Pupillary responses reflect ambiguity resolution in pronoun processing

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ABSTRACT

The resolution of ambiguous pronouns is influenced by the preceding linguistic discourse. This raises the question whether the processing of an object pronoun is also influenced by the preceding sentential subject. In an experiment with Dutch adults, we recorded pupil dilation as a measure of the cognitive effort involved in resolving pronoun versus full noun phrase (NP) subjects and pronominal versus reflexive objects. Our results indicate that more effort is needed to resolve a pronominal subject or object compared to a less ambiguous full NP subject or reflexive object. These results support the hypothesis that the ambiguity of a referring expression influences processing. Contrary to our expectations, no evidence was found that the form of the subject influences the processing of a subsequent pronoun object. We conclude that pupillary responses reflect ambiguity resolution in pronoun processing, and that the process to resolve pronouns commences as soon as the pronoun is encountered.

Introduction

Pronouns are a highly flexible means in language to refer to individuals that have been mentioned earlier in the linguistic discourse. Although they introduce potential ambiguity, listeners usually resolve pronouns correctly on the basis of available information. Several semantic and discourse factors have been found to influence pronoun resolution, including grammatical role parallelism (Branigan, Pickering, Liveridge, Stewart, & Urbach, 1995; Frazier, Taft, Roepen, Clifton, & Ehrlich, 1984; Smyth, 1994), gender information (Arnold, Eisenband, Brown-Schmidt, & Trueswell, 2000; Badecker & Straub, 2002; Ehrlich, 1980), antecedent prominence, accessibility, and topicality (Arnold et al., 2000; Chafe, 1976; Cunnings, Patterson, & Felser, 2014; Givón, 1983; Järvikivi, Pykkönen-Klauck, Schimke, Colonna, & Hemforth, 2014; Spenader, Smits, & Hendriks, 2009; Van Rijn, Van Rijn, & Hendriks, 2013), and interference of prominent competitor antecedents (Badecker & Straub, 2002; Clackson, Felser, & Claesen, 2011). In addition, syntactic constraints play a role (Hendriks & Spenader, 2006; Reinhart & Reuland, 1993). These factors interact in a complex manner and suggest that pronoun resolution is a cognitively effortful process.

In this paper, we investigate the cognitive effort involved in pronoun processing. Previous studies have typically investigated subject or object pronoun processing in isolation. However, as the linguistic discourse can influence the processing of both subject pronouns and object pronouns, it is conceivable that information provided by the sentential subject contributes to the resolution of a pronominal object, influencing the cognitive effort needed to resolve this object.

Because syntactic, semantic, and discourse factors might influence pronoun processing without affecting the final interpretation, online measures of cognitive effort are useful for investigating pronoun resolution (Kaiser, 2011). For example, prominence of the antecedent in the discourse (Van Rijn, 2012) and gender information (Arnold et al., 2000; Clackson et al., 2011) has been found to affect pronoun processing, while leaving the final interpretation unaffected. Pupil dilation measures are a way to investigate cognitive effort in cognitive processing non-invasively and online, although slightly delayed (e.g. Van Rijn, Dalenberg, Borst, & Sprenger, 2012). Measures of pupil dilation reliably reflect cognitive effort in language processing (Engelhardt, Ferreira, & Patsenko, 2010; Just & Carpenter, 1993), and have been shown to reveal subtle differences in effort in processes that are hard to distinguish by other means (e.g. Wierda, van Rijn, Taatgen, & Martens, 2012) and in processes that do not feel effortful to listeners (e.g. Wolff, Scholz, Akyürek, & van Rijn, 2015), such as pronoun resolution.

To investigate the cognitive effort involved in pronoun processing, we performed an eye-tracking
In psycholinguistic research on processing effort, researchers have examined whether the relatively novel technique of measuring pupillary dilation is a useful tool in psycholinguistic research on processing effort. Specifically, we predict that the cognitive effort needed for ambiguity resolution in pronoun processing is indexed by pupillary responses, with more ambiguous referring expressions eliciting increased pupillary responses compared to less ambiguous referring expressions.

