

1 Examples of test-materials.

(1) Adjunct *fordi* 'because'-clauses

a. No island, short

*Kritikerne roser musikeren som ___ håper at alle vil
critics.DEF praise musician.DEF who ___ hopes that everyone will
like det nye albumet.
like the new album.DEF*

'The critics praise the musician who hopes that everyone will like the new album'.

b. No island, long

*Kritikerne roser albumet som musikeren håper at alle
critics.DEF praise album.DEF that musician.DEF hopes that everyone
vil like ___.
will like ___.*

'The critics praise the album that the musician hopes everyone will like'.

c. Island, short

*Kritikerne roser musikeren som ___ blir fornøyd
critics.DEF praise musician.DEF who ___ becomes pleased
fordi alle liker det nye albumet.
because everyone likes the new album.DEF*

'The critics praise the musician who is pleased because everyone likes the new album'.

d. Island, long

*Kritikerne roser albumet som musikeren blir fornøyd
critics.DEF praise album.DEF that musician.DEF becomes pleased
fordi alle liker ___.
because everyone likes ___.*

'The critics praise the album that the musician is pleased because everyone likes'.

(2) **Adjunct *når* ‘when’-clauses**

a. *No island, short*

Hun kjøper øl til vennen som ___ sier at han
she buys beer to friend.DEF who ___ says that he
blir dårlig av å drikke whisky.
becomes bad of to drink whisky.

‘She buys beer for the friend who says he gets sick from drinking whisky’.

b. *No island, long*

Hun kjøper whiskyen som vennen sier at han blir
she buys whisky.DEF that friend.DEF says that he becomes
dårlig av ___.
bad of ___.

‘She buys the whisky that the friend says he gets sick from’.

c. *Island, short*

Hun kjøper øl til vennen som ___ blir dårlig når
she buys beer to friend.DEF who ___ becomes bad when
han drikker whisky.
he drinks whisky.

‘She buys beer for the friend who gets sick when he drinks whisky’.

d. *Island, long*

Hun kjøper whiskyen som vennen blir dårlig når han
she buys whisky.DEF that friend.DEF becomes bad when he
drikker ___.
drinks ___.

‘She buys the whisky that the friend says he gets sick when he drinks’.

(3) **Adjunct om ‘if’-clauses**

a. *No island, short*

De erter **footballspilleren** som ___ misliker at de
they tease football-player.DEF who ___ dislikes that they
nevner selvmålet.
mention own-goal.DEF

‘They tease the football player who dislikes that they mention the own goal’.

b. *No island, long*

De diskuterer **selvmålet** som *footballspilleren* misliker at
they discuss own-goal.DEF that football-player.DEF dislikes that
de nevner ___.
they mention ___.

‘They discuss the own goal that the football player dislikes that they mention’.

c. *Island, short*

De erter **footballspilleren** som ___ blir flau om de
they tease football-player.DEF who ___ gets embarrassed if they
nevner selvmålet.
mention own-goal.DEF.

‘They tease the football player who gets embarrassed if they mention the own goal’.

d. *Island, long*

De diskuterer **selvmålet** som *footballspilleren* blir flau
they discuss own-goal.DEF that football-player.DEF gets embarrassed
om de nevner ___.
if they mention ___.

‘They discuss the own goal that the football player will be embarrassed if they mention’.

(4) (Control) Complement *om* ‘whether’-clauses

a. *No island, short*

Gjestene roser **kokken** som ___ er sikker på at de
guests.DEF praise chef.DEF who ___ is certain on that they
vil like *geitosten*.
will like goat-cheese.DEF

‘The guests praise the chef who is certain that they will like the goat cheese’.

b. *No island, long*

Gjestene roser **geitosten** som kokken er sikker på
guests.DEF praise goat-cheese.DEF who cheese.DEF is certain on
at de vil like ___.
that they will like ___

‘The guests praise the goat cheese that the chef is certain that they will like’.

c. *Island, short*

Gjestene roser **kokken** som ___ lurer på om
guests.DEF praise chef.DEF who ___ wonders on whether
de liker *geitosten*.
they like goat-cheese.DEF

‘The guests praise the chef who wonders whether they like the goat cheese’.

d. *Island, long*

Gjestene roser **geitosten** som kokken lurer på
guests.DEF praise goat-cheese.DEF who cheese.DEF wonders on
om de liker ___.
whether they like ___

‘The guests praise the goat cheese that the chef wonders whether they will like’.

(5) (Control) Subject-island clauses

a. No island, short

Hans intervjuer **arkeologen** som ___ tror utgravingen
Hans interviews archeologist.DEF who ___ thinks excavation.DEF
kan være av betydning.
can be of importance.

