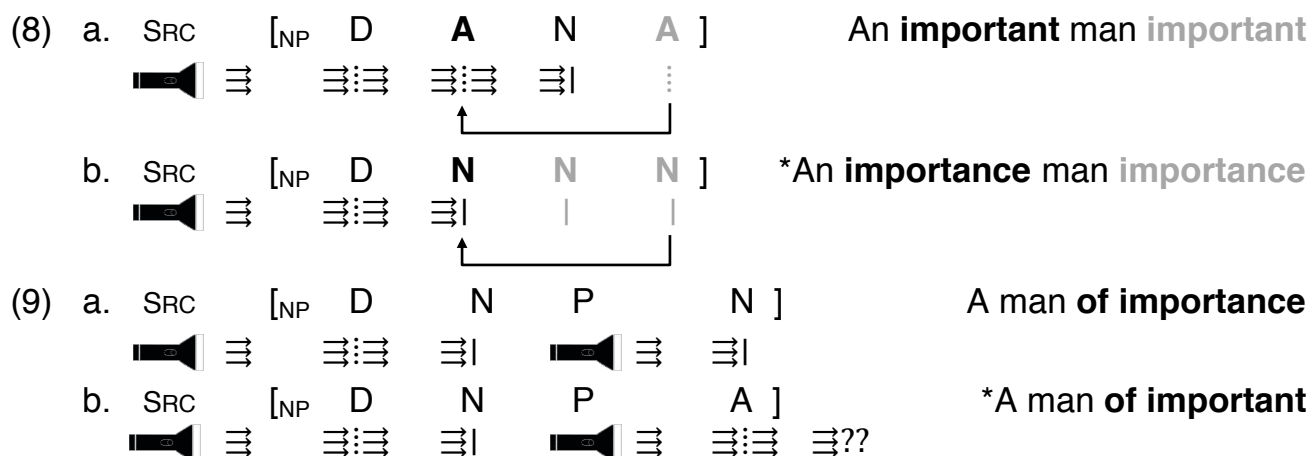


Postnominal A should be salvageable through movement (8a), but not postnominal N (8b) (cf. 6). OTOH, postnominal N should be salvageable through addition of a "lighting source" (9a), but not postnominal A (9b):

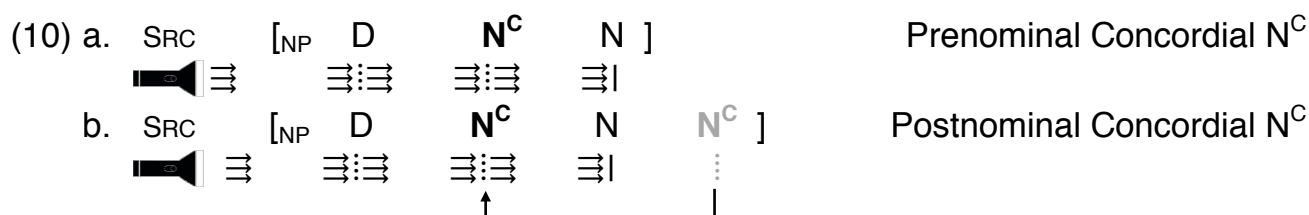


(6)-(9) assume a basic alignment of category & case: N opaque – A translucent. Is this truly invariant?

- Could N's behave like A's wrt case, without becoming A's?
- Could A's behave like N's wrt case, without being N's?

1.3 Making N "Transparent"

Suppose some N's were concordial (N^C) or could be made so by grammatical operation. Prenominal position would then become open, either as a base position (10a) or through movement (10b). If the only change is in case properties, N should stay referential.



Upper Sorbian (Lusatia, eastern Germany) is described as creating “possessive A's” from N(P)'s by attaching *-ow* to MASC N's and *-in/-yn* to FEM N's. Compare (11a), with a postnominal genitive, and (11b), with a possessive A. Corbett (1987) notes that *Janowa* retains its referential/N-like status (12) - very unadjectival behavior:

- (11) a. ‘kniha **Jan-a** Upper Sorbian (Corbett 1987)
 book Jan-GENSG
 ‘a/the book of Jan’s’
- b. **Jan-ow-a** knih-a
 Jan-POSS-NOMSGFEM book-NOMSGFEM
 ‘Jan’s book’

(12) Słysetaj ... **Wićazowy** hlós, **kotryž** e zastupił.
 hear Wićaz's voice, who.MASC is gone.in
 'They hear Wićaz's voice, who has entered'

(10) does not require us to see Upper Sorbian *-in/-yn/-ow* as category changing - viz., as "adjectivalization" (N→A).

