LANGUAGE EDUCATION AS A CATALYST IN DOCUMENTING LOCAL LANGUAGES: A CASE OF THE LUBUKUSU NOUN PHRASE

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the important role that Language education can play in the documentation of local languages. According to Ethnologue, there are currently about 7,000 living languages in the world. 90% of the languages, it is believed, will be extinct by 2050. In Kenya Bong'om, Omotik, Ongamo, Sogoo, Suba and Terik are on the verge of being extinct. This study therefore aims at bringing out how language education can be useful in documenting and preserving the Lubukusu Noun Phrase data. This study's objectives are to: - describe the Lubukusu substantive and derived noun, fin of the Lubukusu head noun and modi agreement patterns within the Lubukusu noun phrase. This study is important in documenting Lubukusu and the realization of Chapter 2 section 7 of the 2010 Kenyan constitution. Furthermore, it goes a long way in supporting the language policy on the use of mother tongue in Kenyan lower primary schools. The study was carried out in Bungoma County. From the study it was established that Lubukusu substantive nouns are different from Lubukusu derived nouns, most Lubukusu modi noun and agreement mostly involve head noun's prefix structure.

Background

The Language

The Bukusu occupy Bungoma county (the home county) and some parts of Trans-Nzoia and Uasin Gishu counties in Kenya. There are dialectical

variations within Lubukusu. These variations are mainly related to geographical location. Sikuku (ibid)

(i) Western (Sudi) (ii) Central and (iii) Eastern (Webuye). He argues that the variations among these groups are primarily phonological and lexical as they do not affect intelligibility. Given that the differences are not grammatical, this study looks at Lubukusu as a homogenous group.

According to the 2009 Kenya census Lubukusu is estimated to be spoken by 1,433,000 people as a first langu as a second language. The prefix Lu-

Bu- refers to the place where the language is spoken, Ba- the speakers of the language and O-mu- denotes a singular form for the speaker of the language.

The Noun Phrase in General

A Noun Phrase (as it shall clearly come out later in chapters four and five) is made up of a noun (as an ob dependents/ modifiers. A noun phrase

(henceforth abbreviated NP) is a phrase headed by a noun, pronoun or other noun-like word(s) (nominal) optionally accompanied by specifiers, complements and adjuncts a head noun which is optionally prem modifiers include: specifiers which numerals, possessives, quantifiers a complements and adjuncts. The occurrence of the Lubukusu head noun

with the other dependents in Lubukusu is worth documenting thus bringing out its unique features.

There is no clear definition of a no different dimensions including meaning, function, form, stress and cognitive function. To this end, thi of the noun. This is because this de backbone for this study as it concentrates on looking at the noun in terms

of its morphological and syntactic aspects.

Definition of terms

Affix-A grammatical morpheme which cannot stand on its own as an independent word but must be attached to a stem or root of an appropriate kind like noun, verb or adjective.

Agglutinating language-A language that 'glues' together

morphemes **Lubukusu**-The Bukusu language

Morphosyntactic structure-Linguistic units that have both morphological and syntactic properties

Nominaliser-A cover term referring to all one part of speech to a noun.

Prefix structure- A structure compr

Statement of the Problem

According to Ethnologue, there are currently about 7,000 living languages in the world. 90% of the languages, it is believed, will be extinct by 2050. In Kenya Bong'om, Omotik, Ongamo, Sogoo, Suba and Terik are on the verge of being extinct. This study therefore aims at documenting and preserving the Lubukusu Noun Phrase data. The Lubukusu Noun plays a role in agreement marking when it occurs within the noun phrase. It is worth noting from the onset that this study mainly focuses on the Lubukusu noun as it occurs within the Lubukusu noun phrase. In a noun phrase the noun influences agreement mark and adjuncts. Given the agglutinative nature of the language, agreement involves preprefix or prefix copyin How the Lubukusu head noun interac the Lubukusu Noun Phrase is a puzzle to both descriptive and theoretical

linguistics. Morphological and syntactic characteristics of the Lubukusu Noun phrase have received minimal attention yet there is need for their documentation and description. The understanding of the characteristics of the Lubukusu noun phrase will go a long way in contributing to the understanding of the universals and parameters of language.

