**Question particle (anaa)**

1. Polar questions are marked by question particles such as *anaa*, *a*, and *aso*.
   - **a**: *Yaw a-da anaa?*  
   - **anaa**: *Yaw PERF-sleep QPrt*  
   - *Has Yaw slept?*  
   - *Yaw is asleep* (Marfo 2005:32)

2. The complementizer *se* in Akan is neutral. The interrogative complements are marked by *anaa*.
   - **Kofi know COMPL Ama PERF-sleep QPrt**
   - *Kofi knows whether Ama is asleep.*  
   - [interrogative complement]

3. **Kofi nim se Ama a-da anaa**
   - *Kofi know COMPL Ama a-da*  
   - *Kofi knows that Ama is asleep.*  
   - [declarative complement]

4. The verb *dwene* translates as both *think* and *wonder*. The difference is marked by *anaa*.
   - **Kofi dwene se Ama a-da anaa**
   - *Kofi think-PST.COMPL Ama PERF-sleep QPrt*  
   - *Kofi wondered if Ama is asleep.*  
   - [rogative predicate]

5. **Kofi dwene-e se Ama a-da anaa**
   - *Kofi think-PST.COMPL Ama PERF-sleep QPrt*  
   - *Kofi thought that Ama was asleep.*  
   - [anti-rogative predicate]

6. The properties of *anaa* indicate that it is a clause-typing particle, in keeping with the analysis in Marfo (2005) and Kügler (2016), and not a polar question particle, unlike *kyuur* (Bhatt & Dayal 2020).

**Disjunctive marker (anaa)**

1. **anaa** as a disjunctive marker combines NPs and TPs.
   - **Kofi anaa Ama na v kɔ-ɔ sukuu mu hɔ no anaa**
   - *Kofi go-LOC school LOC DET PRT Ama PERF-Fall*  
   - *Where is Kofi? Kofi may be at home.* (Guessing)

2. **anaa** is not a modal.
   - **5. *ehia , Kofi ko epon anaa?* = { (Kofi at sea, ¬Kofi at sea)}**
   - *Is Kofi presumably at sea?*

3. **anaa** behaves like the German discourse particle *wohl* (cf. Zimmerman, 2010).

**How many *anaas*?**

- **anaa** expresses possibility (maybe P) indicating speaker’s uncertainty.
  - **5. *anaa ko* ko epon anaa? = { (Kofi at sea, ¬Kofi at sea)}**
  - *Is Kofi presumably at sea?*

- **anaa** introduces tentative commitment to P.
  - **8. *anaa ko* ko epon anaa? = { (Kofi at sea, ¬Kofi at sea)}**
  - *If speaker has some evidence*  
  - *Is Kofi presumably at sea?*

- **anaa** behaves like the Canadian discourse particle *wohl*.
  - **9. a. *anaa nswu v-t anaa** If speaker has some evidence**  
  - *Is it raining?*

  - **b. *anaa nswu v-t anaa* If no such evidence exists**  
  - *Is it raining?*

**Tag particle (anaa)**

- **anaa** is added to a declarative to request for confirmation.
  - **13. Kofi ko-ɔ sukuu enoru , anaa?**
  - *Kofi go-LOC sea*  
  - *Kofi went to sea yesterday. Didn’t he?*

- The **anaa** tag particle is used only when the speaker has tentative commitment to P.
  - **The tag particle, therefore, only selects CP [-Q]**
  - **a. [XP[anaa][CP[Q][TP…]]] [✓]**

- **anaa** can be embedded.
  - **14. Ama a-da , anaa**
  - *Ama PERF-sleep , TPRT*  
  - *Ama slept, didn’t she?*

- **anaa** is invisible to interrogative operator.
  - **b. [XP[anaa][CP[Q][TP…]]] [X]**

- **anaa** only selects for the choice reading implying that it is not an SAP disjunct.