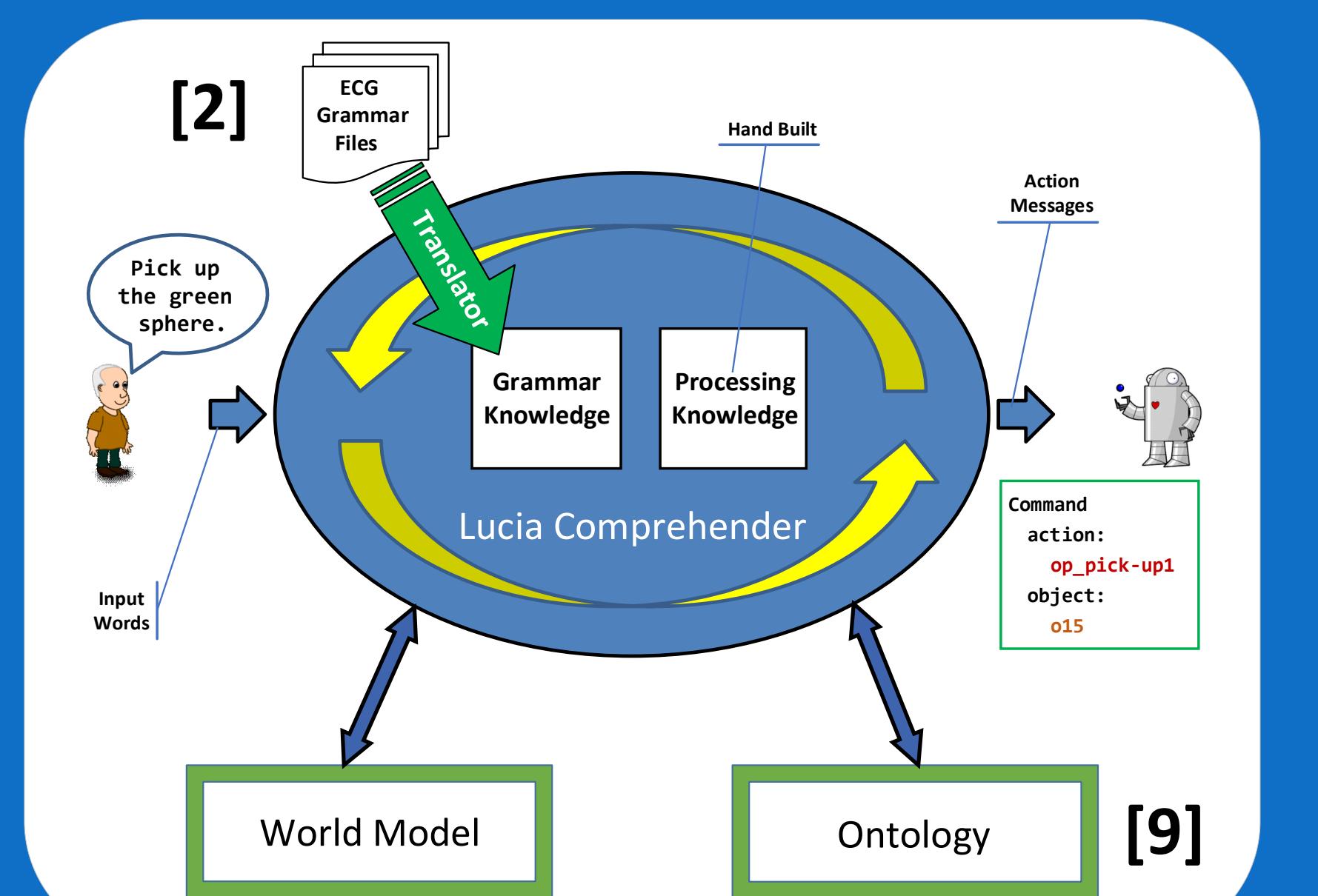


Predictions of a Model of Language Comprehension Compared to Brain Data

Peter Lindes (plindes@umich.edu)

