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How distinct are Syntactic and Semantic Representations in the Brain During Sentence Comprehension?

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Introduction

- 1 Syntactic parsing is the task of assigning a syntactic structure to a sentence.
- 2 Recent works have used syntactic embeddings from constituency trees and other word syntactic features to understand how syntax structure is represented in the brain's language network.
- 3 However, the effectiveness of dependency parse trees or the relative predictive power of the three syntax parsers is yet unexplored.

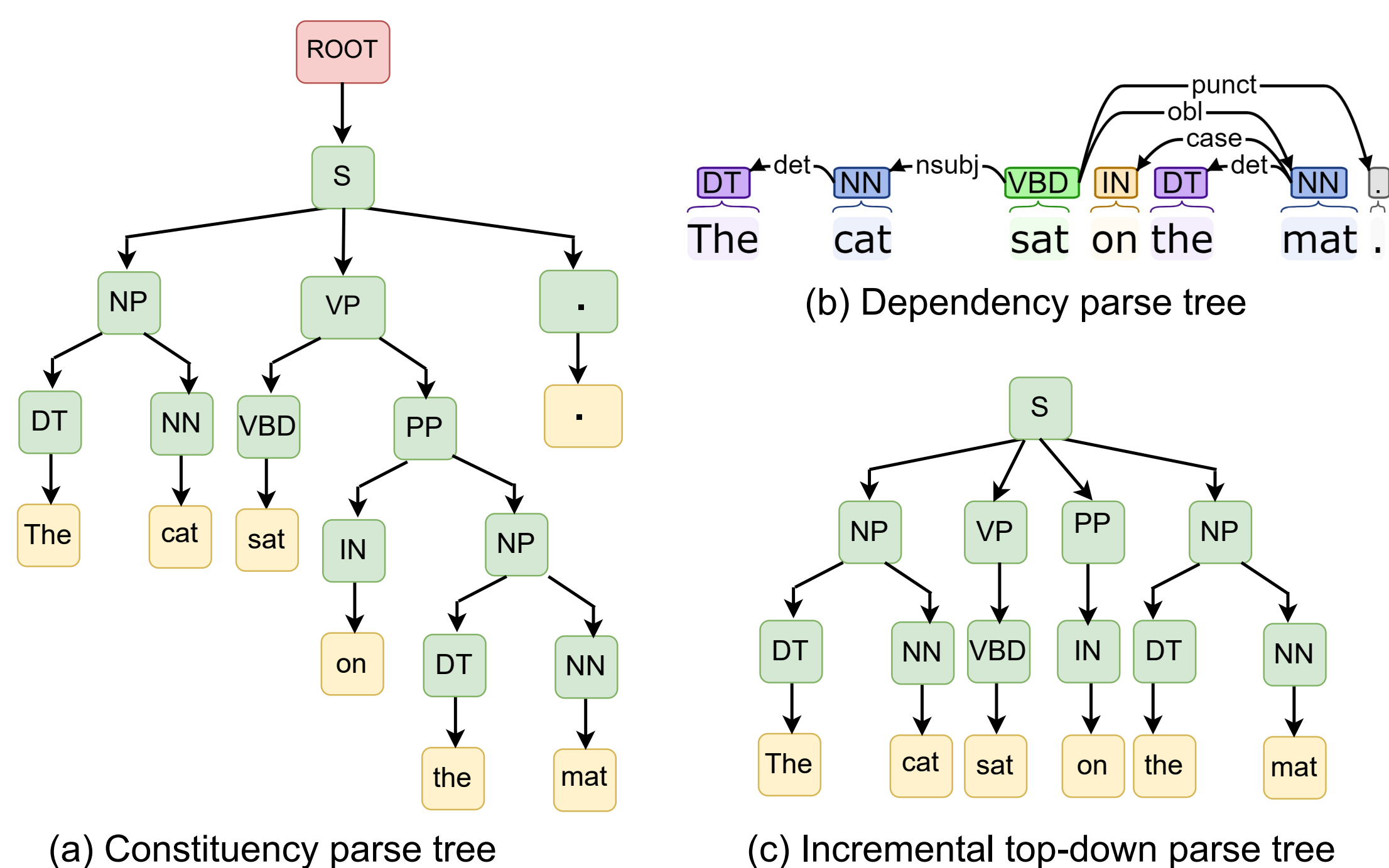


Figure 1: Example of syntactic parsing for three parsers

Questions

- 1 Do syntactic parser representations predict similar fMRI areas?
- 2 Which syntactic parsing method better predicts fMRI activity?

