

***wh*-question formation in Nguni**

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## 1. Introduction

In this paper, we present ongoing work on the syntax of wh-questions in Nguni. Nguni belongs to the Southern Bantu language groups (= Zone S, in terms of Guthrie's (1967) classification) and comprises a group of closely related, i.e., structurally and lexically similar, languages (S 40: Zulu, Xhosa, Swati, Ndebele). The examples in this paper are from Zulu, but the major claims about Zulu syntax also hold for the other Nguni varieties.

We examine the positions in which wh-phrases appear in questions and analyze our findings within the context of a broader typology of wh-questions. One important characteristic of Zulu wh-questions is that an argument wh-phrase may appear both ex situ (in a cleft wh-construction) and in situ – but never in the structural subject position Spec TP (i.e. Zulu shows a \*Wh-in Spec TP restriction). We argue that the [+wh]-feature which is located in C<sup>0</sup> of a question is weak in Zulu and hence does not trigger wh-ex situ. Instead, the ex-situ wh-cleft construction comes about as the result of the (optional) selection of a strong [+focus]-feature, and we argue that this feature is checked by the clefted wh-phrase, which is located in the specifier of a focus phrase. This analysis makes it possible to explain why Zulu obeys the \*Wh-in Spec TP restriction. Furthermore, we show how the assumption that the [+wh]-feature in Zulu is weak also explains two other characteristics of Zulu wh-constructions, i.e. that Zulu, in contrast to other optional wh-in situ languages like Duala or French, allows for partial wh-movement and for wh-in situ in embedded questions.

In section 2, we illustrate the basic properties of wh-constructions in Zulu, and we discuss the restriction that wh-phrases in Zulu may not appear in Spec TP. Section 3 focuses on partial wh-movement and wh-in situ/wh-ex situ in direct and indirect questions, and Section 4 outlines our analysis of these data.

## 2. Optional wh-in situ and the \*Wh-in-Spec TP restriction in Zulu

Zulu is an optional wh-in situ language. The examples (1)-(2) show that both wh-in situ and wh-ex situ is possible with wh-objects:<sup>1</sup>

- (1) a. U-bona **ini**?  
a.' U-bona-**ni**?  
2<sup>nd</sup>SG-see(-)what<sub>9</sub>  
'What do you see?'  
b. U-bona **ubani**?  
b.' U-bona **bani**?  
2<sup>nd</sup>SG-see whom<sub>1a</sub>  
'Whom do you see?'

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<sup>1</sup> In Bantu languages, each noun belongs to a particular noun/gender class. Class membership determines agreement with nominal modifiers, verbs, adjectives, etc. In the glosses, we mark the Zulu noun classes and agreement according to Meinhof's (1906) numbering system of Proto-Bantu. Morphemes are glossed as follows: AUX = past tense auxiliary; COP = copula; DEM = demonstrative pronoun; EXPL = expletive prefix; FOC = focus marker; OC = object clitic; PASS = passive; PL = plural; PRT = wh-particle; RC = relative concord; RS = relativising suffix; SG = singular; SP = subject prefix.

- (2) a. **Y-*ini*** o-yi-bona-yo?  
 COP-what9 RC2<sup>nd</sup>SG -OC9-see-RS  
 'What is it that you see?'  
 b. **Ng-*ubani*** o-m-bona-yo?  
 COP-who1a RC2<sup>nd</sup>SG -OC1a-see-RS  
 'Who is it that you see?'

In Zulu, both subject and object *wh*-phrases can be realized as *ini*, 'what' (class 9), and *ubani*, 'who', (class 1a). If a *wh*-phrase appears in situ, its initial vowel may be dropped (see (1a'-b')); the monosyllabic *-ni* is then suffixed to the verb stem.<sup>2</sup> Note that Zulu allows for argumental pro-drop, an aspect to which we return in section 4.1.

