

Does at-issueness predict projection? Further investigations of the Gradient Projection Principle

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Abstract

Tonhauser et al. 2018 hypothesized that at-issueness is one factor that modulates the projection of content (see also Simons et al. 2010, Beaver et al. 2017). Specifically, according to their Gradient Projection Principle, if content *C* is expressed by a constituent embedded under an entailment-canceling operator, then *C* projects to the extent that it is not at-issue. Their work provided evidence for the GPP from xx contents that had been described as projective in the literature, at-issueness was measured in two different ways, only one consistently brought evidence in support (question, asking whether, are you sure? mixed results 2b). This paper provides further investigate the GPP by investigating a) more varied items, b) with more types of embedding, and c) other measures of at-issueness. These experiments provide additional support for the GPP, and they also show: comparison of projection across entailment-canceling operators, comparison of at-issueness diagnostics. Suggests that the diagnostics may not all measure the same (?).

1 Introduction

- (1) **Gradient Projection Principle** (Tonhauser et al. 2018:400)
If content *C* is expressed by a constituent embedded under an entailment-canceling operator, then *C* projects to the extent that it is not at-issue.
- (2) **Main research question**
Are not-at-issueness and projection positively correlated, as predicted by the Gradient Projection Principle?
- (3) **Ancillary research questions**
 - a. Is the at-issueness of contents embedded under different entailment-canceling operators positively correlated?
 - b. Is the at-issueness of contents positively correlated under different measures of at-issueness?

Previous investigations of the relationship between projection and at-issueness:

- Simons et al. 2010, Beaver et al. 2017
- Xue and Onea 2011
- Tonhauser et al. 2018

Limited how? (only presuppositions + CCs of factive predicates: Degen and Tonhauser in print / few measures of at-issueness / some supporting results, some not / some embedded, other matrix clause)

- (4) 20 clause-embedding predicates
- a. canonically factive: *be annoyed, discover, know, reveal, see*
 - b. nonfactive:
 - i. nonveridical nonfactive: *pretend, suggest, say, think*
 - ii. veridical nonfactive: *be right, demonstrate*
 - c. optionally factive: *acknowledge, admit, announce, confess, confirm, establish, hear, inform, prove*

2 Defining and diagnosing at-issueness

- Todor Koev
- Natasha Korotkova
- Murray, Anderbois et al
- ??
- Syrett and Koev 2015
- Tonhauser 2012
- Diagnostics for at-issueness are either suitable for polar questions or for declaratives.
 - Polar questions: at-issue content partitions the context set
 - ‘asking whether’
 - ‘yes, *c*’
 - ‘yes, but not-*c*’
 - Declaratives: at-issue content is the target of anaphora
 - ‘sure that’
 - ‘yes, that’s true, *c*’
 - ‘yes, that’s true, but not-*c*’

3 Experiments 1-3: Methods

Exps. 1-3 were designed to investigate whether not-at-issueness and projection are positively correlated, as predicted by the Gradient Projection Principle, as well as to compare various measures of at-issueness.¹

To measure projection, Exps. 1-3 employed the ‘certain that’ diagnostic for projection, which is suitable to measure projection for both polar questions and declarative sentences (see also, e.g. Tonhauser 2016, Djärv and Bacovcin 2017, Stevens et al. 2017, Lorson 2018, Tonhauser et al. 2018, Mahler 2019, 2020, de Marneffe et al. 2019).² On this diagnostic, participants are presented with an utterance, like one of the utterances in (5), in which the content to be diagnosed for projection (here, that Julian dances salsa) occurs embedded under an entailment-canceling operator:

¹The experiments, data, and R code for generating the figures and analyses of the experiments reported in this paper are available at <https://github.com/judith-tonhauser/projective-probability>. All experiments were conducted with IRB approval. Exps. 1b, 2b, and 3b were preregistered: <https://osf.io/cxq47>.

²For other diagnostics for projection see, e.g. Smith and Hall 2011, Xue and Onea 2011, and Tonhauser et al. 2013; see also the discussion in Tonhauser et al. 2018.

- (5) ‘certain that’ diagnostic for projection
 - a. Daniel: Did Cole discover that Julian dances salsa?
 - b. Daniel: Cole didn’t discover that Julian dances salsa.
 - c. Daniel: Perhaps Cole discovered that Julian dances salsa.
 - d. Daniel: If Cole discovered that Julian dances salsa, Logan will be joyful.