Proposal: Prenominal "genitive" or "adjectivalizing" markers can instantiate concordializers (10), which make N case transparent.

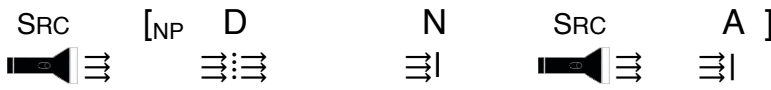
1.4 Making A "Opaque"


Suppose A's were opaque/valued. What would that look like? Wrt attributive positions, both (13a,b) would be bad.

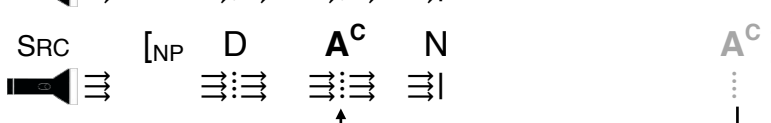
(13) a. SRC [NP D A N] Prenominal position


 b. SRC [NP D N A] Postnominal position


Two possibilities would remain: insertion of case source (14) or concordialization (15):

(14) SRC [NP D N SRC A] Insert case-source


 (15) a. SRC [NP D A^C N] Concordialize A


 b. SRC [NP D A^C N A^C] Move A


At the same time, since A's continue to be non-referential, we would not expect them in argument positions (16-18).

(16) a. **Truth/beauty** endures. Subj position
 b. ***True/beautiful** endures.

(17) a. We accept **truth/beauty**. DO position
 b. *We accept **true/beautiful**.

(18) a. A road of **great length**/*very long PO position
 b. An article with **great importance**/*very important
 c. A book of **substantial thickness**/*substantially thick

2.0 Iranian Ezafe and Reverse Ezafe

2.1 Ezafe in iPersian

“Ezafe” morphemes are found in Mod Persian (iPersian, aPersian, tPersian), Kurdish (Sorani, Kurmanji), "Kurdish-like" lgs. (Zazaki, Hawrami) and Balochi. N, A, Q and P heads precede their complements & modifiers. In certain cases, Ezafe (-EZ) appears between them, realized on the preceding element. (19a-d) are the basic patterns:

- (19) a. N - EZ NP/AP/(some)PP
 b. A - EZ NP
 c. Q - EZ NP (for some Qs)
 d. P - EZ NP (for some Ps)

iPersian exhibits Ezafe in its simplest form; the only variation is phonological (*e/ye*).

(20) Modifiers & complements of Ns

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| a. | del-e sang | | (N-EZ NP) |
| | heart-EZ stone | ‘stone heart’ | |
| b. | manzel-e John | | (N-EZ NP) |
| | house-EZ John | ‘John’s house’ | |
| c. | shahr-e Tehran | | (N-EZ NP) |
| | city-EZ Tehran | ‘Tehran city’ | |
| d. | Ali-ye Ghozati | | (N-EZ NP) |
| | Ali-EZ Ghozati | ‘Ali Ghozati’ | |
| e. | tæxrib-e shæhr | | (N-EZ NP) |
| | destruction-EZ city | ‘destruction of the city’ | |
| f. | xordan-e âb | | (N-EZ NP) |
| | drinking-EZ water | ‘drinking of water’ | |
| g. | forunshandé-ye ketâb | | (N-EZ NP) |
| | seller-EZ books | ‘seller of books’ | |
| h. | otâq-e besyar kucik | | (N-EZ AP) |
| | room-EZ very small | ‘very small room’ | |
| i. | ketâb-e sabz-e jâleb | | (N-EZ AP-EZ AP) |
| | book-EZ green-EZ interesting | ‘interesting green book’ | |
| j. | divar-e jelo Ali | | (N-EZ PP) |
| | wall-EZ in-front-of Ali | ‘wall in front of Ali’ | |

