# Conceptual combination

Daniel Sabinasz DFT Summer School 2020

#### Problem statement

- When hearing a complex linguistic expression, we understand its meaning in virtue of
  - understanding the meanings of the words ("concepts")
  - understanding the syntactical arrangement
  - combining them to determine the meaning of the whole sentence
- What are the neural processes that bring about this cognitive feat?

- Speaker and listener
- Shared scene
- Speaker guide's listener's attention to objects in the scene via language
- e.g., "There's a cactus below the tent and above the camel. Find the blue object above that cactus."
- Model listener's neural processes for understanding that phrase (effectively finding the object)



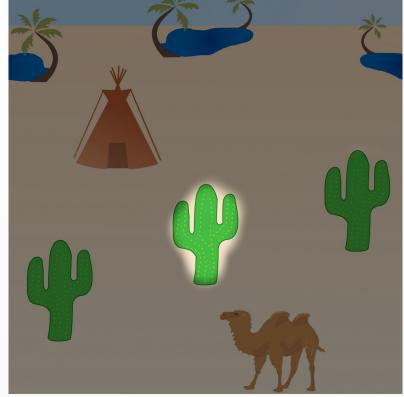
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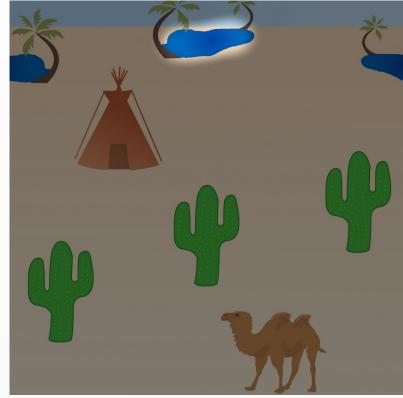
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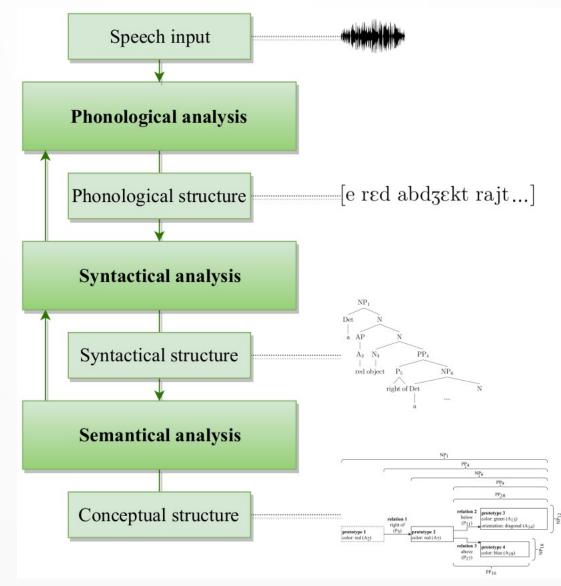
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#### The Parallel Architecture

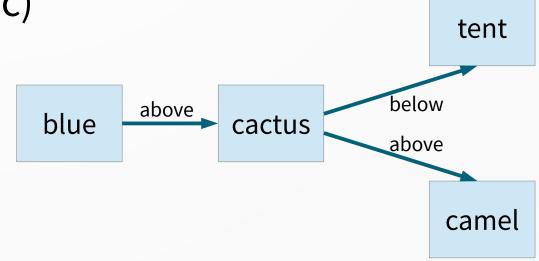


Parallel Architecture. Adapted from Jackendoff (2002).

## **Conceptual Structure**

- conceptual structure of a sentence: a mental representation that encodes the meaning of the sentence
- roughly encodes the information that can also be encoded in some logic (e.g., predicate logic)

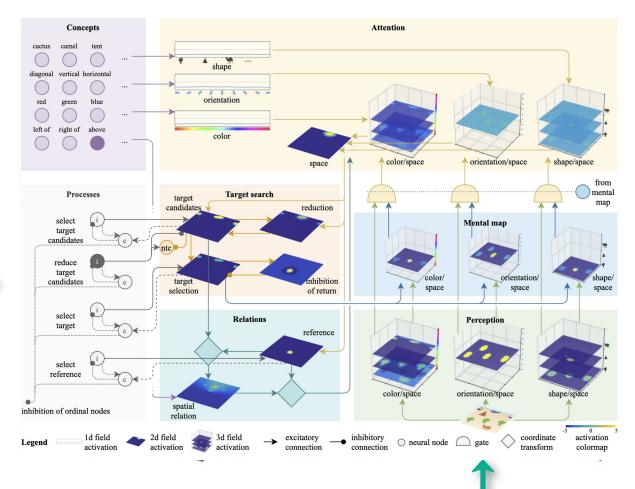
"There's a cactus below the tent and above the camel. Find the blue object above that cactus."



> language pre-processing

- 1. select target candidates cactus
- 2. select reference tent
- 3. eliminate target candidates below
- 4. select reference camel
- 5. eliminate target candidates above
- 6. select target
- 7. select target candidates blue
- 8. select reference cactus

- 9. eliminate target candidates above
- 10. select target

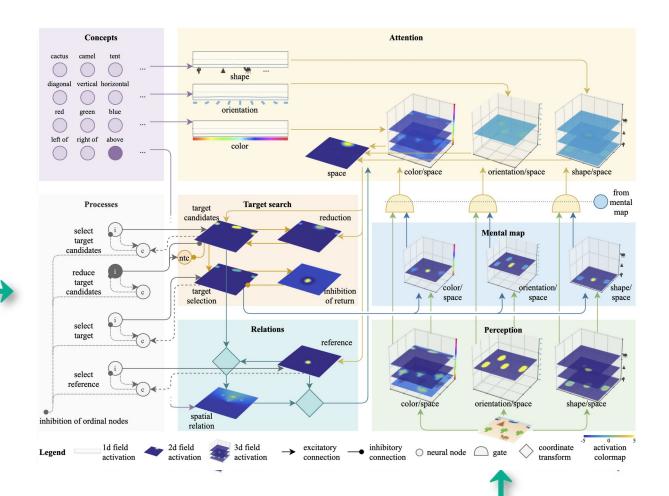




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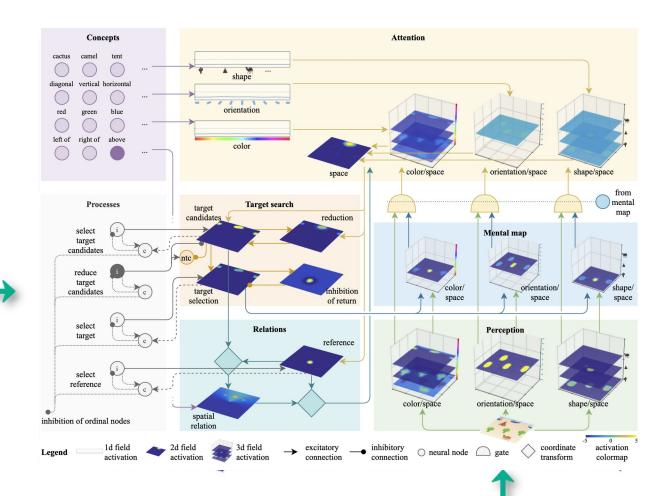




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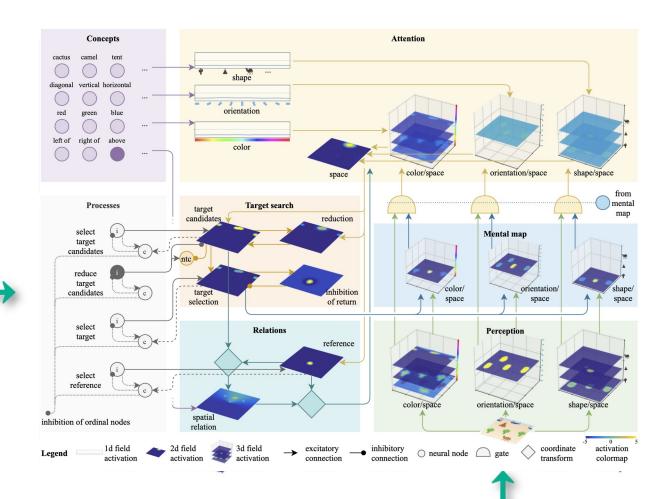


