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Autor: Aydemir, İbrahim Ahmet

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Kontakt/Contact

Digizeitschriften e.V.
SUB Göttingen
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1
37073 Göttingen

✉ info@digizeitschriften.de

Interrogative structures in Tuvan

İbrahim Ahmet Aydemir

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This article is a descriptive study of interrogative structures in Tuvan, one of the Southern Siberian Turkic languages. The interrogative structures were examined in terms of both their morphosyntactic and syntactic structures and their semantic and discourse functions within the scope of this study. Firstly, Tuvan interrogative sentences were classified on a typological basis and described in detail. Also, the place of the interrogative particle in the sentence, grammatical functions of interrogative words and their discourse-pragmatic values were mentioned. The descriptions here can be applied not only to Standard Tuvan but also to certain of its dialects (Altay Tuvan and Jungar Tuvan). This article aims to provide a basis for interrogative typology in Turkic languages.

*İbrahim Ahmet Aydemir, Hacettepe University, Department of Modern Turkic Languages and Literatures, TR-06800 Beytepe, Ankara, Turkey.
E-mail: ahmetaydemir64@hotmail.com*

0. Introduction

This article deals with interrogative structures in the Tuvan language, one of the Southern Siberian Turkic languages.¹ Morphosyntactic and syntactic properties, and semantic and discourse-pragmatic functions of interrogative structures will be discussed and described from a typological perspective. Tuvan bears close resemblance to Common Turkic languages in terms of typology. For example, the interrogative particle *be* in Tuvan corresponds functionally to the *mX* morpheme in Common Turkic and is located at the end of the sentence, e.g. *Divedim be?* ‘Didn’t I say?’, *Sen inek sa:n be?* ‘Did you milk a cow?’. In addition, there are question words such as *qim* ‘who’, *čü:* ‘what’, *čüge* ‘why’, *qaya:* ‘where’, *qayı:n* ‘from where’, and *qažan* ‘when’, of which the greater part are of Turkic origin but a few are copied from foreign languages (e.g. *čü:* ‘what’ ← Mongolian *yu:(n)* ‘what’) (Menges 1959: 661). Also, another significant fact is the existence of interrogative adverbs that have become lexicalized. For example, *qančap* (< *qanča-* ‘to do what’ + *-p*) in Tuvan func-

1 This article is an expanded version of the presentation *Interrogative Structures in Tuvan* presented at *The 17th International Conference on Turkish Linguistics* held at the University of Rouen (France) between 3 and 5 September 2014.

tions as an interrogative adverb meaning ‘how’, e.g. *Sen ʔanʔap üsden yuzup duru sen?* ‘How are you vomiting from butter?’. The theoretical framework of this study is based on the typological approaches presented in Siemund (2001) and Dixon (2012). Interrogative structures of Tuvan will be classified and described within these frameworks. Topics to be discussed include the position of the interrogative particle *be*, interrogative sentences formed with interrogative words, interrogative sentences formed with interrogative verbs, and information structure and its functions in interrogative sentences. A typological comparison between Common Turkic and Tuvan will also be presented.

1. Theoretical background and terminology

Sentences are typologically grouped into three main types: declarative sentences, imperative sentences and interrogative sentences (Siemund 2001: 1011, Dixon 2012: 376). These are represented in Tuvan, too:

- (i) Declarative sentence: *Süt iʒip tur men* ‘I’m drinking milk.’
- (ii) Imperative sentence: *Meni mana!* ‘Wait for me!’
- (iii) Interrogative sentence: *Süt iʒtiŋ be?* ‘Did you drink milk?’

When a person wants to learn something, he asks questions (Dixon 2012: 377). Considered from a typological point of view, there are seven different markers of interrogative sentences: (i) intonation, (ii) interrogative particles, (ii) interrogative markers, (iv) disjunctive constructions, (v) order of constituents, (vi) inflexion and (vii) interrogative words (Siemund 2001: 1011). In modern Turkic languages interrogative sentences are mainly formed by using interrogative particles, intonation and interrogative words rather than intonation. Tuvan prefers interrogative particles and interrogative words. Moreover, Tuvan differs from Common Turkic by using interrogative verbs.