Furthermore, within the Lubukusu Noun there are mysteries that need to be unraveled. One such mystery is the formation of derived nouns. A derived noun in Lubukusu comprises alteration of the derivational suff questions about how the elements can be theoretically analysed and whether the derivational suffix pla is concerned. Consider the following structures:

O-mu-subil-ifu o-wa papa

Cl 1-cl 1-believe-Ds cl 1-of

dad Dad's believer

On the overall, the following issues form the backbone upon which this study's problem is hinged: the morphology of the Lubukusu substantive and derived nouns (head of a Lubukusu noun phrase), the agreement properties and patterns of co-occurrence between the Lubukusu head noun and other modifiers.

Aim and Objectives

This study's main aim is to describe the morphosyntactic structure of the LNP. The specific objectives of the

- describe the morphological properties of the substantive and derived nouns in Lubukusu

- find out the co-occurrence patter noun and the dependants

- describe the agreement properties and patterns of co-occurrence between the Lubukusu head noun and the dependants

Justification of the study

To begin with, this study is of great importance as it helps in providing LNPs as a set of new data. This new set of data can be used in testing/ validating linguistic theories. This leads to some progress in theory development.

Secondly, this study is important given that there is a knowledge gap on the morphology and syntax of the LNP (as is brought out in the literature review section) thus this study is important in adding knowledge in the fields of morphology and syntax. Suc other scholars interested in studying other morphosyntactic aspects of
Lubukusu and the other Bantu languages in general. Furthermore, data used in this study can be used by comparative linguists in the understanding of language typology.

In line with the constitutional requirement (Chapter 2 of Kenya's constitution section 7 sub-section 3) this study helps in the promotion and protection of Lubukusu as a Kenyan indigenous language. This is made possible through the publication and storage of this document. Furthermore, writing the language helps in its development.

Scope and limitation

This study focuses on the structure of the LNP. Emphasis is put on the morphology and syntax of the LNP.

The morphology of the Lubukusu noun study, focus is put on the morphology of the Lubukusu substantive and
derived nouns. The analysis of the two types of nouns in Lubukusu helps in highlighting their similarities and differences. Within the Lubukusu
derived noun concentration is cent is because it is the main element that uniquely differentiates Lubukusu
derived nouns from Lubukusu substantive nouns. Looking at the morphology of the Lubukusu substantive and derived noun is important to this study because, as a head noun, it plays a pivotal role in morphosyntax of the Lubukusu Noun Phrase.

Literature Review

Substantive and Derived Nouns

Spencer (1991) states that morphology is unusual among the other linguistics sub disciplines in that morphology interacts with and relates to the other branches of linguistics like syntax. Therefore it is not possible
to deal with syntax without appreci gives a distinction of various morp creation of new words that belong to the same syntactic category whereas

derivation results to the creation of new words that belong to different syntactic categories. In addition, cliticization, compounding and incorporation as the other operations that
affect the word structure. Finally, he explains how morphology and syntax interact and some of its resultant features like agreement. Most of the data used in his work is mostly drawn from European and Asiatic languages therefore this leaves a gap on such aspects in African languages more specifically Bantu and Lubukusu in

filled through this study's descripti language and bringing forth the various aspects of the LNP. Furthermore,
derivation is the word formation process that is heavily employed in this study especially in the analysis of Lubukusu derived nouns.