(21) Complements of As

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| a. | asheq-e Hasan | | (A-EZ NP) |
| | in love-EZ Hasan | ‘enamored with Hasan’ | |
| b. | negæran-e bæche | | (A-EZ NP) |
| | worried-EZ child-PL | ‘worried about the children’ | |
| c. | montæzer-e Godot | | (A-EZ NP) |
| | waiting-EZ Godot | ‘waiting for Godot’ | |

(22) **Partitives**

- a. tamâm-e sherkathâ (Q-EZ NP)
 all-EZ companies 'all/the-totality-of companies'
- b. tamâm-e-în sherkathâ (Q-EZ NP)
 all-EZ-these companies 'all/the-totality-of these companies'

With certain PPs, Ezafe occurs between the P head and its object. When PP occurs as a noun modifier, Ezafe sometimes occurs between PP and N:

(23) **Complements of (Certain) Ps**

- a. beyn-e mæn-o to (P-EZ NP)
 between-EZ you and me 'between you and me'
- b. væsæt-e otaq (P-EZ NP)
 in-the-middle-EZ room 'in the middle of the room'
- c. dor-e estæxr (P-EZ NP)
 around-EZ pool 'around the pool'
- d. xune-ye [_{PP} kenar-e dærya] (N-EZ [P-EZ NP])
 house-EZ next-EZ sea 'house on the beach'

2.2 Ezafe as Case-marker

(24)-(27) below involve NPs, APs, PPs and QPs, resp. The (a) examples have Ez; the others have the P *az* or *Ez/-az* alternating, with virtually identical sense.

- (24) a. yek majma -e roshanfekraan NP
 a gathering -EZ intellectual.PL 'a gathering of intellectuals'
- b. ye goruh -e/az danešjuyan
 a group -EZ/of student.PL 'a group of the students'
- c. gozaresh -e/az vezarat-e farhang
 report -EZ/of ministry-EZ education 'report of/from the Ministry of Edu'
- (25) a. negæran -e bæche AP
 worried -EZ child.PL 'worried about the children'
- b. deltang az zendegi
 depressed of life 'depressed about life'
- c. xashmgin az natije -ye entexabat
 enraged of result -EZ election 'enraged by/at the election result'
- (26) a. dar-tul -e mah -e Febriye PP
 during -EZ month -EZ February 'during the month of February'
- b. qabl -e/az nahar
 before -EZ/of lunch 'before lunch'
- c. bad -e/az molaqat -e Hasan]
 after -EZ/of visit -EZ Hasan 'after the meeting with Hasan'
- (27) a. bishtar -e ketab.ha QP
 most -EZ book.PL 'most of/among the books'

- b. bazi **az** ketab.ha
 some of book.PL 'some of/among the books'
- c. cand-ta **-ye/az** anha
 few-unit **-EZ/of** them 'few of them'
- d. hic kodum **-ye/az** anha
 not any **-EZ/of** them 'none of them'

English shows a similar parallelism insofar as it can often gloss Ez naturally with *of*, its az-equivalent in these contexts.

- (28) a. del-e sang (N-EZ NP)
 heart-EZ stone 'heart **of** stone'/'stone heart'
- b. manzel-e John (N-EZ NP)
 house-EZ John 'house **of** John's'/'John's house'
- c. shahr-e Tehran (N-EZ NP)
 city-EZ Tehran 'city **of** Tehran'/'Tehran city'
- d. Ali-e Ghozati (N-EZ NP)
 Ali-EZ Ghozati 'Ali **of** the Ghozati's'/'Ali Ghozati'
- e. tæxrib-e shæhr (N-EZ NP)
 destruction-EZ city 'destruction **of** the city'
- f. xordan-e âb (N-EZ NP)
 drinking-EZ water 'drinking **of** water'
- g. forunshandé-ye ketâb (N-EZ NP)
 seller-EZ books 'seller **of** books'
- h. bishtar-e ketab.ha (Q-EZ NP)
 most-EZ book.PL 'most **of** the books'
- i. arezumand-e shohrat (A-EZ NP)
 desirous-EZ fame 'desirous **of** fame'
- j. birun-e panjare (P-EZ NP)
 out-EZ window 'out **of** the window'
- k. ba-vojud-e Hasan (P-EZ NP)
 with-existence-EZ Hasan 'in spite **of** Hasan'
- l. be-dalil-e in mozu (P-EZ NP)
 for-reason-EZ this issue 'because **of** this issue'

Chomsky (1981): *of* is present in the (28) glosses because [+N] items need case but [+N] items do not assign case. *Of* (and *az*) discharge this function (29).

