A TMS investigation of left middle-MTG involvement in lemma access in speech production and comprehension

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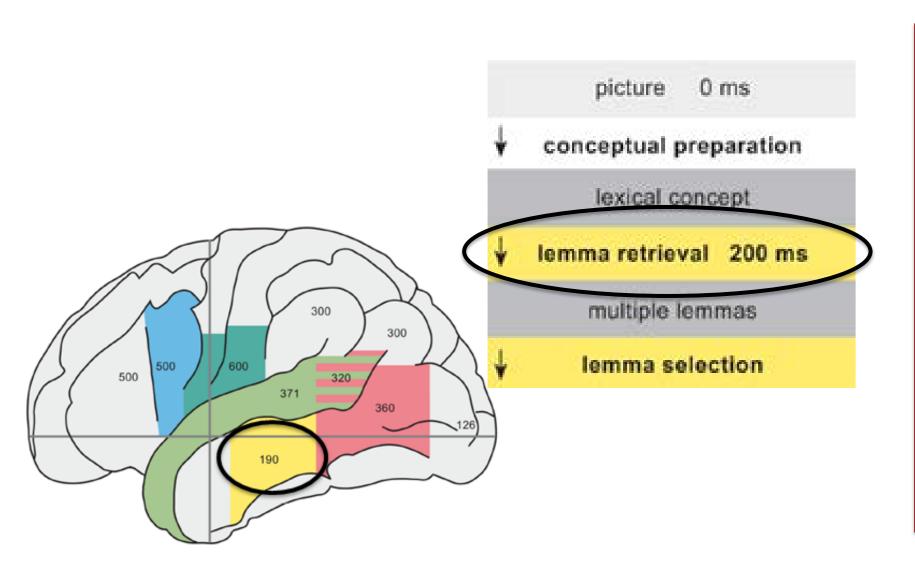
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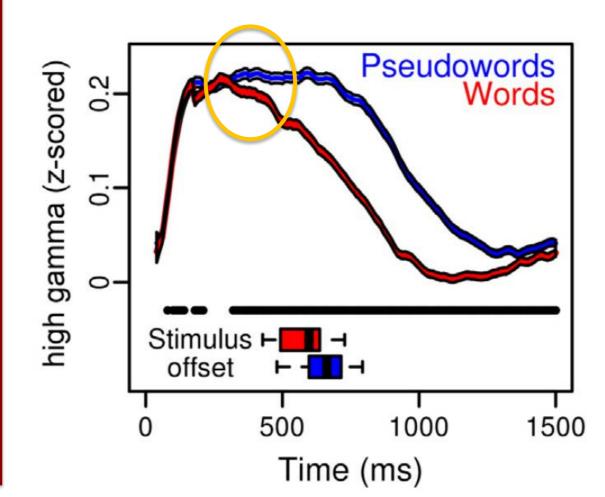
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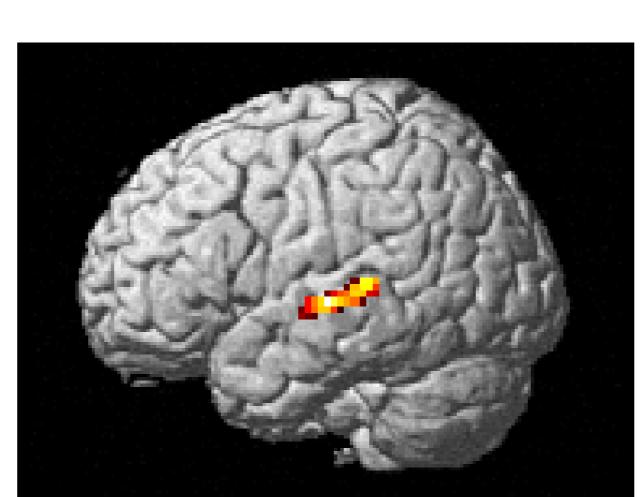
Lemma representations relay among conceptual, phonological, & syntactic representations of a word in both speaking and listening [1]