The *wh-ex situ* construction in Zulu is realized as a *wh*-cleft, (2). The copula is a prefix which has the allomorphs *y-* and *ng-* in *wh*-constructions; the choice between these two forms depends on the noun class of the noun (see section 4.1).<sup>3</sup> The form copula+noun is followed by a full sentence which seems to have all the properties of a relative clause in Nguni (but see the discussion in section 4.2). The verb *bona* in (2) is prefixed with the so-called relative concord, which differs from the regular subject prefix in that it expresses relativisation and agreement with the subject of the relative clause simultaneously. In object relatives, an object clitic attaches to the verb stem which agrees with the head noun in noun class (cf. *-yi-* in (2a) and *-m-* in (2b)); furthermore, a phrase-final verb usually bears a relativising suffix *-yo* (see Zeller 2004 for more details).

In Zulu, a preverbal subject *wh*-phrase cannot appear in the derived subject position, i.e. in Spec TP, as is shown in (3a-b) for an active and a passive sentence. (4) illustrates that the *wh-ex situ* variants of both sentences are possible:

- (3) a. \***Ubani** u-banga lowo msindo?  
 who1a SP1a-cause DEM3 noise3  
 'Who is making that noise?'  
 b. \***Ubani** u-ya-shay-wa?  
 who1a SP1a-FOC-beat-PASS  
 'Who is beaten?'
- (4) a. **Ng-*ubani*** o-banga lowo msindo?  
 COP-who1a RC1a-cause DEM3 noise3  
 'Who is it that is making that noise?'

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<sup>2</sup> Speakers generally prefer the reduced variants of the in situ *wh*-phrases, although full forms are accepted in all contexts where the reduced forms can occur. In contrast to the reduced *wh*-phrase, the non-reduced phrase seems to have a referential interpretation (cf. Hendrikse & Poulos (1980); for example, (1b) could be translated as 'Whom *specifically* do you see?'. In the text, we provide in situ examples with reduced and non-reduced forms indiscriminately.

<sup>3</sup> The copular prefixes, in particular *ng-*, are often omitted in spoken Zulu. However, this seems to be a purely phonological deletion process, since the depressor-effect of the copula (= lowering of the tone of the first syllable of the following noun) is maintained even if the copula itself is not pronounced. We assume that in the relevant cases, the form of the copula which is prefixed to the noun is zero (Ø).

- b. Ng-**ubani** o-shay-wa-yo?  
 COP-who1a RC1a-beat-PASS-Rs  
 'Who is it that is beaten?'

Importantly, as illustrated in (5), wh-elements that are not allowed to appear in Spec TP, (5a), may appear in the (postverbal) VP-internal (Spec vP)-position in the so-called impersonal *ku*-construction, (5b) (van der Spuy 1993). Like English, and in contrast to languages such as Icelandic, most Zulu dialects do not seem to allow for transitive expletive constructions (see Chomsky 1995 for an attempt to derive this typological variation; see also fn. 4.); the *ku*-construction is therefore not available for the examples in (3) and (4.) (5c) again illustrates that wh-ex situ is always possible:

- (5) a. \***Ubani** u-fike?  
       who1a SP1a-arrived  
 b. Ku-fike       **bani**?  
       EXPL-arrived who1a  
 c. Ng-**ubani** o-fikile?  
       COP-who1a RC1a-arrived  
       'Who arrived?'

It seems that the examples in (3) and (5a) are ruled out because of a general property of Spec TP in Zulu:

- (6) \**Wh*-in-Spec TP

(6) must be a parameterized property, since it is well-known that languages such as English allow for wh-phrases to appear in Spec TP.<sup>4</sup> It has been noted that (6) is also operative in languages other than Zulu. For example, wh-subjects are excluded from occurring in Spec TP in other Bantu languages such as Kinyarwanda (Maxwell 1981), Dzamba (Bokamba 1976) and Kitharaka (Muriungi 2003) and also in Austronesian languages such as Malagasy, Tagalog, and Javanese, which are optional wh-in situ languages like Zulu (see Sabel 2002, among others). The examples in (7)-(9) are from Kinyarwanda and illustrate the same pattern as the Zulu examples in (3)-(5) above:

- (7) a. Umugore jiše   **nde**?  
       woman   killed   who  
       'Who did the woman kill?'

