

# What is at-issueness? An experimental comparison of diagnostics

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**Abstract** At-issueness is a central concept in theoretical semantics and pragmatics, but there is no consensus about how it should be defined or diagnosed (e.g., Tonhauser 2012; AnderBois et al. 2015; Snider 2017a; b; 2018; Tonhauser et al. 2018; Koev 2018; Faller 2019; Korotkova 2020). We report the results of six experiments that investigate whether five diagnostics for at-issueness yield consistent results when applied to the same set of contents in English. Diagnostics are compared based on whether they reproduce contrasts reported in prior work, in particular (i) positional effects for appositive NRRCs found in Syrett & Koev (2015) and (ii) fine-grained differences among the complements of clause-embedding predicates reported in Degen & Tonhauser (2025). The results reveal substantial differences between diagnostics, indicating that they are not interchangeable. None of our experiments observed the positional effect for NRRCs (i), and only the diagnostics that embed the tested contents in polar questions come close to observing the predicate-level differences (ii). Our generalization, that diagnostics measuring the at-issueness of contents embedded in questions yield greater by-content differentiation than diagnostics embedding them in assertions, indicates that the speech act in which a content is presented plays a key role in affecting diagnostic outcomes. We argue that this effect of speech act on at-issueness ratings is due to how questions and assertions relate at-issue and not-at-issue content to speaker commitments, and cannot be explained by different notions of at-issueness assumed in the literature.

**Keywords:** at-issueness, diagnostics, experimental pragmatics

## 1 Introduction

*At-issueness* is a key concept in theoretical semantics and pragmatics,<sup>1</sup> used in the analysis of various phenomena, including presupposition, conventional implicature, evidentials, expressives, and co-speech gestures (e.g., Karttunen & Peters 1979; Horton & Hirst 1988; Abbott 2000; Faller 2002; 2019; Potts 2005; Simons et al. 2010; Lee 2011; Tonhauser et al. 2018; Esipova 2019; Korotkova 2020; Barnes & Ebert 2023; Chen 2024; Scontras & Tonhauser 2025). It is generally understood as distinguishing the main point of an utterance (at-issue content) from propositions conveying background information (not-at-issue content), but there is no consensus how at-issueness should be diagnosed, and competing definitions reflect different assumptions about its underlying nature (e.g., Tonhauser 2012; Snider 2017a; b; 2018; Tonhauser et al. 2018; Koev 2018; Faller 2019; Esipova 2019; Korotkova 2020). Consequently, empirical claims about whether a given expression contributes at-issue or not-at-issue content may be relative to specific diagnostics, and different diagnostics may not target the same underlying phenomenon.

Four commonly used at-issueness diagnostics are illustrated in (1–4) for sentence-medial appositive non-restrictive relative clauses (NRRCs), which are typically taken to contribute not-at-issue content (Potts 2005). Accordingly, participants are expected to: give low question-answer-match ratings under the QUD diagnostic (1) (Amaral et al. 2007; Lee 2011; Tonhauser 2012; Chen 2024); judge that the speaker is not asking about the NRRC content under the ‘asking-whether’

<sup>1</sup> Potts (2015) credits the term to Bill Ladusaw, “who began using it informally in his UCSC undergraduate classes in 1985” (p. 2).

diagnostic (2) (Tonhauser et al. 2018; Solstad & Bott 2024; Degen & Tonhauser 2025); give low naturalness ratings under the direct-dissent diagnostic (3), (Faller 2002; 2006; Papafragou 2006; Amaral et al. 2007; Murray 2010; 2014; AnderBois et al. 2010; 2015; Tonhauser 2012; Syrett & Koev 2015); and prefer a *yes*-response when denying the NRRC content under the ‘yes, but’ diagnostic (4), (Xue & Onea 2011; Cummins et al. 2013; Destruel et al. 2015).

(1) QUD diagnostic

**Nora:** *What did Greg buy?*

**Leo:** *Greg, who bought a new car, is envied by his neighbor.*

Question to participants: How well does Leo’s response fit Nora’s question?

(2) ‘asking whether’ diagnostic

**Nora:** *Is Greg, who bought a new car, envied by his neighbor?*

Question to participants: Is Nora asking whether Greg bought a new car?

(3) Direct-dissent diagnostic

**Nora:** *Greg, who bought a new car, is envied by his neighbor.*

**Leo:** *No, that’s not true, he didn’t buy a new car.*

Question to participants: How natural is Leo’s rejection of Nora’s utterance?

(4) ‘yes, but’ diagnostic

**Nora:** *Greg, who bought a new car, is envied by his neighbor.*

**Leo:** *Yes, but he didn’t buy a new car. /*

*Yes, and he didn’t buy a new car. /*

*No, he didn’t buy a new car.*

Task for participants: Choose the response that sounds best.

The assumptions underlying these diagnostics can be organized around three properties of at-issue content identified in Tonhauser (2012) as motivating diagnostic strategies:

- (i) at-issue content addresses the question under discussion (see also Amaral et al. 2007; Simons et al. 2010),
- (ii) the at-issue content of questions determines the relevant set of alternatives, and
- (iii) at-issue content can be directly assented or dissented with (see also Shanon 1976; Faller 2002; 2006; Murray 2010).

The QUD diagnostic (1) targets property (i), assuming that discourse is structured around addressing a *Question Under Discussion* (QUD) (Roberts 2012; Ginzburg 1996) and that at-issue content is the part of an utterance intended to address that question (Amaral et al. 2007; Simons et al. 2010). Assuming that only at-issue content can felicitously address an established QUD, the diagnostic presents the target content in a response to a question that makes it relevant. Question-answer match ratings are expected to be high when the content can be construed as at-issue and low otherwise.

The ‘asking whether’ diagnostic (2) targets property (ii), testing whether the target content is interpreted as determining the question alternatives. Participants judge whether a speaker, who asks a polar question containing the target content, is asking whether that content is true. Such ‘asking whether’ judgments are expected to be high when the target content is at-issue and low otherwise.

The direct-dissent diagnostic (3) and the ‘yes, but’ diagnostic (4) target property (iii), assuming that only at-issue content can be directly affirmed or denied, whereas denying not-at-issue content requires more indirect discourse moves (Shanon 1976; Faller 2002; 2006; Potts 2005; Papafragou 2006; Amaral et al. 2007). Accordingly, the direct-dissent diagnostic assumes that directly dissenting with the target content is judged natural if the content is at-issue and unnatural otherwise. The ‘yes, but’ diagnostic tests whether a target content can be denied while responding *yes* to

the assertion as a whole, under the assumption that *yes, but* responses provide an indirect denial suitable for dissenting with not-at-issue content (Xue & Onea 2011).

Although these diagnostics are widely used, there is no consensus on whether the properties they target correspond to a single underlying notion of at-issueness. Tonhauser (2012) argues that diagnostics targeting properties (i)–(iii) can be understood as probing a common underlying notion of at-issueness, adopting the QUD-based definition in (5).

- (5) QUD at-issueness: (based on Simons et al. 2010, p. 323)
- A content  $m$  is at-issue in a context  $c$  iff
- $m$  is relevant<sup>2</sup> to the QUD in  $c$ , and
  - the speaker has a recognizable intention to address the QUD via  $m$ .

While this definition aligns naturally with property (i), it is less clear whether all diagnostics, in particular those targeting property (iii), track this QUD-based notion. Evidence for empirical differences between diagnostics comes from appositive NRRCs: although they are widely taken to contribute not-at-issue content, a forced-choice continuation study by Syrett & Koev (2015) found that sentence-final appositive NRRCs pattern as more at-issue than medial ones, under a version of the direct-dissent diagnostic, which targets property (iii). Snider (2017b) argues that diagnostic targeting property (iii) are sensitive to this medial-final distinction, but diagnostics targeting properties (i) or (ii) are not. Similar diagnostic differences have been reported for sentence-final shifting parentheticals (Koev 2018) and evidential inferences (Korotkova 2020).

These contrasts have motivated arguments that at-issueness is not a uniform notion (Koev 2018), but that property (iii) diagnostics are linked to an assertion-based notion of at-issueness, grounded in analyzing assertions as proposals to update the common ground (Stalnaker 1978; Clark & Schaefer 1989; Ginzburg 1995; Farkas & Bruce 2010). On this view, the at-issue content of an assertion is the proposition proposed to be added to the common ground, whereas not-at-issue content is presupposed (already entailed in the common ground; Stalnaker 1973; 2002), or added without being proposed (Murray 2010; 2014; AnderBois et al. 2010; 2015). This notion is defined as follows:<sup>3</sup>

- (6) Proposal at-issueness: (Koev 2013, pp. 50–51)
- A proposition  $p$  is at-issue in a context  $c$  iff
- $p$  is a proposal in  $c$  and
  - $p$  has not been accepted or rejected in  $c$ .

Although empirical differences between at-issueness diagnostics have been reported across a range of constructions, they have not, to date, been evaluated in a systematic experimental comparison that applies multiple diagnostics to the same contents. At the same time, the diagnostic differences that have been reported can be alternatively interpreted in ways that do not require positing multiple underlying notions of at-issueness. One line of work (Snider 2017b; a; 2018; Korotkova 2020) argues that diagnostics targeting properties (i) and (ii) genuinely diagnose QUD at-issueness,<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup>  $m$  may be a proposition or a question denotation, and relevance to the QUD can be defined in terms of contextual entailment of a partial or complete answer (Roberts 2012; Simons et al. 2010), or based on inferences about the probability of QUD-answers (Büring 2003; Beaver & Clark 2008).

<sup>3</sup> Further definitions of at-issueness proposed in the literature include analyses in terms of restrictive vs. non-restrictive modification (Esipova 2019; 2021), and coherence-based discourse structure (Hunter & Asher 2016; Jasinskaja 2016). Clarifying the theoretical relations among the various definitions of at-issueness proposed in the literature remains an important question for future research.

<sup>4</sup> Property (ii) can be seen as a forward-looking counterpart of property (i) (Snider 2017b): while property (i) concerns addressing an established QUD, property (ii) concerns determining the alternatives a question introduces. Under standard assumptions that explicit questions introduce or update the QUD (Roberts 2012; Ginzburg 1996), property (ii) aligns with the QUD-based definition, but it is incompatible with the proposal-based definition, which applies only to assertions.

whereas diagnostics targeting property (iii) do not diagnose at-issueness at all, but instead track the availability of the target content for propositional anaphora, such as response particles (*yes/no*) or propositional pro-forms (e.g., *that* in *that's not true*).

Further, theoretical proposals argue that QUD-based and proposal-based definitions are not genuinely distinct, but offer different analytical perspectives on the same underlying phenomenon: [AnderBois et al. \(2015\)](#), building on [Farkas & Bruce \(2010\)](#), argue that proposing content for the common ground is intrinsically linked to managing the QUD, and [Faller \(2019\)](#) analyzes assent and dissent as discourse moves that address the QUD. From this perspective, diagnostic divergence cannot be taken as direct evidence for multiple notions of at-issueness, but instead motivates careful analysis of how specific properties of diagnostics (e.g., whether they include propositional anaphora) may lead to diverging behavior independently of any differences in at-issueness.

