RESTRICTIVE AND NON-RESTRICTIVE APPOSITION IN IGBO SEMANTICS

By

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Abstract
Linguistics, as a discipline, busies itself with the study of the science of language. Among its many preoccupations is the explanation of how language works. Through linguistics, therefore, we can analyse and comprehend the nature of the complex structural components of a language. Such components include the sound pattern study (phonology), the word structure study (morphology) and the word arrangement study (syntax). Semantics, the next component, is the study of the meaning derived from phonology, morphology and syntax. Semantics explains the various types of meaning that abound within a language. It is on the ground of these varieties of meaning that this paper studies "Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Apposition in Igbo Semantics. The objectives of the study include explaining the meanings of apposition, restrictive apposition and non-restrictive apposition, the difference between the two. It is also purposed to discuss the significance of both types of apposition in Igbo semantics. The researcher, as an L1 speaker of the Igbo language, uses his intuitive knowledge in generating the relevant primary data for the research. The secondary data are sourced from relevant literature. The study is guided by the grammatical concept of noun phrase modification and Use theory of Meaning. Among the findings of the study is that apposition is a grammatical expression in which an existing noun phrase has another one, co-referential with it put in an adjacent position with the pre-existing one, which it helps to describe or modify. The study , also, finds out that a restrictive apposition is the one which provides information essential to the meaning of

the noun that it is re-naming, whereas in non-restrictive apposition, the information provided is not essential to the meaning of the noun it is re-naming.

1.0 Introduction

The essence of speaking is to send out a meaning to the receiver. And the receiver has to understand the meaning, without which there is no communication. Communication is determined by people who use words. These words are arranged in structures syntactically.

The syntactic arrangement of the words leads to meaning and understanding. And, according to Echebima (2015), grammar embodies the whole set of rules of a language showing the structure of a succession of words with their semantic meaning. What this means is that when we are discussing about grammar, it implies that we are also discussing about meaning.

Meaning is central in human communication. "The interpretation of meanings of expressions is also an intrinsic part of the linguistic knowledge possessed by the native speakers of that language" (Ndimele, 1999). This implies that as we learn a specific language, we also learn the agreed-upon meanings of all the linguistic units in that language. It is for a purpose of this sort that we set for ourselves here the task of studying "Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Apposition in Igbo Semantics".

The task of this study is prompted by the objective to explain what apposition is. It also seeks to explain what is meant by restrictive apposition and non-restrictive apposition. Another objective of the study is to also explain the differences between restrictive and non-restrictive apposition in Igbo. The investigation, in addition, is obligated to explain the significance of both varieties of grammatical construction in the Igbo language. The research method adopted is descriptive. The study is guided by the Concept of Noun Phrase Modification and the Use theory of meaning.

In order to accomplish these set objectives, we have organized the work of this research into four sections. The first section is the introduction. This is where the readers' eyes are to be opened to the reality of the reasons for the research, including its dimensions. In the second section, the literature review, the written works of language experts as they pertain to the topic of study are to be revisited and analysed. It is in the third section, Analysis of Findings, that a critical and evaluative examination of the findings is to be carried out, so as to sieve out inapplicable points. Then, the last section, Summary of Findings and Conclusion, is for a brief assemblage of the findings and bringing the research to a close.

The research is not without some significance. In the light of this, it is expected to serve the purpose of linguists and linguistic students by the addition of another dimension to their knowledge of Igbo semantics. Linguistics lecturers or teachers are looked upon to appreciate the work for the lecture subject options it will offer them in their study of linguistics. Researchers may like to broaden the horizon of this topic of research in another study. And for the Igbo language proper, with this study, it is becoming more developed and improved, especially in the discipline of linguistics.

2.0 Review of Literature

The task of this section is to examine the works of literature that have some bearing on our topic of study.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

Following the muddling up of the meaning of apposition with other types of modifiers, it becomes necessary to review such other modifiers so as to present a clearer view of apposition

2.1.1 Adjectives

An adjective qualifies or gets us to know more about a noun (Uwalaka, 1997). Some examples are ọcha (white), oji (black), ọma (good), ọjọọ (bad), nta/ntakịrị (small) and ochie (old). Its use is thus:

Example (1): (a) Uwe ọcha ka o yi (He is putting on white clothes).
(b) Uchechi nwere agwa ọjọọ (Uchechi has a bad character).
(c) Okoro bx nwoke ọma (Okoro is a good man).

