



A Comparative Study of the Wh-Interrogative in Iraqi Arabic

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Abstract

This study addresses the typology of the wh questions in Iraqi-Arabic. The Wh-operators in Iraq-Arab function in two separate forms depending on the type of Wh-operator, whether it is a W-argument or a W-adjunct. This article suggests that the "wh-adjuncts undergo syntactic movement" to the matrix comp, while the wh-adjuncts are not subject to movement. In support of the arguments in this paper, the researcher drew on the works of Wahba (1984 & 1991) and Cheng (2000). The research explored the syntax of wh-questions in Iraqi-Arabic, provides a satisfactory account of their syntactic behaviour and answers to the questions Chomsky's (2000 and 2006) Phase-Based Approach. In Chomsky's Phase-Based Approach. It demonstrates that the wh-phrase movement in Iraqi Arabic is a mandatory syntactic movement where the wh-phrase has to be moved to the left periphery of the clause. Throughout researching the interaction between the Iraqi Arabic question and the Phase-Based Analysis, it has been shown that "the minimalist analysis" proposed in Iraqi Arabic can provide further support for Chomsky's "Phase-Based approach".

1. INTRODUCTION

In Chomsky's (1957) Syntactic Mechanisms the transformative generative study of wh-questions begins, where he introduced two transformational principles in order to extract questions from the English language. Through introducing a new optional transformation, he clarified the derivation of an entire problem. In addition, he underlined the need for an order to implement these transitions in the correct way (Toma, 2020).

In addition, standard theory and generalized standard theory have seen a significant advancement with regard to the syntax study of problems where influential syntactics have provided new laws, modifications and constraints. For eg, Bach (1971) suggested the basic rule of the movement of the query

word in English and that the movement of wh-question is often left-side and not right-side (Yassin, 2013).

Weinberg, (1979) refers to an unsatisfactory and insufficient research on earlier research on this issue. Culicover (1976) seeks to perform a unified study by explaining that "in any issue there is an association between inverse and the presence of the term in a sentence-initial position." This means that the inverse happens where a wh word is put initially in the sentence (Liu, et al., 2016).

Culicover uses a transformation that transfers certain wh -terms to the beginning of the phrase place in order to properly take account of wh-questions and names them as front. On wh-movement, Chomsky (1977) provides an important generative analysis of how wh-questions, which can be explicitly developed at the end of the generalized norm principle. He also refers to the form in which a wh-phrase moves and leaves behind the syntactic transition (Farrokh & Mahmoodzadeh, 2012).

The "unbounded" (e.g. successive-cyclic) wh-movement is integrated through Chomsky (1980) incorporation theory. He illustrates how Step α in the case of S to COMP movements can be interpreted (BASILICO, 1998). Furthermore, Chomsky's (1981) theory of "government and binding theory" starts the big change towards standardization in wh-movement analysis; it includes the systematic study on wh-questions (Kaye, 2002).

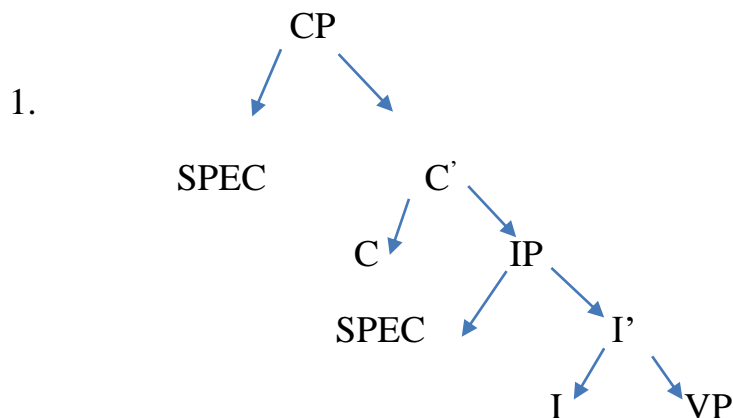
He reveals how the wh-question moves what is left behind after the transition happened. Furthermore, Chomsky (1981) points out that the trace left behind after movement is co-indexed with the "wh-word" operator which links the trace to it (Yang & KIM, 2013).

