DEICTIC VERBS IN HERITAGE BILINGUALS

Appendix A: Examples of verbal productions (including *venir*) across the five groups of Spanish speakers for each scene

(a) Frog

*llamar* (call), *llamar, pero [verbos varios]* (call, but [other verb]), *llamar, pero no venir* (call, but not come)

| SPANISH                  | Spanish adults | 8/9-year-olds | 6-year-olds | 12-year-olds | Spanish heritage |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| *llamar*                 | 15  83%        | 29  57%       | 4  100%     | 19  90%      | 107  87%         |
| *llamar, pero [verbos varios]* | 3  17%        | 4  8%         | 0  0%       | 0  0%        | 11  9%           |
| *llamar, pero no venir*  | 0  0%          | 1  2%         | 0  0%       | 2  10%       | 5  4%            |
| Total Vs                 | 18  100%       | 51  100%      | 4  100%     | 21  100%     | 123  100%        |

(b) Mole

*aparecer* (appear), *encontrar* (find), *morder/picar* (bite/sting), *salir* (go out), *otros varios* (other verbs)

| SPANISH                  | Spanish adults | 8/9-year-olds | 6-year-olds | 12-year-olds | Spanish heritage |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| *aparecer*               | 1  10%         | 0  0%         | 1  11%      | 0  0%        | 0  0%            |
| *encontrar*              | 1  10%         | 2  7%         | 1  11%      | 0  0%        | 4  7%            |
| *morder/picar*           | 0  0%          | 4  13%        | 0  0%       | 0  0%        | 13  23%          |
| *salir*                  | 6  60%         | 20  67%       | 6  67%      | 8  80%       | 31  55%          |
| *otros varios*           | 3  30%         | 4  13%        | 1  11%      | 2  20%       | 8  14%           |
| *venir*                  | 0  0%          | 0  0%         | 0  0%       | 0  0%        | 0  0%            |
| Total Vs                 | 10  100%       | 30  100%      | 9  100%     | 10  100%     | 56  100%         |

(c) Bees

*coger* (pick up), *correr* (run), *corretear* (surround), *(per)seguir* (follow, chase), *salir* (go out), *ir* (go), *otros varios* (other verbs)

| SPANISH                  | Spanish adults | 8/9-year-olds | 6-year-olds | 12-year-olds | Spanish heritage |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| *coger*                  | 0  0%          | 0  0%         | 0  0%       | 0  0%        | 4  6%            |
| *correr*                 | 0  0%          | 0  0%         | 0  0%       | 0  0%        | 5  7%            |
| *corretear*              | 0  0%          | 0  0%         | 0  0%       | 3  30%       | 0  0%            |
| *(per)seguir*            | 0  0%          | 6  20%        | 4  42%      | 5  50%       | 18  25%          |
| *salir*                  | 7  70%         | 16  53%       | 5  42%      | 1  10%       | 17  24%          |
| *ir*                     | 0  0%          | 5  17%        | 0  0%       | 0  0%        | 15  21%          |
| *otros varios*           | 3  30%         | 1  3%         | 2  17%      | 1  10%       | 11  16%          |
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|   | 0  0% | 1  3% | 0  0% | 0  0% | 0  0% |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Vs | 10 100% | 30 100% | 12 100% | 10 100% | 70 100% |

(d) **Owl**

*aparecer* (appear), *asustar* (frighten), *hacer caer* (make fall), *ver* (see), *haber* (be/take place), *salir* (go out), *otros varios* (other verbs)

| SPANISH     | Spanish adults | 8/9-year-olds Spain | 6-year-olds Mexico | 12-year-olds Mexico | Spanish heritage |
|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| aparecer    | 1 17%          | 1 3%                | 0 0%               | 0 0%                | 0 0%             |
| asustar     | 0 0%           | 3 10%               | 0 0%               | 1 10%               | 2 5%             |
| hacer caer  | 0 0%           | 0 0%                | 0 0%               | 0 0%                | 3 5%             |
| ver         | 0 0%           | 0 0%                | 0 0%               | 0 0%                | 4 7%             |
| haber       | 0 0%           | 3 10%               | 0 0%               | 1 10%               | 5 9%             |
| salir       | 5 83%          | 19 63%              | 6 67%              | 6 60%               | 29 50%           |
| otros varios| 0 0%           | 4 13%               | 3 33%              | 2 20%               | 12 21%           |
| venir       | 0 0%           | 0 0%                | 0 0%               | 0 0%                | 2 3%             |
| Total Vs    | 6 100%         | 30 100%             | 9 100%             | 10 100%             | 58 100%          |

