IMPLEMENTATION OF (XP, YP) REPRESENTATION TO AWGNI STRUCTURAL TYPE SENTENCES

Berhanu Asaye Agajie
Injibara College of Teacher Education, Ethiopia
Email: berhanuas@gmail.com

Abstract

The objective of this study was designed to implement {XP, YP} representations in an attempt to examine Awgni structural type sentences. A descriptive study design and purposive sampling technique were used to look at the proposed research objective. Tools used throughout collecting data were interview and focused group discussion. The research finding showed that simple sentence structures of Awgni have no more than one Verbal head. Alternatively, simple, complex, compound, and compound complex sentence may perhaps contain two and more verbal heads in their hierarchical structures. Sentences regarding their perceptible emergence, structure, syntactic representations they comprise were distinct. Accordingly, all sentential structures encompass phrasal categories that contain: Determiner Phrase (DP), Prepositional phrase (PP), Noun Phrase (NP), Adverb Phrase (ADVP), Verb Phrase (VP) and Adjective Phrase (AP). Further research is recommending on how Labeling Algorithm {XP, H} and {X, Y} applies to test out Syntactic Object representations found within simple, compound, complex and compound complex sentences of Awgni.

Keywords: Awgni, Labeling Algorithm, sentence, structure, syntax

PENERAPAN REPRESENTASI (XP, YP) KEPADA KALIMAT JENIS STRUKTUR AWGNI

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini dirancang untuk mengimplementasikan representasi {XP, YP} untuk menguji kalimat tipe struktural Awgni. Desain penelitian deskriptif dan teknik purposive sampling digunakan untuk melihat tujuan penelitian yang diajukan. Alat yang digunakan selama pengumpulan data adalah wawancara dan diskusi kelompok terfokus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa struktur kalimat sederhana Awgni tidak lebih dari satu kepala Verbal. Atau, kalimat sederhana, kompleks, majemuk, dan majemuk mungkin berisi dua atau lebih kepala verbal dalam struktur hierarkisnya. Kalimat-kalimat mengenai kemunculan, struktur, representasi sintaksis mereka yang terlihat tidak sesuai. Dengan demikian, semua struktur sentensial mencakup kategori frasa yang berisi: Determiner Phrase (DP), Prepositional Frase (PP), Noun Phrase (NP), Adverb Phrase (ADVP), Verb Phrase (VP) dan Adjective Phrase (AP). Penelitian lebih lanjut merekomendasikan tentang bagaimana Labeling Algorithm {XP, H} dan {X, Y} berlaku untuk menguji representasi Objek Sintaksis yang ditemukan dalam kalimat sederhana, majemuk, kompleks dan kompleks majemuk dari Awgni.

Kata kunci: Awgni, label algoritma, objek sintakis, kalimat

INTRODUCTION

The Southern Agaw is the central Cushitic language spoken by Awi people, existing within the middle of Gojjam in North West Ethiopia (Hetzron, 1978; Berhanu, 2020). The majority speakers of Awgni live in Awi zone of the Amhara regional state. There are also Awi communities speaking Awgni language in different regions of Metekel Zone of Binshangul Gumuz area (Berhanu, 2020; Desalegn, 2016). Awaiting recently, Kulazgni another Southern Agaw language spoken in the area West of Lake Tana, has been suspended to be a separate language. It is actually part of the Southern Agaw subfamily and, as such, a close relative of Awgni (Esubalew, 2015).

Berhanu's (2020) studies[1] examined the application of Labeling Algorithm to look at Syntactic Object representations found within Amharic sentences classified by their structure. He also portrayed the operation of Labeling Algorithm within Xamtanga sentences. In line with Awgni, he as well puts into practice Labeling Algorithm {XP, YP} to study syntactic object representations found within declarative, exclamatory, interrogative and imperative sentences. Thus, Awgni is a little documented Central Cushitic language; there has been small research on syntax. He approved that every function based sentence structures has only one verbal head. His Previous study and current study on "Implementation of (XP, YP) Representation to Awgni structural type sentences" differ[2] in that; the present research intends to explore comprehensive examination on how Labeling Algorithm is able to apply to look at the structure of simple, complex, compound, and compound complex sentence of Awgni. Therefore, the purpose of this study was intended to carry out {XP, YP} representations to Awgni sentences enclosed through their structure.

Thus far, the operation has almost not at all been overtly studied in separation, as syntax typically has been studied in more complex sentential contexts (Bornkessel et al., 2005;Constable et al., 2004; Friederici, 2011; Kinno et al., 2008; Moro et al., 2001; Santi and Grodzinsky, 2010; Newman et al., 2010). The human capability to develop complex syntactic structures is based on an exceedingly fundamental binary procedure which syntactically joins words together hierarchically to shape bigger structures (Adger, 2003;

[1] Amharic is Semitic, where as Xamtanga and Awgni are Agaw languages belonging to Cushitic family. Studies in Awgni (Berhanu, 2020), Xamtanga (Berhanu, 2020) and Amharic (Berhanu, 2020) syntactic variations were mostly aimed at examining Labeling Algorithm {XP, YP} parameter according to which these languages differ.

[2] Studies in Amharic, Xamtanga and Awgni syntactic structures are providing a better understanding of Syntactic Object Representational variations in Labeling Algorithm model of depiction and in terms of testing this representation with empirical data (Rizzi, 2016; Stockwell, 2016). Studying syntactic structure of sentences presents a good opportunity to bring together Labeling Algorithm approach in syntactic studies to provide descriptive accounts of these languages how they differ from each other. As data analysis showed that the way Awgni, Xamtanga and Amharic establish relationships among concepts were differing from one language to another. Therefore, syntactic structures of these languages should be studied independently (Cook & Brinton, 2017; Nerbonne, 2006; Scherrer & Stoeckle, 2016; Wieling and Nerbonne, 2011; Zenner, Speelman & Geeraerts, 2012).

Berwick et al., 2013; Chomsky, 1999; Pallier, Devauchelle & Dehaene, 2011).

Epstein, Kitahar and Seely (2014) reminded that Merge occurred when two syntactic objects are coupled to structure a new syntactic unit. It as well has the property of persistence in that Merge may apply to its entity output. As thrash out in Chomsky (2013, 2014) the syntactic objects joined by Merge are either lexical items or sets that were themselves formed by Merge. The recursive property of Merge has been claimed to be an essential feature that make a different language from other cognitive faculties. It is an indispensable operation of a recursive system, which takes two syntactic objects to form the new SO (Chomsky, 1999).

Within the Minimalist Program, syntax is derivational, and Merge is the structural building operation. It is assumed to have certain formal properties constraining syntactic structure, and is implemented with specific mechanisms (Chomsky, 2015a). In terms of a merge-base theory of language acquisition, complements and specifiers are simply notations for first-merge and later second merge with merge always forming to a head. It is this property of recursion that allows for projection and labeling of a phrase to take place (Moro, 2000).

