

Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

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Language: Cantonese

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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 hai go jisang jau hai go lousi
Susie COP CL doctor CONN COP CL teacher

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

?*Susie hai go jisang; keoi hai go lou-si*
Susie COP CL doctor; 3SG COP CL teacher

Comment: Doesn't sound quite right, a bit contradictory

- 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 [*jat lou*] tong saam [*jat lou*] tai dinsi
Paul while iron clothes while watch TV

Comments:

- “jat” means “one”
- Progressive form would sound odd here

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

?Paul tai-gan dinsi, keoi tong-gan saam
Paul watch-PROG TV, 3SG iron-PROG clothes

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 hai go jisang, **daanhai** keoi mou cin
Susie COP CL doctor, **CONN** 3SG not.have money

- 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 maai-zo syutgou **batgwo** keoi hai maai bei go maksang-jan ge
Jen buy-PERF [ice cream] **CONN** 3SG COP buy give CL strange-person COMP

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 m hai go jisang, koei hai go receptionist

Paul NEG COP CL doctor, 3SG COP CL receptionist

*Paul m hai go jisang **jik** hai go receptionist*

Comment: the first example without the connective is preferred (and was first volunteered)

- 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.

Jen mou maai dou syutgou,

batgwo keoi maai-zo zyukulik

Jen not.have buy achieve/get [ice cream], CONN 3SG buy-PERF 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.

*Go daapon **jat-hai** A **jat-hai** B*

CL answer one-COP A one-COP B

Comment: “jat-hai” could be translated as “either”, but can be decomposed as in the glosses

- 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 waakze John hai jisang
Paul **CONN** John COP doctor

Jathai Paul jathai John hai jisang

Comments:

- second sentence works better if you know for sure that one of them is a doctor
- full clause disjunction sounds odd in the first sentence

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.

Ngo jathai lau-zo go dinwaa hai gongsi ...
1SG **CONN** leave-PERF CL phone LOC office

... jathai faan ukkei ge sihau dit-zo
CONN return home COMP time drop-PERF

- 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 jathai jisang jathai zokga
John **CONN** doctor **CONN** writer

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 jau honang hai go jisang jik jau honang hai go zokga
John have possibility COP CL doctor **CONN** have possibility COP CL writer

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?

Nei hai mai lau-zo go dinwa hai gongsi, dinghai lau-zo hai basi
2SG COP not.COP leave-PERF CL phone LOC office, **CONN** leave-PERF LOC bus

Comment: "hai mai" is the interrogative form

- 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?

li go paaizi Shop A wui maai dinghai Shop B wui maai?
this CL brand Shop A will sell **CONN** Shop B will sell

Comment: Topicalising "this brand" makes it sound better

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 **m** hai jisang **jik m** hai wusi
Paul not COP doctor CONN not COP nurse

Paul **jau m** hai jisang **jau m** hai wusi
Paul CONN not COP doctor CONN not COP nurse

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 **mou** maai dou syutgou **jik** **mou** bei dou syutgou keoi go mui
Mike not.have buy achieve [ice cream] CONN not.have give achieve ice-cream 3SG CL
sister

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.

Paul hoji sik go daangou **waakze** fai cukkei
Paul can eat CL cake CONN CL cookie

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.)

Susie jau m hai jisang	jau m hai paausau
Susie CONN not COP doctor	CONN not COP runner

Susie **m** hai jisang **jik m** hai paausau

Context	Coordinator(s) elicited
A1 Conjunctive, no contrast	jau [stative example] jat lou ... jat lou [episodic example, translated as "while"]
A2 Conjunctive, contrast	daanhai [stative example] batgwo [episodic example]
A3 Conjunctive, contrast, negated conjunct	jik [stative example, dispreferred to juxtaposition] batgwo [episodic example]
B1 Disjunctive, with speaker knowledge	jat-hai ... jat-hai waakze [NP disjunction]
B2-1.1 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, exclusive/unspecified	jat-hai ... jat-hai
B2-1.2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, inclusive	jau honang ... jik jau honang [modal expression added: "jau honang" ~ have possibility]
B2-2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, question	dinghai
C1 both clauses false	m ... jik m [m = negation] jau m ... jau m mou ... jik mou [episodic example, mou = different negative element, glossed as "not.have"]
C2 free choice	waakze [again NP disjunction]
C3 negation	same as in C1