Ezafe is one of the specific features of Persian syntax, with a particular role in the phrase structure of this language and even many other languages. Grammarians have regarded Ezafe as a polysemous "word" carrying over ten different "meanings/functions". One linguist who investigated Ezafe is Ghomeshi (1996). She notes Ezafe as a linking vowel or a vocalic morpheme (without any semantic or syntactic content) which appears between a noun and its complements, between a noun and a possessor and between a noun and a modifier. However, it does not appear on bare nouns. The idea of inserting Ezafe as a vowel between a noun and its complements with little or no semantic or syntactic content is problematic and questionable, though Samiian (1993, 1994) and Karimi and Brame (1986) seek to provide a unified syntactic analysis of the various types of Ezafe construction. If Ezafe is only a vowel, it cannot be the head of a phrase. In the present study, the researcher admits Ezafe as a morpheme with a syntactic role in the phrase structure of language. While Ezafe is a morpheme with a morphological role, it can syntactically function as an "associative marker" or a "phrase marker"