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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.