‘Hans interviews the archeologist who thinks the excavation could be of importance’.

b. No island, long

Hans skriver om **utgravingen** som arkeologen tror ___
Hans writes about excavation.DEF who archeologist.DEF thinks ___
kan være av betydning.
can be of importance.

‘Hans writes about the excavation that the archeologist thinks could be of importance’.

c. Island, short

Hans intervjuer **arkeologen** som ___ tror utgravingen
Hans interviews archeologist.DEF who ___ thinks excavation.DEF
av kirka kan være av betydning.
of church.DEF can be of importance.

‘Hans interviews the archeologist who thinks the excavation of the church could be of importance’.

d. Island, long

Hans skriver om **kirka** som arkeologen tror
Hans writes about church.DEF who archeologist.DEF thinks
utgravingen av ___ kan være av betydning.
excavation.DEF of ___ can be of importance.

‘Hans writes about the church that the archeologist thinks the excavation of could be of importance’.

2 Model outputs

Table (i): Output of omnibus linear mixed effects model, Experiment 1. Linear model crossing island type, distance and structure.¹

<i>Predictors</i>	<i>z_score</i>			
	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Statistic</i>	<i>p</i>
<i>(Intercept)</i>	0.278	0.046	6.085	< 0.001
<i>island [Når]</i>	0.109	0.062	1.756	0.079
<i>island [Om]</i>	0.209	0.062	3.360	0.001
<i>island [Subject]</i>	0.103	0.076	1.356	0.175
<i>island [Whether]</i>	0.326	0.076	4.290	< 0.001
<i>distance1</i>	-0.353	0.036	-9.766	< 0.001
<i>structure1</i>	-0.247	0.032	-7.604	< 0.001
<i>island [Når] * distance1</i>	0.060	0.049	1.220	0.222
<i>island [Om] * distance1</i>	0.243	0.049	4.927	< 0.001
<i>island [Subject] * distance1</i>	0.028	0.061	0.455	0.649
<i>island [Whether] * distance1</i>	0.239	0.061	3.943	< 0.001
<i>island [Når] * structure1</i>	0.030	0.045	0.675	0.500
<i>island [Om] * structure1</i>	0.063	0.045	1.412	0.158
<i>island [Subject] * structure1</i>	-0.101	0.055	-1.843	0.065
<i>island [Whether] * structure1</i>	0.207	0.055	3.778	< 0.001
<i>distance1 * structure1</i>	-0.251	0.022	-11.218	< 0.001
<i>island [Når] * distance1 * structure1</i>	0.031	0.032	0.991	0.322
<i>island [Om] * distance1 * structure1</i>	0.131	0.032	4.152	< 0.001
<i>island [Subject] * distance1 * structure1</i>	-0.058	0.039	-1.486	0.137
<i>island [Whether] * distance1 * structure1</i>	0.263	0.039	6.763	< 0.001
<i>N_{subject}</i>	76			
<i>N_{id}</i>	64			

¹ Three-way interaction with island * distance * structure for Experiment 1. Final model's syntax: `mdl2_opt <- lmer(z_score ~ island*distance*structure + (1+distance+structure|subject) + (1+distance *structure|id), data = df, REML = FALSE, control = lmerControl(optimizer = 'bobyqa'))`

Table (ii): Output of linear mixed effects model on partial data set (only including the first two responses – block 1), Experiment 1. Linear model’s output crossing island type, distance and structure, Block 1 Experiment 1.²

<i>Predictors</i>	<i>z_score</i>			
	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Statistic</i>	<i>p</i>
<i>(Intercept)</i>	0.246	0.052	4.762	<0.001
<i>island [Når]</i>	0.104	0.070	1.482	0.138
<i>island [Om]</i>	0.191	0.070	2.712	0.007
<i>island [Subject]</i>	0.136	0.083	1.645	0.100
<i>island [Whether]</i>	0.364	0.083	4.376	<0.001
<i>distance1</i>	-0.410	0.043	-9.583	<0.001
<i>structure1</i>	-0.289	0.038	-7.523	<0.001
<i>island [Når] * distance1</i>	0.056	0.059	0.946	0.344
<i>island [Om] * distance1</i>	0.305	0.059	5.172	<0.001
<i>island [Subject] * distance1</i>	0.083	0.068	1.216	0.224
<i>island [Whether] * distance1</i>	0.295	0.068	4.317	<0.001
<i>island [Når] * structure1</i>	0.077	0.053	1.438	0.150
<i>island [Om] * structure1</i>	0.080	0.053	1.499	0.134
<i>island [Subject] * structure1</i>	-0.058	0.061	-0.958	0.338
<i>island [Whether] * structure1</i>	0.245	0.061	4.001	<0.001
<i>distance1 * structure1</i>	-0.258	0.024	-10.836	<0.001
<i>island [Når] * distance1 * structure1</i>	0.057	0.034	1.703	0.089
<i>island [Om] * distance1 * structure1</i>	0.142	0.034	4.221	<0.001
<i>island [Subject] * distance1 * structure1</i>	-0.051	0.033	-1.517	0.129
<i>island [Whether] * distance1 * structure1</i>	0.268	0.034	7.859	<0.001
<i>N_{subject}</i>	76			
<i>N_{id}</i>	64			