Moreover, Chomsky (1981) has shown the syntactic impetus for a wh-phrase in the subject position to switch to the COMP position. Chomsky (1981:253) clarified why this occurs, stating that the whatever movement of the subject in drop-in languages, which seems to contravene the "[that] filter, is therefore from the post directly-verbal instead of from the subject " (Lee, 2013).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Chomsky's (1986a) demonstrated the biggest progressive change in the past of the issue of wh-questions. In the X-bar evaluation of maximum projections he integrated the non-lexical components 'Completerizer' and 'Inflection'. It implied that, according to Chomsky's basic form of the clause, the CP's Spec is identical to S' in other schemes (Bae, Sang-Hee & Sung-Hun Kim, 2012).

In the syntactic formulation of the interrogative structure, he suggested to the Spec of Cp to address the moving wh-phrase. It also noted that the IP Spec is the position for the DP in subject. Chomsky (1986a) suggested two forms of movement within the Barriers Framework: adjunction and substitution (Ozerov, 2019).



It must also be emphasized that different syntactic analyses and methods were presented with the intention of providing a cohesive account of wh-questions. This trend is explored in addition to "Aoun, Li (1993) and Ouhalla (1996) by Haegeman (1994) and Watanabe (1991)".

2.1 The Issue with Wh-Questions in Standard Arabic

On the foundation of "Chomsky's (2000) minimalist analysis" of wh-movement and coherent treatment of a short and long wh-movement, in addition to present unified analysis drawn from both subject and object positions, Fakhri (2011) explores the syntax of wh- questions in Standard Arabic (Altoma, 2009).

He reveals that Standard Arabic only allows wh-phrases which are taken from the ordinary VSO style, not the SVO order. He shows that the wh-phrase in the subject or object position of a single phrase is required to switch freely to [Spec, CP] and cannot remain in the in-situ syntax . He also explains how over multiple wh-movements are allowed in some languages (Slavic for example), although in languages such as Standard Arabic and English this is absolutely not allowed.

In view of this meaning , only one wh-phrase will transfer freely to [Spec, CP] as a function to verify that, whereas the other wh-phrases are to transfer on the LF phrase. Alotaibi (2013) underlines in his latest study of wh-questions in standard Arabic that, "the order of the SVO is established through the as generation and not by the movement.

Empirical proof indicating that the results of the movement A in the order of the SVO as Alotaibi (2013) states, however, that the wh-movement only refers to the unmarkable VSO word order and not to the SVO word order in these two words orders. "A difficulty emerges whenever the non-subject wh-phrases pass through the SV sequence" (p. 1).

It has been demonstrated that in the context of a phase approach promoted in Chomsky (1998-2005), by Al-Shorafat (2013), he examines the syntax and stresses that agreement and movement follow the principles of phase theory. In this regard, the phase is based of his analyses which concentrate on deriving wh questions in Standard Arabic in the unmarked order of VSO terms (Albuarabi, 2018).

2.2 Wh-questions in The Arabic Dialects

In the last two decades, linguistic research has been focused on the syntactic study of problems in contemporary Arabic dialects. In order to offer a coherent study of the issue, both Western and Arabic Linguists explored the grammar of Wh-Frages in Arabic dialects, and published numerous accounts on the subject matter in separate approaches.

In view of recent studies in Arabic dialects on wh-questions, I summarize in three perspectives the main morph-syntactic developments in this area. 1- Several Arabic dialects are accessible to make optionally moving wh-movement; either make a wh-phrase to move to [Spec, CP] in the S-structure i.e., "Iraqi Arabic; Palestine 's Arabic, Makkan Arabic; Jordanian Arabs ; Many linguists, among others, Pesetesky (1987)" and Denham (2000) have followed this opinion.

1- Languages including Arabic, Babine, Iraqi Arabic, and Palauan are used as optional languages. 2- However, there are several Arabic textbooks which are wh-in-situ languages; they only enable wh-phrases such as Arabic and Maccanic. 3- In addition, there are also dialects of Arabic, in which the wh-word may shift in transparent syntax to [Spec, CP] (e.g. Moroccan Arab, Jordanian Arabic).