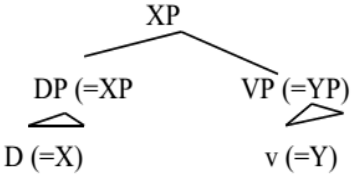
Chomsky (2013) writes under Phrase Structure Grammar that its offshoots, labeling is a division of the procedure of forming a Syntactic Object (SO). He further reminded that the operation Merge merges two Syntactic Objects, X and Y, to form a set {X, Y} as of them. Furthermore, Merge generates a new SO, which is dissimilar as of intended constituents. Take, for example, Merge of V *eat/xu* with DP *the bread/ tušie*. The resulting Syntactic Object from this Merge is corresponding to neither V nor DP, although it is a new object generally symbolized as VP (Chomsky, 2014, Murphy, 2015). In order to examine Syntactic Objects, various data are important regarding them. As a result, labeling is the development of making accessible that information (Chomsky, 2013).

Chomsky (2013, 2015) endeavor to divide labeling from Merge, reserving it for a new syntactic operation that he calls a Labeling Algorithm (LA). The operation Labeling Algorithm (LA), as he argues, looks for the structurally adjoining or the least embedded head (H) in a given SO, identifying such a head as the label of the SO (Mizuguchi, 2017).

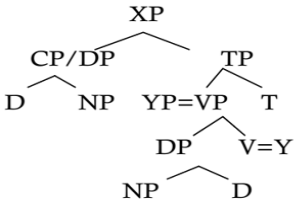
On the subject of Chomsky's (2013) Labeling Algorithm Syntactic Object = {XP, YP}, minimal search cannot instantly distinguish any single Lexical Item (LI) as the most important SOs form {XP, YP}; correspondingly XP and YP are phrasal. No single LI can thus readily place as the label of such a Syntactic Object (Narita, 2015; Saito, 2016). In this case minimal search is indistinguishable, representing (with uniformly negligible profundity of look for) every two heads X and Y of XP, YP, in that order. It is understood that such malfunction to recognize an exceptional head in {XP, YP} averts labeling, and in view of the fact that labels are involved for analysis at the conceptual-intentional interface (CI). If the object missing the label comes into view at CI, it disobeys Full explanation (Chomsky, 2013, 2014a, 2014b).

Accordingly, following Chomsky (2013, 2014), Rizzi (2015), Shlonsky

and Rizzi (2015) this research projected that Syntactic trees be obliged to be regularly labeled at the interface. These regular labeling notifying the interfaces what grouping of Syntactic Objects they are correspond to (Chomsky, 2013, 2014, 2015). Therefore, standard labeling can be a result of interpretive philosophies, which may require labels to be appropriately interpreting structure. The labeler of a group fashioned by Merge is {XP, YP} case, distinct by LA that adjust SO by raising XP, thus, there is simply single perceptible head for the entire SO (Chomsky, 2013). In this regard, Y stands for the main Verb, which is established at the closing stages of simple sentence structure (Berhanu, 2020; Bošković, 2016b; Chomsky, 2014; Elly, 2015) as in:



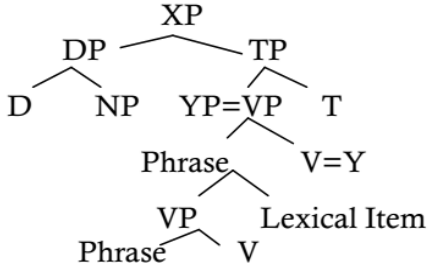
Auxiliary verbs emerged at the ending stages of sentence structure keep in touch with T location. They immediately support the most important Verbs that approached proceeding to them. Likewise, phrasal categories akin to: NP, DP, VP, ADVP, AP and PP are proposed for explanatory practicability purposes (Adger, 2016; Chomsky, 2013; Leu, 2014) as in:



In the former demonstration, Merge bonds DP and TP to structure a set {DP, TP} so as to from them. Joining of these in sequence produce different Syntactic Object XP, which is divergent from its acquaintances. Accordingly, XP has no constituent members stuck among DP and TP. Moreover, T is feeble to draw round the label (Chomsky, 2015).

As shown in the Labeling Algorithm model of representation actually differentiate YP, but not XP, which is the secondary partition of an alternating constituent the progression consisting of a succession of reproductions which are headed by structurally most remarkable constituent. It is indispensable that the grouping be allocated, and the alternative is determined to be Y=v, the verbal head of the sentence, obviously the chosen ending (Narita, 2015). The distinguished information regarding Syntactic Objects will be offered through chosen particular constituent, which is a head (Chomsky, 2013; Richards, 2019). As Berhanu (2020) approved in his earlier studies (in Amharic and Xamtanga) the above representation was designed to analyze syntactic representation of Awgni simple sentences.

On the subject of compound, complex and compound complex sentence in current study, there subsists at least two verbal heads. In order to implement {XP, YP} representations within Awgni structural sentences, the subsequent model was recently proposed for entire sentence structure analysis (Berhanu, 2020).



Berhanu's (2020) studies in Awgni, Amharic and Xamtanga indicated that these languages do not in fact approve complementizer (C). For that reason, the location of CP exists within the place of Determiner Phrase (DP). Like that of Amharic and Xamtanga, in Awgni, the subject has to be noticeable in {DP, TP} arrangements (Alrenga, 2005; Davies & Dubinsky, 2009).

Similar to Chomsky's (2013), Cinque's (2014), Hartman's (2011), Lechner's (2006), Leu's (2014) and Robert's (2010) research findings, Berhanu (2020) furthermore clued-up that sentence-final particles, tense, complementizers, determiners, aspect, and verbs found in embedded clause are not actually the head of that phrase in Awgni. As opposed to Epstein, Kitahara & Seely (2014), Awgni discards Syntactic Object movements as a syntactic development recognized that they are not at all have semantic importance.

METHOD

The descriptive research design was used to examine the way {XP, YP} representation is pertinent to inspect Syntactic Objects found within Awgni simple, compound, complex and compound complex sentence structures. The target populations of this research were chosen through purposive sampling technique. Fifteen informants (9 males, 6 females) who teach Awgni in elementary (4), high school (4) and college (3) of Awi zone were chosen and participated in the course of interview.

Two group discussions within 4 Awgni language lecturers who teach in Injibara College of teacher education were arranged to crosscheck the soundness and trustworthiness of the intended data. In the occasion of group discussion lecturers were gathered together from similar experiences in line with research topic to discuss a specific topic of syntactic interest. The groups of participants were guided by the researcher who introduced topics for discussion and helped the group to participate in a lively and natural discussion amongst them.

