

Minimal systems of Interrogative Words

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1. Preliminaries

Wer, wie, was?

Der, die, das!

Wieso, weshalb, warum?

Wer nicht fragt, bleibt dumm!

(German Sesame Street)

This talk is a progress report on an investigation into the semantic distinctions that are made in questionwords. This investigation can be seen as a cross-linguistic *Wortfeld* analysis (Trier 1931) of a closed class of items.

The subject of this talk will be the minimal number of questionwords a language might have ('how low can you go?'). Do all languages have questionwords? Which categories are distinguished within the set of questionwords? Which distinctions are minimally made? For a preliminary report of the diversity of possible categories asked for by questionwords among the world's linguistic diversity, see Cysouw (2004a)

(1) Kinds of interrogative 'words'

- uninflected free form
- inflected form (inflecting like nominal, verb, or adjective)
- bound forms (always clitic-like?)

(2) Typology of morphological structure of interrogative words

- 1a) unanalyzable morpheme (*how*, but also *who*)
- 1b) diachronically analyzable (*why*, *weshalb*)
- 2a) analyzable but nonsense semantically (*wofür*)
- 2b) partly analyzable ('raspberry'-type)
- 3a) transparently derived from another questionword (*how much*)
- 3b) identical to another questionword (*how long?* vs. *how did you do it?*)

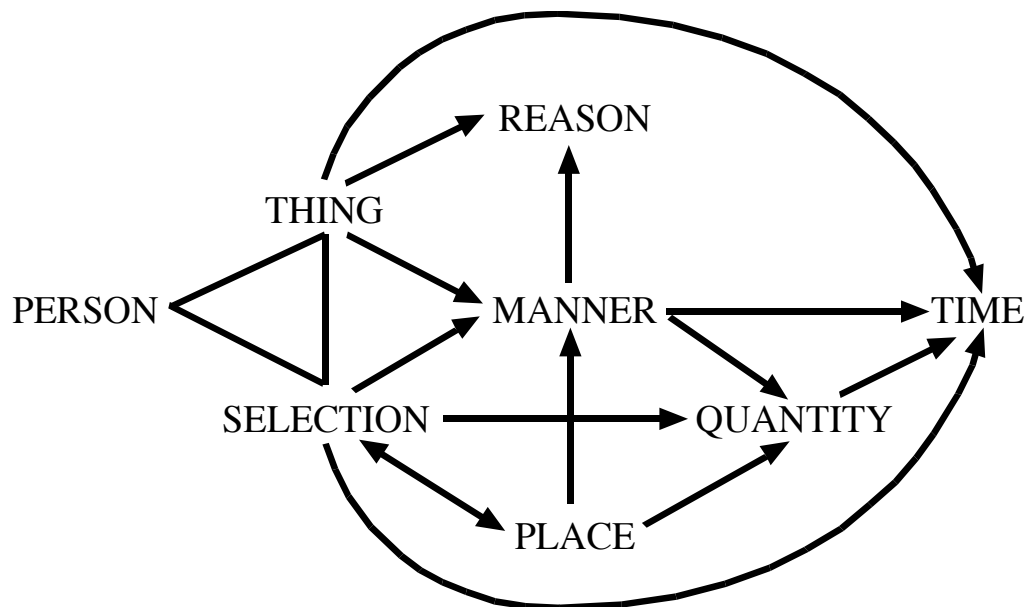
2. Transparency

- Some semantic domains are more commonly expressed by an unanalyzable morpheme than others.
- These empirically major categories overlap, but are not identical to most proposed ontologies (e.g. Aristotle,¹ Heine *et al.* 1991a: 159; Jackendoff 1983: 52-3)
- In general, there appears to be a high innovation rate for interrogative pronouns, also resulting in many near synonyms (e.g. German *wieso*, *weshalb*, *warum*).

(3) Major interrogative categories (estimates of cross-linguistic frequency based on a preliminary, not well-sampled set of languages, see Cysouw 2004a).

