

Imbabura Quechua, p. 1

Imbabura Quechua is a Quechua language spoken in Imbabura province in northern Ecuador. The data here are all taken from Peter Cole (1982) *Imbabura Quechua*. Amsterdam: North Holland. **PM 6303 C6**

- A. Is IQ a VSO, SVO, or SOV language? A head-initial or head-final language?
- B. Is IQ a configurational or non-configurational language? Explain your answer with reference to the data.
- C. Does IQ conform to each of the following proposed linguistic universals?
- i. Only arguments for which the verb has an agreement marker can be omitted.
 - ii. Greenberg Universal 4
 - iii. Topics always go at the beginning of a sentence.
 - iv. Every sentence must have a subject (either overt or covert).
 - v. If any element of a subordinate clause can undergo *wh* movement (as in a *wh* question or a relative clause), the subject can.
 - vi. Greenberg Universal 18
 - vii. Greenberg Universal 15
 - viii. Every NP must be Case marked
- D. Linguistic universals can be considered to be either absolute universals or tendencies. Obviously, absolute universals are easier to test: finding a single language that does not conform to a proposed absolute universal constitutes evidence against that universal. Tendencies are harder. In either case, of course, the fact that one specific language conforms is not evidence that the proposed universal is, in fact, a universal. In light of the evidence from IQ, other material we have discussed in class and mentioned in the textbook, and other languages you know, comment on the plausibility (as either absolutes or tendencies) of the following putative universals from question 3: i, ii, iv, viii.

Data:

- (1) a. Normal word order (and the only order in subordinate clauses)
 Juzi kayna- mi Marya- man jatun wagra- ta kara- rka.
 José yesterday- FOCUS María- DAT big cow- ACC give- PST.3SUBJ
 ‘Yesterday, José gave María a big cow.’
- b. Frequent alternative word order in main clauses
 Juzi rura- rka jatun wasi- ta- ka.
 José make- PST.3SUBJ big house- ACC- TOPIC
 ‘José made a big house.’

Imbabura Quechua, p. 2

- (2) a. Kitu- man- mi ri- ju- ni.
 Quito- DAT- FOCUS go- PROG- 1sgSUBJ
 'I am going to Quito.'
- b. Marya maka- rka.
 María hit- PST.3SUBJ
 'María hit him/her/someone.'
- (3) Adjuncts immediately precede the constituent they modify. This is true of the first part of sentence negation (glossed 'no') as well; the second part (glossed 'NEG') marks the end of the negated constituent. The two parts of the negation are like brackets marking the negated constituent.
- a. Maymi sumaj wagra- ta riku- rka- ni.
 very beautiful cow- ACC see- PST- 1sgSUBJ
 'I saw a very beautiful cow.'
- b. Marya- ka Utavalu- man chaya- shpa pay- paj ñaña- ta
 María- TOPIC Otavalo- DAT arrive- ADV she- POSS sister- ACC
 maska- rka.
 search.for- PST.3SUBJ
 'Upon arriving in Otavalo, María searched for her sister.'
- c. Juzi ñapash chay ruwana- ta rura- rka.
 José quickly that poncho- ACC make- PST.3SUBJ
 'José made that poncho quickly.'
- d. Juzi mana chay llama- ta randi- rka- chu.
 José not that sheep- ACC buy- PST.3SUBJ- NEG
 'José did not buy that sheep.'
- e. Juzi mana chay llama- ta- chu randi- rka.
 José not that sheep- ACC- NEG buy- PST.3SUBJ
 'It wasn't that sheep that José bought.'
- (4) Miscellaneous stuff
- a. Pay- ka kunan Agatu- pi kawsa- n
 he- TOPIC now Agato- in live- 3SUBJ
 'He lives in Agato now.'
- b. Kayna- mi urku- pi rasu- rka.
 yesterday- FOCUS mountain- in snow- PST.3SUBJ
 '(It) snowed on the mountain yesterday.'

Imbabura Quechua, p. 3

- c. Ñuka wawki- wan kawsa- ni.
My brother- with live- 1sgSUBJ
'I live with my brother.'
- d. Muna- y- man ñuka mama- ta riku- ngapaj.
want- 1sgSUBJ- CONDIT my mother- ACC see- SBJNCT
'I want to see my mother.'
- e. Juan wagra- ta randi- shka- ta ya- ni.
Juan cow- ACC buy- NMNL- ACC think- 1sgSUBJ
'I think Juan bought a cow.'
- f. Ima- ta- taj ya- ngui Juan randi- shka- ta ?
what- ACC- Q think- 2sgSUBJ Juan buy- NMNL- ACC
'What do you think that Juan bought?'
- g. *Pi- taj ya- ngui wagra- ta randi- shka- ta ?
who- Q think- 2sgSUBJ cow- ACC buy- NMNL- ACC
'Who do you think bought a cow?'
- h. [_{NP} ñuka wawki randi- shka alku]
my brother buy- NMNL dog
'the dog my brother bought'

Abbreviations used in glosses:

1sgSUBJ	first person singular subject (agreement marker)
2sgSUBJ	second person singular subject (agreement marker)
3SUBJ	third person subject (agreement marker)
ACC	accusative Case
ADV	adverbial clause marker (complementizer)
CONDIT	conditional
DAT	dative Case
FOCUS	marks NP as focus and includes information about source of information (Cole calls these suffixes "validators")
NEG	marks the end of a negated constituent
NMNL	nominal clause marker (complementizer); nominal clauses are subordinate clauses that have certain NP-like properties; for example, they are often marked with accusative Case (after the NMNL morpheme)
not	marks the beginning of a negated constituent
POSS	possessive (genitive) Case
PROG	progressive
PST	past
Q	interrogative marker (on the end of a <i>wh</i> phrase)
SBJNCT	subjunctive
TOPIC	marks NP as topic