# Intervening and non-intervening Interference

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# Intrusion Effects

• Negative Polarity Items (NPIs) require the presence of a structurally inappropriate licensor to be well formed.

Licensing No man who had a beard was <u>ever</u> happy.

Intrusion A man who had <u>no</u> beard was <u>ever</u> happy.

Violation A man who had a beard was <u>ever</u> happy.

- Structurally inappropriate licensors have been found to drive Intrusion Effects (grammaticality illusion) using a variety of experimental methods [1; 3; 4; 5; 2].
- The current web-based self-paced reading/judgment study examines previously untested possible intrusion configurations in Turkish.

## Intrusion in Turkish: Previous Findings

#### ERP evidence:

Critical conditions in [6]					
Licensing	<u>Kimse</u> Ali'nin çalıştığını söyle <u>me</u> di bana				
	NPI [ES EV] MV.NEG				
Intrusion	Kimse Ali'nin çalış <u>ma</u> dığını söyledi bana NPI [ES EV.NEG] MV				
Violation	Kimse Ali'nin çalıştığını söyledi bana NPI [ES EV] MV				

Findings of Intrusion in [6]:

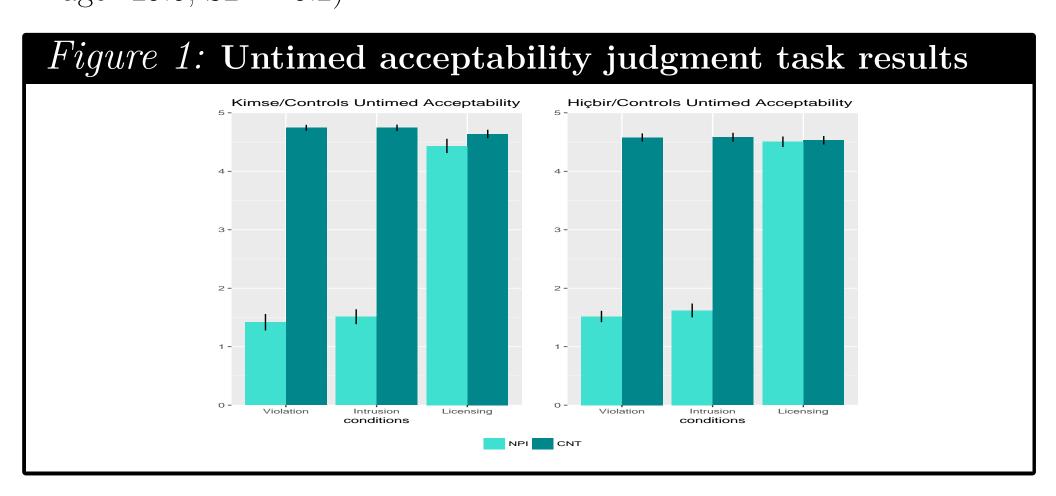
- ERP response profiles of Intrusion strongly resemble those of local licensing condition of embedded NPIs:
- Both conditions attenuated N400 effects otherwise observed for embedded negation. Both conditions elicited similar LAN profiles.
- Intrusion induced complete attenuation of main verb violation P600 effects that unlicensed conditions elicited.
- Intrusion condition demonstrated acceptance rates in EoS judgment in between licensing and violation conditions.

#### Present Study

- Research questions:
- What is the sensitivity of intrusion effects for context manipulations?
- Can intrusion effects be turned on/off by target manipulations?
- What are the experimental task effects for intrusion effects?
- Context manipulation: Complementation (Exp.1&2) vs Relativization (Exp.3)
- Target manipulation: Pronominal NPI (kimse) vs Determiner NPI (hiçbir) (Exp.1&2)
- Tast effects: Time-insensitive measures (Exp.1) vs time-sensitive measures (Exp.2&3)

