

# Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

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Language: Khmer

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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 kə-chiə kru.pejt **nangk** chiə kru.bong.rien

Susie be doctor and be teacher

Susie kə-chiə kru.pejt **haj** chiə kru.bong.rien

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

Susie kə-chiə kru.pejt chiə kru.bong.rien

- 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 mə TV **nangk** ot ao ropboh.koat

Paul watch TV and iron shirt his

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

*haj* is possible but *nangk* is better.

## 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 kə-chiə kru.pejt **pon.tai** nieng (chiə) ne? kroh  
Susie be doctor but she be PARTICLE 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 gave it to a child.

Jen ban.ting karem **pon.tai** nieng ban-aoi teuh kon.khmang  
Jen buy ice.cream BUT she give to child

## 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 mən men chiə kru.pejt **pon.tai** koat chiə ne? tu.tua.pniew  
Paul not ? be doctor BUT he be PARTICLE 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.

Jen mən ban.ting karem **pon.tai** nieng ban.ting socola  
Jen not buy ice.cream BUT she 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.

Cham.laj A **reuh** cham.laj B

Answer A OR answer 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.

Paul kəchiə krupejt **reuh** John kəchiə krupejt

Paul be doctor OR John be 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.

Khnjom pləc turosap ropboh khnjom neuh kənlain tveuhkaa **reuh** (khnjom) ple?  
bat tampleuh teuh.phteh khnjom

I forget phone POSS 1sg at place work OR I fall.down lost on.way home 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 kə-chiə krupejt **reuh** kəchiə ne?-nipôn

#### 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 kə-chiə krupejt **reuh** kəchiə ne?nipôn reuh koat cheh peang pij

#### 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?

Ta nea? plit tuosap ropboh nea? neuh kənlain tveuhkaa **reuh** nea? plit neuh leuh lan.krong

Q 2sg forget phone POSS 2sg at place work OR 2sg forget on CLF bus

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?

Ta hang A mien luə? p-l-t-poh ma? nih **reuh** hang B mien luə? p-l-t-poh ma? nih

Q shop A

## 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-nmen** chi- krupejt **haj** koh **m-nmen** chi- kilinopathayikaa dae

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 **m-n** ban.ting karem **haj** ko **m-n** ban oi.teuh p?on.srj ropboh koat

### 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 ak nham nung-cake **reuh** koat ak nham 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.)

<b>Context</b>	<b>Coordinator(s) elicited</b>
A1 Conjunctive, no contrast	<i>nangk</i> <i>haj</i>
A2 Conjunctive, contrast	<i>pon.tai</i>
A3 Conjunctive, contrast, negated conjunct	<i>pon.tai</i>
B1 Disjunctive, with speaker knowledge	<i>reuh</i>
B2-1.1 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, exclusive/unspecified	<i>reuh</i>
B2-1.2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, inclusive	<i>reuh</i>
B2-2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, question	<i>reuh</i>
C1 both clauses false	<i>m-nmen ... haj ... m-nmen ...</i> <i>m-n ... haj ... m-n ...</i>
C2 free choice	<i>reuh</i>
C3 negation	<i>not tested</i>