In sum, there is currently no agreed-upon definition of at-issueness, and existing diagnostics may or may not be probing the same underlying phenomenon. This raises two central questions:

- i. Do the various diagnostics yield consistent results when applied to the same contents?
- ii. Do the existing definitions of at-issueness target the same underlying phenomenon?

Initial experimental research on these questions has yielded mixed answers. First, as noted above, [Syrett & Koev \(2015\)](#) report a positional effect for appositive NRRCs under a direct-dissent diagnostic. Because this medial-final distinction has been argued to be specific to assent and dissent-based (property iii) diagnostics, a key question is whether the same contrast emerges under other diagnostics when applied to identical materials.

Beyond appositives, [Tonhauser et al. 2018](#) compared two at-issueness diagnostics across a range of English expressions, including sentence-medial appositives and the complements of the clause-embedding predicates *discover*, *know*, and *annoyed* (p. 526ff). They found that the question-based ‘asking whether’ diagnostic yielded lower ratings and smaller differentiation between contents than the second at-issueness diagnostic they used, the ‘are you sure?’ diagnostic.<sup>5</sup> Despite these differences, ratings from the two diagnostics were correlated, suggesting that they may nonetheless be sensitive to a shared underlying phenomenon. The possibility that diagnostics may differ in how strongly they differentiate among contents raises another key question: whether different diagnostics systematically reproduce fine-grained by-content differences.

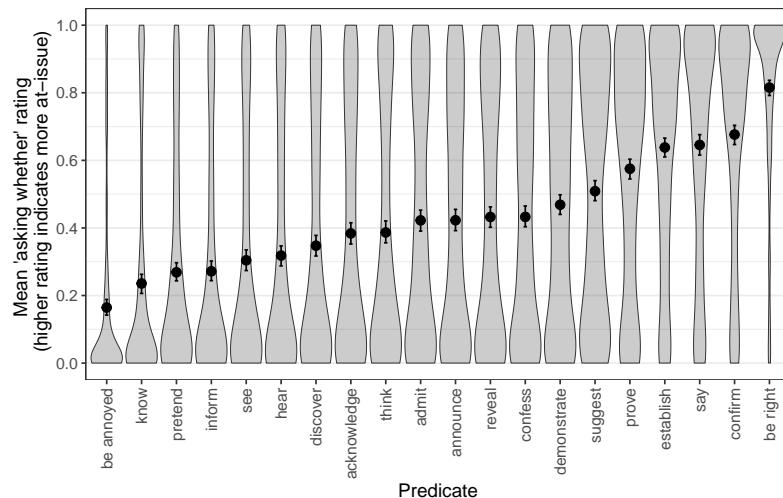
Building on these observations, we compare at-issueness diagnostics by asking whether they reproduce by-content differences reported in the literature. In addition to appositive NRRCs, we examine the complements of clause-embedding predicates, for which [Degen & Tonhauser \(2025\)](#) report fine-grained differences under the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic. Figure 1 shows the mean ‘asking whether’ ratings for the 20 English predicates used in their study.

This paper takes a first step toward addressing the above questions (i+ii) through a systematic comparison of five diagnostics of at-issueness across six experiments. Our study asks whether the diagnostics give rise to a consistent pattern of results when applied to the same target contents by comparing the diagnostics on whether they reproduce contrasts reported in prior work, specifically, by examining whether different diagnostics converge on the medial versus sentence-final distinction for appositive NRRCs, and fine-grained by-predicate differences among the content of the complements of clause-embedding predicates.

Experiments 1–4 apply the four diagnostics to a set of seven contents in English, including medial and final appositive NRRCs and the complements of selected clause-embedding predicates.

<sup>5</sup> The ‘are you sure?’ diagnostic presents participants with dialogues like (i) ([Tonhauser et al. 2018](#), p. 519) and collects ratings about whether Fred answered Carla’s question (see also the ‘really’ test of [Shanon 1976](#)). This diagnostic cannot clearly be aligned with the three properties of at-issue content.

(i)     Fred: Marthas new car, a BMW, was expensive.  
       Carla: Are you sure?  
       Fred: Yes, I am sure that Marthas new car is a BMW.



**Figure 1:** Mean ‘asking whether’ ratings for the contents of the clausal complements of 20 clause-embedding predicates, from Degen & Tonhauser 2025. Error bars indicate 95% bootstrapped confidence intervals. Violin plots indicate the distribution of individual ratings.

While none of these four experiments observed the positional effect for NRRCs found by Syrett & Koev (2015), only Exp. 2 (‘asking whether’) comes close to observing the differences between the clause-embedding predicates observed in Degen & Tonhauser (2025), suggesting that diagnostics do vary in whether they detect at-issueness differences between particular expressions. The ‘asking whether’ diagnostic, as implemented in Exp. 2, which showed the greatest differentiation between contents, is the only diagnostic which asked participants are asked to judge the intentions of the speaker, and it is the only diagnostics where the target content is embedded in a polar question.

To test whether the greater differentiation under the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic was due to the polar question embedding or from the response task itself, we compared the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic (Exp. 5) with a direct-response diagnostic (Amaral et al. 2007; Tonhauser 2012) that also embeds content in a polar question but elicits acceptability judgments for a direct response (Exp. 6), using the 20 clause-embedding predicates from Degen & Tonhauser (2025). The two experiments yielded highly correlated results, indicating that the observed high differentiation in Exp. 2 was driven by the polar question embedding, not the response task.

Our results, therefore, provide evidence that the speech act used to present the target content plays an important role: embedding the target content in polar questions yield results with greater by-content differentiation than embedding it in assertions.

## 2 Experiments 1-4

To compare the results of at-issueness diagnostics, we conducted four experiments that each measured at-issueness with a different diagnostic, namely the QUD diagnostic (Exp. 1), the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic (Exp. 2), the direct-dissent diagnostic (Exp. 3) and the ‘yes, but’ diagnostic (Exp. 4).<sup>6</sup> Each experiment tested the same set of contents associated with the seven types of expressions in (7): sentence-medial and sentence-final NRRCs (7a–b), as well as the contents of the clausal complements of *be right*, *discover*, *confess*, *confirm*, *discover*, and *know* (7c–g).

<sup>6</sup> The experiments, data and R code for generating the figures and analyses of the experiments reported in this paper are available at <https://anonymous.4open.science/r/at-issueness-diagnostics-232C/>.

- (7) a. Content of sentence-medial NRRC  
*Lucy, who broke the plate, apologized.* ~*Lucy broke the plate*
- b. Content of sentence-final NRRC  
*The police found Jack, who saw the murder.* ~*Jack saw the murder*
- c. Content of the clausal complement of *know*  
*Ann knows that Raul cheated on his wife.* ~*Raul cheated on his wife*
- d. Content of the clausal complement of *discover*  
*Mary discovered that Denny ate the last cupcake.* ~*Denny ate the last cupcake*
- e. Content of the clausal complement of *be right*  
*Tom is right that Ann stole the money.* ~*Ann stole the money*
- f. Content of the clausal complement of *confirm*  
*Harry confirmed that Greg bought a new car.* ~*Greg bought a new car*
- g. Content of the clausal complement of *confess*  
*Lucy confessed that Dustin lost his key.* ~*Dustin lost his keys*

These seven contents were chosen because prior literature observed differences in at-issueness between two or more of these contents using a particular diagnostic for at-issueness. As discussed in §1, Syrett & Koev 2015 observed differences between sentence-medial and -final NRRCs using a variant of the direct-dissent diagnostic, and Degen & Tonhauser 2025 observed differences between *be right*, *discover*, *confess*, *confirm*, *discover*, and *know* using the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic. Thus, comparing these seven contents across the four diagnostics in Exps. 1–4 will allow us to assess whether the differences that emerge from one diagnostic also emerge from others. In each experiment, participants read the stimuli and gave ratings corresponding to the diagnostics.

## 2.1 Methods

### 2.1.1 Participants

For each of the four experiments, we recruited 80 unique participants on Prolific. These participants had registered on the platform as living in the USA and as having English as their primary language. They had at least 50 previous submissions and an approval rate of at least 97%. Table 1 shows the age and gender distributions of the recruited participants.

	recruited	ages (mean age)	f/m/nb/dnd
Exp. 1 (QUD)	80	18-81 (43.8)	42/37/0/1
Exp. 2 (asking whether)	80	20-74 (38.5)	48/30/1/1
Exp. 3 (direct dissent)	80	18-77 (39.1)	50/28/1/1
Exp. 4 (yes, but)	80	19-67 (38.0)	48/30/2/0

**Table 1:** Information about the participants recruited in Exps. 1–4 (f = female, m = male, nb = nonbinary, dnd = did not disclose).

### 2.1.2 Materials and procedure

As shown in Fig. 2, the response options differed by diagnostic. In Exp. 1 (QUD diagnostic, panel (a)), participants rated how well the response fit the question on a slider marked ‘totally doesn’t fit’ on one end (coded 0) and ‘totally fits’ on the other end (coded as 1). In Exp. 2 (‘asking whether’ diagnostic, panel (b)), participants judged whether the question was about the target content, using a slider marked ‘no’ on one end (coded as 0) and ‘yes’ on the other (coded as 1). In Exp. 3

(direct-dissent diagnostic, panel (c)), participants rated the naturalness or the direct dissent on a slider marked ‘totally unnatural’ (coded as 0) on one end and ‘totally natural’ on the other (coded as 1). Finally, in Exp. 4 (‘yes, but’ diagnostic, panel (d)), participants chose the response that sounded best; the two indirect dissents were coded as 0 and the direct one as 1. Across the four experiments, the responses were coded so that 1 meant that the content to be diagnosed was rated as at-issue and 0 as not-at-issue.

**Nora:** *What did Ann steal?*

**Leo:** *The manager reported Ann, who stole the money.*

How well does Leo's response fit Nora's question?

—○—

totally doesn't fit

totally fits

[Continue](#)

**Charlotte:** *Did the manager report Ann, who stole the money?*

Is Charlotte asking whether Ann stole the money?

—○—

no

yes

[Continue](#)

(a) Exp. 1: QUD diagnostic

(b) Exp. 2: ‘asking whether’ diagnostic

**Dawn:** *The neighbor envies Greg, who bought a new car.*

**Charlotte:** *No, he didn't buy a new car.*

How natural is Charlotte's rejection of Dawn's utterance?

—○—

totally unnatural

totally natural

[Continue](#)

**Vincent:** *The boss scolded Dustin, who lost his key.*

**Nina:**

- Yes, but he didn't lose his key.
- Yes, and he didn't lose his key.
- No, he didn't lose his key.

Please choose the response by Nina that sounds best to you.

[Continue](#)

(c) Exp. 3: direct-dissent diagnostic

(d) Exp. 4: ‘yes, but’ diagnostic

**Figure 2:** Sample trials in (a) Exp. 1, (b) Exp. 2, (c) Exp. 3, and (d) Exp. 4.

Each of the seven contents in (7) was combined with one of the seven items in (8) in each of the four experiments.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (8) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Jack saw the murder.</li> <li>b. Raul cheated on his wife.</li> <li>c. Ann stole the money.</li> <li>d. Danny ate the last cupcake.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e. Lucy broke the plate.</li> <li>f. Dustin lost his key.</li> <li>g. Greg bought a new car.</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

Each experiment included two control stimuli serving as attention checks: one was expected to receive a response at one end of the slider (Exps. 1-3) or a ‘no’ response (Exp. 4); the other control stimulus was expected to receive a response at the other end of the slider (Exps. 1-3) or a ‘yes’ response (Exp. 4). See Supplement A for the control stimuli used in Exps. 1-4.

