

Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

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Language: Hindi

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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.

<i>Susie</i>	<i>doctor</i>	<i>hai</i>	<i>aur</i>	<i>voh</i>	<i>teacher</i>	<i>bhi</i>
Susie	doctor	be.3SG.PRES	and	3SG	teacher	also
<i>hai</i>						
be.3SG.PRES						

<i>Susie</i>	<i>ek</i>	<i>doctor</i>	<i>aur</i>	<i>teacher</i>	<i>hai</i>
Susie	one	doctor	and	teacher	be.3SG.PRES

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

Susie doctor hai; voh teacher hai

- Comment: sounds as odd as in English

- 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.

<i>Paul</i>	<i>TV</i>	<i>dekh</i>	<i>raha</i>		<i>hai</i>	<i>aur</i>
Paul	TV	see	CONT.3SG.M		be.PRES.3SG	and
<i>voh</i>	<i>apne</i>		<i>shirts-ko</i>	<i>iron</i>	<i>Kar</i>	<i>raha</i>
3SG	REFL.M		shirts-ACC	iron	do	CONT.3SG.M
<i>hai</i>						
be.PRES.3SG						

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

<i>Paul</i>	<i>TV</i>	<i>dekh</i>	<i>raha</i>		<i>hai</i>	
Paul	TV	see	CONT.3SG.M		be.PRES.3SG	
<i>voh</i>	<i>apne</i>		<i>shirts-ko</i>	<i>iron</i>	<i>Kar</i>	<i>raha</i>
3SG	REFL.M		shirts-ACC	iron	do	CONT.3SG.M
<i>hai</i>						
be.PRES.3SG						

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.

<i>Susie</i>	<i>doctor</i>	<i>hai,</i>		<i>lekin</i>	<i>voh</i>	<i>gariib</i>	<i>hai</i>
Susie	doctor	be.PRES.3SG		but	3SG	poor	be.PRES.3SG

- 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.

<i>Jen-ne</i>	<i>ek</i>	<i>ice cream</i>	<i>khariid-i,</i>	<i>lekin</i>	<i>us-ne</i>	<i>us-ko</i>
Jen-ERG	one	ice cream	buy-PST.F	but	3SG-ERG	3SG-ACC
<i>Kisi</i>	<i>anjaan-ko</i>	<i>de</i>	<i>di-i</i>			
Some stranger-ACC		give	do-PST.F			

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 doctor **nahi**, voh eek receptionist hai
Paul doctor NEG 3SG one reception be.PRES.3SG

#Paul doctor nahi hai, lekin voh eek receptionist
Paul doctor NEG be.PRES.3SG but 3SG one reception
(toh) hai
(at least) be.PRES.3SG
'Paul may not be a doctor, but at least he is a receptionist'

- *Comment: can't use "lekin" here because it would be "at least he is a receptionist (implies at least he has a job)" if we have "lekin"*

- 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-ne ice cream **nahi** khariid-i, **lekin** us-ne chocolate
Jen-ERG ice cream NEG buy-PST.F but 3SG-ERG chocolate
Khariid-a
buy-PST.M

- *Comment: here, lekin is neutral. Doesn't come with the kind of implication it has in 5*

Jen-ne ice cream **nahi**, chocolate Khariid-a
Jen-ERG ice cream NEG, chocolate buy-PST.M

- *Comment: without "lekin" is also good*

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.

Is prashna-ka uttar ya (toh) Ma A hai,
This question-POSS answer either A be.PRES.3SG
*ya B (*voh) hai*
Or B 3SG be.PRES.3SG

- 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.

Ya (toh) Paul doctor hai, ya John
Either Paul doctor be.PRES.3SG or John

Ya (toh) Paul doctor hai, ya John, ya Aayush
Either Paul doctor be.PRES.3SG or John

- Comment: we can have as many “ya” as we want

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.

<i>Mai-ne</i>	<i>apna</i>	<i>phone</i>	<i>ya toh</i>	<i>office-me</i>	<i>kho-ya,</i>	<i>ya</i>
1SG-ERG	1SG.POSS	phone	either	office-in	lose-PST	or
<i>ghar</i>	<i>aa-te</i>	<i>hue</i>				
Home	come-during	during				
'I either lost my phone at the office, or while coming 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.

<i>John</i>	<i>ya toh</i>	<i>doctor</i>	<i>hai,</i>	<i>ya</i>	<i>lekhak (hai)</i>
John	either	doctor	is	or	writer is

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).

<i>#John</i>	<i>ya toh</i>	<i>doctor</i>	<i>hai,</i>	<i>ya</i>	<i>lekhak (hai)</i>
John	either	doctor	is	or	writer is

- *Comment:* same judgement (infelicity) even if we drop *toh*

<i>John</i>	<i>ya toh</i>	<i>doctor</i>	<i>hai,</i>	<i>ya</i>	<i>lekhak (hai),</i>
John	either	doctor	is	or	writer is
<i>ya</i>	<i>voh dono</i>	<i>bhi</i>	<i>ho</i>	<i>sakta hai</i>	
Or	3SG	both	also	be	can is

(Remembered afterwards)

<i>John</i>	<i>doctor</i>	<i>bhi</i>	<i>ho</i>	<i>sakta hai,</i>	<i>ya</i>	<i>lekhak</i>	<i>bhi</i>
John	doctor	also	be	can is,	or	writer	also

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?

Kyaa tum-ne apna phone office-me kho-ya, ya
Q 2SG-ERG 2SG-POSS phone office-in lose-PST, or
bus-me?
bus-in

- 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?

Kyaa dukaan A is brand-ko bech-ti hai, ya dukaan B
Q shop A this brand-ACC sell-HABIT is, or shop B

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 ek doctor **bhi nahi** hai, **aur** woh ek nurse **bhi nahi**

Paul one doctor also NEG is, and 3SG one nurse also NEG

Hai

Is

'Paul is not a doctor, and he is also not a 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-ne ice cream khariid-i **bhi nahi, aur** apn-i
Mike-ERG ice cream buy-PST also NEG, and REFL.POSS-F
Behen-ko **bhi nahi** di-i
sister-ACC also NEG give-PST
'Mike neither bought ice cream, nor did he give it to his 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 **ya toh** cupcake khaa sakta hai, **ya** cookie
Paul either cupcake eat can is, or 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.)

Context	Coordinator(s) elicited
A1 Conjunctive, no contrast	<i>aur ... bhi ...</i> <i>aur</i> <i>[bhi = also]</i>
A2 Conjunctive, contrast	<i>lekin</i> <i>[untested connectives: “parantu”, “par”, “magar”]</i>
A3 Conjunctive, contrast, negated conjunct	<i>nahi</i> <i>nahi ... lekin ...</i> <i>[nahi = negation]</i>
B1 Disjunctive, with speaker knowledge	<i>ya (toh) ... ya ...</i> <i>[doubling of “ya” corresponds to “either...or”]</i>
B2-1.1 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, exclusive/unspecified	<i>ya (toh) ... ya ...</i>
B2-1.2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, inclusive	<i>bhi ... ya ... bhi</i> <i>[bhi = also]</i>
B2-2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, question	<i>ya</i>
C1 both clauses false	<i>bhi nahi ... aur ... bhi nahi ...</i> <i>[bhi = also]</i> <i>[nahi = negation]</i>
C2 free choice	<i>ya (toh) ... ya ...</i>
C3 negation	