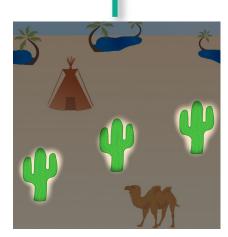


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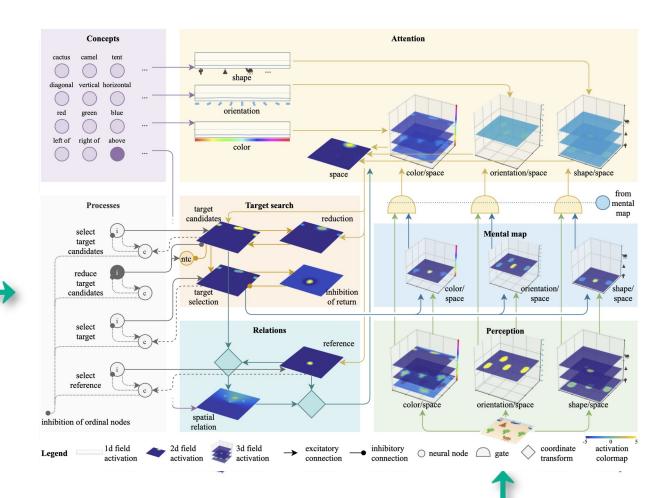


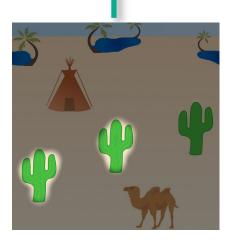


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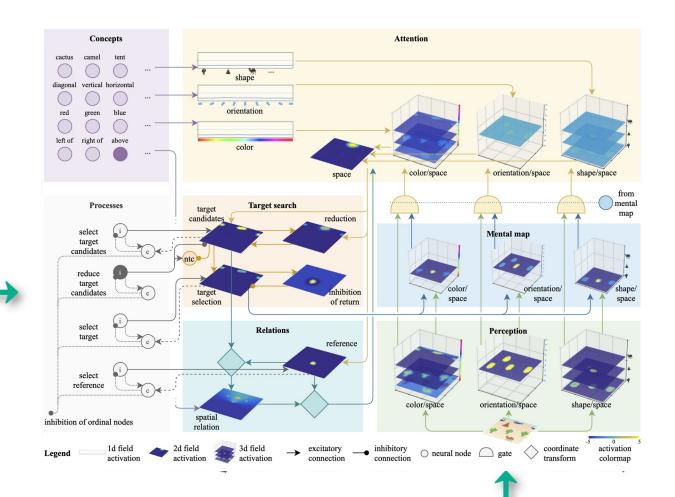


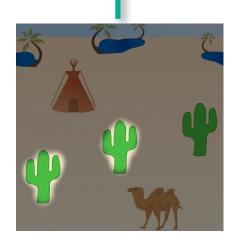


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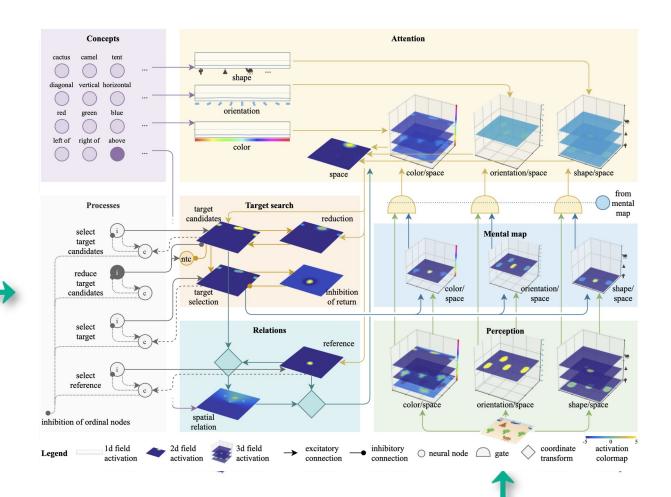


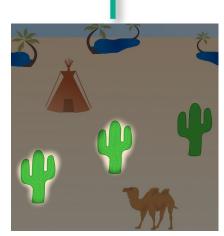


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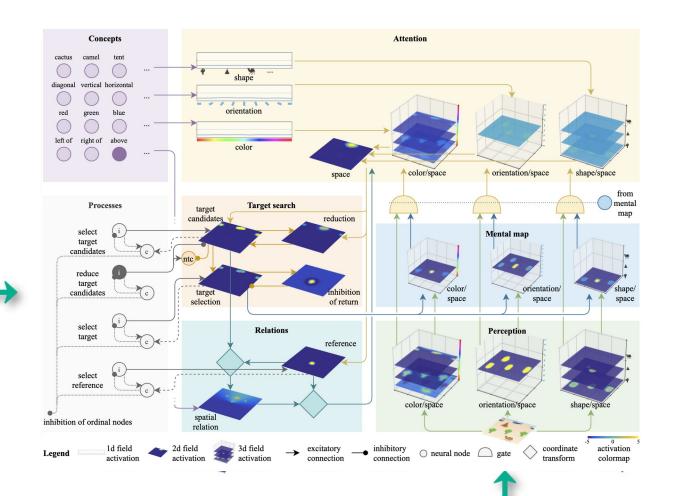




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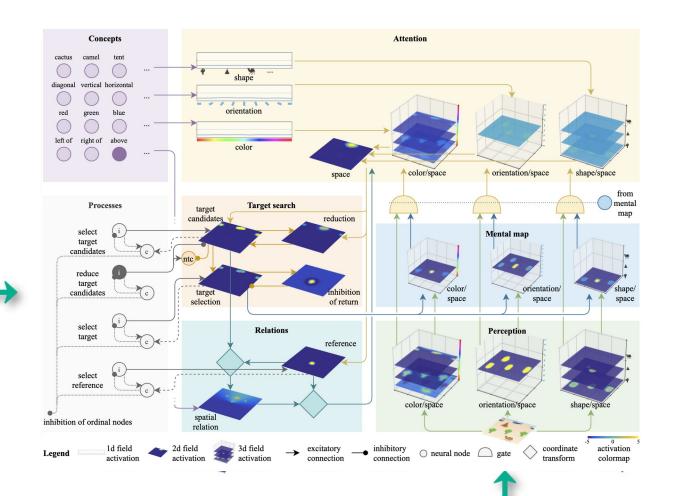


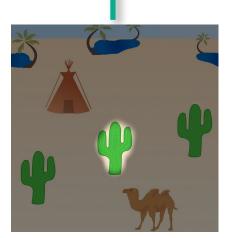


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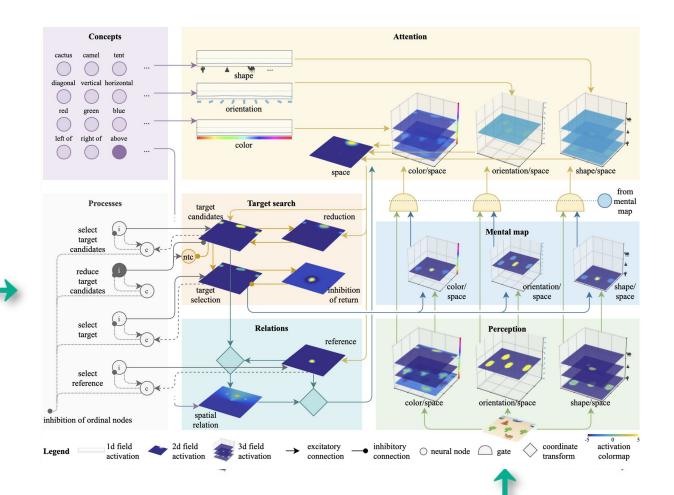


