

S1. Dutch Grammatical Gender

It is important for this study to note that many dominant Papiamentu speakers that participated in the experiment also speak Dutch. In contrast to Papiamentu, Dutch has a two-way gender system that distinguishes between common gender (nouns that are preceded by the Dutch article *de*) and neuter gender (nouns that are preceded by the Dutch article *het*). These two gender categories are distributed unequally as the common gender comprises around 75% of all Dutch nouns (Pablos et al 2018). Gender can be seen as lexically specific property of nouns, which is part of a noun's lexical entry rather than being computed online (Blom, Poliřenska and Unsworth 2008). Example (1) exemplifies the two gender categories in Dutch and their English equivalent:

(1) a.
Dutch: *De* tafel
English equivalent: The table-COMMON
Papiamentu equivalent: E mesa

b.
Dutch: *Het* huis
English equivalent: The House-NEUTER
Papiamentu equivalent: E kas

Grammatical gender in Dutch is marked on a number of agreeing elements accompanying the noun or referring to it. Definite and demonstrative articles, relative pronouns and adjectives agree with the gender of the noun (Brouwer, Sprenger and Unsworth 2017; Blom, Poliřenska and Unsworth 2008). The gender encoding of attributive adjectives in Dutch also comes in two forms. (y) is an example of this distinction:

(y) a. Een grote kat
A big cat-COMMON
b. Een groot meisje
A big girl-NEUTER

The distinction between common and neuter gender in Dutch is neutralized in the plural form. Plural nouns in Dutch always precede the common determiner *de* (Blom et al. 2008). Example (2) illustrates the plural forms of the common noun 'table' and the neuter noun 'house':

- (2) a. De tafels
The tables-PLURAL
- b. De* huizen
The houses-PLURAL

Grammatical gender in Dutch is acquired relatively late by monolingual children; they continue to make production errors with neuter gender until at least age 6, overgeneralizing common gender forms of the article. This is in contrast to the acquisition of gender marking in other languages such as Spanish where gender is acquired at a younger age.

Table S1: Participant group characteristics from the Language History Questionnaire

Variable	Dutch Dominant	Papiamentu Dominant	Spanish Dominant	Heritage Spanish-Papiamentu
Papiamentu AoA ¹	Primary/Secondary School	1-4 years	> 18 years	Primary School
Country of Birth	Curaçao, The Netherlands	Curaçao	Colombia, Venezuela, Spain	Curaçao, Venezuela
Papiamentu Ability	Extended Conversation	Extended Conversation	Basic Conversation	Extended Conversation
Spanish Ability	Basic Conversation	Basic Conversation	Extended Conversation	Basic/Extended Conversation
Language at School	Dutch	Papiamentu and Dutch	Spanish, some English	Papiamentu and Dutch
Language at Home	Dutch	Mostly Papiamentu	Spanish	Mostly Spanish

¹AoA = Age of Acquisition

References

- (Blom et al. 2008) Blom, Elma, Daniela Poliřenská, & Sharon Unsworth. 2008. The acquisition of grammatical gender in Dutch. *Second Language Research* 24(3): 259-265.
- (Brouwer et al. 2017) Brouwer, Susanne, Simone Sprenger & Sharon Unsworth. (2017). Processing grammatical gender in Dutch: Evidence from eye movements. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology* 159: 50-65.
- (Pablos et al. 2019) Pablos, Leticia, M. Carmen Parafita Couto, Bastien Boutonnet, Amy de Jong, Marlou

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