

# Amharic relatives and possessives: Definiteness, agreement and the linker

Marcel den Dikken — Linguistics Program — CUNY Graduate Center — MDen-Dikken@gc.cuny.edu

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Ouhalla's (2004) valuable discussion of relativized and possessed noun phrases in Amharic leaves a number of questions open. Foremost among these is the placement of the linker element *yä-*. Starting out from an analysis of relative clauses and possessors as predicates of their 'heads', this paper develops a syntax of complex noun phrases in Amharic that explains the *raison d'être* and placement of *yä-*, and in addition accommodates a variety of facts about definiteness marking and agreement in the Amharic complex noun phrase that have hitherto largely escaped attention or analysis. The analysis emphasizes the role of Predicate Inversion and head movement in syntax, and confirms and extends the minimalist Agree- and phase-based approach to syntactic relationships.

*Keywords:* Agree, relative clause, possessor, Predicate Inversion, linker, phase, head movement, definiteness, gender agreement, Amharic

## 1 Introduction\*

Ouhalla (2004) presents an interesting perspective on the syntax of Semitic relativized and possessed noun phrases. The central ingredients of his analysis are that relative clauses originate the same DP-internal specifier positions that possessors are also base-generated in, and that relative clauses vary parametrically with respect to whether they are introduced by a C-head, as in English or Hebrew, or instead by a D-head, as Ouhalla argues is the case in Arabic and Amharic, the foci of his paper. Arabic and Amharic differ in that, in the latter, the relative clause's TP raises to SpecDP, thus delivering a word order in which the D-head of the relative clause surfaces in final position. Ouhalla's analysis of Amharic (1a) (taken from his paper) can thus be summed up as in (1b) (cf. Ouhalla 2004:296).<sup>1</sup>

- (1) a. lijj-u            yä-gäddälä-w    iḅaab  
 boy-DEF            YÄ-killed-DEF    snake  
 ‘the snake the boy killed’

- b.  $[_{DP} D [_{NumP} [_{DP} [_{TP} lijj-u \ yä-gäddälä]_i] [_{D'} D=-w \ t_i]] [_{Num'} Num [_{NP} iḅaab]]]$

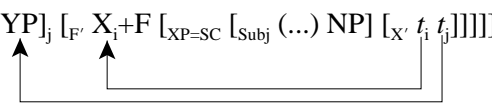
What is particularly valuable in Ouhalla’s analysis of the syntax of the Amharic complex noun phrase is its assimilation of the *yä-* in (1a) and the *yä-* seen in possessive (2).<sup>2</sup> Ouhalla treats both as a genitival Case particle, and takes the need for a Case particle on Amharic relative clauses to be a corollary of his DP analysis of Amharic relatives (as depicted in (1b)). Its DP status does not in itself guarantee, however, that the relative is subject to the Case Filter, recast in Chomsky (1986) as the Visibility Condition on argument chains: the relative clause (whether CP or DP) is a predicate of the head noun’s projection, not an argument, hence, regardless of its categorial status, uninterested in and therefore ineligible for structural Case assignment.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, an approach to *yä-* as a Case particle would need to explain the difference in the placement of *yä-* between relativized and possessed noun phrases: while in the possessed noun phrases in (2) *yä-* precedes the entire DP that it is supposed to Case-mark (the possessor), in the relativized noun phrase in (1a) *yä-* surfaces inside the relative clause, prefixed to its finite verb. Ouhalla’s analysis is not amenable to a narrow-syntactic analysis of these *yä-* placement facts along the lines of the account outlined in the present paper, for reasons that will be spelled out below. Relegating the account of *yä-* placement to the PF component (as Ouhalla 2004:295–6 suggests in passing) would make it difficult to refer to the morphosyntactic information that seems to regulate the different positioning of *yä-* in (1a) and (2).

- (2) a. yä-lijj-u            bet  
 YÄ-boy-DEF            house  
 ‘the boy’s house’
- b. yä-tillik’-u        lijj        däbtär  
 YÄ-big-DEF        boy        notebook  
 ‘the big boy’s notebook’

In this paper, I will disentangle the complex empirical generalizations underlying the surface syntactic patterns of *yä*-placement, definiteness marking and  $\phi$ -feature agreement in Amharic relativized and possessed noun phrases (many of which have not been uncovered in full detail in the extant literature; see Fulass 1972, Halefom 1994:Ch. 3, Kapeliuk 1994, Yimam 1996, Demeke 2001, *i.a.*), and provide a narrow-syntactic account of the structure and derivation of the Amharic complex noun phrase from the point of view of the minimalist theory of locality and Agree, contributing to our understanding of the syntax of the noun phrase and to minimalist syntactic theory.

## 2 The marker *yä*:- A LINKER

Amharic possessors and relative clauses are obligatorily marked with the prefix *yä*-, as we have seen. I agree with Ouhalla (2004) in generating possessors and relative clauses in the same structural position; but I diverge from Ouhalla's approach in two important respects. Rather than placing possessors and relative clauses in specifier positions underlyingly (as modifiers), as does Ouhalla, I base-generate them as predicates, to the right of their subject (the 'head' NP), and raise them to an A-specifier position, via Predicate Inversion, as in (3a). The obligatory occurrence of the morpheme *yä*- is a reflex of this Predicate Inversion process: *yä*- functions as a LINKER of the possessor or relative clause and its 'head', serving the same purpose as English *of* in things like *the land of the free and the home of the brave* or *that oven of an office* (see (3b) for a spell-out of the analysis of the latter).

- (3) a.  $[_{DP} D [_{FP} [_{Pred} YP]_j [_{F'} X_i+F [_{XP=SC} [_{Subj} (... ) NP] [_{X'} t_i t_j]]]]]$
- 
- b.  $[_{DP} that [_{FP} [_{Pred} oven]_j [_{F'} X_i+F=of [_{XP=SC} [_{Subj} an office] [_{X'} t_i t_j]]]]]$

On this analysis, Amharic *yä*- originates neither as a subconstituent of nor, as in Ouhalla's analysis, as a Case marker on the possessor or relative clause. Let me spell my underlying assumptions out in a little more detail before we proceed.

In Den Dikken 1995b, 2006 (see also Den Dikken and Singhapreecha 2004, with specific reference to nominal contexts), I argue at length that LINKERS are introduced in the syntactic structure as a by-product of the application of Predicate Inversion — a movement operation by which a predicate raises across its subject into a higher A-position, as depicted in (3a).<sup>4</sup> Such movement constitutes an apparent violation of the Minimal Link Condition. To render it legitimate, the functional head of the small clause within which the underlying predication relation is established (here labeled ‘X’) must be raised to an immediately small-clause external functional head, labeled ‘F’ in (3).<sup>5</sup> Movement of X to F renders SpecXP (the small-clause subject position) and SpecFP (the landing-site of the raised predicate) equidistant, making movement grammatical. But before movement can happen, F, the attracting head, must first be able to establish an Agree relationship with the small-clause predicate. The small clause, XP, is propositional, and by that criterion it qualifies as a *phase* (in the sense of Chomsky 2000, 2001). The subject of the small clause is on the edge of XP; but the small-clause predicate originates in the complement domain of the phase head X, and is hence invisible to outside probes. Here again, X-to-F movement comes to the rescue: as I argue in detail in Den Dikken 2006:Chapter 4 (see also section 5, below), movement of the functional head of the small clause up to F *extends* the phase-hood of the small-clause XP up to FP, the projection of the landing-site of the functional head of the small clause. So once X has raised to F, FP becomes the extended phase, and probing by F and movement to SpecFP transpire entirely within the confines of the extended phase FP. With X-to-F movement making SpecXP and SpecFP equidistant and handing phase-hood over from XP to FP, Predicate Inversion can thus proceed legitimately; without X-to-F movement, by contrast, raising the small-clause predicate to an XP-external A-position would have been illicit. With the obligatoriness of raising of X to F thus being theoretically ensured, we can capitalize on its application to derive the emergence of semantically meaningless copular elements (LINKERS) in Predicate Inversion constructions, by treating these LINKERS as lexicalizations of the head F in (3).

