

M U N I

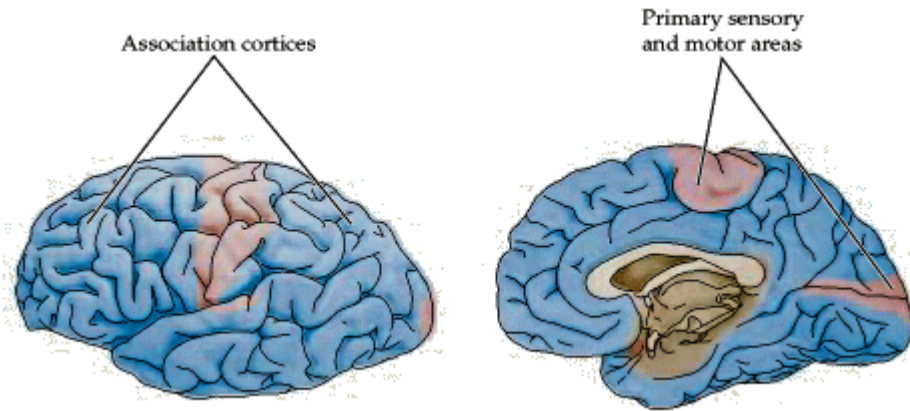
M E D

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16

Neocortex II

Neocortex

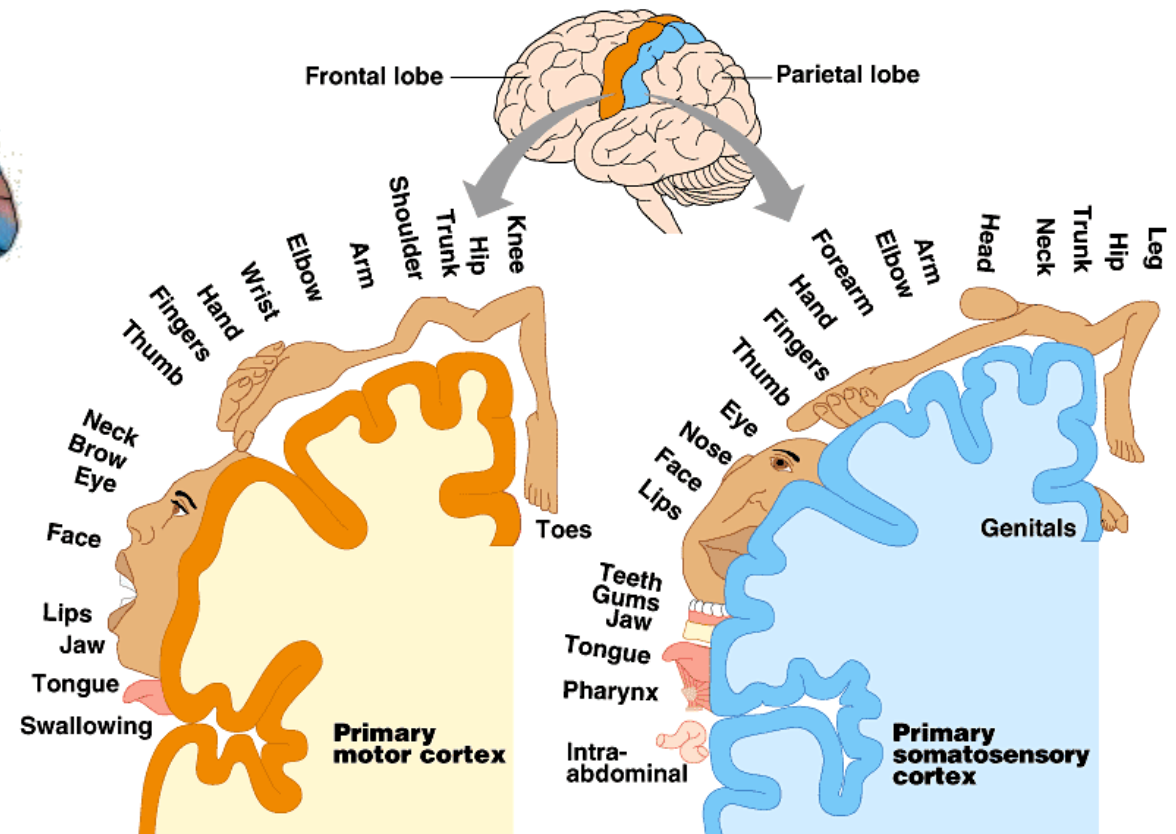
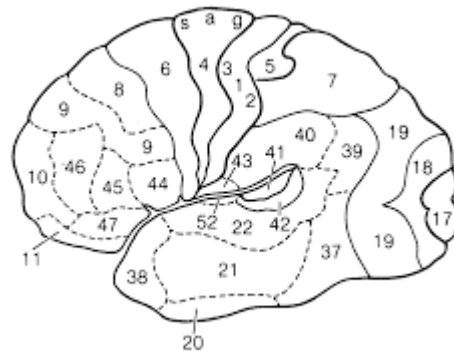


Primary areas

✓ Somatotopic organization

Association areas

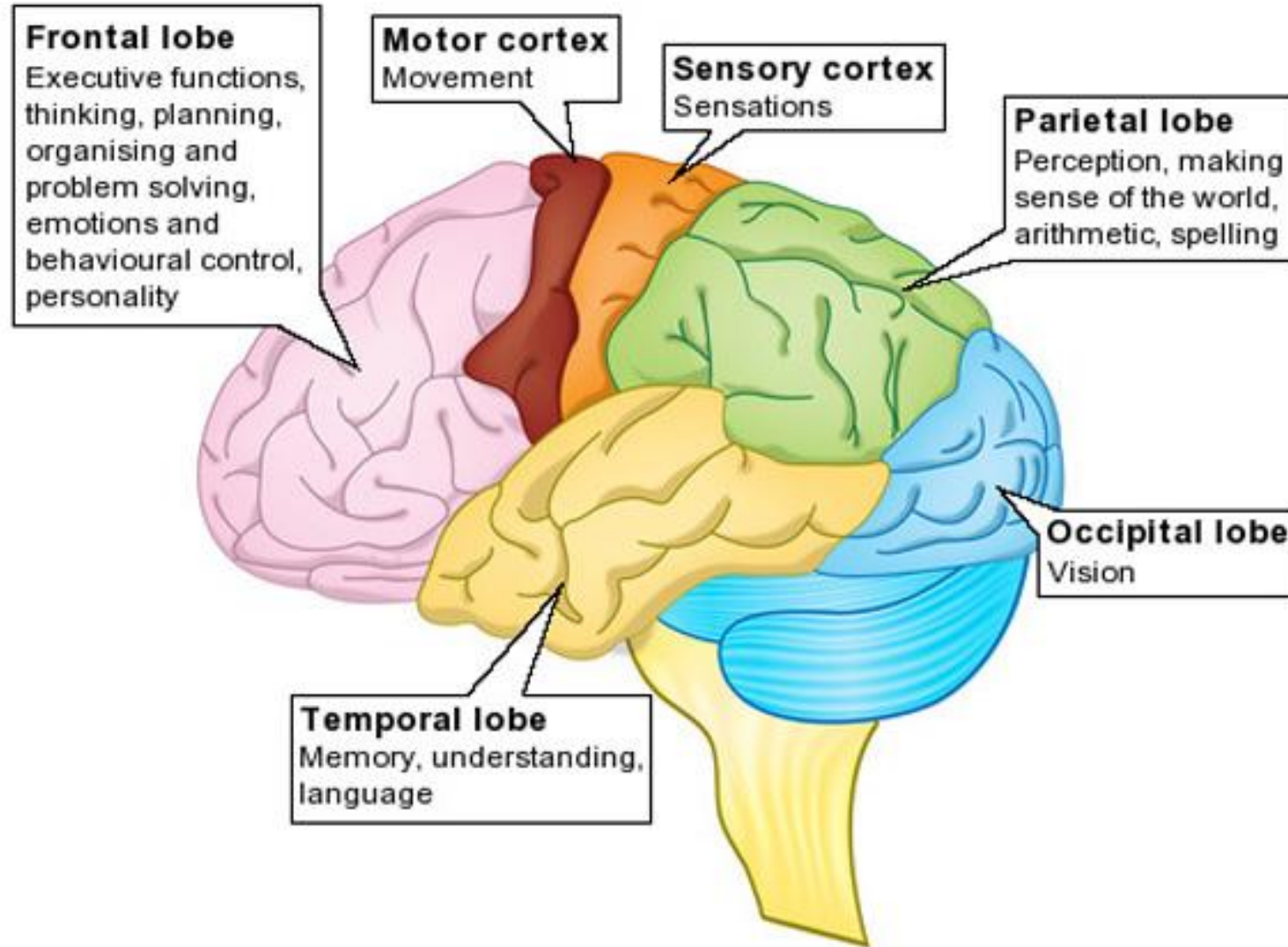
✓ No somatotopic organization



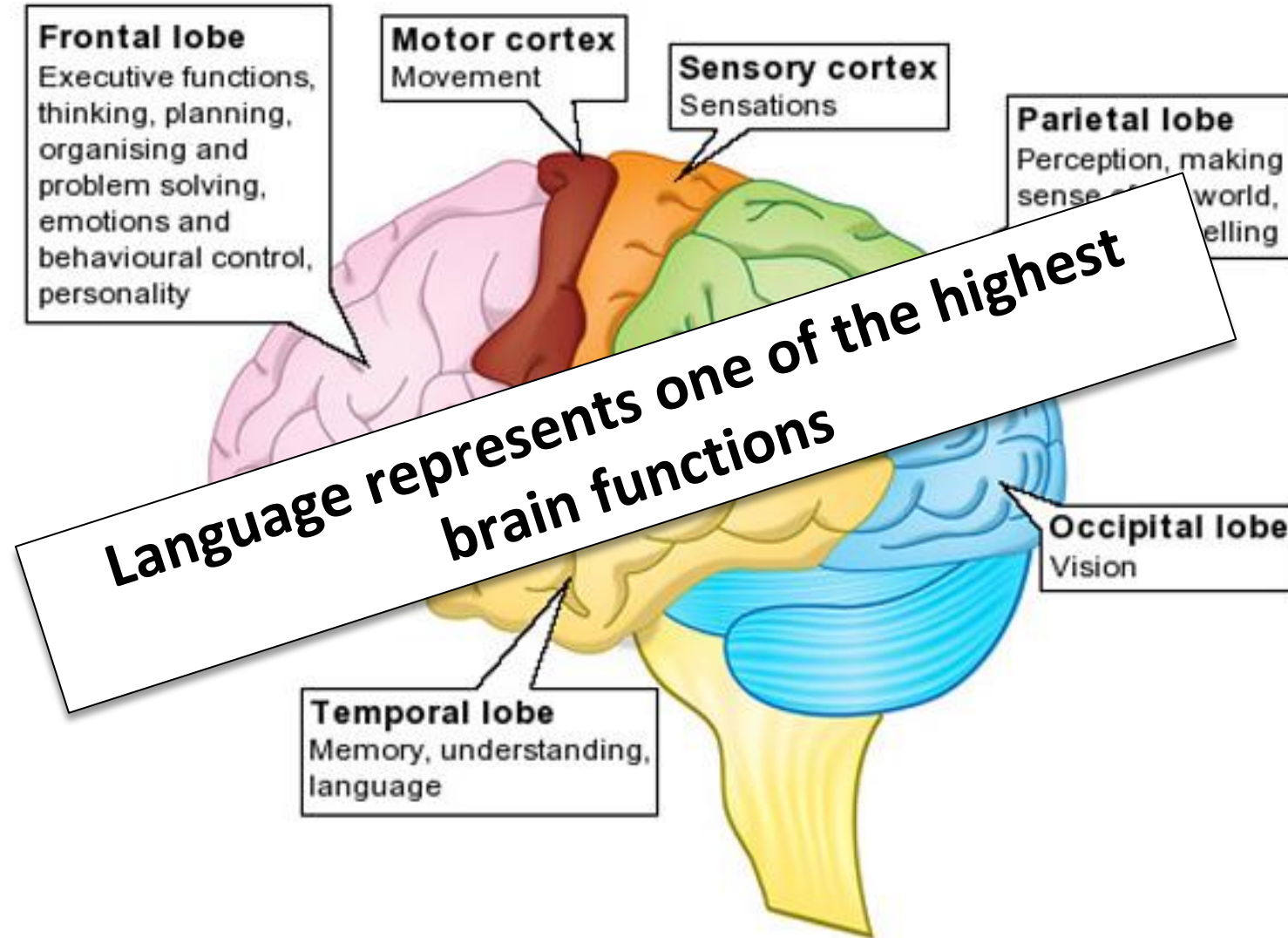
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<http://www.emunix.emich.edu>

