
**APPLICATION OF LABELING ALGORITHM INTO AMHARIC SENTENCES
CLASIFIED BY THEIR STRUCTURE***Berhanu Asaye Agajie**Injibara College of Teachers Education, Ethiopia**berhanuas@gmail.com***ABSTRACT**

This study intends to apply Labeling Algorithm to examine Syntactic Object representations found within Amharic sentences classified by their structure. A descriptive research design was employed to interpret the sentence structures. The data were collected from the native speakers of Amharic (9 males, 7 females) based on their day today outgoing acts, and from different texts. By purposive sampling, 20 sentences were selected, arranged, and described. The method of data analysis employed in this research was Labeling Algorithm {XP, YP}. In this model, there is no head. At this point, minimal search is ambiguous locating the heads X, Y of ZP, YP respectively. This creates the problem of sentence structure projections. To find solution, LA defines labeling through modifying SO (by raising XP). Thus, results indicated that simple sentence structure has only one visible Verbal head. In relation to compound, complex and compound complex sentence structures, there subsists more than one verbal heads. Sentences in terms of their forms, forming Syntactic Object representations they contain were different. On the other hand, each sentence types share Syntactic Object representations that include Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Determiner Phrases (DPs) Prepositional phrase (PP), Adverbial Phrase (ADVP), and Adjectival Phrase (AP). Finally, the study recommended a further research how labeling Algorithm {XP, H} and {X, Y} works to describe the label of Syntactic Object representations found within sentences in Amharic.

Key words: Labeling Algorithm, {XP, YP}, Syntactic object, Sentence structure

INTRODUCTION

Amharic is one of the Ethiopian Semitic languages, which are a sub grouping within the Semitic branch of the Afroasiatic languages. It is spoken as a first language by the Amhara and as a lingua franca by other populations residing in major cities and towns of Ethiopia. It is the language possibly originated as result of a pidginization process with a Cushitic substratum and a Semitic super stratum to enable communication between people who spoke a mix of different languages (Bender & Fulass, 1978). This pidginization of the new language had enabled the soldiers to create communication means independent of the church which used the Ge'ez language (Gasser, 2011).

The language with 21,811,600 total speakers as of 2007, including around 4,000,000 L₂ speakers, Amharic is the second-most commonly spoken Semitic language in the world, after Arabic. It is the official working language of government of Ethiopia among the 89 languages registered in the country with up to 200 different spoken dialects (Simons & Fennig, 2017). Beside these, Amharic language is being used in governmental administration, public media and national commerce of some regional states of the country. This includes; Addis Ababa, Amhara, Diredawa and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People (SNNP). Amharic language is spoken by more than 25 million with up to 22 million native speakers. The majority of Amharic speakers found in Ethiopia even though there are also speakers in a number of other countries, particularly Italy, Canada, the

USA, Sweden and so on (Gebremichael, 2011; Thompson, 2016).

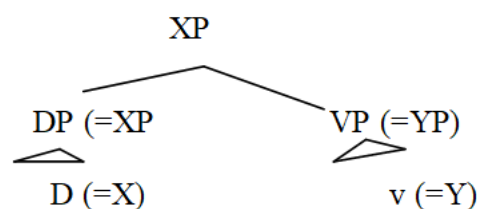
Amharic uses a grapheme based writing system called Fidäl written and read from left to right. Its graphemes are represented as a sequence of consonant vowel pairs, the basic shape determined by the consonant, which is modified for the vowel. The Amharic writing system is composed of four distinct categories consisting of 276 different symbols; 33 core characters with 7 orders (ä, u, i, a, e, i, o), 4 labiovelars with 5 orders symbol (q, u, h, k and g), 18 labialized consonants with 1 order (wa) and 1 labiodentals characters consisting 7 orders (ä, u, i, a, e, i, o). In Amharic writing system, all the 276 distinct orthographic representation are indispensable due to their distinct orthographic representation. It is the verb (head) final language that follows subject, object and verb (SOV).

Researchers like Getahun (1990) and Baye (1986) studied Amharic sentence structure. These researchers have been used traditional phrase structure rules to describe sentence structures. However, none of these studies examined the application of Labeling Algorithm {XP, YP} into Amharic sentences classified by their structure. Labeling Algorithm {XP, YP} is thus, the new knowledge in case of Amharic syntax. As a result, college and university students, teachers, researchers, and other Amharic language users were incompetent to analyze the Syntactic Object representations found in Amharic sentences. Therefore, the stimulation of this study is design to fill the gap through analyzing Syntactic Object representations found in Amharic sentences by using Chomsky's (2013) {XP, YP} model. Therefore, the objective of this study intends to apply Labeling Algorithm {XP, YP} to examine Syntactic Object representations found in Amharic sentences classified by their structure.

The operation Merge combines two SOs, X and Y, to form a set {X, Y} from them. It creates a new SO, which is different from its members. For instance, merge of V *close/ zīgaw* with DP *the door/ bärün*. 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, 2014; 2015a; Murphy, 2015).

According to Chomsky (2013), in favor of a Syntactic Object (SO) to be analyzed, a number of information is necessary about it: what kind of object is it? Labeling is the development of providing that information. Therefore, every SO must contain information about what kind of Syntactic Object it is. I approve the assumption; it follows that any newly created SO by Merge must also contains label. In this regard, Chomsky (2013, 2014 and 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).

