Research question: How and to what degree do subject-verb agreement mismatches influence Serbian interpretations? 

Results: Serbian morphosyntactic system is more complex than English. English children acquire morphosyntactic markers much later (age 8). Serbian children have two prominent interpretations: collective and distributive. 

Discussion: Adults understand numerically quantified sentences without distributive markers. Since there is a better alternative to convey a distributive message (using each, or in the case of Serbian – a distributive marker pol), numerically quantified sentences must be collective. 

Future work: 

1) Some children had a problem to interpret singular indefinite objects as conceptually plural. This was a motivation to reject distributive pictures in the Paucal experiment, which contrasts current empirical and theoretical data.

2) Some children were holding two presents.

Method: The Two Truth Value Judgment Task was used for adults (items x 4 lists; balanced design). For children, the Mixed-gender experiment was conducted.

Data analysis: Paucal agreement was not stronger than English. Serbian morphosyntactic system is more complex than English.

References: