

# Syntactic Computation in the Human Brain:

## The Degree of Merger as a Key Factor

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**Table S1.** Examples of short nonmatching stimuli.

| Condition  | Error type   | Stimulus example                                      |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| Nested sentence, short<br>(Nested <sub>(S)</sub> )       | [N <sub>2</sub> [N <sub>1</sub> V <sub>1</sub> ]V <sub>2</sub> *]  | <i>mumu-ga rara-ga tetaru-to hih<u>oru</u></i>        |  |
|  | [N <sub>2</sub> [N <sub>1</sub> V <sub>1</sub> ]*]V <sub>2</sub> *   | <i>dodo-ga gugu-ga tet<u>oru</u>-to kik<u>aru</u></i> |  |
|  | [N <sub>2</sub> [N <sub>1</sub> V <sub>1</sub> ]*]V <sub>2</sub>   | <i>rara-ga mumu-ga ses<u>otta</u>-to kikatta</i>      |  |
| Simple sentence, short<br>(Simple <sub>(S)</sub> )       | [(NN <sub>1</sub> ) (VV <sub>1</sub> *)]   | <i>rara-no gugu-ga tete ses<u>atta</u></i>            |  |
|  | [N <sub>1</sub> V <sub>1</sub> ][N <sub>2</sub> V <sub>2</sub> ]*<br>[N <sub>1</sub> V <sub>1</sub> ]*[N <sub>2</sub> V <sub>2</sub> ]*<br>[N <sub>1</sub> V <sub>1</sub> ]*[N <sub>2</sub> V <sub>2</sub> ] | <i>rara-ga hihatte gugu-ga tet<u>oru</u></i>          |  |
| Conjoined sentence, short<br>(Conjoined <sub>(S)</sub> ) |  | <i>yoyo-ga hih<u>utte</u> rara-ga ses<u>otta</u></i>  |  |
|  |  | <i>gugu-ga tet<u>otte</u> zaza-ga hiharu</i>          |  |
|  |  |   |  |
| Reverse-order string, short<br>(Reverse <sub>(S)</sub> ) | A <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>1</sub> B <sub>2</sub> *  | <i>nododo rukiku rukiku <u>donodo</u></i>             |  |
|  | A <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>1</sub> *B <sub>2</sub> *   | <i>gayoyo settasa <u>sasset</u>a <u>gadodo</u></i>    |  |
|  | A <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>1</sub> *B <sub>2</sub>   | <i>mugamu sessota <u>kittako</u> mugamu</i>           |  |
| Same-order string, short<br>(Same <sub>(S)</sub> )       | A <sub>1</sub> A <sub>2</sub> B <sub>1</sub> B <sub>2</sub> *  | <i>ruteta gugagu ruteta <u>yogayo</u></i>             |  |
|  | A <sub>1</sub> A <sub>2</sub> B <sub>1</sub> *B <sub>2</sub> *   | <i>yonoyo rusesu <u>donodo</u> <u>rususe</u></i>      |  |
|  | A <sub>1</sub> A <sub>2</sub> B <sub>1</sub> *B <sub>2</sub>   | <i>norara kuruki <u>noyoyo</u> kuruki</i>             |  |

For each condition, nonmatching stimuli with errors in different positions are listed in descending order of frequency. Under the sentence conditions, Vs with asterisks represent matching errors (underlined vowels in stimulus examples here; no underline in the real stimuli). Under the string conditions, Bs with asterisks represent matching errors (underlined letter strings in stimulus examples here; no underline in the real stimuli).