

## **The Syntax and Prosody of Apposition in Shingazidja**

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This paper investigates the syntax and prosody of apposition in Shingazidja, a Bantu language of Comoros. We begin by defining two types of apposition: restrictive and non-restrictive, on a par with the two types of relative clauses. We then examine the syntactic characteristics of each type of apposition in English, followed by a summary of the interaction between the syntactic facts and the prosody of these two structures. Particular attention is focused on the syntactic link (or lack thereof) between a non-restrictive appositive and its host clause. Two approaches, orphanage and integration, are summarized, along with the arguments for each. In the subsequent sections, it is shown that, syntactically, appositives in Shingazidja appear to share the characteristics of their English counterparts. Prosodically, restrictive appositive phrase with the antecedent and non-restrictive appositives phrase separately, while they do not seem to constitute independent Intonational phrases. In the final sections, we take up one of the more interesting results, specifically the fact that the definite argument on an appositive can cliticize to the preceding antecedent across a prosodic boundary. We take this as evidence in favor of a syntactic link between the host clause and the antecedent and develop an analysis whereby the relationship between the antecedent and the appositive is mediated by a dedicated functional head in a relationship called specifying coordination, which accounts for the syntactic and prosodic facts. As far as prosody is concerned, the results lead to question the clues that were previously associated with Intonational phrases in Shingazidja, let alone their existence.