2.1.2 Demonstratives

By demonstratives, we mean the words that point precisely at what is being talked about. According to Uba-Mgbemena (2006), there are three types of demonstratives in Igbo: “a”, “ahụ” and “nụhụ”. “Nụhụ” may not be used generally. These demonstratives are similar to the English “this” and “that”.
The English use of the demonstrative, “this”, is to refer to something near whereas “that” is to refer to something distant from the interlocutors (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1981). In like manner, in Igbo, reference is made to nouns that are near and distant by the use of “a” (this) and “ahụ” (that), respectively. The demonstratives are called “nrụ aka” in Igbo (Usoh, 2009:61) and Uba-Mgbemena (2006:34). It is Uwalaka (1996:97) that calls it “Nrụaka”. Some examples of demonstratives in noun phrase structures are:
Example (2): (a) Akwụkwọ a (this book).
(b) Nwata ahụ (that child).
(c) Okwu ahụ (that matter).

2.1.3 Quantifiers

In Igbo, quantifiers also function as modifiers. Uwalaka (1996:98) calls it "mkpọkọta" as opposed to "nziole" by Uba-Mgbemena (2006:35). Quantifiers are used in grammatical constructions to denote quantity. That is, the number or how many what is being described is. Some of them are: niile/dum (all), ole na ole/ụfọdụ (some), ọtụtụ (many), imirikiti/imerime (so many), ncha/chaachaa (nothing), naabọ (two), naatọ (three), naanọ (four) (Uwalaka, 1996).

Example (3): (a) Udoka sị ụnụ naatọ bịa (Udoka asked the two of you to come).
(b) ụfọdụụmụ akwụkwọ abịaghị akwụkwọ (some students didn't come to school).
(c) Ha niile bịara ụka taa (All of them came to Church today).

2.1.4 Numerals

Numerals are numbers. The three types of it, cardinals, ordinals and fractions, function as modifiers in Igbo grammar. They help in qualifying nouns in some sentences.

Example (4): (a) Udo kwụnyere nde naịra n'ụlọ akụ (Udo paid one million naira into the bank).
(b) Ugwuanyị lụrụ nwaanyị abụọ (Ugwuanyị married two wives).
(c) Chiemerie gbara onye nke mbụ n'ule ha (Chiemerie came first in their exam.).

2.1.5 Relative Clause

"A clause is a group of words which forms a part of a sentence and contains a subject and a predicate" (Murthy, 2007:227). In Uba-Mgbemena's(2006:98) view, "a relative clause is a dependent clause , which explains to us a noun situated in a sentence. It is a subordinate clause that functions like in adjective. Uba-Mgbemena (2006) insists that there two types of relative clause: the subject qualifying and the object qualifying relative clause. They qualify the subject and object of the sentence, respectively.

Example (5); (a) Nwoke gburu ọdụm bụ odogwu (The man who killed the lion is a hero).
(b) ụlọ Uche rụrụ mara mma (The house built by Uche is fine).

A careful observation of sentence (a) above will reveal that 'gburu ọdụm" is ọualifying "nwoke", which is the subject of the sentence; same goes for sentence (b) where "Uche rụrụ" is describing "ụlọ", which is the head noun of the noun phrase, "ụlọ mara mma".

Example (6): (a) Anyị maara *ebe e liri nna ya* (We know the place where his father was buried).
(b) Ada zụtara *anụ rere ure* (Ada bought meat that is rotten).
(c) Ibe danyere na *mmiri na-eri eri* (Ibe fell into a stream that drowns people).

The italicized sentence segments are the object noun phrases that are being qualified.
So far, we have treated adjectives, demonstratives, quantifiers and numerals as single-word modifiers. And we also treated a group-word modifier, the relative clause. The next group-word modifier is the appositives, which is our focus of attention in this research.

2.1.6 Apposition as a Concept

The many opinions on what apposition is make it hard going to give an easy definition to it. According to Greenbaum (1996:230), "appositives are typically non-restrictive noun phrases that have the same reference as the preceding noun phrases". In Eyisi's (2006:196) opinion, "an appositive is a single noun or noun phrase , that is placed immediately after a noun to label it, identify it or tell us more about it, that is, modify it". Crystal ((1992:22) sees apposition as "a grammatical term retained in some models of grammatical description for a sequence of units which are constituents at the same grammatical level, and which have an identity or similarity of reference". Uba-Mgbemena (2000:1) states that "apposition is a syntactic operation in which units of the same syntactic category are of identical or similar reference, or else the reference of one is included in the reference of the other, are placed in a sentence either side by side or in a discontinuous sequence". Wikipedia.org (2011) defines an appositive as "substantive that follows another substantive to identify or explain it". Here are some examples of apposition in Igbo.

