

**Embedded Predicate phrases and copular CPs as non-phase Phrases in
Classical Arabic**

PRESENTED BY:

Lamiaa Adel Abdo Emam

IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS

FOR THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF ARTS IN LINGUISTICS

Under the Supervision of:

Prof. Wafaa AbdAl-Faheem Batran

Professor of Linguistics

English Department

Faculty of Women

Ain Shams University

Prof. Amal Ibrahim Gomaa

Professor of Linguistics

Arabic Department

Faculty of Women

Ain Shams University

Dr. Reda Said Khalil

Lecturer in Linguistics

English Department

Faculty of Alsun

Aswan University

ABSTRACT

This paper reveals that the application of the multiple Agree operation results in creating an assumption that the embedded predicate phrases and copular complementizer phrases (CP) in Classical Arabic (CA) are not phases. This multiple Agree operation occurs simultaneously between a c-commanding active verb and its c-commanded active goals that originate in the embedded predicate phrases and copular phrases in Classical Arabic. These goals also get their case valued in their original position. Our analysis is grounded on the recent extension of Chomsky's minimalist program. It works on Agree proposed by Chomsky (2000) and Hiraiwa's (2000) Multiple Agree operations. We apply these processes to the structure of Classical Arabic Hearts verbs, three-place predicates and a modified transitive verb by a secondary predicate. The crucial role of the locality condition is provided in this paper, as it is the constraint on which all the syntactic operations are based.

Keywords: Features, Agree, Multiple Agree, Phase, Transparent, Transfer.

Table of symbols used in the phonemic transcription of Classical Arabic Consonant Forms throughout the Paper:

	Bilabial	Labio-Dental	Inter-Dental	Dental	Dento-Alveolar	Palatal	Post-Alveolar	Vela r	Uvular	glottal
Plosive	b ب (+v)			t ت (-v) d د (+v)				K ك (-v) g ج (+v)	q ق (-v)	? ء (-v)
Plosive Emphatic				ṭ ط (-v) ḍ ض (+v)						
Fricative		f ف (-v)	θ ث (-v) ð ذ (+v)		z ز (+v) s س (-v)		sh ش (-v)	ɣ غ (+v) x خ (-v)		h ه (-v)
Fricative Emphatic			ẓ ظ (+v)		ṣ ص (-v)					
Nasal	m م (+v)				n ن (+v)					
Trill					r ر (+v)					
Lateral					l ل (+v)					
Glide						y ي (+v)				

Table1. Classical Arabic Consonant Phonemes.

Due to space configurations, the following symbols are not present in table 2:

- The symbol for the Pharyngeal Voiced fricative (ع).
- The symbol for the Pharyngeal Voiceless fricative (ح).

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic>

**Table of Symbols used in the phonemic transcription of Classical Arabic
Vowels throughout the Paper**

Vowels	Description	Examples	Trans.
/i/	short high unrounded vowel	xil-t	thought- I
/u/	short high back rounded vowel	shug aaʕ	brave
/u:/	back close rounded vowel	nuqu ud	Money
/a/	short mid unrounded vowel	ʕala	On
/a:/	long mid unrounded vowel	ʕaaqi l	Reasonable

Table 2: Vowels in Classical Arabic

Adapted from (Ezzat, 1973 pp.XI-XIII)

- Length of a vowel is indicated by doubling the vowel as (ʕaaqil)
- Gemination is indicated by doubling the consonant letter, as (ʕadda)

List of the abbreviations used throughout the paper:

Abbreviation	Full Form
Acc	Accusative Case
AdvP	Adverb Phrase
CA	Classical Arabic
CP	Complementizer Phrase
DP	Determiner Phrase
EPP	Extended Projection Principle
Nom	Nominative Case
NP	Noun Phrase
PIC	Phase Impenetrability Condition
PP	Prepositional Phrase
Pr	Predicate
PrP	Predicate Phrase
Spec	Specifier
T	Tense
TP	Tense Phrase
uVal	Unvalued
Val	Valued
VP	Lexical Verb Phrase
vP	Light Verb Phrase
X'	X-Bar

1.0 Introduction

In CA, there are verb phrase structures in which there is a copular (i.e. tense- less) CP that functions as an internal clausal argument or an adjunct of the verb. These copular CPs include an embedded predicate phrase. This predicate phrase (PrP) has a predicate head, external argument of the predicate and a complement of the predicate (Bowers, 1993). This paper introduces an assumption by the researcher that the embedded predicate phrase and the copular CP are not phases in CA. It explains that this assumption is created as a consequence of the establishment of the multiple Agree operation between an active probe outside the copular CPs with the DPs included in the scope of the embedded predicate phrases and the copular CP simultaneously. This multiple Agree process occurs in the structure of CA Hearts verbs, CA three place-predicate structure, and the construction of a modified transitive verb by a secondary predicate. It is discusses also that all the Agree and multiple Agree operations are controlled by the locality condition (Chomsky, 1995).

This paper comprises five sections. Section one offers a bird's-eye view on the theoretical background on which the analysis of the paper works. Section two captures a comprehensive sketch of the multiple Agree operation's application to the CA Hearts verb's structure which serves as the first piece of evidence of our assumption. Section three presents the mechanism by which the two DPs, included within the internal clausal complement of the three-place predicate in CA, get their case valued, which acts as the second evidence that supports our assumption. Section four offers the third evidence of the given assumption by explaining how the secondary predicate phrase is a non-phase phrase in CA. Finally, Section five includes the conclusion.

1.1 Minimalist Program

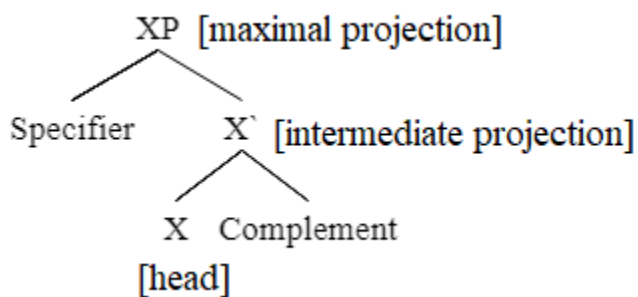
Minimalist Program is the most recent extension of Transformational Grammar presented by Chomsky (1995). It is defined by Chomsky (1995) as be a theory of language in which any linguistic element satisfies the phonetic form and the logical form levels. These two levels are considered the heart of the Minimalist program because grammar links between sound and meaning. Chomsky (2000) mentions that the Minimalist program is minimalist in the sense that the language faculty “provides no machinery beyond what is needed to satisfy minimal requirements of legibility and that it functions in as simple way as possible” (pp.112-3). The lexicon is introduced by Chomsky (1993, 1995) as the birth of any syntactic derivation. He proposes that there is a reason for the occurrence of each word. He explains that a given lexical item inflects according to its features in the lexicon, and it enters the derivation already inflected. Some features of the lexical items are checked with their matched features of the functional categories. Minimalism includes a notable operation, which is movement. It has two types, overt and covert. The overt movement occurs prior to the process of spell out while the covert movement occurs at the logical form. In the recent minimalist program (Chomsky, 2000, 2005), the case feature is assumed to enter the course of the derivation unvalued, and it is valued as a result of an Agree relation with an active c-commanding probe carrying a matched valued case feature as a part of a “goal-probe” system. The nominative case is valued via Agree with the head T, while the accusative case is checked via Agree relation with the head v/V. Carnie (2013) states also that the locality condition is a basic constraint on which the case checking takes place (p.337).

1.2 X-Bar Theory

Chomsky (1995) expresses that X-bar theory conveys general assumptions of Universal grammar. These assumptions deal with a hierarchical phrasal model to deal with the relationship between the constituents within phrases that form a sentence. They help to determine the complements and the adjuncts of the head of a phrase. Ouhalla (1999) clarifies that there is a level between the XP (maximal projection) and the head X. This level is called an intermediate level that is represented by the symbol X[̂]. It is called

also a single bar projection. Every XP merges into a specifier and an X-bar (X'). This X' immediately dominates the head X and its complement if it has a complement. He mentions also that the hierarchical relations of the three levels are expressed by the number of the bars at each level. The maximal projection is represented by (X''), to the intermediate level that is expressed by (X') to the head which is shown by the zero bar (X^0). The following tree diagram expresses this hierarchical structure:

(1)



1.3 Phase Theory and Transfer

Phase is a 'propositional unit'. "I will assume that the phases are CP and vP but crucially not TP" (Chomsky, 2001, n.p.). CP and vP are considered as phases, according to Chomsky, because the CP represents 'complete complex with a force marker' and the vP has a 'full thematic complex with an external argument'. He mentions that the phase heads must be functional categories that carry phi-features. Hence, phases are "CPs, finite or control and transitive vPs. TPs and unaccusative passive are not phases" (n.p.). Chomsky (2001) introduces a condition called 'Phase Impenetrability Condition' (PIC).