In Amharic, the phonological form of the LINKER in complex noun phrases is *yä-*. Amharic applies Predicate Inversion to both noun-phrase internal possessors and relative clauses (as illustrated in (4)).

- (4)  $[_{DP} D [_{FP} [_{Pred} YP=POSSESSOR/RELATIVE\ CLAUSE]_j [_{F'} X_i+F=y\ddot{a}- [_{XP=SC} [_{Subj} (...)\ NP] [_{X'} t_i t_j]]]]]$
- 

As a result of the application of Predicate Inversion, the LINKER *yä-* shows up in Amharic DPs featuring a full-nominal<sup>6</sup> possessor or relative clause.<sup>7</sup> By overtly raising into SpecFP, Amharic possessors and relative clauses end up in left-peripheral specifier positions by Spell-Out. The product of (4) is thus similar to Ouhalla's (1b); but the present analysis does not base-generate the relative clause or possessor in a specifier position but raises them there instead.

In applying Predicate Inversion to its possessors and relative clauses, and in doing so obligatorily, Amharic behaves on a par with, for instance, Mandarin Chinese (as discussed in detail in Den Dikken and Singhapreecha 2004 and references cited there; see this paper for discussion of nominal LINKER cases from a variety of other languages as well), where possessors and relative clauses are connected to their 'heads' via the LINKER element *de*, as illustrated in (5).

- (5) a.  $[_{DP} D [_{FP} [_{Pred} wo]_j [_{F'} X_i+F=de [_{XP=SC} [_{Subj} shu] [_{X'} t_i t_j]]]]]$  (Mandarin Chinese)  
           I  DE                  book                  'my book'
- b.  $[_{DP} D [_{FP} [_{Pred} wo\ mai]_j [_{F'} X_i+F=de [_{XP=SC} [_{Subj} shu] [_{X'} t_i t_j]]]]]$   
           I  buy                                  DE                  book                  'the book that I bought'

The Lebanese Arabic 'iDaafa' construction (discussed by Ouhalla 2004, *q.v.* for illustration) is plausibly a LINKER construction as well.<sup>8</sup> With the 'iDaafa' construction analyzed as involving the LINKER, we thus preserve the integrated approach to Amharic and Arabic advocated by Ouhalla.

### 3 The placement of definiteness marking and the LINKER

Like the definiteness marking for the relativized noun phrase (the *-w* on *yä-gäddälä-w* in the example in (1a)), the morpheme *yä-* is systematically attached to the finite verb of the relative clause. This is straightforwardly true for (1a), as well as for the subject relative in (6a), where there is just one verb in the relative clause and

it is finite. But relative clauses with compound tenses show that the generalization must indeed make reference specifically to the *finite* verb of the relative clause. Thus, in (6b), it is the past-tense auxiliary *näbbär* that plays host to *yä-* as well as DEF-marking.

- (6) a.      **anbäsa yä-gäddäl-ä-w**                    **lijj**  
           lion    YÄ-killed-3SM.SU-DEF    boy  
           ‘the boy who killed a lion’
- b.      **wädko yä-näbbär-ä-w**                    **bet**  
           fallen YÄ-PAST-3SM.SU-DEF    house  
           ‘the house that had fallen down’

The empirical generalization that it is always the finite verb of the relative clause that hosts *yä-* and definiteness could conceivably be made to fall out from a phonological account treating *yä-* as a second-position (P2) clitic counting from the end of YP. Since Amharic is robustly SOV, the finite verb is always the last element of the relative clause; procliticizing *yä-* to the last element of the relative clause would derive the empirical generalization about *yä-*’s surface distribution in relative clauses. But as Halpern (1992:section 2.7.1) points out in his survey of cliticization patterns and the literature thereon, there appear to be no (undisputed) instances of systematic procliticization to the last word or constituent of a syntactic phrase in the world’s languages. Moreover, an account in terms of *yä-*procliticization to the last element of YP would in any event make the wrong predictions for possessed noun phrases (recall (2)), where *yä-* exhibits no ‘P2 counting from the right’ effect.

I therefore reject a phonological analysis of the placement of *yä-*. I will instead make the empirical generalization about the surface distribution of *yä-* and definiteness marking fall out from the syntactic analysis by saying that the host of *yä-* and definiteness is the *syntactic head* of YP in the structure in (7) (cf. (3)):<sup>9</sup> *yä-* head-moves from F to D and left-adjoins to the syntactic head of YP. Left-adjunction of *yä-* to whatever has raised up to D is in keeping with what Kayne’s (1994) antisymmetry would lead one to expect.

$$(7) \quad [{}_{\text{DP}} \text{D}(-u/w) [{}_{\text{FP}} [{}_{\text{YP=RC}} \text{Y} \dots]_j [{}_{\text{F}'} \text{X}_i+\text{F}(=\text{y}\ddot{a}-) [{}_{\text{XP=SC}} [{}_{\text{Subj}} (\dots) \text{NP}] [{}_{\text{X}'} t_i t_j]]]]]$$

In relativized noun phrases, the inverted predicate (YP) in SpecFP in the structure in (7) is the relative clause (CP), as depicted in (8a). The syntactic head of the relative clause is the C–head, so it will be C that raises up to the D–head of the relativized noun phrase, and it will be C that will end up hosting the LINKER *yä-* and DEF–marking there. This then derives the empirical generalization that it is always the finite verb of the relative clause that hosts *yä-* and definiteness if we can ensure the syntactic head C that raises up to D always has the finite verb of the relative clause in it. This in turn follows if the finite verb of the relative clause always raises to C via overt-syntactic head movement, as shown in (8b).

$$(8) \quad \text{a.} \quad [{}_{\text{DP}} \text{D} [{}_{\text{FP}} [{}_{\text{CP}} \text{RELATIVE CLAUSE}]_j [{}_{\text{F}'} \text{X}_i+\text{F}=\text{y}\ddot{a}- [{}_{\text{XP=SC}} [{}_{\text{Subj}} (\dots) \text{NP}] [{}_{\text{X}'} t_i t_j]]]]]$$

$$\text{b.} \quad [{}_{\text{DP}} [{}_{\text{D}} [{}_{\text{C}} [\text{X}_i+\text{F}=\text{y}\ddot{a}-]_k [{}_{\text{C}} \text{Vfin}]_l [{}_{\text{D}} \text{DEF}]] [{}_{\text{FP}} [{}_{\text{CP}} t_i [{}_{\text{IP}} \dots]]_j [{}_{\text{F}'} t_k [{}_{\text{XP=SC}} (\dots) \text{NP}] [{}_{\text{X}'} t_i t_j]]]]]$$

