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A Descriptive Analysis of Movement Patterns of Wh-Questions in Urdu and English Language

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ABSTRACT

The present study will highlight the differences and similarities between Urdu and English language based on Wh-movement. According to Manetta (2010), Hindi-Urdu shows a feature-driven overt Wh-movement to Spec vp, appoint from which movement of Wh-word might gain clausal scope. The extent and nature of driven overt Wh-movement will be speculated in the present study by drawing a comparison between Urdu and English language. The employment of scope marking to interrogate out of finite complements is contended to postulate a homogeneous idea of the following components involved in the construction of questions in two languages: the propensity of Wh-expressions to appear in preverbal position, the potential of overt long movement, and the employment of Wh-expressions in preverbal point. The subjects used for the research are the Pakistani English L2 learners having Urdu as their first language. The research is of great significance as it highlights the important difference between Urdu and English language on the basis of Wh-acquisition. Finally, this research will focus on the possible differences between the acquisition of Wh-questions in English and Urdu language by answering the question of the nature and patterns of Wh-movement in Urdu language as well as of English language.

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1. Introduction

Second language acquisition (SLA) associates the process of acquisition through which non-indigenous speakers learn second language. In such a situation, the second language is the target language for the other language users. In other words, the speakers have a different first language. As Pervaiz, Ikram, Batool, and Saeed (2021) emphasizes that the critical secrecy for linguistic researchers is the process of second language acquisition, and it is the linguistic problem that lacks unanimity about its acquisition since numerous hypotheses of cognitive theory and Universal Grammar (UG) have been offered, but they are yet to be verified. Although, second language acquisition (SLA) has evolved as a critical field of applied linguistics research, yet there is comparatively a scarcity of literature in this field, especially in Pakistan. The overall goal of second language acquisition is to figure out the ways individuals learn L2 and if it is simple for L2 learners to learn it. According to Mitchell, Myles, and Marsden (2019), there are two major schools of ideas on the second language acquisition (SLA). To describe the mechanism of acquisition of second language, one recommends a generative approach centered on Universal Grammar (UG), while the other supports a cognitive approach.

Considering the phenomenon of Universal Grammar (UG), all the languages are different as well as similar from one another by keeping in mind the conditions of evaluation. However, when it comes to UG all the languages are the same and are equally equipped

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(Radford, 2004). Moreover, according to Kim and Sells (2008) the generalized view of UG states that it consists of two components which are Principles and Parameters. Principles are based upon the idea that all languages are the same. They are therefore, considered as the universals Miller (2016)while parameters are drawn from the notion that each language has some traits that emphasize stark contrasts framed by various languages (Givón, 2001; Yeo, 2010).The present study has assessed the principles and parameters in Urdu and English Wh-acquisition patterns.

One of the major differences between Urdu and English is the word order. Urdu studiously follows the SOV word order of (Ranjan, 2016)while English follows the SVO word order (Khurshid, Mahmood, & Sultan, 2020). Moreover, English is not an "in-situ" language, However, Urdu is an "in-Situ" language which restricts the Wh-words to migrate from the canonical to the position of specifier while keeping their base placement (Pervaiz et al., 2021). Unfortunately, the same patterns are non-existent in English which makes the difference more apparent yet complicated. Urdu categorically lacks the empty category principle, the extended projection principle, and the subjacency principles in its projection. According to Newson (2007), Urdu language also prohibits the movement of Wh-questions. Subjacency principles, empty category, and extended projections are used in the English language to enable the Wh-particle to migrate from the canonical placement of complement phrase (CP) to the specifier placement. On the other hand, there are multiple similarities embedded in Urdu and Turkish languages where construction of Wh-questions is concerned. As Gedik (2018) implies that the Turkish is a WH in-situ language as it restricts Wh-movement at the beginning of the question (p. 2).

The previous studies have pointed out the wh-expression patterns in Urdu-Hindi (Dayal, 2017; Manetta, 2010) but they have not drawn a specific comparison of English and Urdu language where use of wh expression is concerned. This study has applied the theoretical assumptions of (Manetta, 2010) on the Urdu wh-expression and trace out the difference in wh-word order and the replacement of wh-word through the clause. The present study is needed to make the language policy makers aware of the major differences between Urdu and English language and how the acquisition of first language affects the learning of second language. If the language educators will understand these plain differences, they can employ other more reliable methods to teach student more effectively in classrooms where the proficiency levels of second language will not be compromised.

The displacement feature specifically termed as driven Wh-movement is starkly different in Urdu and English language. The basic objective of this research is to investigate the driven Wh-movement in Urdu language and comparing this displacement feature with English language. The present research answers the following questions:

- What are the patterns of driven Wh-movement in Urdu language?
- How the displacement feature of English language is different from Urdu language?

