

DOWNLOAD PDF FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR OF DHOLUO (NILO-SAHARAN)

Chapter 1 : MDS: | LibraryThing

*A Functional Grammar of Dholuo (Nilo-Saharan) [Duncan O. Okombo, M. Lionel Bender, Franz Rottland] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Dholuo (Luo) belongs to the Western Nilotic sub-branch of the Nilotic branch of the Eastern Sudanic family.*

This study is limited to Dholuo as spoken in Kenya. This paper begins with an introduction of the Minimalist Program before finally applying it to the analysis of the DP in Dholuo. Minimalist trees are drawn to explain the movement of elements within the DP. It is important to note that when elements of the DP move, they leave behind traces marked as t_j and t_i in the trees. The Minimalist Program was introduced by Chomsky under Transformational Generative Grammar to make easy the analysis of syntactic structures in all natural human languages by doing away with the non-essential superfluous apparatus of languages. Even though it was designed using the Indo-European languages, this Program, dealing with the concept of Universal Grammar, can be tested in all language groups including Dholuo to show its adequacy. The MP is designed in such a way that all the superfluous apparatus which may constitute problems in syntactic description are removed. It has eliminated some concepts that were in the earlier syntactic theories such as the Traditional Grammar, Structuralism, Phrase structure Grammar, TGG and Government and Binding theories. The concept of Surface and Deep Structure has also been eliminated. Besides, the MP grammatical model eliminated the distinction between S-Structure and D-Structure in favour of a derivational approach. Instead of moving through the two levels of representation, the model simply moves from the lexicon to the Phonological and Logical Forms hereafter PF and LF without specifying the Deep and the Surface Structure representational levels. The MP theoretical framework is as follows Chomsky , p. The MP contains lexicon which contains words with all their inflectional and derivative affixes already attached to them. For example, in English, the words are fully formed equipped with their tense affixes, number and case affixes such as the following: Eat is represented as eat, eats, eating, ate, eaten without any addition of affixes. Words are picked from the lexicon to form full grammatical units. Consider the following lexicon; the, which, cat, ate, chicken, the. In order to form a DP from this array of words, they individual words are picked and moved from their respective places to form a correct grammatical unit. This can be illustrated as thus: Movement is forced only by the requirement that a phrase appear in the minimal syntactic domain of a functional head to achieve feature checking Radford For example, NPs must be raised to positions within the domain of T or vb the head formed by adjoining a full V to v in order to check the case assigning features of T and V respectively. The restriction on movement to cases where a phrase is raised to the minimal domain of head for purposes of feature checking is called the principle of Last Resort. Features that are uninterpretable at LF such as Case are eliminated after checking. They cannot appear at the LF as their presence would result in a violation of the interface condition of Full Interpretation FI. Interpretable features like categories and semantic features are not eliminated after checking, and so, may enter into subsequent checking relations. The feature of the head that forces overt movement is uninterpretable. Chomsky points out that Feature Checking is the formal factor that drives the movement aspect of a derivation. Merge introduces substantive heads into positions where they can assign theta- roles to their complements and certain Specifiers SPECs and Complements into configurational positions where they can receive theta-roles from substantive heads. The feature structures of the lexical heads are specified in the lexicon. Verbs appear in the lexicon with values assigned to their tense, person and number features. Similarly, the number, person and gender features of nouns are given in the lexicon. In a Determiner Phrase, the D is the head. The concept of computational system is well developed in the MP. The unordered list such as is above which forms the subsequent DP is called Numeration because it shows the number of times a particular item occurs in an array. Each lexical item LI is taken from a tree formation which form set of syntactic object SO. Then the ill-formed construction is deleted and operation merge will carry out further combinational activities in order to ensure successful constructions otherwise there will not be continuity in

