Typology of Constituent Interrogatives in Central Yorùbá Dialects: A Minimalist Description

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Abstract

This paper is an in-depth analysis of constituent interrogatives in Central Yorùbá (CY) dialects, detailing the forms and strategies employed for them with a view to examining the features that CY dialects as a group exhibit in common. Primary and secondary data were collected and subjected to syntactic analysis. This paper adopts the split CP hypothesis of Noam Chomsky’s minimalist program (MP) of generative grammar. CY dialects use question nouns (QNs),
question verb (QV) and interrogative qualifiers to form their non-echoed questions. In CY dialects, the QN kà in kabi (ka ibi) ‘where’ does not move through the spec FocP, it is externally merged at the spec-InterP. Implying that not all QNs occupy the spec FocP in constituent interrogatives in the dialects. Focus markers *ni*, *li* and *ri* are also optionally dropped in the dialects.

Keywords: central Yorùbá dialects, constituent interrogatives, dialectal variation, question marker, minimalist program

### 1. Introduction

Yorùbá dialects, unlike standard Yorùbá, began to attract the interest of language scholars in the last two decades. Therefore, adequate attention is still needed to be paid to research studies of these dialects. This prompted Awóbùlúyì (1998) to call the attention of Yorùbá scholars to take advantage of exploring Yorùbá dialects. Olúmúyìwá (2006) also remarks that any endeavour in line with Awóbùlúyì’s appeal above will invariably have immediate and long-term benefits for Yorùbá studies, especially on things that these dialects can teach us about the structure of standard Yorùbá. A considerable amount of research works have been carried out on the delimitation of Yorùbá dialects; Among these are Akinkugbe (1976), Oyéláràn (1976), Adetugbo (1982), Awóbùlúyì (1998) and Adéníyi & Òjó (2005). These aforementioned works use linguistic features like vowel phonemes, consonant phonemes, pronominal system and so on to delimit Yorùbá dialects. According to Awóbùlúyì (1998), CY

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1 The following abbreviations are used in this paper: CP (complementiser phrase), CY (Central Yorùbá), DP (determiner phrase), EF (edge feature), FOC (focus marker), FocP (focus phrase), InterP (interrogative phrase), LF (logical form), NEG (negative marker), PF (phonetic form), PIC (phase impenetrability condition),
dialects comprise Ifẹ́, Ìjẹ̀ṣà, Èkìtì and Mòbà.

Interrogatives are concerned with requesting for pieces of information. König & Siemund (2007) and Issah (2013: 4) opine that, based on syntactic and semantic properties, interrogatives across world languages can be classified into constituent and polar questions. Issah (2013) claims that interrogatives constitute ‘a linguistic device for the identification of a piece of information considered to be prominently new’. According to Kroeger (2004) in Issah (2013: 56), a question word bears pragmatic focus because it specifies the crucial piece of new information required. Aboh (2007) claims that focused interrogative words and their non-focused counterparts have different formal licensing and information structures of answers. To him, focus constituents and wh-phrases are closely related for the fact that they interact in question and answer pairs, and they are mutually exclusive in many languages. According to Ouhalla (1996), wh-questions in natural languages differ with respect to their morphological and semantic properties. In line with this, QNs in standard Yorùbá and CY dialects exhibit some ontological differences with English and some other languages. Unlike English wh-phrases, QNs are never used except in question formation (Ọláńrewájú & Taiwo 2020, 2021; Ọláńrewájú 2022). There are four sections in this paper: Section 1 is the general introduction. Section 2 passes remarks on some extant works on interrogatives in Yorùbá. Section 3 discusses strategies for forming constituent interrogatives in CY dialects while Section 4 provides conclusive remarks.

PISH (predicate internal subject hypothesis), PP (prepositional phrase), PRM (pre-modifier), PROG (progressive marker), PSM (post-modifier), QF (question feature), QM (question marker), QN (question noun), QP (question phrase), QV (question verb), res (resumptive pronoun), TP (tense phrase), vF (verb feature), vP (light verb phrase), WAC (Wh-attraction condition).
2. Previous Works on Interrogatives in Yorùbá

Awóbúlúyì (1978) classifies question forms in Yorùbá into two: content word questions and non-content word questions, and he identifies five ways of forming both: interrogative nouns, interrogative verbs, interrogative qualifiers, interrogative modifiers and intonational accent with great loudness or pitch rising (Ọláńrewájú 2017). Each of these methods is depicted in the examples below:

(1)  
   a. Interrogative nouns (ta, kí, èwo and so on):  
      Ta ni èyí?  
      QN be this  
      ‘Who is this?’

   b. Interrogative verbs (dà, ìkó)  
      Owó dà?  
      Money QV  
      ‘Where is the money?’

   c. Interrogative qualifiers  
      Aṣọ wo ni Olú rà?  
      Cloth QM FOC Olú buy  
      ‘Which cloth did Olú buy?’

   d. Interrogative modifier (bí)  
      Wón lọ bí?  
      They go QM  
      ‘Did they go?’
e. Use of intonational accent

E m b i  Adéwálé?
You see Adéwálé
‘Did you see Adéwálé?’

According to Bamgbose (1990: 183–186), the following items are operated to form questions in Yorùbá: interrogative nouns, interrogative verbs, question particles, interrogative conjunctions, interrogative modifiers, interrogative qualifiers and preverbal QMs.

Awóbùlúyi (2013) disregards dà and ŋkọ̀ as QVs in Yorùbá and refers to them as (interrogative) qualifiers. His arguments are based on the distributional restriction placed on these items. According to him, dà and ŋkọ̀ are classified alongside kọ̀, ni, kẹ̀ and wè as shown in (2) below:

(2)  
a. Ìwọ́ ni (You are)
b. Ìwọ́ kọ̀ (You are not ...)
c. Ìwọ́ dà (Where are you?)
d. Ìwọ́ ŋkọ̀ (What of you)
e. Ìwọ́ kẹ̀ (You!)
f. Ìwọ́ wè (You!)

(Awóbùlúyi 2013: 72)

A cursory look at (3) below evidently reveals that the boldly written items are not qualifiers, they have different grammatical functions in (2) above.

(3) Òjò tú n ń rọ́ kẹ/wè*/ni.
Òjò still PROG fall PSM
‘The rain is still falling!’
The question begging for explanatory adequacy on (3) above is ‘what are the italicised items qualifying?’ Therefore, for more plausible grammar, all environments where all these items occur must be surveyed and discussed before we can determine either their grammatical functions or their categorial status. It should be equally noted that only examples (2c) and (2d) above are predicate clauses (Taiwo & Abimbola 2014, Ọláńrewájú 2022). Ajibóyè (2006: 32) identifies the following as examples of in-situ content word questions in Yorùbá.

(4) a. Ta ni?
   Who FOC
   ‘Who is s/he?’

b. Kí ni?
   What FOC
   ‘What is it?’

c. Níbo ni?
   Where FOC
   ‘Where is it?’

d. Èló ni?
   How much FOC
   ‘How much is it?’

A cursory look at the examples above reveals that they are truncated forms unlike (5) below.
(5)  
   a. Ta ni o kí?  
      QN FOC you greet  
      ‘Who did you greet?’  
   b. Kí ni o rà?  
      QN FOC you buy  
      ‘What did you buy?’  
   c. Níbo ni o ti wá?  
      At-QN FOC you have come  
      ‘Where are you from?’  
   d. Èló ni o rà?  
      QN FOC you buy  
      ‘How much did you buy?’

The preposition *ni* is not pied-piped with the QN, but gets deleted in (5d) above. It is assumed that the reason behind this irregularity is that *èló* “how much” is used to elicit information about price. This is not peculiar to *èlo* as a QN alone, it is also applicable to other nouns in this category. Let us consider the examples below:

(6)  
   a. [TP Olükò rà iwé [PP ni [DP ṣílè mẹ́ta]]]  
      Teacher buy book at pence three  
      ‘The teacher bought the book three pence.’

   b. [FocP Şilè méta ni [TP Olükò ra]  
      Pence three FOC teacher buy  
      iwé [PP ø [DP <sílè méta>]]]  
      book  
      ‘The teacher bought the book THREE PENCE.’
c. *[FocP Ni ṣílè méta ni [TP Olùkọ́ ra
   At pence three FOC teacher buy
   ìwé [PP < ní ṣílè méta>]].
   book

   d. [TP Olùkọ́ ra ìwé [PP ní àná]]
   Teacher buy book at yesterday
   ‘The teacher bought a book YESTERDAY.’

   e. [FocP Ní àná ni [TP olùkọ́ ra ìwé [PP <ní àná>]].
   At yesterday FOC teacher buy book
   ‘The teacher bought a book YESTERDAY.’

   f. [FocP Àná ni [TP olùkọ́ ra ìwé [PP ø<àná>]].
      Yesterday FOC teacher buy book
      ‘The teacher bought a book YESTERDAY.’