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<sup>4</sup> See, for example, the discussion of the vacuous movement hypothesis in Chomsky (1986, 1995, chapter 4). The absence or presence of the \*Wh-in-Spec TP restriction in a language is only one parametric property of Spec TP. Another parametric property concerns the licensing of nominative subjects in the Spec TP position of infinitives; nominative subjects in this position are found in languages such as European Portuguese and Spanish, but not, for example, in English and German. As is well-known, the licensing of empty pro-subjects in a language also depends on the properties of this position (and its head T<sup>0</sup>). Further parametric properties of Spec TP are whether it can be filled with indefinite subjects (as in English), or not (as for example in Malagasy, see Keenan 1976), and whether it allows for multiple specifiers and hence for transitive expletive constructions (Chomsky 1995).

- b. Ni-**nde** umugore jiše ?  
 FOC-who woman kill  
 'Who did the woman kill?'
- (8) a. \***Nde** jiše umunhu?  
 who killed man  
 'Who killed the man?'  
 b. \***Nde** jiš-we na umunhu?  
 who killed-PASS by man  
 'Who was killed by the man?'
- (9) a. Ni-**nde** u- íše umunhu?  
 FOC-who SP-killed man  
 'Who killed the man?'  
 b. Ni-**nde** u-íš-we na umunhu?  
 FOC-who SP-kill-PASS by man  
 'Who was killed by the man?' [Kinyarwanda]

(7) shows that wh-in situ and wh-ex situ (also a wh-cleft construction) are possible with a wh-object (Sabel 2002). In (8a), it is demonstrated that a wh-subject may not appear in Spec TP; (8b) illustrates the same restriction for a derived grammatical subject in a passive construction (compare (3b)). The only possibility to rescue these sentences is to construct them with the wh-subject ex situ, as in (9).

What could be the reason behind the \*Wh-in-Spec TP restriction? We claim that (6) is a corollary of a more general principle that bans focused constituents from appearing in subject position. Notice that focused non-wh-phrases may also not occur in Spec TP in Zulu:

- (10) a. Abafana ba-ya-sebenza.  
 boy2 SP2-FOC-work  
 'The boys are WORKING'  
 b. Abafana ba-sebenza kakhulu.  
 boy2 SP2-work a.lot  
 'The boys are working A LOT'
- (11) a. \*Abafana ba-sebenza.  
 boy2 SP2-work  
 'The BOYS are working'  
 b. Ng-abafana aba-sebenza-yo.  
 COP-boy2 RC2-work-RS  
 'It is the boys who are working'

The affix *-ya-* in Zulu marks focus on the verb in the present tense, (10a). If another constituent in the VP is focus-marked, *-ya-* does not occur. However, in contrast to (10b), where focus is on the adverb, subject focus cannot be expressed by simply combining a focused subject DP in Spec TP with the unmarked verb form, as in (11a). The only way

to express subject focus is by means of the cleft construction; (11b) hence patterns with the *wh-ex situ* examples provided in (2) and (4) above.

The incompatibility of focus and subject position is not entirely surprising, given that even in subject-prominent languages, subjects are often associated with typical topic functions such as definiteness and referentiality (Givón 1976). Furthermore, according to Givón (1976), subjects in languages with subject-verb agreement are the result of a diachronic process in which the left-dislocated topic phrase of a topic-comment construction was reanalyzed as the subject of the neutral sentence pattern; in the same process, a pronoun that originally expressed anaphoric agreement with the shifted topic was reanalyzed as a subject agreement marker (see also Lehmann 1976 on the topic-comment "ancestors" of subject-predicate constructions in modern Indo-European languages). One might therefore assume that some languages still show a reflex of this diachronic development in that the inherent topichood of subjects is synchronically still prominent enough to prevent focus-marked constituents from occurring in subject position (cf. in this regard Hendrikse & Poulos (1980), who observe that indefinite NPs are not licensed in sentence-initial position in Xhosa). As for *wh*-constructions, it is well-known that a *wh*-phrase in a *wh*-question represents the focus (the new information) of the sentence (while the rest of the proposition is presupposed). A possible explanation for (6) may therefore be sought in the semantic incompatibility of *wh*-phrases and topics.<sup>5</sup>

