

including Taiwanese *ná* ‘where’ (cf. Liu 2022), and Changshanese *osi* ‘how’ and *ode* ‘how’, as summarized in the table below.

	MC	Taiwanese	Changshanese
causal interpretation	<i>zenme</i> ‘how’	<i>án-tsuánn</i> ‘how’; <i>ná</i> ‘where’	<i>o-si</i> ‘how’
denial interpretation	<i>zenme</i> ‘how’; <i>na</i> ‘where’	<i>ná</i> ‘where’	<i>o-si</i> ‘how’ <i>o-de</i> ‘how’

References

- Frana, Ilaria and Kyle Rawlins. 2019. Attitudes in discourse: Italian polar questions and the particle *mica*. *Semantics and Pragmatics* 12(26): 1-48.
- Hsieh, Chia-Ling. 2005. Modal Verbs and Modal Adverbs in Chinese: An Investigation into the Semantic Source. *USTWPL* 1: 31-58.
- Liu, Chi-Ming Louis. 2022. Refutatory *na*-sentences in Mandarin Chinese. *International Journal of Chinese Linguistics* 9(2): 236-265.
- Tsai, Wei-Tien Dylan. 2008. Left Periphery and How-Why Alternations. *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 17: 83-115.
- Zwicky, Arnold M. and Ann D. Zwicky. 1973. How come and what for. In *Papers in Honor of Henry and Renée Kahane*, 923-933. University of Illinois Press.