As evident in (6e) and (6f) above, the preposition *ni* is optionally
deleted or pied-piped with the DP *àná* “yesterday” to the clause left
periphery unlike (6b) and (6c) above. The derivation in (6c) crashes
because the preposition *ni* is pied-piped with the moved DP. The
conclusion borne out of this is that what Ajíbóyè (2006) refers to as
*in-situ* content word questions in (4b) repeated as (7a) below, for ease
of reference, is an elliptical form. The QN *kí* is not base-generated at
the object position in (7a) unlike (7b) below, adapted from Àkanbi
(2016: 418).

(7)  a. Kí ni?
   QN FOC
   ‘What is it?’
b. Adé jẹ kí?
    Adé eat what
    ‘Adé ate what?’

Within minimalist assumption, the QN *kí* in (7b) takes LF movement from the spec VP to the spec InterP as shown in (8) below:

(8) \[ \text{InterP QF} \{ \text{Inter} \emptyset \{ \text{TP Adé} \{ \text{T} \emptyset \{ \text{VP <Adé> [v je [vP kí [v' jẹ [v' DP <kí>]]]]]]]}. \]

    Adé eat QN
    ‘Adé eat what?’

The derivation in (8) goes thus: The verb *jẹ* ‘eat’ first merges with the QN *kí* ‘what’ to project the V-bar, and hence, satisfies the c-selection requirement of the verb. The same QN *kí* is copied to the spec VP to have its [+case] feature checked through the specifier and head agreement. The null performative light verb *v0* merges with the VP to project the v-bar. The strong vF on the light *v0* attracts the lexical verb *jẹ* to adjoin to itself while the subject DP, *Adé* is externally merged at the inner spec vP in line with the PISH which requires a subject of a sentence to be base-generated within the predicate. The derivation proceeds by externally merging the abstract T0 with the outer vP to project the T-bar. The T0 as a probe searches its c-command domain for the DP *Adé*, a matching goal and attracts it to the spec TP where it checks its [+case, EPP] feature. The derivation still proceeds by merging the null head Inter0 with the TP to project the Inter-bar. The QN *kí* takes an LF movement to the spec InterP to check the [+Q, EF] on the Inter0 through specifier and head agreement. The derivation in (8) above is an echoed question. Therefore, it does trigger any response from an interlocutor. FocP is not activated because the QN *kí* ‘what’ is not focused. Foc0 is specified [+strong] in
Yorùbá, unlike Inter⁰. Consequent on this, the Inter⁰ cannot trigger the syntactic movement of the QN to the clause left periphery.

3. Formation of Constituent Interrogatives in CY Dialects

Content word questions in CY dialects are formed using QNs, QVs and interrogative modifiers.

3.1. QNs in CY Dialects

QNs in CY are shown in Table 1 (Ọláńrewájú 2022: 131):

Table 1. QNs in CY Dialects

| Concept          | QN          | Gloss      |
|------------------|-------------|------------|
| Human/Person     | yèsí/isí   | who        |
| Non-human/manner| kí          | what/how   |
| Enumerative      | melòó       | how many   |
| Price            | èló         | how much   |
| Location         | kà, (ka ibi)/ibi sí | where |
| Time             | igba/ùgbà sí | when      |
| Frequency        | èčekelòó (èrin kelòó) | what round |

In Table 1, *ibi sí* ‘where’ and *igbà sí* ‘when’ are QPs. The QM (interrogative qualifier), *sí*, in each of the phrases has its interrogative feature percolated through the entire phrase (Ajibóyè 2005, Ọláńrewájú & Táiwò 2020). Now, let us consider how these QNs are
operated in CY dialects.

