

Neural Activation for Lexical Sign and Pantomimic Gestures in Deaf Signers.

Tatiana Matyushkina¹, Kayoko Okada⁴, Gregory Hickok², Svenna Petersen³, Ursula Bellugi³, David Corina¹.





Introduction

- There is debate about the degree to which motor systems are involved in language comprehension.
- Some accounts suggest that speech comprehension relies on motor systems similarly to comprehension of observed actions.
- American Sign Language (ASL) makes use of a variety of manual and body actions to convey meaning. These include conventional lexical signs as well as pantomimic enactments (aka constructed actions).
- We examined neural requirements for the production and processing of lexical signs and pantomimic actions in deaf signers.
- Of particular interest is difference in activation in IFG.

Methods

<u>Subjects</u>

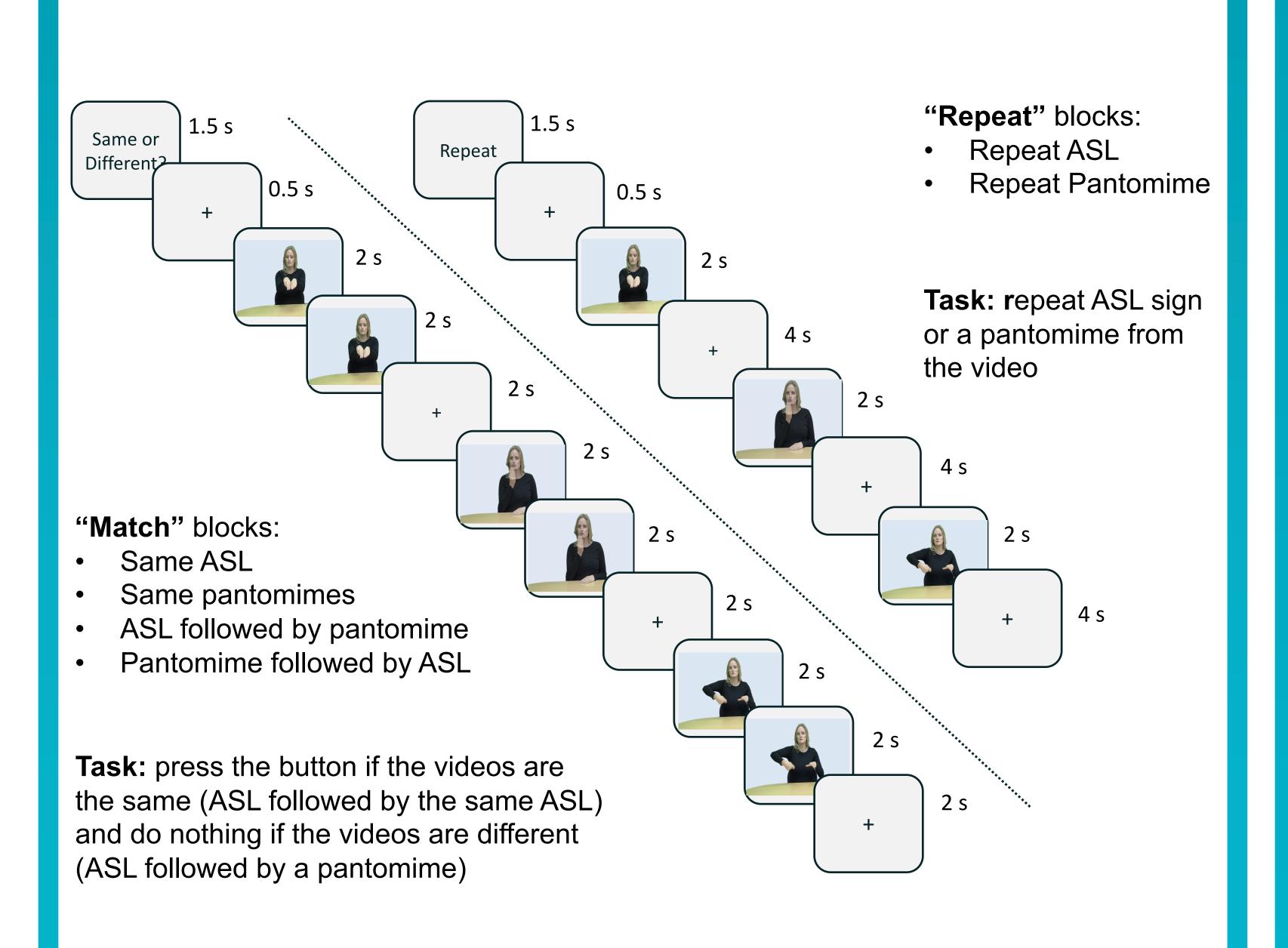
- 16 deaf participants (11 females), age range 18-45.
- All the participants were born to deaf parents and exposed to ASL from birth. All the participants were right-handed

