

Supplemental Material

Table 1. The Test of Grammatical Comprehension for Children TCGB [33].

Structures	Number of Items	Sub-Categories
Locative items	14	Topological (under/over; in/out; beside/far) Projectives (front/back, from/to, between)
Inflectional items	16	Nominal (number → singular/plural; gender → male/female) Verbal (number → singular/plural; tense → present/past/future) Possessive (singular/plural)
Affirmative active items	10	SV: Subject Verb (i.e. "The mother is doing the washing") Reversible probable (i.e. "The mother is combing the little girl's hair") Reversible neutral (i.e. "The little boy is pushing the little girl") Reversible improbable (i.e. "The little boy feeds the mother") Reversible with subject object inanimate-animate (i.e. "The paper is burning the boy")
Negative active items	6	SV: Subject Verb (i.e. "The little boy isn't sleeping") SVO irreversible: Subject Verb Object irreversible (i.e. "The cat isn't eating the fish") SVO reversible: Subject Verb Object reversible (i.e. "The little girl isn't pushing the boy") Irreversible (i.e. "The apple is eaten by the little girl")
Affermative passive items	10	Reversible probable (i.e. "The girl is dressed by the mother") Reversible improbable (i.e. "The dog is being bitten by the boy") Reversible neutral (i.e. "The dog is being pulled by the man")
Negative passive items	6	SV (i.e. "The piano is not played") SVA irreversible: Subject Verb Agent irreversible (i.e. "The apple isn't taken by the little girl") SVA reversible: Subject Verb Agent reversible (i.e. "The boy is not pushed by the girl")
Relative items	8	Embedded (i.e. "The little boy who is on the table is eating the jam"), Right Branching (i.e. "The father is holding the balloon that the little boy is bursting")
Dative items	6	AAA: Animate-animate-animate (i.e. "The swallow's taking the worm to the little bird") AIA: Animate-inanimate-animate (i.e. "The father's taking the cigarettes to the little boy")

Abbreviations: SV: Subject Verb; SVO: Subject Verb Object; SVA: Subject Verb Agent; AAA: Animate Animate Animate; AIA: Animate Inanimate Animate.

Table 2. Grid of Analysis of Spontaneous Speech GASS.

GASS: Grid of Analysis of Spontaneous Speech				
Level	Mean chronological age (months)	Age range (months)	Mean Length of Utterance (words)	
Level 0	9	8-12	-	Pre-linguistic stage: spontaneous language production is limited to babbling, sounds, and sporadic single words.
Level 1	14	12-18	-	Holophrastic stage: true words are few in number but single word utterances begin to be used consistently.
Level 2	20	19-25	1.4	Early combinatorial or presyntactic stage: emergence of two and three word combinations but single word utterances prevail (about 80%).
Level 3	23	20-26	2.15	Telegraphic or protosyntactic stage: Emergence of subject-verb-object multiword structures that are ungrammatical for omission of free morphemes in most obligatory contexts
Level 4	27	24-31	2.6	Grammatical stage one: acquisition of full control of free morphology and basic rules of the main clause in simple sentences; most complex sentences still present omission of free morphemes and subordinate clause functors.
Level 5	31	28-34	3.1	Grammatical stage two: grammatical control extends to many types of complex sentences with production of well-formed, long and complex sentences.