² Three-way interaction with island * distance * structure for Block 1 Experiment 1. Final model’s syntax: `mdl3_b1 <- lmer(z_score ~ island*distance*structure + (1+distance+structure|subject) + (1+distance+structure|id), data = df_b1, REML = FALSE)`

Table (iii): Output of linear model by item, Experiment 2. Linear model crossing item, distance and structure.³

<i>Predictors</i>	<i>z_score</i>			
	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Statistic</i>	<i>p</i>
<i>(Intercept)</i>	0.75	0.04	19.01	<0.001
<i>id [10]</i>	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.982
<i>id [11]</i>	-0.57	0.05	-10.65	<0.001
<i>id [12]</i>	-0.06	0.05	-1.06	0.288
<i>id [13]</i>	-0.40	0.05	-7.50	<0.001
<i>id [14]</i>	-0.23	0.05	-4.20	<0.001
<i>id [15]</i>	-0.10	0.05	-1.79	0.074
<i>id [16]</i>	-0.49	0.05	-9.06	<0.001
<i>id [2]</i>	-0.24	0.05	-4.45	<0.001
<i>id [3]</i>	-0.35	0.05	-6.51	<0.001
<i>id [4]</i>	-0.33	0.05	-6.22	<0.001
<i>id [5]</i>	-0.18	0.05	-3.33	0.001
<i>id [6]</i>	-0.24	0.05	-4.40	<0.001
<i>id [7]</i>	-0.46	0.05	-8.63	<0.001
<i>id [8]</i>	-0.12	0.05	-2.30	0.022
<i>id [9]</i>	-0.58	0.05	-10.82	<0.001
<i>distance1</i>	-0.05	0.04	-1.21	0.228
<i>structure1</i>	-0.10	0.04	-2.47	0.013
<i>id [10] * distance1</i>	-0.17	0.05	-3.13	0.002
<i>id [11] * distance1</i>	-0.19	0.05	-3.48	0.001
<i>id [12] * distance1</i>	-0.07	0.05	-1.34	0.182
<i>id [13] * distance1</i>	-0.21	0.05	-3.95	<0.001
<i>id [14] * distance1</i>	0.31	0.05	5.72	<0.001
<i>id [15] * distance1</i>	-0.04	0.05	-0.69	0.488
<i>id [16] * distance1</i>	-0.48	0.05	-8.86	<0.001
<i>id [2] * distance1</i>	-0.23	0.05	-4.22	<0.001
<i>id [3] * distance1</i>	-0.02	0.05	-0.42	0.673
<i>id [4] * distance1</i>	-0.06	0.05	-1.04	0.298
<i>id [5] * distance1</i>	-0.12	0.05	-2.23	0.026
<i>id [6] * distance1</i>	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.977
<i>id [7] * distance1</i>	-0.03	0.05	-0.64	0.525
<i>id [8] * distance1</i>	-0.09	0.05	-1.64	0.100
<i>id [9] * distance1</i>	0.08	0.05	1.54	0.125
<i>id [10] * structure1</i>	0.03	0.05	0.56	0.574
<i>id [11] * structure1</i>	-0.17	0.05	-3.24	0.001
<i>id [12] * structure1</i>	-0.11	0.05	-2.07	0.038
<i>id [13] * structure1</i>	-0.22	0.05	-4.01	<0.001
<i>id [14] * structure1</i>	-0.06	0.05	-1.09	0.274
<i>id [15] * structure1</i>	-0.01	0.05	-0.15	0.879
<i>id [16] * structure1</i>	-0.09	0.05	-1.74	0.082
<i>id [2] * structure1</i>	-0.04	0.05	-0.78	0.433
<i>id [3] * structure1</i>	-0.28	0.05	-5.14	<0.001

³ Three-way interaction with item * distance * structure for Experiment 2. Final model's syntax: `mdl2_id <- lmer(z_score ~ id*distance*structure + (1+distance+structure|subject), data = df, REML = FALSE)`

