1 Anchoring back to the speech acts

(1) Interrogative in Korean

a) QUESTION
   (CONTEXT) + Jon-NOM cake-ACC bake-PST INT [H%]
   "Did Jon bake a cake?"

b) QUESTION
   (CONTEXT) + Jon-NOM cake-ACC bake-PST INT-ko [H%]
   "Is the question about whether Jon baked a cake or not?"
   • Previous SA: [QUESTION] Not Speaker ➔ Speaker
   • Current SA: [QUESTION] Speaker ➔ Hearer
   • Response: Yes [No], that is [isn’t] the question.

c) BIASED QUESTION
   (CONTEXT) + Jon-NOM cake-ACC bake-PST INT-ko [LH%]
   "Oh, so the question is whether Jon baked a cake or not?"
   • Response: Yes [No], that is [isn’t] the question.

d) BIASED ASSERTION
   (CONTEXT) + Jon-NOM cake-ACC bake-PST INT-ko [HL%]
   "Oh, so the question is whether Jon baked a cake or not."
   • Previous SA: [QUESTION] Not Speaker ➔ Speaker
   • Current SA: [ASSERTION]

3 Commitment Phrase and Act Phrase

Adapted from Krifka (2015)

- Commitment phrase (CmP): commitment (→) for head of CmP
- Intonation as the realization of speech acts (Schankheit 2015)
- Act phrase (ActP): prosody for head of ActP; marks commitment source

Example:
(8) Did Jon bake a cake?
(9) Let [ActP] = [CmP] (a) Jon baked a cake (b) Jon bought a cake (c) Jon ate a cake (d) Jon bought a pizza

- ActP is higher than CmP
- LHL% is similar to H% in recent context
- [ko] and [nikka] with LHL% is similar to [again], taking previous speech act as its argument

4 Proposal

0. Clause marker + ... (H% / LH%): Participant’s commitment to Ø
1. Clause marker + ... (LH% / HL%): Speaker bias
   - Inquisitive/assertive rising declarative (Gunlogson 2002; Jeong 2018)
2. Clause marker + [ko/nikka]: Participant’s commitment to Ø