Finally, we hypothesise that the form of the sentential subject influences the processing of a pronominal object. There is some evidence that pronouns are processed quickly and online (a.o. Arnold et al., 2000; Badecker & Straub, 2002). If a subject pronoun is completely resolved when encountered, the form of the subject should not influence the processing of a subsequent pronominal object. If, on the other hand, a pronoun subject is only preliminarily resolved at first encounter and final resolution is delayed (cf. McDonald & MacWhinney, 1995; Millis & Just, 1994; Stewart, Holler, & Kidd, 2007), this pronoun subject still has multiple potential antecedents. In that case, a subsequent object pronoun also has multiple potential antecedents and cannot be resolved though a simple process of elimination. If this holds, the delayed resolution of the subject pronoun may interfere with the resolution of a subsequent object pronoun. We predict that pronouns are not completely resolved at first encounter, and that this delayed processing will influence the processing of a subsequent pronominal object. Thus, we predict that a pronominal object is more effortful to resolve when following a subject pronoun than when following a subject NP. This effect should be reflected by interactions between the subject form and the object form in the RTs and the pupillary responses.

**Methods**

**Participants**

Forty undergraduate psychology students from the University of Groningen (16 men; mean age 19.7; SD = 1.4) participated in the experiment for course credits. All participants were native speakers of Dutch and had normal or corrected-to-normal vision and hearing. The ethical committee of the Psychology Department of the University of Groningen approved the experiment (code 12171-N).

**Materials**

The experiment used 120 Dutch stories consisting of three clauses each (for an example story, see Table 1). The third clause was presented in four combinations: the subject was either a full NP (e.g. *de egel* “the hedgehog”) or the pronoun *hij* “he” and the object was either the reflexive *zich* “himself” or the pronoun *hem* “him”.

Each story had the same structure and started with the introduction of a first referent. In the second clause, this referent was again mentioned as the subject, thus establishing its status as the discourse topic, and a second referent was introduced in a less
prominent position. In a third clause introduced by the temporal conjunction terwijl ("while", "during the time
that"), two anaphoric expressions appeared as the
subject and the object of the clause, followed by a
finite verb. Because the verb followed the anaphoric
subject and object, its influence on the online processing
of the anaphoric expressions was limited. The Appendix
lists the transitive and reflexive verbs used in the third
clause of the stories.

After each story a referent selection question was pre-
sented. Two types of questions were used: subject ques-
tions and object questions. Subject questions probed
participants’ interpretation of a referring expression in
subject position, and object questions probed partici-
pants’ interpretation of a referring expression in object
position. Example questions for the different conditions
in Table 1 are shown in Table 2, including the target
responses. For subject questions, target responses took
the most prominent referent (the discourse topic, i.e.
the hedgehog) as the antecedent of the subject and of
the reflexive object. As grammatical constraints on pro-
nominal binding disallow object pronouns to refer to
the local subject, the object pronoun is predicted to be
resolved as the referent in object position in the second
clause (i.e. the mouse). The target response of
object questions in stories with a reflexive is also the
referred in object position in the second clause (the
mouse). Note that these latter questions refer to the
second clause of the story, whereas all other questions
refer to the third clause.

**Design**

The experiment used a 2 × 2 within-subjects design with
the conditions subject form (full NP vs. pronoun) and
object form (reflexive vs. pronoun). The experiment con-
stituted of four blocks of 30 trials each, and took approxi-
mately 60 minutes.

The combinations of the conditions and the two ques-
tion types resulted in 2 × 2 × 2 = 8 lists. Condition, ques-
tion type, and the location of the target response on the
screen (left or right) were counterbalanced across
lists. The order of presentation of the stories within a
list was randomised for each participant.

