

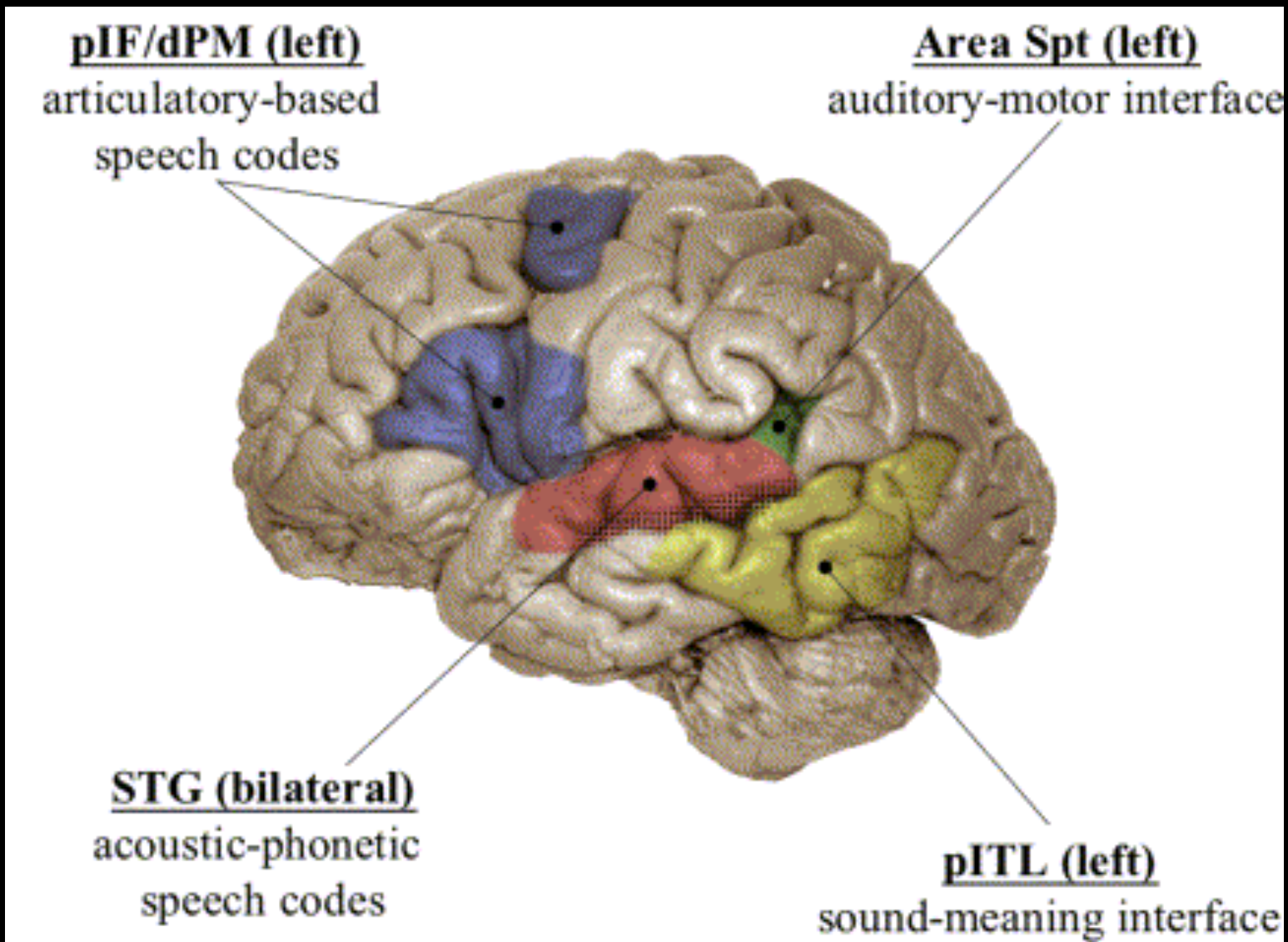
Articulatory-motor regions in acoustically-degraded word processing - Converging evidence

Alexis Hervais-Adelman

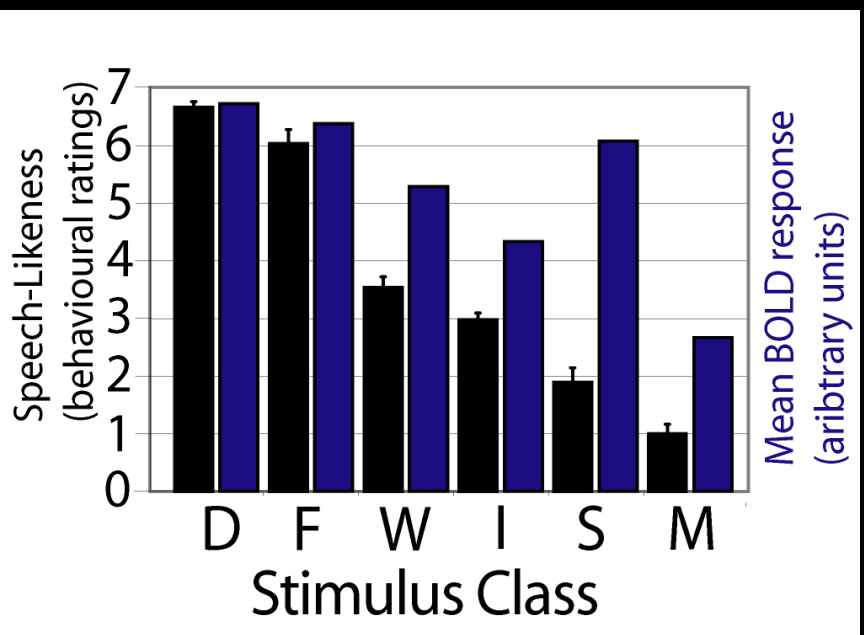
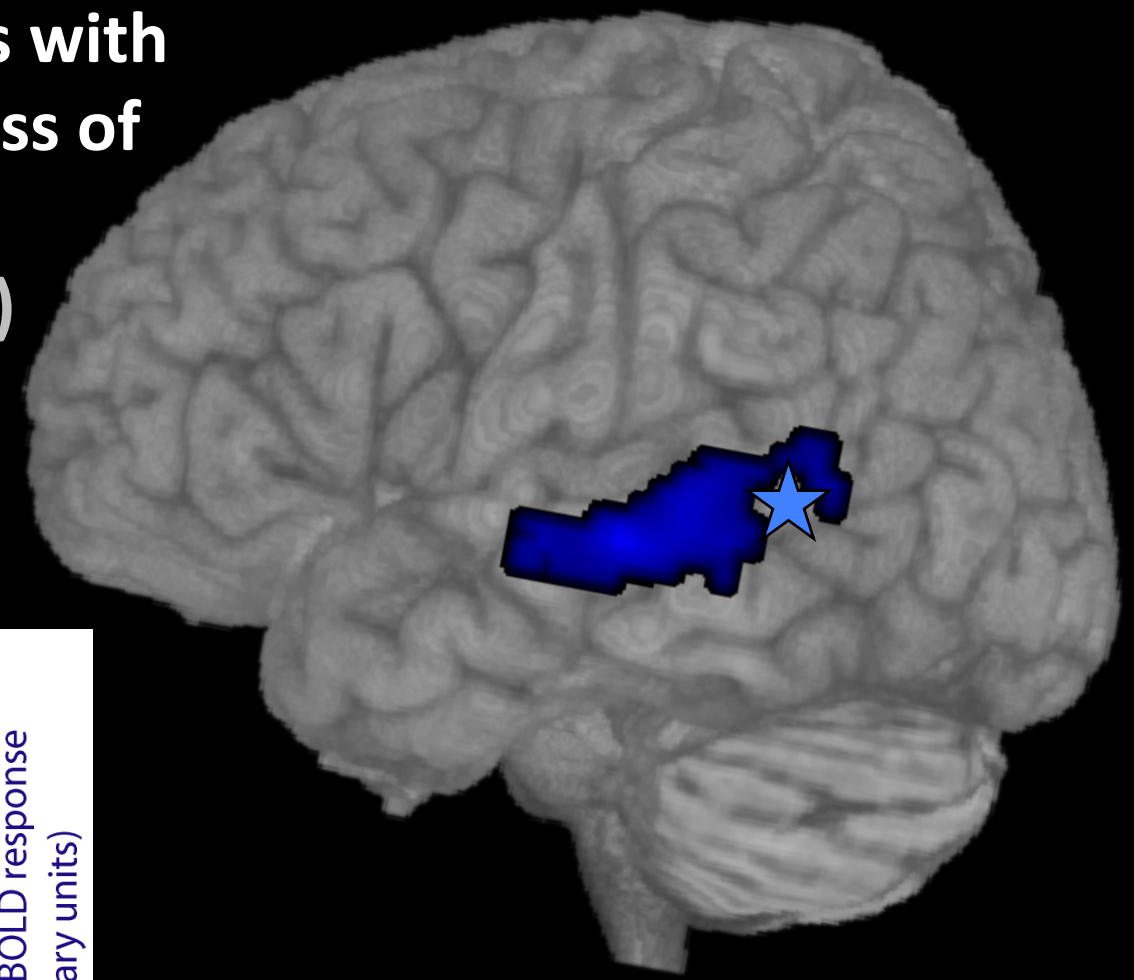
Brain and Language Lab
University of Geneva