#### Experiment 1: Untimed task

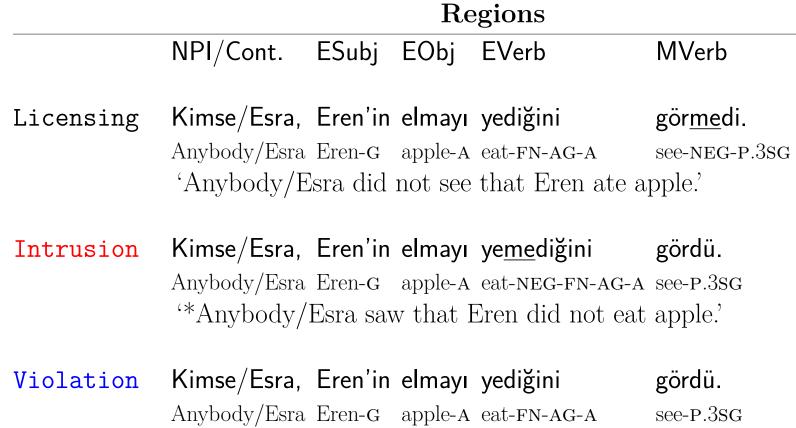
- Replication of [6] with the addition of determiner NPI (*hiçbir*) conditions (see the tables under Exp. 2).
- Web-based (Ibex Farm). 38 Turkish native speakers (21 F; mean age=29.5, SD = 5.2)