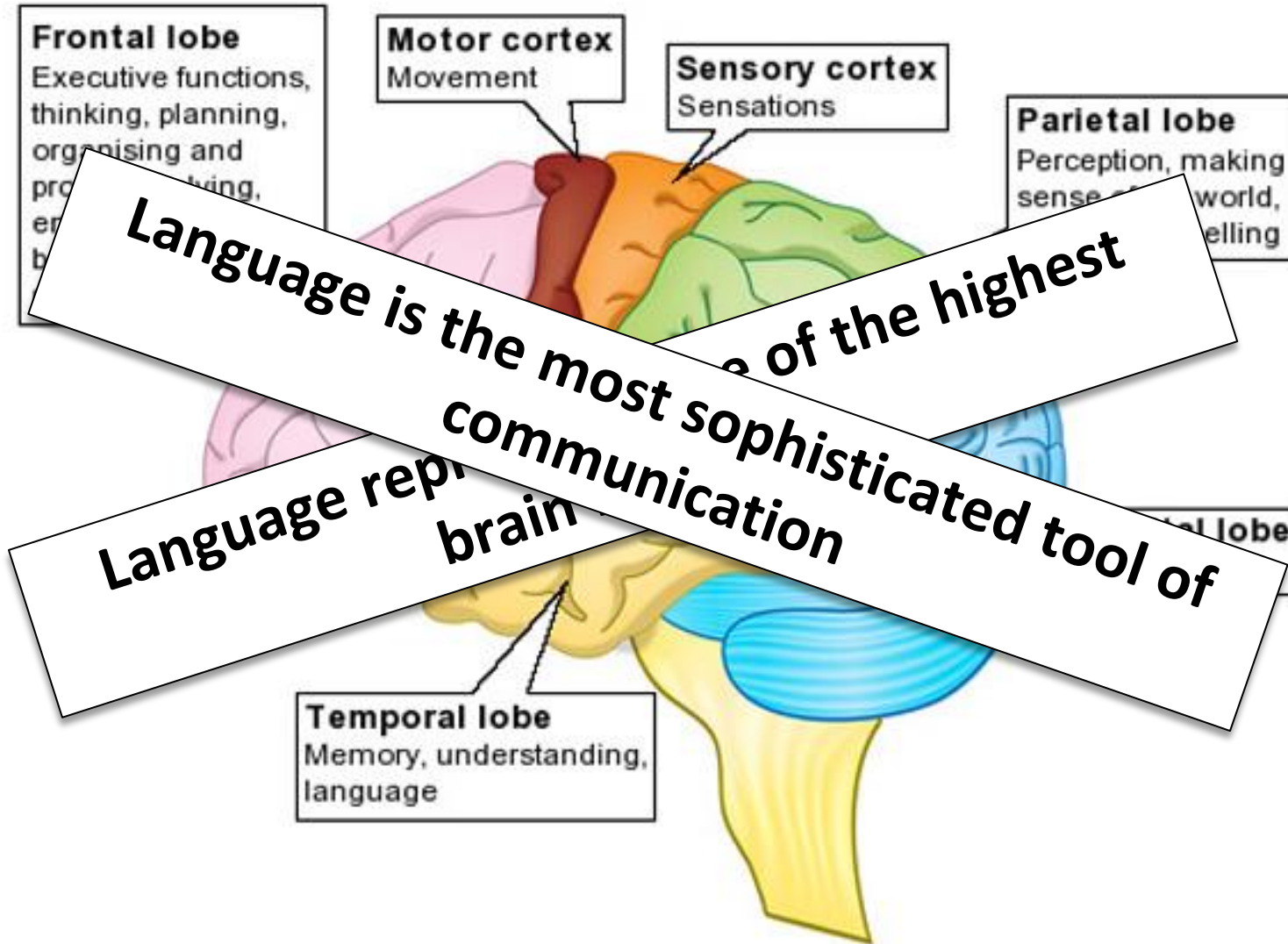
Cortical functions



Cortical functions

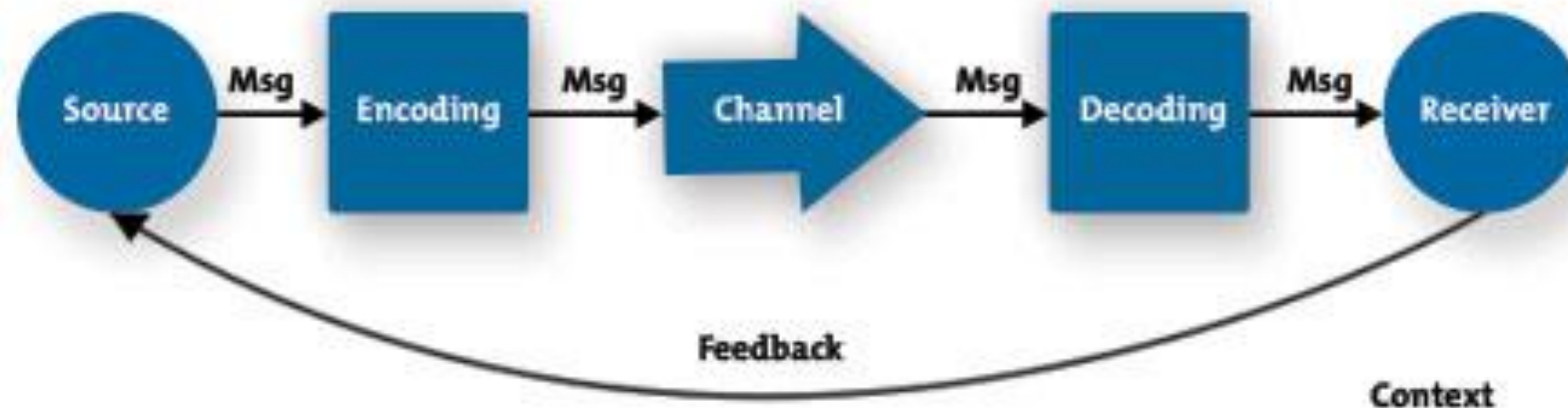


Cortical functions



Communication

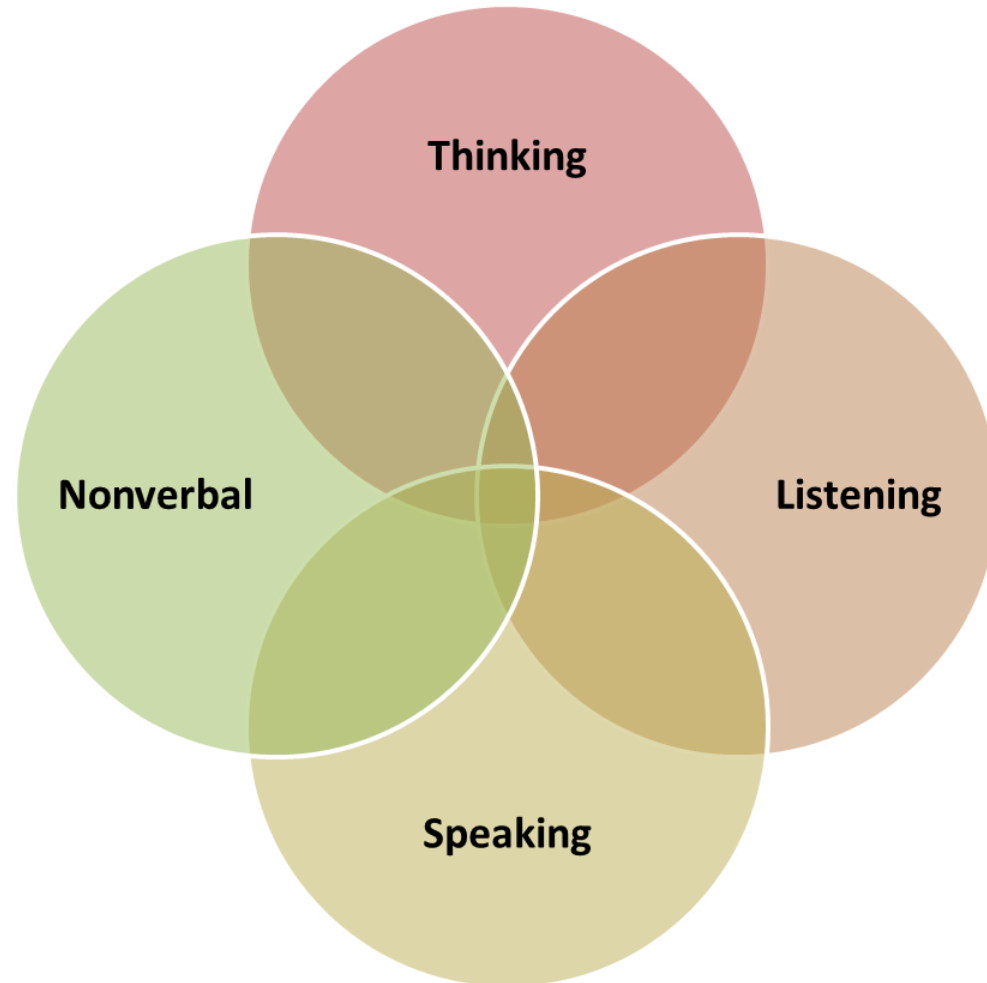
- Signal exchange
 - ✓ Smell
 - ✓ Visual
 - ✓ Acoustic
- Encoding
 - ✓ Simple – body size
 - ✓ Complex – dance of the honey bee
- Between individuals of
 - ✓ Same species
 - ✓ Different species



