

Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

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Language: Thai

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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 bpen moor **lea / gub** (bpen) ajarn
Susie COP doctor and COP teacher

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

nope

- 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 kalang doo TV **lae / gub** leed ser-paa yuu
Paul CONT watch TV and iron shirts CONT

Comment: "gub" is normally translated as "with"/ "together"

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

no

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 bpen moor **dae** khao mai mee dang
Susie COP doctor but 3.SG NEG have money

- 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 ser aidim **dae** khao ser hai kon-blaek-naa
Jen buy ice-cream but 3.SG buy give stranger

Yaang rai gor dam - "however"

Comment: more formal alternative, could replace "dae" in the same position

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 mai (dai) bpen moor **dae** (khao bpen) panak-ngarn-dorn-lap
Paul NEG MOD COP doctor but 3.SG COP 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 mai (dai) ser aidim **dae** (khao) ser chocolate
Jen NEG MOD buy ice-cream but 3.SG buy chocolate

Comment: you can't omit the verb (*ser*) in this context

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.

Kam-dorb ker A **rue** (kam-dorb ker) B
answer COP A or answer COP B
'The answer (to the question) is A or B'

Kam-dorb ker A **mai gor** (kam-dorb ker) B
Answer COP a NEG also B
'The answer (to the question) is either A or 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 bpen moor **rue** John bpen moor
Paul COP doctor or John COP doctor

Paul bpen moor **mai gor** John bpen moor
Paul COP doctor NEG also John COP doctor

Comment: as in the previous example

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.

Chan luerm tolosap tii ngarn **rue** tam lon dorn gub baan
1.SG forgot phone LOC work or do drop when return home

Chan luerm tolosap tii ngarn **mai gor** tam lon dorn gub baan
1.SG forgot phone LOC work NEG also do drop when return 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.

John bpen moor **rue** (khao bpen) pukien
John cop doctor or 3.SG cop writer

John bpen moor **mai gor** (khao bpen) pukien
John cop doctor NEG also 3.SG cop writer

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 bpen moor **rue** (khao bpen) pukien aat tang-soong-an
John cop doctor or 3.SG cop writer maybe both

Comment: “mai gor” not possible in this context

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?

Khun luem tolasap tii ngarn **rue** (khun luem) bon lod may
2.SG forget phone LOC work or 2.SG forget on car bus

Comment: you can't use “mai gor” in questions like this (**but see Q2**)

- (Also, there is no explicit question marker here, interrogative just marked by intonation)

- 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?

Laan A ca kay yihor ni **rue** Laan B (ca kay yihor ni)
Shop A MOD sell brand DET or 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.

Paul **mai** chai moor **lae mai** chai payabaaan
Paul NEG COP doctor and NEG COP 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 **mai** (dai) ser aidem **lae** (khao) **mai** hai nong-sao
Mike NEG MOD buy ice-cream and 3.SG NEG give younger.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 luaek gin cupcake dai **rue** luek gin cookie dai
Paul choose eat cupcake MOD or choose eat cookie MOD

Paul luaek gin cupcake dai **mai gor** luek gin cookie dai
Paul choose eat cupcake MOD NEG also choose eat cookie MOD

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 mai chai moor **lae mai** chai nak-wing
Susie NEG COP doctor and NEG COP runner

Comment: can't use "or"-morphemes here