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Title: A grammar of Papuan Malay
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Papuan Malay has five vowels and no diphthongs.

In Papuan Malay, reduplication is a very productive word-formation process while affixation has only limited productivity; the productivity of compounding remains uncertain.

Papuan Malay has distinct word classes, including verbs and nouns.

In Papuan Malay, adnominally used pronouns signal the person and number values as well as the definiteness of their referents.

Papuan Malay is a younger language than other eastern Malay varieties.

Domain analysis is a useful tool to explore the productivity of affixation.

Multidimensional scaling of computed word- and phrase-list similarity matrices shows that the Gbe language continuum (Niger-Congo family) falls into three distinct clusters: Eastern, Central, and Western Gbe.

Recorded Text Testing (RTT) examines levels of intelligibility among related linguistic varieties. Unlike the standard RTT-with-question method, the RTT retelling method tests comprehension of an entire text, rather than of selected sections only.

When driving a motorbike through a river one has to be in first gear and drag the clutch to make sure that no water enters the exhaust pipe.

Preparing a bowl of *papeda* requires more water than preparing the same amount of *fufu*.