

	Agent (Subject)	Patient (Object)	Verb	Apect	
intransitive, one- participant events	<i>mālī</i> \emptyset gardener NOM		<i>jhukā</i> crouch:IPFV	<i>hai</i> AUX	imperfective
		“The gardener crouches.”			
	<i>mālī</i> \emptyset gardener NOM		<i>jhukā</i> crouch:PFV	<i>thā</i> AUX	perfective
		“The gardener crouched.”			
transitive, two- participant events	<i>mālī</i> \emptyset gardener NOM	<i>paudhe</i> \emptyset trees NOM	<i>lagātā</i> plant:IPFV	<i>hai</i> AUX	imperfective
		“The gardener plants trees.”			
	<i>mālī</i> <i>ne</i> gardener ERG	<i>paudhe</i> \emptyset trees NOM	<i>lagāye</i> plant:PFV	<i>the</i> AUX	perfective
		“The gardener planted trees.”			

Table S1: Example sentences from Hindi illustrating the split-ergative case marking system. More literal translations are “The gardener is crouching / had crouched” and “The gardener is planting a tree / had planted a tree”. Sentence types were chosen so that the overall syntactic structure matched as much as possible across conditions and all sentences consisted of one or two noun phrases, a verb and an auxiliary. Abbreviations: AUX = auxiliary, ERG = ergative case, IPFV = imperfective aspect, NOM = nominative case, PFV = perfective aspect, \emptyset = null (phonologically empty) morpheme.