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

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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) KEPADALI KALIMAT JENIS STRUKTUR AWGNI

Abstrak

Kata kunci: Awgni, label algorithm, objek sintaksis, 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 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 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; 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 (Coak & Brinton, 2017; Nerbonne, 2006; Scherrer & Stockle, 2016; Wieling and Nerbonne, 2011; Zenner, Speelman & Geeraerts, 2012).
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:

```
XP
  /\        
 /         \       
DP (=XP)   VP (=YP)
  /\          
 /             
D (=X)       v (=Y)
```

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:

```
XP
  /\        
 /         \       
CP/DP      TP
  /\        
 /             
D           T
```

```
NP
  /\        
 /             
DP      V=Y
  /\        
 /             
D
```

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. 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**

Simple sentences 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 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.

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.

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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.

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.

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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 fičćena. In the case of the head, fičćena receives the action. Axuo serves as the object of the head verb. Since, the head verb fičćena receives the hate action; it immediately receives the Determiner Phrase axuo as a complement.

(3) Wondere Woldu bittie aresuna
Wondere and Woldu the land plowed
‘Wondere and Woldu plowed the land’

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

(4) Ligda aqqa tušie tušte
A beautiful woman the bread bakes
‘A beautiful woman bakes the bread’

The preceding structure (4) has the subject Determiner Phrase ligda 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 Yičo ŷixo
Akalu the gold to Yičo gave
‘Akalu gave the gold to Yičo’
In (5) *Yiços* is indirect object that, denoting the addressee of the action. This object is placed between the head verb *iyxo* 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 *iyxo*.

**Compound sentences**

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:

\[
(6) \text{An šayie} \ ziqō, \ nāji \ kuśi \ bunō \ ziqōna
\]

I tea drank they but coffee drank
‘I drank tea, but they drank coffee’

![Diagram](image)

**Labeling Algorithm** particularly chooses *ziquna* and *ziqxo* as visible verbal heads.

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8 The suffix-s forms transitive verbs often from nominal like *Yiços*. 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 Yiços iyxo /Akalu gave the gold to Yiço*. 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 (so/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, so 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) ηαιjι αssυо dίхυα is simple sentence. It still consists of one subject (the noun ηαιjι) and one predicate (the verb dίхυα and other syntactic object αssυо). Seemingly, ηι wυυo зυξιξο is another simple sentence, which contains one predicate (the head verb зυξιξο and other syntactic object wυυo). Subjects in these sentences are ηαιjι and ηι. Verbal heads dίхυα and зυξιξο 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 yαxesgu / however, dιmικιнις/ in addition, ηιςιςυ gιзδα/ meanwhile, yαξιτιυα/ otherwise, mιςις/ similarly, аndεσκι/ then are really adverbs, they can also appear in other parts of the sentence immediately after the semicolon as in:

(8) Dadιξι kίмκαwα dαdεξυα; андεσкυ ιμβιтαmα gιξυα
Thief the animals stolen; then quickly run
‘Thief stolen the animals; then he run quickly’

What (8) notifies us is that dadιξι kίmκαwα dαdεξυα; аnдεsκυ ιmбιtαmα gιξυα is compound sentence consists of two simple sentences. It is formed by joining with dadιξι kίmκαwα dαdεξυα to another simple sentence ιмbиtαmα gιξυα using conjunctive adverb аndεsκυ. The subject of the entire sentence is dadιξι and the head of the overall structure is the Verb gιξυα. Adverb Phrase kίmκαwα dαdεξυα; аnдεsκυ ιmбιtαmα is the complement of gιξυα.

(9) Ταmαyε kίntιπнаυо kαтα; yαxesgu зυrтαyαki
Tamaye to school went; however, she did not come
‘Tamaye went to school; however, she did not come’

In this (9) structure, Tamaye kίntιпнаυо kαтα; yαxesgu зυrтαyαki is a compound sentence that contains two independent clauses such as Tamaye kίntιпнаυо kαтα and yαxesgu зυrтαyαki. As shown in the sentences structure, semicolon conjoined these independent clauses. Moreover, conjunctive adverb yαxesgu is used to join two independent clauses together.
XP node is conjoined into two sentences: Tamaye kintinmašo kana and yaxesgu zurtayaki. Labeling Algorithm unambiguously selects kana and zurtayaki as visible verbal heads.

