THE SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF AWGNI NOUN PHRASES

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Abstract: The objective of this study is to examine the syntactic structure of Awgni Noun Phrases. The assumption of Labeling Algorithm \(\{\text{XP, H}\}\) is holding on, and a descriptive research design was employed to explore the intended objective. Data for this research were enriched by interviewing 12 native speakers of Awgni specializing in the proposed language. Through expert samplings, 20 Noun Phrases were selected and illustrated. Results showed that the Noun Phrases in Awgni could be formed out of the head Nouns all along through other lexical categories reminiscent of the Noun Phrases, Adjective Phrases, Verb Phrases, Determiner Phrases, and Adverb Phrases. These grammatical items were serving as dependents to the head Nouns. The head Nouns in Awgni are for all time right-headed. These heads are the only obligatory constituents, while the Phrasal categories are optional elements which could be either modifiers or complements to the head Nouns. In this regard, Labeling Algorithm explicitly chooses the contiguous Noun heads that are the label of the complete Syntactic Objects (SOs) anticipated for all Noun Phrase structures.

Keywords: Labeling Algorithm, Noun Phrase, Syntactic Object, \(\{\text{XP, H}\}\)

INTRODUCTION
Awgni is one of the different Agaw languages, Ethno-Cushitic, spoken typically in Amhara Regional State, currently known as Awi Administrative Zone and around the Binshangul Gumuz region of Ethiopia (Berhanu, 2020; Desalegn, 2016; Esubalew, 2015). It is spoken by people of whom the greater parts are Orthodox Christians, not many Muslims, and very few Protestants. Most of the Awi people are farmers in the rural area by cultivating different crop types and whereas the majority of persons who subsist in the urban vicinity are merchants.

Various researchers (Berhanu, 2020; Haileluel, 1991; Hetzron, 1966, 1969; Palmer, 1959; Tadesse, 1984; Tadesse, 1988; Teferi, 2000; Yaregal, 2007) inspect diverse issues associated with Awi and Awgni language. Predominantly, Tadesse's (1984) "The Noun Phrase in Awgni" presented well description regarding noun morphology (gender, number, and case inflections). He also discussed various inflectional elements within a Noun Phrase. Not any of these studies look into how Labeling Algorithm \(\{\text{XP, H}\}\) is relevant to look at the syntactic structure of Awgni Noun Phrases. Thus, this study is concerned with various structural features of Syntactic Object representations established in the structure of Awgni Noun Phrases and aimed to design possible suggestions of this formation in favor of obtainable Problems of Projection (Chomsky, 2013, 2014, 2015).

The proposed study aims to narrow the gap by examining how Labeling Algorithm \(\{\text{XP, H}\}\) applies to look at the syntactic structure of Awgni Noun Phrases. As a result, as applied theoretical linguistic research, this study is premeditated to explore how Labeling Algorithm is implemented to examine the syntactic structure of Awgni Noun Phrases. Therefore, it is promising to set this research finding into practice for authentic systematic language teaching program at college level.
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The fundamental components of syntax are words (Carnie, 2013). Words can be categorized into diverse lexical groupings depending on sense, outward morphological appearance, and syntactic connotation. It has been widely discussed in the literature (Arbib, 2012; Knott, 2012; Moro, 2014; Pulvermüller, 2014; Stout, 2010) because natural language syntax and action grammar are corresponding in that both occupy hierarchical arrangements of various kind. Consequently, Wiltschko (2014) affirmed that phrases have a hierarchical representation in which words are coming together, fruitfully into more extensive structural constituents.

Noun Phrase is a group of words that work together to name and describe a person, place, thing, or idea. It joins words into a larger component that can have the meaning as a sentence constituent (Marques, 2011). Noun Phrase can be judged as a syntactic component that encloses more than a single word and lacks the subject-predicate connection. It holds some word arrangement elements that shape the headword in different methods.

Phrasal groupings that can be conjoined with Noun Phrase are Verb Phrase, Noun Phrase, Adjective Phrase, and Determiner Phrase (Chung, 2012; Marcotte, 2014). According to Carnie (2010) and Rauh (2010), the main properties that differentiate all particular assortment of phrases and create the function it participates in are determined by the head utterance’s properties comprises.

