Question
Reading

Research questions
1. Does attraction occur in Eastern Armenian? If so, what is the final interpretation of the subject-verb thematic dependency? (Experiments 1 & 2)
2. Does differential case marking modulate attraction rates? If so, overt non-nominate case marking on attractors should render them less likely to be misretrieved and reduce attraction rates (Experiment 3; Lewis & Vasilish, 2005).

Experiments 1 & 2: Self-paced reading
(1a) The painters_NOM who the sculptor_NOM ignored SG during…
(1b) The painters_NOM who the sculptor_NOM ignored SG during…
(1c) The painters_NOM who the sculptor_NOM ignored PL during…
(1d) The painters_NOM who the sculptor_NOM ignored SG during…

- 48 items; RC head number (SG/PL attractor)×RC S-V number (dis)agreement (gram/unigram)
- YES/NO questions in Experiment 1 (48 participants)
- Free-response questions with typed answers (e.g., ‘Who ignored?’) in Experiment 2 (46 participants)

Experiments 3: Forced-choice task
(2a) The painters_NOM who the sculptor_NOM…
(2b) The painters_NOM who the sculptor_NOM…
(2c) The painters_ACC who the sculptor_NOM…
(2d) The painters_ACC who the sculptor_NOM…

- 36 items & 176 participants; RC head number (SG/PL attractor)×RC head case (NOM/ACC attractor)

Error rates:
- More agreement errors in PL than SG attractor conditions
- Weak interaction effect: 3% lower attraction in ACC than NOM case conditions

Conclusion
- Armenian shows attraction effects.
- The target subject is often misinterpreted, and this effect is particularly strong in attraction conditions: comprehenders either mistake the attractor for the subject or misinterpret that the subject is a plural noun.
- Though availability of case information serves as a retrieval cue, differential case marking on nouns denoting their grammatical roles only slightly attenuates attraction effects.