To illustrate the sequence of events for the specific example in (6b), let me flesh out its derivation in (9).<sup>10</sup>

$$(9) \quad \text{a.} \quad [{}_{\text{DP}} [{}_{\text{D}} \text{---} \text{---} -w] [{}_{\text{FP}} [{}_{\text{CP}} \text{Op}_o \text{C} [{}_{\text{TP}} t_o \text{näbbär-ä wädko}]]_j [{}_{\text{F}'} \text{X}_i+\text{y}\ddot{a}- [{}_{\text{XP=SC}} [{}_{\text{Subj}} \text{bet}] [{}_{\text{X}'} t_i t_j]]]]]$$

$$\text{b.} \quad [{}_{\text{DP}} [{}_{\text{D}} [\text{X}_i+\text{y}\ddot{a}-]_l \text{näbbär-ä}_k -w] [{}_{\text{FP}} [{}_{\text{CP}} \text{Op}_o t_k' [{}_{\text{TP}} t_o t_k \text{wädko}]]_j [{}_{\text{F}'} t_l [{}_{\text{XP=SC}} [{}_{\text{Subj}} \text{bet}] [{}_{\text{X}'} t_i t_j]]]]]$$

Viewed this way, there is a stage in the derivation of relative clauses in Amharic (an SOV language) that produces a VSO order (pervasive in Semitic): the step that takes the finite verb of the relative clause to C. By raising overtly to the C of the relative clause and onward to the D–head of the complex noun phrase, the finite verb of the relative clause comes to host both the definiteness marking for the complex noun phrase and the LINKER *yä-*, which raises up to the outer D and left-adjoins to the finite verb, in keeping with antisymmetry.

Let me briefly compare the facts of relativized noun phrases just discussed with those of possessed noun phrases. There, the syntactic head of the possessor in SpecFP is trivially the possessor head in simple cases such as (2a), whose derivation is illustrated in (10a). But in possessed noun phrases whose possessor is itself adjectivally modified, such as (2b), the syntactic head is the adjective. Being the closest available goal from the point of view of the probe D of the possessor, the adjective head-moves to the D-head of the possessor, and from there onward to the outer D-head, as shown in (10b).<sup>11</sup>

- (2) a. *yä-lijj-u*      *bet*  
 YÄ-boy-DEF      house  
 ‘the boy’s house’
- b. *yä-tillik’-u*      *lijj*      *däbtär*  
 YÄ-big-DEF      boy      notebook  
 ‘the big boy’s notebook’

- (10) a.  $[_{DP} D_{[FP} [_{DP} D(-u) [_{NP} lijj]]_j [_{F'} X_i + F = yä- [_{XP=SC} [_{Subj} bet] [_{X'} t_i t_j]]]]]$
- b.  $[_{DP} D_{[FP} [_{DP} D(-u) [_{NP} [_{AP} tillik'] [_{NP} lijj]]]_j [_{F'} X_i + F = yä- [_{XP=SC} [_{Subj} däbtär] [_{X'} t_i t_j]]]]]$
- 

The analysis of the syntax of definiteness marking and the marker *yä-* in Amharic possessed and relativized noun phrases presented in the preceding paragraphs takes care of the placement of definiteness and *yä-* in the core syntax, treating it as the consequence of syntactic (head-)movement operations that ultimately target the D-head of the complex noun phrase. In this regard (and also, of course, in the underlying perspective on the syntax of possessed and relativized noun phrases that it embodies), this analysis differs significantly from Ouhalla’s (2004). For Ouhalla, the outer D-head of Amharic possessed and relativized noun phrases plays no role in deriving the word-order facts: in Ouhalla’s (2004:296) structures in (11a,b), for relativized (1a) and possessed (2a), respectively, this D-head is null; the overt definiteness marker

originates as the head of the possessor or relative clause (the latter analyzed as a DP by Ouhalla, for the specific case of Amharic).

- (11) a.  $[_{DP} D [_{NumP} \textcircled{[_{DP} [_{TP} \textit{lijj-u yä-gäddalä} -w]}] [_{NP} \textit{ibaab}]]]$  (Ouhalla 2004)
- b.  $[_{DP} D [_{NumP} \textcircled{[_{DP} [_{NumP} \textit{yä-lijj} -u]}] [_{NP} \textit{bet}]]]$

Though at first he considers a movement approach to the placement of the circled DPs and the TP/NumP in their specifiers, his final analysis has all constituents base-generated in the positions they occupy in (11). There is no point in the derivation, therefore, at which any syntactic (head) movement of a subpart of the relative clause or possessor could ‘pick up’ the definiteness marker originating in the head of the circled DPs in (11): any movement to this D–head from out of the constituent in SpecCP (the relative TP in (11a), and the possessor’s NumP in (11b)) would be downgrading movement, into a non-c-commanding position. To ensure the correct surface word order for examples such as (2b), in which the definiteness marker is not borne by the rightmost element of the possessor-NumP, Ouhalla briefly considers the possibility of postsyntactic movement in the PF component, but he never makes this precise. The same applies to his later discussion of the marker *yä-*, which systematically attaches to the same host as the definiteness marker (albeit on the opposite side): he suggests (with specific reference to relative clauses, but the point carries over, *mutatis mutandis*, to possessed noun phrases as well) that ‘[t]he reason *yä-* appears as a prefix on the verb rather than as a phrasal clitic associated with the whole relative clause is simply due to its property as a prefix’ (Ouhalla 2004:297), and leaves the discussion there. Unlike in the case of the definiteness marker, Ouhalla does not identify which syntactic position *yä-* occupies; he calls *yä-* a ‘genitive Case marker’ but does not tell the reader where it resides in the tree. In light of Ouhalla’s proposal that *yä-* Case-licenses the circled DPs in (11), it seems safe to conclude that *yä-* should originate on his assumptions as a marker attached, in one way or another, to these DPs. Assuming so, it will be plain that no *bona fide* syntactic manipulation of (11) could derive the generalization emanating from the foregoing discussion that *yä-* (just like definiteness marking) attaches to the *syntactic head* of the possessor or relative clause.

By contrast, the analysis of Amharic complex noun phrases proposed in the present paper reduces this generalization to the mechanics of syntactic movement in the derivation of these constructs. In addition, this analysis offers a more unified account of the distribution of the marker *yä-*, analyzing it not as Case marker (for reasons highlighted in section 1, above) but instead as a LINKER signaling the application of Predicate Inversion in the complex noun phrase.

In the rest of this article, I will highlight a number of further details of the analysis of Amharic possessed and relativized noun phrases that will confirm several ingredients of the structures presented thus far. In section 4, we will find support for the idea, reflected in (10), that the definiteness marker on the possessor belongs strictly to the possessor itself. We will also discover that the outer D–head of possessed noun phrases can itself have a morphophonological exponent as well. But in contrast to what Ouhalla argues (and what was tacitly assumed up to now), we will see that definiteness markers are not spell-outs of D, but instead inflectional morphemes directly originating on their hosts. Section 5 then extends the discussion to gender agreement, and shows that the gender facts confirm an analysis of relativized noun phrases based on a small-clause phase plus Predicate Inversion and phase extension. Staying with gender agreement in relativized noun phrases for a little longer, section 6 then presents a brief discussion of ‘head agreement’, which will be seen to fall out from my analysis of relative clauses. Finally, section 7 offers some conclusions.

