

Open Journal of Modern Linguistics, 2016, 6, 97-104

Published Online April 2016 in SciRes. <http://www.scirp.org/journal/ojml>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/ojml.2016.62009>



Optional Agreement Patterns in Igbo

Ifeoma M. Nweze¹, Greg O. Obiamalu²

¹Department of languages/Linguistics/Literary Studies/Visual Arts, Federal University Ndufu-Alike Ikwo, Ikwo, Nigeria

²Department of Linguistics, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria
Email: ekene.nweze@yahoo.co.uk, go.obiamalu@unizik.edu.ng

Received 4 March 2016; accepted 12 April 2016; published 15 April 2016

Copyright © 2016 by authors and Scientific Research Publishing Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

Abstract

Apart from dominance and precedence relationship, other relations exist in syntactic constructions. One of such relations is the agreement relation. Scholars have discussed the clausal agreement relations of the subject and object. Many of such scholars working on Igbo grammar hold the opinion that Igbo verb forms do not inflect to mark agreement with their arguments. This study, which is purely descriptive without any theoretical colouration, describes and illustrates the optional agreement patterns in Igbo, with the intention to highlight the possibility of number agreement between Igbo verbs and their external and internal arguments. The study shows that clitic elements such as “cha/ga” and “nu” optionally attach to the verb in agreement with the plural subject or object in a sentence. Igbo verbs also take some extensional suffixes to agree with their arguments. We therefore gloss them as AGR morphemes.

Keywords

Igbo, Optional Agreement, Clitic

1. Introduction

When we speak or write, we make genuine efforts to select appropriate words. In languages, words agree with others for intelligibility of sentences in discourse situations. In linguistics, meaning is attached to words and meaning derived from words in syntagmatic relationship is basically dependent on the agreement existing among them. In the Principles and Parameters Approach, agreement is assumed to be a universal element and different languages have different ways of marking it. It is also important to note that there are many languages that do not show any overt marker of agreement. Igbo seems to belong to that group. However, recent studies in Igbo have shown that Igbo operates a default agreement pattern (See [Dechaine, 1993](#); [Obiamalu, 2010](#)). The present study attempts to investigate optional elements found on the verbs that signal agreement with the Igbo DP subjects.

How to cite this paper: Nweze, I. M., & Obiamalu, G. O. (2016). Optional Agreement Patterns in Igbo. *Open Journal of Modern Linguistics*, 6, 97-104. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/ojml.2016.62009>

The rest of the paper is divided as follows: Section 2 is the Literature Review which starts with the concept of agreement as a category in syntax and ends with the discussion of Agreement in Igbo. Section 3 presents and analyses the data. Section 4 is the summary and conclusion.

2. Literature Review

According to [Trask \(1993: p. 13\)](#), “agreement is a phenomenon by which appearance of one item in a sentence in a particular form requires a second item which is grammatically linked with it to appear in a particular form”. [Crystal \(1985\)](#) postulates that traditionally, it refers to a formal relationship between elements, whereby the form of one requires a corresponding form of another to express person, gender, number etc. [Asher \(1994\)](#) says it is a relationship between a semantic or formal property of one element and a formal property of another. The above definitions imply that there is matching of features between two separate elements in a construction such that “B” agrees with “A” in “C”. In other words, ‘B’ copies the number, person, gender, etc. features of the items in “A”. [Nzerem \(2008: p. 1\)](#) exemplifies the matching features in the agreement relation as follows: if a sentence contains proper noun “Hilda” and later a pronoun “she”, and they refer to the same person, we say that they agree in number (for both are singular) and gender (for both are feminine). The illustration above shows that the pronoun “she” (B) agrees with “A” (Hilda, the proper noun) in C (person and number). [Tallerman \(2005\)](#) observes that agreement occurs when the form of a syntactic constituent changes in order to agree with the form of other co-units within a linguistic domain such as a sentence, clause or phrase. In literature, agreement is synonymous with concord. [Eka \(2001: p. 181\)](#) puts forward three subtypes of concord in English-subject-verb concord, pronoun/antecedent concord and time reference concord. The subject-verb concord according to [Quirk and Greenbaum \(1973\)](#) is controlled by three principles. They are: Grammatical concord, Notional concord and the Principle of proximity. [Vande-Guma et al. \(2013: p. 103\)](#) says that the grammatical features which trigger grammatical agreement are reflected in linguistics as grammatical gender, person, number and case. Drawing attention to the subject-complement and subject-object concord, she gave the following instances.