2. Literature Review

Because Wh-questions are so important to linguistic theory, researchers have made them a focal point of their investigation into the process of second language acquisition. There were major obstacles in the way of movement, which made wh-extraction more difficult than it should have been (Abbasi & Rasheed, 2022). The frequency of complicated and unusual sentences throughout all known linguistic systems attests to this. These concerns have been developed to their current state beginning with (Ross, 1986) early Island constraints, continuing with N Chomsky (1981) work on Structural Barriers, and culminating with Noam Chomsky (1987) Strong Minimalist Thesis. Although there are obvious structural differences and parallels between each of the languages, each one may be shown by its own unique characteristics. The wh-movement works in the same way across a variety of languages, including Urdu and English. Utilizing features of v and C which are the phase-defining heads is one of the ways to account for the parametric variation that occurs in Hindi-Urdu WH-movement and in the construction of WH expletives, as shown by (Manetta, 2010). This research explains a number of systematic differences that can be found between Hindi-Urdu and Kashmiri. It suggests that the properties of the functional heads that help in defining the phase may be a factor in the diversity that can be found between languages. When this is

finished, it will be possible to combine all the several mechanisms present in both the languages that handle establishing long-range Wh-dependencies into a single theory.

In Hindi-Urdu and Kashmiri, the emphasis has been placed on the preverbal position while asking or answering a question. This is true regardless of the number of other minute distinctions that exist between the two languages. According to the findings, it is possible to detect Wh-material (Wh-expletives and Wh-words) at the finish of the VP phase in languages where it occurs at the end of the CP phase, such as Kashmiri. One example of such a language is Icelandic. According to N Chomsky (1981), one of the most significant properties of Universal Grammar is that categories can be moved to their intended placements. This is one of the most expressive features of UG. In addition, Noam Chomsky (2000) coined the term "the Movement" to refer to the relationship that existed between the elements that were relocated and the sources of those elements. That instance, a phrase could move to a different area (p. 12). When the Extended Projection Principle (EPP) is applied, generating Wh-questions is a simple and straightforward process.

In addition, Noam Chomsky (1987) emphasized that a phrase having a noun, or a determiner always appears before the subject of a clause, and then the verb comes after the subject. Since this is the case, CP can make the transition from its current role as the foundation to the role of the specifier. According to Noam Chomsky (1982), Wh-movement is a syntactic operation in which a Wh-word rises from its latent place in a sentence's deep structure to produce the sentence's surface structure. A WH expression defines the transfer of an interrogative phrase or a question element from an argumentation point to the closest non-argumentation point (Newson, 2007), which signifies towards the complement phrase (Cole & Hermon, 1994). Early Generative grammarians called this process, the "WH movement," which is the transfer of Wh-expressions (what, which, who, where, and why) from their in-situ places to the left side and later into their generated positions at the initial position of sentences or the starting point. The early Generative grammarians (McCloskey, 2000) coined the term "Wh-movement". A significant amount of focus has been placed on Wh-movements, as well as the characteristics of wh-movements in a variety of settings and languages. According to Horrocks and Stavrou (1987), a phrase undergoing Wh-movement shifts from one independent sentence to two or more dependent sentences, this phenomenon is known as a Wh-movement with distance. In these kinds of phrases, the Wh-expression transfers from its first place (starting point) in the dependent clause to its final position (ending point) in the CP specifier point of the independent clause. This movement occurs as the clauses go from dependent to independent status (Simpson & Bhattacharya, 2003).

However, the syntactic level shift of the wh-word is utilized in the D-structure of the sentence, whilst its outline can be seen in the S-structure. According to Hartmann (2005), the reason syntactic level movements are used in languages is because their use is regarded obligatory in those languages. Therefore, the structure is considered to have grammatical errors if the Wh-expression does not transition from the argumentative to the non-argumentative position throughout the sentence. In many languages, what is known as a "semantic shift" occurs when a Wh-expression moves from an authoritative position to the Specifier position of a complement phrase but does not move back to the authoritative position. These languages, which Simpson and Bhattacharya (2003) refer to in straightforward terms as "WH-in-situ languages," have movement of the Wh-word that is not apparent at the S. structure of the sentence and that can be used for interrogative purposes at the Logical Form (LF) of the language-independent constituent of the human language module. In other words, these languages have Wh-in-situ movement (Toosarvandani, 2008).