#### **4 Definiteness, Agree, and raising to D**

In the discussion so far, I have rendered Amharic possessed noun phrases in English with the aid of a ‘Saxon genitive’ — thus, (2a) was translated as ‘the boy’s house’. But these translations are not particularly revealing when it comes to determining what the definiteness marker belongs to. The ‘Saxon genitive’ is troublesome precisely in this regard. Does the *the* of *the boy’s house* belong just to the possessor or to the possessed noun phrase as a whole? There is no straightforward way of telling. On the one hand, sophisticated tests such as the distribution of possessed noun phrases as associates of expletive *there* (going back to Jackendoff 1968)

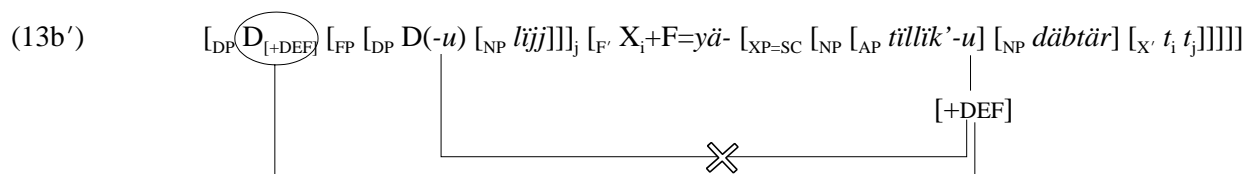


In light of these observations, it is now interesting to note that the presence or absence of the definiteness particle on an attributive modifier of the possessed noun (inserted between the possessor and the possessum) makes a semantic difference. Thus, the two examples in (13a) and (13b) are not semantically equivalent:<sup>14</sup>

- |      |      |                   |                            |       |      |                   |                            |       |
|------|------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------|------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| (13) | a.   | yä-lijj- <u>u</u> | tillik'                    | bet   | b.   | yä-lijj- <u>u</u> | tillik'- <u>u</u>          | bet   |
|      |      | YÄ-boy-DEF        | big                        | house |      | YÄ-boy-DEF        | big-DEF                    | house |
|      | i.   | ✓                 | 'a big house of the boy'   |       | i.   | *                 | 'a big house of the boy'   |       |
|      | ii.  | !!                | 'the big house of the boy' |       | ii.  | ✓                 | 'the big house of the boy' |       |
|      | iii. | *                 | 'a big house of a boy'     |       | iii. | *                 | 'a big house of a boy'     |       |
|      | iv.  | *                 | 'the big house of a boy'   |       | iv.  | *                 | 'the big house of a boy'   |       |

While (13a) is in principle compatible with the two interpretations in (i) and (ii) (but is strongly biased toward (i), like (2a)=(12a)), (13b) only supports the *the... the...* interpretation in (ii).<sup>15</sup> This constellation of facts suggests that the definiteness marker on the possessor belongs strictly to the possessor (I agree with Ouhalla 2004 on this point), while the definiteness marker on the attributive adjective in (13b) belongs to the complex possessed noun phrase as a whole. Translated into structural terms, this means that the DEF–marker on the possessor checks features against the local D–head of the possessor, not against the outer D–head of the complex possessed noun phrase, which is itself unspecified for definiteness — unless external factors demand a [+DEF] specification.

One such factor is represented by (12b), above; another, more interesting one by (13b), where the possessum is modified by an attributive adjective that is itself morphologically marked for definiteness (*tillik'-u*). DEF–marking on adjectives is uninterpretable, hence must be checked. The definiteness marking on the possessor cannot entertain a checking relationship with that of the adjective: the two are not in a c-command relationship, so Agree fails. Hence in order that the uninterpretable DEF–specification on the attributive adjective can be checked and eliminated, the *outer* D–head is forced to be specified for definiteness.



By being specified for definiteness, the outer D of course provides the entire possessed noun phrase with a definite interpretation — which explains why reading (ii) is the only available interpretation for (13b).

Notice that the facts in (13) tell us that, although I had hitherto tacitly assumed that they were, the morphological definiteness markers of Amharic are *not* in fact the heads of their own phrase markers — that is, they are not clitics or affixes originating in D which then attract something up to them which ends up hosting them. If the latter were the case, the ‘definiteness spread’ phenomenon seen in (13b) would be very difficult to understand. The problem is that, in (13b), the adjective hosting the DEF–marking belonging to the outer D–head cannot have raised up to the outer D–head itself: the outer D in fact ends up being occupied by the head of the *possessor*, which we know on the basis of the fact that it is the possessor that hosts *yä-*, the LINKER that docks on to the left of whatever lexical head has made its way up to the outer D–head.<sup>16</sup> The *-u* on *tillik'* in (13b) hence cannot be the spell-out of a D; instead, it must be analyzed as an inflectional morpheme originating directly on the adjective, being merged with its host in the lexicon, and checking its features against an *abstract* D–head specified for the feature [DEF]. The facts in (13), viewed from the perspective on LINKER constructions defended in this paper, thus disconfirm an analysis of morphological markers of definiteness in Amharic as clitics (as e.g. in Halpern 1992:section 5.2.3.1; that the DEF–marker is not a clitic is further confirmed by observations made in Kapeliuk 1994:33).

## 5 Gender agreement in possessed and relativized DPs

I would now like to broaden the empirical scope of the discussion to include a detailed analysis of the interesting array of gender facts exhibited by relativized noun phrases in Amharic.<sup>17</sup> We will see that these facts strongly support the phase-based Predicate Inversion analysis of relativized noun phrases.

The DEF–marker on the finite verb of the Amharic relative clause generally shows third person singular masculine (3SM) gender, as shown in (14). In this example, the head of the relativized noun phrase is undeniably feminine: *lijjit* ‘girl’ is an unmistakably feminine noun (derived by the affixation of the feminine suffix *-it* to the noun *lijj* ‘child’); and the head of the relative clause controls 3SF subject agreement (*-äčč*) inside the relative clause. But in spite of this, the definiteness marker on the finite verb of the relative clause, which marks the definiteness of the entire complex noun phrase, must be 3SM *-iwa*; the feminine form *-iwa* is ungrammatical.

- (14)            *anbäsa-wa-n*    *yä-gäddäl-äčč-{iwa/\*iwa}*                            *lijjit*  
                  lion-DEF.F-ACC   YÄ-killed-3SF.SU-{DEF.3SM/DEF.3SF}            girl  
                  ‘the girl who killed the lioness’

The fact that the definiteness marker of the relativized noun phrase cannot show feminine agreement in examples of the type in (14) follows directly from the analysis of relativized noun phrases in this paper, schematized in (15).