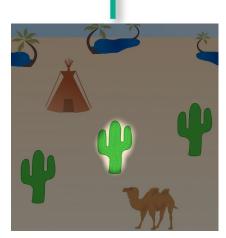


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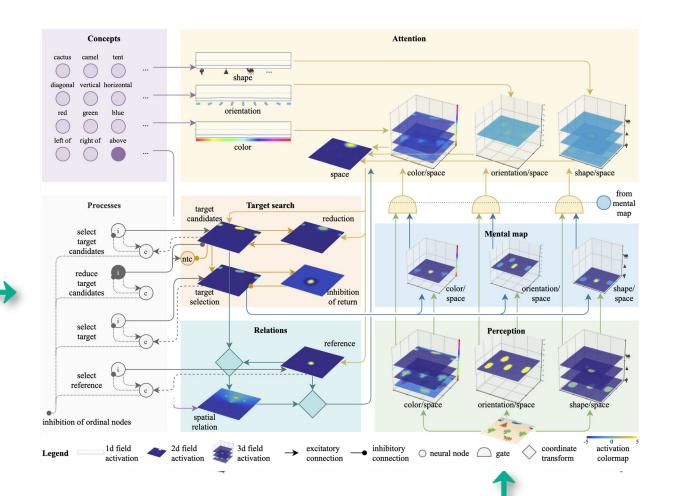


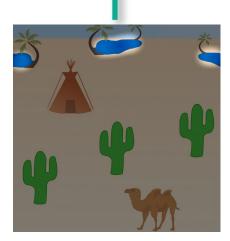


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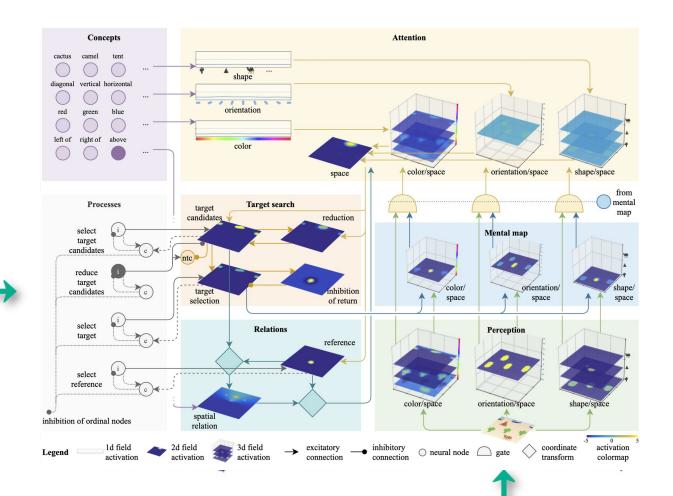
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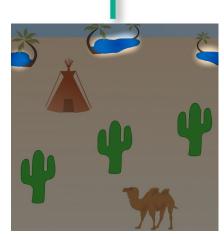




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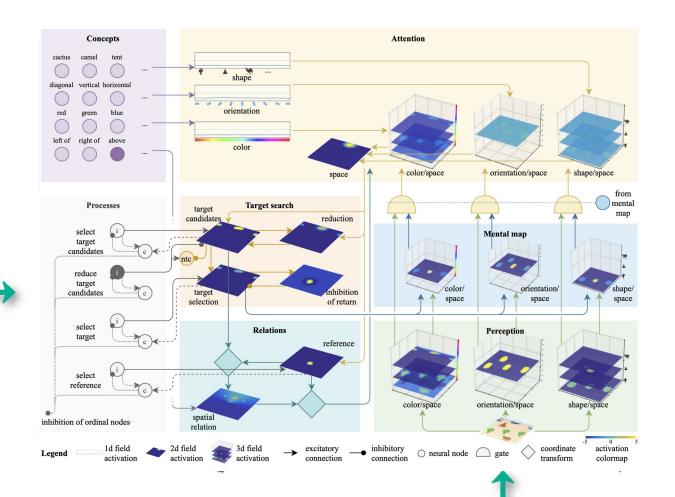
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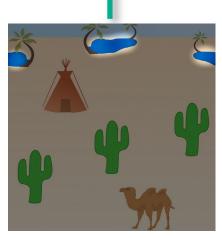
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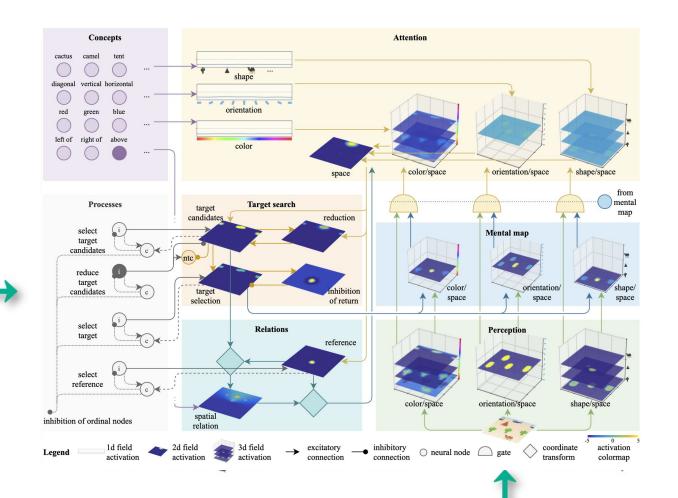
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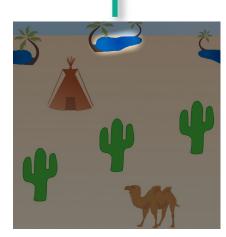
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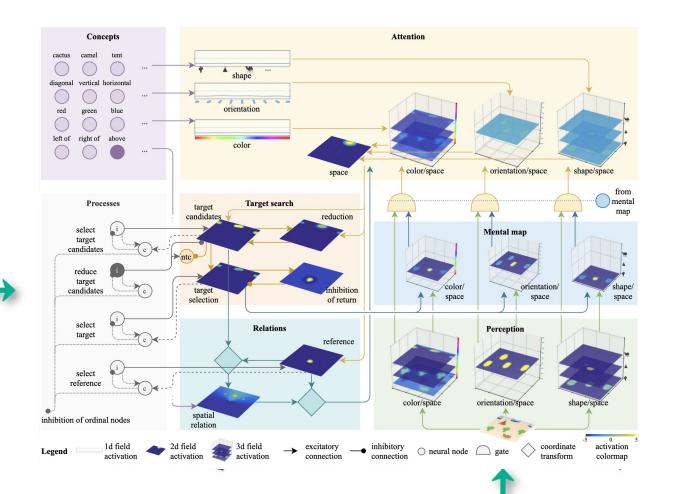




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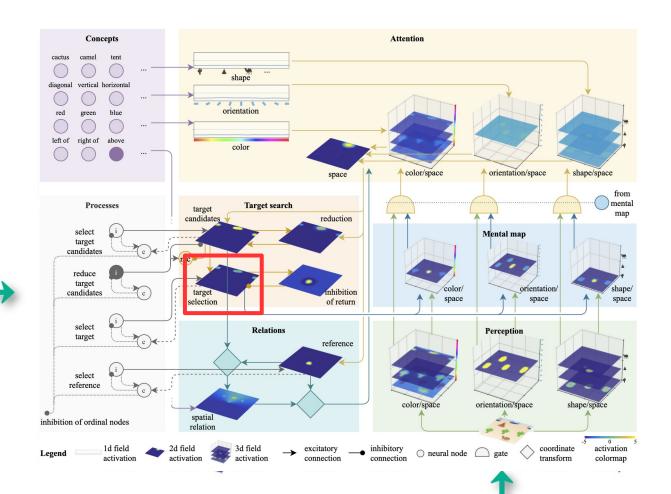