Example (7): (a) Uche ome mma (i.e nke ahụ na-eme mma) alọtala.
(Uche the good man (i.e.the one that does something good) has returned.
(b) Igwenwaanyị, ọchọ udo (i.e.nke ahụ na-achọ udo) ahụla ọdị ka ya.
(Igwenwaanyị the peace maker (i.e. the one that makes peace) has met her like.
(c) Iko nke ahụụnụ wetere awaala (The cup (i.e.the one that you brought) has been
broken).

The above examples are about restrictive apposition. From it, it becomes clear that Igbo appositives are modifiers of head nouns, and in this are like restrictive

relative clauses. Even in their discussion of non-restrictive apposition, Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) present the argument that the first appositive's information is primary whereas the information of the second appositive is subordinate.

Uba-Mgbemena (2000) maintains that constituents in apposition must be of the same grammatical rank.. His paper uses the following two examples to elucidate his position:

Example (8): (a) Qmalinze, nwoke gburu agụ bụ odogwu
(ọmalinze the man who killed a leopard is a hero).
(b) Izu ohi, omume ụwa niile katọrọ, bụ arụ.
(To steal, an act condemned by the entire world, is an abomination).

From the above, "Qmalinze" and "nwoke gburu agụ", "izu ohi" and "omume ụwa niile katọrọ" are all doing nominal function. So stresses that this characteristic of equality of rank of constituents is a mark (feature) which apposition has in common with coordination.

2.1.7 Syntactic and Semantic Components in Modification

Sentence, being "a complete unit of expression and the basic unit of all logical thinking and writing(Eyisi, 2006:186) is often studied with the purpose of knowing its various components and basic patterns. Eyisi (2006) is of the opinion that there exist some situations where some sentence patterns carry little information, thereby inviting the need to expands them and add extra semantic information. The process of doing this is called modification.

Modification has both a syntactic component--- the relationship between words and a semantic component---the the relationship between the concepts and how they combine to give the meaning of the whole phrase. Syntactically, noun modification involves the category of the things designated by the head noun and whatever concept that is designated by the modifier. Modification, therefore, is just one of the ways in which meaningful elements are combined to form larger meaningful expressions.

From this elucidation, it becomes clear that the two sides that aggregate to offer the meaning of the entire phrase in the modification process are structural and semantic. The elucidation also shows that there are modifiers which act together to effect this new, enhanced meaning of the whole phrase. Related to this, then, Trask (1993) sees a modifier as any category which serves to add semantic information to that provided by the head of the category within which it is

contained, such as and adjective or a relative clause within an NP or an adverbial within a verb phrase (VP).

2.1.7.2 Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Modification

Modification may be restrictive or non-restrictive. This view adds that the essence of modification is to expand the meaning of the head noun. According to Jesperson (1924), the way modification is done is that the noun enters into association with the other members of the noun phrase family and as they are followed or attached to this NP family, they describe, qualify or modify the NP family. Modification, in linguistics, does not mean to change something. To modify means to limit, restrict, characterize or otherwise focus meaning.

2.1.8 Noun or Noun Phrase Modification

The noun phrase is a group of words that is made up of the noun and the modifiers that accompany it (Eyisi, 2006). AS for the noun, according to Mbah (1999), it is and indispensable part of the noun phrase or head noun. In fact, the noun is the head of the noun phrase (NP) about which other components of the NP are only giving extra information. The giving of extra information means modifying the head noun. To support this, Hawkins (1983:2), maintains that "languages tend to place modifying elements either consistently before or after the modified elements (or heads).

2.2 Apposition Proper

The idea that Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) have about apposition is that it makes a connection between elements or units of grammar that have grammatical relationship. They say that as a pre-condition for becoming appositives, such elements or unts must have reference that is identical or if not, the reference of one of the units should imperatively be contained (or included) in the reference of the other unit. These criteria for apposition seem to be supported by Crystal (1991). He holds the view that appositive units have to be doing the same syntactic work, have identical reference and have to be at equal grammatical level.

On his part, Trask (1993:19), defines an appositive as "a noun phrase which immediately follows another noun phrase of identical reference, the whole sequence behaving like a single noun phrase with respect to the rest of the sentence". He goes ahead to illustrate his idea of appositives with such examples as these;

Example (9): (a) Paris, *the greatest city in France*, is changing its face.