Phrase structure is the fundamental component of the syntactic examination, which is effortless to observe phrases and subparts of speech beneath phrase structure in a tree (Pullum, 2011). It seems that the syntactic tree allows noticing at a glance the hierarchical structure of the phrase. Structural reliance deals with the hierarchical structure, generally discovered in a syntactic investigation using tree diagrams (Sag, 2010a, 2010b).

According to Chomsky (2013), a computational scheme ought to be containing a Labeling Algorithm that searches SO to find out what type of an entity it is. Optimally, all of the information appropriate to additional computation should be enclosed in a chosen minor constituent; a head pinched at the beginning of the lexicon (Manabu, 2017). The fundamental properties of natural language are that it permits a syntactic object (SO) to bring together with another SO, forming a larger one, which can serve as the input for the assembling development again (Chomsky, Angel & Dennis, 2017). The operation Merge in minimalism has been in use, whether absolutely or openly, to include two self-governing tasks: one is to merge two syntactic objects (SOS) and the other to choose which one of the two combined SOS to scheme or to develop into the label of the resultant structure (Thornton, 2016).

Chomsky (2013, 2014a, 2014b, 2015, 2015a) recommends that Merge \( (X, Y) = \{X, Y\} \). Suppose neither X nor Y is a division of the other, as in merging read and the book to structure the syntactic object \( \{X, Y\} \) matching to read the book. Presume that one is a division of further; articulate Y is a division of X. As a result, the consequence of merge is once more \( \{X, Y\} \). Therefore, two items joined by the operation merge in the syntactic structure keen on an introverted set. Given that merging is merely free, it depicts every two items X and Y and generates an unordered two-member set (Chomsky, 2014, 2015; Murphy, 2015).

Each syntactic object realization in the interfaces ought to be labeled accordingly. In the course of labeling, every relevant constituent can receive a label from the syntactic Labeling Algorithm (Chomsky, 2013, 2015, 2016; Ott, 2015; Rizzi, 2015; Smith, 2015; BoökoviÊ, 2018a, 2018b).

Chomsky (2013, 2015) introduced a self-determining label-identifying operation, Labeling Algorithm (LA), which accredits Syntactic Objects. He argues that the operation labeling can be delayed. In his application, labels are determined by a LabelingAlgorithm, which operates at the phase and other operations. It means that first, the phase structure is built, and then at the phase level, the whole phase is labeled (Mizuguchi, 2017; Narita, 2011; Saito, 2016; Takita, Nobu & Yoshiyuki, 2016).

Syntactic Objects can be analyzed at the interfaces, working at the phase step and other operations (Edith, 2019; Shim, 2018; Stockwell, 2016). The pertinent information concerning SO will be supplied by a particular chosen element: a computational particle, to preliminary estimate Lexical Item (LI), a head. This LI must offer the label established by Labeling Algorithm when it is relevant (Chomsky, 2013s, 2013a, 2013b, 2014, 2015;
At this point, we projected that Awgni is the head-final that follows Y = (XP, H). Thus, it is clear-cut as a search into Y yields a unique head H. Then, it can be understood that H provides the label of Y in the Noun Phrase structure. At this point, the closest head is straightforward in SO = {XP, H} since the structure contains a single head H that is least embedded. Therefore, LA can unambiguously identify it as the structure’s unique label (Shim, 2018).

The head is a great applicant to offer a label, as it is a lexical item (LI) that emerges from the lexicon through its distinct syntactic group (Chomsky, 2013, 2014a, 2014b, 2015a; Rizzi, 2016). Given that the head H being a lexical item (LI), it can directly provide a label for the entire structure; an object where a head is merged with a phrasal complement {XP, H} constitutes the best-case scenario for labeling. Thus, the operation Labeling Algorithm searches for the contiguous head (X) inside the agreed SO. Accordingly, X is the head, and YP is considered a phrase as in:

\[
\text{YP (NP)} \quad \text{XP} \quad \text{H (N)}
\]

\[
\text{Phrase} \quad \text{Lexical Item}
\]

\[
\text{Phrase} \quad \text{LI}
\]

The preceding representation showed that the least embedded head is the Noun N. In this regard, all syntactic features represented in the above model are Lexical Items’ properties (Collins & Stabler, 2016) that are visible to the syntax and can, as a result, enter into syntactic relations.