He explains this condition by saying "consider a typical phase with H head: PH = [a [HP]]. This head H is the edge of the phase phrase PH. The domain of H is not accessible to operations but only the edge of HP" (Chomsky, 2001, n.p.). This means that once the domain of a phase head completes all its operations with the constituents higher than this phase head, it becomes frozen and inaccessible to undergo any further operation. Only the head of the phase phrase can undergo any further operation.

Chomsky (2006) proposes that the transfer to the logical form and phonetic form levels must be 'convergent', which means that all unvalued features must be valued before transfer (p.17). The spell out (transfer) of the phases, CP and transitive vP, is applied once their next phase head is merged (Chomsky, 2001; Richards, 2007). They transfer to the semantic and phonological components at this point simultaneously (Chomsky, 2001; Richards, 2007). Transfer is applied cyclically in the course of the derivation (Chomsky, 1998).

1.4 Agree

Chomsky (2000) introduces the term Agree by saying that "the erasure of uninterpretable features of probe and goal is the operation we called *Agree*" (P.122). Chomsky (2001) mentions that "a relation holding between α (alpha) and β (beeta), where α has interpretable inflectional features and β has uninterpretable one which delete under Agree" (p.3). He states also that, "it is clear that there are uninterpretable inflectional features that enter into agreement relations with interpretable inflectional features. Thus, the ϕ -features of T are uninterpretable and Agree with the interpretable ϕ -features of a nominal that may be local" (Chomsky, 2001, p.3). The unvalued features of both the probe and its goal are valued by Agree (Chomsky, 2000, p.124).

Chomsky (2000) views the conditions of Agree mechanism between a probe and a goal: first, the probe and the goal must match, which means that both of them must carry the same feature identity (p.122). Feature identity means "the choice of feature, not of value" (Chomsky, 2000, p.124). Second, the "Goal as well as probe must be active for Agree to apply" (Chomsky, 2001) as active means carrying unvalued feature (p.3). Third, the "G (goal) must be (at least) in the domain of the D(P) of P (probe) and satisfy locality conditions"(Chomsky, 2000, p.122). The head T and v are active probes by virtue of carrying unvalued features, which are valued and deleted after being valued as a result of their Agree with their local active goals (Chomsky, 1998, 1999, 2001).

1.5 Multiple Agree

Hiraiwa (2000) proposes a theory called "Multiple Agree theory" (p.69). He states that "Multiple Agree with a single probe is a single simultaneous syntactic

operation; AGREE applies to all the matched goals at the same derivational point derivationally simultaneously” (p.69). He explains MULTIPLE AGREE theory by mentioning that:

At the point of the derivation where the probe P is merged, the probe feature starts to search down for a closest matching goal feature within its c-command domain and locates and matches with the closer goal β . However, this doesn't result in an immediate Agree; rather the probe feature, being [+multiple], continues to probe for a next closest goal, resulting in matching with γ . This continues until the probe locates all the matching goals within an 'accessible' domain. Now at this point of the derivation, AGREE applies to all the matched goals derivationally simultaneously, establishing AGREE (α , β , γ). Thus under MULTIPLE AGREE, a superficial 'covert multiple feature-checking' is not multiple instances of the syntactic operation AGREE; rather it is reduced to a single syntactic operation. (Hiraiwa, 2000, p.70).

He applies his theory to a multiple nominative construction (Possessor-Raising Construction and Nominative Object Construction) in Japanese. For example:

(2) John-ga [CP[TP Mary-ga me-ga waru-i] to] omoikondei-ta.

John-NOM Mary-NOM eyes-NOM bad-PRES C believe-PST

'John thinks that Mary has a bad eyesight.'

(Hiraiwa, 2000, p.73)

(3) John-ga [CP[TP Mary-ga eigo-ga yoku dekiru] to] omoikondei-ta.

John-NOM Mary-NOM English-NOM well do-can-PRES C falsely-believe-

PST

'John believed that Mary can speak well.'

(Hiraiwa, 2000, p.74)

1.6 Predication

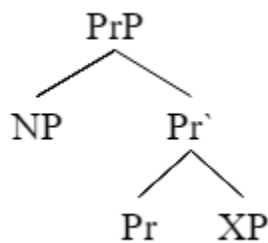
A universally structured theory of predication is introduced by Bowers (1993). It offers a unified account of the small clause predication. He proposes a new functional category, which is the predicate. Its abbreviation is Pr. For example:

(4) [_{IP} They consider [_{PrP} John [_{Pr} [_{Pr} e][_{AP} crazy]]]]

(Bowers, 1993, p.595)

He clarifies the deep structure of the predicate phrase by providing this tree diagram:

(5)



(Bowers, 1993, p.595)

Svenonius (1996) states that the predicate can be in the form of a PP, Adv.P, NP or a VP:

(6) We saw the zookeeper arrive.

(7) The party left Hurbert depressed.

(Svenonius, 1994, n.p.)

Hornstein & Lightfoot (1987) and Svenonius (1996) assume that small clauses contain a functional head, which is the predicate head. Partee (1987) and Svenonius (1996) state that the functional predicate head requires a complement. Since every clause must have a subject, according to the EPP (Extended Principle Projection) assumed by Chomsky (1981), then, there is an external argument of this predicate head in the form of a DP “in spec Pred.P” (Svenonius 1996). Svenonius (1996) says also that these constituents can take the “PRO” as an external argument, and this Pred.P is “dominated by a functional projection CP” (n.p.).

Citko (2014) assumes that the predicate head requires an external argument and a ‘predicate nominal’ (i.e. complement of the predicate). She explains that “Predicate

nominals are marked with instrumental case in Slavic languages like Polish and Russian” (p.126). She mentions also that the predicate head is a phase only in the case of its ability of assigning an instrumental case to its complement, due to carrying unvalued phi features. Otherwise, she elaborates that the predicate head is not a phase when it loses its ability to value instrumental case to the predicate nominal, due to not carrying unvalued features. Thus, the complement of the predicate and its external argument get their nominative case by their multiple Agree with the head T, or get their accusative case through their multiple Agree with their c-commanding verb (pp.128-129).

2.0 CA Hearts verbs

This section represents that the generated assumption is created as a result of the establishment of the multiple Agree operation between an active single probe and its c-commanded active goals included in the embedded predicate phrase and the copular CP in CA. It is applied to the Hearts verbs in CA. This type of verbs requires one internal clausal complement, according to our analysis of their structure in line with Chomsky’s theory. This section also highlights the Multiple Agree allowance or prevention by the locality constraint.

Hearts verbs are called *ʔafʔaalu-l-quluub* by Arabic grammarians. They carry the meaning of thinking or believing. *ʔafʔaalu-l-quluub* in CA are called “Verbs of Hearts” by Haywood & Nahmad (1965, p.511). Wright (1898) calls them “Verbs of the heart” (p.48). They have another term by Svenonius (1994, 1996) and Al-Tamimi (2012) which is “Epistemic verbs” because they express “likelihood or assumption or conclusion” (p.7).

The following examples are given to mirror the structure of Hearts verbs in CA and to illustrate the mechanism of applying the multiple Agree operation within their structure:

- (8) *ḥasiba ʔabdullaah-u zayd-an bakr-an.*
 thought ʔabdullaah-nom zayd-acc bakr-acc.
 ‘ʔabdullaah thought that Zayd is Bakr’.

(Sibawayh, 1988, I, p.39)

(9) wagad-tu zayd-an gawwaad-an.

found-I zayd-acc generous-acc

‘I found Zayd generous’.

(Al-Jurjaanii, 1988, p.276)

(10) ʒanna ʕamr-un xaalid-an ʔab-aa-ka.

thought ʕamr-nom xaalid-acc father-acc-your

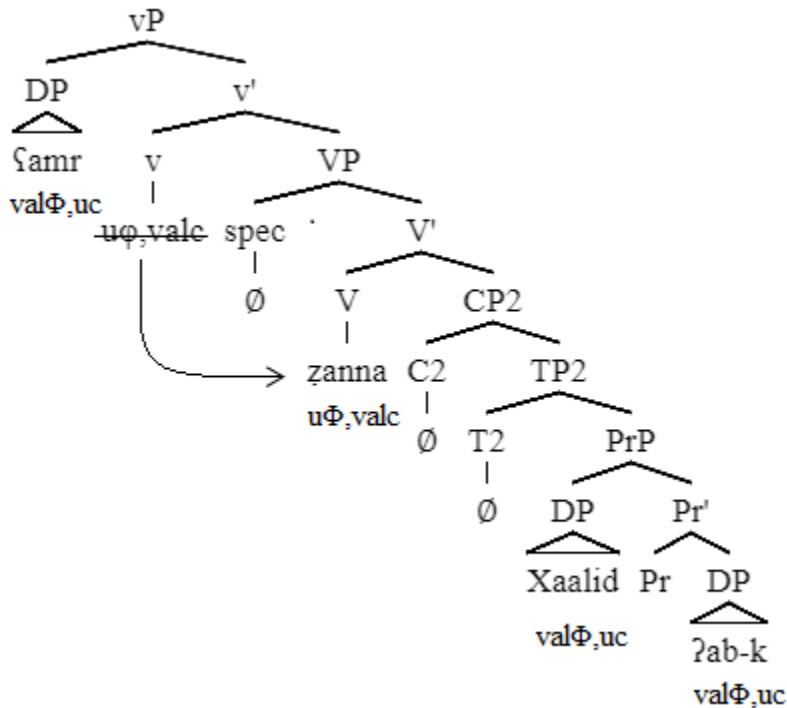
‘ʕamr thought that Xaalid is your father’.