<https://www.mindtools.com/media/Diagrams/CommunicationsProcess.jpg>

Communication in human society

- Non-verbal
 - Hard to control
 - Influence of limbic system
- Verbal
 - Fully controllable
 - Neocortex



<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pimg.com/originals/93/0c/42/930c4240059a0635eed4d672c98c343c.png>

Language

- The most sophisticated tool of communication
- Language is characteristic that defines the human species
 - No human society without language
 - No other species that have a language
- Language was a precondition for development of complex society and development of culture



Language

- The ability to acquire and use complex systems of communication, particularly the human ability to do so



<http://parsleysinmissions.org/images/postimages/language.jpg>

Language

- The ability to acquire and use complex systems of communication, particularly the human ability to do so
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- Syllable
 - Unit of organization for a sequence of speech sounds



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 - Symbol with a meaning



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Language

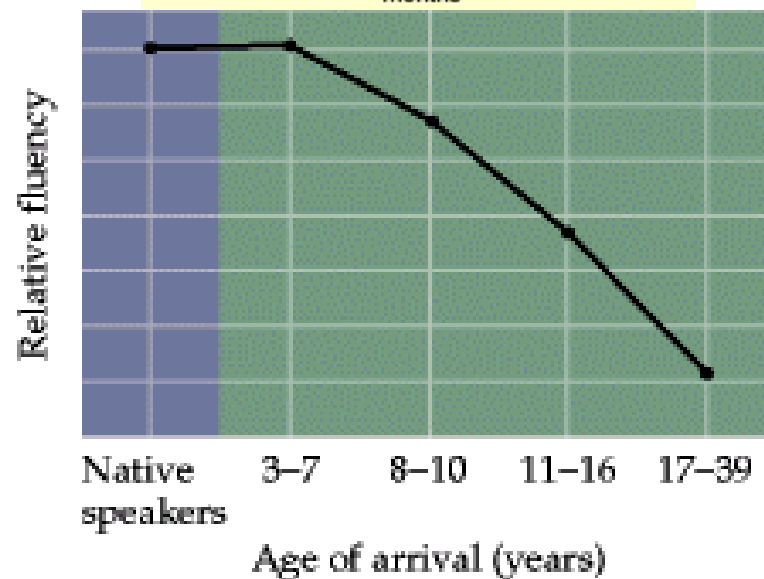
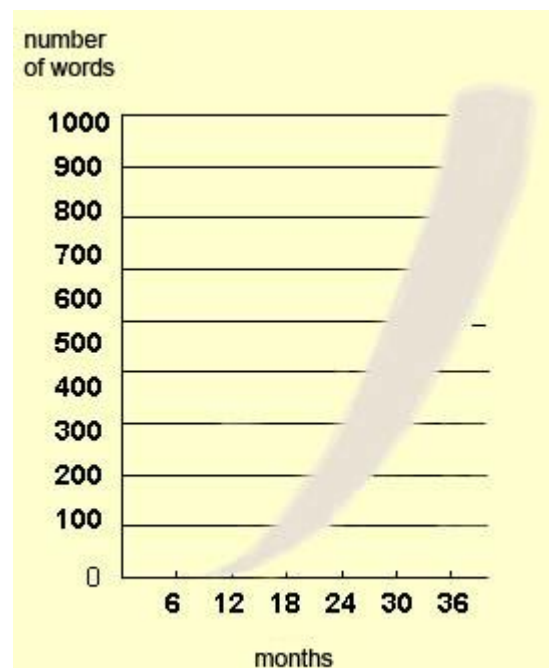
- The ability to acquire and use complex systems of communication, particularly the human ability to do so
- Complex hierarchic code
 - Syllable
 - Unit of organization for a sequence of speech sounds
 - Word
 - Symbol with a meaning
 - Sentence
 - A group of words organized according to the rules of syntax



<http://parsleysinmissions.org/images/postimages/language.jpg>

Learning to speak

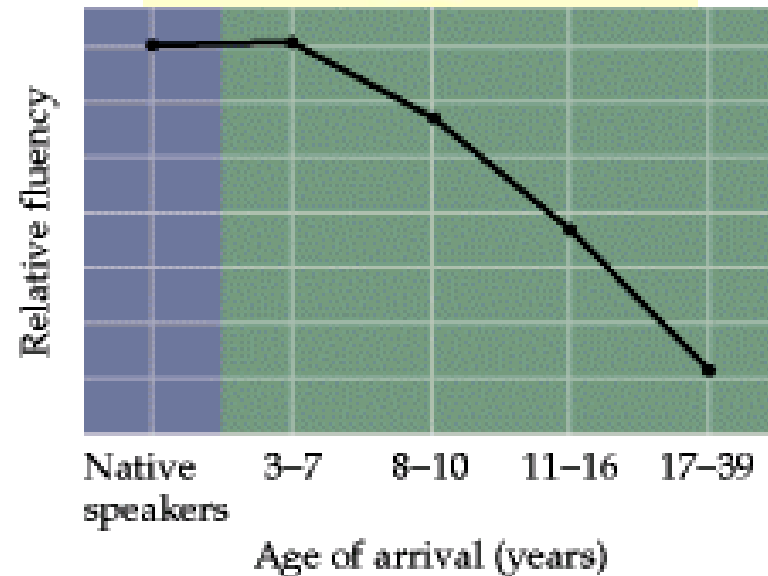
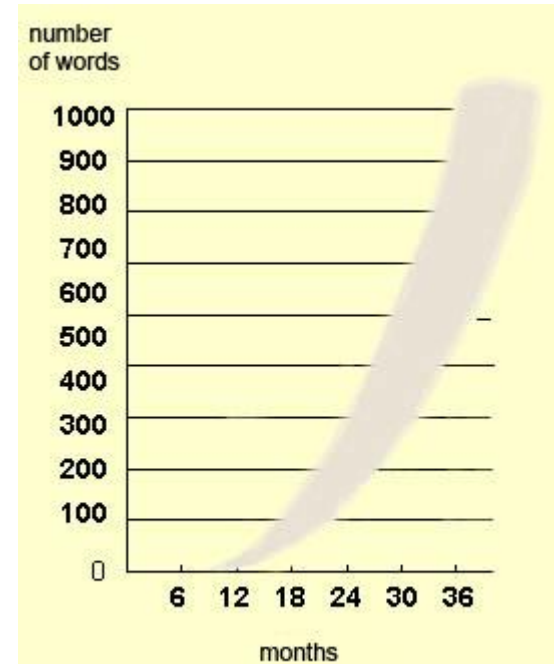
- Learning to speak takes a long time period
 - Understanding – „sensoric“
 - Speaking – „motor action“



<http://www.slideshare.net/drpsdeb/presentations>

Learning to speak

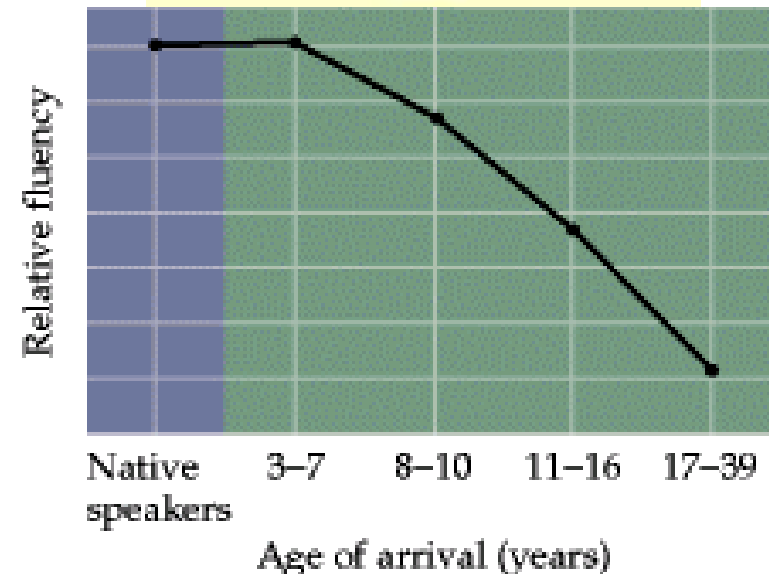
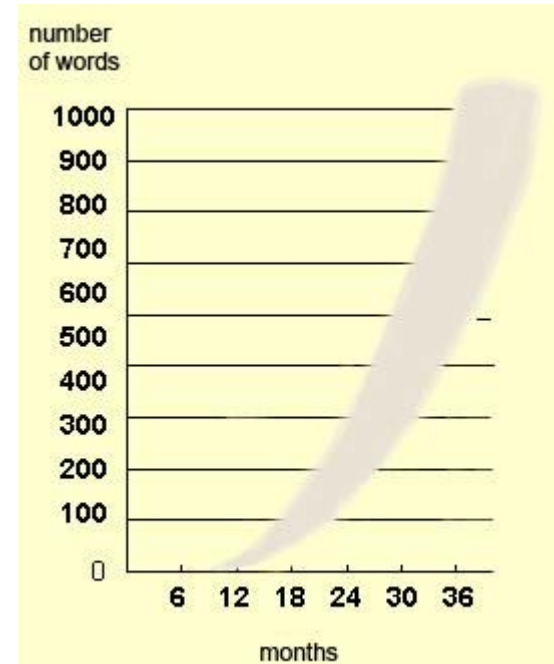
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- 7.-12. month – baby begins to understand simple orders
- 1. year – baby uses a couple of words
- 2.-5. years – baby masters syntax rules
- 6. years – child uses around 2500 words



<http://www.slideshare.net/drpsdeb/presentations>

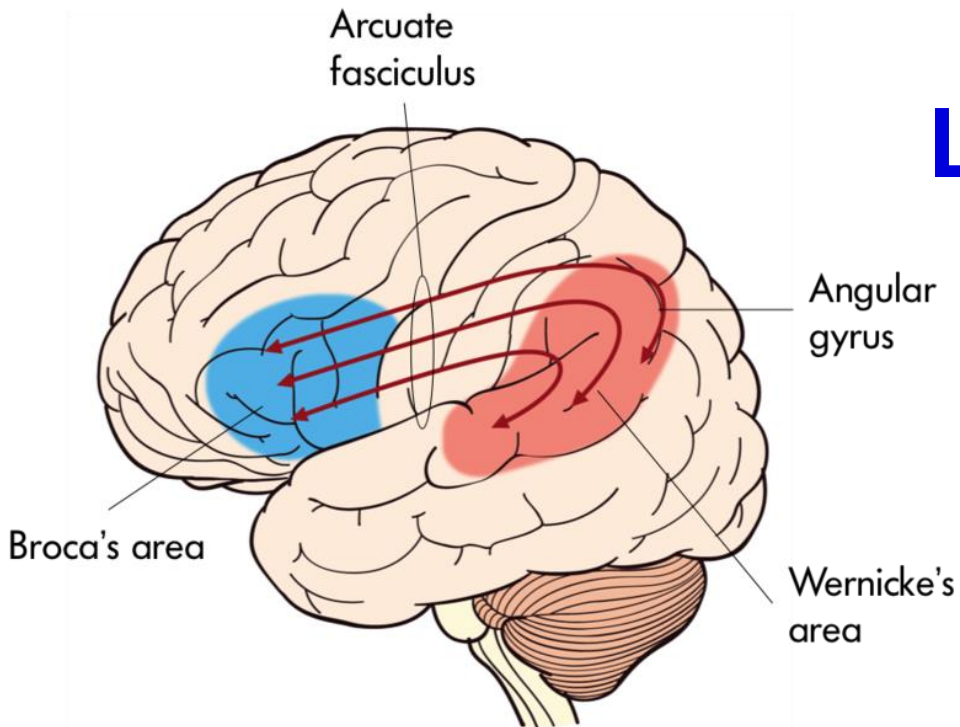
Learning to speak

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- Adult vocabulary
 - Active: 3000 -10 000 words
 - Passive: 3-6x higher than active v.



