brief sentence materials, and when readers' expectations were explicit or character-based. However, readers must routinely infer expectations from discourse (e.g. novels). Three experiments are presented that extended these findings with more naturalistic materials, in which readers' expectations came from story context containing the NLQ "few."
Email: Sri Siddhi Upadhyay, supadhy1@binghamton.edu

(5130)
The Effects of Cooperation and Relationship Status on Alignment in Conversation. DAVID KOVAZ, *University of Memphis*, MONICA RIORDAN and LAUREN TRICHTINGER, *Chatham University*, ROGER KREUZ, *University of Memphis*. — Previous research suggests that various forms of structural alignment occur between participants in computer-mediated communication (Riordan, Markman, & Stewart, 2013). The present study aims to determine how conversational tone and the relationship between participants may affect alignment in instant messaging. We analyzed alignment in the length and duration of turns in a corpus of instant messaging conversations collected in prior studies (discussions included topics such as vaccinations, food preferences, cell phone use while driving, and open-ended discussion). These conversations differed in terms of tone (i.e., cooperative versus conflicting) and the relationship between the participants (i.e., strangers versus friends). Main effects show that alignment in both length and duration increased over time and was greater for cooperative tone. Interactions reveal that friends aligned more than strangers in cooperative conversations. These results suggest that there may be a variety of interacting factors that affect the development of alignment during instant messaging.
Email: David Kovaz, dmkovaz@memphis.edu

(5131)
How Do Listeners Encode Spatial Perspectives? RACHEL RYSKIN, RANXIAO WANG and SARAH BROWN-SCHMIDT, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*. — Little is known about how listeners represent another person's spatial perspective during language processing (e.g., two people looking at a map from different angles). Can listeners use contextual cues such as speaker identity to build a representation of the interlocutor's spatial perspective over time or do they compute it anew whenever interpreting spatial language? In an eye-tracking experiment, participants received auditory instructions to move objects around a screen from two perspectives (45° v. 315° or 135° v. 225° from their own viewpoint) that alternated randomly. Instructions were spoken either by 1 voice, where the speaker's perspective switched at random, or by 2 voices, where each speaker maintained one perspective. Eye-gaze analyses showed that interpretation of the instructions improved when each viewpoint was associated with a different voice. Thus, distinctive speaker-viewpoint mappings allowed listeners

to store and use spatial perspective information on-line to constrain sentence interpretation. A replication experiment is under way.
Email: Rachel Ryskin, ryskin2@illinois.edu

• SPEECH PERCEPTION •

(5132)
The Mental Lexicon — Strictly or Leniently Lexical? DORINA STRORI, *University of York*, ODETTE SCHARENBORG, *Radboud University*, SVEN MATTYS, *University of York*. — Previous research indicates that lexical representations might include both linguistic and indexical specifications. Recent evidence suggests that non-linguistic sounds co-occurring with spoken words are also incorporated in our lexical memory. We argue that this sound-specificity effect might not be due so much to a word-sound association as to the different acoustic glimpses of the words that the associated sounds create. In several recognition-memory experiments, we paired spoken words with one of two car honk sounds and varied the level of energetic masking from exposure to test. We did not observe a drop in recognition accuracy for previously heard words when the paired sound changed as long as energetic masking was controlled. However, when we manipulated the temporal overlap between words and honking to create an energetic masking contrast, accuracy dropped. The finding suggests that calling for an expansion of the mental lexicon to include non-speech auditory information might be premature.
Email: Sven Mattys, sven.mattys@york.ac.uk

(5133)
Perception of Locally Time-Reversed Words and Pseudowords. MAKO ISHIDA, *Sophia University, Stony Brook University*, ARTHUR SAMUEL, *Stony Brook University and the Basque Center on Cognition, Brain, and Language*, TAKAYUKI ARAI, *Sophia University* (Sponsored by Richard Gerrig). — We investigated the perception of locally time-reversed words and matched pseudowords. In local time-reversal, every N msec of speech is flipped along the time axis. For example, for N=50, the first 50 msec are reversed, then the next 50 msec are reversed, etc. Participants listened to 3-, 4-, or 5-syllable words and pseudowords that were locally time-reversed. Half of the items had many stop consonants (e.g., "propaganda"), and thus many loci of rapid spectral change; half had very few or no stops (e.g., "revelation"). The time-reversal was applied using segments of 10, 30, 50, 70, 90, or 110 msec. Consistent with prior work, the intelligibility of speech deteriorated dramatically across this range of segment size. Critically, the drop in performance was significantly steeper for stimuli that had many stops, and real words were more intelligible than matched pseudowords when locally time-reversed.
Email: Mako Ishida, makomako1228@gmail.com