

Multiple Agree in Classical Arabic: A Minimalist Approach

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ABSTRACT

This thesis argues that the Minimalist concept of Multiple Agree (Hiraiwa, 2001) provides a unified analysis of two unrelated phenomena that pervade the syntax of Classical Arabic (CA). The first phenomenon concerns with multiple case assignment within the CA vP. However, the second one deals with Concord within the CA DP. Multiplicity within the CA vP is caused by case assignment between a single probe and several goals. However, in the case of Concord in the CA DP, the multiplicity is a result of copying the gender, person, number, case and (in)definiteness features of the head noun to its single-word modifier(s). This study provides that the verb assigns the accusative case to its dependents (i.e. items within the domain of the verb) regardless the fact whether the verb is transitive, intransitive, or unaccusative. The researcher claims that multiple case assignment within the CA verb phrase as a phase (i.e. transitive verb phrase) occurs via Multiple Agree. However, the accusative case is assigned within the CA verb phrase as a non-phase (i.e. intransitive and passive verb phrase) applies through the feature percolation operation. Unlike the head verb in multiple case assignment within the vP, the head noun in the DP is not a case assigner. However, phi-features, case, and (in)definite feature carried by the head noun are copied by all its singleword modifiers. The researcher argues that Concord between a modified head noun and its multiple modifiers in phi-features and definite feature occurs via Parallel Merge (i.e. Multiple Agree between multiple probes and a single goal). Nevertheless, feature percolation operation is responsible for Concord in case feature between them in CA.

Key words: Minimalist Approach, Features, Agree, Multiple Agree, Locality Constraint, C-command Relation, Transfer, Phase.

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List of Abbreviations and Symbols

Abbreviation/Symbol	Full Form
+Def	Definite
+ V	Voiced
A	Adjective
-acc	Unaccusative
ACCc	Accusative Case
Adv	Adverb
AdvP	Adverb Phrase
A-movement	Head-to-Head movement
AP	Adjective phrase
С	Complementizer
C	Case
CA	Classical Arabic
CP	Complementizer phrase
D	Determiner
Def	Definite feature
-Def	Indefinite
DIC	Defective Intervention Constraint
DP	Determiner Phrase
EPP	Extended Projection Principle
Fem.	Feminine Gender
FI	Feature Inheritance
FIFA	Feature Inheritance From Above
FIFB	Feature Inheritance From Below
GB	Government and Binding
HMC	Head Movement Constraint
Masc.	Masculine Gender
N	Noun
Nom.	Nominative
NOMc	Nominative case
NP	Noun Phrase
Oblc	Oblique Case
PIC	Phase Impenetrability Condition
PF	Phonetic Form
Pl.	Plural

	5 11 11
PP	Prepositional phrase
Pr	Predicate
Prep	Preposition
PRO	Null Big Pronoun
PrP	Predicate Phrase
SPH	Structure Preserving Hypothesis
T	Tense
-tense	Tenseless
TG	Transformational Grammar
TP	Tense Phrase
Uc	Unvalued case
UG	Universal Grammar
UTAH	Uniformity of Theta Assignment
	Hypothesis
V	Verb
-V	Voiceless
Val	Valued
Valc	Valued case
vP	Light verb phrase
VP	Lexical verb phrase
VPISH	Verb Phrase Internal Subject
	Hypothesis
Ø	Null
Φ	Phi-Features

Table 1. Abbreviations and Symbols mentioned in the Thesis

Table of Symbols Used in the Phonemic Transliteration of Classical Arabic Consonant Forms

	Bilabial	Labio- Dental	Inter- Dental	Dental	Dento- Alveolar	Palatal	Post- Alveolar	velar	Uvular	glottal
Plosive	b			t (-v) d (+v)				K 点 (-v) g で (+v)	وّ q (-v)	(-v)
Plosive Emphatic				ط ب (-v) ط ض (+v)						
Fricative		f — i — (-v)	θ -		z ; (+v) s س (-v)		sh ش (-v)	γ ἐ (+v) x ċ (-v)		h • (-v)
Fricative Emphatic			ظ <u>ب</u> (+v)		e ص (-v)					
Nasal	m م (+v)				n : (+v)					
Trill					r (+v)					
Lateral					1 J (+v)					
Glide						ي y (+v)				

Table 2. Symbols of Classical Arabic Consonants

(Ezzat, 1973, XI-XIII)

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

- a. The symbol for the Pharyngeal Voiced fricative (\S).
- b. The symbol for the Pharyngeal Voiceless fricative (h z). (Ezzat, 1973, XI-XIII)

Table of Symbols Used in the Phonemic Transliteration of Classical Arabic Vowels

Vowels	Description	Examples	Translation
/i/	short high unrounded vowel	x i l-t	thought- I
/i:/	long high front unrounded vowel	Kar ii m	Generous
/u/	short high back rounded vowel	shugaas	brave
/u:/	back close rounded vowel	Nuq uu d	Money
/a/	short mid unrounded vowel	⊊a la	On
/a:/	long mid unrounded vowel	Saa qil	Reasonable

Table 3. Symbols of Classical Arabic Vowels

(Ezzat, 1973, XI-XIII)

- Vowel Lengthening is indicated by doubling the vowel as Saaqil (i.e. reasonable).
- Gemination is indicated by doubling the consonant letter, as Sadda (i.e. counted).

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CHAPTER ONE

Theoretical Background