<http://www.slideshare.net/drpsdeb/presentations>

Language areas

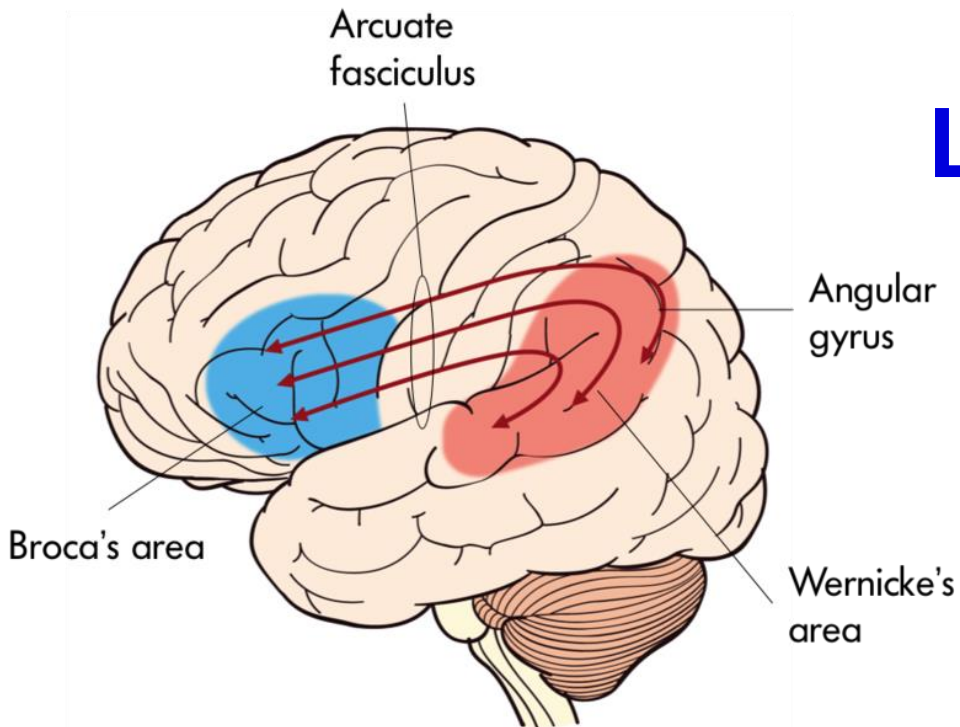


<http://www.slideshare.net/CsillaEgri/presentations>

There are two main language areas

- Broca's area (motor)
 - ✓ Close to motor cortex
- Wernicke's area (sensor)
 - ✓ Close to auditory cortex
- Fasciculus arcuatus

Language areas



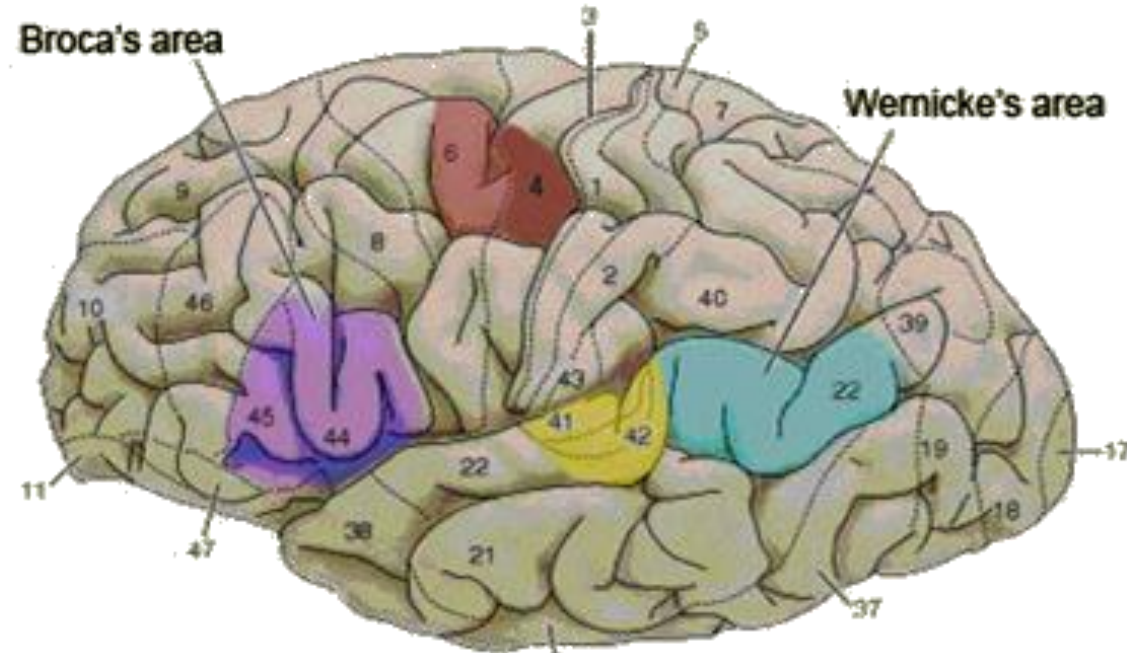
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There are two main language areas

- Broca's area (motor)
 - ✓ Close to motor cortex
- Wernicke's area (sensor)
 - ✓ Close to auditory cortex
- Fasciculus arcuatus

- Broca's aphasia
 - ✓ Motor, expressive
 - ✓ Comprehension preserved, speech unarticulated
- Wernicke's aphasia
 - ✓ perceptive, sensor
 - ✓ Comprehension damaged, speech fluent, but not meaningful
- Conduction aphasia
 - ✓ Damage of fasc. arcuatus
 - ✓ Speech fluent, comprehension preserved
 - ✓ Problem with repeating words and sentences
- Dysarthria
 - ✓ Problem with articulation
 - ✓ For example, damage of vocal cord ...

Broca's area



<http://www.slideshare.net/drpsdeb/presentations>

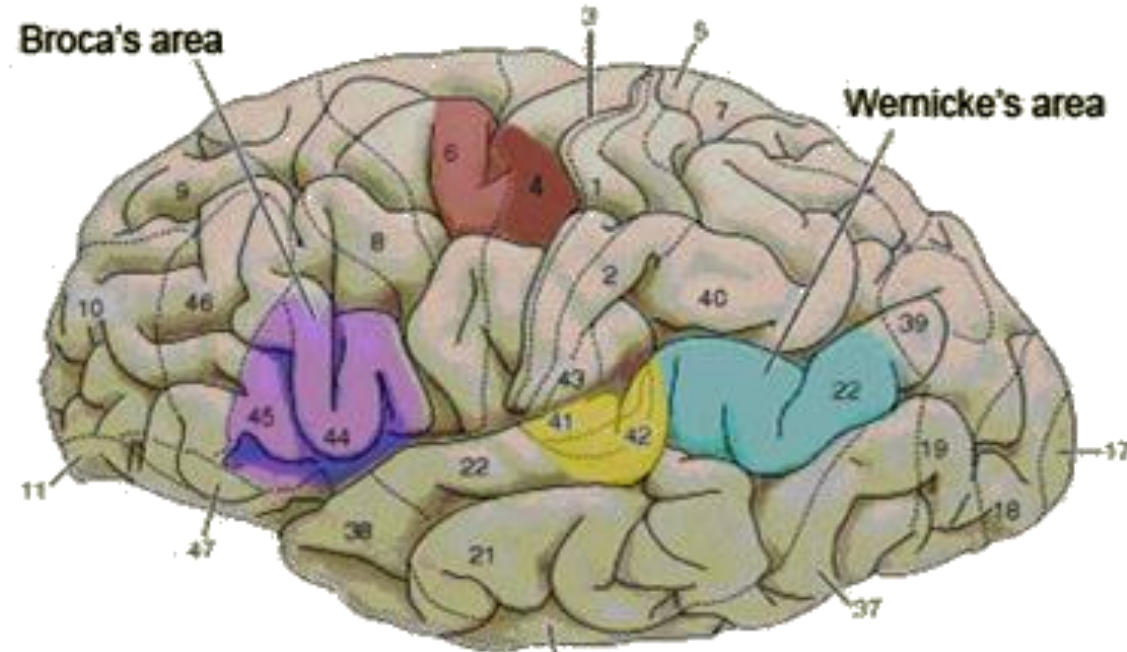
Area 45

- ✓ Semantic processing
„selection and manipulation with appropriate words“

Area 44

- ✓ Phonological processing and language production
„selection and activation of particular motor centers“

Wernicke's area



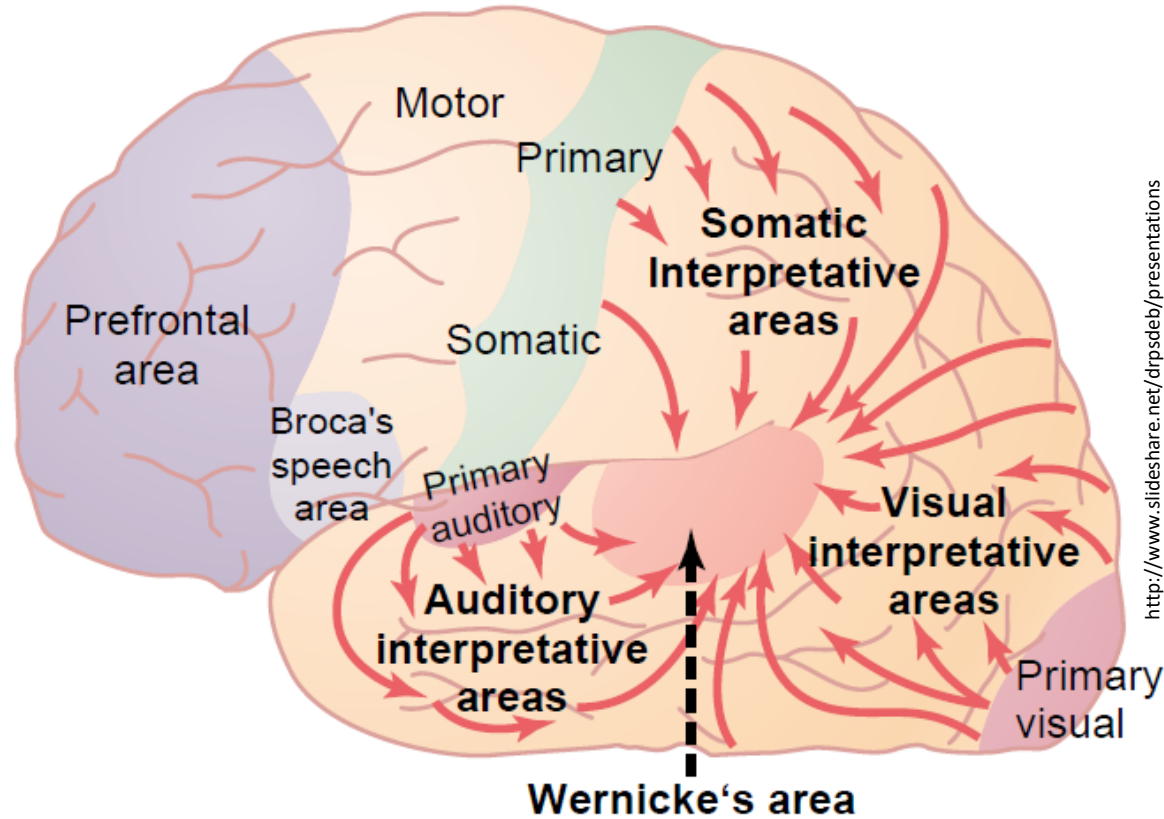
<http://www.slideshare.net/drpsdeb/presentations>