University of Michigan

Lucia



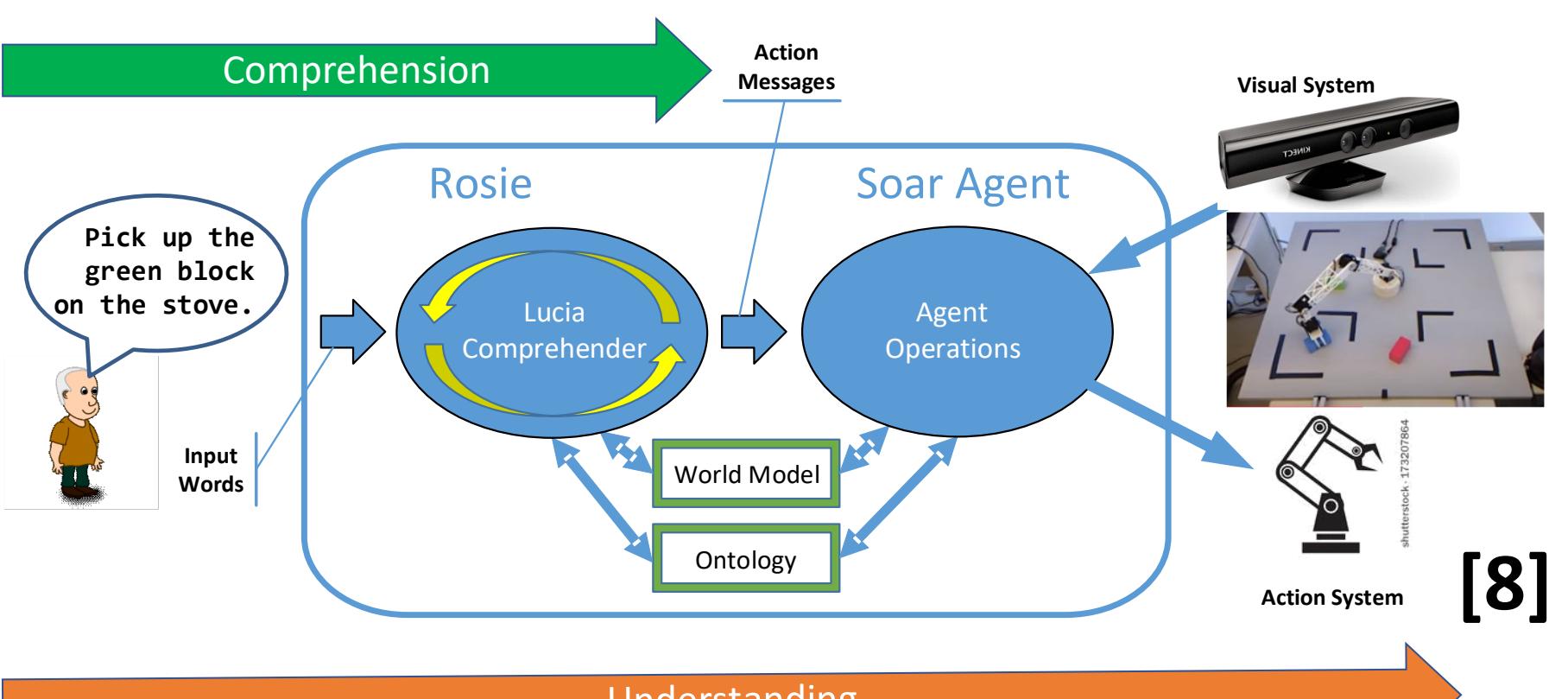
Principles & Predictions

1. End-to-end, actionable comprehension
2. Form->Meaning mapping in small units called *constructions*
3. Incremental, chunk-and-pass [5] processing
4. Immediate interpretation
5. Semi-repetitive construction cycles
6. Prediction (in process)
7. Sequence of memory accesses

Questions for a Neural Implementation

