**BACKGROUND & RESEARCH QUESTION**

- Multiple Accusative Construction (MAC) in Korean involves two accusative Noun Phrases (NPs) (cf. Chae & Kim, 2008; Yoon, 2004; Milkkelsen, 2005).

**[Specificational MAC]**

Mimi-NOM UWM.student-ACC John-ACC meet-PAST-DECL
‘Mimi met a UWM student: John.’

**[Predicational MAC]**

Mimi-ka [Focus John-ul] UWM.haksayng-ul manna-ss-e
Mimi-NOM John-ACC UWM.student-ACC meet-PAST-DECL
‘Mimi met John who is a UWM student.’

**EXPERIMENT 1: PRODUCTION**

**Prediction:** In specificational MACs, NP2 exhibits focus effects (longer word duration, longer VOT, and higher F0) (Cho, Lee, & Kim, 2011; Choi, Lee, Kim, & Cho, 2018; Jun, 2006).

**Participants & Measurements**

- 6 (4F, 2M) native speakers of Seoul Korean
- VOT (from the onset of the stop release to the F2 onset), word duration (CVVC), and F0 (minimum in the first V, semitone)

**Procedure & Stimuli**

- Reading scripts in different conditions (see Table 2)
- 270 sentences (= 5 sentences × 3 discourse contexts × 3 repetitions × 6 talkers) (cf. 3 more contexts not in this study)

**Table 1 Target items (CVVC) in specificational/predicational MAC conditions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Predication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kogi ‘meat/fish’ koni ‘swan’</td>
<td>kogi ‘meat/fish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kogi ‘meat/fish’ totsʰi ‘lumpfish’</td>
<td>totsʰi ‘lumpfish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kogi ‘meat/fish’</td>
<td>kogi ‘meat/fish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomi ‘snapper’ kogi ‘meat/fish’</td>
<td>tomi ‘snapper’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2 Specificational MACs in carrier sentences**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experiment Sentence</th>
<th>Specificalional MACs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mimiga kogirul koni p<em>a</em>me magus*a.</td>
<td>Mimi quickly ate kogi (fish); kogi (snapper).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESULTS:** Focus effects on NP2 in specificational MACs

**Semantic Relations**

- For specificational MACs: More specificational interpretations: Default < Focused NP2
- For predicational MACs: More predicational interpretations: Default < Focused NP1
- Phonoetically realized high-ordered linguistic information is utilized when listeners interpret specificational/predicational MACs.

**DISCUSSION & FUTURE RESEARCH**

- Focus effects on NP1 pred, not NP2 pred, therefore no facilitation effects in the focused-NP2 pred condition
- NP1 and NP2 in our predicational stimuli are all type-subtype relationships.
- Predicational relationships are superordinate concepts of type-subtype relationships.
- No significant difference in F0 between NP2 pred and NP2 spec
- Due to different sex ratios (4F vs. 2M) in semitone calculations?

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