Interrogatives are divided into three main typological groups: polar interrogatives, content interrogatives and alternative interrogatives (Siemund 2001: 1011). Using polar interrogatives, also known as *yes/no* questions, the speaker expects the interlocutor to confirm the truth/falsity of the proposition, e.g. Turkish *Ayşe sınavı geçti mi?* ‘Did Ayşe pass the exam?’. Using content interrogative sentences which are formed with interrogative words (interrogative pronouns, adverbs, adjectives) the speaker wants to get information on the issue about which he has limited information (Dixon 2012: 377), e.g. *Kim derse gelmedi?* ‘Who didn’t come to the lesson?’. And in alternative interrogative sentence types, the speaker expects the listener to select from two alternative answers, e.g. Turkish *Sen gidecek misin, yoksa ben gideyim mi?* ‘Will you go or shall I?’.

From a typological point of view, polar interrogatives are the most frequently used interrogative structures. Siemund (2001: 1012) sorts the polar interrogative sentences according to the markers used. These may be intonation, interrogative

particles, question tags, changing the order of constituents and verb inflection. Intonation is the most frequently used question formation type. Using a question tag and changing the order of constituents are relatively less frequent ways of forming interrogative sentences. Verb inflection is a method encountered occasionally, e.g. in Eskimo (Siemund 2001: 1012).

2. Interrogative sentences in Turkic languages

According to this typological classification, interrogative sentences in Turkic languages exhibit the following types.

2.1. Polar interrogatives

Polar interrogatives are also known as *yes/no interrogative sentences*. This type, common in Turkic languages, can be formed in different ways: (i) with intonation, e.g. Cypriot Turkish *Buraya park edİLİR?* ‘Is parking allowed here?’ (Demir 2002), Salar *Sen iŝDU/iŝDO?* ‘Did you drink?’ (Luo 2013: 124)² and (ii) with interrogative particles such as Turkish *mi*, Tuvan *be*, Uyghur *mU*, Kazakh *MA*, Uzbek *mi*, etc. These particles occur with rather different morphologies in modern Turkic languages. They generally occur at the end of sentences, e.g. Tuvan *Avan keldi be?* ‘Did your mother come?’, Tatar *Anı kürdëŋ mē?* ‘Did you see X?’, Uzbek *Kêlâsiz mi?* ‘Are you coming?’ However, in Turkish, for example, the place of the interrogative particle can change according to the information structure (topic, focus, etc.) and the discourse-pragmatic functions, e.g. *Ali mi pencereyi kırdı?* ‘Did ALI break the window?’, *Ali pencereyi mi kırdı?* ‘Did Ali break THE WINDOW?’. This topic will be discussed below.

2.2. Content interrogatives

This interrogative type is formed by using any interrogative word (interrogative adverb, interrogative pronoun, interrogative adjective), e.g. Tuvan *qim* ‘who’, Yakut *xas* ‘how much’, Kazakh *qayda* ‘where/whither’. The speaker wants to get information on a matter about which he has limited information; i.e. he wants to eliminate his lack of knowledge about it.

- (1) Tuvan
Ačaŋniŋ adı qim?
 father-POSS2SG-GEN name-POSS3SG what
 ‘What’s your father’s name?’

- 2 Interrogative structures can also be formed with intonation in Azerbaijanian and Kashkay, in which grammatical changes and deviations based upon language contacts are seen (Johanson 2002: 90).

- (2) Yakut
Bu kilāska xas tūnnük bāriy?
 this class-DAT how many window existing-COP
 ‘How many windows are there in this class?’
- (3) Kazakh
Bügin qayda barmaqşız?
 today where go-INTENTIONAL-2PL
 ‘Where do you want to go today?’

2.3. Alternative interrogatives

This type of interrogative is formed by combining two simple interrogative clauses, and as a rule, a grammatical connector such as *yoksa* ‘or’ joins the two clauses. One of two answer alternatives is expected here unlike with polar interrogatives (Dixon 2012: 398), e.g. Turkish *Kahve mi içersin yoksa çay mı (içersin)?* ‘Will you drink coffee or (will you drink) tea?’, *Sen mi gidiyorsun yoksa ben mi gideyim?* ‘Are you going or shall I?’.

2.4. Tag interrogatives

Tag interrogatives are formed by adding a question tag to the end of the sentence, e.g. Turkish *değil mi?*, Tuvan *indiy be?*, Kazakh *solay ma?*, for instance, *Ali okulu bitirdi, değil mi?* ‘Ali finished school, didn’t he?’. In addition, this interrogative tag is accentuated with a special intonation in every language (Dixon 2012: 392). The speaker expects the interlocutor to confirm the truth of the proposition by using this interrogative structure; i.e. it is expected that the answer to the question should be *yes* but, of course, the answer can also be *no*.

