



Research paper

# Fronto-temporal regions encode the manner of motion in spatial language

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Dynamic actions can be described by path (location) or manner (type) of motion.
- We investigated neural encoding of path and manner during reading.
- Reading phrases about the manner of motion involved fronto-temporal regions.
- Posterior middle temporal gyrus involvement may reflect action-related processing.

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## ABSTRACT

When describing spatial events, dynamic actions can be decomposed into the path of motion (where the object moves), and the manner of motion (how the object moves). These components may be instantiated in two processing streams in the human brain, wherein dorsal parietal areas process path-related information, while ventral temporal regions process manner information. Previous research showed this pattern during the observation of videos showing animate characters in motion [15]. It is unknown whether reading language describing path and manner information – a level of abstraction beyond the perception of visual motion – relies on similar mechanisms. Here, we use functional neuroimaging to show that the left pMTG processes the manner of motion during reading. We also demonstrate the involvement of other ventral fronto-temporal regions in the understanding of manner of motion in spatial language.

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## 1. Introduction

Language and action are closely intertwined. Much research suggests that overlaps in the language and action processing systems of the brain support our ability to extract event-related information from language [1]. These overlaps may reflect some degree of common neural coding between action language processing and action perception. While the precise nature of this overlap is debated, ample evidence demonstrates that brain activity during reading of action language is, to a degree, evocative of the production or observation of corresponding actions [2–7].

One open question concerns how we process linguistic information describing paths and manners of motion. Path and manner

are two important components of how entities move in space: path refers to the trajectory of a moving figure with respect to its background, while manner refers to the way a figure moves regardless of its trajectory [8]. For example, in the phrase *The girl skips down the hill*, ‘skips’ refers to the manner of motion, and ‘down the hill’ refers to the path of motion. These components can be thought of as distinguishing intrinsic or extrinsic motion [9]. Intrinsic manners of motion refer to the motion of local parts within a coherent whole object, whereas extrinsic paths of motion refer to larger-scale trajectories of motion in which figures move against a ground.

Manner and path are generally linguistically segregated in English [10,11], with manner expressed by action verbs (e.g. “skips”), and path expressed by locative prepositions (e.g. “through”). In other languages, like Turkish and Mandarin Chinese, however, manner and path are expressed differently. In Turkish, manner and path are expressed in two independent clauses (e.g., “The ball descended the hill while rolling”) [12]. In Mandarin

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Chinese, two consecutive verbs can be used to describe a spatial event (e.g., “Run exit kitchen” rather than “run out of the kitchen”) [13].

In normal development, even infants notice changes to manner and path of motion events, suggesting that they comprise two separable components for understanding events [14]. More recent neuroimaging work with adults has shed light on the differential categorization of path and manner during the perception of dynamically moving stimuli. In a study from our laboratory, when participants viewed videos depicting moving characters, paths of motion were encoded in bilateral middle frontal gyrus (MFG), the right superior parietal lobule, and the left inferior parietal lobule (IPL), while manners of motion were encoded in bilateral posterolateral inferior and middle temporal regions [15]. Here, we ask whether the same regions are involved in processing path and manner during action language processing. Such a finding would provide evidence for commonalities between verbal, conceptual, and perceptual representations of action [9,16]. Additionally, we used a functionally-masked analysis to examine what additional brain regions might be involved in processing path and manner in a language-based task.

Path and manner information is generally conveyed in language by prepositions and verbs, respectively. While extensive research has examined the neural correlates of noun and verb processing [17,18], less is known about how prepositional phrases are processed. Some prior work shows that the neural instantiations of action verbs and locative prepositions are largely independent [19]. Specifically, prepositions are associated with activity in the supramarginal gyrus of the parietal lobe [19,20], while verbs generally involve the inferior and middle frontal gyrus [18,21–23] and the posterior middle temporal gyrus (pMTG) [24–26]. Importantly, the pMTG is also related to conceptual action representation, beyond simply processing verb-related stimuli [27–29]. We hypothesize that the cortical regions involved in processing visual motion will be recruited similarly during reading about spatial motion. Additionally, we hypothesized that the grammatical structure of path and manner trials (i.e. prepositions and verbs) would be reflected in the neuroimaging results.

