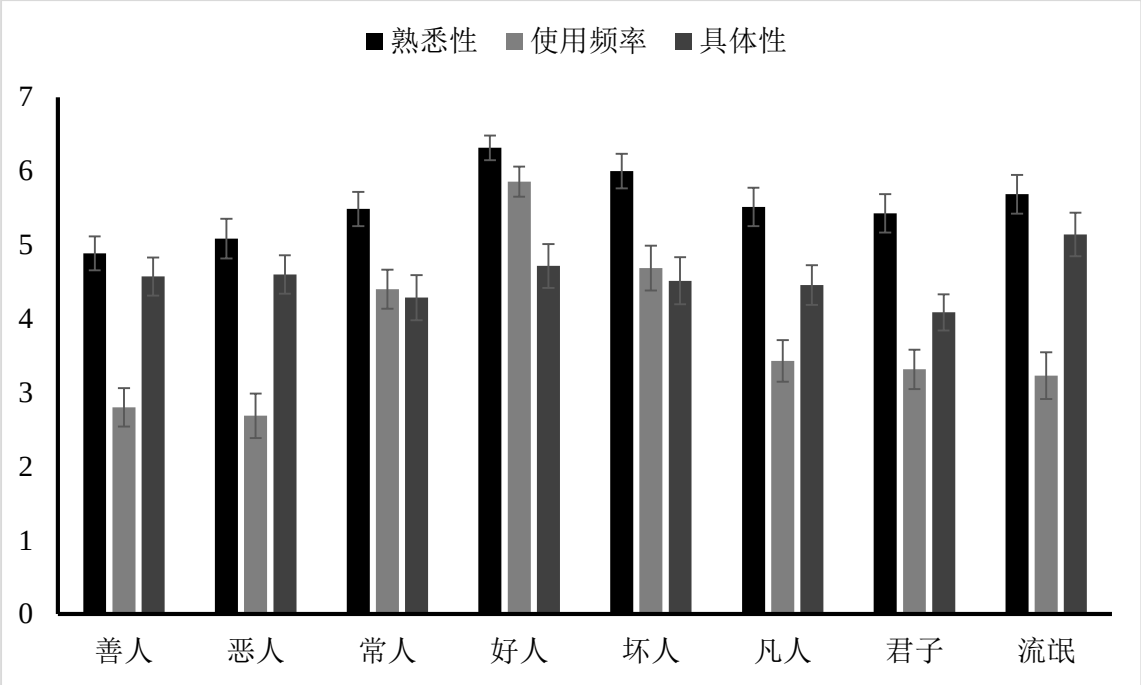
Materials:

To test the effect of familiarity, we recruited 35 participants (male 13, mean age 20.6 (SD = 3.11)) which of the same background as our main experiment to rating the words from three dimensions: familiarity, frequency of use and concreteness.



Repeated measure ANOVA, with words (8 words) and ratings (3 dimensions) as within-subjects variables.

Main effect of words was significant: $F(7, 238) = 8.57$, $p = 0.000$, partial eta = 0.2

Main effect of ratings: $F(2,68) = 40.7$, $p = 0.00$, partial eta = 0.545

Intercaction between: $F(14,476) = 12.9$, $p = 0.000$, partial eta = 0.275;

We analysed the 8 word for each dimension. As we only interested in the 5 words (haoren, huairen, eren, changren, shanren) used in experiment 1a and 1b, we employed Boferroni correction at $p < 0.0085$ (0.05/6).

For familiarity, there was no significant difference between haoren and huairen, changren and huairen, shanren and eren,shanren and change ren, shanren and eren ($t(34) < 2.01$, $p > 0.05$), only the hanren is more familiar than changren $t(34) = 3.6$, $p = 0.001$.

For concretness, there was no significant difference between all 6 comparisons , $ts < 1.1$, $ps > 0.26$

For use frequency, the shanren and eren is not signifcantly different, neither the changren and huairen ($t(34) < 0.84$, $p > 0.41$); Changren is significantly used more often than shanren and eren $t(34)s > 4.6$, $p < 0.000$; haoren is more frequently used than huairen and changren ($t(34)s > 3.56$, $p < 0.001$)

familiarity, frequence of use and concretness show that there is no significant differences between the 8 words on concretness ($F = 1.6$, $p = 0.12$), but there is singificant differences between the 8 words on familiarity($F(7, 238) = 6.82$, $p = 0.000$) and frequence of use ($F(7,238) = 20.1$, $p =$

0.000).

We conducted further comparison between the words we used in our experiment (hao ren(5.8±1.2), huai ren(4.6±1.8), chang ren(4.4±1.6); shan ren(2.8±1.6) , e ren(2.7±1.8), change ren) on frequency of use, and found no significant difference between Shan Ren and E Ren (t (34) = 0.42, p = 0.67), but Shan ren (t(34) = -5.2, p = 0.000) and E ren (t(34) = -4.6, p = 0.000) are significantly less used than Chang Ren; Hao Ren is significantly more frequently used than Huai Ren (t(34) = 5.5, p = 0.000)and Chang Ren (t(34) = 3.6, p = 0.001), huain Ren and Chang Ren show no significant differences on this dimension (t(34) = 0.8, p = 0.41)

We also conducted a comparision between the word we used in experiment on the familarity ((hao ren(6.3±0.99), huai ren(6±1.4), chang ren(5.5±1.4); shan ren(4.9±1.4) , e ren(5.1±1.6), change ren), and only found significant difference between hao ren and chang ren, t(34) = -3.6, p = 0.001, and chang ren is marginal significant more familiar than shan ren (t(34) = -2.04, p = 0.049