Main Contributions

- 1 We explore syntactic structure embeddings obtained from three parsers and use them in an encoding model to predict brain responses.
- 2 We use a GCN model (SynGCN embeddings) for the dependency parser that accurately encodes the global syntactic information.

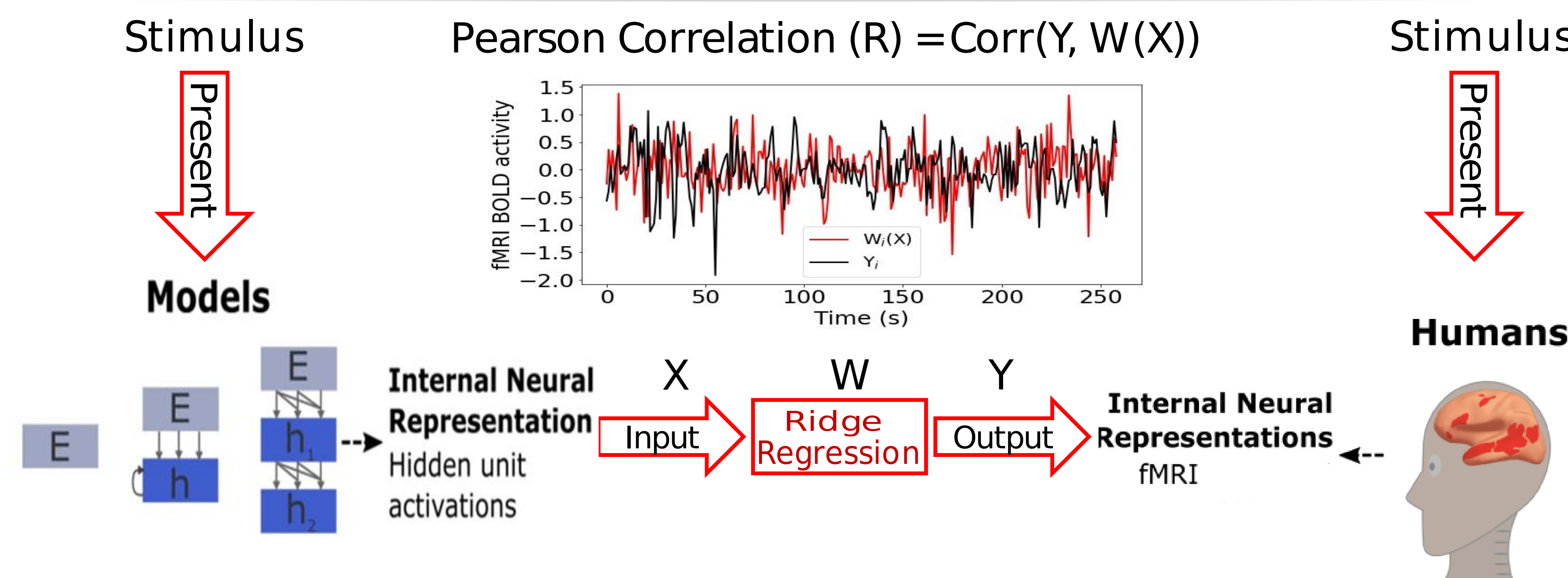
Feature Representations

- 1 Constituency Tree-based Embeddings
- 2 Dependency Tree-based Embeddings using GCN (SynGCN)
- 3 Incremental Top-Down Parser Embeddings
- 4 Basic Syntactic Features
- 5 BERT Features

