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A history of Alorese (Austronesian) combining linguistic and oral history

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Citation

Sulistyono, Y. (2022, February 16). *A history of Alorese (Austronesian): combining linguistic and oral history*. LOT dissertation series. LOT, Amsterdam. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3275052>

Version: Publisher's Version

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STELLINGEN
behorend bij het proefschrift
A History of Alorese (Austronesian):
Combining Linguistic and Oral History
van
Yunus Sulistyono

1. Evidence from oral history, historical phonology, and lexical borrowing indicates that the Alorese homeland is located in northeast Pantar (this dissertation).
2. Alorese oral history provides information that can help us reconstruct the social history of the Alorese people (this dissertation).
3. As a result of morphological simplification, even the most conservative varieties of Alorese display hardly any derivational morphology (this dissertation).
4. The Alorese subgroup is defined by an exclusively shared sound change, the grammatical innovation of a plural word, lexical replacement, and metathesis (this dissertation).
5. The distribution of loanwords between Alorese and the Alor-Pantar languages shows that the contact between these languages took place mainly around the Pantar Strait (this dissertation).
6. Oral history can be a valuable instrument for reconstructing the history of a community and should be considered equally as important as any other form of historical evidence.
7. Bottom-up reconstructions of lower-level subgroups of Austronesian and non-Austronesian languages in eastern Indonesia remain the primary tool for reconstructing the history of these languages.
8. By studying the lexicon and etymology of Austronesian and non-Austronesian languages spoken in eastern Indonesia, we can gain insight into historical contact situations between these languages.
9. Combining historical linguistic and oral history approaches can aid in reconstructing the history of a community that does not have a written tradition.
10. Being part of a group of researchers working in the same field is an important source of support for PhD students.