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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH AND LINGUISTICS

THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE OLUKHAYO NOUN PHRASE:
AN X – BAR PERSPECTIVE

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JUNE 2010
DECLARATION

This dissertation is my original work and has not been submitted for a degree in any other university.

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Supervisors: This research dissertation has been submitted for review with our approval as supervisors.

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this work to my dear parents: Mzee Hannington Osaro and Mama Conzolata Anyango. Their daily prayers and frequent reminders about the value of education did rekindle my flame of ambition and powerfully spurred me into action.

Special dedication goes to my beloved wife Berita and the little angels, Brandon, Jocyline and Griffin whose patience and endurance during the difficult financial times really evoked a tremendous spirit of industry and a sense of aspiration tailored towards the attainment of this splendid dream.

Finally and to surpass all, I automatically dedicate this work to the Almighty Lord and God without whose shower of wisdom, free gift of life and divine intervention, this endeavour could not have borne fruits.
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I would, however, like to clarify that I remain solely responsible for the organizational and any other inadequacies that might be pinpointed in this work.
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Quant ................................. Quantifier
Rel. cl .................................. Relative clause
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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Constituent: A linguistic unit which is part of a larger construction.

Constituent structure: The arrangement of linguistic units (constituents) in a phrase, clause or sentence in order to show their relationship to each other.

Lexical item: The smallest syntactic unit in the meaning system of a language that can be distinguished from other similar units.

Modifier: A word or a group of words which gives further information about another word or group of words.

Olukhayo: A Luhya dialect spoken by Bakhayo

Function: The grammatical functions of an NP in sentences (object, subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement, complement of a PP, adverbial and modifier within other NPs.)
ABSTRACT

This study is an attempt to provide a syntactic analysis of the NP in Olukhayo, a Luhya dialect, from the point of X-bar syntax. Our study had three objectives. Firstly, we sought to describe the structure of the noun phrase in Olukhayo. Secondly, we made effort to identify the syntactic functions of the noun phrase in Olukhayo sentences. Finally, we tried to find out whether the Olukhayo noun phrase could adequately be explained by X-bar theory.

The need to conduct a study on Olukhayo arose out of the fact that there is very little literature published on the dialect. Regarding data elicitation, the study used tape-recorded oral narratives and written compositions to yield the anticipated data in the form of sentences. The respondents were identified using the social networks approach. NPs were identified from such sentences for analysis using the qualitative approach. It was found out that the NP in Olukhayo has a definite structure. Besides, the NP can realize a number of syntactic functions and it can adequately be explained within X-bar module. We recommended that the curriculum developers of the materials for the teaching of mother tongue in lower primary section as well as the teachers at this level to begin with the simplest of the NP structures that learners can easily grasp, gradually followed by the complex ones much later.

This work is divided into five chapters. The first deals with the general introduction to the study; the second provides a review of related literature and the theoretical framework. The third looks at the approaches and methodology of data collection, sampling strategies, research instruments used and analysis of data. The fourth highlights data analysis and presentation. The last concerns the summary of findings, conclusion and the recommendations based on our research findings.
CHAPTER ONE

1.0. INTRODUCTION

This section focuses on the background to the study, statement of the problem, research questions, research objectives, research assumptions, rationale of the study, the scope and limitations of the study.

1.1. BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Luhyà is a Bantu language whose speakers inhabit over 8000 Km² to the North East of Lake Victoria in Western Province of Kenya (Kebeya, 1997). It is said to belong to Central - Luhya group of Bantu, Zone E, Unit E 32 (Guthrie, 1967).

Historical records point to the belief that Abaluhya originated from Egypt (Misri) and came to Kenya through Uganda. Luhyà is a Northern Bantu tribe whose speakers occupy Western and parts of Rift Valley provinces of Kenya while in Uganda, they occupy Bukedi, Bugisu and Busoga Districts (Osogo, 1966:21). There has been a lot of debate on the position of Luhyà as a language owing to the existence of very many dialects among the Luhyà some of which bear remarkable linguistic discrepancies (Makeni, 2006).

It has about seventeen dialects (Were, 1967; Williams, 1973; Itebete, 1974; Angogo, 1980; Sumba, 1992). These include: Bukusu, Khayo, Marachi, Samia, Nyala K, Nyala B, Wanga, Marama, Kisa, Nyore, Logooli, Lwitakho, Lwisukha, Kabras, Tsotso, Tiriki and Tachoni. Angogo (1980) classifies the seventeen into three major categories; the Northern, the Central and the Southern dialects. This is expressed in the figure below.
According to Chambers and Trudgill (1980), the differences are so extensive between some dialects that mutual intelligibility is very minimal. However, in other dialects, differences are little hence a very high mutual intelligibility between them.

Likewise, Muhindi (1981) observes that Bukusu, for instance, displays sharp phonological and lexical variations from Lulogooli to the extent that there is very little intelligibility between them. On the other hand, Olukhayo is intelligible to Lubukusu, Lulogooli, Lusamia, Lunyala and Lumarachi. According to Angogo (1980) and Itebete (1974) there is apparently no consensus on a standard dialect.

The focus of our study is on Olukhayo, a dialect of the Luhy a language. The dialect has approximately one hundred and twenty thousand Bakhayo speakers, (Central Bureau of statistics, 1999) who live in Busia District of the Western Province of Kenya. The Bakhayo sub-tribe of Bantu proto-type trace their ancestry in Eastern Uganda (Were,
They migrated from Busoga in Uganda to Bukhayo, their present homeland in Busia District of Kenya.

Busia is among the districts that comprise the Western Province of Kenya. Butere – Mumias District borders it to the East, Bungoma District to the North East, Teso District to the North, Siaya District to the South East, Bondo District to the South and the Republic of Uganda to the West (see appendix A). Olukhayo is the widely spoken dialect in both Nambale and Matayos Divisions of Busia District.

It is apparent that there is very scanty (if any) literature published on the dialect. Much of the documented literature in current usage is typically based on dialects such as Logooli, Wanga and Samia among others.

Moreover, it appears that studies based on the indigenous African languages are not as common as those on the Indo-European family of languages. As a matter of fact, language loss is part of a much longer process of loss of cultural and intellectual diversity in which politically dominant languages and cultures simply overwhelm indigenous local languages and cultures, placing them in the condition which can only be described as embattled (Hale, 1992).

Linguistically, the study falls within the domain of morpho-syntax. The prime aim of the study is to attempt a syntactic analysis of Olukhayo noun phrase in terms of structure and function. The term 'syntactic' derives from 'syntax' which refers to the study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language (Crystal, 1985).

The first serious interest in the noun phrase was shown by Chomsky in 1970 through his publication of the article 'Remarks on Nominalizations'. It was in this article that the X-bar theory was first propounded. In the article, he made the natural assumption that the structure related to a verb is the same as that related to a corresponding noun. Chomsky therefore proposed that lexical heads like V and N belonged to an underspecified category, unifying in a radical way the lexical and to some extent syntactic properties of these two categories. This view, however, could not be
immediately pursued further. Since verbs and nouns present in their structure a number of disparities which could not easily fit into the theory at the time and were difficult to reconcile with their similarities. However, as the theory of syntax progressed towards more general principles, the structure of noun phrases was subjected to further investigation. According to Anderson (1979) who developed Chomsky's original idea, nouns and verbs or ideally NPs and clauses share many properties. They, for instance, observed that the role of possessive elements in NPs closely parallels that of the subjects of clauses.

The target of our study is the Olukhayo NP. Our choice of the NP is based on the fact that in many languages, it is structurally the most complex and function-wise the most varied (Crystal, 1988, Ballard, 2001). In the same vein it is notable that nouns are the most numerous and therefore form an important word class across languages. They are regarded as naming words. People appreciate and understand their world by naming. Thus, a study conducted on NPs is important. This study sought to describe the structure and function of the Olukhayo NP.

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

As has already been noted, studies based on African indigenous languages are not as widespread as those conducted on the Indo-European languages. Indeed, our languages reflect our rich cultural heritage and enable us to assert our identity as a people. Richards (1993), notes that our languages are the cornerstones of who we are as people. Language loss is an issue that calls for urgent attention, if we are keen on preserving our cultural heritage.

To the best of our knowledge, the morpho-syntax of Olukhayo has been largely ignored. We therefore don't know how complex or otherwise it is in terms of form and function. By describing and accounting for the structure and function of the NP within the X-bar theory, this study hopes to fill this gap.
1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

(i) What is the structure of the noun phrase in Olukhayo?

(ii) What are the syntactic functions of the noun phrase in Olukhayo sentences?

(iii) To what extent can the Olukhayo NP be accounted for by X-bar theory?

1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

(i) To describe the structure of the noun phrase in Olukhayo.

(ii) To identify the syntactic functions of the noun phrase in Olukhayo sentences.

(iii) To find out whether the Olukhayo NP can adequately be explained by X-bar theory.

1.5. RESEARCH ASSUMPTIONS

The study assumed the following:

(i) The noun phrase in Olukhayo has a definite structure.

(ii) The NP realizes specific functions in Olukhayo sentences.

(iii) The Olukhayo NP can be adequately explained by X-bar theory.

1.6 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

There has been a lot of scholarly work on syntactic phenomena, but it has tended to focus on the European languages of the world. The morpho-syntax of African languages has generally not been accorded as much attention.

There is more work that needs to be done especially on the syntax of the NP in African languages. As has already been noted in the statement of the problem, there is very little literature on Olukhayo dialect (i.e in terms of publications.) This research is an attempt to provide relevant data on the structure and function of the NP in Olukhayo dialect.

Through the analysis of the language data collected, it is hoped that the study will contribute to the existing data on NP syntax and linguistic theory in general. Indeed, the
data elicited will serve as a useful source of reference for many areas of language research. In comparative linguistics for instance, it will help in revealing the similarities or otherwise between Olukhayo, and other Bantu languages.

Furthermore, curriculum developers of materials for the teaching of mother tongue as well as the teachers stand to benefit from the research findings of this study. The language policy in our Kenyan education system stipulates that our first languages (L1) are supposed to be taught especially in rural schools from class one to three. The teachers at this level could, for instance, appreciate the need to introduce the simplest of the NPs which the learners can easily grasp instead of starting with the complex ones which should be introduced gradually, much later.

Finally, the study findings will hopefully serve as a basis for further research in theoretical and applied linguistics as well as constitute a vital reading list for those interested in the properties of the NP structure and functions.

1.7. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The research initiative was based on Olukhayo, a dialect spoken by the Bakhayo in Matayos Division of Busia District of Kenya. Matayos Division was the ideal locality where the researcher hoped to meet the native speakers of the language.

The study investigated NP structure and functions in Olukhayo. Our choice of the NP category stemmed from the fact that it is the most complex structurally and function-wise, the most varied (Crystal, 1980, Ballard, 2001) in many languages. We adopted the X-bar theory in the syntactic analysis of the NP in the dialect because it adequately met our theoretical needs.

The research comprised written compositions and transcribed story telling sessions from twenty informants proficient in written and spoken media of Olukhayo. In addition, we also drew on our native speaker competence to generate data for our task. The research required about 400 sentences for analysis. The analysis of these sentences sought to highlight aspects of NP structure and function.
In this chapter, we have looked at the background to our study, statement of the problem, the research questions, research objectives, research assumptions, rationale of the study, the scope and limitations of the study.

In the next one we deal with literature review and theoretical framework of our research.
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0. INTRODUCTION

This section concerns itself with the review of literature related to this research. Highlights are given on: NP syntax in European languages and NP syntax in African languages. Furthermore, the theoretical framework within which our study is based is articulated.

2.1. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In reviewing the literature relevant to the needs of our study, we begin by looking at the NP in European languages before moving on to the same in African languages.