In addition, modern Arab linguists have proposed various techniques to give the modern Arabic dialect a common account of wh-questions. Sultan (2010), on the other hand, takes a different position: which claims that wh-scope exists not through movement, but rather via the unselective linking mechanism in the context.

Unlike most other Arabic dialects in Lebanese Arabic and Palestinian Arabic, this statement is that "the facing of wh-argument is not exclusively forbidden in Egyptian Arabic." (Sultan.,2010:P:17). It should be found out that the disparity in the tactics of wh-movement is mostly due to the fact that wh-arguments are crosslinguistically distinct.

Aoun and Li (1993) suggested that wh-questions vary in their morphological and syntactical properties in natural languages. Abdel Razaq (2011) analyses the typological difference in Wh-constructions in the some modern Arabic native speakers, especially Iraqis, Lebanese and Jordanians and states that although these Arab dialects are popular in several ways in which the techniques of forming wh-questions are manipulated, they differ as well.

The second solution requires syntax to function at (sub)-morphemic stages, and uses the Nano Synatx paradigm (Starke, 2010). More than one technique for shaping wh-questions is also utilized by many of the spoken modern Arabic dialects including Iraqi Arabic, Lebanese Arabic, and Jordanian Arabic.

Yassin (2013) also examines wh-movement in Jordanian Arabic (JA). He also shows that the former moves wh-phrase while the latter leaves them in situ. It is a question of the Egyptian Arabic (EA). Yasin (2013,) shows that both JA and EA are "strong testing grounds for the Richards theory as both dialects and other dialects are expected to behave in the same way, since they descending of Classical Arabic (CA).

2.3 Minimalism and Wh-Questions

Chomsky (1995) believes that wh-movement is caused by an important operator of the practical C-head in the Minimalist Method (MP). Chomsky implies that "C may be an operator 's function normally and it's a morphological trait of operators such as wh-.

For a suitable C, the operators improve their scalability to the C: [Spec, CP] "domain for testing functions (p.199). He states that movement is accessible (e.g. English) when the operator 's function on C is strong. If, however, the operator 's function is poor, the transition to LF (e.g. Chinese) is interrupted and delayed (Chomsky (1995, p. 292).

Provided that the Q-feature of C is solid, the movement has to be overt. In Watanabe (1991), Chomsky concludes that "The wh-operator versatility is uniformly powerful" is good in all the languages (p. 198). Let us take the examples below to highlight this argument from (Chomsky (1995, p. 293).

- A. "Q[IP who will fix the car]"
- B. "Q[IP John will fix what]"
- C. "Q[IP John will fix the car how (why)]"

However according to Chomsky, if an open wh-phrase (object , subject, or extended position) is included in the interrogation structure, the wh-feature is covertly attached to Q. Chomsky notes that (A) is construed like a wh-question, although it does possess overt syntactic IP characteristics, (B) interprets "what John will fix" and "how(why) will John fix the car?" (C).

The wh-phrase raises to [Spec, CP] also it has to be licensed by 'Q-characteristic of a complete-c," not of the last, by a raised wh-phrase " according to Chomsky's minimalistical assumptions.

Chomsky on the other side modifies the suggestion outlined in the Minimalist Inquiry (2000) to refining some places of vulnerability in the earlier edition of MP and exempts from LF movements: "any activity action shall be subject to come before the spell-out stage". Chomsky underlines the structure for whatever movement in the framework: "the wh expression has an uninterpretable characteristic [wh-] and an open to interpretation characteristic [Q] that corresponds to an uninterpretable sample [Q] of a full complementizer" (2000, p. 44).

He argued that the unexplainable function [Q] on C is an aim, a wh-phrase and when the probe (P) detects the objective (G), the uninterpretable features are tested and deleted (on both the sensor, F[Q], and the objective, F [W]). The syntactic service Agreement does this function checking; no gestures are involved.

Chomsky stresses that the uninterpretable [wh-] aspect of the wh-phrase is "like the structural case of substances" (p. 21) and thus has no separate standing, yet represents certain morphosyntax features of Q. In this system, the C-head just has an uninterpretable Q characteristic, which can not be an

operator with this uninterpretable probe [Q] on C, because it is verified and excluded.

