

Supplementary Materials

Table S1. *Mean (\pm SD) Characteristics of Participants' Language Background*

Item	L1 (Chinese)	L2 (English)	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Quick Placement Test	--	34.24 \pm 5.24	--	--
Listening	5.29 \pm .71	3.55 \pm 1.19	-7.96	< .001
Speaking	4.98 \pm .64	3.67 \pm 1.12	-6.54	< .001
Reading	4.76 \pm .88	3.86 \pm 1.39	-4.50	< .001
Writing	5.07 \pm .81	3.62 \pm 1.38	-5.96	< .001

Table S2. *English Proficiency Classification Criteria of QPT Scores*

Alte	Paper and pen test score	Council of Europe Level
0 beginner	0-17	A1
1 elementary	18-29	A2
2 lower intermediate	30-39	B1
3 upper intermediate	40-47	B2
4 advanced	48-54	C1
5 very advanced	54-60	C2

Table S3. *Head Position Conditions of the Stimuli*

Head-initial (noun-verb)		Head-final (verb-noun)	
L1	L2	L1	L2
日出	Sunrise	操场	Playground
心跳	Heartbeat	浴室	Bathroom
水滴	Water-drop	滑板	Skateboard
地震	Earthquake	生日	Birthday
枪战	Gunfight	玩伴	Playmate
梦游	Sleepwalk	爬树	Climb tree
被罩	Bedcover	跳绳	Jump rope
脚印	Footprint	画笔	Paint pen
气流	Airflow	舞厅	Dance hall
手写	Hand write	跑道	Runway
机洗	Machine-wash	搓板	Washboard
山崩	Landslide	转盘	Turntable
唇读	Lip-read	邮局	Post office
耳塞	Earplug	露天	Open-air

Figure S1. *Stimulus Pictures in the Joint Production-Comprehension Task.*

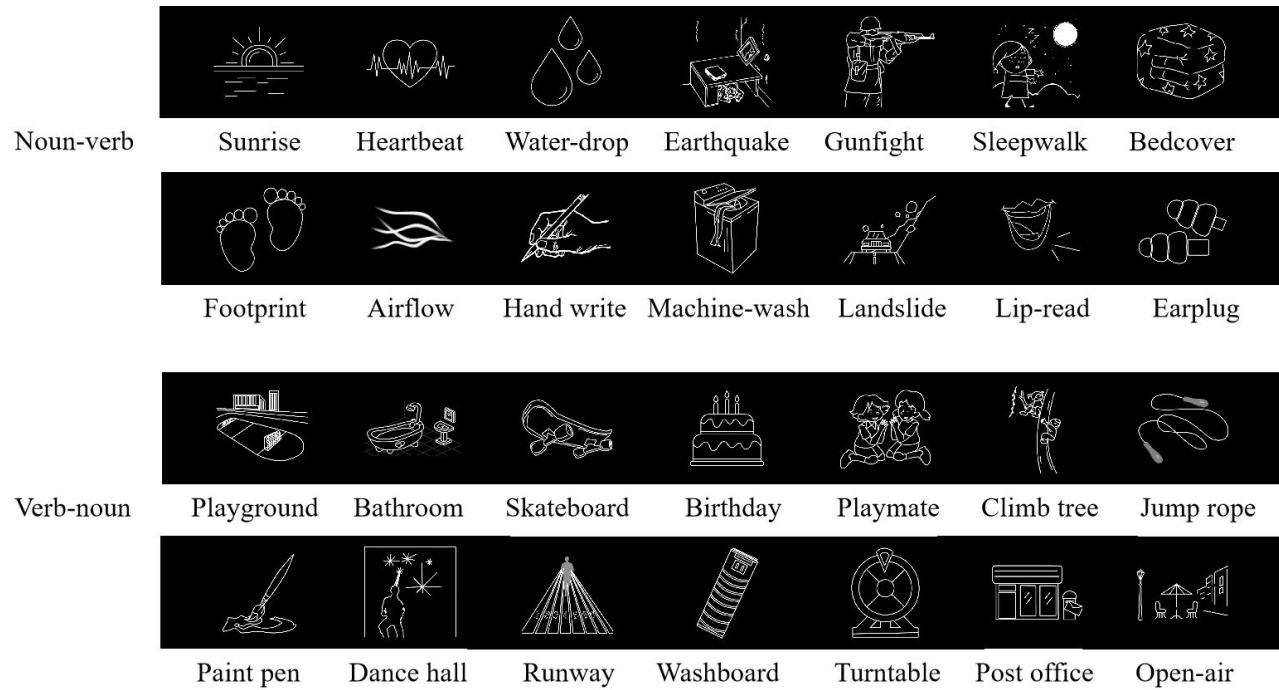
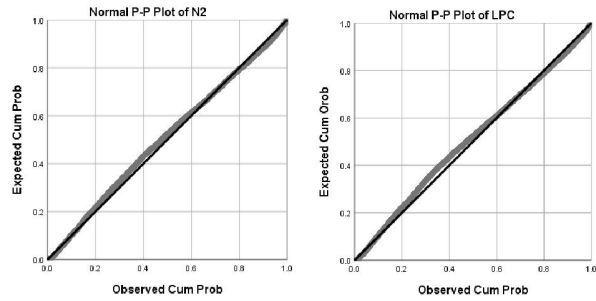