3. Interrogative sentences in Tuvan

Tuvan is close to Common Turkic with respect to the typology of interrogative structures. Tuvan also has four different interrogative sentences including polar interrogatives, content interrogatives, alternative interrogatives and tag interrogatives.

3.1. Polar interrogatives

In Tuvan, polar interrogatives are formed with the interrogative particle *be*. This particle is not harmonic, having only one form, and is located at the end of the sentence, e.g. *Xlep bar be?* ‘Is there any bread?’. Detailed information concerning the position of this particle in the sentence will be given in section 4 below. Here, two examples are given with the enclitic *be*:

- (4) Tuvan
Törelderim čamdī:zī keldi be?
 relative-PL-POSS1SG some-POSS3SG come-PAST3SG Q
 ‘Did some of my relatives come?’ (Anderson & Harrison 1999: 29)
- (5) Altay Tuvan
*Aliniŋ bodu Anqaraya čoru:n be?*³
 Ali-GEN self-POSS3SG Ankara-DAT go-PAST3SG Q
 ‘Did Ali go to Ankara?’

This uniform interrogative particle, which is not subject to palatal harmony in Standard Tuvan, is both multiform and subject to palatal harmony in Altay Tuvan language,⁴ e.g. *Bolur va?* ‘Is that so?’, *Geldi be?* ‘Did X come?’, *Amir ja:γay siler ve?* ‘Are you OK?’.

3.2. Content interrogative sentences

This type of interrogative sentences in Tuvan is formed with a question word, e.g. *Qim keldi?* ‘Who came?’, *Čünü duγayında čuya:la:n bis?* ‘What did we talk about?’, Altay Tuvan *Sen jüge iγlap duru sen?* ‘Why are you crying?’. With these types of questions the speaker tries to eliminate a lack of information about a certain subject.

3.2.1. Sentences formed with interrogative pronouns

- (6) Altay Tuvan
Gayna:r bar γor sen?
 where go-PRES 2SG
 ‘Where are you going?’

3.2.2. Sentences formed with interrogative adjectives

- (7) Tuvan
Orus dildan öske qandiy dildar bilir sen?
 Russian language-ABL other which language-PL know-AOR 2SG
 ‘Which languages do you know other than Russian?’ (Harrison 2000: 33)

- 3 In Standard Tuvan, there are also similar examples like *Ali Anqaraže čora:n be* or *Ali Anqaraya baryan be*.
- 4 Altay Tuvan is a Tuvan variety spoken in the west of Mongolia. If not otherwise specified, the examples of Altay Tuvan in this article are taken from texts compiled from the region by Dr. Erika Taube.

3.2.3. Sentences formed with interrogative adverbs

- (8) Tuvan
(Sen) qažan törüttüngen sen?
 you when be born-PAST 2SG
 ‘When were you born?’ (Harrison 2000: 35)

- (9) Tuvan
Qayna:r čorup qa:n
 where go-CONV AUX.PAST3SG
 ‘Where did X go?’ (Harrison 2000: 17)

3.3. Alternative interrogative sentences

These kinds of interrogative sentences are formed by combining two interrogative clauses. An answer is expected from the interlocutor concerning which of the alternatives is true/valid (see Kornfilt 1997: 8). In general, there is no grammatical element between these two questions, but the connector *čoq ~ joq* ‘or’ can be used in certain cases, as in the example from Jungar Tuvan⁵ below.

- (10) Altay Tuvan
Šay ižersen be, sūt ižersen be?
 tea drink-AOR-2SG Q milk drink-AOR-2SG Q
 ‘Will you drink tea or (will you drink) milk?’
- (11) Altay Tuvan
Er Ayī:n ölüg sen be, dirig sen be?
 Er Ayī:n dead 2SG Q alive 2SG Q
 ‘Er Ayī:n, are you dead or alive?’
- (12) Jungar Tuvan
Sen ba:rsen be, joq, men bar-ayīn ba?
 you go-AOR-2SG Q or I go-OPT.1SG Q
 ‘Will you go or shall I go?’ (Luo 2013: 127)

3.4. Tag interrogative sentences

Tag interrogative sentences are formed by putting a *question tag* at the end of a proposition as mentioned above. *İndiy be?* ‘Isn’t it?’ functions as a question tag in

5 Jungar Tuvan is a Tuvan variety spoken by about 3000 speakers in the Uyghur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang in China.

Tuvan. Tag interrogatives form a special kind of *yes/no* questions; see the following Altay Tuvan example.

