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Citation

Wu, J. (2023, September 28). *Malayic varieties of Kelantan and Terengganu: description and linguistic history*. LOT dissertation series. LOT, Amsterdam. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3642470>

Version: Publisher's Version

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Stellingen

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**Malayic varieties of Kelantan and Terengganu:
Description and linguistic history**

door

Jiang Wu

1. The Malayic varieties of Kelantan and Terengganu (i.e., Northeastern Peninsular Malayic varieties, NEPMs) do not form a discrete subgroup with the Malayic languages, despite their common sound patterns. (This dissertation, chapters 2, 3, 4, 7, 9)
2. The common changes in the consonant systems of NEPMs must have followed distinct developments in the vowel systems. (This dissertation, chapter 7)
3. NEPMs have undergone significant morphological reduction, which was primarily driven by internal phonological changes. (This dissertation, chapters 5, 8)
4. The evolution from prefixing to initial gemination in the history of NEPMs is a prime exemplification of how non-concatenative morphology such as the manipulation of consonant length can arise from the concatenation of morphemes. (This dissertation, chapter 8)
5. Inland Terengganu Malay represents a distinct variety separate from Kelantan Malay and Coastal Terengganu Malay, suggesting that its speakers arrived in the region in a separate wave of migration. (This dissertation, chapters 7, 8, 9)
6. There is a dearth of linguistic research on Malayic varieties in the Malay Peninsula, highlighting the need for further in-depth studies in this area.
7. In Malayic and Austronesian linguistics, it is crucial to consider not only phonology and lexicon but also examine the grammatical aspects of the languages being investigated.
8. Linguistic data are valuable for studying the migration patterns of a group of people, ideally complemented by historical, archaeological and genetic data.
9. Conducting linguistic fieldwork as a foreigner may present challenges, but the endeavour is highly rewarding, and it offers a fresh perspective.
10. All the experiences you have had and the connections you have established with people in the past may prove to be invaluable at some point in your life.