Morpho-syntactic Cues for Distributivity in Serbian
Bosnic, Ana

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Background

• Numerically quantified sentences have two prominent interpretations: collective (1a) and distributive (1b).

1. Three clowns are holding two presents.

• English and Serbian acceptance rates are significantly different:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1a. Collective</th>
<th>1b. Distributive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Children (age 5)</td>
<td>Adult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>78.1</td>
<td>98.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

• Serbian has several types of numerals and it shows a subject-verb agreement mismatch in environments with numerically quantified expressions. These factors may account for the disparity in English and Serbian child and adult results.

Serbian morphological system is more complex than English. Serbian children acquire distributive markers much later (age 8-9).

Serbian mismatch

Paucals (numerals 2.3 and 4) + paucal case
2. Tri klovna vs. *Tri klovova
3. Troje dece vs *Troje deteta

Collective (mixed gender) + plural case
3. Troje dece vs *Troje deteta
3. Troje dece vs *Troje deteta
4. Troje dece drži drže kutiju.

Paucals and mixed-gender numerals show verbal agreement mismatch (allow both sg and pl):
3. Troje dece drži drže kutiju.
4. Troje dece drži drže kutiju.

Naturalness study

<table>
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<tr>
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</table>

Methods

Two Truth Value Judgment Task
2x2 study, 24 items & 24 control items x 4 lists, balanced design

Paucal experiment:
38 Serbian non-linguist adults (MA: 26.9) and 25 native Serbian children (MA: 7-6)

Mixed-gender experiment:
32 Serbian non-linguist adults (MA: 25.1) and 24 native Serbian children (MA: 7-7)

The factors tested were the influence of Number (singular and plural verbal agreement) and Collective/Distributive Interpretations.

Results

1) Adults understand numerically quantified sentences without distributive markers as scalar/conversational implicatures.

• Since there is a better alternative to convey a distributive message (using each, or in the case of Serbian – a distributive marker po), numerically quantified sentences must be collective. (Pagliarini et al, 2012)

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

Future work:

• Hypothesis: complex morpho-syntactic system of Serbian is loading children’s working memory, and it is affecting the processing of such ambiguous sentences.

• Proposed test: unloading the working memory will change children’s choices and make them more adult-like.

• Following Van Rij et al, (2009) – slowed-down speech rate

Research question

How, and to what degree, do subject-verb agreement mismatches influence Serbian interpretation preferences of numerically quantified sentences?

Contact: a.bosnic@rug.nl

References