*Different views of the same event – when linguists and non-linguists provide divergent ratings *

Acceptability and grammaticality judgements based on native speaker intuitions have held a prominent role in post-structuralist linguistics from 1960s onwards as one of the most commonly used sources of data. However, their applicability in linguistic research is not without faults, as reported by Dąbrowska (2010), and these problems raise the question of generalizability of results obtained from them to a wider population.

Studies conducted by Dąbrowska (2008 with non-linguists as participants and 2010 with linguists as participants) showed that judgements of the same sentences by linguists differ systematically from those provided by non-linguists. The aim of the study presented in this talk is to further examine Dąbrowska's conclusions using a different set of data and participants, thus contributing to the discussion on the methodology of collecting empirical linguistic data. The results of the experimental picture matching study by Willer-Gold et al. (in preparation) provided robust indications that closest conjunct agreement (CCA) in South Slavic languages is not a result of ellipsis of a biclausal structure as no major differences were noted in ratings for conjunct subjects and single NP subjects, in line with previous studies on CCA in South Slavic languages (Marušič et al. 2015, Willer-Gold et al. 2016). The original experiment (Willer-Gold et al, in preparation) was conducted among a group of undergraduate students, i.e. naïve participants (in the sense of Dąbrowska 2008 & 2010). The study presented in our paper is in line with Dabrowska's 2010 study, replicating the experimental study by Willer-Gold et al. (in preparation) by using the same stimuli on a group of expert participants of comparable size and dialectal background – Croatian language teachers and linguists. The collected data indicate a difference in native speaker intuitions between the two groups, noticeable primarily in terms different average acceptability ratings and higher degree of dispersion of data.

References


