

WIESŁAW OLEKSY, PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, BYDGOSZCZ

A C O N T R A S T I V E A N A L Y S I S O F
Q U E S T I O N W O R D S I N E N G L I S H A N D
P O L I S H

The discussion on Question Words /QW/ in English and Polish will be organized as follows; we shall briefly discuss some syntactic properties of Special Questions /SQ/ in English and Polish. Second, we shall deal with the positions QW's occupy in Sq's in English and Polish. Third, we shall review some problems connected with the classification of QW's in both languages. Finally, we shall propose an analysis of QW's that seems promising in the description of QW's in English and Polish.

Syntactically, SQ's are characterized by possessing the interrogative word order and interrogative words. It is important to notice that on the surface there exist significant structural differences between Disjunctive Questions and Special Questions on the one hand and between Special Questions asking for the subject and other Special Questions on the other ¹.

Needless to say, these differences can be related to different derivational histories of the forms in question. Cf., for example, Thomas and Kintgen /1974:179-188/.

The difference between Sq's in English and their counterparts in Polish is that the former preserve the interrogative word order of the Disjunctive Question adding, as if, a QW in front

of the interrogative structure, whereas the latter substitute a QW for the interrogative particle "czy" of the Disjunctive Question.

Details concerning the derivation of SQ's in English within transformational framework can be found in numerous papers cited here and also in, practically, every handbook of transformational grammar of English.

The relevant literature on the analysis of SQ's in Polish is less abundant; Krasnowolski /1897/, Urbańczyk /1939/, Klemensiewicz /1948/, Szober /1963/, Doroszewski /1961/, and Jodłowski /1976/ are, to the knowledge of the author, the representatives in this category ².

The situation is no better when it comes to the contrastive analysis of SQ's in English and Polish. Here we can mention but a few names; Cygan /1967/, Krzeszowski /1974/, Szwedek /1975/, Oleksy /1976/, and Fisiak et al /forthcoming/.

A discussion on the transformational behaviour of SQ's in English and Polish will not be attempted here. /Cf. Fisiak et al /forthcoming/ on these matters./. It suffices to say that the derivation of SQ's in English involves, basically, two transformational rules; WH-Fronting and Aux-Attraction. In Polish, on the other hand, Aux-Attraction is not used ³.

As we said above, in both languages QW's occupy the initial position in SQ's; this seems to be a general rule for both English and Polish SQ's. Let us now discuss some of the interrogative constructions in English and Polish where the initial position of QW's is not preserved. We have used the expression "interrogative constructions" instead of "questions"

because some of these constructions do not convey meanings that are normally associated with questions.

It is possible for a QW in both languages to occur finally, as is the case in 1/ and 2/.

1. She slept Where?

2. /Ona/ spała Gdzie?

It will be claimed that 1/ and 2/ are not genuine SQ's 1/ and 2/ can be analyzed in the following way. The speaker who utters 1/ in English or 2/ in Polish does not express lack of information concerning someone's place of sleeping; rather, he is asking the addressee for the repetition of a genuine SQ, e.g., 3/ in English or 4/ in Polish. 3/ and 4/ might have been uttered in the previous discourse but the speaker is not absolutely certain whether he is right in taking the previous discourse to have been 3/ or 4/. The speaker is, as if, checking whether his assumptions about the previous discourse are correct.

3. Where did she sleep?

4. Gdzie /ona/ spała?

1/ and 2/ can be interpreted in a still different way. The speaker uttering 1/ in English or 2/ in Polish can also express a certain surprise about the state of affairs conveyed in what he takes to have been the previous discourse. In this case he might be checking whether the previous discourse had been something like 5/ in English and 6/ in Polish ⁵.

5. Yesterday, she slept in the waiting-room.

6. Wczoraj /ona/ spała w poczekalni.

Now, if the above is the case, 1/ and 2/ can be conveying something like 7/ and 8/, respectively for English and Polish.

7. Did you /really/ say that she had slept in the waiting-room?
8. Czy ty /rzeczywiście/ powiedziałaś, że ona spała w poczekalni?

Common to both interpretations of 1/ and 2/ is that they are questions about the previous discourse, i.e. they are echo-questions. The above examples show, that utterances like those in 1/ and 2/ rarely function as SQ's in English and Polish⁶. The problems of non-initial occurrences of QW's in English are treated with some detail in Jespersen /1954:487/ and Quirk et al /1972:408/.

We can also note that both languages allow for more than one QW per question. Here, again, the basic difference between English and Polish is that the former does not permit more than one QW to appear initially whereas the latter does. This is demonstrated in the examples below:

9. Who went where?
10. Kto poszedł gdzie?
11. Kto gdzie poszedł?
12. Who where went?

According to Stockwell et al /1973:620/ the ungrammaticality of 12/ is due to the fact that English rules out the stacking of QW's.

