

Supplemental Material S6. Means and standard deviations (in parentheses) of the RT (ms) of the native Mandarin listeners.

	Visual stimuli		Diff.
	Present	Absent	
Auditory stimuli absent			
H+A–V+ vs. H+A–V–	942 (144)	962 (161)	20
H–A–V+ vs. H–A–V–	899 (156)	895 (167)	–4
Auditory stimuli present			
H+A+V+ vs. H+A+V–	822 (173)	822 (145)	0
H–A+V+ vs. H–A+V–	802 (171)	769 (144)	–33

Note. Diff. = difference between the absence and presence of the visual stimuli; H+ = high variability; H– = low variability; A = auditory; V = visual; A–V– = no stimuli; A–V+ = visual only; A+V– = auditory only; A+V+ = both auditory and visual.

Results of the Repeated-measures ANOVA with RT. The results of the repeated-measures ANOVA with RT as the dependent variable revealed significant main effects of the auditory stimuli ($F(1, 29) = 97.175, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .770$) and speech variability ($F(1, 29) = 25.216, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .465$) but no significant main effect of the visual stimuli ($F(1, 29) = 0.337, p = .566$). Regarding the three-way interaction, we did not detect a significant Visual \times Auditory \times Variability interaction ($F(1, 29) = 0.107, p = .746$).