**Procedure**

Participants were tested individually using an EyeLink
1000 (SR Research) eye-tracker to measure pupil dilation
by means of the pupil area and a Microsoft Sidewinder
gamepad to record responses. Participants heard the
stories and questions through speakers and were
instructed to listen carefully, blink between trials, and
blink as little as possible during trials.

### Table 1. Example story in Dutch (with English glosses).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Subject form</th>
<th>Object form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. De egel heeft een boomhut gebouwd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Afgelopen dinsdag liep de egel met de muis door het bos naar huis,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a. terwijl de egel zich haastte over een donker pad.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3b. terwijl the hedgehog himself hurried along a dark trail.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3c. terwijl de egel hem volgde over een donker pad.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d. terwijl he followed him along a dark trail.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The complete list of stimuli used in the experiment can be found on [http://let.webhosting.rug.nl/~vogelzang/experiments.html](http://let.webhosting.rug.nl/~vogelzang/experiments.html) or by contacting one of the authors. The mean sentence length of the test sentence from the onset of the subject until the end of the sentence varied between conditions. The mean length of sentences with a full NP in subject position and a reflexive in object position was 2821 ms (SD = 423), with a full NP in subject position and a pronoun in object position 2770 ms (SD = 458), with a pronoun in subject position and a reflexive in object position 2456 ms (SD = 392), and with a pronoun in subject position and a pronoun in object position 2392 ms (SD = 451).
Figure 1 shows the trial structure. During a practice block of six trials and during the main experiment, the two referents in each story were presented as pictures on the screen; one on the left side and the other on the right. Participants could answer the questions by selecting one of the referents on the screen through the left or right button on the gamepad. No feedback on the correctness of the response was provided; only a black frame was displayed around the selected referent to indicate that the response was recorded.

**Results**

Trials that contained more than 25% missing data after blink removal in the relevant time window of the pupil dilation data were removed. The missing data points of the remaining trials were linearly interpolated. No additional calculations or modifications were performed on the pupil dilation data. One trial was excluded because the RT was longer than 10 sec. In total, 618 trials (12.9%) were excluded, and 4182 trials remained for analysis. All analyses (responses, RTs, pupillary data) were performed on the same data.

**Responses**

In all conditions, the target response was indeed the most frequently selected referent. Figure 2 shows the percentages of target responses for each subject/object combination.

The responses were analysed using a binomial generalised linear mixed-effect-based model with, based on the theoretical predictions, subject form, object form, and question type as fixed effects. Based on model comparisons (cf. Baayen, Davidson & Bates, 2008), random

**Table 3.** An overview of the estimates ($\beta$), the z-scores, and the $p$-values of the fixed factors entered in the generalised linear mixed-effect model for the analysis of the responses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictors</th>
<th>Estimate ($\beta$)</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>$p$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intercept</td>
<td>3.925</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>17.406</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubjectForm</td>
<td>-1.607</td>
<td>0.292</td>
<td>-5.501</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjectForm</td>
<td>-0.735</td>
<td>0.304</td>
<td>-2.42</td>
<td>.016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QuestionType</td>
<td>-0.645</td>
<td>0.292</td>
<td>-2.212</td>
<td>.027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubjectForm $\times$ ObjectForm</td>
<td>0.679</td>
<td>0.583</td>
<td>1.164</td>
<td>.245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubjectForm $\times$ QuestionType</td>
<td>1.649</td>
<td>0.584</td>
<td>2.825</td>
<td>.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjectForm $\times$ QuestionType</td>
<td>1.610</td>
<td>0.584</td>
<td>2.759</td>
<td>.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubjectForm $\times$ ObjectForm $\times$ QuestionType</td>
<td>-3.267</td>
<td>1.168</td>
<td>-2.798</td>
<td>.005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deviation coding was used with SubjectForm:NP, ObjectForm:Reflective, and QuestionType:Subject coded as -0.5 and SubjectForm:Pronoun, ObjectForm:Pronoun, and QuestionType:Object coded as 0.5.
intercepts for participants and items, and random slopes for object form within items were included. The results of the model are presented in Table 3.

