Syntactic Object Representation of Amharic Sentences by Function

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Abstract
The aim of this study was to portray the Syntactic Object representation of Amharic sentences by function. Qualitative data were gathered from thirteen native speakers of Amharic (six females, seven males). Relevant data were also collected as of secondary sources. All the way through purposive sampling, 25 sentences were selected for descriptive analysis. The method of data analysis used was Labeling Algorithm \{XP, YP\}. This Algorithm is problematic; in order to resolve \{XP, YP\} difficulty projection, Syntactic Object was modified (by raising XP) so that there was one visible verbal head. Result indicated that each sentence structures share Syntactic Object representations that include Tense Phrases (TPs), Noun Phrases (NPs), Verb Phrases (VPs), Prepositional phrases (PPs), Adverb Phrases (ADVPs), Determiner Phrase (DPs) and Adjectival Phrases (APs). Finally, the study puts forward a further research on how labeling Algorithm \{XP, H\} and \{X, Y\} works to describe the label of every Syntactic Object representations found within sentence structures in Amharic.

Keywords: Labeling Algorithm, sentence, syntactic object, \{XP, YP\}.

1. INTRODUCTION
Amharic is a Semitic language, related to Hebrew, Arabic, and Syrian. Next to Arabic, it is the second most spoken Semitic language. As the working language of the Ethiopian Federal Government and some regional governments in Ethiopia, most documents in the country are produced in Amharic. As the national language, Amharic is spoken in every province, including the Amhara regional state. It is one of the rare languages in Africa with its own writing system, a semi-syllabic system called Fidel. Amharic is a field of study at the bachelor, master and doctorate levels and in the school curriculum. It is taught as a subject in most elementary and secondary levels of education. In Amhara Regional State, in Addis Ababa, and in most major towns, it is the medium of instruction for primary level education. Because of its past and present role, Amharic has served as a medium of study of Ethiopian culture and society (Gasser, 2011).

1.1 Research problem
Amharic is one of the most widely studied languages in Ethiopia. Researchers like Getahun (1990) and Baye (1987) studied Amharic sentence structure. However, to
the awareness of the researcher, none of these studies investigated Syntactic Object representations found in Amharic sentences categorized by function. This implies that Labeling Algorithm \{XP, YP\} is a new knowledge in the history of Amharic syntax. Therefore, the motivation of this study is design to fill the gap through analyzing Syntactic Object representations found in Amharic sentences.

1.2 Objective of the Study

The objective of this study was to portray the structure of Syntactic Object representations found into Amharic sentences categorized by function.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Labeling Algorithm

The operation Merge combine two SOs, X and Y, to form a set \{X, Y\} from them. This creates a new SO, which is different from its members. Take, for instance, Merge of DP the bread/ dabowun with V bälla /eat. The resultant SO from this Merge is equivalent to neither V nor DP, but it is a new object commonly represented as VP (Chomsky, 2013, 1014). Syntactic Objects must contain information about what kind of Syntactic Objects they are. The researcher approves the assumption it follows that, any newly created SO by Merge must also contains label. In this regard, Chomsky (2013, 2014, 2015) asserts that the label of SO is determined at the phase level. He goes on to argue that the label of SO is determined by the operation Labeling Algorithm (LA).

According to Chomsky’s (2013) assumption SO = \{XP, YP\}, neither a head then minimal search is ambiguous, finding both the head X of XP and the head Y of YP. In order to solve this uncertainty, LA defines labeling through modifying SO (by raising XP) so that there is only one visible head. If, say, XP rises, then the result will be the structure with two copies of XP (Chomsky, 2014; Narita, 2015) as in:

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XP                        YP
X                        v (=Y)
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Then the labeling algorithm ‘sees’ YP, but not XP, which is the lower part (tail) of a discontinuous element, a chain consisting of a sequence of copies headed by structurally most important element. It is essential that a category be assigned, and the choice is stipulated to be Y=v, the verbal head of the sentence, clearly the desired outcome (Chomsky, 2013; 2014, 2015; Rizzi, 2016).