We designed a functional neuroimaging (fMRI) study to investigate these questions. Participants performed a matching task for three different trial types (Path, Manner, and False). We examined whether the regions that are involved in path and manner processing during the perception of moving figures would show the same pattern during a reading task. We predicted that the MFG and the IPL would be more active while reading about the path of motion, while the pMTG would be more active while reading phrases about manners of motion. We also predicted that within the language-processing network, verb- and preposition-processing regions of the brain would be active for Manner and Path, respectively.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Participants

Sixteen right-handed participants (9 females; mean age = 25.75, SD = 3.80) participated in exchange for monetary compensation. All participants gave their informed consent, and none reported history of neurological abnormality.

### 2.2. Stimuli

Stimuli were 72 triads describing either the path or manner of a movement (“Path” and “Manner” conditions). Each triad consisted of a phrase-base (either a preposition + *the* in the Path condition or a verb + *the* in the Manner condition) and two possible comple-

tions, one plausible and one implausible. Path triads used one of six prepositions (*across, along, around, through, into, up*) for the phrase-base, and Manner triads used one of six verbs (*jump, hug, kick, pull, punch, push*) for the phrase-base. For each preposition, six plausible and six implausible completions were generated. For a Path trial, “along the” might be paired with “road” (plausible) and “dog” (implausible). The same 60 nouns were then re-paired with each verb in order to generate plausible and implausible completions for Manner triads. For a Manner trial, “jump the” might be paired with “stream” (plausible) and “mist” (implausible). See Supplementary materials for complete list of stimuli.

All phrases were rated on a 5-point plausibility scale (1 = not at all plausible, 5 = very plausible) by a group of independent raters ( $n = 8$ ). All plausible phrases received a rating of 3.5 or higher (Path,  $M = 4.7$ ,  $SD = 0.35$ ; Manner =  $M = 4.6$ ,  $SD = 0.36$ ) and all implausible phrases received ratings of 3 or lower (Path,  $M = 1.9$ ,  $SD = 0.47$ ; Manner,  $M = 1.7$ ,  $SD = 0.47$ ). Independent *t*-tests confirmed that Path and Manner phrases did not differ significantly on plausibility. Additionally, the words that made up the correct and incorrect answers for each triad were matched on frequency (Kucera–Francis word frequency) and concreteness (MRC Psycholinguistic Database).

A false-font matching condition (“False”) consisting of word-length displays of the Symbol font served as a control condition.

### 2.3. Procedure

Stimuli were visually presented in a triad format, with the base phrase presented at the top of the screen, and the two targets below. On Path and Manner trials, participants were instructed to select the word on the bottom of the triad that went best with the phrase at the top. On False trials, participants were instructed to select the symbol string at the bottom of the triad that matched the string at the top. Participants were instructed to select the correct target as quickly as possible. Each condition was presented in 6 blocks, with block order counterbalanced across participants. Each block consisted of 6 experimental trials. Each trial lasted 3 s, consisting of a 500 ms blank screen followed by 2500 ms presentation of the triad.

### 2.4. Data acquisition and processing

Functional and structural MRI data was collected on a Siemens Trio 3T scanner (Siemens AG, Munich, Germany) using an eight-channel head coil. Functional images were acquired using echo-planar T2\*-weighted scans. We collected 50 transversal slices acquired in interleaved order (TR = 3000 ms; TE = 30 ms; flip angle = 90°; FOV = 220 mm; matrix size = 64 × 64; voxel size = 3.4 × 3.4 × 3 mm). Functional images were collected in one run consisting of 111 volumes. Structural images were acquired for each participant with T1-weighted MP-RAGE scans (transversal slice orientation; TR = 1630 ms; TE = 3.87 ms; flip angle 15°; FOV = 240 mm; matrix size = 256 × 256; voxel size = 1 × 1 × 1 mm).

Data were pre-processed using the `afni_proc.py` script in the AFNI software package (`afni.nimh.nih.gov` [30]). Specific AFNI commands are given parenthetically below. After discarding the first 2 volumes, data were checked for outliers in each volume (3dToutcount). Volumes containing outliers were not removed, but were used to screen for data quality. Data then underwent slice-timing correction (3dTshift), alignment to skull-stripped anatomical images in Talaraich–Tournoux space, and warping to Talaraich–Tournoux space (3dvolreg and 3dAllineate). A 6.0 mm full-width/half-maximum smoothing kernel was applied to each functional volume (3dmerge). A regression analysis (3dDeconvolve) modeled the time series against the stimuli, and demeaned motion parameters were included as regressors of no interest.

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