

Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

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Language: Dutch

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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 is een dokter **en** (ze is) een lerares.

Susie is a doctor **EN** she is a teacher.

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

— (not possible)

- 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 kijkt TV **en** strijkt zijn shirts.

Paul watch.pres TV **EN** iron.pres his shirts

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

— (again, “don’t think so”)

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 is een dokter **maar** ze is arm.

Susie is a doctor MAAR she is poor.

- 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 kocht een ijsje **maar** ze kocht het voor een vreemde.

J buy.past an ice-cream MAAR sie buy.past it for a stranger

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 is geen dokter **maar** (hij is) een receptionist.

Paul is no doctor MAAR he is a receptionist

- *sondern/aber* distinction does not seem to exist in Dutch

- 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 heeft chocolade gekocht, geen ijs.

Jen has chocolate bought, no ice-cream

Jen heeft geen ijs gekocht **maar** chocolade.

Jen has no ice-cream bought MAAR 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.

(Of) Het antwoord op de vraag is A **of** het antwoord (op de vraag) is B.
OF the answer to the question is A OF the answer to the question is B

- 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.

(Of) Paul is een dokter **of** John is een dokter.
OF Paul is a doctor OF John is a doctor.

Comment:

- (of) at the beginning for binary choices, specifically the either/or

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.

Ik ben mijn telefoon op werk vergeten **of** ik heb hem onderweg laten vallen.
I am my phone at work forgotten OF I have it on the way let fall

- Comment: Can't use smaller constructions because it's a different verb

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 is een dokter **of** hij is een auteur.
John is a doctor OF he is a 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 is een dokter **of** een auteur, wellicht allebei.
John is a doctor OF a writer maybe both

(if you're not sure if he's either a doctor or writer)

John is wellicht/(*)of een dokter of auteur.

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?

Heb je je telefoon op werk laten liggen **of** in de bus?
Have you your phone at work let lie OF in the bus

Heb je je telefoon op werk laten liggen **of** heb je hem in de bus laten liggen?
Have you your phone at work let lie OF have you it in the bus let lie

- 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?

Zou winkel A dit merk verkopen **of** zou winkel B dit merk verkopen?
Would shop A this brand sell OF would shop B this brand sell

Zou winkel A **of** winkel B dit merk verkopen?
Would shop A OF shop B this brand sell

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 is **geen** dokter **en** hij is **geen** broeder/verpleger.
Paul is no doctor EN he is no nurse

(something that slightly older people say):

Paul is **geen** dokter **noch** is hij verpleger.
Paul is no doctor NOCH is he 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 heeft **geen** ijs gekocht **en** gaf het **ook niet** aan zijn zus(je).
Mike has no ice-cream bought EN gave it also not to his sister

Comment: Pretty unnatural without the additive ("ook")

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 kan een cupcake eten **of** hij kan een koekje eten.
Paul can a cupcake eat OF he can a cookie eat

Paul kan een cupcake **of** een koekje eten.
Paul can a cupcake OF a cookie eat

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 is geen dokter **en** geen atleet.
Susie is no doctor EN no runner

Het is niet het geval dat Susie een dokter is **of** dat Susie een atleet is.
It is not the case that Susie a doctor is OF that Susie an athlete is

The above is pretty unnatural, the following sounds slightly better:

Het is niet het geval dat Susie een dokter is, **noch** dat Susie een atleet is.
 It is not the case that Susie a doctor is NOCH that Susie an athlete is.

Context	Coordinator(s) elicited
A1 Conjunctive, no contrast	<i>en</i>
A2 Conjunctive, contrast	<i>maar</i>
A3 Conjunctive, contrast, negated conjunct	<i>maar</i>
B1 Disjunctive, with speaker knowledge	<i>(of) ... of</i> [the doubling of “of” corresponds to “either...or”, probably not related to speaker knowledge]
B2-1.1 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, exclusive/unspecified	<i>of</i>
B2-1.2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, inclusive	<i>of</i>
B2-2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, question	<i>of</i>
C1 both clauses false	geen ... <i>en</i> ... geen geen ... <i>noch</i> geen ... <i>en</i> och niet [geen = negative quantifier/no] [och = additive/also] [niet = negation/not]
C2 free choice	<i>of</i>
C3 negation	geen ... <i>en</i> ... geen niet ... <i>of</i> niet ... <i>noch</i>