On the other hand, Manetta (2010) asserts that in Government and Binding theory, movements are controlled which is a regulation, including Wh-movement in logical form is enforced. This is the case even though Wh-phrases are unable to move in a syntactic part in WH-in-situ languages, according to Manetta's argument. Despite Dayal (2017) assertion that the shifting of the WH expression is considered a syntactic feature in English because it must be clear at the S-structure in order to build an interrogative phrase, the syntactic structure of Urdu is distinct from that of English. This is the case even though the shifting of the WH expression is considered a syntactic feature in English. According to Manetta (2010), the mobility of Wh-word can be seen as a requirement for transformation due to the syntactic yet pragmatic composition of the Urdu language. It is not necessary to provide syntactic proof for

wh-movement in Urdu. The shift in the Wh-expression should be understood as having multiple purposes, just as Urdu itself has many divergent functions (Pervaiz et al., 2021). On the other hand, within the parameters of Chomsky's phase-based approach, Fakih (2015)tried to provide a rational justification for their syntactic behavior by proposing an explanation that may be considered plausible. He showed that the movable Wh-expression is required in Hodeida Arabic in an absolute manner.

Additionally, Fakih (2015) showed that the movement of wh-word coincides with Noam Chomsky's Phase-based approach along with the Phase-Impenetrability Condition. In her investigation of the WH in-situ position, Bayer (2015) investigated a number of different topics, including the concepts of logical form (LG) and covert movement, movement and quantifier raising, parallels among WH in-situ languages as well as Wh-extractions, covert movements in WH in-situ languages, a significant bifurcation between overt movement in WH in-situ, pied-piping, D-linking, coping, and Q-Binding, The writers Mowarin and Oduaran (2014) made an effort to investigate the history of Wh-questions. They adopted a learning approach for the research project. They investigated the cognitive challenges that come with being able to speak Nigerian pidgin fluently, as well as the cross-linguistic typological variations of Wh-questions and Wh-interrogatives in Nigerian Pidgin and English. More specifically, they focused on Wh-words and phrases, constraints on the movement of wh-word, pied-pipping and Wh-movement. Malhotra (2009) researched the "Intervention Effect and WH movement," a contentious topic in the syntactic and semantic literature over the earlier few decades. He said that intervention effects can be detected in a wide variety of natural languages. Al-Touny (2011) analysed the construction of interrogative sentences in Cairene Arabic and English by using optimality theory and the Minimalist Program, which considers the growth of highly ranking restrictions in a linguistic typology. He did this by comparing the two languages. Similarly, Abu-Jarad (2008) conducted research on several types of Wh-movement in the sentence. The research concluded that WH operators in Palestinian Arabic serve two distinct functions, one of which is as WH arguments, and the other is as WH adjuncts. This distinction is based on the context of the sentence. By taking into consideration the findings of the proposed investigations conducted by Wahba (1992) and L. Cheng (2000), he provided support for his theory that WH adjuncts undergo movement at the syntactic level, whereas WH arguments do not. L. L.-S. Cheng (1997) examination of WH movement gave new insight, particularly since it only involved partial movement.

3. Methodology

The present research has incorporated descriptive research design to conduct qualitative research. This study has critically evaluated the assumptions given by Manetta (2010) in her research paper. The research has explained the difference of Wh-movement in Urdu and English language by clearly bifurcating the syntactical behavior of both languages. The descriptive research design is used because it is the most pliable, exploratory, and thoroughly interpretive approach to the qualitative form of research. However, the quantitative research design can be used to trace out the wh-proficiency patterns in Urdu and English language among L2 learners. As the second phase of this study will evaluate, the level of proficiency in Urdu and English Wh-acquisition among L2 learners was done by employing mixed study design.

4. Data Analysis

The word order of Urdu is much more adaptable than the word order in different other SOV languages. The placing of a finite complement to the right of an overt pronominal statement that is in the preverbal position is mostly done in conjunction with the statement. The following examples illustrate the most important points: For example:

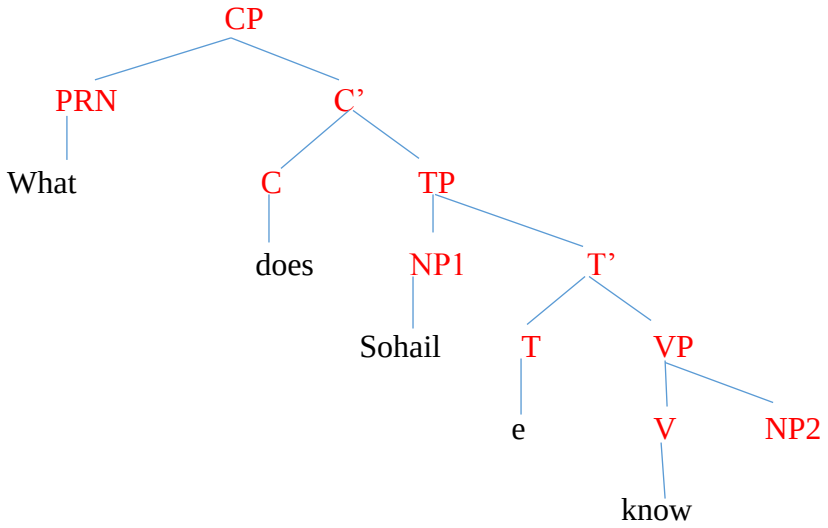
(1) Ali ne gaana gaya
A [ergative case] song/who sang
"Ali ne gaana gaya" /" Kis ne gaana gaya?" (Who sang the song?)

