The handle http://hdl.handle.net/1887/57165 holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation

Author: Smits, H.J.
Title: A grammar of Lumun: a Kordofanian language of Sudan
Issue Date: 2017-09-21
1. Negation marking on Lumun verbs has developed from the verb ɔkɔrɔnɔ ‘let, allow, abstain from’.

2. The proclitic ‘restrictor’ turns a Lumun adjective or verb phrase into an attributive modifier restricting the reference of the head noun.

3. In Lumun, passivization of an active clause does not provide a criterion for distinguishing primary from non-primary objects, nor locative objects from locative adjuncts.

4. In Lumun, whether or not the Locative applicative derivation is used when a locative constituent is present in the clause is determined primarily by the semantics of the verb, but pragmatic factors can also play a role.

5. A lot of assimilation, lenition and deletion at word edge, processes by which word boundaries are obscured, makes a language difficult to understand for outsiders. When such languages or language variants are found in areas where people of different language communities live in close proximity, one can imagine that a desire for being not understandable has played a role.
6. It is unlikely that the Narrow Talodi languages (to which Lumun belongs) are genetically unrelated to any other language (group). (Contra the presentation in *Glottolog 3.0* edited by Harald Hammarström, Robert Forkel & Martin Haspelmath. [http://glottolog.org](http://glottolog.org), Last accessed 11 August 2017).

7. Orthography decisions need some community support, but will never make everybody happy.

8. Field work in the home area of a language (as opposed to working with speakers elsewhere) is necessary for getting full grip on the vocabulary.

9. A scarcity of nouns, verbs and adjectives in the semantic field of virtues and vices does not point to a lack of ethical/moral understanding.

10. Pamphlets and pulp fiction have a legitimate place in African Studies libraries.