

# Morphological and Syntactic Behaviour of Lubukusu Locative Clitics among Native Speakers of Bungoma County, Kenya

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## Abstract

This study examined how Lubukusu, a Bantu dialect of Luluhya language in Bungoma County has locative clitics and their impact in communication. The study aimed at establishing the effects of Lubukusu locative clitics in communication among the native speakers of Lubukusu in Bungoma County by looking at the morphological and syntactic behavior of Lubukusu clitics. This study employed the Stratal Optimality Theory by Anderson (2005) where he describes the phonological behavior of clitics. This study relied on the pre-existing data and adopted a qualitative research approach by use of descriptive research design. The target populations were the native speakers of Lubukusu from Bungoma County. The study employed simple random sampling and probability sampling techniques so that each respondent had an equal chance of being selected fairly. The study used qualitative data collection methods by use of interview schedule. Interview schedule were used because the researcher did not want to limit the respondents on the use of Lubukusu locative clitics. The qualitative data were analyzed by descriptive and content analysis to get information. The researcher ensured that while carrying out this study, the confidentiality of the respondents was adhered to. The study found out that Lubukusu locative clitics had morphological properties that were reconciled with their syntactic properties and phonological properties in order to aid in communication within a sentence structure. These findings implied that Lubukusu locative clitics have properties that were peculiar and that can be interpreted by assuming that they become part of the adjacent words at the phonological level but they are independent elements at the syntactic level of analysis. That is why they both were and were not words.

*Key words: clitics, Lubukusu, communication, locative*

## Background to the Study

This research was based on the dialect of Lubukusu which is one of the seventeen dialects of the Luhya. Makila (1978) suggested that Babukusu of Western Kenya: Bungoma, Busia, Trans nzoia and Kakamega counties to their current places originated from Egypt through Uganda by the native name Masaba. At Mount Elgon region in Western Kenya they settled. According to Makila (1978), Lubukusu is among the many dialects of Luhya language. This dialect is however, just like the Lumasaba of Eastern Uganda. In Bungoma County the Lubukusu that is spoken has three major variations; the dialect spoken in Kimilili North area with its impact being realised within Kitale region of Trans-Nzoia County, the dialect spoken in the town of Bungoma West with Bumula region having its purest form and the dialect

spoken in Webuye East town extending to Kakamega County. Lubukusu as a dialect appeared to belong to the vast Luhya language spoken in Western Kenya and Eastern Uganda. In Western Kenya region the Luhya language has seventeen dialects: Lutiriki, Lumaragoli, Lunyala, Lukhayo, Lumateka, Lunyala, Lumia, Luisukha, Luidakho, Lushisa, Lumarachi, Lutsotso, Lukabarasi, Lutachoni, Luwanga, Lumarama, and Lubukusu. There are four dialects that are spoken in Eastern Uganda region: Lumasaba, Lusamia, Lunyole and Lubukusu (Were 1969), Lewis (2009), classified Lubukusu as is illustrated in (i) below: a Niger-Congo Bantu Luhya language. Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Conga, Benche-Congo, Bantoid, Souther, Narrow Bantu, Central, Bamasaba-Luhya, Luhya. (Lewis 2009), the most recent version of ethnologue has classified Lubukusu as a language (along other Luhya dialects) and “Luhya” as a macrolanguage that is superseding. A few of Lubukusu speakers have settled in major towns for the purposes of employment. It is also worth observing that most of the areas occupied by this people are conducive for a variety of agricultural activities which these people engage in. at one time, Babukusu were also referred to as (Kitosh) mainly because of their ruthless fights with the Kalenjins. In their traditional folklore, it was revealed that Babukusu originated from Egypt. Their migration from this area was necessitated by the need to find fertile land for cultivation and grazing of their numerous animals.

In additional, it is possible that they flee away from war and hostile conditions. The language as it is today is abundant with vocabulary associated with the related socio-economic activities. This paper has analyzed the effects of Lubukusu locative clitics in communication. It focuses on the native speakers of Lubukusu in Bungoma County. The use of Lubukusu locative clitics is common since it is regarded to aid in contextualised talk in interaction. This work focuses on how locative clitics impact on communication and the effectiveness of the practise among Lubukusu native speakers. Lubukusu as a dialect majorly looks at the affix placement in Bantu pattern generally (Marten 2009, Meeussen 1969) as shown below:

|                      |     |                       |     |     |             |       |            |
|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-------------|-------|------------|
| 1                    | 2   | 3                     | 4   | 5   | 6           | 7     | 8          |
| Pre-Initial Negative | S.M | Post Initial Negative | TNS | O.M | Verbal Base | Final | Post Final |

The table above highlights that the subject marker (S.M) is usually the first verbal morpheme and a tense marker which is the object marker (OM) follows and the predicate. Majority suffixes might appear on the final position but the concern of this study is where the locative clitic occurs and how it affects communication among the native speakers. Not all languages adopt this format that is so basic, however, this basic structure overall is widespread among languages that are narrow in Bantu. While verbal forms in morphology resemble each other cross linguistically, the morpho syntactic features of different derivational and inflectional suffixes widely contrast. Micro-variation of such a kind proves to be useful highly for clarification of the structures that underlie the result in language

properties in specific. In the above table, the forms of verbs across Bantu languages are highly related hence leading to a comparative work cross linguistically. The Bantu mainly components of the stereotype verbal forms are given where 'subject marker' is represented with an SM, 'object marker' with an OM and verbal phrase include the root of the verb and several suffixes derivationally ( Marten and Ramadhani 2001, based on Meeussen 1967, Schadeberg 1992 ).

*For example:*

Mu-zizo nyumbamu-a-nya-ebana walubi (Kilega)

18-10 that 10 house 18-5-A-sleep-FV 2 child one day

In those houses there will sleep children tomorrow.

Angogo (1983), Kasaya (1992) and Wamalwa (1996) have classified Lubukusu as one of the seventeen dialects of Lluhya language. This study will gear towards establishing the claim that this falls in the domain of historical linguistics. Therefore, this study justifies the study on effects of Lubukusu locative clitics in communication. A reader may ask himself or herself a question on the language choice in Lubukusu particularly on what merits (since in all languages an investigation and analysis must be done)? According to syntactic and theoretical research Lubukusu is important in documentation as a language because they represent the diversity of language in the world of Bantu that are under researched (similarly to the other language families and languages of more developed regions economically). Looking at the Ethnologue on statistics currently (Lewis 2009), 1532, 6,909 of the world's languages are in the Niger-Congo family, while the ones classified as Narrow Bantu are 522. Bantu languages consist 22% of the world's languages.

There were 439 Indo-European languages, 48 Germanic languages and 41 Romance languages that is (0.7% and 0.6% of the world's languages respectively to nit-pick a few sub-families). With no specifically no statistics provided, even an overview with a cursory of the linguistic literature (and theoretical syntax specifically literature) for Indo-European languages it showed a strong bias. Naturally, this is the result of the economic conditions desperately of western nations as contrasted to nations of Africa which are developing. That being said, provision of a strong debate for fieldwork based argument of research to continue to expand on the features of languages in Bantu. This helped ensure that my work theoretically does not become fixated only on aspects of parochial of familiar language as the elements of the human language that are critical faculty when a broader typological scope would disprove this easily. An additional reason to look for Lubukusu was that it had constructions which have been unreported or under-reported obviously and which gave me an insight into the nature of these instructions in a better way. Linguistically, across (for instance, complementizer agreement and locative inversion). To end this, a research in Lubukusu is a must and as this project has sourced very interesting aspect of human language.

## Statement of the Problem

Many Lubukusu speakers of Bungoma County tend to employ the use of clitics in nature. Lubukusu locative clitics can be of great assistance if used well by the native speakers of Lubukusu from Bungoma County. However, the incorporation of Lubukusu locative clitics by the same native speakers tends to dislocate communication during an interaction. This paper, therefore, addresses the effects of Lubukusu locative clitics on communication among the native speakers of Lubukusu from Bungoma County.

## Literature Review

Clitics have attained considerable attention from linguists with descriptive analyses in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by Wackernagel and Tobler. This provided necessary groundwork for more recent theoretical analysis starting with Kayne (1975) and Zwicky (1977). Clitics are explained as those units that share properties with a variety of grammatical categories and they depend on units through syntax, morphology and morph phonology. They typically lean phonologically on an adjacent constituent because of their prosodically weak nature. However, it must be noted that clitics are not referred to as a traditional grammatical category but rather a grouping of units that encompass a wide range of forms and phenomenon. Every language has elements with some characteristic of affixes in particular, inflectional of affixes within words and characteristics of independent words. Such elements behave like single words that are syntactic constituents that is they are in some way independent or another on words adjacently. All of these elements and many others similar to them in hundreds of other languages will be labeled clitics. This clitics are so important as subjects of research because of their problematic status mainly: clitic's behavior is similar between those of affixes and of independent words. More than affixes, they seemed to be more autonomous even though they are attached to a host phonologically as compared to words. Kayne (1975) in generative grammar within his early work, the locative clitics were not questioned because they were syntactically independent elements while the interaction of syntax, morphology and phonology, the problematic status of clitics was to a large extent neglected. Zwicky(1977) suggested that it was just only with the appearing of clitics in that clitics began respectively and that a classification of clitics types took properties syntactically, morphologically and phonologically as proposed. Zwicky distinguished clitics as classified: clitics which were normal syntactic elements that phonologically were dependent (simple clitics) and those that were elements whose placement by the processes of syntax could not be accounted for and whose specific roles were to be stated well (special clitics). Romance and Italian clitics were clearly special clitics since they did not possess similar distinction that captured the view of majority of linguists hence allocated them a position centrally within most studies on generative grammar. The major challenge that locative clitics posed was noted in their phonological properties that were to be brought with their properties syntactically. For instance, they were to fulfill the sub-categorization verb conditionally as well as their features phonologically hence, the specific location they occupied in a structure of a sentence structure.

The first major attempt to classify clitic phenomena within genuinely cross – linguistic perspective was that of Zwicky (1977). Based on the defining properties of clitics phenomena in a wide range of unrelated languages, Zwicky formulated a clitic typology which was mostly known for its two way distinction between simple clitic and special clitic. This bipartite classification could be broadly explained as a difference between clitics with a fairly regular (or simple) syntax and clitics with a more idiosyncratic (or special) syntax. So, what underlined Zwicky’s study was the claim that clitics, despite their unifying phonological weakness, they differed with respect to their distributional properties and their relation with the full form. For Zwicky then a simple clitic would correspond to weak phonological function of words such as a preposition, a helping verb among others. In Zwicky’s own words, the presence of simple clitics captured the fact that when a free morpheme is unaccented, it would be reduced phonologically hence to the neighboring word the resultant form would be phonologically subordinate (Zwicky 1977:5) In addition to their weak phonology, one further crucial property of simple clitics was their syntax, which was regular. English personal pronouns and prepositions were often cited as examples of simple clitics. In 1(a) clitics surfaced in their weak form and occurred in the same position as their non clitic correspondent:

1a) She met him

Full form: [Met him]

Clitic form: [Metim]

b) Mary looked at me

Full form: [at]

Clitic form: [et]

Although it is the simple special typology of clitics that entered the main stream linguistic description, the original typology proposed in Zwicky 1977 contained an effect of a third class of clitics namely the class of bound words. The study’s brief survey of Zwicky’s typology revealed that the difference among special clitics, bound words and simple clitics would be highly based on two features namely:

(a) The syntax distinction of clitics.

(b) The inter-relationship between its full form counterpart and the clitic itself..

**Zwicky’s Original Typology of Clitics**

|                | <b>Full forms</b> | <b>Simple syntax</b> |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Simple Clitic  | Yes               | Yes                  |
| Special clitic | Yes               | Yes                  |
| Bound word     | No                | No                   |

The distinction between special clitics and bound words seem to rely solely on Zwicky's claim that never have a full form counterpart. A Clitic would sometimes be very different from its full form counterpart both in phonological form and in morphosyntactic behavior. Anderson (2005) has proposed to redefine Zwicky's typology, arguing that simple clitics owe their clitic status to their phonological weakness, while special clitic owe it to their special syntax.

### **Klavans Typology**

The most systematic attempt to provide a typology of clitic following Zwicky's pioneering (1977) study was that of Judith Klavans (1982) she argued that we can account for the placement patterns of clitics by factoring those patterns into a collection of parameters. A given clitic system was then obtained by setting the values of those parameters. Klavans approach failed to account for instance, in which the placement was defined in terms that are not purely positional. Klavans noted that the positioning of those clitics seemed to be defined relatively to around category that was the verb. This suggested that an additional value was required for the anchor parameters namely "head of the phrase". However, Klavans 1985 noted that a clitic was placed with a respect to a lexical head was pretty close to being an affix so that perhaps Romance clitics were really an odd sort of affix rather of a clitic. Anderson 1992 took up one particular theme in Klavans' approach namely the fact clitic placement was not defined in terms of normal rules of syntax.

### **Bantu Typology of Object Marking**

Three forms of object marking were identified by Nurse and Rose (2004) in their survey of over seventy languages in Bantu. According to class one, of object arguments occur in a pre-stem position as pronominalized, where post verbally pronouns may occur independently in addition to or preverbal instead of the object marker. Lubukusu is a class one dialect by their features; though, according to the classification of Lubukusu locative objects, clitics are usually dependent this means that they generally appears post verbally. Specifically looking at type one language in various papers, Marten and Kula (2007) reported a typological study report addressing parameters of morphosyntactic difference between Bantu languages as a major focus of which is on parameters of object marking.

### **Morpho syntax of Clitics**

The morphosyntactic specification of a clitics amounted to an indication of its distribution domain which was nominal, verbal or clausal. Specifically as it was assumed in for example Halpern 1995, the clitics selected the morph-syntactic category to which they are attached. For two clitics to combine into a cluster they selected the same domain, their domain specification unified. These clitics with distinct domains were never combined into a single cluster even when they were coincidentally adjacent. Most clitics are functional words hence their functions are similar to the inflectional morphological functions across languages. This involved the tense, aspect and mood marking. At times languages have different clitics depending on the verb on whether they are making a statement (declare mood) or asking a question (interrogative mood). Often, these categories are realized by clitics. One of the most well-known instances of clitic system is the English clitic auxiliary system.

For example:

2a) Tom has left.

b) Tom's left.

3a) The kids have been warned.

b) The kids've been warned.

From the above survey of auxiliaries, we can see three properties of clitics:

- a) They are generally stressed.
- b) A host is required for clitics to attach to. They can either attach to the right of the host (enclitic) or to the left (Proclitic)
- c) Promiscuously clitics are attached, that is, they do not select words of a class particularly.

### **Nominal Functions of Clitics**

Clitics express nominal functions typically such as case, definiteness, possessor agreement and number. English has a possessive clitic 's' of course in English possession could also be illustrated by means of an affix usually known as genitive case marker on the possessor noun. Equally in many languages including Lubukusu, possession is indicated by means of an agreement construction in which it is the possessed noun that is marked morphologically.

### **Clausal Functions of Clitics**

Clitics expressed properties that related as a whole to the clause, to some extent though it was distinguished artificially from these verbal clitics since features of the clause tend to be expressed inflectionally on the verbs. In this case the study will provide just one or two features that differentiate the clitic from an affix, a full word.

### **Benefits of Lubukusu Locative Clitics in Communication**

Use of locative clitic provided a chance for language growth and development. Language development skills took place through samples of language which were necessary and the usage of locative clitics signaled the need for provision of appropriate samples. A Lubukusu native speaker from Bungoma decides to use locative clitics to compensate for the prosodic deficiency when he/she cannot express himself or herself better. When an individual wishes express emphasis on a certain message, the use of locative clitics may aid. For example

4a. ku-mw-iti kw-a-kw-ile-**mo**(Lubukusu)

3-3 tree 3SM -PST -fall-PST-18LM

A tree has fallen in there.

4b. mu-mu-siro ku-mw-iti kw-a kw-ile-**mo**

18-3-forest 3-3-tree 3SM-PST-fall-PST-18LM

In the forest, a tree has fallen.

### Challenges of Locative Clitics in Communication

A clitic phonologically appears as a part of a word that is derived hence, referred to as an independent syntactic constituent (Marantz 1988:253). In another way, a unit which is a distinct word for syntax but more of a morpheme for morphology and phonology is referred to as a clitic.

For instance:

We're –has the clitic 're' in

5 a) we're right.

The unit 're' must be a word separately because it is a verb. Precisely, the sentence has the same structure syntactically as illustrated in (b) below.

5b) We are right.

However, We're also a word with 're' as one of its part. The evidence mainly for this is phonological: Sequentially (via :) is invisible and not regularly composed out of the pronunciation, of the two you're in (c) below:

5c) The pictures of you're good.

Therefore, this study reconciled the two conflicting claims about wordhood. Hudson (1984), proposed a theory suggested that clitics were separately treated syntactic words with dependency ordinarily with relations to other words. However, Vulion's analysis was purely syntactic where as this study involved a morphological and phonological relationship to a larger word.