(Sibawayh, 1988, I, p.39)

When we try to analyze example (10) above, according to the recent approach of Chomsky’s theory, we find that the verb ʒanna (i.e. thought) is a two-place predicate that requires an external argument, the DP, ʕamr-un (i.e. ʕamr-nom) and an internal clausal complement, xaalid-an ʔab-aa-ka (i.e. xaalid-acc father-acc-your). It is assumed also by Svenonius (1994, 1996) and Al-Tamimi (2012) that this type of verbs requires one clausal complement in the form of a small clause. Svenonius (1996) mentions that “the complement position of epistemic verbs allows small clause complements to these verbs to be interpreted as propositions” (n.p.).

Tree diagram (10a) mentioned below encompasses the internal structure of sentence (10):

(10a)



Tree diagram (10a) shows that the DP, ʔab-k (i.e. father-your), the DP Xaalid, and the DP ʕamr enter the derivation with valued phi features (3rd person, masculine gender and singular number) and unvalued case feature (Chomsky 1998, 1999, 2001). The light verb is a phase head, so it enters the derivation with valued case feature and unvalued phi features (Chomsky, 2005). It is reviewed that the lexical V inherits its features in order to enter into an Agree operation with its immediate two c-commanded active goals (Chomsky, 2005, 2006; Richrads, 2007; Miyagawa, 2005, 2006). We assume that the light v donates its unvalued phi features and valued case feature to its lower non-phase head without keeping them (Ouali, 2008).

Our assumption is proposed because if the light v keeps its features, it will be the only local probe that can value the unvalued case features of the two active goals by assigning accusative cases to them. This option is possible, but it will violate the locality condition assumed by Chomsky (2001) that triggers the case assignment to occur between a case assigner and its immediate case assignee within its domain. The two active goals, xaalid and ʔab-k (i.e. father-your), are within the immediate domain of the lexical V. This leads us to decide that lexical V has to have unvalued phi features and

valued case feature in order to be an active probe that can undergo Agree operation with its immediate c-commanded active goals. The light *v* in this structure, as shown in tree diagram (10a), does not have any goals within its immediate domain, so it does not have to carry any unvalued phi features, because if it carries unvalued phi features, they must be valued and deleted via an Agree operation with another active goal. Since there are no active goals within its immediate domain, therefore, its unvalued features would still be unvalued and this will crash the derivation (Chomsky 2000, 2001). Based on these views mentioned above, the light *v* donates its features to its lower non-phase lexical *V* (Ouali, 2008). This leads to the carrying of unvalued phi features and valued case feature by the lexical *V* to be an active probe.

Tree diagram (10a) also shows that the head C_2 is a null head, and it does not carry any unvalued features. This means that it is an inactive head. It also c-commands a null head T_2 , therefore, it is a copular (i.e. tense less) CP. It also represents that the lexical verb *zanna* (i.e. thought) is an active probe due to carrying unvalued phi features. It c-commands two active goals, and there is no an intervening constituent between this active probe and its active goals, because the head C_2 , T_2 and the *Pr* head are null heads. These c-commanded active goals are the DPs, *Xaalid* and *ʔab-k* (i.e. father-your). This active probe and its two local c-commanded active goals carry features with the same identity, which means that there is matching between them (the probe and the two goals). The small clause, *Xaalid ʔab-k* (i.e. father-your), includes a functional head, which is the predicate head (Hornstein & Lightfoot, 1987; Bowers, 1993; Svenonius, 1996). The DP, *ʔab-k* (i.e. father-your) acts a predicative complement of the predicate head, as the predicate head takes a complement (Partee, 1987; Svenonius, 1996; Citko, 2014). The DP, *Xaalid*, serves as the external argument of the predicate head because the predicate head requires an external argument (Svenonius, 1996) according to the EPP assumed by Chomsky (1981) that triggers each clause to have a subject (external argument). Hale & Keyser (1998) mention also that, “by definition, a predicate requires a subject which is supplied by the specifier. Thus, the appearance of a specifier, as well as the appearance of a complement, is an inescapable consequence of the nature of the head” (n.p.).

The DPs, ʔab-k (i.e. father-your) and Xaalid, are active because they carry unvalued case features that have to be valued by being assigned case by its c-commanding active probe with its valued case feature. This case assigning of both goals occurs simultaneously by their single active probe, the lexical verb *zanna* (i.e. thought), via Multiple Agree (Hiraiwa, 2000) operation between them (Citko, 2014, pp.128-129). She (Citko) assumes that the predicate head requires an external argument and a ‘predicate nominal’ (i.e. complement of the predicate). She mentions also that the predicate head is a phase only in the case of its ability of assigning an instrumental case to its complement, due to carrying unvalued phi features. Otherwise, she elaborates that the predicate head is not a phase when it loses its ability to value instrumental case to the predicate nominal, due to lack of carrying unvalued features. Thus, the complement of the predicate and its external argument get their nominative case by their multiple Agree with the head T, or get their accusative case through their multiple Agree with their c-commanding verb (pp.128-129).

Multiple Agree operation is a mechanism introduced by Hiraiwa (2000) by which a single c-commanding active probe simultaneously Agrees with its multiple c-commanded active goals without the occurrence of an intervening active probe (i.e. a probe carries unvalued features) between this single probe and its multiple goals.

The lexical verb, *zanna* (i.e. thought), assigns accusative cases to both of its c-commanded active goals to value their unvalued case features and to delete them (unvalued case features) after being checked. This Multiple Agree operation also results in valuing the unvalued phi features of this active probe and deleting them (unvalued case features) after being valued (checked) (Hiraiwa, 2000; Chomsky, 2000, 2001). Besides, there is no barrier between this active single probe and its active goals to block this multiple Agree operation, because, in this case, the head C_2 and the pr head act as transparent heads (i.e. they cannot prevent the occurrence of any syntactic operation between the lexical verb and its two c-commanded DPs). Thus, we can conclude that the lexical verb *zanna* (i.e. thought) carries [+multiple] feature as claimed by Hiraiwa (2000), which allows it (the lexical verb *zanna* (i.e. thought)) to Agree simultaneously with its

multiple c-commanded goals. Once it Agrees with its closest local active goal, it searches for a lower one to Agree with.

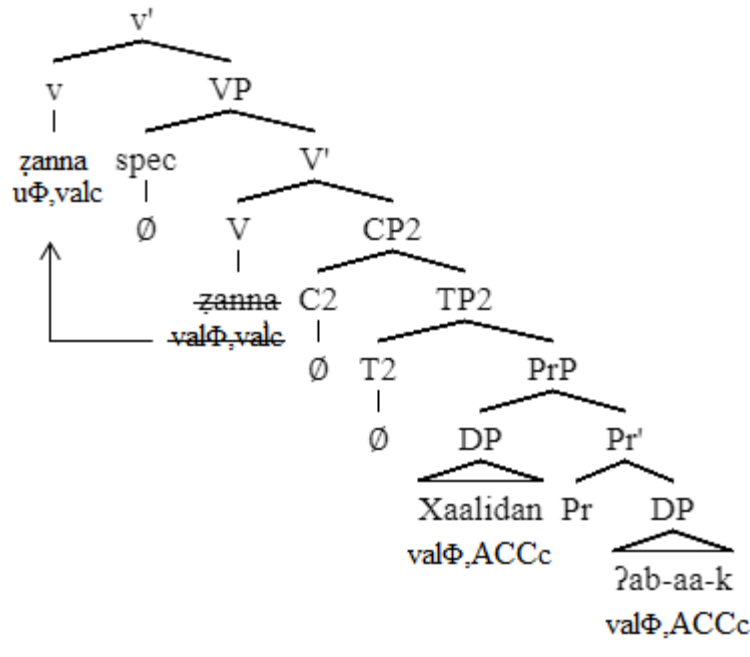
Based on the discussion above, the conclusion presumed here is the occurrence of multiple Agree operation between the lexical verb, *ẓanna* (i.e. thought), the external argument of the predicate, *Xaalid*, and the complement of the predicate *ʔab-k* (i.e. father-your) simultaneously. It corroborates Citko's (2014) assumption that the embedded predicate phrases are not phases as long as they do not assign an instrumental case as in Slavic languages. Thus, we can assume that the embedded predicate phrases in Classical Arabic are not phases. It can be assumed also that the embedded copular CPs are not phases in CA, according to our above analysis within the transitive light vP phase phrase.