In all four experiments, each participant’s set of items was generated by randomly combining each of the seven contents in (7) with a unique item in (8). Participants completed a total of 9 trials, namely 7 target trials and the same 2 control trials. Trial order was randomized for each participant.

After completing the experiment, participants filled out a short optional demographic survey. To encourage truthful responses, participants were told that they would be paid no matter what answers they gave in the survey.

### 2.1.3 Dependent measure and interpretation

Following prior work (e.g., Tonhauser et al. 2018), we interpret higher/lower mean ratings as indicating that content is more/less at-issue under a given diagnostic, with two caveats: First, we remain agnostic about whether at-issueness is an underlyingly binary or a gradient property (cf. Tonhauser et al. 2018; Barnes & Ebert 2023). If at-issueness is gradient, the extent to which a content is at-issue may be understood as the extent to which it is relevant to the QUD or the main assertion, in which case gradient mean ratings may be taken to reflect gradient relevance. If at-issueness is categorical, content is at-issue iff it addresses the QUD or assertive proposal, and not-at-issue otherwise; and gradient mean ratings could be attributed to uncertainty about what the QUD/proposal is. For example, our interpretation of a content in a given utterance being more/less at-issue may be interpreted as reflecting the frequency or ease with which a particular QUD is attributed to that utterance. Second, we use the term “at-issueness diagnostic” descriptively throughout the paper, even though our findings may ultimately suggest that these diagnostics track distinct theoretical constructs. We return to this issue in the general discussion.

### 2.1.4 Data exclusion

We excluded the data of participants that were not self-reported native speakers of American English and of participants whose responses to one of the two control trials was more than 2 sd away from the group mean (Exps. 1–3) or whose responses to one of the two control trials was wrong (Exp. 4). Table 2 shows how many participants were excluded in each experiment, demographic information for the remaining participants, and the number of data points that entered into the analyses.

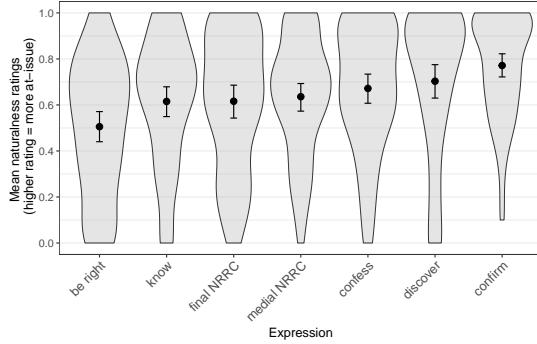
	exclusion criterion		remaining participants		data points
	language	fillers	ages (mean age)	f/m/nb/dnd	
Exp. 1 (QUD)	1	10	18-81 (41.1)	36/32/0/1	621
Exp. 2 (asking whether)	2	4	22-74 (38.7)	45/27/1/1	666
Exp. 3 (direct dissent)	2	7	18-77 (39.5)	44/25/1/1	639
Exp. 4 (yes, but)	4	4	19-67 (38.5)	43/27/2/0	648

**Table 2:** Information from Exps. 1-4 about the number of participants whose data was excluded based on their self-declared language (variety) and the fillers, about the remaining participants, and about the number of data points that entered into the analysis.

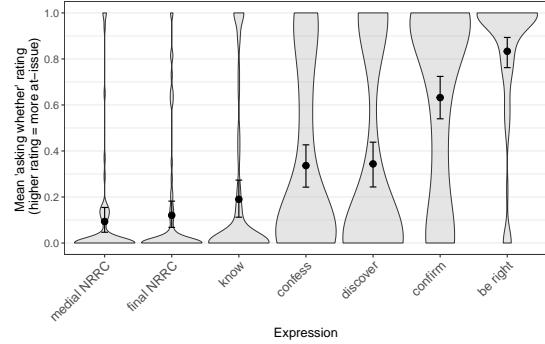
## 2.2 Results

Fig. 3 plots the results of the four experiments by the expression that is associated with the seven target contents. Panel (a) shows the mean naturalness ratings in Exp. 1 (QUD diagnostic), panel

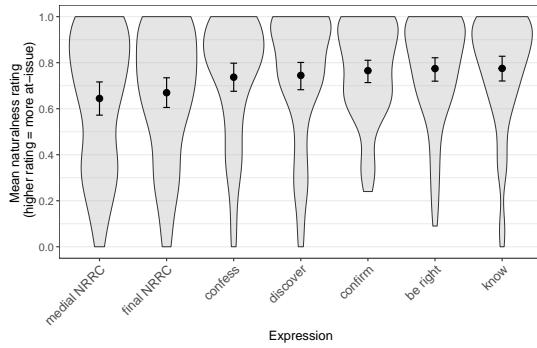
(b) mean ‘asking whether’ ratings in Exp. 2 (‘asking whether’ diagnostic), panel (c) shows mean naturalness ratings in Exp. 3 (direct-dissent diagnostic) and panel (d) the proportion of ‘no’ choices in Exp. 4 (‘yes, but’ diagnostic).



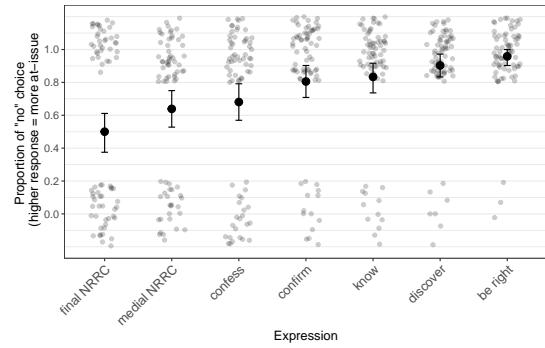
(a) Exp. 1 (QUD diagnostic)



(b) Exp. 2 ('asking whether' diagnostic)



(c) Exp. 3 (direct-dissent diagnostic)



(d) Exp. 4 ('yes, but' diagnostic)

**Figure 3:** Results of Exps. 1–4. Panels (a)–(c) show the mean responses by expression for (a) Exp. 1 (QUD diagnostic), (b) Exp. 2 (‘asking whether’ diagnostic), and (c) Exp. 3 (direct-dissent diagnostic); panel (d) shows the proportion of ‘no’ choices by expression in Exp. 4 (‘yes, but’ diagnostic). Error bars indicate 95% bootstrapped confidence intervals. Violin plots in panels (a)–(c) show the kernel probability density of individual participants’ ratings. Gray dots in panel (d) represent individual participant responses (‘no’ vs. ‘yes’, jittered vertically and horizontally for legibility).

As is visually apparent in Fig. 3, the diagnostics differ in the overall range of mean responses across the seven contents (given as the difference between the largest and smallest by-content means). The range is largest in Exp. 2 (‘asking whether’ diagnostic), at .74 (from .1 to .83) and smallest in Exp. 3 (direct-dissent diagnostic), at .13 (.64 to .78). The results of Exp. 1 (QUD diagnostic), with a range of .27 (.51 to .77) and Exp. 4 (‘yes, but’ diagnostic), with a range of .46 (.5 to .96), fall in between.

The experiments differ in whether they reproduce distinctions between contents reported in prior work. Syrett & Koev (2015), using a variant of the direct-dissent diagnostic, found that sentence-medial NRRCs are more not-at-issue than sentence-final ones. In contrast, as shown in Fig. 3, no such difference is observed in Exps. 1–3; and in Exp. 4 (‘yes, but’ diagnostic), we find

the opposite: sentence-final NRRCs are rated less at-issue than sentence-medial ones. Thus, none of the diagnostics as implemented in Exps. 1–4 replicate Syrett & Koev’s finding.

Degen & Tonhauser (2025), using the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic, observed fine-grained differences in at-issueness among the complements of clause-embedding predicates, ordered as follows: *know* < *discover* < *confess* < *confirm* < *be right*. As shown in Fig. 3, Exp. 2 (‘asking whether’) largely reproduces this pattern, except that *confess* and *discover* do not differ.

The other three experiments show fewer differences between the mean at-issueness ratings among the clause-embedding predicates. In Exp. 1 (QUD diagnostic), the embedded content of most predicates shows little differentiation, with only two predicates showing a clearly different pattern: the embedded content of *confirm* is rated most at issue, and the embedded content of *be right* is rated less at-issue than the other predicates – the direction of this difference is the opposite to that observed in prior literature and the other experiments. In Exp. 3, no clear differences among clause-embedding predicates are found. Finally, in Exp. 4, the proportions of *yes*-responses are similar for many of the clause-embedding predicates, but the highest proportion is found for content of the complement of *be right*, and it is clearly different from the clause-embedding predicates on the lower end, such as *confirm* and *confess*.

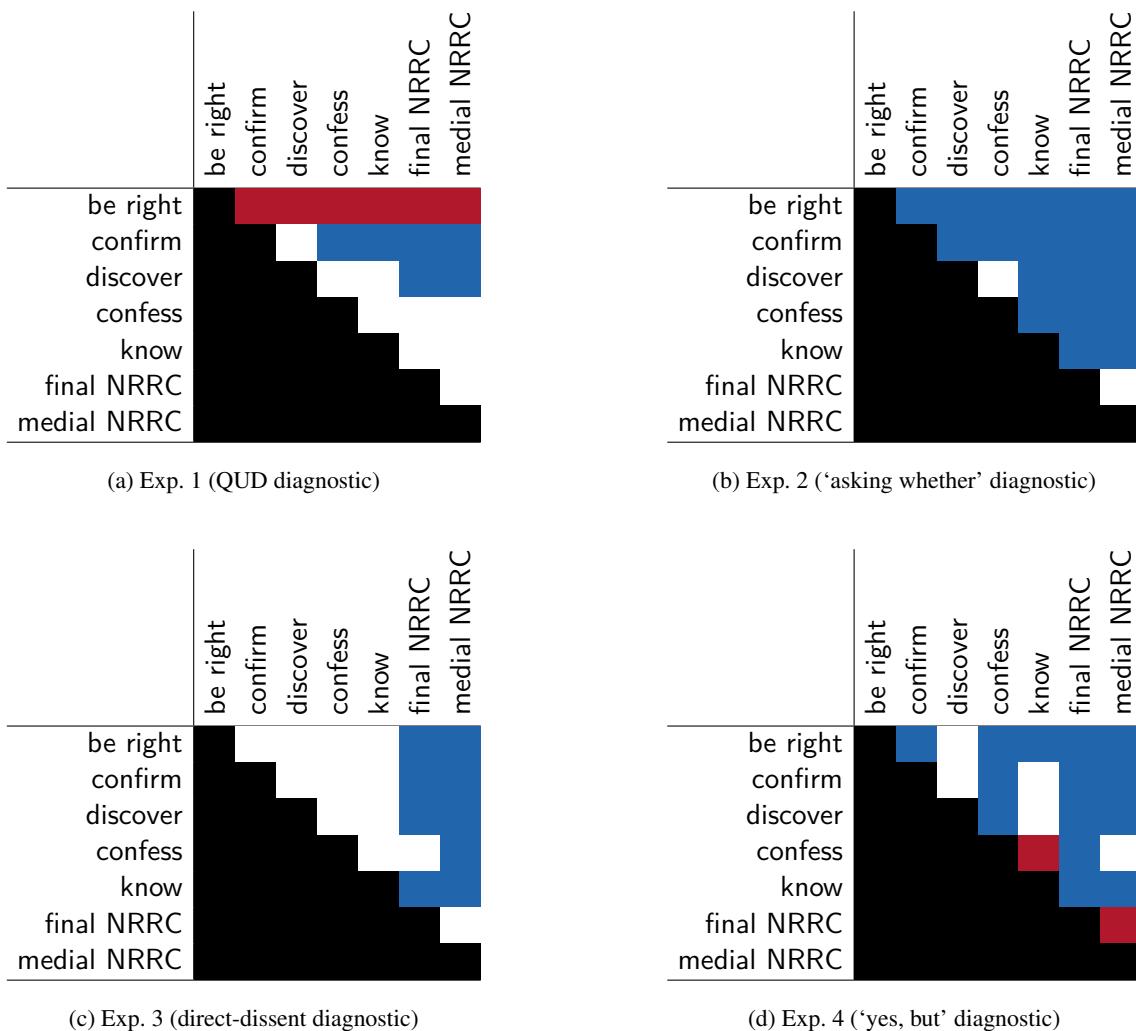
The differences described above are supported by post-hoc pairwise comparisons of the estimated means or proportions for each content, using the ‘emmeans’ package (Lenth 2023) in R (R Core Team 2016), illustrated in Fig. 4. These comparisons were based on mixed-effects beta regression models (Exps. 1–3) and a mixed-effects logistic regression model (Exp. 4), all fit using the ‘brms’ package (Bürkner 2017) using weakly informative priors. The models predicted the ratings<sup>7</sup> from a fixed effect of expression (treatment-coded, with *be right* as reference level), with random intercepts for participants and items. The output of the pairwise comparison were 95% highest density intervals (HDIs) of estimated marginal mean differences between each of the expressions. We assume that two contents differ if their HDI does not include 0.<sup>8</sup>