However, a semantic account for (6) predicts that *wh*-phrases are banned from Spec TP in all languages, and it is not clear how the fact that (6) is a parameterized property of Spec TP can be captured in this approach. We therefore claim instead that there is a *syntactic* explanation for why *wh*-subjects cannot occur in Spec TP in Zulu, which is nevertheless related to the semantic fact that *wh*-phrases are inherently focused. We suggest below that the focus character of *wh*-phrases can be morpho-syntactically implemented by assuming that they bear a [+*wh*]- as well as a [+*focus*]-feature (see Sabel 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003). On the basis of this idea, our explanation for (6) is then derived as a consequence of the analysis of the syntax of *wh*-questions in Zulu that we present in the following sections.

### 3. *Wh-in situ*, *wh-ex situ* and partial *wh*-movement

In this section, we turn to the positions that *wh*-phrases in Zulu may occupy if they originate in embedded sentences. Consider the examples in (12), with *wh*-objects:

- (12) a. [<sub>CP</sub> U-cabanga [<sub>CP</sub> ukuthi uBev u-thenge **ini**]]?  
 2<sup>nd</sup>SG-think that Bev1a SP1a-bought what9  
 'What do you think Bev bought?'  
 b. [<sub>CP</sub> Y-**ini** o-cabanga [<sub>CP</sub> ukuthi uBev u-yi-thengile \_\_\_\_]]?  
 COP-what9 RC2<sup>nd</sup>SG-think that Bev1a SP1a-OC9-bought  
 'What do you think Bev bought?'

<sup>5</sup> Independent evidence for this generalization comes from languages such as Japanese where topics are morphologically marked with the topic-marker *-wa*. In Japanese, a *wh*-phrase with the topic marker obligatorily receives a contrastive (topic) interpretation (Miyagawa 1987). Similarly, examples such as (8) seem to be possible if the *wh*-phrase receives a contrastive (topic) reading.

- c. [CP U-cabanga [CP ukuthi y-**ini** a-yi-thengile-yo uBev \_\_\_]]?  
 2<sup>nd</sup>SG-think that COP-what<sup>9</sup> RC1a-OC9-bought-RS Bev1a  
 'What do you think Bev bought?'

(12a) is a direct question with *wh*-in situ in an embedded clause; the *wh*-phrase appears in the position in which it receives its theta role. (12b) is the "full *wh*-movement" variant of this sentence (see fn. 6); the *wh*-phrase is realized in the left periphery of the matrix clause, the sentence in which it takes scope. Importantly, (12c) shows that Zulu allows for *partial wh-movement*. In partial *wh*-movement constructions, the *wh*-phrase neither appears in situ nor in the position in which it is interpreted. In Zulu, the *wh*-phrase appears instead in an intermediate cleft position following the complementizer, but it still takes scope in the matrix [+*wh*]-position.<sup>6</sup>

Notice that, due to the restriction in (6), subject *wh*-phrases are also banned from embedded Spec TP positions, as shown in (13a). However, the *wh*-subject is again possible in VP-internal position, as is shown by the impersonal *ku*-construction in (13b):

- (13) a. \*[CP U-cabanga [CP ukuthi [TP **ubani** u-sebenzile [vP \_\_\_ ]]]]?  
 2<sup>nd</sup>SG-think that who1a SP1a-worked  
 b. [CP U-cabanga [CP ukuthi [TP ku-sebenze [vP **bani**]]]]?  
 2<sup>nd</sup>SG-think that EXPL-worked who1a  
 'Who do you think worked?'