Table S4. *Characteristics of the Stimuli (Mean \pm SD).*

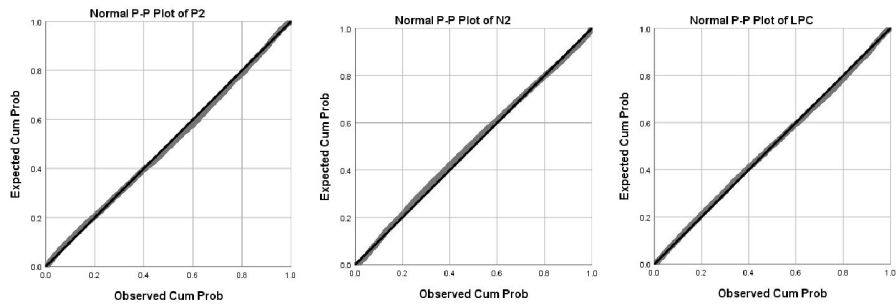
Item		Head-initial		Head-final	
		L1	L2	L1	L2
Familiarity	Compound	7.99 \pm .47	7.97 \pm .49	8.07 \pm .33	8.05 \pm .46
	Head	7.58 \pm .43	7.59 \pm .41	7.44 \pm .26	7.46 \pm .34
Transparency	Modifier	6.88 \pm .37	6.86 \pm .45	6.87 \pm .39	6.91 \pm .38
	Head	8.28 \pm .19	8.26 \pm .23	8.21 \pm .15	8.21 \pm .20

Figure S2. Normal Probability-Probability Plot of EEG Data under Each Time Window.

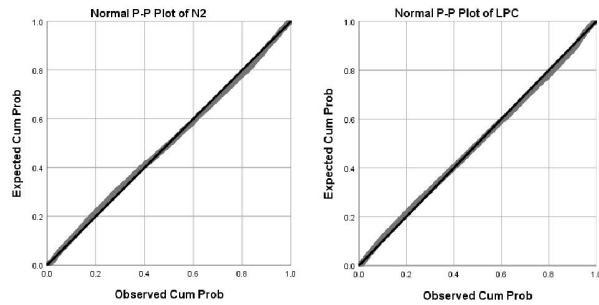
a. Cue-locked naming epochs



b. Picture-locked naming epochs



c. Cue-locked listening epochs



d. Judgement-locked listening epochs

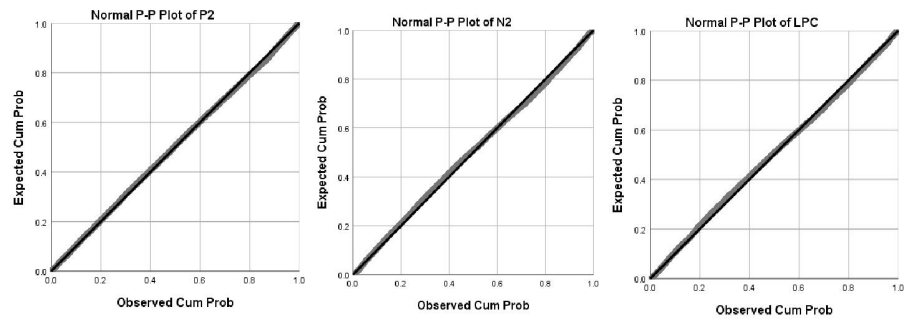


Table S5. Mean Number of Trials for Each Condition per Participant after Independent

Component Analyses.

Item	L1		L2	
	Non-switch	Switch	Non-switch	Switch
Head-initial	35.19 ± 4.24	35.29 ± 4.21	36.33 ± 3.41	36.38 ± 3.98
Head-final	35.76 ± 4.69	36.24 ± 4.02	37.52 ± 3.72	35.71 ± 4.83

Table S6. Model Parameters for the Best-Fitting Generalized Linear Mixed Model of RTs for Naming and Listening.