Area 22

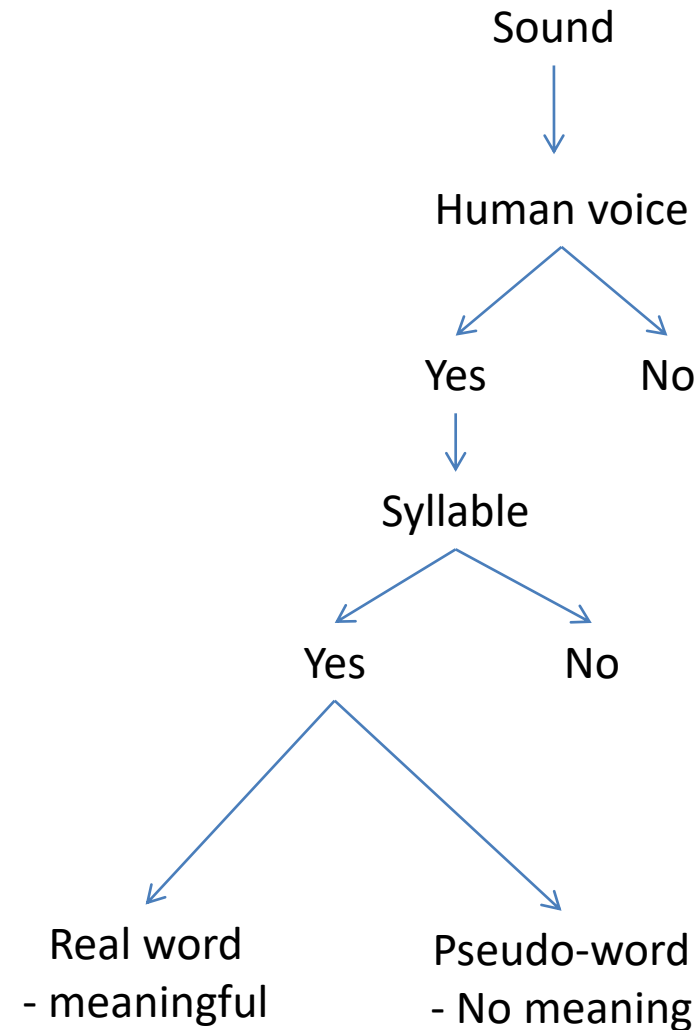
✓ Three subdivisions

1. The first responds to spoken words (including the individual's own) and other sounds
2. The second responds only to words spoken by someone else but is also activated when the individual recalls a list of words.
3. The third sub-area seems more closely associated with producing speech than with perceiving it

Algorithm of sound processing

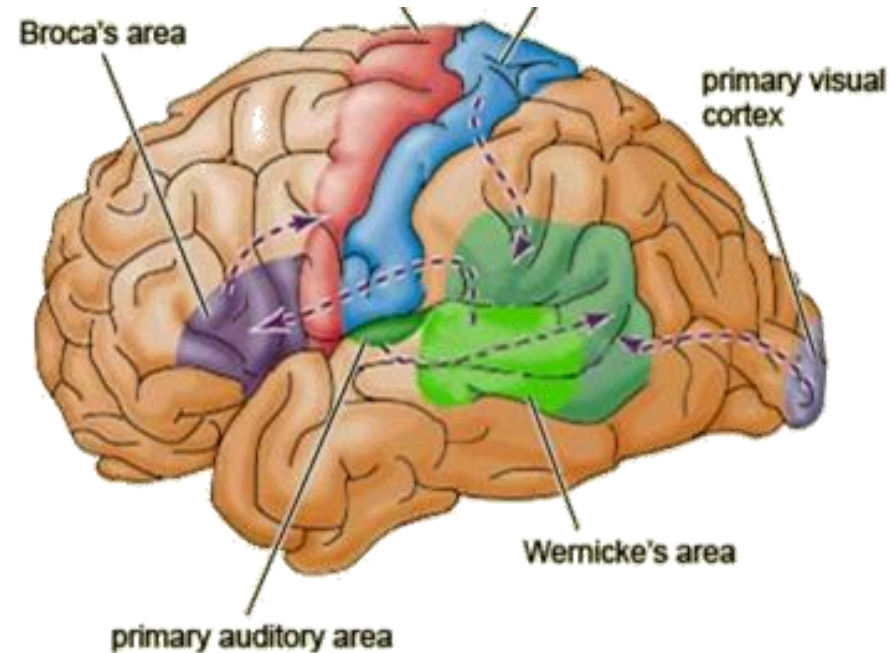
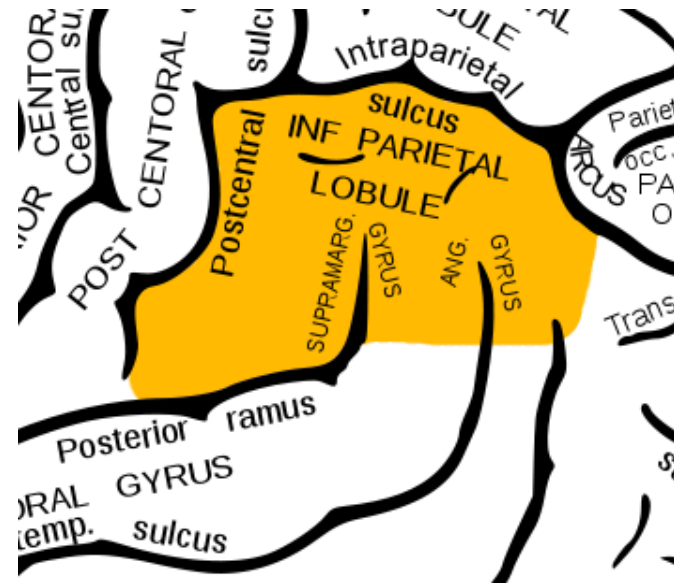


- ✓ Wernicke's area
- ✓ Broca's area
- ✓ P-O-T association cortex



Lobulus parietalis inferior

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inferior_parietal_lobe#/media/File:Gray726_inferior_parietal_lobe.png



<http://www.slideshare.net/CsillaEgri/presentations>

Gyrus supramarginalis (Area 40)

- ✓ Phonological and articulatory processing of words

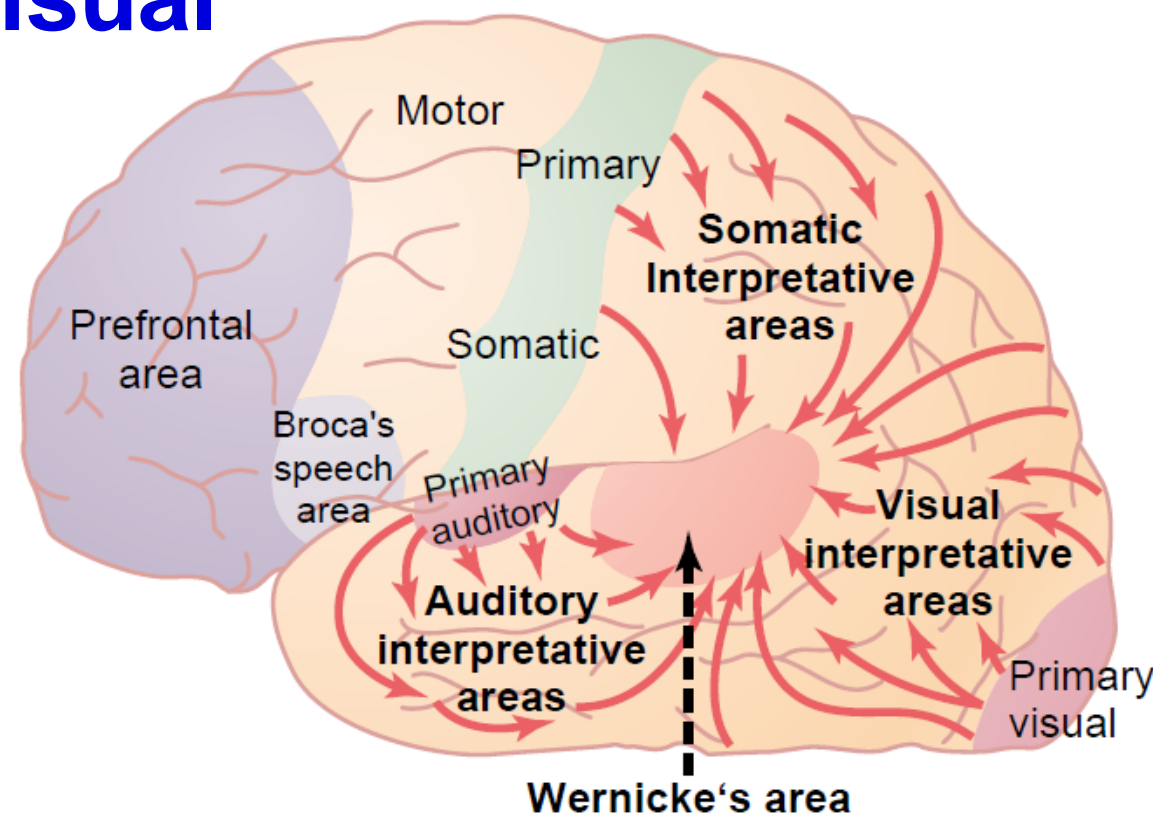
Gyrus angularis (Area 39)

- ✓ Semantic processing

Rich communication with Broca's and Wernicke's areas (triangular communication)

Integration of auditory, visual and somatosensory information

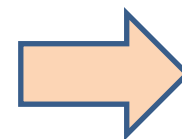
Integration of auditory, visual and somatosensory information



P - O - T association cortex

Lobulus parietalis inferior

- Interpretation of sound
- Interpretation of visual signal
- Interpretation of somatosensation
- Interpretation of spoken/read word