(b) His newest book, *the last one in the trilogy*, concludes the saga

The appositives, in his view, are the italicized segments of the above sentences. Owolabi (1992:34) clarifies the concept of apposition, thus:

> Expressions that are instances of appositive constructions are borne out by the fact that the units which make them up are together, belong to identical or grammatical class, in certain cases, function in the same way syntactically with respect to the same constituents of the sentence in which they occur and are co-referential.

The purpose of apposition which is modification, qualification or description of nouns or noun phrases endows it with the right to be versatile in its functions. Pragmatically speaking, the essence of apposition is to specify, give extra or new information, often descriptively. It is , therefore, not out of place for specific or new pieces of information that border on nouns, adjectives or any syntactic category, to be described by apposition, especially when such descriptions would help to make the write up not to be choppy, monotonous and uninteresting.

2.2.1 Apposition as a Grammatical Relation

Being a grammatical relation, there are conditions that apposition has to meet up with. According to freedictionary.com (2011), what the word "relation" means is "a logical or natural association between two or more things; relevance to one another". The phenomenon of apposition has some logical association with its sentence constituents--- a relation that sticks to the principles of linguistic correctness (i.e. grammar).

Quirk et al (1885:1320) have given out three requisites for apposition, which include that:
(a) Each of the appositives can be separately omitted without affecting the acceptability of the sentence;

(b) Each fulfils the same syntactic function in the resultant sentences;
(c) It can be assumed that there is no difference between the original sentence and either of the resultant sentences.

In the same vein, Uba-Mgbemena (2000:1) enumerating his own conditions, recognizes the requisites for apposition as follows: that
(a) Apposition is a syntactic operation;
(b) The units are of the same syntactic class; and
(c) The units have identical references or, if not, the reference of one is included in the other's reference;
(d) The appositive units are placed in a sentence either side by side or in a sequence that is discontinuous.

2.2.1 The Semantics of Apposition

According to rusnauka.com (2020), the relationship types of apposition have to be defined as a unity and then its constituents , types revealing the manner in which the second constituent of an apposition provides information about the first constituent. This type of relationship can be more specific, less specific, or equally specific. If the apposition is nonrestrictive, the markers of apposition, *namely*, or, *thatis*, *thatistosay*, can be optionally inserted to indicate that the second constituent identifies the first one. If the apposition is restrictive, a marker is not usually permitted, except when the obligatory marker, of, is required.

According to www.cambridge .org (2020), apposition has a semantic structure. The semantic relationship between units in apposition can be described in a variety of ways. The two units of an apposition can be characterized by the semantic relations that are either referential, or non-referential. In addition, apposition can be classified into various semantic classes, depending upon whether the second unit of the apposition provided information about the first that is more specific.

In appositions containing first units that are noun phrases, the appositions can be categorized according to whether or not the second unit of the apposition restricts the reference of the first unit. And finally, appositions form semantic gradients, with some appositions being semantically more appositional than others (Meyer, 1992).
In Umeodinka (2011), it is made clear that it is in semantic relationship of apposition that the issue of categorization into restrictive and non-restrictive types of apposition comes in.

2.3 Theoretical Frame work

For this study, we are set here to consider the Theoretical Concept of Modificaton and Use Theory of Meaning.

2.3.1 The Theoretical Concept of Modification

The introduction of the parts of speech by traditional grammarians, first by Plato, and its popularization and categorization by Dionysius Thrax (Mbah, 2006), constitute the origin of grammatical description or language form before Ferdinand de Saussure founded Structuralism (Anagbogu, Mbah and Eme, 2010). All these set the stage for the modification of nouns.

The theory of apposition is synonymous with the theory of noun and noun phrase modification. As Wikipedia.org (2011) views it, the principle of noun and noun phrase modification is part of the study of syntax. According to

Finegan (2008), sentences are organized constituents. They constitute sets of arrangements of units, which relate one to another. When the units of a sentence come together as ordered elements, they form a structure; and any structure at all is a form of grammatical relation that can be analyzed.

2.3.2 Use Theory of Meaning

The use theory of meaning was propounded by Wittgenstein in 1953. The objective of the theory is to show that it is not proper to treat meanings as entities. He, instead, proposes that "the meaning of any linguistic expression (be it a word, a phrase, or a sentence) is determined by the context in which it is used"(Ndimele, 1999:24). This is another way of saying that what an expression means is a function of its use in the language.

2.3.3 Application of the Theories

With this theory, therefore, guided by the concept of modification, we shall generate the primary data of apposition for this study on the grounds of the noun phrase modification principle. And the use theory of meaning will be applied to ensure that such expressions reflect the contexts in which appositive constructions are used in the Igbo language.

