I'm not robot

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Wh questions indirect speech

Contenido Adjectives and adverbs Adjectives Adverbs Adverbs Adverb phrases Adverbs and adverb phrases: position Adverbs and adverb phrases: typical errors Adverbs: forms Adverbs: functions Adverbs: types Comparison: adverbs (worse, more easily) Degree adverbs Time adverbs Adverbs as discourse markers (anyway, finally) Adverbs as short responses (definitely, certainly) Using adjectives and adverbs Easily confused words Above or over? Across, over or through? Advice or advise? Affect or effect? All or every? All or whole? Allow, permit or let? Almost or nearly? Alone, lonely, or lonesome? Along or alongside? Already, still or yet? Also, as well or too? Alternate(ly), alternative(ly) Although or though? Altogether or all together? Amount of, number of or quantity of? Any more or anymore? Anyone, anybody or anything? Apart from or except for? Arise or rise? Around or round? Arouse or rouse? As or like? As, because or since? As, when or while? Been or gone? Begin or start? Beside or besides? Between or among? Born or borne? Bring, take and fetch Can, could or may? Classic or classical? Come or go? Consider or regard? Consist, comprise or compose? Content or contents? Different from, different to or different than? Do or make? Down, downwards or downward? During or for? Each or every? East or eastern; north or northern? Economic or economical? Efficient or effective? Elder, eldest or older, oldest? End or finish? Especially or specially? Except or except for? Expect, hope or wait? Experience or experiment? Fall or fall down? Far or a long way? Farther, farthest or further, furthest? Fast, quick or quickly? Fell or felt? Female or feminine; male or masculine? Finally, at last, lastly or in the end? First, firstly or at first? Fit or suit? Following or the following? For or since? Forget or leave? Full or filled? Fun or funny? Get or go? Grateful or thankful? Hear or listen (to)? High or tall? Historic or historical? House or home? How is ...? or What is ... like? If or whether? If or whether? Ill or sick? Imply or infer? In the way or on the way? It's or its? Late or lately? Lay or lie? Lend or borrow? Less or fewer? Look at, see or watch? Low or short? Man, mankind or people? Maybe or may be? Maybe or perhaps? Nearest or next? Never or not ... ever? Nice or sympathetic? No doubt or without doubt? No or not? Nowadays, these days or today? Open or opened? Opportunity or possibility? Opposite or in front of? Other, others, the other or another? Out or out of? Permit or permission? Person, persons or people? Pick or pick up? Play or game? Politics, political, politician or policy? Price or prize? Principal or principle? Quiet or quite? Raise or rise? Remember or remind? Right or rightly? Rob or steal? Say or tell? So that or in order that? Sometimes or sometime? Sound or noise? Speak or talk? Such or so? There, their or they're? Towards or toward? Wait or wait for? Wake, wake up or awaken? Worth or worthwhile? Nouns, pronouns and determiners Determiners Nouns Noun phrases Pronouns Pronouns Each other, one another Everyone, everybody, everything, everywhere It Gender No one, nobody, nothing, nowhere One One and one's Pronouns: personal (I, me, you, him, it, they, etc.) Pronouns: possessive (my, mine, your, yours, etc.) Pronouns: reflexive (myself, themselves, etc.) Pronouns: indefinite (-body, -one, -thing, -where) Pronouns: one, you, we, they Relative pronouns Questions: interrogative pronouns (what, who) Someone, somebody, something, somewhere That Quantifiers A bit All Any Both Either Enough Least, the least, at least Less Little, a little, few, a few Lots, a lot, plenty Many More Most, the most, mostly Much, many, a lot of, lots of: quantifiers No, none and none of Plenty Some Some and any Question words How What When Where Which Who, whom Whose Why Using nouns Prepositions and particles Using English Collocation Functions Numbers Dates Measurements Number Time People and places Place and movement Abroad Away and away from Back Inside Nearby Outside Up Politeness Reported speech Sexist language Spoken English Types of English Useful phrases Writing Verbs Tenses and time Verb forms Verb patterns Phrasal verbs and multi-word verbs Passive voice Modal verbs and modality Conditionals and wishes Using verbs Table of irregular verbs Words, sentences and clauses Word classes and sentences Relative clauses Negation Two negatives Negation of think, believe, suppose, hope Questions Moving question words to a different place in a sentence than an answer would go In linguistics, wh-movement (also known as wh-fronting, wh-extraction, or wh-raising) is the formation of syntactic dependencies involving interrogative words. An example in English is the dependency formed between what and the object position of doing in "What are you doing?". Interrogative forms are known within English linguistics as wh-words such as what, when, where, who, and why, but also include interrogative words like how. This kind of dependency has been used as a diagnostic tool in syntactic studies as it is subject to a number of interacting grammatical constraints (e.g. island effects, relativized minimality constraints, etc.). In languages with wh-movement, sentences or clauses with a wh-word show a non-canonical word order that places the wh-word (or phrase containing the wh-word) at or near the front of the sentence or clause (Whom are you thinking about?) instead of the canonical position later in the sentence (I am thinking about you). Leaving the wh-word in its canonical position is called wh-in situ and occurs in echo-questions and in polar questions in informal speech. Movement often results in a discontinuity (other discontinuity types include topicalization, scrambling, and extraposition). Wh-movement is found in many languages around the world, and of the various discontinuity types, wh-movement is the one that has been studied the most.