- 1) a. The child was an angel. b. The children were angels.
- 2) a. John hurt his foot. b. John and Beatrice hurt their feet.

[Radford, Atkinson, Britain, Clahsen & Spencer \(1999\)](#) identified lexical, functional and inflectional categories in syntactic constructions. The above authors observe that one of the three distinct categories is not an actual word, yet it (Infl) causes a change on the other two such that the “s” suffix though not a word but added to the lexical word “eat” marks tense and number agreement. According to [Vande-Guma, Okebalama & Onukawa \(2013: p. 98\)](#), agreement and other inflectional categories such as tense, mood, aspect and case reflect important syntactic functions in the formation of sentences and clauses. [Pollock \(1989\)](#) contend that INFL node which was formally analysed in GB as carrying the features of tense and AGR be divided into two functional heads-Tense and AGR phrases. One of the assumptions within the minimalist model hold that functional categories AGR and Tense contain case and phi features (number, person and gender) that may check off against features of their NP. [Marantz \(1995: p. 363\)](#) postulates that “the functional nodes AGR and T serve only to carry the morphological features of Ns and Vs”.

The role played by verb morphology in showing agreement cannot be overlooked. [Radford \(1997\)](#) contends that agreement results when an inflectional morphology shows a syntactic relationship between the constituents of a sentence, clause or phrase. He observes that English, for instance, uses inflectional suffixes “-s”, “-es”, “-ren” etc. in constructions as in:

- 3) a. A boy came, b. Two boys came.
- 4) a. She has a child b. She has two children.

The above morphemes are bound to the verbs. In Tiv the subject-verb agreement obtains though not in all situations; the copula verbs “ngu (is) and mba (are)” inflect to mark number agreement with their respective subjects ([Vande-Guma, Okebalama & Onukawa, 2013: p. 103](#)). In Igbo language, verbs do not inflect for number agreement but may optionally cliticize with another type of bound morpheme different from inflectional suffixes which may check AGR features. According to [Nweze \(2009\)](#), the second category of bound morpheme is the clitic. Clitics are bound morphemes that are neither affixes nor words though they include contracted words. It is an item which appears intermediate between a word and an affix ([Trask, 1993: p. 46](#)). Clitics are named with regards to the position of occurrence such as proclitics, enclitics, endoclitics and mesoclitics. They serve to give additional meaning to sentences. When they function as mesoclitics and sometimes enclitics, they are part

of the verb since they indicate “aspect and tense”. They mark plurality and are used to reflect agreement in number.

Agreement relation in Igbo has in recent times become a subject of controversy among scholars working on Igbo grammar (Emenanjo, 1978; Manfredi, 1993; Mbah, 1999; Okeke, 2008; Uwalaka, 2003; Obiamalu, 2010; and Ikegwuonu, 2008). Some argue (Emenanjo, 1978; Manfredi, 1993) that Igbo has no tense agreement marker, aspect is the only functional category that is marked. Uwalaka (2003: p. 10) argues that Igbo does not permit the co-occurrence of an aspectual morpheme with tense morpheme. Obiamalu providing further evidence on Uwalaka’s contribution says that “V” moves to aspect and since the aspectual morpheme and tense do not co-occur in Igbo, the V + Asp is blocked from movement to “T” so that the TP and AspP share the same head and occur under the same node. Okeke (2008) remarks that there is no gender agreement in Igbo; reflexives and their antecedent agree only in person and number. Mbah (1999, 2006) and Ikegwuonu (2008) observe that Igbo verb forms do not inflect to mark agreement with their external arguments; the Agreement features manifests only in Yes/No question involving the insertion of the pronominal copy of the NP immediately after the NP through the movement of the subject to the SPEC position. She (Ikegwuonu, 2008: p. 48) strongly advocates that the “notion of number agreement is only relevant to pronouns.” Anyanwu (2007: pp. 93-94) contends that the complement clause verb covertly copies the tense properties of the matrix verb and notes as follows:

The verb of the complement clause necessarily refers to a sub-part or aspect of a single over-all event. For this reason, the embedded verb acquires covertly the tense properties of the matrix verb. This means that tense, having been overtly marked on the matrix verb becomes a feature of the embedded verb; hence, it is redundant to mark it again.

Obiamalu (2010) following Dechaine (1993) holds that Igbo has overt morphological agreement marker. They observe that E-prefix is a default AGR marker in negative perfective and past tense constructions. In the Igbo language, the investigation with respect to AGR relation remains open-ended as more researches reveal further findings on the subject matter. The present study investigates optional agreement patterns in Igbo constructions to show that some Igbo verbs can be formally marked to reflect the grammatical number of their external and internal arguments. In the present study, we investigate optional morphological markers of agreement in Igbo constructions.

3. The Data

The optional agreement markers could be classified into two types: clitics and extensional suffixes.

3.1. The Clitic “Cha” as an Agreement Marker in Igbo

Nweze and Ikegwuonu (2012) observe that the singular/plural phenomenon exists in Igbo though not as obtained in the Indo-European languages. One of the ways plurality is signalled is the use of the clitics. Consider the Igbo data in (5) below.

- 5) a. Nwokē à nà-èzu ohī
man DEM DUR-steal stealing
“This man is a thief”
b. Nwokē nà nwaànyị à nà-èzu ohī
Man and woman DEM DUR-steal stealing
“This man and woman are thieves”
c. Nwokē nà nwaànyị à nà-èzu-cha ohī
Man and woman DEM DUR-steal-CL stealing
“This man and this woman are thieves”

Notice that 5b & c have the same meaning. The coordinated nouns in 5b & c make them plural subjects. The presence of “chá” in 5c is therefore optional. Its absence does not rule out the grammaticality of the sentence as shown in 5b. One may argue that in 5b the agreement morpheme is suppressed (null). We shall therefore refer to the clitic “chá” in 5c as an agreement morpheme. It is ungrammatical to use “chá” with a singular subject as shown in 6.

- 6) a. *Nwokē à nà-èzu-cha ohī
man DEM DUR-steal-CL stealing

An interesting question to ask is why we refer to “cha” as a clitic rather than a verbal suffix? This is simply

because “cha” is syntactically mobile. It can occur elsewhere other than after a verb. Consider 7 below (adapted from [Emenanjo, 2015: p. 261](#))

- 7) a. Ndi à chà bià-rà òriri
 PLU DEM CL come-rV feast
 “All these came to the feasting”
 b. Ndi à bià-chà-rà òriri
 PLU DEM come-CL-rV feast
 “All these came to the feasting”
 c. Ndi à bià-rà òriri cha
 PLU DEM come-rV feast CL
 “All these came to the feasting”

It is interesting to note that “cha” can occur between the verb root and an inflectional suffix. This is evident by its occurrence before the inflectional rV Tense/Aspect morpheme in 7b. The fact that it can occur elsewhere as in 7a & c leads us to assume that “cha” in 7b is a clitic rather than an extensional suffix. It seems “cha” has no inherent tone. Its tone is determined by the tone of the preceding segment. The argument for cliticness is outside the scope of the present paper. (For details of the argument, see [Anagbogu, 2001, 2004](#); [Onukawa, 2001](#); [Emenanjo, 2015](#))

We present below more data from different forms of Igbo constructions to show that “cha” is an optional plural agreement marker. We shall henceforth gloss “cha” as AGR.

