Overview of literature

**Literature on judgment tasks**

Sedarous & Namboodiripad (2019)

* Argue that audio stimuli are better suited for judgment task than written stimuli
* Provide guidelines, data, R script for conducting accepatibility experiments
* Why use audio stimuli?
  + Written stimuli limits the research, participation pools, languages to be investigated, etc.
  + Prosody and sentence processing are intertwined during reading. It is not possible to ensure that participants are positing the same default prosody.
  + Audio stimuli allow for more direct comparisons of production and comprehension
* How to use audio stimuli?
  + Recording
    - Soundproof / sound-attenuated booth / quite location
    - High-quality microphone

**Literature on stimuli**

X

**Literature on ellipsis**

Harris & Carlson (2018)

* X
* processing clausal ellipsis requires, at a minimum, the processor to engage in the following tasks:  
  a. Parse the remnant by constructing the appropriate phrase structure for the remnant given the input.   
  b. Locate the correlate, if any, from the antecedent clause.   
  c. Construct the elided phrase by regenerating or copying a structure at Logical Form.
* X

Harris (2023)

* Investigates processing of ellipses by using pupillometry
* Ellipsis in question: *let alone*
* i. e., investigating how contrastive pitch accent location interacts with global preferences for local correlates in the *let alone* construction
* introduction to *let alone* ellipses on pp. 117-118
* introduction to pupillometry experiment on pp. 120-124
  + 20 items from Experiment 1 in Harris & Carlson (2018)
  + 2x2 design with remnant type (ObjectRem vs. SubjectRem) and pitch accent location (ObjectPA vs. SubjectPA)
* Results:
  + When an object remnant was preceded by a pitch accented subject, the greatest effect on pupil change was observed
  + Pitch accent location in the subject remnant conditions, in contrast, appeared to have no effect. In other words, prosodic parallelism did affect the pupillary response, but failed to completely reverse the effect of locality
* conclusions:
  + if prosodic parallelism and global locality preferences conflict, a penalty for non-local correlate-remnant pairings is observed
  + reflects the prioritization of syntactic over prosodic information in the interpretation of ellipsis. While pitch accent type and location clearly guides processing expectations, it would appear that the syntactic information has a more robust effect when it comes to interpreting ellipsis.