Accordingly, Figure 4 shows that the only clear positional difference for NRRCs is observed in Exp. 4 (‘yes, but’ diagnostic), where the sentence-medial ones are rated as more at-issue than the and sentence-final ones, contrary to previous findings. The other three experiments show no differences between sentence-medial and sentence-final NRRCs. The differences between clause-embedding predicates observed in prior work using the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic are largely replicated in Exp. 2, with the exception of *confess* and *discover*, which do not differ from each other. The other three experiments show fewer differences between clause-embedding predicates, with Exp. 3 showing no differences at all. In particular, the embedded content of *be right* is rated less at-issue than that of most other clause-embedding predicates in Exp. 1, but more at-issue than most other clause-embedding predicates in Exp. 4.

We also find that the four experiments differ in the relative ratings assigned to the seven contents, with only limited overlap. Across all experiments, *confirm* and *discover* consistently received higher ratings (at least numerically) than *confess*, which in turn received higher ratings than medial and final NRRCs. For all other pairs of expressions, however, the ordering was not consistent. In particular, the ranking of *be right* relative to most other contents is inconsistent across experiments (e.g., compared to appositive NRRCs): The embedded content of *be right* received the lowest ratings in Exp. 1, but was among the most at-issue in the other three experiments. The embedded content of *know* was rated (numerically) lower than that of *confirm* in Exps. 1 and 2, but higher in

<sup>7</sup> To model the ratings in Exps. 1–3 using a beta regression, the ratings were first transformed from the interval [0,1] to the interval (0,1) using the method proposed in Smithson & Verkuilen 2006.

<sup>8</sup> The full model outputs are available in the folder `results+analysis/exp1-4/` in the repository available at <https://anonymous.4open.science/r/at-issueness-diagnostics-232C/>.



**Figure 4:** Pairwise differences between expressions, ordered from top to bottom and left to right by increasing mean in Exp. 2 ('asking whether' diagnostic). A white cell means that the 95% HDI of the pair of the row expression and the column expression includes 0, a red cell means that the 95% HDI does not include 0 and that the coefficient is positive (the row expression received a higher rating than the column expression), and a blue cell means that the 95% HDI does not include 0 and the coefficient is negative (the row expression received a lower rating than the column expression).

Exps. 3 and 4. This difference between the results of the experiments is quantified in the Spearman rank correlations shown in Table 3.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> The Spearman rank correlation coefficient, a value between -1 and 1, is a nonparametric measure of rank correlation: the higher the absolute value of the coefficient, the more the relation between the two variables can be described using a monotonic function. If the coefficient is positive, the value of one variable tends to increase with an increase in the other. In the case of our experiments, a coefficient of 1 for two experiments would mean that there is a perfectly monotone increasing relation between the mean ratings of the seven contents in the two experiments: for any two contents  $c_1$  and  $c_2$ , if  $c_1$  ranks below  $c_2$  in one experiment (that is, the mean rating of  $c_1$  is lower than that of  $c_2$ ), then that ranking is preserved in the other experiment.

	Exp. 1	Exp. 2	Exp. 3	Exp. 4
Exp. 1 (QUD diagnostic)		.11	-.29	-.18
Exp. 2 ('asking whether' diagnostic)			.64	.79
Exp. 3 (direct-dissent diagnostic)				.79

**Table 3:** Spearman rank correlations between the results of Exps. 1–4.

The rank correlations are particularly low for Exp. 1 compared to the other three experiments, at least partly because of the low relative ranking of *be right*. These results suggest that the four diagnostics as implemented in Exps. 1–4 interact differently with the seven contents investigated.

## 2.3 Discussion

Exps. 1–4 were designed to compare four at-issueness diagnostics that have been widely used in the literature. To assess whether the diagnostics yield consistent findings when applied to the same target contents, we asked whether they reproduce contrasts reported in prior work, particularly (i) the medial versus sentence-final distinction for appositive NRRCs, and (ii) fine-grained differences among the contents of the complements of clause-embedding predicates. The results of Exps. 1–4 suggest that the four diagnostics do differ in whether they reproduce these contrasts, and in the relative order of the seven contents investigated. Exps. 1–4 differ in three main ways:

- i. The four experiments differ in the extent to which they differentiate between the seven contents investigated, as evidenced by where they find by-content differences: Only the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic (Exp. 2) comes close to observing fine-grained differences between the clause-embedding predicates as in Degen & Tonhauser (2025).
- ii. They differ in the relative order of the seven contents – most notably in the case of the complement of *be right*, which ranks low under the QUD diagnostic but high under the other diagnostics.
- iii. None of the diagnostics as implemented here reproduce the positional effect for appositive NRRCs reported by Syrett & Koev (2015). Exps. 1-3 show no difference between medial and sentence-final NRRCs, while Exp. 4 (the ‘yes, but’ diagnostic) yields the opposite pattern: here, medial NRRCs were judged as more at-issue than final ones.

This section discusses the implications of these findings for the interpretation of the diagnostics and for theories of at-issueness.

### 2.3.1 Positional effects for appositive NRRCs?

One factor that might explain the difference between our findings and those of Syrett & Koev (2015), apart from the stimuli, is the response task. Although both studies tested appositive NRRCs using dissent-based diagnostics presenting the target content in an assertion, their forced-choice implementation differs from our Exps. 3 and 4. In Exp. 3 (direct dissent), we elicited naturalness ratings rather than forced-choice judgments. Even in Exp. 4 (‘yes, but’), which also used a forced-choice continuation task, the response options were different. In our implementation (based on Xue & Onea 2011), all options rejected the target content, and participants chose between expressing direct dissent (*no*), indirect dissent (*yes, but*), or assent without contrast (*yes, and*). In Syrett & Koev’s study, all options expressed direct dissent (*no*), and participants chose whether to reject the appositive content or the main clause content, as illustrated in (9).

- (9) Syrett & Koev 2015, p. 17

A: My friend Sophie, a classical violinist, performed a piece by Mozart.  
 B1: No, she’s not. (target: NRRC)

B2: No, she didn't. (target: main clause)

While the findings suggest that positional effects for appositive NRRCs may not be robust across diagnostics, the corresponding task differences suggest that even small changes in the response task used to operationalize a diagnostic, such forced-choice alternatives, might reverse the observed pattern. More generally, different diagnostics vary in whether they detect any positional difference for appositive NRRCs at all. This suggests that previously reported effects may reflect task- or diagnostic-specific effects rather than stable properties of NRRC interpretation. A natural follow-up would be to test whether applying their particular forced-choice schema to our stimuli would reproduce their effect.

### 2.3.2 Interactions with discourse requirements: the case of *be right*

The diagnostics as implemented here yielded different rank orders of contents. At first glance, one might take such differences as evidence that the diagnostics track distinct underlying notions of at-issueness. However, the most pronounced ranking difference, between the low ranking of the complement of *be right* in Exp. 1 (QUD diagnostic) and its high ranking in the other experiments, does not appear to reflect a difference in at-issueness. Instead, it arises from how the QUD diagnostic interacts with the requirements that *be right* places on the prior discourse.

As shown in panel (a) of Fig. 3, participants gave relatively low naturalness ratings to responses like that in (10a), indicating that they did not judge the response as fitting the question.

- (10)    a. Exp. 1 (QUD diagnostic) with *be right*  
**Nora:** *What did Lucy break?*  
**Leo:** *Danny is right that she broke the plate.*
- b. Exp. 2 ('asking whether' diagnostic)  
**Nora:** *Is Danny right that she broke the plate?*
- c. Exp. 3 ('direct dissent' diagnostic)  
**Nora:** *Danny is right that she broke the plate.*  
**Leo:** *No, she didn't break the plate.*
- d. Exp. 4 ('yes, but' diagnostic)  
**Nora:** *Danny is right that she broke the plate.*  
**Leo:** *Yes, but she didn't break the plate.*  
*Yes, and she didn't break the plate.*  
*No, she didn't break the plate.*

We hypothesize that this is because *be right* in (10) presupposes that Danny has previously committed to the proposition that "Lucy broke the plate" (Abusch 2010; Anand & Hacquard 2014). In the three diagnostics in (10b–d), no previous discourse context is given, so this presupposition can be accommodated. In contrast, the preceding question in the QUD-diagnostic (10a) conflicts with the presupposition, making it difficult to accommodate. Specifically, we hypothesize that *be right* signals that the question "whether Lucy broke the plate" is salient in the preceding discourse. This allows us to understand the ill-formedness based on QUD-based discourse structure, because this presupposed question is a subquestion (in the sense of Roberts 2012) of the question in (10a) "What did Lucy break", since every complete answer to the latter entails an answer to the former. The progression from the presupposed subquestion question to the explicitly given superquestion violates Roberts' constraint on QUD stacks (p. 6:15), which allows only the reverse order (from superquestions to subquestions).

As a result, low QUD-match ratings for (10a) are predicted, not because the embedded clause is not at-issue, but because the utterance presupposes an incoherent discourse context.<sup>10</sup> This highlights that diagnostics may interact with contextual requirements independently of at-issueness, and such interactions must be taken into account when interpreting the results.

