1. The interpretation of Hausa pluractionals is the result of three semi-independent meaning components.

2. Doing fieldwork can challenge a linguist’s belief in language as something ‘shared’ by its speakers.

3. Verbs like kick and hit refer to events that are inherently individuated.

4. In congested cities, motorcycles are as essential for transportation as they are hazardous to public health.

5. Degree-like interpretations of Hausa pluractionals do not involve degree semantics.

6. Unrelated languages sometimes exhibit fascinating similarities.

7. Pluractionality is independent of (a)telicity.

8. Good description and good theory are two sides of the same coin.

9. Native speakers’ judgments have to be treated with respect and skepticism at the same time.

10. Iterative interpretations can originate in pluractionality as well as in aspect.

11. A shoulder stand is a very beneficial pose.