2.2 Proposal

The researcher supposes, following Chomsky (2013, 2015), Rizzi (2016) and Shlonsky and Rizzi (2015), the first supposition is that syntactic trees must be uniformly labeled at the interfaces. Consistent labeling can be a result of interpretive principles, which may need labels to be correctly interpreting structure. The second postulation that the researcher will make use of Chomsky (2013, 2013a, 2013b, 2014a, 2014b) is that, the labeler of a category created by Merge is \{XP, YP\} case, defined by LA that modifies
SO by raising XP. Therefore, the verb (V), which is found at the end of sentence structure, is the only one visible head for the entire SO (Adger, 2016; Chomsky 2013). However, when auxiliary verbs might appear at the end of sentence structure, they could only help the main verb (that is the head). Throughout the analysis, CP (Complementizers Phrase), DP (Determiner Phrase), TP (Tense Phrase), VP (Verb Phrase), AP (Adjective Phrase), ADVP (Adverb Phrase), PP (Preposition Phrase) are used for expository convenience (Adger, 2016; Chomsky, 2014; Leu, 2014) as in:

\[
\text{XP} \quad \text{DP/CP} \quad \text{TP} \quad \text{YP=VP} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{V=Y} \\
\text{NP} \quad \text{D}
\]

In the above model, merge combines the two Syntactic Objects DP and TP to form a new SO \{XP, YP\}, which is different from its member. A newly created Syntactic Object XP is no relation between DP and TP. The most prominent member is V. Hence, only YP is visible to the Labeling Algorithm and the structure is labeled as V, that is verbal, the desired outcome.

The significant information about SO will be provided by this single designated element which is a head. This lexical item should provide the label found by LA, when the algorithm can apply. Moreover, in terms of internal merge of a WH phrase, Amharic does not allow complementizers (C) like that, if, whatever, etc. Thus, the position of CP occupies the label of Determiner Phrase (DP).

In Amharic sentential elements such as complementizers, sentence-final particles, aspect, tense, focus and topic, and agreement morphemes, and determiners are not actually the head of that phrase, which should rather taken to be silent. It rejects Syntactic Object movements as a syntactic operation, since they never have semantic effects (Cinque, 2005; Lechner, 2006; Roberts, 2010; Hartman, 2011). Likewise, an assumption that is implicit in the analyses, which the researcher has presented here, is that tree structure of all sentences is derived (i.e. formed) in a bottom-up fashion, (i.e. they are built up from bottom to top).

3. METHODS

The research design used in this study was descriptive and involved gathering data which describe Syntactic Objects found within Amharic sentences classified by their function. In this regard, expert sampling was used to capture knowledge rooted in a particular form of expertise in Amharic syntax. Thirteen informants (six females and seven males) were involved in group discussion to crosscheck this data. Through this sampling technique, texts based on layout, the length of data, meaning and structural simplicity as simple to display, 25 anticipated data were chosen for analysis. Following (Chomsky 2013, 2014) the method of data analysis employed in this research was Labeling Algorithm \{XP, YP\}. It was done by raising XP, then the categories were assigned and the choice was stipulated to Verbal head of sentence structure. Therefore, there would be only one visible verbal head.
4. RESULTS

According to the function (purpose) of utterance, sentences are subdivided into declarative (statements), interrogative (questions), imperative (commands) and exclamatory (Bayer and Obenauer, 2011; Marantz, 2013). Syntactic Objects found in these sentence types were described and analyzed in the succeeding sections.

4.1 The declarative sentence

The declarative sentence states a fact in the affirmative or negative form. The direct word order of declarative sentence in Awgni is subject, object and verb (SOV).

(1) Tämariwoč zare almät’um
Students today not coming
‘Students are not coming today’

(2) Hamälmal tїnant mäzgäbäqalat gäzač
Hamälmal yesterday dictionary bought
‘Hamälmal bought a dictionary yesterday’

(3) Êne mešihafen lāRahel sāt’āh w’at
I my book Rahel gave
‘I gave my book to Rahel’
As analysis (3) accounts that, lāRahel is indirect object that, denoting the addressee of the action. This object is placed between the predicate verb sät’āh” at and direct object mešihafen. The subject īne is the principal part of the sentence, expressed by a word which is grammatically independent of the other parts of the sentence and with which the second principal part, the predicate, agrees in number and person. The head of the overall sentence structure is the verb sät’āh” at.