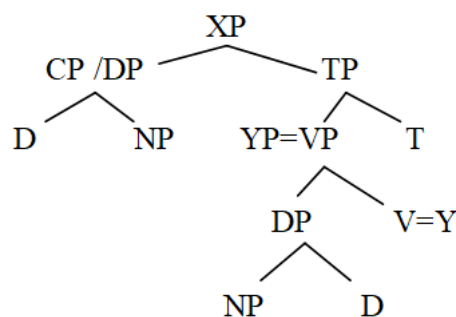
In Chomsky's (2013) supposition SO= {XP, YP}, neither a head. Here minimal search is ambiguous locating the heads X, Y of ZP, YP respectively. This creates the problem of sentence structure projections. To find solution, LA defines labeling through modifying SO (by raising XP) so that there is only one visible head. If, say, XP rises, then the result will be the structure with two copies of XP (Chomsky, 2013, 2014; Elly, 2015) as in:



Then, the labeling algorithm ‘sees’ YP, but not XP, which is the lower part of a discontinuous element, a chain consisting of a sequence of copies headed by the 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 (Narita, 2015).

In terms of internal merge of a WH phrase, Amharic does not allow complementizers (C) like *that, if, whatever, etc.* As a result, the position of CP occupies the label of Determiner Phrase (DP). Moreover, the subject (including interrogative case) must be visible in {DP, TP} positions (Davies & Dubinsky, 2009). Sentential elements such as complementizers, sentence-final particles, aspect, tense, focus and topic, and agreement morphemes, determiners and verbs found in embedded clause are not actually the head of that phrase, which should rather taken to be silent (Leu, 2014). Moreover, Awgni rejects Syntactic Object movements as a syntactic operation, since they never have semantic effects (Cinque, 2014; Hartman, 2011).

Thus, I will assume, following Chomsky (2013, 2013a, 2013b, 2014, 2014a, 2014b, 2015), Rizzi (2016) and Shlonsky and Rizzi, (2015) is that syntactic trees must be uniformly labeled at the interfaces. Labels tell the interfaces what kind of syntactic objects they are. Hence, consistent labeling can be a consequence of interpretive principles, which may need labels to be properly interpreting structure. The other postulation that I will make use of Chomsky (2013) is that the labeler of a category created by Merge is {XP, YP} case, defined by LA that modifies SO by raising XP so that there is only one visible head Y for the entire sentence structure (Adger, 2016; Elly, 2015; Rizzi, 2015a). Y represents the main verb that is found at the end of sentence structure. On the other hand, auxiliary verbs might occur at the end of sentence structure. In this case, they correspond to T position and just help the main Verb that comes before it. Throughout the analysis, XP, CP, DP, TP, VP etc, are used for expository convenience (Adger, 2016; Chomsky, 2014; Leu, 2014).



In the above model, merge combines two Syntactic Objects, for example, DP and TP to form a set {DP, TP} from them. This creates a new Syntactic Object XP, which is different from its members. XP has no relation between DP and TP. The most prominent member is Verb. Hence, only YP is visible to the Labeling Algorithm and the structure is labeled as V, that is verbal, the desired outcome. Conversely, Sentential elements such as complementizers, sentence-final particles, aspect, tense, focus and topic, and agreement morphemes, determiners and verbs found in embedded clause are not actually the head of that phrase. Furthermore, Amharic 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 I have presented here, is that Syntactic Object Representations under the tree structure is derived (i.e. formed) in a bottom-up fashion, (i.e. they are built up from bottom to top).

METHOD

The objective of the study was to examine the Syntactic Object representations found within Amharic sentences classified by their structure. A descriptive research design was employed to interpret the sentence structures. The data were collected from the native speakers of Amharic (9 males, 7 females) based on their day today outgoing acts, and from different texts. By purposive sampling, 20 sentences were selected, arranged, and described. The method of data analysis employed in this study was Labeling Algorithm {XP, YP}. Therefore, LA modifies Syntactic Object by raising XP, and then there would be only one Verbal (main) visible head, which was located at the end of sentence structure (Chomsky, 2013, 2014, 2015). Moreover, an assumption that is implicit in the analyses, which I have presented here, is that phrases and sentences are derived (i.e. formed) in a bottom-up fashion, (i.e. they are built up from bottom to top).

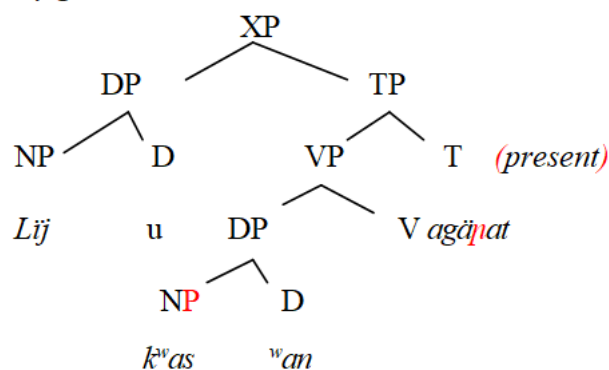
FINDING

Structurally, Amharic sentences can be classified into four different ways, though there are endless constructions of each. The classifications are based on the number of independent and dependent clauses a sentence contains. An independent clause forms a complete sentence on its own, while a dependent clause needs another clause to make a complete sentence. The basic sentence in Amharic usually contains at least three elements: subject, object and verb. The subject is usually a noun, a word that names a person, place, or thing. The object of a sentence is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb. It is what that the subject does something to. Predicate is syntactical name marking, identifying the verb used to express the action or the state of the subject (Downing & Locke, 2006). Syntactic Object representations found in simple, compound, compound-complex, and complex sentence are analyzed and their results are indicated in subsequent sections.