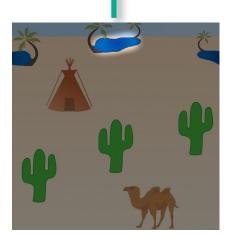


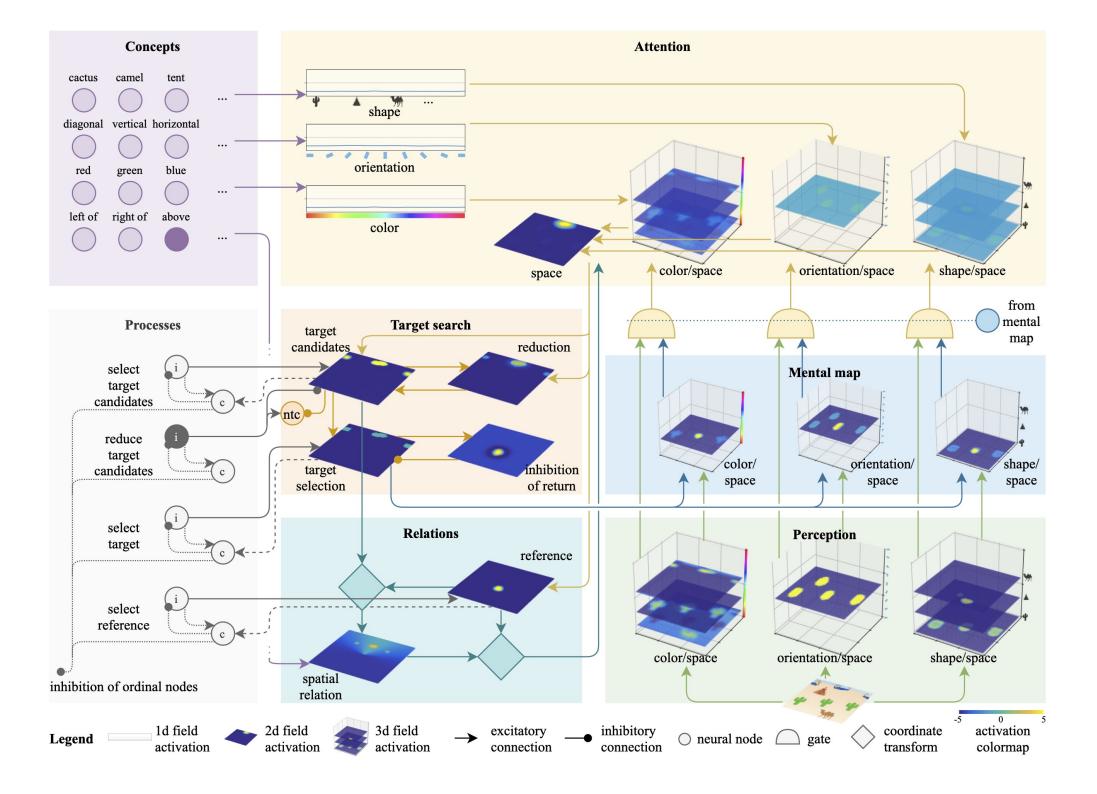
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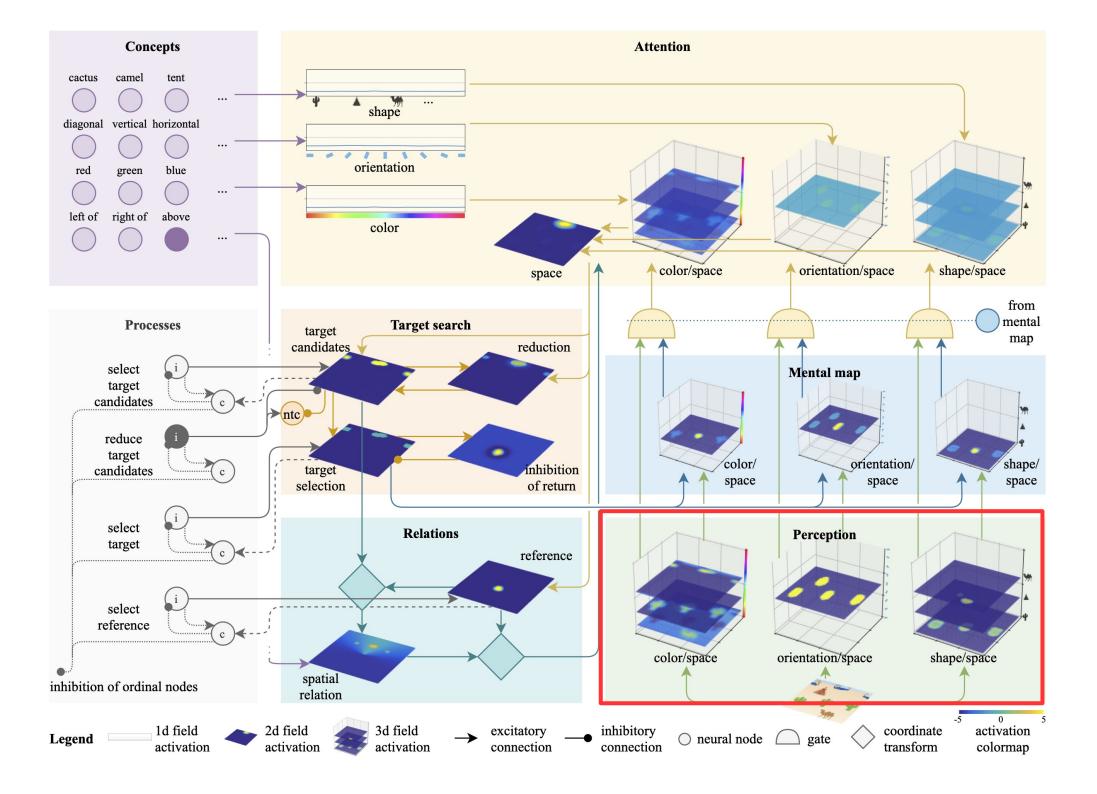
