

Group Work on Experiment Design

Linguistics 390a
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Come up with an experimental Design

In this group work, you need to put together an experimental design. You can start with your own ideas, but you can also start from one of the ideas below.

Each group should turn in one sheet at the end of class, so we can go over the results on Friday!

Ideas for hypotheses:

NOTE: These do not necessarily provide the final formulation of the hypothesis you want to test – think about how you might need to sharpen the question you want to ask!

- 1) If unusual language is used to describe a situation, then hearers (readers) will conclude that the situation itself is unusual.

- 2) Long answers to questions appear cooperative even when they do not really answer the question. (Short answers appear uncooperative when they don't answer the question.)

- 3) If p is introduced as a presupposition, then speakers are less likely to notice p (even when they know it is false) than they are if p is the main assertion.

- 4) When p is presupposed, it is affected differently by negation than when it is the main assertion

- 5) If p is embedded by a factive verb (e.g., *know*, *realize*), there are different implications than when it is embedded by a non-factive verb (e.g., *think*, *claim*).

PART I

Independent Variable:

How is the independent variable implemented?

Hypothesis / Question (formulate this in your own words, even if you chose one of the ideas from the first page!):

Give 2 pairs of example sentences that you could use to test this hypothesis:

PART II

Dependent Variable & Task (What are you measuring? What do participants have to do?):

Would another way of measuring the dependent variable work as well?