In constructions with more embedded sentences, the *wh*-phrase can appear in all intermediate cleft positions. The examples in (15), based on (14), show all possible positions which a *wh*-ex situ subject can occupy in a direct question from an embedded clause. It may appear in the full *wh*-movement construction (15a), or in the two intermediate positions in the partial *wh*-constructions in (15b-c):

- (14) [CP U-cabanga [CP ukuthi ba-the [CP uPeter u-sebenzile]]].  
 2<sup>nd</sup>SG-think that 3<sup>rd</sup>PL-said Peter1a SP1a-worked  
 'You think that they said Peter worked.'
- (15) a. [CP Ng-**ubani** o-cabanga [CP ukuthi ba-the [CP \_\_\_ u-sebenzile]]]?  
 COP-who1a RC2<sup>nd</sup>SG-think that 3<sup>rd</sup>PL-said SP1a-worked  
 b. [CP U-cabanga [CP ukuthi ng-**ubani** aba-the [CP \_\_\_ u-sebenzile]]]?  
 2<sup>nd</sup>SG-think that COP-who1a RC3<sup>rd</sup>PL-said SP1a-worked  
 c. [CP U-cabanga [CP ukuthi ba-the [CP ng-**ubani** \_\_\_ o-sebenzile]]]?  
 2<sup>nd</sup>SG-think that 3<sup>rd</sup>PL-said COP-who1a RC1a-worked  
 'Who do you think they said worked?'

<sup>6</sup> In section 4.2 we discuss the possibility that a *wh*-phrase such as *ini* in (12b-c) has not moved from its base position in the subordinate clause (indicated by (12a)), but is merged into the matrix (12b) or intermediate clause (12c). We continue to use the terms "full *wh*-movement" and "partial *wh*-movement" to refer to constructions such as (12b-c), but we remain agnostic at this stage about the position from which the *wh*-phrase has moved.



Given that Zulu allows for partial wh-movement, it is predicted that, in contrast to Duala, embedded questions allow for wh-in situ. This prediction is realized, as is shown by (20b):

- (20) a. [<sub>CP</sub> Ngi-buze [<sub>CP</sub> ukuthi y-**ini** uPeter a-yi-thengile-yo]].  
 1<sup>st</sup>SG-asked that COP-what<sub>9</sub> Peter1a RC1a-OC<sub>9</sub>-bought-Rs  
 b. [<sub>CP</sub> Ngi-buze [<sub>CP</sub> ukuthi uPeter u-thenge-**ni**]].  
 1<sup>st</sup>SG-asked that Peter1a SP1a-bought-what<sub>9</sub>  
 'I asked what Peter bought.'

We conclude that Zulu fits well into the typology of optional wh-in situ languages. Like Babine-Witsuwit'en, Iraqi Arabic and Malagasy, Zulu is a Type A-language.

## 4. The Analysis

### 4.1 FocP and Feature Checking in Zulu

In this section we develop an account for the Zulu data discussed above which is based on the feature-checking mechanism of the Minimalist Program (Chomsky 1995, 2000) and the analysis of wh-constructions proposed in Sabel (1998, 2000, 2002, 2003). The central idea of this analysis is that wh-phrases do not only check [+wh]-features, but also [+focus]-features.<sup>7</sup> Whereas a [+wh]-feature is always located in the position where the wh-phrase takes its scope (i.e. in C<sup>0</sup>), a [+focus]-feature may occur in C<sup>0</sup>, but also in Foc<sup>0</sup>, the head of a focus phrase FocP, in some languages. For reasons outlined in Sabel's work mentioned above, we assume that the position of wh-words is universally determined by properties of the [+wh]- and the [+focus]-features and that typological variation with respect to wh-questions in the languages of the world is determined by two parameters: (i) which of the two features ([+wh] or [+focus]) is strong and hence triggers wh-movement in a language, and (ii) which specifier (Spec CP or Spec FocP) serves as the position in which a strong [+focus]-feature would be checked in a language. Furthermore, the possibility of having both wh-ex situ and wh-in situ in a language can be explained by the assumption that the strong feature which triggers wh-movement is optionally selected for the numeration.