However, Jespersen /1954:488/ gives examples of two QW's in English occurring initially, as in 13/.

13. That's why - Why what, child?

It seems to us that Jespersen's examples do not disprove the contention made above to the effect that English does not allow for more than one QW per question. "Why what, child?", in 13/ is not a genuine question; its function is to obtain something that has been omitted in the previous discourse and is thus similar in function to an echo-question.

Another feature common to English and Polish SQ's is their ability to place two different QW's initially if they are conjoined by means of "and", and "i", respectively for English and Polish. Compare the examples below:

- 14. How and when did you find the key?
- 15. Jak i kiedy znalazłeś klucz?
- 16. Where and when did you see the accident?
- 17. Gdzie i kiedy widziałeś wypadek?

Notice that /14-17/ can be derived from /18-21/.

- 18. How did you find the key and when?
- 19. Jak znalazłeś klucz i kiedy?
- 20. Where did you see the accident and when?
- 21. Gdzie widziałeś wypadek i kiedy?

/18-21/, in turn, can be derived from /22-25/.

- 22. How did you find the key and when did you find the key?
- 23. Jak znalazłeś klucz i kiedy znalazłeś klucz?
- 24. Where did you see the accident and when did you see the accident?

25. Gdzie widziałeś wypadek i kiedy widziałeś wypadek?

It will be proposed that the derivation of /14-17/ from /18-21/ has been the result of the application of a transformational rule proposed by Ross /1969/. Ross's name for the transformational rule is "Sluicing". Most generally, Sluicing is a deletion transformation which has the effect of deleting everything but the proposed questioned constituent under the condition that the remainder of the question is identical to some other part of the sentence /Ross 1969:257/ ⁷.

Although Sluicing was proposed for embedded questions only it seems that the rule is more effective than it has originally been designed to be: it can be applied to derive conjoined questions as well. The process of deriving /14-17/ from /18-21/ could be shortly described as follows: the structures /22-25/ undergo Sluicing and, in effect, /18-21/ are derived. /18-21/, in turn, undergo a transformation which has the effect of preposing the material left over in the second conjunct after the application of the rule of Sluicing, i.e. "and when", "i kiedy" etc., and placing this material right after the interrogative word of the first conjunct.

It can be added in passing that both languages allow for sequences of QW's as in /26-27/.

26. Why, when and where did you do it?

27. Dlaczego, kiedy i gdzie to zrobiłeś?

One might postulate the derivation of /26-27/ along the lines proposed for the derivation of /14-17/. The rule of Sluicing would have to be applied several times depending on

the number of the conjoined sentences. All occurrences of "and" would be deleted except before the last QW in the sequence. Thus, questions like those in /26-27/ would be treated as being derived from three conjoined sentences. The above proposed derivation of /26-27/ is in keeping with a remark made by Stockwell et al /1973:620/ who state the following: "A sentence with WH can be conjoined only with another sentence containing WH".

In the above section we demonstrated how to derive conjoined questions in English and Polish. SQ's containing QW's conjoined by means of "and" were shown to be derived from independent interrogative sentences. Despite a very general character of the proposal it proved helpful to account for the derivation of conjoined SQ's in English and Polish⁸.

It can be added that SQ's containing conjoined QW's in initial position /14-17, 26-27/ as well as SQ's containing QW's in noninitial positions /9-10/ fall within the category of Multiple Questions. A detailed discussion on the transformational treatment of Multiple Questions in English can be found in Bach /1970/, Baker /1970/, Kuno and Robinson /1971/, and Leech and Svartvik /1975/⁹.

Having briefly sketched some syntactic properties of SQ's in English and Polish we can now pass to the analysis of QW's in both languages. At the outset we shall briefly discuss some problems involved in the classification of QW's in English and Polish.

QW's in English have often been classified as belonging to two syntactic categories; interrogative pronouns /who, what, etc./

and interrogative adverbs /where, why, etc./. Cf. in this respect Jespersen /1954/, Cygan /1973/.

Jodłowski /1976:19-20/ classifies all interrogative words in Polish as belonging to the category of pronouns. He distinguishes four sub-types of interrogative pronouns; *zaimek przymiotny* /adjective pronoun/, *zaimek rzeczowny* /substantive pronoun/, *zaimek przysłówny* /adverbial pronoun/, and *zaimek liczebny* /numeral pronoun/ ¹⁰. Jodłowski's classification of interrogative pronouns is shown in Fig. 1.

Interrogative pronoun	Interrogative substantive pronoun
jaki? który? czyj?	kto? co?
Interrogative adverbial pronoun	Interrogative numeral pronoun
jak? gdzie? kiedy?	ile? ilu?
dokąd? skąd? którędy?	

Fig. 1.