[1] It is observed in many of the world's languages, and plays a key role in the theories of long-distance dependencies. Historically, the name wh-movement stems from early generative grammar (1960s and 1970s) and was a reference to the transformational analysis of the day in which the wh-expression appears in its canonical position at deep structure and then moves leftward from that position to a derived position at the front of the sentence/clause at surface structure.[2] Although many theories of syntax do not use the mechanism of movement in the transformative sense, the term wh-movement (or equivalent terms such as wh-fronting, wh-extraction, wh-raising) is widely used to denote the phenomenon, even in theories that do not model long-distance dependencies as movement. Basic examples The following examples of English sentence pairs illustrate wh-movement: each (a) example has the canonical word order of a declarative sentence in English; each (b) sentence has undergone wh-movement, whereby the wh-word has been fronted in order to form a question. The relevant words are bolded. wh-fronting of whom, which corresponds to the direct object Tesnière (1a) Tom has been reading Tesnière. (1b) Whom has Tom been reading? wh-fronting of what, which corresponds to the prepositional object syntax (2a) She should stop talking about syntax. (2b) What should she stop talking about? The temporal adjunct corresponding to tomorrow has been wh-fronted (3a) They want to visit us tomorrow. (3b) When do they want to visit us? The predicative adjective corresponding to happy has been fronted as the wh-word what. (4a) She is happy. (4b) What is she? The prepositional phrase corresponding to to school has been fronted as the wh-word where. (5a) She is going to school. (5b) Where is she going? The adverb phrase corresponding to well has been fronted as the wh-word how. (6a) They are doing well. (6b) How are they doing? The examples in (1) through (6) illustrate that wh-fronting occurs when a constituent is questioned that appears to the right of the finite verb in the corresponding declarative sentence. Consider in this regard that when the subject is questioned, there is no obvious reason to assume that wh-fronting has occurred because the default position of the subject is clause-initial: a. Fred is working hard. b. Who is working hard? – The subject corresponding to Fred already appears at the front of the sentence, so there is no reason to assume that wh-fronting has occurred Insofar as the wh-subject is the first position of movement is string vacuous (the surface string of words remains the same). Such theories assume that the wh-subject has in fact moved up the syntactic hierarchy.[3] Wh-expressions without wh-movement Wh-movement typically occurs to form questions in English. There are, however, at least three kinds of questions in which wh-movement does not occur (aside from when the question word serves as the subject and so is already fronted): Echo questions: To confirm what you thought you heard Quiz questions or specific questions: Ask for detailed specific information that the individual has encountered before Multiple wh-questions in a single sentence: When there is already one wh-word at the front Expected questions: Occur when new information is expected [4] You bought what!? – Echo question George Orwell was born in which country? – Quiz question Who bought what? – Multiple wh-expressions While wh-movement is the rule (and these three cases are the exceptions to the rule) in English, other languages may leave wh-expressions in situ (in base position) more often such as in Slavic Languages.[5] In French for instance, wh-movement is often optional in certain matrix clauses.[6] Some example of languages that possess Wh-expressions without obligatory wh-movement (i.e. wh-in situ) are Chinese and Slavic languages—languages that are most commonly used as examples are Mandarin and Russian. In also needs to be considered that in situ questions are different from wh-fronted questions as they follow two different paths: 1) Typically, in situ expressions result from no movement at all which tends to be morphologically or pragmatically conditioned [4] 2) Wh-expressions/words are always moved [4] In wh-expressions words are moved [4] In subordinate clauses The examples in the previous section have wh-movement occurring in main clauses (in order to form a question). Wh-movement is not restricted to occurring in main clauses. It frequently appears in subordinate clauses, although its behavior in subordinate clauses differs in a key respect, viz. word order. The following two subsections consider wh-movement in indirect questions and relative clauses. In indirect questions In English, wh-movement occurs to form a question in both main and subordinate clauses. When the question is expressed with a main clause, it is a direct question. When the question is expressed with a subordinate clause. While wh-fronting occurs in both direct and indirect questions, there is a key word order difference that distinguishes between the two.