(13) Altay Tuvan

*Osman Anqara-da ažiłda:r, iñdiy be?*⁶
 Osman Ankara-LOC work-AOR3SG TAG Q
 ‘Osman works in Ankara, doesn’t he?’

3.5. Interrogative verbs

Very few languages (such as some of the Australian languages) have interrogative verbs. These are derived from interrogative nouns (Dixon 2012: 417). It is fascinating that interrogative verbs also exist in Tuvan. These have been derived from interrogative pronouns, as for example, *qanča-* ‘to do what’. This verb category also exists in Mongolian where the corresponding forms are also derived from interrogative pronouns, e.g. *yayaki-* ‘to do what’ (Poppe 2006: 66, Janhunen 2012: 132, 146). Thus, one of the ways to form interrogative sentences in Tuvan is to use an interrogative verb. In the following example, the interrogative verb *qanča-* ‘to do what’ is used, e.g. *Qančap tur?* ‘What is X doing?’, *Qančaldıñ?* ‘What did you do?’ (Anderson & Harrison 1999: 28). The verb *qanča-* can be both transitive and intransitive in Tuvan dialects.

(14) Altay Tuvan

Meni ölürer irgin. Am ɣanja:r men?
 I-ACC kill-AOR3SG COP now what.do-AOR 1SG
 ‘X will kill me. What shall I do now?’

(15) Tuvan

O:n iñay čünü qanča:r bis?
 that-ABL after what-ACC what.do-AOR 1PL
 ‘What will we do after that?’

(TRs: 225)

Verbal adverbs formed from interrogative verbs are lexicalized as interrogative adverbs (Aydemir 2009: 121). For example, *ɣanɣap* ‘how’ (< *ɣanja-p* [what do-CONV]) in the examples below is an interrogative adverb.

6 This sentence may correspond to the sentences *Osman Anqarada ažiłda:p turar, iyik be* and *Osman Anqarada ažiłda:p turar, iñdiy ale (iyik be)* in Standard Tuvan.

(16) Altay Tuvan

Sen ʔanʔap üsden ʔuzup duru sen?
 you how butter-ABL vomit-PRES 2SG
 ‘How are you vomiting from butter?’

(17) Tuvan

Qančap mında keldiŋ?
 how here come-PAST-2SG
 ‘How did you come here?’

(TRs: 225)

(18) Altay Tuvan

Bodunan üngen o:ldu giži ʔanʔap ölüreil?
 body-ABL born-PRTC son-ACC person how kill-AOR.3SG-COP
 ‘How can one kill X’s own son?’ (Aydemir 2009: 121)

4. Syntactic positions of interrogative particles

In Turkic languages, an enclitic interrogative particle has been used since the oldest known periods of Turkic: Old Turkic *mU*, Middle Turkic *mU*, Ottoman Turkish *mX*, Tatar *mI*, Karachay Balkar *mX*, Uzbek *mi*, Uyghur *mu*, Kazakh and Karakalpak *MA*, and Yakut *duo*. This interrogative particle can follow any constituent in Turkish, e.g. *Ali okula gitti mi?* ‘Did Ali go to school?’, *Ali okula mı gitti?* ‘Did Ali go to SCHOOL?’, *Ali mi okula gitti?* ‘Did ALI go to school?’ (Johanson 1998: 57). In general, the interrogative particle *be* in Tuvan is located at the end of the sentence (Anderson & Harrison 1999: 89).

(19) Tuvan

Sen bögün biblioteka ba:r sen be?
 you today library-DAT go-AOR 2SG Q
 ‘Will you go to the library today?’

(20) Tuvan

Olurup ap bolur men be?
 sit-CONV POSBL COP.AOR 1SG Q?
 ‘May I sit?’

(Anderson & Harrison 1999: 89)

In contrast to Standard Tuvan, in some Tuvan dialects the interrogative particle can also be located before the predicate. For example, the interrogative particle *ba* is dislocated into the focus position depending on some discourse-pragmatic functions in the following Altay Tuvan question, which is from an Altay Tuvanian student in Istanbul:

(21) Altay Tuvan

Ali Anqarayā ba čordu?
 Ali Ankara-DAT Q go-PAST3SG
 ‘Did Ali go to ANKARA?’

The interrogative particle *mU* in Old Turkic is normally located after the verb but sometimes it can precede it, e.g. *Qayan mu qısayın?* ‘Should I make him a Khagan?’ (Erdal 1998: 152). In languages of the linguistic area where Tuvan is spoken, interrogative particles are located at the end of the sentence, e.g. *uu* in Mongolian (Luo 2013: 172), *no/nio* in Manchu (Luo 2013: 133), *gi/giu*, *ba*, *wu* in Evenki (Luo 2013: 134) and *ma* in Standard Chinese (Luo: 165).