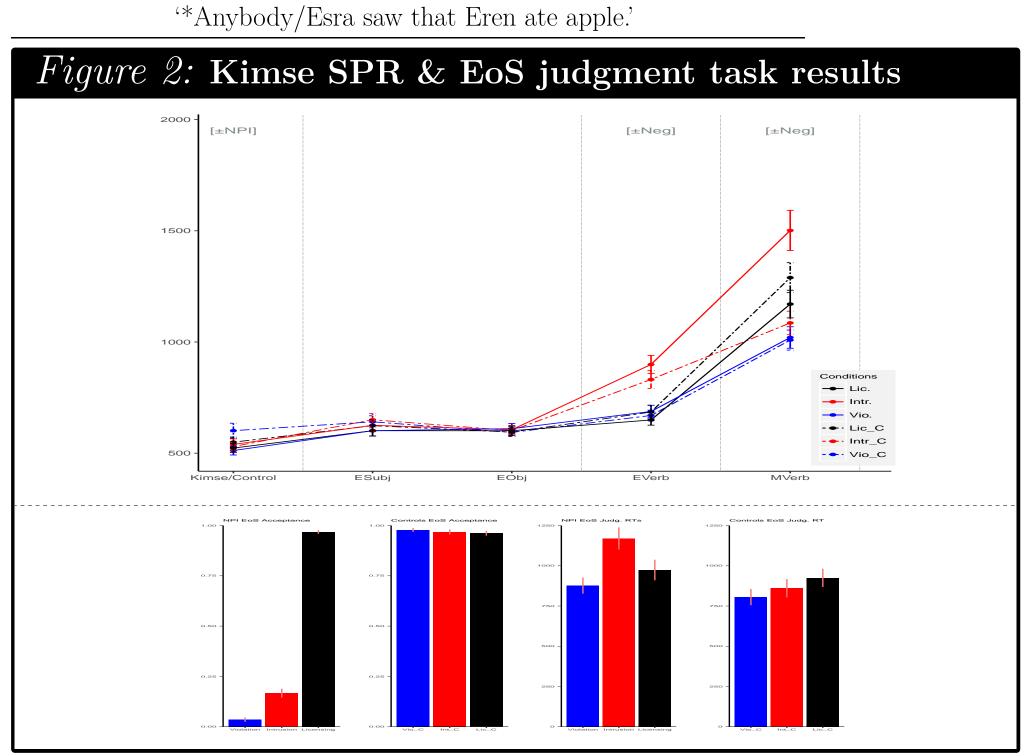


# Experiment 2: Intervening interference

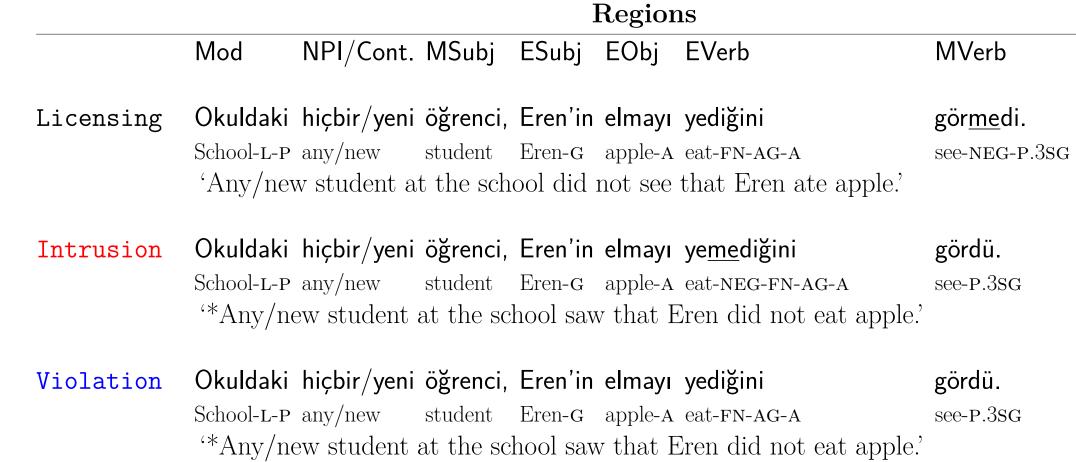
Web-based (Ibex Farm software) Self-paced reading with EoS acceptability judgment task. 2x2x3 design with 6 items per condition. 72 sets of items for critical/control conditions + 48 Filler items= 120 sentences, half ungrammatical. 67 Turkish native speakers (35 F; mean age=29.8, SD=5.4)

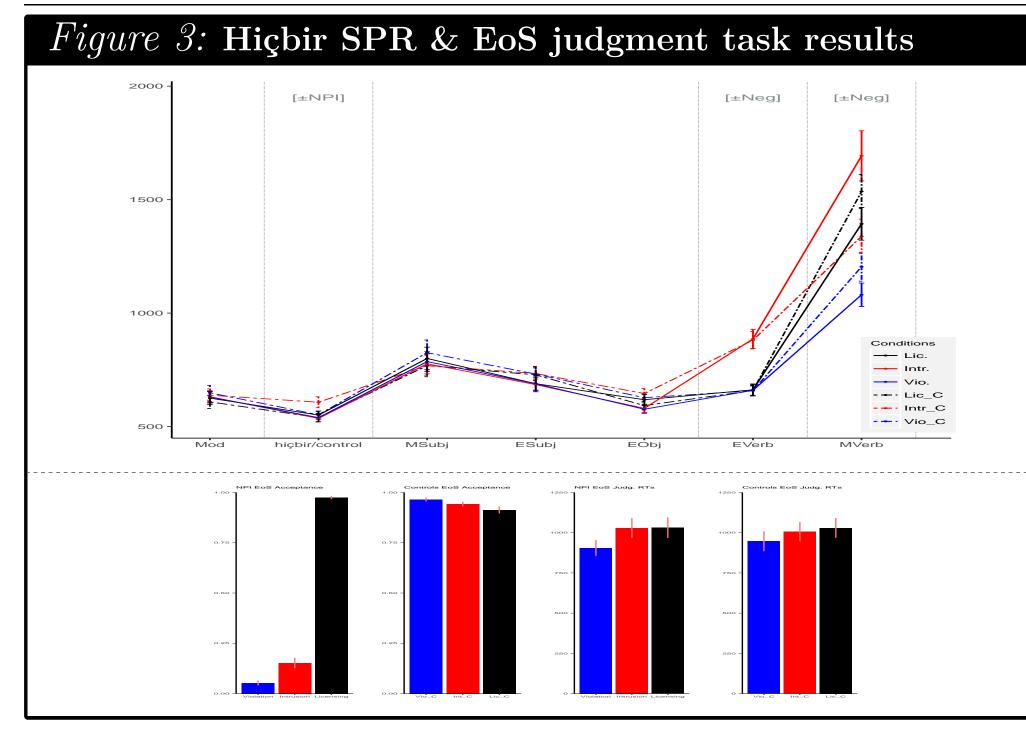
#### Pronominal NPI & Control conditions





