

Exploring plural morphology in Logba

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Logba is a Niger-Congo; Kwa language spoken by about 7,000 speakers in the Volta region of eastern Ghana¹. In previous publications on the language (Dorvlo 2012, Westermann 1903), Logba is described as having a robust noun class system, where the singular-plural distinction is represented by an alternation of the noun class prefix. Both Dorvlo and Westermann describe a small number of words expressing plural with suffix borrowed from Ewe, the local majority language of the region. Interestingly, recently collected data shows that this borrowed plural marker has now cemented its place in Logba morphology and is used by even elder speakers in the community. This presentation explores the syntactic distribution of *-wɔ*, as well as the impact of its thorough integration into the system of plurality in Logba.

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