

Orientation of *Daroo Ka* Questions in Japanese

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This presentation deals with interpretive properties of *daroo ka* questions. Questions like (1) do not require the presence of Hearer.

- (1) Dare-ga kuru (no) daroo ka
who-NOM come FIN MOD Q
'I wonder who will come.'

(1) can be uttered without the presence of Hearer, in which case Speaker asks himself. These questions can also be used to solicit Hearer's response as well, which is shown in (2).

- (2) John-wa Mary-ni [dare-ga kuru daroo ka] to tazuneta
John-TOP Mary-DAT who-NOM come MOD Q Report asked
'John asked Mary who would come.'

What follows shows that *daroo ka* questions are different from regular questions.

(3a) shows that *kai*, a sentence final particle for a matrix Yes/No question, is not compatible with *daroo ka* questions (Nitta 2014). (3b) indicates that the rising intonation, which is fine with regular questions, does not go well with *daroo ka* questions (Hara 2012).

- (3) a. John-wa kuru no (*daroo) kai?
John-TOP come C MOD Q(Y/N)
'Will John come?'
- b. John-wa kuru no (*daroo) ka? ↑
John-TOP come C MOD Q
'Will John come?'

In order to capture this confusing nature of *daroo ka* questions, I suggest the following.

- (4) a. *Kai* and the rising intonation are strictly Hearer-oriented.
b. *Daroo ka* questions ask both Speaker and Hearer.

Daroo ka questions can be answered by Hearer because they are directed to both Speaker and Hearer and their meanings are like "Let's wonder..." or "Let's ask ourselves..." and they are incompatible with *kai* and the rising intonation because they are not directed only to Hearer.

The view in (4a) is independently motivated by the following paradigm.

- (5) a. 5 ji-ni atumar-oo ka/*kai
5 o'clock-at gather-EXH Q/Q
'Shall we meet at 5 o'clock?' (we=Speaker&Hearer)
- b. 5 ji-ni atumar-oo ka * ↑ / ↓
5 o'clock-at gather-EXH Q
'Shall we meet at 5 o'clock?' (we=Speaker&Hearer)

The examples in (5) involve the verb *atumaru* 'gather', which selects a plural subject. The relevant interpretation here is the one where the subject refers to Speaker and Hearer. Since the decision making takes both of the participants, the questions mean something like (6).

- (6) What do we say to gathering at 5 o'clock?

This question is directed to both of them, so the presence of exclusively Hearer-oriented elements such *kai* and the rising intonation naturally leads to deviance.

In order to capture the dual orientation of *daroo ka* questions, I propose (7).

- (7) a. *Daroo* heads a modal projection which contains Point-of-View (POV) operator in its Spec.
 b. POV operators involve [*udiscourse participant*] [*uSpeaker*] features, which must be checked by discourse participants in Speech Act Phrase (Tenny 2006).
 c. The POV operator in *daroo ka* questions may involve two sets of [*udiscourse participant*] [*uSpeaker*] features.

With (7), *daroo ka* questions involving Hearer will roughly have the structure in (8).

- (8) [_{SAP} Speaker sa⁰ [_{SAP} Hearer SA⁰ [_{CP} [_{MODP} Op_{[POV][*u*disc.part.][*u*Speaker], [*u*disc.part.][*u*Speaker]} Mod⁰ [_{TP}...]]]]]]

In (8), the operator is first raised to the lower Speech Act projection, checking one set of features as [+disc.part.][-Speaker], and then to the higher Speech Act projection, checking the other set of features as [+disc.part.][+Speaker]. *Daroo ka* questions without Hearer only have Speaker and the modal has just one set of uninterpretable features.

It is interesting to see that the morpheme *-oo*, which we have regarded as an exhortative marker, can be used as an intensitive marker.

- (9) Yosi, (Boku-ga) yar-oo!
 OK I-NOM do-INT
 'OK, I'll do it!'

In intentives, Speaker is required to do what the predicate describes, while in exhortatives, it is both of the participants that are required to do it.

The modal *daroo* involves this morpheme as well, as can be seen in its alternative form, *dearoo*, which is composed of the copular part *dear-* and the morpheme *-oo*. The uses of this morpheme in relation to the involvement of discourse participants are given in (11).

- (11) a. *-oo*(jussive), attached to a verb stem Speaker (intensive)
 Speaker and Hearer (exhortative)
 b. *-oo*(surmise), attached to a copula Speaker (I wonder)
 Speaker and Hearer (Let's wonder)

The morpheme *-oo* is reminiscent of the English auxiliary verb *will*, which has two uses, one being the volitional use and the other being the epistemic use.

References

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