A wh-phrase is delegated to the interpretable [+Q], which possibly is a query operator. Since untriggerable characteristics are verified without movement, Chomsky postulates the EPP attribute of a C-head to account for the movement of a wh-phrase. The EPP-function of C is identical to the EPP-Function of T. It calls for [Spec, CP] to be filled and the wh-phrase to be displaced.

2.4 Minimalist syntactical operations

In the minimalist syntax championed by Chomsky (1995-2006), There are three basic "syntactic operations": "MERGE (or External Merge), MOVE (or Internal Merge), and AGREE on feature". The three operations clearly have applicable configurations.

Set-ups in minimalist syntax, several specifiers are seen to be triggered by the first two courses of action, as two syntax artifacts approach the specifier position. In this case, MERGE is the most important process. Forms another syntactic object "a, b" in Merge, two syntactic objects a and b. That is, two factors (α and β) are used and merged with a marker in an unordered collection "(either α and β)". The label displays the step characteristics in (4).

4. "Merge (α , β) \rightarrow { α , { α , β }}"

The new component inherits the features of one of the two components, such as "a". When "a" moves the properties to the newly generated object, the pair's head is considered and the new object's label is often considered. MERGE is indeed a binary operation; it is possible to combine only two syntactic items at one point.

It is also a recursive process, when an entity that consists of MERGE may be one of two entities joined by another instance of the same process. In comparison, MERGE is relevant to the extension rule, according to which only roots, are subject to syntactic operations Chomsky (1995). Move is the "Internal Merge" situation in which one of the combined components emerges through inside of the other component. The c-command in (5) is described inside.

5. from Chomsky, (1995). "a c-commands β if" α does not "dominate β "and every γ that dominates α dominates β as well".

Chomsky says Move is inspired to examine a powerful uninterpretable characteristic of a sample (head) morphosyntactically on a probe (head). The function examines a corresponding interpretable attribute on a maximum projection in its c-command domain; a syntactic object is no longer projected.

This maximum projection rises, targeting the position specifier of the sensor, leaving behind a null copy. Therefore, a [Spec-head] configuration checks and deletes the strong uninterpretable function. If solid,

uninterpretable features aren't checked, the derivation collapses, and then sent to interface stages.

Chomsky (2000) claims that in a restricted search space (the domain), the "syntactic activity agreement" produces a partnership (agreement, Case-Checking) around "LI α and F". This implies that it defines the connection between an unsolvable attribute of a sensor and a target in the c-command domain of the system.

The functionality to be evaluated is not powerful and, accordingly, no spec-head configuration needs to be approved. As MOVE is an expensive process, the goal does not need to raise, and the functionality is verified only by AGREE. In order that AGREE can be added to the grammar, Chomsky (1999) sees both the probe and the target have to be involved, such as uninterpretable characteristics which are to be checked and AGREE 'deactivates' in both.

2.5 Phases and the Condition of Impenetrability

Chomsky hypothesizes first in (1998) the word "phase" as a syntactic domain. He stresses that a basic phrase is sometimes split down into two phases: CP and VP, which are called propositional phases. Chomsky takes phases CP and VP, which is because the CP is a total complex with a force marker (interrogative, indicative, etc.), while VP is a comprehensive thematic complex with external justification, as the subject DP.

He emphasizes that C and v are the heads of process and syntactic operations include the collaboration between P and G (Chomsky, 1999; 2001). Chomsky insists, however, that T, C, and v are samples and that merger operations are applicable before any probing, and sampling. Furthermore, Chomsky believes that a TP is a maximum clause inside a CP system, whereas infinite embedded clauses, which do not have CPs, are called defective TP clauses; defective TP's and vP's are not phases for him since they do not have an active thematic dispute.

Furthermore, only if the constituent has first reached to the left edge of the phase is passed from the phase of a constituent permitted. This is achieved in the "State of Impenetrability Phase." According to phase literature, only the vP in transitive unergative verbs is a phase. The vP is not in phase and in a passive and unaccusative verbs.