(10) An dunizie fićte; yaxesgu, amlie ĭnakane
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 fićte and another sentence yaxesgu, amlie ĭnakane. Sentence one contains the subject Noun Phrase an and the Verb Phrase dunizie fićte. This Verb Phrase in turn encloses Determiner Phrase (DP) dunizie and the Verb Phrase fićte. Similarly, sentence two contains bare Noun Phrase (since it was stated in sentence one), and the Verb Phrase yaxesgu, amlie ĭnakane. The Verb Phrase is further broken down into three bits: Adverb Phrase yaxesgu, the Noun amlie, and the head Verb ĭnakane.

(11) Tarik appleo xuņs kale, muzo kuşi xuņo 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 xuņs / 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 xuņs kale and muzo kuşi xuņo fayalaki could both form complete sentences. The example has now become a compound sentence that contains two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction kuşi.

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

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10 An infinitive is the most basic form of a verb. An infinitive phrase is an infinitive plus complements and modifiers (Ylikoski, 2003). Appleo xuņs / 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 /-ŋŋ/ 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 xuŋŋ/to eat/eating. Likewise, kew-/cut is the verbal root. By adding suffix -ŋŋ, there exists the infinitival kewŋŋ /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 ūnkakis kante
The story read events carefully examine
'I can examine events carefully when I read the story'

(13) Filmo kantīndes finda mešafō anbebnīs 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 kantīndes is subordinate clause. It contains a null subject and the Determiner Phrase filmo, and the predicate kantīndes but does not express a complete thought. On the other hand, mešafō anbebnīs kale is the major, supper ordinate or independent clause because it can stand on its own.

(14) Mulat dinikše mešafō šafama, genzebo agšuxa
Mulat amusing book wrote the money earned
'Mulat wrote an amusing book, he earned the money'

The diagram such as (14) provides Mulat dinikše mešafō šafama, genzebo agšuxa is complex sentences. In this sentence structure, an independent clause genzebo agšuxa is joined by one dependent clause Mulat dinikše mešafō šafama. The subject of the entire sentence structure is Mulat.
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 Englishkičkičis kintux is a dependent clause. The second merge aylo yisata šinisği yax is the simple sentence that it contains the subject an and the verb šinisği. Moreover, an serves as subject for dependent clause Englishkičkičis kintux mikniat and independent clauses aylo yisata šinisği yax. The subject an is the Noun Phrase (NP) kintux is the Verb Phrase (VP). Mikniat is also an Adverb (ADV), which serves as a subordinating conjunction.

(16) Yaga Agalu inžabiriso yintux guzma, inojs řidgi giš išixo
Uncle Agalu to Inžabira came when we
good time have
'When Uncle Agalu came to Inžabira, we have a good time'

Notice that in (16), both dependent yaga Agalu inžabiriso yintux and the independent clause inojs řidgi giš išixo are necessary to make a complete meaning. The main clause išixo does not make sense on its own. It requires the dependent clause yaga Agalu inžabiriso yintux guzma to complete its meaning.

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 kiřantša řinšo kas北约 and independent clause kiřišanti yaqqa. Kiřišanti is the subject of the entire sentence structure. Kiřišanti is the subject of the Prepositional Phrase. This structure has the Noun Phrase kiřantša, and the Prepositional Phrase řinšo.

**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, kintišanti axës fate ištuxa, yičukla yida dinnikistixo
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, kintišanti axës fate ištuxa, yičukla yida dinnikistixo is a compound-complex sentence. It is the combination of two dependent clauses an legesus and kintišanti axës. Kintišanti axës fate and yičukla yida dinnikistixo are independent clauses. The verb to be axës is used to denote the progressive or continuous aspect of an action; it is thus used to form the past progressive.

(19) İnsa inşixie agşitiyes; 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 inşa inşixie agşitiyes. This is introductory clause and introduced by using a transitional phrase agşitiyes. Moreover, biznaso jemeraxa; andeski abtama aqe were two complete sentences.

(20) Aster aššebawusa xaso zenegta; asebtixu guzma stotie iňaxtayťixo
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 asebitu guzma to subordinate another clause stotie inšaxtaytixo. This dependent clause does not have a complete common sense devoid of additional information. Aster aššebawusa xaso zenega and stotie inšaxtaytixo 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.

CONCLUSION
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.

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