Simple sentence

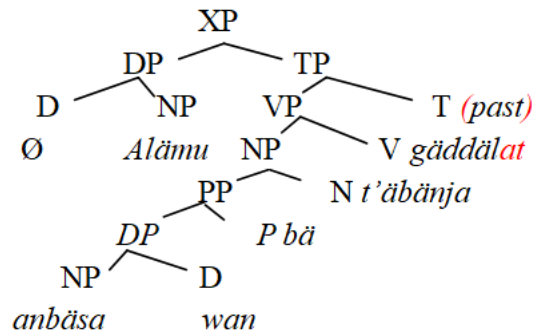
A simple sentence (also known as an independent clause) is the basic building block of all sentences. It must have a main verb or verb group and a subject. It can be as short or it may appear in any of these two combinations: Subject + Verb, Subject + Object +verb. Therefore, simple sentences have only one main verb, one subject, and one predicate, though they may include different kinds of modifiers coming at the beginning and in the middle of sentences (Carnie, 2002).

(1) *Liju k^vas^wan agäḥat*
The boy the ball get
'The boy gets the ball'



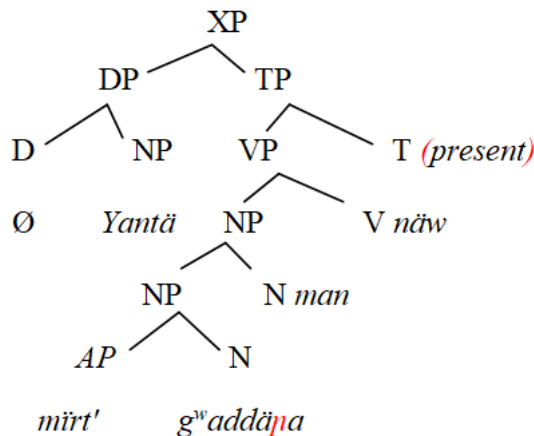
In (1) *liju* is the subject of the sentence. The object *k^waswan* is a secondary part of the sentence, which modifies the head verb *agäñat*. It completes its meaning indicating the phenomenon affected by the action of the predicate. Therefore, *k^waswan* denotes a thing affected by the action of a transitive verb. This kind of object is non-prepositional and follows the predicate immediately. The Predicate *agäñat* is the third main part of the sentence, which expresses an action or phenomenon denoted by the subject *liju*.

(2) *Alämu anbäsawan bät'äbänja gäddälat*
Alämu the lion with the gun kill
'Alämu killed the lion with the gun'



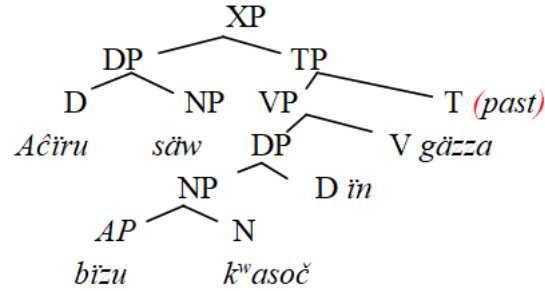
This (2) sentence appears to have three main components: the subject *Alämu*, the direct object *anbäsawan* and indirect object *bät'äbänja*. *Bät'äbänja* is indirect object that denoting the addressee of the action. This is placed between the predicate verb *gäddälat* and direct object *anbäsawan*. The Subject *Alämu* 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 *gäddälat*, agrees in number and person. The head of the overall sentence structure is the verb *gäddälat*.

(3) *Yantä mirt' g^waddäñä man näw*
Your best friend who is
'Who is your best friend?'



What tree (3) says is that, the Verb *näw* is the head of the sentence, which is to say that it is the most important part that determines the presence of any other elements in the sentence. The complement of this verb is the Noun Phrase *yantä mirt g^waddäna man*. The subject of the sentence is *yentä*.

- (4) *Aĉiru säw bizu k^wasoĉin gäzza*
The short man many balls bought
'The short man has bought many balls'

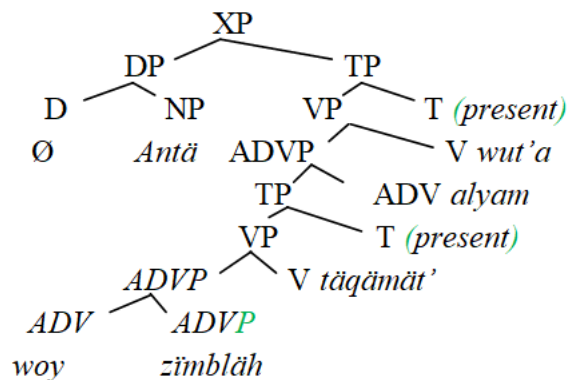


Given the analysis in (4), the sentence structure has the subject DP *aĉiru säw*, the object *k^wasoĉin* and the predicate *gäzza*. The head verb *gäzza* conveys an action of buying. The object *k^wasoĉin* is the receiving end of the action. Therefore, *k^wasoĉin* is the direct object, which receives the action of buying.

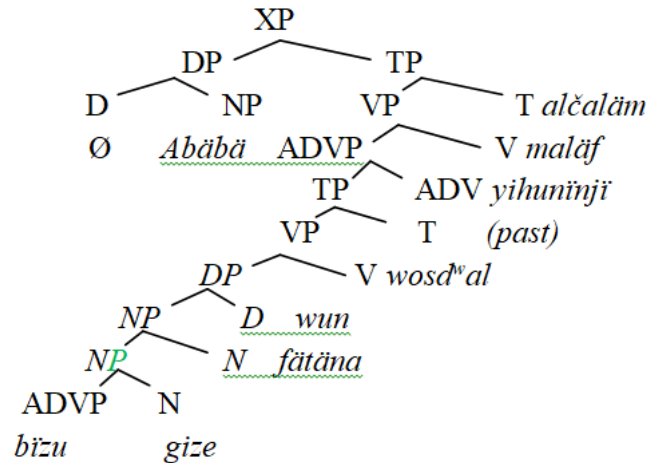
Compound sentence

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences joined together by coordinate conjunctions or by a semicolon. It is formed by joining one simple sentence (independent clause) to another simple sentence (independent clause) using connecting conjunctions. There are two types of conjunctions, which I can use to join simple sentences into one sentence (Verspoor & Sauter, 2000). The first are coordinate conjunctions (*nägärgin/but*, *woyim/or*, *silihonäm/so*, *nägärgin/yet*) that join two clauses that are equally important. Comma (,) is used before a coordinating conjunction when I write a compound sentence as in:

- (5) *Antä woy zimbläh täqämät' alyam wut'a*
You either quietly sit or go out
'You should either sit quietly or go out'

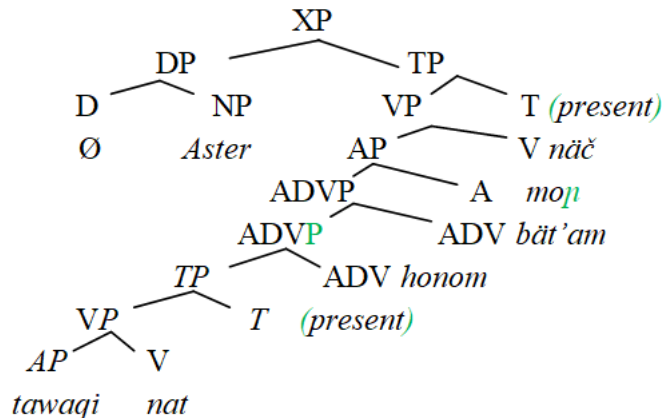


The structure in (5) is the probation sentence structure that releases a defendant back into the listener, but he does not have the same label of freedom as normal circumstances. This probation comes with conditions that restrict behavior he should either sit quietly or go out. If the probationer violates one of these conditions, the speaker may revoke or modify the probation. The subject of the entire sentence is *antä* and the head of the overall sentence structure is *wut'a*. In addition, this complex sentence was conjoin with two simple sentences; *antä woy zimbläh täqämät'* and *alyam wut'a*. The head of these sentences is the pronoun *antä*. *Täqämät'* and *wut'a* is the heads of their own sentence structures.



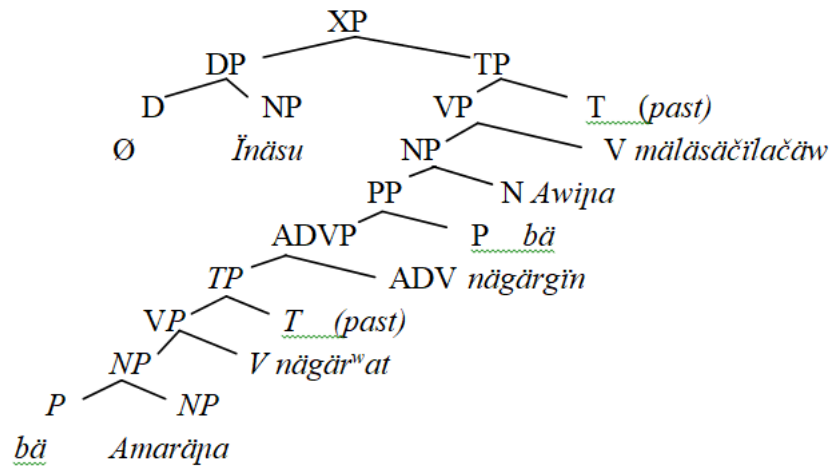
The sentence structure in (6) is formed by joining one simple sentence *Abäbä bizu gize fätänawun wosd'al* to another independent sentence *maläf alčaläm* by using conjunctive adverb *yihuninjä*. The predicate of the first sentence is *bizu gize fätänawun*, since the predicate includes any modifiers of the verb. Likewise, predicate has at its centre a simple predicate, which is always the verb or verbs that link up with the subject. In the example I just considered in the second sentence, the simple predicate is *maläf*, in other words, the verb of the sentence.

- (7) *Aster tawaqi nat, honom bät'am moŋi näč*
Aster famous is, yet very foolish is
'Aster is famous, yet she is very foolish'



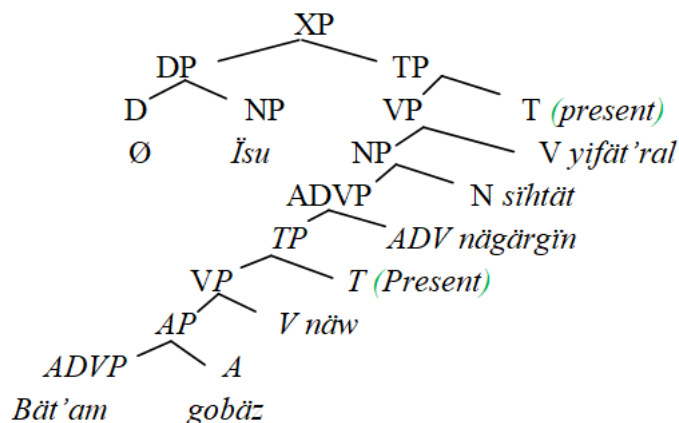
What (7) specifies that *Aster tawaqi nat* is a simple sentence, which consist of one subject (a noun *Aster*) and one predicate (a verbal head *nat* and other element *tawaqi*)? The noun *Aster* is the simple subject, and the verb is the simple predicate. On the face of it, *moṅ năč* is another simple sentence it contains one predicate (a verbal head *năč* and other element *moṅ*). *Aster* is the subject of the overall sentence structure.

