

Supplementary materials to ‘When verbs have bugs: Lexical and syntactic processing costs of split particle verbs in sentence comprehension’, to appear in *Language, Cognition and Neuroscience*

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**ARTICLE HISTORY**

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This Supplementary Material section lists all critical sentences used in the experiment. In four sentence quartets, we allowed variations between the some words (e.g., the pre-particle adverb) to increase plausibility. The stimuli with variations between different conditions are sentence quartets 8, 12, 13 and 21.

Quartet 1:

(A) accusative:

Lehrerinnen hören Schulbands auf Konzerten geduldig an, wenn sie  
Teacher.FEM.PL.(NOM) listen school.band.PL.(ACC) at concerts patiently PART-ACC if they  
eingeladen sind.  
invited are

‘Teachers patiently listen to school bands at concerts if they are invited.’

(B) illegal:

Lehrerinnen hören Schulbands auf Konzerten geduldig über, wenn sie  
Teacher.FEM.PL.(NOM) listen school.band.PL.(CASE?) at concerts patiently PART-ILL if they  
eingeladen sind.  
invited are

‘Teachers patiently VERB? to school bands at concerts if they are invited.’

(C) intransitive:

Lehrerinnen hören Schulbands auf Konzerten geduldig auf, wenn sie  
Teacher.FEM.PL.(NOM) listen school.band.PL.(CASE?) at concerts patiently PART-INTR if they  
eingeladen sind.  
invited are

‘Teachers patiently \*stop to school bands at concerts if they are invited.’

(D) dative:

Lehrerinnen hören Schulbands auf Konzerten geduldig zu, wenn sie  
 Teacher.FEM.PL.(NOM) listen school.band.PL.(DAT) at concerts patiently PART-DAT if they  
 eingeladen sind.  
 invited are

‘Teachers patiently listen to school bands at concerts if they are invited.’

Quartet 2:

(A) accusative:

Polizisten hören Unterhaltungen von Kriminellen heimlich ab, damit sie  
 Policeman.PL.(NOM) hear conversation.PL.(ACC) of criminals secretly PART-ACC so.that they  
 Bescheid wissen.  
 about know

‘Policemen secretly wiretap criminals’ conversations so that they know what is going on.’

(B) illegal:

Polizisten hören Unterhaltungen von Kriminellen heimlich über, damit sie  
 Policeman.PL.(NOM) hear conversation.PL.(CASE?) of criminals secretly PART-ILL so.that they  
 Bescheid wissen.  
 about know

‘Policemen secretly VERB? criminals’ conversations so that they know what is going on.’

(C) intransitive

Polizisten hören Unterhaltungen von Kriminellen heimlich weg, damit sie  
 Policeman.PL.(NOM) hear conversation.PL.(CASE?) of criminals secretly PART-INTR so.that they  
 Bescheid wissen.  
 about know

‘Policemen secretly \*turn a deaf ear criminals’ conversations so that they know what is going on.’

(D) dative:

Polizisten hören Unterhaltungen von Kriminellen heimlich zu, damit sie  
 Policeman.PL.(NOM) hear conversation.PL.(DAT) of criminals secretly PART-DAT so.that they  
 Bescheid wissen.  
 about know

‘Policemen secretly listen to criminals’ conversations so that they know what is going on.’

Quartet 3:

(A) accusative:

Dirigenten hören Orchesterproben ihrer Kollegen gerne an, wenn  
 Conductor.PL.(NOM) hear orchestra.rehearsal.PL.(ACC) of.their colleagues gladly PART-ACC if  
 sie Zeit haben.  
 they time have

‘Conductors like listening to orchestra rehearsals of their colleagues if they have the time.’

(B) illegal:

Dirigenten hören Orchesterproben ihrer Kollegen gerne aus, wenn  
 Conductor.PL.(NOM) hear orchestra.rehearsal.PL.(CASE?) of.their colleagues gladly PART-ILL if  
 sie Zeit haben.  
 they time have

‘Conductors like VERB? orchestra rehearsals of their colleagues if they have the time.’

(C) intransitive:

Dirigenten hören Orchesterproben ihrer Kollegen gerne hin, wenn  
Conductor.PL.(NOM) hear orchestra.rehearsal.PL.(CASE?) of.their colleagues gladly PART-INTR if  
sie Zeit haben.  
they time have

‘Conductors like \*listening.closely orchestra rehearsals of their colleagues if they have the time.’

(D) dative:

Dirigenten hören Orchesterproben ihrer Kollegen gerne zu, wenn  
Conductor.PL.(NOM) hear orchestra.rehearsal.PL.(DAT) of.their colleagues gladly PART-DAT if  
sie Zeit haben.  
they time have

‘Conductors like listening to orchestra rehearsals of their colleagues if they have the time.’

Quartet 4:

(A) accusative:

Pianisten halten Kritiken in Zeitungen gelassen aus, wenn sie selbstbewusst  
Pianist.PL.(NOM) hold review.PL.(ACC) in newspaper calmly PART-ACC if they self.confident  
sind.  
are

‘Pianists take reviews in newspapers calmly if they are confident.’

(B) illegal:

Pianisten halten Kritiken in Zeitungen gelassen neben, wenn sie selbstbewusst  
Pianist.PL.(NOM) hold review.PL.(CASE?) in newspaper calmly PART-ILL if they self.confident  
sind.  
are

‘Pianists VERB? reviews in newspapers calmly if they are confident.’

(C) intransitive:

Pianisten halten Kritiken in Zeitungen gelassen gegen, wenn sie selbstbewusst  
Pianist.PL.(NOM) hold review.PL.(CASE?) in newspaper calmly PART-INTR if they self.confident  
sind.  
are

‘Pianists \*resist[intransitive] reviews in newspapers calmly if they are confident.’

(D) dative:

Pianisten halten Kritiken in Zeitungen gelassen stand, wenn sie selbstbewusst  
Pianist.PL.(NOM) hold review.PL.(DAT) in newspaper calmly PART-DAT if they self.confident  
sind.  
are

‘Pianists withstand reviews in newspapers calmly if they are confident.’

Quartet 5:

(A) accusative:

Fußballtrainer halten Anschuldigungen von Journalisten gelassen aus, weil sie  
Football.coach.PL.(NOM) hold accusation.PL.(ACC) of journalists calmly PART-ACC because they  
erfolgreich sind.  
successful are

‘Football coaches calmly take accusations of journalists because they are successful.’

(B) illegal:

Fußballtrainer halten Anschuldigungen von Journalisten gelassen neben, weil  
Football.coach.PL.(NOM) hold accusation.PL.(CASE?) of journalists calmly PART-ILL because  
sie erfolgreich sind.  
they successful are

‘Football coaches calmly VERB? accusations of journalists because they are successful.’

(C) intransitive:

Fußballtrainer halten Anschuldigungen von Journalisten gelassen gegen, weil  
Football.coach.PL.(NOM) hold accusation.PL.(CASE?) of journalists calmly PART-INTR because  
sie erfolgreich sind.  
they successful are

‘Football coaches calmly \*resist[intransitive] accusations of journalists because they are successful.’

