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Foreign Accent Syndrome: A Neurolinguistic Analysis

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Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:

2017

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Keulen, S. A. M. T. (2017). *Foreign Accent Syndrome: A Neurolinguistic Analysis*. University of Groningen.

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PROPOSITIONS

1. Foreign Accent Syndrome is an ill-chosen name (Chapter 2-9).
2. After investigation of the corpus of neurogenic FAS cases, we found arguments that plead in favor of viewing FAS as a (mild) planning and execution disorder: Foreign Accent Syndrome as a dual component disorder (Chapter 2, 3, 4, 9).
3. The cerebellum, basal ganglia and the motor strip are cardinal players in the pathophysiology of neurogenic FAS (Chapter 1-4, 9).
4. The differentiation between FAS subtypes greatly depends on features that do not pertain to the level of phonetics (Chapter 2, 4-9).
5. Accent is a marker of identity: an accent change has a far-reaching impact on self-perception and psychological functioning (Chapter 2, 5-8).
6. Published case reports on FAS are often insufficient to allow for a reliable meta-analysis (Chapter 2, 5).
7. Groningen is more than gas, boats and bicycles.