

1. INTRODUCTION

RELEVANT ASPECTS OF TID SYNTAX

• TIS is SOV (Sevinç 2006)



IX-1 S CUPBOARD O KEY V LOOK-FOR

• Negation is expressed by a manual negative marker attached to the predicate: (Gokgoz 2009, Kubus 2008, Zeshan 2003)



AUNT S YESTERDAY XP HOUSE XP SIT V NEG Neg

• T(ense) Head is below the Neg Head in TID. How do we know? Modal verbs help us to decide as we see in other sign languages as well (Pfaun and Quer 2004, 2007):

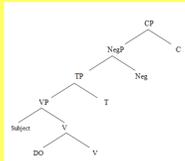
a.	TP > NegP	SVO	English
You should not move the subject.			
b. GARTEN INDEX KIND-- SPIEL DABF NEG Garden index child.PL play may NEG 'The children may not play in the garden.' (Pfaun and Quer, 2004)	NEGP > TP	SOV	DGS
c. ULTIM INDEX DORMIR PODER-NO Lately index sleep can-NEG 'Lately I can't sleep.' (Pfaun and Quer, 2004)	NEGP > TP	SOV	LSC
d. YARIN OKUL GIT LAZIM-NEG Tomorrow school go need-NEG 'You don't have to go to school tomorrow.'	NEGP > TP	SOV	TID

• C head is on the right. I am relating the Q-MARK to the C-head for expository reasons.



S XP V C

• Below is the proposed partial clause structure of TID:



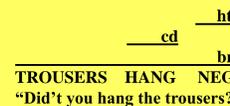
QUESTION 1: WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE HAVE NEGATIVE POLAR QUESTIONS IN TID?

2. NEGATIVE POLAR QUESTIONS IN TID

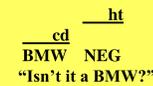
• TID has negative polar questions (Data source: Bogazici University TID course materials and Purdue University TID data):



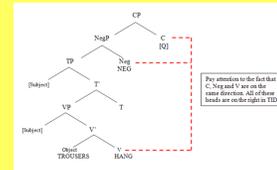
TROUSERS HANG NEG



B M W NEG



PROPOSED PHRASE STRUCTURE FOR NEGATIVE QUESTIONS IN TID



• So far, we have observed that Negative Polar Questions exist in TID.
• We have also observed that the direction of the V, Neg and C are the same in TID.
• They are all on the right. This syntactic distribution will be relevant for further discussions.

QUESTION 2: WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IN OTHER SIGN LANGUAGES?

QUESTION 3: DOES THE DIRECTION OF THE V, NEG AND C HEADS HAVE AN EFFECT ON POLAR QUESTIONS IN OTHER SIGN LANGUAGES?

3. WHAT TO EXPECT IN OTHER SIGN LANGUAGES: TYPOLOGICAL DISCUSSIONS

• To address these questions I propose the *Syntactic Proximity Hypothesis*:

The position of the C, Neg and V heads with respect to each other determines other typological characteristics.

• In particular
(1) The unmarked is for languages to have these three heads on the same side (left or right); languages with mixed heads are marked.
(2) Unmarked languages will have negative polar questions and marked languages may or may not.

• These hypotheses are testable. Below are the factors and the levels that should be included in a typological factorial design to see the effects of the distribution of the V, Neg and C heads for the status of negative polar questions in a sign language:

Factorial Design for Negative Polar Questions

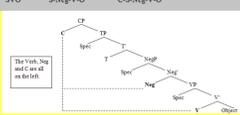
Factor A: The position of the V head	Level 1: SVO	Level 2: SOV
Factor B: The position of the Neg head	Level 1: Before the VO (or OV)	Level 2: After the VO (or OV)
	Level 1: On the left	Level 2: On the right
Factor C: The position of the C head		

All of the 8 possible cells when the levels are crossed (2x2x2):

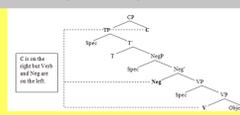
Factor A: Level 1	Factor B: Level 1	Factor C: Level 1		Lang 1
SVO	S-Neg-V-O	C-S-Neg-V-O	(A1B1C1)	Lang 1
SVO	S-Neg-V-O	C-S-Neg-V-O-C	(A1B1C2)	Lang 2
SVO	S-V-O-Neg	Factor C: Level 1 C-S-V-O-Neg	(A1B2C1)	Lang 3
SVO	S-V-O-Neg	Factor C: Level 2 S-V-O-Neg-C	(A1B2C2)	Lang 4
SOV	Factor B: Level 1 S-Neg-O-V	Factor C: Level 1 C-S-Neg-O-V	(A2B1C1)	Lang 5
SOV	Factor B: Level 1 S-Neg-O-V	Factor C: Level 1 C-S-O-V-Neg	(A2B1C2)	Lang 6
SOV	Factor B: Level 2 S-Neg-O-V	Factor C: Level 2 S-Neg-O-V-C	(A2B2C1)	Lang 7
SOV	Factor B: Level 2 S-O-V-Neg	Factor C: Level 2 S-O-V-Neg-C	(A2B2C2)	Lang 8

