

Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

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Language: Spanish

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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 es doctora **y** (es) profesora.

Susie is doctor.fem Y is teacher.fem

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

Comment: that would sound weird

- 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 está mirando la tele **y** (está) planchando sus camisas.

Paul is watching the TV Y is ironing his shirts

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

Comment: again, weird

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 es doctora **pero** es pobre.

Susie is doctor.fem PERO is poor

Comment: "es" has to be there

- 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 compró helado **pero** se lo compró a un extraño.

Jen buy.pst ice-cream PERO she it buy.pst for a stranger

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 no es doctor **sino (que es)** recepcionista

Paul not is doctor SINO QUE is 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 no compró helado **sino (que)** compró) chocolate.
Jen not buy.pst ice-cream SINO QUE buy.pst 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.

La respuesta a la pregunta es A ☐ (la respuesta a la pregunta es) B.
The answer to the question is A ☐ the answer to the question is 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 es doctor/médico ☐ John es doctor.
Paul is doctor ☐ John is 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.

☐ me he dejado el móvil en el trabajo ☐ se me ha caído de camino a casa
O I have lost the phone at the work O it I have dropped on the way home

Comment: O... o ~ either ... or

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 es doctor ☐ es escritor.
O John is doctor O is writer

Comment: elliptical constructions are possible with context

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) es doctor ☐ es escritor.
John is doctor O is writer

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?

¿Te has dejado el móvil en el trabajo ☐ te lo has dejado en el autobús?
You have left the phone at the work O you it have left at 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?*

¿Se vende esta marca en el supermercado A o (se vende) en el supermercado B?
refl sell.3sg.prs this brand at the supermarket A O ...

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 **no** es doctor **ni** es enfermero.

Paul NO is doctor NI is 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 **no** compró helado **ni** se lo dió a su hermana

Mike NO buy.pst ice-cream NI he it give.pst 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 puede comerse un cupcake o (puede comerse) una galleta.

Paul can eat.refl a cupcake O can eat.refl a cookie

Paul se puede comer un cupcake o (se puede comer) una galleta
Paul refl can eat a cupcake O refl can eat 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 **no** es doctora **ni** es corredora.
Susie NO is doctor.fem NI is runner

No es verdad que Susie sea doctora o corredora
Not is truth that Susie be.sbjv doctor O corredora

sea= is.sbjv

Context	Coordinator(s) elicited
A1 Conjunctive, no contrast	<i>y</i>
A2 Conjunctive, contrast	<i>pero</i>
A3 Conjunctive, contrast, negated conjunct	<i>no ... sino (que)</i> <i>["no" = negation, "que" omitted in NP conjunction]</i>
B1 Disjunctive, with speaker knowledge	<i>o</i>
B2-1.1 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, exclusive/unspecified	<i>O ... o ...</i> <i>[doubling of "o" (introducing each conjunct) seems to express exclusive reading ~ either...or]</i>
B2-1.2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, inclusive	<i>o</i>
B2-2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, question	<i>o</i>
C1 both clauses false	<i>no... ni ...</i> <i>["no" = negation]</i>
C2 free choice	<i>o</i>
C3 negation	