- (8) *Īnsu bā Amarāṇa năgār^wat, năgārgīn bā Awīṇa mālāsăcīlačăw*
They in Amharic told, but in Awgñi respond
 ‘They told in Amharic, but she respond in Awgñi’



In the structure such as (8) *Īnsu bā Amarāṇa năgār^wat* is clause consists of a subject *Īnsu* and a predicate *năgār^wat*. It is an independent clause (simple sentence), which forms a complete sentence. In the case of second sentence, *bā Awīṇa mālāsăcīlačăw* is an independent clause that contains an implied subject (*is^wa*) and the head *mālāsăcīlačăw*.

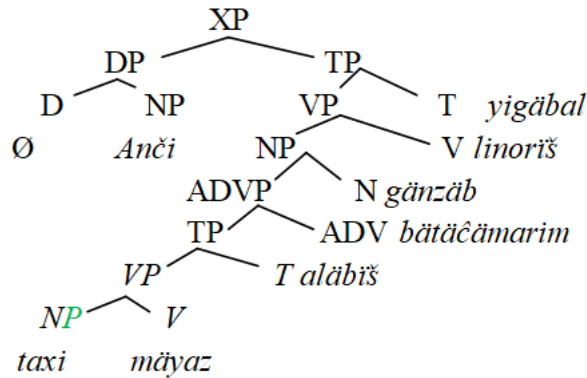
- (9) *Īsu băt'am gobăz năw, năgārgīn sihtăt yifăt'ral*
He very smart is, but he made a mistake
 ‘He is very smart, but he made a mistake’



According to (9), the compound sentence *Īsu băt'am gobăz năw, năgārgīn sihtăt yifăt'ral* is the logical combination of two complete thoughts or independent clauses to form one sentence. Therefore, *Īsu băt'am gobăz năw* and *sihtăt yifăt'ral* are linked by a coordinating conjunction

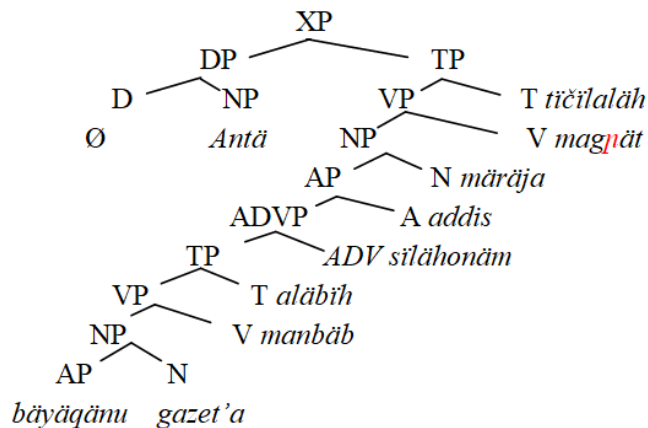
nägärgin to form a complete thought. The subject of the two independent clauses is pronoun *isu*. Moreover, this sentence structure was headed by the auxiliary verb *näw* and another main verb *yifät'ral*.

- (10) *Anči taxi mäyaz aläbiš; bätäcämarim gänzäb linoriš yigäbal*
You taxi take should; moreover money have must
 'You should take a taxi; moreover, you must have to money'



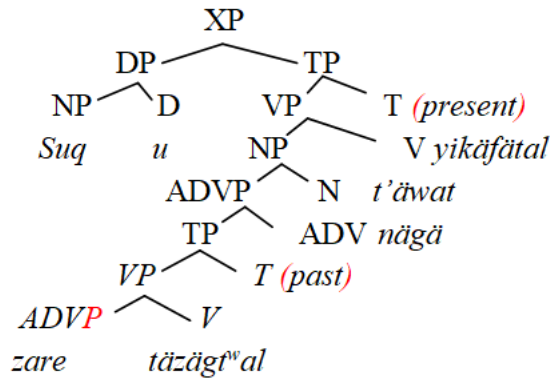
As shown in (10) two sentences *anči taxi mäyaz aläbiš* and *bätäcämarim gänzäb linoriš yigäbal* are combined in a way that shows they are of equal importance and the result of this is a compound sentence. Two independent sentences were joined together by conjunctive adverb *silähonäm* and semicolon. The subject of the sentence is *anči* and the head of the overall structure is the head *linoriš*.

- (11) *Antä bäyäqämu gazet'a manbäb aläbiš; silähonäm addis märäja magpät tičilaläh*
You daily newspaper read must; therefore new information get could
 'You should read the newspapers daily; therefore, you could get new information'



In accordance with (11), compound sentence structure contains two independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunction with comma. The intended sentence is an example of coordination, that is, two independent clauses *antä bäyäqämu gazet'a manbäb aläbiš* and *addis märäja magpät tičilaläh* are linked together. Proper coordination occurred by *silähonäm* requires linking two ideas that are related or that represent a sequence in which one idea is a logical extension of the first idea. This sentence is balanced; both ideas are equally important and related to one another.

- (12) *Suqu zare täzägt^wal; nägä t'äwat yikäfätal*
The shop today closed; tomorrow morning will open
 'The shop has closed today; it will open tomorrow morning'