2.1.1 Noun Phrase in European Languages

Studies on the syntax of NPs are wide and varied. Quirk –et al (1985:1238) have made the observation that the English NP may comprise four main parts (constituents) namely: determinative, premodification, head and post modification.

(a) The determinative component

The determinatives are also called the determiners. They include the predeterminers which refer to all the syntactic items that can precede any central determiner (including zero article) in a given NP. Examples here include: ‘all’, ‘double’, ‘both’, ‘half’ as in:-

(i) All the prisoners went home.
(ii) The goats were half the number of sheep.
(iii) Both men were shot dead.
(iv) She bought double the number of items required.

The predeterminers cannot co-occur. We cannot have a construction such as:

*All both doors.
The predeterminers are syntactically followed by the central determiners which include such lexical items as the articles, demonstratives, possessives and quantifiers. There are also the post determinative elements which follow central determiners but precede premodifiers. Examples here include; the numerals, (cardinals and ordinals) among other lexical items. The determinatives are classified on the basis of their syntactic positions in the NP in relation to each other as in:-

All the six prisoners
predet central det post det. head

Leech and Svartvik (1975:225) give the definition of determiners as words which specify the range of reference of a noun in various ways by making it definite, indefinite or indicating quantity.

(b) The premodification

These are usually optional and can be realized in various ways namely:

(i) As adjectives as in: The poor boy.
(ii) Nouns as in: The bar maid.
(iii) Genitives as in: The girl's earring.
(iv) Participle as in: An exciting story(-ing part)
    The stolen car (-ed part)
(v) Adverb as in: The far-away shop.
(vi) A clause as in: A what -do- you- call it ship.
(vii) Multiple premodification as in: beautiful tall young brown lady.
(viii) A prepositional phrase as in: after- sales service.

N.B In all the above instances, the noun is always the head.

(C) Post modification

This can be realized by:
(i) A ppositive clauses as in:
    The news that the man had died shocked us.
(ii) Adverbs of place/ time as in:
    The road **behind** ------------------------ (place)
    The hour **before** ------------------------ (time)

(iii) Post-posed adjectives as in:
    Something **strange** occurred yesterday.

(iv) Prepositional phrase as in:
    The boy **in the corner**.
    The boy and girl **in the house**.

(v) Relative clause as in:
    The child **that stood outside the shop**.....

(vi) Comparative clause
    At 12 years of age, Michael was a bigger boy **than was expected**.

(vii) Non-finite clauses as in:
    ...the boy standing **near the veranda**.

In English, the head of an NP is regarded as the most important element. It may be a word form such as **he**, **they** or **it**, drawn from the pronoun class of words. Such a head is considered a grammatical one (Nyamasyo, 1992). The head may also be a lexical item such as the name of a person for example Maina, or an object such as pen, table, house, drawn from the large word class of nouns. These are called lexical heads, (Barkho, 1986). Quirk et. al. (1985) observe that it is around the head (nucleus) that other constituents of the NP cluster. The head is said to dictate concord with other parts of the sentence.

From the above discussion we can present a summary of the structure of the English NP as shown in the table below.
Table 2.1. The structure of the English NP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Premod</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>Post mod</th>
<th>Compl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>That/those</td>
<td>young</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>in your company</td>
<td>that greeted us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>girl(s)</td>
<td>in our class</td>
<td>who passed exams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fierce</td>
<td>dogs(s)</td>
<td>at your place</td>
<td>that barked all day long</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Njiri (2004:122)

This analysis of the English NP serves as a useful input to our research since our concern is partly to address the structure of the NP in Olukhayo dialect.

Njiri (2004) conducted a study on the acquisition of the English NP and VP and of relevance to our intended research are the highlights he gave on the structure of the former. He shed light especially on the operational attributes of the NP regarding the notions of minimal and maximal NP structures. This study is similar to ours in the methodology, especially on data collection techniques involving the use of written compositions. However, our study is different from his in the choice of theory. Ours uses the X-bar module whereas he used language acquisition theories. Some studies within X-bar have claimed that there are more than two levels of phrase structure; the cognitive system that we posses seems to analyze phrases in terms of three levels, not two (Poole, 2002:37). He claims that every NP immediately dominates at least an N' and every N' immediately dominates at least an N. However, because N' s can be iterated (repeated) one has to leave open the possibility of N' s immediately dominating other N's as in: The dilemma about malaria in the country.
From the above we generally derive three rules for the phrase structure, and not two.

a) NP \[\rightarrow\] (Det) N'

b) N' \[\rightarrow\] (AP) N' (PP)

c) N' \[\rightarrow\] (AP) N (PP)

Our research was out to confirm whether the data on Olukhayo NP syntax would render itself analyzable within this module.

Alessandra et al. (1991), in their research on the syntax of NPs, concerned themselves particularly with the analysis of the internal structure of the NP in Italian. They proposed that in Italian, there must exist an N' in the sense that NPs are so internally organized such that it is possible to identify a structurally prominent phrase, the ‘subject’ of the NP as distinguished from the ‘objects’ or internal arguments. This research is relevant to our needs in that it sought to highlight the internal structure of the NP which is one of our objectives. Moreover, the study is similar to ours in the choice of theory. Our analysis of the NP syntax in Olukhayo adopted the X-bar module which was (besides other modules) utilized in analyzing the Italian NP. This study however, differs from ours in that it sought to provide an analysis of the structure of noun phrases in the Romance (Italian) and compare the findings with the nominal structure in Germanic languages.

Nyamasyo (1992) carried out a study on the grammatical and lexical characteristics of the writing of Kenyan pre-university students. This research is of crucial importance to ours in the sense that it lends useful insights especially by articulating the structure of the NP as well as the functions realized by this constituent in sentences. In her study, she makes a distinction between noun phrases occurring as copula verb complements and those in prepositional phrases (PP) functioning as the adverbial element in the clause. She further observes that in most NP forms, there is the head which may be preceded by items such as determiners and adjectives followed by other items such as PPs or clauses. The head is the obligatory item in the phrase. Constituents such as the determiners or the adjectives or PPs function to add clarity or complement the meanings intended by the referent of the head in the phrase.
The study is similar to ours since it seeks to address the structure and functions of the NP. It however differs from ours in the choice of theory since the researcher adopted theories on error analysis. In addition, her study was also concerned with the choice between the use of simple and complex NP structures among the ‘O’ and ‘A’ level students. Further still, her study was based on the English language unlike ours.

Radford (1988) conducted a study with the primary aim of providing empirical support for the existence of an intermediate (N-bar) category, which intervenes between the lexical (word) and phrasal categories. More precisely, he observes that there are nominal constituents larger than the noun but smaller than a full noun phrase. In fact, he further examines the internal structure of NPs in respect of these claims. From this argument, it follows that an NP such as (a man of the people), constitutes a small nominal phrase ; (man of the people). He draws heavily on Chomsky’s X-bar theory such that (man) is an N,(man of the people) is an N-bar, and (a man of the people) is an N-double bar. This work makes a distinction between post nominal modifiers; the complement PPs (sisters of N and daughters of N-bar) and Adjunct PPs (both sisters and daughters of N-bar).

He further expounds on instances where the determiners and adjunct PPs may be optional in NPs. The study presents in summary the rules that conveniently serve in the analysis of NP structures. The theoretical claims and assumptions he makes are extremely useful in our research. This emanates from the fact that our focal point is similar as well as our choice of the theoretical framework. It is however, conspicuous that the researcher does not consider within his scope, the functional attributes of the NP (subject, direct object, indirect object, object complement, subject complement, complement of preposition, modifier within an NP and adverbial), the exploration of which is one of our key concerns.

In the same connection, Carnie (2001) sheds light on the structure of the NP within the X-bar theoretical assertions. His point of departure lies in the claim that a two-level theory of categories (such as is proposed in the traditional phrase structure rules) is not without some empirical inadequacies, since its resultant applicability yields what he describes as flat structures. Consider a structure that derives from the NP rule:
The PP (of charisma) and the PP (in the house) are hierarchically on the same level. They are not distinct in terms of dominance or C-command (they are flat with respect to the head). He therefore goes further to explicitly propound a strong advocacy for the existence of N¹ category as an intermediary level between the lexical head noun (N) and the full (maximal) phrase category (N¹).

His work relates to ours partly due to its treatment of the NP structure and partly because of its adoption of the X-bar theory. The study, in contrast, overlooks the functional properties of the NPs under its scrutiny an aspect that our research sets out to investigate.

2.1.2 Noun Phrase Syntax in African Languages

On the African languages, we begin by looking at a study conducted on Amharic noun phrase by Fissaha (2004). He observes that Amharic NPs possess some peculiar characteristics, especially relating to the syntax of the definite article. The definite article shows some morphological and distributional features distinct from languages such as English and German. An Amharic NP typically consists of determiners, quantifiers, adjectives, relative clauses, prepositional phrases and a noun. These constituents appear in pronominal position since Amharic is primarily a head final language. Basically, in the NP analysis paradigm, the noun functions as the head of the NP whereas determiners are usually treated as specifiers of the noun. Adjectives are treated as modifiers that select for the type of constituent they modify. The noun in Amharic NP, therefore provides the morpho-syntactic features that are involved in the agreement relation. In brief, this study
has mainly concerned itself with articulating the NP syntax in Amharic language, which readily makes it relevant to our research objectives.

Studies of the noun in Bantu languages have traditionally concentrated on the morphology of the noun with its elaborate class system and the underlying semantic strands. When treatment of the noun and its dependents is undertaken or mentioned it is usually with special focus on the concord system (Nurse and Philippson, 2003). Scholars have rarely paid attention to the syntax of the noun and its dependents (Rugemalira, 2007). References to the structure of the noun phrase are usually very brief (see among others Massamba et al. 1999; Harjula, 2004; Ngonyani, 2003; Meeuwis, 1998 and Mous, 2004).

Rugemalira (2007) discusses the syntax of the noun phrase in several Bantu languages (Mashami, Swahili, Nyambo, Sukuma, Ha and Nyakyusa). He, and of importance to our research, examines the larger syntax of the noun and its dependent elements. His study in a nutshell addresses the following questions.

i) What elements can modify the Bantu noun and in what order?

ii) Which elements can co-occur and/or recur in the modification structure and what criteria are relevant in categorizing the dependents of the noun?

iii) Is there a saturation point in the modification structure?

From the above objectives, it is clear that the researcher sought to capture the structure of the NP across Bantu Languages. This renders the study of vital significance to our research in which we seek to analyze NP structure. He presents the structure of the NP in Bantu in summary, based on the previous discussion as shown below.

**Table 2.2 The Structure of Bantu NP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pred.</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Det.</td>
<td>Modifier</td>
<td>Post mod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rugemalira (2007:147)
There is considerable variation in the ordering of the items in the modifier position, but no such freedom in other positions. As concerns limitations on the size of the Bantu NP, Rugemalira (2007) claims that it is apparently not possible to expand the phrase indefinitely since the semantic and syntactic restrictions on co-occurrence of the elements of the NP have accumulative effect. Typically, the normal NP is likely to select a predeterminer, determiner and one modifier, i.e. slots 01-0-1-2 in the diagram above. Our point of departure however, rests in the fact that the functional aspects of the NP, which we seek to describe, were previously overlooked. Therefore, a study on Olukhayo NP syntax avails useful data for comparative studies on Bantu languages.

Ingonga (1991) carried out a comparative study on lexicostatistical classification of three Bantu languages: Ekegusii, Lulogooli and Lwitakho. She observes that nouns in the Bantu languages fall into a system of paired classes (singular/plural). Variations exist from one language to another.

