

# Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

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Language: Tagalog

## 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.

*Doktor si Susie **at** guro din siya.*

Doctor DET Susie CONJ.and teacher also she

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

*Doktor si Susie. Guro din siya.*

Doctor DET Susie. teacher also she

- 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.

*Nano-nood ng TV si Paul **habang** namamalantsa ng damit/T-shirt.*

Watching DET TV DET Paul CONJ.while ironing DET clothes/shirt

*Nanonood ng TV si Paul **at** namamalantsa siya ng damit.*

Watching DET TV DET Paul CONJ.and ironing he DET clothes/shirt

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

*Nanonood ng TV si Paul. Namamalantsa siya ng damit.*

Watching DET TV DET Paul. ironing he DET clothes/shirt

## 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.

*Doktor si Susie **pero** mahirap siya.*

Doctor DET Susie CONT.but poor she

- 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.

*Bumili si Jen ng ice cream **pero** ibinigay niya ito sa estranghero.*

Bought DET Jen DET ice cream but gave she it to 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.

*Hindi doktor si Paul **pero/ngunit** receptionist siya.*

NEG doctor DET Paul but receptionist he

- 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.

*Hindi nakabili si Jen ng ice cream pero/ngunit nakabili siya ng tsokolate.*  
NEG bought DET Jen ice cream but bought she DET chocolates

## 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.

*A ang sagot sa tanong o B ang sagot sa tanong.*  
A DET answer to question or B DET answer to question

- 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.  
*Si Paul ang doktor o si John ang doktor.*  
DET Paul DET doctor or DET JOhn DET 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.  
*Naiwan ko ang cellphone ko sa opisina o nahulog ko ito habang pauwi ako.*  
Left I DET cellphone my in office or dropped I it while going home I

- 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.  
*Doktor si John o manunulat siya.*

#### 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).

*Doktor si John o pwede ring manunulat siya.*  
Doctor DET John CONJ MOD also writer he

*#Doktor si John o manunulat siya.*

### 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?

*Naiwan mo ba ang cellphone mo sa opisina o nahulog mo ito sa bus?*

Left you Q DET cellphone your in office or dropped you it on 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?

*Binebenta ba ito rito o binebenta ba ito riyan?*

Being.sold Q it here CONJ Being.sold Q it there

(if the speaker assumes that the addressee knows the answer)

*Binebenta kaya ito rito o binebenta kaya ito riyan?*

Being.sold Q it here CONJ Being.sold Q it there

(if it is not certain that the addressee knows the answer)

## 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.

*Hindi doktor si Paul at hindi rin siya nurse.*

*Hindi doktor si Paul ni hindi rin siya nurse.*

(with a dismissive connotation "he's not even 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.

**Hindi** bumili si Mike ng ice cream **at hindi** rin siya nagbigay ng kahit ano sa kaniyang kapatid.

NEG bought DET Mike DET ice cream and NEG also he gave DET anything to his sibling

**Hindi** bumili si Mike ng ice cream **ni hindi** rin siya nagbigay ng kahit ano sa kaniyang kapatid.

## 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 can eat a cupcake or a cookie.

Pwedeng kumain si Paul ng cupcake o cookie.

MOD eat DET Paul DET cupcake or 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.)