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Appendix: Summary of Tendencies among Monolingual Russian-Speaking Children Based on the Sequence of Linguistic Development

Tendencies and phenomena	Age
Appearance of Accusative case, simultaneous use of frozen Nominative forms (up to the age of 2;1)	Appearance: 1 year, 9–10 months
Appearance of Instrumental, Genitive, Dative, and Prepositional cases Production of oblique case forms, using predominant inflection	Appearance: 1 year, 10–11 months
Accurate use of a correct case (not always particular inflection) Use of the erroneous inflection belonging to the correct case Active mastering of prepositions Unification of noun stem Appearance of plural forms of oblique cases in speech, usually with predominant inflection	App. 2–2;6 years
Mostly accurate use of a correct case (in its primary functions) Unification of noun stem Erroneous Accusative forms associated with category of animacy (until age 4) Acquisition of grammatical constructions “two + GEN.SG” and “no + GEN,” erroneous Genitive case forms (NOM or ACC) until age 3	App. 2;6–2;11 years
Secondary case function mastery, appearance of sequent innovations: Occasional forms of PREP.PL, GEN.PL, and ACC.PL, intra-case substitutions are possible; Predominant inflection in GEN:PL and PREP:PL (may be preserved until age 5;5); The neuter gender, the plural noun declension and the third declension type are acquired.	After age 3