### 2.3.3 Why does the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic show greater differentiation?

A striking difference between the results of the experiments is that Exp. 2 (‘asking whether’) showed the greatest differentiation between contents, whereas the other three experiments exhibited a smaller range of means, and fewer statistically supported differences between investigated contents. Among the first 4 experiments, Exp. 2 was the only one that came close to differentiating fine-grained by-predicate differences as reported in Degen & Tonhauser (2025).

Considering the question whether the existing definitions of at-issueness target the same underlying phenomenon, we might consider whether this empirical difference between diagnostics aligns with the divide emphasized in prior work between diagnostics that have been associated with a QUD-based definition (QUD, ‘asking whether’) and those that have been argued to target a proposal-based definition (direct-dissent, ‘yes, but’). However, this distinction could not explain why the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic behaves differently from the QUD diagnostic, since both have been linked to the QUD-based definition of at-issueness.

To explain the greater by-content differentiation of the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic, we therefore focus on properties that set it apart from the other three diagnostics. Two differences are particularly salient: First, it is the only diagnostic where the target content itself occurs in a polar question, whereas in the other diagnostics, the target content appears in a declarative assertion. Second, it is the only diagnostic where participants are asked directly about the intentions of the speaker, while the other ones collect measures that are more indirectly tied to semantic interpretation, such as acceptability ratings and continuation choices. Either of these properties might be important for explaining the greater differentiation.

These considerations motivate two hypotheses, which we tested in Exps. 5–6. The following section reports on these experiments, which compare the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic to a diagnostic that also embeds the target content in a polar question but elicits naturalness ratings for a direct response to assess at-issueness. Both experiments yielded similarly fine-grained distinctions among contents, supporting the conclusion that the increased differentiation observed in Exp. 2 is driven primarily by interrogative embedding rather than by the response task.

## 3 Experiments 5 and 6

Exps. 5 and 6 investigate whether the greater differentiation observed in Exp. 2 (‘asking whether’) was due to (i) embedding target contents in polar questions or (ii) the response task, testing two hypotheses:

- i. **Question-embedding hypothesis:** Differentiation between contents is greater when contents are embedded in a polar question than in a declarative assertion.
- ii. **Response-task hypothesis:** Differentiation is greater when participants are asked directly what the utterance is about, compared to tasks such as acceptability judgments or forced-choice continuations.

<sup>10</sup> When *be right* is excluded, the Spearman rank correlations are:

	Exp. 1	Exp. 2	Exp. 3	Exp. 4
Exp. 1 (QUD diagnostic)	.77	-.09	-.31	
Exp. 2 (‘asking whether’ diagnostic)		.66	.66	
Exp. 3 (‘direct dissent’ diagnostic)			.77	

To test these hypotheses, we compared two diagnostics that both embed the target content in a polar question but differ in the response task. Exp. 5 used the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic as in Exp. 2 (11a) and Exp. 6 uses a direct-response diagnostic (Amaral et al. 2007; Tonhauser 2012), shown in (11b).

(11) Implementation of the diagnostics in Exps. 5–6

- a. Exp. 5 (‘asking whether’ diagnostic )

**Nora:** *Is Tom right that Lucy broke the plate?*

Question to participants: Is Nora asking whether Lucy broke the plate?

- b. Exp. 6 (direct-response diagnostic)

**Nora:** *Is Tom right that Lucy broke the plate?*

**Leo:** *Yes, she didn’t break the plate.*

Question to participants: How natural is Leo’s response to Nora’s question?

This direct-response diagnostic targets property (ii), testing whether the target content is interpreted as determining the question alternatives. Participants read a dialogue between two named speakers, where the first utters a polar question, which contributes the target content. They then rate the naturalness of a *yes* response that asserts the target content. A response to a question is felicitous only if the target content provides a possible answer, that is, a question alternative (von Stechow 1991). Accordingly, naturalness ratings are expected to be high when the target content is at-issue and low otherwise.

Both experiments measured at-issueness of the contents of the complements of the 20 clause-embedding predicates from Degen & Tonhauser 2025:

(12) 20 clause-embedding predicates from Degen & Tonhauser 2025:

*acknowledge, admit, announce, be annoyed, be right, confess, confirm, demonstrate, discover, establish, hear, inform, know, pretend, prove, reveal, say, see, suggest, think*

Both experiments also assessed the projection of the complement contents. This data was reported in Hofmann et al. 2024. Here we focus on the at-issueness data, which have not yet been reported.

If the greater differentiation between contents found in Exp. 2 (compared to Exps. 1, 3, and 4) was driven primarily by presenting the target content in a polar question, we expect Exps. 5 and 6 to show similar fine-grained by-content differentiation of at-issueness. In contrast, if Exp. 5 again shows greater differentiation than Exp. 6, this would support the response-task hypothesis, indicating that the task, rather the question embedding, drives the effect.

### 3.1 Methods

#### 3.1.1 Participants

We recruited 300 participants on Amazon’s Mechanical Turk platform for Exp. 5 and 250 participants on Prolific for Exp. 6.<sup>11</sup> Participants recruited on Mechanical Turk had U.S. IP addresses and at least 99% of previous HITs approved. Participants recruited on Prolific had registered as U.S.-born native speakers of English residing in the USA and had an approval rate of at least 99%. Table 4 summarizes the age and gender distributions of the recruited participants.

#### 3.1.2 Materials and procedure

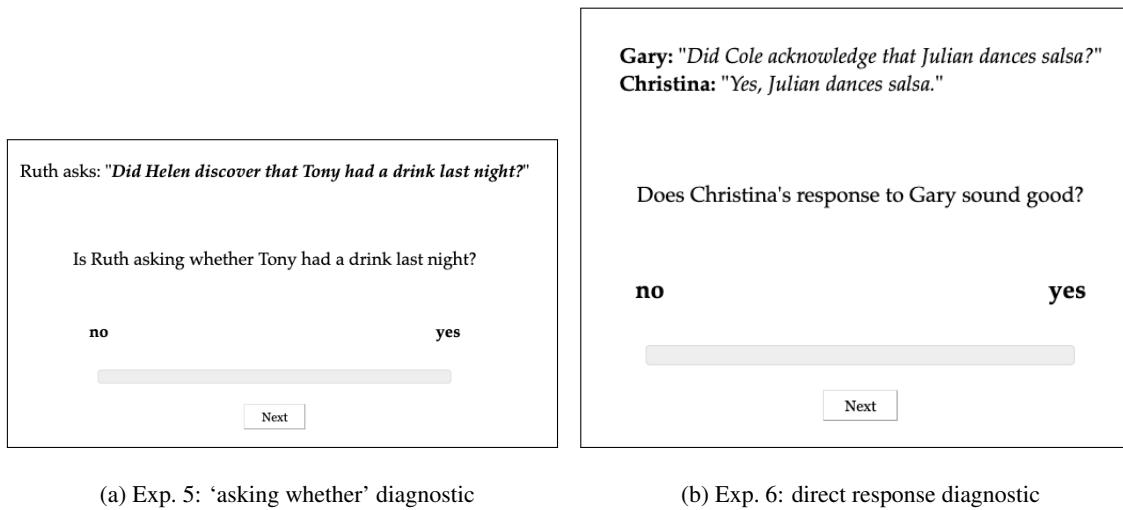
As shown in Fig. 5, the response task differed between experiments. In Exp. 5 (‘asking whether’ diagnostic, panel (a)), participants judged whether the question was about the target content, using

<sup>11</sup> Exp. 5 was run in August 2019 and Exp. 6 in August 2021.

	recruited	ages (mean age)	f/m/nb/dnd
Exp. 5 (asking whether)	300	19-74 (38.2)	-/-/-/-
Exp. 6 (direct assent)	250	18-58 (25.5)	201/43/6/0

**Table 4:** Information about the participants recruited in Exps. 5-6 (f = female, m = male, nb = nonbinary, dnd = did not disclose; gender information was not collected in Exp. 5).

a slider marked ‘no’ on one end (coded as 0) and ‘yes’ on the other (coded as 1). In Exp. 6 (direct-response diagnostic, panel (b)), participants rated whether the response to the first speaker sounds good, on a slider marked ‘no’ (coded as 0) on one end and ‘yes’ on the other (coded as 1). In the initial instructions, participants were asked to imagine that they are at a party and that, when walking into the kitchen, they overhear somebody say something to somebody else. Across both experiments, the responses were coded so that 1 meant that the content to be diagnosed was rated as at-issue and 0 as not-at-issue.



**Figure 5:** Sample trials in (a) Exp. 5 and (b) Exp. 6.

In both experiments, each of the 20 clause-embedding predicates in (12) was combined with one from a set of 20 items (listed in Supplement B). The two experiments also included the same six control stimuli. The contents of these control stimuli (details in Supplement C) were expected to be at-issue and were used to assess participants’ attention.

In both experiments, each participant’s set of items was generated by randomly combining each of the 20 clause-embedding predicates in (12) with a unique item. Participants saw a total of 26 stimuli: one target stimulus for each of the 20 clause-embedding predicates and the same 6 control trials.<sup>12</sup> Trial order was randomized for each participant.

After completing the experiment, participants filled out a short optional demographic survey. To encourage truthful responses, participants were told that they would be paid no matter what answers they gave in the survey.

<sup>12</sup> Each participant saw their set of 26 stimuli twice, once in the projection block and once in the at-issueness block. Block order was randomized. As mentioned above, we focus here on the at-issueness data.

### 3.1.3 Data exclusion

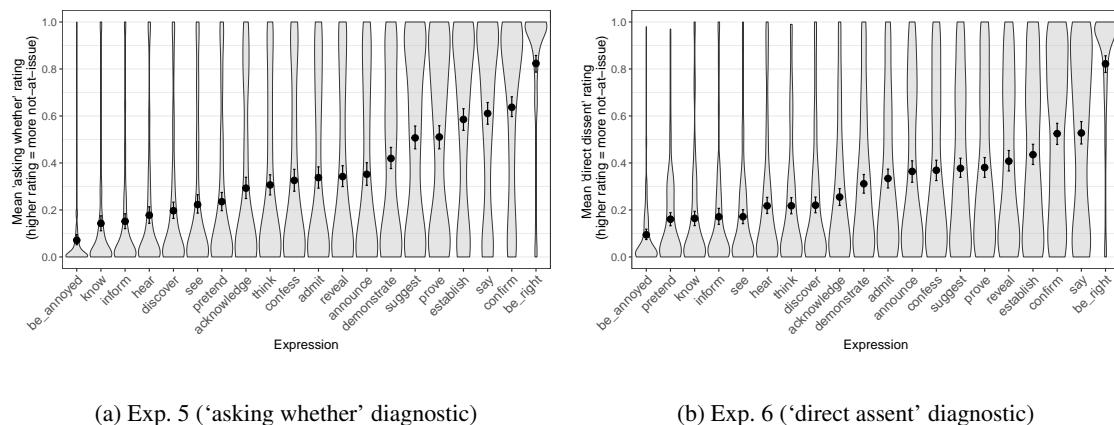
We excluded the data of participants who did not self-identify as native speakers of American English, of participants whose responses to the projection or at-issueness controls were more than 2 sd away from the group mean, and of participants who always selected roughly the same point on the response scale for the target stimuli. To identify such participants, we first identified participants whose mean variance on the target stimuli was more than 2 sd below the group mean variance and then manually inspecting their response patterns. Due to a programming error, 5 participants took Exp. 5 more than once. Since we were not able to identify which submission was their first submission, the data of these participants was also excluded. Table 5 shows how many participants were excluded in each experiment, the properties of the remaining participants, and the number of data points that entered into the analyses.

	exclusion criterion			remaining participants			data points
	language	controls	variance	ages (mean age)	f/m/nb/dnd	total	
Exp. 5 (asking whether)	7	35	0	21-74 (39.2)	-/-/-/-	242	6292
Exp. 6 (direct assent)	5	24	1	18-58 (24.9)	187/28/5/0	220	5720

**Table 5:** Information from Exps. 5-6 about the number of participants whose data was excluded based on their self-declared language and language variety ('language'), the controls, and the variance of their responses, about the remaining participants, and about the number of at-issueness data points that entered into the analysis.