The results show the predicted main effects of subject and object form, indicating that participants interpreted subject NPs more often as referring to the discourse topic than subject pronouns, and interpreted reflexive objects more often as referring to the discourse topic than pronominal objects.

A main effect of question type was found, as well as interactions between subject form and question type and between object form and question type. Post hoc tests indicate that the effect of question type ($\beta = 0.17; z = 0.73; p = .467$) and the interaction with subject form ($\beta = 0.01; z = 0.01; p = .999$) disappear when only object pronouns (i.e. omitting the reflexive objects) are included. Thus, the effects of question type are caused by the deviating object questions with a reflexive, as shown in Figure 2. No interaction was found between subject form and object form.

Lastly, a three-way interaction between subject form, object form, and question type was found. Figure 3 displays this three-way interaction. The figure visually shows that three conditions have similar effects, with one condition, depicted by the solid line in the right graph, clearly deviating. These results suggest that the observed three-way interaction is caused by the deviating object questions about stories with a reflexive.

### Figure 3
Illustration of the reported three-way interaction between subject form, object form, and question type in the analysis of the responses. Note that object questions about stories with a reflexive, indicated by the solid line in the right graph, referred to the second clause of the story and therefore care should be taken when comparing the results from these questions to the other questions, which referred to the third (i.e. final) clause of the story. See main text for further discussion.

### Figure 4
The mean RTs for each subject/object combination, per question type. Error bars are based on a 95% two-sided non-parametric confidence interval estimated through bootstrapping. Object questions about stories with a reflexive, indicated with diagonal lines, referred to the second clause of the story and cannot directly be compared to the other questions, which referred to the third (i.e. final) clause of the story.

### Table 4
An overview of the estimates ($\beta$), the t- and p-values of the fixed factors entered in the linear mixed-effect model for the analysis of the RTs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictors</th>
<th>Estimate ($\beta$)</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intercept</td>
<td>6.190</td>
<td>0.057</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>108.326</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubjectForm</td>
<td>0.147</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3.987</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjectForm</td>
<td>0.142</td>
<td>0.041</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>3.462</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QuestionType</td>
<td>0.164</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>3894</td>
<td>5.972</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubjectForm × ObjectForm</td>
<td>0.036</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>3892</td>
<td>0.651</td>
<td>.515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubjectForm × QuestionType</td>
<td>−0.129</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>3890</td>
<td>−2.343</td>
<td>.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ObjectForm × QuestionType</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>3895</td>
<td>0.171</td>
<td>.864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubjectForm × ObjectForm × QuestionType</td>
<td>0.279</td>
<td>0.110</td>
<td>3891</td>
<td>2.539</td>
<td>.011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deviation coding was used with SubjectForm:NP, Objectform:Reflexive, and QuestionType:Subject coded as −0.5 and SubjectForm:Pronoun, Objectform:Pronoun, and QuestionType:Object coded as 0.5.
Importantly, post hoc tests show that the effects of subject form ($\beta = -2.42; z = -4.53; p < .001$) and object form ($\beta = -1.54; z = -2.89; p = .004$) persist when only subject questions are included, so these effects are independent of the deviating object questions.

**Response times**

The RTs were measured from the end of the question to the button press. **Figure 4** shows the mean RTs for each subject/object combination.

We analysed the RTs using a linear mixed-effect-based analysis of the log-transformed RTs with, based on the theoretical predictions, subject form, object form, and question type as fixed effects. Based on model comparisons (cf. Baayen et al., 2008), random intercepts for participants and items, and random slopes for subject form within participants and for object form within items were included. The degrees of freedom were approximated using the Satterthwaite method (as recommended by Bates, Maechler, Bolker, & Walker, 2014). The results of the model are presented in **Table 4**.

