

## Evidential Phenomena in Questions

Among languages with evidentials, some have a category based on internal experience by the speaker as evidence for the asserted event or state and thus associated almost exclusively with first person reference of the subject of the verb. In some past work, this internal evidential has erroneously been called a first person marker on the verb. In the speaker's assertions of actions by a third person or the second person, an evidential marker of externally observed evidence for the assertion is used. However, in interrogatives questioning the addressee's actions or states, verbs are marked with the internal evidential and are associated almost exclusively with second person reference of the subject. In questions the external evidential is associated with actions or states of a third person or the first person. (In quotations of third persons' reports of their own actions, the verb referring to the action takes the internal evidential marker.)

Newari:

- (1) 1P go-INT 'I went (go, used to go, have gone)'  
ji won-a
- (2) 2P/3P go-EXT 'You/(s)he went (have gone)'  
cho/wo won-o
- (3) 1P go-EXT QUES 'Did I go (have I gone)?'  
ji won-o la
- (4) 2P go-INT QUES 'Did you go (do you go, etc.)?'  
cho won-a la

A similar usage is found in Japanese, but internal experience is inherent in certain classes of verb or adjective. Person reference glossed can be inferred or explicit.

- (5) cold-NONPAST ' (I) feel cold' (not 2P or 3P subject)  
samu-i
- (6) cold-EVID-NONPAST 'feel(s) cold' (not 1P subject)  
samu-gattei-ru
- (7) cold-NONPAST QUES 'do (you) feel cold (not 1P or 3P)  
samu-i ka?

Other languages will also be sampled, such as Akha, Sherpa, Aymara, and Georgian. Gricean analysis can account for

assertions here, but questions are another matter.  
Alternative pragmatic accounts of questions with evidentials  
will be explored.