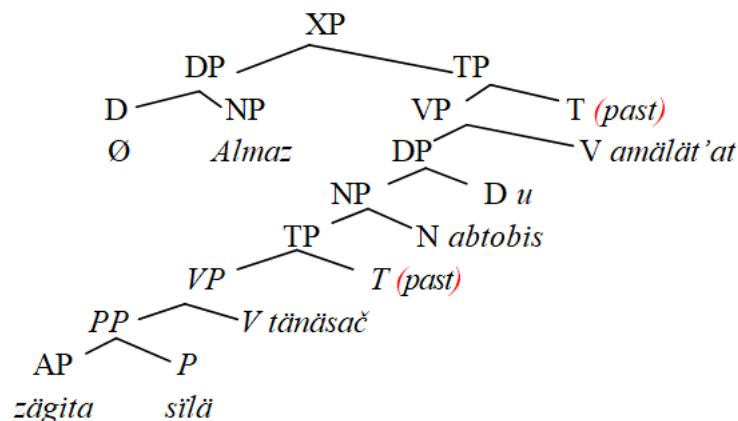


Each of the above independent clauses could have stood alone as a simple sentence, but because the ideas are closely related, the closing and opening of the shop. The independent clauses are connected by using the semicolon. Moreover, *suqu zare täzägt^wal* is simple sentence it consist of one subject (a noun *suqu*) and one predicate (a verb *täzägt^wal* and other element *zare*). The noun *suqu* is the simple subject, and the verb is the simple predicate. At first glance *nägä t'äwat yikäfätal* is a simple sentence which contains a verb *yikäfätal* and other element *nägä t'äwat*.

Complex Sentence

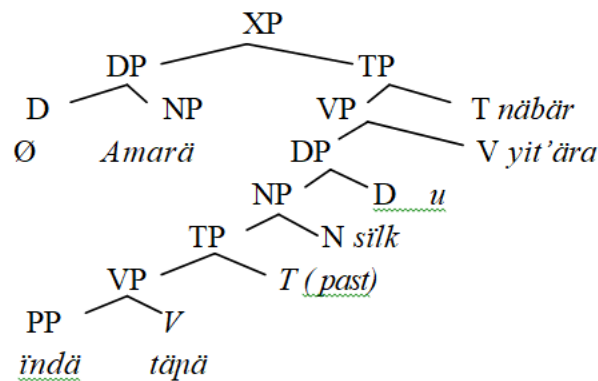
A complex sentence consists of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. The main idea is always in the independent clause, while supporting information is in the dependent clause. Because the dependent clause presents information that is not as important as the main idea, the dependent clause is called a subordinate clause (Finch, 2005). Thus, a complex sentence uses subordination to express its idea(s). The complex sentence features only one main clause and always contains at least one subordinate clause and sometimes more than one. The subordinate clauses in a complex sentence may occur at any place in the sentence.

- (13) *Almaz zägita silätänäsäč abtobisu amälät'at*
Almaz late woke up the bus missed
 'Almaz missed the bus because she woke up late'



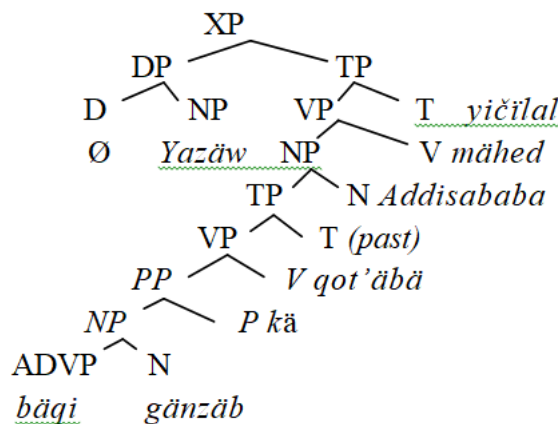
The tree diagram in (13) tell us that *abtobisu amälät'at* is the independent clause in the sentence and can stand-alone. Conversely, *Almaz zägita silätänäsac* is the dependent clause and cannot stand alone as its own. The writer or the speaker emphasizes the thought in the independent clause over the idea in the dependent clause. A dependent clause begins with subordinator *silä* and contains subject and verb; but, it cannot stand on its own as complete sentence. This is because subordinator indicates relationships between two ideas, both of which must be expressed in the sentence.

- (14) *Amarä indätäpä, silku yit'ära näbär*
Amarä as sleeping his phone was rang
 'While Amarä was sleeping, his phone rang'



The resulting structure (14) is the complex sentence with an independent clause *silku yit'ära näbär* and dependent clause *Amarä indätäpä*. The dependent clause is introduced by a subordinate conjunction *indä*. *Amarä* is subject of the entire complex sentence. The head of *Amarä indätäpä* is the verb *täpä*. The head of the second sentence is also the verb *yit'ära*. *Näbär* is an auxiliary verb, which is used to add functional or grammatical content to the information expressed by the verb *yit'ära*.

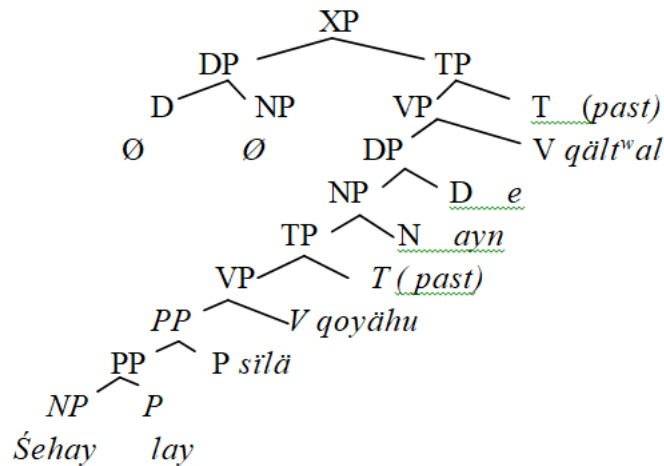
- (15) *Yazäw bäqi gänzäb käqot'äbä, Addisababa mähed yiçilal*
Yazäw enough money saves, Addisababa go can
 'If Yazäw saves enough money, he can go Addisababa'



What (15) tells us that the subject of a sentence *Yazäw* is the person about which an assertion is made or a question is asked. It is simple noun. In this example, *Yazäw* is the subject because the