*Faculty of Translation and
Interpretation*
University of Geneva

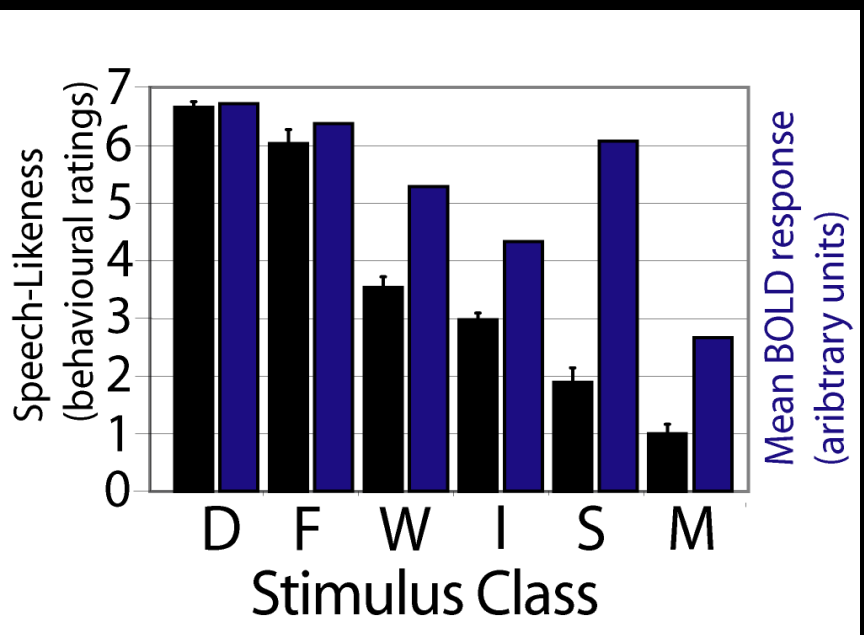
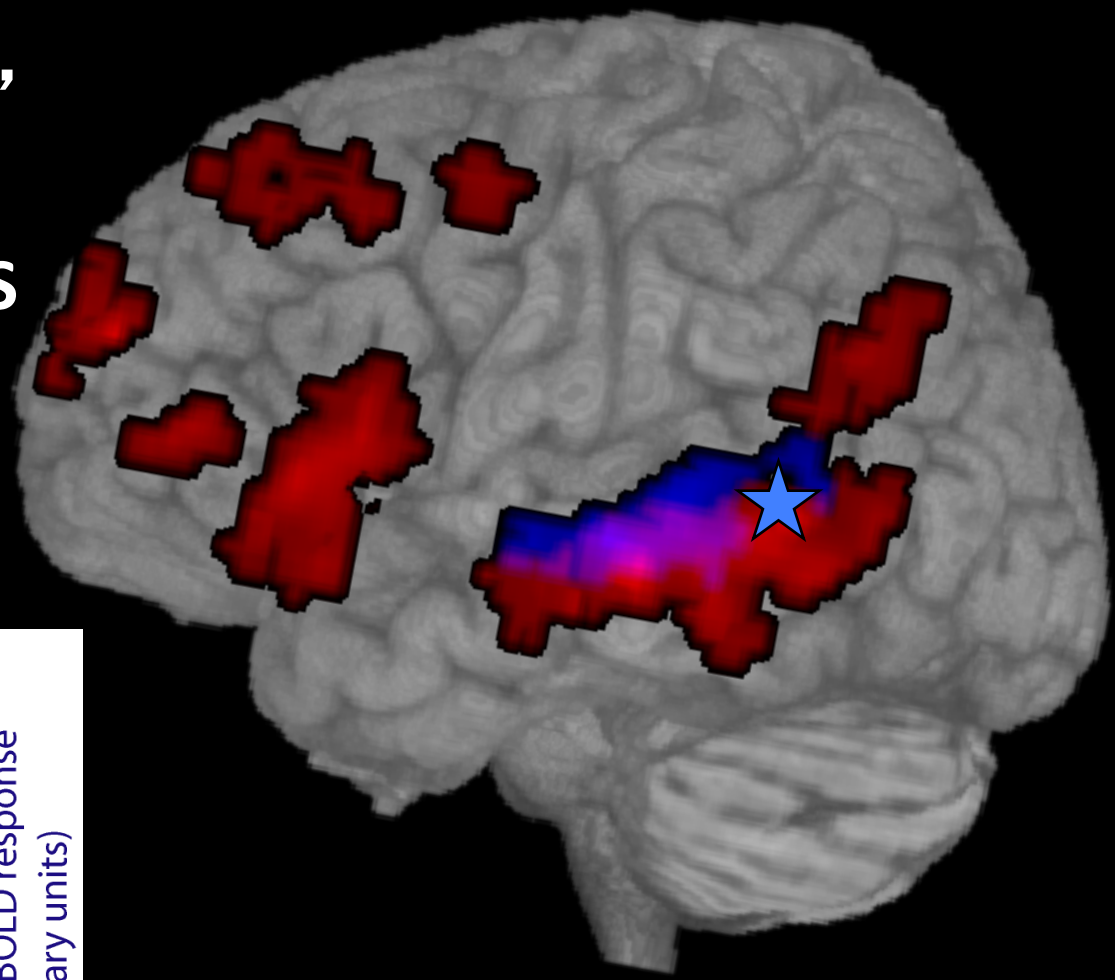
SPIN Workshop, Copenhagen, 9th January 2015



STS activation correlates with perceived speech-likeness of synthetic vowels (cf. Belizaire et al., 2007)



Co-activation of “speech-likeness region” and fronto-temporal network (MTG, ITG, pSTS LIFG, motor, DLPFC)



Noise-Vocoded Speech

Shannon et al., (1995), Science

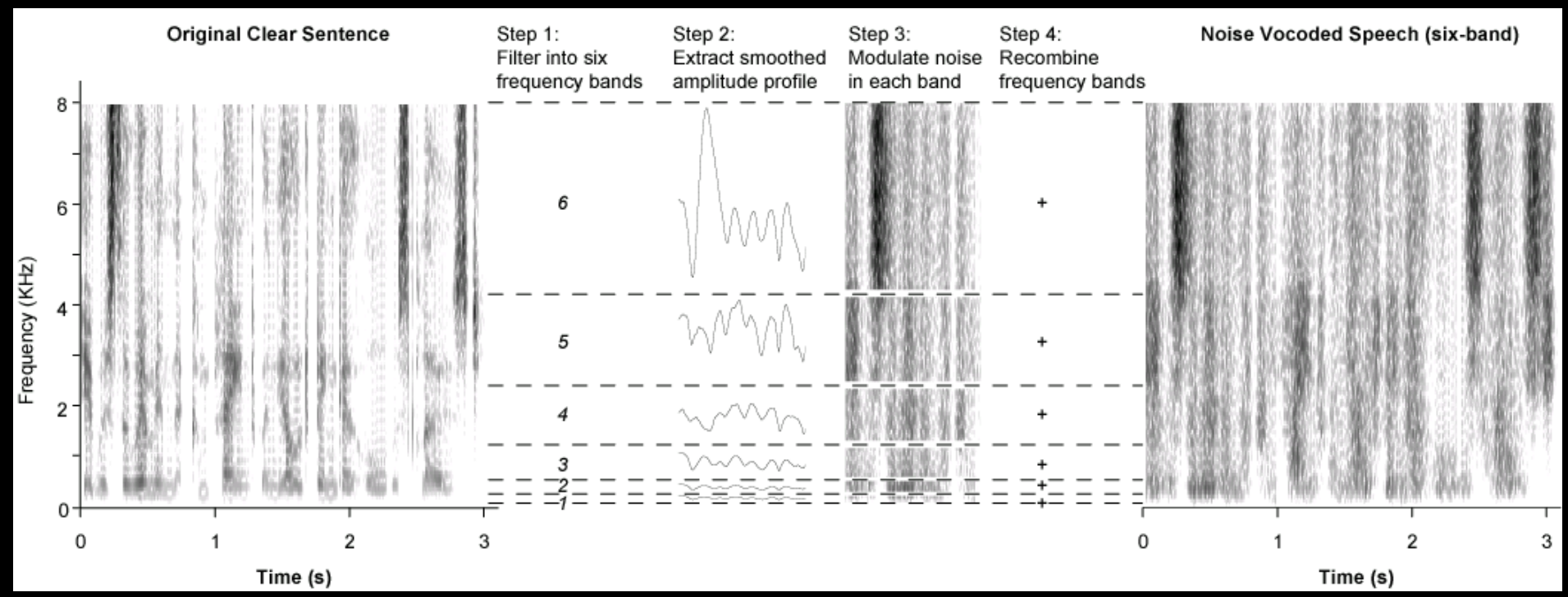





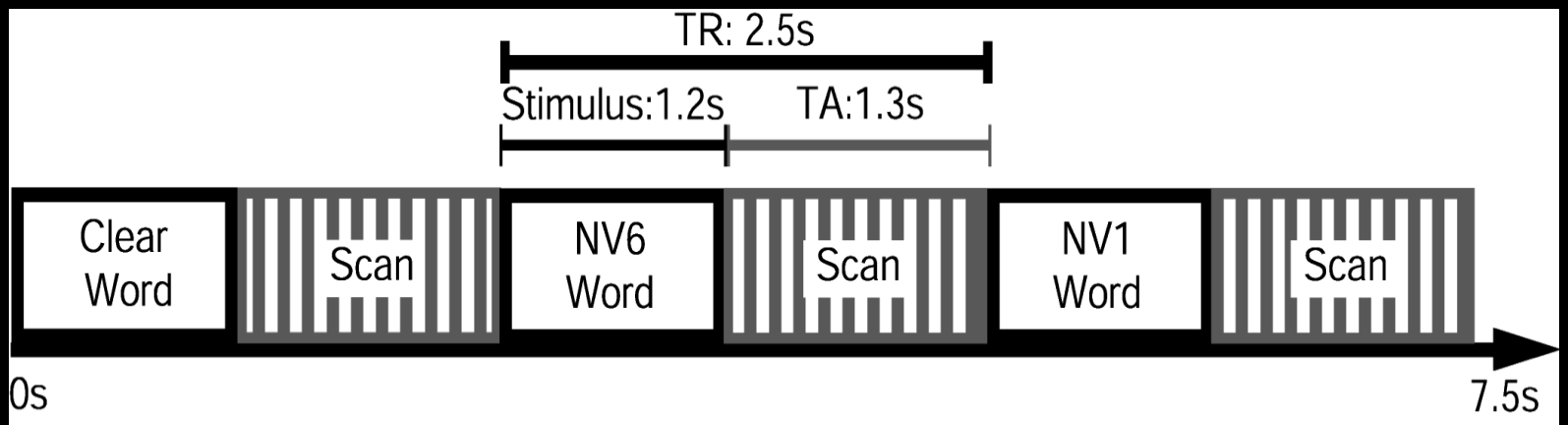
Figure from Davis, Johnsruide, Hervais-Adelman, Taylor & McGettigan (2005) JEP:Gen

3 scan runs each containing:

- 50 Null events
- 50 Clear (C) words 
- 50 Incomprehensible Speech (1-band noise-vocoded words, NV1) 
- 50 Potentially Comprehensible Speech (6-band noise-vocoded words, NV6) 

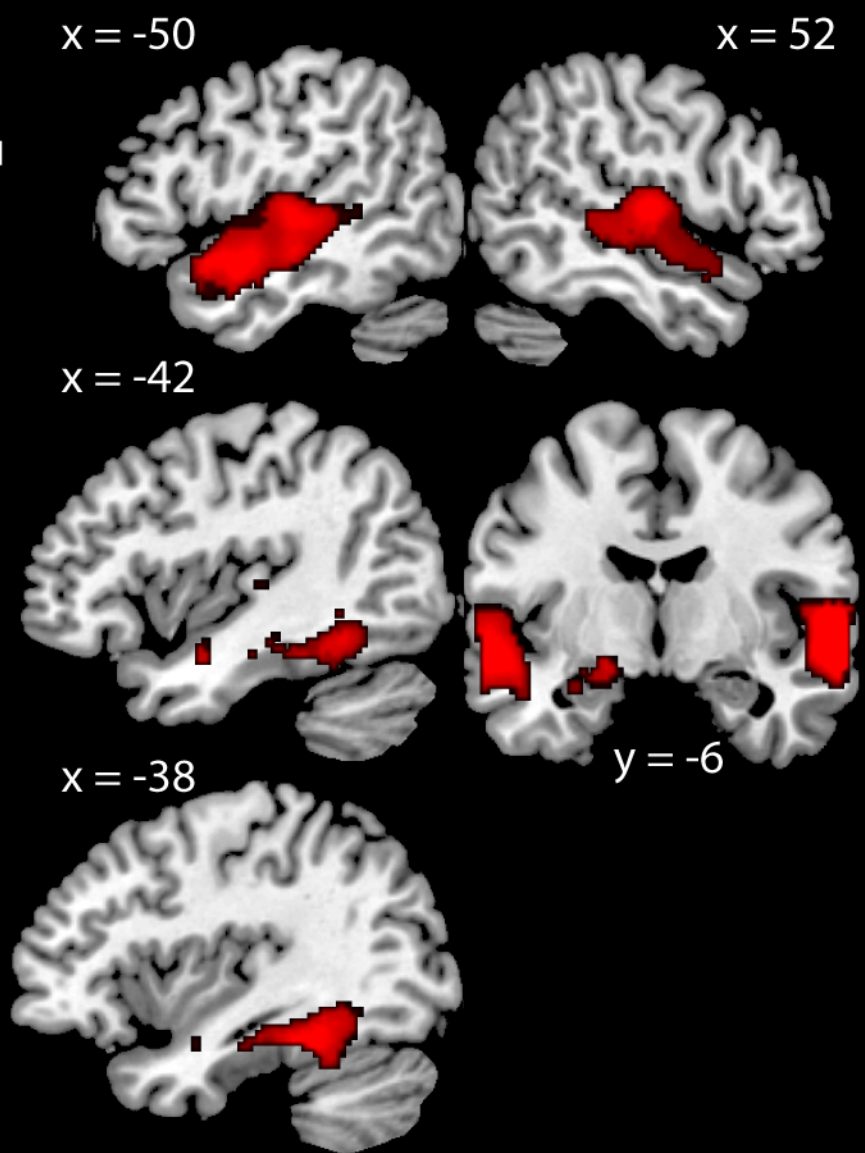
Task: button-press response to a “buzz” (1/12 trials)

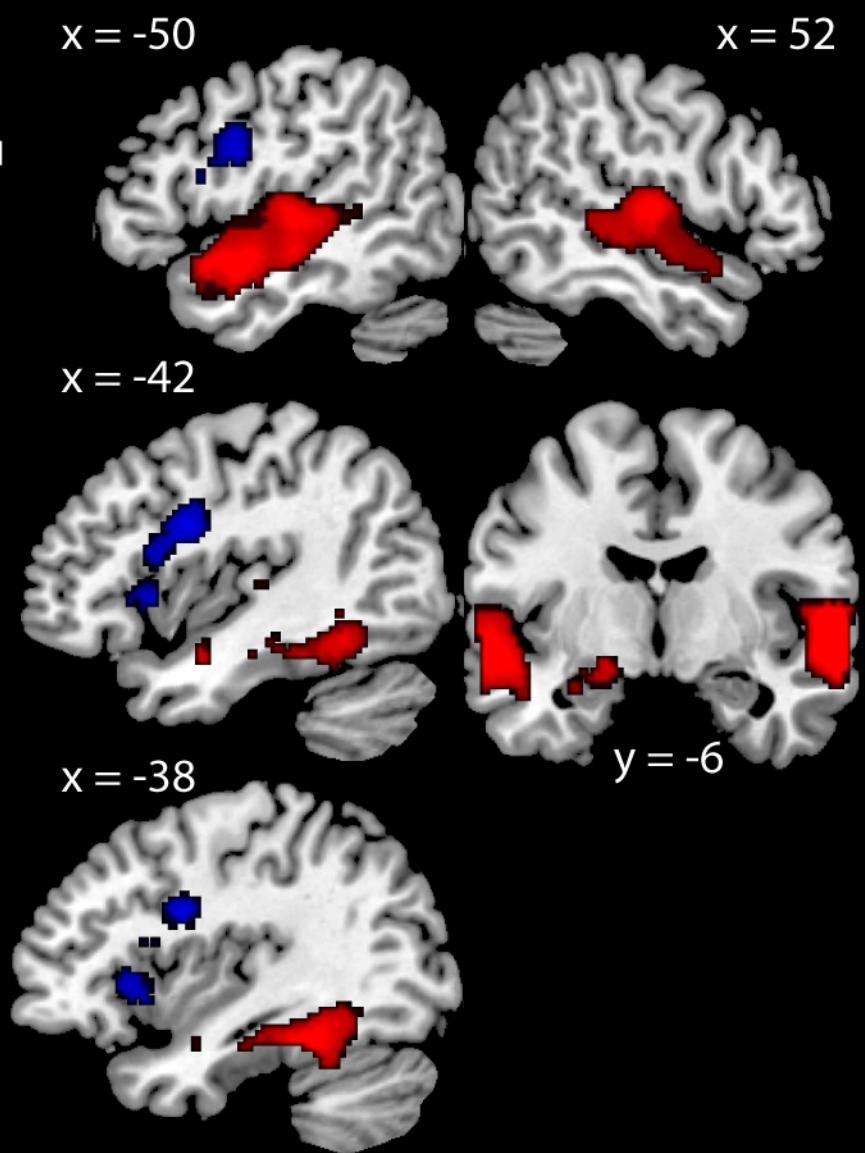
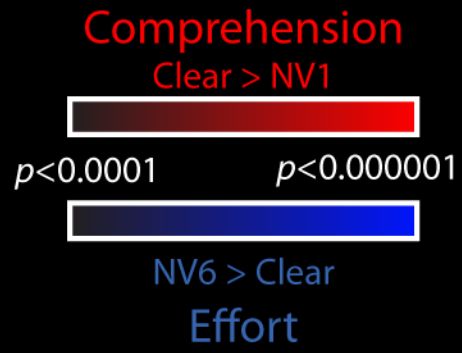
Event-related sparse imaging

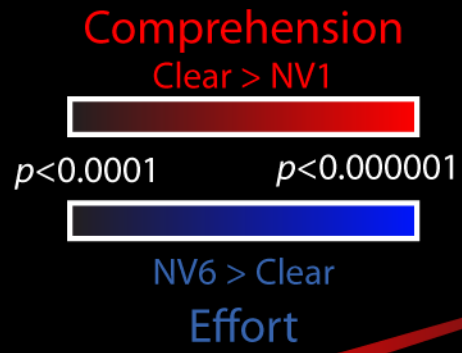


Comprehension
Clear > NV1

 $p < 0.0001$ $p < 0.000001$

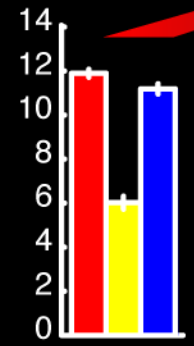
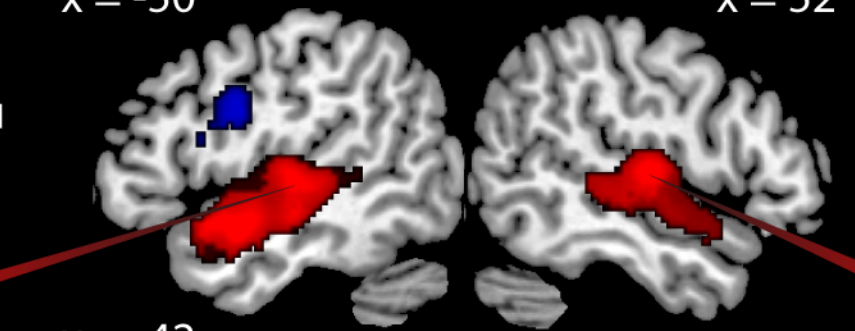




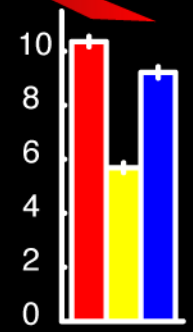
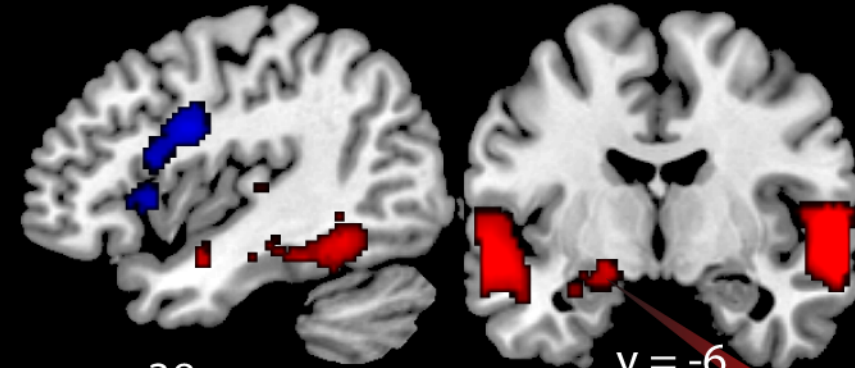


x = -50

x = 52

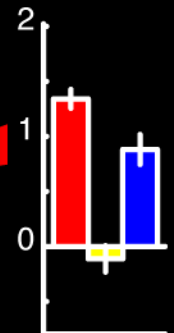
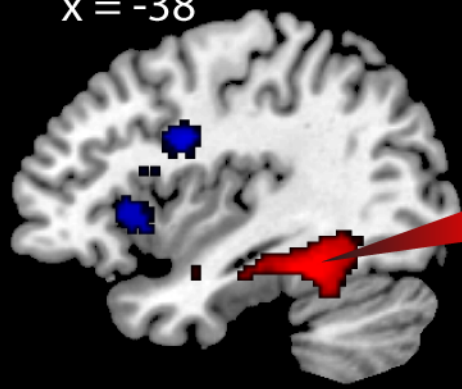


