

Supplemental Material S3. Index of Productive Syntax items and their relation to English sentence structure.

Item	Description	Relation to knowledge of sentence structure
S2 S4	Subject–verb sequence Subject–verb–object sequence	Basic sentence types
N8	Two-word NP before verb	Phrasal elaboration of the subject NP; only third-person subjects can be elaborated
V4 V6 V10 V12 V13 V15 V16	Copula linking two nominals Auxiliary BE, DO, HAVE in VP Third-person singular present tense suffix Regular past-tense suffix Past-tense auxiliary Copula, modal, or auxiliary for emphasis or ellipsis Past-tense copula	Morphemes that mark sentences for tense and agreement Third-person singular subjects create opportunity for V10
V9 V11	Modal preceding verb Past-tense modal	Phrasal elaboration of the VP; modals fill the same position in sentence structure as tense/agreement morphemes
Q5 Q7	Negative morpheme between a subject and verb Negation of copula, modal, or auxiliary	Negation of predicate; appears in sentence structure between the subject NP and predicate
Q6 Q8	<i>Wh</i> – question with inverted modal, copula, or auxiliary Yes/no question with inverted modal, copula, or auxiliary	Transformation of declarative sentences into questions through movement/inversion of modal, copula, or auxiliary with grammatical subject
SS12	Conjoined sentences	Compound sentence formed by joining two sentences with conjunction <i>and</i> , <i>but</i> , or <i>or</i>
SS11 SS13 SS16 SS17 SS19	Propositional complement <i>Wh</i> – clause Relative clause Infinitive clause: new subject Fronted or center-embedded subordinate clause	Complex sentences formed by incorporating a dependent clause into the structure of the main clause

Note. NP = noun phrase; VP = verb phrase.