To assess projection, participants are asked whether the speaker is certain of the content; for instance, in 5, participants are asked whether Daniel is certain that Julian dances salsa. If a participant takes the speaker to be certain of the content, we assume that the content projects; if a participant does not take the speaker to be certain of the content, we assume that the content does not project. Following Tonhauser et al. 2018, the ‘certain that’ diagnostic was implemented in Exps. 1-3 with a gradient response scale: participants gave their responses on a slider marked ‘no’ at one end and ‘yes’ at the other. We assume that the closer to ‘yes’ a participant’s response is, the more the speaker is certain of the content, that is, the more projective the content is. In other words, we assume that gradient certainty ratings reflect gradience in the speaker’s commitment to the truth of the content.³ As discussed in Tonhauser et al. 2018, a second interpretation of gradient certainty ratings is that they reflect a participant’s degree of belief in the speaker’s (binary) commitment to the truth of the content. While we adopt the first interpretation in our discussion, we remain agnostic about the interpretation of gradient certainty ratings.

At-issueness was measured with different diagnostics across Exps. 1-3. For polar questions (Exps. 1q, 2q, 3q), at-issueness was assessed with the three measures in (6):

- (6) At-issueness diagnostics for polar questions
 - a. ‘asking whether *c*’
Christopher: Did Cole discover that Julian dances salsa?
 Is Christopher asking whether Julian dances salsa?
 - b. *yes, c*
Christopher: Did Cole discover that Julian dances salsa?
Sandy: Yes, Julian dances salsa.
 Does Sandy’s response to Christopher sound good?
 - c. *yes, but $\neg c$*
Christopher: Did Cole discover that Julian dances salsa?
Sandy: Yes, but Cole didn’t discover it.
 Does Sandy’s response to Christopher sound good?

For declaratives, at-issueness was assessed with the three measures in (7):

- (7) At-issueness diagnostics for declaratives
 - a. ‘sure that *c*’
Christopher: Cole didn’t discover that Julian dances salsa.
 Perhaps Cole discovered that Julian dances salsa.
Sandy: Are you sure?
Christopher: Yes, I’m sure that Julian dances salsa.
 Did Christopher answer Sandy’s question?

³Strictly speaking, gradient certainty ratings reflect gradience in the degree to which participants *perceive* the speaker to be committed to the truth of the content. That is, as in any experiment, the quantity of interest, in this case speaker commitment, is only indirectly measured.

- b. *yes, that's true, c*
Christopher: Cole didn't discover that Julian dances salsa.
Sandy: Yes, that's true, Julian dances salsa.
 Does Sandy's response to Christopher sound good?
- c. *yes, that's true, but $\neg c'$*
Christopher: Cole didn't discover that Julian dances salsa.
Sandy: Yes, that's true, but Cole discovered it.
 Does Sandy's response to Christopher sound good?

| Exp. | Embedding | Projection measure | At-issueness measure |
|------|-------------|--------------------|---|
| 1q | question | certain that c | asking whether c |
| 1n | negation | certain that c | sure that c |
| 1m | modal | certain that c | sure that c |
| 1c | conditional | certain that c | sure that c |
| 2q | question | certain that c | <i>yes, c</i> |
| 2n | negation | certain that c | <i>yes, that's true, c</i> |
| 2m | modal | certain that c | <i>yes, that's true, c</i> |
| 2c | conditional | certain that c | <i>yes, that's true, c</i> |
| 3q | question | certain that c | <i>yes, but $\neg c'$</i> |
| 3n | negation | certain that c | <i>yes, that's true, but $\neg c'$</i> |
| 3m | modal | certain that c | <i>yes, that's true, but $\neg c'$</i> |
| 3c | conditional | certain that c | <i>yes, that's true, but $\neg c'$</i> |

Table 1: Overview of the entailment-canceling embeddings, projection measures, and at-issueness measures in Exps. 1-3, where c is the content under investigation, and c' is a salient, different content.

