

## **Supplementary Information**

### **Distinct effects of stimulus repetition on various temporal stages of subject's own name processing**

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## **Additional statistical details**

To provide more detailed information, we also performed additional statistical analysis.

### **SRN**

The mean amplitudes within the SON-related negativity time windows for each condition went through a three-way repeated measures ANOVA with names (SON, FN, UN), trials (first and second half), and cortical areas (fronto-central and centro-parietal EEG electrodes) as factors. The results showed significant main effects of names ( $F(2, 50) = 11.352, p < 0.001, \eta^2 p = 0.312$ ) and cortical areas ( $F(1, 25) = 5.828, p < 0.05, \eta^2 p = 0.189$ ). The mean amplitude in the SON condition was more negative than in FN ( $p < 0.001$ ) and UN ( $p < 0.01$ ) after Bonferroni correction. The mean amplitude of fronto-central EEG electrodes was larger than that of centro-parietal EEG electrodes, indicating that the SRN was stronger at the fronto-central EEG electrodes. A significant interaction effect was found between names and trials ( $F(2, 50) = 5.550, p < 0.01, \eta^2 p = 0.182$ ). Post-hoc comparisons (Bonferroni correction) further revealed that, for SON, the mean amplitudes in the first half were more negative than in the second half ( $p < 0.05$ ).

### **LPP**

The mean amplitudes within the LPP time windows for each condition were submitted to a two-way repeated measures ANOVA with names (SON, FN, UN) and cortical areas (fronto-central and centro-parietal EEG electrodes) as factors. The results showed significant main effects of names ( $F(2, 50) = 9.169, p < 0.001, \eta^2 p = 0.268$ ) and

cortical areas ( $F(1, 25) = 20.359, p < 0.001, \eta^2_p = 0.449$ ). The mean amplitudes of centro-parietal EEG electrodes were more positive than that of fronto-central EEG electrodes in SON ( $p < 0.001$ ), FN ( $p < 0.001$ ) and UN ( $p < 0.01$ ) conditions after Bonferroni correction.