### Research Methodology

This study drew a sample from the native speakers of Lubukusu in Bungoma County. This is because most of its residents are native speakers of Lubukusu. Hence, it was suitable to study Lubukusu locative clitics from Bungoma County. The total target populations were residents of Kimilili region in Bungoma County. The study targeted native speakers with different educational levels and with involvement in economy of diverse geographical locations. Simple random sampling was used so that each person had a fair selection. Probability sampling was then used so that each native speaker had a probability greater than of being selected for the sample in a population. Therefore, in the population every native speaker as a subject had an equal opportunity for selection. Considering that this as a qualitative research, the researcher used both primary and secondary data. Through structured and open ended interviews from respondents, the primary data was collected. The secondary data was obtained from library among other sources.

## Findings

### *Nominal Inflection in Lubukusu Morphosyntax*

Same noun class system is displayed by Lubukusu as is attested across Bantu languages specific noun class are equivalent to grammatical gender where every noun belongs. Elements belonging to syntax such as auxiliaries, demonstratives, adjectives, verbs and complementizer are triggered by the agreement forms therefore; noun classes are inflected as well. Prefixes which appear on the nouns define each noun class; the double prefix structure (for instance, Swahili) have been lost in many Bantu languages or initial vowel being retained or argument before the prefix of the noun class (for example, Luganda). The nominal forms bear two noun class prefixes in most Lubukusu noun classes which I refer to as the prefix and pre-prefix, as illustrated in (1) where the prefix is in bold and the pre-prefix is underlined.

1) Ba-**ba**-andu

2-2- people.

People.

An argument of the verb may be pronominalized by the locative clitic hence used like an object marker as seen in the following statements. (2 & 3)

2) Ba-soreeri khe-be-nja chi-ndemu **mu**-si-kuuri

2-boy PROG-2S-look-for 10-snakes 18-7-fields

The boys are looking for snakes in the field.

3) Bha-chi-nyola-**mo**

2-pst-10-find-18L

They found them in there.

Suggestions in the example 3 are that in different syntactic positions the object marker and the locative clitic may co-occur. Moving on (4) with an in situ locative phrase, it shows that a locative clitic is unacceptable.

4) ku-mu-rongoro kw-a-kw-ile-**mo**(mu-mu-siru)

3-3-tree 3s-pst-fall-pst-18L (18-3-forest)

A tree fell in there.

However, with an overt corresponding phrase, a locative clitic may occur as demonstrated in (5) as long as it is left dislocated.

5) Mu-mu-siru ku-mw-iti kw-a-kw-ile-**mo**

18-3 forest 3-3-tree 3s-pst-fall pst-18L

In the forest, a tree has fallen.

Two morphemes are contrasted here, although properties of the object markers are shared by the locative clitics. A wh-question or a relative clause is illustrated by a cleft construction in (6). On the other hand a locative clitic can co-occur with an extracted locative phrase; as demonstrated in 29 and 30.

6) Lw-a-ba lu-us-saala ni-lwoba-baana ba-a-funa  
11s-pst-be 11-11-stick comp-11 2-2 child 2s-pst-7-break

It was the stick that the children broke. (Object cleft)

7) Mw-a-ba Mu-nju ni-mwo ba-ba-ana ba-a-funa (mo)  
I85-pst-be 18-house comp-18 2-2-child 22s-pst-break-18L

(Locative cleft)

8) Mu-nju ni-mwo Peter a-la-bona (mo) ba-ba-andu  
18-house comp-18 Peter 1s-fot-see-18L people (Locative relative clause)

The house in which Peter will see the people.

As noted, a locative clitic necessarily appears on locative inversion constructions as previously illustrated in this given project.

### *Characteristics of Lubukusu Locative Clitic*

- i. In locative noun classes, locative phrases do agree.
- ii. It pronominalizes an argument in locative.
- iii. Lubukusu locative clitics are impossible with an in situ locative phrase.
- iv. In left dislocation, Lubukusu locative clitics occurs with the locative phrases.
- v. With an extracted locative phrase it is optional.
- vi. It obligatorily occurs in both constructions and locative inversion.
- vii. A locative clitic cannot be promoted to a direct object.
- viii. A Lubukusu locative clitic is never a second object marker.

### *The Location of Clitics in the Phrase*

One main feature of clitics is that they always require a host that is usually the verb. Lubukusu locative clitics can take different locations in the phrase, depending on the structure of the phrase and on the position of the verb. Therefore, the main issues surrounding the Lubukusu locative clitics is that they mostly appear post verbally.