3.0 Data Analysis

Having seen that the semantics of apposition is all about dividing apposition into its different types of restrictive and non-restrictive, this section is devoted to examining how these divisions play out in the Igbo language. In other words, we are set to analyse how the semantics of apposition (that is, restrictive and non-restrictive) gives rise to different types of them in Igbo expressions.

3.1 Restrictive Apposition

Following the explanations offered above (by www.cambridge.org and Meyer (1992) on the semantics of apposition, we can deduce that a restrictive apposition is the type which supplies information that is vital towards identifying the phrase in apposition. Put in another way, restrictive apposition limits or gives a clarification to that phrase in a way that is crucial, thereby making the matter look important. Making it crucial implies that the restrictive apposition will lay emphasis on the meaning of that phrase so that its essentiality will be obvious. That is, if the phrase is removed, it will affect the meaning of the phrase. If it is not removed, the essential meaning of the phrase will remain.

Restrictive appositives are not set off by commas. The essence of the restrictive appositive is to mark out a subset of a class of items, so that such a set will stand out from the rest of its class.

Example (10): (a) Nwanne m nwoke, ọgochukwu bụọka mgba
(My brother Ogochukwu is a wrestler).
(b) Chibuike ọgọ m nwoke bịara ebe a.
(Chibuike my in-law came here).

In (a) above, Ogochukwu is simply suppying additional information in the form of pinning down which brother the appositive is making reference to. The implication is that the person who made the comment has more than one brother, for which reason he wants to mark out "Ogochukwu" from the rest of his brothers. Same goes for (b), in which "ọgọ m nwoke" is used to emphasize or clarify the particular "Chibuike" that is being talked about.

It follows, therefore that the second appositive constituents "ọgọchukwu" and 'ọgọ m nwoke"are essential to the understanding of the meaning of the sentence. That is why it is not set off with a comma. In restrictive apposition, there is no need to put commas around the appositive, because it is essential information. Without it, one would not know which "Chibuike" or which of "my brothers" that is being talked about. From this, we can easily see that the word 'restrictive' means that it confines the understanding of the meaning of the construction within some bounds.

It is vital to point out that Igbo restrictive appositives are often associated with a side-by-side placement of the first and appositives which makes them to be continuous and not otherwise

3.2 Non-restrictive Apposition

Contrary to restrictive appositives, the information which the non-restrictive apposition gives is parenthetical and non-defining. What this means is that the information is not essential to the understanding of the meaning of the sentence.

Be that as it may, the non-restrictive apposition could further be categorized into information of equivalence, attribution or inclusion on the first appositive constituent. The essence of these features is recognized by Quirk and Greebaum (1973). It is for this reason that they maintain that there exist varying information units in non-restrictive apposition and also that the information value of the two juxtaposed appositives is not the same. To them, the message of the initial and subsequent appositives is primary and dependent, respectively.

3.2.1 Digging into the Varieties of Meaning in Non-restrictive Apposition

Everything that has to do with types of non-restrictive appositives is all about the relationship of meaning. What it shows is that apposition manifests itself

into various semantic dimensions. In that wise, the non-restrictive apposition shows itself semantically into the relationship of:
(a) Equivalelnce, (b) Attribution and (c) Inclusion. We shall explain them in series.

3.2.1.1 Equivalence non-restrictive apposition

Equivalence apposition is a type of non-restrictive apposition. It expresses a relationship of sameness of value, purpose or job in a sentence. In other words, the value, purpose or job has to be similar (same value) with something else in that sentence. That is why such an expression like 'Ya bụ' or 'ma q bụ'is used in appositive constructions of equivalence.

Example (11): (a) ọ chọrọ ego, *yabụ,* ego buru ibu (He needs money, that is big money).
(b) Ndị egwu ha, *ma ụmụ nwaanyị, ma ụmụ nwoke*, soro bịa.
(Her dance colleagues, both women and men, came).

The illustration above shows the first appositive, "ego", at the same level of the object position in the sentence with "ego buru ibu" in (a), just as "Ndị egwu ha" is at the same level of the subject position with "ụmụ nwaanyị" and "ụmụ nwoke" in (b). And these are indications of the equivalence, sameness of value or purpose or activity. The second appositive is at the same level with the initial one.

The equivalence apposition has some other meanings of equivalence that can be derived from it in the Igbo language. And these are the equivalence appositive derivatives.

3.2.1.2 Equivalence Appositive Derivatives

A careful study has shown that we can derive identification equivalence, appellation equivalence, designation equivalence and reformulation equivalence as types of equivalence appositives. We have to briefly give some examples of them.