By way of commentary it can be said that Jodłowski is right in classifying all interrogative words as belonging to the category of pronoun; it seems that interrogative words share more features with pronouns /e.g. morphology, word order/ than with other parts of speech, for instance, adverbs or nouns ¹¹.

We shall not be concerned with the syntactic behaviour of interrogative words but their semantic and communicative values in SQ's. For this reason we shall use the term Question Word /QW/ to cover all the types of interrogative words.

It has been common among grammarians to assume that there are nine QW's in English /Cf. Cygan 1973:32/:

1. Who,
2. What,
3. Which,
4. Whose,
5. Whom,
6. How,
7. Why,

8. Where, 9. When.

Following Jodłowski /1976/ we could enumerate fourteen QW's in Polish:

1. Kto, 2. Co, 3. Jaki, 4. Który, 5. Czyj, 6. Jak, 7. Dlaczego,
8. Gdzie, 9. Dokąd, 10. Skąd, 11. Którędy, 12. Kiedy, 13. Odkąd,
14. Ile ¹².

The difference in the number of QW's in English and Polish results from the fact that Polish has independent one-word forms, e.g., "dokąd", "skąd", etc., where English makes use of a combination of a QW + Preposition, i.e., "where ... from", etc. Compare the following pairs of SQ's:

28. Where is the bus going to?
29. Dokąd jedzie ten autobus?
30. Where do you come from?
31. Skąd pochodzisz?
32. Which way shall we go?
33. Którędy pójdziemy? ¹³

Moreover, "ile" in Polish /again a one-word QW/can be rendered in English as "how much/many".

34. How much money have you got?
35. Ile masz pieniędzy?
36. How many mistakes have you made?
37. Ile zrobiłeś błędów?

Furthermore, difficulties arise when case, number, and gender are taken into consideration. As is well known, interrogative

pronouns in Polish are overtly marked for case, number, and gender, which is not the case with interrogative pronouns in English, except for the objective and genitive forms of "Whom", "Who", i.e., and "Whose", respectively. If a contrastive analysis of QW's in English and Polish is performed on the level of surface representation then the English forms will have to be contrasted with a vast number of inflected Polish forms. For example, "Which" in English can be rendered in Polish as; *Który*, *Którego*, *Którym*, *Któremu*, *Którzy*, *Których*, etc.

It is possible in Polish to form SQ's by adding a special morpheme /-ż/ or /-że/ to a QW. This morpheme is incorporated into the QW¹⁴; SQ's containing QW's with these morphemes have a certain amount of emotional colouring. QW's containing the two morphemes will be called Emotive Question Words /EQW/ and SQ's containing EQW's will be called Emotive Special Questions /ESQ/. Fig. 2. shows an inventory of normal, i.e. non-emotive QW's, and EQW's.

Kto	Któż
Co	Cóż
Jaki, Jaka, Jakie	Jakiż, Jakież, Jakież
Który, Która, Które	Któryż, Któraż, Któreż
Czyj, Czyja, Czyje	Czyjż, Czyjaż, Czyjeż
Jak	Jakże/jakież
Dlaczego	Dlaczegoż
Gdzie	Gdzież
Dokąd	Dokądże
Skąd	Skądże
Którędy	Którędyż

Kiedy	Kiedyż
Odkąd	Odkądże
Ile	Ileż

Fig. 2.

In English ESQ's can be formed either by adding "ever" after a QW or by adding a special phrase after a QW, e.g.: "on earth", "the devil", "in heaven's name", etc.¹⁵. The latter device is also used in Polish ESQ's e.g.: "u licha", "do diabła", etc., are inserted in a SQ¹⁶. Compare the examples below:

38. What are you doing?
39. Co robisz?
40. What ever are you doing?
41. Cóż ty robisz?
42. What the devil are you doing?
43. Co do diabła robisz?

According to Jespersen /1954:419/, 38/ expresses simple curiosity, 40/ expresses surprise, and 42/ expresses anger. It seems that the respective Polish versions /39, 41, and 43/ convey exactly the same shades of meaning as do their English counterparts. Thus one can say that /38-43/ convey emotional attitudes of the speaker: they are ESQ's in English and Polish.

Some QW's in Polish which occur in SQ's containing predicates expressed by verbs in the Past Tense second person singular and first and second persons plural incorporate the morpheme which marks person; /-ś, -śmy, -ście/, respectively for second person singular, first, and second plural.

44. Gdzie wczoraj byłeś? /Where were you yesterday?

45. Gdzieś wczoraj byłeś? /Where were you yesterday?
46. Gdzie wczoraj byliśmy? /Where were we yesterday?
47. Gdzieśmy wczoraj byli?
48. Gdzie wczoraj byliście? /Where were you yesterday?
49. Gdzieście wczoraj byli? /Where were you yesterday?

