

### Supplemental Material S3. Error types and examples for potential errors.

Error Types/Potential Errors	Examples <sup>a</sup>
<i>Argument Structure</i>	
Omission of subject arguments	Error: ____ zài hé lǐ yóuyóǒng. (在河裡游泳) Target: <b>tā</b> zài hé lǐ yóuyóǒng. (他在河裡游泳) ‘He is swimming in the river.’
Omission of object arguments	Error: chēzi zhuàng dào le _____. (車子撞到了) Target: chēzi zhuàng dào le <b>nà kē shù</b> (車子撞到了那棵樹) ‘The car hit the tree.’
<i>Temporal Referencing</i>	
Lack of temporal referencing devices	Error: tā zhāi huā. (他摘花) Target: tā <b>zài</b> zhāi huā. (他在摘花) ‘He is picking flowers’ Target <sup>c</sup> : tā zhāi <b>wán huā le</b> . (他摘完花了) ‘He finished picking flowers.’
Misuse of aspect markers	Error: tā <b>zài</b> chuān zhe wàitào. (他在穿著外套) Target: tā chuān zhe wàitào. (他穿著外套) ‘He is wearing a coat.’
Misuse of auxiliary verbs	Error: tā <b>yào</b> zài wán bīngxiāng. (他要在玩冰箱) Target: tā zài wán bīngxiāng. (他在玩冰箱) ‘He is playing with the refrigerator.’
<i>Grammatical Morpheme</i>	
Misuse of classifiers	Error: yǒu yī ? <b>ge</b> shù (有一個樹) Target <sup>b</sup> : yǒu yī <b>kē</b> shù (有一棵樹) ‘There is a tree’
Omission of prepositions	Error: xiǎomāo tiào ____ tā shēnshàng. (小貓跳她身上) Target: xiǎomāo tiào <b>dào</b> tā shēnshàng. (小貓跳到她身上) ‘The cat jumped onto him’
Omission of possessive marker -de	Error: nà shì lǎoshī ____ shuǐtǒng. (那是老師桶子) Target: nà shì lǎoshī <b>de</b> shuǐtǒng. (那是老師的桶子) ‘That’s the teacher’s pale’

Error Types/Potential Errors	Examples
<i>Sentence Structure</i>	
Word order errors	Error: dǎo le yǐzi. (倒了椅子) Target: yǐzi dǎo le. (椅子倒了) ‘The chair fell over.’
Omission of sentence elements	Error: tā zài ____ chūifēngjī. (他在吹風機) Target: tā zài <b>yòng</b> chūifēngjī. (他在 <b>用</b> 吹風機) ‘He is using the hairdryer.’  Error: shù yè diào dào chē zi _____. (樹葉掉到車子) Target: shù yè diào dào chē zi <b>shàng</b> . (樹葉掉到車子上) ‘The leaves fell onto the car.’
Inappropriate addition of sentence elements	Error: māo mī kǎ <b>?zhù</b> zài shù shàng. (貓咪卡 <b>住</b> 在樹上) Target: māo mī kǎ zài shù shàng. (貓咪卡在樹上) ‘The cat was stuck in the tree.’
Misuse of sentence elements	Error: shuǐ pēn <b>?qǐ lái</b> le. (水噴 <b>起</b> 來了) Target: shuǐ pēn chū lái le. (水噴 <b>出</b> 來了) ‘The water sprayed out.’
<i>Fragment</i>	Examiner - zài shuō yí jiàn shì. (再說一件事) ‘Talk about one more thing.’ Child – yí ge hěn dà de dàn gāo (一個很大的蛋糕) ‘A very big cake.’
<i>Other</i>	Error: tā zài <b>shī gōng</b> mǎ lù. (他在 <b>施工</b> 馬路) Target: tā zài <b>xiū lǐ</b> mǎ lù. (他在 <b>修理</b> 馬路) ‘He is repairing the road.’  Error: tā zài <b>xǐ shuǐ</b> . (他在 <b>洗水</b> ) <sup>d</sup> ‘He is washing water.’  Error: jiě jie chuī dào yóu yǒng chí. (姊姊吹到游泳池) <sup>d</sup> ‘Sister blew to the swimming pool.’

Note:

<sup>a</sup> The symbol “?” indicates misuse or inappropriate addition; the underline indicates omission

<sup>b</sup> The target is determined from the context.

<sup>c</sup> More than one target is provided because there are several possible ways to repair the incompleteness of the sentence.

<sup>d</sup> The target is not provided in this example because we are not able to determine what the child means.