(i) Identification Equivalence

Identification is all about presenting something as being true, affirmed or agreed upon. Below, we have positive and negative identification equivalence (a) and (b), respectively.

Example(12): (a) Chibuike, *ezigbo ọgọ* erutela (Chibuike, my good in-law, has arrived).
(b) Imejuputaghị nkwa gị, *na ị ga-enye m ego*
(You did not fulfill your promise, that you will give me money).

(ii) Appellation Equivalence

Appellation has to do with naming. In the such sentences below, the names are made clearer and more specific, so that they can be picked out.

Example (13): (a) O were ha afq iteghete ịmụta nnwa izizi, ya bụ, Ekeneme.
(It took them nine years to have their first child, that is, Ekeneme).
(b) Udoka nwere aha otutu; nwanne onye abụghị Chi ya.
(Udoka has a nickname; one's brother is not his God).

(iii) Designation Equivalence

An appositive that is designating is one which shows the office or position one occupies. This is of two types in Igbo, the one showing one's position in the office (position designating) and the one about title (epithet appositive), as in the examples (a) and (b) below, respectively.

Example (14): (a) Ejike Mbaka, *ezigbo ụkọchukwu*, ma ekwe ukwe
(Ejike Mbaka, a good Priest, can sing songs).
(b) Nwoke ndị Igbo ji eme ọnụ, *Ikemba Nnewi*, anwụọla
(The man the Igbo people is proud of, Ikemba Nnewi, is dead).

(iv)Reformulation Equivalence

As the name indicates reformulation equivalence appositive is the type that reformulates or develops the first appositive in another way. It does a re-wording or using a synonymous word to replace the first formulation, as in (a) and (b) below.

Example (15): (a) Ilu ya bụ ilu tara nchara, ya bụ, *ilu mgbe ochie.*
(His proverb is the rusty type, that is, antiquated proverb).
(b) Okwu ya bụ e-gere-ejighị-laa, ya bụ, *okwu asị*
(His talk is a non-take-home, that is, a lie).

3.2.1.3 Attribution Non-restrictive Apposition

The concern of attribution is predication. That is, saying something about the subject or assigning a quality to the subject. Attribution non-restrictive apposition assigns a quality or makes an obvious statement concerning the first appositive, as illustrated in (a) and (b) below.

Example (16): (a) Onye isi ụmụ nwoke, *a-takata a-agbọọ*, abịala
(The men's leader, a difficult man, has come).
(b) Ahụedo, *nwaanyị na-achọ okwu na ụka*, apụọla.
(Ahụedo, a woman trouble seeker, has left).

3.2.1.4 Inclusion Non-restrictive Apposition

As Quirk and Greenbaum(1973) make us to understand, inclusion apposition, which is a facet of non-restrictive apposition, is concerned with a situation

where the reference of the first appositive includes that of the second appositive, instead of being identical with it.

Inclusion apposition, as Hodges and Whitten (1982) and grammar.about.com (2011) explain, has the following types: exemplification, particularization, multiple, list and compound. Their examples run respectively thus:

Example (17): (i) Exemplification: Iti mkpu, *tụmadị ụdị agbata obi ji agbakọ*, abụrụla njirimara ya (Shouting, especially the type that arouses neighbours to gather has become his character).
Example (18): (ii) Particularization: Nsọpụrụ, *ọ kachasị ịsọpụrụ okenye*, dị mma.
(Respect, especially to respect an old person, is good).
Example (19): Multiple: Ebe anyị ga-eje, *Aba, Owere na ọnịcha,* erika.
(The places we shall go, Aba, Owerri and Onitsha, are many).
Example (20): List: *{gba mgba, ịgba bọọlụ, ịgba ọsọ, ịtụ bọọlụ,* ha niile bụcha egwuregwu. (Wrestling, footballing, running, basketballing, all of them are games).
Example: (21) Compound: ọ kpọrọ ndị na-enyere ya aka, *Ngozi na Nzube*.
(He called his helpers, Ngozi and Nzube).
Each of these subtypes of Inclusion non-restrictive apposition has the appositives in them italicized. The ways they function are all implied in the nature of the name each one of them.

3.3 Analysis of the Meaning of Apposition

Our literature review has clarified that apposition is a type of adjectival clause, a brand of modification. From that, we can easily infer that apposition is a type of construction in grammar which involves two elements that are juxtaposed noun phrases, with one element (an appositive). Other, are said to be in apposition. One of the two noun or noun phrases is known as the appositive, even though its identification reọuires consideration of the manner the two elements are placed.