- 8) a. Àda bù onye katòlikì
 Ada be person catholic
 “Ada is a catholic”
 b. Àda nà Chikē bù (ndị) katòlikì
 Ada and Chike be PLU catholic
 “Ada and Chike are catholics”
 c. Àda nà Chike bù-chà (ndị) katòlikì
 Ada and Chike be-AGR (PLU) catholic
 “Ada and Chike are catholics”

Observe that in 8b, the nominal “ndị” (an inherent plural lexical element) is the only indicator of plurality. 8c uses the clitic “cha” to express plurality hence making “ndị” redundant and so can be deleted. Below are further examples. We use parenthesis to show the optionality of the “cha” morpheme.

- 9) a. Ụlọ m bù ụlọ ajā
 house 1S be house sand
 “My house is a mud house”
 b. Ụlọ m nà ñkè gị bù (chà) ụlọ ajā
 house 1S and PART 3S be (AGR) house sand
 “My house and your house are mud houses”
 10) a. Osisi ogologo dī n’òhịa
 stick long be P forest
 “There is long stick in the forest”
 b. Osisi ogologo nà osisi mkpụmkpụ dī (chà) n’òhịa
 stick long and stick short be (AGR) P forest
 “There are long and short sticks in the forest”
 11) a. Nwaànyị à bù amōsū
 woman DEM be witch
 “This woman is a witch”
 b. Ụmụ nwaànyị à bù (chà) amōsū
 PL woman DEM be (AGR) witch
 “These woman are witches”
 12) a. Jì à rèrè ùrè
 yam DEM rot rot
 “This yam is rotten”
 b. Jì ndi à rè-(chà)-rà ùrè
 yam PL DEM rot-(AGR)-rV rot

- “These yams are rotten”
- 13) a. Àda lụ-bù-rù di
Ada marry-PRIOR-FACT.PAST husband
“Ada was married/Ada was a married woman”
- b. Àda nà Ñkèchi lụ-(chà)-bù-rù di
Ada and Nkechi marry-(AGR)-PRIOR-FACT.PAST husband
“Ada and Nkechi were once married/Ada and Nkechi were married women”

That “cha” in the examples above is an optional agreement clitic and not verbal extensional suffix, could be demonstrated by its occurrence in other positions as shown in 14.

- 14) a. Ụlọ m nà ñkè gị bù ụlọ ajā (cha)
house 1S and PART 3S be house sand (AGR)
“My house and your house are mud houses”
- b. Ji ndi à (chà) rè-rè ùre
yam PL DEM (AGR) rot-rV rot
“These yams are rotten”
- c. Àda nà Ñkèchi lụ-bù-rù di (cha)
Ada and Nkechi marry-PRIOR-FACT.PAST husband (AGR)
“Ada and Nkechi were once married/Ada and Nkechi were married women”

“cha” is an enclitic coming after the verb in 8c, 9b, 10b, 11b, 12b and 13b. It comes after the object NP in 7c, 14a and 14c. It appears after the subject NP in 7a and 14b. In all cases, it functions as a optional plural indicator in agreement with the plural subject of the sentence.

3.2. Other Agreement Clitics

Apart from “cha” there are some other clitics that function as optional agreement markers. They are “ga” and “nu”. We shall present examples of their occurrence.

