Appendix 3: Meta-analysis of match advantage by language

We conducted the respective meta-analysis for the language datasets of more than two laboratories collected at least 25 available participants' data. In addition to the Traditional Chinese, we illustrated the other 5 languages as below: English, German, Norway, Slovak and Turkey.
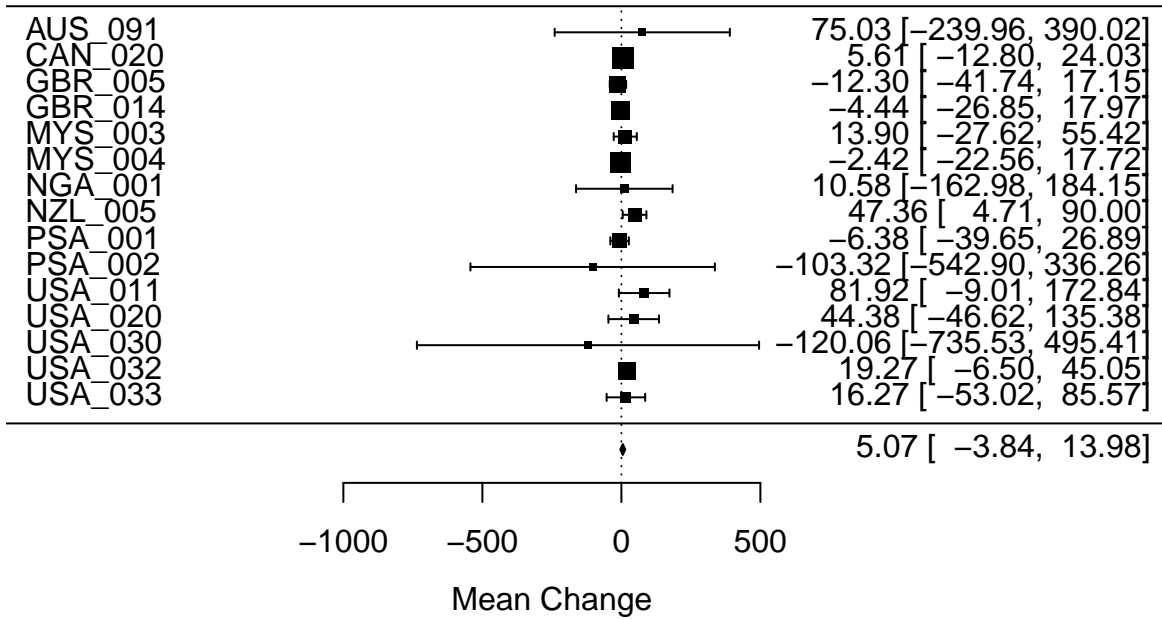

AUS_091	75.03 [−239.96, 390.02]
CAN_020	5.61 [−12.80, 24.03]
GBR_005	−12.30 [−41.74, 17.15]
GBR_014	−4.44 [−26.85, 17.97]
MYS_003	13.90 [−27.62, 55.42]
MYS_004	−2.42 [−22.56, 17.72]
NGA_001	10.58 [−162.98, 184.15]
NZL_005	47.36 [4.71, 90.00]
PSA_001	−6.38 [−39.65, 26.89]
PSA_002	−103.32 [−542.90, 336.26]
USA_011	81.92 [−9.01, 172.84]
USA_020	44.38 [−46.62, 135.38]
USA_030	−120.06 [−735.53, 495.41]
USA_032	19.27 [−6.50, 45.05]
USA_033	16.27 [−53.02, 85.57]