Example (22): Nwanne m nwaanyị, **Adamma Udemba,** na-eje ahịa.
(My sister, Adamma Udemba, is going to the market)
Example (23): Adamma Udemba, ***nwanne m nwaanyị***, na-eje ahịa.
(Adamma Udemba, my sister, is going to the market).
In (22) and (23) above, "Adamma Udemba" and "Nwanne m nwaanyị" are in apposition with the appositive written boldly.

3.4 Analysis of the Meaning of Restrictive Apposition

The knowledge from the review of literature makes us understand that restrictive appostion is a kind of apposition. To explain it, when a modifier or appositive provides the kind of information that is essential to identifying the phrase in apposition, then such is a restrictive apposition. Restrictive apposition is the kind known for limiting or clarifying the phrase in some crucial way. It clarifies the phrase in such a way that the meaning of the sentence would be altered should the appositive be removed. Also, it is the kind of appositive that is not set off by commas. Another name for restrictive appositive is essential appositive. An example will suffice:

Example (24): Enyi m **ụlọakụ** na-abịa. (My friend ụlọakụ is coming).

(25): ọ na-enweka mmasị igwu egwu, **egwu bọọlụ.**

(He likes to play, the football game).

In (24) above, there are many friends that I have, but am restricting my statement to the one whose name is ụlọakụ. The same thing goes for (25). There are so many types of games and he likes that particular one, football game. It is essential information.

3.5 Analysis of the Meaning of Non-Restrictive Apposition

A non-restrictive apposition is a noun or noun phrase in which we can exactly know who the writer is making reference to when the appositive is removed. It is the kind of appositive that makes use of commas as it simply adds extra information to the sentence. Non-Restrictive apposition is also known as non-essential appositive.

Example (26): Adaku, **ọgbọ m**, ga-abịa echi. (Adaku, my age mate, will come tomorrow).

(27): Ejere m Canada, **obodo ọma**. (I went to Canada, a beautiful city).

Here, "obodo ọma" is not needed to identify Canada, just as "ọgbọ m" is not vital to identify Adakụ in (26). It is not an essential information in the construction, because the message "Adakụ ga-abịa echi" is clear without "ọgbọ m".

3.6 Contrasting Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Apposition

1	**Nature of Modification:** It modifies the noun that precedes it in an essential way.	1	Describes the noun that preceds it in a non-essential way.
2	**Work Identification:** in works toidentify or limit such nouns or noun phrases in a construction.	2	It does not identify or limit such nouns or noun phrase

3	**Removal and Change of Meaning:** The identifying appositives cannot be removed, because doing so will change its meaningor structure.	3	It can be removed without affecting the meaning of the sentence.
4	**Provision of Bonus Information:** It does not provide bonus information that can be excised froma sentence without alerting its meaning or structure.	4	It supplies additionalinformation, but optional description that can be excised froma sentence without changing its meaning or structure, e,g. "Chidi, *onye gụrụ akwụkwọ na Nsụka,* bụ ezigbo ọgba bọọlụ". here, "Chidi" can stay, while the appositive is removed and its meaning is retained,thus: "Chidi bụ ezigbo ọgba bọọlụ".
5	**Not Offset by Commas:** For the reason that they are essential information,they need to blend with their sentences seamlessly without commas, e.g."Ị ga-enye m akwụkwọ, ahụ I kwuru maka ya ụnyahụ?" where the comma is put makes no sense.it is better the sentence stays without comma, thus: "Ị ga-enye m akwụkwọ ahụ I kwuru maka ya ụnyahụ?"	5	**It can be offset by commas:** The reason is because they are removeable; commas mark the removal part of the sentence, e.g.*Ọchụpụrụ Onwe Ya N'Ụgbọ,* akwụkwọ izizi Umeodinka (2015) dere bụ iduazị".we can remove akwụkwọ izizi Umeodinka (2015) dere" without affecting the meaning of the sentence. We can also comfortably say: *Ọchụpụrụ Onwe Ya N'Ụgbọ* bụ iduazị"

3.7 Analysis of the Significance of Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Apposition

The outcome of our analysis of the works of literature is that we can now stand to enumerate how much relevance the knowledge of the restrictive and non-restrictive appositives is to us.

(i) Useful in Scientific and technical writing

Apposition is useful in scientific and technical writing; Here, the noun apposition is used to talk about the positioning of objects—or words close together. In grammar, it is used in placing two words or phrases beside each other in a sentence so that one describes or defines the other.