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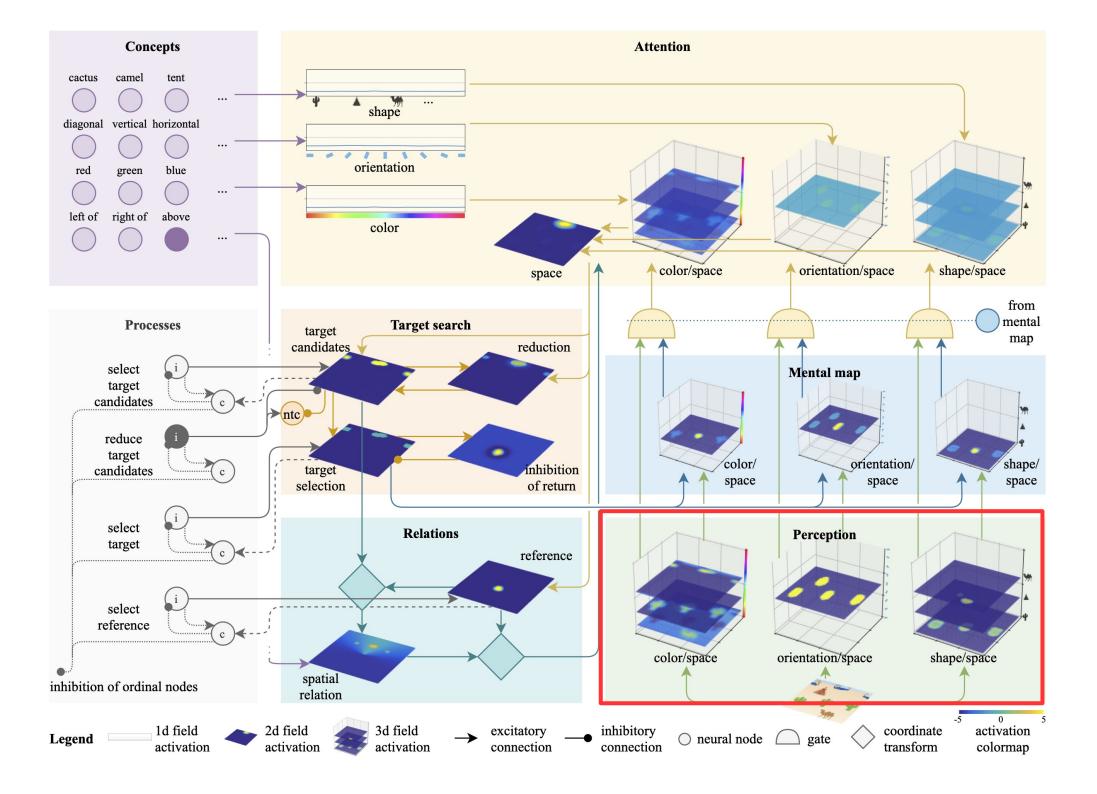
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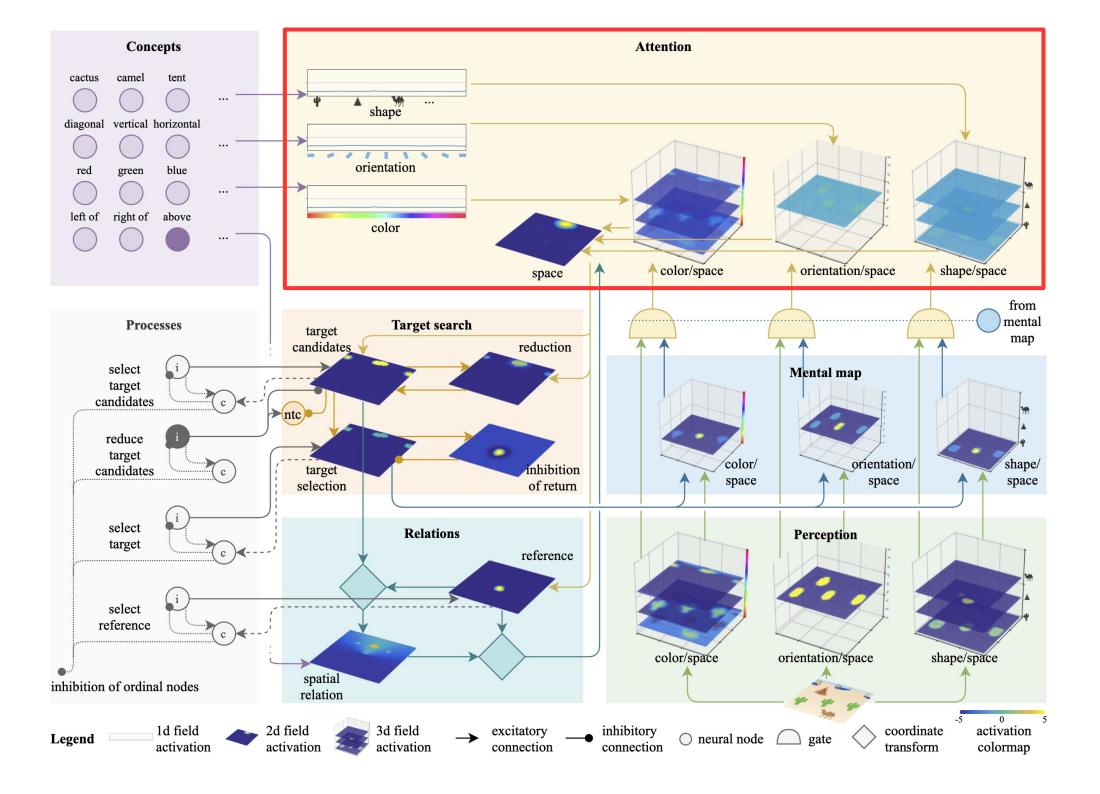


