Transformation from Auditory to Linguistic Representations, across Auditory Cortex, is Rapid and Attention Dependent

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Attention to Sound, 14 Nov 2018

Outline

- Background & motivation
 - Neural responses in time & space
 - Transformation from Acoustic speech processing to Linguistic speech processing
- Spatiotemporal representation transformation from Acoustic to Lexical

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Time Course of MEG Response

Temporal Response Function of dominant auditory component



•M100_{TRF} strongly modulated by attention, *but not M50_{TRF}*

Ding & Simon, PNAS (2012)

Time Course of MEG Response

Temporal Response Function of dominant auditory component



•M100_{TRF} strongly modulated by attention, *but not M50_{TRF}*



- Time course analysis of single response component is
 - useful
 - simplifying
 - a good start

Ding & Simon, PNAS (2012)

Spatial Distributions of MEG Neural Currents



Brodbeck et al., Acta Acust united Ac (2018)

Das et al., SfN Poster (2018)

Spatiotemporal Distribution of Neural Currents



Brodbeck et al., NeuroImage (2017) Brodbeck et al., Acta Acust united Ac (2018)

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Acoustic Speech to Linguistic Speech

• Phonemes



- Mesgarani et al., Science (2014)
- Di Liberto et al., Curr Biol (2015)
- Semantic Information & Role of Attention
 - Broderick et al.,
 Curr Biol (2018)



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Cohort

Entropy

Cohort entropy

ו 11.5

12.0

Time [seconds]

12.5

13.0

- I word onset
- I (non-initial) phoneme onset



- 16 acoustic
- 8 lexical
 - 4 medial (+ 4 initial)
- I word onset
- I (non-initial) phoneme onset



Methods Details

26 adults, mean age 45 (range 22 - 61)

One-minute-long segments (8 solo, 16 mix) from A Child's History of England by Dickens

Acoustic time-frequency representation: 8-band auditory spectrogram

Word frequencies: movie subtitle database SUBTLEX (stress info stripped)

Distributed MNE source estimates, restricted to temporal lobe (314 L, 313 R)

Sources in *fsaverage* brain (individual anatomical MRI not used)

Multivariable TRF at each source element via boosting (10 ms resolution; 50 ms Hamming window basis)

Significance of each representation with respect to shuffled stimulus x 3

Localization uses threshold-free cluster enhancement, 10,000 permutation null distribution

Model reduction: iteratively remove largest *p*-value (non-significant) variable









cf. Hamilton et al., 2018 See also Daube et al., bioRxiv 448134



cf. Hamilton et al., 2018 See also Daube et al., bioRxiv 448134

- Onset explains more variance
- Latency(ies) as expected
- Strongly bilateral
- Onset stronger in right hemisphere











- Rapid transformation to lexical
- Surprisal = local measure of phoneme prediction error (predictive coding?)
- Cohort entropy = global measure of lexical competition across cohort
- Strongly left hemisphere dominant



Acoustic Attention



Acoustic Attention



- Later Attended Representation Dominates
- Onset Representation Dominates





Only attended speech processed lexically

Lexical processing slowed by ~15 ms



Acoustic envelope

Acoustic onset

Word onset

Phoneme surprisal

Cohort entropy





"Current Directions" in Spatiotemporal Distributions



Das et al., SfN Poster (2018)

Summary I

- Acoustic processing—Envelope vs. Onset
 - Allowed to compete against each other
 - Onset explains more response variance
 - Strongly bilateral with right-bias for onset
 - Similar latencies, but possibly different neural populations
- Evidence for rapid transformation from acoustic to lexical representations

Summary II

- Fast Lexical Phoneme-based processing
 - Surprisal (114 ms), local measure of phoneme prediction error (predictive coding?)
 - Cohort entropy (125 ms), global measure of lexical competition across cohort
 - Left hemisphere dominant
 - Strongly attention-dependent (bottleneck?)
- Low latencies
 - Coarticulation; prediction using context
 - ~15 ms extra delay from interfering speech



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The Auditory System at the Cocktail Party



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