- (15)             $[_{DP} D [_{FP} [_{CP} \text{RELATIVE CLAUSE}]_j [_{F'} X_1 + F = y\ddot{a} - [_{XP=SC} [_{Subj} (...)\text{NP}] [_{X'} t_i t_j]]]]]$             (= (8a))

This structure immediately guarantees that the outer D–head cannot Agree with any of the  $\phi$ -features of the finite verb of the relative clause. The relative clause, a CP, is a phase. The uninterpretable  $\phi$ -features of the finite verb of the relative clause are checked within this phase, against the matching  $\phi$ -features of the (null) subject, and are marked for deletion at that point. At the very latest upon FP’s merger with D, the next phase head,<sup>18</sup> the finite verb’s uninterpretable  $\phi$ -features will be stripped away and irretrievably lost. The fact, then, that the finite verb itself is marked for 3SF subject agreement is entirely inconsequential when it comes to determining the gender form of the DEF–marker in the outer D–head: D cannot Agree with any of the checked and deleted  $\phi$ -features of the finite verb of the relative clause.

The outer D–head cannot gender-agree with the head noun of the relativized noun phrase either. The relative clause starts out life as the predicate of a DP–internal small clause (XP in (15)), with the projection of the head of the relativized noun phrase as its subject, on the edge of the XP phase. But in Amharic, the relative clause obligatorily inverts with its subject in the course of the derivation, facilitated by movement of X to F, as depicted in (15). As I argue in detail in Den Dikken 2006:Chapter 4 (on the basis of the agreement and extraction properties of several instantiations of Predicate Inversion), X–to–F movement extends the phase-hood of XP up to FP. So as a consequence of X raising to F, FP now becomes a derived phase, with the head of the relativized noun phrase (in SpecXP) ‘trapped’ inside the domain of the phase head (X+F=yä-), causing the head to be invisible to D *qua* outside probe. By the time D (the next phase head) is merged, the domain of the FP phase will be spelled out and completely opaque; no Agree relationships are establishable between D and anything in the domain of FP.

The only constituent of FP in (15) that the outer D–head could in principle establish an Agree relationship with is the relative CP on FP’s edge. If CP has a gender feature at all (which is dubious), it certainly will not be feminine. So the net result is that there is nothing that the outer D–head in the structure of (14) could derive a feminine gender feature from under any kind of Agree relationship. The ungrammaticality of 3SE -*īwa* in (14) thus follows. The grammatical 3SM definiteness marker -*īw* is either a reflex of an Agree relationship between D and the relative CP (if CP has a gender feature, it could only be masculine; Amharic has no neuter gender) or, probably more likely, a case of default agreement.

Now recall from the discussion of DEF–marking in possessed noun phrases that when the possessum is adorned with a DEF–marked adjectival modifier, as in (13b), the complex possessed noun phrase becomes outwardly definite as a result of the Agree relationship established between the outer D–head and the uninterpretable definiteness feature of the DEF–marker on AP. This Agree relationship enables the DEF–marker of the relativized noun phrase to engage in gender agreement with the adjective as well. And since the adjective in turn agrees in gender with the head of the complex noun phrase, a derived gender-agreement relationship then results between the head noun and the DEF–marker of the relativized noun phrase as a whole (borne by

the finite verb of the relative clause). This explains the fact, illustrated in (16), that under the influence of a DEF–marked adjective that gender-agrees with the head, the DEF–marker on the finite verb of the relative clause may come to gender-agree with the head, by piggy-backing on other relationships — especially under A'–fronting of AP to SpecDP (16b) (recall fn. 14), contingent on an Agree relation between D and A.<sup>19</sup>

- (16) a.     **anbäsa-wa-n**    **yä-gäddäl-äčč-**{iw/ʔiwa}                      **wäfram-\***{\*u/wa}            **lijjit**  
                  lion-DEF.F-ACC   YÄ-killed-3SF.SU-**{DEF.3SM/DEF.3SF}**    fat-**{DEF.3SM/DEF.3SF}**    girl
- b.     **wäfram-\***{\*u/wa}            **anbäsa-wa-n**    **yä-gäddäl-äčč-**{iw/ʔiwa}                      **lijjit**  
                  fat-**{DEF.3SM/DEF.3SF}**    lion-DEF.F-ACC   YÄ-killed-3SF.SU-**{DEF.3SM/DEF.3SF}**                      girl
- both: ‘the (fat) girl who killed the lioness’

Though the details of default agreement in Amharic remain to be studied further (see esp. fn. 19), what is clear is that gender agreement on an attributive modifier of the head of a relativized noun phrase facilitates gender agreement in the DEF–marker on the finite verb of the relative clause, as expected on the Agree-based analysis. What is also clear is that the gender specification of the DEF–marker on an attributive modifier of the head noun should never make the DEF–marker on a *possessor* ‘switch’ to agreement with the head noun: the DEF–marker on the possessor has already had its gender feature valued and checked within the possessor’s own DP prior to raising to the outer D–head. This is a correct result: as we see in (17), there is no vacillation between ‘inner’ and ‘outer’ agreement in possessed noun phrases under the influence of the presence of a DEF–marker on the possessum’s modifier.

- (17) a.i.     **yä-lijj-u**                      **tüllik’-u**            **bäre**  
                  YÄ-child-DEF.M            big-DEF.M            ox  
                  ‘the big ox of the boy’
- a.ii.     **yä-lijj-it-wa**                      **tüllik’-u**            **bäre**  
                  YÄ-child-F-DEF.F            big-DEF.M            ox  
                  ‘the big ox of the girl’

- b.i.    yä-lijj-u                      tǐllik’-wa            lam  
          YÄ-child-DEF.M            big-DEF.F            cow  
          ‘the big cow of the boy’
- b.ii.   yä-lijj-it-wa                tǐllik’-wa            lam  
          YÄ-child-F-DEF.F            big-DEF.F            cow  
          ‘the big cow of the girl’

## 6 ‘Head agreement’ in compound-tense relatives

Finally, I would like to address an interesting gender agreement effect presented by compound-tense object relatives featuring the past-tense auxiliary *näbbär* (cf. (18)): though the participial main verb agrees with the subject of the relative, the subject marker on *näbbär* agrees with the head of the relative clause (as noted by Fulass 1972:500ff.).

- (18)        lijj-u                      gädl-o-wat                      yä-näbbär-**{äčč/\*ä}**-iw                      lam  
          boy-DEF                      killed-3SM.SU-3SF.OB    YÄ-PAST-**{3SF.SU/3SM.SU}**-DEF.3SM            cow  
          ‘the cow that the boy had killed’

This can be likened to what we find in relative clauses in some varieties of American English (cf. (19b); Kimball and Aissen 1971), which Kayne (1989) analyzes as agreement between AgrS, covertly raised to C, and *who* in SpecCP.

- (19)    a.        the people who Clark/he thinks are in the garden  
               b.        the people who Clark/\*he **think** are in the garden

For Amharic relative clauses, I argued in section 3 that the finite verb of the relative clause raises overtly to C (cf. (8b), repeated below as (20a)). With this in mind, an extension of Kayne’s (1989) account of (18b) to ‘head agreement’ in Amharic (18) is straightforward once we postulate a null operator in Amharic relatives (following the standard analysis of relative clauses). The result is depicted in (20b).