Comparisons for at-issueness:

- Across Exps 1q, 2q, 3q (same assumption about at-issue content partitioning context set; reveals effect of embedding)
- Across Exps n, m, c (same measure of at-issueness in Exps 1, 2, 3; reveals effect of embedding)
- 2q – 2n, 2m, 2c (yes... c ; i.e., anaphor with c)
- 3q – 3n, 3m, 3c (yes...but $\neg c$, i.e., anaphor with c)

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3.1 Participants

We recruited 250-300 participants for each of Exps. 1-3. Participants for Exp. 1q were recruited on Amazon's Mechanical Turk platform; the participants were required to have U.S. IP addresses and at least 99% of previously approved HITs. Participants for the remaining experiments were recruited on Prolific; these participants were required to reside in the US, to be born in the US, to have English as their first language, and to have an approval rating of at least 99%. Information on recruited participants (total number, ages, gender) and the payments they received can be found in Supplement E.

⁴Exps. 1-3 also allow us to address the question of whether the projection of contents embedded under different entailment-canceling operators is positively correlated, as assumed in the semantics/pragmatics literature (e.g., REFERENCES). Prior experimental literature: Smith and Hall 2011, 2014, de Marneffe et al. 2019. As shown in Supplement F, this is the case.

3.2 Materials and procedure

Exps. 1-3 investigated the projection and at-issueness of the CC of the 20 clause-embedding predicates in (4). The clausal complements of the 20 predicates were realized by 20 clauses (provided in Supplement A), for a total of 400 predicate/clause combinations. These 400 predicate/clause combinations were combined with proper name subjects (a unique name per complement clause) to realize polar questions (in Exps. 1q, 2q, and 3q), negated declaratives (in Exps. 1n, 2n, and 3n), declaratives with the modal adverb *perhaps* (in Exps. 1m, 2m, and 3m), and the antecedents of conditionals (in Exps. 1c, 2c, and 3c). These sentences were presented as utterances by a named speaker. A sample set of target utterances is given in (8): here, the named speaker is *Daniel*, the subject of the clause-embedding predicate is *Cole*, the predicate is *discover*, and the complement clause is *Julian dances salsa*.⁵

- (8) a. **Daniel:** “*Did Cole discover that Julian dances salsa?*”
 b. **Daniel:** “*Cole didn’t discover that Julian dances salsa.*”
 c. **Daniel:** “*Perhaps Cole discovered that Julian dances salsa.*”
 d. **Daniel:** “*If Cole discovered that Julian dances salsa, Logan will be joyful.*”

The proper names that realized the speakers, the subjects of the clause-embedding predicates, the subjects of the complement clauses, and the subjects of the consequents were all unique.

Projection and at-issueness of the contents of the clausal complements were measured in separate blocks. In the projection blocks across Exps. 1-3, projection was measured with the ‘certain that’ diagnostic. The target stimuli consisted of the target utterances, as shown in Figure 1.

The at-issueness diagnostics differed between Exps. 1, 2, and 3: at-issueness was measured in Exp. 1q, 2q, and 3q, with variants of the question-based diagnostic of at-issueness, namely the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic in Exp. 1q, and the ‘yes, *p*’ diagnostic in Exps. 2q and 3q, as shown in Figure ??.

, with the ‘sure that’ diagnostic in Exps. 1n, 1m, and 1c, with the ‘yes’ diagnostic in Exps. 2q and 3q, with the ‘assent with positive continuation’ diagnostic in Exps. 2n, 2m, and 2c, and with the ‘assent with adversative continuation’ diagnostic in Exps. 3n, 3m, and 3c.

To assess whether participants were attending to the task, each experiment also included six control stimuli, which were also utterances made by a named speaker. (The controls are provided in Supplement C.) Each participant saw a random set of 26 stimuli: each set contained one target utterance for each of the 20 clause-embedding predicates (each with a unique complement clause) and the same 6 control stimuli. Each participant saw their set of 26 stimuli twice, once in the projection block and once in the at-issueness block. Block order and within-block trial order was randomized.

In the projection block, target stimuli consisted of a fact and a polar question that was uttered by a named speaker, as shown in Figure 1B. The polar questions were formed by realizing the 20 clauses as the complements of the 20 clause-embedding predicates in Figure 1C. Participants were told to imagine that they are at a party and that, on walking into the kitchen, they overhear somebody ask somebody else a question. Projection was measured using the ‘certain that’ diagnostic (Djrv & Bacovcin, 2017; Lorson, 2018; Mahler, 2020; Tonhauser et al., 2018): participants were asked to rate whether the speaker was certain of the CC, taking into consideration the fact. They gave their responses on a slider marked ‘no?’ at one end (coded as 0) and ‘yes?’ at the other (coded as 1). Greater speaker commitment to the CC should result in higher slider ratings.