- (29) NON-CASE-ASSIGNING CASE-ASSIGNING CASE-REQUIRING
- | | | | | | |
|----|-------|---|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| a. | X[+N] | ⇒ | | Y[+N] | * |
| b. | X[+N] | ⇒ | [_{PP} of ⇒ | Y[+N]] | English of |
| c. | X[+N] | ⇒ | [_{PP} az ⇒ | Y[+N]] | iPersian az |

Samiian (1983, 1994): iPersian Ezafe is a case-assigner (30a); Larson and Yamakido (2008) give a minor variant of Samiian's proposal (30b):

- (30) NON-CASE-ASSIGNING CASE-ASSIGNING CASE-REQUIRING
- | | | | | |
|----|------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| a. | X[+N] - EZ | ⇒ | Y[+N] | iPersian Ezafe |
| b. | X[+N] - EZ | [_{EzP} -EZ ⇒ | Y[+N]] | iPersian Ezafe |
| | ↑ ----- ↓ | | | |

2.3 iPersian A's are not N's

iPersian A's are not N's (contra Karimi & Brame 1986/2012). N's but not A's are permitted in argument positions (31-33) (cf. 16-18); N's are not freely substitutable for A's in attributive constructions (34).

- (31) a. **hæghighæt/zibayi** paaydaar ast Subj position
 truth/beauty enduring is
 'truth/beauty endures'
- b. ***hæghighi/ziba** paaydaar ast
 true/beautiful enduring is
 'true/ beautiful endures'
- (32) a. Ma **hæghighæt/zibayi-ro** ghabul mikomim. DO position
 we truth/beauty-ACC acceptance do
 'We accept truth/beauty.'
- b. *Ma **hæghighi/ziba-ro** ghabul mikomim.
 we true/beautiful-ACC acceptance do
 'We accept true/beautiful.'
- (33) a. Ye jade ba [**tul-e ziad**]/*[**besyar tulani**] PO position
 INDEF road with length-EZ great/*very long
 'a road of great length'
- b. Ye maqale(-ye) ba [**ahamiat-e ziyad**]/*[**besyar mohem**]
 INDEF article(-EZ) with importance-EZ great /*very important
 'an article of great importance'
- (34) a. Ye jade -ye **besyar tulani**/*[**tul-e ziad**] Attributive position
 INDEF road -EZ very long /*length-EZ great
 'a very long road'
- b. Ye maqale-ye [**besyar mohem**] /*[**ahamiat-e ziyad**]
 INDEF article-EZ very important /*importance-EZ great
 'a very important article'
- c. Ye ketab-e [**besyar zakhim**]/*[**zekhamat-e ziad**]
 INDEF book-EZ very thick /*thickness-EZ great
 'a very thick book'

Proposal: iPersian Ezafe instantiates (14), where X are opaque items.
 Ez governs/assigns case with A's, just as it does with N's.

- (14) SRC [NP D N EZAFE X] Insert case-source


Nonetheless, the A-N distinction is preserved in iPersian, despite the convergence in case properties.

2.4 Caspian "Reverse Ezafe"

Mazanderani, Gilaki and Talyshi nominals show a near inverse pattern to iPersian. Attributive N's & A's, possessives, and N complements occur **preminally** and show a **reverse Ezafe particle** (REZ), which cliticizes to the preceding element (35):

- (35) a. NP/AP/PP -REZ N
 b. NP -REZ A
 c. NP -REZ P

(36) Modifiers & complements of Ns (Gilaki)