[7] This difference is illustrated with the following data: a. Fred will ask Jill to leave. b. Whom1 will2 Fred ask to leave? – Direct question c. I wonder whom1 Fred2 will3 ask to leave. – Indirect question a. Sam likes to get news about? – Direct question b. What1 does2 Sam like to get news about? – Direct question c. They asked what1 Sam2 likes3 to get news about. – Indirect question a. Larry stayed home due to the weather. b. Why1 did2 Larry stay home? – Direct question; do-support introduced c. Nobody knows why1 Larry2 stayed3 home. – Indirect question The subscripts indicate a central word order difference across direct and indirect questions. Wh-fronting in main clauses typically results in V2 word order in English, meaning the finite verb appears in second position, as marked by the 2-subscript in the in-the-sentences. In indirect questions, however, V3 word order typically obtains, as marked by the 3-subscript in the c-sentences. Despite this systematic word order difference across direct and indirect questions, wh-fronting within the clause is occurring in both cases. Note as well that do-support is often needed in order to enable wh-fronting. Wh-fronting in main clauses is often reliant on subject-auxiliary inversion. In relative clauses The examples above all involve interrogative clauses (questions). Wh-movement also occurs in relative clauses, however, which cannot be interpreted as questions.[8] Many relative pronouns in English have the same form as the corresponding interrogative words (which, who, where, etc.). Relative clauses are subordinate clauses, so the characteristic V3 word order seen in indirect questions occurs: a. I read Fred's paper. b. Fred's paper, which1 I2 read3 – Wh-fronting impossible with V2 word order in subordinate clause a. John likes the governer. b. the governer whom1 John2 likes3 – Wh-fronting in relative clause c. *the governor whom1 does2 John like – Wh-fronting impossible with V2 word order in subordinate clause a. Fred reads the paper in the coffee shop. b. the coffee shop where1 Fred2 reads3 the paper – Wh-fronting in relative clause c. *the coffee shop where1 Fred read3 the paper – Wh-fronting in relative clause occurs. a. Fred read the paper – Wh-fronting impossible in subordinate clause with V2 word order The relative pronouns have found in the subordinate clauses of the b-examples, just like they are fronted in the previous sections. The characteristic V3 word order is obligatory. If the V2 word of main clauses occurs, the sentence is bad, as the c-examples demonstrate. Pied-piping Many instances of wh-fronting involve a larger constituent being pied-piped. Pied-piping occurs when a fronted wh-word (or otherwise focused word) pulls an entire encompassing phrase to the front of the clause with it, i.e. "pied-pipes" the other words of the phrase with it to the front of the clause (see the Pied Piper of Hamelin).[9] The following two subsections consider both obligatory and optional pied-piping. Obligatory pied-piping Pied-piping is sometimes obligatory. That is, in order for a wh-expression to be fronted, an entire encompassing phrase must be fronted with it. The relevant phrase of pied-piping is underlined in the following examples: a. Susan is reading Fred's novel. b. Whose novel is Susan reading? – Pied-piping of novel c. *Whose is Susan reading novel? – Sentence is bad because pied-piping has not occurred. a. The music is very loud. b. How loud is the music? – Pied-piping of loud c. *How is the music loud? – Sentence is bad because pied-piping has not occurred. These examples illustrate that pied-piping is often necessary when the wh-work is inside a noun phrase (NP) or adjective phrase (AP). Pied-piping is motivated in part by the barriers and islands to extraction (see below). When the wh-word appears underneath a blocking category or in an island, the entire encompassing phrase must be fronted. Pied-piping was first identified by John R. Ross in his 1967 dissertation. Optional pied-piping There are cases where pied-piping can be optional. In English, this occurs most notably with prepositional phrases (PPs). The wh-word is the object of a preposition. A formal register will pied-pipe the preposition, whereas more colloquial English prefers to leave the preposition in situ, e.g. a. She revealed her secret to Tom. b. To whom did she reveal her secret? – Pied-piping of preposition associated with a formal register. c. Which door is he hiding behind? – Pied-piping absent in colloquial, everyday English The c-examples are cases of preposition stranding, which is possible in English, but not allowed in many languages that are related to English.