Besides, we have widely accepted generalizations as reflected in Angogo (1980). According to the findings of her research, the syntax of Ekegusii, Lulogooli and Lwitakho clearly show that the nominal group is governed by the main noun. The noun (head) is post modified and in this case the modifiers are attached to it by means of concordial morphemes. The verbal group is also linked to the nominal group by concord, realized in concordial morphemes. This study serves as a useful reference for our research since it tackles the issues of modification and concord, central to our understanding of the structure of the NP.

The researcher was however, more interested in comparative analysis of the three languages in terms of their phonological, lexical and morpho-syntactic structures. Her study employed the theory of recurring correspondences (Arlotto, 1972) making it distinct from ours which has adopted the X-bar theory. Ours also tackles the gap on functional aspects of the NP ignored in her study.

Nyombe (2004), in his research on the NP syntax pays special attention on the notion of null heads and DP internal concord in Bari (an Eastern Nilotic language in Southern Sudan). More precisely, and of significant relevance to our study, he bases his focal point on the structure and distribution of the following modifiers within DP: demonstratives, possessives,
genitives, adjectives, numerals and quantifiers. His argument is premised on the claim that the head of DP in Bari is empty since there is lack of a definite article. In the same connection he asserts that all maximal projections contained in the DP save for the complement NP, have null heads. He, in addition, remarks that possessives, genitives, demonstratives, adjectives, numerals and quantifiers are, base-generated in SPEC-positions in SPEC-DP, SPEC-AGRP or SPEC-NP.

Finally, he gives an elaborate and lucid account of the co-occurrence of determiners within DP. He particularly takes cognizance of the fact that co-occurrence is possible because each determiner targets a different structural position within the DP. This research shares a number of similarities to ours in the sense that the scholar seeks to shed light on the structure of NP and the relative ordering of the modifying elements. In the same line, the study adopts X-bar theory in its analysis of the NP structure. It differs from ours, however, in that it does not address the functional aspects of the NP. Furthermore, it seems to focus mainly on the DP internal agreement of the modifiers. It also invokes the minimalism programme at some stage in its analytical procedures. His study is based on a Nilotic language unlike ours which is on Bantu.

Matambirofa (2000) carried out a study in which he sought to highlight some aspects of the architecture of the possessive NP in Bantu. He makes the observation that a possessive NP is minimally made up of at least two NPs that are possessively related to each other. Moreover, he notes that semantic constraints to a large extent impact on syntactic order of NPs comprising possessive phrases. He identifies constraints such as the Person Animacy Hierarchy (PAH), generic and part-whole relationship of nouns. He notes that these semantic constraints are not syntactic rules but are strong cross-linguistic tendencies to which the linear ordering of the Possessive Noun Phrase usually conforms and more so within the domain of performance as opposed to the linguistic competence of an individual.

He comments on the linear ordering (structure) of the possessive NP as being largely sensitive to a cluster of semantic constraints which govern its syntax. It is not however, within the scope of his study to explore the functional properties of the NP structure under his examination, an aspect that renders his uniquely distinct from ours. It is nevertheless,
rational to point out that his central concerns about the structure of the NP, are quite illuminating and insightful to our study, since one of our prime concerns relates to the structure of the larger NP in Olukhayo.

Another study on the NP syntax in Bantu concerned the linear order constraints on split NPs in Chichewa (Mchombo, 2006: 143-160). He addresses himself to the restrictions that govern the ordering of internal constituents of NPs in Chichewa, especially when those constituents involve discontinuity. He further gives insights on the motivation for the discontinuity of the NP constituents. He observes that Chichewa is a head initial language and within an NP (DP) the modifiers are post-head. We observe that his study is relevant to our needs in view of the fact that it mirrors the syntax of the NP. Particularly, it lends informative highlights on the internal ordering of NP elements.

However, the line of division between it and ours lies in the fact that, it does not handle the functional attributes of the NP, which ours does. By the same stroke, his work presupposes the theory of Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) whereas ours is X-bar syntax oriented.

Martem (2008), in his concerns about the agreement with conjoined NPs in Swahili defines the strategies that Swahili as a language employs to resolve verbal agreements with conjoined NPs. He argues that the choice of different strategies is not only based on dialect or speaker variation but rather can be related to the information structure and the dynamics of interpretation. This work is similar to ours given that it seeks to inform on the syntax of noun phrases and more specifically the conjoined ones. It is different, however, because it ignores the architectural and functional issues of the NP. Further still, the researcher limits himself to the agreement relations of the conjoined NPs.

Naliali (1998) conducted a study in which highlights on syntactic structure of Lusamia relative structures using the facilities of Government and Binding (GB) theory are provided. He particularly investigated the binding relations that hold between different NPs in Lusamia relative structures. His study has a direct bearing to our research since it explores the analysis of Lusamia NP and its constituents. The study further identifies and describes the grammatical function positions occupied by the NP in Lusamia sentences. The researcher also presents a brief introduction on the principles of X-bar theory. However, it
differs from ours since it draws heavily on the sub-theories of GB (Theta, Case, Bounding and Binding) in its analysis of the Lusarnia data.

Finally, literature on the NP syntax in Olukhayo dialect is scanty as already indicated in the preceding sections. A study conducted by Makeni (2006) limits itself to the concord system of the NP; it does not specify the structural and functional aspects of the NP.

2.2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A wide range of theories has been advanced by scholars in their endeavour to analyze syntactic phenomena. However, we chose X-bar because its thrust is the analysis of phrases.

This study seeks to analyze Olukhayo NP within the X-Bar syntax. Originally, the X-bar theory was put forth by Chomsky in his article 'Remarks on Nominalizations' in 1970. The theory was further developed by Jackendoff in 1977. It was even refined further by Radford in 1988. X-bar theory is a component of linguistic theory which attempts to identify syntactic features common to all languages. It claims that among their phrasal categories, all languages share certain structural similarities, including one known as the 'X-bar', which does not appear in traditional phrase structure rules.

The term X-bar is derived from the notation representing this new structure. Certain structures are represented by \( \bar{X} \) (an X with an over bar). Because this is difficult to typeset, it is often written as \( X^{1} \) using the prime symbol. In English, however, it is still read as “X-bar”. The notation XP stands for X phrase, and is equivalent to X-bar bar (X with a double over bar), written \( X^{11} \), read as X double bar. X stands for a word category such as, Noun, Verb, Adjective, Preposition and Adverb.

The bar category is regarded as the intermediary level between a word and a phrase. It is therefore bigger than a word but smaller than a Phrase. Initially bar categories were represented conventionally as \( \bar{N} \) or \( \bar{V} \) or \( \bar{P} \) or \( \bar{A} \), but in the course of time, preference went to the prime notation as in \( N^{1} \) or \( V^{1} \) or \( A^{1} \).
According to Poole (2002), two levels of analysis (i.e lexical and phrasal) are inadequate. This can be illustrated as:

(i) I talked to a very slender girl
(ii) * I talked to very slender girl
(iii) * I talked to slender girl
(iv) * I talked to girl

No (i) ‘a very slender girl’ represents a complete phrasal level. In (ii), (iii) and (iv) ‘very slender girl’, ‘slender girl’ and ‘girl’ respectively are incomplete structures, which are regarded as bar levels. They can be replaced by the lexical item ‘one’, making them bar constituents in the proform test as in:-

I talked to one.

They are thus regarded as N or N'.

Our analysis of the Olukhayo NP syntax adopted Radford’s (1988) X-bar version of the type, X’ (with a prime symbol).

X-bar syntax replaces a large number of idiosyncratic rules with general principles; it captures properties of all phrases and not just those of a certain type, and it bases syntax on categories that tie in with the lexicon. The theory is distinctive in claiming that every phrase conforms to certain requirements. It insists that phrases must be ‘endocentric’, a phrase always contains at least a head as well as other possible constituents. For example, a noun phrase such as ‘my pen,’ has a head ‘pen’ and a verb phrase (VP) ‘read a book’ has a head ‘read’. This can be represented as

NP ➝ ..... N....

VP ➝ ..... V....
There is a proposal that all major categories have parallel internal structure, of the form:

(a)  \[
\begin{array}{c}
X' \\
\text{Spec of } X^1 \\
\text{word } ...
\end{array}
\]

-words-

Adapted from Donna, N. (1993:143)

For many years, the above structures were generated by phrase structure (PS)/rewrite rules as in:

(b)  \[
\begin{array}{c}
X'' \\
\text{Spec of } X^1, X^1 \\
x^1 \\
\text{...X...} \\
X \\
\text{lexical items}
\end{array}
\]

The head of the phrase is not arbitrarily related to the phrase type, it is not by chance that an NP contains an N rather than a V, a VP contains a V and so on. The general principle that all phrases contain a particular head of the same category can be formalized as:

\[
XP \rightarrow \text{...X...} \]

That is, the X in both places stands for the same category.

Any phrase XP must have a head X of the same type. In diagram (a) above, X ranges across all major categories (V,P,A and N). At the lowest point (lexical level), written as \(X^0\), we have the nodes from which our lexical items hang; for example an N might have ‘Lion’ under it. The lexical level node X is the head of its phrase. At the next level up, the head X, is found with dots on either side. This head determines the category of the whole phrase. The dots on the either side of the head represent possible positions for the items that either modify the head or are arguments of the head.
Any item that is on the same level as X and hangs from the same node is called a sister to X. X plus all its sisters make up the intermediary level (X' ; X bar). The sister to X' is written as specifier of X'. X' and the specifier of X' make up the X'' level (read ‘X double bar’). X'' is the symbol used for the phrase level, and it is entirely interchangeable with the symbol XP (that is maximal projection).

Each double bar phrase contains a single bar category head (and categorical features as well); an N'' is an N', for instance:

\[
X'' \rightarrow \ldots \ldots X' \ldots \ldots \]

On the other hand each single-bar phrase in turn contains a zero bar lexical category head (and categorical features). An N' contains N, represented as:

\[
X' \rightarrow \ldots \ldots X \ldots \ldots 
\]

Complements in the phrase are closely connected with the lexical category itself. A complement is the sister of the lexical head and its purpose is to complete the meaning of the head. Complements always occur next to the lexical head.

Complements usually consist of a complete phrase in themselves; the NP the snake, is a complement in the VP, killed the snake. Complements are governed by the lexical head.

\[
X' \rightarrow X \text{ Complement(s) or } X' \rightarrow \text{ Complement (s) } X
\]

Phrases typically consist of a head and an array of complements determined by the lexical properties of the head. It is a principle of Universal Grammar that all phrases have heads of a related type and possible complements. The head/complement principle applies to all five phrase types (NP, VP, ADJ.P, ADV. P, PP). Besides heads and complements, phrases contain a third main element in their structure namely a specifier. Specifiers belong along the X' as in the determiner, ‘my’ in ‘my book’. The overall principle is that a double bar phrase may consist of a head X' and possible specifiers, in any order.

\[
X'' \rightarrow X' \text{ Spec or } X'' \rightarrow \text{ Spec } X'
\]

Regarding NPs, specifiers usually help us to pick out the appropriate referent in the universe of the utterance for a given NP. Besides the specifier, an NP can contain arguments of the N and modifiers of that N. Modifiers here refer to items that may precede or follow the head.
in an NP. They provide descriptive information about the head that they modify. They include among others the PPs., Adjs, Adverbs and relative clauses.