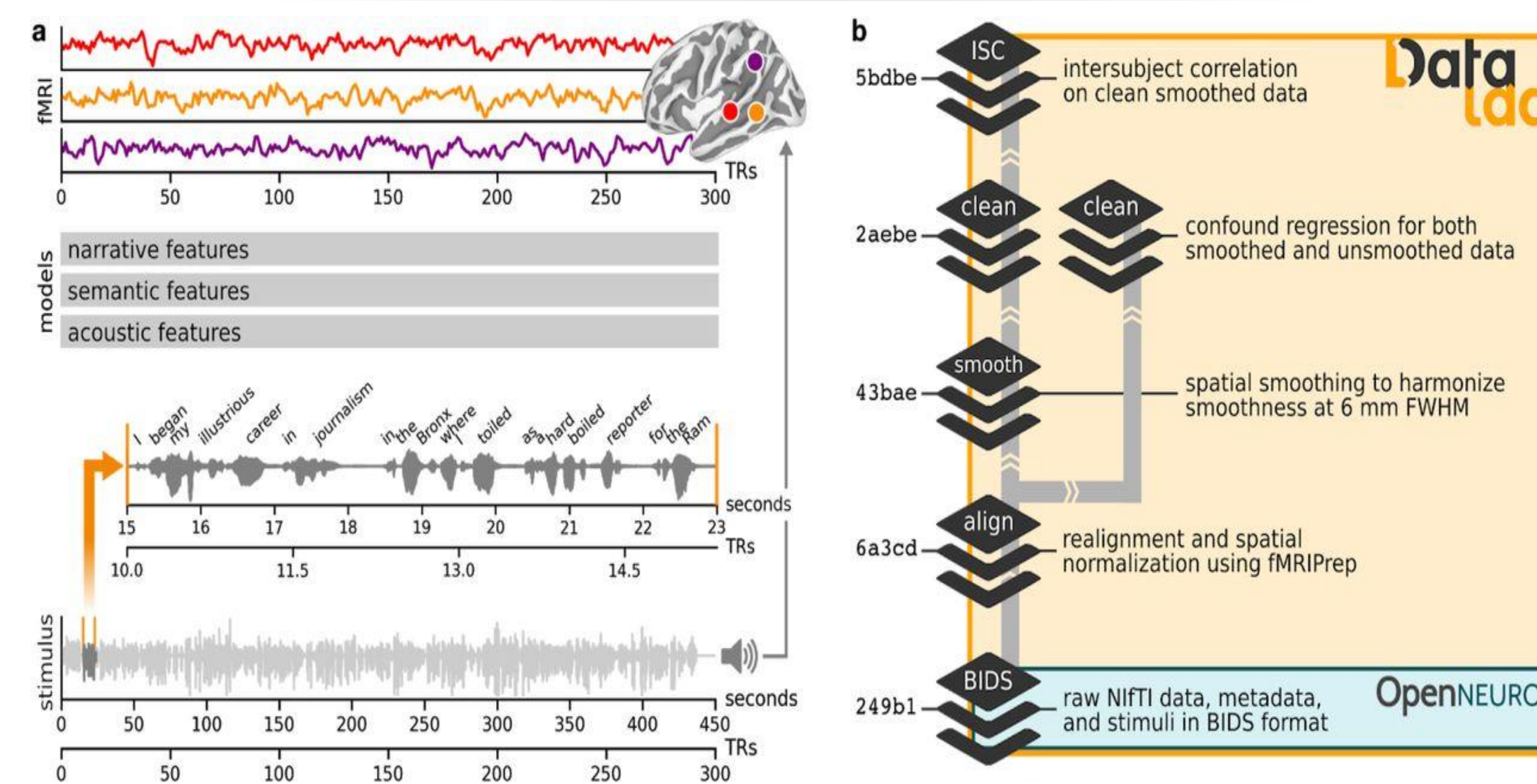
Evaluation Metrics

- 1 R^2 Score
- 2 Pearson Correlation (R)

