**Transformation in the Edem-Ani dialect of Igbo language: a syntactic analysi Dennis**

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**Abstract:**

This study presents a syntactic analysis of transformational processes within the Edem-ani dialect of the Igbo language. Transformational processes play a crucial role in the formation and interpretation of sentences, enabling the expression of complex ideas and conveying nuanced meanings. The aim of this research is to explore and analyze the syntactic transformations that occur in the Edem-ani dialect, shedding light on the unique linguistic features and structures found within this specific variant of the Igbo language. To achieve this, the study adopts a descriptive and analytical approach, drawing on both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include recorded conversations, narratives, and other language data collected from native speakers of the Edem-ani dialect. Secondary sources encompass existing literature on Igbo linguistics, transformational grammar, and syntactic theories. The analysis focuses on various types of transformations, including movement, deletion, and insertion, that are employed to derive different sentence structures and convey specific grammatical and semantic information. The study examines the rules governing these transformations and investigates how they interact with other aspects of the Edem-ani dialect's grammar, such as word order, agreement, and case marking. Furthermore, this research aims to identify any unique transformational patterns or features that distinguish the Edem-ani dialect from other Igbo dialects or related languages. By doing so, it contributes to a deeper understanding of the syntactic structure and evolution of the Edem-ani dialect, offering insights into the linguistic diversity and variation present within the Igbo language. The findings of this study not only enhance our knowledge of Igbo linguistics but also have broader implications for theoretical linguistics, particularly in the realm of transformational grammar. The examination of transformational processes in the Edem-ani dialect provides valuable data for comparative studies, cross-linguistic analyses, and the refinement of syntactic theories. In conclusion, this research contributes to the growing body of knowledge on the syntax of the Edem-ani dialect of Igbo, shedding light on the transformational processes employed in this particular variant of the language. It highlights the significance of syntactic analysis in understanding the intricate structures and rules that govern language, facilitating a more comprehensive understanding of the rich linguistic heritage of the Igbo people.

**Keywords: Transformation, research, Edem-ani dialect.**

**1.0 Introduction:**

The Edem-ani dialect, also known as the Nsukka dialect, is a distinctive variant of the Igbo language spoken by a community residing in the Nsukka region of Nigeria. Igbo, as one of the major languages in Nigeria, exhibits considerable dialectal variation, with each dialect reflecting unique linguistic features and cultural influences. The Edem-ani dialect offers an intriguing opportunity for a syntactic analysis, focusing specifically on the transformational processes that shape the sentence structures and convey meaning in this particular variant of Igbo. Syntactic analysis plays a crucial role in understanding how languages organize and convey information through grammatical structures. Transformational processes, including movement, deletion, and Adjunction, are essential mechanisms that allow for the derivation of different sentence structures and the expression of complex ideas. By examining the transformational aspects of the Edem-ani dialect, we can gain valuable insights into the unique syntactic features and rules that characterize this variant of Igbo. The study of transformations in the Edem-ani dialect has significant implications for both descriptive linguistics and theoretical linguistics. Descriptively, it provides an opportunity to document and analyze the grammatical structures and processes used by native speakers of this dialect. Understanding these structures is crucial for preserving and promoting linguistic diversity and heritage. From a theoretical perspective, investigating the transformational processes in the Edem-ani dialect contributes to our understanding of universal principles that govern language and syntax. It allows for comparative linguistic studies, facilitating cross-dialectal analyses and providing data for the refinement of syntactic theories. By examining the transformational processes within this specific dialect, we can uncover linguistic patterns and features that may differ from other Igbo dialects or related languages, thereby enhancing our knowledge of the broader Igbo language family. The aim of this research is to conduct a comprehensive syntactic analysis of the transformational processes in the Edem-ani dialect. Through this analysis, we seek to uncover the rules and mechanisms that govern sentence formation and meaning construction within this specific variant of Igbo. By exploring the primary sources, employing appropriate methodologies, and utilizing established analytical frameworks, we aim to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the Edem-ani dialect, advance our understanding of Igbo linguistics, and provide insights into the broader field of transformational grammar. In the subsequent sections, we will discuss the primary sources, methodologies, and analytical frameworks employed in this study. We will also explore the potential significance and implications of the findings, both for our understanding of the Edem-ani dialect and for linguistic research in general. By investigating the transformational processes in the Edem-ani dialect, we hope to shed light on the syntactic structures and linguistic features that characterize this fascinating variant of the Igbo language in the Nsukka region.

**Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the paper are to:

i Movement transformation

ii Deletion transformation

iii Adjunction transformation

iv Substitution

And how it works in Edem-ani dialect of Nsukka.

**2.0 Literature Review**

This literature review aims to explore the transformation of the Edem-ani dialect of Nsukka in the Igbo language. The Edem-ani dialect is a variant of the Igbo language spoken by a specific community in Nsukka, Nigeria.The Edem-ani dialect is a prominent variant of the Nsukka language, which is spoken by the Igbo people in southeastern Nigeria.

 The review synthesizes existing literature to examine the linguistic, sociocultural, and historical factors contributing to the transformation of this dialect. By analyzing the available research, this review sheds light on the changes that have occurred over time and the implications for language preservation and cultural identity.

Edem-ani is from Edem an autonomous community made up by three villages, they are Edem-ani, Ozi Edem, Akpa Edem. Edem-ani which is the main reason for this research is made up by several clans they are: Isu utazi, Amaenu, Odojo, Amaogwu, Umuchagwu, Nkofi, Owere, Umuchoke, Ozara. This clan made up Edem-ani village in Nsukka local government area and they speak one language which is Edem-ani dialect of Nsukka.

**3.0 Methodology:**

This literature review employs a synthetic analysis approach to examine the available literature on the transformation of the Edem-ani dialect. A comprehensive search was conducted across various academic databases, including linguistic journals, anthropological studies, and historical texts. Relevant articles and research papers were carefully selected based on their relevance to the topic and the quality of their findings. The collected literature was then analyzed and synthesized to identify common themes, patterns, and key insights regarding the transformation of the Edem-ani dialect.

**4.0 Data Presentation and Analysis.**

**1. Movement transformation:**

In linguistics, movement transformation refers to a syntactic process that involves the displacement of words or phrases from their original positions to new positions in a sentence. This transformation allows for the formation of different sentence structures and helps convey specific meanings or grammatical relationships.

In the context of the Edem-ani dialect of Nsukka in the Igbo language, movement transformations can occur for various reasons, such as emphasizing certain elements, marking focus, or fulfilling specific syntactic requirements. Let's explore some examples of movement transformations in this dialect:

**1. Topicalization:**

Original Sentence: "I j'ahu nwa gh" (You will see our son). Topicalized Sentence: "Nwa nwoke anyị, I j'ahu." (Our son, you will see). In this example, the noun phrase "nwa nwoke anyị" (our son) is moved to the beginning of the sentence, emphasizing the son as the topic of discussion.

 **2. Focus movement:**

Original Sentence: "Ị na-achọ ihe dị oyii." (You are searching for something good). Focused Sentence: "Ihe dị oyii, ị na-achọ." (Something good, you are searching for). Here, the noun phrase "ihe dị oyii" (something good) is moved to the beginning of the sentence to highlight it as the focused element.

**3. Wh-movement:**

Original Sentence: "Ọ bụ ne wee?" (Where is that place)? Wh-moved Sentence: "mbe ọbụ bụ ne wee?" (That place, where is it)? In this case, the question word "ebe" (where) is moved to the beginning of the sentence, forming a question structure.

These examples demonstrate different movement transformations in the Edem-ani dialect of Nsukka Igbo. It's important to note that the specific movement transformations and their usage can vary among different Igbo dialects, and the examples provided here are specific to the Edem-ani dialect.

**4. D** **eletion transformation:**

In the Edem-ani dialect of Nsukka Igbo, as in other Igbo dialects, there are instances where elements can be omitted for various reasons, such as economy of speech, redundancy, or to conform to specific syntactic patterns.

Here are a couple of examples that illustrate cases where deletion or omission can occur in the Edem-ani dialect:

**5. Subject Deletion:**

Original Sentence: "Ọ jị kpọta umuja ọbụ ne nzukọ ọzọ." (He will invite the children to another gathering). Deletion Transformation: “jị akpọta hé ne nzukọ ọzọ." (Will invite the children to another gathering). In this example, the subject pronoun "ọ" (he) is omitted in the transformed sentence. The subject pronoun can be omitted when the subject is clear from the context or when it is repetitive.

**6. Verb Deletion:**

Original Sentence: "Lee mbe ụmụja ọbụ nọ". (See the place where the children are). Deletion Transformation: "Achọ ebe nke ụmụja."(See the place where the children). Here, the verb "agha" (are) is deleted in the transformed sentence. This deletion is possible because the verb can be understood from the context or it is not essential for the meaning of the sentence. It's important to note that the examples provided here are just a few instances of potential deletions in the Edem-ani dialect of Nsukka Igbo. The specific contexts and conditions for deletion can vary within the dialect and depend on factors such as pragmatic considerations, discourse structure, and speaker preferences.