(D) dative

Fußballtrainer halten Anschuldigungen von Journalisten gelassen stand, weil sie  
Football.coach.PL.(NOM) hold accusation.PL.(DAT) of journalists calmly PART-ACC because they  
erfolgreich sind.  
successful are

‘Football coaches calmly withstand accusations of journalists because they are successful.’

Quartet 6:

(A) accusative:

Aktivisten halten Fregatten mit Gummibooten tagelang auf, wenn sie  
Activist.PL.(NOM) hold frigate.PL.(ACC) with rubber.boat day.long PART-ACC if they  
entschlossen sind.  
determined are

‘Activists hold up frigates with rubber dinghies for days if they are determined.’

(B) illegal:

Aktivisten halten Fregatten mit Gummibooten tagelang rum, wenn sie  
Activist.PL.(NOM) hold frigate.PL.(CASE?) with rubber.boat day.long PART-ILL if they  
entschlossen sind.  
determined are

‘Activists VERB? frigates with rubber dinghies for days if they are determined.’

(C) intransitive:

Aktivisten halten Fregatten mit Gummibooten tagelang mit, wenn sie  
Activist.PL.(NOM) hold frigate.PL.(CASE?) with rubber.boat day.long PART-INTR if they  
entschlossen sind.  
determined are

‘Activists \*hold.along frigates with rubber dinghies for days if they are determined.’

(D) dative:

Aktivisten halten Fregatten mit Gummibooten tagelang stand, wenn sie  
Activist.PL.(NOM) hold frigate.PL.(DAT) with rubber.boat day.long PART-DAT if they  
entschlossen sind.  
determined are

‘Activists withstand frigates with rubber dinghies for days if they are determined.’

Quartet 7:

(A) accusative:

Buben            sehen Rennautos            im    Fernsehen begeistert    an,        weil    sie  
Boy.PL.(NOM) see   racing.cars.PL.(ACC) on.the television enthusiastically PART-ACC because they  
mitfahren wollen.  
drive.along want

‘Boys enthusiastically watch racing cars on TV because they want to drive along.’

(B) illegal:

Buben            sehen Rennautos            im    Fernsehen begeistert    ran,        weil    sie  
Boy.PL.(NOM) see   racing.cars.PL.(CASE?) on.the television enthusiastically PART-ILL because they  
mitfahren wollen.  
drive.along want

‘Boys enthusiastically VERB? racing cars on TV because they want to drive along.’

(C) intransitive:

Buben            sehen Rennautos            im    Fernsehen begeistert    auf,        weil    sie  
Boy.PL.(NOM) see   racing.cars.PL.(CASE?) on.the television enthusiastically PART-INTR because they  
mitfahren wollen.  
drive.along want

‘Boys enthusiastically \*look up[intransitive] racing cars on TV because they want to drive along.’

(D) dative:

Buben            sehen Rennautos            im    Fernsehen begeistert    nach,        weil    sie  
Boy.PL.(NOM) see   racing.cars.PL.(DAT) on.the television enthusiastically PART-DAT because they  
mitfahren wollen.  
drive.along want

‘Boys enthusiastically watch after racing cars on TV because they want to drive along.’

Quartet 8:

(A) accusative:

Matrosen            sehen Hafenkneipen            auf Landgang gerne wieder,    weil    sie    Stammgäste  
Sailor.PL.(NOM) see   harbor.bar.PL.(ACC) on shore.leave gladly PART-ACC because they regulars  
sind.  
are

‘Sailors gladly return to see quayside pubs on shore leave because they are regulars.’

(B) illegal:

Matrosen            sehen Hafenkneipen            auf Landgang zuverlässig ran,    weil    sie  
Sailor.PL.(NOM) see   harbor.bar.PL.(CASE?) on shore.leave gladly    PART-ILL because they  
Stammgäste sind.  
regulars        are

‘Sailors gladly VERB quayside pubs on shore leave because they are regulars.’

(C) intransitive:

Matrosen            sehen Hafenkneipen            auf Landgang zuverlässig weg,            weil    sie  
 Sailor.PL.(NOM) see   harbor.bar.PL.(CASE?) on shore.leave gladly            PART-INTR because they  
 Stammgäste sind.  
 regulars            are

‘Sailors gladly \*look away quayside pubs on shore leave because they are regulars.’

(D) dative:

Matrosen            sehen Hafenkneipen            auf Landgang freudig entgegen, weil    sie  
 Sailor.PL.(NOM) see   harbor.bar.PL.(DAT) on shore.leave gladly            PART-DAT because they  
 Stammgäste sind.  
 regulars            are

‘Sailors gladly look forward to quayside pubs on shore leave because they are regulars.’

Quartet 9:

(A) accusative:

Großeltern            sehen Schulaufführungen            von Theaterstücken gerne an,  
 Grandparent.PL.(NOM) see   school.performance.PL.(ACC) of theater.plays gladly PART-ACC  
 weil    sie geduldig sind.  
 because they patient    are

‘Grandparents are glad to watch school plays because they are patient.’

(B) illegal:

Großeltern            sehen Schulaufführungen            von Theaterstücken gerne halt,  
 Grandparent.PL.(NOM) see   school.performance.PL.(CASE?) of theater.plays gladly PART-ILL  
 weil    sie geduldig sind.  
 because they patient    are

‘Grandparents VERB? school plays because they are patient.’

(C) intransitive:

Großeltern            sehen Schulaufführungen            von Theaterstücken gerne hin,  
 Grandparent.PL.(NOM) see   school.performance.PL.(CASE?) of theater.plays gladly PART-INTR  
 weil    sie geduldig sind.  
 because they patient    are

‘Grandparents are glad to \*take a look school plays because they are patient.’

(D) dative:

Großeltern            sehen Schulaufführungen            von Theaterstücken gerne zu,  
 Grandparent.PL.(NOM) see   school.performance.PL.(DAT) of theater.plays gladly PART-DAT  
 weil    sie geduldig sind.  
 because they patient    are

‘Grandparents are glad to watch school plays because they are patient.’

Quartet 10:

(A) accusative:

Banditen            fahren Krankenwagen            bei Überfällen niemals an,            weil    sie vorsichtig  
 Bandit.PL.(NOM) drive   ambulance.PL.(ACC) at hold-up    never    PART-ACC because they cautious  
 sind.  
 are

‘Bandits never run into ambulances during hold-ups because they are cautious.’

(B) illegal:

Banditen fahren Krankenwagen bei Überfällen niemals halt, weil sie  
Bandit.PL.(NOM) drive ambulance.PL.(CASE?) at hold-up never PART-ILL because they  
vorsichtig sind.  
cautious are

‘Bandits never VERB? ambulances during hold-ups because they are cautious.’

