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CORRIGENDUM

Gender conflicts in German possessives: comparing inanimate to human reference reveals asymmetries – CORRIGENDUM

Christin Schütze, Jürg Fleischer and Ulrike Domahs

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The incorrect versions of figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 were published in the original article. The correct versions of these figures are republished here.

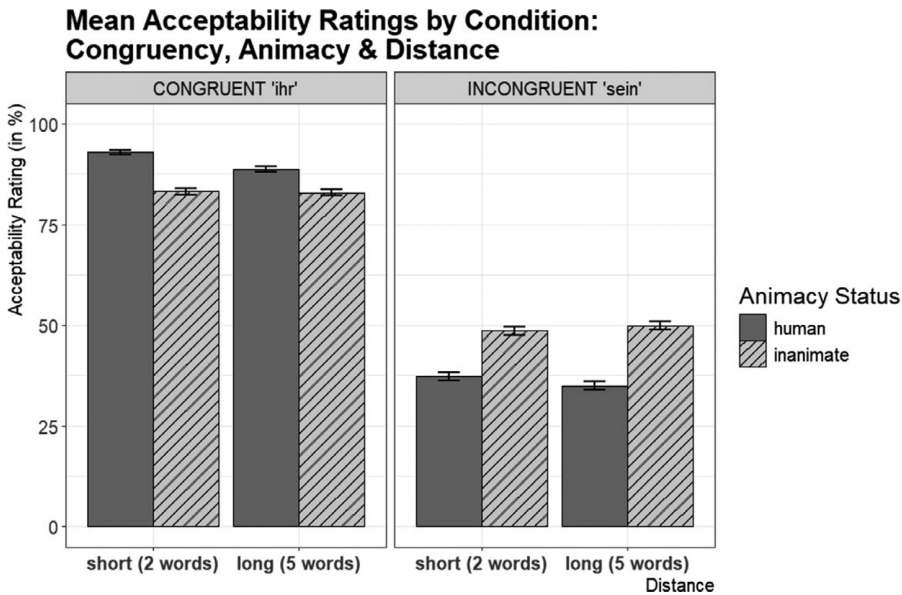


Figure 1. Mean acceptability ratings (in %) for congruent (*ihr*) and incongruent (*sein*) sentences with human (no pattern) or inanimate (striped) feminine antecedents; error bars represent SD.

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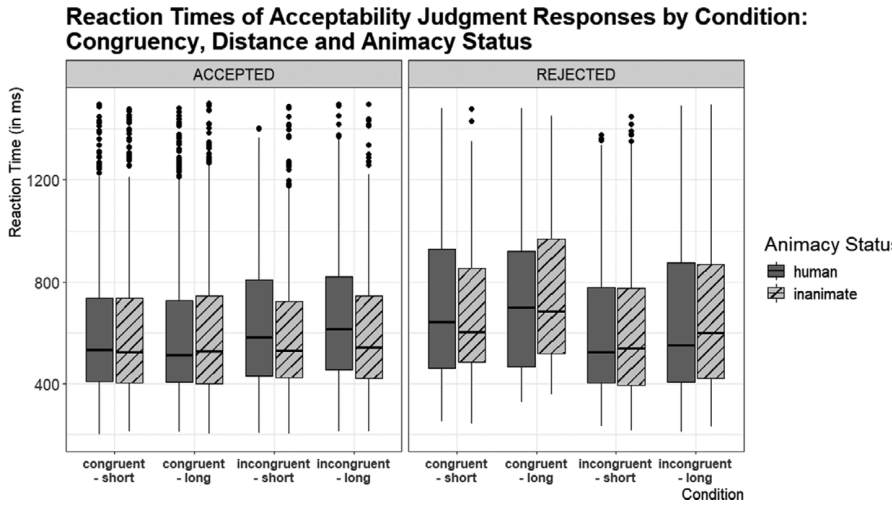


Figure 2. Mean RTs (in ms) for congruent (*ihr*) and incongruent (*sein*) sentences in short and long distances with human (no pattern) or inanimate (striped) feminine antecedents for sentence approvals (left panel) and rejections (right panel).