If this head, C_2 , is a phase head in this structure in CA, the Impenetrability Condition (IPC) proposed by Chomsky (2001) prevents its domain to enter in any further operation with any higher constituent than the head C_2 , and the lexical V will be prevented to assign any case to these two DPs. IPC means that once all the operations, within a domain of a given phase head, are completed, this domain would not be allowed to enter any further operation with a higher constituent. Only the phase head is the element that can enter any operation with its higher constituent. Another evidence to our assumption is that these two DPs, *Xaalid* and *ʔab-k* (i.e. father-your), are base generated. They are not triggered to move from their position in order to get their accusative case. They get their case in their in situ (i.e. original) position.

The light v is a strong affixal verb that triggers its closest lexical V to move to it (Larson, 1988; Hale & Keyser, 1993, p.56) leaving behind a null copy of itself in the position out of which it is moved according to the copy theory of movement (Chomsky, 1995). As a result, the lexical V is moved from its position to the light v in order to satisfy this light verb's strength leaving behind a trace (i.e. null copy) in its extraction site (i.e. the position out of which it is moved).

Tree diagram (10b) manifests all these operations discussed above:

(10b)



Since the transfer is a cyclic operation (Chomsky, 2001), the domain of the light vP phase is frozen in its place and invisible syntactically to enter any further syntactic operation. It transfers to the phonological and semantic components (Chomsky 2005) once all the Agree and movement operations in this light vP phase are completed. This domain, the lexical VP , cannot act as a goal for a higher probe. The DPs, Xaalid and ?ab (i.e. father), transfer to the phonological form and spelled out as Xaalid-an (i.e. Xaalid-an) and ?ab-aa-ka (i.e. father-acc-your), because in CA the accusative case has a case marker that is pronounced as /an/ in Xaalid-an (i.e. Xaalid-acc) and /a:/ as in ?ab-aa-ka (i.e. father-acc-your).

In the light of our analysis of example (10) within Chomsky's theory, a generalization is formulated. It is that the embedded predicate phrase (PrP) and the copular CP are not phases in Classical Arabic. They are non-phase heads. They are transparent. This is concluded as a result of assigning the accusative cases of the complement of the predicate and its external argument, within the Scope of an embedded predicate phrase and a copular CP , simultaneously via their multiple Agree (Hiraiwa, 2000), with a lexical head occurring in a position higher than these copular CP and predicate phrase. This is applied without the occurrence of an intervening active

constituent between them. These two DPs also get their accusative case while they are in their original position.

2.1 Locality constraints with respect to case and the optional deletion of the complementizer *ʔanna*

In (10), we find that the lexical verb *zanna* (i.e. thought) can assign an accusative case to the external argument of the predicate and its complement, because the head C_2 is null. It is in a local relationship with them, because there is no intervening complementizer that occurs in the head C_2 . If we propose that there is a complementizer *ʔanna* (i.e. that) occurring in the head C_2 , can the lexical verb assign an accusative case to the external argument of the predicate head c-commanded by the head C_2 ? The following example is cited in order to answer this question:

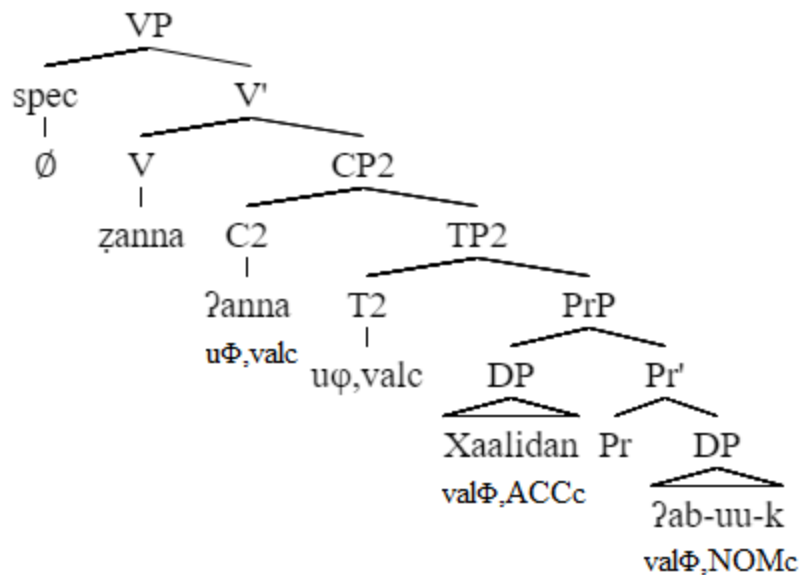
(11) *zanna ʕamr-un ʔanna xaalid-an ʔab-uu-ka.*

thought ʕamr-nom that xaalid-acc father-nom-your
 ‘ʕamr thought that Xaalid is your father’.

We analyze the case assigning occurring in the lexical V' , *zanna ʔanna Xaalid-an ʔab-uu-ka* (i.e. thought that Xaalid-acc father-nom-your) by drawing the tree diagram

(11a):

(11a)



Here, the head C_2 carries the transitive complementizer ?anna (i.e. that) that c-commands the DP, Xaalid. The head C_2 also carries its inherent unvalued phi-features and valued case feature because it is a phase head. Chomsky (2001, 2005, 2006) states that the head C and v have inherent valued case feature and unvalued phi-features. Hence, the transitive complementizer ?anna (i.e. that) is a barrier that prevents the lexical verb, zanna (i.e. thought), from assigning an accusative case to the DP, Xaalid and the DP, ?ab-k (i.e. father-your). The DP, ?ab-k (i.e. father-your) is within the scope of the head T_2 . It carries unvalued case feature that needs to be valued.

In order to value the unvalued case feature of the DP, ?ab-k (i.e. father-your), the head T_2 must carry unvalued phi features and valued case feature in order to be active to enter into an Agree relationship with its local nominal active goal. There is another DP that carries unvalued case feature and needs to be valued via an Agree relation with a c-commanding active goal. Accordingly, we assume that there is a feature sharing operation between the phase head, the head C_2 , and its closest non-phase head, the head T_2 , in order to carry unvalued phi features and valued case feature by both heads to undergo an Agree operation with their local active goals cyclically.

Thus, the head T_2 carries unvalued phi features that have to be valued. Consequently, there is an Agree operation which can occur between it and its local active goal, the DP ?ab-k (i.e. father-your), to value their unvalued features. Subsequently, the unvalued case feature of the DP ?ab-k (i.e. father-your) is valued by getting its nominative case, and the unvalued phi features of the head T_2 are valued by the copying of the inherent valued phi features of its local DP to it. This Agree mechanism between this probe and goal results in valuing and then deleting the unvalued feature of them simultaneously (Chomsky, 2000; Richards, 2007; Citko, 2014). There is also an Agree relationship between the complementizer ?anna and its closest DP. The DP, Xaalid, is within the scope of the complementizer ?anna . It is the closest c-commanded DP to it, hence, locally it should be assigned a case by this complementizer ?anna (i.e. that). This case assignment is established via the Agree operation between them. It assigns an

accusative case to it and deletes its unvalued case feature concurrently via this Agree process between them.

The blocking of the Agree operation between the lexical V and its c-commanded active goals, due to the presence of an intervening active constituent, supports the intervention condition assumed by Chomsky (2005). It proposes that a probe X cannot target a goal Y if there is an active (i.e. carries unvalued features) constituent 'intervening' between the probe and the goal. Once we remove this transitive complementizer η anna (i.e. that), the DPs, Xaalid and η ab-k (i.e. father-your), will be in the scope of the lexical verb, η anna (i.e. thought). It will be the closest c-commanding case assigner to them. Thus, it can assign an accusative case to them.

In the light of this, we can conclude that the complementizer η anna (i.e. that) is a barrier that blocks the higher V from assigning case to whatever constituent c-commanded by it. It is concluded also that locality is a crucial condition (Chomsky, 2001) for allowing a case assigner to assign a case to its case assignee or not. The case assigner must be in a local relationship with its case assignee in order to assign case to it (Stowell, 1981; Travis, 1984; Koopman, 1985). This accounts also for Agree operation that is assumed by Chomsky (2000, 2001), as locality is one of its conditions which allows a given active probe to Agree with its c-commanded active goal.

We finally conclude that, according to Chomsky's theory, we can create the assumption that the embedded predicate phrase and the copular CP in CA are not phases. This assumption is a result of the application of the multiple Agree operation between the lexical verb and the two DPs constituents of the embedded PrP and the copular CP simultaneously without the occurrence of an intervening active element between them. We explain another evidence to our assumption in the following section by discussing how the cases are assigned in one-step to the DPs included in the embedded PrP in CA.

3. Three-place predicates in CA

Our analysis of the three-place predicate in CA provides a second piece of evidence to our assumption that the embedded predicate phrases and copular CPs are not phases in CA. It is shown by the occurring of the multiple Agree operation in order to

assign the accusative case of the two DPs within the embedded predicate phrase of the embedded copular CP. We argue that it is a di-transitive verb that requires an external argument in the form of a DP, an internal argument in the form of a DP, and another internal argument in the form of a clause. The following examples capture the structure of the CA three place-predicates:

(12) ?axbar-tu zayd-an ?amr-an yaafib-an.

told-I Zayd-acc ?amr-acc absent-acc.