<i>id [4] * structure1</i>	-0.29	0.05	-5.35	<0.001
<i>id [5] * structure1</i>	-0.03	0.05	-0.51	0.612
<i>id [6] * structure1</i>	-0.28	0.05	-5.19	<0.001
<i>id [7] * structure1</i>	-0.21	0.05	-3.95	<0.001
<i>id [8] * structure1</i>	-0.08	0.05	-1.46	0.144
<i>id [9] * structure1</i>	-0.19	0.05	-3.47	0.001
<i>distance1 * structure1</i>	0.02	0.04	0.60	0.551
<i>id [10] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.03	0.05	-0.63	0.527
<i>id [11] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.00	0.05	-0.08	0.940
<i>id [12] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.11	0.05	-2.09	0.037
<i>id [13] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.17	0.05	-3.12	0.002
<i>id [14] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.09	0.05	-1.63	0.103
<i>id [15] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.02	0.05	-0.45	0.653
<i>id [16] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.26	0.05	-4.84	<0.001
<i>id [2] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.26	0.05	-4.88	<0.001
<i>id [3] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.14	0.05	-2.67	0.008
<i>id [4] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.09	0.05	-1.60	0.110
<i>id [5] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.02	0.05	-0.41	0.683
<i>id [6] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.05	0.05	-0.95	0.344
<i>id [7] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.13	0.05	-2.42	0.016
<i>id [8] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.15	0.05	-2.83	0.005
<i>id [9] * distance1 *structure1</i>	-0.40	0.05	-7.42	<0.001
<i>N_{subject}</i>	56			

Table (iv): Model output, ordinal regression, Experiment 2.⁴

<i>Predictors</i>	<i>Odds Ratios</i>	response		
		<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Statistic</i>	<i>p</i>
1 2	0.03	0.00	-37.34	<0.001
2 3	0.07	0.00	-41.14	<0.001
3 4	0.16	0.01	-38.06	<0.001
4 5	0.33	0.01	-27.71	<0.001
5 6	0.77	0.03	-7.30	<0.001
6 7	1.73	0.06	15.36	<0.001
<i>structure [1]</i>	0.57	0.02	-17.83	<0.001
<i>distance [1]</i>	0.74	0.02	-9.68	<0.001
<i>structure [1] * distance [1]</i>	0.81	0.02	-6.95	<0.001

Table (v): Predictions for each response level by condition based on ordinal regression, Experiment 2.

structure	distance	response level	predicted	conf.low	conf.high
<i>Island</i>	<i>long</i>	1	0.0704	0.056	0.087
<i>Island</i>	<i>long</i>	2	0.102	0.086	0.122
<i>Island</i>	<i>long</i>	3	0.141	0.123	0.162
<i>Island</i>	<i>long</i>	4	0.177	0.159	0.197
<i>Island</i>	<i>long</i>	5	0.201	0.184	0.219
<i>Island</i>	<i>long</i>	6	0.142	0.128	0.158
<i>Island</i>	<i>long</i>	7	0.165	0.145	0.188
<i>Island</i>	<i>short</i>	1	0.026	0.021	0.034
<i>Island</i>	<i>short</i>	2	0.043	0.035	0.053
<i>Island</i>	<i>short</i>	3	0.072	0.061	0.084
<i>Island</i>	<i>short</i>	4	0.116	0.103	0.132
<i>Island</i>	<i>short</i>	5	0.189	0.173	0.207
<i>Island</i>	<i>short</i>	6	0.197	0.182	0.214
<i>Island</i>	<i>short</i>	7	0.355	0.324	0.388
<i>noIsland</i>	<i>long</i>	1	0.016	0.012	0.020
<i>noIsland</i>	<i>long</i>	2	0.027	0.021	0.033
<i>noIsland</i>	<i>long</i>	3	0.046	0.039	0.055
<i>noIsland</i>	<i>long</i>	4	0.082	0.071	0.094
<i>noIsland</i>	<i>long</i>	5	0.153	0.138	0.170
<i>noIsland</i>	<i>long</i>	6	0.194	0.179	0.210
<i>noIsland</i>	<i>long</i>	7	0.483	0.448	0.518
<i>noIsland</i>	<i>short</i>	1	0.013	0.010	0.017
<i>noIsland</i>	<i>short</i>	2	0.023	0.018	0.028

⁴ Final model's syntax: `ols4 = clm(response~structure * distance,data = df, link = "logit")`

<i>noIsland</i>	<i>short</i>	3	0.039	0.033	0.048
<i>noIsland</i>	<i>short</i>	4	0.072	0.062	0.084
<i>noIsland</i>	<i>short</i>	5	0.140	0.126	0.156
<i>noIsland</i>	<i>short</i>	6	0.188	0.172	0.204
<i>noIsland</i>	<i>short</i>	7	0.524	0.488	0.559