Evidence of lemma processing in mid portion of the middle temporal gyrus (mMTG) from meta-analyses, simulations, patient and healthy data for [2,3,4,5,6]

- However, the existence of lemmas are a point of debate [7,8]
- Recent evidence for shared lemma representations in mMTG both production and comprehension [9]
- Lemma access in production estimated around 200ms post-stimulus onset [2,3]
- Lemma access in comprehension estimated around 320 post stimulus onset [2,11]







Lemma overlap between comprehension and production [9]

In the current study we utilize TMS to probe the site found in Garg et al. (in prep) [9] at different time points during word production and word comprehension to interfere with lemma access

-PLANNED ANALYSIS -

Hypothesis:

- If lemmas are in left mMTG, TMS stimulation of the region should impact reaction times (RT) in naming (production) and classification (comprehsnion)
- Response times should differ due to cortical stimulation across time windows in real (experimental trials) BUT not in pseudo (control trials)

Analysis Details:

- Data analyzed using mixed effects models (MEM) in R
- Production and comprehension tasks analyzed separately
- Fixed factors: Condition (real or pseudo) & Time Window (3 levels)
- Random factors: Participants & Stimuli
- TMS-specific discomfort ratings collected and used as covariate

(RT ~ Condition (real or pseudo)

- * Time Window (3 levels)
- * TMS Ratings (covariate)
- + (1|participants)

[1] Levelt et al. Behavioral & Brain Sciences, 1999

[7] Hickok & Poeppel, Nature Reviews. Neuroscience, 2007

+ (1|items)

- REFERENCES

[2] Indefrey & Levelt, Cognition, 2004

[4] Piai et al., PLoS ONE, 2014

[5] Schwartz et al., Brain, 2009

[8] Ueno et al., Neuron, 2011

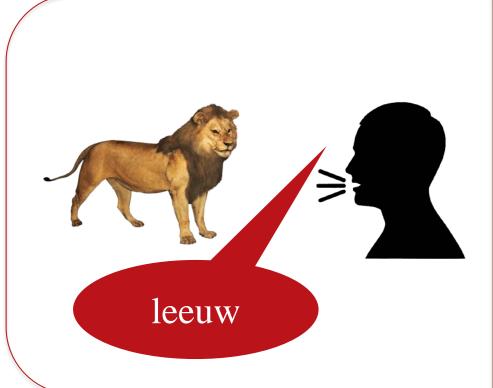
[6] Roelofs, Cortex, 2014

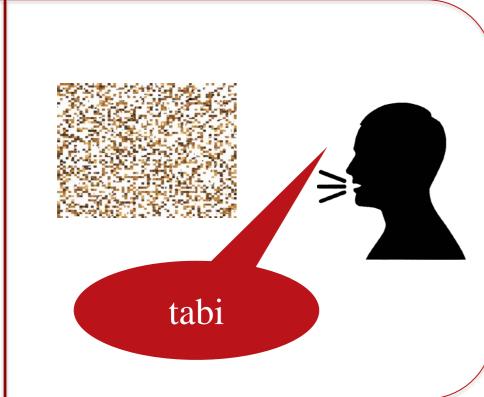
[9] Garg et al., in prep

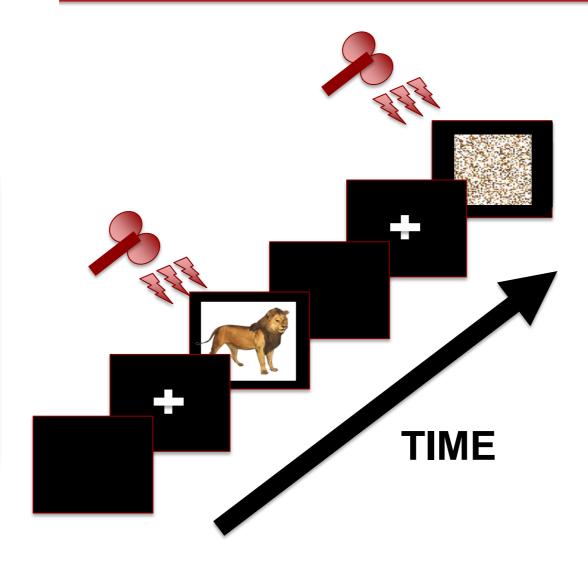
[3] Indefrey, Frontiers in Psychology, 2011