Thus an NP can be realized as follows against the backdrop of the foregone discussion.

```
   N''
   /   \
 Spec of N' N'
     /   /
    /     N
   /       
These  Oranges
```

Putting the X-bar principles together and labeling the position gets the structure:

```
   X''
   /   \
 Specifier X'
     /   \
    /     Complement
   /       (head/lexical/category)
```

X-bar proposes that all phrases in all languages share a simple cell-like structure with the levels: One (X'') consists of the head (X') and possible specifiers, the other (X') consists of the head (X) and possible complements. However, the analysis of specifiers does not exhaust all the possibilities of the phrase. A phrase may have adjuncts. Adjuncts refer to sisters of single bar categories. It is a peripheral element that supplies additional information and therefore it can be treated as an optional constituent. In case of several adjuncts, each (adjunct) is added to the NP by recursively expanding an N' into another N' with the adjunct as its sister.
The following diagram illustrates how the rules might be combined to form a generic XP structure. Since the rules are recursive, there is an infinite number of possible structures that could be generated.

Adapted from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

NB: The rules allow combination in any order. The above example maps naturally onto the left-to-right order used in English.

Radford (1988) provides a refined exposition on theoretical issues within the matrix of X-bar syntax. It is no doubt that the assertions and remarks made therein have a strong bearing on our analysis of Olukhayo NP. Let us therefore consider the claims made. On the issue of multiple determiner sequences, it is noted that the phrase structure rule; NP \[\text{ NP} \rightarrow \text{D NP} \] is recursive given that the symbol ‘NP’ occurs on either side of the arrow.

It follows therefore that the rule can sufficiently deal with instances of multiple determination sequences. The rule will give the structure.
When it is reapplied recursively, it expands the NP node at the bottom of the tree. This gives the diagram below.

However, it is pointed out that multiple determiner sequences may yield ill-formed structures in English. This may not be so in other languages of the world.

A distinction is further drawn between the complements and adjuncts. The following observations relate to this distinction.

(a) Determiners expand N-bar into N-double bar.
(b) Adjuncts expand N-bar into N-bar
(c) Complements expand N into N-bar

On the basis of the assumptions articulated above, it is argued that a noun phrase containing a determiner, an adjunct and a complement would have a schematic structure of the kind shown below.
From the above it is remarked that: determiners are sisters of N-bar and daughters of N-double bar; adjuncts are both sisters and daughters of N-bar, and finally complements are sisters of N and daughters of N-bar.

It emerges that adjuncts are akin to complements in the sense that both are daughters of N-bar, albeit they differ from complements in that adjuncts are sisters of N-bar whereas complements are sisters of N. Similarly, it is posited that adjuncts resemble determiners since they are both sisters of N-bar but their difference rests in the fact that adjuncts are daughters of N-bar and on the contrary determiners are daughters of N-double bar.

A crystal clear distinction of the three is provided for, in the phrase structure rules adopted in their generation.

\[ N^{11} \rightarrow D N^1 \] (Determiner Rule)

\[ N^1 \rightarrow N^1 PP \] (Adjunct Rule)

\[ N^1 \rightarrow N PP \] (Complement Rule)

The prediction emanating from the stipulated rules is such that complements are always closer to their noun head than adjuncts. Consider the illustration below.

flicker (of hope) (in our students). This is exemplified in the diagram below.

Indeed, Jackendoff (1977:58) observes that from a general perspective post nominal complements precede post nominal adjuncts.

Lets us look at the structure based on the above rules.
This one yields the structure:

\[ \text{D} \quad \text{N}^{11} \]

If we incorporate the adjunct rule:

\[ \text{[N}^{1} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{N}^{1} \quad \text{PP}] \]

to expand the N-bar in the above substructure, we obtain:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{D} \\
\text{N}^{11} \\
\text{N}^{1} \\
\text{N}^{1} \\
\text{pp}
\end{array}
\]

We now need to add the complement rule to the above to generate the structure below.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{N}^{11} \\
\text{D} \\
\text{N}^{1} \\
\text{N}^{1} \\
\text{N}^{1} \\
\text{N} \\
\text{PP} \\
\text{PP}
\end{array}
\]

a flicker of hope in our students

Radford (1988) gives further highlights on the matter of optional elements in a noun phrase. Determiners, adjuncts and complements are thereby regarded as the optional constituents. As concerns the optionality of determiner, he posits that some NPs are used without determiners. Complex conditions determine when the determiners can or cannot be omitted from an NP. He observes that non-count and plural count nouns can be used
without an overt determiner, but singular count nouns cannot. A rule is hereby given for the structure of an NP that lacks the determinative component:

\[ N^{n} \rightarrow (D) N^{1} \] (Determiner Rule)

If we choose to ignore the option of having a determiner, we will obtain the structure:

\[ N^{n} \]

\[ \downarrow \]

\[ N^{1} \]

Applying the adjunct rule \((N^{1} \rightarrow N^{1} \text{ PP})\) obtains the structure:

\[ N^{n} \]

\[ \downarrow \]

\[ N^{1} \]

\[ \downarrow \]

\[ N^{1} \text{ PP} \]

Finally, applying the complement rule on the above derives the structure:

\[ N^{n} \]

\[ \downarrow \]

\[ N^{1} \]

\[ \downarrow \]

\[ N \]

\[ \downarrow \]

\[ PP \]

\[ \downarrow \]

\[ \text{with side burns} \]

\[ \text{men of dignity} \]

We have already realized that like determiners, adjuncts and complements can as well be optional in an NP. Let us examine the examples below:

(i) \quad \text{a woman (of respect) (with a head gear)}

\quad (complement) (adjunct)

(ii) \quad \text{a woman (with a head gear) (adjunct only)}
(iii) a woman (of respect) (complement only)
(iv) a woman (no adjunct, no complement)

The phrase structure rules, (Psr) are modified to cater for the optionality of adjuncts and complements. NPs containing adjuncts without complements are generated from the modified rule:

\[ N^1 \rightarrow N \text{ (PP)} \text{ (new complement rule)} \]

Let us consider an NP such as:

(a woman with a head gear)

This one yields a structure such as the one given below when the adjunct rule is applied.

\[ N^{11} \]
\[ D \]
\[ N^1 \]
\[ N^1 \]
\[ PP \]

Applying the complement rule results in the diagram (N-bar is expanded into N alone minus the PP complement).

\[ D \]
\[ a \]
\[ N^1 \]
\[ N^1 \]
\[ PP \]

Noun phrases that contain complements without the optional adjuncts involve skipping the adjunct rule which is claimed to be optional. Therefore, only the determiner and
complement rules remain to apply in assigning structures to such NPs. Hence the NP (a woman of respect) is assigned the structure:

```
  N^1
   \  /
  D  N
   \ /  
  a  N
     \  /
      PP
       \ /
        of respect
```

Finally, in the event that an NP contains neither adjuncts nor complements, the analytical procedure will only seek the application of the determiner rule. The optional adjunct and complement rules are skipped there upon. An NP such as a lady, will be assigned the structure:

```
  N^1
   \  /
  D  N
   \  /
  a  N
     \ /
      lady
```

Further claims are advanced to the effect that all N-bar constituents can be proformed by the pro-N-bar one. As a matter of fact, the one – pronominalisation test lends support to the further theoretical assertion that, 'a noun which has an overt complement is simply an N, whereas the one which lacks a complement assumes the status of N-bar (as well as N).'

Radford (1988) presents an overview of the so called nominal and adjectival premodifiers of an NP. As regards nominal premodifiers, he identifies three structurally distinct classes
namely: determiners, complements and attributes. He assigns the following structural properties to each of the three cited.

i) Determiners expand N-bar into N-double bar.

ii) Attributes recursively expand N-bar into N-bar.

iii) Complements expand N into N-bar.

Attributes can as well be regarded as prenominal adjuncts since they are similar to adjuncts functionwise. A distinction is made between complement NPs and attribute NPs. Consider the following NP for clarity of his argumentation.

A Harvard biology teacher.

The above, needless to say, is an ambiguous structure. We may have the following interpretations.

(i) A teacher of biology (who is) at Harvard.

(ii) A teacher of Harvard biology (a certain brand of biology taught at Harvard as contrasted with say Lancaster biology).

We shall, however, confine ourselves to the interpretation of the kind; a teacher of biology (who is) at Harvard.

We draw on the principle of structural symmetry by which we strive to make our analysis of, ‘a Harvard biology teacher,’ as close as necessary to our analysis of, ‘a teacher of biology (who is) at Harvard.’
The latter analysis will take the structure.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N^{11} \\
\downarrow \\
D \\
\uparrow \\
a \\
\downarrow \\
N^1 \\
\uparrow \\
PP \\
\downarrow \\
\text{at Harvard} \\
\end{array}
\]

teacher \\
PP \\
\_\_\_\_ \\
of biology

The N-bar constituents in the above diagram can have as their substitute the pro-N-bar one. To attain maximal structural symmetry between (a Harvard biology teacher) and (a teacher of biology at Harvard), it is put forward that 'biology' is analyzed as a complement and 'Harvard' as an attribute. The structural symmetry principle will assign (a Harvard biology teacher) the structure hereby, given below:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N^{11} \\
\downarrow \\
D \\
\uparrow \\
a \\
\downarrow \\
NP \\
\downarrow \\
\text{Harvard} \\
\downarrow \\
NP \\
\text{biology} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\uparrow \\
N^1 \\
\uparrow \\
N^1 \\
\downarrow \\
\text{teacher} \\
\end{array}
\]

N.B. The abbreviation NP is used to refer to noun phrases, the details of whose internal structure are not an area of our focus. Ideally, it is claimed the above structure can be generated by a set of phrase structure rules given here as:
It is once more maintained that complements have to always occur closer to their nominal head as opposed to adjuncts (this ensures no crossing of branches).

In the same vein, given that attributes are the prenominal counterparts of adjuncts, it follows henceforth that complements must equally appear closer to their nominal head than attributes. Another argument has it that complement NPs are generated to the left of N whereas attribute NPs are generated to the left of the N-bar. Moreover, it is noted that the sequences assigned the status of N-bar, lend themselves readily to co-ordination. Indeed, two complement NPs can be co-ordinated, likewise to two attribute NPs. In contrast coordinating a complement NP and an attribute NP is at all cost disallowed as it is bound to derive ungrammatical (ill-formed) syntactic structures. The examples given below illuminate this argument.

✓ Many (English) and (Kiswahili) students.
✓ Many (Starehe) and (Alliance) students.
* Many (Starehe) and (Kiswahili) students.

It pays to observe that the attribute rule has recursive status (due to the presence of N-bar symbol both in its input and output). The rule thus predicts that several attribute NPs can be iterated (stacked) on top of each other ad.infinitum. By way of example, consider the determiner rule in support of the structure below:
Applying the optional attribute rule paves way for the diagram below:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
D \\
\downarrow \\
NP \\
\downarrow \\
N^1
\end{array}
\]

Re applying the attribute rule on the above gives rise to the resultant structure.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
D \\
\downarrow \\
NP \\
\downarrow \\
N^1
\end{array}
\]

The stacking of attributes can be done in any order, however, hinged on stylistic restrictions. Complements on the contrary cannot be stacked on top of each other.

From our previous discussion, we have seen that determiners, attributes and complements are all optional constituents of an NP. In essence, only the head noun remains as the obligatory element of the NP. Consider the following scenarios.

(i) Deriving an NP containing an attribute but without a complement.

The rules will get us the structure below (with an optional determiner considered).
Applying the optional attribute rule gives us the structure.

Let us now apply the complement rule \((N^1 \rightarrow (NP)N)\) as we omit the optional complement NP. The new structure is as follows:

ii) Generating an NP with a complement but lacking in an attribute. Applying the determiner rule gives the substructure.

Let us now leave out the attribute rule and right away apply the complement rule. If we choose to have the optional NP complement, we derive the structure:
Finally, on adjectival premodifiers, it is stated that the adjectival phrases can as well be used in the attributive function. Consider the following examples.