‘I told Zayd that ?amr is absent’.

(Ibn Saqiil, 1980, II, p.71)

(13) ?a?lam-tu zayd-an ?amr-an mun?aliq-an.

informed-I zayd-acc ?amr-acc free-acc.

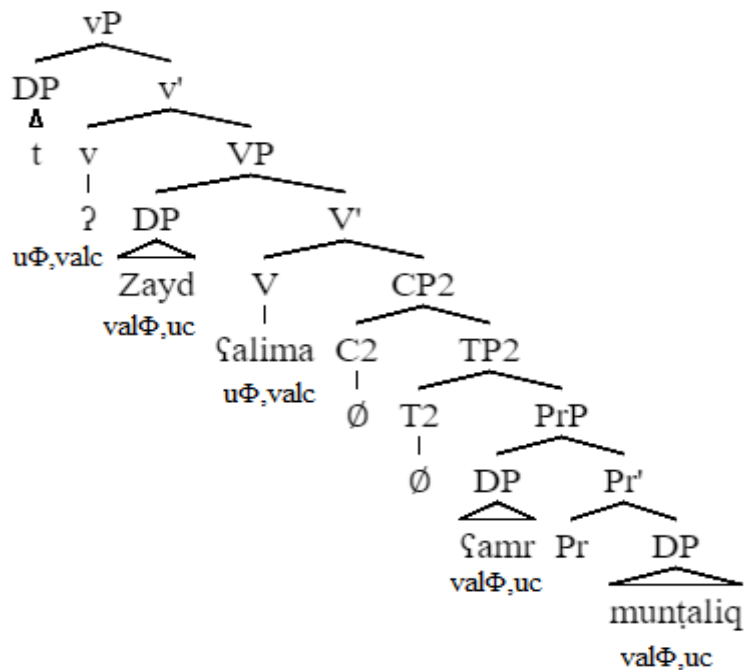
‘I informed Zayd that ?amr is free’.

(Ibn Saqiil, 1980, II, P.64)

Here in (13), there are two clauses: a matrix clause, ?a?lam-tu zayd-an ?amr-an mun?aliq-an (i.e. informed-I zayd-acc ?amr-acc free-acc), and an embedded one, ?amr-an mun?aliq-an (i.e. ?amr-acc free-acc). The matrix clause includes an external argument, tu (i.e. I), of the matrix verb and its internal argument, Zayd, in the form of a DP. The embedded one is composed of a predicate phrase that consists of a predicate head, its external argument, and its complement (Partee, 1987; Svenonius, 1996; Citko, 2014).

Tree diagram (13a) views the internal deep structure of (13):

(13a)



Tree diagram (13a) presents the entering of the DPs, *munṭaliq* (i.e. free), and *ʕamr*, the derivation with valued phi features (3rd person, singular number and masculine gender), and unvalued case feature (Chomsky, 1998, 1999, 2001). It is observed that they are two active goals within the domain of the lexical V in the lexical V-cycle with unvalued case features. Moreover, it is represented that there is an active nominal goal, *Zayd*, within the immediate domain of the light v in the light v-cycle whose unvalued case feature must be valued in the course of the derivation in order not to crash it (the derivation). Accordingly, we decide to apply the SHARE mechanism of features of the phase head, light v (Ouali, 2008). This is in order to allow the lexical V and the light v to carry unvalued phi features and valued case feature to undergo Agree operations in the lexical V-cycle and the light v-cycle locally as well as cyclically.

If we assume that the light v keeps its phi features, it will undergo multiple Agree operation with the goal in its immediate domain and with the two goals within the lexical V's domain, which will violate the locality condition claimed by Chomsky (2001, p.13). If it is argued by us that the light v donates its features to the lexical V, the light v cannot undergo an Agree operation with its local goal as a result of not having unvalued phi

features. That is why we decide to apply the feature sharing mechanism between the phase head, light *v*, and its closest lower non-phase head, the lexical *V*. This leads the lexical *V* and the light *v* to carry the unvalued phi features and valued case feature.

In order to value the unvalued case features of the active c-commanded goals, the DPs, *munṭaliq* (i.e. free) and *ṣamr* by the lexical *V*, *ṣalima* (i.e. thought), they enter in a multiple Agree operation with it. This multiple Agree mechanism, assumed by Hiraiwa (2000), between them, results in assigning an accusative case to these c-commanded goals, the DP, *munṭaliq* (i.e. free), and the DP, *ṣamr*, at the same time. This leads also to the deletion of the unvalued case features of these DPs after being checked, as the valuation and the deletion of the unvalued feature are simultaneous operations (Chomsky, 2001; Richards, 2007; Citko, 2014). This multiple Agree operation also values the unvalued phi features of the active probe, the lexical verb, *ṣalima* (i.e. informed) (Hiraiwa, 2000; Citko, 2014). Accordingly, its unvalued phi features are valued overtly as claimed by Citko (2014), and then deleted after being checked in one-step.

Since the light verb is a strong affix that triggers the movement of its closest c-commanded lexical verb from its position to it (Larson, 1988; Hale & Keyser, 1993, p.56); therefore, the lexical verb, *ṣalima* (i.e. thought), is triggered to move to it (light *v*) leaving behind a null copy of itself in its extraction site in accordance with the copy theory of movement (Chomsky, 1995). This movement leads to the attachment of the root of the verb, *ṣalima* (i.e. thought), with its CA causative morpheme, *ʔ*, to form the CA three-place predicate, *ʔaṣlama* (i.e. informed). After adjoining this causative morpheme to the two-place predicate verb (the root verb), *ṣalima* (i.e. consider), it turns it to a three-place predicate verb (Fehri, 1981). This A-movement results also in the c-commanding of the active goal, the DP, *Zayd*, by its active probe, the light verb.

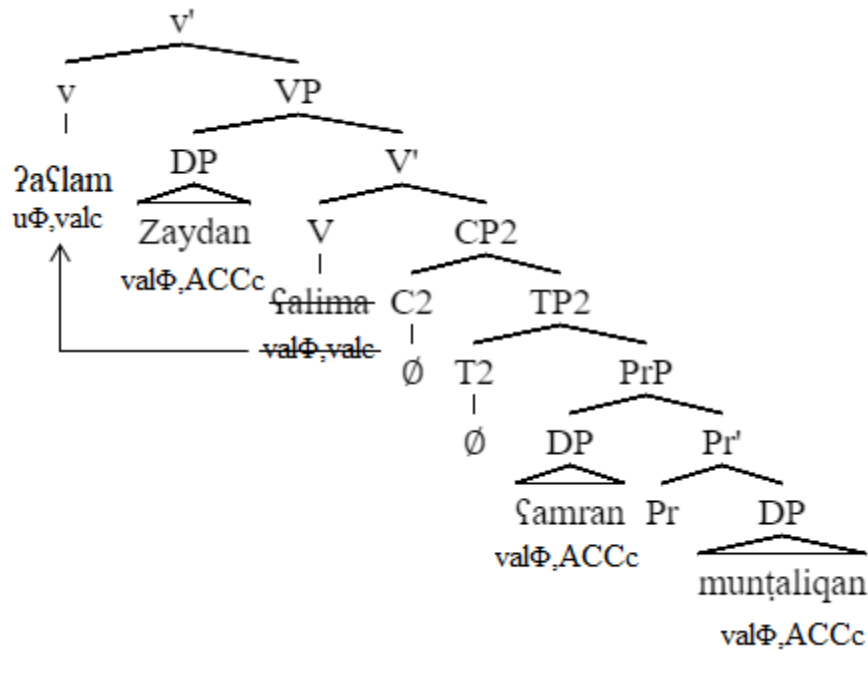
If the embedded copular (- tense) CP and the embedded predicate phrase are phases in CA, the lexical *V* is prevented to undergo the multiple Agree operation with constituents within their domain. Nevertheless, according to our discussion mentioned above, the lexical *V* is allowed to Agree with these constituents in the scope of the

embedded predicate phrase and the CP. They serve as transparent constituents. Accordingly, we can consider this structure in CA as a second piece of evidence to our assumption that copular CPs and embedded predicate phrases are not phases in CA.

After finishing all the syntactic operations within the light vP, the domain of it undergoes transfer (Chomsky, 2006, p.17; Richards, 2007, p.560), and it is sent to the phonological and the semantic representations. This results in undergoing a transfer of the VP to the phonetic and semantic representation, as it is the domain of the light verb, *ʔaʕlama* (i.e. informed). The two DPs, *ʕamr* and *munṭaliq* (i.e. *ʕamr* and free), are represented on the phonetic form by adding a suffix *-an* to each one of them to be *ʕamr -an* (i.e. *ʕamr -acc*) and *munṭaliq-an* (i.e. *free-acc*), as in Classical Arabic the accusative case is represented phonologically by a case marker, *-an*, that is pronounced as /an /.

