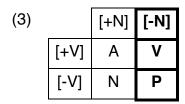# Ezafe, PP and the Nature of Nominalization

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In the talk we argue that the English VP/NP structures in (1a-d) have exact counterparts in the i(ranian)Persian PP/NP structures in (2a-d), where P_1-P_3 are three different classes of iPersian Ps and where -*Ez* is the so-called "Ezafe" morpheme.

(1)	a.	John	[VP destroy	the evidence]		"Pure VP"
	b.	John **-'s**	[NP destroying	the evidence]		Nominalized VP
	c.	John **-'s**	[NP destroying	**of** the evidence]		Nominalized V
	d.	John **-'s**	[NP destruction	**of** the evidence]		Deverbal N

(2)	a.	NP	[PP P_1		NP]	"Pure PP"
	b.	NP **-Ez**	[NP P_2		NP]	Nominalized PP
	c.	NP **-Ez**	[NP P_2	**-Ez**	NP]	Nominalized P
	d.	NP **-Ez**	[NP P_3	**-Ez**	NP]	"Deprepositional" N

The notion "nominalization" is thus shown to be relevant to both of the lexical categories identified by Chomsky (1972) as [-N] (3):

(3)

	[+N]	**[-N]**
[+V]	A	**V**
[-V]	N	**P**

"Syntactically Nominalizable Categories"

As we show, capturing this relationship entails:

- Establishing a common syntactic function for English -*'s/of* and iPersian -*Ez* Samiian 1983,1994; Kirimi and Brame 1986/2012; Samiian and Larson 2018)

- Positing a shared cross-categorial structure for VP-PP (Jackendoff 1973; van Riemsdijk 1990; Svenonius 2003).

- Abandoning traditional Nominalization for a more general "split-feature" view of category specification.