Wh-Questions and their Interactions with the Particle To in Nagasaki Dialect

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Wh-Questions and their Interactions with the Particle To in Nagasaki Dialect*

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This paper examines the distribution of the particle to and its interaction with wh-phrases in Nagasaki dialect. I show that the particle to, which appears to indicate the interrogative force, is a complementizer with no illocutionary force. It is also demonstrated that the particle to is a counterpart of the complementizer no used in questions in standard Japanese, which I argued is a manifestation of finiteness (Kuwabara (2010a,b, 2011)). I argue that Rizzi’s (2001) proposal for positing two types of C heads for wh-phrases can be extended to account for the seemingly puzzling interactions of wh-interrogatives with the complementizer with no interrogative force in Nagasaki dialect.

1. Introduction
This paper examines the distribution of the particle to and its interaction with wh-questions in Nagasaki Japanese, a dialect spoken in Nagasaki prefecture. Interrogative sentences in Nagasaki dialect are typically marked by the particle to at the right edge of the clause. As illustrated in (1)-(2), to seems to mark the sentence either as a yes-no question or a

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wh-question:¹

(1) a. Sono okasi oisika to?
   that cake good C
   ‘Is the cake good?’

   b. Moo kita to (ne)?
   already came C SP
   ‘Has he already come?’

(2) a. Anta-wa nani siyotta to?
   you-TOP what doing-was C
   ‘What were you doing?’ (Shourounagashi, p. 69.)

   b. Obaachama sindara doko-ni iku to?
   grandmother dies-when where-to go C
   ‘Where does my grandma go when she dies?’
   (Shourounagashi, p. 37.)

Thus, to is often described as a question particle in the literature on Japanese dialectology (Sakaguchi (1998)). This paper explores the possibility that the particle to in questions like (1)-(2) instantiates the C head with no illocutionary force. I also show that the particle to is a counterpart of no in standard Japanese, ² which I argued is a manifestation of Fin(iteness) head in the C system (Kuwabara (2010a,b, 2011)).³ It will be demonstrated that the particle to exhibits the same behavior as the particle no regarding the interaction with wh-questions. Although no is a non-interrogative complementizer, its presence is required for a reason wh-adjunct naze ‘why’. I show that the same interaction is also found between the particle to and a reason wh-adjunct nasite ‘why’ in Nagasaki dialect. I argue that this peculiar interaction

¹ The following abbreviations are used in the glosses in this paper: ACC=Accusative, C=Complementizer, COP=Copula, DAT=Dative, GEN=Genitive, NOM=Nominative, POL=Politeness Affix, Q=Question Particle, SP=Sentence Particle, TOP=Topic, WH-QP=Wh-Question Particle, and Y/N-QP=Yes/No Question Particle.
² See also Kose (1971) and Atago (1976).
³ Based on the analysis of the cleft construction and truncated wh-questions, Hiraiwa and Ishihara (2002) also identify a particle no as a head of FinP. A more systematic analysis of a complementizer no as the Fin head is made by Endo (2007), in which he draws attention to the phenomena having to do with how the elements (such as no and other sentence final particles) in the CP zone contribute to the satisfaction of the EPP. See also Ono (2006) who analyzes the particle no used in exclamatory sentences as instantiating Fin.
between *to* and a reason wh-adjunct in Nagasaki Japanese can be accounted for in the same way as the interaction between *no* and *naze* by adopting Rizzi's (2001) proposal about the postulation of the two distinct C heads for wh-interrogatives.

This paper is organized as follows: Section 2 presents the basic data on the particle *to* and its interactions with wh-interrogatives in Nagasaki dialect. I first show that the particle *to* is a complementizer with no interrogative force. Then, it is further demonstrated that the particle *to* is a counterpart of *no* in standard Japanese, which I argued is a realization of a Fin head (Kuwabara (2010a, b, 2011)). I then present the array of data having to do with the interaction between a reason wh-adjunct and the non-interrogative complementizer *to/no*. Section 3 explores how the analysis based on the articulated CP structure can account for the seemingly intractable paradox about the interaction of a reason wh-adjunct with the complementizer with no illocutionary force. Section 4 offers a brief conclusion.

2. The Particle *To/No* and the C System of Japanese

2.1. *To* as a Complementizer without Illocutionary Force

As we have already seen in (1)-(2), the particle *to* in Nagasaki dialect is typically found at the right periphery of the interrogative sentence. For this reason, *to* is commonly described as a question particle, according to which we may assume that *to* instantiates the C head with the interrogative force. Similar examples are provided in (3)-(4), which seem to indicate that *to* expresses the specification of the interrogative force.