The consequences of the multiple Agree and the movement syntactic operations occurring in (13) are mirrored in the tree diagram (13b) shown below:

(13b)

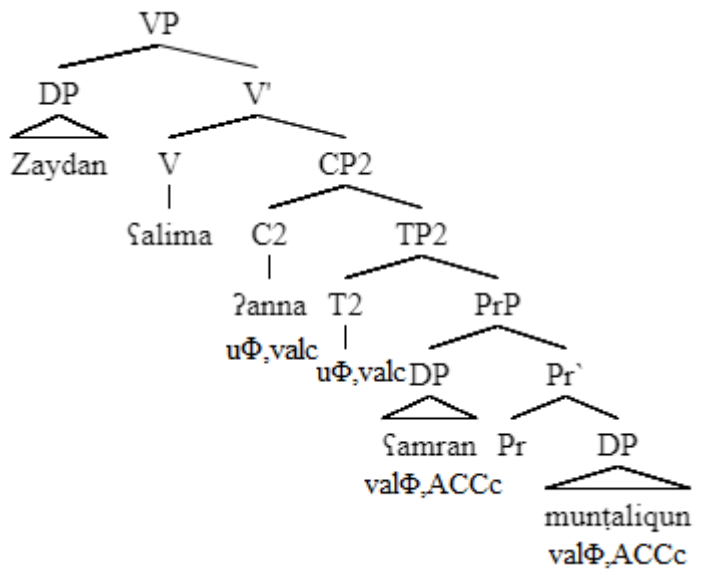


The crucial role of the locality condition (Chomsky, 1995; Richards, 1997; Rizzi, 1990) is also considered if we assume that there is a complementizer which acts as a barrier that blocks the multiple Agree operation between the lexical V, ʕalima (i.e. thought), and its two c-commanded active goals, ʕamr-an munṭaliq-an (i.e. ʕamr-acc free-acc). If we assume to add the complementizer ʔanna (i.e. that) to (13), then (14) is generated:

- (14) ʔaʕlam-tu Zayd-an ʔanna ʕamr-an munṭaliq-un.
 informed-I Zayd-acc that ʕamr-acc free-nom
 ‘I informed Zayd that ʕamr is free’.

In (14), the complementizer ʔanna (i.e. that) is closer to the two DPs, ʕamr and munṭaliq (i.e. free), than the lexical V. As a result, it blocks the occurrence of the multiple Agree operation between this lexical V and its goals. In this case, the nominative case of the DP, munṭaliq (i.e. free), is assigned by the tense feature carried by the head T, whereas the complementizer ʔanna (i.e. that) functions as the case assigner that assigns the accusative case to the DP, ʕamr, via Agree between each active probe and its local active goal. This works with the intervention condition (Chomsky, 2005). These Agree operations are represented by tree diagram (14a):

(14a)



Throughout our analysis in this section, it is concluded that, according to Chomsky's theory, the verb ʕalima (i.e. thought) in (14) is a di-transitive verb. It simultaneously enters into a multiple Agree with its two c-commanded active goals, ʕamr-an (i.e. ʕamr - acc) and munṭaliqu-an (i.e. free-an), in its position as an active probe lexical verb. This applied multiple Agree operation corroborates our assumption that the copular CPs and the embedded predicate phrases are not phases in CA. This verifies that case assignment occurs locally and cyclically, according to Chomsky's theory. The following section exhibits our third piece of evidence of our assumption by explaining the mechanism by which the case is assigned to the constituents within the modifying secondary predicate in CA.

4. Non-phase secondary predicate phrase

Our analysis, according to Chomsky's theory, claims that the adjunct of a given verb is assigned a case locally and cyclically. There are some examples that are represented to mirror the structure of a modified transitive verb by an adjunct in the form of a secondary predicate in Classical Arabic:

(15) a- qaraʔ-tu ʔal-kitaab-a maṭbuuʕ-an.

read-I the-book-acc printed-acc.

‘I read the book printed’.

(Al-ʔafyaanii, 2003, p.296)

b- qaraʔ-tu al-kitaab-a wa huwa maṭbuuʕ-un.

read-I the-book-acc while it printed-nom.

‘I read the book while it is printed’.

Here in (15 a), the verb qaraʔa (i.e. read) is a transitive verb that requires an internal argument to function as its complement. This internal argument is the DP, ʔal-kitaab (i.e. the-book). It requires also an external argument, which is the prn, t (i.e. I). It is called *taaʔ al-faaʕil* by Arabic syntacticians. There is also an adjunct, maṭbuuʕ (i.e. printed), in the form of a secondary predicate. The two sentences in (15 a) and (15 b) have the same meaning, but sentence (15 a) is derived from (15 b). The deep structure of (15 a) is (15 b). (15 a) is formed as a consequence of deleting the complementizer *wa*, which is called *waw al-ḥaal*, according to Arabic grammarians, Ibn ʕaqiil (1980), Al-Jurjaanii (1988), and Sibawayh (1988). It introduces a nominal clausal *ḥaal* (i.e. secondary predicate) in CA. Ibn ʕaqiil (1980), Al-Jurjaanii (1988) and Sibawayh (1988) mention that the secondary predicate must be indefinite, and it only follows a definite DP. Here the DP, maṭbuuʕ (i.e. printed), is an indefinite DP that follows a definite one, ʔal-kitaab (i.e. the-book). Tree diagram (16a) is drawn to capture the deep structure of (15a):

(16a)

operation with their c-commanded active goals (Ouali, 2008). If we assume that the light *v* hands over (donates) its features to the lexical *V*, it cannot undergo the multiple Agree operation with the DPs occurring within the predicate phrase. If we suppose that the light *v* keeps its features, the lexical *V*, would carry no features, which prevents it to enter into an Agree operation with its internal complement to assign the accusative case to it.

In this case, the lexical verb, *qaraʔa* (i.e. read), is an active probe due to carrying unvalued phi-features as a consequence of its feature sharing operation with its higher phase head (the light *v*). It c-commands the active goal by virtue of its unvalued case feature: the DP, *ʔal-kitaab* (i.e. the-book). As a result of this local c-commanding of the lexical verb to its complement, there is an Agree operation that takes place between them. Subsequently, the verb, *qaraʔa* (i.e. read), assigns an accusative case to its c-commanded complement, *ʔal-kitaab* (i.e. the-book). The valued phi features of the DP, *ʔal-kitaab* (i.e. the-book), are copied to the lexical verb, *qaraʔa* (i.e. read), in order to value this verb's unvalued phi features overtly (Citko, 2014, p.44). The unvalued features of both categories are valued through Agree relation between them.

The lexical verb, *qaraʔa* (i.e. read), moves from its position to the light verb to satisfy the strength of the light verb (Hale & Keyser, 1993, p.56). It leaves a trace of itself in the position out of which it is moved (Chomsky, 1995). This head-to-head movement leads to the c-commanding of the adjunct, *maṭbuuʕ* (i.e. printed), by the light verb, *qaraʔa* (i.e. read).

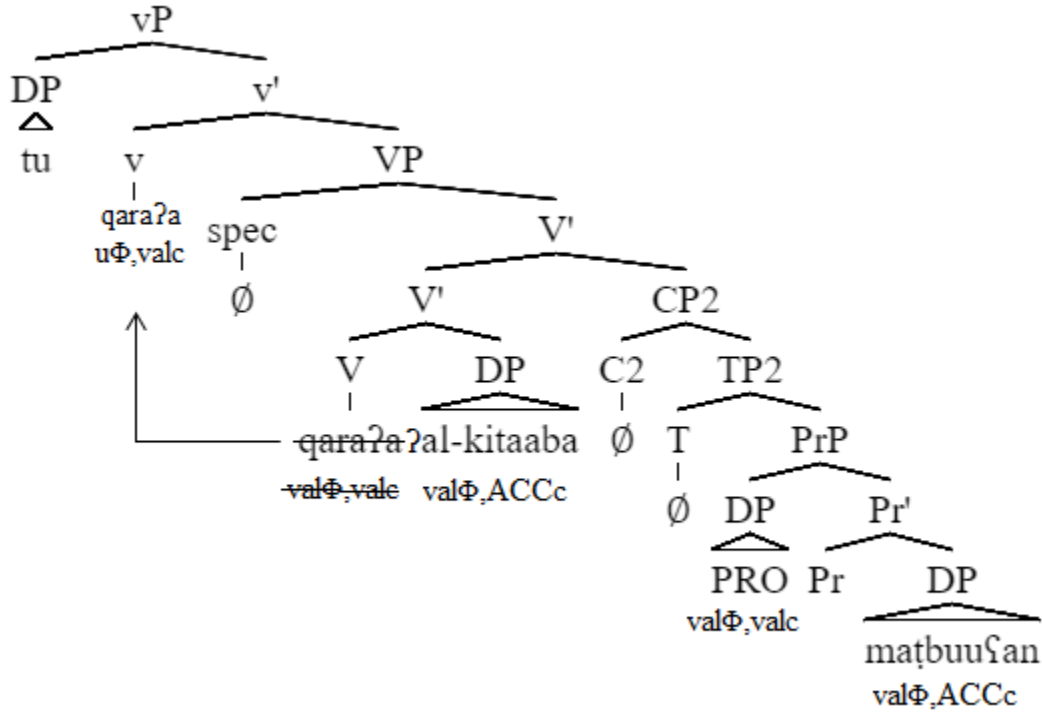
Within the embedded copular (-tense) CP₂, there is a predicate head according to Hornstein and Lightfoot (1987), Bowers (1993), and Svenonius (1996), who claim that small clauses contain a functional predicate head. It includes also a complement of the predicate head, and an external argument of it, which is PRO. This functional predicate head takes a complement (Partee, 1987; Svenonius, 1996). It is explicated also by Svenonius (1996) that the small clause constituent, which functions as a predicate, requires a PRO as an external argument, and that this small clause is within the domain of CP projection. Since the predicate head does not assign an instrumental case to its nominal predicate, as in other Slavic languages, therefore, it is not a phase and it does not

