SYNTACTIC OBJECT REPRESENTATION OF AWGNI SENETENCES

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Abstract

The study attempted to assess systematic object representations found within function based Awgni sentence. Qualitative data were gathered from thirteen native speakers of Awgni (three females and three males) and secondary sources. Informants were interviewed to crosscheck the data. Through convenient sampling, 28 written and oral texts were selected. The method of data analysis employed in this study was x-bar syntax. Results indicated that Awgni sentences were pending in an assortment of form, method, and size utterances such as simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. The study explores that sentences in terms of their forms, forming, constituents' combination, or causal relationship, the number and types of clause they contain were different. On the other hand, each structural sentence shares syntactic representations (Ss) that include Noun Phrases (NPs), Verb Phrases (VPs), Prepositional phrases (PPs), Adverbial Phrases (ADVPs), and Adjectival Phrases (APs). In the case of complement, adjunct, and specifier selections, sentences were to some extent syntactically dissimilar. Sentences have both linear sequence of words and a hierarchical structure with phrases nested in phrases. Thus, the resulting x-bar trees showed that syntactic representations found in sentences have dominance, and precedence relationships (including mother, daughter and sister next of kin). Finally, the study recommended a further research on some basic properties of Awgni syntax, grammatical functions, and semantic roles.

Key words: *Awgni, Sentence, Syntax, syntactic object, X-bar theory*

1. INTRODUCTION

Awgni is the language spoken by the Awi people, who were living in Central Gojjam northwestern parts of Ethiopia. The language was classified as Southern Central Cushitic or Southern Agaw in the literature (Palmer, 1959; Hetzron, 1966, 1976 and 1978), and as such it belongs to the Cushitic branch of the Afro-Asiatic language subfamily. Currently the intended language serves as medium of instruction in elementary and college levels in Awi zone.

Recently, the language is written and rendering a service as a medium of mother-tongue education. Yet, it exhibits little or no written literature. Hence, its heritable cultural legacies are mostly existed in the memories of tradition bearers (Teferi, 2000; Yaregal, 2007). Therefore, Awgni sentence types be supposed to be identified, and their structures should be analogized.

Research on Awgni syntax in general, syntactic object representations of sentence types in particular has not been analyzed and described. Thus, the foundation for this study was originating from the nature and current status of syntactic tree structure of Awgni sentences. The rationale for this study has three goals: firstly, to introduce the basic concepts of Awgni syntactic sentence structure, secondly, to illuminate the principles and

tools of syntactic analysis, which make it possible for linguists to analyze the syntactic tree structure of Awgni sentence types. Thirdly, is to give an overview of the syntactic trees and related structural phenomena that were found in the sentences of the intended language, which the researcher seeks to describe.

1.1 Research problem

The attentiveness of the researcher showed that none of the studies investigated syntactic representations found in function based Awgni sentences. As a result, college students, teachers, researchers, and other Awgni language users face difficulties in the case of lexical and phrasal categories, head, complement, adjunct, and specifier. They were unable to understand sentence types and their syntactic relations. Students and teachers' were incompetent to analyze the syntactic structures found in Awgni sentences in a systematic and explicit ways**.** Therefore, the motivation of this research is design to fill the gap through analyzing syntactic representations found in Awgni sentences. Based on the background, the study intends to answer the following questions:

- ❖ What types of function based sentences exist in Awgni?
- ❖ What form of syntactic representations found in the intended sentence types?
- ❖ What are syntactic relations found in Awgni function based sentence structures?

1.2 Objective of the Study

The objective of this article is to undertake a systematic examination of syntactic representations found in function based Awgni sentence structures. Accordingly, the specific purposes of the study are:

- ❖ To investigate the types of function based sentences that exist in Awgni.
- ❖ To analyze syntactic representations found in Awgni sentences structure.
- ❖ To examine syntactic relations found in Awgni sentence types.

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1 Syntax

Syntax refers to the way symbols were combined to create well-formed sentences. It defines the proper relations between the constituents of a language, thereby providing a structural description of the various expressions that make up legal strings in the language. It deals solely with the form and structure of symbols in a language without any consideration given to their meaning. Syntactic analysis determines the relevant component parts of the sentence and describes these parts grammatically. It was the study of the principles and process by which sentences were constructed in particular languages (Chomsky, 1966). Furthermore, syntax concerned with the ways in which words were combined together to form phrases and sentences. It also treats relation of words or group of words to one another in sentences (Radford, 1997). In general, syntax seeks to describe exactly how structural syntactic object relations between elements (lexical items or words and operators) in a sentence contribute to its interpretation (Radford, 1988). It also looks for to delineate closely all and merely those sentences which make up a given language

using native speaker intuition. Chomsky (1957) put simply, syntax studies how to combine words into bigger linguistic unit's phrases or sentences.

