QR Movement: Does it exist in the Hindi Language?

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INTRODUCTION

- **Quantifier Raising (QR):** the process of moving the lower quantifier where it becomes raised to scope over the "higher" quantifier. (Tanaka, 2020)
- **Semantic fieldwork:** various tasks such as acceptability judgment tasks, elicited production tasks, and translation tasks. (Bochnak & Matthewson, 2020)
- Sentences that contain two quantifiers can yield different interpretations known as direct and inverse scope interpretations. (Jo et al., 2021)
- Scope interpretation is unique to speakers in different languages. (Jo et al., 2021)
- Limited research on QR with Hindi language
- We can analyze scope
- **Hypothesis:** QR movement does exist in Hindi.

RESEARCH QUESTION

Does QR movement exist in the Hindi Language?

METHODOLOGY

Participants:

- 3 consultants, 2 females & 1 male
- Native Hindi speakers, L2= English

Procedure:

- 2 fieldwork sessions
- 1st fieldwork session: sentence elicitation in Hindi to figure 1
- 2nd fieldwork session: sentence elicitation in Hindi to figure 2 and if figure 1 was acceptable in this context of figure 2

MATERIALS

Target Sentence 1: *Saab long Aishah ke liya tohfa laya.*
"Everyone brought Aishah a present."

Figure #1 (Direct scope): Each person brought a separate present for Aishah.

Figure #2 (Inverse scope): They all pitched in and brought one single present.

ANALYSIS

- Identification of universal quantifier and whether it preceded or scoped over the existential quantifier in consultants response
- Scope interaction establishment

RESULTS

Consultant 1:

Response to Figure 1:
1. *Saab long Aishah ke liya tohfa laya.*
Every one Aishah 3.SING* for presents brought.
"Everyone brought presents for Aishah."

Response to Figure 2:
2. *Aishah ke parivaar ek tohfa laya*
Aishah 3.SING family a present
laya Aishah ke janaam din pe.
brought Aishah 3.SING birth day on
"Aishah's family brought her a present on her birthday."

Consultant 2:

Response to Figure 1:
3. *Aishah ke birthday pe uske parivaar ne uske alag alag tohfa laya*
Aishah 3.SING birthday on 3.SING family PAST* 3.SING individual present brought
"On Aishah's birthday, each member of her family brought her a present."

Response to Figure 2:
4. *Aishah ke birthday ke liya uske bhai behan aur maata pita ne uske*
Aishah 3.SING birthday 3.SING for 3.SING brother sister and mom dad PAST 3.SING
ek tohfa laya
a present brought
"For Aishah's birthday, her brother, sister, mom and dad brought her a present."

Consultant 3:

Response to Figure 1:
5. *Sare ghar walo ne Aishah ke tohfa laya.*
All house people PAST Aishah 3.SING present brought
"The family brought presents for Aishah."

Response to Figure 2:
6. *Hamari pyari Aishah ke liya uske parivar walo se chota sa tohafa*
Our dearest Aishah 3.SING for 3.SING family people from small a present
laya
brought
"For our dearest Aishah, her family brought her a small present."

*3SING= third person singular
*PAST= indication of past tense

Table 1: Participant's indication of target sentence being acceptable in both figures

Participants	Acceptable	Not acceptable
Participant 1	√	
Participant 2	√	
Participant 3	√	

CONCLUSION

- **Hypothesis supported:** each of the consultants indicated that the target sentence can be used in both direct scope and inverse scope readings
- Speaker variability
- Different interpretations can yield the same meaning
- **QR testing in fieldwork is difficult:** consultants provided various sentences with one quantifier.
- **Future research:** more context, larger dataset, and possibly additional native Hindi speakers

References

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