SQ's in Polish with QW's formed as in 45/, 47/, and 49/ seem to be commonly used in everyday speech. It must be pointed out that forms like, e.g., "gdzieśmy", "kiedyście", etc., are not treated in this paper as a sub-type QW's in Polish because their occurrence is limited;

a/ They never occur without morphemes /-ś, -śmy, and -ście/ indicating person in predicates expressed by verbs in the Past Tense. For this reason 50/ is ungrammatical as a SQ.

50. ²Kiedyś napiszesz ten list? /When will you write this letter?

b/ The movement of the morphemes /-ś, -śmy, and -ście/ out of the verb is possible only when the person indicated by these morphemes is the person to which the question is addressed; hence the ungrammaticality of 51.

51. ²Dlaczegoś ona prowadziła samochód? /Why did she drive the car?

One can also notice that any comparison of QW's in English and Polish cannot be reduced to the above mentioned forms because there exist in English combinations of the type; QW + Preposition /we can call such combinations "question word phrases"/, e.g., "Who at", "Who with", etc., on the one hand, and there is a phenomenon of substitution /"question word

substitution"/ on the other. By "question word substitution" we mean cases where, for instance, "When" is substituted by "Which time", "Which day", etc., depending on the amount of detail that is expected in the answer. Question word substitution in the above sense seems to be applicable to Polish Sq's as well.

52. When are they coming from Paris?

53. Which day are they coming from Paris?

54. Kiedy przyjeżdżają z Paryża?

55. Którego dnia przyjeżdżają z Paryża?

Likewise, "why" in English can be substituted by "What for", and "Dlaczego" in Polish can be substituted by "Po co". However, "Why" and "Dlaczego" can be asking both about Cause and Purpose, while "What ... for" and "Po co" are asking about Purpose. /Cf. Oleksy 1976/.

The above examples seem to show that a contrastive analysis of QW's in English and Polish is becoming complicated; not only must we decide which English forms correspond to which Polish forms but also we must solve many puzzling cases where the meaning of a QW changes, or rather, a QW assumes a different meaning. To illustrate this we shall consider one case in which the occurrence of a QW in one context can not be related to a typical meaning of the given QW. Such is the case with "Co" in 56/ below.

56. Co się tak gapisz na mnie?

"Co" in 56/ can not be rendered as "What" in English and 57/ is ungrammatical.

57. ^xWhat are you staring at me?

Under closer inspection, however, "Co" in 56/ appears to be related to "Dlaczego", as in 58/.

58. Dlaczego się tak gapisz na mnie?

58/ can now be rendered in English as 59/.

59. Why are you staring at me?

The above examples show that, contextually, "Co" in Polish and "Why" in English are related. A natural question arises whether "Co" in Polish means "Why" in English. A contrastive analysis of these two items based on their surface occurrences suggests that it does. However, it must be emphasized that the type of relationship that is holding between "Co" in 56/ and "Why" in 59/ has more to do with what their respective underlying representations are. It is there where "Co" and "Why" are found to be equivalent.

One can also notice that both in the case of a question word phrase /28-33/ as well as a question word substitution /52-55/ such forms as "Where to" and "Dokąd" on one hand, and "When" and "Which day" together with their Polish renderings on the other hand, can be related to their underlying representations. What exactly these underlying representations are will be demonstrated later in this paper.

At this point we can propose that QW's in English and Polish be analysed at the level of underlying, i.e. semantic representation. It follows from this approach that the equivalence relationship holding between English forms underlying

surface occurrences of QW's and the corresponding Polish forms will be stated at this level as well. It is worth adding that since our analysis of QW's in English and Polish will be performed at the level of underlying representation it is immaterial at this point which English overt forms correspond to which Polish overt forms. In other words we do not have to decide whether, for example, "How" in English can be rendered as "Jak" or as "Jaki", or both, in Polish before the underlying representation of "How" in English and "Jak" in Polish has been postulated.

We shall propose that all QW's in English and Polish SQ's be classified into the following seven types:

1. QW's of Person
2. QW's of Thing
3. QW's of Reason
4. QW's of Manner
5. QW's of Degree
6. QW's of Place
7. QW's of Time

First, we shall try to establish the respective underlying representations for each type in English and Polish. Next, we shall see how these underlying representations function in SQ's in both languages. It is assumed that after the underlying representations have been proposed the equivalence relationship holding between the respective English and Polish QW's can be stated. In this approach overt realizations of the underlying representations should not be considered a factor in the

determination of equivalence relationship¹⁷.

QW's in English have often been derived from underlying indefinite NP's. In most transformational treatments these NP's have been assigned the status of pro-forms with *wh* as a scope indicator or indexer attached to them.

The arguments for deriving QW's from indefinite NP's have been discussed by numerous authors, Ross /1967/, Bach /1971/, Lewandowska /1971/, and Stockwell et al /1973/, among others.

Ross /1967/ pointed out that the rule of Pied Piping did not apply to interrogatives though it could be applied to relatives. As the examples below show Ross's observation holds true for Polish as well.