- METHODS &

Bare Picture Naming (Production)







Stimulation:

100-120% MT; 40Hz

Time windows:

225-250-275

300-325-350 375-400-425

Stimulation: 100-120% MT; 20Hz

Time windows:

200-250-300 325-375-425

450-500-550

TMS:

Magpro-X-100 magnetic stimulator & C-B60 coil (MagVenture)

Stimuli: 90 real words/pictures per task

(experimental trials) + 90 scrambled

words/pictures per task (control trials)

Participants: 28 native Dutch speakers

LEMMA

"kat"

INPUT

FORM

SYNTAX

"kat"

OUTPUT

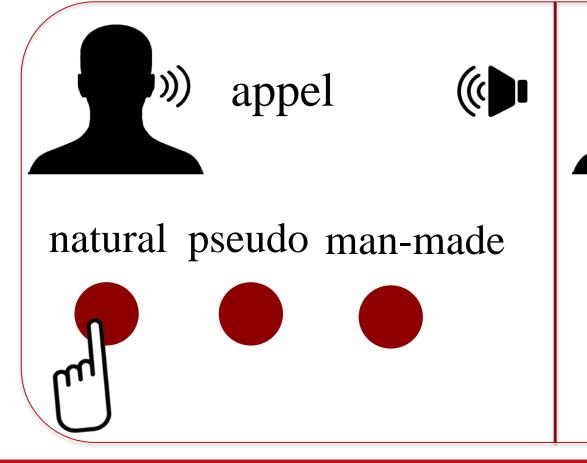
FORM

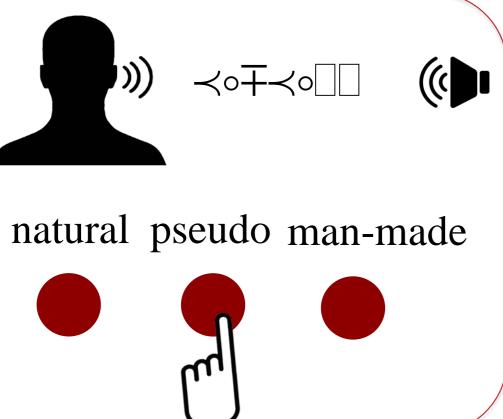
- Online chronometric triple pulse TMS
- 3 post-stimulus stimulation timewindows
- Stimulation of left mMTG coordinates from Garg et al. (in prep)[9]

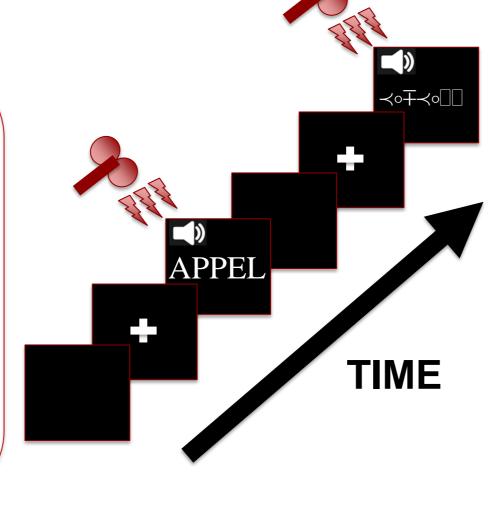
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N C K

Semantic Classification (Comprehension)













[10] Cibelli et al., Brain & Lang, 2015