[10] For instance, preposition stranding is largely absent from many of the other Germanic languages and it may be completely absent from the Romance languages. Prescriptive grammars often claim that preposition stranding should be avoided in English as well; however, in certain contexts pied-piping of prepositions in English may make a sentence feel artificial or stilted. Extraction islands In many cases, a Wh-expression can occur at the front of a sentence regardless of how far away its canonical position is, e.g. a. Whom does Mary like __ ? b. Whom does Bob know that Mary likes __ ? c. Whom does Carl believe that Bob knows that Mary likes __ ? Wh-fronting whom is the direct object of the verb likes in each of these sentences. There appears to be no limit on the distance that can separate the fronted expression from its canonical position. In more technical terms, we can say that the dependency relation between the gap (the canonical, empty position) and its filler (the Wh-expression) is unbounded in the sense that there is no upper bound on how deeply embedded within the given sentence the gap may appear. However, there are cases in which this is not possible. Certain kinds of phrases do not seem to allow a gap. The phrases from which a Wh-word cannot be extracted are referred to as extraction islands or simply islands. The following subsections briefly consider seven types of islands: 1) adjunct islands, 2) Wh-islands, 3) subject islands, 4) left branch islands, 5) coordinate structure islands, 6) complex NP islands, and 7) non-bridge islands. These island types were all originally identified in Ross' seminal dissertation.[11] The islands in the examples that follow are underlined in the a-sentences. Adjunct islands An adjunct island is a type of island formed from an adjunct clause. Wh-movement is not possible out of an adjunct clause. Adjunct clauses include clauses introduced by because, if, and when, as well as relative clauses. Some examples include: a. You went home because you needed to do that? b. *What did you go home because you needed to do __ ? – The attempt to extract out of an adjunct clause fails. a. Alex likes the woman who wears extravagant rings? b. *What does Alex like the woman who wears __ ? – The attempt to extract out of an adjunct clause fails. a. John wonders where Eric went to buy a gift? b. ??What does John wonder where Eric went to buy __ ? – The attempt to extract out of a wh-island is at best strongly marginal. a. Susan asked why Sam was waiting for Fred. b. *Whom did Susan ask why Sam was waiting for __ ? – The attempt to extract out of a wh-island fails. The b-sentences are strongly marginal/unacceptable because one has attempted to extract an expression out of a wh-island. The reason why this occurs is because both wh-words are part of a DP. It would not be possible to move the bottom wh-word to the top of the structure, as they would both interfere. In order to extract out of a wh-island fails. The b-sentences are strongly marginal/unacceptable because one has attempted to extract an expression out of a wh-island. The reason why this occurs is because both wh-words are part of a DP. It would not be possible to move the competing wh-word higher by skipping the higher DP as wh-movement is a cyclic process. Subject islands Wh-movement is not (or hardly) possible out of subjects, at least not in English. This is particularly true for subject clauses, and to a somewhat lesser extent out of subject phrases, e.g.[12] a. That John went home is likely. b. *Who is that __ went home likely?. – Wh-extraction out of a subject clause fails. a. The story about Susan was funny. b. ??Whom was the story about __ funny? – Wh-extraction out of a subject phrase is strongly marginal. The important insight here is that wh-extraction out of object clauses and phrases is quite possible. There is therefore an asymmetry across subjects and objects with respect to wh-movement. Left branch islands Modifiers that would appear on a left-branch under a noun (i.e. they precede the noun that they modify) cannot be extracted. The relevant constraint is known as the Left Branch Condition, and Ross (1967) is again credited with having discovered it.[13] The left branch constraint captures the fact that possessive determiners and attributive adjectives in English and many related languages necessarily pied-pipe the entire noun phrase when they are fronted, e.g. a. Susan likes Fred's account. b. *Whose does Susan like __ account? – Attempt to extract from a left branch under a noun fails. a. He bought an expensive boat. b. *How expensive did he buy a __ boat? – Attempt to extract from a left branch under a noun fails. c. How expensive a boat did he buy __ ? – Extraction succeeds if the entire NP is pied piped. a. He bought an expensive boat. b. *How expensive did he buy a __ boat? – Attempt to extract from a left branch under a noun fails. c. How expensive a boat did he buy __ ? – Extraction succeeds if the entire NP is pied piped. Alex like the woman who wears __ ? – The attempt to extract out of an adjunct clause fails. a. John wonders where Eric went to buy a gift? b. ??What does John wonder where Eric went to buy __ ? – The attempt to extract out of a wh-island is at best strongly marginal. Coordinate structure islands In coordination, extraction out of a conjunct of a coordinate structure is possible only if this extraction affects all the conjuncts of the coordinate structure equally. The relevant constraint is known as the coordinate structure constraint.