Investigating the Lemma using fMRI – Linking Production and Comprehension DONDERS Arushi Garg¹, Vitória Piai^{1,2}, Atsuko Takashima^{1,3}, James M. McQueen^{1,3}, Ardi Roelofs¹

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-INTRODUCTION · BACKGROUND

- Lemma representations map sound, meaning and syntax in both speaking and listening [1]
- Shared conceptual and lexical level between production and comprehension [1]
- Evidence from a meta-analysis, healthy and patient data point to lemmas in left mMTG [2-6]
- Model simulations applying lemma theory to aphasia and compatible with **lemma in left mMTG successfully simulate** production and comprehension data [7]
- However there are **counter views**
 - **Bilateral** lexical representations in posterior IT & MT [8]
 - No lemmas; no role of left mMTG [9]

CHALLENGE

- Challenge: Lemmas are abstract and link other representations. Difficult to test empirically with one task [10]
- Current approach: Four tasks: lemmas should be accessed in semantic and syntactic tasks, both in listening and in speaking



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Conference Room Link





https://join.skype.com/nyRggzOEEShI





- [7] Roelofs, Cortex, 2014

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Bilateral pIT & pMT mask











Only left pIT and pMT activated in all 4 tasks Evidence for shared neural circuitry in production and comprehension Unique approach to investigate lexical interface

- REFERENCES

[1] Levelt et al. Behavioral & Brain Sciences, 1999 [2] Indefrey & Levelt, Cognition, 2004 [3] Indefrey, Frontiers in Psychology, 2011 [4] Dronkers et al., Cognition, 2004 [5] Piai et al., PLoS ONE, 2014 [6] Schwartz et al., Brain, 2009 [8] Hickok & Poeppel, Nature Reviews. Neuroscience, 2007 [9] Ueno et al., Neuron, 2011 [10] Kemmerer, Language, Cognition & Neuroscience, 2019

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