- 15) a. M/Ì/Okeke bù onye ìbèribè
1S/2S/Okeke be person foolishness
“I/You/Okeke am/are/is a fool”
- b. *M/Ì/Okeke bù gà onye ìbèribè
1S/2S/Okeke be AGR person foolishness
- c. Ànyi/Ụnụ/Okeke nà Okafọ bù (gà) ndi ìbèribè
1P/2P/Okeke and Okafọ be (AGR) people foolishness
“We/You/Okeke and Okafọ are fools”
- d. Ànyi/Ụnụ/Okeke nà Okafọ bù ndi ìbèribè (gà)
1P/2P/Okeke and Okafọ be people foolishness (AGR)
“We/You/Okeke and Okafọ are fools”

15b is ungrammatical because the clitic “ga” does not go with singular subjects. Notice that because 15c has plural subjects, “ga” can optionally go with them. This shows that “ga” is an optional agreement marker. 15d shows that “ga” is a clitic because it can occur in another position, in this case, word final position.

We present below, instances of ‘nu’ functioning as agreement marker.

- 16) a. Bìà ebe à
come place DEM
“Come here”
- b. Èmeka bìà ebe à
Emeka come place DEM
“Emeka come here”
- c. Èmeka nà Ibè bìà-(nụ) ebe à
Emeka and Ibe come-(AGR) place DEM
“Emeka and Ibe should come here”
- d. Kpèe-nụ ikpe ahụ ọfuma
judge-AGR case DEM well
“Judge that case well”

The clitic *nu* is a second person plural marker which goes with imperative sentences. Since most imperative sentences do not have an overt subject as in 16a & d, the *nu* clitic serves as the indicator as to whether the covert subject is singular or plural. In this case it is not optional. Notice that it is optional in 16c where the subject is overt.

3.3. Verbal Extensional Suffix “*sì*” as an Agreement Marker

Extensional suffixes are those that cast additional meaning to the roots to which they are affixed. In the words of [Emenanjo \(1978: p. 97\)](#) “the term extensional’ is used in African linguistics for referring to elements, usually affixes, which function principally as meaning modifiers, that is, extending the meaning of the word with which they are used”. [Uchekukwu \(2011\)](#) observes that they refer to the suffix components of the verb plus suffix structures with the suffixes expressing additional ideas. In other words, they are those elements that help to extend the meanings of the roots to which they are attached. Consider the Igbo examples adapted from [Nweze \(2011: p. 91\)](#) below:

- 17) a. *chụ + mì-chụmì*
chase + in chase in
b. *chụmì + ta-chụmìta*
chase in + towards chase in towards
c. *chụmìta + kpọọ-chụmìtakpọọ*
chase in towards + complete chase in towards completely
d. *chụmì + kọ + rita-chụmìkọrita*
chase in + complete + together together chase all far inside

The examples in 17 show how extensional suffixes can modify or add more meanings to the verb root. Some of these extensional suffixes such as *sì* could be used in agreement with the subject or object NP. Consider the following examples.

- 18) a. *Chike nwè-rè ugboàlà*
Chike own-rV car
“Chike owns a car”
b. *Chike nwè-(sì)-rì ọtutụ ugboàlà*
Chike own-(AGR)-rV(past) many car
“Chike owns a lot of cars”
- 19) a. *Àfọ bù ahà ahịa ndị Ìgbò*
Afo be name market people Igbo
“Afo is the name of an Igbo market day”
b. *Àfọ, Èke, Ñkwo na Oriè bù-(sì) ahà ahịa ndị Ìgbò*
Afo, Eke, Nkwo and Oriè be-(AGR) name market people Igbo
“Afo, Eke, Nkwo and Oriè are names of market days in Igbo”
- 20) a. *Èmekà chì-tà-rà akwà*
Emeka carry-towards-rVpast cloth
“Emeka brought a cloth/some clothes”
b. *Èmekà chì-tà-sì-rì akwà*
Emeka carry-towards-AGR-rVpast cloth
“Emeka brought some clothes”
- 21) a. *Nwokē ahụ m̀nyè-rè aka n’àkpà*
Man DEM put-rVpast hand P pocket
“The man put his hand into his pocket”
b. *Ụmụ nwokē ahụ m̀nyè-sì-rì aka n’àkpà*
PLU nwoke DEM put-AGR-rVpast hand P pocket
“The men put their hands in their pockets”