The way parameter (i) is set in a language can be determined by taking a look at the properties of embedded questions, where C<sup>0</sup> carries a [+wh]-feature due to the selectional properties of the matrix verb. Following Sabel (1998), we assume that if a language has a strong [+wh]-feature, this feature is obligatorily selected by the matrix verb in an embedded question, even if the strong [+wh]-feature is otherwise optional. Therefore, if a language has wh-in situ in embedded questions (= Type A-language), this means that the [+wh]-feature is always weak in this language (and hence need not be checked). In

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<sup>7</sup> Note that the idea to analyze wh-movement as an instance of focus-movement is sometimes traced back to the (semantic) fact that a wh-element is inherently a focus (see section 2). For example, in a sentence such as *I wonder what Susan said*, the wh-word is the ("information") focus of the question/clause *what Susan said* since the wh-phrase designates what is not presupposed as known (see Sabel 1998, 2000 for references).

contrast, if *wh-in situ* is *not* possible in embedded questions (as in Type B-languages), then it follows that the [+wh]-feature is strong and therefore requires a *wh*-phrase in Spec CP in order to be checked. As we saw above, Zulu allows for *wh-in situ* in embedded questions. Hence, the [+wh]-feature in Zulu is weak. Since Zulu exhibits *wh-ex situ* as well, this alternative must be triggered by an optionally realized strong [+focus]-feature. In contrast, in Type-B languages such as Duala, *wh-ex situ* is triggered by a strong [+wh]-feature, which is obligatory in selected and optional in unselected contexts.

With respect to (ii), we assume that the strong [+focus]-feature is realized in  $\text{Foc}^0$  in Zulu and that  $\text{FocP}$  is generated above VP/uP and below TP (cf. Ndayiragije 1999). If the strong [+focus]-feature is selected, a *wh*-phrase has to be realized in Spec  $\text{FocP}$  in order to check this feature. Otherwise we get *wh-in situ*. Evidence for the claim that *ex situ wh*-phrases in Zulu are not in Spec CP is provided by the word order in embedded questions, (20a), and by partial *wh*-movement constructions, (12c), (15b), which show that the *wh*-phrases occur in a position following the complementizer. In addition, note that focused constituents in cleft-constructions and *ex situ wh*-phrases occupy the same position (compare (21) and (12b-c)), and hence cannot co-occur, (22):

- (21) a. [Y-**indoda** o-cabanga [ ukuthi uBev u-yi-bonile \_\_\_ ]].  
 COP-man9 RC2<sup>nd</sup>SG-think that Bev1a SP1a-OC9-saw  
 'It was the man who you think that Bev saw.'  
 b. [U-cabanga [ ukuthi y-**indoda** uBev a-yi-bonile-yo \_\_\_ ]].  
 2<sup>nd</sup>SG-think that COP-man9 Bev RC1a-OC9-saw-RS  
 'You think that it was the man that Bev saw'
- (22) a. \*[U-cabanga ukuthi [y-**ini** ng-**umama** abantwana aba-m-nike yona]]?  
 2<sup>nd</sup>SG-think that COP-what9 COP-mother1a child2 RC2-OC1a-gave it9  
 'What do you think that the children gave to MOTHER?'  
 b. \*[U-cabanga ukuthi [y-**imali** ng-**ubani** abantwana aba-m-nike yona]]?  
 2<sup>nd</sup>SG-think that COP-money9 COP-who1a child2 RC2-OC1a-gave it9  
 'To whom do you think the children gave the MONEY?'