When the direct object precedes the indirect object, the latter is used with the preposition lā/ to and sometimes lā/for as in:

(4) Dabowun lā Tïgïst sät’at
The bread to Tigist gives
‘He gives the bread to Tigist’

The resulting sentence structure dabowun lā Tïgïst sät’at is headed by the verb sät’at. The Noun Phrase lā Tїgist is the complement of sät’at. The subject of the sentence is empty, but it is implied he. Dabowun is the direct object and lā Tïgïst is indirect object conjoined in the tree.

(5) Kasahun tïmbaho ayaĉäsm
Kasahun tobacco not smoke
‘Kasahun does not smoke tobacco’

Initially, this (5) sentence appears to have two main components that each function as units, specially the subject Determiner Phrase Kasahun and the Verb Phrase tïmbaho ayaĉäsm. The overall expression Kasahun tïmbaho ayaĉäsm is a projection of the head Verb ayaĉäsm and so has the status of a sentence XP: the head of XP Kasahun tïmbaho ayaĉäsm is the Verb ayaĉäsm and the complement of the Verb ayaĉäsm is the NP tïmbaho.
(6) *Manĩm yanĩn t’iyage limālĩs alčalăm*
   ‘Nobody could answer that question’

The preceding (6) sentence structure consists of only one independent clause, which is *Manĩm yanĩn t’iyage limālĩs alčalăm* with a finite verb. The subject of the sentence *manĩm* is the person that does not perform the action denoted by *alčalăm*. Moreover, *limālĩs* is the head of the overall sentence structure and *alčalăm* is the auxiliary verb that helps the main verb *limālĩs*.

(7) *Æsu sïra yeläwum*
   ‘He is jobless’

Under the analysis in (7), the noun *Æsu* is the subject of the sentence. The head of the overall sentence structure is the Verb *yeläwum*. The complement of the Verb is the Noun *sïra*.

Statements typically have a falling tone; they are marked by a pause in speaking and by a full stop in writing. Depending on their structure and lexical content, declarative sentences may be communicatively poly functional. Thus, besides their main function as information-carriers, statements may be used with the force of questions, commands and exclamations, as in (8) and (9):

(8) *Îne Æsu lämĩn îndâzih îndãfäth’ãnã gärmoŋal*
   ‘I surprised why he was so fast’

(9) *Îne Æsu lämĩn îndâzih îndãfäth’ãnã gärmoŋal*
   ‘I surprised why he was so fast’
According to (8) the subject of the sentence is īne. By the same token, the overall structure īne īsu lämin īndäzih īndäfät’änä gärmoɲal is the projection of the head Verb gärmoɲal. The complement of the Verb is the Prepositional Phrase īsu lämin īndäzih īndäfät’änä.

(9) Antā là betäsābočīh īndāgāna mawurat yelābīhm
    You your parents again talk must not
‘You must not talk again to your parents’

What (9) tells us is that the pronoun antā is the subject of the sentence. The head of the overall sentence structure is the Verb mawurat. The complement of the Verb is the Adverb Phrase läbetäsābočīh īndāgāna. Yelābīhm is an auxiliary verb used to add functional or grammatical content to the information expressed by mawurat.

4.2 The interrogative sentence

The interrogative sentence asks a question. It is characterized by the indirect word order and the use of function words. Their communicative functions consist in asking for information as in:

(10) Antā wuha māwanāt tīčīlāh?
    You water swim can
‘Can you swim water?’

In (10) the Pronoun āntā is the subject of the sentence. The head of the overall sentence structure is the Verb māwanāt. Its complement is the Noun wuha. Tīčīlāh is an auxiliary verb used that adds grammatical content to the information expressed by māwanāt considered to the main verb.

(11) Antā yāhulātānā amāt tāmāri nāh?
    You second year student are
‘Are you second year student?’
In accordance with (11) the subject of the intended sentence structure is the Noun antä. The predicate contains the Verb näh, which identifies what the subject is being. Initially, this sentence appears to have two main components that each function as units, specially the Noun Phrase antä and the Verb Phrase yähulätäɲa amät tämari näh. If we further consider the DP, we can see that it contains a Noun antä, Determiner yähulätäɲa, a Noun amät, and another Noun tämari. The head of the overall clause antä yähulätäɲa amät tämari näh is the projection of the head verb näh.