1. How is linguistic knowledge represented?
2. How are word senses retrieved?
3. How is the dynamic comprehension state represented?
4. How are composite constructions retrieved?
5. How is the integration process performed?
6. How are the ontology and world model represented?
7. How is grounding performed?

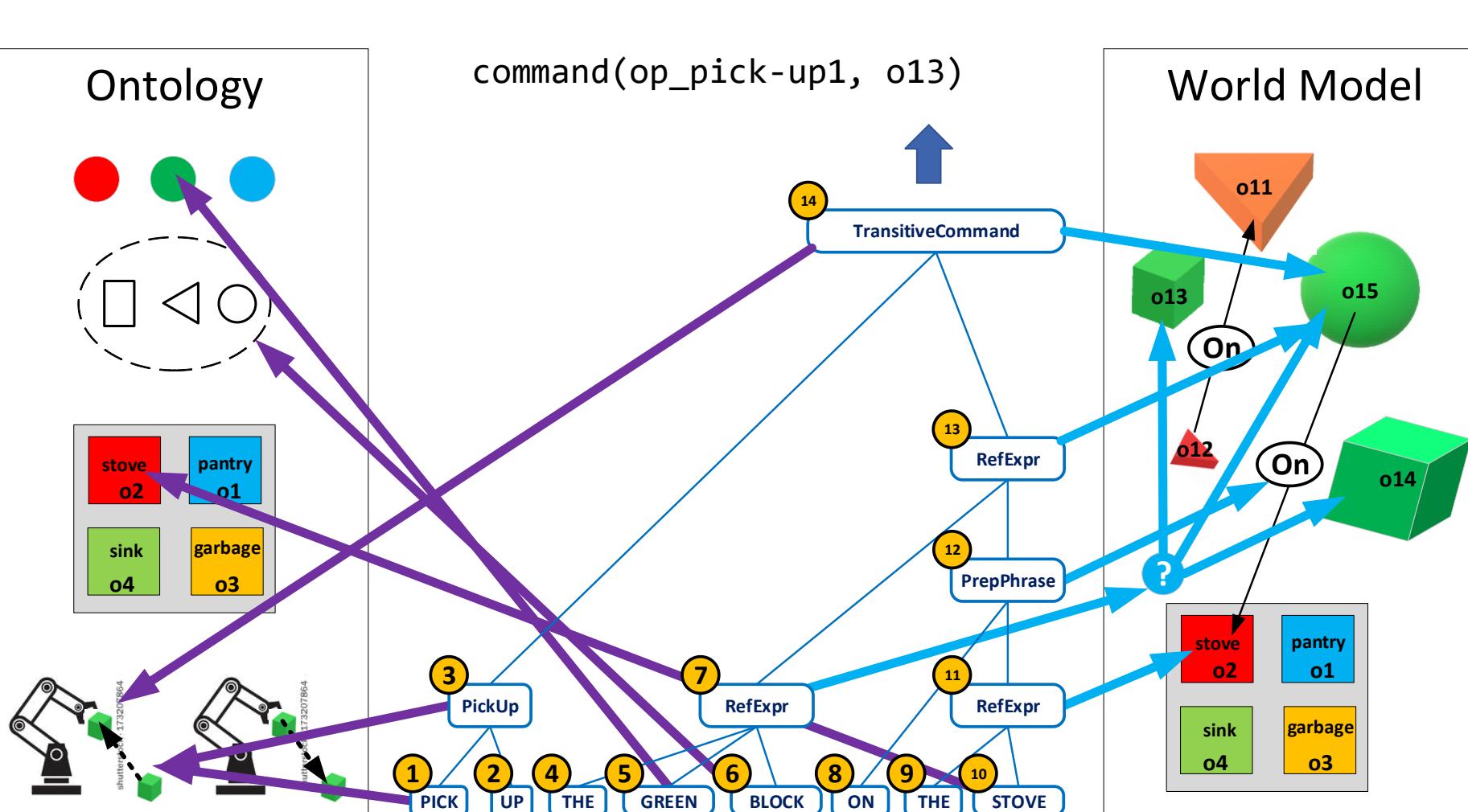
P1 Actionable meaning [10]