Main effects of subject and object form were found, indicating that RTs were shorter for stories with subject NPs than with subject pronouns, and shorter for stories with reflexive objects than with pronominal objects. Furthermore, subject questions were answered faster than object questions, an effect that persists when only object pronouns are included (i.e. omitting the reflexive objects, $\beta = 0.17; t(1898) = 4.32; p < .0001$). An interaction between subject form and question type was found, but post hoc tests indicate that this effect disappears when only object pronouns are included ($\beta = 0.02; t(117) = 0.21; p = .83$); it is thus influenced by the deviating object questions with reflexives.

Lastly, a three-way interaction between subject form, object form, and question type was found (see **Figure 5**). The effects for the RTs mirror the results for the responses, with the three-way interaction being driven by the deviating object questions. Importantly, post hoc tests show that the effects of subject form ($\beta = 0.21; t (109) = 4.94; p < .0001$) and object form ($\beta = 0.14; t(117) = 3.18; p = .0002$) persist when only subject questions

**Figure 5.** Illustration of the reported three-way interaction between subject form, object form, and question type in the analysis of the mean RTs. Note that object questions about stories with a reflexive, indicated by the solid line in the right graph, referred to the second clause of the story and therefore care should be taken when comparing the results from these questions to the other questions, which referred to the third (i.e. final) clause of the story. See main text for further discussion.

**Figure 6.** The proportional pupil dilation over time, plotted for each subject/object combination. The time is aligned to the onset of the subject. Vertical dotted lines indicate the means of the onset of the object (50–750 ms after the onset of the subject), the offset of the test sentence, and the onset of the question.
are included, so these effects are independent of the deviating object questions.

**Pupil dilation data**

For the analysis of pupillary data, we focus on the time window from 300 ms before the onset of the subject in the third clause until the onset of the question that follows the third clause. Pupil dilation is aligned to the onset of the subject and is expressed as proportional change compared to a 100 ms baseline window, calculated for each trial separately, immediately before the onset of the subject. Figure 6 plots the proportional pupil dilation for each subject/object combination over the course of a trial, averaged over all trials.

The pupil dilation data were analysed using generalised additive models (GAMs; Wood, 2006). GAMs estimate the relationship between predictors and the dependent variable with a non-linear smooth function. The appropriate degrees of freedom for the smooth function are determined automatically through cross validation. GAMs allow for an analysis of pupil dilation data over time for different conditions within one analysis.

The model fitted to the pupil dilation data contained, based on the theoretical predictions, fixed effects for subject form, object form, and the interaction between subject and object form. Based on model comparisons, random slopes and intercepts for participants and items, an effect of trial order (centred), and an interaction between time within a trial and trial order was included. The model fits are plotted in Figure 7. The results of the model are presented in Table 5.

The results indicate that, in subject position, pronouns influence pupil dilation when compared to NPs. The left graph in Figure 7 shows a higher proportional pupil dilation with subject pronouns than with subject NPs, indicating increased cognitive effort. In object position, pronouns influence pupil dilation when compared to reflexives. Inspection of the right graph in Figure 7 shows that pronominal objects elicit an increased proportional pupillary response compared to reflexive objects. No interaction is plotted as no interaction was observed between subject pronoun and object pronoun.

**Discussion**

In this experiment, the effects of subject form and object form on processing effort were investigated through responses to comprehension questions and their associated RTs. Additionally, we investigated whether pupillary
responses are a viable measure of processing effort in ambiguity resolution.