(2) Sohail jahaz/ kya aur ana janta hai
S-plane what fly-(infinitive) knows
"Sohail knows 'how' to fly a plane"

For example: What does Sohail know [how] to fly?

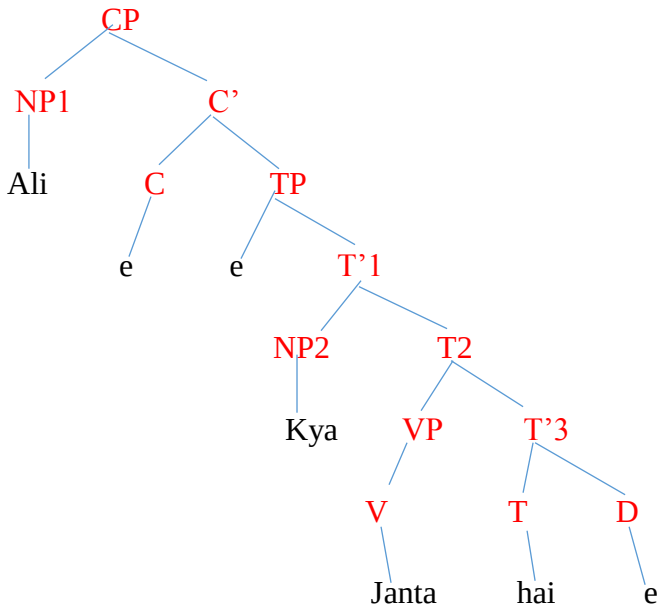
The question in English language is presented through tree diagram in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Wh-movement in English



On the other hand, the Wh-movement in question 'What does Sohail know?' can be analyzed in Urdu where the question turns out to be 'Sohail kya Janta hai?'. Figure 2 given below shows the movement of 'kya' through tree diagram.

Figure 2



(3) Khalid (yeh) janta hai ki Laraib ne kitab/ kyaa mangi
K-this knows that Laraib book/what asked
"Khalid knows that Laraib asked for a book" / "Khalid knows what Laraib asked for."

The fact that Wh-expressions may be used to finite complements is notable in the examples that have been shown so far. Because of this, some people are led to the conclusion that the finite clause is a secure location for the extension of hidden scope. This is because the Wh-expression in (3) cannot be read with matrix scope. The precise reasons that have been offered for these events are interesting and important, but the empirical generality that has been discovered is more pertinent at this time. Given the first, there are two questions that arise. If the sequence of words does not matter, what is the state of the Wh-movement in

Urdu? If finite complements restrict Wh-expressions to the local domain, how does Urdu manage to send long-distance Wh-dependencies?

It was formerly believed that Urdu was a Wh-in-situ-language; however, the fact that Wh expressions are more often found in the preverbal position implies that this may not be the case. Think about the questions that follow about the direct and indirect objects, and you will realize that this is not a rigorous necessity at all. The word "who" is put before the verb in the first set of examples (1), while in the second set of examples (2), it is positioned in the neutral position between the indirect object and the subject.

(4). Who tasveer kis ne banayi hai?
That painting who [ergative case] made\s
"Who made that painting?"
(5) Kis ne woh tasveer banayi?
(6) Aslam ne bag kis ko pakraya
Aslam [ergative case] bag who [dative case] gave
"Who did Aslam give the bag to?"
(7) Aslam ne kisko bag dia?

Both sequences described above are practical options to pursue. The order that places the Wh-expression in the preverbal position is sometimes favored less than the order that places it in the base position. Take for example (6), whereby (7) looks more appropriate as compared to example (6). Nevertheless, until a well-controlled investigation of the discourse circumstances in which variants appear, considering the phrases holding wh-word to occur in the preverbal position (considering the preference level) seems like an appropriate working hypothesis. It is the pre-verbal position that acts as the focus point for Wh-expressions, and it is from this position that the various alternative word orders are structured. The pre-verbal position comes before the verb. The first approach to investigating finite complements requires, as a matter of course, changing the phrase that comes after the wh-word in the second question to something else.