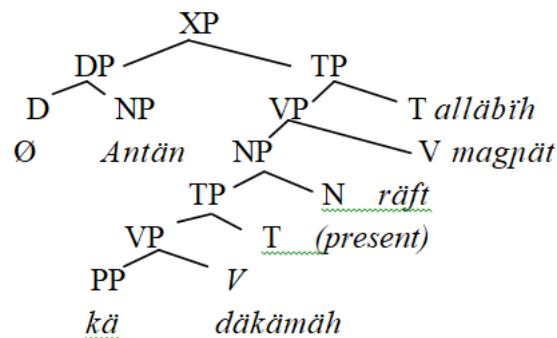
sentence asserts that if he saves enough money, he can go Addisababa. *Yazäw bäqi gänzäb käqot'äbä* is dependent clause that cannot stand-alone. The dependent clause is introduced by a subordinate conjunction *kä*. Alternatively, *Addisababa mähed yiçilal* is simple sentence that stands its own.

- (16) *Šəhay lay siläqoyähu ayne qält^wal*
Sun in stayed out my eye red
'My eyes are red because I stayed out in the sun'



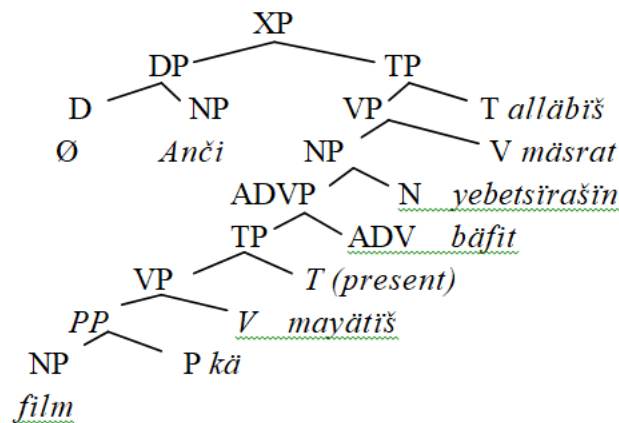
The resulting structure in (16) is a sentence with an independent clause *ayne qält^wal* and dependent clause *šəhay lay siläqoyähu*. The dependent clause is introduced by a subordinate conjunction *silä* (because). The head of the overall sentence structure is the verb *qält^wal*. By the same token, *qoyähu* is the head of the dependent clause (*šəhay lay siläqoyähu*).

- (17) *Antän kädäkämäh, räft magñät alläbih*
If you are tiered, rest should have
'If you are tiered, you should have rest'



Räft magñät alläbih in (17) is a sentence with an independent clause that states the complete thought. Nonetheless, *antän kädäkämäh* is dependent clause, which cannot stand in its own. The dependent clause is introduced by *kä*.

- (18) *Anči film kāmāyātīš bāfit, yebet sirašin māsrat alābīš*
You film watch before, your homework do must
 ‘Before you can watch film, you must do your homework’

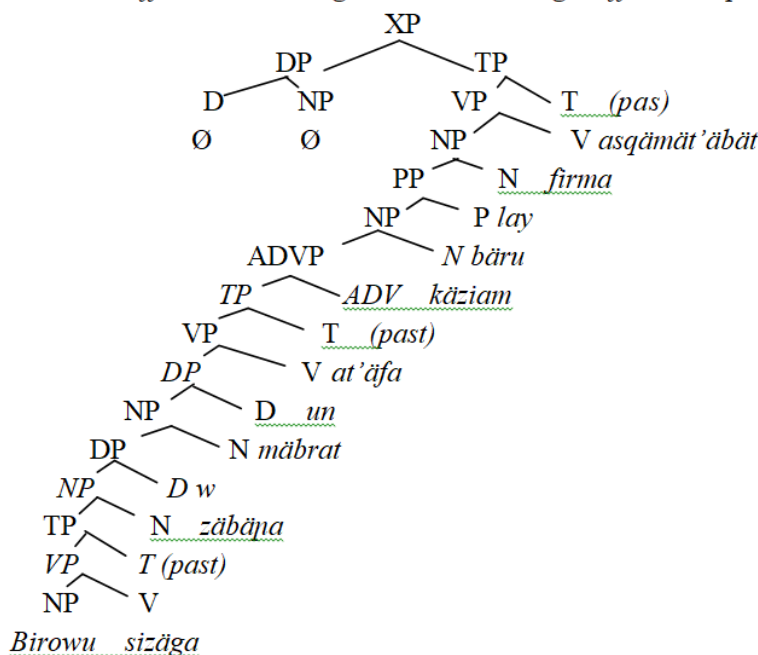


(18) Specifies that *yebet sirašin māsrat allābīš* is the independent clause in the sentence and can stand-alone. Then again, *anči film kāmāyātīš bāfit* is the dependent clause and cannot stand alone as its own. Dependent clause begins with subordinator *silā* and contains subject and verb; however, it cannot stand on its own as complete sentences.

Compound complex sentence

A compound-complex sentence is a compound sentence with one or more dependent clauses. It contains two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent or subordinate clause (Verspoor & Sauter, 2000).