Stockwell (1977) discusses about the syntactic theory. He discusses about the aims of syntactic theory, syntactic categories that include Nouns which according to him are symbols for entities, abstract or concrete, countable or uncountable (masses), animate or inanimate, human or non human. He also gives a distinction of nominals from nouns in which case he states that nominals refer to noun like words or phrases that are not actually headed by nouns e.g. *the poor* where *poor* is a nominalized adjective. Nominalization, he further explains, is a syntactic process in which words, phrases or clauses are made to function as though the entire group were a single noun. From Stockwell's (ibi) study the concept of nominalization is relevant to this study. To this end a gap exists on how nominalization occurs in Lubukusu. Such a gap is worth this study.

Wamalwa (1997) gave a morphophonemic analysis of the loan words in Lubukusu. She anchored her work within the borrowing-transfer
theory. In her findings she noted tha
Kiswahili lexical absorption into Lubukusu. This, she observed, makes Lubukusu lexically richer. She focused mostly on the morphemes and phonemes of the two languages.

Noun Phrase Modifiers Agreement and

Rugemalira (ibid) further argues that the Bantu Noun Phrase has a
number of elements which include de modifiers. Determiners belong to a c out the entity denoted by the noun. He notes that all nominal dependents

are post head with the exception of the distributive determiners "each/ every". Modifiers make up the second up of demonstratives, possessives, He argues that it is only the posses after the head noun whereas all the other elements follow the possessive

as their ordering is considerably free. In addition, the relative mobility
of modifiers gets severely restricte with the introduction of the adjective. Other dependents of the head noun
include adjectives, the ordinal phrase, associative phrase, relative clause, possessive determiner, a demonstrative and a numeral.

He further notes that to ease competition among determiners the predeterminer position is available in many languages. In addition, the distributive occupies the prederminer slot. It cannot occur with a demonstrative when the later is a predeterminer. Rugemalira further notes that there is considerable variation in the ordering of items in the modifier position. This freedom do
Given its syntactic complexity, the relative clause normally comes last of all modifiers based on the princ about the Bantu languages in general therefore a gap exists on how the
LNP is structured and thus this stu
Structure of the Noun Phrase in Bantu (Table 2.1) is very crucial to this study given that it forms the basis upon which the ordering of elements within the LNP is looked at. This, as is brought out in chapter four, helps in establishing whether the ordering of elements within the LNP follows this template or not. No single study ever has brought out how the Lubukusu noun interacts with the distributive determiner, possessive, demonstrative, numerals, associativ and relative clauses. This study st

Tamanji (2000) discusses about the structure of the Noun Phrase in Bantu. He identifies modifiers of the Ban interrogative determiner, the demon indefinite articles, the possessive he used in his work include Kiswahili, Pinyin, Bafut, Kom, Yoruba and

Anyi. The interaction between the L is a gap that this study goes a lon

Nurse and Philippson (2003) argue that the handling of the noun and its dependents in Bantu languages mainly deals with the agreement system. However, Rugemalira (2007) and Lusekelo (2009) argue that where the analysis of the Noun Phrase in Bantu exists, scholars have rarely paid attention to the syntax of the noun and its dependents.This study comes in handy to fill the syntactic gap concerned.

Lusekelo (2009), the second scholar, points out the fact that intriguing issues among the NP in Bantu languages and Nyakyusa in particular involve the definition of the term three propositions are available in the literature. To begin with, Carstens

(1993) argues that Bantu languages do not posses overt articles like those available in other languages like English. Secondly, Hyman & Katamba (1993) claim that an argument functions as a determiner that shows

definiteness in Bantu languages lik

Polome 1967 and Rugemalira (ibid) hold the fact that possessives and demonstratives are determiners in Bantu languages given that they occur close to the head noun. What remains unanswered within the Lubukusu NP is what consists of its determiners. Lusekelo (ibid) analyzed the Nyakyusa NP based on the word categories that modify the Nyakyusa noun, categories that co-occur in Nyakyusa NPs and in what order.The concept of determiners is of great relevance to this study given that, as is brought out in chapter five, the Lub thus the concept of Determiner Phrase.