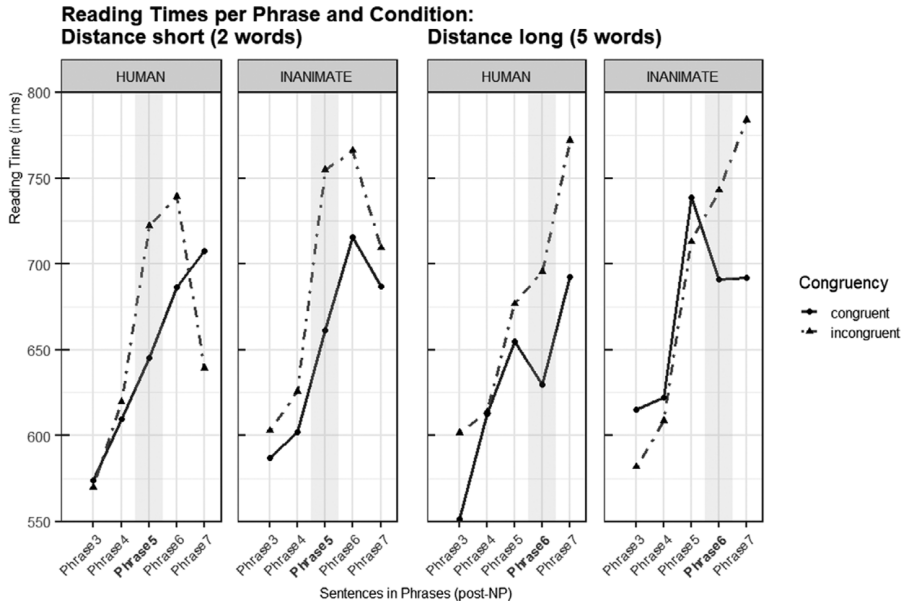


Figure 3. Mean reading times following a human (left side of the panels) or an inanimate antecedent (right side of the panels) through sentences with a short (left panel) or long distance (right panel) between the noun and the anaphoric pronoun. The possessive phrase containing congruent *ihr* or incongruent *sein* pronouns is shaded in grey. Dots indicate the congruent condition; triangles the incongruent.

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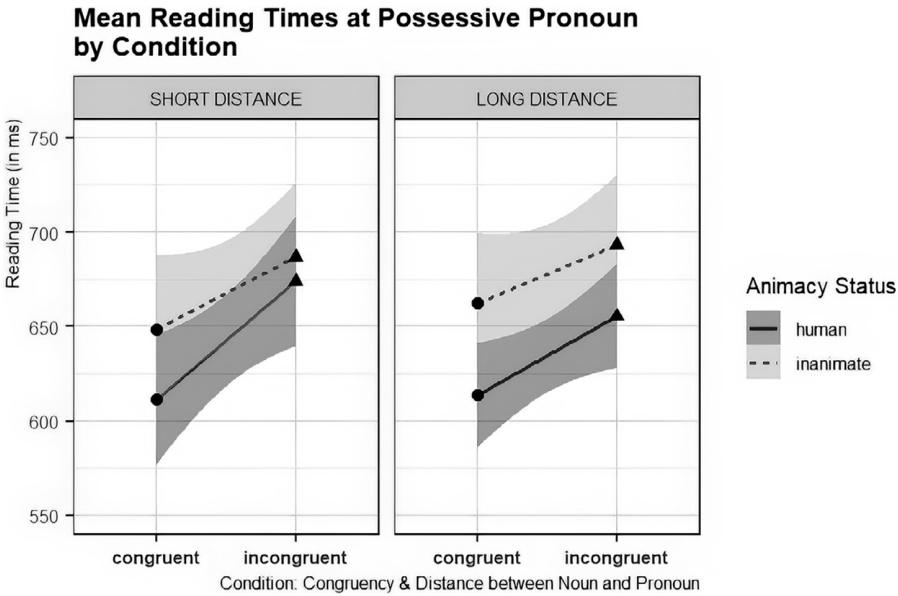


Figure 4. Mean reading times at the possessive phrase containing congruent *ihr* or incongruent *sein* pronouns with human (solid line) or inanimate (dashed line) antecedents in short (left panel) or long distance (right panel) between noun and anaphoric pronoun. Dots indicate the congruent condition; triangles the incongruent; shades represent 95% CIs based on the standard error.

Reference

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