The interesting thing to note here is that the morpheme *sì* is the plural agreement morpheme which tells one whether the subject or object is singular or plural. In the absence of a plural modifying noun such as *umụ*, *ndị*, *ọtutụ*, it is *sì* that tells us that either the subject or the object is a plural noun as in 20b. The point we are making here is that while the extensional suffix “*sì*” could be used alone to mark plural, it is still in a way optional since

the above sentences could be expressed without any overt plural agreement marker. This is illustrated in 22 below.

- 22) Ụmụ nwokè ahụ mànyè-rè aka n'àkpà
 PLU nwoke DEM put-rVpast hand P pocket
 "The men put their hands in their pockets"

4. Summary and Conclusion

The study focuses on Igbo number agreement. The prompting of the study is the necessity to re-examine the postulation that Igbo verbs do not inflect to mark agreement with their arguments. It investigates optional agreement patterns in Igbo constructions to show that some Igbo verbs can be formally marked to reflect the grammatical number of both their external and internal arguments.

The work using different types of Igbo constructions, explored optional agreement pattern in the language. It discovers that the verb cliticizes with the morphemes "cha", "ga" and "nu" to form alternate elements that mark agreement with their external or internal arguments. Igbo verbs also take some extensional suffixessuch as "sị" to agree with their arguments.

In conclusion, Igbo language is very rich in its ability to produce options in varying syntactic constructions and relations. We therefore termed the constituents that mark number agreement between the subjects or the objects and the verbs as AGR morphemes. The nature of these optional AGR morphemes needs to be explained theoretically and we shall leave that for another study.

References

- Anagbogu, P. N. (2001). A Study of the Igbo Clitic. *Nsukka Journal of African Languages and Literatures*, 2, 46-54.
- Anagbogu, P. N. (2004). Syntax and Semantics of the Clitic: The Case in Igbo. In O.-M. Ndimele (Ed.), *Language and Culture: A Festschrift fo Okon Essien*. Aba: NINLAN in Collaboration with Emhai Press.
- Anyanwu, O. N. (2007). The Syntax of Igbo Causatives: A Minimalist Account. *Landmark Series 2*. Port Harcourt: M & J Grand Orbit Communications Ltd.
- Asher, R. E. (1994). *The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* (Vol. 2, p. 840). London: Pergamon.
- Crystal, D. (1985). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics* (4th Ed.). Oxford: Blackwell.
- Dechaine, R.-M. (1993). Negation in Igbo and Yoruba. In V. Manfredi (Ed.), *Niger-Congo Syntax and Semantics*, 135-150.
- Eka, D. (2001). *Elements of Grammar and Mechanics of the English Language*. Uyo: Samuf Nig. Limited.
- Emanajo, E. N. (1978). *Elements of Modern Igbo Grammar*. Ibadan: Oxford University Press.
- Emanajo, E. N. (2015). *A Grammar of Contemporary Igbo*. Port Harcourt: M & J Grand Orbits.
- Ikegwonu, C. N. (2008). *INFL Phrase in Igbo*. An MA Dissertation, Department of Linguistics, Igbo and Other Nigerian languages, Nsukka: University of Nigeria.
- Manfredi, V. (1993). Inflection by Default. In V. Manfredi, & K. Reynolds (Eds.), *Niger-Congo Syntax and Semantics* (Vol. 6, pp. 91-112). Boston, MA: Boston University African Studies Center.
- Marantz, A. (1995). The Minimalist Program. In G. Webelhuth (Ed.), *Government and Binding Theory and the Minimalist Program* (pp. 4349-382). Cambridge: Blackwell.
- Mbah, B. M. (1999). *Studies in Syntax: Igbo Phrase Structure*. Nsukka: Prize Publishers.
- Mbah, B. M. (2006). *GB Syntax: Theory and Application in Igbo*. Enugu: St. John Afam Publications.
- Nweze, I. M. (2009). Clitic Marking in Igbo: A Case Study of Nsukka Dialect Cluster. *Nsukka Journal of African Languages and Linguistics*, 5-6, 55-69.
- Nweze, I. M. (2011). Extensional Suffixes in Igbo: A Morpho-Syntactic and Semantic Analysis. In C. Uchechukwu (Ed.), *Igbo Language Study Series* (Vol. 4, pp. 89-100). Onitsha: Varsity Publishing Company Ltd.
- Nweze, I. M., & Ikegwonu, C. N. (2012). Expression of Plurality in Igbo. In O.-M. Ndimele (Ed.) *Language, Literature & Communication in a Dynamic World, a Festschrift for Chinyere Ohiri-Aniche* (No. 9, pp. 651-664). Port Harcourt: M & J Grand Orbit Communications Ltd.
- Nzerem, J. K. (2008). Rules of Concord in English Language. *Journal of Nigerian Languages and Culture*, 10, 257-266.
- Obiamalu, G. O. (2010). Agreement by Default and V-Movement in Igbo. In O. Ndimele (Ed.), *Language, Policy, Planning & Management in Nigeria: The Nigerian Festschrift Series* (No. 8, pp. 917-924). Port Harcourt: M & J Grand Orbit Communications Ltd.

