

Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

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Date: 29/11/2023

Language: Hausa

Gender: m

Age: 26

Dialect: native speaker of the Kano dialect (i.e. “standard” Hausa)

(The speaker grew up in Kano state, both parents Hausa speakers, no linguistics background)

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 likita ce **kuma** Malama ce.

Susie doctor cop CONN teacher.f cop

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

Susie likita ce; Malama ce.

Comment: That's ok.

- 2) *Context (episodic)*: 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 yana	kallon TV	kuma	yana	goge rigar sa
Paul 3sg.m.ipfv	watch TV	CONN	3sg.m.ipfv	iron shirt his

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

Paul yana kallon TV; yana goge rigar sa.

Comment: that's ok

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 likita ce **amma** talaka ce.
Susie doctor cop CONN 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 ta siyo ice cream **amma** bako ta siyo wa.
Jen 3sg.f.pfv buy ice cream CONN stranger 3sg.f.pfv buy for

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 ba likita ba-ne **amma** kilaki ne.
Paul neg doctor neg-cop CONN clerk cop

- 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 ba-ta siyo ice cream ba **amma** ta siyo cakuleti.
Jen neg-3sg.f.pfv buy ice cream neg CONN 3sg.f.pfv buy 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.

Ko dai amsar tambayar A ce **ko (kuma)** amsar tambayar B ce.
Either answer question A cop CONN answer question 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.

Ko dai Paul ne likita **ko (kuma)** John ne likita.

Either Paul cop doctor CONN John cop doctor

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.

Na bar waya ta a wajen aiki **ko kuma**
1sg.pfv leave phone my at work CONN

na yar da ita a hanyar zuwa gida
1sg.pfv lose it on way going home

- 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 likita ne **ko kuma** marubuci ne.

John doctor cop CONN 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 likita ne **ko kuma** marubuci ne (**ko**) watakila duka biyun.
John doctor cop CONN writer cop CONN maybe together two

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?

A gida ka bar wayar ka **ko (kuma)** a cikin mota ka bar ta?
At home 2sg.m.pfv leave phone your CONN inside bus/car 2sg.m.pfv leave it

- 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?

Shin za'a iya samun wannan kayan a shagon A **ko (kuma)** za'a iya samu a
Qprt possible getting this item at shop A CONN possible getting at

shagon B?
Shop B

Comment: "shin" originally translated as "is there"

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 ba likita ba-ne **kuma** ba majinyaci ba-ne.

Paul neg doctor neg-cop CONN neg nurse neg-cop

- 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 bai siyo ice cream dɪn ba **kuma**

M. neg.3sg.m.pfv buy ice cream the neg CONN

bai bawa kanwar sa ba.

neg.3sg.m.pfv give younger.sister his neg

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 zai iya zaɓar cupcake **ko (kuma)** zai iya zaɓar cookie.

Paul can choose cupcake CONN can choose cookie

zaɓar = choose

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 ba likita ba ce kuma ba yar tsere ba ce.

(same strategy as in 14/15)

Context	Coordinator(s) elicited
A1 Conjunctive, no contrast	<i>kuma</i>
A2 Conjunctive, contrast	<i>amma</i>
A3 Conjunctive, contrast, negated conjunct	<i>amma</i>
B1 Disjunctive, with speaker knowledge	<i>Ko dai ... ko (kuma)</i>
B2-1.1 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, exclusive/unspecified	<i>ko kuma</i>
B2-1.2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, inclusive	<i>ko kuma</i>
B2-2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, question	<i>ko (kuma)</i>
C1 both clauses false	<i>Ba ... ba kuma ba ... ba</i> [ba ... ba = negation]
C2 free choice	<i>ko (kuma)</i>
C3 negation	<i>Same as in C1</i>