We focus on the tree structures of Noun phrase are built up from bottom to top fashion.

**METHOD**

The research design used in this study was the descriptive applied theoretical linguistic type that is intending to resolve Labeling Algorithm problems in Awgni Noun phrase structures. It is planned to improve the quality of teaching within Awgni syntax in general, the syntactic structure of Awgni Noun Phrases in an advanced manner.

Through purposive sampling, twelve (seven males, five females) Awgni language experts were interviewed to supplement the intended data. Additionally, expert sampling was used to capture the planned knowledge well-established in a particular shape of knowledge in the syntactic structure of Awgni Noun Phrases. Thus, 20 Noun phrases were chosen for the intended analysis. The method of Noun Phrase examination employed in this study was operation Labeling Algorithm. We suppose {XP, H} the set of Syntactic Object representation intended for Labeling Algorithm (LA) to be implemented on Noun Phrase structure. It was commenced on merge of a phase head, looks for each constituent in its area for a label. In the simplest casing, the lexical item that head H in {XP, H} representation will label a component. The study employs a syntactic tree to help out the reader.
RESULT

Noun Phrase is a phrasal constituent in set \{XP, H\} whose head \{H\} is a noun. Typically, it has the Noun (N), seeing that its innermost constituent. Noun phrase heads are words that function as the heads of Noun Phrases. A Noun Phrases consists of a noun or pronoun plus any determiners, modifiers, and complements. Only two grammatical forms can perform the function of Noun Phrases head in the English language. In the course of theoretical linguistics, the head or the nucleus of a Noun Phrase is the noun that determines the syntactic category of that phrase as in (1):

(1) Inni walta safelka sãrasri yintuna

These six young children were coming

In (1) Labeling Algorithm (LA), initiated on merge of a phase head sãrasri, that nk search is the constituent inni walta safelka in its domain for the label. Inni is a demonstrative word used to determine what the noun sãrasri is referring to (Christophe & Christelle, 2017). For example, inni walta safelka, in the example above, refers to sãrasri that was just talked about in the discourse. Sãrasri (N) is the head of the overall Noun Phrase (NP) structure with the immediate constituent inni walta safelka. This Adjective Phrase serves as a compliment. A demonstrative determiner inni (these) sits together with the Noun head sãrasri. In Awgni, a demonstrative determiner is a pronoun that points to a particular noun or the noun it replaces. For instance, inni is demonstrative that indicates the nearness of the head Noun sãrasri. Likewise, the mathematical object walta (six) is used to count sãrasri.

(2) Dimmi coato seyixu aqi

The red coat wears the man the work do will says 'The man wears the red coat says he’ll do the work'

What tree notation in (2) tells us is that the overall expression dimmi coato seyixu aqi is a Noun Phrase NP; its head is the Noun aqi. The complement of aqi is the overall Verb Phrase dimmi coato seyixu. On the other hand, dimmi coato seyixu aqi is a projection of the Noun aqi.

Syntactic structures of Noun Phrases are hierarchically structured into a successively larger set of dependent clause constituents belonging to a given category. In this regard, the following data was revealing that dependent clause modifying the head Noun kíntanti as in:

(3) Naka šelemixtu jagni yitopiyyaw wotadri aylis desa

Today prized heroic Ethiopian soldier very happy

'The Ethiopian heroic solder who prized today was very happy'

In the Noun Phrase structure (3) mentioned above, the overall expression naka šelemixtu jagni yitopiyyaw wotadri is the Noun Phrase. Here minimal search immediately finds a lexical item wotadri as the head of the entire Phrase structure (a bundle of features provided by the lexicon). It is being a lexical item, makes available what matters to the interface systems. Thus, wotadri is identified as the label of \{naka šelemixtu jagni yitopiyyaw, wotadri\}. Therefore, labeling is conducted via minimal search, so that when a given Syntactic Object consists of \{XP, H\}, then the head wotadri is picked out for the label of SO, as in \{(naka šelemixtu jagni yitopiyyaw, wotadri) = wotadri\}. The intended Noun Phrase structure encloses four constituents: the dependent clause Naka šelemixtu, an Adjective Phrase jagni, Determiner Phrase yitopiyyaw, and the noun Phrase wotadri.
Like *yitopiyaw*, all proper adjective in Awgni describes the head Noun. *Yitopiyaw* is the proper adjective that is formed from the proper noun *yitopiya* (Ethiopia). To further illustrate, consider that *yitopiyaw* is a proper noun because it is the name of a specific country. Nouns from Ethiopia are referred to as *yitopiyaw*, so the word *yitopiyaw* is a proper adjective.