Givon (2001:2) argues that numerals, adjectives, demonstratives, genitives and relative clauses are n orderings. Furthermore, Cinque (2000) notes that such elements occur

either before the head noun or after. de Velde 2005 argue that such elemen

(2002:23) is of a contrary opinion that both within and across languages noun phrases vary considerably with respect to their internal organization and complexity. This study's finding Carsten's (ibid) arguments given tha the Lubukusu head noun.

Carstens (1993) and Van de Velde (20 of occurrence" of noun modifiers in it is clear that in Lubukusu there with the head noun. Each modifier ha the Lubukusu Noun Phrase template. This is therefore contrary to the arguments put forth by Carstens (ibi

Thornell's (2004) examination of the Kerebe NP reveals that the ordering of the noun dependents is yet to be fully described. This is brought out by the fact that in her work such dependents are described individually. This leaves one wondering if NPs in Kerebe are only made up of two grammatical constituents-one head noun and one dependent. This study aptly improves on such an analysis by examining how a number of modifiers can interact with the Lubu

Petzell (2008) analyzed the Noun Phrase in Kagulu. His analysis reveals
the following: First, the NP in Kagulu is made up of one to three noun
dependents in natural settings. Se determiner appears in a noun phrase the
internal order is that of Noun+Pos sessive+Demonstrative+Adjectives. Finally, the
associative constructions
that are used to modify nouns as adjectives are fewer. Such an analysis is
of great significance to this study the Lubukusu head noun interacts with the
possessives, demonstratives
and adjectives.

A number of other scholars have shed light on the number of noun
dependents in an NP in Bantu languages. Rugemalira (2005) argues
that upto six different modifiers four appear to be a normal order. Rugemalira
(2007) maintains that the
Mashami head noun may have upto seven syntactic positions after the
head noun. Ndumba (2006) also obser co-occur in Matengo NPs. Such anal
terms of establishing the number o

Lubukusu noun phrase.

Runyambo and Matengo as cited in Lukenzo (2009) argue that the relative category
is fixed at the final pos possessives and demonstratives take the position
immeadiately after the
head noun in these languages. They further argue that numerals, ordinals
and geneal quantifiers enjoy freedo Velde (2005) believes that many Ban
because they have a lot of freedom in the mutual ordering of post-nominal modifiers.
Lukenzo's argument pert clause is an area worth investigating using Lubukusu
Noun Phrase data.

Lukenzo (2009) argues that the syntax i.e. positioning and cooccurrence of
elements within an NP does not occur haphazardly but follows a given
order. This results to three orders namely pre-determiners, determiners
and modifiers. Furthermore, the po dependents may allow cooccurence of words
which are distinct in either
word categories and/or semantic features. In this study there is a deviation
from the use of the terminologies pre-determiners, determiners and
modifiers to the use of the terms p

Following Givon (2001:2) and Mwihaki (2007: 26-27),   I analyze
the following word categories that appear on a Lubukusu head noun:
adjectives, possessives,   numerals,
intensifiers. Furthermore, relative associatives/ genitives are looked at. Using data
from Lubukusu, I bring
out the occurrence of these modifier

Longobardi (1991) elaborates on the syntax of the Noun Phrases. He
states that NPs consist of a head n He identifies modifiers of the Noun (articles,
demonstratives, numerals, complements (prepositional phrase, t phrase, relative
clause). In additi functions of NPs where he argues that NPs are prototypically used for

acts of reference. NPs can also be used for predication although this is found
less often. NPs can also be headed by elements other than nouns e.g.
pronouns or determiners which have given rise to the postulation of a
determiner phrase instead of a Noun Phrase. From Longobardi's analysis
my study looks at modifiers within t that Longobardi mainly concentrates on using data
from English, there
is a gap as far as the analysis of Lubukusu data is concerned. This study
comes in handy to fill this gap. Fur
Noun Phrase as the Determiner Phrase is relevant to this study.