(3) Yes-No Questions:

a. O-i-ga warui to yuu to (ne)?
   I-NOM bad that say C SP
   'Do you say that I am bad?'

b. Otoosan-ni sikararete naichyoro to?
   father-by scolded-was-because crying-is C
   'Are you crying because you were scolded by your father?'
c. Obaachama-mo sinu to?
   grandmother-also die C
   ‘Does my grandma die, too?’

d. Sono hon-wa omosiroka to (ne)?
   that book-TOP interesting C SP
   ‘Is that book interesting?’

(4) Wh-Questions:

a. Doko-ni ikitaka to?
   where-to want-to-go C
   ‘Where do you want to go?’

b. Dono hito-ba sittoru to?
   which person-ACC know C
   ‘Which person do you know?’

c. Dono hon-ba yomitaka to?
   which book-ACC want-to-read C
   ‘Which book do you want to read?’

d. Itsu-made Tokyo-ni oru to (ne)?
   when-until -in stay C SP
   ‘Until when will you stay in Tokyo?’

e. Nan-no hana-ga saitotta to?
   what-GEN flower-NOM bloom-was C
   ‘What flowers were in bloom?’

These examples seem to indicate that to in Nagasaki Japanese is a morphological realization of the [Q] feature specified for C. There is, however, good evidence that to in (1)-(4) does not express the specification of the interrogative force. The particle to is also used in the cleft construction. This is illustrated in (5).
In (5), *to* is used to mark the presupposition clause of the cleft construction. The bracketed clause head by *to* expresses a proposition and it is not a question. This consideration points to the possibility that *to* used in questions like (1)-(4) is not an instance of an interrogative complementizer. The straightforward evidence for this view is provided by the following examples, in which the particle *to* is followed by another particle *kai*.

(6) a. Kono koto sittchoru to kai?
    this thing know C Y/N-QP
    ‘Do you know this?’

    b. Sikararate naichyoru to kai?
    scolded-was-because crying-is C Y/N-QP
    ‘Are you crying because you were scolded?’

As described by Chiba (1979), the particle *to* is exclusively used in yes-no questions. 4 Thus, the particle -*kai* is incompatible with wh-questions, as indicated by the ungrammaticality of the following examples:

(7) a. *Dare-ga kuru kai?
    who-NOM come Y/N-QP
    ‘Who is coming?’

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4 See also Yoshida (1998).
b. *Donokurai samui kai?
   how much cold Y/N-QP
   ‘How cold is it?’

In contrast, -(n)dai is exclusively used in wh-questions:

(8) a. Dare-ga kuru ndai?
   who-NOM come WH-QP
   ‘Who is coming?’

b. Donokurai samui ndai?
   how much cold WH-QP
   ‘How cold is it?’

c. Sono hito-wa dare dai?
   that person-TOP who WH-QP
   ‘Who is that person?’

If it is -kai that marks the sentences in (6) as a question, then to must be taken to instantiate a lower head in the right periphery of the clause. This consideration further suggests that questions ending with to in Nagasaki dialect involve a complex structure, in which a phonetically null interrogative complementizer occurs above to. As a first approximation, we may present something like (9) as the structure of wh-questions with to:

(9) \[ [CP_2 [CP_1 [IP Doko-ni ikitaka][C_1 to][C_2 +Q ]]] (=4a) \]

We can make the same argument for wh-questions. The particle to in wh-questions can be also followed by another particle ka.

(10) a. Nan-ba sito to ka?
    what-ACC doing-is C Q
    ‘What are you doing?’ (Sakaguchi 1998: 58)

b. Totsuen nan-ba ii-dasu to ka?
   suddenly what-ACC start-saying C Q
   ‘What are you saying suddenly?’ (Nagasaki Orandamura, p. 62.)
c. Musukosan-to dogansite comyuinikesyon-siyoru to desu ka?
   son-with how communication-do C COP Q
   ‘How do you communicate with your son?’
   (Nagasaki Orandamura, p. 30.)

d. Yotsu-te dare-ga taberu to desu ka?
   four-you.say who-NOM eat C COP Q
   ‘Four pieces, who eats them?’ (Nagasaki Orandamura, p. 61.)

e. Tabun zibun-ga nan-ba siyoru to ka
   perhaps self-NOM what-ACC doing-was C Q
   wakaranyatta desyo ne.
   know-not COP SP
   ‘Perhaps, she did not know what she was doing.’
   (Nagasaki Orandamura, p. 81.)