- an (interesting) game
- a (really wonderful) film
- a (very flamboyant) speech

It is conclusively commented that attributive APs can be generated by the rule:

\[ N^1 \rightarrow AP N^1 \text{ (attributive rule: optional)} \]

The rule on attributive NPs is merged with the one on APs to form a new attribute rule given as:

\[ N^1 \rightarrow (+ NP) N^1 \text{ (optional)} \]

From this, it is claimed that NPs can accommodate many stacked attributive APs infinitely. An NP such as 'a short brown beautiful lady' will have the structure:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
D \\
N^{11} \\
\text{AP} \\
N^1 \\
\text{short} \\
\text{AP} \\
\text{brown} \\
\text{AP} \\
\text{beautiful} \\
N^1 \\
\text{lady}
\end{array}
\]

N.B The AP is selected as (+NP) category from the attribute rule.

It is also remarked that the structural parallels involving the attributive NPs and attributive APs are such that both can recursively expand N-bar into N-bar. Besides being used as prenominal attributes, APs can also function as post nominal adjuncts typically.

To wind up our discussion, Radford (1988) gives a summary of the following rules which in a large measure, crucially, have a bearing on X-bar syntax.
Last but not least, Carnie (2001:132), expounds on some additional rules that are vital in the analytical procedures involved in X-bar syntax. These are the conjunction and sentence rules.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{XP} & \rightarrow \text{XP Conj. XP} \\
\text{X}^{1} & \rightarrow \text{X Conj. X}^{1} \\
\text{X} & \rightarrow \text{X Conj. X} \\
\text{S}^{1} & \rightarrow \text{(C) S} \\
\text{S} & \rightarrow \text{NP (T) VP}
\end{align*}
\]

### 2.3 The Rationale for X-bar Syntax

From the above exposition on X-bar syntax, it was believed that the theory would best serve our purpose in the analysis of data on Olukhayo NP syntax. The choice of the theory stemmed from the fact that it seeks to capture the general principles of Universal Grammar (UG) that apply to all languages (and dialects). It highlights the internal structure of phrasal categories. Indeed, X-bar strives for maximum generality. It makes statements about phrase structure that hold for all rather than for one phrase type. In essence it expresses cross-category generalizations.

Furthermore, X-bar theory addresses the weaknesses found in the phrase structure grammar (P.S.G) by replacing a large number of idiosyncratic rules with the general principles. In the same vein, it addresses the issue of subordinate clauses and recursion that could not be handled by Transformational Generative Grammar (T.G.G).

Therefore it was believed that the choice of the X-bar theory would enable the researcher to meet the objectives of the study.
In conclusion, this chapter has addressed the issues of related literature and the theory that guided our study. The next chapter examines the methodological approach that appropriately provided for the needs of our research task.
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0. INTRODUCTION

This section highlights the research design, area of study, sample size, sampling procedure, data elicitation and data analysis.

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

The study utilized the qualitative technique in the description of the data collected. The study attempted to numerically describe data in the context of the research tools used. The data elicited on compositions and oral narratives was analyzed qualitatively. The qualitative techniques generally took the centre stage in yielding the descriptive details on the nature of the NP structure and function in Olukhayo.

3.2. THE AREA OF STUDY

The proposed study was carried out in Matayos Division, Busia District. The predominant dialect here is Olukhayo. Our focus was on the native speakers of the Olukhayo dialect. The choice of this region sprang from the fact that it has the highest concentration of Olukhayo speakers as opposed to other regions where the speakers are liberally mixed up with the Marachi, the Samia, the Banyala and the Teso.

We specifically, targeted the Bakhayo speakers in Alung'oli Sub location, Busibwabo location in Matayos Division.

3.3. SAMPLE SIZE

The research required 20 respondents across the gender divide to help in the elicitation of data. Gender was factored in because earlier studies have demonstrated that the sex of a speaker does influence an individual's use of
language in many speech communities (Milroy, 1987; Labov, 1972; Russell, 1982; Njoroge, 2006).

Basically, a smaller sample makes it possible for the researcher to work closely and intensively with each participant. Besides, smaller samples usually yield better results than big ones (Labov, 1966:180; Tucker et al, 1981). Furthermore, the distribution principle posits that a larger sample does not necessarily generate varied interesting data but more examples of the same (Rubin, 1987; Cheshire, 1982; Trudgill, 1974). The rationale for the choice of our informants was their ability to express themselves in the target dialect.

3.4 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The study used the sampling technique referred to as the purposive or judgment sampling method in choosing the informants. The underlying principle here is to identify in advance the 'type' of speakers to be studied (Milroy, 1987:26). We adopted the social networks approach in identifying the informants. The investigator in this case employs a variety of techniques: 'a friend of' or 'a friend of a friend' or as 'a daughter of' and so on (Milroy, 1980).

The choice of the informants to give data in the form of compositions was pegged on people who have a high facility (proficiency) in the spoken and written media of our target dialect. However, those who supplied the oral narratives only needed to be fluent in the spoken medium of the target dialect. In cases where some informants were challenged in their writing skills, the use of oral narratives sufficiently served our needs. Out of ten males, five wrote compositions and the remainder supplied oral narratives. The same applied to the ten females that our study focused on. Our study was based on a descriptive analysis of the NP syntax. Generalizations were drawn in the light of the representative data collected.
3.5 DATA ELICITATION

Given the objectives of our study it was worthwhile to elicit data using tests of low degree of explicitness (unstructured). Seliger et al. (1989:177) observe that such tests yield more holistic, descriptive, and integrative language data in the form of continuous discourse protocols, essays, speeches and conversations. The test involved writing compositions in Olukhayo since, as Njiri (2004) observes composition writing helps the researcher to elicit full sentential productions from the informants.

To ensure that informants produced relatively spontaneous data, we provided them with a topic entitled "A Narrow Escape" on which to write the compositions and gave them about one hour so that they could express themselves. Indeed, writing of compositions is less restricting as it gives the informants freedom to use a variety of language structures (Njoroge, 1996).

The tape recording technique was used to capture data on oral narratives which was then transcribed for analysis. The recordings were done in the relaxed atmosphere of a participant's home (Romaine, 1982). Harrison and Trabasso (1976) observe that in a relaxed atmosphere the speaker uses his natural speech patterns. Basically, the way one speaks has a bearing on how they write. Echessa (1990), notes that the data should be elicited under minimal formal situations since a large corpus of linguistic data with a high degree of validity and reliability will be extracted.

The duration taken in recording depended on the length of the narrative and the participant(s) involved. The researcher also supplemented the above by generating more sentences using his native speaker competence of the target dialect, to capture maximum NPs.
3.6 DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

Our study drew heavily on the qualitative approaches in the analysis of data on the NP in Olukhayo. The data on tape recorded oral narratives was transcribed on paper. From the transcribed texts and written compositions, we extracted the first twenty sentences for each informant. The NPs for each respondent were immediately identified and coded on the basis of their structural complexity. We had initially targeted at least 20 NPs for each respondent. However, the structures produced were repetitive and we therefore settled on only those that were uniquely distinct in terms of their structure. We finally came up with a total of 208 NPs. We thus avoided using a larger sample of 400 NPs since it would not necessarily have generated varied interesting data but more examples of the same (Rubin, 1987; Cheshire, 1982; Trudgill, 1974).

Lastly, an attempt was made to represent the findings on the NPs in the form of tables showing their frequency counts. The use of frequency tables was meant to address the structural and functional variations among the identified NPs from the data elicited. The structures of different types of NPs were analyzed in terms of the tenets of X-bar syntax. An X-bar diagram was drawn for each and every distinct NP structure identified. Generalizations and conclusions were made on the basis of the findings of the study.

Here, we have discussed the methodological approach that governed our study. In the next chapter we deal with data analysis and presentation.
CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.0. INTRODUCTION

This section deals with the analysis of data on Olukhayo NP. An attempt is made to analyze the aspects of NP structure and function within X-bar syntax. First, we present the internal structures of both simple and complex NPs in tabular form, factoring in the gender distribution in each. We then discuss the elements within the NP. Next, we consider the functions of the noun phrase and finally examine the X-bar analysis of NP categories.

We worked out the schematic form (structure) for each and every NP identified and coded. All this information was tabulated to ease the analytical procedures. The criterion by which the choice between the simple and the complex NP structures was made drew on the markedness theory. The unmarked choice occurs more frequently than otherwise (Bailey, 1996). Our synthesized data captures a scenario where the simple NPs have a higher frequency of occurrence than the complex ones. What is natural is formally revealed as simpler than what is unnatural (Chomsky & Hale, 1968). Moreover, the more the number of elements in a given NP structure, the more its complexity. Ideally, our simple NPs comprise a ‘head’ or a ‘head’ and one more element.

The tables below are based on simple and complex NP structures. They reflect the structural variations and frequency distributions of the NPs among the male and female respondents respectively.
### 4.1 GENDER DISTRIBUTIONS AND THE STRUCTURE OF OLUKHAYO NP

#### Table 4.1 simple noun phrase categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>NP STRUCTURE</th>
<th>EXAMPLE &amp; GLOSS</th>
<th>FREQUENCY COUNTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MALE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>bandu people</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Det +H</td>
<td>buli mundu (each person)</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>H + Card</td>
<td>omwana mulala (child one) one child</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>H + Poss</td>
<td>olukendo Iwaye (Journey his/her) his/her journey</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>H + Dem</td>
<td>omusatsa oyo (man that) that man</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>H + Quant</td>
<td>abakhasi bangi (women many) many women</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>H + Ord</td>
<td>eliyoni liamberi (bird first) first bird</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>H + Adj</td>
<td>khadonye khadidi (piece small) small piece</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TOTALS Σ F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.2 Complex Noun Phrase Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>NP STRUCTURE</th>
<th>EXAMPLES/GLOSS</th>
<th>FREQUENCY COUNTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MALE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>H + Poss + mod (Adv)</td>
<td>maondo kaye bilayi pumpkins his properly (his pumpkins properly)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>H + Poss + mod. (Adj)</td>
<td>omunyira kwaye mumanu habit her bad (her bad habit)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>H + Poss+ mod (NP)</td>
<td>abetsa baye musidonye sindi friends his in a certain village (his friends in a certain village)</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>H + Poss + Ord+ mod (S)</td>
<td>inyanga yange yamberi khusamula lukendo lurambi day my first to travel a long journey (my first day to travel a long journey)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>H + Poss + Quant</td>
<td>abaana baye boosi children her all (all her children)</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>H + Poss + Dem</td>
<td>olwasa lwange luno gap my this (this my gap)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>H + Poss + Card</td>
<td>abaana babwe babiri children their two (their two children)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>H + Poss + Rel. cl</td>
<td>khotsa wange wali mutauni ya Nairobi uncle my who was in town Nairobi (my uncle who was in Nairobi town)</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>H + Poss + Adj + Adj + NP</td>
<td>Ikofia yange imbiakha eyobukusi khumurwe hat my new expensive on the head (my expensive new hat on the head)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>H + Quant + NP (mod)</td>
<td>amasimba kosi mulukongo mongoose all in the village (all mongoose in the village)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>H + Quant + Card</td>
<td>abaana boosi barano children all five (all five children)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>H + Quant + Rel. cl</td>
<td>emiandu mingi ekia ng’ina yali nakabere wealth much which their mother had given them (much wealth which their mother had given them)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>H + Rel. cl</td>
<td>amaondo akali mundalo pumpkins which were in the garden</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Dem + H + Rel.cl</td>
<td>ulia omwana olakenda khulwa oburanyola ebiakhulia biyera that child who can not walk for lack of enough food.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>H + Dem + Card</td>
<td>omwana uno mulala child this one (this one child)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>H + Dem + Quant</td>
<td>omuliro kuno kwosi fire this all (all this fire)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>H + Dem + Quant + Card</td>
<td>abetsa abo boosi bane friends those all four (all those four friends)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Sentence/Translation</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>H + Dem + NP</td>
<td>esitsuru esio mubidonye bibiri (that forest into two parts)</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>H + Card + NP</td>
<td>inyanga ndala mumabwibwi (one day in the morning)</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>H + Card + Adj. + PP</td>
<td>abasatsa badaru bakhomefu nende birifu bikhongo (three fat men with big chests)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>H + Card + Adj</td>
<td>omundu mulala mukhomefu (one fat person)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>H + Adj + Card</td>
<td>omusatsa mukofu mulala (one old man)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>H + Adj + NP</td>
<td>khandu khadidi mubasiange (small person among my friends)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>H + Adj + Adj</td>
<td>etsimoni etsikhongo etsiaranzai (big red eyes)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>H + Adj + Adj + PP</td>
<td>omusiani wesiraga murambi owa (tall young boy with frog like eyes)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>H+Adj+Adj+Dem</td>
<td>omusiani muraga, murambi oyo (that young tall boy)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
<td>Freq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>H+Adj+Rel.cl</td>
<td>elikonde lisiro elianda asi mubweru blow heavy which sent me down on the floor (heavy blow which sent me down on the floor)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>H+PP</td>
<td>olunyali lwa masang’unnyu queue of black ants</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>H+PP+NP</td>
<td>oluyoka lwa makhene khumusala the noise of monkeys on a tree</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>H+PP+Rel.cl</td>
<td>ebidonye bietsisolo tsiafwa khale remains of animals which died long ago</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Det+H+NP</td>
<td>buli mundu itiketi ya tsisende each person a ticket of fare (each person a fare ticket)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>H+NP</td>
<td>omwolo tsinyanga tsidaru matchet days three (matchet in three days)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>H+Ord+PP</td>
<td>omundu wakhudaru khurula mumotoka person third from a vehicle (third person from a vehicle)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>H+Adj+Adj+Adj</td>
<td>okusatsa kukhomefu kurambi mana kumali a man fat tall black (a tall fat black man)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL (~F)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the data above, we can possibly identify some of the most complex NP structures among the male and female respondents (see table 4.2 Nos. 20, 22 for females and Nos. 17, 33 for males). The data yielded some marked structures such as No. 34.