Based on structural arrangement, delineate, the extent of data and structural straightforwardness as simple to examine, 20 sentences were preferred for explanation. Archival and other significant data were also used to enhance the study. The representation used for data examination working in this study was based on Chomsky's (2013) Labeling Algorithm {XP, YP}. This model is in reality challenging. As a result, LA modifies Syntactic Object by raising XP. Afterward, in the case of simple sentence structure, there would be one perceptible verbal head originated at the closing stages of sentence structure. On the contrary, compound, complex and compound complex sentences may have more than two verbal heads in their hierarchy beneath of tree structure. For these cases, the preceding two models were developed and actually applied to implement (XP, YP) representations to investigate the structure of Awgni sentences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

The objective of this study was intended to implement {XP, YP} representation to inspect structural

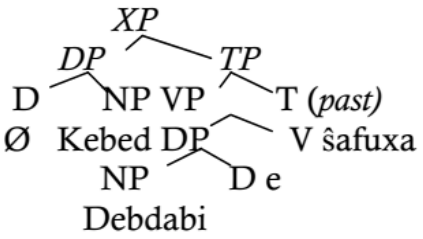
types of Awgni sentence.[3] The finding showed that simple sentence structures of Awgni have basically single Verbal head. Alternatively, compound, complex and compound complex sentences might perhaps have two and more verbal heads. In order to understand Awgni syntax in systematic way, Syntactic Object representations found in every simple, compound, compound-complex, and complex sentence structures were interpreted in succeeding sections.

Discussion

Simple Sentences [4]

Simple sentences [5] in Awgni encloses just single independent clause. Independent clauses are systematic clusters of words that have subjects and verbs, which can place alone and provide the full thought. These types of sentences have purely one independent clause, and they do not hold every subsidiary clause. The arrangement or sequences of sentence components in Awgni are subject, object, and verb.[6] Parts of sentences that contain subjects, verbs and other constitutes that complete thoughts were independent clause.

(1) Kebed debdabie ŝafuxa
Kebed the letter wrote
'Kebed wrote the letter'



What (1) tells us is that the overall expression *Kebed debdabie* [7] *ŝafuxa* is simple sentence; its head is the verb/V *ŝafuxa*, and the complement of the head is the Determiner Phrase *debdabie*. The subject of the entire sentence is *Kebed*. Furthermore, the sentence *Kebed debdabie ŝafuxa* is a projection of the Verb *ŝafuxa*. For the same reason, the object *debdabie* conveys the thoughtful of what the subject was actually done.

(2) Angučka axuo fiččena
Cats the water hate
'Cats hate the water'

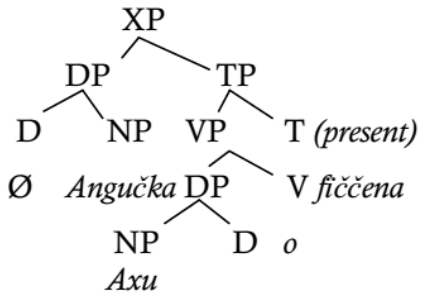
[3] The typical word order in Awgni is subject-object-verb (SOV). In linguistic typology, a subject–object–verb language is one in which the subject, object, and verb of a sentence always or usually appear in that order. Thus, Awgni is the verb final language that the head verb in simple sentence structure can be found at the end of the structure (Berhanu, 2020). In the case of compound, complex and compound complex sentence structure, the head verbs can appear at the end and the middle of sentence structure.

[4] Like Berhanu's (2020) earlier studies in Amharic and Xamtanga every simple sentence in this study has only one verbal head. However, sentences in terms of their forms, forming, constituent combinations, or causal relationship, the number and types of clause they contain were quite different across these languages.

[5] The set of rules, word order, principles, and processes that govern the structure of sentence structure in Amharic and Xamtanga were dissimilar. These syntactic principles and processes are supposed to be study discretely. The goal is to discover the syntactic representational rules common to Amharic, Awgni and Xamtanga languages.

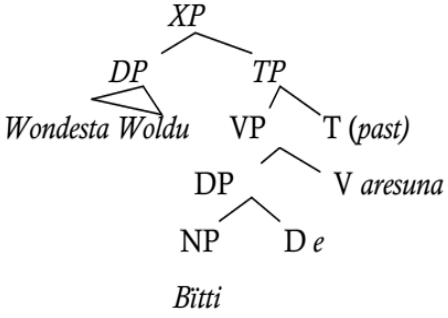
[6] The basic assumption in current study is that; sentences are classified based on the clauses used in them. Simple sentences in this case form the basis around which we can construct complex, compound and compound-complex sentences in Awgni.

[7] The accusative is a linguistics term for a grammatical case relating to how Awgni language typically marks a direct object of a transitive verb (Hetzron, 1969). Thus, accusative markers such as -e, -wa, o occupy Determiner Phrase position within Phrase structure.



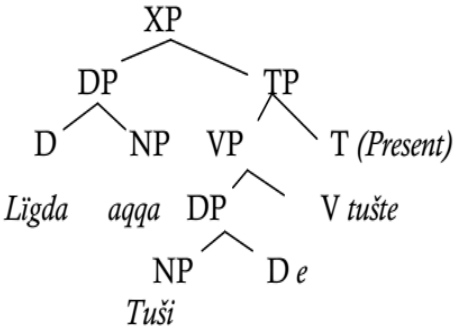
The aforementioned (2) simple sentence structure consists of merely single independent clause, which has a subject the Noun Phrase *angučka* and a Verb Phrase *axuo fiččena*. In the case of the head, *fiččena* receives the action. *Axuo* serves as the object of the head verb. Since, the head verb *fiččena* receives the hate action; it immediately receives the Determiner Phrase *axuo* as a complement.

(3) Wondesta Woldu bïttie aresuna
Wonde and Woldu the land plowed
'Wonde and Woldu plowed the land'



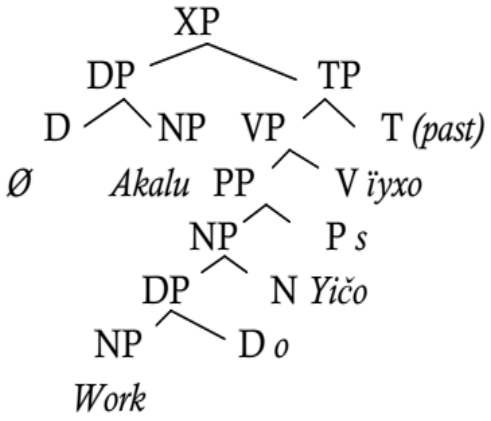
This (3) simple sentence has compound subject: *Wondesta Woldu.* The conjunction *sta* adjoins *Wonde* and *Woldu.* The head Verb in the given structure is *aresuna.* Here the XP depicts the subject *Wondesta Woldu,* the predicate *aresuna* and the third item, the object *bïttie*, which is the complement. *Bïttie* refer to the entities on which the act of plowing performed. The subject*s Wondesta Woldu,* the complement *bïttie* are the two arguments of the predicate *aresuna* that these entities involved in the act of plowing.

(4) Lïgda aqqa tušie tušte
A beautiful woman the bread bakes
'A beautiful woman bakes the bread'



The preceding structure (4) has the subject Determiner Phrase *lïgda aqqa,* the object *tušie* and the Verb *tušte. Tušte* passes over from the subject *aqqa* and the object *tušie.* At this instant, the analysis is claiming that *tušie tušte* is VP which itself contains another NP *tušie*, and a verb *tušte*.