(ii) Communicating impression of emphasis

In communication proper, apposition is used to show the rhetoric effects of its structures/ Apposition is used to show how these structures can be used to communicate an impression of emphasis or intensification that can be compared with the effects achieved by repetitions.

(iii) Gives a lot of encouragement to the reader

It encourages the reader to explore the differences between the interpretation of the second segment and that of the first. Secondly, it may encourage the reader

to explore the total set of contextual assumptions made accessible by both (or all) segments for the derivation of an interpretation that cannot be derived from any one segment alone.

(iv) For emotion identification
In apposition, authors use free indirect style to represent a character's struggle to identify an emotion he/she is experiencing.

(v) As a stylistic device for contextual effects
Deliberate reformulations are a stylistic device designed to achieve particular contextual effects. In a technical text, reformulation may constrain the interpretation of the original for the purpose of ensuring a more accurate understanding of a particular concept and hence a greater understanding of the surrounding context. In other cases, the hearer is rewarded by an array of weak implicatures, in which case we may say the reformulation achieves poetic effects comparable with those achieved through repetition.

(vi) Used to create clarity, interest and rhetoric effect
Appositions, as figures of speech, are not intended to be literal, but rather to create clarity, interest, or rhetorical effect. They are used even in an everyday language all the time. Using, knowing and understanding figures of speech well can make somebody or a student a better writer, speaker, designer, and overall communicator. Knowing your figures of speech well can actually make the person more creative. It is a way to enhance one's creativity and be an all-round communicator.

(vii) Coordination of identical reference
Apposition is a vital segment in the study of meaning, especially as it points at and coordinates the identical references in one expression.

(viii) Works for economy of words
This kind of construction works for the economy of words. This is obvious in the cases of co-occurrence and grammatical similarity, which permit the omission of either appositive unit without affecting the acceptability of the sentence.

(ix) Attachment of information values
Through non-restrictive apposition, we can attach information values to different information units, by applying some subordination in the distribution of information.

(x) Serves varying communication purposes
Apposition semantically serves different communication purposes , such as appellation, equivalence, inclusion, reformulation,listing, etc.

(xi) For understanding the basic patterns in grammatical modification
The study of apposition exposes us to knowing the various components and basic patterns in noun phrase modification.

4.0 Summary of Findings and Conclusion
This section is about putting our findings in a brevity and bringing the study to a close.

4.1 Summary of Findings
The reason that set off this study was to examine the concept of apposition, especially its two types—restrictive and non-restrictive. The investigation has been carried out and the objectives met.

Meeting the objectives means that we now know what is apposition in Igbo grammar and semantics. And we also now understand the meanings of restrictive and non-restrictive apposition and the differences between them. The study has also been enriched with the significance of restrictive and non-restrictive apposition.

We have explained apposition as syntactic expression in which two noun or noun phrases are placed side by side with one element working to identify the other in a different way. Such two elements are said to be in apposition. An apposition is restrictive when it provides information that is essential to identifying the phrase in apposition. Contrary to that, a non-restrictive apposition is the one that is not critical to picking out the phrase in apposition. The difference between the two lies in the matter of essentiality and inessentiality which characterizes restrictive and non-restrictive apposition, respectively.

The significance of restrictive and non-restrictive apposition include being useful in scientific and technical writing, communicating impression of emphasis, giving encouragement to readers, for clarity and rhetoric effect, emotion identification and attachment of information values.

4.2 Conclusion
The syntactic study of apposition is very common in linguistics, but not the semantic aspect. That is why we chose to study the semantics of apposition in this work. And the investigation has been very revealing.

It has exposed us to the different semantic manipulations of apposition. For instance, apposition functions in literary works to provide information, which is essential or additional. It also gives meanings to different sentences in literary texts and helps in identifying other nouns. Further still, it also defines , explains and clarifies the meaning of a sentence. We now know that apposition is a literary device that appears before or after a noun or noun phrase.

According to biologyonline.com, we have got to be aware that apposition, in biology, occurs in the act of adding, application and accretion. In science, especially physiology, there is growth by apposition, a mode of growth characteristic of non vascular tissues, in which nutritive matter from the blood is transformed on the surface of an organ into solid unorganized substance. In biology, also, growth in the thickness of a cell wall by the deposit of successive layers of material is attributed to the concept of apposition.

In addition to that, we now realize the role close apposition plays in demonstrating some subtypes of discourse functions. There is, also, the application of loose apposition in journalistic style.

All these show the level of availability, now, of a widened use of apposition in the pivotal role of semantics in human communication. There is nothing more, than for us to avail ourselves of these semantic opportunities, so as to meet our various communicative needs.

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