(e) **Deer**

*aparecer* (appear), *(re)coger* (pick up), *encontrar* (find), *ser/haber* (be/take place), *sostener* (hold), *salir* (go out), *otros varios* (other verbs)

| SPANISH     | Spanish adults | 8/9-year-olds Spain | 6-year-olds Mexico | 12-year-olds Mexico | Spanish heritage |
|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| aparecer    | 0 0%           | 1 3%                | 1 10%              | 0 0%                | 0 0%             |
| *(re)coger* | 0 0%           | 3 30%               | 0 0%               | 0 0%                | 10 13%           |
| encontrar   | 1 11%          | 2 7%                | 1 10%              | 0 0%                | 7 9%             |
| ser/haber   | 0 0%           | 11 37%              | 0 0%               | 8 80%               | 17 22%           |
| sostener    | 0 0%           | 4 13%               | 2 20%              | 0 0%                | 18 23%           |
| salir       | 5 67%          | 19 63%              | 1 10%              | 0 0%                | 9 11%            |
| otros varios| 2 22%          | 2 7%                | 5 50%              | 2 20%               | 15 19%           |
| venir       | 0 0%           | 0 0%                | 0 0%               | 0 0%                | 3 4%             |
| Total Vs    | 9 100%         | 30 100%             | 10 100%            | 10 100%             | 79 100%          |
DEICTIC VERBS IN HERITAGE BILINGUALS

(f) **Frog family**

*estar (be), haber (be/take place), aparecer (appear), llegar (arrive), ir (go), salir (go out)*

| SPANISH | Spanish adult | 8/9-year-olds Spain | 6-year-olds Mexico | 12-year-olds Mexico | Spanish heritage |
|---------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| estar   | 2 100%        | 5 36%                | 0 0%               | 0 0%                | 17 57%            |
| haber   | 0 0%          | 1 7%                 | 0 0%               | 1 33%               | 5 17%             |
| aparecer| 0 0%          | 2 14%                | 0 0%               | 0 0%                | 0 0%              |
| llegar  | 0 0%          | 0 0%                 | 0 0%               | 1 33%               | 0 0%              |
| ir      | 0 0%          | 0 0%                 | 0 0%               | 0 0%                | 2 7%              |
| salir   | 0 0%          | 6 43%                | 2 100%             | 1 33%               | 4 13%             |
| venir   | 0 0%          | 2 14%                | 0 0%               | 0 0%                | 2 7%              |
| Total Vs| 2 100%        | 14 100%              | 2 100%             | 3 100%              | 30 100%           |
DEICTIC VERBS IN HERITAGE BILINGUALS

Appendix B: Productions from corpus study

Spanish heritage speakers

**English**

(1) He called his name but nobody **came** (SP/ENG HER-10/11: 22132099)

(2) This deer **came** along and picked up the boy (SP/ENG HER-10/11: 22232065)

(3) A big owl **came** and scared him (SP/ENG HER-10/11: 11232167)

(4) A bird **came** and tried to **attack** him (SP/ENG HER-10/11: 22232410)

**Spanish**

(5) **la llamó y la llamó y no vino** (SP/ENG HER-10/11: 22132056)

   it he.called and it he.called and [the frog] **NEG come**

   ‘He called and he called, but the frog didn’t come.’

(6) **y llamaron rana, rana, pero no vino** (SP/ENG HER-10/11: 11132198)

   and they.called frog, frog, but **NEG come**

   ‘And they called ‘frog, frog’ but the frog didn’t come.’