The speaker is interested to know whether some event or phenomenon asked about exists or does not exist; accordingly, the answer may be positive or negative, thus containing or implying "yes" or "no". A general question opens with a verb operator, that is, an auxiliary, modal, or link verb followed by the subject. Such questions are characterized by the raising tone as in (12 and 13):

(12) Antči înglizäɲa männagär tüçiyalâş?
You English speak can
‘Can you speak English?’

The bar notation used in (12) posits that the Determiner Phrase anči is the subject of the sentence; the Noun Phrase înglizäɲa is as well the immediate compliment of the head Verb männagär. Tüçiyalâş is used in conjunction with main verb männagär to express shade of time and mood.

(13) Yih police lebauñun yizot yihonal?
This police thief caught may have
‘This police may have caught the thief?’

What the tree diagram in (13) tells us that the existing structure contains direct object. The subject is not the single word, but rather a Determiner Phrase/ DP yih
police, which has itself been formed by merging the Determiner yiḥ with the Noun police. Lebawun is the direct object and it refers that police may have caught the thief. By the same token, the head of the overall sentence structure is the verb yizot.

(14) Ḣṣ’a wodā parku täwosdalāč?
She to the park was taken
‘Was she taken to the park?’

What the tree in (14) tells us is that the overall XP Ḣṣ’a wodā parku täwosdalāč is a sentence structure (XP), and that its two immediate constituents are the DP Ḣṣ’a and the Tense Phrase wodā parku täwosdalāč. The verb täwosdalāč is the head of the overall phrase (and so is the key word, which determines the grammatical and semantic properties of the XP Ḣṣ’a wodā parku täwosdalāč). Therefore, the XP Ḣṣ’a wodā parku täwosdalāč is a projection of the verb täwosdalāč, in the sense that the verb täwosdalāč is projected into a larger structure by merging it with another constituent of an appropriate kind.

Special questions in Amharic can asserted with a question word, the function of which is to get more detailed and exact information about some event or phenomenon known to the speaker and listener. The question words include what, which, who, whom, whose, where, why and how. With the help of these means, the speaker can specify the information about the time, place, reason, manner, doer and other characteristics of the action, for instance as in (15), (16) and (17):

(15) Māšiḥafu yāt alā?
The book where
‘Where is the book?’

The question word in (15) is yāt. With the help of this word, the speaker can specify the information about the place, reason, manner, doer and other characteristics of the action. The head of the resulting XP projection māšiḥafu yāt alā is the Verb alā, and the Adverb Phrase yāt is the complement of alā; conversely, māšiḥafu yāt alā is a projection of alā. Māšiḥafu is the subject of the entire sentence structure.

(16) Man worāqätun qāddādāw
Who the paper tear
‘Who tear the paper?’
What (16) tells us is that the overall XP man woräräqätun qäddädäw is a sentence structure (XP), and the subject of the entire sentence structure is Determiner Phrase man. The verb qäddädäw is the head of the overall phrase, which determines the grammatical and semantic properties of XP man woräräqätun qäddädäw. As a result, the XP man woräräqätun qäddädäw is a projection of the verb qäddädäw, in the sense that the verb qäddädäw is projected into a larger structure by merging it with another Determiner Phrase complement woräräqätun.

(17) Ïskïrbitow yäman näw
The pen whose is
‘Whose pen is it?’

In (17) the head of the resulting XP projection ïskïrbitow yäman näw is the verb particle näw, and the pronoun act as Noun yäman is the complement of the head näw. On the other hand, ïskïrbitow yäman näw is a projection of näw.

4.3 The imperative sentence

The imperative sentences expresses a command, which conveys the desire of the speaker to make someone, generally the listener, perform an action. Besides commands proper, imperative sentences may express a prohibition, request, invitation, warning, persuasion, etc, depending on the situation, context, wording or intonation as in (18, 19 and 20):

(18) Bärun zïgaw
The door shut
‘Shut the door’

(18) Tells us is that the subject position of the sentence is indicated in the verb. Thus, it would be second person, singular, either feminine or masculine in gender. The head of the overall sentence structure is zïgaw and it has Determiner Phrase complement
bärün.