60. The table of which what was broken?
61. Stół, którego co było złamane?
62. The table of which the leg was broken.
63. Stół, którego noga była złamana.

Bach /1971/ points out that QW's can be found in environments where indefinite NP's occur but not in environments where only definite NP's occur, e.g.:

64. Who else was at the party?
65. Kto był jeszcze na przyjęciu?

and

66. Someone else was at the party.
67. Ktoś jeszcze był na przyjęciu.

The analysis of QW's as being derived from indefinite NP's has also been advocated by Stockwell et al. /1973:606/. Fig. 3.

below represents the configuration yielding *Who, What, Why, etc.*, in the surface structure.

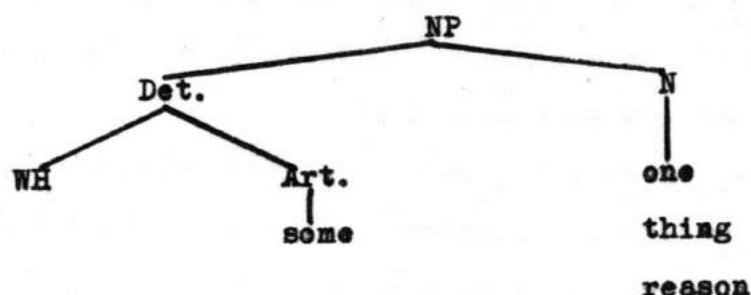


Fig. 3.

Steckwell et al /1973/ explain that the noun in Fig. 3. must be /+PRO/, and the article /-SPEC/. They, in essence, follow Katz and Postal's /1964/ treatment of QW's. However, Steckwell et al /1973/ reject Katz and Postal's insistence on WH as one and the same element in questions and relatives ¹⁸.

Leaving the problem of interrogative/relative character of WH constituent in the underlying representation aside we want to point out that the indefiniteness of QW's in English has been put into question by some linguists. Koutsoudas /1968/, Kuroda /1968/ and Lewandowska /1975/, for example, argue that WH constituent for interrogatives can be either /+ Definite/ yielding either "at which place" or "at what place" if "place" is /- Attach/ or "where" if "place" is /+ Attach/; for details see Lewandowska /1974:23/.

Browne's /1970/ study on QW's demonstrates that in Macedonian a distinction must be made between *Koho /who/m/* which appears in questions both with and without the definiteness-indicator *olitic "go"* and is thus definite or indefinite, and *sto /what/* which is always indefinite.

Hewer /1976:10/ points out that in Kasem the determiner in a NP may be replaced by the question determiner "ó" /which/if "... the question determiner also agrees with the noun, by bearing the initial consonant of the definite article that agrees with the particular class and number of the noun".

It is clear from the above discussion that QW's in the surface have been related to the constituent WH and N, a pro-form, in the underlying structure. WH, common to all QW's, has been usually suspended from Determiner node, e.g. Article, and has been the underlying form for the phonological shape of QW's in English; all English QW's begin with /wh/ except for "How". The constituent noun, which is sister adjoined under the determiner node, has been assigned the feature /+ Pro/ and has been the constituent which distinguishes among different QW's by virtue of possessing different lexical meaning¹⁹. However, as has been pointed out by Koutsoudas /1968:268/, some QW's e.g. When, Where, Why, and How have been derived from a slightly different underlying structure than Who, What, and Which; the former, but not the latter contain a Proposition in their underlying structures. Moreover, Katz and Postal /1964/ derive When, Where, How, and Why from at what time, at what place, in what manner, and for what reason, respectively, whereas Kuroda /1968/ derives these QW's from at which time, at which place, in which way, and for which reason.

The above discussion seems to indicate that in the current literature the problem of definiteness versus indefiniteness of WH, and consequently of NP underlying QW's, is still an open question. In our treatment of QW's we shall reject the

approach in which the NP underlying QW's has been assigned the feature /+ Definite/.

We saw above that the assignment of the feature /+ Definite/ to NP's underlying QW's was based upon the assumption that the feature /+ Definite/ could be used to characterize "which" underlying surface occurrences of "When", "Where", "How", and "Why". Despite the fact that exactly the same surface occurrences of the above mentioned QW's were characterized as being /Definite/ by those who proposed to derive "When", "Where", etc., from "at what time", "at what place", etc., from definite NP's, and "Who", "What" from indefinite NP's.

In our opinion the controversy stems from the confusion of underlying semantic features /+ Definite/ and /- Definite/ with real occurrences of "Which" and "What" in the surface, and from the fact that the semantic characterization of QW's was mixed up with the pragmatic presuppositions that could be associated with QW's occurring in SQ's. It has been widely acknowledged that QW's occur in SQ's to indicate the ignorance of the speaker about someone's identity or the place of event, etc.; hence the occurrences of Who, Where, etc., in the surface forms of SQ's²⁰.