(C) intransitive:

Banditen fahren Krankenwagen bei Überfällen niemals mit, weil sie  
Bandit.PL.(NOM) drive ambulance.PL.(CASE?) at hold-up never PART-INTR because they  
vorsichtig sind.  
cautious are

‘Bandits never \*ride along ambulances during hold-ups because they are cautious.’

(D) dative:

Banditen fahren Krankenwagen bei Überfällen niemals nach, weil sie vorsichtig  
Bandit.PL.(NOM) drive ambulance.PL.(DAT) at hold-up never PART-DAT because they cautious  
sind.  
are

‘Bandits never follow ambulances during hold-ups because they are cautious.’

Quartet 11:

(A) accusative:

Paparazzi fahren Limousinen von Berühmtheiten rücksichtslos an, wenn sie  
Paparazzo.PL.(NOM) drive limousine.PL.(ACC) of celebrities ruthlessly PART-ACC when they  
Fotos brauchen.  
photos need

‘Paparazzi ruthlessly run into celebrities’ limousines when they need photos.’

(B) illegal:

Paparazzi fahren Limousinen von Berühmtheiten rücksichtslos halt, wenn  
Paparazzo.PL.(NOM) drive limousine.PL.(CASE?) of celebrities ruthlessly PART-ILL when  
sie Fotos brauchen.  
they photos need

‘Paparazzi ruthlessly VERB? celebrities’ limousines when they need photos.’

(C) intransitive:

Paparazzi fahren Limousinen von Berühmtheiten rücksichtslos mit, wenn  
Paparazzo.PL.(NOM) drive limousine.PL.(CASE?) of celebrities ruthlessly PART-INTR when  
sie Fotos brauchen.  
they photos need

‘Paparazzi ruthlessly \*drive along celebrities’ limousines when they need photos.’

(D) dative:

Paparazzi fahren Limousinen von Berühmtheiten rücksichtslos nach, wenn sie  
Paparazzo.PL.(NOM) drive limousine.PL.(DAT) of celebrities ruthlessly PART-DAT when they  
Fotos brauchen.  
photos need

‘Paparazzi ruthlessly pursue celebrities’ limousines when they need photos.’

Quartet 12:

(A) accusative:

Touristen fahren Werbetafeln mit Mietwagen versehentlich um, wenn sie  
Tourist.PL.(NOM) drive billboard.PL.(ACC) with rental.cars accidentally PART-ACC if they  
unvorsichtig sind.  
careless are

‘Tourists accidentally knock over billboards with rental cars if they are careless.’

(B) illegal:

Touristen fahren Werbetafeln mit Mietwagen versehentlich halt, wenn sie  
Tourist.PL.(NOM) drive billboard.PL.(CASE?) with rental.cars accidentally PART-ILL if they  
Zeit haben.  
careless are

‘Tourists accidentally VERB? billboards with rental cars if they are careless.’

(C) intransitive:

Touristen fahren Werbetafeln mit Mietwagen versehentlich mit, wenn sie  
Tourist.PL.(NOM) drive billboard.PL.(CASE?) with rental.cars accidentally PART-INTR if they  
Zeit haben.  
careless are

‘Tourists accidentally \* ride along billboards with rental cars if they are careless.’

(D) dative:

Touristen fahren Werbetafeln mit Mietwagen neugierig nach, wenn sie Zeit  
Tourist.PL.(NOM) drive billboard.PL.(DAT) with rental.cars curiously PART-DAT if they  
haben.  
careless  
are

‘Tourists curiously follow billboards with rental cars if they have the time.’

Quartet 13:

(A) accusative:

Polizisten fahren Staatskarossen als Eskorte selten um, weil sie vorsichtig  
Policeman.PL.(NOM) drive state.coach.PL.(ACC) as escort rarely PART-ACC because they  
sind.  
careful  
are

‘Policemen rarely knock over state coaches as escorts because they are careful.’

(B) illegal:

Polizisten fahren Staatskarossen als Eskorte immer halt, weil sie  
Policeman.PL.(NOM) drive state.coach.PL.(CASE?) as escort always PART-ILL because they  
vorsichtig sind.  
careful are

‘Policemen always VERB? state coaches as escorts because they are careful.’

(C) intransitive:

Polizisten fahren Staatskarossen als Eskorte selten mit, weil sie  
Policeman.PL.(NOM) drive state.coach.PL.(CASE?) as escort rarely PART-INTR because they  
vorsichtig sind.  
careful are



‘Policemen rarely \*drive along state coaches as escorts because they are careful.’

(D) dative:

Polizisten fahren Staatskarossen als Eskorte immer voran, weil sie vorsichtig  
Policeman.PL.(NOM) drive state.coach.PL.(DAT) as escort always PART-DAT because they careful  
sind.  
are

‘Policemen always drive in front of state coaches as escorts because they are careful.’

Quartet 14:

(A) accusative:

Sekretärinnen spionieren Lieferungen aus Übersee heimlich aus, weil sie  
Secretary.FEM.PL.(NOM) spy shipment.PL.(ACC) from overseas secretly PART-ACC because they  
neugierig sind.  
curious are

‘Secretaries secretly spy on shipments from overseas because they are curious.’

(B) illegal:

Sekretärinnen spionieren Lieferungen aus Übersee heimlich dar, weil sie  
Secretary.FEM.PL.(NOM) spy shipment.PL.(CASE?) from overseas secretly PART-ILL because they  
neugierig sind.  
curious are

‘Secretaries secretly VERB? shipments from overseas because they are curious.’

(C) intransitive:

Sekretärinnen spionieren Lieferungen aus Übersee heimlich mit, weil  
Secretary.FEM.PL.(NOM) spy shipment.PL.(CASE?) from overseas secretly PART-INTR because  
sie neugierig sind.  
they curious are

‘Secretaries secretly \*spy along shipments from overseas because they are curious.’

(D) dative:

Sekretärinnen spionieren Lieferungen aus Übersee heimlich nach, weil sie  
Secretary.FEM.PL.(NOM) spy shipment.PL.(DAT) from overseas secretly PART-DAT because they  
neugierig sind.  
curious are

‘Secretaries secretly spy on shipments from overseas because they are curious.’

Quartet 15:

(A) accusative:

Ganoven spionieren Wohnwagen von Urlaubern tagsüber aus, damit  
Crook.PL.(NOM) spy caravan.PL.(ACC) of holiday.makers during.the.day PART-ACC so.that  
sie einbrechen können.  
they break.in can

‘Crooks spy on holidaymakers’ caravans during the day so that they can burgle them.’

(B) illegal:

Ganoven spionieren Wohnwagen von Urlaubern tagsüber bereit, damit  
 Crook.PL.(NOM) spy caravan.PL.(CASE?) of holiday.makers during.the.day PART-ILL so.that  
 sie einbrechen können.  
 they break.in can

‘Crooks VERB? holidaymakers’ caravans during the day so that they can burgle them.’