	Naming RTs				Listening RTs			
	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	Contrast		<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	Contrast	
			<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>			<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Fixed effects								
Intercept	6.80	.021	330.03	< .001***	6.73	.038	175.47	< .001***
Language	.10	.006	17.43	< .001***	.18	.006	31.70	< .001***
Switching	.03	.005	5.84	< .001***	.01	.006	2.10	.036*
Head	-.01	.005	-1.75	.080	-.01	.006	-2.17	.030*
Language × Switching	.02	.011	1.63	.104	-0.002	.011	-.02	.988
Language × Head	-.03	.011	-2.47	.014*	.05	.011	-4.40	< .001***
Switching × Head	-.01	.011	-1.32	.186	-0.001	.011	-.09	.929
Language × Switching × Head	< -.001	.022	< 0.001	1.000	-.02	.022	-.83	.407
Random effects								
Participants	.01	.093			.03	.175		

Notes. model=lmer(logRT~data\$language*data\$switching*data\$Head+(1|participant)). Bold words mean significant results.

* $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$.

Appendix S1. Testing Practice Effects

We divided the behavioral data into two equal parts and conducted a language (L1, L2) × switching (non-switch, switch) × head position (head-initial, head-final) mixed-effects model for both parts.

1.1 Results

1.1.1 Reaction Times

Naming. In the first and second parts of the data, the results both showed significant main fixed effects of language and switching. There were faster RTs in the L1 compared to the L2 (first part: L1 $M = 897 \pm 237$ ms < L2 $M = 981 \pm 253$ ms, $b = .09$, $SE = .008$, $t = 11.25$, $p < .001$; second part: L1 $M = 852 \pm 220$ ms < L2 $M = 938 \pm 225$ ms, $b = .10$, $SE = .007$, $t = 13.78$, $p < .001$), and faster RTs in non-switch trials than in switch trials (first part: non-switch $M = 922 \pm 240$ ms < L2 $M = 955 \pm 256$ ms, $b = .03$, $SE = .008$, $t = 4.17$, $p < .001$; second part: L1 $M = 880 \pm 214$ ms < L2 $M = 910 \pm 239$ ms, $b = .03$, $SE = .007$, $t = 4.18$, $p < .001$). No other significant main fixed effects or interactions emerged in the two sections.

Listening. In the first and second parts of the data, the results showed a significant main fixed effect of language. There were faster RTs in the L1 compared to the L2 (first part: L1 $M = 885 \pm 280$ ms < L2 $M = 1021 \pm 282$ ms, $b = .15$, $SE = .007$, $t = 19.69$, $p < .001$; second part: L1 $M = 738 \pm 208$ ms < L2 $M = 901 \pm 232$ ms, $b = .21$, $SE = .007$, $t = 28.99$, $p < .001$). However, in the first part, the results revealed a main fixed effect of switching and head position. There were

faster RTs in non-switch trials ($M = 940 \pm 288$ ms) than in switch trials ($M = 965 \pm 289$ ms, $b = .03$, $SE = .007$, $t = 3.64$, $p < .001$), and faster RTs for head-final trials ($M = 939 \pm 283$ ms) compared to head-initial trials ($M = 966 \pm 295$ ms, $b = .02$, $SE = .007$, $t = -2.81$, $p < .005$). In the second part, there was a significant interaction between language and head position. Further analyses showed faster RTs in head-initial trials ($M = 727 \pm 211$ ms) compared to head-final trials in the L1 ($M = 749 \pm 204$ ms), $b = -.04$, $SE = .010$, $z = -3.55$, $p < .001$. However, in the L2, there were faster RTs in head-final trials ($M = 885 \pm 231$ ms) compared to head-initial trials in the L1 ($M = 919 \pm 231$ ms), $b = .04$, $SE = .010$, $z = 3.47$, $p < .001$.

1.1.2 Accuracy

Naming. In the first and second parts of the data, there was no significant effect or interaction.

Listening. In the first part, the results showed a main fixed effect of head position, such that head-final trials were more accurate ($M = .978 \pm .15$) than head-initial trials ($M = .959 \pm .20$), $b = .72$, $SE = .210$, $z = 3.41$, $p < .005$. There was no other significant main fixed effect or interaction in the two parts.

To sum, in production, the results of the first and second parts of the data collected were similar, indicating that there was no practice effect. Nonetheless, we found an interesting result in the second part of comprehension in which there was a significant interaction between language and head position. The results indicated that head-initial compounds were processed

faster than head-final compounds in the L1, while head-final compounds were processed faster than head-initial compounds in the L2. However, the main effect of language, switching, and head position was found in the first part. This may be because the bilinguals were unable to successfully integrate various factors when making head language judgments at the beginning of the task, but in the later stages, they may be able to better process different head positions in language switching. This again confirmed that Chinese-English bilinguals prefer head-initial compounds rather than head-final compounds when switching to Chinese. Contrarily, when switching to Chinese, head-initial compounds tend to be more dominant than head-final compounds. Although there are slight differences in the results obtained from the two parts of the comprehension data, we believe that this is a beneficial superposition of experimental effects, rather than practical effects.