(4) *Yičo jewutux ligdi amluw kibis* dodexista
    *Yičo bought the beautiful green dress stealing*
    'The beautiful green dress that *Yičo* bought was stealing'

The tree notation used in (4) posits that *kibis* is a head and *Yičo jewutux* is the Verb phrase; thus, minimal search assigns the structure of the category *kibis*. Furthermore, the Verb Phrase *Yičo jewutux* is merging with the Determiner Phrase *ligdi amluw*, then Labeling Algorithm searches and chooses *kibis* as the label of the set { *Yičo jewutux ligdi amluw, kibis* }.

(5) *Śewentanti nargiw miši inนiku*
    Tasty honey mead this is
    'This is tasty honey mead'

What Phrase structure in (5) portrays us is that the overall expression *śewentanti nargiw miši* is a Noun phrase (NP); its head is the Noun *miši*. This head is being a lexical item that makes available, which matters to the interface system. Thus, *miši* is identified as the label of (*śewentanti nargiw, miši*). The Determiner Phrase *śewentanti nargiw* describes the Noun head *miši*. An Adjective Phrase *śewentanti* also modifies the head Noun *miši*. Therefore, *śewentanti nargiw* is the complement of the head Noun *miši*.

(6) *Ligdi dimi kibis* woystixo
    *Beautiful red dress sold*
    'Beautiful red dress was sold'

As shown in (6), the most prominent lexical element within the label for each Syntactic Object is the head Noun *kibis*. Hence, *ligdi dimi kibis* is the Noun Phrase. It is conjoining from Adjective Phrase *ligdi*, and another Adjective Phrase *dimi* and the Noun Phrase *kibis*.

(7) *Inni balegka aq* yintekamagiyax
    These rude people are coming
    'These rude people are coming'

As the analysis in (7) accounts that, *inni balegka* is the complement of the head *aq*. Thus, Labeling Algorithm employing minimal search chooses *aq* as the label of the set { *inni balegka, aq* }. *Inni* is a demonstrative, which indicates a specific Noun in a sentence. It refers to the noun that is near in space and time. When the noun is omitted after *inni*, it becomes a pronoun.

(8) *Aylo liqqa dingulka niseska* kawenda zikuna
    Very few giant animals in forest live
    'Very few giant animals live in forest'

The structure as mentioned earlier (8) depicts that there are four phases: the Adjective *aylo*, the Determiner *liqqa*, the Adjective Phrase *Aylo liqqa dingulka*, and the Noun Phrase *Aylo liqqa dingulka niseska*. The Determiner Phrase *aylo liqqa* conjoins with Adjective Phrase *aylo liqqa dingulka* immediately followed by the Noun Phrase *Aylo liqqa dingulka niseska*. The head of the overall phrase structure is the Noun *niseska*. 
The analysis in (9) claims that dinguli šarki gibači is the Noun Phrase. The Labeling Algorithm, initiated on merge of the intended phase head gibači, searches each constituent dinguli šarki in its domain for a label. In the simplest case, the lexical item that head {dinguli šarki, gibači} was label constituent Adjective phrase dinguli šarki is the complement of the Noun gibači.

In the structure such as (10), there exists {an malne buzi, aqi} construction, the Phrase, and the Head. The head aqi gives the name to the constituent it generates as Noun to Noun Phrases NP. An malne buzi is the complement of the head Noun aqi.

In (11), there are two adjectives (diki and ligisimi) that modify the head Noun aqi. The adjective denoting the projected value precedes that signaling dimension. Speaker seems to explain that an individual's character was more important than his looks, and that elucidates why the value adjective occurs closest to the head Noun. In this regard, operation labeling says that every merge constitutes a phase, as one expects labeling operates after each merge. Labeling Algorithm chooses aqi as the label, and the standard measures of clarification at the interfaces can carry on. As a result, aqi is the Noun head that is conjoined with Adjective Phrase in diki ligisimi.

