

Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

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Language/Variety: Telugu (standard/regionally nonspecific)

Other non-English languages spoken by the consultant: Kannada (native), Hindi (learned later around 10)

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 oka doctor **inka** tanu oka teacher*
Susie one doctor **and** 3.animate one teacher

*Susie oka doctor. tanu oka teacher **kuda***
Susie one doctor. 3.animate one teacher also

*Susie (oka) doctor **mariyu** (oka) teacher*

Comment: In this context, *mariyu* cannot conjoin full clauses, but the consultant is not confident that this is the case in general.

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

Susie oka doctor. tanu oka teacher
Susie one doctor. 3.animate one teacher

Comment: In principle possible, but without *kuda*, the natural interpretation is where *tanu* does not refer to Susie.

- 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 TV choos-tunn-aadu inka (?tanu) chokkalu istrii ches-tunn-aadu

Paul TV see-npst-3ms¹ and (?3animate) shirts iron do-npst-3ms

Paul TV choos-tunn-aadu mariyu (??tanu) chokkalu istrii ches-tunn-aadu

Paul TV see-npst-3ms and (?3animate) shirts iron do-npst-3ms

Comment: Here, *mariyu* can coordinate full clauses.

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

Paul TV choostunnaaduu; chokkalu istrii chestunnaduu

Comment: lengthening of the final vowel indicating conjunction

Paul TV choostunnaadu; tanu chokkalu ??(kuda) istrii chestunnaduu

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 oka doctor kaani tanu ped-aame

Susie one doctor **but** 3.anim poor-3fs

- 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.

¹Third person male singular agreement

Target sentence: Jen bought ice cream but she bought it for a stranger.

*Jen ice-cream konindi **kaani** vere vaaLLa-kosam konindi*

Jen ice-cream bought but different person-BEN bought

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 doctor kaadu; tanu oka 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 ice cream kona-leedu. **kaani** chocolate konindi*

Comment: Prosodic boundary is required before *kaani* (indicated by the full stop). Without such a prosodic boundary, the sentence has a different interpretation (which the consultant can't put a finger on at the moment).

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.

ii prasna-ku jawaabu A leeda ii prasna-ku jawaabu B
This question-DAT answer A or this question answer B
leeda ~ leekapote ~ ledante

#ainaa
#oo

- 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 oka doctor leeda john oka 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.

Nenu naa phone-ni office-lo vadilaeenu leeda inti daari-lo padaeaesaeenu
1sg 1sg.poss phone-acc office-loc left or home.obl route-loc dropped

- 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 oka doctor leeda vaadu oka writer
John one doctor or 3ms one writer

John doctor-**oo** vaadu writer-**oo** teliyadu
John doctor-**Disj** 3ms writer-**Disj** know.neg
“I don’t know if John is a doctor or a writer”

Comment: The full-clausal disjunction with -oo seems to be possible only if the clause is embedded.

*John doctor-oo writer-oo

Disjunction -oo is possible if it is on object NPs.

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).

#leeda

John doctor-**oo** vaadu writer-**oo** teliyadu
John doctor-**Disj** 3ms writer-**Disj** know.neg
“I don’t know if John is a doctor or a writer”

John doctor-**ainaa** writer-**ainaa** kaavocchu
John doctor-ainaa writer-ainaa be.may

He ate rice or noodle [maybe both]

Vaadu annam-oo noodles-oo tinnadu. [rendu tini-undocchu]
He rice-oo noodles-oo ate [two eat-may]

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?

Nuvvu phone office-lo vadilaeaeva-aa (ledaa) daan-ni bus-miida vadilaeaev-aa?
You phone office-loc left-Q (ledaa) it-acc bus-on left-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?

Shop A ii brand ammutand-aa? Shop B ii-brand ammutund-aa?

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 doctor **kaaduu** (?? vaadu) nursuu **kaaduu**

Paul doctor not-vv (?? 3ms) nurse not-vv

Paul doctor kaadu

Paul doctor not

Comment: vv — lengthening of the vowel

- 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 icecream kona-**leeduu**, tana chellelaki ivva-**leeduu**

Mike icecream buy-neg.vv, his sister give-neg.vv

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 cupcake tin-ochu **ledaa** tanu cookie tin-ochu

Paul cupcake eat-may ledaa 3sg cookie eat-may

=> implies that it is not possible that he eats both

Paul cupcake **ainaa** tin-ochu tanu cookie **ainaa** tin-ochu

Paul cupcake ainaa eat-may ledaa 3sg cookie ainaa eat-may

=> compatible with him being allowed to eat both

Paul cupcake **ainaa** tin-ochu **ledaa** tanu cookie **ainaa** tin-ochu

Paul cupcake ainaa eat-may ledaa 3sg cookie ainaa eat-may

=> same interpretation as the first

Paul cupcake **ainaa** cookie **ainaa** tin-ochu

Paul cupcake **ledaa** cookie tin-ochu

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>inka</i> <i>kuda</i> <i>mariyu</i> <i>["kuda" = additive]</i>
A2 Conjunctive, contrast	<i>kaani</i>
A3 Conjunctive, contrast, negated conjunct	<i>kaani</i> <i>[prosodic boundary is required before "kaani"]</i>
B1 Disjunctive, with speaker knowledge	<i>leeda</i> <i>leekapote</i> <i>ledante</i> <i>[in free variation with each other]</i>
B2-1.1 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, exclusive/unspecified	<i>leeda</i> <i>NP-oo ... NP-oo ...</i> <i>[the full-clausal disjunction with "-oo" seems to be possible only if the clause is embedded]</i> <i>[disjunction -oo is possible if it is on object NPs]</i>
B2-1.2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, inclusive	<i>NP-oo ... NP-oo ...</i> <i>NP-ainaa NP-ainaa</i>
B2-2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, question	<i>VP-aa (ledaa) ... VP-aa</i> <i>["-aa" = question partical]</i>
C1 both clauses false	<i>kaaduu ... kaaduu</i> <i>VP-leeduu ... VP-leedu</i> <i>["kaadu" = to negate a copula]</i> <i>["leeduu" = negation]</i>
C2 free choice	<i>ledaa</i> <i>[can choose only one]</i> <i>ainaa ... ainaa ...</i> <i>[can choose both]</i> <i>ainaa ... ledaa ... ainaa ...</i> <i>[can choose only one]</i>
C3 negation	not elicited