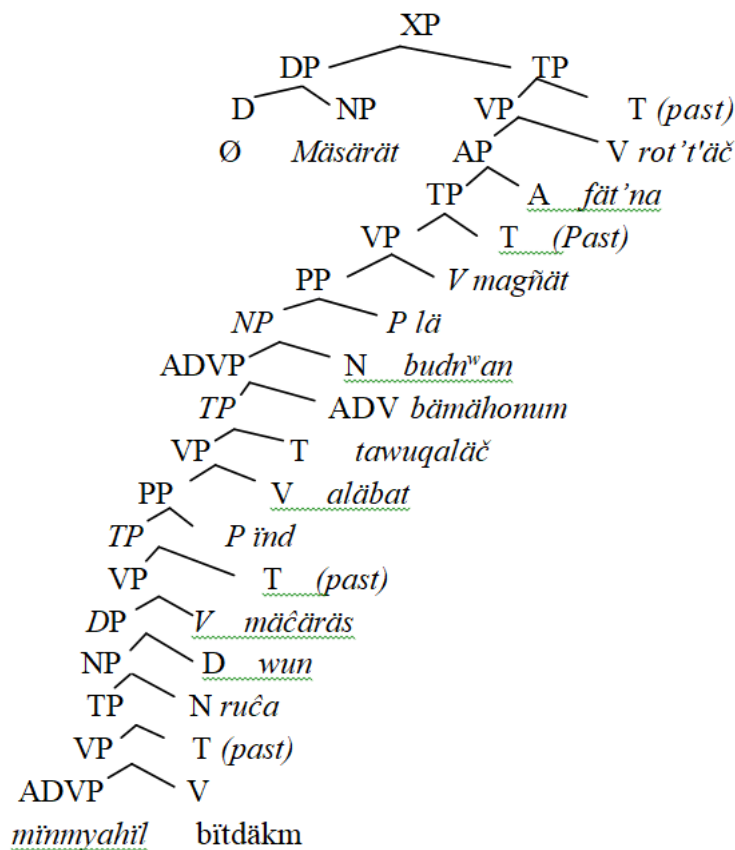
- (19) *Biowu sizāga, zābāṇaw mābratun at’āfa, kāziam bāru lay firma asqāmāt’ābāt*
Office closed, the guard the light off, then on the door sign put
 ‘When the office closed, the guard turned the light off, and he placed the sign on the door’



Given the analysis in (19) is the compound-complex sentence that contains two complete sentences *zäbäñaw mäbratun at'äfa* and *bäru lay firma asqämät'äbät* joined by a conjunctive adverb *käziam*. This sentence structure is also contains a dependent or introductory clause *birowu sizäga*. The dependent clause was introduced by using a transitional phrase. Therefore, *birowu sizäga* is dependent clause that will not be complete sentence on its own. This is depending on independent clauses *zäbäñaw mäbratun at'äfa* and *bäru lay firma asqämät'äbät*.

Mäsärät münmyahil bitdäkm, ruçawun mäçäräs indaläbat tawuqaläč, bämähonum budn^wan lämägñät fät'na rot't'äč

Even though she was tier, Mesärät knows that she had to finish the race, so she ran fast to meet her team



In (20) *Mäsärät minmyahil bitdäkm*, is dependent clause that will not be complete sentence on its own. These dependent clauses in compound complex sentence do not have a full meaning without more information. This is dependent on independent clauses *ručawun mäčäräs indaläbat tawuqaläč* and *budn^wan lämägñät fät'na rot'äč*. At this point *ručawun mäčäräs indaläbat tawuqaläč* and *budn^wan lämägñät fät'na rot'äč* are independent clauses that can able to stand their own as complete sentences. These sentences are related to each other, and that they make sense for them to be in the same sentence.

DISCUSSION

The research result on Syntactic Object representations established in Amharic sentences was reliable through the result of Chomsky's studies (2013, 2014 and 2015) that Syntactic Objects have to grasp in turn relating to what type of Syntactic Objects they are. Present study in Amharic permitted the supposition it follows that every recently created SO by Merge must also contain label. In this fashion, the intended and Chomsky's studies emphasized that the label of SO is determined at the phase level. The label of SO is firm by the operation Labeling Algorithm (LA). Like Chomsky's assumption, the result from present study show that Syntactic Object {XP, YP}, neither a head then minimal search is uncertain, finding both the head X of XP and the head Y of YP. In order to solve this vagueness, LA defines labeling from end to end by modifying SO (by raising XP) so that there is only one visible head. However, as opposed to Chomsky (2013, 2014, and 2015) and Adger (2016), in the cases of complex, compound and compound complex sentences, there exists at list two verbal heads. Within these differences, then the Labeling Algorithm looks YP, which is the lower part of a discontinuous constituent, a sequence consists of a chain of copies headed by structurally most significant element.

Approximating Shlonsky and Luigi (2015) study, the chief hypothesis in the present study was that syntactic trees must be consistently labeled at the interfaces. Regular labeling can be a product of interpretive principles, which may require labels to be correctly interpreting structure. The next supposition that current study used Chomsky's study (2015) was that, the labeler of a group created by Merge was {XP, YP} case, defined by LA that modifies SO by raising XP. The major distinction between this study and the above research works was that, sentential elements such as complementizers, sentence-final particles, aspect, tense, focuses, topic and agreement morphemes, and determiners in Amharic are not actually the head of that phrase. Like Cinque's (2014) and Hartman's (2011) studies, Amharic rejects Syntactic Object movements as a syntactic operation, since they never have semantic effects.

CONCLUSION

Symmetric [XP, YP] structures are problematic for minimalist Labeling Algorithms, which rely on structural asymmetry to identify the label (Chomsky, 2013, 2014; Elly 2015). At this point, minimal search is ambiguous locating the heads X, Y of ZP, YP in the same way. To discover decision, LA defines labeling all the way through modifying Syntactic Object (by raising XP) so that there is at least one noticeable verbal head in Amharic. Afterward the Labeling Algorithm 'sees' YP, but not XP, which is the lower division of a alternating constituent, a succession consisting of a sequence of copies headed by the 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 in Amharic Syntactic Object representation (Narita, 2015). Syntactic Object representations found in sentence structures include: Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase

(VP), Determiner Phrase (DP), Prepositional phrase (PP), Tense Phrase (TP), Adverbial Phrase (ADVP), and Adjectival Phrase (AP).

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