**Supplementary Information**

**I. Culture Categorization Results without 16 Children who were Incorrect in the Warm-up Trials**

A model with speaker type included as a predictor fit substantially better than a model without speaker type (likelihood ratio tests, χ2 = 110.93, *df*  = 22, *p* <.001). Children were significantly likely to categorize American-accented speakers as “from around here” and Korean-accented speakers as “from somewhere else” (*p*s <. 001). Children were significantly likely to categorize syntactically incorrect speakers as “from around here” (*p =*.025), but were unclear on how to categorize semantically incorrect speakers (*p* =.089). No main effect of age and sex emerged.

Bonferroni-corrected comparisons of speaker types indicated children associated American-accented speakers with western items (*M=*.856, *SE =*.016) more than Korean-accented speakers (*M=*.231, *SE =*.019, *p* < .001), syntactically incorrect speakers (*M=*.672, *SE =*.022, *p* < .001), or semantically incorrect speakers (*M=*.570, *SE =*.023, *p* < .001). Children associated Korean-accented speakers with non-western items more than syntactically incorrect speakers (*p* < .001), but not more than semantically incorrect speakers (*p =* .172). Children did not differ in their categorization of syntactically and semantically incorrect speakers (*p* = .622). See Table 7.

With age, children were more likely to categorize Korean-accented speakers as “from somewhere else” (β = -.68.5, *SE* = .221, *z =* -3.097, *p* = .002), syntactically incorrect speakers as “from somewhere else” (β = -.460, *SE* = .184, *z =* -2.508, *p* = .012), and semantically incorrect speakers as “from somewhere else” (β = -.385, *SE* = .175, *z =* -2.198, *p* = .028). Children’s categorization of American-accented speakers did not significantly change with age (β = .282, *SE* = .196, *z =* 1.445, *p* = .149).

Table 7

*Results of the Best-Fit Generalized Linear Mixed Model for Culture Categorization without 16 Children who were Incorrect in the Warm-up*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | β | *SE* | *Z* | *p* |
| Fixed Effects |  |  |  |  |
| American Accent | 2.264 | .234 | 9.658 | <.001\* |
| Korean Accent | -1.991 | .308 | -6.455 | <.001\* |
| Syntactic Error | 1.169 | .521 | 2.243 | .025\* |
| Semantic Error | .541 | .318 | 1.702 | .089 |
| Age | -.203 | .117 | -1.727 | .084 |
| Sex | .138 | .210 | .656 | .512 |
| Bonferroni-corrected Comparisons |  |  |  |  |
| American Accent vs.  Korean Accent | 4.255 | .349 | 12.179 | <.001\* |
| American Accent vs.  Syntactic Error | 2.532 | .379 | 6.685 | <.001\* |
| American Accent vs.  Semantic Error | 3.160 | .560 | 5.644 | <.001\* |
| Korean Accent vs.  Syntactic Error | -1.723 | .344 | -5.016 | <.001\* |
| Korean Accent vs.  Semantic Error | -1.094 | .540 | -2.027 | .172 |
| Syntactic Error vs.  Semantic Error | .629 | .527 | 1.194 | .622 |

*Note.* Age was centered at the mean value of 7 year and 0 month. The first condition is the reference category. \* *p < .*05

**II. Comparing Explicit Categorization versus Culture Categorization**

A model was initially constructed with the dependent variable as children’s binary response to categorization (0 = categorize speaker as “from around here” or with western items, i.e., local, 1= categorize speaker as “from somewhere else” or with nonwestern items, i.e., foreign), fixed effect predictors as task type (explicit vs. culture), speaker types (American accent, Korean accent, syntactic error, semantic error), task and speaker type interaction, and random effects of participants and items. However, the model failed to converge with the interaction term. A second model with only the main effects of task and speaker type also failed to converge. Thus, individual models were constructed per speaker type with task type and age as fixed effects predictor and participant and items as random effects. Comparisons of the task type slopes revealed that there were no differences between the two tasks for children’s categorization of American-accented speakers (β = .437, *SE* = .306, *z =* 1.428 *p* = .153), Korean-accented speakers (β = .004, *SE* = .446, *z =* .010, *p* = .992), and syntactically incorrect speakers (β = .475, *SE* = .497, *z = .*956, *p* = .339). However, children were more likely to categorize semantically incorrect speakers as local in culture categorization than explicit categorization (β = .762, *SE* = .289, *z =* 2.641, *p* = .008).

**III. Error Identification.**

After the friendship task, children were also given four error identification trials to ensure differences we find in the categorization and social preferences are not due to simple differences in the ability to identify errors. An additional 38 children did not complete the error identification trials, resulting in 61 children completing error identification trials. A model with error type included as a predictor fit substantially better than a model without error type (likelihood ratio tests, χ2 = 67.644, *df*  = 4, *p* <.001). Error type, age, and sex were not significant predictors of children’s error identification skills (see Table 8), possibly because children overallcorrectly identified errors at amean of .947 andstandard error of .014. Bonferroni-corrected comparisons of error types indicated children did not show a difference in their identification of syntactic or semantic error (*p* = .539; Syntactic Error: *M =* .901*, SE =*.027; Semantic Error: *M =* .992*, SE =* .008). In summary, children were able to identify the errors presented and showed no difference in their ability to recognize semantic versus syntactic errors. Thus, this result shows that the age differences observed in categorization and social preference results are not due to any differences in identifying linguistic errors according to age.

Table 8

*Results of the Best-Fit Generalized Linear Mixed Model for Error Identification*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | β | *SE* | *Z* | *p* |
| Fixed Effects |  |  |  |  |
| Syntactic Error | 11.409 | 6.059 | 1.883 | .060 |
| Semantic Error | 7.484 | 3.974 | 1.884 | .060 |
| Age | 1.816 | 1.996 | .910 | .393 |
| Sex | -2.017 | 3.862 | -.522 | .602 |
| Comparison |  |  |  |  |
| Syntactic Error vs.  Semantic Error | -3.925 | 6.395 | -.614 | .539 |

*Note.* Age was centered at the mean value of 6 year and 11 months. The first condition is the reference category.