(C) intransitive:

Ganoven spionieren Wohnwagen von Urlaubern tagsüber mit, damit  
 Crook.PL.(NOM) spy caravan.PL.(CASE?) of holiday.makers during.the.day PART-INTR so.that  
 sie einbrechen können.  
 they break.in can

‘Crooks \*spy along holidaymakers’ caravans during the day so that they can burgle them.’

(D) dative:

Ganoven spionieren Wohnwagen von Urlaubern tagsüber nach, damit  
 Crook.PL.(NOM) spy caravan.PL.(DAT) of holiday.makers during.the.day PART-DAT so.that  
 sie einbrechen können.  
 they break.in can

‘Crooks spy on holidaymakers’ caravans during the day so that they can burgle them.’

Quartet 16:

(A) accusative:

Lieferanten spionieren Lastwagen der Konkurrenz immer aus, wenn es möglich ist.  
 Deliverer.PL.(NOM) spy lorry.PL.(ACC) of competitors always PART-ACC when it possible is

‘Deliverers always spy on competitors’ lorries when it is possible.’

(B) illegal:

Lieferanten spionieren Lastwagen der Konkurrenz immer klar, wenn es möglich ist.  
 Deliverer.PL.(NOM) spy lorry.PL.(CASE?) of competitors always PART-ILL when it possible is

‘Deliverers always VERB competitors’ lorries when it is possible.’

(C) intransitive:

Lieferanten spionieren Lastwagen der Konkurrenz immer mit, wenn es möglich  
 Deliverer.PL.(NOM) spy lorry.PL.(CASE?) of competitors always PART-INTR when it possible  
 ist.  
 is

‘Deliverers always \*spy along competitors’ lorries when it is possible.’

(D) dative:

Lieferanten spionieren Lastwagen der Konkurrenz immer nach, wenn es möglich ist.  
 Deliverer.PL.(NOM) spy lorry.PL.(DAT) of competitors always PART-DAT when it possible is

‘Deliverers always spy after competitors’ lorries when it is possible.’

Quartet 17:

(A) accusative:

Studenten handeln Abmachungen in Kursen frech runter, weil sie faul sind.  
 Student.PL.(NOM) act agreement.PL.(ACC) in courses cheekily PART-ACC because they lazy are

- ‘Students cheekily negotiate down agreements in courses because they are lazy.’
- (B) illegal:
- Studenten handeln Abmachungen in Kursen frech über, weil sie faul sind.  
 Student.PL.(NOM) act agreement.PL.(CASE?) in courses cheekily PART-ILL because they lazy are
- ‘Students cheekily VERB? agreements in courses because they are lazy.’
- (C) intransitive:
- Studenten handeln Abmachungen in Kursen frech weiter, weil sie faul sind.  
 Student.PL.(NOM) act agreement.PL.(CASE?) in courses cheekily PART-INTR because they lazy are
- ‘Students cheekily \*continue haggling agreements in courses because they are lazy.’
- (D) dative:
- Studenten handeln Abmachungen in Kursen frech zuwider, weil sie faul sind.  
 Student.PL.(NOM) act agreement.PL.(DAT) in courses cheekily PART-DAT because they lazy are
- ‘Students cheekily act against agreements in courses because they are lazy.’
- Quartet 18:
- (A) accusative:
- Journalisten handeln Vorschriften der Zensur geschickt herunter, wenn sie schlau sind.  
 Journalist.PL.(NOM) act regulation.PL.(ACC) of censorship deftly PART-ACC if they clever are
- ‘Journalists deftly negotiate down censorship regulations if they are clever.’
- (B) illegal:
- Journalisten handeln Vorschriften der Zensur geschickt wett, wenn sie schlau sind.  
 Journalist.PL.(NOM) act regulation.PL.(CASE?) of censorship deftly PART-ILL if they clever are
- ‘Journalists deftly VERB? censorship regulations if they are clever.’
- (C) intransitive:
- Journalisten handeln Vorschriften der Zensur geschickt weiter, wenn sie schlau sind.  
 Journalist.PL.(NOM) act regulation.PL.(CASE?) of censorship deftly PART-INTR if they clever are
- ‘Journalists deftly \*continue haggling censorship regulations if they are clever.’
- (D) dative:
- Journalisten handeln Vorschriften der Zensur geschickt zuwider, wenn sie schlau sind.  
 Journalist.PL.(NOM) act regulation.PL.(DAT) of censorship deftly PART-DAT if they clever are
- ‘Journalists deftly act against censorship regulations if they are clever.’

Quartet 19:

(A) accusative:

Polizisten stellen Schatzkisten aus dem Museum erfolgreich sicher, weil  
Policeman.PL.(NOM) put treasure.chest.PL.(ACC) from the museum successfully PART-ACC because  
sie geschickt ermitteln.  
they skilfully investigate

‘Policemen successfully seize treasure chests from the museum because they are skilled investigators.’

(B) illegal:

Polizisten stellen Schatzkisten aus dem Museum erfolgreich inne,  
Policeman.PL.(NOM) put treasure.chest.PL.(CASE?) from the museum successfully PART-ILL  
weil sie geschickt ermitteln.  
because they skilfully investigate

‘Policemen successfully VERB? treasure chests from the museum because they are skilled investigators.’

(C) intransitive:

Polizisten stellen Schatzkisten aus dem Museum erfolgreich weiter,  
Policeman.PL.(NOM) put treasure.chest.PL.(CASE?) from the museum successfully PART-INTR  
weil sie geschickt ermitteln.  
because they skilfully investigate

‘Policemen successfully \*continue putting treasure chests from the museum because they are skilled investigators.’

(D) dative:

Polizisten stellen Schatzkisten aus dem Museum erfolgreich nach, weil  
Policeman.PL.(NOM) put treasure.chest.PL.(DAT) from the museum successfully PART-DAT because  
sie geschickt ermitteln.  
they skilfully investigate

‘Policemen successfully hunt after treasure chests from the museum because they are skilled investigators.’

Quartet 20:

(A) accusative:

Museumsdirektoren stellen Juwelen aus Privatsammlungen geschickt aus, wenn  
Museum.director.PL.(NOM) put jewel.PL.(ACC) from private.collections skilfully PART-ACC if  
sie kostbar sind.  
they valuable are

‘Curators skilfully exhibit jewels from private collections if they are valuable.’

(B) illegal:

Museumsdirektoren stellen Juwelen aus Privatsammlungen geschickt gegen, wenn  
Museum.directorPL.(NOM) put jewel.PL.(CASE?) from private.collections skilfully PART-ILL if  
sie kostbar sind.  
they valuable are

‘Curators skilfully VERB? jewels from private collections if they are valuable.’

(C) intransitive:

Museumsdirektoren stellen Juwelen aus Privatsammlungen geschickt weiter, wenn  
Museum.directorPL.(NOM) put jewel.PL.(CASE?) from private.collections skilfully PART-INTR if  
sie kostbar sind.  
they valuable are

‘Curators skilfully \*continue putting jewels from private collections if they are valuable.’