Stimuli

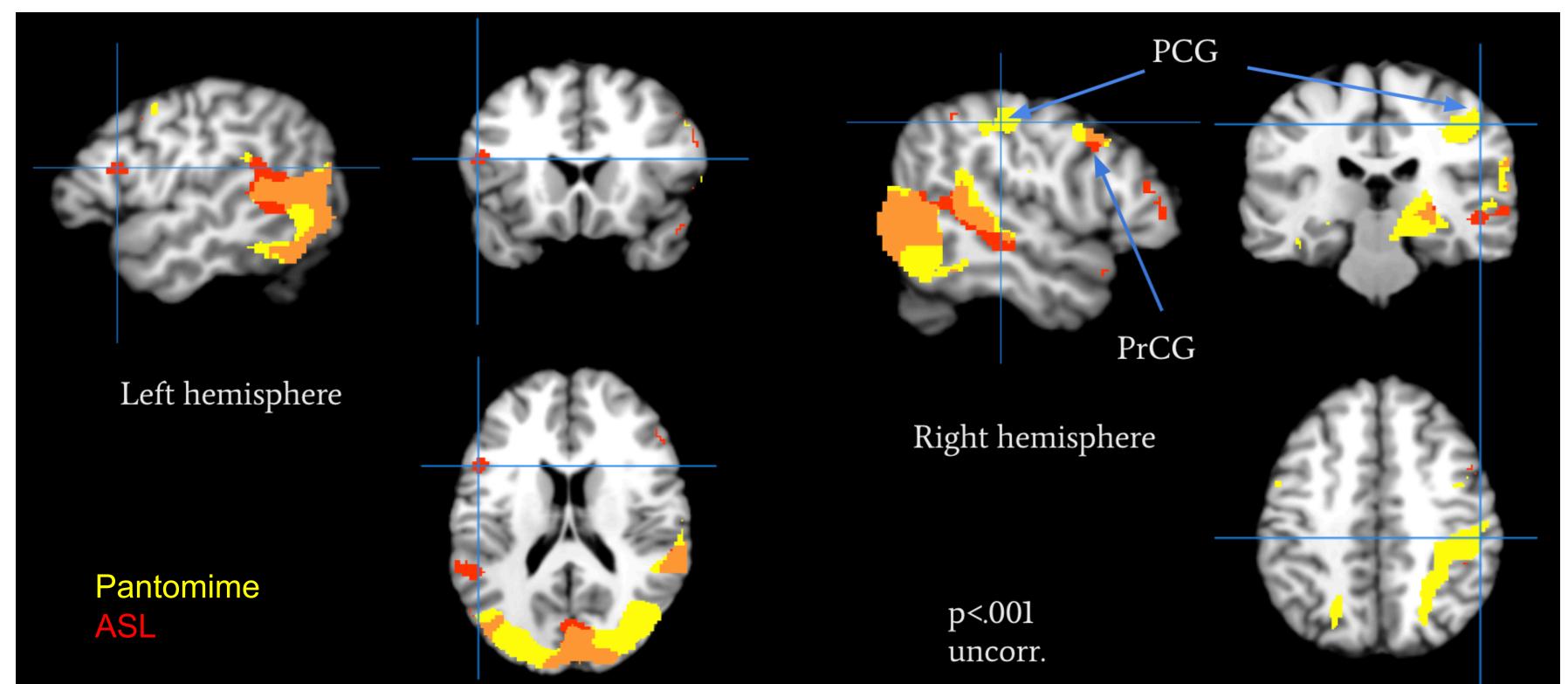
2 second long videos of ASL verb signs and pantomimic gestures