[14] The relevant must extract the same syntactic expression out of each of the conjuncts simultaneously. This sort of extraction is said to occur across the board (ATB-extraction),[16] e.g. a. Sam ate [beans] and [broccoli]. b. *What did Sam eat [beans] and [_]? – Extraction fails because it affects just one conjunct. a. Sam ate [beans] and [broccoli]. b. *What did Sam eat [_] and [broccoli]? – Extraction fails because it affects just one conjunct. a. Sam [gave __ to me] and [loan __ to you]? – Extraction fails because it affects just one conjunct. a. Sam [gave __ to me] and [loaned a trumpet to you]. b. What did Sam [give __ to me] and [loan __ to you] ? – Extraction succeeds because it occurs equally out of both conjuncts (ATB-extraction). a. He is [waiting for you] and [trying to call you]. b. Whom is he [waiting for __] and [trying to call __]? – Extraction succeeds because it occurs equally out of both conjuncts (ATB-extraction). a. He is [waiting for you] and [trying to call you]. b. Whom is he [waiting for __] and [trying to call __]? – Extraction succeeds because it occurs equally out of both conjuncts (ATB-extraction). The a-sentence in each pair is acceptable because the relevant constraint is known as the complex NP constraint,[17] and comes in two varieties, the first banning extraction from the clausal complement of a noun, and the second banning extraction from a relative clause modifying a noun: Sentential complement to a noun: a. You heard the claim that Fred solved the problem. b. ??What did you hear the claim that Fred solved __ ? – Attempt to extract out of a complex NP fails. a. She likes the possibility that she might get a new phone for X-mas. b. ??What does she like the possibility that she might get __ for X-mas? – Attempt to extract out of a complex NP fails. Relative clause: a. They hired someone who speaks a Balkan language. b. *What Balkan language did they hire someone who speaks __ ? Non-bridge-verb islands Extraction out of object that-clauses serving as complements to verbs may show island-like behavior if the matrix verb is a non-bridge verb (Erteschik-Shir 1973). Non-bridge verbs include manner-of-speaking verbs, such as whisper or shout, e.g. a. She thinks that he died. b. How does she think that he died __ ? – Extraction out of object clause easily possible with matrix bridge verb. a. She whispered that he had died __ ? – Extraction across a non-bridge verb fails. Relative clause: a. They hired someone who speaks a Balkan language. b. *What Balkan language did they hire someone who speaks __ ? – Non-bridge verb islands Extraction out of object that-clauses serving as complements to verbs may show island-like behavior if the matrix verb is a non-bridge verb (Erteschik-Shir 1973). Non-bridge verbs include manner-of-speaking verbs, such as whisper or shout, e.g. a. She thinks that he died. b. How does she think that he died __ ? – Extraction out of object clause easily possible with matrix bridge verb. a. She whispered that he had died __ ? – Extraction across a non-bridge verb fails. [Complementizer], which promotes movement of a Wh-word from the canonical base position to Spec-C. This movement could be considered as "Copy + Paste + Delete" movement as we are copying the interrogative word from the bottom, pasting it to Spec-C, and then deleting it from the bottom so that it solely remains at the top (now taking the position of Spec-C). Overall, the highest C will be the target position of the Wh-Raising.[2] The interrogatives that are used in the Wh-Movement do not all share headedness. This is important to consider when making the syntax trees, as there are different heads that may be used Headedness: Determiner Phrase (DP): Who, What Prepositional Phrase (PP): Where, When, Why Adverb Phrase (AdvP): How When creating the Syntax Tree for the Wh-movement, consider the subject-aux movement in the word that was raised from T (Tense) to C (Complementizer). The location of the EPP (Extended Projection Principle): The EPP allows movement of the Wh-word from the bottom canonical position of the syntax tree to Spec-C. The EPP is a great indicator when it comes to distinguishing between in-situ trees and ex-situ. Ex situ trees allow the movement to Spec-C, while in situ do not as the head C lacks the EPP feature. Islands in Syntax Trees: Within Syntax trees, islands do not allow movement to occur if movement happens or if descends as ungrammatical to the native speaker of the observed language. Islands are typically noted as being a boxed node on the tree. The movement in the Wh-Island syntax tree is unable to occur because in order to move out of an embedded clause, a Determiner Phrase (DP) must move through the Spec-C position. This cannot occur, as the Determiner Phrase (DP) is already occupied. Wh-Island example, "She said [who bought what]?". We see that "who" takes the place of DP and restricts "what" from rising up to the respected Spec C. Native speakers may confirm this as well as it will sound ungrammatical * "What did she say [bought what?]". Multiple Wh-Questions In languages, a sentence can contain more than one wh-phrase. These interrogative constructions are called multiple wh-questions. [18] e.g. Who ate what at the restaurant? In the following English example, a strikeout-line and trace-movement co-indexation symbols: [Whoi ... whoi] U __]-- are used to indicate the underlying