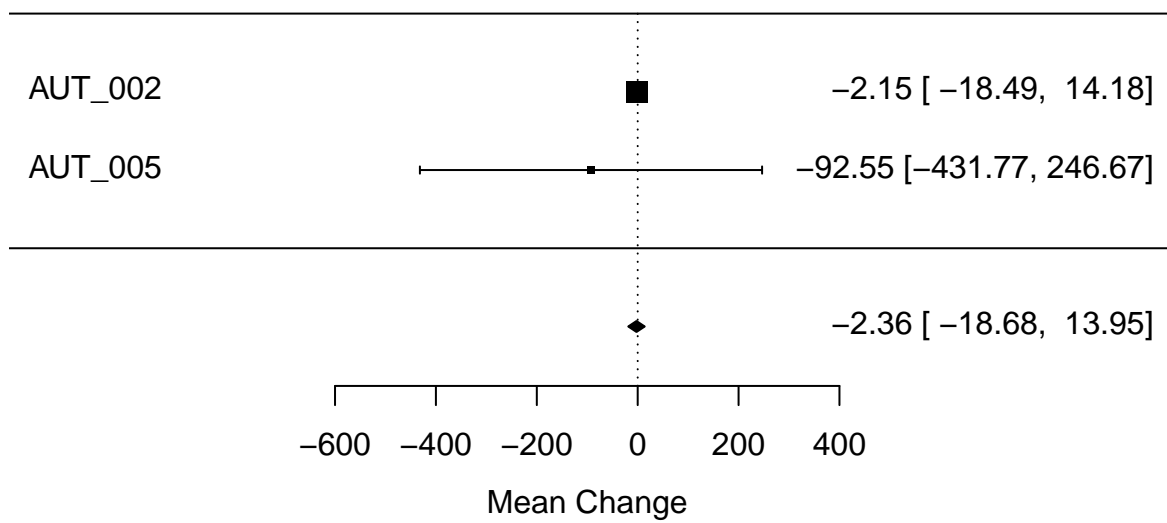5.07 [−3.84, 13.98]

−1000   −500   0   500

Mean Change

Figure S 1. Meta-analysis on match advantage of object orienation for English datasets.

Figure S 2. Meta-analysis on match advantage of object orienation for German datasets.

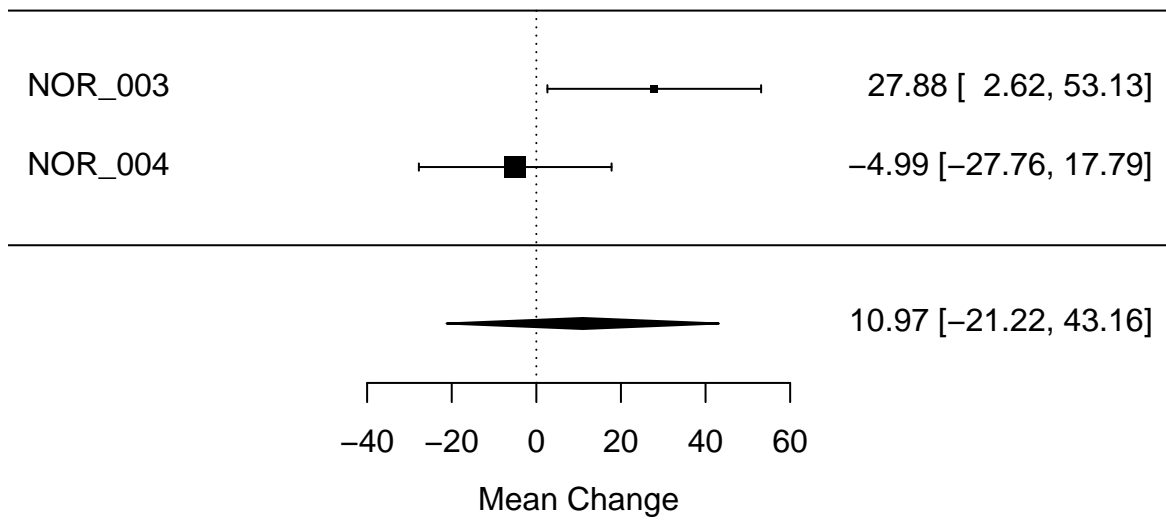| NOR_003 | | 27.88 [2.62, 53.13] |
| NOR_004 | | −4.99 [−27.76, 17.79] |
| | | 10.97 [−21.22, 43.16] |