Procedure

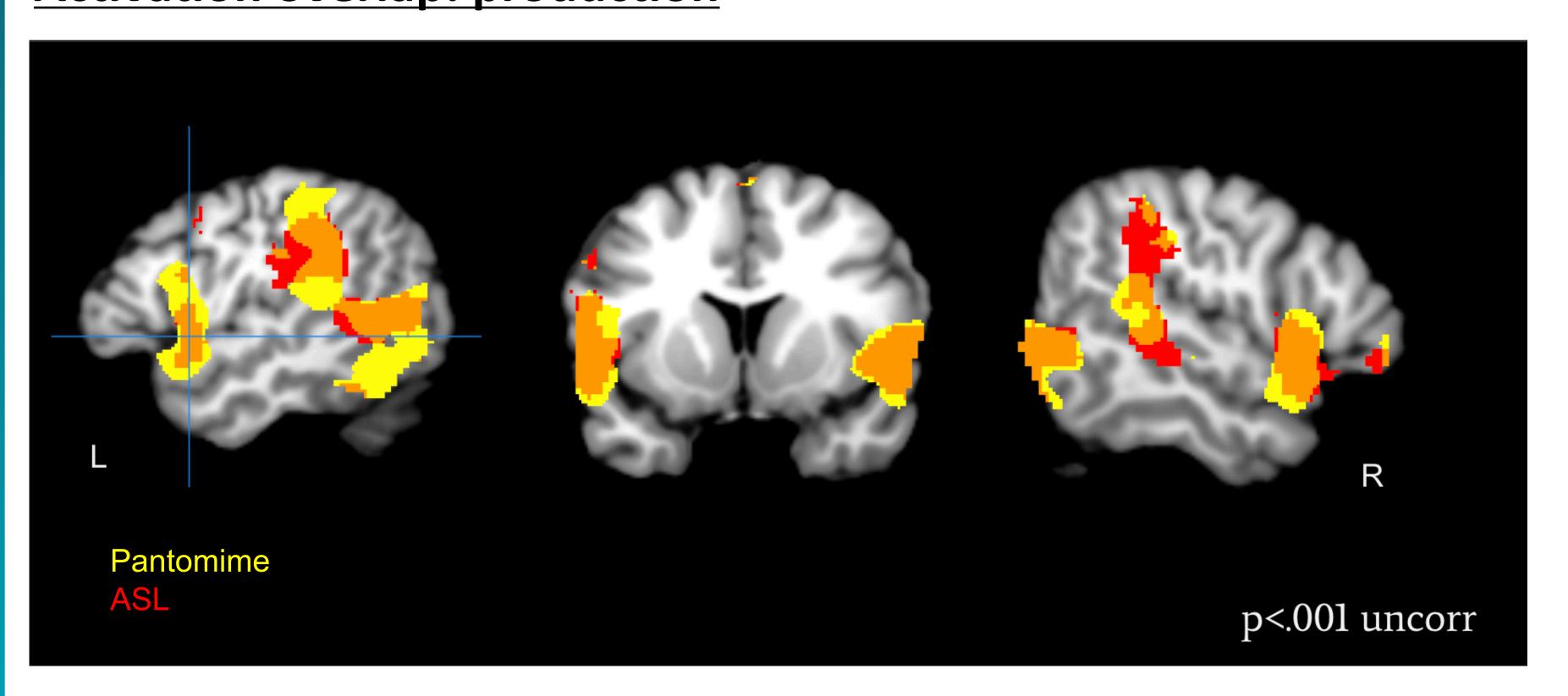
- 2x2 design: task x video type
- Every block was followed by a 10 s rest interval with a white fixation remained on screen.
- 12 blocks in a run (randomized order), 6 runs per subject.



