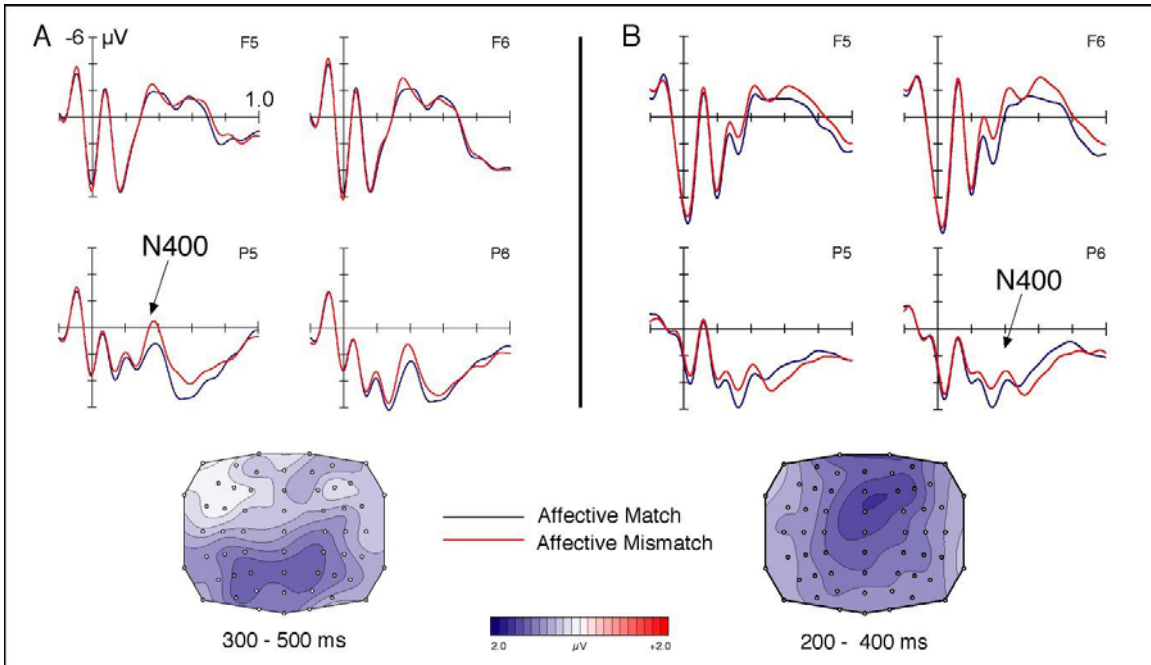
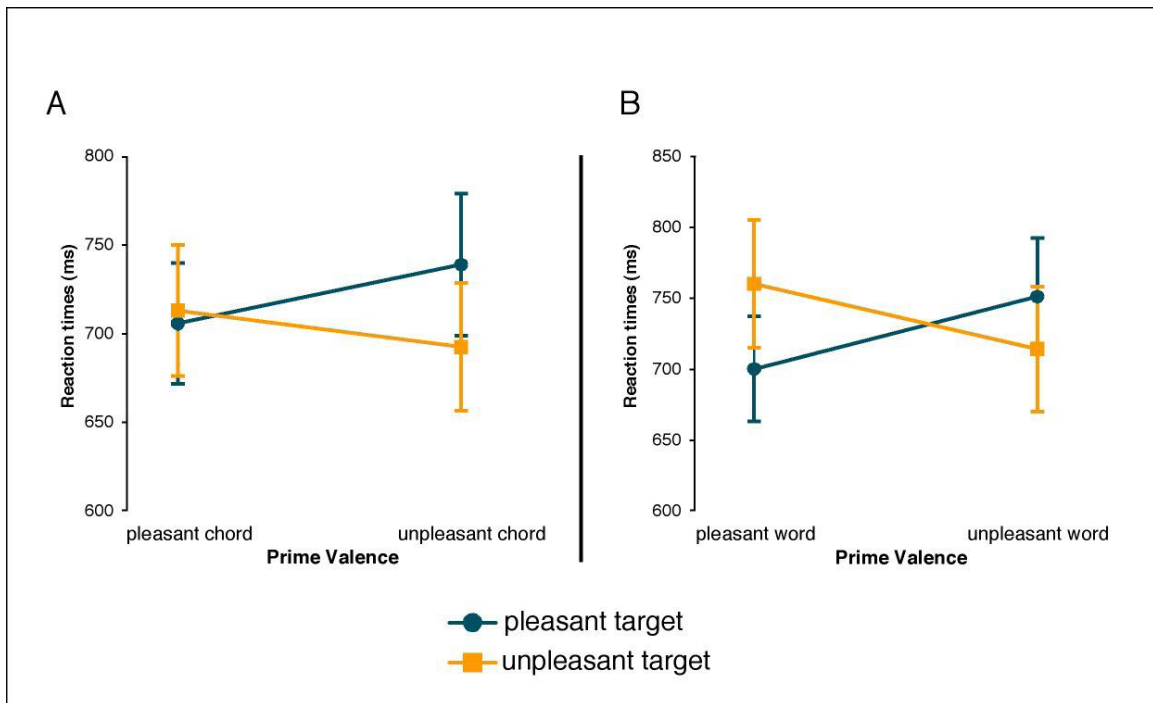


Figure 3



Word targets incongruous with the expressed affect of the preceding chord elicited an increased N400 between 300–500 ms distributed broadly over the scalp (A) with a centro-parietal maximum. Chord targets incongruous with the expressed affect of the preceding word elicited an increased N400 between 200–400 ms distributed broadly over the scalp (B) with a fronto-central maximum.

Figure 4



The RTs reveal a strong interaction between prime valence and target valence, whereby congruent targets are evaluated significantly faster than incongruent targets. This was the case for incongruent word targets in Experiment 2a (A) as well as incongruent chord targets in Experiment 2b (B).