Besides, the stacking of adjectives was more evident among the females than the males (Nos. 32,42). In the same connection the frequency counts on simple noun phrases for male respondents was higher than that of female respondents. We also observed that the data could give minimal and maximal NP structures in Olukhayo.
4.2. The elements within the Olukhayo NP.

The NP in Olukhayo comprises the determiners, modifiers and nominal head as discussed below.

4.2.1 Determiners

Determination entails function of words and (at times) phrases which generally determine what kind of reference an NP has for instance whether it is definite (like the) or indefinite (like a/an), partitive (like some) or universal (like all) (Quirk et. al. 1985).

In essence, determiners pick out or specify the referent of the noun. This is realized through the information they capture on definiteness, indefiniteness, distance, possession, number and quantity of the noun in question.

Determiners belong to closed sets of mutually exclusive items. Precisely, it is the items, in each set that are internally mutually exclusive.

Determiners in Olukhayo are typically post head, save for the distributive determiner (each/every). The examples in the table below illustrate this point.

Table 4.3 Distributive Determiner in Olukhayo NP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Det, each/every</th>
<th>Noun (H)</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buli</td>
<td>omwana</td>
<td>each/every child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buli</td>
<td>omusian</td>
<td>each/every boy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is also possible for the demonstrative and possessive elements to pre-head or precede the nominal head in Olukhayo. These are typically marked cases as shown below.
Table 4.4. The Demonstrative and Possessive (Pre-head position)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Det</th>
<th>Noun (H)</th>
<th>Poss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oem</td>
<td>oyo</td>
<td>mukhana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poss</td>
<td>owange</td>
<td>mwana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This kind of realization is useful for purposes of emphasis. The preferred position for the possessive is immediately after the head noun. The demonstrative comes immediately after the possessive in situations where both co-occur. Drawing on our native speaker intuition, however, it is possible for the demonstrative to occasionally precede the possessive in an NP.

Table 4.5 The Demonstrative and Possessive (Post –head Position)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun (H)</th>
<th>Poss</th>
<th>Dem</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. sikombe</td>
<td>siange</td>
<td>sino</td>
<td>“cup mine this”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. sikombe</td>
<td>sino</td>
<td>siange</td>
<td>“cup this mine”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The latter example (b) is in common use when one wishes to emphasize on something (in this case ownership) and it gives a sense of finality.

The arrangement (relative ordering) of elements in the Olukhayo NP is restricted such that there is little freedom for an element to occur in more than one syntactic position, relative to the nominal head.

Generally, the quantifier precedes the cardinal as in:

| abaana | boosi | barano | children | all | five |

The ordinal tends to fix itself immediately after the demonstrative as in:

\[
\text{abaana bano bamberi children these first (these first children)}
\]

However, it can wedge itself between the possessive and the demonstrative as well as occur in other positions, relative to the noun head. Consider:

\[
\text{inyanga yange yamberi eyo day my first that (that my first day)}
\]

The ordinal typically comes before the quantifier. The example below shows this.

\[
\text{abasiani bamberi boosi boys first all (all first boys)}
\]

We can therefore argue that, the possessives, demonstratives, quantifiers and numbers comprise the determinative component in Olukhayo NP.

### 4.2.2 Modifiers

The noun head in Olukhayo is post modified by a variety of elements including adjectives, relative clauses and prepositional phrases.

i) Adjectives as in:

\[
\text{a khadonye khadidl piece small (small piece)}
\]
Olukhayo can allow the stacking of two or more adjectives as in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>omwana</th>
<th>mudidi</th>
<th>mukesi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>little</td>
<td>bright</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(little bright child)

Adjectives occur in a given order, relative to the noun head in an NP. The general trend is that 'age' adjectives are fixed immediately after the head noun, followed by 'size,' 'colour' and lastly the 'opinion' ones which appear furthest from the noun head. Consider:

omusatsa mukofu,, omukhomefu, omurambi, mulafu, mana weisunga

man old fat tall brown and proud

This ordering is however, not firmly fixed.

Adjectives can be modified by intensifiers as in:-

omukhana mulayi lukali
girl good very

(a very good girl)

ii) Prepositional phrases as in:

esiama sia mukhaye waye
an association of wife his
(an association of his wife)

a) elikonde lisiro elianda asi mubweru
blow heavy which sent me down on the floor.
b) maondo akali mundalo
pumpkins which were in the garden.

The prepositional phrase also assumes in the absence of a relative clause the last position whenever it occurs among other modifying elements as in:
Based on our previous discussion of data, it is reasonable to present a summary of the internal structure of the NP in Olukhayo as shown in the table below:

Table 4.6. The structure of the Olukhayo NP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Det</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Determiners</th>
<th>Modifiers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pred</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>Post head (1)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distr</td>
<td>Poss</td>
<td>Dem</td>
<td>Ord</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The nominal head may be preceded by the distributive determiner (each/every). The elements in the slot 1 (a-e) function as the determiners of the noun head. In the slot labeled 2, the elements (f-h) typically function as the modifiers of the nominal head.

4.3. NOUN PHRASE FUNCTIONS

Our study investigated the functions realized by the NP in Olukhayo. We identified 20 sentences for each informant. This exercise yielded a total of 400 sentences. The NP in Olukhayo can realize functions such as: the subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement, adverbial and complement of a preposition.

The sentences below exemplify this:

a) Subject and subject complement.

John ne omusiani omusangafu

S V S.C

John is a happy boy.
b) Indirect (I.O.) and direct (D.O) objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mary</th>
<th>yakulira</th>
<th>omwana</th>
<th>ingubo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>I.O</td>
<td>D.O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) Object complement (O.C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>omusatsa</th>
<th>yalanga</th>
<th>omwitsa</th>
<th>wange</th>
<th>omwifi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>D.O</td>
<td></td>
<td>O.C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The man called my friend a thief

d) Complement of a preposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nda-khuyana</th>
<th>nende</th>
<th>omusatsa oyo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td>Compl. Prep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I fought with that man

e) Adverbial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ya-tsia</th>
<th>ingo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

She went home

The data collected could not yield an example on the object complement function. Therefore, the examples given in this work are based on our native speaker intuition.

The table below addresses the frequency counts on the syntactic functions of the NP among the male and female respondents respectively.
TABLE 4.7 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS ON NOUN PHRASE FUNCTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>NP. FUNCTIONS</th>
<th>FREQUENCY COUNTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Subject complement</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Direct object</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Indirect object</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Object complement</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Adverbial</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Complement of a preposition</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table, we note that the NP in Olukhayo may realize six functions. The subject function had the highest frequency of occurrence in comparison with other functions. Our data could not yield an example on the object complement function and, as a result of which, we had to utilize our native speaker intuition to obtain one. The indirect object had the least frequency of occurrence among the informants.

We have discussed the frequency distributions on NP functions across the male and female participants. In the next section we address X-bar operations on our Olukhayo data.

4.4. X-BAR ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE CATEGORIES

This section tackles the analysis of NPs on Olukhayo within the claims of X-bar syntax. The diagrams are assigned to the NPs of the schematic forms on simple and complex categories (see tables 4.1 and 4.2). In respect of our discussion, the specifiers will be drawn from the determinative component of the NP. These will include; the possessives, demonstratives, quantifiers and numbers. Ideally, specifiers pick out the referent of the NP and are sisters to single bar categories. The use of the symbol
implies that the node (structure) at such a level can be analysed further. However, such analysis wouldn’t be of interest to our purpose at the time.

The symbol $A^{11}$ represents both the adjective phrases and adverb phrases. Precisely, it takes care of any additional or peripheral information that clarifies the nominal head. For each diagram we first give a description of elements using grammar terminology followed by a description of the same in terms of X-bar terminology.

1. **Head (H) only**
   - bandu

   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   N' \\
   N \\
   \hline
   \text{bandu (people)}
   \end{array} \]

2. **Det + H**
   - Spec + H
   - buli mundu

   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   N^{11} \\
   \text{Spec} \\
   \text{buli (every/each)} \\
   \hline
   \text{N} \\
   \text{mundu (person)}
   \end{array} \]
3. H+ Card

H + Spec

omwana mulala

4. H + Poss

H + Spec

Olukendo Iwaye
5. \( H + \text{Dem} \)
\( H + \text{Spec} \)
\( \text{omusatsa oyo} \)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N^{11} \\
| \\
N^1 & \text{Spec} \\
| \\
N & \text{omusatsa} & \text{oyo} \\
| & (\text{man}) & (\text{that}) \\
| & (\text{that man}) & \\
\end{array}
\]

6. \( H + \text{Quant} \)
\( H + \text{Spec} \)
\( \text{abakhasi bangi} \)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N^{11} \\
| \\
N^1 & \text{Spec} \\
| \\
N & \text{abakhasi} & \text{bangi} \\
| & (\text{women}) & (\text{many}) \\
| & (\text{many women}) & \\
\end{array}
\]
7. \( H + \text{Ord} \)
   \( H + \text{spec} \)
   eliyoni liamberi

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N^\text{II} \\
N^\text{I} \\
N \\
eliyoni \\
(bird)
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Spec} \\
liamberi \\
(the \ first)
\end{array}

(\text{the \ first \ bird})

8. \( H + \text{Adj (mod)} \)
   \( H + \text{Adjunct} \)
   akhadonye khadidi

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N^\text{II} \\
N^\text{I} \\
N \\
akhadonye \\
(piece)
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
A^\text{II} \\
hadidi \\
(smaller)
\end{array}

(smaller \ piece)
9. H + Poss + mod. (Adv.)
H + Spec + Adjunct
maondo kaye bilayi