(19) Antä lähulät säat mät’äbäq alläbih
    You for two hours weight must
    ‘You must have been waiting for two hours’

```
    XP
    \[->
    DP \[->
    D \[->
    NP \[->
    VP \[->
    T \[->
    alläbih
    \]
    \]
    \]
    \]
    \]

    Ø \[->
    Antä \[->
    NP \[->
    V \[->
    mät’äbäq
    \]
    \]
    \]
    \]
    \]

    PP \[->
    D \[->
    \]

    lä \[->
    hulät
    \]
```

In (19) the subject of the sentence is the Noun antä. The head of the overall sentence structure is the verb mät’äbäq and it has the Noun Phrase complement lähulät säat. The preposition lä merged with the Determiner hulät to form Determiner Phrase. Alläbih is auxiliary verb that helps the main verb mät’äbäq.

(20) Anči qäld mäqäläd aläbĩš
    You jock joking must
    ‘You must be joking’

```
    XP
    \[->
    DP \[->
    D \[->
    NP \[->
    VP \[->
    T \[->
    aläbĩš
    \]
    \]
    \]
    \]
    \]

    Ø \[->
    Anči \[->
    NP \[->
    V \[->
    qäld \[->
    mäqäläd
    \]
    \]
    \]
    \]
    \]
```

What the tree in (20) tells us is that, the subject of the sentence is anči. The Predicate mäqäläd is the second principal part of the sentence, which expresses an action that state phenomenon denoted by the subject. It is also the head of the entire sentence structure. An auxiliary verb aläbĩš indicate that she is compelled to joking because it is necessary to or advisable to perform joke.

Imperative sentences are generally characterized by the falling tone, although the rising tone may be used to make an inducement less abrupt. In writing, they are marked by a full stop or exclamation mark. A negative imperative sentence usually expresses prohibition, warning or persuasion as in (21):

(21) İnantä sîlä fätänaw attĩsgu
    You about exam do not worry
    ‘You do not worry about exam’

```
    XP
    \[->
    DP \[->
    D \[->
    NP \[->
    VP \[->
    T \[->
    present
    \]
    \]
    \]
    \]
    \]

    Ø \[->
    İnantä \[->
    NP \[->
    V \[->
    attĩsgu
    \]
    \]
    \]
    \]
    \]

    PP \[->
    N \[->

    sîlä \[->
    fätänaw
    \]
```

The resulting structure in (21) tells us that the overall sentence İnantä sîlä fätänaw attĩsgu is XP, and that its constituents are the subject İnantä and the tense Phrase sîlä fätänaw attĩsgu. The head of the entire sentence structure is the Verb
attïsgu.

Inducements can be softened and made into requests with the help of the word please, the rising tone or a tail question as in:

\[ (22) \text{Íbakîh wunätun tänagär} \]

Please speak the truth

‘Speak the truth, please’

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{XP} \\
\text{DP} \rightarrow \text{TP} \\
\text{D} \rightarrow \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \rightarrow \text{T} \\
\text{Present} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Ø} \\
\text{Ø} \rightarrow \text{DP} \rightarrow \text{V} \\
\text{tänagär} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{ADV} \rightarrow \text{N} \\
\text{Íbakîh} \rightarrow \text{wunät} \\
\end{array}
\]

This (22) sentence structure has an implied subject. Currently, the position of DP is empty. The head of the overall sentence is the head tänagär and its complement is the Determiner Phrase íbakîh wunätun.

4.4. The exclamatory sentence

The exclamatory sentence expresses feelings and emotions and often begins with the pronoun what or the adverb how. It always has direct word order. The sentence has a falling tone in speaking and an exclamation mark in writing as in:

\[ (23) \text{Mïnïña qärfafa babur nïw!} \]

What slow train is

‘What a slow train it is!’