raising-movement of the wh-phrase closest to the closest wh-phrase. This movement produces an overt sentence word order with one fronted wh-question: e.g. [Whoi did you help who to make what?] in the underlying (deep) syntax structure of this sentence, [who] is positioned directly after the transitive verb [help] because the VP selects a direct object DP as its complement the other wh-phrase [who] is raised from its canonical position to Spec-CP, which produces sentence word order with a wh-question word at the beginning of the sentence the farther away wh-phrase [what] is kept in situ in the underlying syntax, the wh-phrase closest to Spec-CP is raised to satisfy selectional properties of the CP: the [+Q] and [+Wh-EPP] feature requirements of C. The wh-phrase farther away from Spec-CP stays in its base position (in situ).[18] Superiority Condition The superiority condition determines which wh-phrase moves in a clause that contains multiple wh-phrases.[18] This is the outcome of applying the attract closest principle, where only the closest candidate is eligible for movement to the attracting head that selects for it.[18] If the farther wh-phrase moves instead of the preceding wh-phrase, an ungrammatical structure is created (in English). Not all languages have instances of multiple-wh movement by the superiority condition, most have variations. There is no uniformity found across languages concerning the superiority of Wh-elements at [Spec,CP] (Rudin, 1988). One group includes the languages: Serbo-Croatian, Polish, and Czech where there is only one Wh-element in [Spec,CP] at S-structure. In the first group mentioned, the Attract Closest principle is present and the Wh-word that is closest to the attracting head undergoes movement while the rest of the Wh-elements remain in-situ. The second group of languages, the Attract Closest principle occurs in a slightly different way. The order of the way the Wh-word moves is dictated by their proximity to Spec-CP. The closest Wh-word to the attracting head undergoes movement first and the next closest one follows suit, and on and on. In that way the Superiority effect is present in Serbo-Croatian, Polish, and Czech in the Wh-element, while in Bulgarian, it is present in all of the Wh-elements in the clause.[27] Example #1 Kakvo kak napravi Ivan? Gloss What how did Ivan? Translation How did Ivan what? The Attract Closest principle explains a crucial detail about the order of which Wh-words move first in the tree. Since the closest Wh-word is moved first, there is a particular order that appears. Wh-Subjects goes before Wh-adjuncts (Grewendorf, 2001). This is seen in Example #2 and Example #3. Example #3 also shows that there can be more than two Wh-words in [Spec,CP] and that no matter how many Wh-words are in the clause they would all have to undergo movement. Example #3 koj kak kupo e tselunal? Gloss Who how kissed e tselunal? The Attract Closest principle, where the head adopts the closest candidate to it, the overt wh-phrase in Mandarin moves to proper scope position in the underlying form, while the other wh-phrase stays in-situ as it is c-commanded by the wh-phrase first mentioned.[24] This can be seen in the following example, where the word for "what" stays in-situ since it is c-commanded by the phrase in Mandarin meaning "at where": Example #3 Ni xiang zhidao Mali zai nali maile shenme Gloss You want know Mary at where Mary bought at x?' Where is the place x such that you wonder what Mary bought at x? The example illustrates how, Mandarin is a wh-in-situ language, exhibits no movement of wh-phrases at Surface structures, is subject to other conditions based on the type of wh-phrase involved in the question, and adheres to the Attract Closest principle, where the head adopts the closest candidate to it, the overt wh-phrase in Mandarin moves to proper scope position while the other wh-phrase stays in-situ as it is c-commanded by the wh-phrase first mentioned.[24] This can be seen in the following example, where the word for "what" stays in-situ since it is c-commanded by the phrase in Mandarin meaning "at where": Example #3 Ni xiang zhidao Mali zai nali maile shenme Gloss You want know Mary at where Mary bought at x?' Where is the place x such that you wonder what Mary bought at x? The example illustrates the way certain wh-words such as "who" and "what" can freely obtain matrix scope in Mandarin.[23] Attract Closest In reference to the Attract Closest principle, where the head adopts the closest candidate available to it, the overt wh-phrase in Mandarin moves to proper scope position while the other wh-phrase stays in-situ as it is c-commanded by the wh-phrase first mentioned.[24] This can be seen in the following example, where the word for "what" stays in-situ since it is c-commanded by the phrase in Mandarin meaning "at where"- where-buy-PAST what Translation 'What is the thing x such that you wonder where Mary bought x?' 'Where is the place x such that you wonder what Mary bought at x?' The above analysis shows, Mandarin is a wh-in situ language, exhibits no movement of wh-phrases at Surface structures, is subject to other conditions based on the type of wh-phrase involved in the question, and adheres to the Attract Closest principle. Bulgarian In Bulgarian, the [+ wh] feature of C motivates multiple Wh-word movements, which leads to multiple specifiers. It requires formation of clusters of wh-phrases in [Spec,CP] in the syntax, where movement is shown overtly.