According to recent syntax advances in Chomsky (1999, 2001), the stages or nodes in the term marker are 'phases' where the form is transferred into the interface step, and thus no longer accessible for further syntax activity. The process suggested by Chomsky (2000, 2006) that the phases are CP and v*P. But if the v*P is built up, the v*P layout is moved to the interface levels and is no longer available for syntactic functions such as MOVE or AGREE, which can be activated on a probe with an uninterpretable functionality on a probe such as (I or C).

Only other examples are the head and the Syntax artifacts on the edge of the immediately lower phase: either its specifier or an entity connected to it. Despite the process of impenetrability, Chomsky claims that "the domain H of

head H is not usable for operations beyond a step, H alone and its edge are essential for those operations, " This implies that after all process-in operations are completed", the field head of a period is not penetrable for more syntax operations, as Chomsky claims.

Iraqi Arabic, not thoroughly explored in the literature, has a simple SVO ordering and brings the VSO to its front position by moving the verb. . It has wh- operators and can be subdivided into 2 main types: wh- arguments such as Mino 'who,' shino 'what' and ayy 'which' and wh-adjuncts, such as 'why' laysh and wen 'where'.

On the surface, all types of argument and adjuncts of the Wh-operator tend to be accessible "in situ" in the comp node or in the base position created in the matrix clause. Like English, the wh-operator can be found in the CP specifier to verify the (+w h) function, leaving a trace of the query base position. The researcher would adopt the transliteration of Iraqi Arabic words while he presents the cases, but in the case of not found sounds in English, the Iraqi Arabic symbols are used as described below:

- (1) A. Mino yehib Ahmed ?
Who love Ahmed?
Who does Ahmed love?
B. ay jareeda qara Ahmed?
Which newspaper read Ahmed
Which newspaper did Ahmed read?
C. laysh thaige Ahmed?
Why Ahmed worry
Why Ahmed worry

The Wh- operators will now stay "in situ" in their base position in Iraqi Arabic, henceforth, so:

- (2) A. yehib Ahmed mino?
Love Ahmed Who?
Who does Ahmed Love?
B. qara Ahmed ay Jareeda?
Read Ahmed which newspaper
Which newspaper did Ahmed read?
C. thaige Ahmed laysh ?
Sad Ahmed why?
Why is Ahmed sad?

From the examples listed above one will have the understanding that Iraqi Arabic would either abandon wh-operators in situ, such as Chinese, or switch to the CP specifier as English. Wahba (1984) suggests in her research on the Iraqi Arabic that the Iraqi Arabic really is an optional language in which in situ as well as syntactic movement mostly in S- structure are feasible.

Before they have to turn to the matrix comp, Wahba drew on the disparity of conduct for the wh-adjuncts and wh argument. The disparity between the two wh-operators was due to the theory that wh-adjuncts operate under stringent rules rather than wh-arguments. Wh- argument may break the restriction of Tense Locality (TLR), although wh-adjuncts in Iraqi Arabic comply entirely with this requirement. Follow the appropriate Wahba (1991) examples:

- (3) A. [laysh i tsawwarit Samaa[ei [Mustafa rah ei]]]

‘Why thought Samaa Mustafa left’

‘Why did you think Mustafa left ‘

B. [shino[tsawwarit Samaa [ei[Mustaaf ishtaraa ei]]]]

‘What thought Samaa Mustafa bought’

‘what did Samaa think Mustafa bought’

The example (3 A) is ungrammatical, since the wh-operator is 'an adjunct'. Therefore, no more than a tensed clause will pass the route to the Comp matrix and (3B) is grammatical since the wh-operator is an argument. Wahba (1991) has not clarified explicitly that such a disparity has taken place. In this regard.

In her research on wh-optional fronting languages, on the contrary, Cheng (2000) claimed that in wh-optional fronting languages, there were no syntactic wh-movements. She then claims that the obvious fronting of wh-words in option language does not include wh-movement to CP, which is focused on Egyptian Arabic evidence. She built her point upon the argument, that throughout the case of an added variant, the fronting of wh-words is an instance of clefting.

The researcher argues in this study that Iraqi Arabic has some properties in relation to wh-adjuncts. She believes that wh-arguments are the cornerstone of the spec of CP and that they are not really going and, on the other side, wh-arguments are syntactically transferred from the basis to the matrix comp. Any of the work would build on some of the points Wahba addressed (1991) to support this claim.