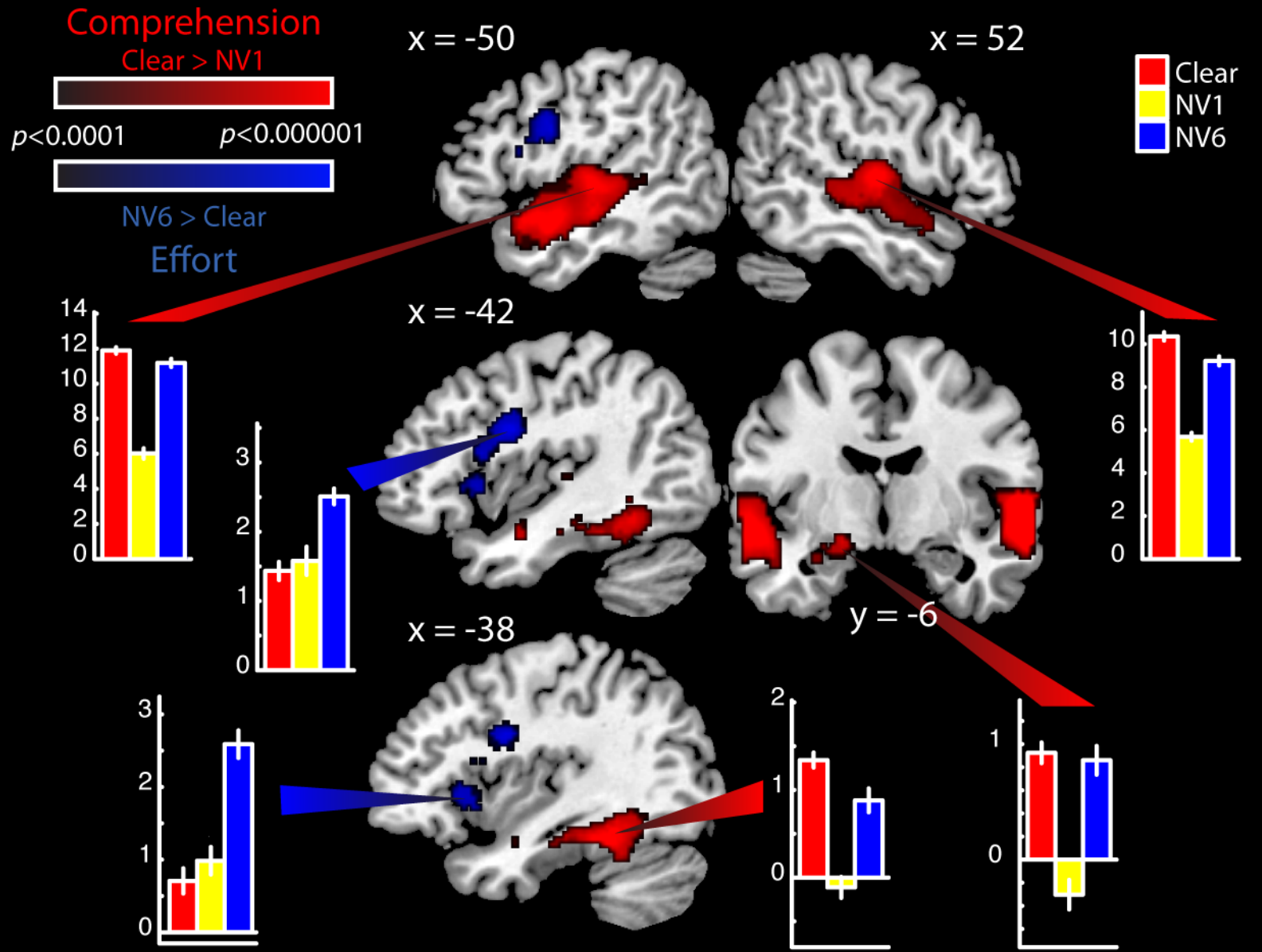
x = -42



x = -38

y = -6



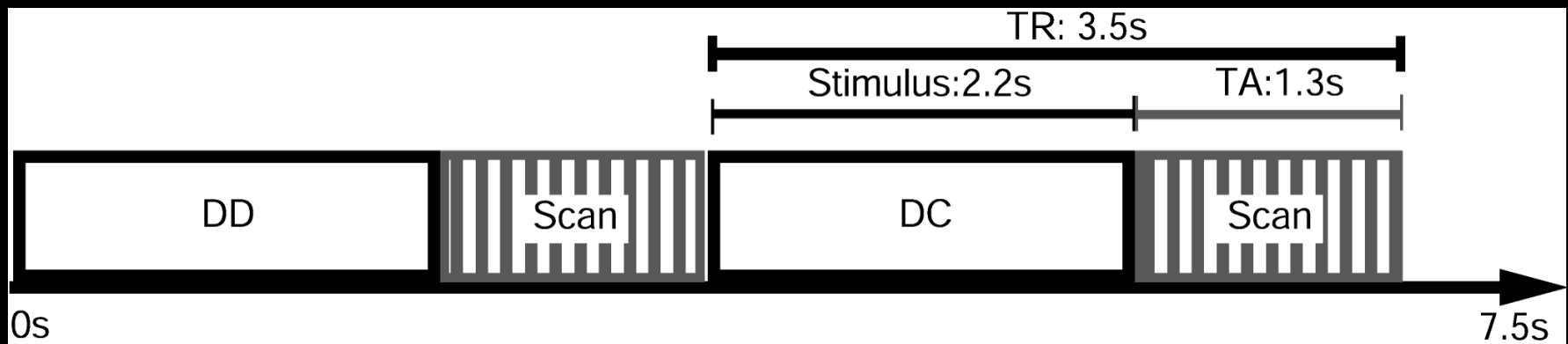


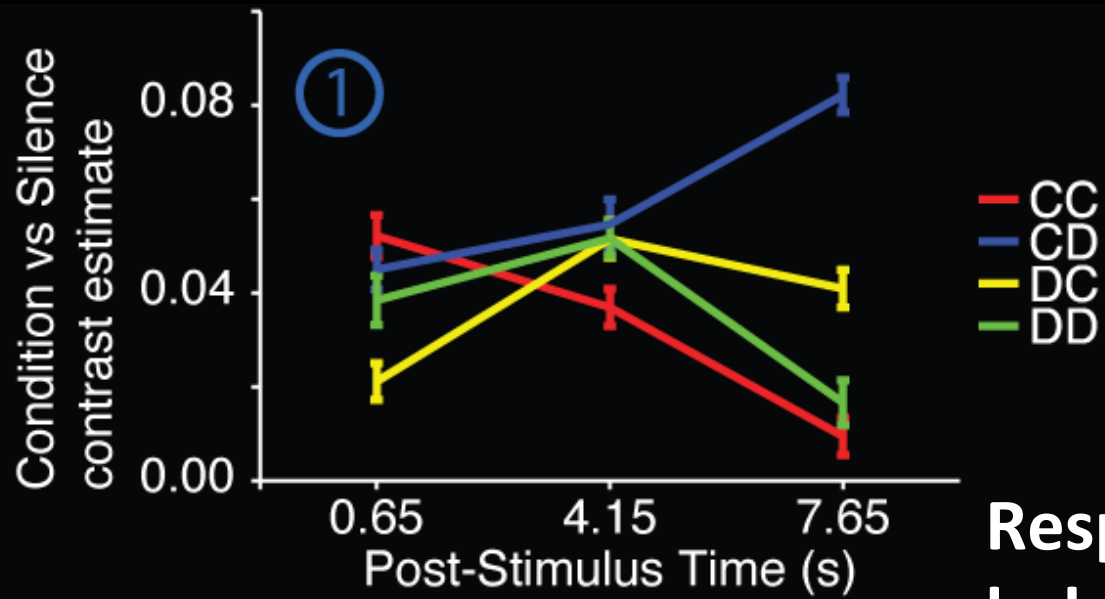
6-band NV words, 2 runs, each containing:

- 50 Null events
- 50 Clear-Clear pairs (CC)
- 50 Distorted-Distorted pairs (DD)
- 50 Distorted-Clear pairs (DC)
- 50 Clear-Distorted pairs (CD)*



Event-related sparse imaging

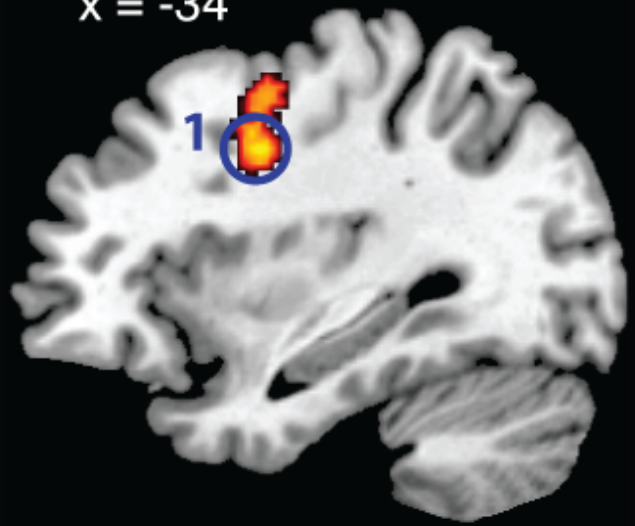
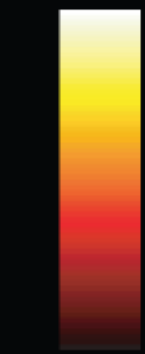