Multiple adjectives that can occur as modifiers in Noun Phrase structure could come from the same semantic class. When that occurs, the order remains the speaker's privilege; in general, depending on the effortlessness of producing them and which of the adjectives the speaker wants to emphasize.

In many cases, the adjective when the speaker wants to underline is placed closest to the head as in:

(12) Laŋa liligika šılka workku
tivanka yikuyax
Two beautiful little gold rings are mine

What (12) tells us is that the overall expression {laŋa liligika šılka workku, tivanka} has the phrase and the head. The head tivanka gives the name to the constituent. The above-projected tree provides a visual representation of the constituent structure of Noun Phrase laŋa liligika šılka workku tivanka. Thus, tivanka is the head of the Noun Phrase; laŋa liligika šılka is an Adjective Phrase that functions as the complement of the headword. The cardinal laŋa indicates the precise number of the referent.

In (13), the head sat is conjoining with the complement yizikuwi kibeb fučči. In this regard, constituents conjoined with head sat are Noun Phrase yizikuwi kibeb, and Adjective Phrase yizikuwi kibeb fučči.
Awgni expresses ordinal numerals with a periphrastic construction. A relative clause expresses ordinal numbers. It is, therefore, the relative clause that modifies the noun in the capacity of an ordinal. The relative clause is marked by the relative indicator *anti* and has the relevant cardinal number as in:

(14) **Laʔ-anti šegi sîr giqûxu**

*The second good child was running*

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{NP} \\
\text{DP} \\
\text{A šegi}
\end{array}
\]

\[\text{Laʔ-anti}\]

An analysis such as (14) accounts us is that *sîr* is being a phrasal head; Labeling Algorithm (XP, H) takes *sîr* as the label. Thus, Determiner *laʔ-anti* and Adjective Phrase *šegi* are modifying the prearranged Noun Phrase *sîr*.

Quantifier in Awgni is a kind of determiner under Noun Phrase structure, which denotes inaccurate quantity. It is a word that frequently goes earlier than a Noun to articulate the amount of the object; for example, *liqa xoši* /a little milk. A Noun follows most quantifiers. It is also possible to use them without the noun when it is clear what the first person subject is referring to as in:

(15) **Menč illuwawu xoši ñînda ziko**

*Some cow milk in the house there is*

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{NP} \\
\text{DP} \\
\text{D wa} \\
\text{N illuwa}
\end{array}
\]

\[\text{Menč}\]

According to (15), *menč illuwawu xoši* is the Noun Phrase. The head of the overall Phrase structure is *xoši*. Another modifier is existing, namely the immediate Determiner Phrase *menčo illuwawusa* that serve as a complement for Noun head *xoši*.

Quantifiers in Awgni can modify plural nouns; they include *liqa/few, menčka/many, and wulla/all*. The syntactic property of the quantifier is illustrated in (16). In the succeeding example, the quantifier indicates the noun's quantities it modifies, although no precise amount is given. However, it is not an obligatory element in the syntactic structure of Awgni Noun Phrase.

(16) **Menčka dedefka kîntantka**

*kîntînaša kasuna*

*Many short students to school went ‘Many short students went to school’*

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{NP} \\
\text{AP} \\
\text{N kîntantka}
\end{array}
\]

\[\text{Menčka}\]

The analysis in (16) claims that the Labeling Algorithm picks the Noun *kîntantka* as the label, and the common actions of analyzing at the interfaces can proceed. Hence, *kîntantka* is the head of the overall phrase structure, and its complement is the Noun Phrase *menčka dedefka*.

Furthermore, the syntax of the proximal singular demonstrative determiner is conjoined within Noun Phrase as in (17):

(17) ** În šlîli kîbis wosyta**

*This small dress sold ‘This small dress was sold’*

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{NP} \\
\text{AP} \\
\text{N kîbis}
\end{array}
\]

\[în\]

The notation in (17) informs that *în šlîli kîbis* is the Noun Phrase. The head of the overall Noun Phrase is *kîbis*. The head of the Noun Phrase projects the resulting object. Since *în* and *šlîli* are Lexical Items (LI), and subsequently, both *în* (DP) and *šlîli* (AP) can be the label of the resulting structure. Combinations of these lexical elements consist of a functional element, and it determines the category of the combination.