H + Spec + Adjunct
maondo kaye bilayi
(pumpkins) (his) (his pumpkins properly)

10. H + Poss + mod (adj)
H + Spec + Adjunct
omunyira kwaye mumanu

H + Spec + Adjunct
omunyira kwaye mumanu
(habit) (his/her) (his/her bad habit)
11. H + Poss + mod (NP)  
H + Spec + Adjunct  
abetsa baye musidonye sindi

\[ \text{N}^1 \]  
\[ \text{Spec} \]  
musidonye sindi  
\[ \text{N} \]  
abetsa baye (in a certain village)  
(friends) (his) (his friends in a certain village)

12. H + Poss + Ord + mod (S)  
H + Spec + Spec + Adjunct  
in�anga yange yamberi khusamula lukendo lurambi

\[ \text{N}^1 \]  
\[ \text{Spec} \]  
khusamula lukendo lurambi  
\[ \text{N} \]  
yange  
(yamberi) (first)  
in�anga (my)  
(day)  
(my first day to travel a long journey)
13. H + Poss + Quant
H + Spec + Spec
abaana baye boosi

N
|    | Spec
N | Spec
    |    boosi

abaana baye
(children) (her)
(all her children)

14. H + Poss + Dem
H + Spec + Spec
Olwasa lwange luno

N
|    | Spec
N | Spec
    |    luno

olwasa (gap) (my) (this gap of mine)
15.  
H + Poss + Card  
H + Spec + Spec  
abaana babwe babiri  

16.  
H. + Poss +(mod) Adj. +(mod) Adj. +(mod)NP  
H + Spec + Adjunct + Adjunct + Adjunct  

ikofia yange imbiakha eyobukusi khumuruwe.
17. H + Poss + mod (Rel. cl)  
    H + Spec + Adjunct  
    khotsa wange owali mutauni ya Nairobi

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N_1' \\
  \hspace{1cm} \text{Spec} \\
  \hspace{1cm} \text{owali mutauni ya Nairobi} \\
  \hspace{1cm} (\text{who was in Nairobi town})
\end{array}
\]

Khotsa  
(uncle)  

wange  
(my)  

(my uncle who was in Nairobi town).

18. H + Quant + mod (NP)  
    H + Spec + Adjunct  
    amasimba kosi mulukongo

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N_{11} \\
  \hspace{1cm} \text{Spec} \\
  \hspace{1cm} \text{mulukongo} \\
  \hspace{1cm} (\text{in a village})
\end{array}
\]

amasimba  
(mongoose)  

kosi  
(all)  

(all mongoose in a village)
19. H + Quant + card
   H + Spec + Spec
   abaana boosi barano

   \[
   \begin{array}{c}
   {\text{N}}^1 \\
   {\text{Spec}} \\
   {\text{Spec}} \\
   {\text{N}} \\
   \end{array}
   \begin{array}{c}
   \text{N}^1 \\
   \text{Spec} \\
   \text{barano (five)} \\
   \text{boosi (all)} \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   abaana (children)
   (all five children)

20. H + Quant + mod (Rel. cl)
    H + Spec + Adjunct
    emiandu mingi ekia ngi'na yali nakabere

   \[
   \begin{array}{c}
   {\text{N}}^1 \\
   {\text{Spec}} \\
   {\text{ekia ngi'na yali nakabere}} \\
   \end{array}
   \begin{array}{c}
   {\text{N}}^1 \\
   \text{mingi} \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   emiandu (much)
   (wealth)
   (much wealth which their mother had given them)
21. \( H + \text{mod} (\text{Rel. cl}) \)

\( H + \text{Adjunct} \)

amaondo akali mundalo

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N^1 \\
N \\
N^1 \\
S^1 \\
\end{array}
\]

akali mundalo

(which were in the garden)

maondo

(pumpkins)

(pumpkins which were in the garden)

22. \( H + \text{Dem} + \text{mod} (\text{Rel. cl}) \)

\( H + \text{Spec} + \text{Adjunct} \)

ulia omwana olakenda khulwa oburanyola ebiakhulia biyera

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N^{11} \\
\text{Spec} \\
N^1 \\
N^1 \\
S^1 \\
\end{array}
\]

olakenda khulwa oburanyola ebiakhulia biyera

ulia omwana

(who can not walk for lack of enough food)

(that) (child)
23. H+ Dem + Card
    H + Spec + Spec
    omwana uno mulala

   N
   / 
  N Spec
 /     |
N Spec mulala (one)
 |
 N uno (this)
 |
 omwana (child) uno (this)

   (this one child )

24. H + Dem + Quant
    H + Spec + Spec
    omuliro kuno kwosi

   N
   /     
  N Spec
 /       |
N Spec omuliro Kuno kwosi
 /           |
 N (fire) (this) (all)
 |
 (all this fire)
25.  

\[ H + \text{Dem.} + \text{Quant} + \text{Card} \]
\[ H + \text{Spec} + \text{Spec} + \text{Spec} \]

\[ \text{abetsa abo boosi bane} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
N^1 \\
N^1 \\
N^1 \\
N^1 \\
N
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{Spec} \\
\text{boosi} \\
\text{bane} \\
\text{(all)} \\
\text{(four)}
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{abetsa (friends)} \quad \text{abo (those)} \]

\[ \text{(all those four friends)} \]

26.  

\[ H + \text{Dem} + \text{mod (NP)} \]
\[ H + \text{Spec} + \text{Adjunct} \]

\[ \text{esitsuru esio mubidonye bibiri} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
N^1 \\
N^1 \\
N^1
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{mubidonye bibiri} \\
\text{(into parts two)} \\
\text{esio}
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{(forest)} \quad \text{(that)} \]

\[ \text{(that forest into two parts)} \]
27. \[ H + \text{Card} + \text{mod (NP)} \]
\[ H + \text{Spec} + \text{Adjunct} \]

inya nganga ndala mumabwibwi

\[ N_{11} \]
\[ N_{1} \quad N_{11} \]
\[ \triangle \quad \text{mumabwibwi} \]
\[ N_{1} \quad \text{Spec} \quad \text{(in the morning)} \]
\[ N \]

inya nganga ndala

\( \text{(day)} \quad \text{(one)} \)

\( \text{(one day in the morning)} \)

28. \[ H + \text{Card.} + \text{mod (Adj)} + \text{mod (PP)} \]
\[ H + \text{Spec} + \text{Adjunct + Adjunct} \]

abasatsa badaru bakhomefu nende birifu bikhongo

\[ N_{11} \]
\[ N_{1} \quad p_{11} \]
\[ \triangle \quad \text{nende birifu bikhongo} \]
\[ N_{1} \quad A_{11} \]
\[ \triangle \quad \text{abakhomefu} \]
\[ N_{1} \quad \text{Spec} \quad \text{(fat)} \]
\[ N \]

abasatsa badaru

\( \text{(men)} \quad \text{(three)} \)

\( \text{(three fat men with big chests)} \)
29. \( H + \text{Card} + \text{mod (Adj)} \)
\( H + \text{Spec} + \text{Adjunct} \)

\( \text{omundu mulala mukhomefu} \)

\[ \begin{array}{c}
N_{11}^n \\
\downarrow \\
N_{11}^n \\
\downarrow \\
A_{11}^n \\
\downarrow \\
mukhomefu
\end{array} \]

\( \text{omundu} \quad \text{mulala} \)
\( \text{(person)} \quad \text{(one)} \)
\( \text{(one fat person)} \)

30. \( H + \text{mod (Adj)} + \text{mod (NP)} \)
\( H + \text{Adjunct} + \text{Adjunct} \)

\( \text{khandu khadidi mubasiange} \)

\[ \begin{array}{c}
N_{11}^n \\
\downarrow \\
N_{11}^n \\
\downarrow \\
N_{11}^n \\
\downarrow \\
\downarrow \\
mubasiange
\end{array} \]

\( \text{Khandu} \quad \text{khadidi} \)
\( \text{(person)} \quad \text{(small)} \)
\( \text{(small person among my friends)} \)
31. \( H + \text{mod (Adj) + mod (Adj)} \)

\( H + \text{Adjunct + Adjunct} \)

etsimoni etsikhongo etsiaranzai

\[ \text{N}^{11} \]

\[ \text{N}^{1} \]

\[ \text{N}^{1} \]

\[ \text{A}^{11} \]

etsiaranzai

etsikhongo (red)

etsimoni (big)

(eyes)

(big red eyes)

32. \( H + \text{mod (Adj) + mod (Adj) + PP} \)

\( H + \text{Adjunct + Adjunct + Adjunct} \)

omusiani wesiraga murambi owa timoni tsia likhere.

\[ \text{N}^{11} \]

\[ \text{N}^{1} \]

\[ \text{N}^{1} \]

\[ \text{A}^{11} \]

\[ \text{P}^{11} \]

owatsimoni tsia likhere

(tall young boy with frog like eyes)

omusiani (boy)
wesiraga (young)

(tall young boy with frog like eyes)
33. \( H + \text{mod (Adj)} + \text{mod (Adj)} + \text{mod (Adj)} \)
\( H + \text{Adjunct + Adjunct + Adjunct} \)
okusatsu kukhomefu kurambi kumali

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{N}^{11} \\
\text{N}^{1} \\
\text{N}^{1} \\
\text{N}^{1} \\
\text{N}^{1} \\
\text{N} \\
\end{array}
\]

| \( \text{A}^{11} \) | Kumali |
| \( \text{A}^{11} \) | (black) |
| \( \text{A}^{11} \) | kurambi |
| \( \text{A}^{11} \) | (tall) |

okusatsu (fat)

(man)

(\text{a tall fat black man})
34. \[ H + \text{mod (Adj.)} + \text{mod (Adj)} + \text{Dem} \]
\[ H + \text{Adjunct} + \text{Adjunct} + \text{Spec} \]

omusiani muraga murambi oyo

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N^\text{II} \\
\quad \downarrow \\
N^\text{I} \\
\quad \downarrow \\
N^\text{I} \\
\quad \downarrow \\
N^\text{I} \\
\quad \downarrow \\
A^\text{II} \\
\quad \downarrow \\
\quad \text{murambi (tall)} \\
\quad \downarrow \\
\quad \text{muraga} \\
\quad \downarrow \\
\quad \text{N} \\
\quad \downarrow \\
\quad \text{(young)} \\
\quad \downarrow \\
\text{musiani} \\
\quad \downarrow \\
\quad \text{(boy)} \\
\quad \downarrow \\
\quad \text{(that tall young man)}
\end{array}
\]
35. \[ H + \text{mod (Adj) + mod (Rel.cl)} \]

\[ H + \text{Adjunct + Adjunct} \]

elikonde lisiro elianda asi mubweru

\[ S^1 \]

\[ \triangle \]

elianda asi mubweru

\[ (\text{which me send down on the floor}) \]

elikonde lisiro

(blow) (heavy)

(a heavy blow which sent me down on the floor)

36. \[ H + \text{mod (PP)} \]

\[ H + \text{Complement} \]

olunyali lwa masang’unyu

\[ N^{11} \]

\[ \triangle \]

olunyali (queue)

\[ P^{11} \]

\[ N \]

\[ P \]

\[ \text{Iwa masang’unyu} \]

(of) (black ants)

(a queue of black ants)
37. \( H + \text{mod (PP)} + \text{mod (NP)} \)

\( H + \text{Complement} + \text{Adjunct} \)

oluyoka lwa makhene kumusala

![Tree Diagram]

oluyoka

(noise)

lwa makhene

(of) (monkeys)

(khumusala)

(on a tree)

