Neural patterns in linguistic cortices discriminate the content of verbal working memory

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Verbal working memory: temporary maintenance of verbal information



« Recall »

Psycholinguistic effects:

Increased recall performance for verbal items associated to richer or more robust linguistic representations.

Lexicality effect

Words muscle – phase – ruche – doute – main

Nonwords mique – zisse – jousse – raibe – fanle





Language-based models: these influences should be observed already at the moment of encoding.

Reconstruction models: these influences should NOT be observed at this stage.

Procedure

Procedure



N = 29

3 Tesla MRI scan





Encoding conditions minimizing the opportunity to use reconstruction mechanisms.

N = 9/10/11/12





Support vector machine

Leave-one-out cross-validation procedure



Results

Semantic processing



Phonological processing



Ventral language pathway

Dorsal language pathway

Friederici (2012) Friederici & Gierhan (2013) Hickok & Poeppel (2007)





Note. The ribbons correspond to 95% credible intervals of the mean.



Semantic processing



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Note. The ribbons correspond to 95% confidence intervals of the mean.



Discussion

Provide evidence for a direct involvement of linguistic cortices to access linguistic knowledge during WM processing.





These properties are also reflected in language processing.

The linguistic system is able to access linguistic knowledge very efficiently and rapidly, approximately around ~50 ms (MacGregor et al., 2012).



Theoretical models of verbal working memory need to consider the linguistic system as a core component.

Thank you your attention