Interpretation

Hypothesis Recap:

The hypothesis suggests that dis-fluency affects how listeners infer reference to LF objects.

Specifically, when speakers are dis-fluent, listeners are more likely to infer LF objects.

Comparison of Coefficients:

We'll focus on the relevant coefficients related to fluency conditions (fluency_combined) and nativeness (Nativeness).

Let's compare the coefficients from both models:

Fluency model:

fluency_combinedfluent: Coefficient = -0.3037 (significant)

Nativeness: Coefficient = 0.0661 (not significant)

Dis-fluency model:

fluency conditiondisfluent: Coefficient = 0.3037 (significant)

Nativeness: Coefficient = 0.0661 (not significant)

Interpretation:

In both models, the coefficient for fluency_combined (dis-fluent vs. fluent) has opposite signs:

Model 1: Negative coefficient for fluent (reduced odds of LF inference)

Model 2: Positive coefficient for dis-fluent (increased odds of LF inference)

The effect of fluency condition depends on the reference level (fluent or dis-fluent).

Combined Effect:

When speakers are fluent, listeners are less likely to infer LF objects (fluent model).

When speakers are fluent, listeners are more likely to infer LF objects (dis-fluency model).

Nativeness:

In both models, nativeness does not significantly affect LF inference.

The coefficient remains consistent across models.

Overall Conclusion:

Dis-fluency affects LF inference, but the direction depends on the reference level (fluent or dis-fluent).

Nativeness does not play a significant role in LF inference.