- (20) a.  $[_{DP} [_D [_C y\ddot{a}\text{-}_k [_C V_{fin}]_j] [_D DEF]]] [_{FP} [_{CP} t_j [_{TP} \dots]]_i [_{F'} t_k [_{SC} NP t_i]]]]]$  (cf. (8b))
- b.  $[_{DP} [_D [_C y\ddot{a}\text{-}_k [_C V_{fin}]_j] [_D DEF]]] [_{FP} [_{CP} \underbrace{Op}_{Agree} [_{C'} t_j [_{TP} \dots]]_i t_k [_{SC} NP t_i]]]]]$

Agreement between the finite verb of the relative clause and the head of the relativized noun phrase is possible only if that finite verb is not otherwise engaged — i.e., if it does not (have to) inflect for subject agreement. Kayne argues that this is the case for English finite verbs with full-nominal subjects; but English pronominal subjects *have to* agree with the finite verb (see also Den Dikken 2001), as a result of which no agreement relationship between the finite verb of the relative clause and the head can be established in (19b) if the subject is pronominal. For Amharic, too, the fact that ‘head agreement’ is possible only if the finite verb is not otherwise engaged in subject agreement makes precisely the desired cut: the auxiliary *näbbär* does not normally agree with its subject (cf. (21)), hence it is free to entertain an agreement relationship with the relative operator in SpecCP, resulting in ‘head agreement’. But a finite *main* verb in simple-tense constructions *must* agree with the subject, hence cannot agree with the relative operator in SpecCP (cf. (22b)).<sup>20</sup>

- (21)            *lijj-u*                    *lam-wa gäd-l-o-wat*                    *näbbär*-{ \*ä/\*äčč }
- boy-DEF.M            cow-DEF.F            killed-3SM.SU-3SF.OB    PAST-{ 3SM.SU/3SF.SU }
- ‘the boy had killed the cow’
- (22) a.            \**lijj-u*                    *yä-gädäl-ä-w*                    *lam*
- boy-DEF                    YÄ-killed-3SM.SU-DEF.3SM            cow
- b.            \**lijj-u*                    *yä-gädäl-äčč-iw*                    *lam*
- boy-DEF                    YÄ-killed-3SF.SU-DEF.3SM            cow
- c.            *lijj-u*                    *yä-gädäl-o-at*                    *lam*
- boy-DEF                    YÄ-killed-3SM.SU-3SF.OB            cow
- ‘the cow that the boy killed’

## 7 Concluding remarks

In these pages, I have argued for an analysis of Amharic complex noun phrases in terms of inversion of a DP–internal predicate (possessor, relative clause) with its subject (the ‘head’ of the complex noun phrase), giving rise to the emergence of a LINKER, realized in Amharic as *yä-*. The LINKER *yä-* is systematically attached to the syntactic head of the raised predicate, as a result of overt-syntactic movement of the raised predicate’s head to the D–head of the complex noun phrase, with *yä-* subsequently left-adjoining to the raised head. For relativized noun phrases, with the finite verb of the relative clause raising to C inside the relative clause and C raising on to D, this derives the empirical generalization that *yä-* is always attached to the finite verb of the relative clause, and confirms that Amharic has overt V–to–C raising, in line with its Semitic roots. I have also argued that the DEF–marker of Amharic is an inflectional suffix checking features against D under Agree; this Agree relationship provides an account for the intricate gender agreement facts in Amharic relativized noun phrases. Finally, we have seen that an otherwise non-agreeing finite verb of the relative clause agrees in  $\phi$ -features with the head of the relativized noun phrase as a result of agreement with a null relative operator inside the relative clause. Along the way, we have found support for several ingredients of current phase-based locality theory, and for the idea that phase-hood is extended upward under head movement.

## Notes

\* The material reported in this paper was compiled as part of a graduate seminar on the syntax of Amharic and other Ethiopian languages that I led at the CUNY Graduate Center in the spring of 2004. I thank the participants of this seminar for their valuable feedback. I owe a huge debt of gratitude to Tomoyuki Yabe: he discussed the material with me in great detail, provided key literature, and checked many of the judgments with his native speaker informants. My main informant for this paper was Girma Awgichew Demeke, a linguist who received his Ph.D. from Tromsø University, Norway, in 2003. (All judgments reported in this paper are his unless noted otherwise.) I am deeply grateful for his prompt and thoughtful responses to my

every query on the syntax of the Amharic noun phrase, and for the additional feedback he has given me. Earlier versions of this paper were presented at the CUNY/SUNY/NYU Linguistics Mini-conference (Stony Brook University, 1 May 2004), and at the GLOW Workshop on Semitic Syntax (Geneva, Switzerland, 30 March 2005). The audiences present at these events have contributed significantly to this paper as well; special thanks are due to Edith Aldridge, Edit Doron, Dan Finer, Luigi Rizzi, and Ivy Sichel for helpful discussion. Finally, I would like to thank the two anonymous reviewers of this paper for their excellent comments and suggestions. The responsibility for all imperfections that remain in this paper is wholly my own.

I have made every effort to keep the main text free of details that distract attention from the main points that this paper strives to make. The footnotes provide additional information that will be relevant to those with more microscopic interests.

1 My orthography for the Amharic examples differs slightly from Ouhalla's, to bring it in line with the orthographic conventions used in other work (e.g. Demeke 2003).

2 The fact that *yä-* shows up in relativized and possessed noun phrases led Fulass (1972) to analyze the latter in terms of the former — i.e., possessed noun phrases were claimed to involve a structure featuring a reduced relative clause, with (2a) underlyingly represented as something like 'the house the boy owns'. A derivation of possessed noun phrases built on a reduced relative clause structure leads to major difficulties, however, in ensuring that the marker *yä-* as well as the definiteness particle will show up on the possessor: since in relativized noun phrases these markers are hosted by the finite verb of the relative clause, a mechanism would need to be introduced to 'transfer' them, in possessed noun phrases, from the abstract verb of the relative clause to the subject of the relative clause. (Fulass 1972 formulates such a mechanism in terms of then-current transformational machinery; but it would be difficult to update that mechanism to make it compatible with current theoretical assumptions.) Ouhalla's (2004) analysis faces much the same problem, in precisely the opposite direction, since it assimilates relative clauses to possessors. The analysis to be unfolded in this paper does not need any special mechanisms to ensure that the LINKER and the definiteness particle have the appropriate hosts.

3 The fact that predicate nominals and predicative adjectives do, in many languages of the world, show up with some sort of case morphology does not show that predicates are (let alone must be) *assigned structural Case*. The well-known Latin and Icelandic examples of ‘case agreement’ (whereby the predicate and its subject agree in case) do not instantiate Case assignment at all; and the dedicated lexical case particles occurring on predicate nominals in Slavic (instrumental) or Hungarian (dative) can arguably be analyzed as spell-outs of the functional head of the nominal small clause (‘X’ in the structures to be provided below) — they are similar in all relevant respects to prepositions relating predicates to their subjects (such as English *for* in *I take you for a fool* and *as* in *I regard him as a fool*), for which Aarts 1992, Bowers 1993, Starke 1995, among others, have motivated an analysis that treats them as lexicalizations of the functional head of a small clause (see Den Dikken 2006 for fuller discussion).

4 Both possessors and relative clauses are represented underlyingly as predicates. On possessors as (parts of) predicates, see esp. Den Dikken 1995a:Chapter 3; there, the possessor is structurally projected as the complement of a (dative) preposition, with PP serving as the predicate of the possessum, but to keep the structures in this paper simple, I abstract away from the PP structure (not thereby meaning to discard it). On relative clauses as predicates of DP-internal small clauses, see Den Dikken and Singhapreecha 2004, where this approach is supported on the basis of a variety of cross-linguistic evidence.