(the noise of monkeys on a tree)
37. $H + \text{mod (PP) mod + Rel. cl.}$

$H + \text{Complement + Adjunct}$

ebidonye bietsiso $\text{tsiafwa khale}$

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{N}^{II}
\\
\text{N}^I
\\
\text{S}^I
\\
tsiafwa khale
\\
\text{N}
\\
\text{P}^{II}
\\
\text{P}^I
\\
ebidonye
\\
\text{bie (of)}
\\
tsisolo (animals)
\\
\text{(remains of animals which died long ago)}
\end{array}
\]
38. Det. + H + mod (NP)

Spec + H + Adjunct

buli mundu itiketi ya tsisende

$(each\ \ person\ \ a\ \ fare\ \ ticket)$
39. $H + \text{mod} (\text{NP})$

$H + \text{Adjunct}$

$\text{omwolo tsinyanga tsidaru}$

(a matchet in three days)

40. $H + \text{ord} + \text{mod} (\text{PP})$

$H + \text{Spec} + \text{Adjunct}$

$\text{omundu wa khadaru khurula mumotoka}$

(third person from a vehicle)
40. \( H + H \)
akhamuna nende injofu

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N^{11} \\
| \\
N^1 \\
| \\
N \\
| \\
\text{akhamuna} \\
\text{(hare)} \\
| \\
\text{nende} \\
| \\
\text{injofu} \\
\text{(and)} \\
| \\
\text{(elephant)}
\end{array}
\]

41. \( H + \text{Poss} + \text{Dem} + \text{Quant} + \text{Card} \)
\( H + \text{Spec} + \text{Spec} + \text{Spec} + \text{Spec} \)
abekho bange bano boosi bane

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N^{11} \\
| \\
N^1 \\
| \\
\text{Spec bane (four)} \\
| \\
N^1 \\
| \\
\text{Spec boosi (all)} \\
| \\
N^1 \\
| \\
\text{Spec bano (these)} \\
| \\
N^1 \\
| \\
\text{Spec bange (my)} \\
| \\
N \\
| \\
\text{abekho (relatives)} \\
| \\
\text{(all these relatives of mine)}
\end{array}
\]
N. B
Finally, from our analysis above we can possibly argue that the data on Olukhayo is analyzable within the X-bar theory. In essence our NP structures reflected the presence of the head, specifier, complements, adjuncts and modifying items. The Olukhayo data exhibited the right to left mapping order of the NP elements (specifier generally located to the right of the head). Some data in our work manifested instances of a noun phrase containing more than one specifier. This actually conforms to X-bar's overall principle that holds that a double bar phrase may consist of a head $X'$ and possible specifiers in any order. The next chapter presents a summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations based on our research.
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This last section presents a summary of findings based on the objectives, conclusion and recommendations.

5.1 DISCUSSION BASED ON FINDINGS

In our first objective, we set out to describe the structure of the NP in Olukhayo. A total of 208 NPs were identified to serve our purpose. We chose NPs ranging from the least to the most complex ones. Generally, most of NP structures elicited from the respondents were highly recurrent in structure (schemata). We therefore settled on only those that were distinct in terms of their structural variations.

The identified NPs were then categorized into two: the simple and complex structures for ease of data organization and processing. We made the following observations about the NP in Olukhayo. The NP has both determiners and modifiers. The determiners are drawn from closed sets of mutually exclusive members (items). The determinative component typically comprises the demonstratives, possessives, numerals and quantifiers. The Olukhayo head noun generally has post determinative elements.

However, we can occasionally have predeterminer elements such as: possessives, demonstratives and the distributive predeterminer (each/every). The possessives and demonstratives pre head the nominal head in Olukhayo, in typically marked situations. They precisely serve the purpose of laying emphasis with respect to the nominal head in question. The possessive tends to immediately fix itself after the nominal head. The demonstrative follows the possessive. There is a wide range of post modification elements in Olukhayo NP. These include; adjectives, ordinals, numerals, quantifiers, prepositional phrases and relative clauses.
Adjectives can be stacked relative to the noun head. The stacking order is such that typically the 'size' adjectives take the slot immediately after the noun head. They are followed by 'colour' and lastly the 'opinion' ones are furthest from the noun head. Consider:

omukhana munyerere, murambi, mulafu mana oweisunga.

girl slim, tall, brown and proud

The prepositional phrases and the relative clauses generally come last whenever they occur in an NP. This is due to their structural complexity, which as a matter of fact gives support to the principle of end weight. The relative clause comes last in case it co-occurs with the prepositional phrase in an NP. Lastly and as relates to the structure of the Olukhayo NP, our data manifested instances where the female informants tended to use more complex structures as opposed to the male ones.

In our second objective, we sought to highlight the function of the NP in Olukhayo. Based on the 400 sentential productions from our informants, it clearly emerged that the NP in Olukhayo can function as the subject, object, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement, complement of a preposition, and as adverbial. Where a function was not manifested in the data collected from informants, we drew on our native speaker intuition to supply an example.

In our third objective, we noted that the data on Olukhayo is analyzable within the X-bar theory. Given that the rules allow combination of the NP elements in any order, the examples from Olukhayo data generally exhibited the right to left mapping order of the NP elements. This means that the Spec is located to right of the head. This is in sharp contrast with the English language which follows the left to right mapping. We also observed that some Olukhayo NPs can have more than one specifier.
5.2 CONCLUSION

In a nutshell we were able to confirm that our research questions and objectives were actually answered and attained respectively. We were, indeed, able to validate our research assumptions in that, the NP in Olukhayo has a definite structure that can be quite complex and it realizes specific functions in sentences, and that Olukhayo data can be adequately accounted for by the X-bar theory.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Having held a discussion on the structure of the NP in Olukhayo, we would wish to recommend that the teachers entrusted with the lower primary classes (Std 1-111), to consider the teaching of the simplest of the NP which the kids can easily understand. The complex NP structures need to be introduced gradually much later. Similarly, curriculum developers of the materials for the teaching of mother tongue should consider this observation for their successful realization of the set goals and objectives.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING

We therefore wish to end our discussion by giving suggestions on areas for further reading and research activities. These may among others include:

i) The structure of the Olukhayo noun phrase within the minimalist programme.

ii) Syntactico-semantic issues on the ordering of elements in Olukhayo noun phrase.

iii) The architecture of the verb phrase in Olukhayo and some other Luhyia dialects.
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APPENDIX A1

BUSIA DISTRICT: ADMINISTRATIVE AND POPULATION DESCRIPTION

This section provides a description of the District profile. It gives the background information on area and administrative units by division and the population densities per division.

**Area and Administrative Units Per Division**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Area (Km²)</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Sub-locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budalang’i</td>
<td>306.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butula</td>
<td>245.2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funyula</td>
<td>281.2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matayos</td>
<td>173.7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nambale</td>
<td>232.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1261.3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBS (1999) Population and Housing Census (Volume 1) and District Commissioner, Busia.

**Population Density Per Division**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budalang’i</td>
<td>306.5</td>
<td>53,356</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>58,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butula</td>
<td>245.2</td>
<td>95,448</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>104,450</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funyula</td>
<td>281.2</td>
<td>73,875</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>80,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matayos</td>
<td>173.7</td>
<td>55,186</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>60,365</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nambale</td>
<td>232.5</td>
<td>67,544</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>73,883</td>
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<tr>
<td>Township</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>25,158</td>
<td>1133</td>
<td>27,519</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1261.3</td>
<td>370608</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>405,389</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INGIRA INTELERE ETA OBUWONIA.


Hinduza mumweka. Hdeleya chake umbafa, mane ninyola bubafu.

Ndakalukha musitabo ndekhalo khusiyla mana nizaka khukhola mirimo kwisomero khwerekhekho khukhola mavebo.

Nbiakhathina ebikha bididi, ndaulira omwego kwa mama nikulanga, "Cavo... cavo..." Hdadala

nimunya mbu ebikha bia biakhulika biali biakhe

Ezinda yange yali njuba sikhala sengwa inglombi keta ingokho nisiri okhumira kitale, ndali nindikhe

khukhola, niso nga musatsa mwen siserero.

Amilu hange kakhwesa omuya omunyanyu fu kwa biakhulika ebia khukhombi lwala. Hdeleya

biakhula khusikaye ne mubikha bididi elingulile

lwa biakhulika lwali lubwere. Esikaye siosi siali siosihwe nende makhono. Ndala buliri lwange

khukona nihonka lilako libelo mbu khwekholelo

khubuli. khwekholelo khusimukha.

Okhubalukha khwa imotoka ja baba kwamusiwa

khongefu buku nubulikhelo. Fungirange siso, siso,

esimbelelesang buku buku lpeci nende lwange tsinga

tsiya tsisibi irwa, ekhabamangikhana kwezwe

esindo siya siosi kwezwekholelo. Ndaulira okhulira
Khwa olwini nga mamâ yali niyekukira baba.

Ndumira es不符合 sikali munamvi. Bakuva ba kusetsanwa liwini liabwe nende sigwanga sâge.

Ingweni olwa babola mbu owa mutesi kulimuri kubvhi.


Elige kusetsanwa akau wa babâ nende mamâ u

bâ. Sâle bo ku zimba zikahabane aze sikhergerwe

KhuKhubanira Okhutemâ kusenga kusetsanâga

Sikhwanga ebiambo baisi baisi. Babâ ba ku

nibabukhwe akhambî khunswisa ku lisense i lubwe

Badel gazivehâl-khâvire xwe fwez tabudule libâ

ze yadi yenja kuifumiri. Hdeko kusimbungu kima

bushe. Obuhinde ndasuda kala khazhîn obudâ

bushe, izali baisi baisi sikhaya. Omu shi wafu

mudidi, kubize kudzidzisa ndalanga obukhwe.

Hdanganekha ina uli a oshinwe nende Male.

Ndumya nga umbën wa simkha sâ liphwa mbu

obudâmwe bushe bwa khundule khwa olwina

bikha si bikha, bandu betsâ bangi khupwabâ

Hdeko liwî mowe musala kukokokelo bushe we

nizusiri mudidi. Bandu bawokhwe kwenda

munumasa nga kâ liphwa. Hdalola bukunde bwa ba

ze Sindjâmanisibwakho da. Obwadieni ndu mbe sikhwe

dlungâ akulu wo sitako sa nibola mbe sitako

esi sijamisa.
Whale Khaale injala yali vo mai
Omunsa to ne ne omluusor haal,
Bali nebe kaana bangi.
Ebialebula biabu ne abawaala
Watsika wacha wabale
Bali yendo abahana elioloe niw.

Wacuna. Omunsa odo gajuma
Kalulengo nan na fongs sa
Bali owundy. Abana bale
eatsika iming'ga. Tindape yendo
Omunsa in ugo biatsoloe.

Tindaping'ga kwa baana kwa ake
Sawawa espi yendo laaparo
Wang i mpuca. Kwa ake abana
Tape baana mfuloche.

Tinganda ndala ya gajuma
Okhufu ya kusoro aape yendo
Ligo. Koe aawiek abang
Yendo omluusor waye. Yafudle
Itsuli uwaaba buri. Kusoro
Wabule yoko, ebialebula. YINUMA
Gafekha sa misiuniime yunum.
Abana bali baagere plunda
Wataakere injala. Tinga
Yasiri we. Afunya ganeonde
Yala alwangi yendo Kbalu-
dere. Ape faabukuyi, lalo.
Injala. Khali gama nga inga mitbub,
Ko biseke wiilo eli bayade dei.
Yapiwa ‘museende’ kape bua.
Nunna la nacara Kwaamuurongia otula,
Kungya. Yafudle oomwende ndala. Kungya
Kwaamuurongia oomwende. Kungya vulu.
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Archives of the Sudanese, similar to the religious beliefs of Islam. Kampala and other parts of Uganda have similar religious beliefs. Kampala and other parts of Uganda have similar religious beliefs.