H1 Humans communicate

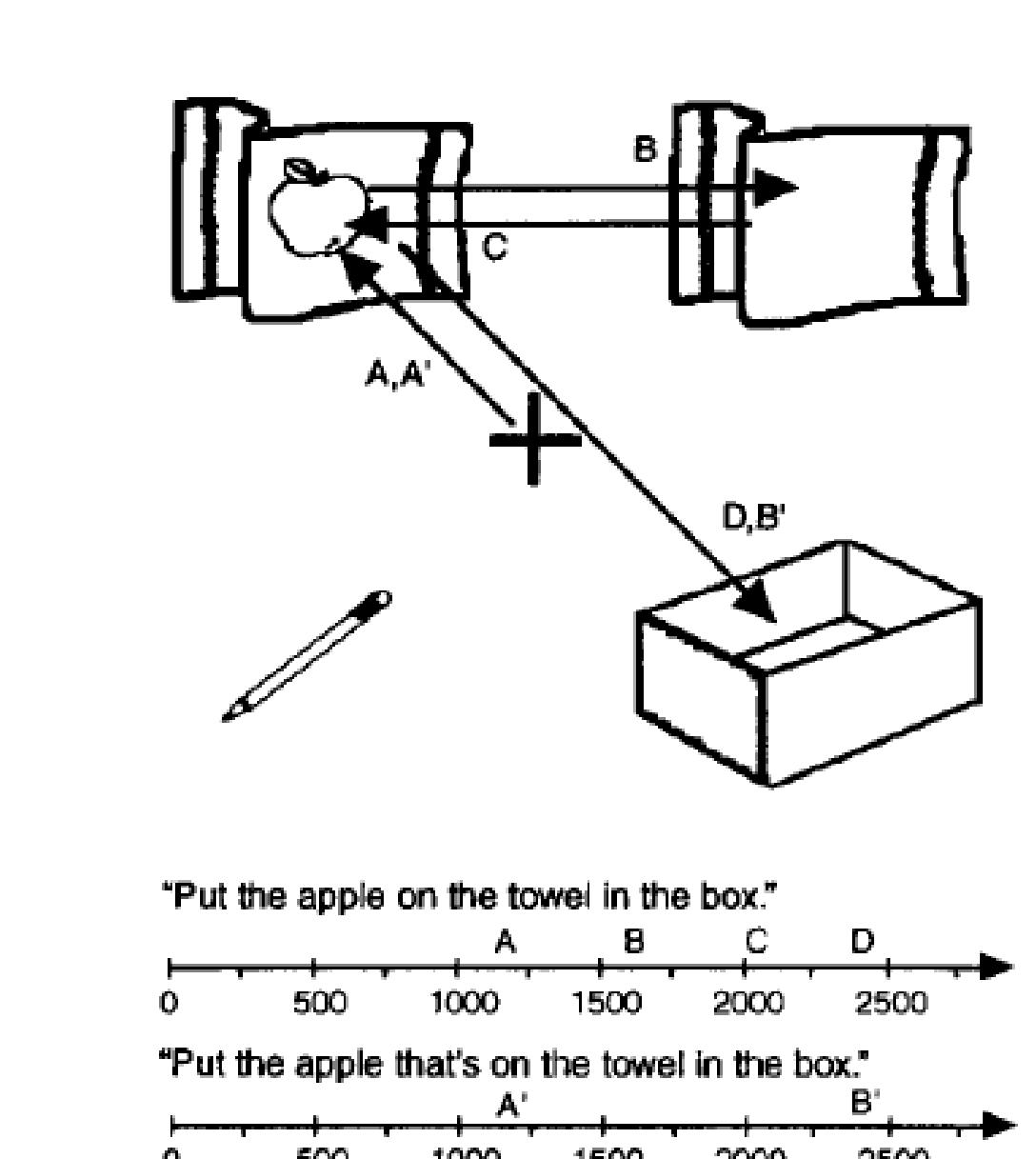


P2 Form->Meaning



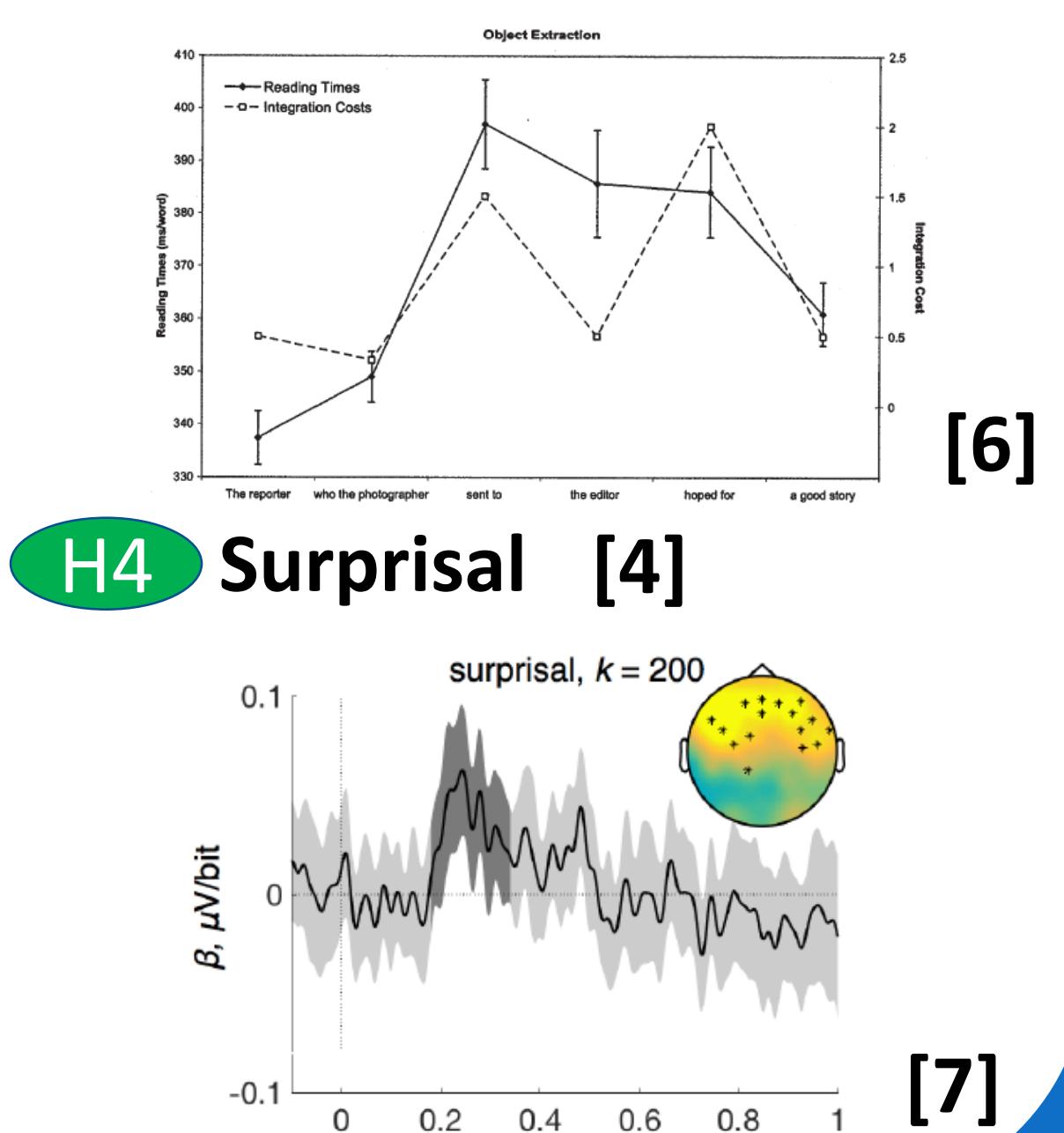
