

Supplementary file A. Comparison of the grammatical features of Australian Aboriginal English (aka Home language: HL) and language disorder (LD) in Standard Australian English (aka School language: SL)

<i>AE/HL Features</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>LD Features in SAE/SL</i>	<i>Examples</i>
<i>Clause Structure</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Zero copula	‘they really big’ ‘where that car?’	<input type="checkbox"/> Omission of the copula	‘that my sister’
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/No Questions use statement form marked by intonation and tag; no auxiliary or no auxiliary reversal	Tags: ‘eh?’ in NQ; ‘inna’, ‘unna’ ‘you come from Cairns eh?’ ‘you wanna have some more, eh?’	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/No Questions use statement form marked by intonation, with no auxiliary or no auxiliary reversal	‘you like my car?’ ‘it’s my turn now?’
<input type="checkbox"/> WH questions use statement form marked by intonation, with no auxiliary fronting	‘where you go?’ ‘when he can go home?’	<input type="checkbox"/> WH Questions use statement form marked by intonation, with no auxiliary fronting	‘where you hiding?’
<input type="checkbox"/> Zero marking of subordinate and relative clauses	‘I seen one lady was fall in that water’	<input type="checkbox"/> Few complex sentences; limited use of subordinate or relative clauses; conjunctions are incorrect or omitted	‘He was looking for his frog. It was lost.’
<input type="checkbox"/> WH questions: what is used in place of ‘why’	‘what for she gotta go hospital?’	n/a	n/a

<i>AE/HL Features</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>LD Features in SAE/SL</i>	<i>Examples</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Topicalisation (topic-comment structure): complement in clause initial position; appositional NP expansion; appositive pronoun after NP	‘another woman he got’, ‘he buy motorcar, blue Toyota...’, ‘my uncle back there, Uncle Jim’, ‘my cousin, she ...’	n/a	n/a
<input type="checkbox"/> Existential ‘there’ in final position or expressed using ‘e got’	‘three pies there’ ‘when that tide go out, ‘e got plenty mussels’	n/a	n/a
<input type="checkbox"/> Relative clauses may be introduced by ‘where’ or ‘what’	‘that fella where him got one eye...’	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> Obligatory verb arguments are omitted	‘went swimming in the pool’ ‘put the ball’
n/a	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> Fewer elaborated noun phrases	‘the toad’ vs ‘the big ugly brown toad’
n/a	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> Few passive forms	‘the rabbit ran and the dog chased it’
n/a	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> Incorrect word order	‘him running is’ ‘it climbed there over’

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<i>Verb Phrase</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Zero auxiliary; progressive marked with 'ing' only	'he chasing a ball'	<input type="checkbox"/> Omission of auxiliaries	'they all eating cake'
<input type="checkbox"/> Zero regular tense inflections	'that girl climb that tree' 'my baby like icecream'	<input type="checkbox"/> Omission of regular tense inflections	'she pick up the book' 'he want his mum'
<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular past tense is marked with regular or participle form	'I seen...' 'them catched...'	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular past tense is unmarked or regularised	'I see him go yesterday' 'they buyed a burger'
<input type="checkbox"/> Zero subject-verb agreement	'them was walking'	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of subject-verb agreement	'they is running'
<input type="checkbox"/> Double negatives, including alternative forms (nomo, nothing, never)	'they not give us nothing' 'I never went to school yesterday' 'that fella got nothing clothes on'	<input type="checkbox"/> Omission or alternative expression of negative forms	'he no like me'
n/a	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> Omission of present progressive	'mummy eat cake'
n/a	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> Omission of past tense modals	'he thought he eat it all'
n/a	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> Omission of infinitive 'to'	'He's going paint it'

<i>AE/HL Features</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>LD Features in SAE/SL</i>	<i>Examples</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Past tense marked with alternative forms including 'bin', 'before' 'that time'	'I bin go to town' 'e bin walking long way home'	n/a	n/a
<input type="checkbox"/> Future tense marked with forms of 'go' or 'gotta' with zero marking of the auxiliary	'you gotta come...' 'e go come back tomorrow'	n/a	n/a
<input type="checkbox"/> Verb transitivity marked with 'im'/'em'	'they catchem fish'	n/a	n/a
<i>Noun Phrase</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Zero plural inflection; plurality marked by determiners and quantifiers	'ee catch some turtle'	<input type="checkbox"/> Omission of regular plural inflection	'I want two pencil'
<input type="checkbox"/> Variation in determiner use; fewer definite & indefinite articles; greater use of 'one, this, that, these, those'	'ee catch that turtle'	<input type="checkbox"/> Determiners are omitted or used incorrectly	'I see boy'

<i>AE/HL Features</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>LD Features in SAE/SL</i>	<i>Examples</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Pronouns vary in form, gender may be unmarked ‘ee’ for he/ she’; second person may be marked for plurality (yous, you mob, them two)	‘they stay inside they house’ ‘where yous going?’)	<input type="checkbox"/> Pronouns are incorrect for case, number and gender	‘him is getting they hats’ ‘he a tall lady’
<input type="checkbox"/> Zero possessive inflection; possession marked by: NN juxtaposition; or use of alternative forms such as ‘blong’ or ‘for’	‘that my cousin house’ ‘Billy car’ vs ‘Billy’s car’ ‘baby blong horse’ vs ‘the horse’s baby’ ‘that dog for Alan’ vs ‘Alan’s dog’	<input type="checkbox"/> Omission of possessive inflection	‘I see daddy car’
<input type="checkbox"/> Prepositions vary and may be unmarked, with less specific quantification of time and space	‘he drive home in night time’ vs ‘he drove home at night’ ‘she go school this morning’ vs ‘she went to school this morning’	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepositions are incorrect	‘my car is going out the road’
n/a	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular plurals are unmarked or marked with regular inflection	‘there are lotsa block’ ‘Dad got two fishes’

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<input type="checkbox"/> Adjectives may come before or after the noun, and may have the suffix 'one'	'e got new car, red-one' vs 'he's got a new red car'	n/a	n/a
<input type="checkbox"/> Adjectives may be intensified using superlatives or reduplication	'we catch one biggest turtle' vs 'we caught a really big turtle' 'catch long long one' vs caught a very long one'	n/a	n/a
<input type="checkbox"/> Comparatives use 'more' in addition to the 'er' suffix	'that one more better'	n/a	n/a

Adapted from: Pearce, W. M. et al., (2015). Dialectal grammatical differences in oral narratives of school-aged Indigenous Australian children. *International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology*, 17, 335-345.