(8) Saima kon sochti hai [k jeetay ga]
Saima who thinks that will win
"Who does Saima think will win?"
(9) Kon Saima sochti hai [k jeetay ga]

It is essential to keep in mind that in (8), the extracted Wh may be found in the matrix in the preverbal position, but in (9), it can be found at the beginning of the phrase. This distinction is very crucial. Because there is no instance of the pronoun yeh (this) in the matrix object position, it is possible to do such a transfer. The "Wh-expletive technique," also known as "scope marking" or "partial Wh-movement," is the second way, which has been documented in an extremely broad range of languages. It might seem that the problem is with a Wh-expression in the embedded clause; nevertheless, its distinguishing feature is that there is an expression in the matrix clause that matches an invariant Wh-expression.

(10) Saima kya sochti hai [k kon jeetay ga]
Saima what thinks that who will win
"Who does Saima think will win?"

The direct dependence formulation along with the indirect dependency formulation has both been put up as potential explanations for this phenomenon. In summation, the direct dependence strategy, which links scope marking with the overt extraction observed in English, is used to provide the embedded Wh-phrase matrix scope. This is done in order to provide the embedded Wh-phrase matrix scope which operates on the presumption that the matrix Wh-phrase has not a single other semantic purpose apart from indicating the scope. In contrast, the matrix Wh-phrase denotes quantification over propositional variables in the same manner as it does in the simple question when using the indirect Wh-dependency technique.

What does Saima think?

Saima has confidence that one of the statements in the set, which is symbolized by the winner, will be fulfilled. What the constraint on this variable is, which informs us of which group of propositions this variable should get its value from, is the question that the CP correlation is signaling. If we are to adhere to this interpretation, then the closest English counterpart of (10) would not be the translation that is shown in (10), but rather the English sequential scope marking structure that is presented in (11):

(11) [What does Saima think? Who will win?]

It is difficult to reason that somebody should remove the matrix scope from a statement that stands on its own syntactically. There is little room for debate on the need of using the indirect dependency approach when dealing with such systems. Is it not natural to apply this approach to other common scope marking applications, such as Example (10).

5. The Critical analysis of the driven movement of wh-word to Spec vP

The assumption that the preverbal position in Urdu language that holds the wh-phrase is Spec vP is the one that Manetta (2010) uses as her starting point. In a nutshell, her approach puts forth the derivations in (12), (13), (14) and (15) for the solution of fundamental mono-clausal issues. These four examples provide issues on the locations of the subject and the object, respectively:

(12) Ayesha ko kis ne danta
Ayesha [accusative case] who [ergative case] scolded
Who scolded Ayesha?

(13) [cp C… Ayesha [accusative case] [vP who-Nom [vP v __ __ scolded]]]
*i*Q *u*Q *u*Wh
*u*Wh *i*Wh EPP

Through its interaction with the wh-word in Spec through the movement, the v head learns details about its scope, which forms of the specifier location. This allows the v head to figure out the value of its uninterpretable [Wh] property as well as the existence or absence of its EPP property. Following this, the C head moves with the Wh-phrase found on the vP's leftmost side with agreement. This interaction involves probing the domain of the Wh-phrase and putting significance on the fact that it is uninterruptable. Because of this, the LF might be interpreted as a question since it places importance on the ambiguous Q component of the Wh-phrase. The reported word order takes place if the object is jumbled up, which moves the Wh-expression to the position before the verb in the sentence.

The procedure is the same for inquiries about nouns, with the exception that the subject, which was originally merged with Spec, vP, has to be shuffled about in order to get the appropriate word order.

(14) *Ashir ne kya awaaz suni*
Ashir [ergative case] what noise heard
What noise did Ashir hear?
(15) [cp C… Ashir-ergative case [vP what noise [vP v __ __ heard]]]
*i*Q *u*Q *u*Wh
*u*Wh *i*Wh EPP

Manetta gives generalizations of the "extraction" and "Wh-expletive" processes to the cases (of long distance), along with the associated explanations for each of these techniques. In the second part of this series, we will investigate whether these designations are correct. To get started, let us have a look at the causes of the affects that we observe:

(16) Jamal ne kis ko socha k Zahid ne mara

Jamal-[ergative case] who [accusative case] thought that Zahid [ergative case] hit

"Who did Jamal think Zahid hit?"

(17) [cp C… [vPwh-XP [v…] [cp C… [vP __ [v…]]]]]
*u*Wh *u*Q *u*Wh *u*Wh
*i*Q *i*Wh EPP EPP

Again, the entire Wh-expression who [accusative case] includes both a [Wh] part that can be interpreted and a Q (question) component that cannot be comprehended. Due to the probe v in the embedded clause engaging with it through the movement feature to elevate it to the embedded Spec vP, its uninterruptable [Wh] feature is recognized and its extended projection principle feature is satisfied. Its uninterruptable [Wh] characteristic may be recognised because of this interaction, and its feature of extended projection principle may be realized. Manetta (2010) offers a variety of reasons in favour of allowing the matrix v to probe into the embedded complimentizer phrase all the way to its edge after shifting the wh to the Spec of the matrix vP. By doing this, the matrix v will be able to recognize the value of both its embedded pseudo-prime feature of extended projection principle and its uninterpretable (Wh) feature. By performing a matrix Complimentizer valuation on the phrase's Question part and analyzing the results, information about the phrase may be discovered. Up to the clause that is incorporated in it, the expletive method is still consistent.