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------------|
| a. | bay-ə | gul-an | | NP-REZ N |
| | garden-REZ | flower-PL | 'garden flowers' | |
| b. | John-ə | xowne | | NP-REZ N |
| | John-REZ | house | 'John's house' | |
| c. | ab-e | xurdan | | NP-REZ N |
| | water-REZ | eat | 'drinking of water' | |
| d. | surx-ə | gul | | AP-REZ N |
| | red-REZ | flower | 'red flower' | |
| e. | xayli kushtay(-e) | utaq | | AP-REZ N |
| | very small(-REZ) | room | 'very small room' | |
| e. | xujir-e | sabz-e | kitaab | AP-REZ AP-REZ N |
| | good-REZ | green-REZ | book | 'good green book' |
| e. | daryaa(-e) | kinaar-e | xowne | [NP-REZ P]-REZ N |
| | sea(-REZ) | next-REZ | house | 'house beside the sea' |

(37) Complements of As (Gilaki)

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| a. | Hæsæn-ə | aashiq | | NP-REZ A |
| | Hasan-REZ | in love | 'in love with Hasan' | |
| b. | zak-ə | negarown | | NP-REZ A |
| | child-REZ | worried | 'worried about the child' | |
| c. | Gudut-ə | muntazir | | NP-REZ A |
| | Godot-REZ | waiting | 'waiting for Godot' | |

(38) Complements of Ps (Gilaki)

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|---------|-----------------------------|----------|
| a. | divaar-e | sar | | NP-REZ P |
| | wall-REZ | top | 'up the wall' | |
| b. | otaq-e | væsæt-e | | NP-REZ P |
| | room-REZ | center | 'in the middle of the room' | |

- c. istaxr-**e** dowri NP-REZ P
 pool-REZ around 'around the pool'
- a. daryaa(-**ə**) kinaar-**ə** xowne [NP-REZ P]-REZ N
 sea(-REZ) next-REZ house 'house beside the sea'

2.5 Ez/Rez and Relative Clauses

Ez/Rez symmetry breaks down with RCs. iPersian RCs are uniformly postnominal. Reduced/nonfinite RCs (RRCs) show no C and are introduced by Ez (39a), Finite RCs (FRCs) show no Ez and are introduced by the C *ke* (39b).



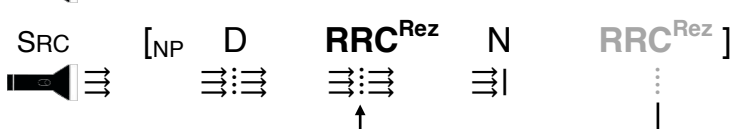
(39) iPersian RRCs and FRCs

- a. aks -**e** [čâp šode dar ruznâme] N-EZ RRC
 photo -EZ publication become in newspaper
 'the photo published in the newspaper'
- b. [dust -e Hasan] (*-e) [**ke** Nanaz-o mishnas-e] N FRC
 friend -EZ Hasan -EZ **that** Nanaz knows
 'the friend of Hasan who knows Nanaz'

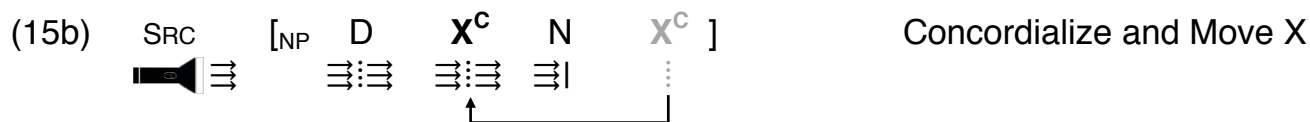
Caspian RCs split. RRCs are prenominal & show Rez as expected under symmetry (40a). But FRCs are postnominal as in iPersian (40b). If Caspian RCs are generated uniformly, this suggests (15b) as the correct picture (41).