the construction of sentences or phrases. In the MP, a lexical category heads a phrase and where a phrase is headed by a noun, that noun is referred to as the lexical projection for the noun category, while a phrase headed by a noun is referred to as maximal projection. Students in the classroom. The head of a phrase and the entire phrase have the same syntactic distribution in the syntactic construction. It therefore means that both the head which is the lexical projection and the head and its satellites can occupy the positions of subject and object in any syntactic construction. In the MP, all categories, whether lexical or functional can head a phrase. Nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives which are lexical categories function as the phrasal heads. Functional categories like conjunction and, but, or etc and prepositions on, in to, by, beneath etc can also be heads of their phrases. Even such syntactic elements as questions, quantifiers, tense and determiners and negators can perform the function of heading a phrase. Theoretical analysis of DP structure in Dholuo. In doing this, our concern dwells on the elements that form the DP structure. The movements of elements to D and Specifier positions are also analysed and discussed. This has been done by drawing the Minimalist trees paying special attention to the two main operations of Merge and Move. In cases where there are no movements, the elements are explained as remaining in situ. As has been explained earlier, when elements move towards the D position, they leave behind traces marked as t_j and t_i in all the tree diagrams. Possessives Possessives show ownership and they are one of the determiners in a DP. In Dholuo, possessives behave the same way as illustrated in the trees below. Dholuo possessives are post nominal. This forces the NP *kwere* to move upwards to check the possessive feature and then the number features. It further moves to the spec of the PossD to check the possessive agreement, after which the NP finally lands in the spec position of the DP to check the number features. Since the quantifier *duto* does not observe the Principle of Greed which states that an element will not move unless it wants to check its own feature Zwart, p. However, the possessive *gi* moves to occupy the strong head position D which must be overtly filled. Demonstratives Theoretically, Giusti proposes that demonstratives are generated in the Dem position which is projected below the DemP and they move to D position which is a strong head position universally. Since the D position is a strong head position, the demonstrative moves to fill it overtly, while the NP *dala* first moves to the specifier position of DemP to check agreement features with the demonstrative after which it further moves to the specifier position of DP. The noun *ber* moves to the Spec position of ArgGP where it checks the poss feature before finally landing at the Spec of D to check number features. It then moves to the spec position of the PossD to check the agreement feature and poss respectively before finally landing at the spec position of the DP where it checks the number feature. Being the lowest functional projection, the Dem *go* and the adjective *mokadi* do not move. The possessive *ye* moves to the D position to agree in number with the DP. Quantifiers Radford and Valois claim that quantifiers head a functional projection, quantifier phrase QP. Theoretically, when we have other projections like demonstratives, the quantifier does not raise. Instead, it is the NP that moves to the specifier of QP and in this position checks agreement features. Dholuo quantifiers also agree with the nouns in terms of number. The quantifiers in Dholuo can also co-occur and therefore it is possible to project more than one quantifier phrase as illustrated below: The NP *jonjore* moves to the Spec position of the QPs, to check the quantifier features before finally landing at the Spec position of D to check the number features. The quantifier *moko*, which is base-generated at the Q position, moves to the D position because it is a strong head. The other quantifier *ariyo* remains in situ. The NP *nyithindo* also moves first to check the agreement features with quantifier then moves to the specifier position of the QP to check the number features. The AP *matindo* is post nominal and it thus does not interfere with the NP movement. It remains at the base of the bar category. The quantifier *auchiel* is generated at the Q position from where it moves to the D position which is a strong head position to check the number feature. The quantifier *duto* is base generated at the quantifier position of QP and does not move. The demonstrative *gi* moves to fill the strong head position D which must be overtly filled. It is important to note that different scholars have varied views on how adjectives should be analysed. Longobardi, Holmberg and Cinque claim that attributive adjectives should be treated as specifier of a functional projection in which the stacking of adjectives can be done since each is a specifier. Others like