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{XP} \\
\text{DP} \rightarrow \text{TP} \\
\text{D} \rightarrow \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \rightarrow \text{T} \\
\text{Present} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Ø} \\
\text{Ø} \rightarrow \text{DP} \rightarrow \text{V} \\
\text{nïw} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{AP} \rightarrow \text{N} \\
\text{Mïnïña qärfafa babur} \\
\end{array}
\]

What the tree in (23) most relevant to the researcher’s discussion in this section is the claim that the complement clause mïnïña qärfafa babur nïw is an exclamatory XP headed by nïw, and its subject is empty (Ø). The determiner mïnïña qärfafa babur is the complement of nïw.

\[ (24) \text{Antë indet yemiyamïr bet allähl} \]

You what a beautiful house you have

‘What a beautiful house you have’

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{XP} \\
\text{DP} \rightarrow \text{TP} \\
\text{D} \rightarrow \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \rightarrow \text{T} \\
\text{Present} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Ø} \rightarrow \text{Antë} \rightarrow \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{V} \\
\text{allähl} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{AP} \rightarrow \text{N} \rightarrow \text{bet} \\
\end{array}
\]

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What (24) tells us is that the overall phrase \( \text{ândet yemiyamir bet alläh} \) is a sentence structure (XP). The verb \( \text{alläh} \) is the head of the overall sentence structure. Consequently, it is the key word, which determines the grammatical and semantic properties of the phrase \( \text{ändet yemiyamir bet alläh} \). On the contrary, the VP \( \text{ändet yemiyamir bet alläh} \) is a projection of the verb \( \text{alläh} \), in the sense that the verb \( \text{alläh} \) is projected into a larger structure by merging it with another constituent (\( \text{ändet, yemiyamir and bet} \)) of an appropriate kind.

(25) Čäwatawu dїnq näbãr

The game a brilliant was

‘It was a brilliant game!’

What (25) tells us is that the overall sentence \( \text{čäwatawu dїnq näbãr} \) is XP. čäwatawu is the subject of the sentence and the head of the overall sentence structure is the Verb näbãr. An adjective phrase dїnq is the complement of the head Verb näbãr.

5. DISCUSSION

The research finding on Syntactic Object representations found in Amharic sentences was consistent with the result of Chomsky’s previous study (2013) that Syntactic Objects have to hold information concerning what kind of Syntactic Objects they are. This study in Amharic permitted the supposition it follows that any newly created SO by Merge must also contains label. In this way, current and previous study emphasized that the label of SO is determined at the phase level. These researches go on to argue that the label of SO is determined by the operation Labeling Algorithm (LA). Like Chomsky’s (2015) assumption, the result from present study show that Syntactic Object \{XP, YP\}, neither a head then minimal search is ambiguous, finding both the head X of XP and the head Y of YP. In order to solve this ambiguity, LA defines labeling through modifying SO (by raising XP) so that there is only one visible head. Then the Labeling Algorithm looks YP, which is the lower part of a discontinuous element, a chain consists of a succession of copies headed by structurally most important element.

Similar to Shlonsky and Luigi (2015) study the primary supposition in present study was that syntactic trees must be uniformly labeled at the interfaces. Constant labeling can be a product of interpretive principles, which may need labels to be properly interpreting structure. The second postulation that I use Chomsky’s study (2014) was that the labeler of a category created by Merge was \{XP, YP\} case, defined by LA that modifies SO by raising XP. The result of this study was correspond with Adger (2016) was that the verb (V), which is found at the end of sentence structure, is the only one visible head for the entire SO.

The main difference between this study and the above researches was sentential
elements such as complementizers, sentence-final particles, aspect, tense, focus and topic, and agreement morphemes, and determiners in Amharic are not actually the head of that phrase, which should rather taken to be silent.

6. CONCLUSION

Syntactic \{XP, YP\} structures are problematic for minimal Labeling Algorithms, which rely on structural asymmetry to identify the label. Mechanism have been proposed to resolve the label in symmetric \{XP, YP\} configuration. By raising XP, LA takes, the head of the proposal object that does not move out (YP) as a label. Therefore, by modifying Syntactic Object so that there is only one visible verbal head. The upward head sees one occurrence of the verbal head and then labels are the syntactic objects.

Result designated that sentences were dissimilar in terms of their forms, forming Syntactic Object representations they contain. Alternatively, all sentence structures share Syntactic Object representations that include; Tense Phrases (TPs), Noun Phrases (NPs), Verb Phrases (VPs), Prepositional phrases (PPs), Adverb Phrases (ADVPs), Determiner Phrase (DPs) and Adjective Phrases (APs).

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