(40) Mazanderani RRCs and FRCs

- a. [tæf-**ə** sær bæpət]-**ə** pəla RRC-REZ N
 fire-REZ on cooked.PPRT -REZ rice
 'the rice cooked over a fire'
- b. unta pəla [kə mən tæf-**ə** sær bæpət-əmə] N FRC
 DEM.DIST rice REL 1SG fire-REZ on cooked-1SG
 'the rice that I cooked over a fire'

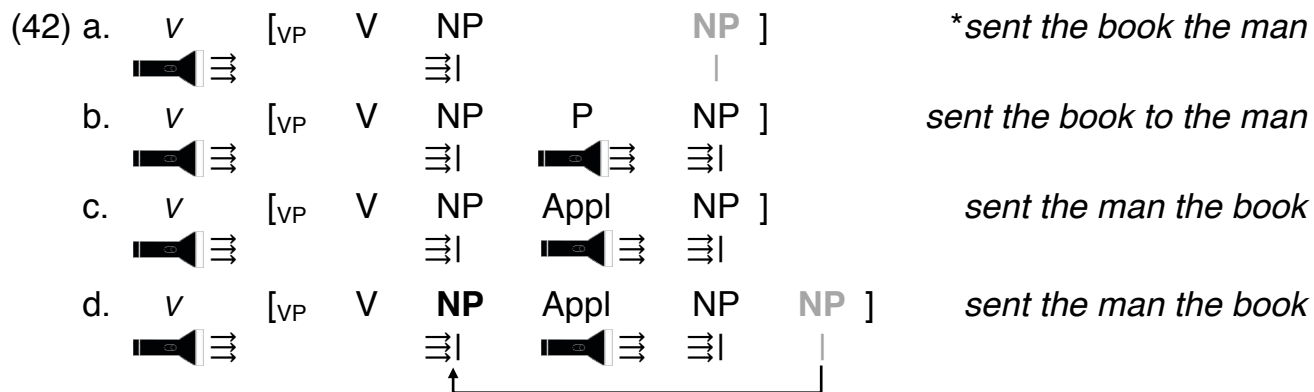
- (41) a. SRC [NP D N **FRC**]

- b. SRC [NP D N **RRC^{Rez}**] Concordialize RRC

- c. SRC [NP D **RRC^{Rez}** N **RRC^{Rez}**] Move RRC^{Rez}


Proposal: Reverse Ezafe lgs. instantiate (15b) - concordialization with movement, where X are opaque items.
 Rez concordializes A's, just as it does N's.

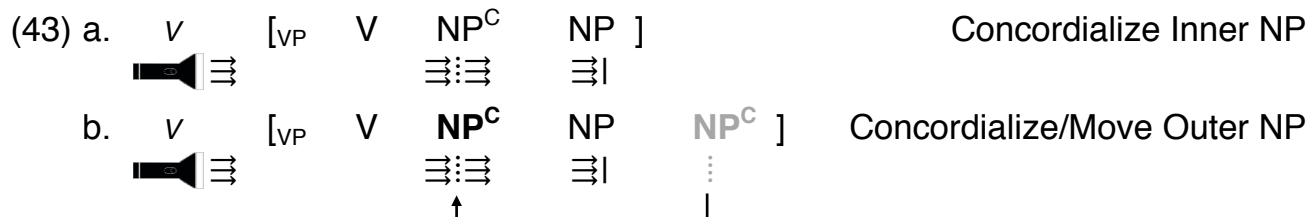


3.0 Concord in VP?

So far we've been looking at DP. But our reflections apply equally to VP (42).



Question: Can we see anything like "concordialization" at work in VP - e.g., N's behaving like A's wrt case?



3.1 Kinande "Linkers" (Baker and Collins 2006)

- (44) a. Mo-n-a-hir-ire [okugulu] k'- [omo-kihuna].
 AFF-1SS-T-put-EXT leg.15 LK.15 LOC.18-hole.7
 'I put the leg in the hole.'
 b. Mo-n-a-hir-ire [omo-kihuna] m'- [okugulu].
 AFF-1SS-T-put-EXT LOC.18-hole.7 LK.18 leg.15
 'I put the leg in the hole.'

LK is required between two VP nominals α and β (taken in either order) (45a,b). LK cannot precede both (45c) nor follow both (45d). What is LK?

- (45) a. V α LK β c. *V LK α β
 b. V β LK α d. *V α β LK

LK superficially resembles a P or Ezafe element, assigning case rightward (46).

(46) V [VP V NP LK NP] *gave the book to the man*

But BC observe that (46) cannot be right; LK agrees with the preceding NP (47)!