(18) Jamal ne kya socha k Zahid ne kis ko mara

Jamal [ergative case] what thought that Zahid [ergative case] who [accusative case] hit

Who did Jamal think Zahid hit?
(19) [cp C… [vPWh-expl [v...__] [cp C…] vPWh-XP [v…]]]]
uWh uQ uWh uQ uWh
iQ EPP iWh uQ
EPP

In the above example, the matrix v holding the feature of extended projection principle may be satisfied by the inclusion of a Wh-expletive in the numeric representation, which is not the case in (19). After the expletive has been produced in Spec, AspP and given accusative case through transitive verb, it is displaced to Spec vP to conform to the feature of extended projection principle on the verb. Because it is an expletive, it obviously does not have the Wh-attribute. To accomplish this, the unintelligible (Wh) feature of the matrix Complimentizer head needs to be appreciated by a wh phrase that is positioned within the matrix Complimentizer head's domain in a convenient location. This phrase can be found at the edge of the matrix Complimentizer head's edge or phase of the phase immediately below it. The probes begin their analysis at the vP phase of the matrix clause, which is where the expletive that does not have a Wh-characteristic may be found. Since the matrix v holds an in-valued [Wh] feature, the Wh-phrase located along the bottom edge of vP is the one that is utilized to assign a numerical value to this feature. The utility of the embedded Wh-matrix is increased because of the matrix v's assignment of a numerical value to the attribute of matrix C known as Wh.

Manetta (2010) argument as shown in examples (16), (17), (18) and (19) depends significantly on the fact that the embedded C may be seen through by the matrix v, which enables the matrix to explore the embedded vP. This is because the matrix can look through the embedded C. To proceed with the investigation into the embedded vP, the matrix v must first assign accusative case to the embedded CP in order to make it visible. When it comes to the construction of Urdu phrases, Manetta (2010) assumes something a little bit different. It is abundantly clear from (7.19) that the Wh-expletive is created within the environment of transitive verb in Spec, AspP, the position where it is given the accusative case and justifies the feature of extended projection principle on verb with the help of move. Since Manetta (2010) is under the impression that the CP associate is the genuine VP argument against V is [vP Subject [VP CP V] v] as explained by Dayal (2017).

Even though the Complimentizer Phrase is the complement of matrix verb, Manetta (2010) contends that the CP's placement after the verb is the product of a post-syntactic linearization rule. She makes this assertion in one of her sentences. Since the phase boundary of embedded C can be seen by v, her hypothesis is that it is possible for it to continue probing all the way towards the next edge of the phase. It should be kept in mind that this also applies

to the examples (16) and (17), as both do not include any swear words. Matrix v may need to probe through C all the way to the boundary of embedded vP so that it may fulfill both the question part and the feature of extended projection principle. To summarize, Manetta contends that the genesis of three unconnected components of the formulation of Urdu questions is the same. Because of this, the Wh expressions need to be moved to the Spec vP where their characteristics may be inspected and assessed in a way that is transparent from C.

Now I will critically analyze some of the assumptions, both explicit and implicit, that Manetta (2010) and Dayal (2017) has described about the placement of the embedded complimentizer phrase in the syntax of Urdu language. According to Manetta, the finite phrase is a legitimate complement of the verb since it is not given case by transitive verb, which is what is noticed in the above given instances. When the expletive Wh is used in a phrase, the verb preposition changes the sentence into an accusative and highlights the EPP quality of the word. A remark such as (3), which would be expressed as (20) below, originated from anything like as (21). The non Wh-expletive justifies the feature of extended projection principle of the matrix transitive verb but lacks any attributes that are uniquely its own. Considering this case, the embedded complimentizer phrase is seen as a straightforward root question, which leads to the following interpretation of an indirect question:

(20) Jamal (yeh) janta hai k Zahid ne kis ko mara
Jamal this knows that Zahid [ergative case] who [accusative case] hit

"Jamal knows who Zahid hit."

