

Table S1. List of articles excluded at the stage of data extraction.

No.	Author(s), Year	Reason for Exclusion
1	Abu-Akel, 1997	The study has a retraction notice.
2	Alqahtani et al., 2022	Focuses on non-grammatical linguistic similarities (e.g., emotions, personality traits) rather than grammar or syntax
3	Bachman-Mann, 1944	Participants included <18 years old; the control group comprised psychiatric patients; no report on syntactic variables of interest.
4	Barch & Berenbaum, 1997	The control group comprised psychiatric patients (mania)
5	Berenbaum et al., 2008	The study does not focus on grammar or syntax in speech production or comprehension.
6	Check & Anthony, 1970	The study lacks SDs to conduct a meta-analysis. No relevant variables reported
7	Ciampelli et al., 2023	Excluded due to the use of second-order measures only (e.g. graph-based), which involve edited or controlled verbal outputs.
8	Condray et al., 1996	This study addresses general language comprehension in relation to working memory.
9	Corcoran et al., 2018	This study focuses on at-risk youths rather than adults (under 18 years old)
10	deBoer et al., 2020	This study presents a sub-sample of an included study (repetitive)
11	Dwyer et al., 2019	The study includes an edited or controlled verbal output (confederate script technique) and lacks naturalistic speech production.
12	Ellsworth 1951	Focuses on theoretical aspects of regression rather than the empirical assessment of language production/comprehension.
13	Haas et al., 2020	Focuses on high-risk individuals rather than those with psychotic disorders; no syntactic variables of interest.
14	He et al., 2024	The study does not report variables on grammar and syntax
15	Hoffman et al., 1985	Participants included <18 years old; the control group comprised psychiatric patients; no syntactic variables of interest.
16	Hoffmann & Sledge, 1988	Control group comprised psychiatric patients
17	Jo et al., 2023	The study exclusively utilized written texts
18	Kuperberg et al., 2000	Lacks speech production/comprehension or morphosyntactic variables.
19	Lelekov, 2000	Control group comprised psychiatric patients
20	Lott et al., 2002	Control group comprised psychiatric patients
21	Morice & Ingram, 1983	This study presents the same dataset as an included study (repetitive)
22	Noel-Jorand et al., 1997	The study employed computer-assisted discourse analysis (Alceste software) ; no syntactic variables of interest.
23	Obrębska et al., 2013	This study presents the same dataset as another study (repetitive); no syntax analysis
24	Pylyshyn, 1970	The study does not have a healthy control group
25	Rossell & Batty, 2008	Focuses on semantic memory deficits - not syntactic production or comprehension.
26	Ruchow et al., 2003	Only reaction time reported along with ERP results
27	Salome et al., 2002	No assessment/report of grammar and syntactic variables
28	Shriki et al., 2022	Language samples were controlled or edited,
29	Silberg, 1978	Participants included <18 years old
30	Silva et al., 2023	This study presents a sub-sample of an included study (repetitive)
31	Solomon et al., 2011	Participants included <18 years old

32	Stephane et al., 2014	The study focuses on reaction time only
33	Takashima et al. 2001	No report on syntactic variables of interest
34	Tan et al., 2021	No report on syntactic variables of interest
35	Thomas et al., 1996 (2)	This study presents a sub-sample of an included study (repetitive)
36	Thomas et al., 1990	The study lacks the means and SDs to conduct a meta-analysis
37	Thomas et al., 1993	The study analyzed written language samples and controlled verbal output.
38	Voleti et al., 2019	No report on syntactic variables of interest
39	Voleti et al., 2023	This study provides only second-order derivatives (factor scores) and no means or SDs.
40	Watson et al., 2012	No report on syntactic variables of interest
41	Zhang et al., 2023	The primary linguistic criteria of syntactic complexity is unconventional in its definition of argument / adjunct clauses

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