P3 Chunk-and-pass

H2 Immediate interpretation

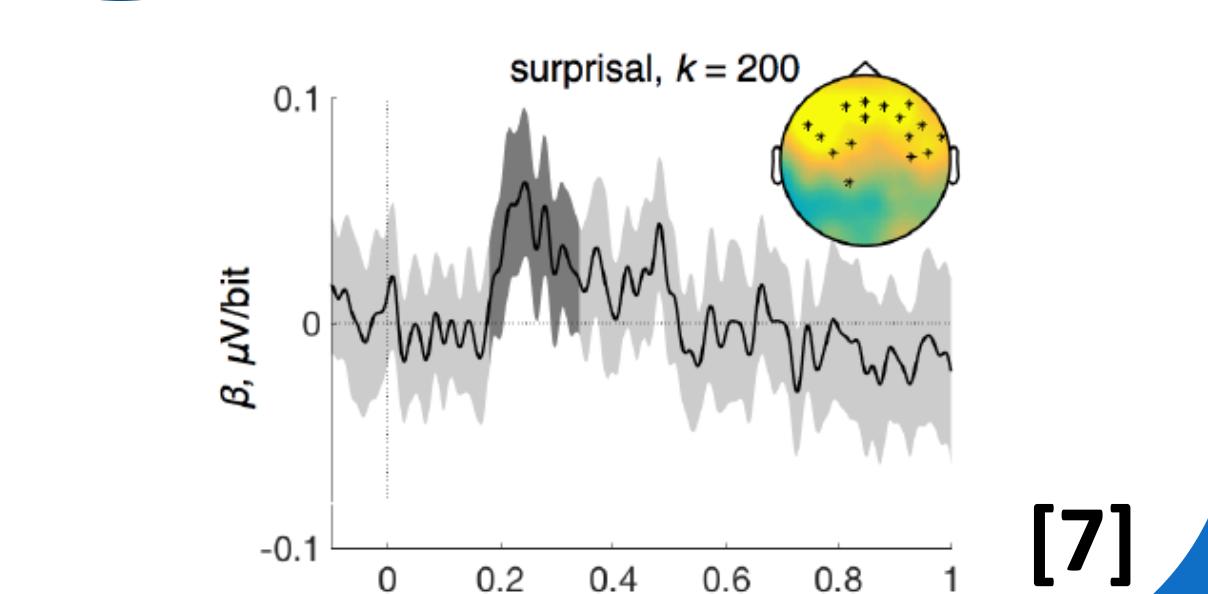


P4 Immediate interpretation [1] [5]