## 3.2 Results and discussion

Fig. 6 plots the results of the two experiments by embedding predicate: panel (a) shows the mean 'asking whether' ratings in Exp. 5 ('asking whether' diagnostic) and panel (b) shows the mean acceptability ratings in Exp. 6 (direct-response diagnostic).



**Figure 6:** Results of Exps. 5–6. The panels show the mean ratings by expression for (a) Exp. 5 (asking whether diagnostic) and (b) Exp. 2 (direct assent diagnostic). Error bars indicate 95% bootstrapped confidence intervals. Violin plots show the kernel probability density of individual participants' ratings.

The results of the two experiments show a similar range of the mean ratings (again given as the difference between the largest and smallest by-content means). The range in Exp. 5 ('asking

whether' diagnostic) is .75 (.07 to .82) and in Exp. 6 (direct-response diagnostic), it is .73 (.09 to .82).

### 3.2.1 Pairwise differences between expressions

Fig. 7 presents the results of post-hoc pairwise comparisons of the estimated means for each content. As in Section 2, these were done using the ‘emmeans’ package (Lenth 2023) in R (R Core Team 2016), based on mixed-effects beta regression models, that were fit using the ‘brms’ package (Bürkner 2017) using weakly informative priors. The models predicted ratings from a fixed effect of expression (with treatment coding and ‘be right’ as the reference level).<sup>13</sup>

Overall, the two experiments show broadly similar results: both reveal reliable pairwise distinctions among many of the expressions and **JT: yield comparable rank orderings – isn't this a repetition?** The ordering among the clause-embedding predicates found in Degen & Tonhauser 2025 know < discover < confess < confirm < be right (which were largely replicated in Exp. 2) is found in both Exps. 5 and 6. **JT: this too?, this isn't about the results shown in Fig 7 but about the rank orderings?**

There are some differences between the two experiments: In Exp. 5, the complement predicate *demonstrate* is more at-issue than the complement of a range of predicates, including *announce*, *reveal*, and *confess*, but in Exp. 6, the embedded content of *demonstrate* comes out as less at-issue than the content of those three predicates.

Other differences between the two experiments include that in Exp. 5 *prove* and *suggest* are more at-issue than *reveal* and *confess*, *think* and *acknowledge* are more at-issue than *discover* and *hear*, *pretend* and *see* are more at-issue than *inform* and *know*, where Exp. 6 finds no differences. Conversely, in Exp. 6 *confirm* and *say* are more at-issue than *establish*, *pretend* is less at-issue than *discover* and *hear*, *see* is less at-issue than *discover*, where Exp. 5 finds no difference.

There are, however, some minor differences between the two experiments. **JT: didn't the text above also point out differences?** In Exp. 5, the complement of *demonstrate* is rated as more at-issue than those of *announce*, *reveal*, and *confess*, whereas in Exp. 6 it is rated as less at-issue than the complement of those same predicates.

In the results of Exp. 5, several differences also come out as reliable, **JT: what does 'reliable' mean?** where no difference is observed in Exp. 6: (i) *prove* and *suggest* are more at-issue than *reveal*; (ii) *confess*, *think*, and *acknowledge* are more at-issue than *discover* and *hear*; and (iii) *pretend* and *see* are more at-issue than *inform* and *know*. Conversely, Exp. 6 reveals differences not found in Exp. 5, including that: (i) *confirm* and *say* are more at-issue than *establish*; (ii) *pretend* is less at-issue than *discover* and *hear*; and (iii) *see* is less at-issue than *discover*.

**JT: I don't think all the differences need to be spelled out here; the reader can look for themselves. we should hit the highlights.**

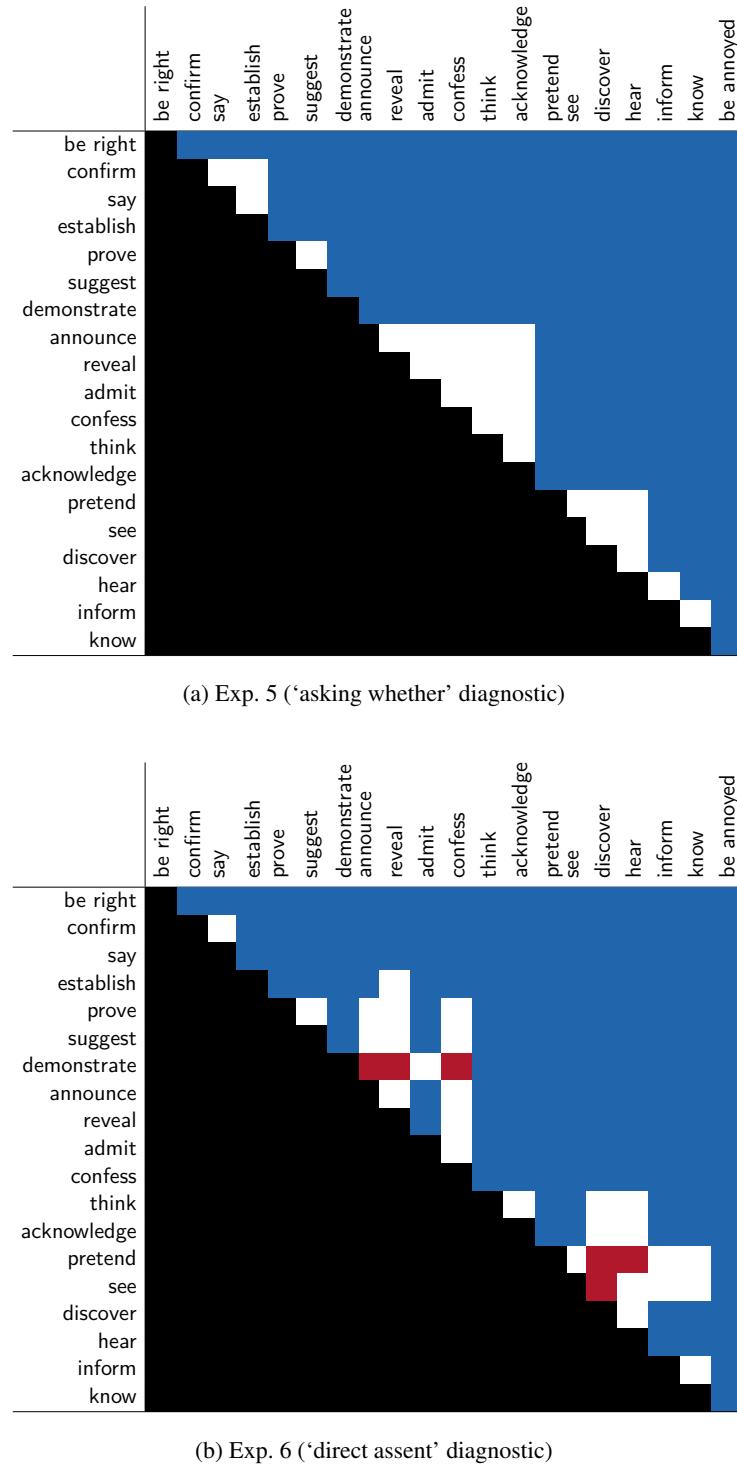
Taken together, these results suggest that while the diagnostics as implemented in Exps. 5 and 6, may differ slightly in which distinctions they detect, their overall patterns of at-issueness judgments **JT: no at-issueness judgments were given** are highly similar.

### 3.2.2 Rank order and Spearman rank correlations

We also find a high degree of consistency in the relative ratings across the 20 contents: predicates whose embedded content is rated relatively at-issue in Exp. 5 are also rated relatively at-issue in Exp. 6, and vice-versa. This correspondence is reflected in a Spearman rank correlation of .93 between the results of Exps. 5 and 6, suggesting a particularly strong rank correlation for the by-content means. This result suggests that the two diagnostics as implemented in Exps. 5 and 6

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<sup>13</sup> To model the ratings using a beta regression, the ratings were first transformed from the interval [0,1] to the interval (0,1) using the method proposed in Smithson & Verkuilen 2006.



**Figure 7:** Pairwise differences between expressions, ordered from by increasing mean in Exp. 5 ('asking whether'). White cells indicate that the 95% HDI of the difference includes 0. Red cells indicate a positive difference (the row expression received a higher rating than the column expression), and blue cells indicate a negative difference.

interact similarly with the 20 target expressions investigated, when those are presented in a question embedding. **JT: same comment as above**

### 3.3 Discussion

Our results suggest that the ‘asking whether’ and direct response diagnostic, as implemented in Exps. 5 and 6 yielded highly similar results for the 20 contents investigated: both showed comparable ranges of by-content means, a particularly strong Spearman rank correlation ( $r_s = .93$ ), and fine-grained differentiation among the 20 contents tested. This supports the idea that their shared feature of presenting the target content embedded in a question is what drives the high by-content differentiation observed in Exps. 2, 5, and 6 compared to Exps. 1, 3, and 4.

Nonetheless, small differences remain, for example in which by-content contrasts reached significance and in the precise rank ordering of contents. Since both tests used identical embedding contexts and both reflect a QUD-based conception of at-issueness, these differences may stem from the distinct response tasks used: judging what a question is about versus (Exp. 5) evaluating the naturalness of a response (Exp. 6). This suggests that differences in response task affect at-issueness judgments in subtle ways.

**JT: this is not a discussion but a summary of the results, plus very brief discussion statements. perhaps fold them into the results subsection, which one could rename ‘results and discussion’?**

## 4 General discussion

Different diagnostics of at-issueness yield different results. Some of the differences between the diagnostics as implemented here appear to be due to presenting the target expressions embedded in **JT: polar** questions, some of them have to do with how the diagnostics interact differently with the discourse requirements imposed by the tested expressions,**JT: is this about “be right”? if so, that’s a super tiny point compared the point about interrogative vs. declarative – should it really be mentioned here on the same level?** and others may have to do with response task differences,**JT: which of our results support this?** or different underlying notions of at-issueness.**JT: very little has been said about notions of at-issueness; i don’t see this as a point on par with the interrogative vs. declarative one** In our investigation, the factor leading to the most striking differences was whether or not the tested target content is embedded in a question, so the speech act in which it appears**JT: do contents appear in speech acts? also, the particular speech act was not mentioned yet, unless “question” for you is both a sentence type and a speech act?** needs to be taken into consideration when considering what at-issueness is.**JT: this is a very big claim, not one that should appear in this summary of results. perhaps you mean “when considering how at-issueness is diagnosed?”** and how it is diagnosed.**JT: oh, i guess you really meant “what at-issueness is”.** In the following, we discuss in some more detail the questions of why question embeddings matter for diagnosing at-issueness (Section 4.1); what are factors that may affect the diagnostic differences, and what this can tell us about different underlying notions of at-issueness (Section 4.2); then we discuss methodological implications of our findings (Section 4.3).