– PERSON (<i>who</i>)	± 95% unanalysable
– THING (<i>what</i>)	± 95% unanalysable
– PLACE (<i>where</i>)	± 90% unanalysable
– SELECTION (<i>which</i>)	± 60% unanalysable
– QUANTITY (<i>how much</i>)	± 60% unanalysable
– MANNER (<i>how</i>)	± 40% unanalysable
– TIME (<i>when</i>)	± 40% unanalysable
– all others fall below 10%	

(4) Major pathways of derivation of questionwords



¹ See Aristotle's *Categories*, part 4, as translated by E. M. Edghill – available at <http://classics.mit.edu/Aristotle/categories.1.1.html>

3. Extreme Transparency?

Also called ‘pure transparency’ (Muysken & Smith 1990). In such systems, there is only one questioning element, all others are derived from it.

(5) 18th Century Sranan (English based Creole, Surinam, Bruyn 1993)

<i>hu</i> -NOUN	‘which’, ‘what sort of’	
<i>(hu)-summa</i>	‘who’	(<i>somma</i> ‘person, someone’)
<i>(hu)-sanni</i>	‘what’	(<i>sanni</i> ‘thing, something’)
<i>hu-dissi</i>	‘which’	(<i>dissi</i> ‘this’)
<i>hu-sortu</i>	‘what sort of’	(<i>sortu</i> ‘sort’)
<i>hu-peh</i>	‘where’	(<i>plehi</i> ‘place’)
<i>hu-sei</i>	‘where’	(<i>sei</i> ‘place’)
<i>hu-tem</i>	‘when’	(<i>tem</i> ‘time’)
<i>hu-menni</i>	‘how much’	(derived from Eng. ‘many’, but not Sranan)
<i>hu-fasi</i>	‘how’	(<i>fasi</i> ‘manner’)
<i>hu-fa</i>	‘how, why’	(<i>fasi</i> ‘manner’)
<i>va-hu-heddi</i>	‘why’	(<i>va</i> ‘for’, <i>heddi</i> ‘head’)

- Such systems are rare overall (cf. Indo-Pakistani Sign Language, Zeshan 2000: 155-7; Zeshan 2004: 23; and Kenya Swahili Pidgin, Heine *et al.* 1991b: 57).
- Almost complete transparency is more common. Only one questionword is not transparent in e.g. Ewe (Westermann 1930: 164-5; Pasch 1995: 79-80), Nambikuara (Kroeker 2001: 17-9), and Pirahã (Everett 1991: 80-3).
- Widespread transparency is not confined to Pidgins/Creoles, though it might be more common in such languages than in others.
- Note that the English system does not count as transparent, because *wh-* is not a morpheme

(6) English

wh-o	*th-o
wh-at	th-at
wh-ich	*th-ich
wh-ere	th-ere
wh-en	th-en
how	(th-us)
why	*th-y

4. Extreme Ambiguity?

Givón claims there to be only one questionword in Asheninka, an Arawakan language from Peru. This questionword *tsika* appears to be used in the same contexts as all different English questionwords.

(7) Asheninka (Givón 2001: 304-5, citing D. Payne, p.c.)

- a. *tsika i-tim-i-ka iri_ ta*
 WH 3MASC-be-TAM-Q 3MASC-there
 ‘**Who** is he (that one)?’
- b. *tsika o-pait-a-ka h-a-ake-ri*
 WH 3FEM-name-TAM-Q 3MASC-take-TAM-REL
 ‘**What** did he take?’
- c. *tsika p-a-ake-ro-ka*
 WH 2-get-TAM-3FEM-Q
 ‘**Where** did you get it (fem)?’
- d. *tsika i-ka_t-aaiti-ro-ka choclo*
 WH 3MASC-say-TAM-3FEM-Q corn
 ‘**How** do you say “corn”?’
- e. *tsika i-karat-i-ka iri-ka*
 WH 3MASC-be-TAM-Q 3MASC-here
 ‘**How much** is it?/How many are there?’