2.2 Sentence

Sentence is group of words containing subject and a predicate expressing a complete and independent unit of thought. According to Wekker and Haegeman (1985) it can normally be used to give thoughts and can be used to ask for information. In transformational grammar, sentence is the fundamental unit of syntactic analysis. In this regard, Finch (1998) portrays that sentence are seen as hierarchies of interconnecting smaller units, or constituents. Thus, grammatically correct sentences are not by themselves enough to express a complete thought; rather to say a sentence is complete, it must be sensible both grammatically and thematically (Downing & Locke, 2006; Finch, 2005). Henceforth, a complete sentence of Awgni language is major sentences that has at least a clause and consists of elements like subject, object, and predicator usually combined in various ways.

The functional classification was the determination of sentence types founded on their grammatical roles like in terms of the uses of sentences or what they were used for, what the sentences did or what they were used to do. Thus, based on the functional classification of sentences, four main types of sentences can also be identified which were the declarative sentences, interrogatives sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence.

An imperative sentence gives a command. It was simple sentence which can be used to give command, direct, or instruct and typically start with capital letters and end with full stops or exclamation marks (Baye, 1986; Bernard, 2000). Sometimes the subject of an imperative sentence (you) is understood.

On the other hand, exclamatory sentences show strong feeling. These sentence types articulate strong outlook of surprise, upset, soreness, happiness, or excitement ending with an exclamation mark. The interrogative sentences were used to ask for information. They were ending with question marks and started with 'what', 'when', 'which', 'where', 'why' and 'how question formation words (Baye, 1986).

A declarative sentence makes a statement and ends with a period. Declarative sentences state facts, opinions, or feelings. These types of sentences revealed imaginary, real events, and other related state of affairs. They have word order of subject plus object plus verb complement, which the underlying structure used for this analysis. Such sentences can be either affirmative or negative (Baye, 1986).

2.3 Syntactic Object Representation of Sentences

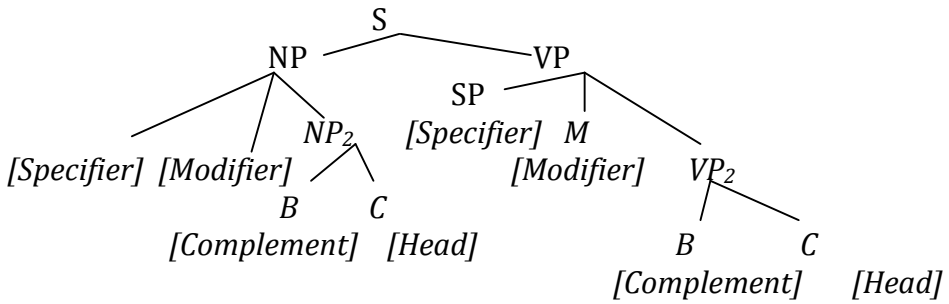
Words were classified into different lexical categories according to three criteria: meaning, morphological form, and syntactic function (Baye, 1986; Kim, 2007; O'Dwyer, 2000). Consequently, most reliable criterion in judging the lexical category of a word in this study was based on meaning and basically its syntactic function or distributional possibilities by taking account of behavior in sentence. By taking these criteria together, lexical categories of Awgni language includes Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, and Preposition. The system for

classifying words into lexical categories therefore extends to the classification of sentence constituents into syntactic categories. These categories were usually described as phrases, and their characteristics derived from the properties of the words that make them up.

In this regard, Chomsky (1966) believes that there were considerable similarities between the structures of different languages. According to him, these structures would reveal properties common to all languages which were concealed by their surface structures. Thus, sentences have a hierarchical design in which words were grouped together in to successfully larger structural units. As a result, Syntactic Object Representations found in different sentence structures are: S (Sentence), NP (Noun Phrase), VP (Verb Phrase), PP (Prepositional Phrase), AP (Adjective Phrase), ADVP (Adverb Phrase), N (Noun), V (Verb), P (Preposition) ,A (Adjective), ADV (Adverb), S' (dependent clause), Con (conjunction) and SP (Specifier). Henceforth, Awgni Phrases under sentence structure can be classified by the type of the head they take as: Prepositional Phrase (PP), Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adjective Phrase (AP), and Adverb Phrase (ADVP).

Structure dependency is concerned with the hierarchical structure, commonly revealed in syntactic analysis by means of tree diagrams (Crystal, 1991; Yule, 1985). Furthermore, Phrase was the basic unit of syntactic analysis which existed easier to see the parts of (phrases) and subparts (parts of speech) of the sentence in a tree diagram. It appeared that, tree diagrams enabled to see at a glance the hierarchical structure of Phrase (Finch, 1998; Nigel, 2005). A tree diagram was consisted of a finite set of nodes and a restricted place of edges connecting them with the following two properties: (i) there was one node, called the root, that dominates all the other nodes and (ii) every node other than the root has exactly one node that immediately dominates it. Over all, syntactic units were organized around a head (Bornstein, 1977).

