**Literature on auditive stimuli**

Sedarous & Namboodiripad (2019)

* Argue that audio stimuli are better suited for judgment task than written stimuli
* Provide guidelines, data, R script for conducting acceptability 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 record audio stimuli?
  + Soundproof / sound-attenuated booth / quite location
  + High-quality microphone
  + Record directly in Praat (or other software)
  + Record sentences by condition (e.g., all SOV sentences together)
  + Inhale and exhalte between each sentence
  + Say each sentence 2-3 times
  + Check intonational contours to ensure that they are consistent
  + Normalize loudness of files to control for volume mismatches
  + Do not segment sound files too close to the beginning/end to avoid jarring onsets and offsets but not including inhalation/exhalation sounds
* How to explain the task for participants?
  + Make clear the register of language
  + Give examples beforehand of the range of sentences (from ungrammatical word-salad to perfectly acceptable unremarkable sentences)
  + If relevant, give a sentence known to be prescriptively dispreffererd and explicitly state that, while these types are not proper, they are perfectly fine in everyday conversation (especially for non-Standard varieties)
* How to set up the experiment in praat? Pp. 8-9 In Qualtics? Pp. 9-13
* How to add and randomize blocks? Pp. 13-14
* How to distribute and output data? P. 14
* How to use penncontroller for ibex? Pp. 14-17
* How to plot and analyze data? See Section 8 of Gibson, Piantadosi, and Fedorenko (2011)

See Carlson, Frazier & Clifton 2009 and Harris & Carlson 2018 for sentence processing with auditive stimuli

**Literature on priming / orthographic marking in studies**

x

**Literature on contrastive focus**

Tomioka (To appear)

* Contrastive topic, mostly based on Japanese data

Zimmermann (2008)

* Contrastive focus, mostly based on Chadic data
* Contrastive focus marking […] indicate[s] […] acontrast between the information conveyed by the speaker in asserting α and the assumed expectation state of the hearer: the speaker marks the content of α as— in her view—unlikely to be expected by the hearer, thus preparing the scene for a swifter update of the common ground

Steube (2001)

* Coorigendum and corrigens in German
* But not in the style of James’ example (1)

Wagner (1999)

* German contrastive focus, but from a phonetic perspective
* a contrastively focused constituent gives an alternative answer to an explicit or implicit statement provided by the previous discourse situation (p. 1529)
* Contrastive focus has been characterized phonologically with a L + H\* pitch for English and German, other propose a postfocal metrical deaccentuation for contrast in German (p. 1529)
* correction contrast is characterized acoustically as an increase in duration on the focal word plus a postfocal flattening of the F0-contour (p. 1529)
* results clearly indicate a preference for those environments where a deaccentuation of the postfocal domain and a further durational increase of the focal syllable was employed (p. 1532)
* study light on previous attempts to isolate a specific ‘contrastive accent’ as it appears to be the case that the impression of contrast is neither a local nor a purely intonational phenomenon but involves several factors

Konietzko & Winkler (2010)

* Contrastive ellipsis

**Literature on ellipsis processing**

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.

Rasekhi & Harris (2021)

* investigate importance of each factor used to interpret clausal ellipsis
* in Persian
* focus on Locality and Parallelism
* necessary for ellipsis processing based on definition by Harris & Carlson
  + Locality
    - See Harris 2015 and Harris & Carlson 2016 for Locality bias
    - “processer prefers to contrast the remnant with the closest possible DP, typically the object” (p. 4), re-formulation of locality bias defined in literature mentioned above
    - See also Frazier & Clifton 1998, Carlson et al. 2009
    - Violating this preference leads to a processing cost (p. 5)
    - “licensing of ellipsis is sensitive to information status of constituents […] One information structural explanation of the Locality bias is that the closest DP is preferred not because it is linearly more accessible, but because it bears pitch accent by default” (p. 5)
    - **“In silent reading, comprehenders thus default to the object DP as the location for contrastive accent. However, information structural factors, such as explicit and implicit marking of pitch accent or the location of a contrastive adjective (11), may overturn the default, so that a remnant is paired with a non-local correlate” (p. 5)**
    - In German: usually disambiguated morphologically by e. g. der/den
  + Parallelism
    - e. g. both with DP object, similar thematic roles, matched prosodic weight
    - In general: processing advantage when conjuncts are parallel,
    - With ellipsis: comprehension cost if subjects differ in number (singular or plural)
    - Dimensions of parallelism: structural, prosodic, semantic
    - DP Parallelism Hypothesis: The processor favors analyses in which DPs that share internal properties (have similar syntactic, prosodic, and semantic features) share external properties (appear in similar structural positions within their respective clauses or phrases), and vice versa (p. 6)
    - Morphological Parallelism: The processor favors correlate-remnant pairings for which the DPs are maximally similar along semantic and morphological dimensions. (p. 7) [especially for German]
* See general discussion for discussion effect of Locality and Parallelism in online versus offline processing
* results
  + information structure and parallelism strongly influence correlate resolution in both tasks, but that a weaker preference for a local correlate emerges in scrambling in the sentence completion task.

See Merchant 2019 and Griffiths for licensing conditions for ellipsis

See Phillips & Parker 2014, Frazier 2018, Frazier & Clifton 1998, or Yoshia 2018 for ellipsis in sentence processing