Response to CD lags behind that of the other conditions

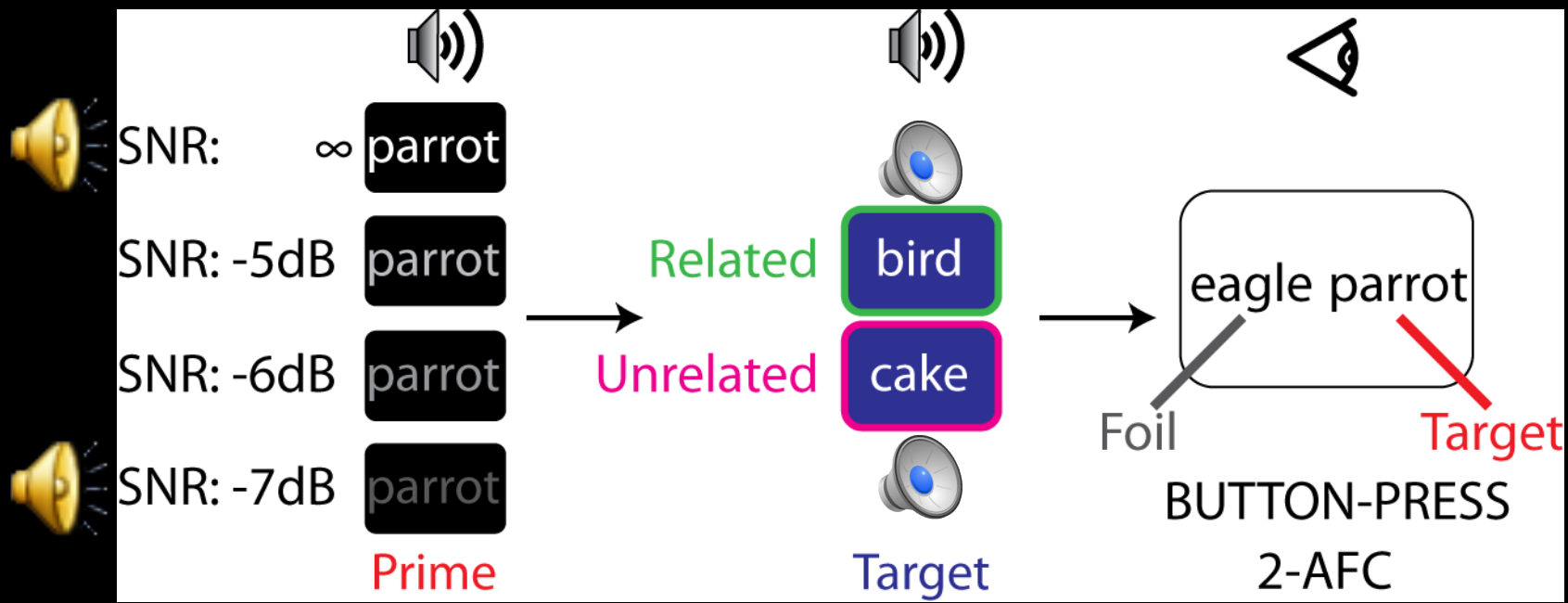
$p < 0.000001$

$x = -34$

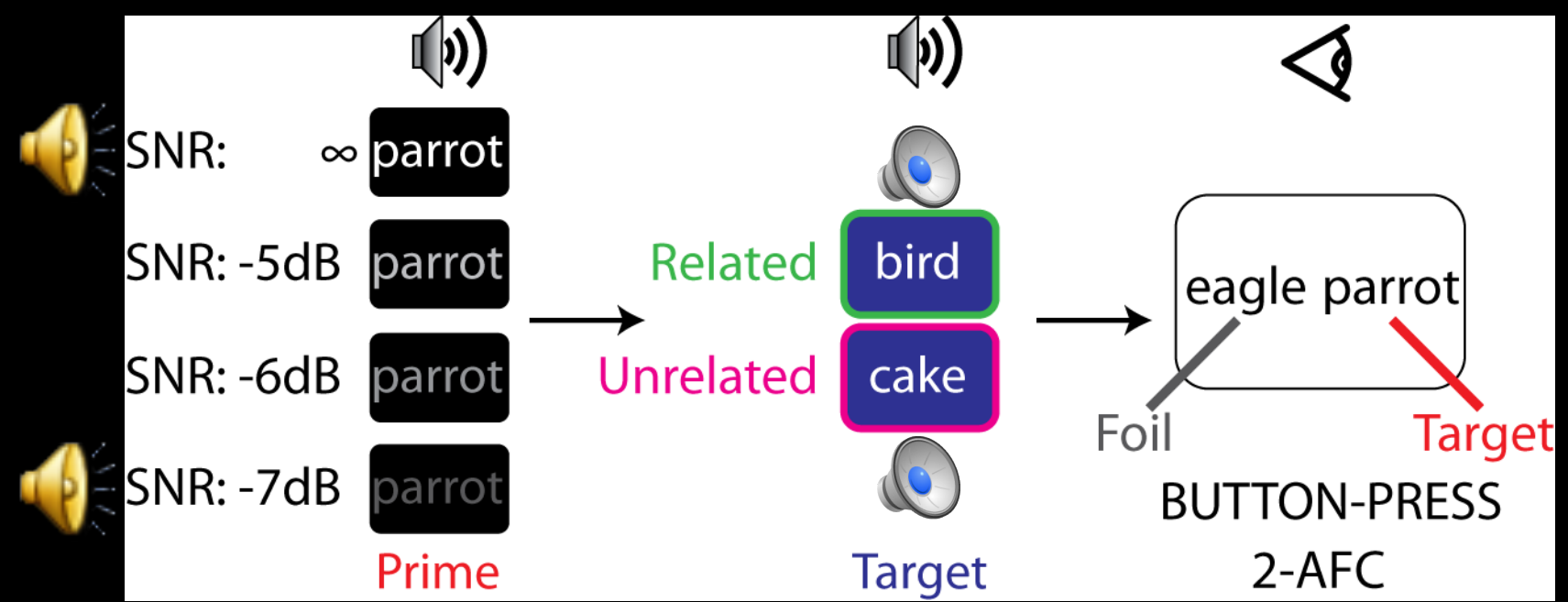


Putative locus of pop-out: in left ventral primary motor cortex

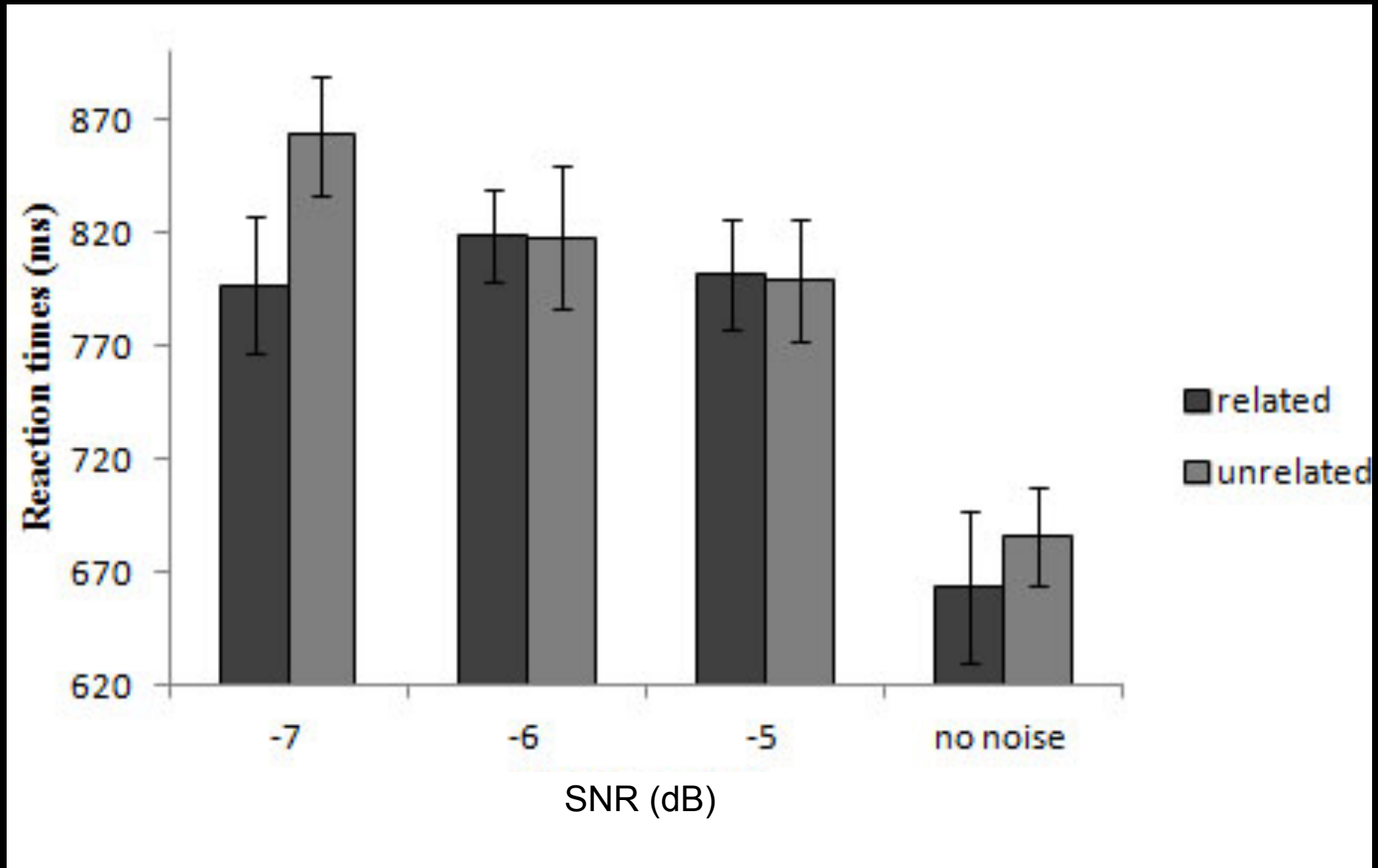
- Design based on Golestani, Rosen & Scott, 2009:



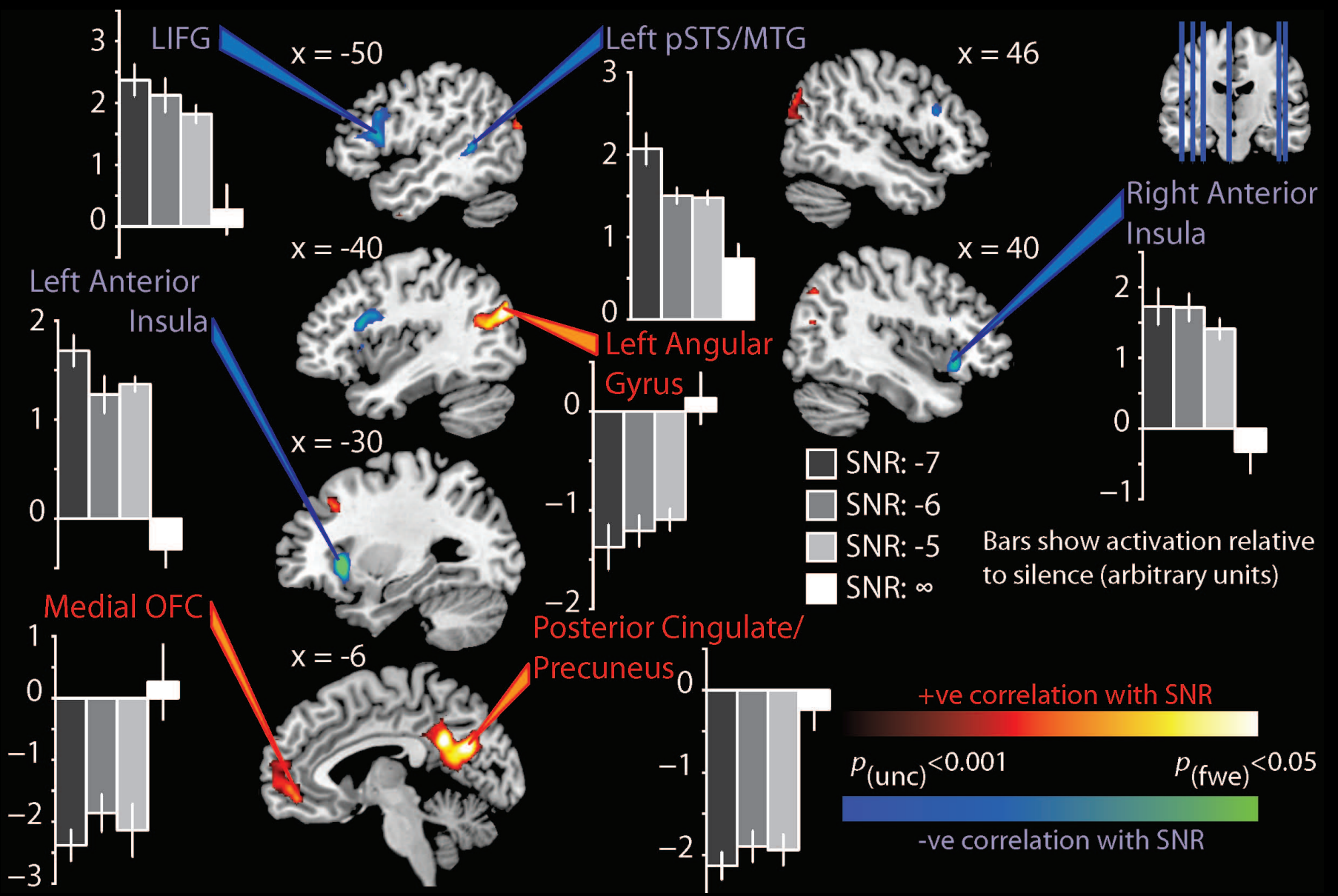
- Design based on Golestani, Rosen & Scott, 2009:



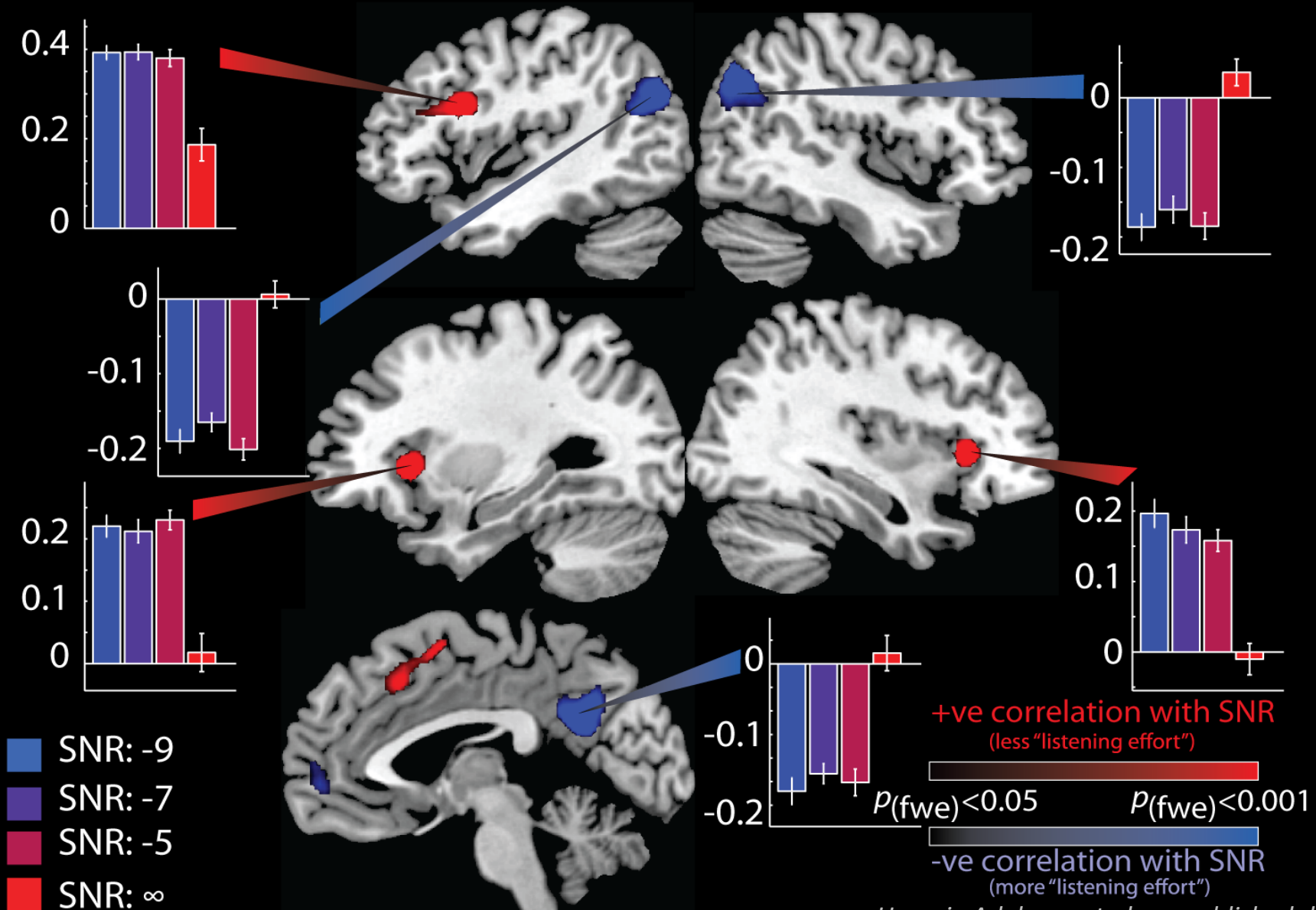
Masked Backward Semantic Priming: Behavioural Results