(a)-(d) sentences in (10) are matrix wh-questions, and (10e) is an
embedded wh-question. In these examples, to linearly precedes ka,
which is commonly analyzed as an interrogative complementizer. Then,
it is plausible that to found in questions does not express the specification
of the interrogative force. In Kuwabara (2010a, b, 2011), I made the
same observation about the particle no found in interrogative sentences in
standard Japanese. As illustrated in (11), the particle no is typically
found at the end of the interrogative sentence, and therefore it is
commonly analyzed as a complementizer with the interrogative force
within the generative studies of Japanese.

(11) a. Taroo-wa nani-o katta no?
     -TOP what-ACC bought C
     ‘What did Taroo buy?’

   b. Kinoo Tanaka sensee-ni atta no?
      yesterday Prof-DAT saw C
     ‘Did you see Prof. Tanaka yesterday?’

As shown in (12), the particle ka together with the copula desu can be
added above no.
(12) a. Taroo-wa nani-o katta no desu ka?
   -TOP what-ACC bought C COP Q
   ‘What did Taroo buy?’

   b. Kinoo Tanaka sensee-ni atta no desu ka?
   yesterday Prof-DAT saw C COP Q
   ‘Did you see Prof. Tanaka yesterday?’

Again if ka is a manifestation of interrogative force, then no must be taken to instantiate a lower head in the CP zone, which is with no illocutionary force. Based on this and other pieces of evidence, it was suggested in Kuwabara (2010a,b, 2011) that no in questions like (11)-(12) is a manifestation of Fin, whereas ka is a manifestation of Force, as illustrated in (14), adopting Rizzi’s (1997, 2001) articulated CP structure given in (13).\(^5\)

\[(13) \text{Force Top Int(errogative) Top Foc Top Fin IP } \text{(Rizzi 2001: 289)}\]

\[(14) [\text{ForceP [FocP [FinP [IP Taroo-wa nani-o katta][Fin no]]][Foc (desu)]]}]
\[ [\text{Force (ka)}]) (= (11a)/(12a))]\]

The parallel between no and to seems to be unmistakable. Therefore, I can suggest that wh-questions ending with to like (4) has the same structure as (14), in which to occupies Fin and the interrogative force is expressed by the phonetically null Force head.\(^6\)\(^7\)

\[(15) [\text{ForceP [FinP [IP Doko-ni ikitaka][Fin to ]][Foc +Q]}}] (= (4a))\]

The proposal about the particle to as a Fin head immediately leads us to expect that to may also appear in clauses with declarative force. This is confirmed by the following examples, in which to occurs in declarative sentences:

---

\(^5\) TopP is left out in (14), as it is not directly relevant to the ensuing discussion.

\(^6\) As we saw with (10), the particle to can be optionally followed by the copula, which I assume to be located in the Foc head, and the question particle. Thus, more precisely I assume that the null Foc head is present in (15). But I have left out the Foc head, as it is not directly relevant to the present discussion.

\(^7\) I assume that yes-no questions with to like (3) also have the same structure as (15), but I will not discuss them in this paper. For the discussion on the interaction of yes-no questions with the complementizer system, see Kuwabara (2010b).
(16) a. Ippen koko-kara oritakatta to.
    one time here-from wanted-to-go-down C
    ‘I always wanted to go down from here.’
    (Shourounagashi, p. 67.)

b. Otooto-ga kawa-ni otite, anta damatte mitotta
    younger brother-NOM river-in fell, you silent-was saw
to ne!!
    C SP
    ‘When your brother fell in the river, you just watched and did
    nothing.’
    (Shourounagashi, p. 69.)

c. Nyooobo-mo yoo syaberu to desu yo.
    wife-also much talk C COP SP
    ‘My wife talks a lot, too.’
    (Nagasaki Orandamura, p. 16.)

The examples in (16) are taken from novels, and they all express
propositions rather than questions. This is consistent with our proposal.
The particle to expresses the specification of finiteness and the
ilocutionary force of the sentence is expressed by the null Force head.
Therefore, the particle to in principle should be compatible with different
clause types other than a question.

2.2. The Interaction of To with a Reason Wh-Adjunct
This subsection discusses the observation that seems to present a
challenge to the current proposal about to.