In syntactic tree structure, basic sentence S has two parts: the Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase Depending on the number of constituents within the sentence to be analyzed, the Verb Phrase (VP) can be further broken down into VP_2 a second Noun Phrase NP_2, Prepositional Phrase into PP_2, Adjective Phrase as AP_2 (Borsley, 1991; Burton, 1997; Carnie, 2002; Jacobs, 1995; Radford, 1981). Hence, let each head C, projects a larger syntactic unit (sentence S), and each sentence structure must has one head. This assumption captures the traditional intuition that the head of a sentence, for instance, C is a Verb. In one precise implementation of this idea, C indicates the head of the constituent B. The head C combines with a constituent B. B is referred to as the complement of C. The combination of C and its complement B can be indicated as PP_2, AP_2, NP_2 and VP_2 (minimal phrase label), which is the intermediate projection of C. These projections combine with other constituents, M (modifier), and SP (specifier) to form the maximal projection S. Thus, syntactic expression of Awgni sentence structure is commonly represented (except ADVPs that do not have complement at all) as in:



There were two types of modifiers, namely complements and adjuncts. Adjuncts were optional; complements typically obligatory and were mentioned in the lexical entries for verbs. On the other hand, complements were phrasal categories whose objective was to provide information about entities and locations. Their existence was implied by the meaning of the heads and they complete the meaning of the verb, giving it both syntactic and semantic completion. Adjuncts merely provide additional information that could be dispensed with. Heads and complements were typically adjacent where a head has two or more complements. Adjuncts typically come after the sequence of head and complements. In tree structure, adjuncts were not necessarily next to the head. In reality, they were typically at a distance from the verb.

Modifiers in the syntactic structure of phrase may not apply as component of it. For instance, in a Noun Phrase, modifier modifies the minimal Phrase structures based on time, amount, place, type, and so on. This kind of function can be done by Noun Phrase, Adjective Phrase, dependent clause, and Prepositional Phrase. On the other hand, the meaning of the given head can be more precise by specifier, and its appearance in phrase structures is not obligatory. Syntactically, it can mark a given phrase boundary and it occurs at the left side of the actual sentence tree structure.

The phrase Structure trees show that a sentence was both a linear string of words and a hierarchical structure with phrases nested in phrases (Finch, 1998). According to Bornstein (1977) the tree diagram provides a precise means of defining syntactic relation. The relation which can be appeared between nodes in p-marker is dominance. It can be represented by solid lines or branches connecting nodes in a tree. In this regard, S node in the preceding dominates all other nodes in the tree (NP and VP). VP in turn dominates the node labeled NP and V. Each node under the tree diagram has hierarchical relationships. The relations might be near or far. By the same token, syntactic tree has internal nodes which can be terminal and connected by a line at least one another node. The lines indicate containment and hence a node was contained in another node. Where one node contains another, the containing node was the mother and the contained node was the daughter. A mother node contains several daughters, where these were said to be sisters to each other (Radford, 1981).

Nodes at the end of each complete tree structure were terminals; where each node carried the label. Alternatively, internal nodes carry labels; whereas terminal nodes (unless they were empty) were labeled with an appropriate lexical term or word (Borsley, 1996). Another relation between any given pair of nodes contained in the same p-marker was precedence. The easiest way to define precedence was by appealing to the most local of

dominance relations (immediate dominance) in combination with the orderings of elements. Sister constituents were always ordered left to right on a single line in a tree structure.

3. METHODS

The study attempted to assess syntactic object representations found within function based Awgni sentence. Qualitative data were gathered from seven native speakers of Awgni (three females and three males) and secondary sources. Informants were interviewed to crosscheck the data. Through convenient sampling, 28 written and oral texts were selected. Anticipated data were chosen based on the importance, the structure of sentence category, the layout, the length of data, types, meaning and structural simplicity as simple to display, easy to understand. In line with layout, selected sentences were intended with the comprehensible syntactic object arrangement. It was straight forward for the researcher to demonstrate, and analyze. The samples had comparable which have relatively exact study results.

The method of data analysis employed in this study was descriptive x-bar syntax. Syntactic object descriptions and their analysis were made in advance on the intended samples. In terms of syntactic and semantic features, similarities and differences between constituents under every structure were drawn out into conclusions.

4. Analysis of the Result

This part of the article sets different sentence types and analysis of their syntactic object representation and would like to draw results and conclusions based on the analysis in the intended data.

4.1 Functional Classification of Awgni Sentence

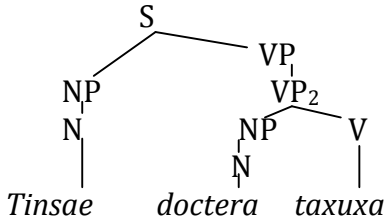
Based on function, every syntactic object representation of Awgni declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences under this section was described.