−40 −20 0 20 40 60

Mean Change

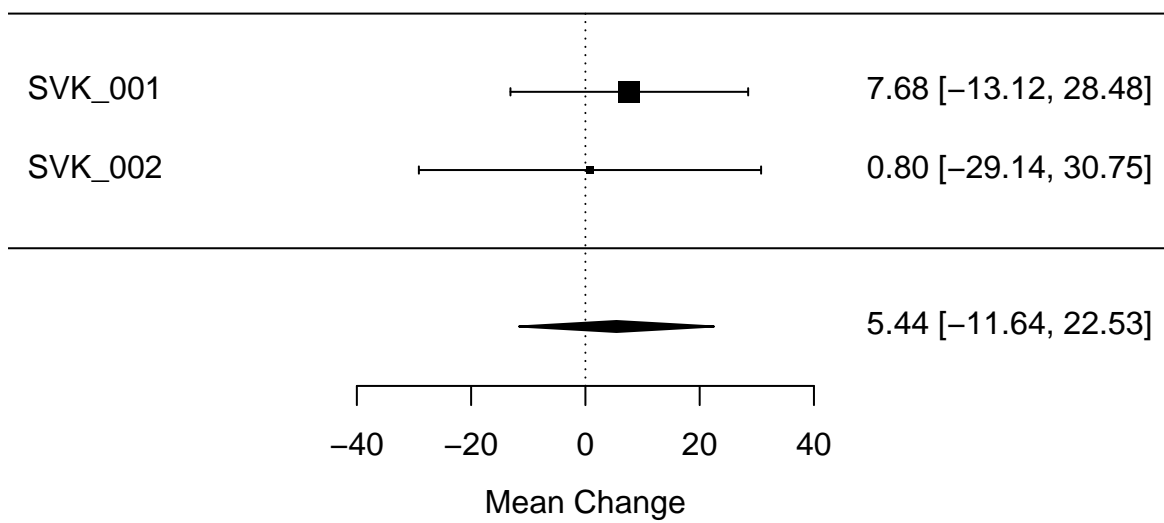Figure S 3. Meta-analysis on match advantage of object orienation for Norwegian datasets.

Figure S 4. Meta-analysis on match advantage of object orienation for Slovak datasets.
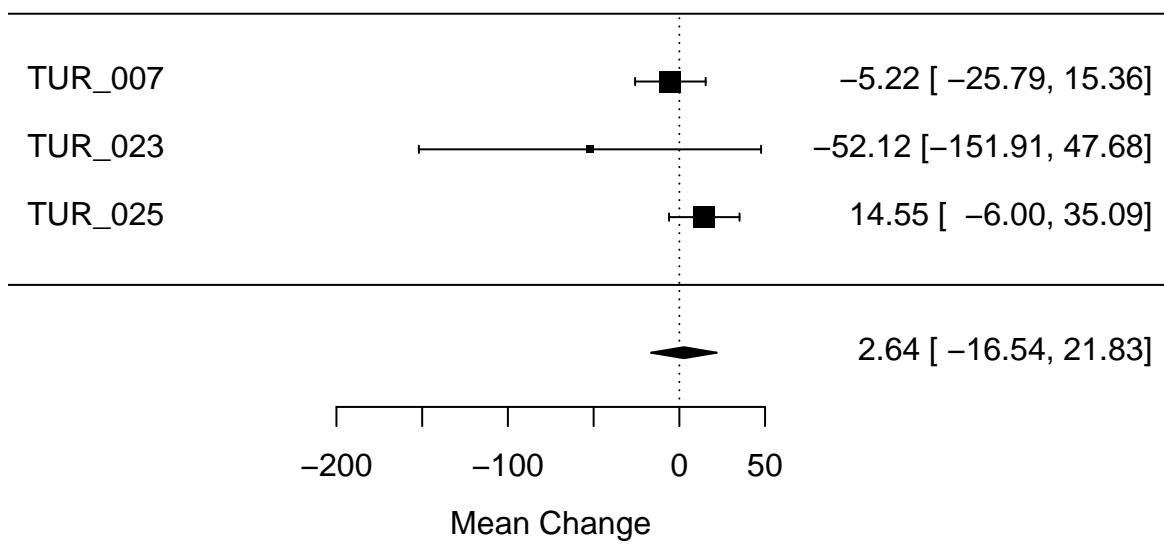
Figure S 5. Meta-analysis on match advantage of object orienation for Turkish datasets.