In fact, the structure of Ashinca turns out to be a special case of transparency. There is hardly any ambiguity possible. I investigated all 206 content questions that appeared in an Asheninka text collection (Anderson 1985/1986). It turns out that the verb following the questionword *tsika* plays a determining role in the meaning of the question (for details, see Cysouw 2004b)

(8) Asheninca content questions (from Cysouw 2004b)

Structure	Meaning	No. of Cases
<i>tsica</i> + NP	be where	9
<i>tsica</i> + V	where	4
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-saic-</i>	live where	4
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-iyaat-</i>	go where	7
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-a(g)-</i>	take from where	8
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-quen-</i>	go where	5
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-quen-</i>	will do how	3
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-quen-</i>	can do how	5
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-cara-</i>	how much/many	3
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-tzim-</i> + NP	be who	2
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-tzim-</i> + relative clause	which of them	2
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-cant-</i>	say what	4
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-cant-</i>	do what/what happened	8
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-cant-</i> + relative clause	how	12
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-cant-</i> + relative clause	why	5
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-pait-</i>	call how	8
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-pait-</i> + relative clause	who	4
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-pait-</i> + relative clause	what/which	12
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-pait-</i> + relative clause	why	15
<i>tsica</i> + <i>-pait-</i> + relative clause	how	1
<i>-pait-</i> + relative clause	who	6
<i>-pait-</i> + relative clause	what	16
<i>-pait-</i> + relative clause	why	40
<i>-pait-</i> + relative clause	how	1
<i>-pait-</i> + relative clause	how could (exclamation)	4
<i>ipaitaca</i>	how are you/what's up	4
<i>tsica</i> + relative clause	(various meanings)	4
Other interrogatives		2
No translation		8
	Total	206

(9) Summary of interrogative constructions in Asheninca

Construction		Interrogative category
<i>tsica</i>		PLACE ‘where’
<i>tsica</i>	<i>-tzim-</i>	PERSON ‘who’
<i>(tsica)</i>	<i>-pait-</i> relative clause	VERB ARGUMENT ‘who/what/which’
		REASON ‘why’
<i>tsica</i>	<i>-quen-</i>	MANNER ‘how’
<i>tsica</i>	<i>-cant-</i> relative clause	MANNER ‘how’
<i>tsica</i>	<i>-cara-</i>	QUANTITY ‘how much’
<i>tsicapaita</i>		TIME ‘when’

(10) Asheninca (Anderson 1985/1986: I-196)

tsica pi-pait-a-ca

WH 2-call-TAM-Q

‘¿Cómo te llamas?’ (How are you called?/What is your name?)

(11) Asheninca (Anderson 1985/1986: I-136, II-128)

a. *tsica ipaitaca poc-atsi-ri iroñaaca*

WH come-TAM-REL now

‘¿Quién viene?’ (**Who** is coming?)

b. *ipaitaca pi-caim-i-ri incaaran-qui*

WH 2-call-TAM-REL ?-LOC

‘¿A quién estabas llamando?’ (**Who** are you calling?)

(12) Asheninca (Anderson 1985/1986: III-116, III-12)

a. *paitaca p-amemana-tzi-ri-ca jaca no-yovite-qui*

WH 2-search-TAM-REL-Q here 1-casserole-LOC

‘¿Qué estabas buscando en mi olla de barro?’

(**What** are you looking for in my casserole?)

b. *tsica opaitaca ant-aque-mi-ri*

WH do-TAM-1-REL

‘¿Qué te ha pasado?’ (**What** happened to you?)

5. Attested Ambiguities

‘The number and kind of distinctions which QWs [Questions Words, MC] may or may not reflect in terms of those existing elsewhere in a give language vary considerably from language to language, but at least one constrast appears to be nearly universal: Q-pronouns show a human/nonhuman or, in a few cases, an animate/inanimate dichotomy.’ (Ultan 1978: 229)