4.1.1 Declarative Sentences

Declarative sentences reveal imaginary, authentic events, and other related state of affairs. They have a word order of subject plus object plus verb complement (SOV), which the underlying structure used for this analysis.

In Awgni declarative sentence, Noun Phrases (NPs) can be complement for the proposed heads as in (1) and (2):

(1) Tinsae doctera taxuxa
Tinsae doctor became
'Tinsae became a doctor'

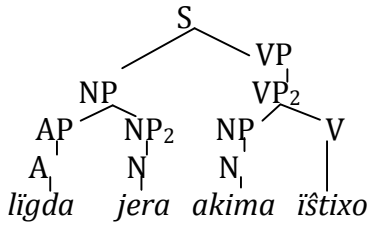


(1) Tells us that, *Tinsae doctera taxuxa* is the declarative sentence structure. The head of the sentence *taxuxa* depicts the events in which *Tinsae* become a doctor. Furthermore, the

Noun Phrase (NP) and the Verb Phrase (VP) are shown to be different types of constituents because nodes are labeled as Noun and Verb Phrases. Nodes were said to be precede another, when they were placed to the left side of the given diagrams. The NP *(Tinsae)* precedes the Verb Phrase *(doctera taxuxa) to its right.* It also precedes *VP_2, NP* and *V* respectively.

Another type of relation that has been appeared between nodes in phrase marker *(in every 28 sample)* was dominance. One node dominates another just in case it occurs higher up in the tree than the first node and connected with the first node by unbroken set of solid line. In example 1, S-node dominates all the other nodes in the tree; and the VP node dominates the node labeled NP and V. In the case of syntactic object representation, containments were immediate or non-immediate. The containing nodes were mothers *(S and VP')* and the contained ones *(N, N, and V)* become the daughter. The mother nodes also contained a number of daughters which were sisters of each other.

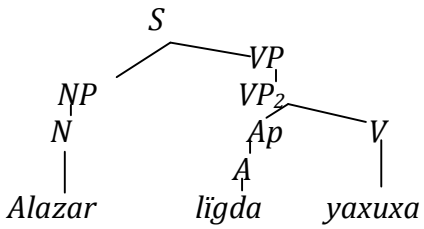
(2) lïgda jera akima ïŝtixo
Beautiful girl physician was
'A beautiful girl was a physician'



The nodes in 2, are S, NP, VP, VP_2, AP, NP_2, NP, A, N, N and V. The internal nodes are S, NP, VP, and VP_2. The terminal nodes such as A, N, N, and V cannot expand into anything further. The words that constitute the sentence *lïgda jera akima ïŝtixo* are *lïgda, jera, akima, ïŝtixo.* Moreover, verbs like *ïŝtixo, yaxuxa,* and other related verbs always need immediate complements.

In syntactic structure of the declarative sentence, Adjective Phrases (APs) can be conjoined within a head Verb as immediate compliment as in (3):

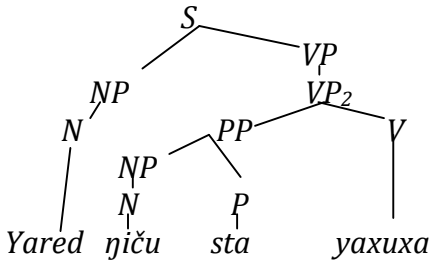
(3) Alazar lïgda yaxuxa
Alazar handsome became
'Alazar became handsome'



The resulting S (*Alazar lïgda yaxuxa)* is headed by the verb (*yaxuxa)*, and the Adjective Phrase (*lïgda)* is the complement of *yaxuxa*. Noun Phrase (NP) (*Alazar)* is the subject of the sentence. Verb like *yaxuxa* indicates the characteristics of the subject of the given

sentence. Apparently, Prepositional Phrases can also be immediate complements of the verb in sentence structure as it can be seen in:

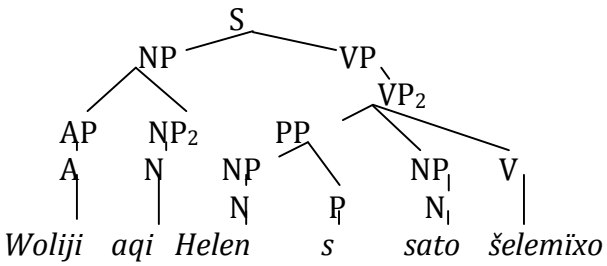
(4) Yared ŋičusta yaxuxa
Yared like his mother became
'Yared became like his mother'



Given the structure (4), the Noun Phrase *yared* is the subject of the sentence; Prepositional Phrase (PP) is also the immediate compliment of the Verb Phrase *yaxuxa*. The verb *yaxuxa* is the head of the overall sentence structure. A bound morpheme *sta* under Prepositional Phrase (PP) states similarity which exists between *Yared* and *ŋicu*. In unstated event, *Yared* acts like his mother.