(7) **llamaron son nombre pero nadie vino** (SP/ENG HER-10/11: 22132099)

   they.called his name but **no one came**

   ‘They called his name but no one came.’

(8) **cuando vino un reindeer** (SP/ENG HER-10/11: 22132056)

   when **came a reindeer**

   ‘When a reindeer came along.’

(9) **pero vino el reindeer** (SP/ENG HER-10/11: 11131281)

   but **came the reindeer**

   ‘But the reindeer came.’
DEICTIC VERBS IN HERITAGE BILINGUALS

English monolingual speakers

(10) A mole **came** and **pinched** him on the nose (ENG-adult: 31332118)

(11) Then a bird **came** (ENG-adult: 31331470)

(12) Then a deer **came** (ENG-adult: 31332236)

Spanish monolingual speakers

(13) y de repente *salió* un topo (MEX-12: 1204)

and suddenly *went out* a mole

‘And suddenly a mole comes out.’

(14) después *salió* una lechuza (MEX-12: 09b)

after *went out* an owl

‘Then an owl came out.’

(15) y del agujero *sale* un buho (MEX-12: 09c)

and from the hole *goes out* an owl

‘And an owl comes out of the hole.’

(16) *aparece* un buho (SP-8/9: yb0801)

there *appears* an owl

‘An owl appears’

(17) entonces *aparece* un buho (SP-adult: 20b)

then *there appears* an owl

‘Then an owl appears’

(18) el ciervo *sale* corriendo (MEX-12: 09f)

the deer *goes out running*

‘The deer comes running out,’
(19) y esas ramas no eran ramas sino era un venado (MEX-12: 1209)

and those branches NEG were branches instead was a deer

‘And those branches were not branches. Rather, they were a deer’

(20) y las abejas lo están persiguiendo (MEX-6: 602)

and the bees him are chasing

‘And the bees are chasing him’

(21) luego las abejas empezaron a perseguir al perro (MEX-12: 1207)

then the bees started to chase to the dog

‘Then the bees started chasing the dog’
Appendix C: Test and filler items in the Acceptability Study

Motion away from the protagonist using *ir*

(22)  Jaime y Sara son compañeros de trabajo.

    Jaime and Sara work together.

    Esta mañana, Jaime *fue* a la oficina de Sara para verla.

    This morning, Jaime **went** to Sara's office to see her.

(23)  David y Alex son amigos.

    David and Alex are friends.

    Ayer, David *fue* al cine con Alex.

    Yesterday, David **went** to the movies with Alex.

(24)  Teresa es futbolista.

    Teresa is a soccer player.

    La semana pasada su equipo *fue* a California para jugar un partido.

    Last week, her team **went** to California to play a game.

(25)  Hace 5 años, Charlie estaba de viaje en Hawaii.

    Mientras estaba allí, *fue* a ver un volcán.

    Five years ago, Charlie was on a trip in Hawaii.

    While he was there, he **went** to see a volcano.

(26)  Violeta era profesora.

    Un día, *fue* al trabajo y sus estudiantes la sorprendieron con un regalo muy bonito.

    Violeta was a teacher.

    One day, she **went** to work and her students surprised her with a beautiful gift.
DEICTIC VERBS IN HERITAGE BILINGUALS

Motion away from the protagonist using venir

(27) Jorge estaba de paseo por el campo.
    De repente, vino a un árbol enorme y majestuoso.
    Jorge was walking through the countryside.
    Suddenly, he came to an enormous and majestic tree.

(28) Hace tres años Martín se mudó para la ciudad.
    Este verano, vino a la casa de sus abuelos en el campo por 2 semanas.
    Three years ago, Martin moved to the city.
    This summer, he came to his grandparents’ house in the country for 2 weeks.

(29) El otro día, Lola salió con sus amigas.
    Cuando vino al restaurante, estaba entusiasmada.
    The other day, Lola went out with her friends.
    When she came to the restaurant, she was excited.

(30) Roberto estaba en una excursión en la selva.
    De repente, vino a un río con cocodrilos.
    Roberto was on an adventure in the jungle.
    Suddenly, he came to a river with crocodiles.