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Radford and Svenonius claim that adjectives should be treated as phrasal adjuncts adjoined to the NP. Rizzi also points out that phrasal adjunct does not interfere with other movements and that languages with post nominal adjectives have overt noun movements as illustrated below. The DP has a null determiner and it takes the NP as a complement. The NP moves to the Spec position of the AgrP to check the poss features before moving to the spec of DP where it checks the number features. As for the possessive *wa*, it is generated at the possessive position of the PossD, from where it raises to fill the D position which is a strong head. Prepositional Phrases Prepositions always give additional information as pertains to time and place. According to Adger, if the PP is an argument of the noun, then it must be in complement position; however, if it is not, it must be adjoined. Dholuo DPs have both complement and adjunction. In most cases, it is the PP that occupies the final position when they co-occur, save for certain marked structures. The illustrations are shown below. It moves to fill the D position which is a strong head position. The NP raises in order to check agreement features with the demonstrative before landing at the specifier position of the DP. The PP *gokinyi* simply adjoins to the noun. It does not move. Generally, like adjectival phrases, relative clauses also adjoin to the nominal. The quantifier *mathoth* is base generated at the Q position from where it moves to the D position which is a strong head position. The relative clause *mane nigii mirima* is adjoined to the noun. In the analysis, we started by discussing the elements within the DP in Dholuo then proceeded to draw the trees to explain their generation and movement. It emerged that the DP in Dholuo contains elements such as possessives, demonstratives, quantifiers, adjectives, relative clauses and the prepositional phrases. This paper has also found out that when these elements move, they leave behind traces represented as *t_j* and *t_i* to show how movements take place from where the elements have been generated as they move up to occupy the SPEC and D positions in the trees.

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Chapter 2 : A Functional Grammar of Dholuo

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Dholuo is a tonal language. There are four tones: Grammar Dholuo is an isolating language, i. Case and gender are not marked. There is a complicated set of rules for marking the plural, e. There are many exceptions. Nouns have a construct form which can be used for special purposes, such as for making possession or as a demonstrative. The construct form has a different shape than the regular form of the noun, e. Adjectives and nouns can have the same shape, e. There are no real adjectives. Dholuo uses stative verbs by adding a prefix normally used to conjugate verbs a-, i-, o-, wa-, u-, gi- to the short form of the adjective, e. Verbs Dholuo verbs are inflected for number of grammatical categories, that are expressed by prefixation, suffixation, or tone. Pronominal subjects and objects are incorporated into the verb, e. The base form of the verb usually ends in -o, e. The present tense is marked by prefixing the personal pronoun to the base form, e. Habitual action is expressed by the suffix -ga, e. There are several types of past tense, e. However, pronominal subjects and objects are usually incorporated into the verb. Vocabulary Reduplication functions as a means of expressing diminution, augmentation, and generalization. Dholuo has borrowed some words from neighboring and from colonial languages, e. Below are a few basic Dholuo words and phrases.

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The Luo dialect, Dholuo (pronounced) or Nilotic Kavirondo (pejorative colonial term), is the eponymous dialect of the Luo group of Nilotic languages, spoken by about 6 million Luo people of Kenya and Tanzania, who occupy parts of the eastern shore of Lake Victoria and areas to the south.

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Author/Publisher: Fathers of St. Joseph's Society Publication date: Number of pages: 70 () Kenyan Luo (also known as "Dholuo") belongs to the Luo grouping within the Western Nilotic grouping of the Nilo-Saharan language family.

Chapter 6 : A Functional Grammar of Dholuo by Bender, M Lionel, Okoth Okombo, Dunc

A Functional Grammar of Dholuo. Tucker, Archibald N. A Grammar of A Grammar of Kenya Luo Dholuo Nilo-Saharan - A Grammar of Kenya Luo Dholuo Nilo-Saharan.

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Chapter 8 : Luo language : definition of Luo language and synonyms of Luo language (English)

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Dholuo (Luo) belongs to the Western Nilotic sub-branch of the Nilotic department of the Jap Sudanic relations. Of the Nilotic languages in Kenya purely Dholuo, spoken via approximately 2 million humans, belongs to the Western Nilotic workforce.

Chapter 9 : L'ngua luo " Wikipdia, a enciclopedia livre

Luo speakers use the language in everyday activities, such as at markets and in areas of traditional culture and religion. Luo is taught in schools, but English is often the language of instruction. The language is broadcast on KBC (Kenya Broadcasting Corporation), formerly the Voice of Kenya.