Research Design and Methodology
Area of Study
This study was carried out in Moi University (main campus). The choice
of Moi University is four fold: firs him to easily get in touch with the respondents.
Secondly, time is saved
in the process of data collection as the researcher easily moves from one
respondent to another. Thirdly, given that the generated data requires
verification this makes the choice o
Moi University appropriate because they can read and write thus they
can easily verify the generated data given that the data requires reading
and writing. Finally, Moi University offers a manageable area for
sampling the population.

Target Population and Sampling Techniques

This study targeted native adult Lubukusu speakers. The reason for using ten native adult Lubukusu speakers is twofold, they are believed to be competent in the language and secondly their input helped the researcher in explicitly capturing the aspects under investigation in the language. Purposive sampling is used in the selection of the sample. This is because only native adult speakers are picked as respondents. In addition, these respondents must be literate. Ten adult native Lubukusu speakers were chosen to verify the data generated by the researcher. The reason behind the choosing of the ten respondents is because such a relatively small sample size helps in ensuring that the data that is dealt with is manageable. To this end, the researcher first wrot speakers within Moi University then using simple random sampling ten

names were selected. This made it possible for any name to be picked.

Data Collection Methods

Two methods of data collection were employed in this study. These methods are in line with the arguments put forth by (Diercks, 2010 and Sikuku, 2012) on the importance of native speaker competence in the generation of appropriate data. The two methods are as follows:-

a)The researcher, being a native adult Lubukusu speaker, generates data that is used in the study. The researcher's native speaker competence was used in the generation of the appropriate LNP structures used in this study.

b) Adult native Lubukusu speakers, as informants, were used in the verification of the generated data

The basis for using the researcher's competence in self generating data is because the researcher knows what to look for. This helps in guarding against the collection of unwanted data. In addition, this saves time given that only relevant structures useful to the study are generated. In addition, it is not easy to encounter all the aspects of LNP under study in the normal usage of the language.

Procedure for Data Collection

This study required data from Lubukusu containing LNPs in isolation. In addition, it required the structure of the head nouns and their relation with their modifiers. On this basis morphological and syntactic characteristics of the LNP.

Data collection was done in two steps. Step one involved the researcher using his native speaker competence to self generate appropriate LNP structures that contain the Lubukusu noun and how it interacts with its dependants. The generated structures formed the basis of developing a verification check list.

The second step involved the verific native Lubukusu speakers. In this case, it is only the ten native adult Bukusus that were involved in the ve of the generated structures being giv check list contained instructions requiring the respondents to either tick or

give alternative structures in cases where they did not consider the given structure as being grammatical. At this point, it is only the acceptable structures that were used in the study.

The Lubukusu Noun Phrase

The Lubukusu Substantive Noun

The Prefix Structure and Lubukusu Su

It has been noted that Lubukusu substantive nouns are made up of a number of elements. The first ele substantive nouns is the noun stem. The noun stem can occur either as a bound or free morpheme. It occurs as a free morpheme in cases where the noun in question does not have a and (15) below.

14. Kuka

   Grand father

   "Grand father"

As is brought out in structures (14) and (15) these substantive nouns do not overtly contain a prefix structure.

nouns in this class include personal names, kinship terms and names of certain animals. Inasmuch as this group of nouns doesn't overtly contain the prefix structure during agreeme prefix structures appear on the dep structure.

Secondly, Wasike (2007: 34) further explains that in all noun classes, complementizer- agreement is identi

From the aforementioned discussion, the structure of the Lubukusu substantive noun is as follows:

19. [[PREFIXPref 1 + (Pref 2)] + [STEM]] NOUN

The Lubukusu Derived Noun

The following questions provide a guideline in the discussion of the Lubukusu derived nouns

i) What are the features of the Lubukusu derived nouns?

ii)   Are there similarities between Lubukusu substantive nouns and derived nouns?