Participants were told to imagine that they are at a party and that, on walking into the kitchen, they overhear somebody ask a question. Participants were asked to rate whether the speaker was certain of the

⁵The indirect object of *inform* was realized by the proper name *Sam*. The predicates differed in the tense in which they were realized. In polar interrogatives as well as in negated and modalized declaratives, eventive predicates, like *discover* and *hear*, were realized in the past tense and stative predicates, like *know* and *be annoyed*, were realized in the present tense. In the antecedents of conditionals, all predicates were realized in the present tense. For the consequents of the conditional sentences see Supplement B.

Gary: "Did Cole acknowledge that Julian dances salsa?"

Is Gary certain that Julian dances salsa?

no **yes**

(a) Exps. 1q, 2q, and 3q.

Christopher: "Cole didn't discover that Julian dances salsa."

Is Christopher certain that Julian dances salsa?

no **yes**

(b) Exps. 1n, 2n, and 3n.

Julie: "Perhaps Cole discovered that Julian dances salsa."

Is Julie certain that Julian dances salsa?

no **yes**

(c) Exps. 1m, 2m, and 3m

Rachel: "If Cole confirms that Julian dances salsa, Logan will be joyful."

Is Rachel certain that Julian dances salsa?

no **yes**

(d) Exps. 1c, 2c, and 3c

Figure 1: Target trials in projection blocks of Exps. 1, 2, and 3 for the complement *Julian dances salsa*.

CC. They gave their responses on a slider marked ‘no’ at one end (coded as 0) and ‘yes’ at the other (coded as 1), as shown in Figure ??.

After completing the experiment, participants filled out a short, optional survey about their age, their gender, their native language(s) and, if English is their native language, whether they are a speaker of American English (as opposed to, e.g. Australian or Indian English). To encourage truthful responses, participants were told that they would be paid no matter what answers they gave in the survey.

3.3 Data exclusion

We excluded data from participants who took any experiment more than once and who did not self-declare to be native speakers of American English. We also excluded data from participants based on their ratings on the main clause controls and other criteria given in Supplement E. In each experiment, the data from between 215-281 remaining participants were analyzed. Information on the participants whose data entered into the analysis (total number, ages, gender) can be found in Supplement E.

4 Experiments 1-3: Results

4.1 Comparing at-issueness

4.2 GPP

Further analyses:

- look at how many unique participants

Ruth asks: "*Did Helen discover that Tony had a drink last night?*"

Is Ruth asking whether Tony had a drink last night?

no yes

Next

(a) Exp. 1q.

Gary: "*Did Cole acknowledge that Julian dances salsa?*"
Christina: "*Yes, Julian dances salsa.*"

Does Christina's response to Gary sound good?

no yes

Next

Cynthia: "*Did Cole demonstrate that Julian dances salsa?*"
Stephanie: "*Yes, but Cole didn't demonstrate it.*"

Does Stephanie's response to Cynthia sound good?

no yes

Next

(b) Exp. 2q.

(c) Exp. 3q

Figure 2: Target trials in at-issueness blocks of Exps. 1q, 2q, and 3q for the complement *Julian dances salsa*.

- negative correlation between Q/A and assent might be compound of a) embedding (negation) and b) assent, because we don't see negative correlation, but no correlation, with other embeddings (modal, conditional)
- compare variance for both projection and at-issueness, under the different embeddings and diagnostics: very little variance for assent diagnostic/negation embedding
- have a look at the predicates that are exceptional to the GPP in Exps1 and 2, how do they behave across the other experiments? Exp3: looks like they are also their own little group
- when we compare negation, modal, conditional with assent diagnostic, we can see what effect embedding has
- next experiments: no embedding of the 20 predicates, with assent diagnostic, to compare to prior literature who didn't use embedding with the assent diagnostic; do assent diagnostic without that's true? anaphor to engage with Snider's assumption that 'yes' is not really anaphoric in the assent diagnostic and hence also not in the Q/A diagnostic

Heather: "Cole isn't annoyed that Julian dances salsa."
Matthew: "Yes, that's true, Julian dances salsa."