(5) Akalu worko Yičos ïyxo
Akalu the gold to Yičo gave
'Akalu gave the gold to Yičo'

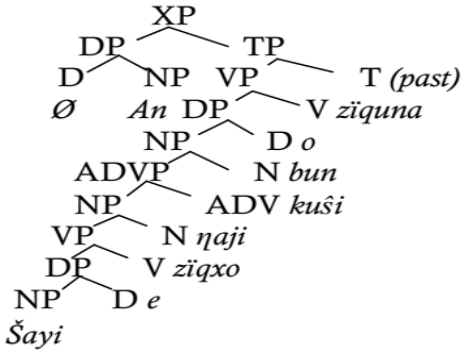


In (5) *Yičos*[8] is indirect object that, denoting the addressee of the action. This object is placed between the head verb *ïyxo* and direct object *worko*. It is used with transitive verb. The subject *Akalu* is the principal part of the sentence, expressed by a word which is grammatically independent 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 *ïyxo*.

Compound sentences[9]

Compound sentences in Awgni holds two or more independent clauses linked through synchronizing conjunctions reminiscent of *sta/ and*, *yaxesgu/ however* or *axuki/or etc*. Coordinative adverbs in this regard generate the steadiness of equal weight between the two clauses. It is formed by joining one independent clause to another simple sentence using connecting conjunctions. Comma is used before a coordinating conjunction when compound sentence was written as in:

(6) An šayie zïqxo, ŋaji kuŝi buno zïquna
I tea drank they but coffee drank
'I drank tea, but they drank coffee'

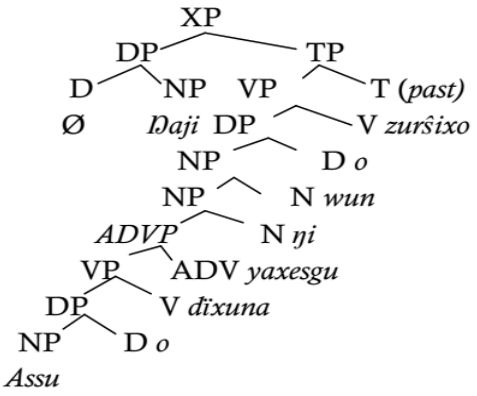


Compound sentences like (6) might require conjunction like *kuŝi*. In that case, syntactic structure of *an šayie zïqxo, ŋaji kuŝi buno zïquna* consists of two sentences *an šaye zïqxo* and *ŋaji kuŝi buno zïquna.* The Verb *zïqxo* and the Determiner Phrase *an šayie* were bounding the first sentence. The second sentence was also conjoined with the subject *ŋaji* and the verb *zïquna*. Therefore, Labeling Algorithm particularly chooses *zïquna* and *zïqxo* as visible verbal heads.

(7) Ŋaji assuo ɗïxuna, yaxesgu ŋi wuno zurŝixo
They false told; however, he the truth respond
'They told the false; but he responded the truth'

[8] The suffix-s forms transitive verbs often from nominal like *Yičos.* In grammar, the dative case like *-s* is a grammatical case used in Awgni to indicate the recipient or beneficiary of an action, as in *Akalu worko Yičos ïyxo /Akalu gave the gold to Yičo*. In this example, the dative marks what would be considered the indirect object of a verb in Awgni. The vital role and functions of preposition is to describe relations of nouns or pronouns to other grammatical units in the given sentence. Prepositions in Awgni express relations of nouns or pronouns to the rest of the sentence. Prepositional phrases are phrases that consist of a preposition plus another word, phrase, or clause functioning as a prepositional complement. Berhanu (2020) argued that in Awgni "ablative *(des/from)*, dative *(s/for),* locative *(da/over),* comparative *(ta/like, tagi)* commutative *(li/with)* directive *(ŝo/ to)* are case systems in Awgni (Hetzron, 1969). The role of marking case types are often marked with a preposition. Thus, *des*, *s*, *da, ta, tagi, li, ŝo* are primary prepositions that form Prepositional Phrases."

[9] Current investigation showed that compound, complex and compound complex sentence have two and more verbal heads in their hierarchical structures.



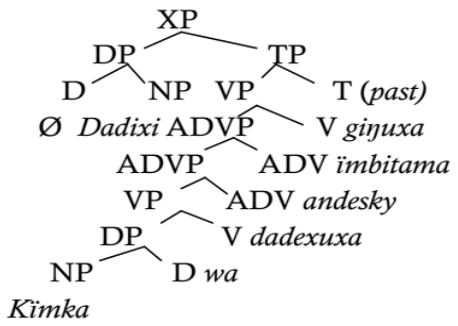
According to (7) *ŋaji assuo ďixuna* is simple sentence. It still consists of one subject (the noun *ŋaji)* and one predicate (the verb *ďixuna* and other syntactic object *assuo*). Seemingly, *ŋi wuno zurŝixo* is another simple sentence, which contains one predicate (the head verb *zurŝixo* and other syntactic object *wuno*). Subjects in these sentences are *ŋaji* and *ŋi.* Verbal heads *ďixuna* and *zurŝixo* were conjoined within compound sentence structure.

Compound sentences can also be made by putting a semicolon (;) between two closely related sentences. Conjunctive adverbs often put after the semicolon to make the connection between the sentences more obvious. Since conjunctive adverbs *yaxesgu / however, ďïmkïnis/ in addition, ŋišisu gizda/ meanwhile, yaxitiyas/ otherwise, mïslis/ similarly, andeski/ then* are really adverbs, they can also appear in other parts of the sentence immediately after the semicolon as in:

(8) Dadixi kïmkawa dadexuxa; andesky ïmbitama giŋuxa

Thief the animals stolen; then quickly run

'Thief stolen the animals; then he run quickly'

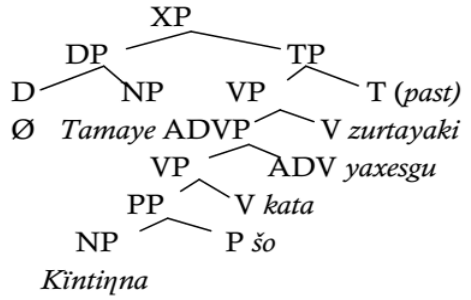


What (8) notifies us is that *dadixi kïmkawa dadexuxa; andesky ïmbitama giŋuxa* is compound sentence consists of two simple sentences. It is formed by joining with *dadixi kïmkawa dadexuxa* to another simple sentence *ïmbitama giŋuxa* using conjunctive adverb *andesky*. The subject of the entire sentence is *dadixi* and the head of the overall structure is the Verb *giŋuxa.* Adverb Phrase *kïmkawa dadexuxa; andesky ïmbitama* is the complement of *giŋuxa.*

(9) Tamaye kïntiŋnašo kata; yaxesgu zurtayaki

Tamaye to school went; however, she did not come

'Tamaye went to school; however, she did not come'



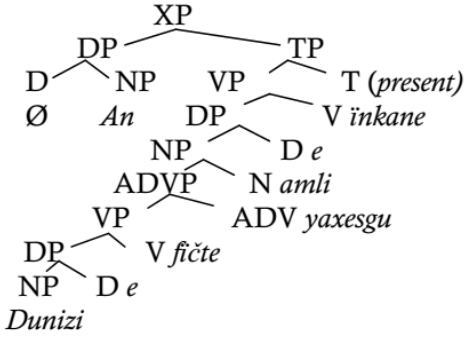
In this (9) structure, *Tamaye kïntiŋnašo kata; yaxesgu zurtayaki* is a compound sentence that contains two independent clauses such as *Tamaye kïntiŋnašo kata* and *yaxesgu zurtayaki*. As shown in the sentences structure, semicolon conjoined these independent clauses. Moreover, conjunctive adverb *yaxesgu* is used to join two independent clauses together.