Activation overlap: perception



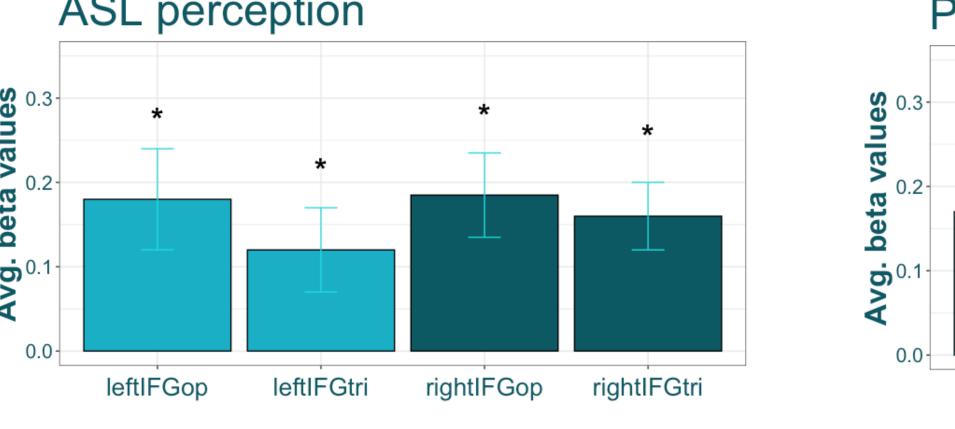
Activation overlap: production

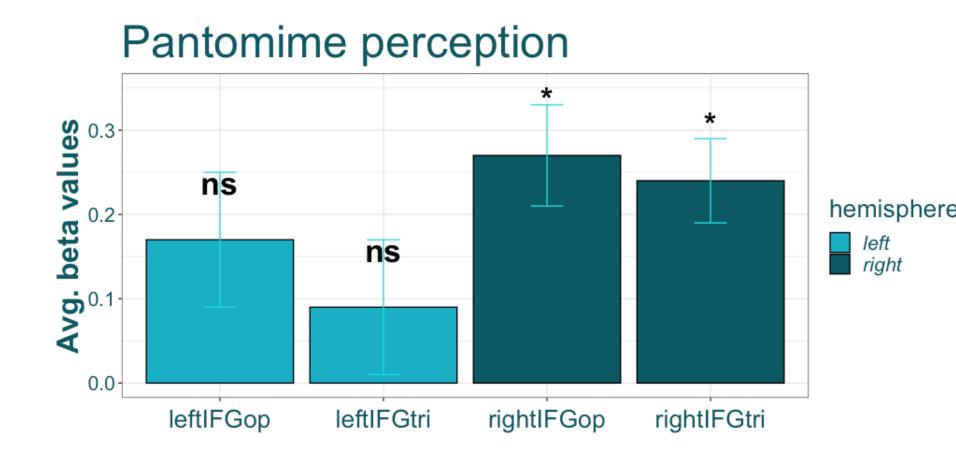


ROI analysis results

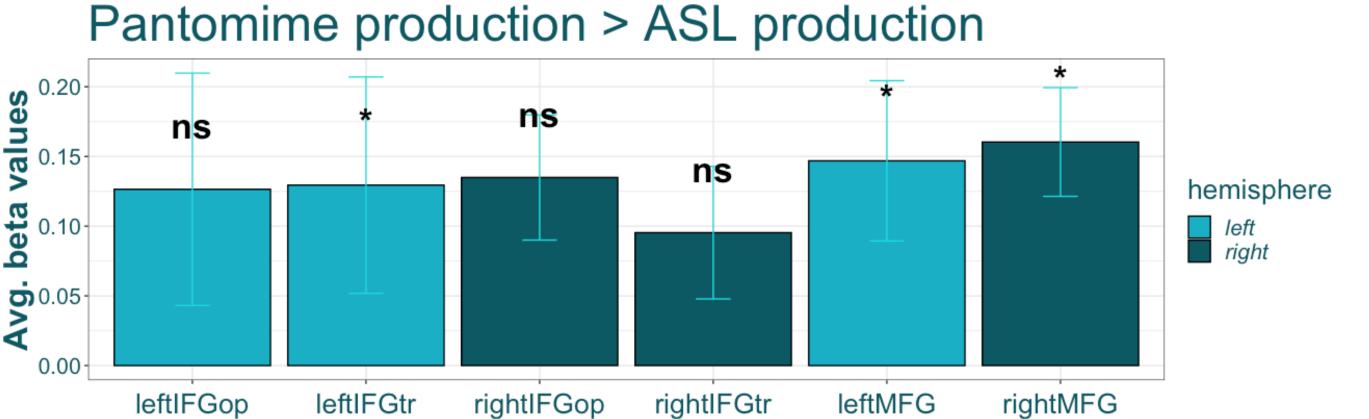
No significant effects in Pantomime perception > ASL perception IFG activation in ASL and pantomime perception:

ASL perception





Activation in ASL and pantomime production:



- Data analysis was performed in SPM 12
- Anatomical ROI defined using wfu-pickatlas toolbox
- ROI analysis carried out using REX toolbox

Pantomimes > ASL: perception

Pantomimes > ASL: production



Conclusions

- Perception: a graded activation of anatomically similar bilateral visual cortical and posterior temporal areas which suggests commonality in the neural regions involved in perception.
- In production, we observe an expected pattern of bilateral motorsensory and inferior frontal gyrus activation, with increased middle and selected inferior frontal activation for pantomime relative to ASL production.
- These patterns of activation suggest differential metabolic demands reflecting a cognitive efficiency for linguistic processing and production and increasing demands for the on-line construction of pantomimic gestures.
- These data raise questions about the neural integration of constructed actions (i.e. pantomimic enaction) used in the context of ASL signing

References

Emmorey, K., Xu, J., Gannon, P., Goldin-Meadow, S., & Braun, A. (2010). CNS activation and regional connectivity during pantomime observation: No engagement of the mirror neuron system for deaf signers. Neuroimage, 49(1), 994-1005.

Okada, K., Rogalsky, C., O'Grady, L., Hanaumi, L., Bellugi, U., Corina, D., & Hickok, G. (2016). An fMRI study of perception and action in deaf signers. Neuropsychologia, 82, 179-188.

Xu, J., Gannon, P. J., Emmorey, K., Smith, J. F., & Braun, A. R. (2009). Symbolic gestures and spoken language are processed by a common neural system. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 106(49), 20664-20669.