[25] The phrase structure for Wh-words in Bulgarian would look like is shown in Figure 1 below, where a Wh-cluster is formed under [Spec, CP]. Figure 1 Phrase structure of Multiple Wh-Movement in Bulgarian In Bulgarian and Romanian, a Wh-element is attracted into [Spec,CP] and the other Wh-elements are adjoined into the first Wh-word in [Spec,CP].[26] Example #1 Koj kogo __ t1 vida __ t2? Gloss Who whom sees Translation Who sees whom? In Example 1, we see that the both Wh-elements underwent movement and are in a [Spec,CP] cluster. Attract Closest The Attract Closest is a principle of the Superiority Condition where the head which attracts a certain feature adopts the closest candidate available to it. This usually leads to the movement of the closest candidate. Slavic languages are grouped in to two different S-structures concerning the movement of Wh-elements at [Spec,CP] (Rudin, 1998). One group includes the languages: Serbo-Croatian, Polish, and Czech where there is only one Wh-element in [Spec,CP] at S-structure. In the first group mentioned, the Attract Closest principle is present and the Wh-word that is closest to the attracting head undergoes movement while the rest of the Wh-elements remain in-situ. The second group of languages, the Attract Closest principle occurs in a slightly different way. The order of the way the Wh-word moves is dictated by their proximity to Spec-CP. The closest Wh-word to the attracting head undergoes movement first and the next closest one follows suit, and on and on. In that way the Superiority effect is present in Serbo-Croatian, Polish, and Czech in the Wh-element, while in Bulgarian, it is present in all of the Wh-elements in the clause.[27] Example #2 Kakvo kak napravi Ivan? Gloss What how did Ivan? Translation How did Ivan what? The Attract Closest principle explains a crucial detail about the order of which Wh-words move first in the tree. Since the closest Wh-word is moved first, there is a particular order that appears. Wh-Subjects goes before Wh-adjuncts (Grewendorf, 2001). This is seen in Example #2 and Example #3. Example #3 also shows that there can be more than two Wh-words in [Spec,CP] and that no matter how many Wh-words are in the clause they would all have to undergo movement. Example #3 Koj kak kupi e tselunal? Gloss Who how kissed e tselunal? The scope of wh-questions in Mandarin is also subject to other conditions depending on the wh-phrase involved.[22] The following example shows that, while the person x such that you wonder what x bought? This example illustrates the way certain wh-words such as "who" and "what" can freely obtain matrix scope in Mandarin.[23] Attract Closest In reference to the Attract Closest principle, where the head adopts the closest candidate available to it, the overt wh-phrase moves to proper scope position while the other wh-phrase stays in-situ as it is c-commanded by the wh-phrase first mentioned.[24] This can be seen in the following example, where the word for "what" stays in-situ since it is c-commanded by the phrase in Mandarin meaning "at where": Example #3 Ni xiang zhidao Mali zai nali maile shenme Gloss You want know Mary at where buy-PAST what Translation 'What do you wonder why Mary bought it?' This example demonstrates that the wh-word "what" in Mandarin remains in-situ at Surface structure,[21] while the wh-word "why" in Mandarin moves to proper scope position, and in doing so, c-commands the wh-word that stays in-situ. Matrix scope The scope of wh-questions in Mandarin is also subject to other conditions depending on the wh-phrase involved.[22] The following example shows that, while the person x such that you wonder what x bought? This example illustrates the way certain wh-words such as "who" and "what" can freely obtain matrix scope in Mandarin.[23] Attract Closest In reference to the Attract Closest principle, where the head adopts the closest candidate available to it, the overt wh-phrase moves to proper scope position while the other wh-phrase stays in-situ as it is c-commanded by the wh-phrase first mentioned.[24] This can be seen in the following example, where the word for "what" stays in-situ since it is c-commanded by the phrase in Mandarin meaning "at where": Example #3 Ni xiang zhidao Mali zai nali maile shenme Gloss You want know Mary at where buy-PAST what Translation 'What is the thing x such that you wonder where Mary bought x?' 'Where is the place x such that you wonder what Mary bought at x?' Where is the place x such that you wonder what Mary bought at x? To summarize, in French sentences with multiple wh-questions, the choice between wh-movement and wh-in-situ is not arbitrary; it is constrained by specific conditions.[29] In other languages Wh-movement is also found in many other languages around the world. Most European languages also have wh-movement at the beginning of a clause. Furthermore, many of the facts illustrated above are language-specific, some of the aspects discussed above are present in other languages, but there will be some variation across main wh-clauses and subordinate wh-clauses in varying forms. The islands to wh-extraction are also present in other languages, but there will be some variation. The following example illustrates wh-movement of an object in Spanish: a. Juan compró carne. John bought meat. 