Looking for the Phonological Mapping Negativity (in all the wrong places)

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Section 1

Introduction

Four years ago

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It was a dark and stormy night in Manchester, England

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Me:

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Me: "What if we used ERP to help settle the decade-long debate of feed-forward vs interactive speech perception? It sounds fairly straightforward!"

[It obviously really wasn't]

Event-related potentials (ERP) are measured brain responses that are direct result of a **sensory**, **cognitive** or motor event (Luck 2005)

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Event-related potential components are measured with electro-encephalography (**EEG**) equipment.

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The original goal of my thesis was that to **design** a handful of **ERP experiments to investigate lexical feedback** and top-down processes of speech perception.

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The original goal of my thesis was that to **design** a handful of **ERP experiments to investigate lexical feedback** and top-down processes of speech perception. But how?

• Mismatch Negativity (MMN)

f * Originally named Phonological Mismatch Negativity

- Mismatch Negativity (MMN)
- Phonological Mapping* Negativity (PMN)

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- Mismatch Negativity (MMN)
- Phonological Mapping* Negativity (PMN)
- N400
- P600
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The Phonological Mapping (or Mismatch) Negativity, \mathbf{PMN} is an event-related potential component hypothesized to index phonological mismatch and mapping

The Phonological Mapping (or Mismatch) Negativity, **PMN** is an event-related potential component hypothesized to index phonological mismatch and mapping (e.g. Connolly and Phillips 1994; Connolly et al. 2001)

However, while some studies (e.g. Connolly and Phillips 1994) have linked the PMN to phonological mapping during the lexical selection stage of speech perception..

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others (e.g. Newman & Connolly) report that the PMN is a marker of acoustic and pre-lexical information.

Lewendon et. al (2020) suggest that the possibility exists that the PMN is an extension of either the Mismatch Negativity (MMN) or N400 components

Lewendon et. al (2020) also report that the majority of the literature on the PMN is characterized by contradictory findings and methodological limitations, e.g.

Contrasting theories of the PMN

- Contrasting theories of the PMN
- Mixed topographical locations:

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 - Some studies report discovering the PMN in frontal and central sites, ohers in parietal / mid-line / evenly spread across the scalp.

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- Methodological limitations:

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 - Few trials (usually < 40)

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- Mixed topographical locations:
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- Methodological limitations:
 - Few participants (usually < 10)
 - Few trials (usually < 40)
 - Confounding variables

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Research questions

• Is the PMN in response to acoustic, phonetic, phonological, lexical mapping and mismatch, none or a combination of all?

- Is the PMN in response to acoustic, phonetic, phonological, lexical mapping and mismatch, none or a combination of all?
- Is any other ERP component found in response to acoustic, phonetic and phonological mismatch in place of / together wih the PMN?

Why the PMN..

Why the PMN.. and why now?

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• The PMN might play an important role in future investigations of architectures of grammar (placed in between acoustic and lexical processing)

Research questions

Why the PMN.. and why now?

- The PMN might play an important role in future investigations of architectures of grammar (placed in between acoustic and lexical processing)
- Clinical studies have used the PMN as a marker of phonological processing abilities (Robson et al. 2017). However, it is not clear what processes sexactly the PMN stands for.

Section 2

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Experimental design

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Three neuro-imaging experiments designed to introduce new contexts in which to probe the elicitation of the PMN ERP component.

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Three neuro-imaging experiments designed to introduce new contexts in which to probe the elicitation of the PMN ERP component.

Experiments 1, 2, and 3 were designed to simultaneously work independently while also being fully comparable.

Hardware:

Hardware:

• 64 active pin-type **BioSemi** electrodes / **ActiView**

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- 64 active pin-type **BioSemi** electrodes / **ActiView**
- Neurobehavioral Systems' **Presentation**

Software:

 \bullet MATLAB (2018b; 2019a; 2019b)

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- $\bullet~$ EEGLAB (Delorme & Makeig 2004)

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- ERPLAB (Lopez-Calderon & Luck, 2014)

- MATLAB (2018b; 2019a; 2019b)
- EEGLAB (Delorme & Makeig 2004)
- ERPLAB (Lopez-Calderon & Luck, 2014)
- R (4.1) (R Core Team 2021)

Statistical analyses:

Statistical analyses:

• Exploratory channel-level multivariate testing with package ERP (Causeur et al. 2020) and the Adaptive Factor Adjustment (AFA) procedure (Sheu et al. 2016)

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- Exploratory channel-level multivariate testing with package ERP (Causeur et al. 2020) and the Adaptive Factor Adjustment (AFA) procedure (Sheu et al. 2016)
- Mean amplitude modelling with mixed-effect models & package lme4 (Bates et al. 2015)

Data visualisation:

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 \bullet Grand-Average / difference ERP plots with ggplot2 (Wickham 2016)

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- \bullet Grand-Average / difference ERP plots with <code>ggplot2</code> (Wickham 2016)
- Cubic spline interpolation scalp maps with package akima (Akima and Gebhardt 2020)

Reproducibility



Reproducibility



Data, code and model summaries are freely available on GitHub at the repository mcanzi/phd_codedata

Experiment 1 0000000

Reproducibility



Data, code and model summaries are freely available on GitHub at the repository mcanzi/phd_codedata

PhD thesis has been submitted and will available through open access following thesis defense (in August) and corrections.

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General Discussion

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Thank you!

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Questions?