XP node is conjoined into two sentences: *Tamaye kïntiŋnašo kata* and *yaxesgu zurtayaki*. Labeling Algorithm unambiguously selects *kata* and *zurtayaki* as visible verbal heads.

(10) An dunizie fičte; yaxesgu, amlie ïnkane

I the potato hate; however, the cabbage love

'I hate the potato; however, I love the cabbage'

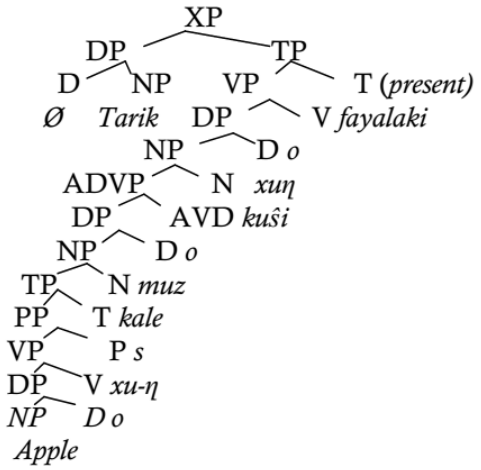


The sentence element represented by the XP in (10) consists of two constituents: sentence one *an dunizie fičte* and another sentence *yaxesgu, amlie ïnkane.* Sentence one contains the subject Noun Phrase *an* and the Verb Phrase *dunizie fičte.* This Verb Phrase in turn encloses Determiner Phrase (DP) *dunizie* and the Verb Phrase *fičte.* Similarly, sentence two contains bare Noun Phrase (since it was stated in sentence one), and the Verb Phrase *yaxesgu, amlie ïnkane.* The Verb Phrase is further broken down into three bits: Adverb Phase *yaxesgu,* the Noun *amlie,* and the head Verb *ïnkane.*

(11) Tarik appleo xuŋs kale, muzo kuŝi xuŋo fayalaki

Tarik the apple to eat can, the banana but eat don't like

'Tarik can to eat the apple, but he doesn't want to eat the banana'



In Awgni grammar, an infinitive clause is a subordinate clause whose verb is in the infinitive form as *xuŋs/ to eat or eating.* The infinitive clause might contain such clausal elements as an object, complement, or modifier (Callaham, 2010). In the aforementioned notation (11) the sentence structure contains two independent clauses: *Tarik appleo xuŋs*[10] *kale* and *muzo kuŝi xuŋo fayalaki* could both form complete sentences. The example has now become a compound sentence that contains two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction *kuŝi*.

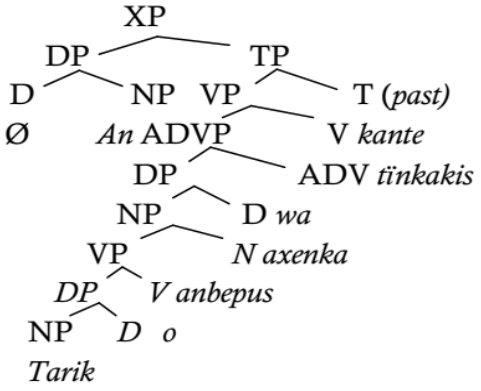
Complex Sentences

Complex sentences enclose independent clauses and single or more dependent clauses. Independent

[10] An infinitive is the most basic form of a verb. An infinitive phrase is an infinitive plus complements and modifiers (Ylikoski, 2003). *Appleo xuŋs / to eat the apple* is infinitive phrase. The infinitive itself is the verb. In Awgni infinitival clauses are formed by suffixing the allomorphs /-ŋ/ or /-ïŋ/ on verbal base. The latter is used when the verb ends in consonant and the former elsewhere. The same suffix also derives gerundive nominal from the verbal base. For instance, the verbal root is zu-/eats. When the suffix -ŋ is added there exists infinitival or gerundive nominal xu-ŋ/to eat/eating. Likewise, kew- /cut is the verbal root. By adding suffix -ïŋ, there existis the infinitival kew-ïŋ /to cut or cutting. Infinitival constructions always occupy VP position throughout Syntactic Object analysis.

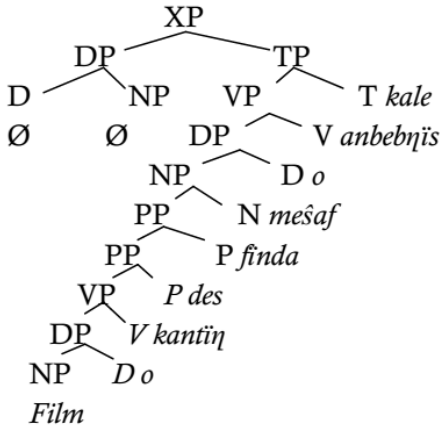
clauses in Awgni are phrases that would make sense if they were sentences on their own, whereas dependent clauses will not form sentences on their own. When these types of clauses emerge in a sentence, complex sentences were created. Many instances of conjoining constituents other than clauses were best regarded as a version of conjoined clauses.

(12) An tariko anbepus axenkawa tïnkakis kante
I the story read events carefully examine
'I can examine events carefully when I read the story'



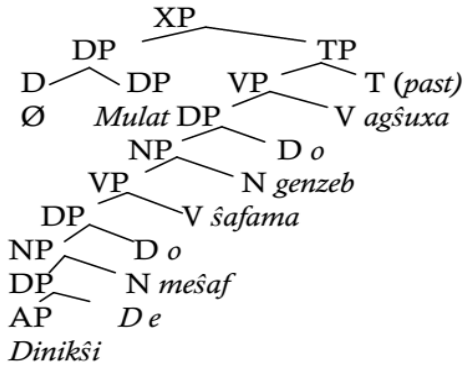
Under the given structure (12), the existing complex sentences consist of only one dependent clause *an tariko anbepus* and one independent clause *axenkawa tïnkakis kante*. The sentence structure *an tariko anbepus axenkawa tïnkakis kante* is broken down into Verb Phrase one *an tariko anbepus* and Verb Phrase two *axenkawa tïnkakis kante.* The Noun Phrase consists of dependent clause modifier *tariko anbepus* and the subject Noun Phrase *an.*

(13) Filmo kantïŋdes finda mêsafo anbebŋïs kale
The Film watch before the book read can
'I can read the book before I watch the film'



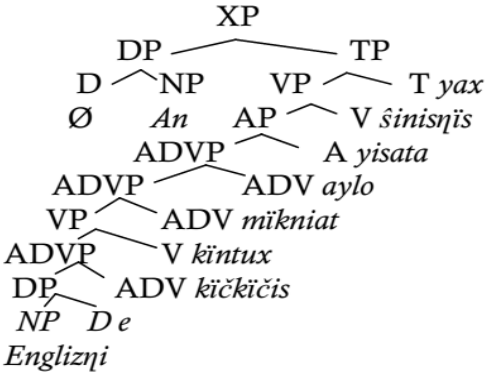
The above notation (13) specifies that *filmo kantïŋdes* is subordinate clause. It contains a null subject and the Determiner Phrase *filmo,* and the predicate *kantïŋdes* but does not express a complete thought. On the other hand, *mêsafo anbebŋïs kale* is the major, supper ordinate or independent clause because it can stand on its own.