As shown in (4), to appears in wh-questions, but its presence is
optional. Thus, wh-questions ending with a finite verb are acceptable,
as illustrated in (17).

(17) a. Doko-ni ikitaka?
    where-to want-to-go
    ‘Where do you want to go?’

b. Dono hito-ba sittoru?
    which person-ACC know
    ‘Which person do you know?’
c. Dono hon-ba yomitaka?
   which book-ACC want-to-read
   ‘Which book do you want to read?’

d. Itsu-made Tokyo-ni oru?
   when-until -in stay
   ‘Until when will you stay in Tokyo?’

e. Nan-no hana-ga saatotta?
   what-GEN flower-NOM bloom-was
   ‘What flowers were in bloom?’

In contrast with those wh-phrases in (17), the reason wh-adjunct nasite corresponding to naze in standard Japanese behaves differently. Unlike other wh-phrases, nasite requires the presence of the complementizer to. According to my informant, the omission of to in (18) renders the sentences unacceptable.

(18) a. Deteyukutoni nasite kireini-suru ??*(to)?
   leave-even-if why clean-do C
   ‘Why do we clean up even if we are leaving?’
   (Shourounagashi, p. 39.)

b. Nasite ikan ??*(to)?
   why go-not C
   ‘Why aren’t you going?’

c. Nasite kogen okureta ??*(to)?
   why so late-was C
   ‘Why were you so late?’

d. Nasite Tokyo-ni oru ??*(to)
   why -in stay C
   ‘Why do you stay in Tokyo?’

The same contrast is also found in standard Japanese. While the complementizer no is obligatory for naze, its presence is not required for other wh-phrases (Kuwabara (2010a, b, 2011)).

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8 See also Noda (1995, 1997), and Yoshida and Yoshida (1996).
(19) a. Taroo-wa naze mada sonna koto-o itteiru ??*(no)?
   -TOP why still such thing-ACC saying-is C
   ‘Why is Taroo still saying such a thing?’

b. Naze itsumo okurete kuru ??*(no)?
   why always late come C
   ‘Why do you always come late?’

c. Hanako-wa naze naiteita ??*(no)?
   -TOP why crying-was C
   ‘Why was Hanako crying?’

d. Naze Aso-san-wa wakamono-ni ninki-ga
   why -Mr.-TOP young people-among popularity-NOM
   atta ??*(no)?
   was C
   ‘Why was Mr. Aso popular among young people?’

(20) a. Dare-ga kita (no)?
   who-NOM came C
   ‘Who came?’

b. Ohiru-ni nani-o tabeta (no)?
   lunch-for what-ACC ate C
   ‘What did you eat for lunch?’

c. Ano hon-wa doko-ni oita (no)?
   that book-TOP where-on put C
   ‘Where did you put that book?’

d. Ano purezento-wa dare-ni ageta (no)?
   that present-TOP who-DAT gave C
   ‘To whom did you give that present?’

The asymmetry between reason wh-adjuncts and other wh-phrases discussed above provides an additional rational for the parallel drawn for to and no, but it also raises a novel question: why does ‘why’ require the presence of the complementizer that does not indicate the interrogative force?

3. Two Types of C Heads for Wh-Interrogatives

In this section, I first present the main features of the analysis offered in
Kuwabara (2010a, b, 2011) for the contrast between (19) and (20), and then show that the same analysis can be straightforwardly extended to the similar contrast in Nagasaki dialect. I argued that the peculiar interaction between naze and no can be accounted for by adopting Rizzi’s (2001) proposal about positing two types of C heads for licensing wh-phrases. What is of direct concern to us here is the C head Int(errogative) in (13)(repeated here as (21)), which is dedicated for ‘why’ in a space above FinP and below ForceP.

(21) Force Top Int(errogative) Top Foc Top Fin IP

The evidence for the postulation of Int in part comes from the interaction between focalized expressions and wh-phrases. As shown in (22), most wh-phrases in Italian cannot co-occur with a focalized expression. By contrast, perché ‘why’ in Italian may co-occur with a focus but must precede it, as shown in (23) (Rizzi 2001: 290, 294).

(22) a. *A chi QUESTO hanno detto (non qualcos’altro)?
   to whom this have said not something else
   ‘Lit. To whom THIS they said (not something else)?’
   b. * QUESTO a chi hanno detto (non qualcos’altro)?
   this to whom have said not something else
   ‘Lit. THIS to whom they said (not something else)?’

