

Supplemental Appendix A. Examples of code-mixing.

Example 1

4 years; 10 months; SK; Cantonese story generation

跟住	佢	好似	pirate	咁\
gan1zyu6	keoi5	hou2ci5	pirate	gam3
then	he	as if	pirate	this

[And then he was like a pirate]

In (1) the child borrowed an English noun, *pirate*, into his Cantonese story generation, assuming his expected position in Cantonese. In this example, *pirate* substitutes *hou2dou6* and is used as bare-noun without any English determiner or Cantonese classifier.

Example 2

4 years; 5 months; JK; Cantonese story generation

跟住	佢	搵	咗	everywhere
gan1zyu6	keoi5	wan2	zo2	everywhere
then	he	search	PERFECTIVE	everywhere

[And then he looked everywhere]

In (2) the child used the English adverb in his expected syntactic position in English, that is, after the verbal phrase search (*wan2zo2*). However, in Cantonese, an adverb is expected to precede the verbal phrase (in this particular case, a more complex structure with fronting of the phrase with universal quantification *dou6dou6* “everywhere” and an obligatory *dou1* “also” before the verb would be expected (cf. Matthews & Yip, 2011, p. 301).

Reference

Matthews, S., & Yip, V. (2011). *Cantonese: A comprehensive grammar*. London, United Kingdom: Routledge.