2. Electrophysiological Results (LPC in the posterior sites: CP3, CP1, CPz, CP2, CP4, P3, P1, Pz, P2, P4, PO3, POz, PO4)

2.1 Naming

Cued-locked naming phase. As shown in Table S7, a language (L1, L2) \times switching (non-switch, switch) \times head position (head-initial, head-final) mixed-effects model on the cued-locked naming phase showed no significant main fixed effect or interaction.

Picture-locked naming phase. A language (L1, L2) \times switching (non-switch, switch) \times head position (head-initial, head-final) mixed-effects model on the picture-locked naming phase

showed a significant main fixed effect of language, switching, and head position. The L2 ($M = 6.84 \pm 9.03 \mu\text{V}$) elicited greater amplitude than the L1 ($M = 5.53 \pm 8.75 \mu\text{V}$), non-switch trials ($M = 6.57 \pm 9.02 \mu\text{V}$) elicited greater amplitude than switch trials ($M = 5.83 \pm 8.79 \mu\text{V}$), and head-initial trials ($M = 6.54 \pm 8.83 \mu\text{V}$) elicited greater amplitude than head-final trials ($M = 5.86 \pm 8.99 \mu\text{V}$). There was no significant interaction (also see Table S7).

2.2 Listening

Cued-locked listening phase. As shown in Table S8, there was no significant main fixed effect or interaction.

Judgement-locked listening phase. A similar mixed-effects model was used to analyze the listening data from the judgement-locked listening phase. We found a main fixed effect of language, indicating that the L1 ($M = 3.65 \pm 8.25 \mu\text{V}$) elicited greater amplitude than the L2 ($M = 2.57 \pm 7.98 \mu\text{V}$). A three-way interaction of language, switching, and head position reached significance. Follow-up analyses for this three-way interaction were split by language. There were no main fixed effects or interactions in L1 or L2 (also see Table S8).

Table S7. Model Parameters for the Best-fitting Generalized Linear Mixed Model in Picture Naming Task (LPC in the posterior sites).

	Cued-locked naming phase				Picture-locked naming phase			
	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	Contrast		<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	Contrast	
			<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>			<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Fixed effects								
Intercept	-0.37	.643	-0.58	.571	6.12	.963	6.35	< .001***
Language	.19	.193	.98	.327	1.32	.208	6.34	< .001***
Switching	-0.20	.193	-1.04	.297	-.75	.208	-3.61	< .001***
Head	-0.070	.193	-0.36	.717	-.75	.208	-3.64	< .001***
Language × Switching	1.20	.386	3.11	< .05	-0.19	.415	.47	.641
Language × Head	-0.11	.386	-0.29	.771	-0.56	.405	-1.36	.175
Switching × Head	.452	.385	1.17	.241	.05	.405	.12	.905
Language × Switching × Head	.234	.771	.30	.761	.82	.830	.99	.324
Random effects								
Participants	8.49	2.913			19.26	4.388		

Notes. model=lmer(Amplitude~data\$language*data\$switching*data\$Head+(1|participant)). Bold words mean significant results.

*** $p < .001$

Table S8. Model Parameters for the Best-fitting Generalized Linear Mixed Model in the Judgement Listening Task (LPC in the Posterior Sites).

	Cued-locked listening phase				Judgement-locked listening phase			
	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	Contrast		<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	Contrast	
			<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>			<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Fixed effects								
Intercept	-.58	.394	-1.47	.156	3.14	.476	6.59	< .001***
Language	-.40	.198	-2.01	.044*	-1.11	.195	-5.69	< .001***
Switching	-.30	.198	-1.51	.132	.094	.195	-.48	.630
Head	.17	.198	.84	.401	.18	.195	.93	.351
Language × Switching	-.25	.395	-.64	.521	-.15	.391	.39	.696
Language × Head	-.69	.395	-1.75	.080	.39	.391	.99	.322
Switching × Head	.43	.395	1.08	.280	-.06	.391	.144	.885
Language × Switching × Head	-.88	.791	-1.11	.267	1.55	.781	1.99	.047*
Random effects								
Participants	3.05	1.747						

Notes. model=lmer(Amplitude~data\$language*data\$switching*data\$Head+(1|participant)). Bold words mean significant results.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.