(D) dative:

Museumsdirektoren stellen Juwelen aus Privatsammlungen geschickt nach, wenn  
Museum.directorPL.(NOM) put jewel.PL.(DAT) from private.collections skilfully PART-DAT if  
sie kostbar sind.  
they valuable are

‘Curators skilfully hunt after jewels from private collections if they are valuable.’

Quartet 21:

(A) accusative:

Schauspielerinnen rennen Kulissen in Filmen selten um, weil sie konzentriert  
Actor.FEM.PL.(NOM) run backdrop.PL.(ACC) in movies rarely PART-ACC because they focused  
sind.  
are

‘Actresses rarely knock over stage settings in movies because they are focused.’

(B) illegal:

Schauspielerinnen rennen Taxis in Filmen selten klar, weil sie chauffiert  
Actor.FEM.PL.(NOM) run taxi.PL.(CASE?) in movies rarely PART-ILL because they chauffeured  
werden.  
are.

‘Actresses rarely VERB taxies in movies because they are being chauffeured.’

(C) intransitive:

Schauspielerinnen rennen Kulissen in Filmen selten her, weil sie  
Actor.FEM.PL.(NOM) run backdrop.PL.(CASE?) in movies rarely PART-INTR because they  
konzentriert sind.  
focused are

‘Actresses rarely \*come running stage settings in movies because they are focused.’

(D) dative:

Schauspielerinnen rennen Taxis bei Premieren selten nach, weil sie chauffiert  
Actor.FEM.PL.(NOM) run taxi.PL.(CASE?) at premieres rarely PART-DAT because they chauffeured  
werden.  
are

‘Actresses rarely run after taxies at premieres because they are being chauffeured.’

Quartet 22:

(A) accusative:

Ponies rennen Planwagen bei einem Stadtbrand panisch um, weil  
Pony.PL.(NOM) run covered.wagon.PL.(ACC) at a town.fire in.a.panic PART-ACC because  
sie Angst haben.  
they fear have

‘Ponies frenziedly knock over wagons in a town fire because they are afraid.’

(B) illegal:

Ponies           rennen Planwagen                           bei einem Stadtbrand panisch halt, weil  
 Pony.PL.(NOM) run covered.wagon.PL.(CASE?) at a town.fire in.a.panic PART-ILL because  
 sie Angst haben.  
 they fear have

‘Ponies frenziedly VERB? wagons in a town fire because they are afraid.’

(C) intransitive:

Ponies           rennen Planwagen                           bei einem Stadtbrand panisch hin, weil  
 Pony.PL.(NOM) run covered.wagon.PL.(CASE?) at a town.fire in.a.panic PART-INTR because  
 sie Angst haben.  
 they fear have

‘Ponies frenziedly \*come running wagons in a town fire because they are afraid.’

(D) dative:

Ponies           rennen Planwagen                           bei einem Stadtbrand panisch nach, weil  
 Pony.PL.(NOM) run covered.wagon.PL.(DAT) at a town.fire in.a.panic PART-DAT because  
 sie Angst haben.  
 they fear have

‘Ponies frenziedly run after wagons in a town fire because they are afraid.’

Quartet 23:

(A) accusative:

Demonstranten   rennen Verkehrszeichen           bei Protesten einfach um, wenn sie aufgeregt  
 Protester.PL.(NOM) run traffic.sign.PL.(ACC) at protests simply PART-ACC when they excited  
 sind.  
 are

‘Protesters simply knock over traffic signs at demonstrations if they are excited.’

(B) illegal:

Demonstranten   rennen Verkehrszeichen           bei Protesten einfach halt, wenn sie aufgeregt  
 Protester.PL.(NOM) run traffic.sign.PL.(CASE?) at protests simply PART-ILL when they excited  
 sind.  
 are

‘Protesters simply VERB traffic signs at demonstrations if they are excited.’

(B) intransitive:

Demonstranten   rennen Verkehrszeichen           bei Protesten einfach hin, wenn sie  
 Protester.PL.(NOM) run traffic.sign.PL.(CASE?) at protests simply PART-INTR when they  
 aufgeregt sind.  
 excited are

‘Protesters simply \*come running traffic signs at demonstrations if they are excited.’

(D) dative:

Demonstranten   rennen Verkehrszeichen           bei Protesten einfach nach, wenn sie aufgeregt  
 Protester.PL.(NOM) run traffic.sign.PL.(DAT) at protests simply PART-DAT when they excited  
 sind.  
 are

‘Protesters simply follow traffic signs at demonstrations if they are excited.’

Quartet 24:

(A) accusative:

Matrosen jubeln Segelyachten bei Hafenfeiern laut hoch, wenn sie  
Sailor.PL.(NOM) cheer sailing.yacht.PL.(ACC) at harbor.celebrations loudly PART-ACC when they  
betrunken sind.  
drunk are

‘Sailors loudly hype yachts at harbor celebrations if they are drunk.’

(B) illegal:

Matrosen jubeln Segelyachten bei Hafenfeiern laut über, wenn sie  
Sailor.PL.(NOM) cheer sailing.yacht.PL.(CASE?) at harbor.celebrations loudly PART-ILL when they  
betrunken sind.  
drunk are

‘Sailors loudly VERB? yachts at harbor celebrations if they are drunk.’

(C) intransitive:

Matrosen jubeln Segelyachten bei Hafenfeiern laut auf, wenn sie  
Sailor.PL.(NOM) cheer sailing.yacht.PL.(CASE?) at harbor.celebrations loudly PART-INTR when they  
betrunken sind.  
drunk are

‘Sailors loudly \*shout out with joy yachts at harbor celebrations if they are drunk.’

(D) dative:

Matrosen jubeln Segelyachten bei Hafenfeiern laut zu, wenn sie  
Sailor.PL.(NOM) cheer sailing.yacht.PL.(DAT) at harbor.celebrations loudly PART-DAT when they  
betrunken sind.  
drunk are

‘Sailors loudly cheer for yachts at harbor celebrations if they are drunk.’

Quartet 25:

(A) accusative:

Patienten stehen Krankheiten im Allgemeinen mutig durch, wenn sie unterstützt  
Patient.PL.(NOM) stand illness.PL.(ACC) in general bravely PART-ACC when they supported  
werden.  
are

‘In general, patients bravely endure illnesses if they have some support.’

(B) illegal:

Patienten stehen Krankheiten im Allgemeinen mutig klar, wenn sie unterstützt  
Patient.PL.(NOM) stand illness.PL.(CASE?) in general bravely PART-ILL when they supported  
werden.  
are

‘In general, patients bravely VERB? illnesses if they have some support.’

(C) intransitive:

Patienten stehen Krankheiten im Allgemeinen mutig an, wenn sie unterstützt  
Patient.PL.(NOM) stand illness.PL.(CASE?) in general bravely PART-INTR when they supported  
werden.  
are

‘In general, patients bravely \*stand in line illnesses if they have some support.’