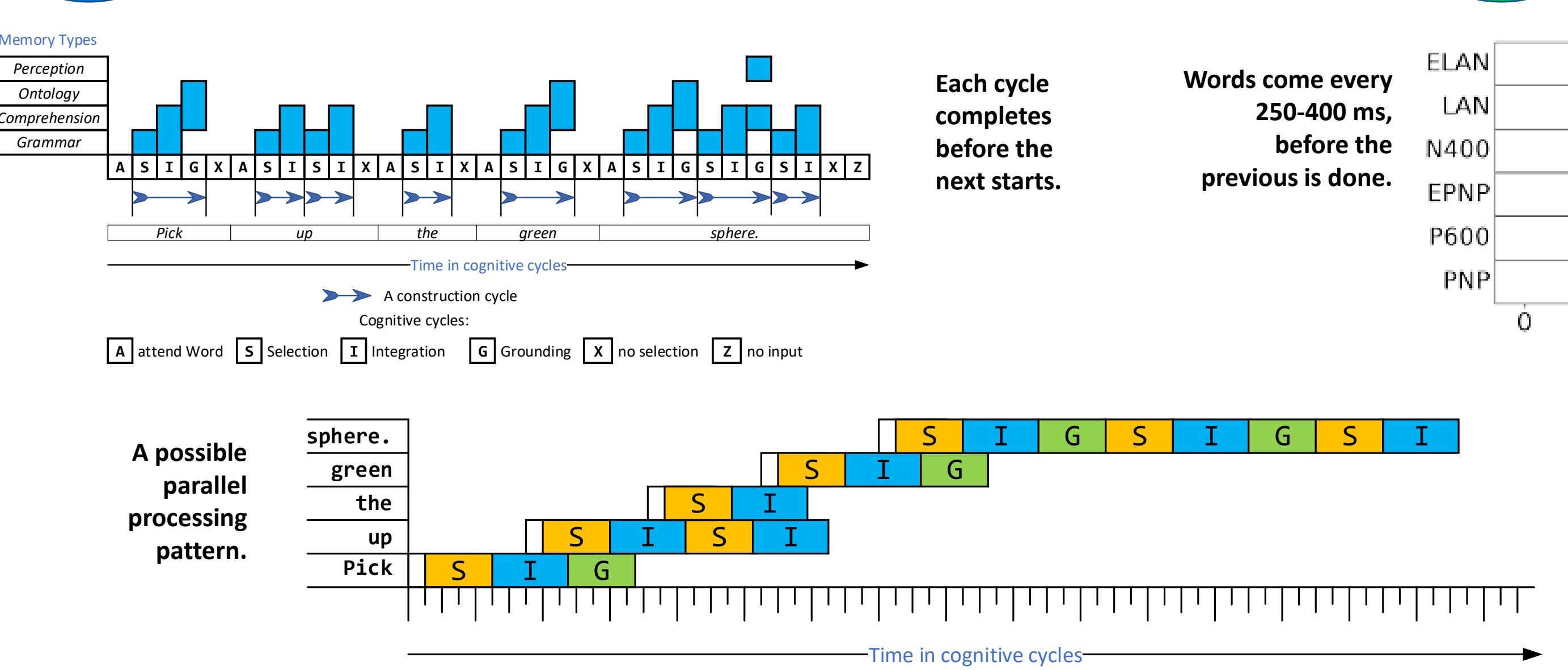
H3 Reading time variation



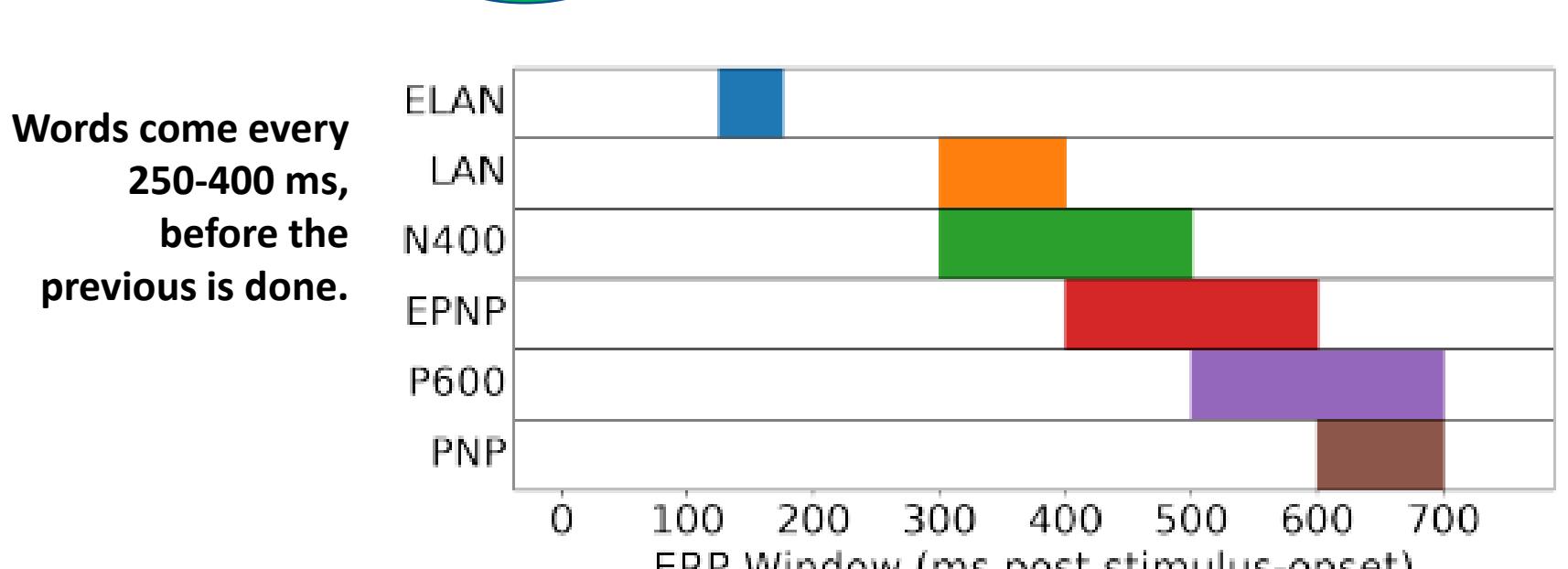
H4 Surprisal [4]