(14) Mulat dinikŝie mêsafo ŝafama, genzebo agŝuxa
Mulat amusing book wrote the money earned
'Mulat wrote an amusing book, he earned the money'



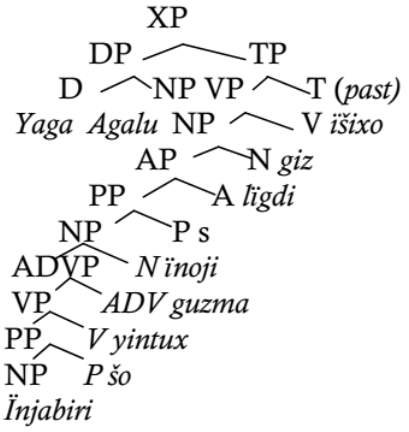
The diagram such as (14*)* provides *Mulat dinikŝie mêsafo ŝafama, genzebo agŝuxa* is complex sentences. In this sentence structure, an independent clause *genzebo agŝuxa* is joined by one dependent clause *Mulat dinikŝie mêsafo ŝafama.* The subject of the entire sentence structure is *Mulat*.

(15) An Englizŋie kïčkïčis kïntux mïkniat aylo yisata ŝinisŋïs yax
I English perfectly learned because very hard studied
'I learned English perfectly because I studied very hard'



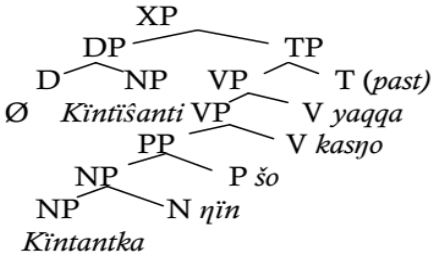
Given the assumption of (XP, YP) representation such as (15) puts on the view that dependent and independent clauses are conjoining within the tree. Therefore, *an Englizŋie kïčkïčis kïntux* is a dependent clause. The second merge *aylo yisata ŝinisŋïs yax* is the simple sentence that it contains the subject *an* and the verb *ŝinisŋïs*. Moreover, *an* serves as subject for dependent clause *Englizŋie kïčkïčis kïntux mïkniat* and independent clauses *aylo yisata ŝinisŋïs yax*. The subject *an* is the Noun Phrase (NP) *kïntux* is the Verb Phrase (VP). *Mïkniat* is also an Adverb (ADV), which serves as a subordinating conjunction.

(16) Yaga Agalu ïnjabirišo yintux guzma, ïnojis lïgdi giz ïšixo
Uncle Agalu to Injibara came when we good time have
'When Uncle Agalu came to Injibara, we have a good time'



Notice that in (16), both dependent *yaga Agalu ïnjabirišo yintux* and the independent clause *ïnojis lïgdi giz ïšixo* are necessary to make a complete meaning. The main clause *ïšixo* does not make sense on its own. It requires the dependent clause *yaga Agalu ïnjabirišo yintux guzma* to complete its meaning.

(17) Kïntïŝanti kïntantka ŋïnšo kasŋo yaqqa
The teacher students to house went knew
'The teacher knew that students went to house'



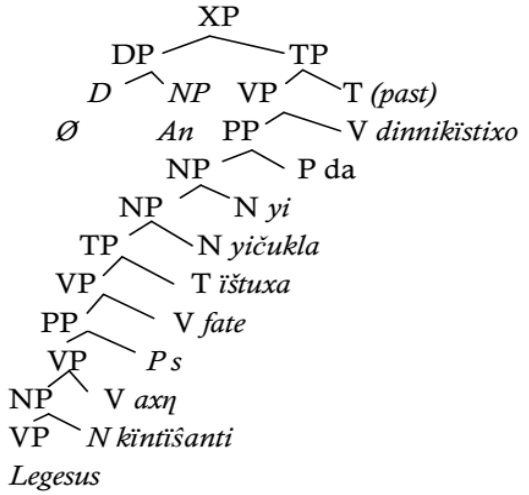
A key feature of the analysis within (17) is that, sentence appears to have two main components that each function as units, specifically dependent clause *kïntantka ŋïnšo kasŋo* and independent clause *kïntïŝanti yaqqa. Kïntïŝanti* is the subject of the entire sentence structure. *Kïntantka ŋïnšo* is the Prepositional Phrase. This structure has the Noun Phrase *kïntantka*, and the Prepositional Phrase *ŋïnšo.*

Compound-Complex Sentences

Compound complex sentences in Awgni are made from two

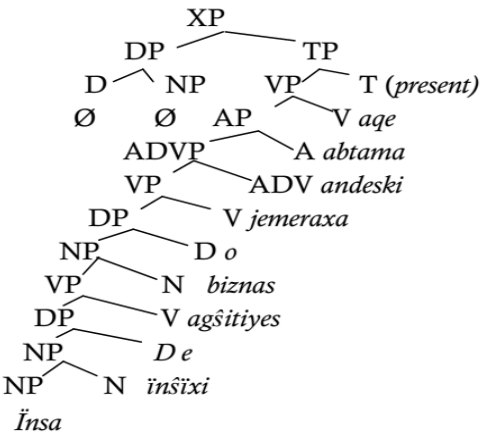
independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses as in (18):

(18) An legesus, kïntïŝanti axŋs fate ïštuxa, yičukla yida dinnikïstixo
I grew up a teacher to be wanted my mom me proud of
'When I grew up, I wanted to be a teacher, and my mom was proud of me'



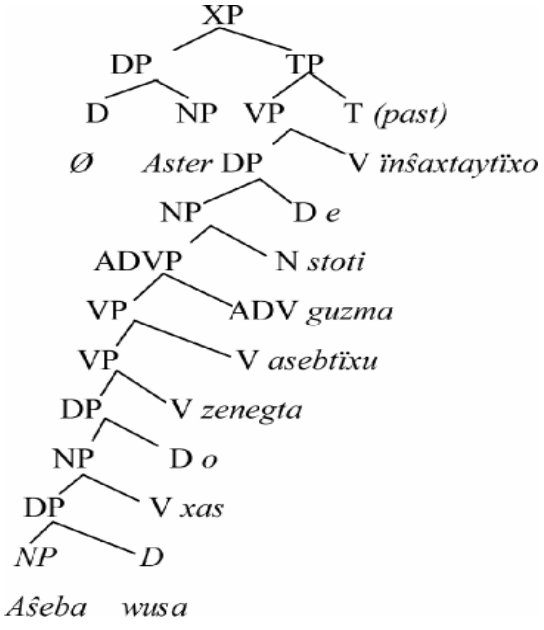
As stated in (18) *an legesus, kïntïŝanti axŋs fate ïštuxa, yičukla yida dinnikïstixo* is a compound-complex sentence. It is the combination of two dependent clauses *an legesus* and *kïntïŝanti axŋs. Kïntïŝanti axŋs fate* and *yičukla yida dinnikïstixo* are independent clauses. The verb to be *axŋs* is used to denote the progressive or continuous aspect of an action; it is thus used to form the past progressive.