(D) dative:

Patienten stehen Krankheiten im Allgemeinen mutig gegenüber, wenn sie unterstützt  
Patient.PL.(NOM) stand illness.PL.(DAT) in general bravely PART-DAT when they supported  
werden.  
are

‘In general, patients bravely face illnesses if they have some support.’

Quartet 26:

(A) accusative:

Studenten stehen Schwierigkeiten mit dem Prüfungsbüro gelassen durch, wenn  
Student.PL.(NOM) stand difficulty.PL.(ACC) with the examination.office calmly PART-ACC when  
sie Erfahrung haben.  
they experience have

‘Students calmly endure difficulties with the registrar’s office if they have some experience.’

(B) illegal:

Studenten stehen Schwierigkeiten mit dem Prüfungsbüro gelassen weiter, wenn  
Student.PL.(NOM) stand difficulty.PL.(CASE?) with the examination.office calmly PART-ILL when  
sie Erfahrung haben.  
they experience have

‘Students calmly VERB? difficulties with the registrar’s office if they have some experience.’

(C) intransitive:

Studenten stehen Schwierigkeiten mit dem Prüfungsbüro gelassen mit, wenn  
Student.PL.(NOM) stand difficulty.PL.(CASE?) with the examination.office calmly PART-INTR when  
sie Erfahrung haben.  
they experience have

‘Students calmly \*stand along difficulties with the registrar’s office if they have some experience.’

(D) dative:

Studenten stehen Schwierigkeiten mit dem Prüfungsbüro gelassen gegenüber, wenn  
Student.PL.(NOM) stand difficulty.PL.(DAT) with the examination.office calmly PART-DAT when  
sie Erfahrung haben.  
they experience have

‘Students calmly face difficulties with the registrar’s office if they have some experience.’

Quartet 27:

(A) accusative:

Lehrerinnen stehen Streitigkeiten im Kollegium öfter durch, wenn sie neu sind.  
Teacher.PL.(NOM) stand conflict.PL.(ACC) in.the staff often PART-ACC when they new are

‘Teachers often endure conflicts with the teaching staff when they are new.’

(B) illegal:

Lehrerinnen stehen Streitigkeiten im Kollegium öfter nieder, wenn sie neu sind.  
Teacher.PL.(NOM) stand conflict.PL.(CASE?) in.the staff often PART-ILL when they new are

‘Teachers often VERB? conflicts with the teaching staff when they are new.’



(C) intransitive:

Lehrerinnen stehen Streitigkeiten im Kollegium öfter fest, wenn sie neu sind.  
Teacher.PL.(NOM) stand conflict.PL.(CASE?) in.the staff often PART-INTR when they new are

‘Teachers often \*are clear conflicts with the teaching staff when they are new.’

(D) dative:

Lehrerinnen stehen Streitigkeiten im Kollegium öfter gegenüber, wenn sie neu sind.  
Teacher.PL.(NOM) stand conflict.PL.(DAT) in.the staff often PART-DAT when they new are

‘Teachers often face conflicts with the teaching staff when they are new.’

Quartet 28:

(A) accusative:

Präsidenten stehen Intrigen im Kabinett souverän durch, wenn sie beliebt  
President.PL.(NOM) stand intrigue.PL.(ACC) in.the cabinet confidently PART-ACC if they popular  
sind.  
are

‘Presidents sovereignly endure intrigues in the cabinet if they are popular.’

(B) illegal:

Präsidenten stehen Intrigen im Kabinett souverän nieder, wenn sie  
President.PL.(NOM) stand intrigue.PL.(CASE?) in.the cabinet confidently PART-ILL if they  
beliebt sind.  
popular are

‘Presidents sovereignly VERB? intrigues in the cabinet if they are popular.’

(C) intransitive:

Präsidenten stehen Intrigen im Kabinett souverän fest, wenn sie  
President.PL.(NOM) stand intrigue.PL.(CASE?) in.the cabinet confidently PART-INTR if they  
beliebt sind.  
popular are

‘Presidents sovereignly \*are clear intrigues in the cabinet if they are popular.’

(D) dative:

Präsidenten stehen Intrigen im Kabinett souverän gegenüber, wenn sie  
President.PL.(NOM) stand intrigue.PL.(DAT) in.the cabinet confidently PART-DAT if they  
beliebt sind.  
popular are

‘Presidents sovereignly face intrigues in the cabinet if they are popular.’

Quartet 29:

(A) accusative:

Athleten laufen Straßenmarkierungen bei Rennen ausdauernd entlang, weil sie  
Athlete.PL.(NOM) run road.marking.PL.(ACC) at races untiringly PART-ACC because they  
gewinnen wollen.  
win want

‘Athletes persistently run along road markings during races because they want to win.’

(B) illegal:

Athleten laufen Straßenmarkierungen bei Rennen ausdauernd halt, weil sie  
 Athlete.PL.(NOM) run road.marking.PL.(CASE?) at races untiringly PART-ILL because they  
 gewinnen wollen.  
 win want

‘Athletes persistently VERB? road markings during races because they want to win.’

(C) illegal:

Athleten laufen Straßenmarkierungen bei Rennen ausdauernd auf, weil sie  
 Athlete.PL.(NOM) run road.marking.PL.(CASE?) at races untiringly PART-INTR because they  
 gewinnen wollen.  
 win want

‘Athletes persistently \*run.aground road markings during races because they want to win.’

(D) dative:

Athleten laufen Straßenmarkierungen bei Rennen ausdauernd nach, weil sie  
 Athlete.PL.(NOM) run road.marking.PL.(DAT) at races untiringly PART-DAT because they  
 gewinnen wollen.  
 win want

‘Athletes persistently follow road markings during races because they want to win.’

Quartet 30

(A) accusative:

Sportlerinnen laufen Stationen auf dem Weg schnell ab, wenn sie trainiert  
 Athlete.FEM.PL.(NOM) run stations.PL.(ACC) on the way quickly PART-ACC if they trained  
 sind.  
 are

‘Athletes quickly pass stations along the way if they are in good shape.’

(B) illegal:

Sportlerinnen laufen Stationen auf dem Weg schnell halt, wenn sie trainiert  
 Athlete.FEM.PL.(NOM) run stations.PL.(CASE?) on the way quickly PART-ILL if they trained  
 sind.  
 are

‘Athletes quickly VERB? stations along the way if they are in good shape.’

(C) intransitive:

Sportlerinnen laufen Stationen auf dem Weg schnell auf, wenn sie trainiert  
 Athlete.FEM.PL.(NOM) run stations.PL.(CASE?) on the way quickly PART-INTR if they trained  
 sind.  
 are

‘Athletes quickly \*run.aground stations along the way if they are in good shape.’

(D) dative:

Sportlerinnen laufen Stationen auf dem Weg schnell entgegen, wenn sie trainiert  
 Athlete.FEM.PL.(NOM) run stations.PL.(DAT) on the way quickly PART-DAT if they trained  
 sind.  
 are

‘Athletes quickly run towards stations along the way if they are in good shape.’