Does Matthew's response to Heather sound good?

no yes

Alexander: "Perhaps Cole revealed that Julian dances salsa."
Karen: "Yes, that's true, Julian dances salsa."

Does Karen's response to Alexander sound good?

no yes

(a) Exp. 2n.
(b) Exp. 2m.

Deborah: "If Cole confesses that Julian dances salsa, Logan will be joyful."
Linda: "Yes, that's true, Julian dances salsa."

Does Linda's response to Deborah sound good?

no yes

(c) Exp. 2c

Figure 3: Target trials in at-issueness blocks of Exps. 2n, 2m, and 2c for the complement *Julian dances salsa*.

5 General discussion

6 Conclusions

References

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Jessica: "Cole didn't reveal that Julian dances salsa."
Lisa: "Yes, that's true, but Cole revealed it."

Does Lisa's response to Jessica sound good?

no **yes**

William: "Perhaps Cole confirmed that Julian dances salsa."
Robert: "Yes, that's true, but Cole didn't confirm it."

Does Robert's response to William sound good?

no **yes**

(a) Exp. 3n. (b) Exp. 3m.

Laura: "If Cole announces that Julian dances salsa, Logan will be joyful."
Benjamin: "Yes, that's true, but Cole won't announce it and Logan won't be joyful."

Does Benjamin's response to Laura sound good?

no **yes**

(c) Exp. 3c

Figure 4: Target trials in at-issueness blocks of Exps. 3n, 3m, and 3c for the complement *Julian dances salsa*.

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Supplemental materials

A 20 complement clauses

The following clauses realized the complements of the predicates in Exps. 1-3:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mary is pregnant. | 11. Danny ate the last cupcake. |
| 2. Josie went on vacation to France. | 12. Frank got a cat. |
| 3. Emma studied on Saturday morning. | 13. Jackson ran 10 miles. |
| 4. Olivia sleeps until noon. | 14. Jayden rented a car. |
| 5. Sophia got a tattoo. | 15. Tony had a drink last night. |
| 6. Mia drank 2 cocktails last night. | 16. Josh learned to ride a bike yesterday. |
| 7. Isabella ate a steak on Sunday. | 17. Owen shoveled snow last winter. |
| 8. Emily bought a car yesterday. | 18. Julian dances salsa. |
| 9. Grace visited her sister. | 19. Jon walks to work. |
| 10. Zoe calculated the tip. | 20. Charley speaks Spanish. |

B Consequents for conditional target stimuli in Exps. 1c, 2c, and 3c

The consequents for the conditional target stimuli in Exps. 1c, 2c, and 3c were created with the following considerations in mind. Each complement clause was paired with a unique consequent clause, as shown in the list below for the 20 complement clauses. Each consequent clause consisted of a uniquely named subject and an adjectival predication in the future tense (*will be*); the adjectives all denoted an emotion. We selected the 20 emotion-denoting adjectives based on the following criteria: 10 of the adjectives had a positive valence, and 10 had a negative valence; all 20 adjectives had an arousal value between 4.7 and 6.5 (based on the valence and arousal values reported in Warriner et al. 2013).

1. ...that Mary is pregnant, Esther will be mad.
2. ...that Josie went on vacation to France, Arnold will be frustrated.
3. ...that Emma studied on Saturday morning, Liam will be proud.
4. ...that Olivia sleeps until noon, Elijah will be embarrassed.
5. ...that Sophia got a tattoo, Ariel will be giddy.
6. ...that Mia drank 2 cocktails last night, Mariela will be worried.
7. ...that Isabella ate a steak on Sunday, Liz will be delighted.
8. ...that Emily bought a car yesterday, Kate will be excited.
9. ...that Grace visited her sister, Henry will be surprised.
10. ...that Zoe calculated the tip, Alex will be astonished.
11. ...that Danny ate the last cupcake, Harper will be disgusted.
12. ...that Frank got a cat, Lucas will be grouchy.
13. ...that Jackson ran 10 miles, Kayla will be cheerful.
14. ...that Jayden rented a car, Brittany will be furious.
15. ...that Tony had a drink last night, Victoria will be ashamed.
16. ...that Josh learned to ride a bike yesterday, Mason will be envious.