### *The Locative Clitic on Lexical Selection*

That a locative clitic is an agreement morpheme basing on the conclusion, this section explored on the characteristics of locative clitics in line with the occurrence of the verbs. As suggested according to the evidence in line to bring out the agreement with the locative clitic, a thematic relationship with the verb, either introduced via an applicative or selected directly by the verb must have been viewed with a locative phrase. As illustrated in (9) and (10) with the verb. “-ra” (put) has been pronominalized by the locative clitic when the locative phrase was an argument.

9) Joni a-a-ra sii-tabu **khu**-mesa  
 John 1sm-pst-pst 7-book 17-table  
 John placed the book on the table.

10) John a-a-**rakho** sii-tabu  
 John 1sm-pst-put-17lm 7-book  
 John placed the book there

In a scenario where a locative phrase is clearly an adjunct is distinctively seen as in (11) with the predicate-andika ‘write’.

The locative verb can possibly be pronominalized in this case but only an applicative morpheme is bore by the verb in the event as in 11). Example (12) shows that without an applicative, the locative clitic can also appear.

11) Joni a-andika e-barua **khu**-mesa  
 John 1sm-pst-write 9-letter 17-table  
 John wrote a letter on the table.

12) Joni a-andik-il-a-**kho** e-barua  
 John 1sm-pst-write-AF-FV-17LM 9-letter  
 John wrote a letter on (there)

13) Joni a-andika-**kho** e-barua  
 John 1sm-pst-write-17lm 9-letter  
 John wrote a letter at some point/ for a while.

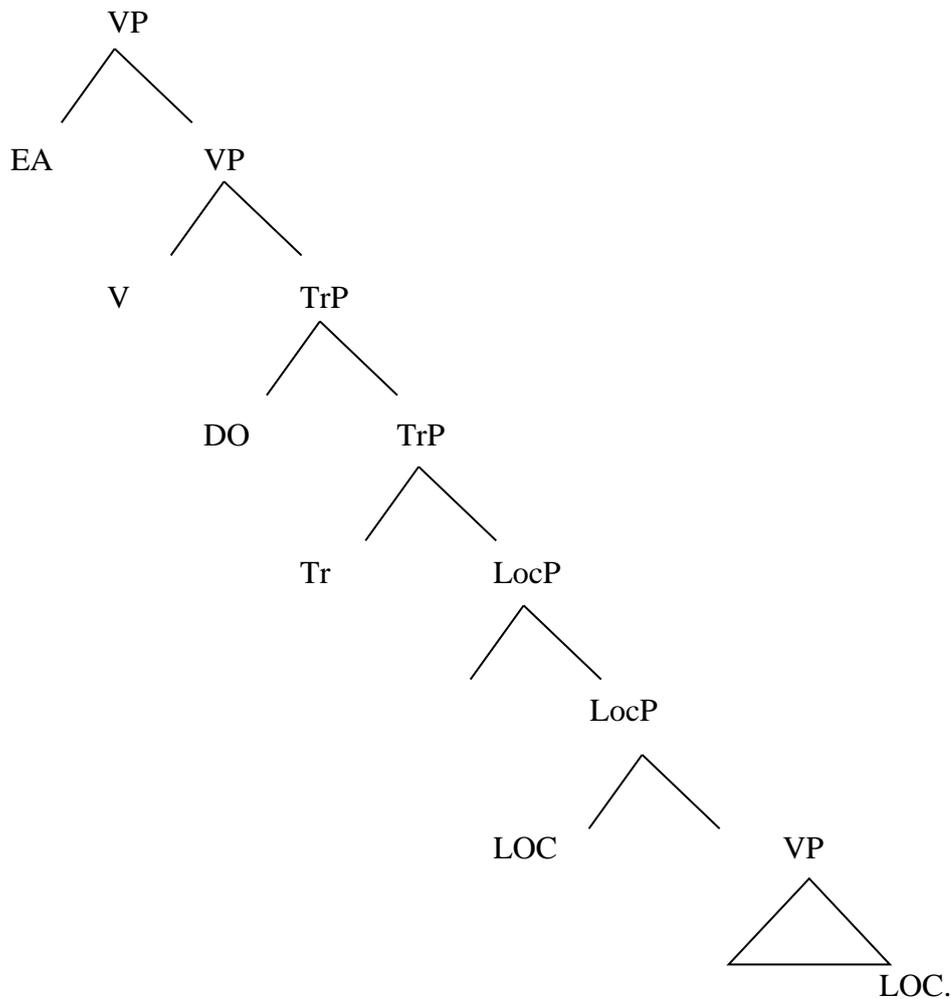
A locative clitic can logically be pronominalized but, the generalization that arises is that according to effective communication, locative phrase must be selected by the verb in Lubukusu. As a temporal modifier, the availability of the locative clitics is a matter for

further investigations although is a wide spread of the **-kho** morpheme as used (homophonous with the class 17 locative clitic). In interrogatives the **-kho** clitic may also be used as means hence making a question less direct in this case serving a pragmatic function.

