Different coping strategies in sentence processing can be disentangled using coregistered eye movements and brain potentials

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Introduction

Integration difficulties in sentence processing elicit:

- > Longer gaze durations and regressive saccades
- > N400s and P600s in the ERP

These results are difficult to reconcile because sentences are typically presented in an auto-paced word-by-word paradigm (RSVP) in ERP studies. We recorded eye movements and EEG in natural reading to answer the question:

What is the relationship between these effects?

Design

Syntactic and semantic violations in medial and final position (adapted to German from [1]):

Medial: The MASC/FEM deteriorating/investigative farmmasc needs repairing. Final: The experienced star plays the FEM/NEUT difficult/electric role FEM.

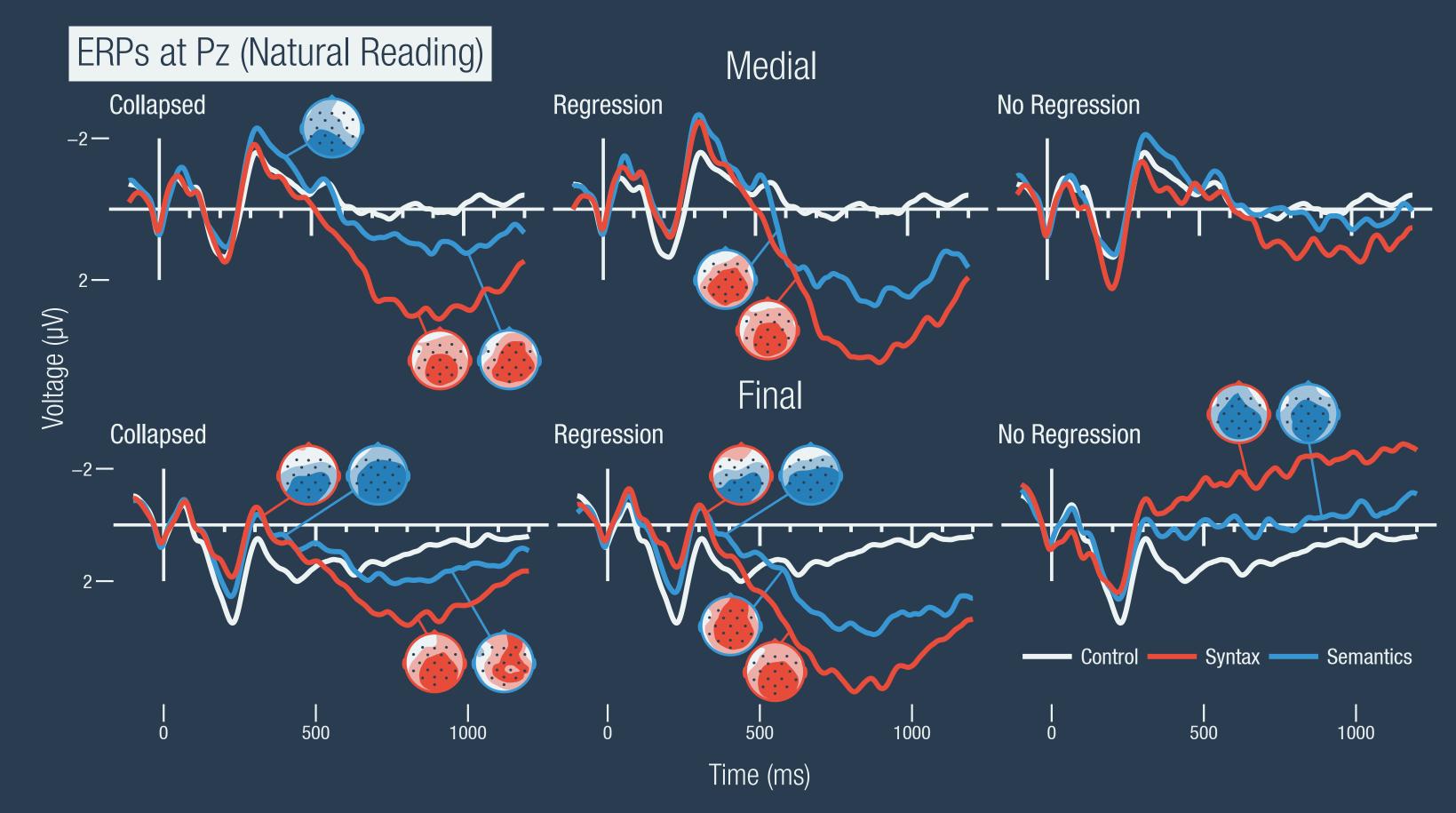
Participants read these sentences in RSVP (N=24) or naturally from left to right (N=48). Eye movement artifacts were removed with Independent Component Analysis [2]. ERPs were analyzed with randomization tests [3].

Eye Movements

Regressions
Medial
Final
Gaze Duration
Medial
Final

Baseline	Syntax	Semantics	
16%	51%	30%	
35%	69%	55%	
338 ms	361 ms	379 ms	
315 ms	302 ms	339 ms	

ERP	RSVP			Natural Reading	
	Syntax	Semantics		Syntax	Semantics
Medial	P600	N400	Medial	P600	N400 P600
Final	N400 P600	N400 P600	Final	N400 P600	N400 P600



Separate analyses uncovered different brain responses to a violation depending on whether it elicited a regression:

- > P600 or N400-P600 when violation elicited regression
- > No effects in sentence-medial violations without regression
- > Sustained centro-parietal negativities in sentence-final violations without regression

Summary

> Regressions are strongly associated with the P600, which is an indicator of recovery processes

> When readers do not make a regression, they may try to make sense of the sentence without exploring alternative interpretations

References

[1] Hagoort, P. (2003). Interplay between syntax and semantics during sentence comprehension: ERP effects of combining syntactic and semantic violations. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, *15*(6), 883–899.
[2] Makeig, S., Bell, A. J., Jung, T.-P., and Sejnowski, T. J. (1996). Independent component analysis of electroencephalographic data. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 145–151.
[3] Maris, E. and Oostenveld, R. (2007). Nonparametric statistical testing of EEG- and MEG-data. *Journal of Neuroscience Methods*, *164*, 177–190.