**7. Adjunction transformation:**

In Igbo grammar, the adjunction transformation refers to a syntactic operation where an element is added to a phrase or clause to provide additional information or clarification. This transformation helps in modifying and expanding the meaning of a sentence.

Let's take a look at some examples in the Edem-ani dialect of Nsukka to better understand the adjunction transformation:

1. **Base sentence: "Ọ furu afụ." (S/he went.)**

Adjunction transformation: "Ọ furu afụ na-agbakwa ụtụtụ." (S/he went in the morning.)

In this example, the base sentence "Ọ furu afụ" means "S/he went." By employing the adjunction transformation, the phrase "na agbakwa ụtụtụ" (in the morning) is added to the sentence to specify the time of the action, resulting in "Ọ furu na agba akwa " meaning "S/he went in the morning."

1. Base sentence: "Ne wee bụ ọ n'ewe iwe?" (Where does it hurt?)

Adjunction transformation: "Ne wee bụ ọ n'ewe na n'ishi." (Where does it hurt on the head?)

The base sentence "Ne wee na n'ewe?" means "Where does it hurt?" By using the adjunction transformation, the phrase "na ishi" (on the head) is added to the sentence to specify the location of the pain, resulting in "Ne wee na ishi" meaning "Where it hurts on the head?"

1. Base sentence: "O nwere eka." (S/he has a hand). Adjunction transformation: "O nwere eka n'onu." (S/he has a hand in the mouth). In this example, the base sentence "O nwere eka" means "S/he has a hand." By employing the adjunction transformation, the phrase "n'onu" (in the mouth) is added to the sentence to specify the location of the hand, resulting in "O ji eka n'onu" meaning "S/he has a hand in the mouth."These examples demonstrate how the adjunction transformation in the Edem-ani dialect of Nsukka Igbo allows for the addition of phrases to modify or specify different aspects of a sentence, such as time, location, or manner.

**Substitution transformation:**

In Igbo grammar, the substitution transformation refers to a syntactic operation where a word or phrase is replaced with another word or phrase, while preserving the overall structure and meaning of the sentence. This transformation helps in conveying different information or emphasizing specific elements within a sentence. Let's explore some examples of the substitution transformation in the Edem-ani dialect of Nsukka Igbo:

These examples demonstrate how the substitution transformation in the Edem-ani dialect of Nsukka Igbo allows for the replacement of words or phrases to convey different meanings or emphasize specific elements within a sentence while maintaining the overall structure and grammatical integrity.

Base sentence: "Ugochi n'ete egwu." (Ugochi is dancing). Substitution transformation: "Nne n'ete egwu." (Mother is dancing).

In this example, the base sentence "Ugochi n'ete egwu" states that Ugochi is dancing. Through the substitution transformation, the word "Ugochi" is replaced with "Nne" (Mother), resulting in "Nne n'ete egwu" meaning "Mother is dancing." Base sentence: "Obi atodighi (shishi) otu ego." (Obi does not have one naira). Substitution transformation: "Onye ozo atodighi (shishi) otu ego." (Another person does not have one naira). In this example, the base sentence "Obi atodigh otu ego" indicates that Obi does not have one naira. Through the substitution transformation, the name "Obi" is replaced with "Onye ozo" (Another person), resulting in "Onye ozo atodighi otu ego" meaning "Another person does not have one naira.

Base Sentence: Nwa mụ n'asụ asụsụ nke mụ." (My child speaks my language).

Transformed Sentence: Nwa mụ n'asụ Igbo”. (My child speaks Igbo).

In the transformed sentence, the phrase "nke mụ" (my) has been substituted with "Igbo" to avoid repetition.

**CONCLUSION**

In the Edem-ani dialect of Nsukka, the processes of transformation, movement, substitution, and deletion play crucial roles in language. These processes contribute to the overall linguistic structure and function, allowing for effective communication within the community. Adjudication, which involves making judgments or decisions, may also have significance within the dialect's cultural or social context. Together, these processes shape the unique linguistic characteristics of the Edem-ani dialect and contribute to its richness and complexity.

The phenomenon of movement plays a crucial role in the Edem-ani dialect, allowing for the displacement of words or phrases within a sentence to convey specific meanings or grammatical relationships.

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