

Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

Ver April 2023

Language: Russian

Consultant: Speaker of Standard Russian

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.

Suzi i vrač i učitel.

Suzi and doctor and teacher

Suzi rabotaet vračom i podrabatyvaet učitelem.

Suzi works doctor and work.part.time teacher

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

Suzi vrač, ona takže rabotaet učitelem.

Suzi doctor she also works teacher.

- 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.

Pavel smotrit televizor, kogda gladit odeždu.

Pavel watches TV when irons clothes

Slightly modified target: Paul is watching TV and Anna is ironing her shirts.

Pavel smotrit televizor, a Anna gladit odeždu.

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

Not possible.

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.

*Suzi vrač, **no** u nee net deneg.*

Suzi doctor but at her neg money

#a

- 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.

*Žanna kupila moroženoe, **no** ona kupila ego dlja kakogo-to neznakomtsa.*

Zhanna bought icecream but she bought it for some stranger

#a

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.

Pavel ne rabotaet vračom, a rabotaet v registrature.

Pavel neg works doctor but works in reception

#no

- 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.

Žanna ne kupila moroženoe, a kupila šokolad.

Zhanna neg bought ice cream but bought chocolate

no => "at least she was able to buy chocolate" concessive-type implication

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.

*Pravilnyj otvet na vopros **libo** A, **libo** B.*

correct answer on question or A or B

?ili

- 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.

Libo Pavel vrah ***libo*** Ivan.

Or Pavel doctor or Ivan

?ili

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.

(Ili) Ja ostavila telefon na rabote ***ili/?libo*** uronila ego po doroge domoj.

I left phone on work or dropped it on way 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.

Ivan ***ili*** vrah ***ili*** učitel.

Ivan or doctor or teacher

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).

Ivan ili vrah ili pisatel, ***a*** mozet i to i drugoe.

Ivan or doctor or write but maybe and that and another

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?

Ty zabyla telefon na rabote ili ostavila v avtobuse?
You forgot phone on work or left in bus

**libo*

- 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?

Budet li etot sous v magazine A ili v magazine B?
Will Q this sauce in shop A or in 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.

Pavel ne rabotaet **ni** vračom, **ni** medbratom.
Pavel NEG works NEG doctor, neg medical.brother

- 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.

*Miša **ne** kupil moroženoe **i ne** dal ego svoej sestri.*
Misha neg bought ice cream and neg gave it self's 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.

*Pavel mozet vzjat' (ili) pirizenoe **ili** pečenje.*
Pavel can take or piece.of.cake or cookie

*Pavel mozet vzjat' **libo** pirizenoe **libo** pečenje*

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...i, ini...
A2 Conjunctive, contrast	no
A3 Conjunctive, contrast, negated conjunct	a
B1 Disjunctive, with speaker knowledge	<i>libo...libo</i>
B2-1.1 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, exclusive/unspecified	<i>ili...ili</i>
B2-1.2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, inclusive	<i>ili...ili</i>
B2-2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, question	ili
C1 both clauses false	ni...ni
C2 free choice	ili, libo...libo
C3 negation	