5 The labels of ‘X’ and ‘F’ are not significant in the present context. Den Dikken 2006 calls ‘X’ a RELATOR, a general ingredient of subject–predicate relationships in syntax, and ‘F’ a LINKER, a facilitator of Predicate Inversion; but he emphasizes that ‘X’ and ‘F’ are not designated lexical categories.

6 *Pronominal* possessors are marked inflectionally on the possessed noun, as suffixes (which for third-person possessors are in fact identical with the definiteness particle: *-u/w* is DEF.M or ‘his’), and do not trigger the LINKER (arguably because they do not invert with the possessum in the course of the syntactic derivation). Kapeliuk (1994:91ff.) notes that full-nominal possessors (and possessors only; see also Yimam 1996:80–81) may exploit this pronominal strategy as an alternative to the *yä*-marking option, with the possessor itself being ‘bare’ (i.e., *yä*-less) and cross-referenced on the possessum with the aid of a pronominal suffix (cf. *yä-kasa*

*mīsa* ‘YÄ-Kasa lunch’ ~ *kasa mīsa-w* ‘Kasa lunch-3SG.M’, both: ‘Kasa’s lunch’). This strategy is likely similar to Dutch *Kasa z’n lunch* ‘Kasa his lunch’, with the pronoun being in the possessor position and the full noun phrase being construed with it (perhaps as in contrastive left-dislocation constructions such as Dutch *Kasa die ken ik niet* ‘Kasa D-PRON know I not’; see Grohmann 2003:Chapter 6 for a concrete proposal assimilating contrastive left-dislocation and possessive pronominal doubling constructions). The pronominal marking strategy for forming Amharic possessed noun phrases is irrelevant for my concerns here.

7 The surface distribution of the LINKER *yä-* ‘spills over’ into domains that may not self-evidently involve Predicate Inversion. Let me briefly discuss these cases here. One case (briefly touched upon by Ouhalla as well) involves the occurrence of *yä-* on the subject of factive complement clauses (as in (ia); Manahlot 1977). I take this *yä-*-context to reduce to the possessed noun phrase type: arguably, *yä-Kasa-n bet mä-gzat* is a nominalized clause (here I agree with Ouhalla 2004:297; see also Demeke 2003:Chapter 3), with *mä-* ‘CM(=clause marker)’ as a nominalizing particle, and (*contra* Ouhalla) with *Kasa* as the possessor, bearing *yä-* and the accusative case particle *-n* (assigned/checked by the matrix verb *sämma* ‘hear’) on a par with standard possessors (cf. possessive *yä-lījj-u-n bet* ‘the boy’s house (direct object)’, where *-n* ‘ACC’ likewise shows up on the possessor). Problematic for Ouhalla’s account of (ia), which takes *yä-* here to assign Case to the nominalized clause, is the fact that in the counterpart to (ia) given in (ib), where the verb’s complement is headed by the noun *wäre* ‘news’, the marker *yä-* shows up on not on the subject (*Kasa*) but on the finite verb of the noun-complement clause, as in relativized noun phrases. (In Mandarin Chinese, noun-complement and relative clauses both feature the same LINKER as well; see Den Dikken and Singhapreecha 2004.)

- (i) a. *yä-Kasa-n bet mä-gzat sämma-hu*  
 YÄ-Kasa-ACC house CM-buy heard-1SG.SU  
 ‘I heard that Kasa bought a house, I heard of Kasa’s buying a house’
- b. *Kasa bet yä-mä-gzat-u-n wäre sämma-hu*  
 Kasa house YÄ-CM-buy-his-ACC news heard  
 ‘I heard the news that Kasa bought a house’

Less readily assimilable to relativized or possessed noun phrases is the use of *yä-* in clauses in the complement of the raising verb *mäsl* ‘seem, appear’ (as in (ii), from Demeke 2001). The analysis of these cases (which I cannot belabor here) should probably take its cue from the analysis of *seem* constructions developed in Rooryck 2000:Chapter 1, featuring phrasal movement operations akin (though, as they stand, not identical) to the ones exploited in the text analysis of the Amharic relative clause.

- (ii)           Saba   worq-u-n       yä-säT-äčč-iw       yï-mäsl-all  
               Saba   gold-DEF-ACC   YÄ-sold-3FS.SU-3MS.OB 3MS.SU-seem-AUX  
               ‘it seems that Saba sold the gold’

Finally, Fulass (1972:512) notes *yä-kätämä säw* ‘YÄ-city person, i.e. city dweller’ (presumably similar to Dutch *een man van de stad* ‘a man of the city, i.e., a city dweller’ or English *a man of the world*); Kapeliuk (1994:94–95) mentions cases in which *yä-* appears in combinations of an adjective and a noun (in either word order, *yä-A N* or *yä-N A*; e.g. ‘YÄ-tame animals’), and finds it difficult to pinpoint a difference between these and their *yä-*-less counterparts; and there is also the possibility of linking two antonymous adjectives with the aid of *yä-*, with the first adjective used nominally (as in *yä-deha habtam* ‘YÄ-poor rich’; see Kapeliuk 1994:95). The syntax of the first of these three cases is presumably assimilable to possessed DPs; the syntax and semantics of the latter two remain largely mysterious. (A reviewer points out that there seems to be a strong similarity between the distribution of Amharic *yä-*, *ga/no*-conversion in Japanese and genitive case in Turkic. Indeed, both Japanese *no* and Turkic genitive case are excellent candidates for a LINKER analysis; see Den Dikken and Singhapreecha 2004 for relevant discussion.)

8           There is an alternation, in Lebanese Arabic relative clause constructions, between ‘iDaafa’ (ia) and the double-definite construction in (ib), with *l-* ‘the’ on *baTT-a* ‘duck-FEM’ and *illi* ‘the’ (plus number and gender inflection; cf. Aoun and Choueiri 1997, Ouhalla 2004:289) preceding the relative clause. The FEM suffix *-it* on ‘duck’ in ‘iDaafa’ (ia) is different from the regular feminine suffix *-a* on ‘duck’ in (ib). I analyze *-it* as an *agreeing LINKER* of the type also found in Kurdish or Bafut (see Den Dikken and Singhapreecha 2004 for discussion).



11 For simplicity, I represent attributive pre-modification in terms of left-adjunction; the text account is compatible with a variety of assumptions in this domain. Note that if the adjectival modifier of the possessor is itself degree-modified (by *bät'am* 'very'), head movement of the adjective is impossible (since the degree modifier blocks this). In such cases, Amharic has recourse to a last-resort strategy: the merger of an essentially meaningless 'dummy' demonstrative in the outer D-head that can serve as the host for *yä-*; cf. (id). (According to Kapeliuk 1994:36, the demonstrative often alternates with the definite article in Amharic.)

