

**S1 Table. Additional sample set of materials from the electrophysiological experiment on Hindi: masculine P-arguments and feminine A-Arguments**

Condition	Examples
AI	<p><i>pānī</i>                      <i>pī-tī</i>      <i>hai</i>   <i>Anitā</i>  water(M)[NOM] drink-I.F AUX Anita(F)[NOM]  ‘Anita drinks water.’</p>
UI	<p><i>pānī-ko</i>                  <i>pī-tī</i>      <i>hai</i>   <i>Anitā</i>  water(M)-ACC drink-I.F AUX Anita(F)[NOM]  ‘Anita drinks water.’</p>
AP	<p><i>pānī</i>                      <i>pī-yā</i>      <i>hai</i>   <i>Anitā-ne</i>  water(M)[NOM] drink-P.M AUX Anita(F)-ERG  ‘Anita has drunk water.’</p>
UP	<p><i>pānī-ko</i>                  <i>pī-yā</i>      <i>hai</i>   <i>Anitā-ne</i>  water(M)-ACC drink-P.M AUX Anita(F)-ERG  ‘Anita has drunk water.’</p>

*Condition codes:* A, ambiguous; U, unambiguous; I, imperfective aspect (not triggering ergative marking); P, perfective (triggering ergative marking). *Glosses:* AUX, auxiliary; ACC, accusative; ERG, ergative; F, feminine; M, masculine; NOM, nominative.