3.1.1. Yèsí/Ìsí (Who)

(9)  

a. Ifẹ́: Yèsí ni ó mí pè mi?  
   Ìjẽsà: Yèsí li ó mí pè mi?  
   Adó-Èkití: Ìsí ó i pè mi?  
   Òtún Mòbà: Ìsí óó i pè mi?  
   QN FOC res PROG call me  
   ‘Who called me?’

b. Ifẹ́: Yèsí ó jẹ iṣu?  
   Ìjẽsà: Yèsí ó jẹ uṣu?  
   Adó-Èkití: Ìsí ó jẹ uṣu?  
   Òtún Mòbà: Ìsí òó jẹ iṣu?  
   QN res eat yam  
   ‘Who ate yam?’

CY dialects also optionally drop FOC as shown in (9) above. QNs are extracted from the subject positions to the clause left periphery to check the [+Focus] and the [+Q, EF] on the Foc-head and the Inter⁰.

3.1.2. Kí (What/How)

As shown on Table 1, CY dialects use *kí* to question after two things: non-human referents and manner (how). Let us consider how *kí* is used to elicit information about non-human referents before we return to discussing how it is operated to question manner.
(10) a. Ifẹ: Kí ni ọ rà?
   Ìjẹṣà: Kí li ọ rà?
   Adó-Èkiti: Kí ọ rà
   Òtùn Mòbà: Kí ọ̀ọ́ rà?
   QN FOC you buy
   ‘What did you buy?’

   b. Ifẹ: Kí ni ighán mú há?
   Ìjẹṣà: Kí i án mú há?
   Adó-Èkiti: Kí án mú há?
   Òtùn Mòbà: Kí án-àn mú há?
   QN FOC they take come
   ‘What did they bring?’

Èkiti and Mòbà drop the FOC as shown in (10) above. The QN, object DP is extracted to the clause left periphery from the vP domain in each of the examples. Now, let us consider the usage of *kí* (how) in the questioning manner in CY dialects.

(11) a. Ifẹ
   Kí è ñe ñe é?
   QN you PRM do it
   ‘How did you do it?’

   b. Ìjẹṣà
   Kí ian Ujẹṣà ñe ē jò?
   QN they Ìjẹṣà PRM PROG dance
   ‘How do Ìjẹṣà people dance?’
c. Adó-Èkiti
   Kí in ìṣe gbó?
   QN you PRM hear
   ‘How did you hear?’

d. Òtùn Mòbà
   Kí òó ìṣe mò?
   QN you PRM know
   ‘How did you know?’

In (11) above, the QN *ki* enters the derivation at the clause left periphery. The tree diagram in (12) and (13) elucidate more on how *ki* is used for non-human referents (what) and manner (how) respectively.
In (12) above, the QN originates from the \(vP\) domain. The derivation goes thus: The lexical verb \(r_\text{a} \) ‘buy’ merges with \(k_\text{i} \) ‘what’ to project the \(v\)-bar \(r_\text{a} \ k_\text{i} \) ‘buy what’ in line with c-selection.
requirement of the verb \((V^0)\). The second person singular subject pronoun \(\phi\) ‘you’ is copied to the spec VP to have its [+case] feature checked. The derivation proceeds by merging the null performative light verb with the VP to project the \(v\)-bar. The strong \(vF\) on the light \(v^0\) attracts the lexical verb \(rà\) ‘buy’ to adjoin to itself. The second person singular subject pronoun \(\phi\) ‘you’ is externally merged at the inner spec \(vP\) in line with the PISH. The QN \(kì\) is then copied to the outer spec \(vP\), an escape hatch from PIC. This invariably allows it to be visible to further operations in the course of the derivation. The derivation proceeds by externally merging the abstract \(T^0\) with the \(vP\) to project the \(T\)-bar. The \(T^0\) as a probe attracts \(\phi\) to the spec \(TP\) to check its [+case, EPP] feature. The derivation proceeds by merging the FOC \(ni\) with \(TP\) to project the Foc-bar. The Foc\(^0\) as a potential probe searches its c-command domain and attracts the QN, \(kì\) to the spec FocP to have its [+Foc] feature checked. The derivation still proceeds by externally merging the abstract Inter\(^0\) with the FocP to project the Inter-bar. The Inter\(^0\) as a potential probe attracts the QN \(kì\) to the spec InterP to check its [+Q, EF] through specifier and head agreement. In (13) below, the QN, \(kì\) ‘how’ does not originate from within the \(vP\) domain unlike (12) above.
The derivation (in (13)) above goes as follows: The lexical verb ṣe ‘do’ merges with the third person singular object pronoun é ‘it’ to project the V-bar ṣe é ‘do it’ in line with c-selection requirement of the verb (V⁰). The same the third person singular object pronoun é “it” is copied to the spec VP to have its [+case] feature checked. The
derivation proceeds by merging the null performative light verb $v^0$ with the VP to project the $v$-bar. The strong $vF$ on the light $v^0$ attracts the lexical verb $sé$ ‘buy’ to adjoin to itself while a premodifier $ṣe$ is externally merged at the inner spec $vP$. The second person plural subject pronoun ẹ ‘you’ is externally merged at the outer spec $vP$ in line with the PISH which stipulates that subject should originate internally within the predicate. The derivation proceeds by merging the abstract $T^0$ with the $vP$ to project $T$-bar. The $T^0$ as a probe attracts the second person plural subject pronoun ẹ ‘you’ to the spec TP to check its $[+\text{case}, \text{EPP}]$ feature. The derivation proceeds by externally merging the abstract $\text{Foc}^0$ to project the $\text{Foc}$-bar. The QN, $kí$ is externally merged at the spec $\text{FocP}$. Therefore, feature valuation is satisfied through specifier and head agreement. The derivation still proceeds by externally merging the abstract $\text{Inter}^0$ to project the $\text{Inter}$-bar. The $\text{Inter}^0$ (as a probe attracts the QN, $kí$ to the spec $\text{InterP}$ to check its $[+\text{Q}, \text{EF}]$. As illustrated (in (13)) above, when CY dialects operate $kí$ (how) to question manner, they introduce $ṣe$, a premodifier, and also, the QN $kí$ does not originate from within the $vP$ domain. It is rather externally merged at the pragmatic domain.