Masked Backward Semantic Priming: fMRI



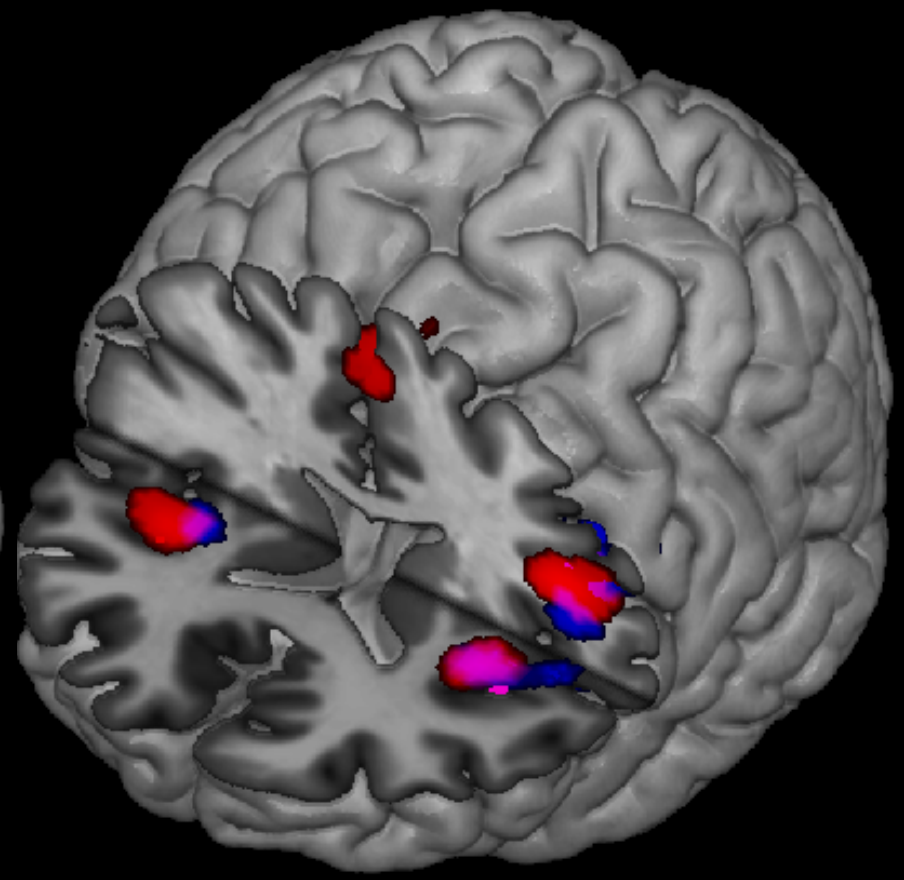
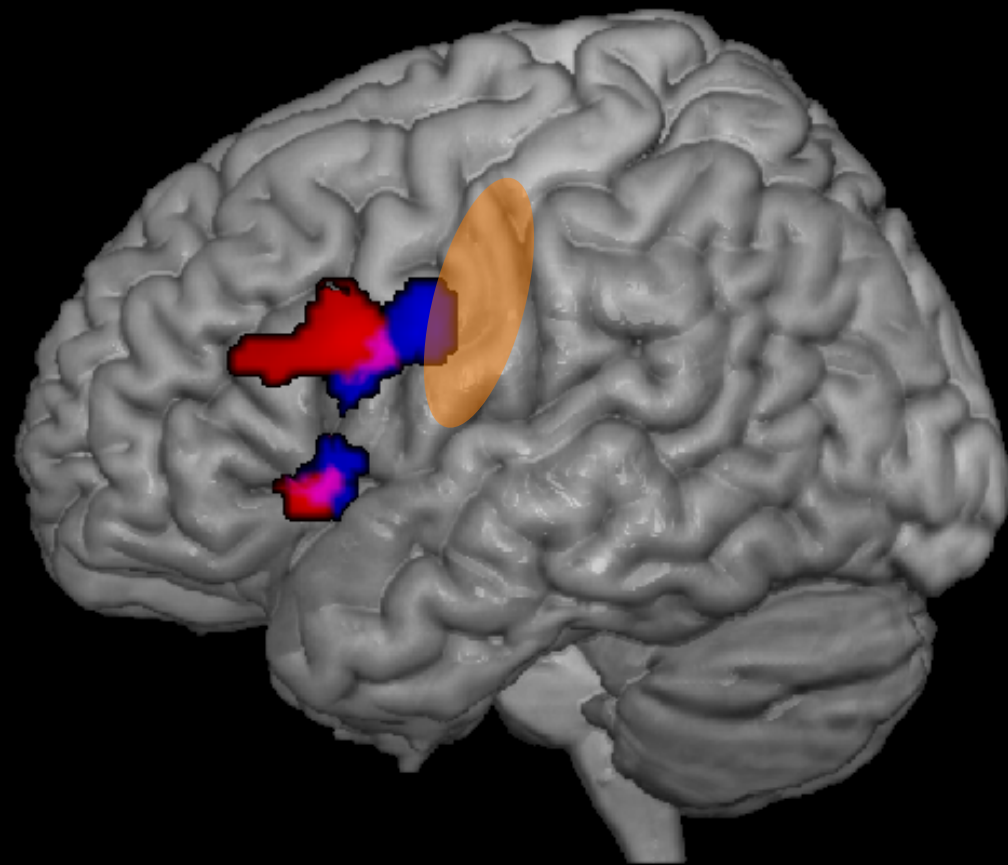
Masked Backward Semantic Priming - Replication