(31) Carlos estaba nadando en el mar.
    Después de un rato, vino a unas rocas y descansó.
    Carlos was swimming in the sea.
    After a while, he came to some rocks and rested.
Motion toward a hearer in dialogue using \textit{ir}

(32) Lucía está en Sevilla y Fátima está en Londres. Están hablando por teléfono cuando Lucía le dice, “\textit{Voy} a Sevilla mañana para verte.”

Lucía was in Sevilla and Fátima was in London. They are talking on the phone when Lucía says, “I’m \textbf{going} to Sevilla tomorrow to see you.”

(33) Alicia tiene un regalo para su abuela. Esta mañana la llamó y le dijo,

“\textit{Voy} a tu casa luego para darte el regalo.”

Alicia has a gift for her grandmother. This morning she called her and said,

“I’m \textbf{going} to your house later to give you a gift.”

(34) Al llegar del trabajo, el padre de Oscar vio que no había terminado su tarea. Lo llamó desde la sala y Oscar le contestó,

“¡Ya \textit{voy}, papá!”

Upon arriving from work, Oscar's dad saw that he hadn't finished his homework. He called him from the living room and Oscar responded,

"I'm \textbf{going}, dad!"

(35) Lucas se cayó de su bicicleta y llamó a su hermano que iba delante. Su hermano se dio la vuelta y chilló,

“¡Ya \textit{voy} hermano!”

Lucas fell off his bike and called for his big brother who was in front of him. His brother turned around and shouted,

“I'm \textbf{going}, brother!”

(36) Adriana llamó a su amiga por teléfono para pedirle ayuda con un proyecto de la escuela. Su amiga le dijo,
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“Voy para tu casa ahora mismo para ayudarte.”

Adriana called her friend on the phone to ask for help with a school project. Her friend said, “I'm going to your house right not to help you.”

**Motion toward a hearer in dialogue using venir**

(37) Al llegar a casa, la mamá de Angelica se encontró con un desorden en la sala. Molesta, llamó a Angelica y ella le respondió:

“¡Ya vengo, mamá!”

Upon arriving home, Angelica’s mom found a disaster in the living room. Angry, she called Angelica and she responded:

“I’m coming, mom!”

(38) Samuel vio un vídeo buenísimo en Instagram y llamó a Diego para enseñárselo. Diego le contestó: “¡Ya vengo, Samuel!”

Diego and Samuel are housemates. Samuel saw a great video on Instagram and called Diego to show him. Diego answered him: “I’m coming, Samuel!”

(39) Laura encontró un insecto raro en el jardín y quería enseñárselo a su papá. Lo llamó y el papá respondió: “¡Ya vengo, Laura!”

Laura found a strange insect in the garden and wanted to show it to her dad. She called him and her dad answered: “I’m coming, Laura!”

(40) Emilio y Enrique están hablando por teléfono. Emilio le cuenta que tiene un videogame nuevo. Enrique le contesta,

"Vengo a tu casa ahora mismo para jugarlo contigo."

Emilio and Enrique are talking on the phone. Emilio says he has a new videogame. Enrique replies, "I'm coming over right now to play with you."
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(41) Esta noche hay una gran fiesta en la casa de Darío. Raúl lo llama para confirmar su asistencia y le dice, “¡Vengo a tu fiesta esta noche!”

Tonight there is a big party at Dario's house. Raul calls him to confirm he is attending and says, “I'm coming to your party tonight!”

Motion toward the protagonist using venir with a null subject

(42) Alejandro estaba paseando a su perro. De repente, el perro se soltó de la correa para perseguir a una ardilla.

Alejandro was walking his dog when he got loose chasing a squirrel.

Alejandro lo llamó, pero no vino.

Alejandro called him, but he didn’t come.

(43) Hoy fue el papá de Julia a recogerla de la guardería.

Today Julia’s dad went to pick her up from school.

La llamó desde la puerta de la clase, pero Julia estaba jugando y no vino.

He called her from the classroom door, but Julia was playing and didn’t come.

