In this talk, I present a series of experiments that investigated how grammatical variations affect sentence processing. In the first series of experiments, I show that despite the different surface word order (English: filler-gap dependency vs. Japanese, Korean and Chinese: gap-filler dependency), similar cognitive mechanisms underlie the processing of a long-distance dependency (Kwon, Kluender, Kuas, & Polinsky, 2013). In the second series of experiment, however, I discuss experimental results suggesting that individual languages differ in the relative weight that is assigned to different cues. For example, unlike English (Van Gompel & Liversedge, 2003), Korean places higher priority on discourse cues than on morpho-syntactic cues at least for pronoun resolution (Kwon & Sturt, 2013). In addition, different morphological cues seem to be associated with different levels of sensitivity. For example, while Korean speakers showed strong sensitivity to honorific agreement marker –si (Kwon & Sturt, 2016), plural marker –tul did not constrain online dependency formation. These findings suggest that while sentence processing is overall constrained by universal parsing mechanisms (Frazier & Fodor, 1978), sensitivity to different cues may be affected by surface grammatical features.