Lubukusu derived nouns can be formed from verbs thus forming deverbalised nouns (as is brought out in 4.3.1) or from adjectives therefore forming deadjectivalised nouns (as is the case in 4.3.2).

Lubukusu Deverbalised Nouns

As far as the Lubukusu deverbalised nouns are concerned, they can either take the agent or the patient positions in a structure.

From the examples given it is clear that Lubukusu deverbalised nouns are formed by the verb stem taking it has been classified into. This i the Derivational suffix follows. As of the verb stem changes after the formation of the deverbalised noun.

Furthermore, there is a difference depending on whether the deverbalised noun formed is an agent or patient. In some cases there is no Fv change. Indeed the primary form of nominalization is prefixation (by t

they may differ in productivity-some noun classes are more productive
than others) and the presenceFromtheabove of the discussion the following is a
summary of the Lubukusu deverbalised
noun:

20.   [[(PREFIXPref 1) + (Pref 2)] + suffix]]

21. Lubukusu deverbalised nouns which act as agents mostly have the
Derivational suffix –i.

22. Lubukusu deverbalised nouns which act as patients mostly have the
derivational suffix –e.

23.   The derivational suffix in the syntactic role in the composition of the
Lubukusu Noun Phrase i.e. it
leads to the deverbalised noun occurring as an agent or patient.

Lubukusu Deadjectivalised Nouns

It is clear that Lubukusu deadjectivalised nouns are formed when the adjective stem
takes the prefix (str classified into. The nominal prefix the adjective. From the above
discussion the following is a summary of

the Lubukusu deadjectivalised noun:

24.   [[(PREFIXPref 1) + (Pref 2)] + [

From the above discussion it is clear that there are a number of
similarities and differences between the Lubukusu substantive nouns
and Lubukusu deverbalised nouns. Some of the similarities are:

a)Both Lubukusu substantive and dever structure..

b)The conditions (phonological) that structure are common in both types of nouns.

Given the above similarities, a number of differences occur that help in
differentiating Lubukusu substantive nouns from Lubukusu deverbalised
nouns. Some of these differences are as follows:

a)The Lubukusu deverbalised nouns con feature is not present in Lubukusu
   substantive nouns

b) Whereas the substantive nouns in Lubukusu contain noun stems in the case of Lubukusu deverbalised nouns they contain verbalised stems.

Lubukusu Noun Modifier Agreement

In the following sections an analysis of the occurrence of Lubukusu specifiers is carried out.

Premodification in the Lubukusu

In the Lubukusu Noun Phrase there i distributive determiner. In Lubukusu the distributive determiner is *Buli*
"Every". The structures that follow
Lubukusu noun and the distributive determiner.

25. Buli O-mu-ndu

Every Cl1-cl1-person

"Every person"

From the structures above it is clear that the distributive determiner *Buli*
"every" occurs before*O-mu-ndu* the"person",three*Li*hea-*khut* "Tortoise"*Ba-khebi*
"Circumcisers"and . From th formulated:-

28 In the Lubukusu Noun Phrase the distributive determiner occurs before the Lubukusu head noun.

From this the following rule is formulated:

29. In Lubukusu, agreement between the head noun and the distributive determiner does not involve the hea marked on the distributive determiner.

Postmodification in the Lubukusu

Possessives

The following structures bring out the cooccurrence of the Lubukusu head nouns and possessives.

30. Ku-mu-koye ku-ku-ase

Cl3-cl3-rope Agr-Agr-mine

"My rope"

From the above example it is clear that possessives occur after the Lubukusu head noun. Furthermore, th structure thus bringing about agreement. From this the following rules are formulated:-

36. In Lubukusu, possessives occur after the head noun.

37. Lubukusu head noun-possessive agreement involves the possessive copying the head noun's prefix struc

Demonstratives

In Lubukusu, the proximal demonstratives co-occur with the Lubukusu head nouns in the following ways:

38. O-mu-ndu (o)-yu-no Cl1-

cl1-person (Agr)-Agr-this

"This person)

The second demonstrative is the non-proximal demonstrative. The following structures show the interaction between the Lubukusu head noun and the non-proximal demonstrative.