***Analysis of Licensing Locative Projection***

The phrase structure proposed by Bowers (1993, 2002) is the proposed analysis that is built here. A predication phrase (Pred P) is accomplished in this framework, for instance the VP happens to introduce an argument externally. The locus of the semantic sense of transitivity occurring below P.P/VP appears to be similar to the transitivity phrase is the licenser of accusative case to subjects rising to spec, TP English raise to specificity Tvp as Bowers claimed. My suggestion in Lubukusu is that product of agreement on the head of the location phrase (Loc P) is the locative clitic which arises hence equivalent of the transitivity phrase of the locative-licensing. As diagrammed in (37), the resultant phrase structure appears and locates the Loc P between VP and VP, position similarly as illustrated by Buell (2005).

14)



Loc P licenses locative phrases on this account in the same manner that direct objects are licensed by the TrP. In addition to the agreement properties therefore, Loc P contributes to the locative meaning of a verb since it has the semantic function. The principles and

parameters theorizing that are given have long held that argument that noun phrases must be licensed (for example in Chomsky 1981, 2000) in Bantu languages it is significant that locative phrases are not prepositional phrases but are noun phrases. Therefore, we claim that between loc<sup>o</sup> head and the locative phrase the locative clitic arises as an agreement in relation and this is what led to a clear communication purpose among Lubukusu native speakers in Bungoma County. Although the morphological realization of locative agreement so that its absence or presence helped in defining the argument structure of a particular verb.

### ***Incorporated Pronouns as a Cliticization Process***

Lubukusu displays properties that are expected of the long hypothesized pronoun incorporation sort of object markers in Bantu languages. OMs are licit in order to double an object in Lubukusu. These particular licensing conditions must be there in discourse contexts so as to provide the neutral interpretations that are clearly altered but only through derivation of OMs in Lubukusu by head-movement incorporation hence analytically undesirable in specific discourse context with a position with a completely different operation for object marking. From the explanation of object marking recalled in the previous section, that is removal from a pattern that is predicted and is however exceptionally far from unusual cross linguistically. Within a language, the exceptional patterns therefore, are moreas compared to the norm. Hence, in Bantu languages the OMs ought to be analyzed more widely as clitics, cross linguistically using the same kinds of theoretical mechanisms. Evidently from this conclusion, a variety of morphological, syntactic and phonological are provided, according to Diercks et al (2013) concludes that in Lubukusu OMs ought to be analyzed as clitics.

### **Conclusion**

According to this study, we have debated that clitics instantiate the deep analysis that incorporated pronouns are object markers but are long hypothesized in some Bantu languages. I expanded the discussion so that various syntactic contexts can be involved and revisited classical diagnostics for object marking where on a functional head, the Lubukusu object markers were not a realization of agreement but are incorporated into the verbs morphological structure hence pronominal arguments of the verb,. However, in many ways Lubukusu is a prototypical example of pronominal in corporation; multiple data patterns have been given that led into question an incorporation analysis basing on a strict head movement. Hence, this contributed to analysis of clitics as Lubukusu object markers. Earlier in other languages, the derivation of similar cliticization processes was proposed.

### **Recommendation**

No evidence has been provided that a single object marker restriction in Lubukusu is morphological and not syntactic. An interesting possibility is however left by the general approach, that is according to the principle, in the event that the multiple object markers are not ruled out, should be allowed in the event that they are not ruled out by the afore mentioned constraints of morphology then they must be allowed only if one of them does not arise in the pre-stem position immediately. For this hypothesis in Lubukusu, an interesting ground is offered since the pre-stem object marker does not pronominalize locative phrases

but instead they are pronominalized by the post verbal clitic. Any non- subject pronominalization by pre-stem object marker is in fact realized by a post verbal locative clitic, for instance, locative direct objects.

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