As was shown in section 2, *ex situ wh*-phrases in Zulu, like the focused constituents in (22), obligatorily combine with a copula verb *ng-* or *y-* (or  $\emptyset$  – see fn. 3) which is prefixed to the *wh*-element. The fact that these copula affixes are genuine verbs is illustrated by nominal predicate constructions such as (23), in which the subject agreement marker is prefixed to the copula:

- (23) a. UThandi u-**ng**-umfazi  
 Thandi1a SP1a-COP-woman1  
 'Thandi is a woman'  
 b. UThemba u-**y**-indoda  
 Themba1a SP1a-COP-man9  
 'Themba is a man'

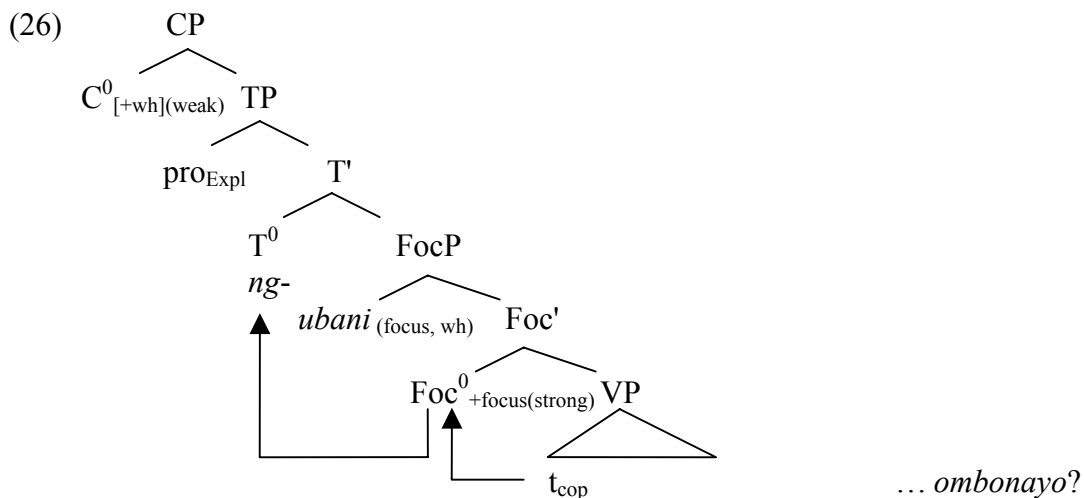
At first sight, one might be led to believe that copula allomorphy in Zulu is phonologically conditioned, since nouns whose initial vowel is *i-* take the copula *y-*, whereas the majority of all other nouns take *ng-*. However, on closer inspection, it turns out that the choice of the copula prefix cannot be determined by the phonological properties of the head-noun, but must take its noun class into account:

- |      |              |  |                     |                     |
|------|--------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| (24) | a. class 1:  | a. <b>ngumfana</b> , 'it is a boy'     | b. * <b>lumfana</b> | c. * <b>yumfana</b> |
|      | b. class 14: | a. <b>ngukudla</b> , 'it is food'      | b. * <b>lukudla</b> | c. * <b>yukudla</b> |
|      | c. class 11: | a. (* <b>ngudonga</b> , 'it is a wall' | b. <b>ludonga</b>   | c. <b>yudonga</b>   |

As (24) shows, nouns of class 11 start in the vowel *u-*. Interestingly, the copula for class 11 nouns is usually *l-* or *y-* (depending on the dialect of the speaker); for many speakers, the copula *ng-* is not possible with nouns in this noun class. Importantly, other nouns with the prevowel *u-*, such as those of class 1 or 14 in (24a-b), never permit copulas *l-* or *y-*. This means that the choice of the copula cannot be treated as a mere phonological phenomenon, but is determined via grammatical agreement between the noun class (gender) features of the noun and the copular verb. We assume that this agreement is established by specifier-head agreement in the focus phrase FocP.

On the basis of these considerations, we arrive at the following analysis of (the relevant aspect of) wh-ex situ cleft constructions such as (25) in Zulu (vP is ignored in (26), and we postpone the discussion of the structural relation between the wh-phrase and the following clause to section 4.2):

- (25) Ng-**ubani** o-m-bona-yo?  
 COP-who1a RC2<sup>nd</sup>SG-OC1a-see-RS  
 'Whom did you see?' ('It is who that you see?')



