Checking grammatical form effects

To check for effects of the grammatical form, we conducted two MANOVAs on the emotional states for which we collected data with two different verbal primes (*being stirred*_{noun} [Rührung; noun]/ *stirred* [gerührt; participle]; *sadness* [Traurigkeit; noun]/ *sad* [traurig; adjective]; *joy* [Freude; noun]/ *to be delighted* [sich freuen; verb]; and *fear* [Angst; noun]/ *to be afraid* [sich fürchten; verb]). One MANOVA tested the emotional state variable with the levels *being moved* and *sadness* and the word type variable with the levels noun vs. participle/adjective; the second MANOVA tested the emotional state variable with the levels *joy* and *fear* and the word type variable with the levels noun vs. verb.

The MANOVA for emotional state (*being stirred* vs. *sadness*) and word type (noun vs. adjective/participle) only showed a nonsignificant trend for word type (Wilk's $\lambda = 0.517$; F(40,67) = 1.56; p = .052). There was a significant effect of emotional state (Wilk's $\lambda = 0.262$; F(40,67) = 4.72; p < .001), reflecting the differences between the profiles for the emotional states of sadness and being stirred. The interaction of word type and emotional state was not significant either (Wilk's $\lambda = 0.597$; F(40,67) = 1.13; p = .325; see Figure A left).

The MANOVA for emotional state (joy vs. fear) and word type (noun vs. verb) showed no significant effect of word type (Wilk's $\lambda = 0.642$; F(40,77) = 1.07; p = .39). Again, there was a significant effect of emotional state (Wilk's $\lambda = 0.137$; F(40,77) = 12.08; p < .001), reflecting the differences in the profiles between the emotional states of joy and fear. The interaction of word type and emotional state was not significant either (Wilk's $\lambda = 0.694$; F(40,77) = 0.85; p = .71; see Figure A right).

Figure A. Semantic differential profiles (left: contrasting grammatical forms / joy & fear; right: contrasting grammatical forms / being moved & sadness.



