

Supplementary Methods

Sentences used for acoustic analysis

The carrier sentence and the target phrases used in the four languages (in Latin transcripts):

Hindi/Punjabi

a, carrier sentence:

Hindi mein [target phrase] *kehte* *hein.*
Hindi in said is
“In Hindi, [target phrase] is said.”

b, phrases:

Nouns	Functors
<i>sarke</i> “head”	
<i>kanke</i> “ear”	
<i>beejke</i> “seed”	
<i>deepke</i> “lamp”	<i>neechay</i> “under”
<i>paneerke</i> “cheese”	<i>baahar</i> “outside”
<i>acharke</i> “pickle”	
<i>chamarke</i> “cobbler”	
<i>taveezke</i> “amulet”	

Nouns take the *-ke* suffix when combined with the postpositions.

Farsi

a, carrier sentence:

Dar zabane farsi [target phrase] *bekar miravad.*
in language Persian used is
“In Farsi, [target phrase] is used.”

b, phrases:

Nouns	Functors
<i>mahie</i> “moon”	<i>shoma</i> “your”
<i>toorie</i> “screen”	<i>anha</i> “their”
<i>ketabe</i> “book”	
<i>medade</i> “pencil”	

Nouns take the –e suffix when combined with the possessive particles.

Korean

a, carrier sentence:

Hangul ro [target phrase] *sseun da.*
Korean writing in written is/can be
“In Korean writing, [target phrase] is written.”

b, phrases:

Nouns	Functors
<i>saram</i> “person”	
<i>gabang</i> “backpack”	
<i>hobak</i> “pumpkin”	
<i>jaseok</i> “magnet”	<i>cheoreom</i> “like/as”
<i>madang</i> “yard”	<i>boda</i> “than”
<i>badak</i> “floor”	
<i>bootoomak</i> “sink”	
<i>jihacheol</i> “subway”	
<i>doshirak</i> “meal”	
<i>baneujil</i> “sewing”	

Japanese

a, carrier sentence:

Nihon de [target phrase] *aru.*
Japan in exist
“In Japan, [target phrase] exists.”

b, phrases:

Nouns	Functors
<i>Mizuno</i> “Mizuno” (name of a city)	<i>niwa</i> “to”
<i>kabuto</i> “cap, helmet”	<i>made</i> “till”
<i>jisho</i> “dictionary”	
<i>hasu</i> “magnet”	