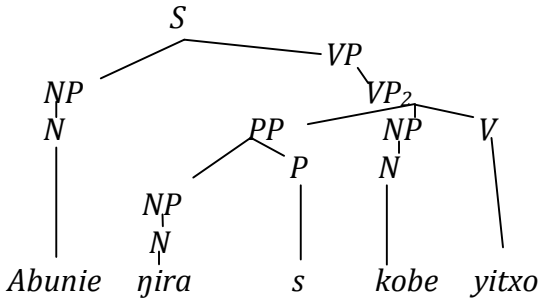
In a given syntactic object representation of sentence, head Verbs may need two immediate complements. Verbs which show the event of transferring an action from doer (subject) to the receiver might need Prepositional Phrase and Noun Phrase as immediate complement. Therefore, in (5) two complements are conjoined with the head Verb as:

(5) woliji aqi Helens sato šelemxo
The old man for Helen the watch awarded
'The old man awarded the watch for Helen'



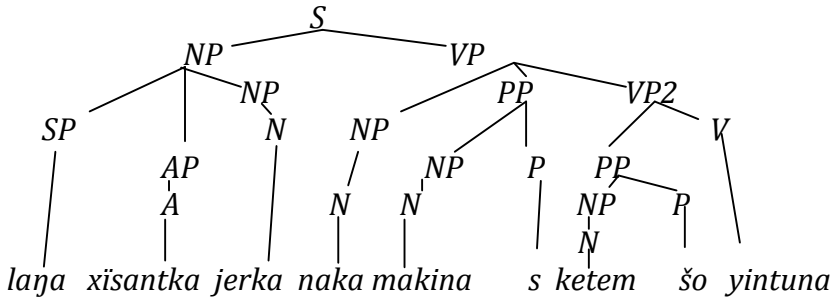
It is clear that (5), the subject *woliji aqi*, the object *sato*, and the Prepositional Phrase (*Helens*) are syntactic objects represented in phrase structure. Syntactically the clause (S) was build from Noun Phrase *waliji aqi* immediately followed by the Verb Phrase *Helens sato šelemxo*. Then VP_2 has the head *šelemïxo,* the complement Noun *sato* and the Prepositional Phrase *Helens.* In the context of tree structure, the receiver and the doer of the actual event are obligatory complements. Grammatically their function is serving as an object.

(6) Abunie ŋiras kobe yitxo
Abunie for her son the pen gave
'Abunie gave the pen for her son'



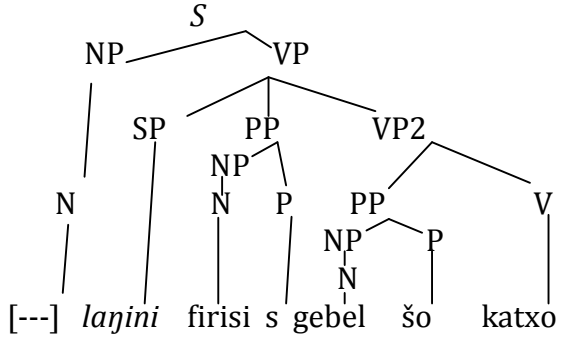
It appears (6) that the intended sentence was structured with the subject Noun Phrase *(Abune)* and Verb Phrase (*ŋiras kobe yitxo*). In the node labels of the main tree, the head *yitxo* is conjoined with object *(kobe)* and the Prepositional Phrase *(ŋiras).* Thus, *Kobe* and *ŋiras* are the immediate complements for the head Verb *yitxo.*

(7) laŋa xïsantka jerka naka makinas ketemšo yintuna
Two big children today by car to town came
'Two big children came to town by car today'



In preceding structure the position occupied by the Noun (NP) *laŋa xïsantka jerka* which serves as the subject of the sentence. This NP is also conjoined with an Adjective *xïsantka* and spesifier *laŋa.* The Verb Phrase (VP) is also structured from NP (*naka)*, PP (*makinas*) and VP_2 *(ketemšo kasuna).*The head verb *kasuna* is intransitive verb. Since the verb shows movement, it can take the Prepositional Phrase (PP) as immediate complement.

(8) laŋini firisis gebelšo katxo
Two times on horseback to market went
'She went to market on horseback two times'

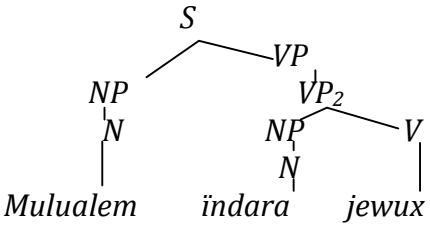


In (8) the modifier *laŋini* and *firisis* describes the Verb Phrase *gebelšo katxo*. These also define how many times and by what means the actual journey was performed. Since the subject of the sentence is indicated in the verb, the position of Noun Phrase (NP) is empty. Thus, the subject is the third person, singular in number, and feminine in gender.

