

Questionnaire for connectives

LiSU team

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Language: Vietnamese

Date: 14/3/24

Dialect: Northern Vietnamese

Gender: Female

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	là	bác.sĩ	và	cô.ấy	cũng	là	giáo.viên
Susie	COP	doctor	and	3SG	also	COP	teacher

Comment: without “cũng” it sounds like the pronoun refers to someone else

Susie is a doctor; she is a teacher.

Susie	là	bác.sĩ,	cô.ấy	*(cũng)	là	giáo.viên
Susie	COP	doctor	3SG	*(also)	COP	teacher

Comment: that's ok with “cũng”

- 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	vừa	xem	ti.vi	vừa	là	áo
Paul	SIMUL	watch	TV	SIMUL	iron	shirt

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

?	Paul	đang	xem	ti.vi,	anh.ấy	đang	là	áo
Paul	PROG	watch	TV,	3SG		PROG	iron	shirt

Comment: again, this gets a disjoint subjects interpretation

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	là	bác.sĩ	nhưng	cô.ấy	nghèo
Susie	COP	doctor	but	3SG	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	mua	kem	nhưng	cô.ấy	<i>lại</i>	mua	cho	một	người.lạ
Jen	buy	ice.cream	but	3sg	PRT	buy	PREP	INDEF	stranger

Comment: *lại* expresses something like surprisal / contrary to expectation

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	không	phải	là	bác.sĩ	mà	là	nhân.viên	lễ.tân
Paul	NEG	true	COP	doctor	but	COP	worker	reception

Comment: *phải* is also a modal (usually deontic necessity)

- 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	không	mua	kem	mà	mua	sô.cô.la
Jen	NEG	buy	ice.cream	but	buy	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.

Câu	trả.lời	cho	câu	hỏi	trên	là	A
OR	CLF	answer	for	CLF	question	PRP	COP A

hoặc	câu	trả.lời	cho	câu	hỏi	trên	là	B
or	CLF	answer	for	CLF	question	PRP	COP	B

Comment: just NP disjunction would be more natural

- 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:

Paul is a doctor or John is a doctor.

Paul	là	bác.sĩ	hoặc	John	là	bác.sĩ
Paul	COP	doctor	or	John	COP	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.

(Hoặc)	tôi	để	điện.thoại	ở	chỗ	làm	hoặc	tôi
(or)	1SG	leave	phone	PRP	place	work	or	1SG

đánh.roi nó trên đường.về.nhà
drop it PRP way.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 có thể là bác.sĩ **hoặc** John có thể là nhà.văn
John EXIS ABIL COP doctor or John EXIS ABIL COP writer

Hoặc John là bác.sĩ **hoặc** John là nhà.văn
Or John COP doctor or John COP writer

Comment: doubling hoặc increases uncertainty

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 có thể là bác.sĩ **hoặc** cũng có thể là nhà.văn
John EXIS ABIL COP doctor or also EXIS ABIL COP writer

(**hoặc** (có thể) cả hai)
or EXIS ABIL all two

Comment: Hoặc in the part in brackets preferred

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?

Bạn để điện thoại ở chỗ làm **hay** bạn để trên xe
You leave phone PRP place work or you leave PRP
CLF

buýt?
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?

Tiệm A bán hiệu này **hay** tiệm B bán hiệu này?
Shop A sell brand this or shop B sell brand this

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 **không phải** là bác sĩ **cũng không** **phải** là y tá
Paul NEG true COP doctor also NEG true 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 **không** mua kem **cũng không** đưa kem cho em.gái
Mike NEG buy ice.cream also NEG give i.c. for little.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 có thể ăn bánh cupcake hoặc cũng có thể ăn
Paul EXIS ABL eat CLF cupcake or also EXIS ABL eat

bánh quy
CLF 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 **không phải** là bác.sĩ hay vận.động.viên điền.kinh
Susie NEG true COP doctor or athlete track

Context	Coordinator(s) elicited
A1 Conjunctive, no contrast	và ...cũng [cũng = additive, stative example] vừa ... vừa [~ “at the same time”, episodic example]
A2 Conjunctive, contrast	nhưng (lại) [lại ~ surprisal?]
A3 Conjunctive, contrast, negated conjunct	mà
B1 Disjunctive, with speaker knowledge	hoặc
B2-1.1 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, exclusive/unspecified	(Hoặc ...) hoặc
B2-1.2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, statement, inclusive	Có thể ... hoặc ... cũng có thể [có thể = possibility]
B2-2 Disjunctive w/o speaker knowledge, question	hay
C1 both clauses false	không (phải) ... cũng không (phải) ... [không = negation, phải ~ true]
C2 free choice	hoặc cũng [with có thể used as possibility modal]
C3 negation	không phải ... hay