Supplemental Material S2.

Cohesion Relations (Examples)			
Participant	Brazilian Portuguese	English	Explanations
RH210 (participant	essa historinha aqui/	this story here/	This is an example of reiteration through repetition -
right hemisphere #	é de uma mãe/	is about a mother/	repetition is necessary for reference, avoiding ambiguity
210)	é meio distraída/	who is a little distracted/	
	saiu com as criança/	she went out with the children /	
	estacionou em algum lugar/	parked somewhere/	
	saiu pra fazer qualquer coisa/	went out to do something and left	
	e deixou as criança dentro do	the children in the car	
	carro		
PLH6 (participant	guri* achou o cachorro na rua/	boy found the dog on the street/	In this example, the symbol Ø represents an ellipsis.
left hemisphere # 6	Ø levou Ø para casa	Ø took Ø home	According to Antunes (2005), an ellipsis is a type of
			referencing. In Portuguese, the subject, or even the object in
			certain circumstances, does not have to be repeated. In this
			example, an English speaker would have said 'the boy took
			the dog home'. In Portuguese, the pronoun ele (he) would
			have been used in both cases and would not have resolved
			the ambiguity: 'ele levou ele para casa' (in Portuguese).
PLH 7 (participant	ele viu um cachorrinho/	he saw a puppy /	In this case, the pronoun he - which refers to the boy in the
left hemisphere # 7	vira-lata de cachorro de rua/	a stray dog /	story - does not have a reference. The pronoun does not
	ele gosta muito de cachorro	he likes dogs a lot	have a reference, which we call a textual cohesion error.
RH205 (participant	deve tá pedindo pra mãe deixar o	must be asking the mother to leave	A cohesion error is produced in this case because the
right hemisphere #	cachorro dentro de casa	the dog inside the house	subject (the boy) is missing. In other cases, the subject can
205			be easily taken up by the context, but this was not the case
			in this example.

^{*} Expression used in southern Brazil, synonymous of young boy