabli : a Bantoid (Yemne-Kimbi) language of Cameroon

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Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

A grammar of Mundabli A Southern Bantoid (Yemne-Kimbi) language of Cameroon

door

Rebecca Voll

- 1. The Mundabli verb has only one 'real' (obligatory) argument, namely the subject.
- 2. The emergence of pharyngealized vowels in Mundabli is historically connected with the loss of syllable-final velar and/or uvular stops. The latter are still attested in the closely related variety Mufu.
- 3. The use of a post-verbal agreeing element to mark a relative clause in Mundabli is a typologically unusual pattern and raises interesting questions regarding its historical development.
- 4. Mundabli makes a current speaker vs. non-current speaker distinction in quotations, which is encoded by special quotative markers.
- 5. Speakers of Mundabli are multilingual and their language choice does not reflect a hierarchy in prestige but rather signals group membership.

 Confirming Good and Di Carlo (forthc.). "Multilingualism in Rural Africa." Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Linguistics. Oxford University Press.
- 6. The Portuguese-based Saramaccan preposition *ku* 'with, and', which also functions as a noun phrase coordinator, was recruited into Saramaccan as a calque on substrate comitative noun phrase coordinators.
- 7. The original substrate and superstrate languages are not the only ones which shape the vocabulary and grammar of a Pidgin or Creole languages. The primary languages of current speakers also influences its structure, causing different geographical varieties to arise within it.
- 8. In some rural African contexts, non-native speakers account for a great portion of the speakers of a language. In such cases, variation in the speech of second language speakers should be included in linguistic description.
- 9. It is not appropriate for a government to react to criticism of the status quo by deactivating internet connections for a whole region.
- 10. We should dance more.