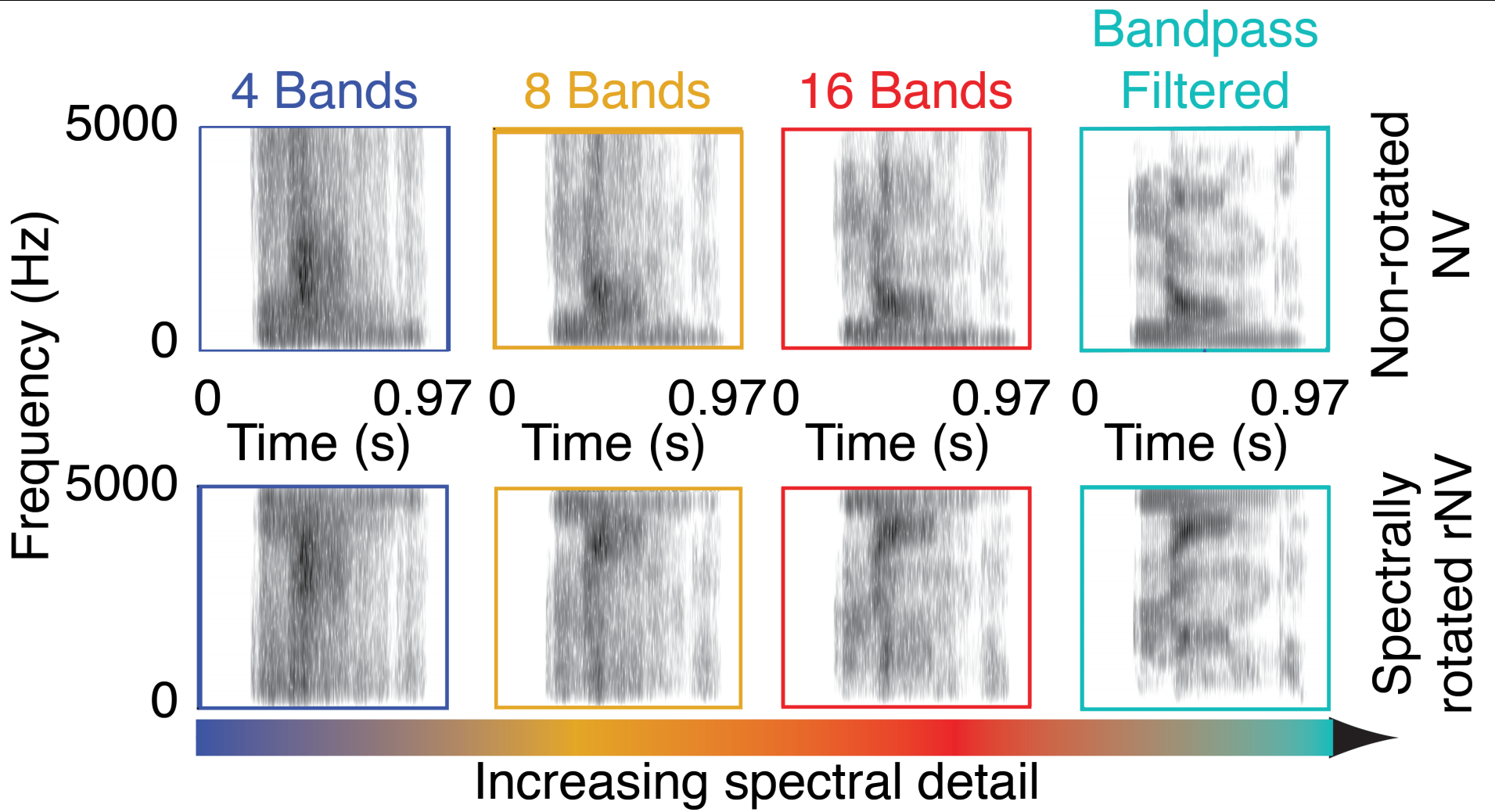


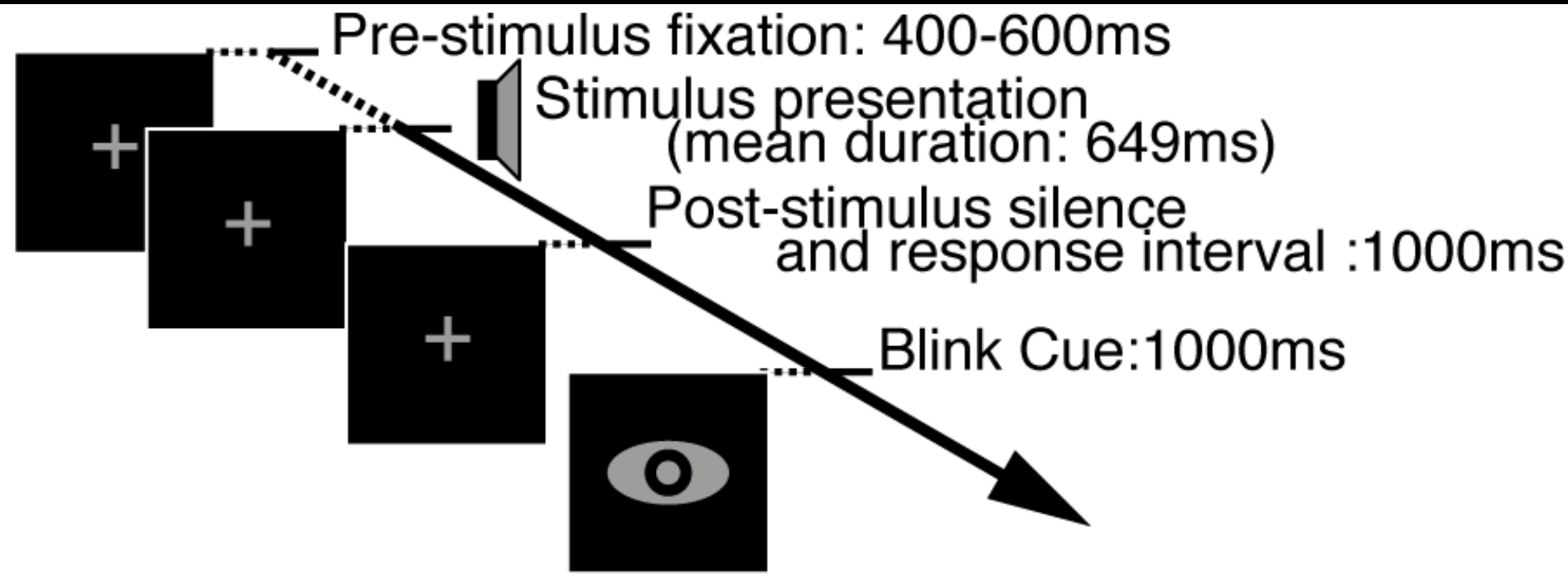
Listening Effort:
Degraded speech



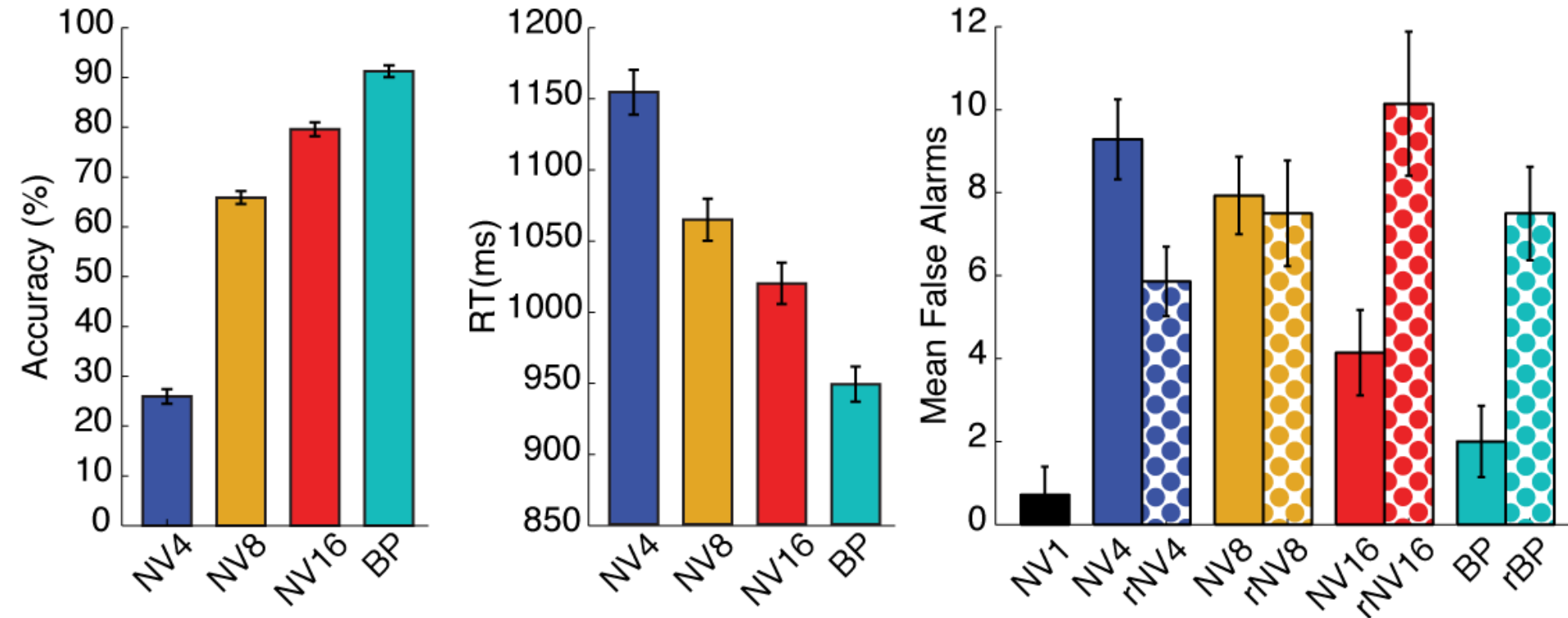
Listening Effort:
Speech in noise





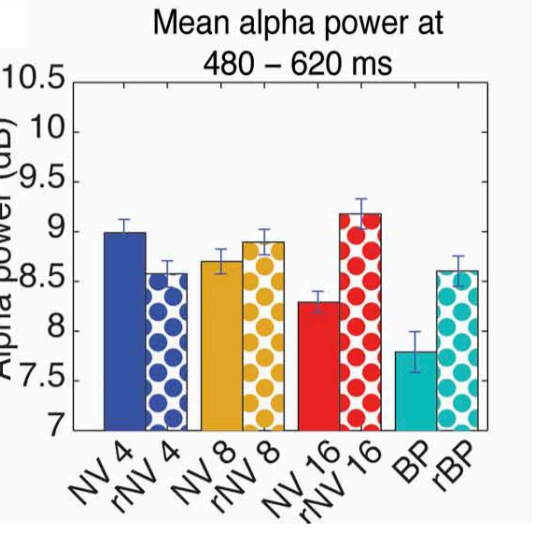
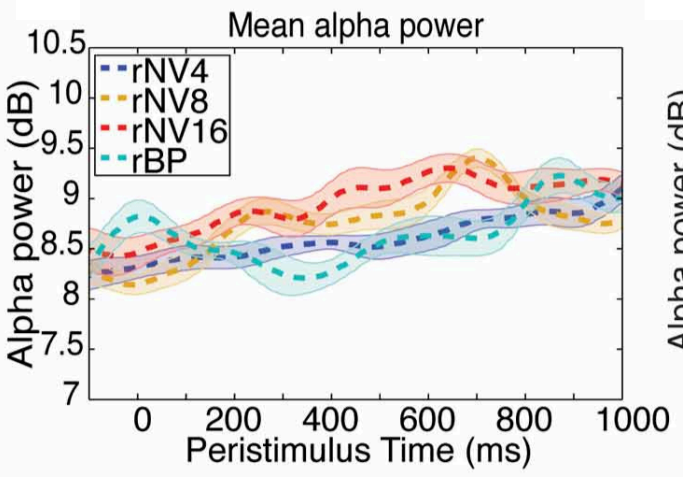
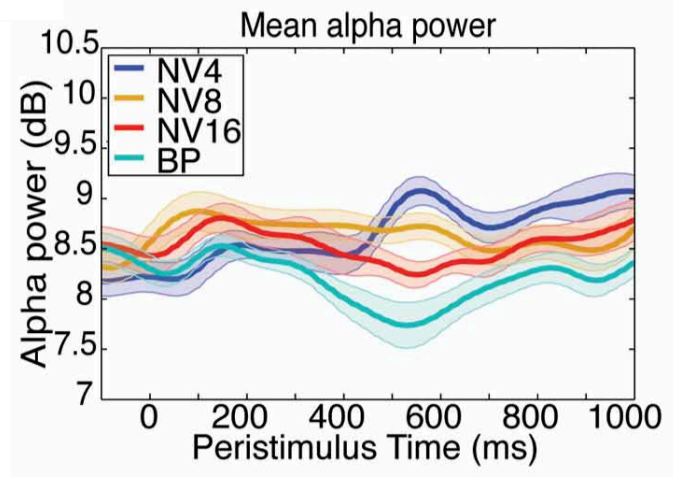
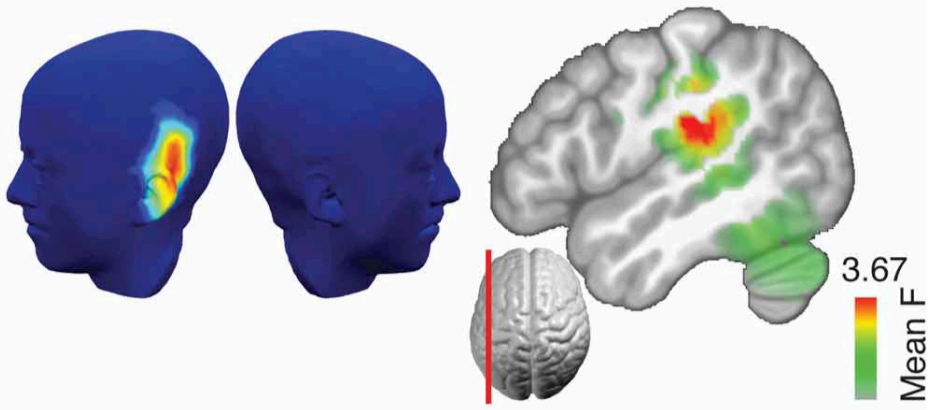
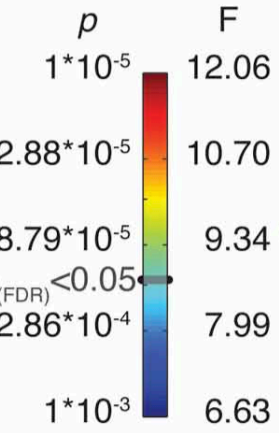
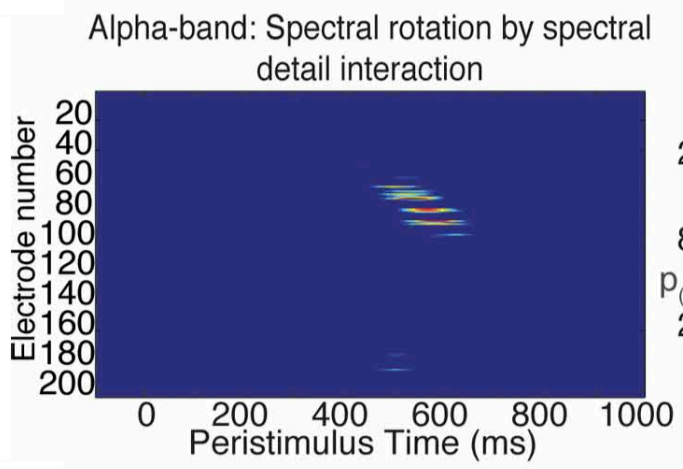


- 204-channel EEG, N=14 (2 male)
- Isolated monosyllabic words (French)
- Animal name detection task (1/9 trials)



- Main-effect of number of channels on detection
- Spectrally-Rotated NV stimuli seem to sometimes evoke word percept

Alpha Suppression: Rotation*Complexity Interaction



- Converging evidence from fMRI implicates motor/ premotor articulatory regions, and anterior insula(e)
- EEG data points to significant role for articulatory-auditory integration processes in degraded speech comprehension
- TMS data from other groups suggests causal role for articulatory regions in phoneme identification (Möttonen & Watkins, 2009, 2012; D'Ausilio et al, 2009) and word comprehension (Schomers et al., 2014)

- Generator of set of potential matches for auditory input that has no existing template?
- Source of top-down constraint on prelexical search space?
- Comparator in a predictive coding framework?
- “Processing Hub”, amodal, but conveniently connected to auditory association areas?

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- Robert P Carlyon

Queen's University, Canada

- Ingrid Johnsrude

University of Geneva, Switzerland

- Narly Golestani, Brain and Language Lab
- Christoph M Michel, Functional Brain Mapping Lab
- Robert Becker, Clinical Neuroscience
- Maria Pefkou, Auditory Language Lab