5. Interrogative sentences with interrogative words

Like many Turkic languages, Tuvan has a large number of interrogative words, i.e. interrogative pronouns, interrogative adverbs and interrogative adjectives. Content questions are formed by using these grammatical elements. The interrogative words in Tuvan are as follows: *qım* ‘who’, *čü:* ‘what’, *čüge* ‘why’, *čeže* ‘how much’, *qan-diŋ* ‘which’, *qayda* ‘where’, *qažan* ‘when’, *čüden* ‘from what’, *qaš* ‘how much’, *qayı* ~ *qay(i)zi* ‘which of’, *qaya:* ~ *qayna:r* ‘to where’, *qayı:n* ‘from where’ (Anderson & Harrison 1999: 28). See the following examples.

(22) Tuvan

Sen qaš xarlıŋ sen?
 you how many old 2SG
 ‘How old are you?’ (Anderson & Harrison 1999: 28)

(23) Tuvan

Qayı:n kelgen siler?
 where-ABL come-PAST 2PL
 ‘Where are you from?’ (Anderson & Harrison 1999: 28)

(24) Tuvan

Sende čü: barıl?
 you-LOC what existing-COP
 ‘What have you got?’ (Anderson & Harrison 1999: 88)

5.1. Syntactic positions of interrogative words

Interrogative words may take different positions: at the beginning of the sentence (e.g. English), at the end of the sentence (e.g. Kana), and as a conjugated copula at the end of the sentence (e.g. Kushi and Tanzanian languages) (Dixon 2012: 405).

The order of constituents in Turkic languages changes depending on their discourse-pragmatic functions (Schröder 2001: 73) or, as Johanson puts it, the information structure (see Johanson 1998: 58–59). The topic is located at the beginning of the sentence and this element indicates ‘known information’, that is to say, ‘old information’. ‘New information’ is coded in the focus position located right before the verb, and the qualified noun and interrogative pronoun take this position (Johanson 1998: 58). Constituent order is dependent on information structure (Johanson 1977). For example, while the interrogative word *kim* ‘who’ in the sentence *Derse kim gelmedi?* ‘Who didn’t come to the lesson?’ is located in the immediately pre-verbal (i.e. focus) position, in *Kim derse gelmedi?* ‘Who didn’t come to the lesson?’ it is located in topic position. Thus, the information structure and communication perspective determine the interrogative element’s position in Tuvan as well. For example, while the interrogative words in the first two of the following examples are predicate nouns and take the last position in the sentence, these interrogative words are located in the focus or topic position in the other examples.

(25) Tuvan

Ča:sqan bolzumza a:s-keži:m qaydal (< qayda ol)?
 alone be-COND.1SG happiness.POSS1SG where-LOC.COP
 ‘If I am alone, where is my happiness?’ (Anderson & Harrison 1999: 47)

(26) Tuvan

Bir šaqta minut qažıl (< qaš ol)?
 a hour-LOC minute how many.COP
 ‘How many minutes are there in an hour?’ (Anderson & Harrison 1999: 88)

Interrogative words are located in the focus position in the following examples:

(27) Altay Tuvan

O:y, o:l, meni jüge ederip duru sen?
 O son I-ACC why follow-PRES 2SG
 ‘O son, why are you following me?’

(28) Tuvan

Malčün qayna:r čora:n irgi?
 shepherd where go-PAST3SG PARTCL
 ‘I wonder where did the shepherd go?’

Interrogative words are located in the topic position in the following examples:

- (29) Tuvan
Qančap mında keldiŋ?
 how here come-PAST-2SG
 ‘How did you come here?’ (TRs: 225)

The interrogative word in the following example is located neither in topic nor in focus position.

- (30) Altay Tuvan
Bo ezirler jüge ina:r “öŋdeŋ” ɣaynıp duru?
 this eagle-PL why nonstop “öŋdeŋ” shout-PRES3SG
 ‘Why are these eagles shrieking nonstop “öŋdeŋ”?’

5.2 Interrogative words in subordinate clauses

So far, the use of interrogative words in main clauses has been discussed. However, we encounter these elements also in subordinate clauses in Tuvan. In other words, some interrogative pronouns and interrogative adverbs are used as connectors in subordinated clauses. For example, *qažan* ‘when’ serves as a connector in adverbial clauses of time. In general, *qažan* is used correlatively with certain converb suffixes (e.g. *-XrGA* or *-sA*).