(21) [CP C… [vP [v...] [cp C…] vPWh-XP [v…]]]]]
EPP uWh uQ uWh
iQ iWh uQ
EPP

The question of why it is so difficult to get a straightforward response in circumstances like these remains unanswered. Let us pretend that there isn't any obvious obscenity in there by saying kya that. Either 'you' or Subject satisfies the extended projection principle condition of matrix verb. Let us imagine for the time being that C's matrix has two features, Q and Wh, which are represented by the symbols iQ and uWh respectively. By comparison to Manetta's explanation of the construction of the equivalent scope marking, which is repeated for convenience in (24), we would have a form identical to (23) for (22):

(22) Jamal (yeh) janta hai k Zahid ne kis ko mara

Jamal (this) knows that Zahid [ergative case] who [accusative] hit

"Who is such that Jamal knows Zahid hit him?"

(23) [cp C… [vP non-Wh-expl [v …] [cp C…] vPWh-XP [v…]]]]]
uWh uWh uQ uWh
iQ EPP iWh uQ
EPP
(24) [cp C… [vPWh-expl [v …] [cp C…] vPWh-XP [v…]]]]]
uWh uQ uWh uQ uWh
iQ EPP iWh uQ
EPP

Moreover, matrix v must investigate the embedded phrase in order to calculate the value of the uWh characteristic it possesses. Matrix C might now look at the features of v to compute the value of the uWh feature that belongs to itself. Given the many logical options available inside Manetta's system, the facts do not support the prediction that Urdu language should let Wh-expressions within finite complements to have matrix scope. This is because the facts contradict the forecast. As can be seen, Manetta (2010) does not supply a comprehensive explanation of the circumstance since she does not establish the position of the limited complement's position as a scope island. Because that serves as the basis for all previous analyses of long-distance Wh-dependence in Urdu, its omission is not particularly remarkable.

Now the research will focus on the several ways that are used to form distinct types of questions or interrogatives in Urdu language. The first kind of Wh-movement that we are going to investigate is the locally acquired type, which is more likely to take place in the preverbal position than in any other position. The narrative of Manetta (2010) does not correspond to the actual events, as we will see in a moment. After that, the research will critically evaluate the methods that individuals have discovered to get around the rule that prohibits questioning outside of the focus of the investigation by making use of prolonged mobility and marking.

According to Manetta (2010), its first approach requires extraction, while its second way is an expletive Wh-methodology. Both methods are described here. When I look at the whole body of information, including recent discoveries as well as older ones, I will see that these perspectives are erroneous.

5.1 Wh-Movement

The function that the theory of feature checking and the role of Spec of vP play in the study of Urdu question formulation was recently introduced. The research shows that both of these functions in action. The primary objective of this research has been to investigate local Wh-movement in order to establish whether or not it is capable of capturing the adjacency between the Wh-expression and the verb. However, Manetta (2010) explains, even assuming a vP phase with the feature of extended projection principle that draws a Wh-phrase is not a certainty, and this is something that the author emphasizes on. Moreover, Manetta (2010) logical reasoning for Wh-expression's preverbal position in Urdu in terms of the movement of wh-word to Spec vP is nothing more than a promissory note.

6. Findings and Interpretations

Urdu is an in-situ language as it bears the presence of Wh-word at canonical position. It means that Urdu language can assist Wh-word at any given position in the sentence, be it at the initial, middle or final position. For example,

a)	Kahan	gai	hai	Maria?
	Q-marker (k-word)	Verb	Tense-marker (auxilliary)	Subject
b)	Maria	kahan	gai	hai?
	Subject	Q-marker	Verb	Tense-marker (auxiliary)
c)	Maria	gai	hai	kahan?
	Subject	Verb	Tense-marker (auxiliary)	Q-marker

All the three given questions are correct and give complete sense without violating the grammatical integrity. In sentence (a) Wh-word (K-word in case of Urdu) is present at the initial position, in example (b) Wh-word is present at middle position, whereas in example (c) Wh-word is present at the final position of the sentence. Although the ideal case of Wh-expression is shown in the example (b), the other two questions (a) and (c) are not ungrammatical odd in structure.

On the other hand, English is not an in-situ language because it does not bear the presence of Wh-word at middle or end positions apart from the polar questions, multiple wh-word questions and echo questions. In other words, the process of topicalization is rare in nature. It means that English only assists Wh-word at the initial position. For example,

(a) Who was dancing with you?
(b) *You dancing was with who?
(c) *You was who dancing with? (* denotes ungrammatical)

It is clear that in example (a) Grammatical integrity has been maintained however the same cannot be said about example (b) and (c). The last two examples (b) and (c) are not making any sense and the sense of grammar is completely violated in these examples. Hence it shows that English language only bears Wh-word at initial position while keeping in contact the grammaticality of the sentence. This is one of the major differences that are present in Urdu and English language. The movement of Wh-words in English is regulatory while the movement of K-words is non-regulatory in Urdu language.