Certain work may use some of the elements that endorse this claim Wahba's (1991) aspects explored. the claims are quite close to relative clauses and clefts, as in the following instances.

(4) A. ill bint illi amha tharabit - ha. ‘relative clause’

The girl that mother her hit her.

‘The girl that her mother hit’

B. hathihi al bint illi amha tharabit – ha ‘clefting’

This the girl that mother her hit her .

‘this is the girl whom her mother hit’

C. mino ili am-ha tharabit – ha ? ‘wh-argument’

Who that mother her hit her

‘who did her mother hit?’

In the above illustration, we note that the wh-argument mino 'who' in (4C) is parallel to the relative clause in sentence (4B) and the cleft form (4C) in that they all use the illi completentizer. Wahba (1984) states that there is a disparity in island violations when it comes to distinguishing between relativization and wh-fronting.

She claims that relativization breaks the constraints of the island frame, but does not confront it. She claims that relativization is not about movement, although it seems to be about wh-fronting. She also notes that relativization is a resuming pronoun, while wh-fronting is not working on this issue.

In Iraqi-Arabic, the arguments are followed in accordance with the relative clauses. They both violate island restrictions and are not subject to movement. The argument is like relativization, because the pronoun must also cover the void. Examples are:

(5) A. "mino illi amha aghathit-ha" ?

"Who that mother -her pick up her 3sg"

Who did his mother pick up

B. mino illi Fatima tharabat ?

" Who that Fatima hit?"

" Who did Fatima hit ?"

C. shino illi shoft-ah?

What that see you 3sg

What did you see?

D. shino ill shoft ?

What that see?

What did you see?

E. "ayya jareda illi qarait -ha?"

Which newspaper that read -you 3sg

Which newspaper did you read?

F." ayya jareda illi qarait ?"

Which newspaper that read -you.

Which newspaper did you read?

It is necessary to remember other the "illi " complementizer takes place With wh-arguments only, but not wh-adjuncts only:

3. Shift Alpha and subsequent wh-adjunct cyclicity

Wahba (1991) says wh- in-situ phrases are eligible to occur between the base position and the controlling comp in every intermedial comp. The same phenomenon is therefore present in Iraqi Arabic, but it is based on the form of wh-operator. In Iraqi Arabic, this phenomenon holds questions for (adjunct)

wh - questions while it has "no claims for wh- argument". In the example below, with "wh- adjuncts: wayn 'where' in (6) and layyish 'why' in (7)" :

(6) A. [comp1 Mustafa yareed [comp2 yekhalli Ahmed [comp3 iroh wayn]]]?
Mustafa wants to make Ahmed to go where.
Where does Mustafa want to make Ahmed go?

B. [comp1 Mustafa yareed [comp2 yekhalli Ahmed[wayn i iroh ti?]]].

Mustafa wants to make Ahmed where to go

Where does Mustafa want to make Ahmed go?

C. [comp1 Mustafa yareed [wayn i yekhalli Ahmed [comp3 iroh ti?]]]

Mustafa wants where to make Ahmed to go

Where does Mustafa want Ahmed go?

D. [wayn i Mustafa yareed[comp2 yekhalli Ahmed [comp3 iroh ti?]]]

Where Mustafa wants to make Ahmed to go

Where does Mustafa want to make Ahmed go?

(7) A. [comp1 Mustafa yareed [comp2 yekhalli Ahmed [comp3 iroh laysh]]]?
Mustafa wants to make Ahmed go away
Where does Mustafa want to make Ahmed go?

B. [comp1 Mustafa yareed [comp2 yekhalli Ahmed [laysh i iroh ti?]]]

Mustafa wants to make Ali why to go.

'Why does Mustafa want to make Ahmed go?'

C. c. [comp1 Mustafa yareed [layyish i yareed Ahmed [comp3 iroh ti?]]]

Mustafa wants why to make Ahmed go

'Why does Mustafa want to make Ahmed go?'

D. [laysh Mustafa yareed [comp2 yekhalli Ahmed [comp3 iroh ti?]]]

why Mustafa wants to make Ahmed go?