- (31) Tuvan
Qažan xün ünüp be:rge, čer čirīq be:r (< čirīp berir)
 when sun rise-CONV AUX.CONV earth bright.CONV AUX.AOR3SG
 ‘When the sun rises, the earth is bright.’ (Anderson & Harrison 1999: 84)

- (32) Tuvan
Qažan xar ča:rīn soqsadıpsa, aŋnap egeley
 when snow fall-AOR.POSS3SG.ACC stop-COND, hunt-CONV AUX.begin-CONV
be:r bis
 AUX.AOR 1PL
 ‘When it stops snowing, we begin hunting.’ (Anderson & Harrison 1999: 47)

Likewise, on the one hand the interrogative pronoun *qim* ‘who’ forms finite adverbial clauses, which are a type of adverbial clauses (33); on the other hand it serves as a connecting element in infinite complement clauses (34):

(33) Tuvan

Qim ür čurtta:rıl, ol xöynü kö:r.

who long live-AOR3SG.COP X lot-ACC see-AOR3SG

‘Who lives long sees a lot.’

(Anderson & Harrison 1999: 89)

(34) Altay Tuvan

Am o:l uya:n sege:n girip [γim sen de:rin]

now that boy yourself come-CONV [who 2SG say-AOR.POSS3SG.ACC]

sura:r irgin.

ask.AOR3SG COP

‘Now, that boy is said to regain his consciousness and asks [who you are].’

6. *Irgi* in interrogative sentences

We encounter *irgi* (<Old Turkic *erki*), which sometimes we can call a modal particle, in interrogative sentences in Tuvan. The element *irgi*, which Isxakov and Pal'mbax call a “politeness particle” (1961: 433), unlike the particles *a:m* and *iyin*, occurs in interrogative sentences only, not in imperative and declarative sentences (Voinov 2014: 149, Johanson 2012: 53, Erdal 2004: 350). A meaning such as ‘I wonder’ is added to the content of sentence in this modal interrogative structure expressing politeness/respect. If *irgi* is in the same sentence with interrogative particle *be*, the interrogative particle is located at the end of the sentence as usual.

(35) Tuvan

Et dülüp qa:n irgi be?

meat cook-CONV AUX.PAST3SG PARTCL Q

‘I wonder if the meat has cooked?’

(36) Tuvan

Suγa düže beržik irgi be?

water-DAT fall-CONV AUX.PAST3SG PARTCL Q

‘Has X fallen into the water all of a sudden?’

The modal particle *irgi* may also occur in interrogative structures formed with interrogative words, i.e. in content interrogatives. Also, in this case, *irgi* conveys a meaning like Turkish *acaba* ‘I wonder’ (or modal particle *ki*).

(37) Tuvan

Qažan kelir irgi?

when come-AOR3SG PARTCL

‘I wonder when X will come?’

(38) Tuvan

Malčīn qayna:r čora:n irgi?
 shepherd where go-PAST3SG PARTCL
 ‘I wonder where the shepherd has gone.’

(39) Tuvan

Am qanča:r irgi men?
 now do what-AOR PARTCL 1SG
 ‘I wonder what I shall do now?’

(40) Tuvan

Čünü- le kö:r irgi men?
 what-ACC PARTCL see-AOR PARTCL 1SG
 ‘I wonder what I shall see?’

(Voinov 2014: 150)

7. Conclusion

In this study, four types of interrogative structures in Tuvan have been described: polar, content, alternative and tag interrogatives. An interesting feature of Tuvan is that it has interrogative verbs, a property that is not common in Turkic languages but is shared by other languages in the linguistic area. These types of interrogatives were examined in detail according to their syntactic structures and semantic functions. It was demonstrated that the position of interrogative particles and interrogative words depends on some typological properties and can change according to their discourse-pragmatic functions. Our aim has been to outline a typological model of interrogatives for Turkic. This model will provide a basis for comparative studies to be carried out in the future.

Abbreviations

←	comes from
ABL	ablative
ACC	accusative
ADJ	adjective
AOR	aorist
AUX	auxiliary verb
COND	conditional
CONV	converb
COP	copula
DAT	dative
GEN	genitive
LOC	locative
OPT	optative

PARTCL	particle
PAST	past
PL	plural
PRES	present
POSBL	possibility
POSS	possessive
PRTC	participle
Q	interrogative
SG	singular
TAG	tag element
X	he/she/it

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