In wh-ex situ constructions such as (25)/(26), where a strong [+focus]-feature is realized, the wh-phrase is located in Spec FocP where it checks the [+focus]-feature in Foc<sup>0</sup>. The strong [+focus]-feature selects the copula (VP) in (26). We assume that Zulu, a language with a "rich" verbal inflection paradigm, has V-to-T movement for both finite full verbs and auxiliaries. Therefore, the prefixal copular verb moves first from V<sup>0</sup> to Foc<sup>0</sup>, where

agreement between the copula and the wh-phrase in Spec FocP is established, and then further to  $T^0$ , where it precedes the wh-phrase in Spec FocP and can be prefixed to this phrase at PF.

The  $C^0$ -head in (26) contains a [+interpretable] [+wh]-feature (in terms of Chomsky's 1995 analysis) which, as pointed out above, establishes the scope of the wh-phrase in (26). Since the [+wh]-feature in Zulu is weak, it does not need to be checked by an overt wh-phrase in Spec CP. Instead, the non-local relation between the [+wh]-feature of the wh-phrase in Spec FocP and the weak [+wh]-feature in  $C^0$  is licensed via unselective binding at LF.<sup>8</sup>

(26) also shows that Spec TP in the cleft construction is filled with an expletive pro-subject in Zulu. This assumption is well-motivated, because Zulu has all the properties that are characteristic of a null subject language. First, we have already seen in a number of examples that Zulu freely allows for (argumental) pro drop (see e.g. (1), (12), (14), (20)). Second, example (15a) in section 3 above shows subject extraction across a complementizer and hence demonstrates that in Zulu, this kind of movement does not induce that-t-effects. Finally, Zulu (optionally) allows for subject-inversion, as was already illustrated by the impersonal *ku*-construction in (5b) and (13b) above. Since Zulu behaves in all relevant respects like a null subject language, it is plausible to assume that Zulu realizes expletive null subjects in the cleft construction. In contrast, a language such as English, which does not allow for null expletives, requires the overt expletive *it* in Spec TP in a cleft wh-construction:

(27) [<sub>CP</sub> [<sub>TP</sub> *It* [<sub>T</sub> *was*]] [<sub>FocP</sub> *the book t<sub>v</sub>'* [<sub>VP</sub> *t<sub>v</sub>* [<sub>CP</sub> *that Peter bought* ]]]].

Following standard assumptions, we assume that the null expletive in (26) is merged into Spec TP to check  $T^0$ 's EPP-feature, whereas argumental *pro* would be merged in Spec vP.

The structure in (26) also accounts for the word order found with wh-ex situ in embedded questions. The CP in (26) would represent the embedded question, and the [+wh]-feature on the C-head would be the result of the lexical properties of the matrix verb, which selects the [+wh]-feature on the embedded C-head.

Partial wh-movement constructions are also derived in this way. The only difference is that here, a weak [+wh]-feature is realized in the C-head of the matrix clause; the matrix verb selects a CP like (26), but with a [-wh]-C-head. However, the strong [+focus]-feature is optionally realized on the embedded  $Foc^0$ -head, and consequently, the wh-phrase appears in a copula construction in the embedded clause.

Finally, if both the [+wh]-feature and the [+focus]-feature are weak, then we derive wh-in situ constructions, since neither of these two features needs to be checked by a wh-phrase in a local specifier position. Both features can be checked via unselective binding, and the wh-phrase remains in situ. Note that, in contrast to (26), a weak [+focus]-feature does not select the copula (VP).

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<sup>8</sup> Unselective binding refers to the idea that a wh-phrase which is not in a local Spec-Head relation with a [+wh]-feature in  $C^0$  is nevertheless licensed if it is bound (coindexed and c-commanded) by the [+wh]  $C^0$  scopal position in which the wh-phrase is interpreted. The idea that licensing of wh-phrases may be achieved non-locally via binding through a [+wh] head is expressed in Chomsky (1995:291), among others.





## 5. References

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