To accept the view that NP's underlying QW's are marked as /+ Definite/ would mean to accept that the speaker in uttering a SQ is referring to something, which he does not know, as definite.

However, the speaker is assuming that the addressee will be able to supply the information about which he, the speaker, is ignorant. It follows from the above that definiteness of NP's underlying QW's is not stated by the speaker but is presupposed.

It is also a well known fact that the relationship holding between a QW and the possible answer to the question in which the question word occurs is not one-to-one ²¹. We cannot but agree with Horn /1969:98/ that the set of possible answers to a SQ can be defined as "... the set of permissible existential instantiations of the appropriate presupposition". Although the speaker assuming that only one member of the set of possible answers is the proper answer to his question he is not able to find out which one it is before the answer has been supplied ²².

Because the definiteness of NP's underlying QW's occurring in SQ's is presupposed by the speaker, it will be proposed that the NP's underlying QW's are marked with the feature /-Definite/.

In English the feature /- Definite/ has been attributed to NP's underlying QW's via WH, i.e. it has been attached to WH. The postulation of WH in underlying representation of QW's coincides with the phonological shape of QW's in English.

However, in Polish QW's show more diversity with respect to their phonological shape, e.g., Kto, Jak, Dlaczego, Czyj, etc., and it seems difficult to postulate anything for Polish that would match the handiness of WH in English.

It is worth pointing out that it is not at all clear how WH functions in the grammar of English. There have been numerous, often conflicting, proposals advocated in the current literature and the discussion on the status of WH is still continuing.

/Compare, e.g., Katz and Postal /1964/, Bresnan /1970/, Bach /1971/, Kuno and Robinson /1972/, Chomsky /1973/, and Langacker /1974// ²³.

Langacker /1974:3/ observes the following:

"Analyses differ as to whether or not WH is to be considered meaningful ... and they differ also in regard to whether WH is present in deep structure or inserted transformationally" /Langacker 1974:3/. Then he argues that WH in English is an overt morphological element but its "... deep structure status is unresolved" /Langacker 1/74:8/.

In our treatment of QW's in English and Polish it is assumed that QW's are derived from NP's occurring in the underlying representations of SQ's where "underlying representation" is not understood in the sense of Chomsky's /1965/ deep structure but in the sense of semantic structure, e.g. Krzeszowski's /1974/ input structure.

In this paper we are concerned with QW's only and not with full SQ's and for this reason we shall use the term "SS" to avoid confusion.

Each SS underlying a QW contains a noun and a feature matrix /Fm/. N is not a real word but a Pro-form. Fm contains all information that is necessary for the semantic interpretation of QW's.

It will be postulated that Fm's contain two features common to all SS's. One of those features is /+ Interrogative/, and the other one is /- Definite/, hereafter /+ Int./, and /- Def./, respectively. Although we shall not deal with the derivation of SQ's from underlying representations it can be pointed out that the two features /+ Int./ and /- Def./ are responsible for the triggering of QW-Movement Transformation in English and Polish and for the phonological shape of QW's in both languages.

Our discussion of QW's in English and Polish will be limited

to the analysis of "Who" and "Kto". These two QW's belong to the first type of QW's, i.e., QW's of Person. This type of QW's is derived from the semantic source Person. The pro-form Person underlying Who in English and Kto in Polish contains additional features /besides /+ Int./ and /- Def.// such as /⁺ Identifying/, /⁺ Selective/, and /⁻ Possessive/, hereafter /⁻ Ident./, /⁻ Select./, and /⁺ Poss./.. These features are essential for the semantic interpretation of surface occurrences of Who and Kto. By means of these three features it is possible to distinguish between Who and Which on one hand, and between Who and Whose on the other. FM's for Who, Which, and Whose will be A, B, and C, respectively.

A.	B.	C.
+ Int	+ Int	+ Int
- Def	- Def	- Def
+ Ident	+ Ident	+ Ident
- Select	+ Select	- Select
- Poss	- Poss	+ Poss

Who is different from Which with respect to the feature /Select/.

Who is different from Whose with respect to the feature /Poss/.

Which is different from Whose with respect to two features; /Select/ and /Poss/.

The respective overt representations of A, B, and C in Polish are Kto, Który /a/e, and Czyj /a/e, plus the appropriate morphemes marking Case and Number.

It is time to present the SS underlying Who and Kto. For brevity the presentation will be tabulated.

feature matrix FM. One such SS has been presented for WHO in English and KTO in Polish. It is hoped that similar analysis can be proposed for other QW's in English and Polish.