(23) a. Perché QUESTO avremmo dovuto dirgli, non qualcos’altro?
   why this had should say.him not something else
   ‘Lit. Why THIS we should have said to him, not something else?’
   b. *QUESTO perché avremmo dovuto dirgli, non qualcos’altro?
   this why had should say.him not something else
   ‘Lit. THIS why we should have said to him, not something else?’

The incompatibility in (22) indicates that a wh-phrase moves to the Spec of FocP, and therefore it competes with a focused constituent for this position. The contrast in (23), on the other hand, shows that perché is licensed in a position higher than Foc.
In Japanese, wh-phrases do not move overtly, but the contrast between *naze* and other wh-phrases with respect to the complementizer *no* can be accounted for by assuming that *naze* is also licensed by Int. In particular, it was suggested in Kuwabara (2010a, b, 2011) that while *naze* undergoes covert movement to the Spec of IntP, other wh-phrases move to the Spec of ForceP, as illustrated in (24)-(25).\(^9\)

\[
(24) \quad [\text{ForceP} \text{ Dare-ga} \text{ [IP } t_i \text{ kita[[Force +Q ]]](=20a)}]
\]

\[
(25) \quad [\text{ForceP} \text{ [IntP naze; [FinP [IP Taroo-wa } t_i \ldots \text{sonna koto-o itteiru[[Fin no ]]](=19a)}]
\]

Given this analysis, the problem noted in the preceding section boils down to the question of why the presence of an Int head but not a Force head is contingent upon the presence of the overt Fin head, namely *no*. In order to explain why this must be so, we need to consider some aspects of the split C system in some detail. According to Rizzi (1997), the force and finiteness must be structurally adjacent, respectively to the higher VP and lower IP structure so as to meet the different selectional constraints. Under this assumption, these specifications can be realized either syncretically, on a single head or analytically, on two separate heads, depending upon the activation of the accessory components such as a Topic and Focus head. In a general case like (26), force and finiteness are specified by a syncretic complementizer *that* or its phonetically null counterpart:

\[
(26) \quad \text{I think } [\text{ForceP } [\text{Force that/0}[\text{IP John will win the prize next year}] +\text{decl}, +\text{fin}]
\]

\(^9\) For the sake of clarity, I assume, following Chomsky (1995), that wh-phrases are endowed with an uninterpretable feature to be checked off by the [Q] feature hosted by the Force head. The [unwh] on *naze* is assumed to be checked off against the operator feature hosted by the Int head.

I omitted TopP in (25), as it is not directly relevant to the present discussion.
On the other hand, if there is, for example, a topic to be accommodated in the left periphery of the clause, the force and finiteness system must split into two analytical complementizers which sandwich the Topic head; otherwise, either one or the other specification would not be adjacent to its selecting or selected domain. Therefore, in topic bearing sentences like (27), a specification of force is manifested by an analytical complementizer that, whereas a specification of finiteness is manifested by a phonetically null complementizer (Fin).

(27) I think [ForceP [Force that] next year; Top [FinP [Fin 0][IP John will win the prize t,i]]] +decl +fin

Thus, under the split C system, the accessory components, if present, will be inevitably sandwiched in between two analytical complementizers.

I assume that the Int head is also an accessory component in the C system, as it is a position dedicated for ‘why’. This invites the conclusion that the split between Force and Finiteness is enforced in the presence of Int. We saw with the examples in (12) that no occurs in a position immediately above the finite verb and below the question particle ka. Thus, it seems reasonable that no is a pure analytical complementizer expressing finiteness. On the other hand, it must be the case that ka expresses interrogative force and may optionally express finiteness, since it can be also used without no, as illustrated in (28).

(28) a. Taroo-wa nani-o kai-masi-ta ka?
   -TOP what-ACC buy-POL-PAST Q
   ‘What did Taroo buy?’

   b. Dare-ga ki-masi-ta ka?
   who-NOM come-POL Q
   ‘Who came?’