### 4.1 Speech act, at-issueness, and projection

We found that the speech act in which the tested content appears makes a difference:**JT: did we? or is that a hypothesis for which we found support? i also think that the reader needs to be guided more towards the declarative/assertion vs. polar interrogative/question (or info-seeking?) connection** presenting the target expression in a question leads to greater by-content differentiation than presenting it in an assertion. As discussed briefly in Section 2.3.3, this contrast may seem to reflect the contrast highlighted in previous literature between question-based and assertion-based diagnostics for at-issueness.**JT: isn’t the contrast described in prior literature as qud- vs proposal-based?** Recall that question-based diagnostics (such as the QUD-diagnostic

and ‘asking whether’ test) have been taken to assess whether a proposition is at-issue relative to a question under discussion (Amaral et al. 2007; Simons et al. 2010; Tonhauser 2012; Tonhauser et al. 2018). In contrast, assertion-based diagnostics (such as the direct-dissent and ‘yes, but’ tests) have been suggested to target a different notion of at-issueness, tied to the speech act of assertion (Koev 2018; Faller 2019; Korotkova 2020).**JT: i disagree with this characterization of the literature. i think you’re going too far away from the literature too quickly** Here, the assumption is that only at-issue content can contribute an assertive proposal that may be accepted or rejected, while not-at-issue content is presupposed or automatically added to the common ground (Potts 2005; Murray 2014; AnderBois et al. 2015).

Our generalization, however, is not about whether the target content can be understood as at-issue relative to a QUD versus an assertion made by the utterance.**JT: I don’t understand this sentence** Rather, it concerns the speech act in which the content is presented.**JT: again, are contents presented in speech acts?** When target contents were presented in questions, as in the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic (Exps. 2, 5) and the direct-response diagnostic used in Exp. 6, we observed high by-content differentiation. In contrast, when the same contents were presented in declarative assertions, as in the QUD diagnostic (Exps. 1), and the assertion-based diagnostics (Exps. 3, 4), the resulting ratings showed less differentiation. This pattern suggests that at-issueness diagnostics which embed target content in questions are suited to reveal more differentiated by-content differences than those embedding content in assertions.

This finding can be understood if we assume that participants are better able to distinguish at-issue from not-at-issue content when these two contents have more distinct pragmatic roles,**JT: ‘pragmatic roles’ is not a term i am familiar with** and questions provide an environment where that is the case. We hypothesize the relevant contrast**JT: between what?** lies in how at-issue and not-at-issue content relate to speaker commitments: In assertions, but not in questions, the speaker commits to the truth of the at-issue proposition. Not-at-issue content, in contrast, projects**JT: not from positive assertions** and thus contributes to speaker commitment regardless of speech act (see Potts 2005; Abusch 2010; Simons et al. 2010; Abrusán 2011; Tonhauser et al. 2018; Degen & Tonhauser 2025). As a result, at-issue and not-at-issue content are pragmatically more distinct in questions,**JT: “pragmatically more distinct” is very vague** making it easier for participants to distinguish the two levels of meaning.**JT: ‘level’ implies that at-issue and not-at-issue content live on distinct dimensions?** Embedding target content in questions therefore allows for detection of more fine-grained differences in at-issueness associated with the conventional meaning of particular expressions, whereas assertions introduce a confounding factor: the speaker commits to both levels of content, reducing differentiation in at-issueness judgments.**JT: what’s missing here is something on why embedding in questions differentiates better between different not-at-issue contents; so far, this has all been about differentiating at-issue and not-at-issue content (which our experiments did not investigate)**

For concreteness, (13) illustrates how the at-issue content of a polar question introduces a set of question alternatives and partitions the context set without committing the speaker to any particular alternative (Groenendijk & Stokhof 1984; Ginzburg 1996; Roberts 2012). In contrast, the not-at-issue content expressed by the appositive NRRC (*Greg bought a car*) is assumed to be true across all question alternatives, and thus throughout the entire context set, giving rise to projection (Abusch 2010; Simons et al. 2010; Abrusán 2011; Tonhauser et al. 2018).

- (13)     $\llbracket \text{Is Greg, who bought a car, envied by his neighbor?} \rrbracket = \{ \text{Greg, who bought a car, is envied by his neighbor,} \\ \text{Greg, who bought a car, is not envied by his neighbor} \}$

Because the not-at-issue proposition projects, it is treated as part of the speaker’s commitments, while the at-issue proposition is not. We suggest that this sharp epistemic contrast between the

two contents may make it easier for listeners to distinguish between levels of meaning. Questions therefore provide a particularly a good environment for detecting fine-grained differences in at-issueness associated with the conventional meaning of particular expressions.**JT: this repeats what was said above, almost verbatim**

**JT: the paragraph around 12 is about a sentence-medial NRRC, which is maximally different in terms of at-issueness and speaker commitment from the at-issue content, which is at-issue and the speaker is not committed. you suggested above that speaker commitment is relevant. so when we have content that is not as clearly not-at-issue as sentence-medial NRRCs, like the CC of “discover” or of “reveal”, why does embedding in questions help bring out differences between them? i don’t see how the example in 12 helps explain this, or something is missing**

**JT: does this imply that embedding under negation should also not work so well (commitment to negated at-issue content) but embedding under “perhaps” (or another epistemic modal) should? don’t we have experiments like Exp 6 but with embedding under “perhaps” and with embedding under negation?**

This reasoning helps explain why the two question-based diagnostics yielded highly similar results. Both the asking whether diagnostic used in Exps. 2 and 5 and the direct-response diagnostic used in Exp. 6 embed the target content  $p$  in a polar question, as in (14), where  $p$  is the proposition that *Tony had a drink last night* introduced by the complement of *discover*.

- (14) *Did Helen confirm that Tony had a drink last night?*

In the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic, ratings of how much participants take the question to be about *whether p* (in this case: about whether *Tony had a drink last night*) are taken to reflect whether  $p$  is delineates the question partition introduced by the at-issue content of (14), and thus how readily  $p$  is interpreted as at-issue. Similarly, Exp. 6 assessed how naturally a direct response to (14) with *yes p* or *no, not p* is taken as an answer to the question, that is, how naturally they are construed as selecting among the question alternatives. Both diagnostics therefore probe how central  $p$  is to the question raised by the utterance.**JT: i don’t understand how this paragraph around (13) relates to the hypothesis about question embedding; is it supposed to further support it? it seems to merely explain the two diagnostics?**

Thus, if certain constructions or expressions bias their associated content toward being interpreted as at-issue or not-at-issue**JT: this sounds very categorical, which is not consistent with our results**, interrogatives provide a clear window onto these by-content differences.**JT: this does not follow from what has been said above** For instance, since the complement of *confirm* received higher asking-whether ratings in Exp. 2 than the content of appositive NRRCs, we can say that the complement of *confirm* is more at-issue than the content of appositive NRRCs (or more likely to be interpreted as at-issue under a categorical conception of at-issueness). An important question for research on at-issueness is why certain expressions lead to their associated content being interpreted as more or less at-issue, which lexical properties can affect this and how (e.g., Abrusán 2011; Anand & Hacquard 2014; Schlenker 2021; Anand & Korotkova 2024; Bade 2024; Bade et al. 2024).

In contrast, when the same contents are presented in declarative assertions, shown (15) and (16), as in the QUD diagnostic (Exp. 1) and the assertion-based diagnostics (Exps. 3 and 4), the utterance signals that speaker is committed to the main clause at-issue content.

- (15) *Greg, who bought a car, is envied by his neighbor.*
- a. → *Greg bought a car.* (target content)
  - b. → *Greg is envied by his neighbor.* (main clause content)
- (16) *Helen confirmed that Tony had a drink last night.*
- a. → *Tony had a drink last night.* (target content)

- b. → *Helen confirmed that Tony had a drink last night.* (main clause content)

At the same time, not-at-issue content, like that expressed by appositive NRRCs or certain embedded propositions, projects JT: **there is no entailment-canceling operator, at least in 14, and therefore no projection. and i'm not comfortable saying that the CC projects in 15 from under “confirmed” – this is very far away from how people talk about projection; speaker commitment is fine, of course** and thus also becomes part of the speaker's commitments. In assertions, the speaker is thus committed to both the main at-issue and the not-at-issue content. JT: **i'm not following at all. are you saying that the speaker of 15 is committed to the CC? and the same with all the other clause-embedding predicates?** As a result, at-issue and not-at-issue content are pragmatically more similar JT: **“pragmatically more similar” is too vague** in assertions, and we suggest that this makes it harder for participants to distinguish the two levels of meaning. This assumption could help explain why these diagnostics yielded less by-content differentiation than the question-based diagnostics: they might be overall less sensitive to the difference between at-issue and not-at-issue content, essentially creating a ceiling effect.

To our knowledge, no previous literature has proposed that the speech act in which target content is presented can itself be a major driver of differentiation. Here, we saw that questions more transparently reveal how different contents can be interpreted as at-issue or not-at-issue, and suggested that this may be because the two contents differ in their commitment status. Assertions, in contrast, commit the speaker both to the at-issue assertion as well as the projected not-at-issue content, thereby obscuring the distinction. Consequently, diagnostics that embed the target content in questions provide a particularly sensitive test of at-issueness.