NOTES

1. Compare the following questions:
 1. Is Pat on the mat with a cat?
 2. Where is Pat with a cat?
 3. Who is on the mat with a cat?
 4. Who is Pat on the mat with? or, perhaps, "What is Pat on the mat with? We shall not go into any detail concerning the surface structures in /1-4/ or their respective underlying structures for it is something else that we intend to pursue in this paper.
2. Most authors dealing with sentence types would, naturally, mention "zдание pytajace" but these authors rarely go into any detail. For this reason their names do not appear here. One must remember though that there exist many works on questions written by Polish philosophers and logicians; Ajdukiewicz /1960/, Ingarden /1925/, Cackowski /1964/, Kubiński /1970/, Marciszewski /1974/, to mention just a few.
3. Cf. Krzeszowski /1974:200/.
4. The initial position of QW's in SQ's is not characteristic for all languages. Cf. Keenan /1972:442/ in this respect.
5. In Polish this is, perhaps, more often expressed by "Gdzie pojechała?" with a heavy stress and high pitch on "gdzie".
6. A third interpretation for 1/ and 2/, namely, that they function as normal SQ's must also be taken into consideration.
7. Also cf. Grinder /1971/.
8. Incidentally, we have demonstrated that Sluicing can be postulated for Polish.
9. Compare Bolinger's /1957/ "pyramided questions".

10. The English terms are given after Gołąb et al /1968/.
11. Curme /1960:22/ classifies interrogative words into three classes: interrogative adjectives, interrogative adverbs, and interrogative pronouns.
12. Jodłowski fails to mention "Dlaczego".
13. Notice that 32/ can be rendered as "Którą drogą pojedziemy?" as well.
14. Cf. Jodłowski /1976:20-22/ for an interesting treatment of the parasyntactic elements of utterances. Also Grodziński /1964/ on "syncategorematic words", and Krasnowolski /1897: 216/ on "enclitic-ż, /-ż" in Polish.
15. This "ever" can be written separately or together with the QW and it must be distinguished from "ever" used in the sense of "at any time" Cf. Jespersen /1954:488-493/.
16. According to Stanisławski /1969a:436/ 1/ below can be rendered in English both as 2/ and 3/.
 1. Któż ci to powiedział?
 2. Who ever told you that?
 3. Who is it/was it that told you that?
17. Cf. Krzeszowski /1974/ and Bogusławski /1976a. 1976b/ on "equivalence".
18. Arguments for not deriving QW's and Relative Pronouns from the same underlying representations can be found in Koutsoudas /1968/, Stockwell et al /1973/, and Lewandowska /1975/.
19. Cf. Grosu /1975/ on the structure of fronted Wh phrases.
20. We mean here normal questions, i.e., questions expressing ignorance of the speaker about an object or state of affairs. Ajdukiewicz /1968:281/ mentions "pytania sugestywne" 'suggestive questions/ which are used to inform the hearer about something.

21. Cf. Brown /1968/ and Sarles /1970/ for a discussion on the question-answer system.
22. An extensive discussion on the question-answer system in English can be found in Pope /1972/.
23. As is well known Katz and Postal /1964/ consider Wh to be the element marking the constituent to be questioned. Bresnan /1970/ who equates Wh with Q of Katz and Postal's conceives of Wh as a complementizer. For Bach /1971:157/ Wh ... "stands for some abstract language independent representation of the question-word formative ..." Chomsky /1973/ develops Bresnan's /1970/ conception of Wh.

REFERENCES

- Jdukiewicz, K. 1960. Język i poznanie. Wybór pism z lat 1920-1939. Tom I. Warszawa: PWN.
- Anderson, S. and Kiparsky, P. /eds./. 1973. A festschrift for Morris Halle. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
- Bach, E. 1971. "Questions". Linguistic Inquiry 2. 153-166.
- Bajor, K. et al. /eds./. 1976. Gramatyka konfrontatywna języka polskiego i rosyjskiego. Łódź: Pracownia Poligraficzna Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego.
- Baker, C.L. 1970. "Notes on the description of English questions: the role of an abstract question morpheme". Foundations of Language 6. 197-219.
- Binnick, H. et al. /eds./. 1969. Papers from the fifth regional meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Bobran, M. /ed./. 1976. Problemy językoznawstwa porównawczego. Rzeszów: Wydawnictwo Uczelniane WSP w Rzeszowie.
- Bogusławski, A. 1976a. Zagadnienie jednostek przekładowych. In Bobran /ed./ 41-63.
- Bogusławski, A. 1976a. Problem tertium comparationis w porównaniu lingwistycznym. In Bajor, et al. /eds./. 13-16.