17. ...that Owen shoveled snow last winter, Bianca will be jealous.
18. ...that Julian dances salsa, Logan will be joyful.
19. ...that Jon walks to work, Caleb will be suspicious.
20. ...that Charley speaks Spanish, Jay will be happy.

C Control stimuli in the projection blocks of Exps. 1-3

The control stimuli in the projection blocks of Exps. 1-3 were formed from the sentences in (1). In Exps. 1, we used the polar question variants of the sentences in (1) in Exp. 1q, and the (positive declarative) sentences in (1) in Exps. 1n, 1m, and 1c; in Exp. 1c, we added the non-restrictive relative clauses (NRRCs) provided in (1) to the respective subjects, so that the control stimuli have two clauses, like the target stimuli.

- (1) Sentences for control stimuli in Exps. 1
 - a. These muffins have blueberries in them. (NRRC: , which are really delicious,)
 - b. This pizza has mushrooms on it. (NRRC: , which I just made from scratch,)
 - c. Jack was playing outside with the kids. (NRRC: , who is my long-time neighbor,)
 - d. Ann dances ballet. (NRRC: , who is a local performer,)
 - e. John's kids were in the garage. (NRRC: , who are very well-behaved,)
 - f. Samantha has a new hat. (NRRC: , who is really into fashion,)

We expected participants to give low responses in the 'certain that' diagnostic in Exp. 1q (indicating that the speaker is not certain of the main clause content, i.e., that the content does not project out of the question) and high responses in the 'certain that' diagnostic in Exps. 1n, 1m, and 1c (indicating that the speaker is certain of the main clause content). These expectations were borne out, as shown in the first three rows of Table A1.

In Exps. 2 and 3, the NRRCs were included in all control stimuli: the carrier sentences were the polar question variants of the sentences in (1) in Exps. 2q and 3q, and the sentences in (1) for the remaining experiments. The NRRCs were included in Exps. 2 and 3 to make the use of the assent diagnostics in the at-issueness blocks more natural: like the target stimuli, the control stimuli consist of two clauses, one of which the relevant speaker assents with.

We had the same expectations as for the control stimuli in Exps. 1: low responses in the 'certain that' diagnostic in Exps. 2q and 3q (indicating that the speaker is not certain of the main clause content, i.e., that the content does not project out of the question), and high responses in the 'certain that' diagnostic in the remaining experiments (indicating, again, that the speaker is certain of the main clause content). These expectations were borne out, as shown in the lower nine rows of Table A1.

| Experiment | mean certainty rating |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1q | .14 |
| 2q | .18 |
| 3q | .17 |
| 1n | .95 |
| 1m | .96 |
| 1c | .94 |
| 2n | .96 |
| 2m | .96 |
| 2c | .96 |
| 3n | .94 |
| 3m | .93 |
| 3c | .93 |

Table A1: Mean certainty ratings for control stimuli, for self-declared American English participants

D Ratings for main clause contents in at-issueness blocks in Exps. 1-3

In the at-issueness blocks of Exps. 1-3, we collected at-issueness ratings for the main clause contents of the control stimuli of the projection blocks described in Supplement C. Originally, the intent was to exclude participants' data on the basis of their at-issueness ratings, in parallel to their certainty ratings. We expected the main clause content to be at-issue across the diagnostics, which means that we expected low responses across all at-issueness diagnostics (recall that participants' responses were coded so that the higher a participants' response, the more not-at-issue the content was hypothesized to be, to investigate whether there is a positive correlation between projection and not-at-issueness). As shown in Table A2, these expectations were not always borne out, which is why we decided to not use participants' ratings of the main clause contents in the at-issueness blocks as an exclusion criterion.

| Experiment | mean rating |
|------------|---|
| 1q | .05 |
| 2q | .07 |
| 3q | .28 |
| 1n | .04 |
| 1m | .03 |
| 1c | .08 |
| 2n | .22 (16 participants excluded by specified exclusion criterion) |
| 2m | .25 |
| 2c | .22 |
| 3n | .44 (nobody excluded by specified exclusion criterion) |
| 3m | .5 |
| 3c | .53 |

Table A2: Mean ratings on at-issueness diagnostics for main clause contents in Exps. 1-3, for self-declared American English participants

