The morpho-syntax of aspect in Xiāng Chinese
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Stellingen

bij het proefschrift
The Morpho-syntax of Aspect in Xiāng Chinese
van Lu Man

1. Aspect is a three-layered structure in Xiāng Chinese. (this dissertation)

2. Instead of treating *ta* as one multifunctional form, it is better treated as two particles sharing one form: *ta*$_{PERF}$ and *ta*$_{PROG.}$ (this dissertation)

3. *ka* should be distinguished from *ta* in that *ta*$_{PERF}$ is a perfective marker, used to indicate termination/completion, while *ka* is an inner aspect marker, used to block the action preceding the end point of an event from being accessible for further syntactic operations; for instance, with *ka*, an event cannot be put in the progressive. (this dissertation)

4. Past and present tense morphemes are observable in Xiāng. (this dissertation)

5. There are two progressive markers in Xiāng, each with its own semantics. (this dissertation)

6. Though in principle, Inner Aspect should be distinguished from Outer Aspect, in some languages, such as Xiāng and Mandarin, elements located in Innaer Aspect perform Outer Aspect functions. (discipline)

7. Both Viewpoint and Lexical Aspect are structurally complex. In Xiāng, as well as in Mandarin, both viewpoint aspect and lexical aspect are multi-layered. (discipline)

8. Accomplishments and achievements are different in structure. The differences between these types of predicates are manifested in Xiāng. (discipline)

9. Higher education should aim at developing students from being simply competent to being both competent and committed. (personal)

10. Walking in big cities in China, you see many shared bikes, shared cars and shared umbrellas. More and more sharing is coming. We have entered the age of sharing. Sharing should be encouraged, and regulated as well. (personal)