

Introduction

Structural ambiguity exists at various linguistic levels of **different grain size**:

Ambiguous relative clauses:

"I met the students of the teacher who played the violin."

Who played the violin?

High-attachment (HA)	Low-attachment (LA)
The students	The teacher

Bracketing paradox in words (Pesetsky, 1979):

"Social Psychologist"

High-attachment (HA)	Low-attachment (LA)
Someone who studies social psychology	A psychologist who is social

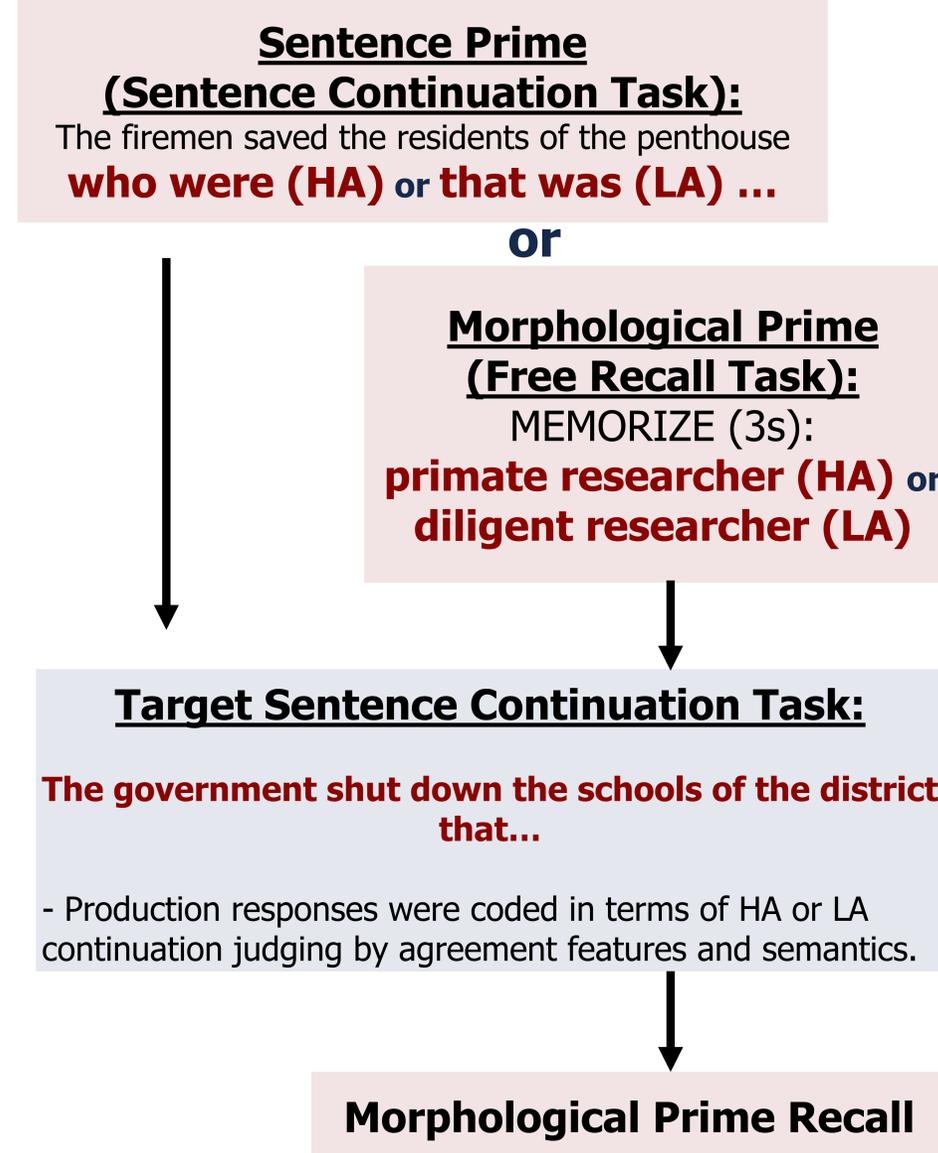
Previous research showed that structural priming occurs **across domains** (e.g., arithmetic operations and sentence production, Scheepers & Sturt, 2014; musical sequences and sentence production, Van de Cavey & Hartsuiker, 2016), suggesting there may be a **shared structuring mechanism**.

Question

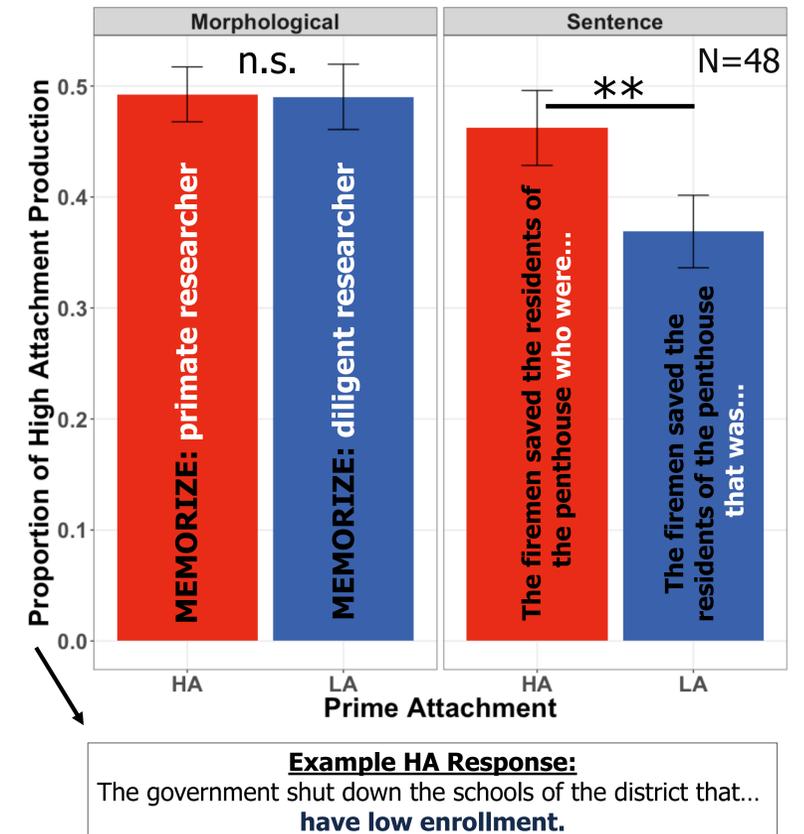
Does attachment preference prime across linguistic units of different grain size?

Method

Structural Priming Paradigm (Within-Subject 2x2):
(Sentences adopted from Desmet & Declercq, 2006 and Scheepers et al, 2011)



Results



Participants produced significantly **more HA sentences following HA sentence primes**, compared to LA sentence primes ($p = .006$).

No such priming effect was found following morphological primes ($p = .92$; marginal interaction, $p = .066$).

Conclusion

No evidence for shared structural operations across morphological and sentence levels.
Remaining question: Is this priming effect (or the lack thereof) bidirectional (i.e., do sentence and morphological primes affect the interpretation of ambiguous morphological attachment)?