4.1.2 Interrogative Sentence

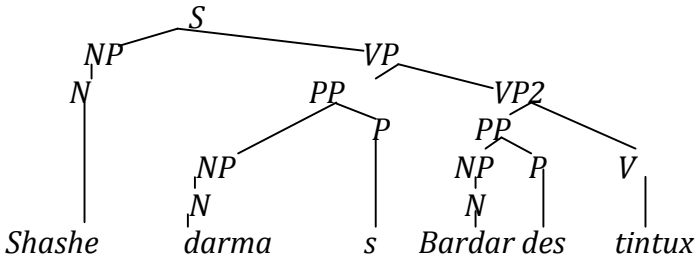
Interrogative sentences ask questions. The tones might be about subject, complement, or events stated in a verb. Words which are used to ask questions are: *ay/*who*, ïndara/*what, *wani/* when*, watŋa /*how*, ïndarsi*/why and so on.

(9). Mulualem ïndara jewux?
Mulualem what buy
What did Mulualem buy?



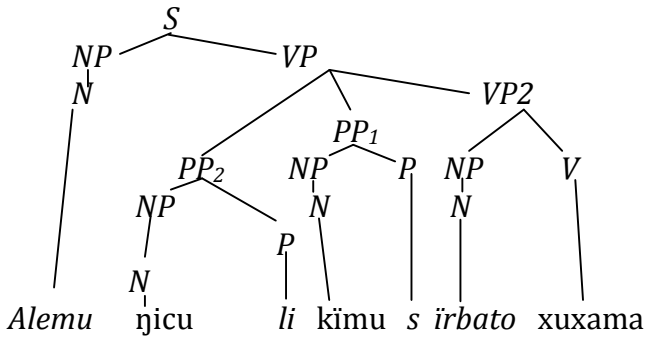
The phrase marker in (9) provides that, a visual representation of the superficial syntactic structure or surface structure. At this point, S node is conjoined with Noun Phrase (*Mulualem)*, and Verb Phrase *(ïndara jewux)*. The head verb *jewux* take the Noun complement *ïndara*.

(10) Shashe darmas bardardes tintux?
Shashe by what means from Bahir Dar came
By what means did Shashe come from Bahir Dar?



The terminal Verb (V) in (10) has a complement which is declared in *darmas*. The word *darmas* replace the Prepositional Phrase which is the immediate complement for the Verb *tintux. Bardardes* is a Prepositional Phrase conjoined to modify the intended Verb. Indeed, Shashe is the subject of the given structure.

(11) Alemu ŋiculi kïmus ïrbato xuxama?
Alemu with his mother in the evening his dinner eat
'Did Alemu eat his dinner with his mother in the evening?'



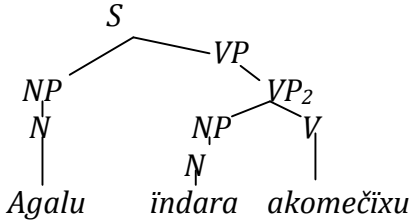
In the foregoing structure, *Alemu* and *ïrbato* are Noun Phrases (NPs) whose functions are being a subject and object respectively. The Prepositional Phrases (PPs) *ŋiculi* and *kïmus* have a descriptive function. The verb *xuxama* also portrays the action. When a question can be raised with reference to the above sentence, the following structures might be also explored as:

(12) Agalu ali kïmus ïrbato xux?
Agalu with whom in the evening the dinner ate
'With whom did Agalu eat his dinner in the evening?'

(13) Agalu ŋiculi wani ïrbato xux?
Agalu with his mother when his dinner ate
'When did Agalu eat his dinner with his mother?'

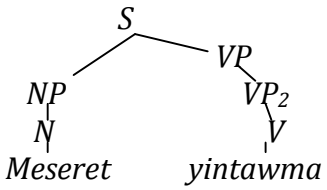
The main objective of the above questions (12 and 13) is to address the nature and the structure of Prepositional Phrase (PP). Hence, pronouns like *ali* and *wani* are conjoining with Prepositional Phrase. Finally, one can raise a question which states the Verb as in:

(14) Agalu ïndara akomečïxu?
Agalu what performed
What did Agalu perform?



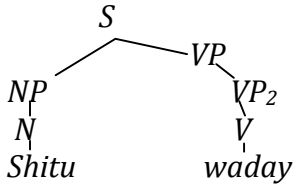
Here in 14, *akomečïxu* is an action Verb. It tells that something is happening. As a result, any verb can replace it in the structure. The verb is found in the place of transitive that needs immediate complement. It replaces the object of sentence structure. *Ïndara* is the immediate complement for the projected head. Moreover, the next interrogative sentence depicts its own form and meaning:

(15) Meseret yintawma?
Meseret will come
'Will Meseret come?'

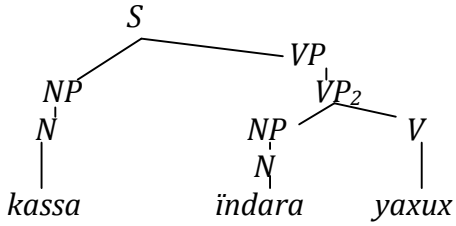


(15) Sentence enables the speaker to check whether the event will happen or not. The speaker of the sentence needs to be assured to the actual journey being performed by *Fanta*. The listener ought to inform the event for someone who raises the question. On the other hand, 16 enquire the presence of *Kebed* and ask the nature of the actual event as:

(16) Shitu waday?
Kebed where is
Where is Kebed?

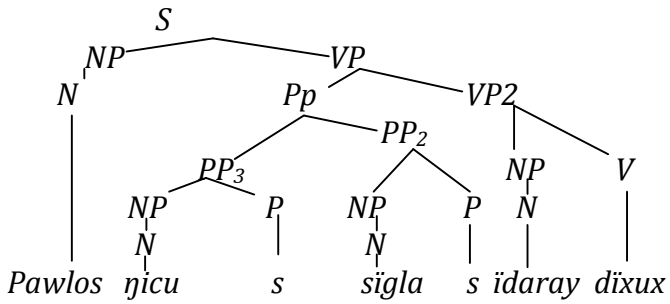


(17) kassa ïndaray yaxux
Kassa what happened to
'What happened to kassa?'



The diagram (17) now provides a schematic representation of our intuition about the Noun Phrase (NP) and Verb Phrase (VP) with the intention of the immediate complements of the mother node S. Seemingly the Noun *ïndara* and the Verb *yaxux* are the immediate complements of the node level VP_2. Generally the preceding sentence structure is conjoined out of the subject of the sentence *kassa,* the Noun Phrase (object) *ïndaray* immediately followed by Verb Phrase *yaxux*.

(18) pawlos ŋičus sïglas ïndaray dïxux?
Pawlos for his mother in the morning what told
What did pawlos told for his mother in the morning?

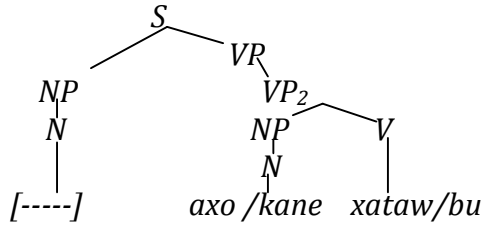


18 specify that, NP and VP for S node, PP and VP_2 for VP; PP_2 and PP_3 for PP; both NP and P for PP_2 and PP_3, NP and V for VP_2 shared hierarchical relationships immediately under their own nodes. It appears that, NP and VP; two PPs; NP and N; both N and P under PP have linear relationships drawing between pair of nodes contained in phrase marker. PP_2 and PP_3 under PP shared equivalent status. On the other hand, Noun Phrase Pawlos is the subject of the sentence. The Prepositional Phrase *ŋičuli sïglas* modifies VP_2 *ïndaray dïxux. Ïndaray* is the immediate complement for the head *dïxux.*

4.1.3 Imperative Sentence Structure

Imperative sentences articulate guidelines, orders, requests, advice, suggestions, and others events. Indeed to eloquent a command or a request, or to prohibit an action, imperative sentences can be used.

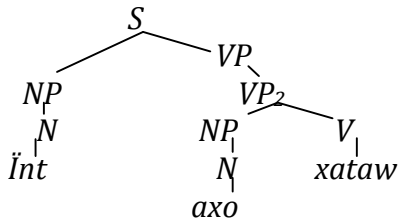
(19) axo xataw!
The water bring
'Bring the water!'
(20) kane bu!
The wood carry
'Carry the wood!'



In (19) and (20) imperative sentences order someone. As stated earlier sentences have subject and verb. Note that the above sentences seem to have no subjects. The subjects are implied that is ïnt (you). In both sentences, the subject is not stated. Since the command is always given to the person spoken to then the subject of the above structures is *ïnt (you). Ïnt* is second person pronoun. It isn't possible to make a command and statement in first or third person. Feminine and masculine genders are represented by the pronoun you. If the subject you is not stated then it is understood.

The subject in each imperative sentence is a pronoun *ïnt*, which stands for second person, feminine, and masculine in gender, and singular in number. This happens as the subject which can be determined in the grammar of speaking as in *(21).*

(21) ïnt axo xataw!
You the water bring
'You, bring the water'

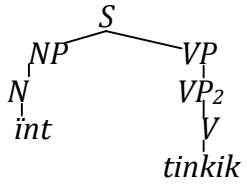


Sentence structure like (21) contains two major constituents, the Noun Phrase *ïnt* and the Verb Phrase *axo xataw.* The Noun Phrase *axo* and the verb *xataw* have indeed been hanged immediately under the Verb Phrase (VP). Axo is the subject under the structure that is immediate complement for the intended head Verb *xataw*.