3.1.3. Mélòó (How Many), Èló (How Much), Èękelòó (What Round) and Igbà/Ùgbà Sí (When)

As shown in Table 1, $mélòó$ is used for numerative (cardinal numbers). It is derived from $mú èló$ (Ọláńrewájú 2016). Èló is used to ask questions about price. In CY dialects, these two QNs are used similarly to standard Yorùbá. Èękelòó and $igbà/ùgbà sí$ are used for frequency and time respectively (Àkanbi 2011, Awóbúlúyí 2013, Ọláńrewájú 2016). Let us consider the examples below:
(14) a. Ifẹ
Mélóó ni è fé?
QN FOC you need
‘How many do you need?’

b. Adó-Èkiti
Èló in a rà á?
QN you will buy it
‘How much will you buy it?’

c. Ìjësà
Èèkelòó ni yèé jé?
QN FOC this be
‘What round is this?’

d. Òtùn Mòbà
Ìgbà sí in-in dé?
Time QM you arrive
‘When did you arrive?’

Èèkelòó is used in the place of igba kelòó “what round” operated by standard Yorùbá. It can be decomposed to èrin kelòó while elèèkelòó can be decomposed to oní èrin kelòó. The entire QPs in (14c) and (14d) are preposed to the clause left periphery in line with WAC in (15) below:

(15) The edge feature on C attracts the smallest possible maximal projection containing the closest wh-word to move spec C.

(Radford 2009: 216)
3.1.4. Kà (Where)

CY dialects use this QN to request for the location of referents. It is operated in two ways: One, it can be externally merged at the pragmatic domain of a derivation. When used in this form, kà is used alongside ibi ‘place’, a DP base generated within the vP domain. Let us consider (16a)–(16d) and (17) (the phrase-marker of (16a)) below. CY also alternate ibi sì with kabi as shown in (16e) below.

(16) a. Èjèṣà
Kà ibi (kabi) o fí eó mi sì?
QN place you put money me to
‘Where did you put my money?’

b. Ifè
Kà ibi (kabi) o fí oó mi sì?
QN place you put money me to
‘Where did you put my money?’

c. Àdó-Èkiti
Kà ibi (kabi) o mu eó mi sì?
QN place you take money me to
‘Where did you put my money?’

d. Òtún Mòbà
Kà ibi (kabi) òó mu eó mi sì?
QN place you take money me to
‘Where did you put my money?’
e. ibi sí ṣó ti ghá?
Place QM you from come
‘Where did you come from?’