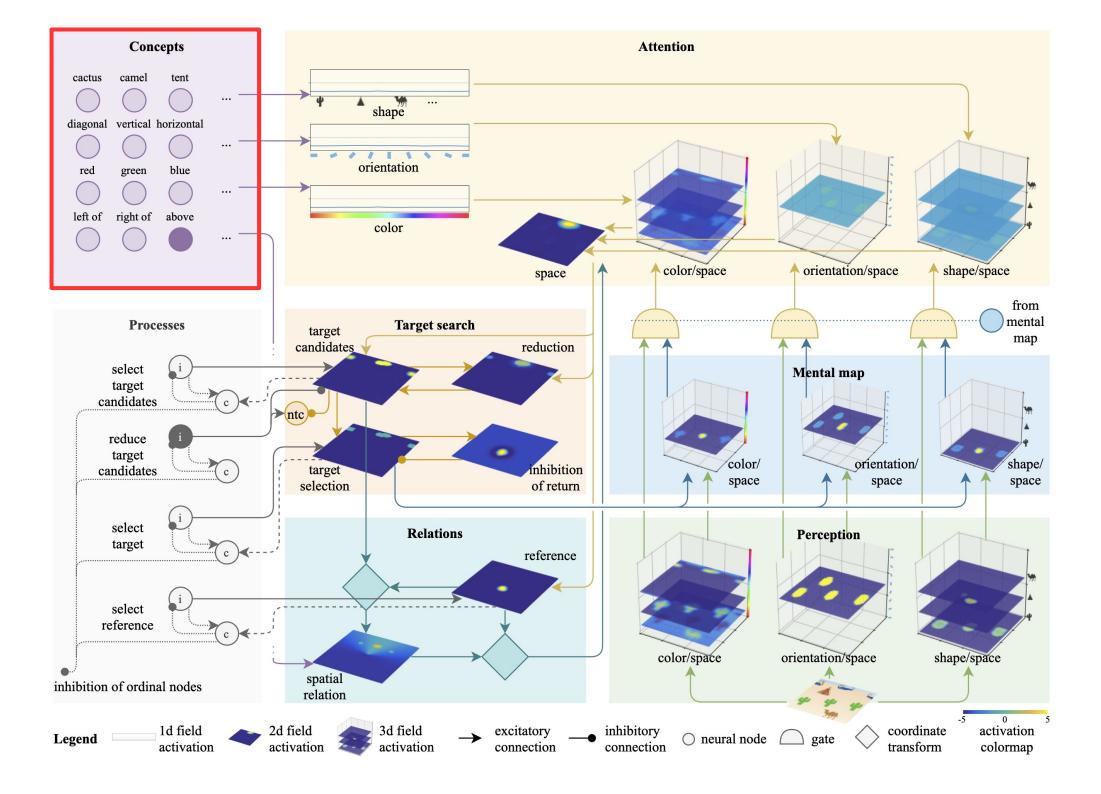


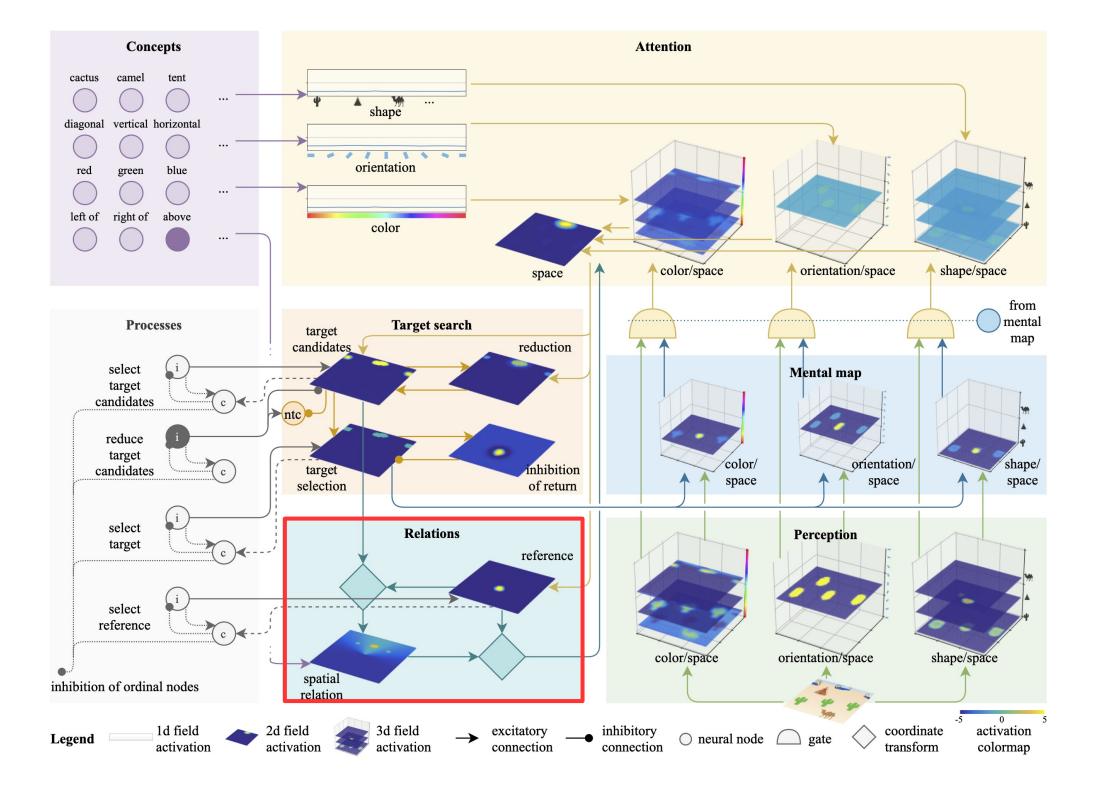


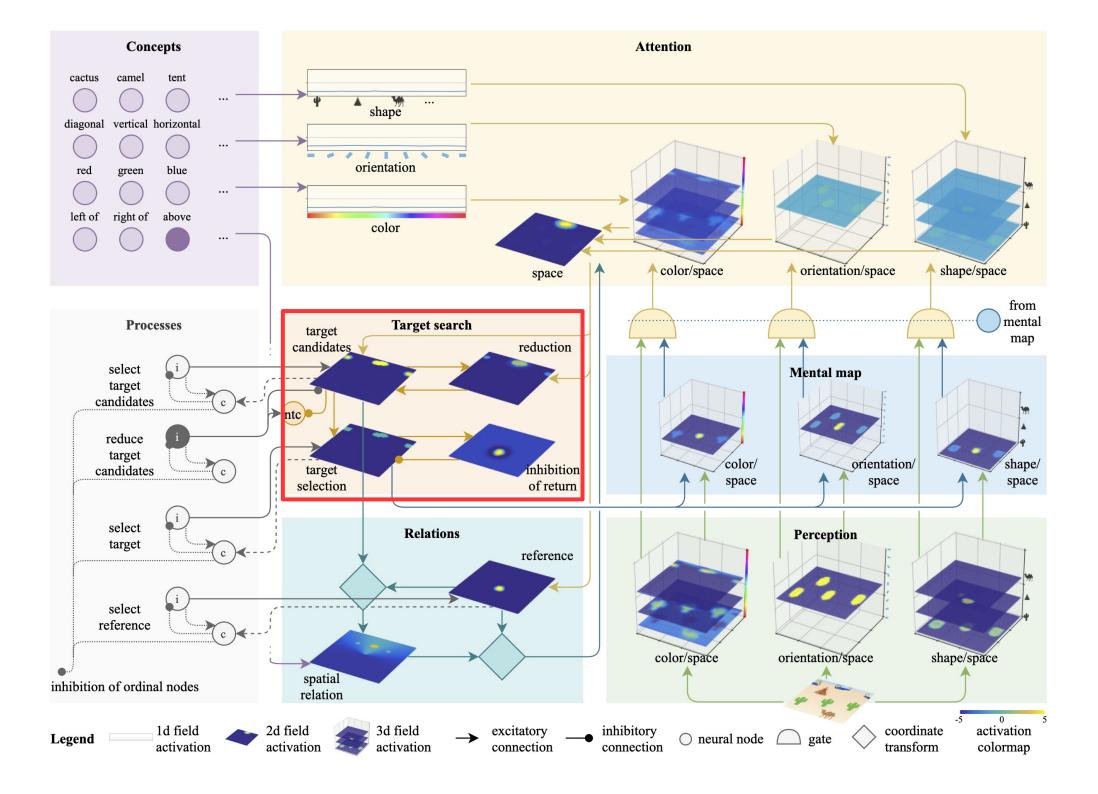


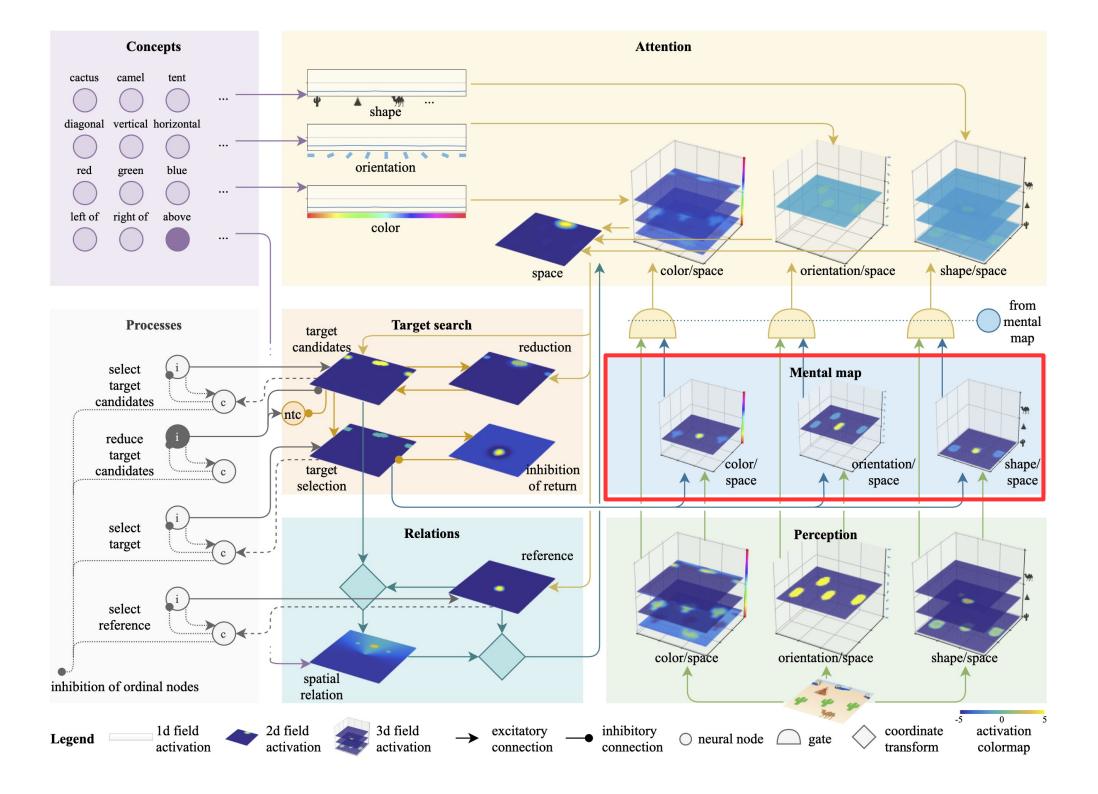


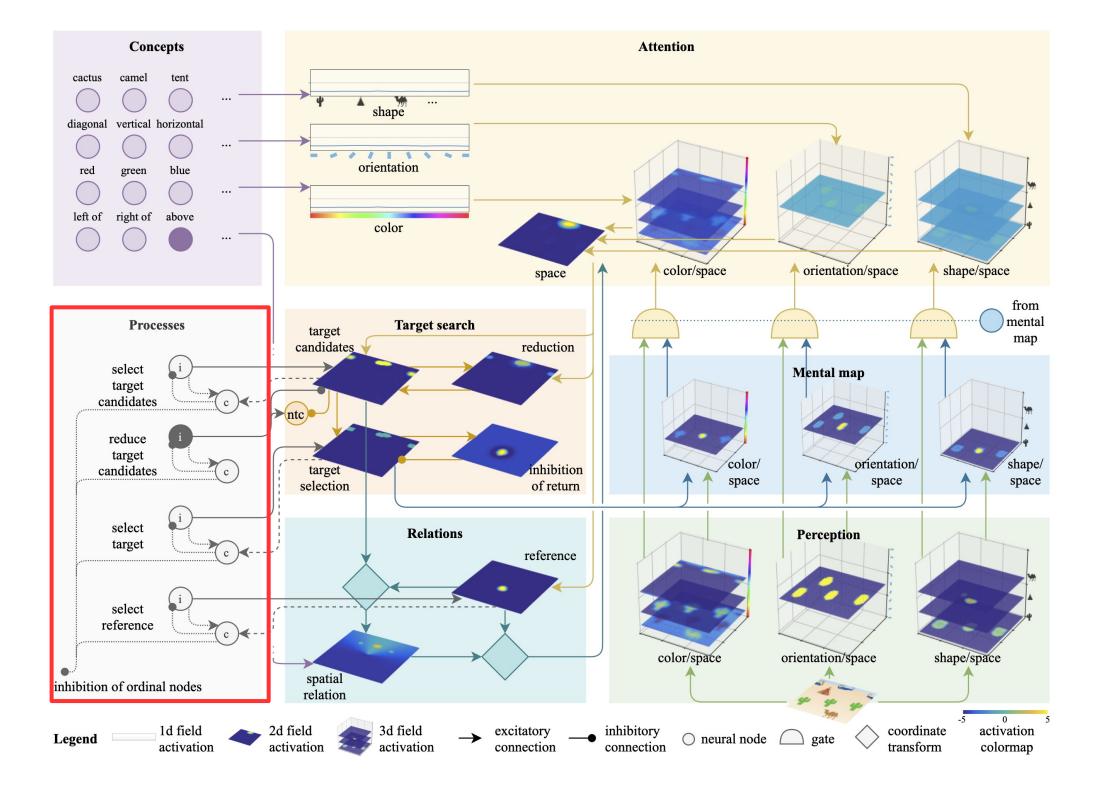


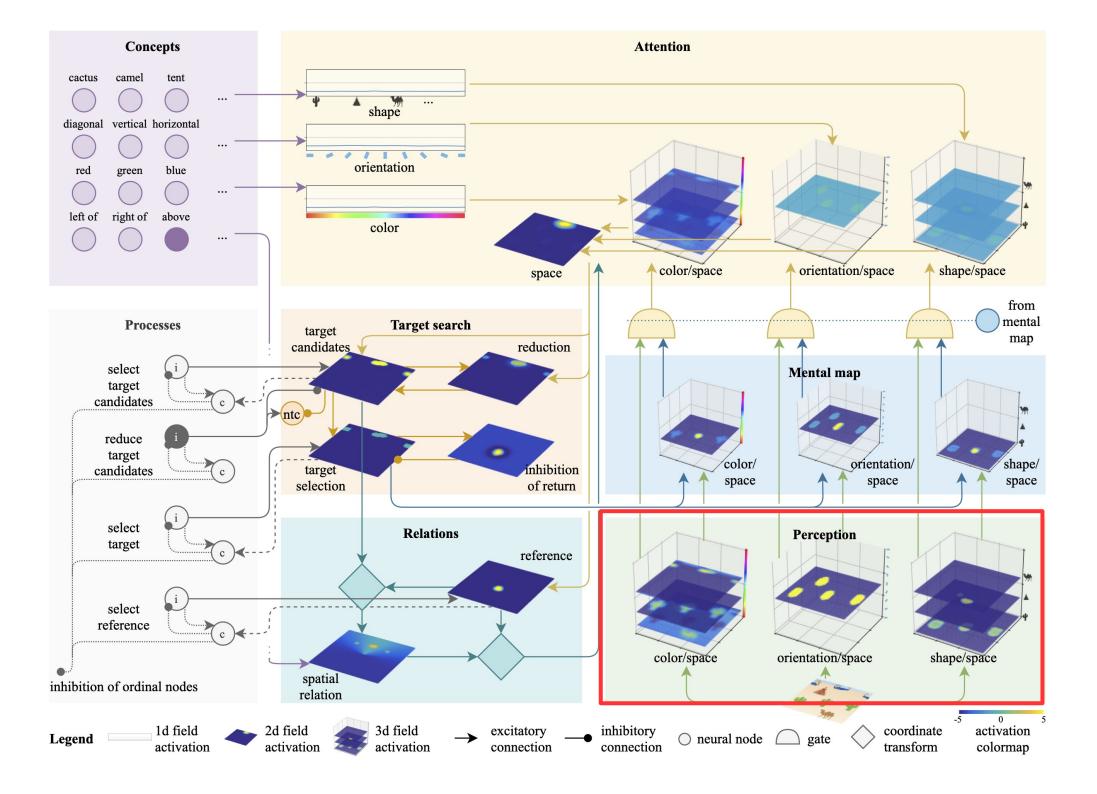






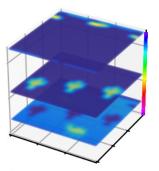


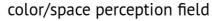


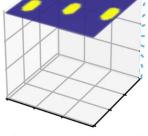


## Perception

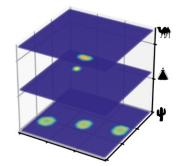
• Visual pre-processing extracts feature values that provide input to a three-dimensional field for each feature