(19) Ïnsa ïnŝïxie agŝitiyes; biznaso jemeraxa; andeski abtama aqe
This job does not get; the business starts ; then become rich
'If I don't get this job; I will start the business; then I become rich'



What is particularly interesting about (19) is that, compound complex sentence contains one dependent clause *ïnsa ïnŝïxie agŝitiyes.* This is introductory clause and introduced by using a transitional phrase *agŝitiyes*. Moreover, *biznaso jemeraxa; andeski abtama aqe* were two complete sentences.

(20) Aster aŝŝebawusa xaso zenegta; asebtïxu guzma stotie ïnŝaxtaytïxo
Aster her friend's wedding forgot; when remember gift sent
'Aster forgot her friend's wedding, so she sent her gift when she remembered'



What (20) tells us is that the overall

compound complex sentence was the combination of coordinating clause *asebtïxu guzma* to subordinate another clause *stotie ïnŝaxtaytïxo.* This dependent clause does not have a complete common sense devoid of additional information. *Aster aŝŝebawusa xaso zenegta* and *stotie ïnŝaxtaytïxo* is independent clause that can stand-alone.

Ultimate remarks in discussion section demonstrated that application of labeling Algorithm to Awgni sentences classified by their structure was consistent with Chomsky's previous study (2013) that, every recently created Syntactic Object by Merge must also contain the label. The other supposition that I use Chomsky's study (2014) was that the labeler of a grouping created by Merge was {XP, YP} case, defined by Labeling Algorithm that modifies SO by raising XP. Alike to Adger's (2016) finding, syntactic structure of simple sentences found in Awgni has one verbal head. Similar to Berhanu's (2020) studies in Amharic and Xamtanga, Awgni compound, complex and compound complex sentences have more than two verbal heads.

Comparable to Shlonsky and Rizzi (2015) studies, steady labeling in the intended study can be a product of examining principles, which might require labels to be correctly describing the actual structure.

The major disparity between this study and Chomsky's (2013,2014, 2015) research works was that sentential elements such as complementizers, aspect, tense, focus , agreement morphemes and others in Awgni are not in fact the head of that phrase.

CONCLUSSION

The research founded that simple, compound, complex and compound complex sentences were hierarchically structured into consecutively bigger position of constituents by means of every component belonging to a agreed Syntactic Objects like A, N, V,P and ADV. The resultant Lexical Categories (Rizzi & Guglielmo, 2016) like Noun Phrase, Determiner Phrase, Verb Phrase, Preposition Phrase, Adjective Phrase and Adverb Phrase were conjoined with sentence structures.

Sentences in Awgni were pending in a variety of form, scheme, and dimension statements. Consequently, the nature of Syntactic Object representations established in sentence structures was syntactically different.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude and deep regard to Dr. Marion Fesmire from Florida State University, in support of her exemplary guidance, valuable feedback and constant encouragement throughout the duration of the article preparation. Her suggestions were of immense and Marion's perceptive comments kept me working ton revisions of this research article.

Moreover, the researcher is aware of profoundly indebted to the blind peer reviewer linguists who have given fundamental suggestions and comments to revise the draft of this research article. My appreciation also goes to the informants and colleagues who contribute to apprehend this article.

REFERENCES

Adger,D.(2003). *Core Syntax: A Minimalist Approach.* New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Adger, D. (2016). *A labeling solution to a curious EPP effect.* London: Queen Mary University.

Alrenga, P. (2005). A sentential subject asymmetry in English and its implications for complement selection. *Syntax,* 8(3), 175 - 207. DOI: 10.1111/j. 1467-9612. 2005. 00078.x

Berhanu, A.A. (2020). Operation Labeling Algorithm within Xamtanga Sentences. *Journal of Applied Studies in Language,* 4 (1), 115-127. http://ojs. pnb.ac.id/ index.php/JASL

Berhanu, A.A. (2020). Syntactic Object Representation of Amharic Sentences by Function. *IJOTL- TL,* 5 (2), 65-79. DOI: 10. 30957/ ijotl-tl. v5i2. 619.

Berhanu, A.A. (2020). Syntactic structure of Adjective, Preposition, and Adverb Phrases of Awgni. *LLT Journal: A Journal on Language and Language learning,* 23 (2), 368-382. http://e-journal. usd. ac. id/index.php/LLT

Berhanu A.A. (2020). Application of Labeling Algorithm into Amharic Sentences Classified by their Structure. *JURNAL ILMIAH BAHASA DAN SASTRA*, 7 (1), 13-29.

Berwick, C., Friederici, D., Chomsky, N., & Bolhuis, J. (2013). Evolution, brain, and the nature of language. *Trends Cogn. Sci.* 17, 89–98. DOI: 10.1016/ j.tics. 2012. 12.002

Bornkessel, I., et al. (2005). Who did what to whom? The neural basis of argument hierarchies during language-comprehension. *Neuroi mage*, 26,221–233.DOI:10.1016/j. *Neuroimage.* 2005.01.032

Bošković, Ž. (2016b). On the timing of labeling: Deducing Comp -trace effects, the Subject Condition, the Adjunct Condition, and tucking in from labeling. *The Linguistic Review,* 33, 17-66.

Callaham, N. (2010). Modality and the Biblical Hebrew Infinitive Absolute. Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes. 71. Wiesbaden:Harrassowitz.

Chomsky, N. (1999). *Derivation by phase.* Issue 18 of MIT occasional papers in linguistics, Mass Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge Issue 18 of Occasional papers. MIT, Department of Linguistics.

Chomsky, N. (2013). Problems of Projection. *Lingua SI:* Syntax and cognition: core ideas and results in syntax, 130 (June1, 2013), 33– 49. https: //doi.org/10.1016/j. lingua.2012. 12.003.

Chomsky, N. (2014).Problems of Projection: Extensions.I n *S t r u c t u r e s , S t r a t e g i e s and Beyond: Studies in Honour of Adriana Belletti,* edited by Elisa Di Domenico, Cornelia Hamann, and Simona Matteini, 1–16. Philadelphia: Benjamin Publishing Company. https:// doi.org/10.1075/la. 223.01cho.