- |     |    |                               |                                    |             |               |
|-----|----|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| (i) | a. | * <i>yä-tillik'-u</i>         | <i>bät'am</i>                      | <i>lijj</i> | <i>däbtar</i> |
|     |    | YÄ-big-DEF                    | very                               | boy         | notebook      |
|     | b. | <sup>?</sup> <i>yä-bät'am</i> | <i>tillik'-u</i>                   | <i>lijj</i> | <i>däbtär</i> |
|     |    | YÄ-very                       | big-DEF                            | boy         | notebook      |
|     | c. | * <i>yä-bät'am-u</i>          | <i>tillik'</i>                     | <i>lijj</i> | <i>däbtär</i> |
|     |    | YÄ-very-DEF                   | big                                | boy         | notebook      |
|     | d. | <i>yä-zzia</i>                | <i>bät'am tillik'</i>              | <i>lijj</i> | <i>däbtär</i> |
|     |    | YÄ-DEM                        | very big                           | boy         | notebook      |
|     |    |                               | 'the/that very big boy's notebook' |             |               |

12 This is a clear indication, therefore, that Amharic possessed noun phrases with *yä-* are not to be assimilated to Semitic 'construct state' constructions (see also Kapeliuk 1994:90–108 for an inventory of differences between the two). On the other hand, the fact that 'outward' definiteness (i.e., the definiteness of the possessed noun phrase as a whole) is not morphologically marked in simple possessed noun phrases such as (2a,b) makes the Amharic possessed noun phrase resemble the 'construct state'. See the discussion of (13) below, however, on situations in which 'outward' definiteness *is* morphologically marked.

13 I will not attempt to analyze this effect of 'this is *x*' on the definiteness interpretation of *x* in this paper. It is tempting to view it as a definiteness agreement effect within the small clause constituted by *yih* and the possessed noun phrase, but such a putative definiteness agreement effect could by no means be universal (cf. English *This is a house*). Note that Halefom (1994) does not discuss the effect of syntactic con-

text on the outward definiteness of possessed noun phrases; his example of a possessed noun phrase with a definite-marked possessor, *yä-wättaddär-u mist* ‘YÄ-soldier-DEF wife’ (p. 82), is presented in isolation as meaning either ‘the wife of the soldier’ (monogamy) or ‘a wife of the soldier’ (polygamy, legal in Ethiopia).

14 The word order in (13), with the possessor preceding the attributive AP, is the natural word order for noun phrases in which a possessor and an attributive modifier co-occur, according to my informant (Girma Demeke). Both Mullen (1986) and Halefom (1994) mention cases in which the possessor *follows* the attributive AP, with only the latter carrying definiteness marking (cf. (ia), from Mullen 1986:309). Though Mullen renders (ia) as ‘the boy’s big notebook’, Girma Demeke (personal communication) reports that for him, (ia) means something like ‘the big children’s notebook’, with ‘children’s notebook’ functioning as a compound like *a ladies’ hat*; he reports the same intuition for Halefom’s similar example. By contrast, double-definite (ib) does indeed support the reading ‘the boy’s big notebook’. Demeke (2001) says that (ib) represents a ‘marked order’. To account for this pattern and its marked status, I take it to derive from (ib’) (cf. (13b)) via A’-fronting of the DEF-marked AP into SpecDP. Such fronting is legitimate only for DEF-marked modifiers (see (ia’); contrast (13a)): only a D marked [+DEF] can attract a modifier into its specifier.

- |     |    |                                   |            |          |                          |            |            |          |
|-----|----|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|--------------------------|------------|------------|----------|
| (i) | a. | tillik’-u                         | yä-lijj    | däbtär   | a’.                      | *tillik’   | yä-lijj-u  | däbtär   |
|     |    | big-DEF                           | YÄ-boy     | notebook |                          | big        | YÄ-boy-DEF | notebook |
|     |    | ‘the big [children’s notebook]’   |            |          |                          |            |            |          |
|     | b. | tillik’-u                         | yä-lijj-u  | däbtär   | b’.                      | yä-lijj-u  | tillik’-u  | däbtär   |
|     |    | big-DEF                           | YÄ-boy-DEF | notebook |                          | YÄ-boy-DEF | big-DEF    | notebook |
|     |    | ‘the boy’s big notebook’ (marked) |            |          | ‘the boy’s big notebook’ |            |            |          |

15 Consequently, (i) (with definiteness ‘spread’ and an indefinite article, *and*, for N<sub>2</sub>) is ungrammatical.

- |     |            |       |           |       |       |
|-----|------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| (i) | *yä-lijj-u | <and> | tillik’-u | <and> | bet   |
|     | YÄ-boy-DEF | one/a | big-DEF   | one/a | house |

16 That the possessor rather than the head of the attributive AP belonging to the possessum raises to D must be for locality considerations: the possessor is closer to D than the attributive modifier of the possessum.

17 In Amharic, gender is marked on the DEF–marker; number is not (instead, number is marked with a discrete morpheme, *-očč*). The discussion of  $\phi$ -feature agreement in Amharic complex noun phrases is thus limited to gender. On gender and number marking in Amharic relativized noun phrases, see also Kapeliuk 1994 and references cited there.

18 The text discussion takes DP to be a phase. I assume here that the oft-noted parallelism between DPs and CPs extends to phase-hood: since CP is a phase (Chomsky 2000, 2001), that makes DP a phase as well. This is entirely reasonable in light of the fact that DPs are complete functional complexes; it fits in, furthermore, with the opacity of DPs with occupied specifiers. The analysis of the Amharic facts discussed in this paper lends concrete empirical support to the status of DP as a phase.

19 Kapeliuk (1994:71) reports that ‘[w]hen the feminine definite article is used with the relative verb, the construction is sometimes accompanied by an expressive nuance marking smallness, or the feeling of fondness or slight scorn towards the object or the person designated by the feminine noun.’ I have not found this ‘expressive’ effect in current Amharic myself.

Notice that even in the presence of a gender-agreeing attributive modifier, the 3SM form of the DEF–marker on the finite verb of the relative clause remains a grammatical option — at least in the dialect spoken by my informant, Girma Demeke. Exactly how to take care of this alternation between 3SF and 3SM must remain an open question here. This may be a dialect feature, perhaps on a par with the attachment of a default (3SM) gender form of the DEF–marker to an explicitly feminine noun, as in (ib), which seems to be a dialect feature as well. According to Girma Demeke (personal communication), such lack of gender agreement is particularly common in the Wollo dialect.

- |     |    |   |    |  |
|-----|----|---|----|--|
| (i) | a. | lijj-it-wa<br>child-F-DEF.3SF<br>‘the girl’ | b. | lijj-it-u<br>child-F-DEF.3SM<br>‘the girl’ |
|-----|----|---|----|--|

20 Notice, however, that not only (22b) is ungrammatical, (22a) is, too. Since gender marking cannot be ‘siphoned off’ to the subject marker in simple-tense relative clause constructions (on pain of a radical

agreement clash with the subject of the relative clause), and since the DEF–marker on the relative clause cannot gender-agree with the ‘head’ of the relative clause (for reasons discussed in the previous paragraph), (22a) completely fails to formally mark the gender of the ‘head’. In order to formally express the head’s gender in the relative clause (which is apparently an absolute requirement), object marking on the verb cross-references the relativized object, as in (22c).

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*Linguistics Program*

*CUNY Graduate Center*

*365 Fifth Avenue*

*New York, NY 10016–4309*

*MDen-Dikken@gc.cuny.edu*

*<http://web.gc.cuny.edu/dept/lingu/dendikken/index.html>*