The derivation in (17) above goes thus: The verb *fi* ‘put’ merges
with the DP éó mi ‘my money’ in order to satisfy its c-selection requirement of the verb (V₀), and consequently projects the lower V-bar. The lower V-bar merges with the PP sí ibi to project the higher the V-bar. The object DP éó mi is copied to the spec VP to have its [+case] feature checked. The derivation proceeds by merging the null performative light verb v₀ with the VP to form the v-bar. The strong vF on the light v₀ attracts the lexical verb fi ‘put’ to adjoin to itself. The second person singular subject pronoun o ‘you’ is externally merged with the inner spec vP in line with the PISH, which conditions a subject DP to be base-generated within the predicate. The outer spec vP then becomes the escape hatch for the DP ibi ‘place’ so as to be licensed from the PIC, and also to be actively available for subsequent operations. The derivation proceeds by merging the T₀ with the vP to project the T-bar. The T₀ as a probe searches its c-command domain and attracts o ‘you’ to the spec TP where its [+case, EPP] feature is checked. The derivation proceeds by merging the abstract Foc₀ to project the Foc-bar. The Foc₀ as a probe attracts the DP ibi ‘place’ to spec FocP to check its [+Focus] feature. The derivation still proceeds by merging the abstract Inter₀ with the FocP to project the Inter-bar. Now, the QN kà is externally merged at the spec-InterP to check the [+Q, EF] on the Inter₀ through specifier and head agreement. Our analysis above has the following two implications: One, kà, the QN does not move through the spec FocP in (17) above. Two, CY dialects do not operate kabi as a QN, therefore, the QN in (17) is kà which is externally merged at the spec-InterP in line with the interrogative condition in (18) proposed by Radford (2009).
A clause is interpreted as a non-echoic question (if and only if) it is a CP with an interrogative specifier (i.e., a specifier containing an interrogative word).

(Radford 2009: 194)

Apart from the first usage of *kà* discussed above, the item can also be base-generated within the vP domain as shown in the examples below:

(19) a. Ìjèšà
    Kà rí in?
    QN see you
    ‘Where are you?’

b. I franç
    Kà rí èwù mi?
    QN see shirt me
    ‘Where is my shirt?’

c. Ọtùn Mòbà
    Kà rí ńlè rìn?
    QN see house his
    ‘Where is his house?’

d. Adó-Èkiti
    Kà rí ńlè rè?
    QN see house his
    ‘Where is his house?’
The phrase-marker below (20) illustrates better.

In (20) above *kà* is merged at the spec vP to satisfy the PISH. The same QN moves to the spec TP for onward valuation of the [+EPP,
case] feature on the $T^0$. The implication borne out of this is that $kà$ functions as a subject QN in CY dialects.

### 3.2. Interrogative Qualifiers in CY Dialects

CY dialects employ two methods to operate this: One, they use $sì$ and $kelòó$ (interrogative qualifiers) with a head noun, and two, they use any of the QNs discussed above to qualify a preceding noun. Let us consider the examples below on the first method:

(21) a. Adó-Èkiti
   Eó $sì$ ọ hún mi?
   Money QM you give me
   ‘Which money did you give me?’

b. Òtún Mòbà
   Ìwé $sì$ ọọ i kà?
   Book QM you PROG read
   ‘Which book are you reading?’

c. Ìfè
   Ìgbà $kelòó$ rèé?
   Time QM be-this
   ‘What number of times is this?’

d. Ìjèṣà
   Upò $kelòó$ li yèé?
   Position QM be this
   ‘What position is this?’

The [+Q] feature on $sì$/kelòó percolates through the head nouns in
the examples above. The entire DPs i.e., the head nouns and their complements form the QPs. Now, let us consider the following examples on the second method.

(22) a. Ìjẹ̀ṣà
   Òmọ yèṣí ò rè?
   Child QN you be
   ‘Whose child are you?’

b. Ọ̀tùn Mòbà
   Ilé kabi ọ́ i gbé?
   House QN you PROG live
   ‘Which house do you stay?’

c. Ifẹ̀
   Òmọ yèṣí ni ó?
   Child QN be you
   ‘Whose child are you?’

d. Adó- Èkiti
   Ulé kabi ọ́ i gbé?
   House QN you PROG live
   ‘Which house do you stay?’