P5 Construction cycles

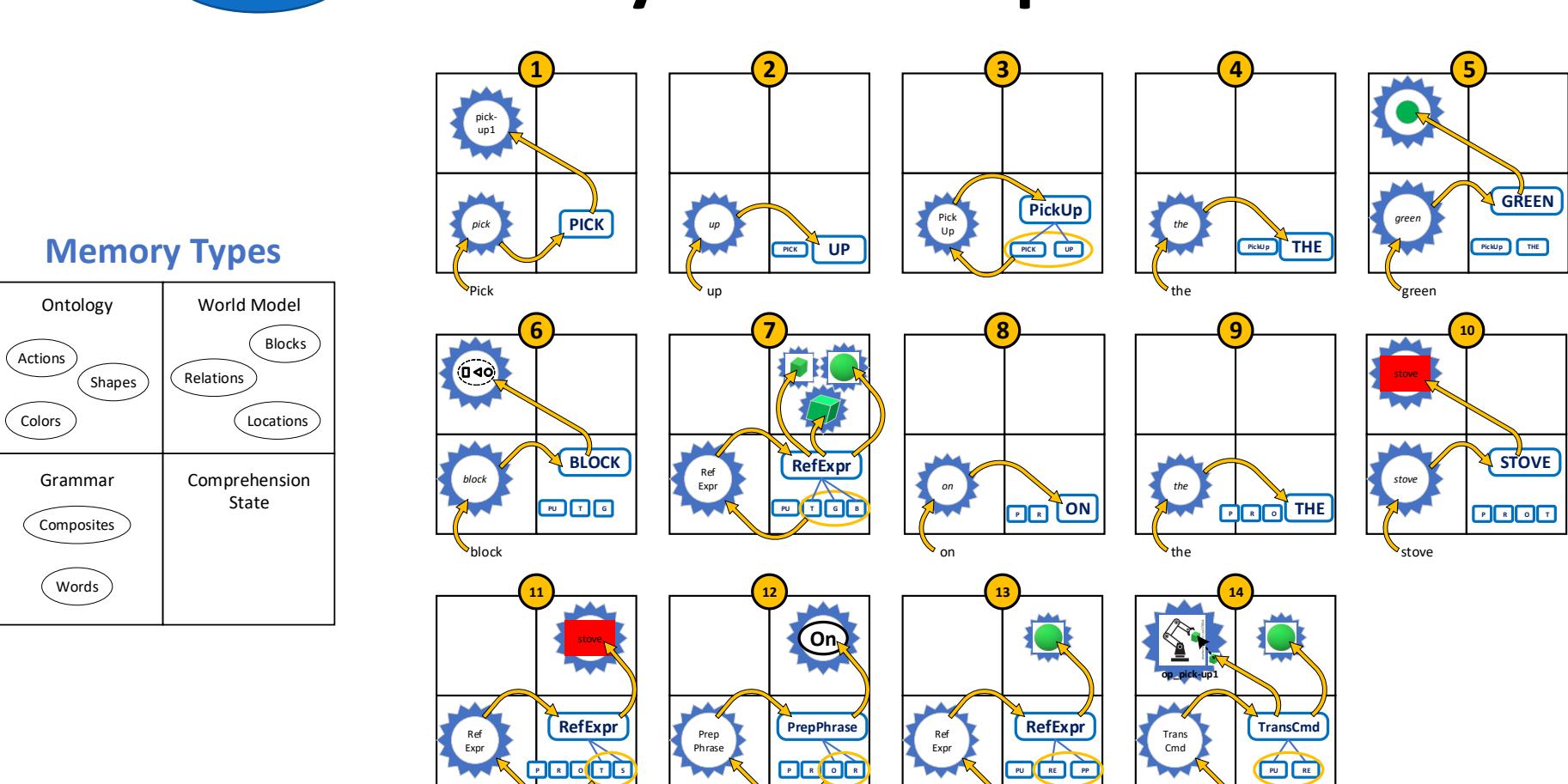


H5 Overlapped processing

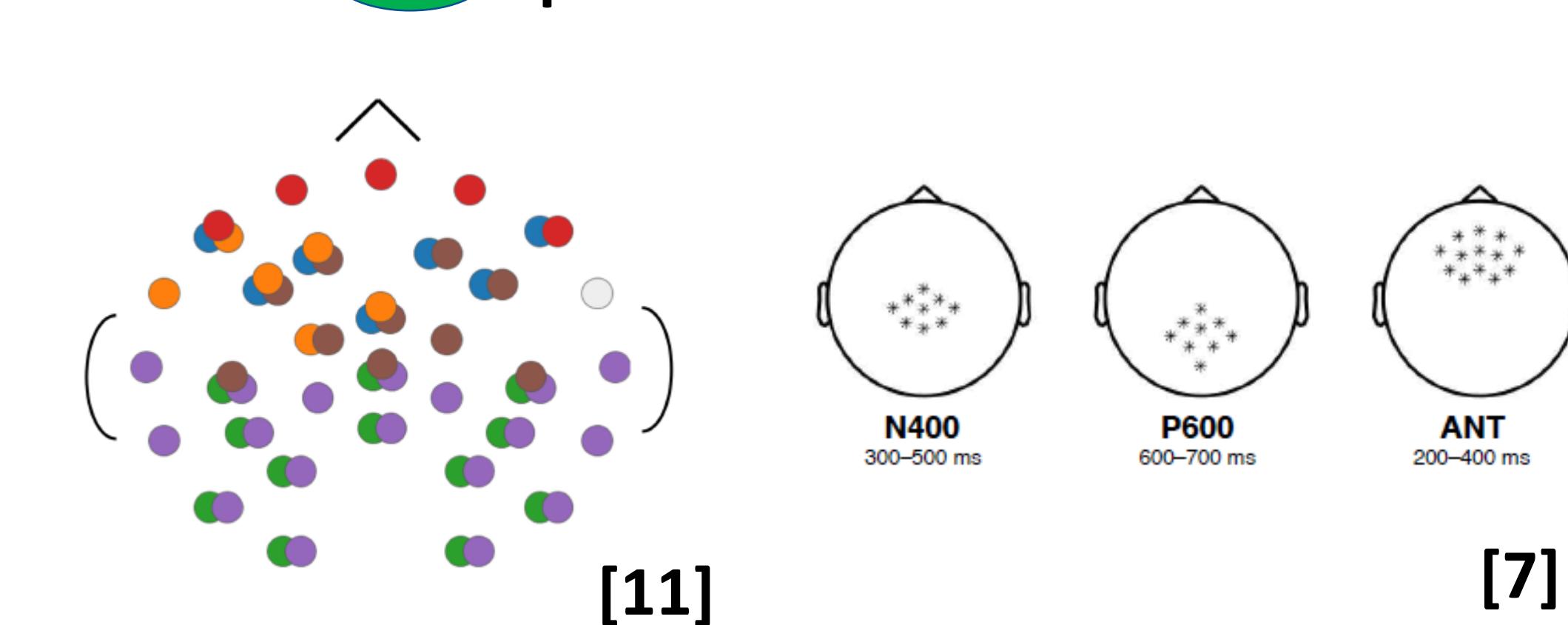


[11]