(47) V α LK β

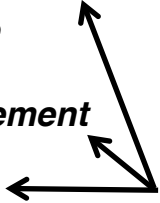
(48) **Baker & Collin's Analysis**

a. [VP v [LKP LK [VP V ... α ... β ...]]

b.

c.

(49) V ... [LKP LK [VP V ... α ... β ...]]



BC's problem: Minimality!!

Proposal (Larson 2008): LK is a concordializing element that agrees with what it concordializes. In (50a) LK concordializes the inner NP; in (50b), LK concordializes the outer NP, which fronts.

(50) a. V [VP V NP^{LK} NP] Concordialize Inner NP

b. V [VP V NP^{LK} NP NP^{LK}] Concordialize/move Outer NP

This solves case problems without raising Minimality problems.

3.2 Kinande "Subnominals"

The Iranian lgs. exhibit A's not manifesting case "translucency" as a core property. Is it possible to find N's not manifesting "opacity" as a core property?

Kinande Ns can be generated w/wo an initial 'augment' vowel. BC describe the w/-version as "normal." BC characterize the wo/-version as a "polarity form" with narrow-scope indefinite interpretation. They are defective in referential possibilities.

(51) a. Kambale mo-a-teta-gul-a e-ri-tunda. (with augment)
 Kambale AFF-1S-NEG/PST-buy-FV **AUG**-5-fruit
 'Kambale did not buy the/a certain fruit.'

- b. Kambale mo-a-teta-gul-a ri-tunda. (without augment)
 Kambale AFF-1S-NEG/PST-buy-FV 5-fruit
 'Kambale did not buy a/any fruit.'

Interestingly, if VP contains an augmentless NP and a loc adjunct, LK is forbidden (52), cf. (53):

- (52) a. Kambale mo-a-teta-gul-a [ri-tunda] (*ry') [omo-soko].
 Kambale AFF-1S-NEG/PST-buy-FV 5-fruit LK.5 LOC.18-market
 'Kambale didn't buy any fruit in the market.'
 b. Kambale mo-a-teta-tw-a [ki-seke] (*ky') [omo-mu-hamba].
 Kambale AFF-1S-NEG/PST-cut-FV 7-sugarcane LK.7 LOC.18-3-axe.
 Kambale didn't cut any sugarcane with the axe.'
- (53) a. Kambale mo-a-teta-gul-a [e-ri-tunda] *(ry') [omo-soko].
 Kambale AFF-1S-NEG/PST-buy-FV AUG -5-fruit LK.5 Loc.18-market
 Kambale didn't buy the fruit in the market.
 b. Kambale mo-a-teta-tw-a [e-ki-seke] *(ky') [omo-mu-hamba].
 Kambale AFF-1S-NEG/PST-cut-FV AUG-7-sugarcane LK.7 Loc.18-3-axe.
 Kambale didn't cut the sugarcane with the axe.

BC claim that augmentless forms are "subnominal" - neither able to agree or bear case. But (54) raises problems. What happened to the ACC born by $v^?$

- (54) Si-n-andisyata-hek-er-a [mu-kali] (*yo) [ka-tebe].
 NEG-1SS-FUT-carry-APPL-FV 1-woman LK.1 12-pail
 I will not carry any pail for any woman.

Proposal: Kinande subnominals are optionally translucent. They don't take LK because "they don't need it" (i.e., LK is blocked by minimal derivation). If this proposal is correct we instantiate a possibility additional to (50a,b), viz., (55).

- (55) $\left[\begin{array}{c} V \\ \text{Speaker} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{VP} \\ V \quad \text{NP}^{\text{SUB}} \quad \text{NP} \end{array} \right]$ Translucent Inner NP

3.3 Mandarin *de*'s (的/地)

Larson (2009) analyzes nominal *de* (的) in Mandarin (56a,b) as a concordializer (57), where X includes As:

- (56) a. Hen dasheng **de** ren zou le.
 very loud DE person leave PERF
 'A/the loud person left.'

- b. Ta mai le piaoliang **de** yifu.
 3SG buy PERF pretty DE clothes
 'He bought some attractive clothes.'

(57) SRC [NP **X^{DE}** N] Concordial X^{DE}


Are Mandarin A's then opaque, comparable to A's in the Caspian languages?