Quartet 31

(A) accusative:

Hündchen springen Postautos in der Einfahrt aufgeregt an, wenn sie Pakete  
Doggy.PL.(NOM) jump mail.car.PL.(ACC) in the driveway excitedly PART-ACC when they parcels  
bringen.  
bring

‘Doggies excitedly jump at mail vans in the driveway when they bring parcels.’

(B) illegal:

Hündchen springen Postautos in der Einfahrt aufgeregt wett, wenn sie Pakete  
Doggy.PL.(NOM) jump mail.car.PL.(CASE?) in the driveway excitedly PART-ILL when they parcels  
bringen.  
bring

‘Doggies excitedly VERB? mail vans in the driveway when they bring parcels.’

(C) intransitive:

Hündchen springen Postautos in der Einfahrt aufgeregt auf, wenn sie Pakete  
Doggy.PL.(NOM) jump mail.car.PL.(CASE?) in the driveway excitedly PART-INTR when they parcels  
bringen.  
bring

‘Doggies excitedly \*jump up[intransitive] mail vans in the driveway when they bring parcels.’

(D) dative:

Hündchen springen Postautos in der Einfahrt aufgeregt nach, wenn sie Pakete  
Doggy.PL.(NOM) jump mail.car.PL.(DAT) in the driveway excitedly PART-DAT when they parcels  
bringen.  
bring

‘Doggies excitedly jump after mail vans in the driveway when they bring parcels.’

Quartet 32

(A) accusative:

Sekretärinnen schauen Anrufe der Mitarbeiter regelmäßig durch, wenn sie  
Secretary.FEM.PL.(NOM) look call.PL.(ACC) of employees regularly PART-ACC when they  
Telefongeld abrechnen.  
telephone.money settle

‘Secretaries regularly go through employees’ calls when they settle the telephone bills.’

(B) illegal:

Sekretärinnen schauen Anrufe der Mitarbeiter regelmäßig dar, wenn sie  
Secretary.FEM.PL.(NOM) look call.PL.(CASE?) of employees regularly PART-ILL when they  
Telefongeld abrechnen.  
telephone.money settle

‘Secretaries regularly VERB? employees’ calls when they settle the telephone bills.’

(C) intransitive:

Sekretärinnen schauen Anrufe der Mitarbeiter regelmäßig aus, wenn sie  
Secretary.FEM.PL.(NOM) look call.PL.(CASE?) of employees regularly PART-INTR when they  
Telefongeld abrechnen.  
telephone.money settle

‘Secretaries regularly \*look-like employees’ calls when they settle the telephone bills.’

(D) dative:

Sekretärinnen schauen Anrufe der Mitarbeiter regelmäßig nach, wenn sie  
Secretary.FEM.PL.(NOM) look call.PL.(DAT) of employees regularly PART-DAT when they  
Telefongeld abrechnen.  
telephone.money settle

‘Secretaries regularly check employees’ calls when they settle the telephone bills.’

#### Quartet 33

(A) accusative:

Schulmädchen gucken Kunststückchen von Zirkuspferden stundenlang an, weil  
Schoolgirl.FEM.PL.(NOM) look trick.PL.(ACC) of circus.horses hour.long PART-ACC because  
sie Tiere lieben.  
they love animals

‘Schoolgirls watch circus horse’s tricks for hours because they love animals.’

(B) illegal:

Schulmädchen gucken Kunststückchen von Zirkuspferden stundenlang halt, weil  
Schoolgirl.FEM.PL.(NOM) look trick.PL.(CASE?) of circus.horses hour.long PART-ILL because  
sie Tiere lieben.  
they love animals

‘Schoolgirls VERB? circus horse’s tricks for hours because they love animals.’

(C) intransitive:

Schulmädchen gucken Kunststückchen von Zirkuspferden stundenlang hin, weil  
Schoolgirl.FEM.PL.(NOM) look trick.PL.(CASE?) of circus.horses hour.long PART-INTR because  
sie Tiere lieben.  
they love animals

‘Schoolgirls \*take a look circus horse’s tricks for hours because they love animals.’

(D) dative:

Schulmädchen gucken Kunststückchen von Zirkuspferden stundenlang zu, weil  
Schoolgirl.FEM.PL.(NOM) look trick.PL.(DAT) of circus.horses hour.long PART-DAT because  
sie Tiere lieben.  
they love animals

‘Schoolgirls watch circus horse’s tricks for hours because they love animals.’

#### Quartet 34

(A) accusative:

Löwen jagen Jeeps auf Safaris schnell fort, wenn sie jagen wollen.  
Lion.PL.(NOM) hunt jeep.PL.(ACC) at safaris quickly PART-ACC if they hunt want

‘Lions quickly chase away jeeps on safaris if they want to hunt.’

(B) illegal:

Löwen jagen Jeeps auf Safaris schnell bereit, wenn sich jagen wollen.  
Lion.PL.(NOM) hunt jeep.PL.(CASE?) at safaris quickly PART-ILL if they hunt want

‘Lions quickly VERB? jeeps on safaris if they want to hunt.’

(C) intransitive:

Löwen            jagen Jeeps            auf Safaris schnell los,            wenn sie jagen wollen.  
Lion.PL.(NOM) hunt jeep.PL.(CASE?) at safaris quickly PART-INTR if they hunt want

‘Lions quickly \*start off jeeps on safaris if they want to hunt.’

(D) dative:

Löwen            jagen Jeeps            auf Safaris schnell nach,            wenn sie jagen wollen.  
Lion.PL.(NOM) hunt jeep.PL.(DAT) at safaris quickly PART-DAT if they hunt want

‘Lions quickly pursue jeeps on safaris if they want to hunt.’

#### Quartet 35

(A) accusative:

Direktoren            geben Forderungen            bei Geschäftsessen selten auf,            weil sie  
Director.PL.(NOM) give demand.PL.(ACC) at business.dinners rarely PART-ACC because they  
stur sind.  
stubborn are

‘Directors rarely give up demands during business dinners because they are stubborn.’

(B) illegal:

Direktoren            geben Forderungen            bei Geschäftsessen selten dar,            weil sie  
Director.PL.(NOM) give demand.PL.(CASE?) at business.dinners rarely PART-ILL because they  
stur sind.  
stubborn are

‘Directors rarely VERB? demands during business dinners because they are stubborn.’

(C) intransitive:

Direktoren            geben Forderungen            bei Geschäftsessen selten acht,            weil sie  
Director.PL.(NOM) give demand.PL.(CASE?) at business.dinners rarely PART-INTR because they  
stur sind.  
stubborn are

‘Directors rarely \*pay attention demands during business dinners because they are stubborn.’

(D) dative:

Direktoren            geben Forderungen            bei Geschäftsessen selten nach,            weil sie  
Director.PL.(NOM) give demand.PL.(DAT) at business.dinners rarely PART-DAT because they  
stur sind.  
stubborn are

‘Directors rarely give in to demands during business dinners because they are stubborn.’