(13) PERSON=THING ²

- Baltic:
 - Latvian (Nau 1998, 1999)
 - Lithuanian (Lindström 1995: 314)
- Khasi (Austro-Asiatic, India, Rabel 1961: 68-9)
- !Xõo (Tuu, Namibia/Botswana, Güldemann forthcoming)
- Mekens, Sak_rabiat dialect (Tupi, Brazil, Galucio 2001: 166-8)
- Paumari (Arawa, Brazil, Chapman & Derbyshire 1990: 203-16)
- Ika (Chibchan, Colombia, Frank 1990: 82-6)
- Arawakan:
 - Achagua (Colombia, Wilson 1992: 26, 125-7)
 - Apuriña (Brazil, Facundes 2000: 365)
 - Asheninca (Peru, Payne 1989: 151-153; Reed & Payne 1986: 328-330)
 - Bare (Venezuela, Aikhenvald 1995: 25)
 - Nomatsiguenga (Peru, Shaver 1996: 37, 40, 169)
 - Terêna (Brazil, Eastlack 1968: 7-8; Ekdahl & Butler 1979: 190-4)
 - Warekena (Venezuela, Aikhenvald 1998: 261, 325-6)
- Mataco-Guaicuruan:
 - Maká (Paraguay, Gerzenstein 1994: 178)
 - Mataco (Paraguay, Viñas Urquiza 1974: 106-7)
 - Mocoví (Argentina, Grondona 1998: 162)
 - Toba (Argentina, Klein 2001: 23)

(14) MANNER=QUANTITY

- Asmat (Central and South New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Voorhoeve 1965: 157-161)
- Nabak (Huon Finisterre, Papua New Guinea, Fabian *et al.* 1998: 32)
- Wardaman (Gunwingguan, Australia, Merlan 1994: 156, 590)
- Sanuma (Yanomam, Brazil, Borgman 1990: 66-72)
- Apalai (Carib, Brazil, Koehn & Koehn 1986: 56-60)
- Mekens (Tupi, Brazil, Galucio 2001: 166-180)
- Urubu-Kaapor (Tupí-Guaraní, Brazil, Kakumasu 1986: 353-5)

² Sango is quoted by Ultan (1978: 229), but this is not substantiated by the sources (Samarin 1967: 74-5, 217; Thornell 1997: 76).

(15) Asmat (Voorhoeve 1965: 160)

- a. *tirif ucim emamis*
 letters WH lie
 ‘**How many** letters are lying there?’
- b. *makik ucim ématamcém*
 fish line WH will you throw it
 ‘**How** will you throw out the fish line?’

(16) Urubu-Kaapor (Kakumasu 1986: 354)

- a. *myja ne tapi'ir ne ere-juka katu*
 WH 2SG.PRON tapir 2SG.PRON 2SG-kill well
 ‘**How** do you kill a tapir?’
- b. *myja ere-juka*
 WH 2SG-kill
 ‘**How many** did you kill?’

(17) THING=REASON

Migili (Niger-Congo/Platiod, Nigeria, Stofberg 1978: 131, 134)

- a. *á gbé (i)bõ_*
 3SG.PRON buy WH
 ‘**What** did he buy?’
- b. *ó bé (i)bõ_*
 2SG.PRON come WH
 ‘**What** have you come **for**?’

(18) THING=QUALITY

Manam (Austronesian/Oceanic, Papua New Guinea, Lichtenberk 1983: 403)

- a. *ra_ána stúa-lo _u-záza-i*
 WH store-LOC 2SG-buy-3SG
 ‘**What** did you buy in the store?’
- b. *ra_ána waríge áne-_a _u-wáur-i*
 WH rope INSTR-FOC 2SG-fasten-3SG
 ‘**What (kind of)** rope was it that you fastened it with?’

(19) Some other possible ambiguities

THING=MANNER

– Mocoví (Mataco-Guaicurán, Argentina, Grondona 1998: 162)

PLACE=TIME

– Terêna (Arawakan, Brazil, Ekdahl & Butler 1979: 190-4)

QUANTITY (MASS)=TIME

– Hup (Maku, Brazil; P. Epps, p.c.)

6. Conclusions:

- synchronically, transparency of questionwords is ubiquitous
- diachronically, there is a high ‘turn-over rate’ of questionwords
- extreme transparency is rare
- extreme ambiguity does not seem to exist
- ambiguities among the major categories are rare
- the ambiguity *who* = *what* appears to be the most common among them

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