E Data exclusion

This supplement provides information on the recruited participants, the criteria by which participants' data were excluded, the remaining participants (that is, the participants whose data entered into the analysis), and the payment for each of Exps. 1-3. Table A3 provides information on the recruited and remaining participants, including the total number, the range of the participants' ages, the mean ages of the participants, and their self-reported gender ('f' = female, 'm' = male, 'o' = other, 'u' = undeclared). No gender data was collected in Exp. 1q. Participants' data were excluded based on the following criteria:

- 'multiple': Due to an experimental glitch, some participants participated more than once. Since no information was available on which one was their first take, those participants' data was removed (which means that for each participant who took the experiment twice, at least two data sets were removed).
- 'language': Participants' data were excluded if they did not self-identify as native speakers of American English.
- 'controls': Participants' data were excluded if their mean rating on the 6 main clause control items in the projection block was more than 2 sd above the group mean (in Exps. 1q, 2q, and 3q) or more than 2 sd below the group mean (in the remaining experiments). Participants' data were also excluded if their mean rating on the 6 main clause control items in the at-issueness block was more than 2 sd above the group mean (across Exps. 1-3).
- 'variance': Participants' data were excluded if they always selected roughly the same point on the response scale for the target stimuli. We identified such participants by identifying participants whose mean variance on the target stimuli was more than 2sd below the group mean variance on the target stimuli, and manually inspecting their response patterns.

Participants took around 9-11 minutes to complete the various experiments. Participants were paid more in Exps. 1c, 2c, and 3c than the remaining experiments because the target stimuli in those experiments were longer (as they consisted of conditionals). More women than men were recruited in many of the experiments because they were run at a time when Prolific apparently went viral on TikTok, resulting in a large number of young women registering for the service (around July 24, 2021; see <https://blog.prolific.co/we-recently-went-viral-on-tiktok-heres-what-we-learned/>, last accessed February 4, 2022).

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| Exp. | Recruited participants | | | Exclusion criteria | | | Remaining participants | | | payment | |
|------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|----------|----------|------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| | total | ages (mean) | f/m/o/u | multiple | language | controls | variance | total | ages (mean) | | f/m/o/u |
| 1q | 300 | 19-74 (38.2) | – | 5 | 7 | 35 | 0 | 242 | 21-74 (39.2) | – | |
| 1n | 300 | 18-74 (33.2) | 150/145/5/0 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 1 | 274 | 18-74 (33.3) | 141/128/5/0 | \$1.70 |
| 1m | 300 | 18-74 (32.7) | 150/141/7/2 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 281 | 18-74 (32.7) | 144/129/7/1 | \$1.70 |
| 1c | 300 | 18-58 (25.9) | 249/45/6/0 | 0 | 6 | 26 | 2 | 266 | 18-58 (24.8) | 235/25/6/0 | \$1.70 |
| 2q | 250 | 18-58 (25.5) | 201/43/6/0 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 220 | 18-58 (24.8) | 187/28/5/0 | \$2.15 |
| 2n | 250 | 18-69 (33.2) | 127/114/6/1 | 1 | 4 | 29 | 0 | 215 | 18-69 (33.1) | 113/95/6/1 | \$1.70 |
| 2m | 251 | 18-74 (31.7) | 132/113/6/0 | 0 | 4 | 27 | 0 | 220 | 18-70 (31.9) | 116/98/6/0 | \$1.70 |
| 2c | 250 | 18-56 (24.5) | 212/30/8/0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 224 | 18-56 (24.4) | 195/24/5/0 | \$2.15 |
| 3q | 250 | 18-66 (32.4) | 140/102/7/1 | 0 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 225 | 18-66 (32.6) | 125/93/7/0 | \$1.70 |
| 3n | 250 | 18-70 (24.6) | 114/31/5/0 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 228 | 18-70 (24.3) | 198/25/5/0 | \$1.70 |
| 3m | 250 | 18-63 (25.5) | 205/40/5/0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 233 | 18-63 (24.8) | 197/31/5/0 | \$1.70 |
| 3c | 250 | 18-59 (27.5) | 182/64/4/0 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 230 | 18-59 (26.7) | 177/49/4/0 | \$2.15 |

Table A3: Recruited participants, excluded data, and remaining participants in Exps. 1, 2 and 3