- Bolinger, D. 1957. Interrogative structures of American English. Alabama: Alabama University Press.
- Bresnan, J. 1970. "On complimentizers: toward a syntactic theory of complementation types". Foundations of Language 6. 297-321.
- Browne, W. 1970. "Noun phrase definiteness in relatives and questions: evidence from Macedonian". Linguistic Inquiry 1. 267-270.
- Cackowski, Z. 1964. Problemy i pseudoproblemy. Warszawa: Książka i Wiedza.
- Chomsky, N. 1965. Aspects of the theory of syntax. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, N. 1973. "Conditions on transformations". In Anderson and Kiparsky /eds./. 232-287.
- Curme, G. English grammar. New York: Barnes and Noble, Inc. 9 th ed.
- Cygan, J. 1967. "English question structures and the Polish learner". Glottodidactica 2. 85-93.
- Cygan, J. 1973. Interrogation in English. Wrocław: Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego.
- Doroszewski, W. 1961. Gramatyka opisowa języka polskiego. Warszawa: PWN.
- Fisiak, J. et al. /forthcoming/ An introductory English-Polish contrastive grammar.
- Gołąb, Z. et al. 1968. Słownik terminologii językoznawczej. Warszawa: PWN.
- Grinder, J. 1971. "Chains of coreference". Linguistic Inquiry 2. 183-203.
- Grodziński, E. 1964. Znaczenie słowa w języku naturalnym. Warszawa: PWN.
- Grosu, A. 1975. "The position of fronted Wh phrase". Linguistic Inquiry 6. 588-600.
- Hewer, J. 1976. "Interrogative sentences in Kasem". Linguistics 171. 5-19.

- Horn, L. 1969. "A presuppositional analysis of only and even".
In Binnick et al. /eds./. 98-108.
- Ingarden, R. 1925. "Pytanie i jego trafność". Ruch Filozoficzny
9. 73-74.
- Jespersen, O. 1954. A modern English grammar on historical principles. London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd. Part 5.
Syntax. Vol. 4.
- Jodłowski, S. 1976. Podstawy polskiej składni. Warszawa: PWN.
- Katz, J. and Postal, P. 1964. An integrated theory of linguistic descriptions. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.
- Keenan, E. 1972. "On semantically based grammar". Linguistic Inquiry 3. 413-463.
- Klemensiewicz, Z. 1948. Review of Urbańczyk /1939/. Hocznik Słowistyczny 16. 56-61.
- Koutsoudas, A. 1968. "On Wh-words in English". Journal of Linguistics 4. 267-274.
- Krasnowolski, A. 1897. Systematyczna składnia języka polskiego.
Warszawa: Drukarnia Estetyczna K. Sierpińskiego.
- Krzyszowski, T. 1974. Contrastive generative grammar: theoretical foundations. Łódź: Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego.
- Kubiński, T. 1970. Wstęp do logicznej teorii pytań. Warszawa: PWN.
- Kuno, S. and Robinson, J. 1972. "Multiple Wh questions".
Linguistic Inquiry 3. 463-489.
- Kuroda, S. 1968. "English relativization and certain related problems". Language 44. 244-266.
- Langacker, R. 1974. "The question of Q". Foundations of Language
11. 1-39.
- Leech, G. and Svartvik, J. 1975. A communicative grammar of English. London: Longman.
- Lewandowska, B. 1971. Some aspects of Thomas Malory's syntax.
Unpublished Ph. D. Dissertation. Uniwersytet Łódzki.

- Lewandowska, B. 1974. "Some remarks on interrogative and relative pronouns in English". Studia Anglica Posnaniensia 5. 67-74.
- Lewandowska, B. 1975. "On interpreting questions". Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny 22. 39-49.
- Marciszewski, W. 1974. Analiza semantyczna pytań jako podstawa reguł heurystycznych". Studia Semiotyczne 5. 133-147.
- Oleksy, W. 1976. "The semantics of How and Why questions in English and Polish". PSiCL 5. 239-247.
- Pope, E. 1972. Questions and answers in English. MIT Dissertation.
- Quirk, R. et al. 1972. A grammar of contemporary English. New York: Seminar Press.
- Ross, J. 1967. Constraints on variables in syntax. MIT Dissertation.
- Ross, J. 1969. "Guess who?" In Binnick et al. /eds./. 252-287.
- Sarles, H. 1970. "An examination of the question-answer system in language". Semiotica 11. 79-102.
- Stanisławski, J. 1969. Wielki słownik polsko-angielski. Warszawa: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Wiedza Powszechna.
- Stockwell, R. et al. 1973. The major syntactic structures of English. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc.
- Szober, S. 1963. Gramatyka języka polskiego. Warszawa: PWN. 6 tk ed.
- Szwedek, A. 1975. A contrastive analysis of reference in English and Polish. Bydgoszcz: Wydawnictwo WSP w Bydgoszczy.
- Thomas, O. and Kintgen, E. 1974. Transformational grammar and the teacher of English: theory and practice. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc. Second edition.
- Urbańczyk, S. 1939. Zdania rozpoczynane wyrazem "co" w języku polskim. Kraków: Polska Akademia Umiejętności. Prace Komisji Językowej 28.