Interestingly, Mandarin has another *de* particle (地) occurring in VP and used to form manner Advs from A's (58):


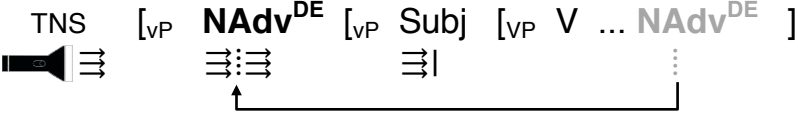
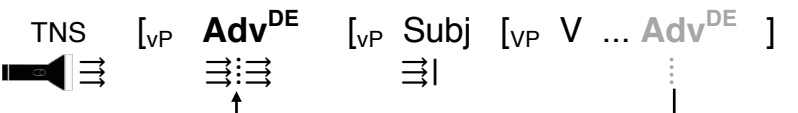
- (58) Zhangsan **qiaoqiao de** shuohua.
 Z. quiet-quiet DE speak
 'Zhangsan is speaking quietly'

Compare now (59) and (60), both with manner Adv's:

- (59) a. Ta zongshi **hen dasheng (de)** gen bieren jianghua.
 3SG always very loud -DE to others talk
 'S/he always talks to others loudly.'
 b. Ta zongshi gen bieren jianghua **hen dasheng (*de)**.
- (60) a. Ta zongshi **qiaoqiao *(de)** gen bieren jianghua.
 3SG always quietly -DE to others talk
 'S/he always talks to others quietly.'
 b. *Ta zongshi gen bieren jianghua **qiaoqiao (de)**.

Da sheng (lit. 'big voice') has a nominal core (*sheng*) and occurs medially & finally. *Qiaoqiaode* (from the adjective *qiao* 'quiet') occurs only medially and requires *de*. AP-*de* adverbs thus show positional restrictions.

Larson (2018) proposes (i) final position is available only to opaque/nominal Advs (NAdv's) (61a) and (ii) the adverbial *de* particle (地) is a concordializer (61b,c)

- (61) a. V [VP V PP **NAdv**]

- b. TNS [VP **NAdv^{DE}** [VP Subj [VP V ... **NAdv^{DE}**]]

- c. TNS [VP **Adv^{DE}** [VP Subj [VP V ... **Adv^{DE}**]]


Unavailability of *qiaoqiao* finally, w/ or wo/*de*, suggests it's not inherently opaque. Obligatory presence of *de* medially suggests *qiaoqiao* is not inherently transparent.

Implication: true As in Mandarin are **neither opaque nor translucent** lexically, unlike the situation in Caspian languages. Concordiality seems something that must be "added onto" an adjectival root in Mandarin.

4.0 Concordiality and AP - Summing Up

The category "adjective" was not self-evident to the earliest grammarians as a distinct part of speech. A's were typically assimilated to Ns (62).

(62) Thrax (200 BC)

Noun, Verb, Participle,
Article, Pronoun, Preposition,
Adverb, Conjunction

Prician (500 AD)

Noun (substantivum/**adjectivum**/numerales),
Verb, Participle, Interjection, Pronoun,
Preposition, Adverb, Conjunction

Yāska (500-600 BC)

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| नाम | Noun (including Adj) |
| आख्यात | Verb |
| उपसर्ग | Pre-verb/Prefix |
| नपित | Particle |

Tolkāppiyam (2500 BC)

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| peyar | Noun |
| vinai | Verb |
| <i>idai</i> | Prefixes/Suffixes/Particles |
| <i>uri</i> | Residual |

The reflections above, if correct, show one dimension in which they were right. Case properties do not map uniformly to A/N. While Ns are largely stable as opaque, As are not.

A → unvalued/concordial/translucent

Icelandic/German/Pashto

N → valued/opaque

A → valued/opaque

Modern Persian/Caspian Lgs.

N → valued/opaque

N → valued/opaque//
unvalued/translucent

Kinande

A → neither!

Mandarin

N → valued/opaque

Lgs have mechanisms for making N's A-like wrt Case ("concordializers")

Lgs have mechanisms for treating A's that are N-like wrt Case ("Ez/Rez")

Remaining Question: How does a "concordializer" work technically within feature theory?? Stay tuned.

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