

Wh Movement and Ergativity

Examples from Christopher D. Manning (1996) *Ergativity: Argument Structure and Grammatical Relations*. Stanford, Calif.: CSLI Publications.

This page has examples of the restriction of “*Wh* Movement” (or Long-Distance Dependency) constructions to S/P (i.e. the pivot) in some syntactically ergative languages

- (1) West Greenlandic Inuit (Eskimo-Aleut, Greenland)
- a. nanuq [Piita- p tuqu- ta- a]
polar.bear Peter- ERG kill- TR.PART- 3SG
‘a polar bear that Peter killed’
- b. miiraq [kamat- tu- q]
child.ABS angry- REL.INTR- SG
‘the child who is angry’
- c. *angut [aallaat tigu- sima- sa- a]
man.ABS gun.ABS take- PRF- REL.TR- 3SG
‘the man who took the gun’
- (2) Mam (Mayan, Guatemala and México)
- a. Alkyee x- hi b’et?
who RECENT- 3plABS walk
‘Who walked?’
- b. Alkyee- qa x- hi tzaj t- tzyu- 7n Cheep?
who- PL RECENT- 3pABS DIR 3sERG- grab- DIRS José
‘Who did José grab?’
- c. *Alkyee saj t- tzyu 7n kab’ xiinaq?
who RECENT.3sABS.DIR 3sERG- grab- DIRS two man
‘Who grabbed the men?’
- d. Alkyee saj tzyuu- n ky- e kab’ xiinaq?
who RECENT.3sABS.DIR grab- APASS 3PL- OBL two man
‘Who grabbed the men?’
- (3) Chukchee (Chukotka-Kamchatka, Russia)
- a. E tipʔeyɲe- kə- lʔ- in ɲewəçqet ragtə- gʔə.
NEG- sing- NEG- PART- ABS.SG woman.ABS.SG go.home- 3SG
‘The woman who was not singing went home.’
- b. Iɣər a- yoʔ- kə- lʔ- etə enm- etə mən- əlqən- mək.
now NEG- reach- NEG- PART- to hill- to 1PL- go- 1PL
‘Now let us go to the hill which (someone) didn’t reach.’
- c. **En-** agtat- kə- lʔ- a qaa- k ʔaaček- a
APASS- chase- NEG- PART- ERG reindeer- LOC youth- ERG
winret- ərkən- inet ɲewəçqet- ti.
help- PRES- 3sERG.3pABS woman- ABS.PL
‘The youth who does not chase the reindeer is helping the women.’