(44) Alvaro vive en el campo. Un día, no pudo encontrar a su gato.

Alvaro lives in the countryside. One day he couldn’t find his cat.

Lo llamó por toda la casa, pero no vino.

He called all around the house, but she didn’t come.

(45) María tenía un pajarito que se escapó.

Maria had a pet bird that escaped.

Lo llamó y lo llamó pero no vino.

She called it and called it, but it didn't come.
DEICTIC VERBS IN HERITAGE BILINGUALS

(46) Nelson estaba jugando en el jardín.
    Su madre lo llamó para que entrara a cenar, pero no le hizo caso y no vino.
    Nelson was playing in the garden.
    His mother called him to eat dinner, but he ignored her and didn't come.

Motion toward the protagonist using venir with VS word order

(47) Laila soñó que estaba en el país de las maravillas y que había animales fantásticos por
todas partes.
    Vino un unicornio y le lamió la mano.
    Laila dreamed that she was in Wonderland and there were fantastical animals
everwhere.
    A unicorn came and licked her hand.

(48) Valentina era una cantante muy buena.
    Vino mucha gente a su primer concierto.
    Valentina was a very good singer.
    A lot of people came to her first concert.

(49) Las joyas de la reina eran preciosas.
    Un día, vino un rey de otro país para ver las joyas y decidió comprarlas.
    The queen's jewels were beautiful.
    One day, came another king to see the jewels and decided to buy them.

(50) Correr maratones es muy difícil, pero Nina es una campeona.
    Un día, vino una niña de 7 años para preguntarle si la ayudaría a entrenar.
    Running marathons is hard, but Nina is a champion.
DEICTIC VERBS IN HERITAGE BILINGUALS

One day, a 7 year old girl **came** to ask her if she would train her.

(51) Juan vivía en una ciudad muy grande.

Un día salió a la calle y **vino** un mendigo a pedirle dinero.

Juan lived in a big city.

One day when he went out and a beggar **came** to ask him for money.

**Motion toward the protagonist using venir with SV word order**

(52) Ayer Stephanie hizo un pastel de chocolate divino y llamó a su amiga Cristina para que lo probara. Cristina **vino** a la cocina inmediatamente.

Yesterday Stephanie baked a delicious chocolate cake and she called her friend Cristina to try it. Cristina **came** to the kitchen right away.

(53) Daniel ha estado en el hospital durante una semana después de haber tenido un accidente.

Hoy, su amigo Antonio **vino** a visitarlo al hospital.

Daniel has been in the hospital for a week after an accident.

Today, Antonio **came** to visit him in the hospital.

(54) Una vez, un niño viajó al Polo Norte para buscar a Papá Noel.

Mientras caminaba por la nieve, un reno **vino** al niño y lo miró a los ojos.

One time, a child traveled to the North Pole to look for Santa Claus.

While he was walking through the snow, a reindeer **came** to the boy and looked him in the eyes.

(55) Raquel y Andrea son amigas de la escuela.

Hoy, Andrea **vino** a la casa de Raquel para estudiar.

Raquel and Andrea are school friends.

Today, Andrea **came** to Raquel's house to study.
Hace 1 año, Bernardo se hizo famoso.
De repente, mucha gente vino a su casa para intentar verlo.
One year ago, Bernardo became famous.
Suddenly, lots of people came to his house to try to see him.

Petra le regaló unos zapatos a Clara por su cumpleaños.
Emocionada, Clara se puso el zapatos nuevos.
Petra gave Clara new shoes for her birthday.
Excited, Clara put on the new shoes.

Rodrigo se fue de viaje a Sudáfrica.
Se llevó dos maleta.
Rodrigo went on a trip to South Africa.
He took two suitcase.

Irene preparó sus materiales para la escuela. Tenía tres libros dentro de la mochila.
Solo tenía un lápices.
Irene prepared her school materials. She had three books in her backpack.
She only had one pencils.

Zoe fue a la tienda a comprar algunas cosas que quería.
Le encantan sus nuevos cadenas de oro.
Zoe went to the store to buy some new things she wanted.
She loves her new gold chains.