4. FACTORIAL TYPOLOGY PUT INTO TREES

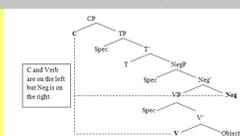
Factor A: Level 1 x Factor B: Level 1 x Factor C: Level 1 (A1B1C1) Lang 1



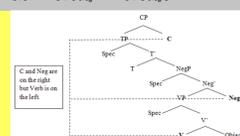
Factor A: Level 1 x Factor B: Level 1 x Factor C: Level 2 (A1B1C2) Lang 2



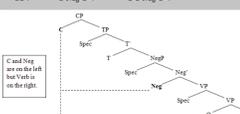
Factor A: Level 1 x Factor B: Level 2 x Factor C: Level 1 (A1B2C1) Lang 3



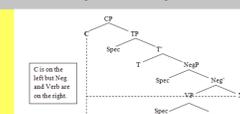
Factor A: Level 1 x Factor B: Level 2 x Factor C: Level 2 (A1B2C2) Lang 4



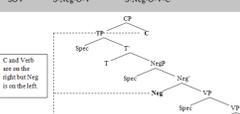
Factor A: Level 2 x Factor B: Level 1 x Factor C: Level 1 (A2B1C1) Lang 5



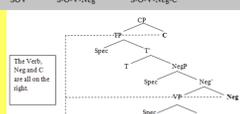
Factor A: Level 2 x Factor B: Level 2 x Factor C: Level 1 (A2B1C2) Lang 6



Factor A: Level 2 x Factor B: Level 1 x Factor C: Level 2 (A2B1C2) Lang 7



Factor A: Level 2 x Factor B: Level 2 x Factor C: Level 2 (A2B2C2) Lang 8



Note: Don't consider the position of the T head. It is intentionally kept constantly on the left.

QUESTION 4: HOW CAN WE CHECK THE RELEVANCE AND/OR EXISTENCE OF THESE STRUCTURAL COMBINATIONS CROSSLINGUISTICALLY?

5. HOW TO OBTAIN THE RELEVANT DATA: PROPOSED METHODOLOGIES

LINGUISTIC QUESTIONNAIRE

• Following Zeshan's typological work for Negation and Questions, I prepared a linguistic questionnaire. • The questionnaire has three parts:

- Descriptive part, i.e. choosing from a list of parameters and/or features
- Syntactic part, i.e. directly asking for the syntactic structure of a sign language (optional)
- Comments, further information part. This is open-ended and any relevant information/description can be added here.

• Sample questions from the questionnaire:

2. How do you usually sign a negative sentence without using special markers?
 I NOT COOK FISH (Subject - Negative - Verb - Object)
 I FISH COOK-NOT (Subject - Object - Verb - Negation)
 Other: Please describe here: _____

3. Do you use non-manual markers for negation in your sign language? If yes, please choose one or more of the following:
 We use side-to-side head-shake for negation. We use eye-brow-raising for negation.
 We use backward-head-tilt for negation. We use eye-brow-lowering for negation.
 We use mouth-groaning/moaning for negation. We use eye-brow-crossing for negation.
 Please specify the mouth gesture used if any: _____
 Other: Please describe here: _____

ELICITATION TASKS

Show me how task:

• This task is planned to be based on the questions in the questionnaire. The specifics of the questions in the questionnaire will be asked and recorded.

Semi-structured picture based elicitation task:

• This task targets step by step structural data elicitation, i.e. start with a positive transitive sentence; next sign a negative sentence; next sign a polar question; next sign a negative polar question; all based on the picture and the verb given. A sample slide of this proposed task is given below.

Picture 1

- Please sign a positive sentence based on the picture and the verb
- Please turn the first sentence into a negative sentence
- Please ask a yes/no question based on the first sentence
- Please ask a negative yes/no question based on the first sentence
- Please ask two questions about the picture using "WHAT"
- Please ask a question about the picture using "WHO"
- Please ask a question about the picture using "WHERE"
- Please ask a question about the picture using "HOW MANY"
- Please ask a question about the picture using "WHY"
- Please ask a question about the picture using "HOW"
- Please ask a question about the picture using "WHICH"
- Please ask a question any other "wh" word that is appropriate
- Now please describe the whole picture

6. CONCLUSION & FURTHER RESEARCH & COLLABORATION

- Negative polar questions exist in TID which tells us that the C domain and the lower functional domain where Neg is located do interact.
- The nature of this interaction is discussed from a syntactic proximity proposal where proximity is defined through the relevant match or mismatch between the directions of the heads involved in forming negative polar questions.
- As I need to have crosslinguistic data and discussion for the results of this study to be crosslinguistically valid and valuable, you can help/colaborate with me by filling out the questionnaire which is available here and on the registration table.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- Thanks in advance to everyone who would like to fill out the questionnaire and to everyone who would like to take part in a data recording session.

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