#### Quartet 36

(A) accusative:

Banditen            geben Erpressungen            bei Gerichtsverhandlungen niemals zu,            wenn sie  
Bandit.PL.(NOM) give blackmail.PL.(ACC) at court.hearings never PART-ACC if they  
schlau sind.  
clever are

‘Bandits never admit to blackmail during trials if they are clever.’

(B) illegal:

Banditen            geben Erpressungen            bei Gerichtsverhandlungen niemals fest,            wenn sie  
 Bandit.PL.(NOM) give blackmail.PL.(CASE?) at court.hearings            never PART-ILL if they  
 schlau sind.  
 clever are

‘Bandits never VERB? blackmail during trials if they are clever.’

(C) intransitive:

Banditen            geben Erpressungen            bei Gerichtsverhandlungen niemals acht,            wenn  
 Bandit.PL.(NOM) give blackmail.PL.(CASE?) at court.hearings            never PART-INTR if  
 sie schlau sind.  
 they clever are

‘Bandits never \*pay attention blackmail during trials if they are clever.’

(D) dative:

Banditen            geben Erpressungen            bei Gerichtsverhandlungen niemals nach,            wenn sie  
 Bandit.PL.(NOM) give blackmail.PL.(DAT) at court.hearings            never PART-DAT if they  
 schlau sind.  
 clever are

‘Bandits never give in to blackmail during trials if they are clever.’

#### Quartet 37

(A) accusative:

Schuljungen            geben Hänseleien            ihrer Klassenkameraden ungern zu,            weil  
 Schoolboy.PL.(NOM) give teasing.PL.(ACC) of classmates            reluctantly PART-ACC because  
 sie sich genieren.  
 they REFL embarass

‘Schoolboys reluctantly admit teasing of classmates because it embarrasses them.’

(B) illegal:

Schuljungen            geben Hänseleien            ihrer Klassenkameraden ungern wett,            weil  
 Schoolboy.PL.(NOM) give teasing.PL.(CASE?) of classmates            reluctantly PART-ILL because  
 sie sich genieren.  
 they REFL embarass

‘Schoolboys reluctantly VERB? teasing of classmates because it embarrasses them.’

(C) intransitive:

Schuljungen            geben Hänseleien            ihrer Klassenkameraden ungern acht,            weil  
 Schoolboy.PL.(NOM) give teasing.PL.(CASE?) of classmates            reluctantly PART-INTR because  
 sie sich genieren.  
 they REFL embarass

‘Schoolboys reluctantly \*pay attention teasing of classmates because it embarrasses them.’

(D) dative:

Schuljungen            geben Hänseleien            ihrer Klassenkameraden ungern nach,            weil  
 Schoolboy.PL.(NOM) give teasing.PL.(DAT) of classmates            reluctantly PART-DAT because  
 sie sich genieren.  
 they REFL embarass

‘Schoolboys dislike giving in to teasing of classmates because it embarrasses them.’

Quartet 38

(A) accusative:

Großeltern schauen Talkshows im Fernsehen selten an, weil sie  
 Grandparent.PL.(NOM) watch talkshow.PL.(ACC) on.the television rarely PART-ACC because they  
 langweilig sind.  
 boring are

‘Grandparents rarely watch talkshows on TV because they are boring.’

(B) illegal:

Großeltern schauen Talkshows im Fernsehen selten acht, weil sie  
 Grandparent.PL.(NOM) watch talkshow.PL.(CASE?) on.the television rarely PART-ILL because they  
 langweilig sind.  
 boring are

‘Grandparents rarely VERB? talkshows on TV because they are boring.’

(C) intransitive:

Großeltern schauen Talkshows im Fernsehen selten aus, weil sie  
 Grandparent.PL.(NOM) watch talkshow.PL.(CASE?) on.the television rarely PART-INTR because they  
 langweilig sind.  
 boring are

‘Grandparents rarely \*look talkshows on TV because they are boring.’

(D) dative:

Großeltern schauen Talkshows im Fernsehen selten zu, weil sie  
 Grandparent.PL.(NOM) watch talkshow.PL.(DAT) on.the television rarely PART-DAT because they  
 langweilig sind.  
 boring are

‘Grandparents rarely watch talkshows on TV because they are boring.’

Quartet 39

(A) accusative:

Kritikerinnen schauen Erstaufführungen von Freunden immer an, weil sie  
 Critic.FEM.PL.(NOM) watch first.performance.PL.(ACC) of friends always PART-ACC because they  
 neugierig sind.  
 curious are

‘Critics always watch premieres of friends because they are curious.’

(B) illegal:

Kritikerinnen schauen Erstaufführungen von Freunden immer bereit, weil  
 Critic.FEM.PL.(NOM) watch first.performance.PL.(CASE?) of friends always PART-ILL because  
 sie neugierig sind.  
 they curious are

‘Critics always VERB? premieres of friends because they are curious.’

(C) intransitive:

Kritikerinnen schauen Erstaufführungen von Freunden immer weg, weil  
 Critic.FEM.PL.(NOM) watch first.performance.PL.(CASE?) of friends always PART-INTR because  
 sie neugierig sind.  
 they curious are

‘Critics always \*look away premieres of friends because they are curious.’

(D) dative:

Kritikerinnen schauen Erstaufführungen von Freunden immer zu, weil sie  
Critic.FEM.PL.(NOM) watch first.performance.PL.(DAT) of friends always PART-DAT because they  
neugierig sind.  
curious are

‘Critics always watch premieres of friends because they are curious.’

Quartet 40

(A) accusative:

Cowboys schauen Lokomotiven in der Prärie lange an, weil sie  
Cowboy.PL.(NOM) watch locomotive.PL.(ACC) on the prairie long PART-ACC because they  
überrascht sind.  
surprised are

‘Cowboys look at locomotives in the prairie for a long time because they are surprised.’

(B) illegal:

Cowboys schauen Lokomotiven in der Prärie lange acht, weil sie  
Cowboy.PL.(NOM) watch locomotive.PL.(CASE?) on the prairie long PART-ILL because they  
überrascht sind.  
surprised are

‘Cowboys VERB? locomotives in the prairie for a long time because they are surprised.’

(C) intransitive:

Cowboys schauen Lokomotiven in der Prärie lange aus, weil sie  
Cowboy.PL.(NOM) watch locomotive.PL.(CASE?) on the prairie long PART-INTR because they  
überrascht sind.  
surprised are

‘Cowboys \*look locomotives in the prairie for a long time because they are surprised.’

(D) dative:

Cowboys schauen Lokomotiven in der Prärie lange nach, weil sie  
Cowboy.PL.(NOM) watch locomotive.PL.(DAT) on the prairie long PART-DAT because they  
überrascht sind.  
surprised are

‘Cowboys gaze after locomotives in the prairie for a long time because they are surprised.’