'John bought meat.' b. ¿Qué compró Juan? what bought John 'What did John buy? The following examples illustrate wh-movement of an object in French: a. Il est Tesnière jeden Abend. He reads Tesnière every evening. 'He reads Tesnière every evening.' b. Wen liest er jeden Abend? who reads he every evening? 'Who does he read every evening?' The following illustrate wh-movement an object in French: a. Ils ont vu Pierre. they have seen Peter. 'They saw Peter.' b. Qui est-ce qu' ils ont vu? Who is it that they have seen 'Who did they see?' The examples just given are quite similar to the English examples and demonstrate that wh-movement is a general phenomenon in numerous languages. As stated however, the behavior of wh-movement can vary across languages in some key ways. In non-wh-movement languages Many languages do not have wh-movement. Instead, these languages keep the symmetry of the question and answer structure as their answers 你(nǐ 在(zài) 做(zuò) 什(shén)么(me)? [在(zài) (location) (question marker) (verb) (question-word)] 做什么(zuòshéme)? jǐ bā kè, . 佐佐(zuǒzuǒ)木(mù)隆(lóng)一(yī) jǐ bā kè, . [佐佐木隆一(zuǒzuǒmù lóngyī) (noun-word) (verb)] You (PROG) do what? Translation: What are you doing? The response to which could be: 我(wǒ) 在(zài) 编(biān) 维(wéi) 基(jī) 百(bǎi) 科(kē) 。 [我(wǒ)(location) (verb) 维(wéi) 基(jī) 百(bǎi) 科(kē) (noun-word)] I (PROG) edit Wikipedia. It needs to be considered that Chinese in fact have a wh-particle. However, there is no wh-movement. Theoretical approaches Wh-movement typically results in a discontinuity: the "moved" constituent ends up in a position that is separated from its canonical position by material that syntactically dominates the canonical position, meaning that there seems to be a discontinuous constituent and a long distance dependency present. Such discontinuities challenge any theory of syntax, and any theory of syntax is going to have a component that can address these discontinuities. In this regard, theories of syntax tend to explain discontinuities in one of two ways, either via movement or via feature passing. The EPP feature (Extended projection principle) and Question Feature play a large role in the movement itself. We have noticed that these two features occur in ex situ questions which allow movement and do not exist in in situ questions that do exist. Movement There is the generative tradition that reaches back to early Generative Grammar (1960s and 1970s). They assume that the displaced constituent (e.g. the wh-expression) is first generated in its canonical position at some level or point in the structure-generating process below the surface. This expression is then moved or copied out of this base position and placed in its surface position (e.g. where it actually appears in speech.[31] Movement is indicated in tree structures using one of a variety of means (e.g. a trace t, movement arrows, strikeouts, lighter font shade, etc.). The alternative to the movement approach to wh-movement and discontinuities in general is feature passing. This approach rejects the notion that movement in any sense has occurred. The wh-expression is base generated in its surface position, and instead of movement passing (i.e. feature passing) occurs up or down the syntactic hierarchy to and from the position of the gap. See also Dependency grammar Discontinuity Extraposition Phrase structure grammar Scrambling Topicalization V2 word order Notes ^ Accounts of wh-movement appear in many textbooks on syntax and grammar, e.g. Stockwell (1977:35ff.), Baker (1978:119ff.), Riemsdijk and Williams (1986:19ff.), Borsley (1988:188ff.), Radford (1997:267ff.), Roberts (1997:273ff.), Carnie (2005:217ff.), Carnie (2013:357ff.). ^ a b For early accounts of question formation and wh-movement, see, for instance, Ross (1967/86:18ff.), Bach (1974:129), Baker (1978:172f.), Malden, MA. (1978:132f.). ^ Agbayani, Brian (2000-10-01). "Wh-Subjects in English and the Vacuous Movement Hypothesis". Linguistic Inquiry. 31 (4): 703–713. doi:10.1162/002438900554523. ISSN 0024-3892. ^ a b c Wetzels, Leo; Menuzzi, Sergio; Costa, João, eds. 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For further analyses of pied-piping, see for instance Riemsdijk and Williams (1986:28ff.) and Radford (1997:276ff). ^ Concerning preposition stranding in relation to pied-piping, see for instance Roberts (1997:212f) and Radford (1999:278ff.). ^ For general accounts of islands see Ross (1967/86:16ff.), Borsley (1999:25f.), Carnie (2013:374ff.), Culicover (1976:282ff.), Borsley (1999:206). ^ Concerning the lack of left branch islands in Slavic languages, see Ross (1967/86:145), Grosu (1973), Roberts (1997:188). ^ Concerning the coordinate structure constraint, see Ross (1967/86:97ff.), Bach (1974:210ff.), Culicover (1976:281ff.), Roberts (1997:188). ^ The term across the board is from Williams (1978). See also Roberts (1997:188), Borsley (1999:207). ^ Concerning the complex NP constraint, see for instance Ross (1967/86:272ff.), Culicover (1976:280f.), Baker (1978:200ff.), Borsley (1999:206f.) ^ a b c d Sportiche, Dominique. (2013-09-30). An introduction to syntactic analysis and theory. 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