

CLAUSAL DETERMINER = PROPOSITIONAL DETERMINER?

The notion that determiners are nominal categories is well-established. Typically, in languages where definite determiners take CP-like complements, these CPs are argued to have nominal properties. The analyses of these CPs is significantly different from what Owusu (2022) proposes for Akan clause-final definite determiner *nó* in (1). Owusu (2022) argues that *nó* directly modifies propositions, contending that the modified proposition is definite.

- (1) **Context:** Kofi is having problems with Linguistics. His parents have been encouraging him to ask their neighbor, Dr. Abrefa, for help, but Kofi has been too shy to ask him. This morning Kofi informs his mother that he has finally asked their neighbor for help. His mom reports to his father...

[[_{TP} Kofi a-nya a-kɔ hu Dr. Abrefa] (**nó**).
'Kofi PRF-get CONS-go see Dr. Abrefa DEF

Kofi has gone to see Dr. Abrefa.' (Owusu 2022)

Expanding on Owusu's (2022) work, in this talk, I discuss the implications of answering the questions "what does it mean for a proposition to be definite?" and "Can determiners occur outside of the nominal domain?" on the theory of definiteness and determiners in general. To answer the first question, for instance, I show that in Akan, the felicitous use of *nó* requires the existence of a discourse referent with the descriptive content of its complement. As such, in this context definiteness is understood as familiarity. Thus, regarding whether definite markers encode uniqueness or familiarity, *nó* in the clausal domain favors familiarity over uniqueness.