carry any unvalued features in order to probe for other active goals (Citko, 2014, p.128). Accordingly, these two active goals, by virtue of carrying unvalued case feature, are c-commanded by the light *v* that acts as a probe, due to carrying unvalued phi features. This leads to the multiple Agree application (Hiraiwa, 2000) between this c-commanding probe and its two c-commanded goals to value their unvalued case feature (Citko, 2014, p.129; Hiraiwa, 2000). It assigns a null case to the PRO in the light of the assumption claimed by Chomsky and Lasnik (1993), which states that the null PRO is assigned a null case by a non-finite T in a tense less clause. They mention also that it can be assigned a null case only.

Martin (2001) mentions that “non-finite T can check null case” to this PRO (p.141). He states that “PRO can only be the subject of a non-finite clause” (Martin, 2001, p.141). This light *v* also assigns an accusative case to the DP, *maṭbuuʕ* (i.e. printed), simultaneously. The unvalued phi features of this active probe are also valued. This multiple Agree operation leads to the deletion of all the unvalued features of the active probe and the two goals after being checked (Hiraiwa, 2000; Chomsky, 2000; Richards, 2007) in one-step. This statement offers another evidence to our assumption that embedded predicate phrases and copular CPs in CA are not phases. It is given because the light *v* is allowed to Agree concurrently with its multiple goals without any intervening active constituent between them. In this case, the copular CP and the embedded predicate phrase serve as transparent constituents.

Tree diagram (16b) captures the results of the multiple Agree and movement operations occurring in (15a):

(16b)



This analysis proves that case assignment of the active goals is applied cyclically and locally. The DPs, PRO and maṭbuuʕ (i.e. printed), are assigned accusative cases in the light v-cycle by its c-commanding probe, the light v, qaraʔa (i.e. read) concurrently. The accusative case of the DP, ʔal-kitaab (i.e. the-book), is assigned in the lexical V-cycle by the c-commanding probe, the lexical verb, qaraʔa (i.e. read). All these case assignment processes occur through an Agree and Multiple Agree operation between these goals and their c-commanding probes. Agree also results in valuing all the unvalued phi features of the three c-commanding active probes (T, light v and lexical V).

The domain of the light v (the lexical VP) becomes frozen after finishing all the feature valuation processes and the movement operations inside it, as the light vP is a phase. The lexical VP undergoes transfer at this point of the derivation (Chomsky, 2006, p.17; Richards, 2007, p.560), which leads to sending the lexical VP to the phonetic and semantic components. It becomes inaccessible syntactically to undergo any further syntactic operations. The DPs, ʔal-kitaab (i.e. the-book), and maṭbuuʕ (i.e. printed), are represented on the phonetic form by the suffix (-a) and (-an) respectively as a result of

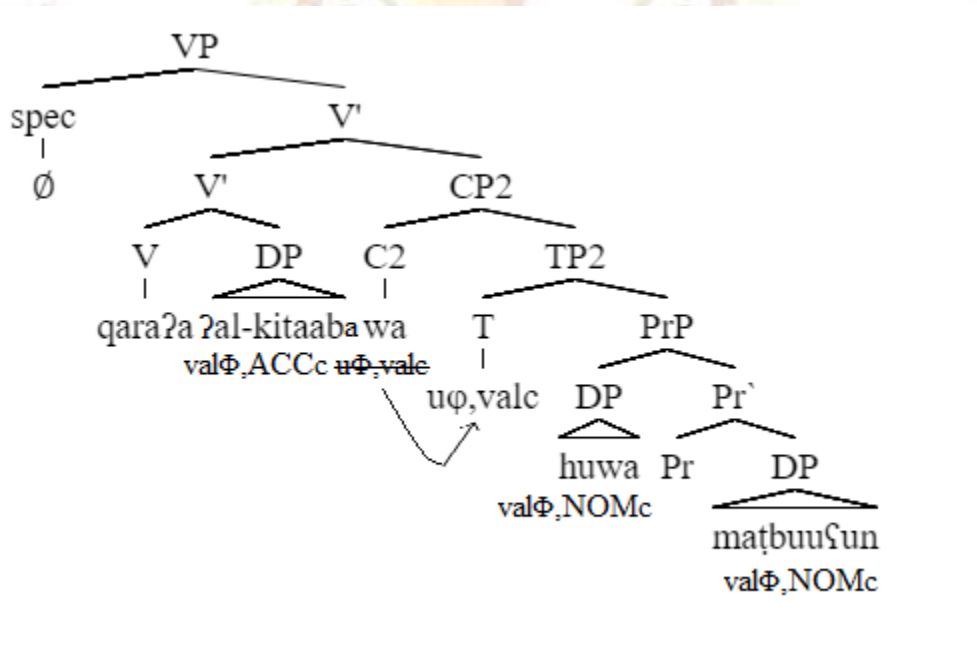
being assigned an accusative Case by their probes. These suffixes are pronounced as /a/ and /an/.

According to this analysis, it is concluded that there is a multiple Agree operation between the light v and its two c-commanded goals in the light v-cycle. The lexical verb assigns an accusative case to its complement in the lexical V-cycle. This analysis sustains our assumption that the embedded copular CPs and embedded predicate phrases in CA are not phases.

4.1 Suppressing or allowing the multiple Agree by the locality condition:

In the preceding sections, we attempted to analyze the embedded copular CP that functions as an adjunct of a given transitive verb in CA in which the complement of the predicate and the external argument get their cases valued from a probe outside the two non-phases phrases, the CP₂ and the embedded PrP. We try also to analyze the deep structure of (15 b) and examine the case assignment of the complement and the external argument of the predicate within a tensed CP (phase CP) in (15 b). Tree diagram (17) views this secondary predicate CP:

(17)



As shown in (17), the head C is filled by the complementizer, wa (i.e. while). It is a phase head, due to carrying unvalued phi features and valued tense feature. These

features are handed over to its local non-phase head, the head T, through the feature inheritance process (Chomsky, 2005, p.10). As a result, it (head T) can enter in a multiple Agree process with the two DPs within the secondary predicate phrase, the DP, *huwa* (i.e. he), and the DP, *maṭbuuʿ* (i.e. printed). This is affirmed by Citko (2014) who mentions that the nominal predicate (complement of the predicate), and the external argument of the predicate enter into a multiple Agree operation with their active probe, the head T, in order to get their unvalued case feature valued (pp.128-129). Their valued phi features also value the unvalued phi features of their c-commanding active probe in one-step. This simultaneous operation leads to the deletion of all these unvalued features of the probe as well as its two c-commanded goals. Consequently, this supports our assumption that the secondary predicate phrase is not a phase in CA.

The complementizer, *wa* (i.e. while), serves as a barrier that blocks the Agree relation between the light *v* and the external argument and the complement of the predicate within the CA copular CP in respect of the intervention condition claimed by Chomsky (2005). If we delete this complementizer, *wa* (i.e. while), there would be no longer any barrier between this light *v* and these two DPs. In this case, the external argument and the complement of the predicate are assigned their accusative case through their multiple Agree operation with their c-commanding active probe, light *v*, simultaneously. This confirms our assumption that the copular CP and the embedded predicate phrases are not phases in CA. This proves that the locality condition (Chomsky, 1995; Richards, 1997; Rizzi, 1990) has a crucial role in preventing or allowing a given verb to assign an accusative case to the two DPs within the copular CP and the embedded predicate phrase.

5. Conclusion

The conclusion which emerges from our discussion in this paper is that the Classical Arabic embedded predicate phrases and copular CP are not phases. It is proved as a consequence of the application of the multiple Agree operation between the single active c-commanding lexical V/light *v* with its two active c-commanded DP constituents, originating in the scope of the embedded CA predicate phrase and the copular CP,

simultaneously. This multiple Agree process is applied to the structure of CA Hearts verbs, the structure of CA three-place predicate and the construction according to which a transitive verb is modified by a secondary predicate. There are no intervening constituent blocks in the occurrence of this relation, because, in this case, the predicate head and the head C act as transparent constituents. It is proved also how the locality condition is a crucial constraint on which the Agree and multiple Agree operations are grounded. It is a condition that can prevent or allow the occurrence of the case assigning of an active goal by a given active probe.



