Project Title - Neurobiologically Realistic Modelling of Language Processing

Supervisor - Karl Magnus Petersson, BSc, MD, PhD https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Karl Magnus Petersson https://scholar.google.pt/citations?user=rH1ldd4AAAAJ&hl=en

Director of the Center for Biomedical Research (CBMR), UALG, http://cbmr.ualg.pt/

Professor Associado Convidado, Cognitive Neuroscience Research Group, CBMR, UALG http://cbmr.ualg.pt/research/cognitneuro/

Research Fellow, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour http://www.languageininteraction.nl/research/work-packages/wp3/karl-magnus-petersson.html

Senior Scientist, Neurobiology of Language Department, Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, http://www.mpi.nl/people/petersson-karl-magnus

Contact: kmpetersson@ualg.pt; karl-magnus.petersson@mpi.nl

Location of research center: Center for Biomedical Research, Universidade do Algarve

Summary

A fundamental understanding of the brain's language system remains a formidable scientific challenge. Tremendous progress has been made, from linguistics to the neurobiology of language [1], still, an integrated understanding of the underlying mechanisms is missing and theoretical models that have been put forward seriously lack in neurobiological realism [2]. Recent progress in computational systems neuroscience combined with core insights from linguistics and the neurobiology of language offers a novel opportunity to bridge this gap [1, 3].

We are building computer models of language processing in spiking recurrent networks which shares similarities with a recent framework called reservoir computing [4]. This is well-suited for testing the computational role of various neurobiological features, adaptation/learning mechanisms, and network architectures in the context of language processing [5]. This will clarify the role of (a) brain connectivity, (b) memory at various time-scales and (c) unsupervised, local learning mechanisms, in the language system's capacity to reconstruct structured semantic interpretations from sentence input.

References

[1] Petersson, K.M., & Hagoort, P. (2012). The neurobiology of syntax: Beyond string-sets. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B*, 367, 1971-1883.

[2] Gerstner W., Sprekeler H., & Deco G. (2012). Theory and simulation in neuroscience. Science, 338, 60-65.

[3] Kandel E.R., Markram H., Matthews P.M., Yuste R., and Koch C. (2013). Neuroscience thinks big. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 14, 659-664.

[4] Lukosevicius M. & Jaeger H. (2009). Reservoir computing approaches to recurrent neural network training. *Computer Science Review*, 3, 127-149.

[5] Fitz, H., Hagoort, P., & Petersson, K.M. (2014). A spiking recurrent network for semantic processing. *Society for the Neurobiology of Language*, Amsterdam, August 27-29.

[6] Buonomano D.V. & Maass W. (2009). State-dependent computations: Spatiotemporal processing in cortical networks. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 10, 113-125.

[7] Petersson, K.M. (2005). On the relevance of the neurobiological analogue of the finite state architecture. *Neurocomputing*, 65-66, 825-832.

[8] Petersson, K.M. (2009). On cognition, structured sequence processing, and adaptive dynamical systems. *Mathematical and Statistical Physics subseries, Proceedings of the American Institute of Physics*, 1060, 195-200.

[10] Rabinovich, M., Huerta, R., & Laurent, G. (2008). Transient dynamics for neural processing. *Science*, 321, 48-50.

[11] Gerstner, W., Kistler, W.M., Naud, R., & Paninski, L. (2014). *Neuronal Dynamics: From single neurons to networks and models of cognition*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.