

# Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

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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 **hem** doktor **hem de** öğretmen.

Susie HEM doctor HEM ADD teacher.

Susie doktor **ve** (#Susie) öğretmen.

Susie doctor VE [ ] teacher.

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

Susie doktor. ?Susie/#o/?pro öğretmen.

- 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 televizyon izliyor                **ve** gömlek ütülüyor.  
Paul TV                watch-pres.3sg VE shirt iron-pres.3sg

Paul televizyon izley**ip** gömlek ütülüyor.  
Paul TV                watch.YIP shirt iron-pres.3sg

- *Comment: yip* is some sort of serial verb construction marker

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

Paul televizyon izliyor. Gömlek ütülüyor.

- *Comment: Best with dropped pronoun*

Additional note from Deniz: there is another coordinator that didn't come up: "ile", which likes to conjoin "things of type e" (and maybe quantifiers) but not predicates, see examples below

Wataru **ile** Kajsa dilbilimci  
Wataru comitative Kajsa linguist

Wataru dilbilimci **ve/\*ile** bir baba  
Wataru linguist and a father

## 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 doktor **ama** (kendisi) fakir/yoksul.  
Susie doctor AMA (anaphor) poor

- 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 dondurma aldı **ama** bir yabancı için aldı.

Jen ice cream bought AMA a stranger for 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 doktor değil **ama** resepsiyonda çalışıyor.

Paul doctor not AMA reception-loc works

Paul doktor değil **ama** resepsiyonist.

Paul doctor not AMA 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 **dondurma değil çikolata** satın~aldı.

Jen ice cream not chocolate bought

Jen dondurma almadı **ama** çikolata aldı.

Jen ice cream bought.neg AMA chocolate bought

- Comment: the second sentence sounds like you're translating from English
- For contrasting sub-constituents *ama* is not perfect, but the sentence would be true in the context
- So can just use the negative coordination of NPs (see first sentence)

## 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.

Soru-nun      cevab-ı      **ya A ya da B.**  
Question.gen answer.poss YA A YA ADD B

Sorunun cevabı A **ya da** B.

#Sorunun cevabı A **veya** 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.

**Ya** Paul doktor **ya da** John doktor.  
YA Paul doctor YA DA John 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.

Telefonumu **ya** işte bıraktım **ya da** yolda düşürdüm.  
My.phone YA at.work left YA ADD on.the.road let.fall

Telefonumu işte bıraktım **yoksa** yolda düşürdüm.  
My.phone at.work left YOKSA(not.if) on.the.road let.fall

- Comment: *yoksa* is the disjunctive used in alternative questions  
→ *~ if p is not true, then q is true*
- Ordering potentially important with some pragmatic content

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.

Can **ya** doktor **ya da** yazar.  
John YA doctor YA ADD writer

- Comment: *yoksa* would also be possible with an exclusive kind of meaning

## 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 **ya** doktor **ya** yazar **ya da** hem ikisi.  
John YA doctor YA writer YA ADD HEM 2-POSS

John doktor **veya** yazar belki de hem ikisi.  
John doctor VEYA writer maybe ADD both

John **ya** doktor **ya da** yazar. **#Belki de hem ikisi.**  
John YA doctor YA ADD writer maybe ADD both

## 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?

Telefon-un-u işte mi bıraktın (**yoksa**) otobüste mi.

Phone-2sg.poss-acc at.work Q left (YOKSA) on.bus Q

- Comment: prefer omitting *yoksa* here

- 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?

Bunu mağaza A mı satar (**yoksa**) mağaza B mi?

This.acc store A Q sell YOKSA store B Q

- Comment: Preference for having *yoksa*
- Compatible with both shops selling the brand (although presented as exclusive)

## 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 **ne** doktor **ne** **\*(de)** hemşire.

Paul NE doctor NE ADD nurse

Paul doktor **ya da** hemşire **değil**.

Paul doctor YA DA nurse NEG

- Comment: **değil** scopes over both disjuncts. Particularly used with copula predicates, not with verbal predicates (e.g. not in 15)

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 dondurmayı **ne** satın aldı **ne de** kardeşine verdi.

Mike ice cream NE bought NE ADD sibling.dat gave

## 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 **ya** da kurabiye yiyebilir.

Paul cupcake YA ADD cookie

- Comment: (in principle both options - maybe some prosodic effect)

Paul **ya** cupcake **ya** da kurabiye yi-yebil-ir. (only one of the two)

Paul ya cupcake ya add cookie eat.modal.aorist

## 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>hem ... hem de ...</i> [ <i>“de” = additive</i> ] <i>ve</i> <i>ile</i> [ <i>conjoin “things of the same type”</i> ]
A2 Conjunctive, contrast	<i>ama</i>
A3 Conjunctive, contrast, negated conjunct	<i>ama</i> <i>NP değil NP</i>  [ <i>“değil” = negation</i> ]
B1 Disjunctive, with speaker knowledge	<i>(ya) ... ya da ...</i>  [ <i>“da” = additive</i> ]
B2-1.1 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, exclusive/unspecified	<i>ya ... ya da ...</i> <i>yoksa</i> [ <i>used in alternative questions</i> ]
B2-1.2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, inclusive	<i>ya ... ya da ...</i> <i>veya</i> <i>ya ... ya da ...</i>
B2-2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, question	<i>(yoksa)</i>
C1 both clauses false	<i>ne ... ne ...</i> <i>ya da ... değil</i> <i>ne ... ne de ...</i>  [ <i>“ne” = negation</i> ] [ <i>“değil” particularly used with copula predicates</i> ]
C2 free choice	<i>ya ... ya da ...</i>
C3 negation	