The QNs all qualify their head nouns in the above examples. Their [+Q] feature percolates through the entire phrases (QPs). They function as qualifiers similarly to the italicised nouns (nominal qualifiers) in (23) below:
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(23) a. Ìjèṣà/Èkiti
   Àábá Oyè re ulú Uléèṣà
   Father Oyè go town Iléṣà
   ‘Oyè’s father went to Iléṣà.’

b. Ifẹ
   Òmọ olùkó se ipò kin-in-ní.
   Child teacher do position first’
   ‘The teacher’s child came first.’

3.3. QV in CY Dialects

A QV is a specified [+Q] feature and is used to elicit information from an interlocutor (Munro 2012, Taiwo & Abimbola 2014, Òláńrewájú 2022). CY dialects operate sìkó either to form a content word question interrogatives (seeking the location of referents) or a rhetorical question, as respectively shown in (24) below:

(24) a. Ifẹ: Ìwé rẹ sìkó?
   Ìjèṣà: Ìwé rẹ sìkó?
   Èkiti: Ìwé rẹ sìkó?
   Ôtùn Mòbà: Íwé rin sìkó?
   Book your QV
   ‘Where is your book?’

b. Ifẹ: Ìwó sìkó, ó ò lè gbé e?
   Ìjèṣà: Ìwó sìkó, ó ò yè gbé e?
   Èkiti: Ìwó sìkó, ó ò yè gbé e?
   Ôtùn Mòbà: Ìwó sìkó, óó ò yè gbé e?
   You QV you NEG can carry it
   ‘What of you, can’t you carry it?’
The QV *síkó* forms the predicate in (24a). The derivation in (24b) is a compound sentence, implying that *síkó* is never operated to form a rhetorical question in a simple clause. The tree diagram in (25) illustrates the derivation (in (24a)) above.
The derivation in (25) goes as follows: The DP *iwé rẹ ‘your book’ is externally merged with the QV *síkọ to project the VP in line with the PISH. The null performative light verb *v⁰ externally merges with the VP to project the v-bar. The strong vF on the performative light verb attracts the QV to adjoin to itself. The DP *iwé rẹ is attracted to the spec vP to be visible to subsequent syntactic operations. The derivation proceeds by merging the abstract T⁰ with the vP to project the T-bar. The T⁰ as a probe attracts the DP *iwé rẹ to the spec TP to check its [+case, EPP] feature. *iwé rẹ is, therefore, a valued nominative case. The derivation proceeds by externally merging the abstract Foc⁰ with the TP to project the Foc-bar. The Foc⁰ as a potential probe attracts the DP *iwé rẹ to the spec FocP to check its [+Focus] feature. The derivation still proceeds by merging the abstract Inter⁰ with the FocP to project the Inter-bar. The Inter⁰ as a potential probe attracts the DP *iwé rẹ to the spec InterP to check its [+EF] through specifier and head agreement. The [+Q] feature on the abstract Inter⁰ is too weak to trigger the overt movement of the DP *iwé rẹ. The focus projection is activated consequent upon the question-answer pair of this form of interrogative (Aboh 2007, Taiwo & Abimbola 2014). To accommodate the derivation above, Oláńrewájú (2022: 166) proposes (27) below for Yorùbá and related languages in the place of Radford’s (2009) proposal repeated as (26) below for ease of reference:

(26) A clause is interpreted as a non-echoic question if (and only if) it is a CP with an interrogative specifier i.e a specifier with an interrogative word).

(Radford 2009: 124)
A clause is interpreted as a non-echoic question if (and only if) it is an InterP with either an interrogative specifier or a QV.

(Ọláńrewájú 2022: 166)

4. Conclusion

CY dialects operate lexical items specified [+Q] feature among subclasses of their nouns, verbs and qualifiers to form constituent interrogatives. Just like their standard Yorùbá counterpart, a clause is typed non-echoed question iff a QN/QP occupies the spec-InterP or when the QV sikọ forms its predicate. A head noun and its complement forming a QP are undetachable, therefore, the entire QP must be attracted to the clause left peripheral position in line with Wh-Attraction Condition. A rhetorical question is formed when a QN is legible to PF interface at the canonical position associated with its grammatical function. FOCs ni and li occur in free variation in CY dialects except Ifẹ where they are mutually exclusive. FOCs are also optionally dropped in the dialects. As obtainable in standard Yorùbá, QNs occur exclusively in constituent interrogatives in CY dialects. Although CY dialects exhibit many similar features, they still feature some sub-dialectal variations with respect to how they form their constituent interrogatives.

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