The experiment tested three hypotheses. The first hypothesis was that less ambiguous referring expressions require less processing effort than more ambiguous referring expressions. We formulated two predictions on the basis of this hypothesis. Firstly, we predicted for sentential subjects that full NPs are less effortful to process than pronouns because, in contrast to pronouns, full NPs often have just one potential referent in the discourse. The results of the pupillary analysis support this prediction by showing increased dilation in sentences with a pronoun. Additionally, the responses to the interpretation questions and their associated RTs show that participants gave fewer target responses and were slower to respond to sentences with subject pronouns, compared to subject NPs. This suggests that, even though the referent of the subject was taken to be the expected discourse topic in the story, a subject pronoun is still more effortful to process than a subject NP. Interestingly, although a full subject NP in the test sentence resulted in the use of this form three times in a row, we found no evidence of a repeated name penalty (Gordon, Grosz, & Gilliom, 1993). Importantly, these findings were obtained in a discourse context featuring two referents. As pronoun resolution is influenced by the presence of competitor antecedents (Badecker & Straub, 2002; Clackson et al., 2011), the number of referents in the discourse might modulate the resolution effort of pronouns.

The same hypothesis also predicted that reflexive objects are less effortful to process than more ambiguous pronominal objects, because reflexive objects are required by grammatical constraints to refer to the sentential subject, whereas pronominal objects can have multiple potential antecedents. This prediction was supported by the results of the pupil dilation analysis, as this analysis demonstrated that the pronoun hem “him” elicits more pupil dilation than the reflexive sich “himself”. Moreover, in line with Clackson et al. (2011), the analyses of the responses and their RTs demonstrate that participants gave fewer target responses and were slower to respond to sentences with a pronoun, compared to sentences with a reflexive.

Our second hypothesis predicted that the cognitive effort needed for ambiguity resolution in pronoun processing is indexed by pupillary responses. The results support this hypothesis by showing that pupil dilation is a viable measure of processing effort in ambiguity resolution. Effects in the predicted direction were found for both subject form and object form, and these effects were consistent with the results found in the responses and the RTs. This shows that the relatively novel technique of measuring pupillary responses can serve as a useful tool in research on processing effort.

Finally, we hypothesised that the form of the sentential subject influences the processing of a pronominal object. The results of the pupil dilation measures, as well as the results of the responses and the RTs, did not show an effect of subject form on the processing of the pronominal object. These results do not support our hypothesis, and thereby do not provide support for the idea that a pronominal subject is only resolved preliminarily at first encounter. Rather, the results can be explained by the idea that the subject has already been interpreted by the time the object pronoun is encountered. Thus, the results suggest that the process to resolve pronouns commences as soon as the pronoun is encountered, and finishes in relatively little time (cf. a.o. Arnold et al., 2000; Badecker & Straub, 2002).

Overall, the results support our prediction that ambiguity as defined by the number of potential referents influences pronoun processing. Contrary to a secondary prediction, no indication was found that the form of the subject influences the processing of a subsequent object. However, as predicted, pupil dilation proved a successful tool for measuring online processing effort in language processing.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

References


Appendix

The verbs used in the experiment are presented in Table A1. The verbs satisfy a number of criteria. Because of a planned parallel experiment in Italian, the verbs had to be preferably used either transitively or reflexively in both Dutch and Italian and had to be able to occur with an animate subject and an animate object in these languages. Because of a planned experiment with children, simple (easily intelligible) verbs were chosen; this was checked through Age of Acquisition (AoA) and frequency data (Kuperman, Stadthagen-Gonzalez, & Brysbaert, 2012 (English); Moors et al., 2013 (Dutch); Marconi, Ott, Pesenti, Ratti, & Tavella, 1993 (Italian)). The potential appropriateness of the verbs for children aged 5 and up was checked by at least two native speakers of each language.

Table A1. The transitive and reflexive verbs that were used in the third clause of the stories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transitive verbs</th>
<th>Reflexive verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bedanken</td>
<td>ringraziare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bekijken</td>
<td>guardare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duwen</td>
<td>spingere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helpen</td>
<td>aiutare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiezen</td>
<td>scegliere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roepen</td>
<td>chiamare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slaan</td>
<td>colpire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekenen</td>
<td>ritarre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volgen</td>
<td>seguire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zien</td>
<td>vedere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>