appendix

The appendix presents the grammatical subcategories within each of the three main semantic categories used in the paper, i.e., *Communication*, *Emotions*, and *Thoughts*. The examples are given in Danish with a translation into English that preserves the relevant grammatical features as far as possible. In the examples, (.) indicates a pause of less than one second, (2) a pause of two seconds.

All the examples are from the narratives told by children with autism except for the examples of three constructions that none of the children with autism uses, i.e., free indirect speech, direct speech after a positional verb or a form of *være* ’be’, and a causal clause with the coordinating conjunction *for* ’for, since’. All types are found in the narratives from the typically developing children except for direct speech without any utterance verb (only used by one child with autism).

communication

Activity only

* drengen råber af frøen – ‘the boy is shouting at the frog’

Utterance verb with nominal object

* så står han og råber nogle ord garanteret som der ikke er (.) særlig (1) som jeg ikke gider at bruge – ’then he is shouting some words guaranteed which are not (.) particularly (.) which I don’t bother to use’

Non-verbal communication without propositional content

* og hunden sidder stadigvæk inde i nettet mens han vinker med knytnæve efter (.) frøen – ’and the dog is still in the net while he is waving fists at (.) the frog’

Causative with causee and infinitival complement

* så drengen beder hunden om at gå hen på den ene side af træet (.) øh mens han går over på det anden side – ’so the boy asks the dog to go to one side of the tree (.) uh while he goes to the other side’

Indirect speech after utterance verb or verb of nonverbal indication

* og han råber til frøen at den skal komme tilbage – ’and he shouts to the frog that it should come back’
* ‘drengen peger den vej hvor hunden skal gå’ – ‘the boy points in the direction that the dog must go’

One-word greeting or expression after utterance verb

* han gik ud i badeværelset (2) og sagde “hej” til dem – ’he went into the bathroom and said “hello” to them’

Free indirect speech after utterance verb

* eller drengen sagde til hunden at nu nu skulle de finde på noget – ’or the boy said to the dog that now now they must come up with something’

Direct speech after utterance verb

* og så sagde frøen “nej nej lad være med at gøre mig fortræd” – ’and then the frog said, “no, no, don’t hurt me”’

Direct speech with no utterance verb

* {different voice:} “nu fanger jeg dig” (.) {different voice:} ‘”nej (3) det gør du ikke” – {different voice:} “now I’ll catch you” (.) {different voice:} “no (3) you won’t”

emotions

An unmodified subject complement of emotion

* og frøen (.) ser meget sur ud – ’and the frog (.) looks very mad’

A subject complement of emotion with a nominal object

* han blev gal på frøen – ’he got mad at the frog’

A subject complement of emotion with an infinitival complement

* han var glad for at se (.) drengen og hunden – ’he was pleased to see (.) the boy and the dog’

A subject complement of emotion with a finite complement

* og frøen er er glad for at den kunne slippe væk –’and the frog is is pleased that it managed to get away’

A subject complement of emotion with a causal clause justifying an emotion

* der blev frøen glad fordi at han fandt endnu mere vand – ’there the frog got pleased because he found even more water’

thoughts

A modal verb

* og så ville de fange frøen – ’and then they wanted to catch the frog’ (*ville* is a modal verb in Danish)

Infinitival complement after a preposition of purpose or subordinated to a modal verb and a dynamic directional adverb

* ham og hans hund løb omgående øh (.) øh ned mod (.) dammen for at fange øh frøen – ’him and his dog immediately ran uh (.) uh down towards (.) the pond in order to catch uh the frog’
* der var (.) engang (.) en lille dreng (.) han vi- ud at fange frøer – ’once upon (.) a time (.) a small boy (.) he wou- out to catch frogs’

Infinitival complement of a cognitive verb

* så gør de sig k- klar til at fange den – ’then they make themselves r- ready to catch it’

Finite complement of a cognitive verb

* frøen synes det er ret sjovt – ’the frog thinks it is quite funny’

Direct speech after a cognitive verb

* og nu tænker vist drengen nok (.) “det var dråben. nu vil jeg (.) hellere have fang- (.) nu vil jeg fange den frø her” – ’and now the boy is probably thinking, (.) “that was the last straw. now I’ll (.) rather get caugh- (.) now I’ll catch that frog here”’

Direct speech after s positional verb or a form of *være* ’be’

* og frøen er sådan lidt “nej hvorfor skulle han fange mig” – ’and the frog is such a little “no why should he catch me”’

Free indirect style

* drengen løftede nettet var helt sikker på at nuhavde han frøen – ’the boy lifted the net was quite certain that now he had the frog’

Causal clause with *fordi* ’because’ about motivations or thoughts

* nu tager jeg dig (.) fordi du har gjort sådan noget mod frøen – ’and now I’ll catch you because you did that to the frog’

Causal clause with *for* ’since’ (coordinating conjunction) about motivations or thoughts

* han vil række ud for at fange frøen for han vil jo gerne (.) have frøen (.) fange frøen ja – ’he wants to reach out to catch the frog since he wants (.) to have the frog (.) catch the frog yes’