41. O-mu-ndu o-yu

Cl1-cl1-person Agr-

that "That person"

Just like the proximal demonstratives in Lubukusu, the non-proximal demonstratives also occur after the Lubukusu head noun. Furthermore, in terms of agreement, the Lubukusu non-proximal demonstratives copy the head noun's prefix structure.

The last type of demonstrative is the distal demonstrative which in Lubukusu is brought out by the following structures:

44. O-mu-ndu o-yo

Cl1-cl1-person Agr-

that "That person"

Finally, just like the proximal and non-proximal demonstratives, the distal demonstrative occurs after the Lubukusu head noun. Furthermore, its agreement involves the distal demonstrative copying the head noun's prefix structure

From this explanation the following rules about Lubukusu noun-demonstrative occurrence and agreement are stated.

47. Lubukusu head nouns precede Lubukusu demonstratives

48. Agreement between the Lubukusu head noun and demonstrative involves the Lubukusu demonstratives copying the Lubukusu head noun's prefix or prefix structure.

Numerals

Cardinals

According to Mutonyi (2000) Lubukusu like most Bantu languages expresses its cardinals in two ways. First is the use of single lexical items to express numbers 1-10 as follows; *n-dala* "one", *chi-bili* "two", *chi-taru* "three", *chi-ne* "four" *chi-ranosi-ta* "five" "six*saba*", "seven", *munane* "eight", *tisa* "nine" *-khumi/li* and *-khumi* "ten". The s way is the use of phrases each of which consists of at least two words

to express any number that is greater than ten. In this case the cardinals eleven and above are expressed as follows: *ekhumi na ndala* "eleven", *ekhumi na chibili* "twelve", *ekhuminachitaru* "thirteen", *kamakhumi kabili* "twenty", *kamakhumimunane na chine* "eighty*emiaandala*four", "one hundred", *emiaandalanandala* "one hundred*emiandala*and on *na chibili* "one hundred*emiandala*and*nachine* two", "onehundred and four", *emiaandala na chirano* "one hundred and five structures help in bringing out the interaction between the Lubukusu head

noun and cardinals.

54. Chii-mbusi chi-taru

Cl 10-goat cl 10-three

"Three goats"

59. In Lubukusu noun-cardinal agreement, cardinals 2-5 involve the overt marking of the head noun's preprefix have overt marking of the head noun'

60. In Lubukusu, cardinals occur after the Lubukusu head nouns.

61. In Lubukusu, cardinals occur obligatorily with the head noun.

Ordinals

In Lubukusu noun ordinal agreement a number of observations can be made. The following structures help in bringing out the interaction between the Lubukusu head noun and ordinals.

62. Chi-ngokho chi-kha-ne

Cl 10-chicken cl 10-ASSOC-

four "(The) fourth chickens"

67. In Lubukusu noun-ordinal agreement, ordinals 2nd -5th involve both the copying of the head noun's prepr associative (times) marker whereas the ordinals from 6th onwards only contain the head nouns preprefix.

The following structures help in bringing out the occurrence between Lubukusu nouns and ordinals

70. Lubukusu head nouns precede ordinals.

Associatives/ Genitives

Lusekelo (2009) argues that associatives/ genitives modify nouns. He posits that associatives/ genitives are words which can show possession but cannot be categorized together with possessives as brought out in 71-72.

71. Li-safu li-a kukhu Cl5-leaf

Agr-AM grandmother

"Grandmother's leaf"

The following rules can be said about Lubukusu associatives/ genitives.