As explained in the examples above the movement of Wh-expression in the sentence is restrictive in English language while movement of K-word in Urdu is totally optional. We have explained that the Wh-expression may be understood within the context of the matrix scope; nevertheless, the finite clause offers a secure location for the growth of the hidden scope. Actually, there are situations in which the order with the Wh-expression in the preverbal position is less desirable than the order with the Wh-expression in the base position. These circumstances include: The pre-verbal position is the focal point of the Wh-focal expression, which is also the location from which the multiple different word orderings occur. Its appearance before a verb in a sentence may be shown by its position before the verb in the phrase.

This study has provided the embedded Wh-expression matrix with scope by making use of a technique called direct dependency, which links scope marking to the overt extraction seen in English. By doing so, we broaden the scope of the application of the Wh-expression matrix that is encoded. The premise upon which it is found is that the matrix Wh-expression only ever denotes scope and never serves any other semantic purpose. When the indirect Wh-dependence approach is used, the Wh-expression matrix still denotes quantification over propositional variables in the same manner as it does in the straightforward question.

It is necessary to move the Wh expressions to the Spec vP to make it possible for C to examine and assess their attributes in a manner that is understandable to them. It is not certain that a vP phase will have the feature of extended projection principle that creates a Wh-phrase; this is because it is not guaranteed.

1) The movement of auxiliary words is mandatory with the movement of Wh-words in the sentence in English language. For example,

- What can you do?
- You can do what? (Displaced sentence)

In this particular illustration, the Wh-word (what) combines with the verb (do) to produce the Verb Phrase (do what), which then combines with the auxiliary word (can) to get the T-bar (can do what), which then combines with the pronoun (you) in order to produce the TP (You can do what) due to the fact that the auxiliary word (can) possesses the properties of both a tense marker (+WH) and an EPP feature, it is possible to employ it to construct an interrogative sentence. This is because the EPP feature shows that the auxiliary word can be relocated to the interrogative position C of the Complementizer Phrase.

2) However, in Urdu language the auxiliary word is non-mandatory with the movement of Wh-word in the sentence. For example,

- Kya ker sakte ho tum?
- Tum kya ker sakte ho?
- Ker kya sakte ho tum?

The question marker "Kya" appears three times in this sentence, each time at a different stage in the construction of the phrase. In the earlier example, the k-word "Kya" is combined with the verb "ker" to produce the VP, which is then combined with the auxiliary word "sakte ho." Create the letter TP by combining the letters T and bar, which are followed by the pronoun tum and combined together.

The WH expression has the (TN's +EPP +Wh) Features that dictate that it must move to the C position of the complementizer phrase; however, the Urdu language mandates that the Wh-expression occupy the specifier position of the complementizer phrase. In English, the auxiliary verb follows the WH expression wherever it goes; this is because the WH expression has the (TN's +EPP +Wh) Features that dictate that it must move to the C position of the complementizer phrase. To accommodate the fact that certain auxiliary words in Urdu are joined to the verb itself, as well as the fact that it is not always the case that relocating the Wh-expression in Urdu will draw the auxiliary to the C position of the CP, the language was extended to include a null complementizer. This was done for both reasons. As a result, one

complementizer is added in Urdu. This complementizer combines with the move Wh-word Kya to complementizer phrase having here at the specifier position of CP, which enables effective sentence derivation.

7. Conclusion

The present study assumes that wh-acquisition in Urdu language affects the learning of wh-expressions in English language among L2 learners. The study has critically evaluated that Urdu is considered an in-situ language because the Wh-word can be replaced in any of the given position in a sentence (initial, middle, final). However, the same cannot be said about English language as the Wh-word does not appear in the middle or end positions in the sentences. The only exceptions to this rule are polar questions, interrogatives with multiple Wh-words, and echo questions. In contrast to English, where the movement of Wh-expression is in fact regulatory, the movement of k-words in Urdu is completely non-regulatory. Moreover, the replacement of auxiliary word along with movement of Wh-expression in a sentence is unavoidable to keep the 'grammaticality' in contact. Whereas, in Urdu language there is no such obligation of replacing auxiliary with the Wh-word in the sentence. The present study is different and significant from other earlier studies because it gives a complete descriptive comparison of wh-expression difference that are clear in Urdu and English language. The study has proven the behaviour of wh-expression outlined by Manetta (2010). Moreover, the present study justifies that acquisition of Urdu language, and its syntactic patterns affect the learning of English language and its syntactic framework in L2 learners due to which Pakistani educators need to change their teaching methods to address the clear difference of proficiency in both languages. The language policy makers need to consider the differences among the two languages (Urdu and English) and make the learners realize the major differences as this will help them cover the difference of proficiency in Urdu and English language.

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