The meaning of each sentence in oral level can be determined by the one who gives command and who receives the message in a given context. Speaker and receiver in imperative sentence are found in first person. The subject of a sentence can appear when the event is told in a stressed manner.

The sense of each sentence structure (22 and 23) is somehow different and the second phrase marker is displayed as:

(22) tinkik !
Take care!
'Take care!'
(23) ïnt tinkik !
You, Take care!
'You, take care!'



In the above tree, the command seems formal. On the other hand, the tone of the second sentence (22) gives more warning. This is because the speaker forwarded the command for the second time and the order becomes stronger than the previous one. Likewise (24) addresses a strong command that speculates extra ordinary command. In (25) the speaker in his turn expresses very strong command. In (26) the speaker would able to addresses extremely strong command as indicated below:

(24) zïq !
Drink!
'Drink!'
(25) ney zïq !
ok drink!
'Ok drink!'

(26) ney ïnt zïq
Ok you drink!
'Ok you drink!'

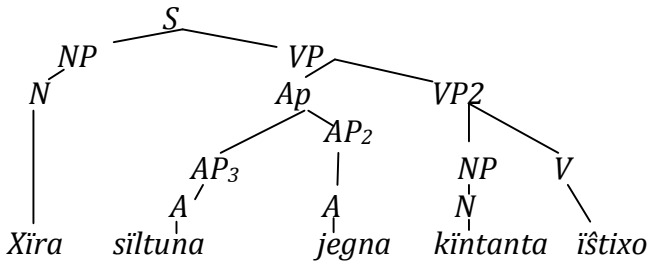
4.1.4 Exclamatory Sentences

Exclamatory sentences expressed joy, sorrow, regret, surprise, wonder, anger, excitement, or other strong feelings. They denote the speaker's attitude or opinion towards the subject as in:

(27) Wata kow ïnkansty gerki
What kind nice day is
'What a nice day it is!'

Exclamation sentence expresses an exciting feedback to the state of affairs. Case in point, *Wata kow ïnkansty gerk* notifies not only that it's a nice day, but that the speaker is exceedingly pleased by it.

(28) Xïra sïltuna jegna kïntanta taxuxa!
Xïra active cleaver student became
' Xïra became active cleaver student'



Notice that in (28) the Noun Phrase *Xïra* is the subject of the sentence. The Verb Phrase node has an adjective Phrase structure *sïltuna jegna* and the verb Phrase two *kïntanta ïŝtixo*. S nodes immediately dominates NP and VP. Both nodes are daughters for mother node(S). Seemingly, VP immediately dominates AP and VP_2.

5. Conclusion

Based on functional classification declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentence types were examined in Awgni language. Notable features of syntactic object representations are: heads, complements, modifiers, and specifier. Thus, depending on the number of constituents within the sentence being analyzed, the Verb Phrase (VP) can be further broken down into VP_2, a second Noun Phrase NP_2, Prepositional Phrase into PP_2, and Adjective Phrase as AP_2. Heads of every sentence controlled other words, like complements, the modifiers, and specifier. There were occasions where the given heads might have more than one modifier, and in other cases there was no modifier. Modifiers found in Noun phrase were Noun Phrases (NPs), Adjective Phrases (APs) , Adverb Phrases (ADVP), and dependent clauses (S').

By the same token, modifiers that were structured with Verb Phrase (VP) include Noun Phrases (NPs), Prepositional Phrases (PPs), Adjective Phrases (APs), and dependent sentence (S'). In a given syntactic object representation, Verbs which show the event of transferring an action from doer to the receiver might be able to do with Prepositional Phrase (PP) and Noun Phrase (NP) as immediate complement. Adjective Phrases (APs) were modified by Noun Phrases (NPs), Prepositional Phrases (PPs) and depended clauses (S'). Complements serve for these types of phrases were optional Noun Phrases. On the other hand, obligatory complemented syntactic object representations found in every Prepositional Phrases were Prepositional Phrase (PP), Noun Phrases (NP), Verb Phrases (VP), Adjective Phrase (AP), and dependent clause (S'). On the other hand, under Awgni sentence structure, Adverb Phrases (ADVPs) didn't select complements. Syntactically, specifier marks the given phrase boundaries and conjoined with all phrase types of Awgni.

The relations between different nodes contained in the same phrase marker were either precedence or dominance. Nodes were said to be precede another, when they were placed to the left side of the given diagrams. Another type of relation that has been appeared between nodes in phrase marker was dominance. In the case of syntactic object representation, containments were immediate or non-immediate. The containing nodes were mothers and the contained ones become the daughter. The mother nodes also contained a number of daughters which were sisters of each other.

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