It ought to be noted that the use of the plural demonstrative requires number agreement with the Noun head, the adjective, and the numeral as in:

(18) **Ani soxeta dingulka bera**

*woysîтика ‘Those eight huge oxen were sold ‘Those eight huge oxen were sold’*

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{NP} \\
\text{AP} \\
\text{N bera}
\end{array}
\]

\[Ani\]

The Noun Phrase structures demonstrated under the analysis in (18) are demonstrative (*îni*), numeral (*soxeta*), adjective (*dingulka*), and noun (*bera*) in that order. The head of the Noun Phrase *bera*
conjoins with Adjective Phrase *ini soxeta dingulka*. As demonstrated above, Adjective Phrase *dingulka* is an immediate complement for Noun Phrase *bera*. The quantifier *ini* modifies plural Noun *bera*. The cardinal *soxeta* indicates the precise number of oxen. The combination of *dingulka* and *bera* consist of a functional element that determines the category of the alignment.

(19) **Dinguli wuliji tiripizi dunta**
The big old table broken
'The big table was broken'

Phrase structure in (19) utters that the Noun Phrase *tiripizi* (head) conjoins with the Adjective Phrase complement *dinguli wuliji*. Moreover, *wuliji* is the immediate complement for Noun head *tiripizi*.

(20) **Wašini skawi birčiqū duntux?**
Which new glass broken
'Which new glass was broken?'

The output representation in (20), *wašini skawi birčiqū* is the Noun Phrase. The Noun *birčiqū* is the head of the phrase structure which conjoins with Adjective phrase *wašini skawi*. *Birčiqū* is the head of the overall Phrase structure. Labeling Algorithm decides *birčiqū* as the label, and then the typical procedures of rationalization at the interfaces can carry on.

**DISCUSSION**

Comparable to Wiltschko's (2014) research finding, Awgni Noun Phrases have a hierarchical drawing in which words are clustered jointly into productively larger structural components. Corresponding to Chung (2012), Kayne (2010), and Marcotte (2014) studies, phrasal categories conjoined within Awgni Noun phrase include Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adjective Phrase (AP), Adverb Phrase (ADVP) and Determiner Phrase. The same as Chomsky (2015)and Murphy (2015), twoitemsin Awgni Noun Phrases were joined by the operation merge into a solitary set. In this regard, similar to Chomsky's (2013, 2015) Labeling Algorithm analysis, each Syntactic Object in the current study have to be labeled and introduces a self-determining label recognizing the operation LabelingAlgorithm.

Close to Chomsky (2013), the simplest supposition in the present research is that; Labeling Algorithm is just a minimal search, most probably appropriating a third-factor rule, as in Agree and other operations. In the preeminent case, the relevant information concerning Syntactic Object (SO) was accessible through a solitary selected element within it: a computational atom, to first estimated a Lexical Item (LI), a head. This LI is invented to present the label established by Labeling Algorithm when the Algorithm can apply.

Chomsky (2013, 2014, 2015) presumes SO = {H, XP}, H is a head and XP is not a head. The negligible search will then choose H as the label, and the customary events of understanding at the interfaces can carry on. On the other hand, Awgni is head ending that pursues the structure SO= {XP, H}, where H is a head and XP is any phrase, negligible look for will allocate the structure of the group H. The operation LA searches for the adjoining head (X) within the agreed SO, where closest means least rooted in the given structure.

**CONCLUSION**

The study verified that a head combined employing phrase {XP, H}; LA overtly decides the neighboring head, {H} as a complete Syntactic Object label. Thus, in assessment, H belongs to the Noun head. Subsequently, LabelingAlgorithm chooses H as the label, and the standard events of understanding at the interface can carry on. Thus, the head Noun in Awgni provides the name to the component it produces.

On the other hand, XP can be any Syntactic Object such as Noun Phrase, Adjective Phrase, Adverb Phrases, Verb Phrase, and Determiner Phrase. The Noun Phrases in Awgni can be constructed out of head Nouns collectively with Phrasal categories. In this regard, all lexical grouping modifying the head Nouns restrictively, and they are appointed to confine the modified Nouns’ potential reference in the same way.

The study suggested that highly developed study on how LabelingAlgorithm {X, Y} provides to label Syntactic Object
representations contained by Phrase structures in Awgni.

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