Categorization

Lobulus parietalis inferior

- Late evolutionary as well as ontogenic development
- Fully developed at the age of 5 – 6 years
 - Children usually cannot „actively“ read before this age (understand the meaning of the text which he/she reads)

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- The language („both spoken and inner“) enabled development of complex (abstract) thinking and development of culture

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- The human society development is linked to information technology development
 - ✓ Spoken language
 - ✓ A system of writing
 - ✓ Printing press
 - ✓ Internet

Language functions lateralization

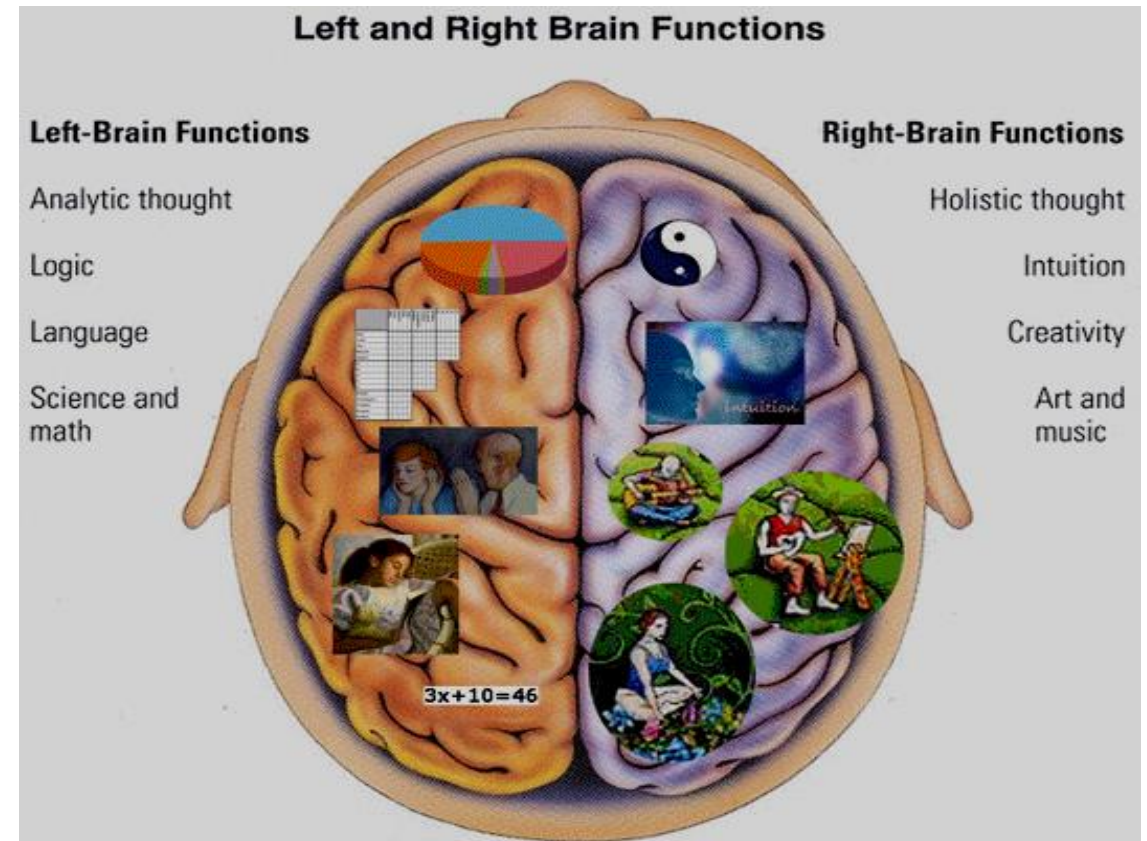
- Broca's and Wernicke's area is localized in the left hemisphere in 97% of people
- Localization of B-W areas is not fully linked to left/right hand lateralization
 - ✓ 90% of people are right handed
 - ✓ 95% of right handed people have B-W area in the left hemisphere
 - ✓ The majority of left handed people has B-W areas also in left hemisphere

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- Some scientists suggest that the left hemisphere dominance for language evolved from this hemisphere's better motor control
- The language specialization develops in the left hemisphere, which matures slightly earlier

Right hemisphere language functions

- Non-verbal aspect of language
 - ✓ Prosody – intonation, stress...
- Non-literal language aspects
 - ✓ Irony
 - ✓ Metaphors
- Understanding to discourse / complex speech
 - ✓ Lecture, discussion



<http://www.slideshare.net/drpsdeb/presentations>

Women and language

- Females' speech is more fluent
 - they can pronounce more words or sentences in a given amount of time

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 - more nerve fibers connecting the two hemispheres of their brains, which also suggests that more information is exchanged between them.

Women and language

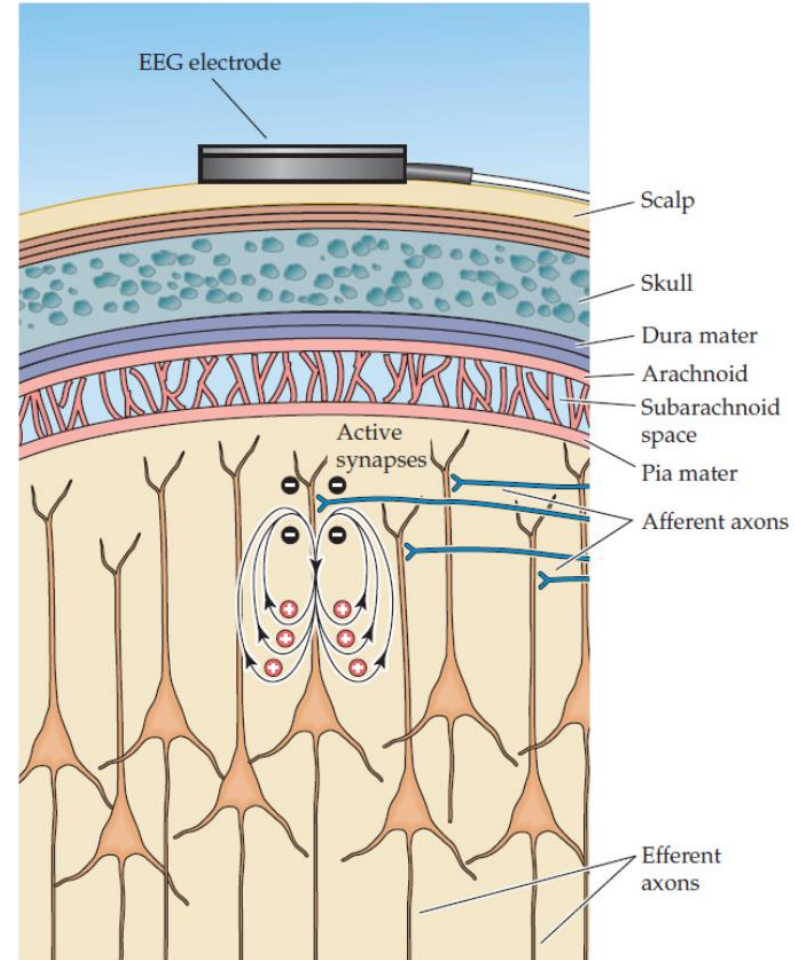
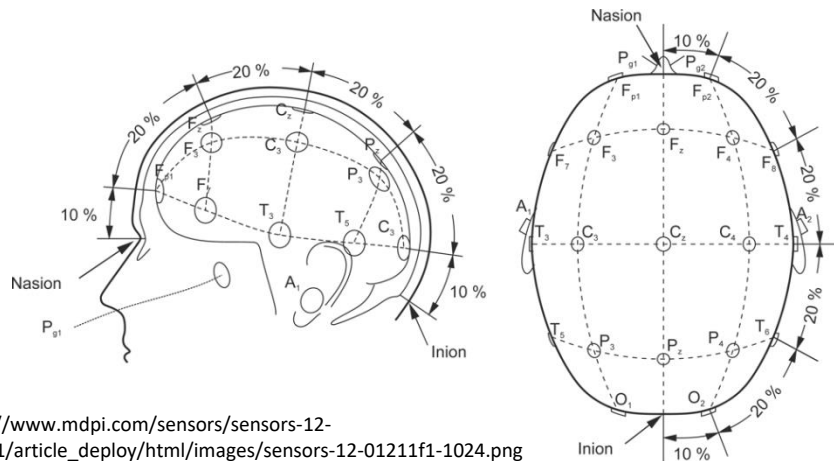
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 - more nerve fibers connecting the two hemispheres of their brains, which also suggests that more information is exchanged between them.
- The males' higher levels of testosterone, which delays the development of the left hemisphere
 - 4 times more boys than girls suffer from stuttering, dyslexia

Functional diagnostic methods

- Detection of electrical activity
 - Higher neuronal activity - higher electrical activity
 - Electroencephalography (EEG)
- Detection of regional blood flow
 - Higher neuronal activity – increased blood flow
 - Single photon emission tomography (SPECT)
 - Positron emission tomography (PET)
 - Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)

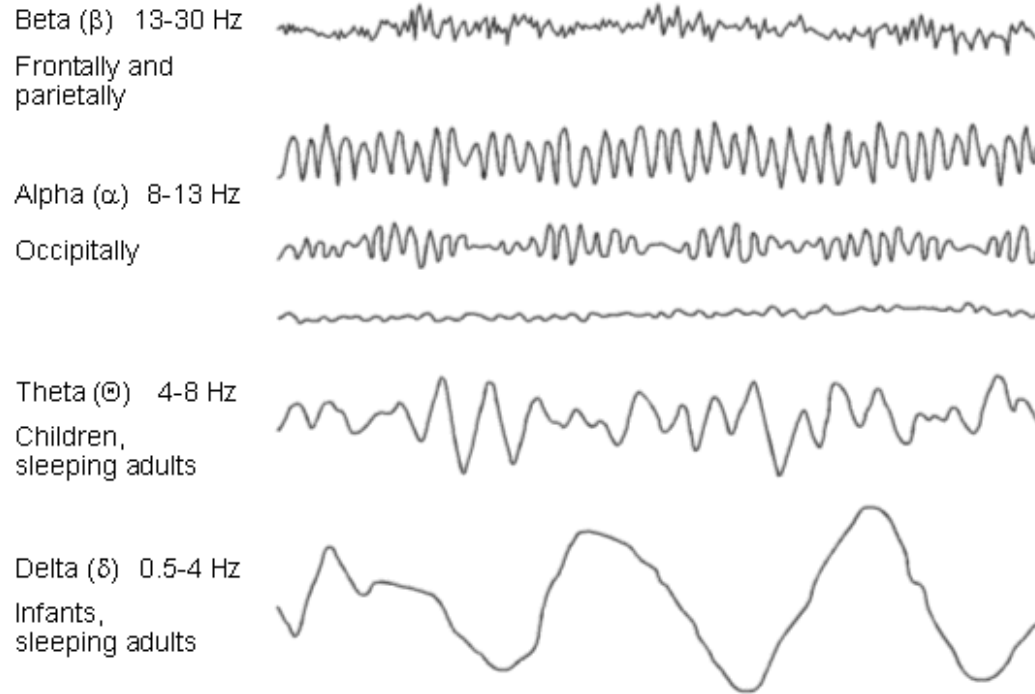
EEG

- Detection of neuronal electrical activity
- monopolar arrangement:
 - active electrode
 - indifferent electrode= referential recording
- bipolar recording
 - lead (channel)
 - ground electrode
- EEG voltage in microvolts (vs. in mV in neurons)

