

# Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

Ver April 2023

Language name: Basque

ISO 639-3: eus

Glottolog: basq1248

Consultant demographics: The consultant speaks Central Basque. Grew up in Ordizia in Gipuzkoa. At home spoke Basque. A lot of Spanish input from the environment.

## Contexts

### A. Conjunctive contexts

#### A1. No contrast

- 1) *Context (stative)*: Susie works as a doctor in a hospital. In her spare time, she gives classes at the local college.

*Target sentences:*

Susie is a doctor and she is a teacher.

*Susie medikua da eta Susie irakaslea da.*

Susie doctor Cop.3s CONJ Susie teacher Cop.3s

Susie is a doctor; she is a teacher. (check of whether juxtaposition is possible)

*Susie medikua da; Susie irakaslea da.*

- 2) *Context (eventive)*: Paul needs to do some ironing, but he finds it boring, so he turns on the TV to watch his favourite program while he irons.

*Target sentences:*

Paul is watching TV and he is ironing his shirts.

*Paul telebista ikusten ari da eta (?bera) alkondara plantxatzen ari da*  
Paul TV watch Prog Aux.3sg Conj he shirts iron Prog Aux.3sg

*Paul is watching TV; he is ironing his shirts. (juxtaposition)*

Paul telebista ikusten ari da; Paul/bera alkondara plantxatzen ari da

## A2. Contrast

- 3) *Context (stative)*: You live in a place where doctors are wealthy. Susie works as a doctor. She mainly treats patients who cannot pay for their treatment, so Susie earns much less money than other doctors do. You tell your friend about Susie:

*Target sentence*: Susie is a doctor but she is poor.

*Susie medikua da baina behartsua (da).*

Susie doctor Cop but poor Cop

- 4) *Context (episodic)*: Jen bought a big ice cream cone. Instead of eating it herself though, she gave it to a sad-looking stranger who was sitting by himself on a bench.

*Target sentence*: Jen bought ice cream but she bought it for a stranger.

*Jen-ek izozki bat erosi du baina ezezaguna batentzat erosi du.*

Jen-erg ice-cream-abs one/a buy aux.3sg.3sg but unknown one/a-for buy aux.3sg.3sg

## A3. Contrast - negated conjunct

- 5) *Context*: Paul told his grandmother that he works in a hospital and now his grandma tells everyone that Paul is a doctor. But this is not true, Paul actually works at the reception!

*Target sentence*: Paul is not a doctor but he is a receptionist.

*Paul ez da medikua baizik (eta) harreragilea.*

Paul neg cop doctor instead receptionist

- 6) *Context:* Jen was planning to buy herself some ice cream after work, but the store was all out of ice cream! So Jen decided to buy some chocolate instead.

*Target sentence:* Jen didn't buy ice cream but she bought chocolate.

Jenek ez du izozki-rik erosi **baizik (eta)** txokolatea.

Jen-erg neg aux.3sg.3sg ice-cream.part buy instead chocolate

## B. Disjunctive contexts

### B1. With speaker knowledge about which clause is true

- 7) *Context:* On a multiple choice maths test, it asks "5x5" and lists two options (A) 24 and (B) 25. The teacher says to the student:

*Target sentence:* (Either) the answer to the question is A or the answer to the question is B.

Erantzun egokia A da **ala** erantzun egokia B da.

Answer correct A cop or(excl) answer correct B cop

- 8) *Context:* You and your friend are playing a game guessing the jobs of Paul and John. She can't think of the answer, and she asks you for a hint. You know that Paul is a doctor, and that John used to be a doctor but is not anymore. So you say:

*Target sentence:* (Either) Paul is a doctor or John is a doctor.

Paul medikua da **ala** John medikua da.

Paul da medikua **ala** John da medikua.

## B2. Without speaker knowledge about which clause is true

### B2-1. Within a statement

#### B2-1.1 exclusive/unspecified

- 9) *Context:* You have lost your phone. You remember it at your work office desk before cycling home.

*Target sentence:* I left my phone at work or I dropped it on my way home.

*Nere telefonoa lanean utzi dut **edo** etxera bidean erori zait.*

My phone work-in leave aux.3sg.1sg or(incl) home-to way-in drop  
aux.3sg.1sg.1sg

- 10) *Context:* Your friend asks you what John's job is. As far as you know, John might be a doctor. You're not sure, though. It's also possible that he's a writer.

*Target sentence:* John is a doctor or he is a writer.

John medikua da **edo** John idazlea da.

John doctor cop or John writer cop

#### B2-1.2 inclusive

- 11) *Context:* Your friend asks you what John's job is. You're not sure: he might be a doctor, he might be a writer, he might also be both. You say:

*Target sentence:* John is a doctor or he is a writer (maybe both).

John medikua da **edo** John idazlea da (agian biak).

John doctor cop or John writer cop (maybe two-D.pl)

### B2-2. Within a question

- 12) *Context:* You come home from work and realise that you have lost your phone. You tell your friend, whom you called from your office right before you left work. Your friend asks you:

*Target sentence:* Did you leave your phone at work or did you leave it on the bus?

Zure telefonoa lanean utzi duzu **ala** autobusean utzi duzu?

Your phone work-in leave aux.3sg.2sg or(excl) bus-in leave aux.3sg.2sg

Comment: *ala* is being used less frequently than *edo*.

- 13) *Context:* You really want a particular brand of sauce for something you plan on cooking later, but you're not sure which supermarket would sell it. You ask your housemate:

*Target sentence:* Would Shop A sell this brand or would Shop B sell this brand?

A dendak salduko al du marka hau **edo** B dendak salduko du marka hau?

A shop-erg sell-fut Q aux brand this-abs or(incl) B shop-erg sell-fut Q aux brand this-abs

## C. Others

### C1. Both clauses are false

- 14) *Context (stative):* Paul works in a hospital. He is not a doctor and he is not a nurse. He works at the reception.

*Target sentence:* Paul is neither a doctor nor is he a nurse.

Paul **ez** da medikua **ezta** erizaina ere.

Paul neg cop doctor neg-conj(EZ+ETA) nurse even

- 15) *Context (episodic):* Mike's mother told him to go to the supermarket to buy some ice cream for his sister, but Mike stole it instead and ate it himself.

*Target sentence:* Mike didn't buy ice cream nor did he give it to his sister.

Mike-ek **ez** du izozkia erosi **ezta** bere arrebari eman ere.

Mike-erg neg aux.3sg.3sg ice-cream buy neg-conj his sister-dat give even

## C2. Free choice

16) *Context:* There are two sweets on the table. A cupcake and a cookie. Paul can choose either one of them but not both. You don't care which one he chooses.

*Target sentence:* Paul can eat a cupcake or he can eat a cookie.

Paulek pastel bat jan dezake **ala** galleta bat jan dezake.

Paul-erg cake one eat aux.can or(excl) cookie one eat aux.can

## C3. Disjunction under negation

– can be skipped if 14)/15) elicit explicit/separate negation (rather than a dedicated connective)

17) *Context:* Susie always wanted to be a doctor, and she always loved running. When she was a kid, she dreamt of a double-career as a doctor and a professional runner. Unfortunately for Susie, neither of these plans worked out. She works a job she doesn't like and she has no time for running.

*Target sentence:* Susie isn't a doctor or a runner.

(= It's not the case that Susie is a doctor or that Susie is a runner.)