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

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June 24 2021

Section 1

Introduction

Introduction

Four years ago...

Introduction

Can event-related potential data inform information flow order in speech perception?

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Can event-related potential data inform information flow order in speech perception? i.e. what the extent of top-down mediation is during speech perception.

Introductin

- Interactive models of speech perception (e.g. TRACE)
- Feed-forward / modular models of speech perception (e.g. Cohort model)

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- Elman, J. L., & McClelland, J. L. (1988). Cognitive penetration of the mechanisms of perception: Compensation for coarticulation of lexically restored phonemes. Journal of Memory and Language, 27(2), 143-165.

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- McQueen, J. M. (2003). **The ghost of Christmas future: didn't scrooge learn to be good?**: Commentary on Magnuson et al. (2003). Cognitive Science, 27(5), 795-799.

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Elman & McClelland (1988)

Compensation for coarticulation: (Mann & Repp 1981)

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- e.g. Christma/s-ʃ/ more often solved as Christma/s/.
- Effect stronger at phoneme boundary.

Elman & McClelland (1988)

Christma/**s-ʃ**/ /**t-k**/capes

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Christma/**s-ʃ**/ /**t-k**/capes

Cool, huh?

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Event-related potentials

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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Event-related potentials

- Mismatch Negativity (**MMN**)

***** Originanly named Phonological Mismatch Negativity

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

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- **N400**
- **P600**

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In the aud- itory domain, a deviant stimulus can be identified by differences in pitch, duration, stress and frequency range (Erlbeck et al., 2014)

N400

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- Other paradigms include cloze-probability mismatch (e.g. Connolly and Phillips 1994)

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

Connolly and Phillips (1994)

Event-Related Potential Components Reflect Phonological and Semantic Processing of the Terminal Word of Spoken Sentences:

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- The piano is out of

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- The piano is out of tune (no mismatch)

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- ...

Newman et al. (2003)

Phoneme deletion task to study the PMN:

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- aap

Newman et al. (2003)

Phoneme deletion task to study the PMN:

Delete /k/ from the word “clap”

- lap
- aap
- dog

Phonological Mapping Negativity

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

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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:
  - Few participants (usually < 10)
  - Few trials (usually < 40)
  - Confounding variables

Research questions

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

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- **Is any other ERP component found in response to acoustic, phonetic and phonological mismatch in place of / together wih the PMN?**

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Why the PMN..

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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)

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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

Methods

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.

Equipment

Hardware:

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Hardware:

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

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- Neurobehavioral Systems' **Presentation**

Equipment

Software:

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- MATLAB (2018b; 2019a; 2019b)

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

Equipment

Statistical analyses:

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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)

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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)

Equipment

Data visualisation:

Equipment

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

Equipment

Data visualisation:

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

Reproducibility

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

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

Section 3

Experiment 1

Procedure

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- During EEG data collection, stimuli were played back to participants during a passive listening task, however..

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- During EEG data collection, stimuli were played back to participants during a passive listening task, however..
  - In 33% of total trials, the first syllable of the second nonce-word of each pair would be manipulated to break expectations

Stimuli

pitabu

Stimuli

pitabu dipida

Stimuli

pitabu dipida

pitabu

Stimuli

pitabu dipida

pitabu **ba**pida

Stimuli

pitabu dipida

pitabu **ba**pida

pitabu

Stimuli

pitabu dipida

pitabu **ba**pida

pitabu **bu**pida

Stimuli

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- Stimuli were synthesized using Mac OS Text-to-Speech

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pitabu **ba**pida

pitabu **bu**pida

- Stimuli were synthesized using Mac OS Text-to-Speech
- Vowel, syllable and word length were controlled for (each syllable was 200 ms long)
- Speaker and pitch contours were the same for all stimuli.

Participants

22 Participants (F = 13) took part to the experiment.

- 22 right-handed adults

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- 22 BrE speakers
- Age (M = 22, 18-25)
- Normal or corrected to normal vision and hearing
- No reported use of psychoactive medications

Results

Results

Discussion

Discussion

Section 4

Experiment 2

Methods

-
-
-
-

Methods

Results

Results

Discussion

Discussion

Section 5

General Discussion

Thank you!

References

Questions?