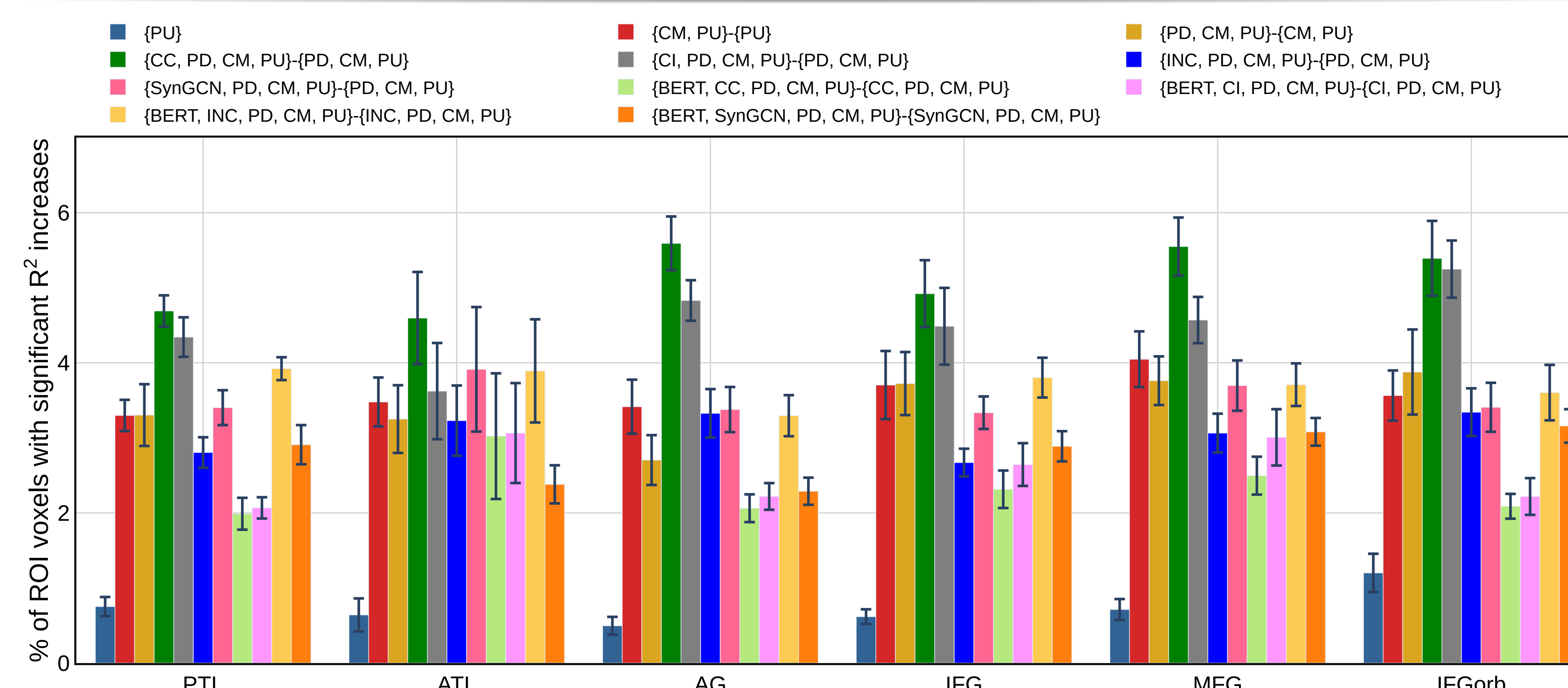
Brain Encoding



Narrative Listening (Pieman dataset from Nastase et al. 2021)



Encoding Performance of Various Feature Sets



Brain Maps (Pearson Correlation)