# Determiner NPI & Control conditions





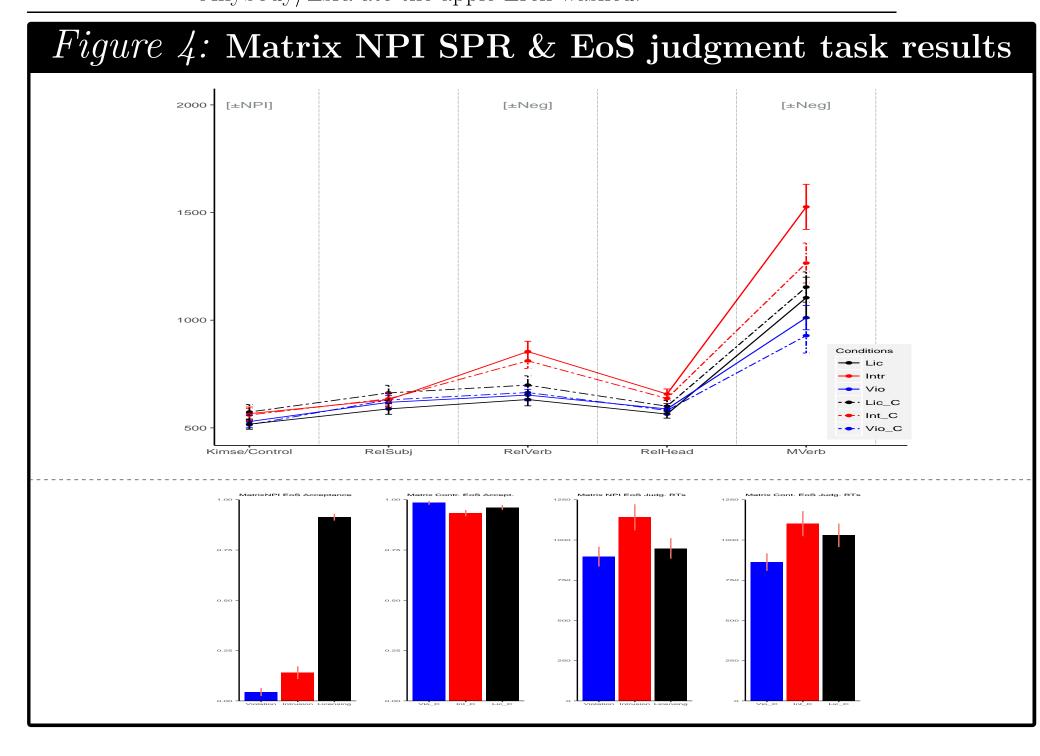
# Experiment 3: Intervening & Non-intervening interference

Same as Exp.2 in terms of method & # of materials. 53 Turkish native speakers (29 F; mean age=25.1, SD=5.4)