- Okeke, C. O. (2008). Reflexivization and Reciprocity in Igbo. *Journal of Linguistic Association of Nigria (JOLAN)*, 11, 185-197.
- Onukawa, M. C. (2001). Is the rV Applicative Suffix an Extensional Suffix? In C. Uchechukwu (Ed.), *Extensional Suffixes and Clitics in Igbo: Igbo Language Studies Series* (Vol. 4, pp. 15-30). Awka.
- Pollock, J.-Y. (1989). Verb Movement, Universal Grammar and the Structure of IP. *Linguistic Inquiry*, 20, 365-424.
- Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S. (1973). *A University of Grammar of English*. London: Longman.
- Radford, A. (1997). *Syntactic Theory and the Structure of English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139166706>
- Radford, A., Atkinson, M., Britain, D., Clahsen, H., & Spencer, A. (1999). *Linguistics: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Tallerman, M. (2005). *Understanding Syntax* (2nd ed.) London: Hodder Arnold.
- Trask, R. L. (1993). *A Dictionary of Grammatical Terms in Linguistics*. London: Routledge.
- Uchechukwu, C. (2011). Reclassification of Extensional Suffixes. In C. Uchechukwu (Ed.), *Extensional Suffixes and Clitics in Igbo: Igbo Language Studies Series* (Vol. 4, pp. 31-62). Awka.
- Uwalaka, M. A. (2003). Tense and V-Movement in Igbo. *4th World Congress of African Linguistics*, Rutgers, 17-22 June 2003.
- Vande-Guma, C., Okebalama, C. N., & Onukawa, M. C. (2013). Projection of the AGR-sP in Tiv Syntax. *Nsukka Working Papers in Language, Linguistics and Literature*, 1, 97-107.

Abbreviations and Conventions Used

- AGR, Agreement marker
CL, Clitic
DEM, Demonstrative
DUR, Durative Aspect marker
FACT, Factative Aspect marker
P, Preposition
PART, Particularizer
PAST, Past tense marker
PLU, Inherent plural nominal modifier
PRIOR, Priory Aspect marker
rV, verbal suffix where V = vowel of the verb root
1S, first person singular pronoun
2S, second person singular pronoun
3S, third person singular pronoun
1P, first person plural pronoun
2P, secondd person plural pronoun
unmarked vowel (u), High tone
marked with grave accent (ù), Low tone
marked with macron (ū), Downstep tone