Therefore, we can assume the following feature compositions for ka and no:

(29) a. ka = +interrogative, (+fin)
   b. no = +fin
In Kuwabara (2010a, b, 2011), I argued that the seemingly peculiar interaction between the non-interrogative complementizer *no* with *naze* stems from the fact that the Int head is an accessory component in the C system. I suggested that the LF interface needs to be signaled for the activation of the accessory components, unless they are activated directly by overt movement. Since *naze* is in situ, the activation of the Int head must be signaled by the presence of a pure analytical complementizer *no*. The presence of *ka* alone cannot serve as a signal for the activation of the accessory components in the CP zone, as it can be also a syncrhetic head expressing the force and finiteness. Thus, if *no* is present, an example like (19a) is assumed to have a structure like (25), in which *naze* covertly moves to the Spec of IntP, and is licensed there. On the other hand, without *no*, a question like (19a) will have a structure like (30), where an Int head is not activated, and hence *naze* fails to be licensed.

(30) \[ \text{ForceP} \left[ \text{IP Taroo-wa naze ...sonna koto-o itteiru} \right] \text{Force+Q, +fin} \]

Wh-phrases other than *naze* are licensed by the Force head, as shown in (24). As opposed to the Int head, the Force head, being a core component in the C system, is assumed to be present in all clausal structures (Rizzi (1997: 288)). The presence of the Force head need not be signaled by the presence of the pure analytical complementizer *no*.\(^{10}\) Therefore, wh-phrases other than *naze* can be licensed even in the absence of *no*.

Once we pay close attention to the cartographical aspect of *no* and *ka*, the asymmetry between *naze* and other wh-phrases regarding the choice of complementizers can be made to follow from the current proposal about the activation of the accessory components together with the theoretical assumptions independently needed for the split C system.

In the preceding section, we saw that a reason wh-adjunct *nasite* in

\(^{10}\) The analysis of wh-questions presented in this section leads us to assume that an accessory component is activated in wh-questions with *no* like (20). That it is indeed the case can be seen in examples like (12a), in which the copula, which is assumed to be a realization of Foc, is sandwiched between *no* and *ka*. For the discussion on this point, see Kuwabara (2011).
Nagasaki dialect requires the presence of the particle *to*, which I argued is a manifestation of finiteness. It seems rather clear that the contrast between *nasite* and other wh-phrases regarding the presence of *to* can be accounted for in the same way as the contrast between *naze* and other wh-phrases in standard Japanese described above. Since the particle *to* is a pure analytical complementizer on a par with *no*, its presence serves as a signal for the activation of the Int head. Therefore, *nasite* can be licensed by the Int head only when *to* is present: without *to*, the Int head is assumed to be absent, and accordingly *nasite* fails to be licensed. This is schematically shown in (31)-(32).

(31)  \[ \text{[ForceP [IntP nasite t_i [FinP [IP \ldots t_i \ldots kireini-suru][Fin to ]]]] \}
[unwh] \quad \text{[Int +op][Force +Q]} (= (18a)) \]

(32)  \[ \text{[ForceP [IP \ldots nasite kireini-suru][Force +Q, +fin]]} (= (18a)) \]

In contrast with *nasite*, other wh-phrases are licensed by the Force head, which is present in all clausal structures. Therefore, wh-phrases other than *nasite* are licensed even in the absence of *to*. For example, (17a) has the following structure, where the wh-phrase *doko-ni* covertly moves to the Spec of ForceP, and is licensed there.

(33)  \[ \text{[ForceP Doko-ni t_i [IP pro t_i ikatak][Force +Q, +fin]]] \}
[unwh] \]

4. Conclusion

In this paper, I have examined the distribution of the particle *to* and its interactions with wh-questions in Nagasaki dialect. The particle *to* is typically found at the right periphery of interrogative sentences. For this reason, *to* is often described as the question particle in the literature on
Japanese dialectology. I argued, however, that to is a complementizer which expresses the specification of finiteness and does not indicate the interrogative force. I further presented the observation that seems to speak against the proposal: a reason wh-adjunct nasite requires the presence of to. It was shown that this peculiar interaction is the same interaction discussed in Kuwabara (2010a, b, 2011) between the particle no and a reason wh-adjunct in standard Japanese. I argued that the analysis offered for the behavior of naze in Kuwabara (2010a, b, 2011), which is based on Rizzi’s (2001) proposal about positing a special Int head for ‘why’, can be straightforwardly extended to account for the seemingly puzzling behavior of nasite regarding the interaction with the non-interrogative complementizer to.

The interaction of the complementizer system with the reason wh-adjuncts discussed in this paper has indicated that Italian and Japanese are alike in terms of the organization of the elements in the left/right periphery. This study has also shown that the cartographic approach allows us to make advances in exploring various dialectal phenomena and integrating the findings into a larger theoretical frame.

References


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