## 4.2 Diagnostic differences and notions of at-issueness

Our study addressed two related questions about at-issueness diagnostics: First, we asked to what extent different diagnostics yield consistent results when applied to the same linguistic stimuli. Second, by examining the convergence and divergence across diagnostics, we aimed to assess whether these differences reflect distinct theoretical notions of at-issueness or instead arise from methodological differences in how a single underlying phenomenon is operationalized. JT: **as far as i'm concerned, the second question has not yet been addressed. i think it may be better to make the paper just about the first one, and bring the second one up in the General Discussion only. of course, the business about some diagnostics being about q-at-issueness and some about p-at-issueness needs to stay in section 1**

Across Exps. 1–4, we found clear evidence that the four diagnostics implemented there are not interchangeable: they interact differently with the seven tested contents, and the relative rank orderings of content means do not align uniformly across experiments. Aside from the robust ordering *confess* ≤ *discover*, no pairwise difference between contents goes in the same direction across all diagnostics. At the same time, the most striking differences between diagnostics appear to be explainable by factors other than distinct underlying notions of at-issueness. JT: **this paragraph just repeats the results but it's not clear why – what's the question being addressed?**

First, JT: **what are we counting? rhetorical structure is unclear** as discussed in detail in Section 4.1, the speech act in which the target content is presented plays a major role. Diagnostics that embed the target content in questions consistently yielded greater differentiation than those that embed it in declarative assertions. This finding, however, is orthogonal to the question whether there are distinct underlying notion of at-issueness: JT: **so why start with that?** it is compatible both with the view that all diagnostics target a single underlying notion and with the view that there are fundamentally different concepts of what the main point of an utterance is given a question or QUD versus given an assertive proposal. JT: **i think it's worthwhile repeating the q- and p-based definitions of at-issueness here from section 1 and starting from them** We argued here that

the effect arises because questions and assertions differ in how at-issue and not-at-issue content interact with speaker commitment. Questions sharpen this contrast, whereas assertions collapse it, thereby reducing differentiation. The influence of speech act thus offers an explanation for a substantial portion of the observed divergence between diagnostics.**JT: what is this paragraph doing? it seems to be repeating what was said in 4.1 while also saying that this doesn't mean that there's different underlying notions of at-issueness. is this the best way to get into the discussion?**

Second, the diagnostics differ in how they interact with contextual requirements imposed by particular expressions. A clear example is the behavior of *be right* under the QUD diagnostic, where low QUD-match ratings do not plausibly reflect not-at-issueness, but instead arise from a pragmatic incompatibility: *be right* presupposes a discourse structure that conflicts with the assumptions made by the diagnostic (see Section 2.3.2). A related concern is raised by Snider (2017a; 2018), who emphasized that the direct-dissent and ‘yes but’ diagnostic involve propositional anaphora in the interpretation in the response particles *yes/no* (as does the direct-response diagnostic in Exp. 6). Ratings under these diagnostics may therefore reflect constraints on anaphoric availability that are independent of at-issueness. Although our data show no clear split between diagnostics that involve response particles (Exps. 3, 4, and 6) and those that do not, the broader point remains: different diagnostics impose different requirements on discourse structure, common ground, and anaphoric accessibility, all of which can independently affect acceptability judgments. This supports the conclusion that some differences between diagnostics arise from interactions with expression-specific contextual requirements rather than from differences in at-issueness per se.**JT: i see, i guess you're going through the differences in our results between the diagnostics and discussing, for each one, whether that means that there are different underlying notions of at-issueness? if yes, this rhetorical structure needs to be made clearer. i didn't get that from the above "...we aimed to assess whether these differences reflect distinct theoretical notions of at-issueness or instead arise from methodological differences in how a single underlying phenomenon is operationalized" because that was in the past tense (at least "aimed") and to me that sounded like we had already done it (which we hadn't; see my comment above).**

Third, some small differences between diagnostics can be attributed to response-task effects. This is evident in the subtle differences between Exps. 5 and 6 (see section 3.3), which differed only in response format, and in our failure to replicate Syrett & Koev’s 2015 reported positional effect for appositive NRRCs (see section 2.3.1). While they found sentence-final appositives to be more at-issue than sentence-medial ones under a version of the direct-dissent diagnostic, our assent/dissent-based *yes, but* diagnostic in Exp. 4 showed a difference in the opposite direction, while the other experiments found no difference between them (Exp. 1–3). Taken together, these results provide no evidence for a stable notion of at-issueness under which sentence-final appositives are systematically more at-issue than medial ones (or the other way round), and they highlight how even small task differences can affect outcomes.**JT: does this paragraph argue that response task effects don't point to different underlying notions of at-issueness? or does it go off track and argue that sentence-medial vs -final NRRCs may not differ in at-issueness?**

While many differences between our experimental results find plausible explanations in factors that are independent of whether there are separate underlying notions of at-issueness, our data showed no obvious distinction between QUD-at-issueness and proposal at-issueness.**JT: this was said many times already and should not need to be repeated here; if anything, the reader could be reminded at the beginning of the subsection, when the two notions are repeated.** This could be due to artifacts of the items or the instructions that may have led to obscuring an underlying distinctions. At the same time, among most pairs from Exps. 1–4, the Spearman rank correlation was at least moderate (when excluding *be right*, see footnote 10), suggesting that the diagnostics, as implemented there, are at least partially sensitive to a shared underlying property.

Our data does not provide conclusive evidence about whether or not the diagnostics track fundamentally different underlying notions of at-issueness. However, the fact that many of the differences find explanations outside of this question, seems more compatible with assuming that the diagnostics offer different, partially overlapping windows onto a single discourse phenomenon, that interacts with multiple discourse factors (speaker commitments, speech acts, contextual requirements, and the given alternatives) in complex and sometimes subtle ways, so that even small differences in task design can make a difference.

### 4.3 Methodological implications

**JT: this is too short for its own subsection. it's also one of our major results, so it should be at the beginning of the General Discussion section.**

Our findings also have methodological implications for future empirical research on at-issueness. The diverging results suggest that the diagnostics cannot be applied interchangeably, and theoretical claims made on their basis should be relativized to the diagnostic used (see also Snider 2017b; a; 2018; Koev 2018; Korotkova 2020). For instance, if a study finds that a particular construction is more at-issue than another using one diagnostic, this conclusion may not hold if a different diagnostic is employed. Therefore, empirical investigations should continue path of using multiple diagnostics JT: see above and future research on at-issueness should carefully consider that results may be specific to the speech act context, JT: what is a speech act context? contextual requirements of the expressions used, or the particular response task design. JT: response task? In particular, our findings underscore the importance of considering the speech act context in which target contents are presented. As we have shown, embedding target contents in questions versus assertions can greatly impact the results of at-issueness diagnostics. JT: this is too repetitive.

## 5 Conclusion

**JT: for me, this is too long and rehashes too many of the not-so-major results that we found empirical support for. i would just write one paragraph that repeats the main research question, the main result, the main implication and the main big question that remains (at-issueness definitions)**

In a series of six experiments, this study investigated how different diagnostics for at-issueness behave when applied to the same linguistic stimuli, using two sets of stimuli, JT: is it critical that we used two sets of stimuli? and five JT: right different diagnostics: the QUD diagnostic, the ‘asking whether’ diagnostic, the direct-dissent diagnostic, the ‘yes, but’ diagnostic, and the ‘direct response’ diagnostic. Our findings provide experimental confirmation for claims that there are empirical differences between at-issueness diagnostics (Snider 2017b; a; 2018; Koev 2018; Faller 2019; Korotkova 2020). The diagnostics yielded different results, with some diagnostics showing greater differentiation among contents than others.

We identified several factors contributing to these differences, including the speech act in which the target content is presented, interactions with contextual requirements imposed by specific expressions, and properties of the response task. Although our results suggest that the choice and implementation a diagnostic matter for empirical generalizations about at-issueness, the theoretical divide between QUD-based and assertion-based diagnostics assumed in previous literature does not appear to be the primary source of divergence. Instead, the speech act context plays a central role: embedding the target content in questions leads to greater differentiation among contents than embedding it in assertions. This finding highlights the need to consider the speech act context when interpreting results from at-issueness diagnostics.

Additional factors, such as contextual requirements of the particular expressions used, and the response task design can also influence at-issueness judgments in complex ways. The diversity of discourse factors influencing at-issueness judgments highlights the need for careful consideration of diagnostic methods in empirical research on at-issueness. Future work should take into account interactions between diagnostics, speech acts, contextual requirements, and response tasks when selecting diagnostics and items for their studies. Having identified some factors that can influence results, there remains an important question for future work: what the results of different diagnostics might reveal about whether or not they reflect a shared underlying notion of at-issueness.

## Data accessibility statement

The experiments, data and R code for generating the figures and analyses of the experiments reported in this paper are available at <https://anonymous.4open.science/r/at-issueness-diagnostics-232C/>.

## Ethics and consent

All experiments were conducted with approval from the ethics review committee of [university name redacted for review].

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## Supplements

### A Control stimuli in Exps. 1–4

The examples in (1)–(4) provide the two control stimuli used in each of Exps. 1–4. For the a.-examples, participants were expected to give a ‘totally fits’ response (Exp. 1), a ‘yes’ response (Exp. 2), a ‘totally natural’ response (Exp. 3), and a ‘no’ response (Exp. 4); for the b.-examples, the opposite response was expected. The numbers after each example identify the mean ratings (Exps. 1–3) or the proportion of ‘no’ responses (Exp. 4) after excluding participants who did not self-identify as native speakers of American English (but before excluding participants on the basis of these controls), showing that the control stimuli worked as intended.

- (1) Control stimuli in Exp. 1 (QUD diagnostic)
  - a. Mary: Which course did Ava take?  
John: She took the French course. (.97)
  - b. Jennifer: What does Betsy have?  
Robert: She loves dancing salsa. (.07)
- (2) Control stimuli in Exp. 2 ('asking whether' diagnostic)
  - a. Mary: Did Arthur take a French course?  
Question to participants: Is Mary asking whether Arthur took a French course? (.96)
  - b. Robert: Does Betsy have a cat?  
Question to participants: Is Robert asking whether Betsy loves apples? (.02)
- (3) Control stimuli in Exp. 3 ('direct dissent' diagnostic)

- a. Mary: Arthur took a French course.  
Lily: No, he took a Spanish course. (.87)
  - b. Robert: Betsy has a cat.  
Maximilian: No, she doesn't like apples. (.05)
- (4) Control stimuli in Exp. 4 ('yes, but' diagnostic)
- a. Mary: Arthur took a French course.  
Lily: Yes, but Lisa loves cats. / Yes, and he didn't take a French course. / No, he didn't take a French course. (.95)
  - b. Robert: Betsy has a cat.  
Maximilian: Yes, but she is good at math. / Yes, and she loves it so much. / No, she doesn't like apples. (0)

## B 20 clauses

The contents of the following 20 clauses, which realized the complements of the 20 clause-embedding predicates, were investigated in Exps. 5–6:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| i. Mary is pregnant.                   | xi. Danny ate the last cupcake.             |
| ii. Josie went on vacation to France.  | xii. Frank got a cat.                       |
| iii. Emma studied on Saturday morning. | xiii. Jackson ran 10 miles.                 |
| iv. Olivia sleeps until noon.          | xiv. Jayden rented a car.                   |
| v. Sophia got a tattoo.                | xv. Tony had a drink last night.            |
| vi. Mia drank 2 cocktails last night.  | xvi. Josh learned to ride a bike yesterday. |
| vii. Isabella ate a steak on Sunday.   | xvii. Owen shoveled snow last winter.       |
| viii. Emily bought a car yesterday.    | xviii. Julian dances salsa.                 |
| ix. Grace visited her sister.          | xix. Jon walks to work.                     |
| x. Zoe calculated the tip.             | xx. Charley speaks Spanish.                 |

## C Control stimuli in Exps. 5–6

The control stimuli in Exps. 5–6 were the contents of the main clause polar questions in (5). The non-restrictive relative clauses (NRRCs), given in parentheses in (5), were included in Exp. 6, where at-issueness was measured with an assent diagnostic. The control stimuli here consisted of two clauses (like the target stimuli), to allow the relevant speaker to assent with one of two clauses.

- (5) Sentences for control stimuli in question embedding experiments (Exps. 5–6)
- a. Do these muffins (, which are really delicious,) have blueberries in them?
  - b. Does this pizza (, which I just made from scratch,) have mushrooms on it?
  - c. Was Jack (, who is my long-time neighbor,) playing outside with the kids?
  - d. Does Ann (, who is a local performer,) dance ballet?
  - e. Were John's kids (, who are very well-behaved,) in the garage?
  - f. Does Samantha (, who is really into fashion,) have a new hat?

We expected participants to give low responses on the at-issueness diagnostics for the control stimuli in (5), indicating that the main clause content is at-issue.