#### Matrix NPI & Control conditions

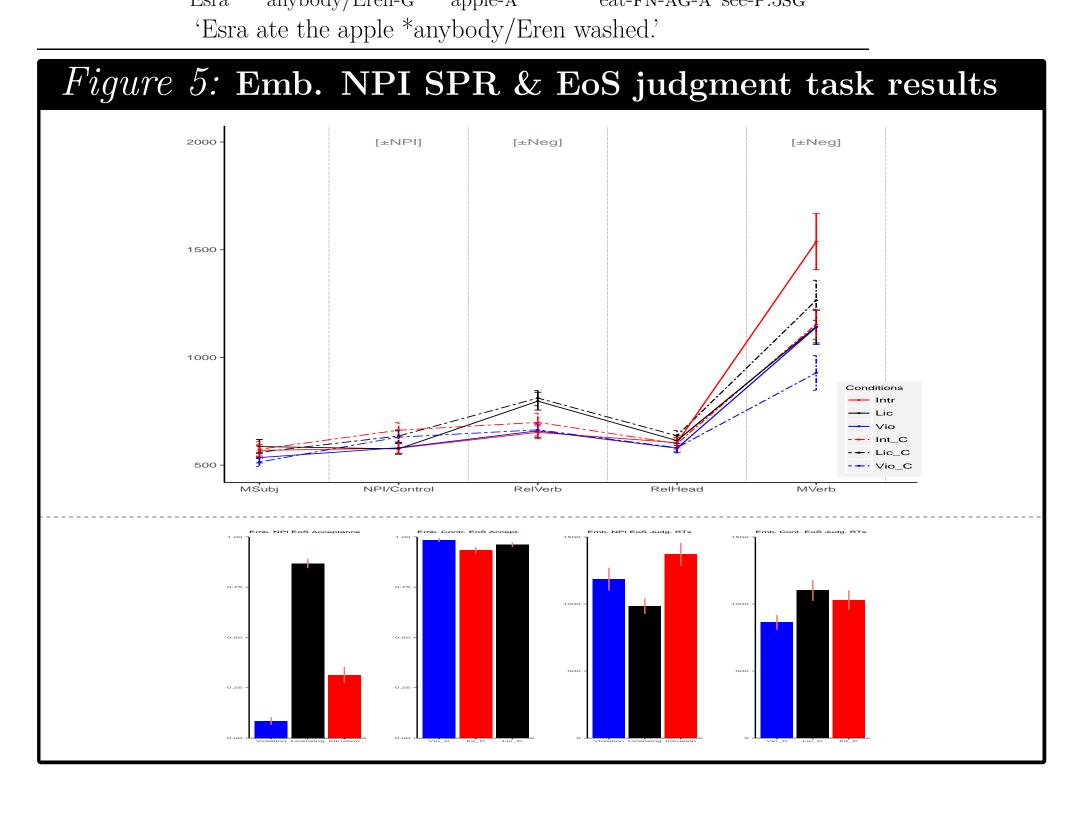
Regions

	itegions					
	NPI/Cont.	RelSubj	RelVerb	RelHead	MVerb	
Licensing	Kimse/Esra, Anybody/Esra 'Anybody/E	Eren-G		1 1	ye <u>me</u> di. eat-neg-p.3sg d.'='Nobody at	
Intrusion	Anybody/Esra	Eren-G	yıka <u>ma</u> dığı wash-neg-fn-ag the apple Eren	* *	yedi. eat-P.3SG ,	
Violation	Kimse/Esra, Anybody/Esra '*Anybody/	Eren-G		elmayı wash-FN-AG-A washed.'	yedi. see-P.3sg	