In the examples above the "wh-adjunct wayn" and "where" , is seen in the most incorporated clause (6a then 7A), and in (6B and 7A) in the next indicator up; in (6 C and 7C) in the next place and finally in (6 D and 7D) until they enter the maximum comp of the main clause. It is important to remember that the whole statement is broadly spanned in both examples (A-D) "wayn and

laysh". These examples show that Wh-adjuncts will exist and yet have the matrix set at lower defining positions.

4. *Island Constraints*

Wh-arguments should be differentiated from wh-adjuncts, except that wh-adjuncts observe the different island restrictions, except terms of another significant factor. In the literature, movement was illustrated by the island sensitivity (Chomsky 1977). Thus, wh-argumentation is not susceptible to the islands restrictions since they are not syntactically shifted. Take the illustration below first with "wh- adjunct." . Consider the shortcomings of the "Complex NP (Ross 1967) and the Wh-island":

(8) Complex" NP island"

A. "Mustafa darab illbint illi hiya ʿayyish wayyn?"

"Mustafa hit the girl that she live where?"

"Mustafa hit the girl that she lives where?"

B. "[CP1 Wayyn[TP 1 Mustafa darab[NP ill bint"

[CP2 ill [TP2 hiya ʿayyish ti ?]]]]

"where mustafa hit the girl that she lives ti"

"where did Mustafa hit the girl that live?"

(9) "Wh- island"

A. "Laysh mustafa tsawwar Ahmed ishtara ayyish?"

"Why mustafa thought Ahmed bought what"

"Why did mustafa think Ahmed bought what?"

B. "wayyn Mustafa beʿrif laysh Ahmed raah?"

"Where Mustafa knows why Ahmed went."

"Where does Mustafa know why Ahmed left?"

C. "laysh Fatima Fakarat Ahmed shaf Mino?"

"Why Fatima thought Ahmed saw who."

"Why did Fatima think Ahmed saw who?"

From the above examples it can be inferred with "wh-adjuncts" that the is ungrammaticality stems from a violation of movement restrictions "wh- islands and complex NPs". These examples illustrate explicitly that additional knowledge in Iraqi-Arabic the wh-adjuncts is undergo movement.

5. The Weak Crossover and Wh-Movement

Ultimately it comes down to the "weak crossover phenomenon" a variable cannot be followed by a "co-indexed pronoun" (Chomsky 1976). Lasnik and Stowell (1991) speculate it as "... in a configuration where both the pronoun P and the trace T are connected by the quantifier Q, T must c-command ". the following example can explain the idea:

- (10) "Mino i darab-oh aboh i ti"
"Who i did his i father hit ti?"
" Who his father hit him?"

It is s grammatically wrong since the wh-operator pushed crosses the co-indexed pronoun "his" in "on its way to the comp". The "weak crossover phenomenon" does not retain the Iraqi Arabic syntax. Take the following illustrations:

- (11) A. "Mino i illi aboh i darab-oh ti?"
" Who i that father- his hit him ti"
"Who is the one that his father hit him?"
B. "Miin i illi am ha i shafat -ha ti?"
"Who that mother-her saw her"
"Who is she that her mother saw her?"

In all of the above examples, "the traces of the wh-word "mino in case the inference is that there is a "movement of the wh-argument" and the pronouns oh 'his' in (11A) and ha 'she' in (11 B) are connected by the wh-argument. In comparison, in both cases, the traces of wh-words do not c-command pronouns "oh 'his' and ha "she."

Conclusion

Wh-questions in Iraqi -Arabic have wh-movement according to Wahba (1991). The key determinant of the presence or the absence of wh-movement in Iraqi-Arabic, is the form of wh-word itself. For the wh-adjuncts, movement is claimed as the wh adjuncts will shift cyclically to the matrix and comply with the tense locality constraint and all forms of islands "(wh- islands and complex NPs)". In other terms, wh-arguments are the foundation, since they function as relative clauses and don't accept the tense restriction of the wh-islands. The statement from wh- argument in Iraqi-Arabic often violates the "phenomenon of a crossover", in which a coindexed node can be crossed.

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