P7 Memory access sequence



H7 Spatial distribution

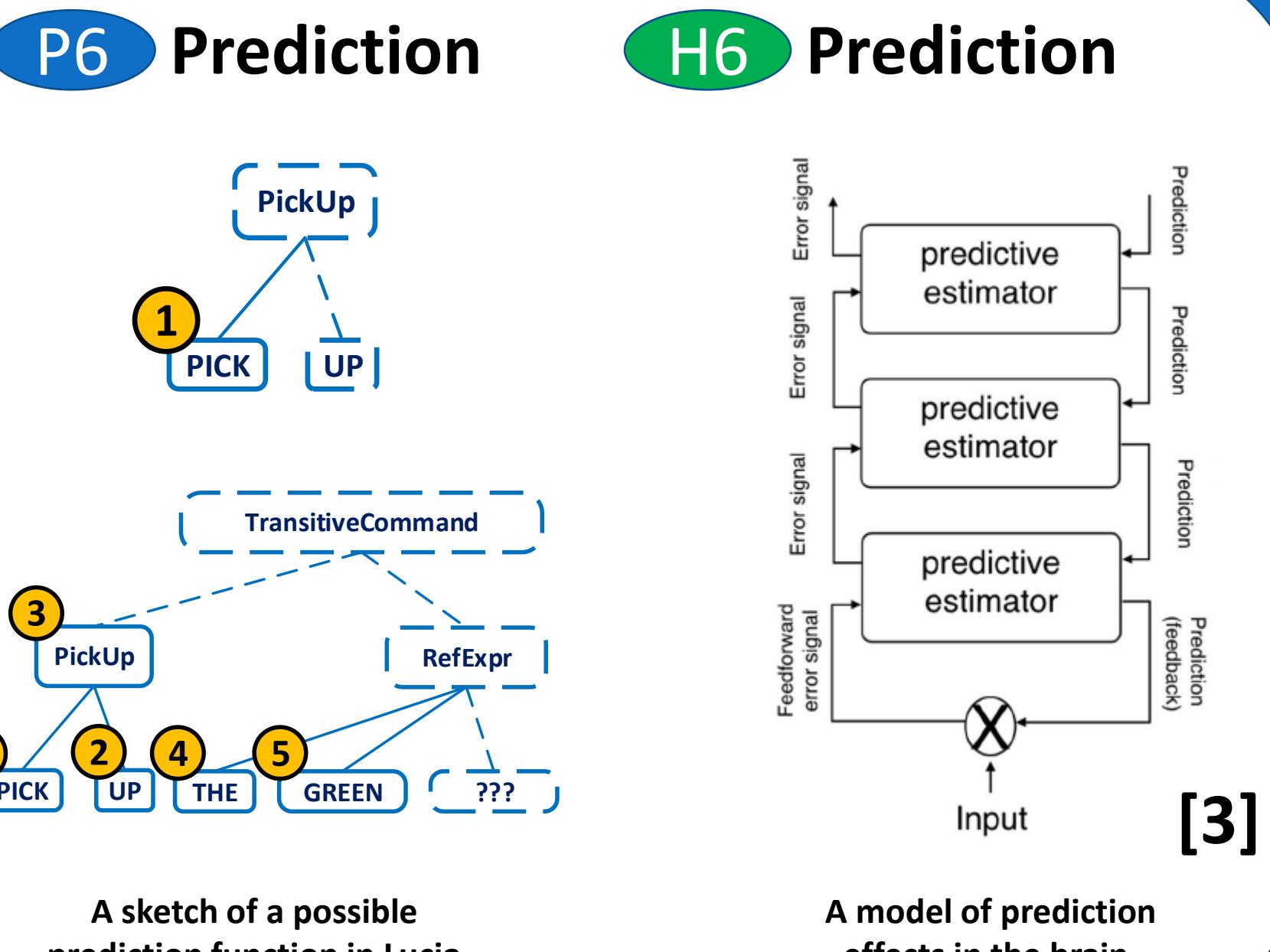


[7]

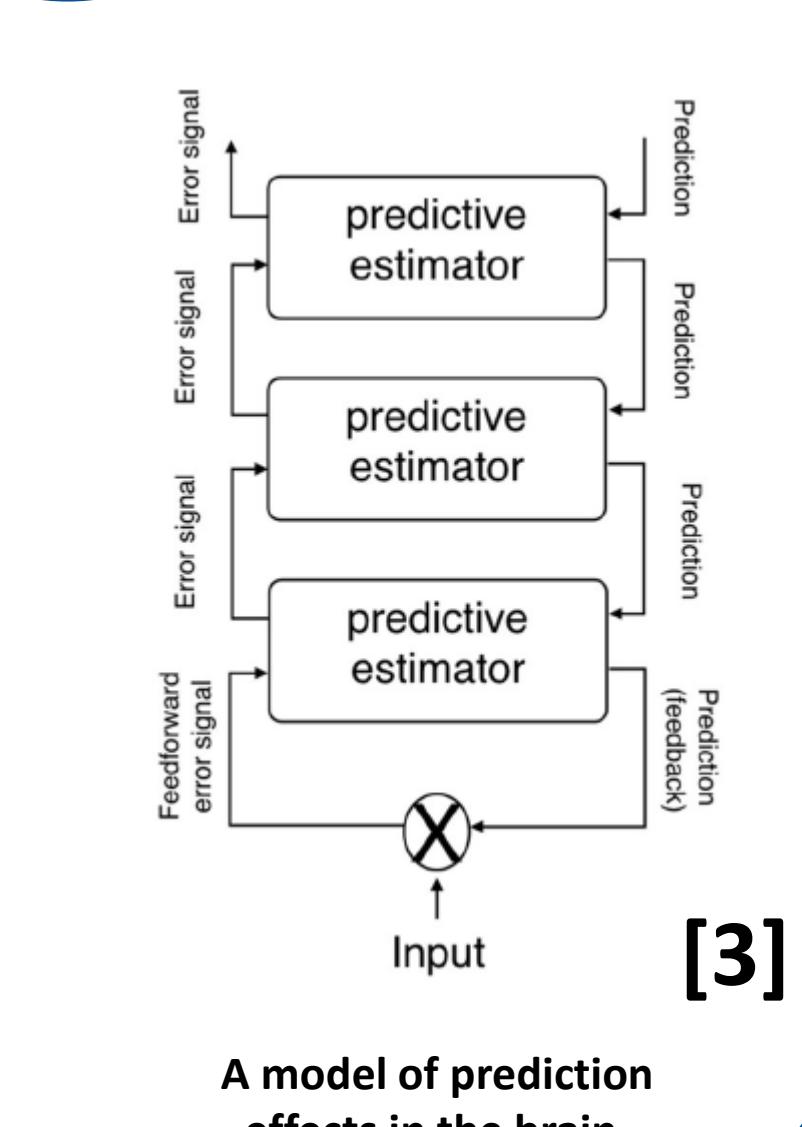
Human/Brain Data

1. Language is used to communicate meaning
2. Immediate interpretation
3. Variation in reading times
4. EEG times correlate with surprisal
5. EEG shows overlapped processing
6. Prediction
7. Spatial distribution of brain activation

P6 Prediction



H6 Prediction



A sketch of a possible prediction effects in the brain.

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