

# Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

Ver April 2023

Language: Korean

Consultant:

- Born and raised in Seoul
- Age: late 30s

## 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.

수지는 의사이고 그녀는 선생님이다.

*Susie-nun uysa-i-ko kunye-nun sensayingnim-i-ta*

Susie-top doctor-cop-**conj** she-top teacher-cop-decl

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

*Susie-nun uysa-i-ta. (kuliko) kunye-nun sensayingnim-i-ta.*

- 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.

폴은 TV를 보고 있고 (그는) 그의 셔츠를 다림질하고 있다.

*Paul-un TV-lul po-ko.iss-ko (??ku-nun) ku-uy syechu-lul talimchilha-ko.iss-ta.*  
Paul-top TV-acc watch-prog-**conj** (he-top) he-gen shirt-acc iron-prog-decl

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

*Paul-un TV-lul po-ko.iss-ta. (kuliko) ku-nun talimchilha-ko.iss-ta.*

## 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-nun uysa-i-ci.man (kunye-nun) kananha-ta.*  
Susie-top doctor-cop-**but** she-top poor-decl

Susie-nun uysa-i-ta. **haci.man** kunye-nun ...

- 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-un aisukhulim-ul sa-ss-ci.man kunye-nun nachse-n salam-ul wihay sa-ss-ta.*  
Jen-top ice.cream-acc buy-past-**but** she-top unfamiliar-adn<sup>1</sup> person-acc for buy-past-decl

## A3. Contrast - negated conjunct

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<sup>1</sup> adnominal

- 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-un uysa-ka ani-la (??ku-nun) cepswuwen-i-ta.*

Paul-top doctor-nom **neg-la** he-top receptionist-cop-decl

#ciman

Comment: It would mean “Although he is not a doctor...”

- 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-un aisukhulim-ul an/mos sa-ss-ciman kunye-nun chokholleys-ul sa-ss-ta.*

Jen-top ice.cream-acc neg buy-past-**but** she-top chocolate-acc buy-past-decl

an: didn’t buy on purpose

mos: no choice

## 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.

*cilmwun-ey tayhan tap-i A-i-kena (ttonun/animyen) cilmwun-ey tayhan tap-i B-i-ta.*

question-to about answer-nom A-cop-**or** (or/or) question-to about answer-nom B-cop-decl

*tto-nun:* also-(contrastive)topic?

*animyen:* neg-if (higher rate of exclusive or interpretation)

- 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-i uysa-i-kena (ttonun/animyen) John-i uysa-i-ta.*

Paul-nom doctor-cop-**or** (or/or) John-nom doctor-cop-decl

## 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-nun nay phon-ul hoye-ey twu-ess-kena (ttonun/animyen) (na-nun) ku.kes-ul cip-ey o-nun kil-ey ttelettullye-ss-ta.*

I-top my phone-acc company-at leave-past-**or** (or/or) I-top it-acc home-at come-adn way-at drop-past-decl

- 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-un uysa-i-kena (ttonun/animyen) ku-nun cakka-i-ta.*

John-top doctor-cop-**or** (or/or) he-top writer-cop-decl

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-un uysa-i-**kena** (??ku-nun) cakka-i-ta*  
John-top doctor-cop-or he-top writer-cop-decl

*??ttonun*  
*??animyen*

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?

*ne-nun ne-uy phon-ul hoy-a-ey twu-ess-ni **animyen**/??ttonun pesu-ey twu-ess-ni?*  
you-top you-gen phone-acc company-at leave-past-Q **or** bus-at leave-past-Q

- 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?

A kakey-eyse i pulayntu-lul pha-ni **animyen**/??ttonun B kakey-eyse i pulayntu-lul pha-ni?

A store-at this brand-acc sell-Q or B store-at this brand-acc sell-Q

A kakey-eyse i pulayntu-lul phal-kka **animyen**/??ttonun B kakey-eyse i pulayntu-lul phal-kka?

A store-at this brand-acc sell-Q or B store-at this brand-acc sell-Q

- Comment: if there is a pause, ttonun may be not that weird
  - The version with *-kka* is more uncertain, leaves open other possibilities. (less confidence in judgement)

## 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-un uysa-to ani-ko ku-nun kanhosa-to ani-ta.*

Paul-top doctor-also neg-conj he-top nurse-also neg-decl

- 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-nun aisukhulim-ul sa-ci-to anh-ass-ko ku-nun ku-uy yetongsayng-eykey (ku.kes-ul) cwu-ci-to anh-ass-ta.*

Mike-top ice.cream-acc buy-Cl-also neg-past-conj he-top he-gen younger.sister-dat it-acc give-Cl-also neg-past-decl

### 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-un khepkheyikh-ul mek-eto.toy-kena (ttonun/animyen) ku-nun khwukhi-lul mek-eto.toy-n-ta.*

Paul-top cupcake-acc eat-can-or or/or he-top cookie-acc eat-can-pres-decl

Paul-un khepkheyikh-**ina** (ttonun/??animyen) khwukhi-lul mek-eto.toy-n-ta.

Paul-top cupcake-or cookie-acc eat-can-pres-decl

### 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	ko (kuliko)
A2 Conjunctive, contrast	-ciman
A3 Conjunctive, contrast, negated conjunct	-la -ciman
B1 Disjunctive, with speaker knowledge	-kena (ttonun/animyen) <i>[animyen: higher rate of exclusive 'or' interpretation]</i>
B2-1.1 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, exclusive/unspecified	-kena (ttonun/animyen)

B2-1.2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, inclusive	-kena (??ttonun/??animyen)
B2-2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, question	animyen ?ttonun
C1 both clauses false	-to ... ani/anh- ... -ko ... -to ani/anh- ...  [“to” = additive] [“ani/anh” = negation]
C2 free choice	-kena (ttonun/animyen) -ina (ttonun/??animyen)
C3 negation	<i>not elicited</i>