Chomsky, N. (2014a). Problems of Projection: Extensions. Ms., MIT.

Chomsky, N. (2014b). Lectures on syntax at MIT. http:// whamit. mit.edu/ 20 14/ 06/03/recent-linguistics-talks-by-chomsky

Chomsky, N. (2015). Problems of projection: Extensions. In Elisa Di Domenico, Cornelia Hamann & Simona Matteini (eds.), Structures, strategies and beyond – studies in honour of Adriana Belletti, 3–16. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

Chomsky, N. (2015a). Preface to the 20th anniversary edition. *The Minimalist Program.* Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Cinque, G. (2014). The Semantic Classification of Adjectives: A View from Syntax. *Studies in Chinese Linguistics,* 35 (1), 1–30.

Cook, P., & Brinton, J. (2017). Building and evaluating web corpora representing national varieties ofEnglish. *Lang.Resour.Eval.* 51, 643–662. Doi: 10.1007/ s10579- 016- 9378-z

Constable, T., et al. (2004). Sentence complexity and input modality effects in sentence comprehension: an fMRI study. *Neuroimage,* 22, 11–21. DOI: 10. 1016/j.

Davies, W. & Dubinsky, S. (2009). On the Existence (and Distribution) of Sentential Subjects.Gerdts, Donna B., John C. Moore & Maria Polinsky (eds.), *Hypothesis A/ Hypothesis B. Linguistic Explorations in Honor of David M.* Cambridge MA: MIT Press.

Desalegn, A. (2016). An Ethnographic Introduction to the Kumpal Agaw. *Journal of Ethiopian Studies,*49,35-56.https:// www.jstor.org/stable/44786167

Elly, G. (2015). Where are the parameters in Problems of Projection? ICHL 22.

Epstein, S, Kitahara, H, and Seely, D. (2014). Labeling by Minimal Search: Implica tions for Successive-Cyclic A-movement and the Conception of the Postulate 'Phase'. *Linguistic Inquiry,* 45 (3), 463–481. http:// dx.doi.org/ 10. 1162/ LING_a_001 63

Esubalew, A. (2015). Developing Awgni-Amharic Cross-Language Information Retrieval (CLIR): A Dictionary Based query Translation Approach. Msc thesis, Gondar University.

Friederici, D. (2011). The brain basis of language processing: from structure to function. Physiol. Rev. 91, 1357–1392. DOI: 10.1152 / physrev.00006.2011

Hartman, J. (2011). The semantic uniformity of traces: Evidence from ellipsis parallelism. *Linguistic Inquiry,*42(3), 367–388.https://doi.org/10.11 62/ LING_a_000 50.

Hetzron, R. (1969). *The Verbal System of Southern Agaw*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Hetzron, R. (1978). The Nominal System of Awngi (Southern Agaw). *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, 41(1), 121–141.

Kinno, R., Kawamura, M., Shioda, S., & Sakai, L. (2008). Neural correlates of non canonical syntactic processing revealed by a picture-sentence matching task. *Brain Mapp*. 29, 1015–1027. DOI: 10.1002/ hbm. 20441

Lechner, W. (2006). An interpretive effect of head movement. In *Phases of Interpretation,* edited by Mara Frascarelli, 45–71. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Leu, T. (2014). *The Architecture of Determiners.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Mizuguchi, M. (2017). Labelability and interpretability. Studies in Generative Grammar, 27 (2), 327-365.

Moro, A. (2000). Dynamic Antisymmetry. *Linguistic Inquiry Monograph Series, 38.* MIT Press.

Murphy, E. (2015). Reference, Phases and Individuation: Topics at the Labeling- Interpretive Interface *Opticon1826,* 17 (5), 1-13.http:// dx.doi.org/ 10. 5334/ opt.cn.

Narita, H. (2015). Proceedings of the 32nd West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics, ed. Ulrike Steindl et al., 286-295.Somerville,

MA: Cascadilla Proceedings Project.

Nerbonne, J. (2006). Identifying linguistic structure in aggregate comparison. *Liter.Linguist.Comput.* 21, 463–476. Doi: 10.1093 /llc/ fql041

Newman, D., Ikuta T., & Burns, J. (2010). The effect of semantic relatedness on syntactic analysis: an fMRI study. *Brain Lang.* 113, 51–58. DOI: 10.1016/j .2010.02.001

Pallier, C., Devauchelle, D. & Dehaene, S. (2011). Cortical representation of the constituent structure of sentences. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 108, 2522–2527. DOI: 10.1073/ pnas.1018711108

Richards, M. (2019). 'Problems of Projection' Breaking a conceptual tie. *Catalan Journal of Linguistics,* 17, 139-152. https: //doi.org/ 10.5565/ rev/catjl. 220

Rizzi, L. (2015). Labeling, maximality and the head – phrase Distinction. *The Linguistic Review,* 33(1), 103–127.https://doi.org/ 10.1515/ tlr2015 -0016.

Rizzi, L. (2016). Labeling, maximality and the head-phrase distinction. The Linguistic Review, 33 (1), 103-127.

Rizzi, L., & Guglielmo, C. (2016). Functional categories and syntactic theory. *The Annual Review of Linguistics,*2:139–63. Doi: 10.1146/ annurev-linguistics-0 11415-040827

Roberts, I. (2010). *Agreement and Head Movement: Clitics, Incorpo ration, and Defective Goals.* Cambridge: MA: MIT Press.

Santi, A.,& Grodzinsky, Y. (2010). FMRI adaptation dissociates syntactic complexitydimensions. *Neuroim age,* 51, 1285–1293. DOI: 10.1016/j.Neuroimage. 2010.03.034

Saito, M. (2016). (A) Case for labeling: Labeling in languages without φ-feature agreement. *The Linguistic Review,* 33, 129-175.

Shlonsky, U., and Rizzi, L. (2015). "Criterial Freezing in Small Clauses and the Cartography of Copular Constructions:Theoretical Approaches And Empirical Domains." In *Freezing,* 29–65. Geneva: University of Siena. https:// doi.org/ 10.1515/ 9781501504266-002.

Scherrer, Y., & Stoeckle, P. (2016). A quantitative approach to Swiss German -Dialectometry analyses and comparison of linguistic levels. *Dial. Geo linguist,* 24, 92–125. Doi: 10.1515/ dialect-2016-0006

Stockwell, R. (2016). Labeling in Syntax. Cambridge Occasional Papers in Linguistics 9, 130- 155.

Wieling, M., & Nerbonne, J. (2015). Advances in dialectometry. *Annu. Rev.Linguist,* 1, 243–264. Doi: 10. 1146/annurev-linguist-030514-124930

Zenner, E., Speelman, D., & Geeraerts, D.(2012).Cognitive-Sociolinguistics meets loanword research: measuring variation in the success of anglicisms in Dutch. *Cogn.Linguist.* 23,749–792.D oi: 10.1515/ cog-2012-0023

Ylikoski, J. (2003). Defining no-finites: action nominal, converbs and infinitives. *SKY Journal of Linguistics, **16**, 185–237*