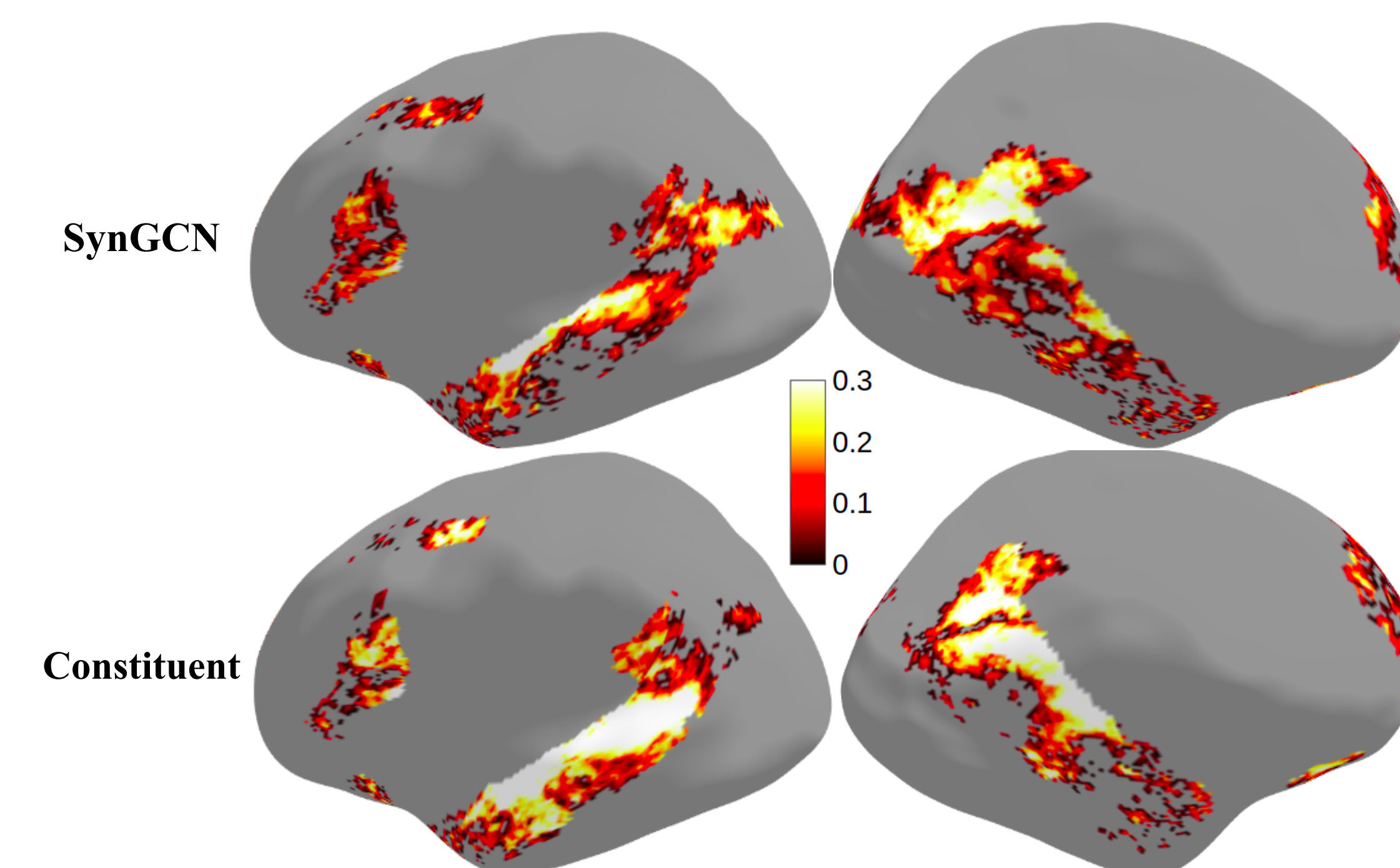


Figure 2: Whole Brain

Cognitive Insights

- 1 PTL and ATL have high overlap for both syntactic (CC, CI, SynGCN, INC), and semantic (BERT) features.
- 2 ROIs such as IFG, IFGOrb and MFG have higher overlap with syntactic features like CM, PU, SynGCN and INC, and with semantic feature BERT.
- 3 Basic syntactic features are much less associated with voxels in angular gyrus region.

Conclusion

- 1 Constituency trees explain additional variance better than other syntactic parsing methods.
- 2 Future Directions: This work was done on data related to English stories only. As we do other kinds of models of language processing in various languages, we want to make similar studies for multi-lingual languages [1].

References

- [1] Bhattasali Li Jixing et al. 2022. Le petit prince multilingual naturalistic fmri corpus.
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- [3] Samuel A Nastase et al. 2021. The “narratives” fmri dataset for evaluating models of naturalistic language comprehension.

Acknowledgements

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