

Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

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Language: Kĩĩtharaka

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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 i	ndagitaarĩ	na i	mwarimũ
Susie ni	n-dagitaarĩ	na ni	mũ-arimũ
1.Susie foc	9-doctor	and	foc 1-teacher

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

Comment: This would sound like a correction

- 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	n'akwona	TV	na	n'akûbaaca	nguo
Paul	ni-a-kû-on-a	TV	na	ni-a-kû-baac-a	n-guo
1.Paul	foc-1sm-pres-see-fv	TV	and	foc-1sg.sm-pres-iron-fv	10-clothes

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

Paul	arîona	TV	akîbaacaga	nguo
Paul	a-rî-on-a	TV	a-kî-baac-ag-a	n-guo
1.Paul	1.sm-pres-see-fv	TV	1.sm-pres.stat?-iron-hab-fv	10-clothes

Comment: indicates that it's happening simultaneously

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	i	ndagitaarî,	îndî	timûtoongu
Susie	ni	n-dagitaarî	îndî	ti-mû-toong-û
1.Susie	foc	9-doctor	but	neg-1sm-rich-fv.stat?

- 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 sweets but she bought it for a stranger.

Jen	n'agûrire	nderemende	îndî	agûrîre	muntû	ataiyî.
Jen	ni-a-gûr-ire	n-deremende	îndî	a-gûr-îr-ire	mu-ntû	a-ta-iyî
Jen	foc-1sm-buy-pfv	9-sweets	but	1sm-buy-appl-pfv	1-person	1sm-neg-know

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 ti ndagîtaarî (**îndî**) i karani
Paul ti n-dagitaarî (îndî) ni karani
1.Paul neg 9-dagitaarî but foc clerk

- 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 sweets but she bought chocolate

Jen atiragûra nderemende (**îndî**) agûrire chokorîti
Jen a-ti-a-gûr-a n-deremende îndî a-gûr-ire chokorîti
1.Jen 1sm-neg-past-buy-fv 9-sweets but 1sm-buy-pfv 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.

Ansa n'wa wigue îrî A kana B
Ansa ni-wa wigue î-rî A kana B

Answer foc-? ? 9-be A or B

Ansa	ya	kîûria	gîkî	n'wa	wigue îrî	A kana B
Ansa	î-a	kî-ûria	kî-kî	ni-wa	wigue î-rî	A kana B
9.Answer	9-of	7-question	7-dem.prox	foc-?	? 9-be	A or B

Comment: with 2 complete sentences sounds very unnatural

- 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.

Gatî **ga** Paurû **na** Njoni, ûmwe **wao** i ndagitarî
Gatî ka Paûrû na Njoni, û-mwe wa-o ni n-dagitarî
Between of Paul and John, 1-one conn-them cop 9-doctor
'Between Paul and John, one of them is a 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.

N'wa wigue ntigire thimû ûbiciini **kana** nteere njîraani
Ni-wa wigue ni-tig-ire thimû û-bicii-ni kana ni-te-ire n-jiraa-ni
Foc-? be 1sg.sm-leave-pfv phone 14-office-loc or 1sg.sm-leave-pfv 9-path-loc
'It may be that I left the phone in the office or I lost it on the way.'

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.

Njoni i ndagitarî, **kana** mwandîki
Njoni ni n-dagitarî kana mû-andîk-i
John cop 9-doctor or 1-writer-noml
'John is a doctor or 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).

Njoni n'wa wigue arî ndagitarî, mwandîki, **kana** bionthe
Njoni ni-wa wigue a-rî ni n-dagitarî mû-andîk-i kana bi-onthe
John foc-? be 1-be cop 9-doctor 1-writer-noml or 8-both
'John might be a doctor, a writer or both.'

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?

Ûtigire thimû ûbiciini **kana** Ûtigire mbaciini?
Û-tig-ire thimû û-biciini kana Û-tig-ire m-baci-ni
1sg.sm-leave-pfv phone 14-office-loc or 1sg.sm-leave-pfv 9-bus-loc
'Lit: You left your phone in the office or you left it on the 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?

I Nakumatt *yûûmba* *kwîgua* îkîendagia roiko **kana** i Mathai?
Ni Nakumatt î-ûmba *kû-îgua* î-kî-end-ag-i-a roiko kana ni Mathai
Foc Nakumatt 9-MOD 15-be 9-?-sell-hab-ic-fv royco or foc Mathai
'Is it Nakumatt that may be selling Royco or Mathai?'

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.

Paûrî **ti** ndagitarî **na ti** naasi
Paûri ti n-dagitarî na ti naasi
Paûrû neg 9-doctor and neg nurse
'Lit: Paul is not a doctor and 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.

Maako **atiragûra** aîcikirimu **na atiraneenkera** mwaragina yoo
Maako a-ti-a-gûr-a aîcikirimu na a-ti-a-neenk-îr-a mî-aragina î-o
1.Mark 1sm-neg-pst-buy-fv ice cream and 1sm-neg-pst-give-fv 1-sister 9-it
'Mark didn't buy ice cream and didn't 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.

Paurû *n-wa* arîe cupcake **kana** cookie
Paûru ni-wa a-rî-e cupcake kana cookie
Paul foc-? 1sm-eat-fv.sbjv cupcake or cookie
'Paul can eat a cupcake or a 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 **ti** ndagitarî **na ti** muugia
Susie ti n-dagitarî na ti mu-ugia
Susie neg 9-doctor and neg 1-runner
'Susie is not a doctor and not a runner.'

Context	Coordinator(s) elicited
A1 Conjunctive, no contrast	na
A2 Conjunctive, contrast	îndî
A3 Conjunctive, contrast, negated conjunct	îndî
B1 Disjunctive, with speaker knowledge	kana gatî ka ... na.. wa-o [lit.: between ... and ... one of them]
B2-1.1 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, exclusive/unspecified	kana [contains a modal expression]
B2-1.2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, inclusive	kana
B2-2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, question	kana
C1 both clauses false	ti ... na ti [ti = negation]
C2 free choice	kana
C3 negation	Same as in C1