References

- Al-Jurjaanii, ʿabd el-Qaahir. (1988). *Al-ʿawaamil Al-Miʿah An-naḥwiya fi ʿuṣūl ʿilm Al-ʿarabiya* (2nd ed.). Zahraan, Al-Badraawii (ed.). Cairo: Dar Al-Maʿaarif.
- Al-Tamimi, K. (2012). Probability Meaning of Some English and Arabic Verbs in Some Religious Texts: A Contrastive Study, *Thi-Qar University press*, 1-22.
- Al-ʿafyaanii, saʿiid. (2003). *Al-Muugaz fi Qawaaʿid Al-Luyah Al-ʿarabiyah*. Beirut-Lebanon: Dar Al-Fikr.
- Bowers, J. (1993). The syntax of predication, *Linguistic Inquiry*, 24, 591–656.
- Carnie, A. (2013). *Syntax: A Generative Introduction*, third edition. Blackwell Publishing, Ltd (1e,2002 and 2e, 2007).
- Chomsky, N. (1981). *Lectures on Government and Binding*. Foris: Dordrecht.
- Chomsky, N. (1993). A Minimalist Program for Linguistic Theory. In K. Hale and S.J. Keyser (eds), *The view from Building 20*. (pp. 1-52); Preliminary Version in MIT Occasional Paper in Linguistics (1992), No. 1. Cambridge, Mass; MIT Press.
- Chomsky, N. (1995). *The Minimalist Program*, MIT Press, Cambridge Mass.
- Chomsky, N. (1998). Minimalist Inquiries: The Framework, MIT Occasional Papers in Linguistics. In R. Martin, D. Michaels & J. Uriagereka (eds.), *Step by Step: Essays on Minimalist syntax in Honor of Howard Lasnik* (pp. 89-156), USA: MIT Press, Cambridge Massachusetts.
- Chomsky, N. (1999) Derivation by Phase, In M. Kenstowicz (ed.). *Ken Hale: A Life in Language* (pp. 1-52), USA: MIT Press, Cambridge Mass.
- Chomsky, Noam. (2000). Minimalist Inquiries: The Framework. In *Step By Step. Essays on Minimalist Syntax in Honor of Howard Lasnik*, ed. R. E. A. Martin, (pp. 89–155). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, N. (2001) Beyond explanatory adequacy, In A. Belletti (ed.), *Structures and Beyond: The Cartography of Syntactic Structures (vol. 3)* (pp.104-131). USA: Oxford University press.
- Chomsky, N. (2005). On Phases, In R. Freidin, C. P. Otero & M.-L Zubizarreta (eds), *Foundational Issues in Linguistic Theory* (pp. 1-28). USA: MIT Press.

- Chomsky, N. (2006) *Approaching UG from below*, Unpublished paper, MIT.
- Chomsky, N. & Lasnik, H. (1993) The Theory of Principles and parameters, In J. Jacobs, A. Van Stechow, W. Sternefeld & T. Venneman (eds), *Syntax: An International Handbook of Contemporary Research*, (PP. 506-569), Berlin, Mouton de Gruyter (Reprinted in Chomsky 1995, PP.13-127).
- Citko, B. (2014). *Phase Theory an Introduction*, United Kingdom: University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS.
- Fehri, F. A. (1981). *Linguistique arabe: forme et interpretation. Rabat: Publications of the Faculty of Letters.*
- Hale, K. & Keyser, S. J. (1993). On argument structure and the lexical expression of semantic relations, In k. Hale & S.J. Keyser (eds.), *The View from Building 20: Essays in Linguistics in Honor of Sylvain Bromberger*, (pp. 53–109), USA: University of Arizona Library.
- Hale, K. & Keyser, S. J. (1998). The basic elements of argument structure, In Heidi H. (ed.). *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics 32* (pp. 73-118). USA: MIT Press.
- Haywood & Nahmad. (1965). *A New Arabic Grammar of the Written Language*. London: Lund Humphries.
- Hiraiwa, K. (2000). Multiple agree and the Defective Intervention Constraint, *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics*, 40, 67–80.
- Hornstein, N. & Lightfoot, D. (1987). Predication and PRO. *Lg*, 63, 23-52.
- Ibn ʿAqīl, Bahaaʿ ad-diin ʿAbdullaah Al-ʿAqīlī Al-Miṣriī Al-Hamdaanii. (1980). *Sharḥ Ibn ʿAqīl* (vols. I, II & III) (20th ed.). ʿAbd el-Hamiid, Mohammed Muhii ed-diin (ed.). Cairo: Dar At-Turaaθ.
- Koopman, H. (1985). On Deriving Deep and Surface Order. In C. Jones & P. Sells (eds.), *Papers from the fourteenth Annual Meeting of NELS*, GLSA, Amherst, USA: University of Massachusetts.
- Larson, R. (1988). On the Double object construction, *Linguistic Inquiry* 19 (3), 335-391.
- Martin, R. (2001). Null case and the distribution of PRO, *Linguistic Inquiry* 32, 141–166.
- Miyagawa, S. (2005). On the EPP, *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics*, 49: 201–236.

- Miyagawa, S. (2006). Moving to the edge, in *Proceedings of the 2006 KALS-KASELL International Conference on English and Linguistics, Pusan National University, Busan, Korea*, 3-18.
- Ouali, Hamid. (2008). On C-To-T Phi-Feature Transfer: The Nature of Agreement and Anti-Agreement In Berber, In R. D' alessandro, G.H. Hranfnbjargarson & S. Fischer (eds.), *Agreement Restrictions*, (pp. 159-80), Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Ouhalla, J. (1999). *Introducing Transformational Grammar: from GB to Minimalist*. London; Arnold.
- Partee, B. (1987). Noun phrase Interpretation and Type-Shifting Principles, In J. Groenendijk, D. de Jongh, and M. Stokhof (eds.), *Studies in discourse representation theory and the theory of generalized quantifiers* (pp. 115-43). Dordrecht: Foris.
- Richards, M. (2007). On Feature Inheritance: An Argument from the Phase Impenetrability Condition. *Linguistic Inquiry* 38, 563-72.
- Richards, N, (1997) *What moves Where when in Which language?* (Doctoral dissertation), USA: MIT.
- Rizzi, L. (1990) *Relativised Minimality*, USA: MIT Press, Cambridge Mass.
- Sibawayh, Abi Bishr Samr Ibn Suθmaan Ibn Qanbar. (1988). *Al-Kitaab* (vols. I & II) (3rd ed.). Haruun, Sabd es-Salaam Mohammed (ed.). Cairo: Al-Xangii.
- Stowell, T. (1981). *Origins of phrase structure* (Doctoral dissertation), USA: MIT.
- Svenonius, P. (1994). *Dependent nexus: Subordinate predication structures in English and the Scandinavian languages*. (Doctoral dissertation), UCSC.
- Svenonius, P. (1996). Predication and Functional Heads, *The Proceedings of the fourteenth West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics*, ed. Jose C.
- Travis, L. (1984) *Parameters and effects of word order variation* (Doctoral dissertation), MIT.
- Wright , W. (1898) . *A Grammar of the Arabic Language* . Vol.2 . London: Cambridge.

الجمل الخبرية الصغرى و الموصولة في اللغة العربية الفصحى ليست بعائق في عملية الإعراب

لمياء عادل عبده امام

(طالبة ماجستير، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها- كلية البنات للآداب والعلوم والتربية)

ملخص

يوضح هذا البحث أن تطبيق عملية التطابق المتعدد في الإعراب يؤدي الى افتراض الباحث أن الجمل الصغرى الخبرية و الموصولة في اللغة العربية الفصحى ليست بعائق. تطبق عملية التطابق المتعدد في الإعراب في خطوة واحدة بين فعل واحد و أكثر من اسم يقع داخل الجمل الصغرى الخبرية و الموصولة في اللغة العربية الفصحى. تحصل هذه الأسماء على علامة إعرابها في موقعها الأصلي في الجملة. يتناول هذا البحث تحليلاً في ضوء آخر و أحدث ما وصلت إليه نظرية تشومسكي. يعمل هذا التحليل على التطابق في الإعراب التي وصل إليها تشومسكي (٢٠٠٠) و التطابق المتعدد في الإعراب التي وصل إليها هيراياوا (٢٠٠٠). تطبق هذه النظريات و العمليات على التركيب النحوي لأفعال القلوب و الجمل الصغرى الخبرية التي تقع محل الحال في اللغة العربية الفصحى. يستعرض أيضاً هذا البحث الدور الكبير الذي تلعبه القيود المحلية التي تعمل على أساسها كل العمليات النحوية.

كلمات مفتاحية: سمات، تطابق في الإعراب، التطابق المتعدد في الإعراب، عائق، شفاف، الانتقال.