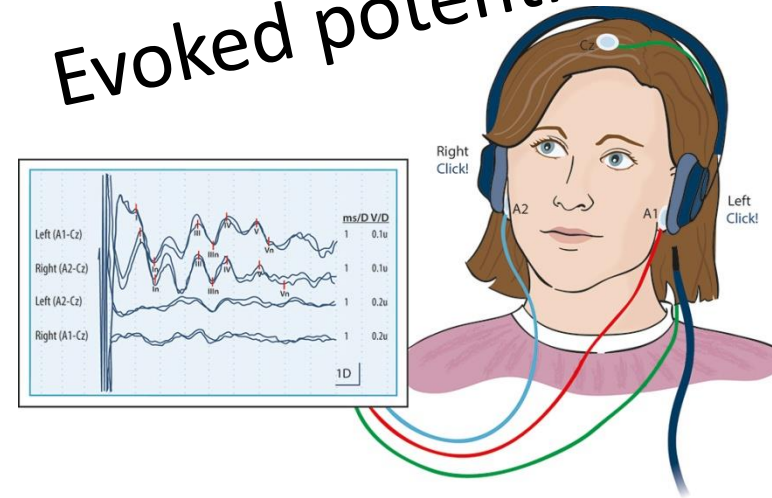


http://www.slideshare.net/kj_jantzen/biophysical-basis-of-eeeg

EEG

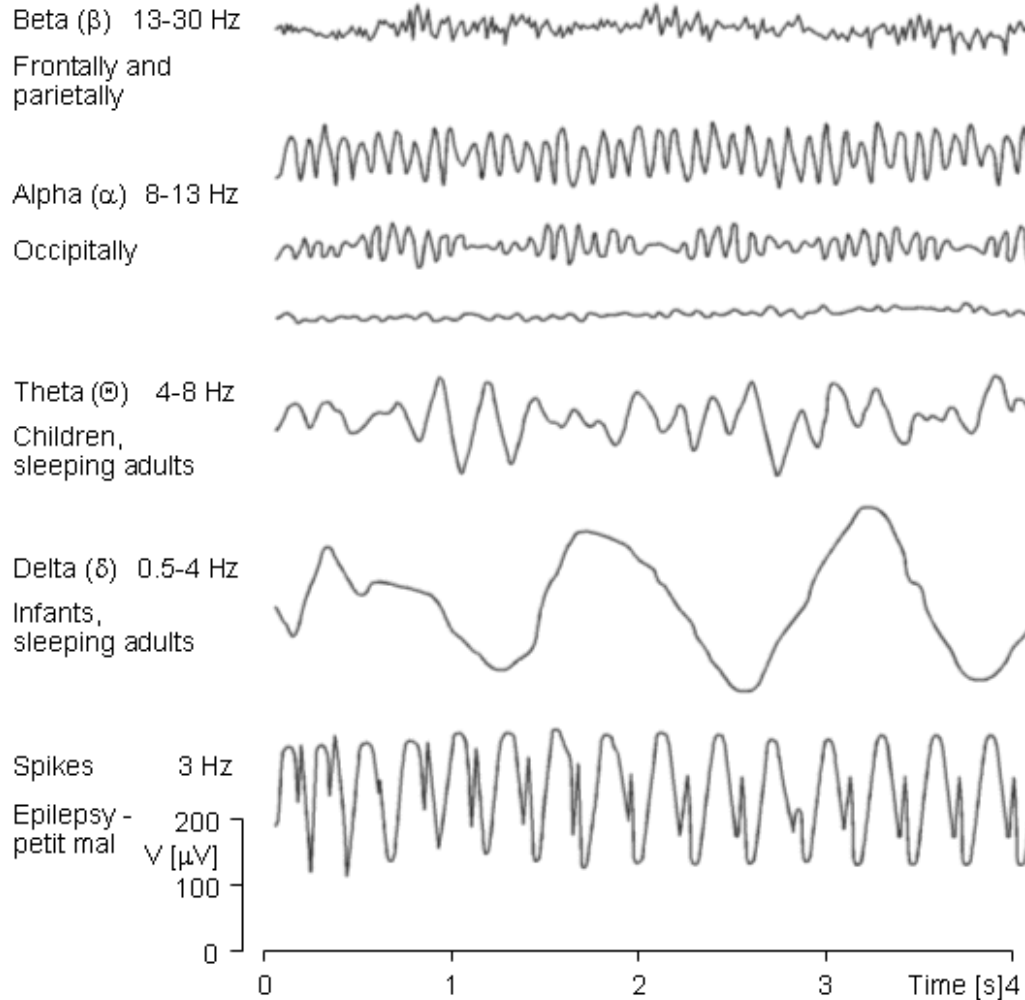


Evoked potentials



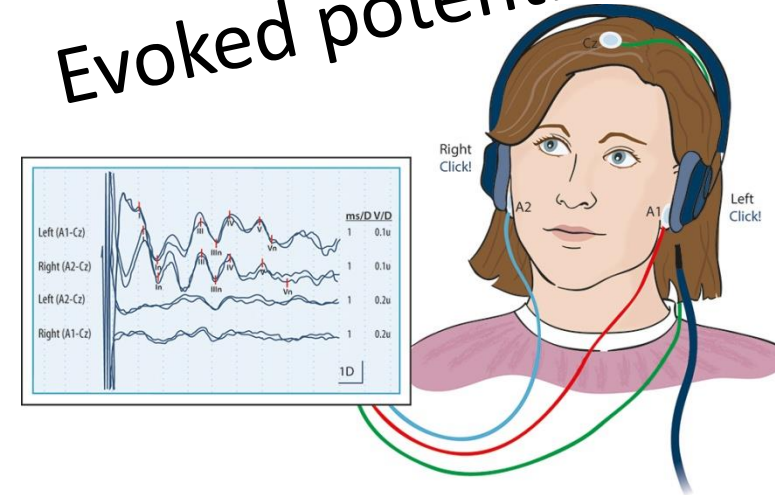
<http://tidsskriftet.no/2013/05/evoked-potential-tests-clinical-diagnosis>

EEG

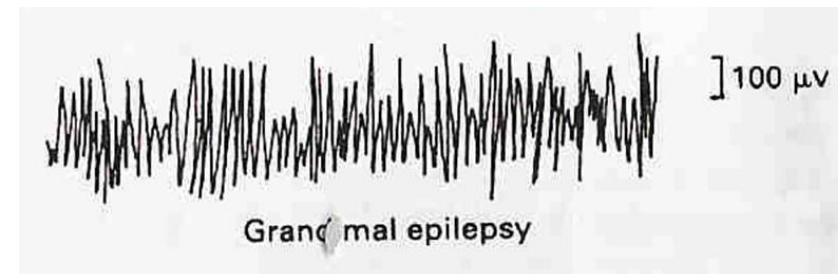


<http://www.slideshare.net/akashbhoi12/eeg-53489764>

Evoked potentials



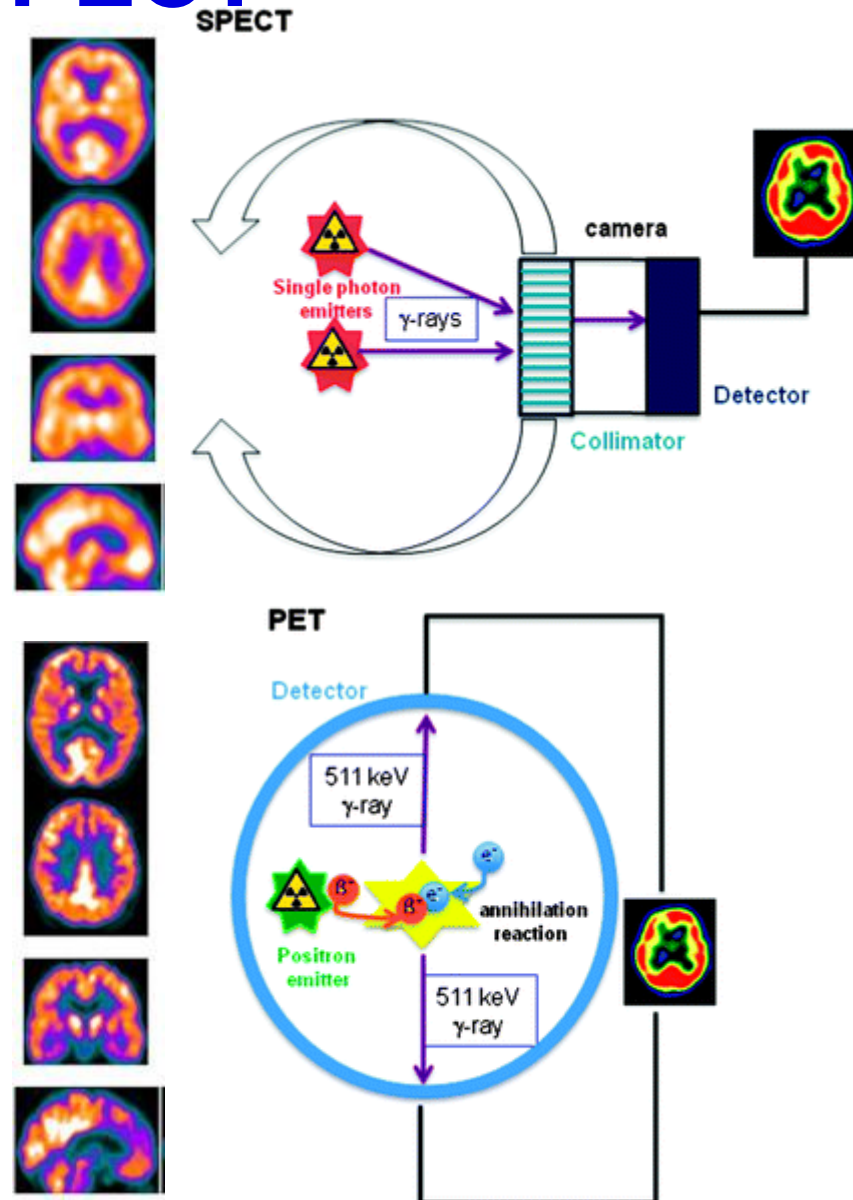
<http://tidsskriftet.no/2013/05/evoked-potential-tests-clinical-diagnosis>



https://www.google.com/search?q=GRAND+MAL+EEG&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjyr82Im6veAhUliaYKHfquClkQ_AUIDigB&biw=1222&bih=574#imgrc=nCNGCX88H3K7ZM:

PET a SPECT

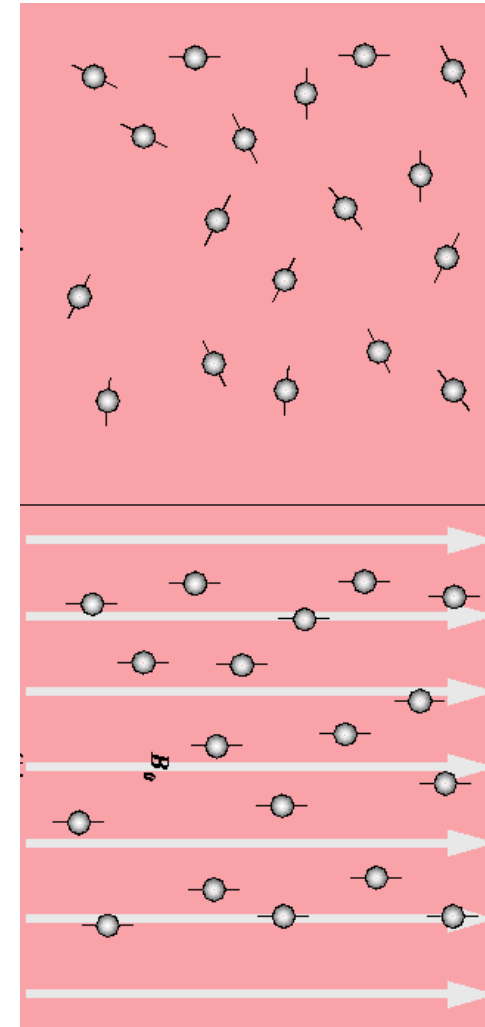
- Injection of radionuclide labeled substances
- Short half live of radionuclide
 - Necessary to prepare shortly before application
 - Nuclear medicine department
- SPECT
 - Single photon emission computer tomography
 - radionuclide is the source of gamma rays
 - Low resolution (around 1 cm)
- PET
 - Positron emission tomography
 - radionuclide is the source of positrons
 - Positron annihilation produces two gamma photons – higher resolution (around 2mm)



<http://pubs.rsc.org/services/images/RSCpubs.ePlatform.Service.FreeContent.ImageService.svc/ImageService/ArticleImage/2013/CS/c3cs60086f/c3cs60086f-f4.gif>

fMRI

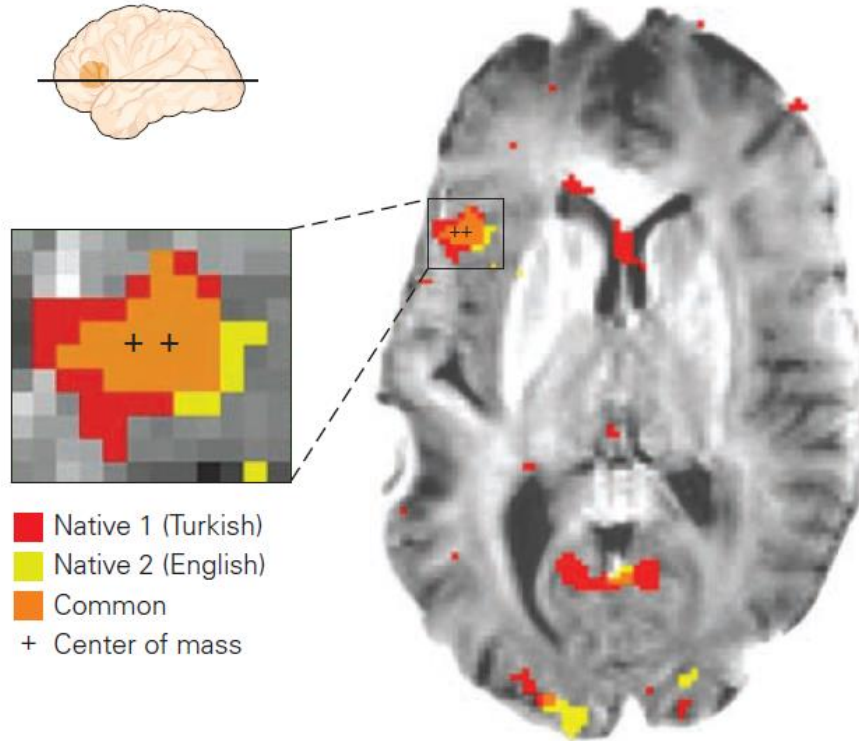
- Different atoms (nuclei) have various magnetic properties when exposed to strong magnetic field
- Hydrogen
- fMRI uses different magnetic properties of oxy- and deoxyhemoglobin
- reduced hemoglobin becomes paramagnetic, change the signal emitted by blood, we can measure the amount of oxy- and deoxyhemoglobin as an indicator of the blood flow
- High resolution (up to 1mm)
- No radiation



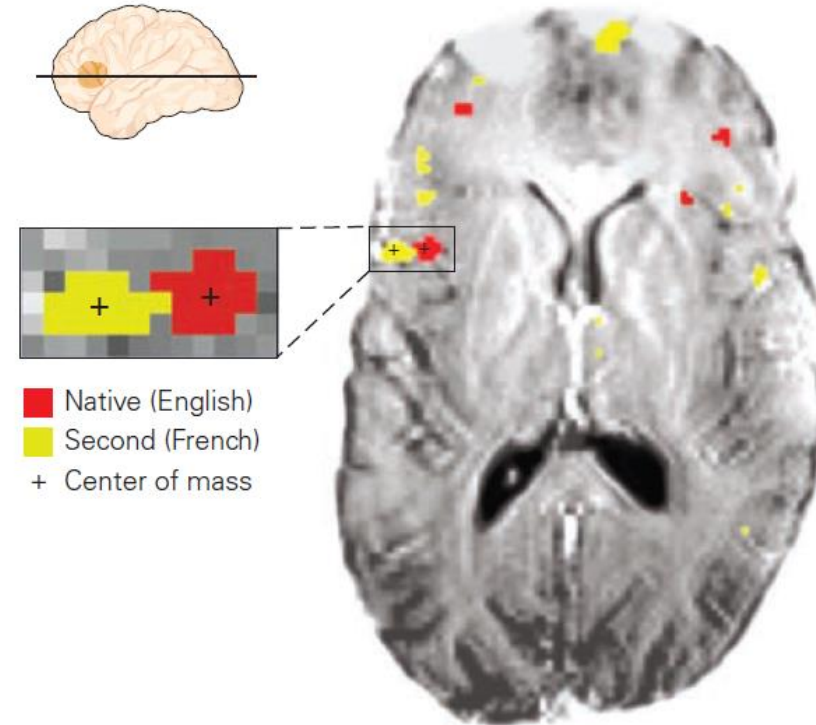
<https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~stella/papers/blairthesis/main/node11.html>

fMRI

A Early bilingual



B Late bilingual



Kim, K. H. S., Relkin, N. R., Lee, K.-M. & Hirsch, J. Distinct cortical areas associated with native and second languages. *Nature* **388**, 171–174 (1997).

J Neurosci. 2019 Sep 25;39(39):7722-7736. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0675-19.2019. Epub 2019 Aug 19.

The Representation of Semantic Information Across Human Cerebral Cortex During Listening Versus Reading Is Invariant to Stimulus Modality.

Deniz F^{1,2,3,4}, Nunez-Elizalde AO¹, Huth AG¹, Gallant JL^{5,3}.

[+ Author information](#)

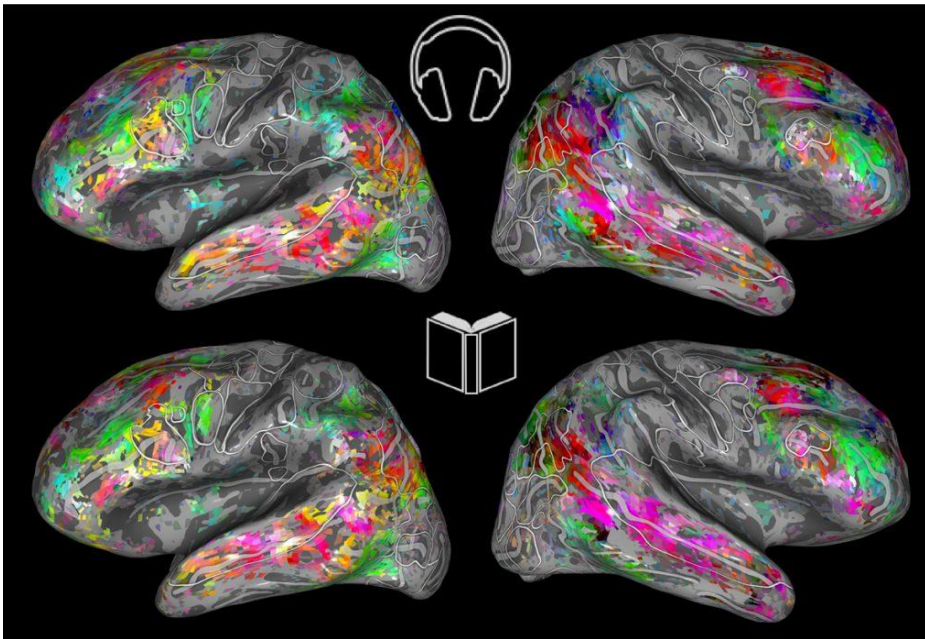
Abstract

An integral part of human language is the capacity to extract meaning from spoken and written words, but the precise relationship between brain representations of information perceived by listening versus reading is unclear. Prior neuroimaging studies have shown that semantic information in spoken language is represented in multiple regions in the human cerebral cortex, while amodal semantic information appears to be represented in a few broad brain regions. However, previous studies were too insensitive to determine whether semantic representations were shared at a fine level of detail rather than merely at a coarse scale. We used fMRI to record brain activity in two separate experiments while participants listened to or read several hours of the same narrative stories, and then created voxelwise encoding models to characterize semantic selectivity in each voxel and in each individual participant. We find that semantic tuning during listening and reading are highly correlated in most semantically selective regions of cortex, and models estimated using one modality accurately predict voxel responses in the other modality. These results suggest that the representation of language semantics is independent of the sensory modality through which the semantic information is received. **SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT** Humans can comprehend the meaning of words from both spoken and written language. It is therefore important to understand the relationship between the brain representations of spoken or written text. Here, we show that although the representation of semantic information in the human brain is quite complex, the semantic representations evoked by listening versus reading are almost identical. These results suggest that the representation of language semantics is independent of the sensory modality through which the semantic information is received.

Copyright © 2019 the authors.

KEYWORDS: BOLD; cross-modal representations; fMRI; listening; reading; semantics

PMID: 31427396 PMID: [PMC6764208](#) [Available on 2020-03-25] DOI: [10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0675-19.2019](#)



<http://blogs.discovermagazine.com/d-brief/2019/08/22/reading-listening-activate-same-brain-regions/#.XbhBspKi00>

86. The basic characterization of neocortical functions – language and social brain, basic overview of functional diagnostic methods used in neurology

- Communication and language
 - Language areas – localization and function including lobulus parietalis inferior, aphasia...
 - Lateralization of language functions, gender differences
- Social brain
 - Human is a social being, so the brain has to be designed accordingly
 - Frontal lobe and limbic system in behavioral control
 - Triune brain theory, whole brain model, mentalization, dehumanization
- Functional diagnostic methods (EEG, SPECT, PET , fMRI)

M U N I

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