73. Associatives/ genetives in Lubukusu occur after the head noun.

74. Agreement between the Lubukusu head noun and associatives/ genitives involves the noun's prefi

Quantifiers

Quantifiers are as follows-*titi*"few/littlinLub *-kali*"many/a lot". The cooccurrence of Lubukusu quantifiers is as shown be

75. Ka-ma-khese ka-ma-titi

Cl6-cl6-sheep   Agr-Agr-

small "Small sheep"

From this it is clear that:

78.   In Lubukusu, quantifiers occur

79.   Agreement between the Lubukusu the quantifier copying the head nou

Adjectives

In Lubukusu noun-adjective agreement and co-occurrence happens in a number of ways, the following structures illustrate how these formations occur

80. Ku-mu-sala ku-mu-mali

  Cl 3-cl 3 tree cl 3-cl 3-

 black "(A) black tree"

From these structures the following rules are formulated:-

84.   Adjectives copy the prefix stru

85. Lubukusu head nouns precede adjectives.

Furthermore, one to three adjectives may co-occur as the following structures show:

86. O-mu-ana o-mu-ngau o-mu-lei o-mu-mali ti Cl1-cl1-

child Agr-Agr-thin Agr-Agr-tall Agr-Agr-black Int

"(The) thin tall very black child"

From this explanation the following rule is derived.

87. In Lubukusu, intensifiers occur refer to. The rest of the adjectives

Relative Clauses

Relative markers in Lubukusu take th although the head noun is optional in subject position. Furthermore, the
relative markers occur after the head noun. These concepts are brought
out in the following structures:

88. O-mu-soleli o-weba li-toka

Cl1-cl1-boy AGr-steal cl5-car

"(The) boy who stole the car"

From this the following rule is formulated:

90. In Lubukusu the relative clause occurs after the head noun.

The Cooccurrence of Possessives and Demonstratives in the Lubukusu Noun Phrase

In the co-occurrence between the Lubukusu head noun, possessive and demonstrative, as the structures below reveal, the Lubukusu possessive occurs immeadiately after the head noun as compared to the demonstrative as is shown in the following structures:

91. O-mu-ndu (o)-yu-no (o)-wase Cl1-

cl1-person (Agr)-Agr-this (Agr)-my

"This is my person"

From this discussion the following emerges:

95. There are two determiners within the Lubukusu Noun Phrase namely the possessive and the demonstrative.

96. The cooccurrence of the Lubukusu head noun and the demonstrative is in the order of [Noun+Possessive+Demonstrative]

99. Lubukusu Noun Phrases do not allow more than one possessive or demonstrative to co-occur. Rugemalira (ibid) refers to this concept as the elements being mutually exclusive.

103. The distributive determiner occurs before the Lubukusu head noun.

The Cooccurrence of the Lubukusu Head Noun with other Modifiers

From Rugemalira's (ibid) template, it is clear that in Lubukusu the 01 0 1 2 option is preffered. The following structure brings out the cooccurrence of elements in Lubukusu.

104. [(Dist Det)] + N + [(Poss) (Dem)(Num) (Quant) (A)} + [(Int) (Rel)]

From the early discussion it is clear that the rules for the ordering of the elements within NPs are as follows:

116.   Possessives, quantifiers and n
head noun.

117. The number of the tokens of the noun phrases decreases as the number of the dependents increase.

This shows that one and two dependents per NP are preferred in Lubukusu though there are possibilities of making use of even up to four dependents. The likely preffered order in Lubukusu is:

118. 01 0 1 2 where a head noun (here labeled 0) co-occurs with the determiners labeled (01 and 1) and

The Lubukusu head noun selects a de from either modifier 1 or modifier

Conclusions

From this study's findings it can derived nouns in Lubukusu have some similarities and differences
with the substantive nouns. Secondly, Lubukusu head nouns and their modifiers interact in such a way th of agreement. This is seen in that preprefix whereas others copy the

modifiers copy the head noun's entir occurrence, all modifiers (except t Lubukusu head noun occur after the h can occur the Lubukusu Noun Phrase template. In addition three adjectives

can cooccur whereas a number of rela position.

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