# Embedded NPI & Control conditions

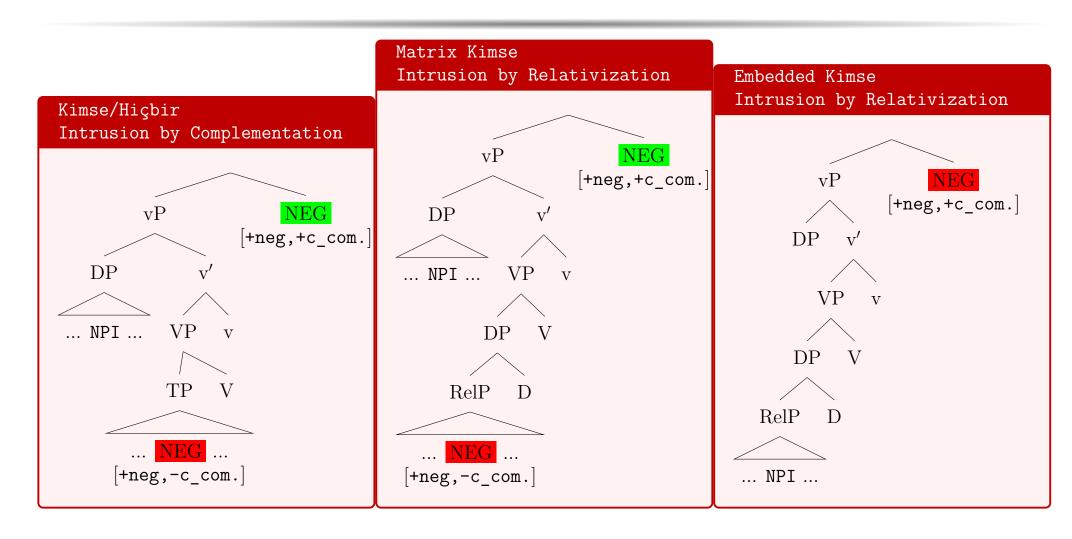
	Regions							
	MSub	j NPI/Cont.	RelVerb	RelHead	MVerb			
Intrusion	Esra, Esra 'Esra	kimsenin/Eren'in anybody/Eren-G did not eat the ap	eat-FN-AG	elmayı apple-A /Eren washe	ye <u>me</u> di. eat-NEG-P.3so ed.'			
Licensing	Esra, Esra 'Esra	kimsenin/Eren'in kimsenin/Eren-G ate the apple any	eat-NEG-FN-AG	1 1	yedi. eat-P.3SG			
Violation	Esra,	anybody/Eren'in		elmayı eat-EN-AG-A	yedi.			



## Summary

- To our knowledge, intrusion effects have been observed for the first time in contexts when the interference occurs in a non-intervening position (Fig. 5).
- Main effect of negation at the embedded verbs (Fig.2-5).
- Intrusion effect was observed in categorically two different NPIs for the first time (Fig. 2/3).
- EoS judgments show strong indication of intrusion in non-intervening interference cases.
- Experimental task is a significant factor in intrusion effects. Intrusion effects have only been observed in time-sensitive measures as also observed in [2].
- Online results of intrusion did not pattern with the licensing cases, contra the findings in [2]
- Intrusion effects were evident in EoS acceptance judgments (Fig. 5).

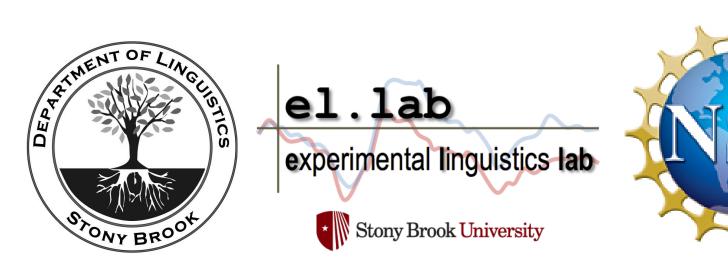
### Discussion



- Licensing prediction is triggered only after NPI is processed in prospective licensing contexts.
- Processing of NPI licensing is closely connected to the structural variability. There is a locality requirement when an NPI occurs in a RC, no such requirement was observed in cases when NPIs occur in a complement clause (see [6])
- Intrusion effects have been observed in environments where the illicit licensor occurred in a structurally higher position (Embedded Kimse case).
- The presence of a licensor with [+neg] and [+c\_command] features [3] does not guarantee a successful parsing of NPI licensing.

#### References & Acknowledgments

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