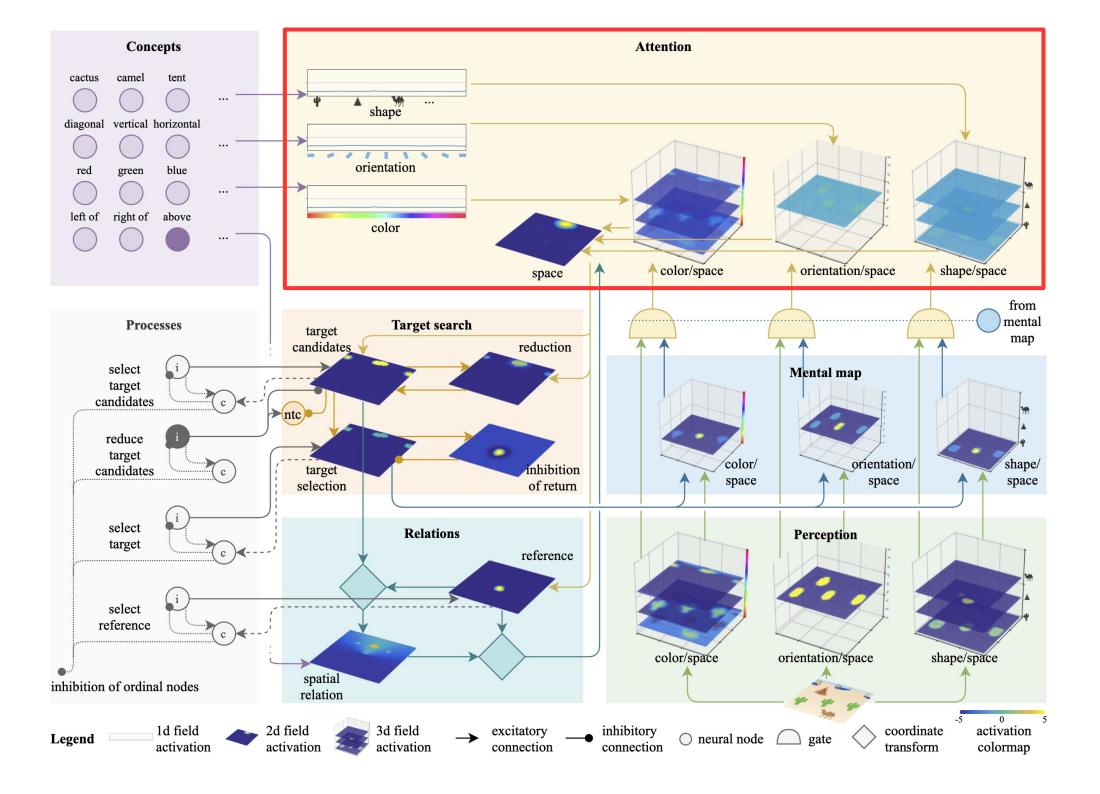


#### orientation/space perception field

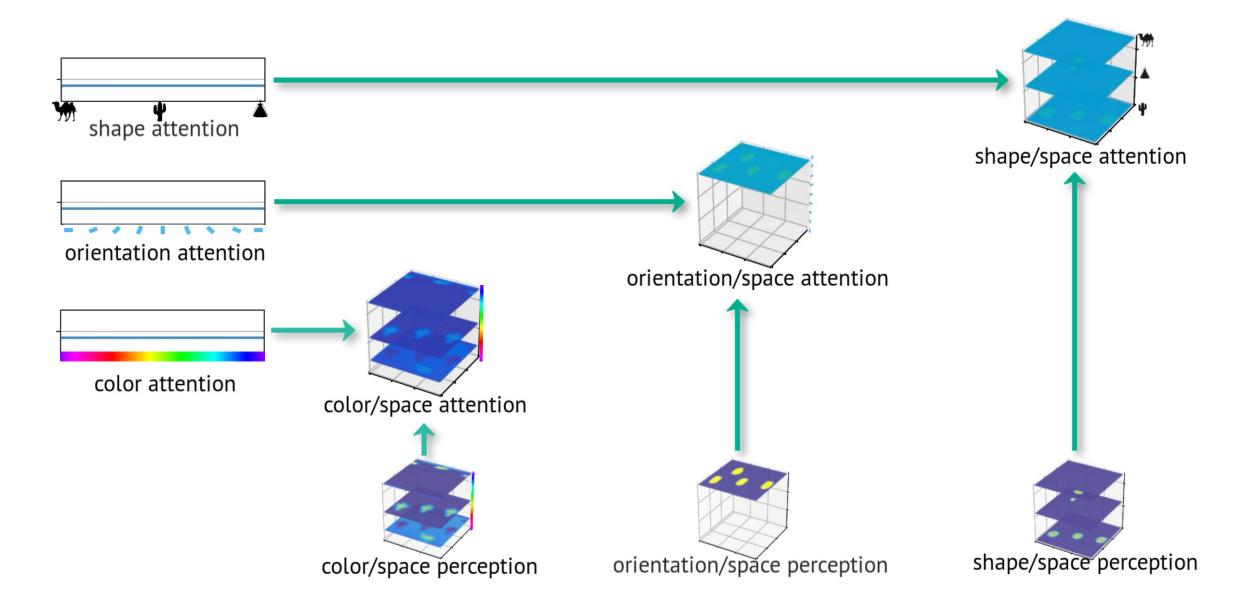


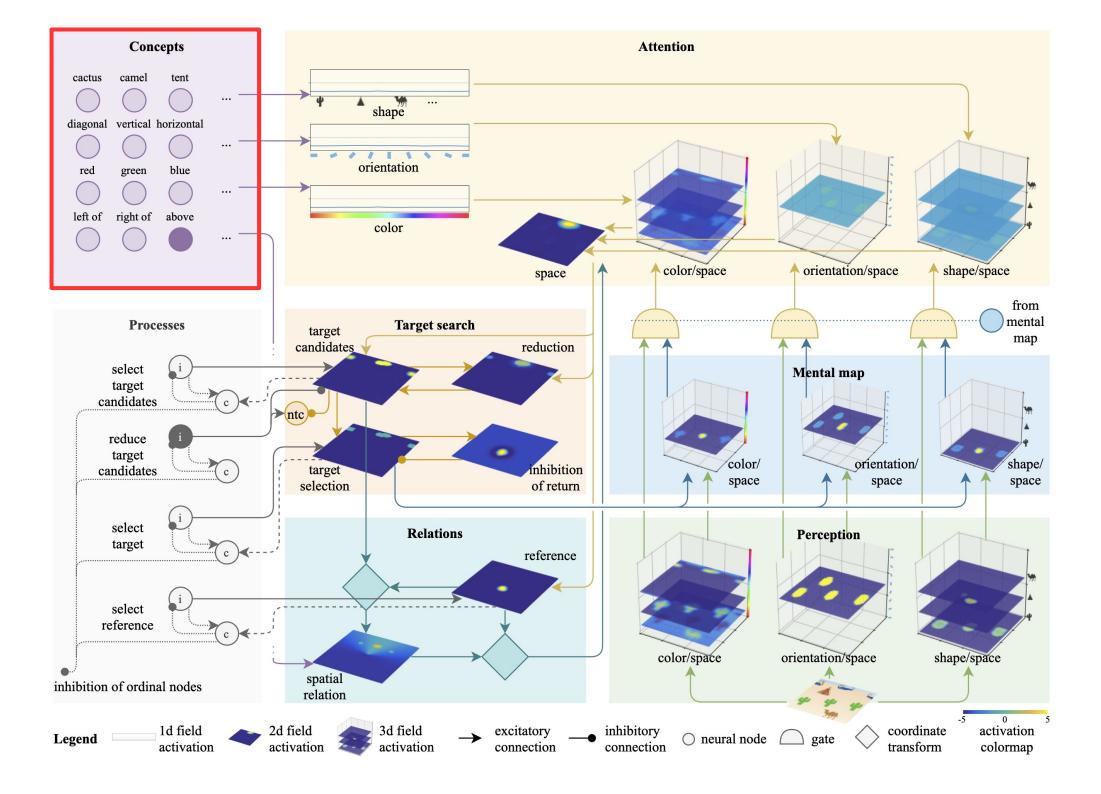
### shape/space perception field



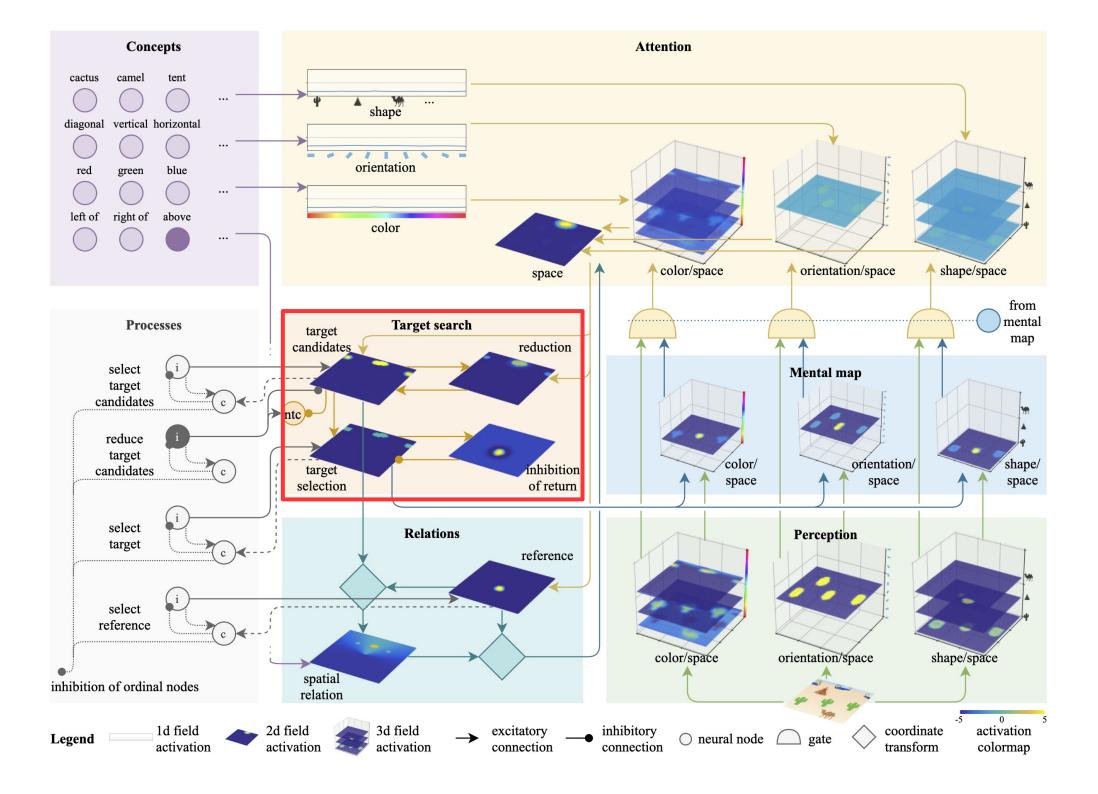


## Visual search

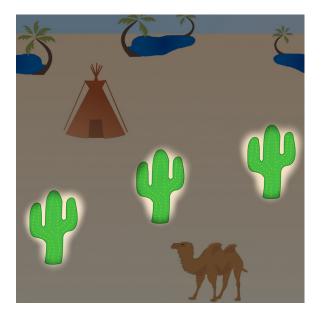




### Concepts red yellow blue color attention field diagonal vertical horizontal orientation attention field cactus camel tent ¥ 5 shape attention field



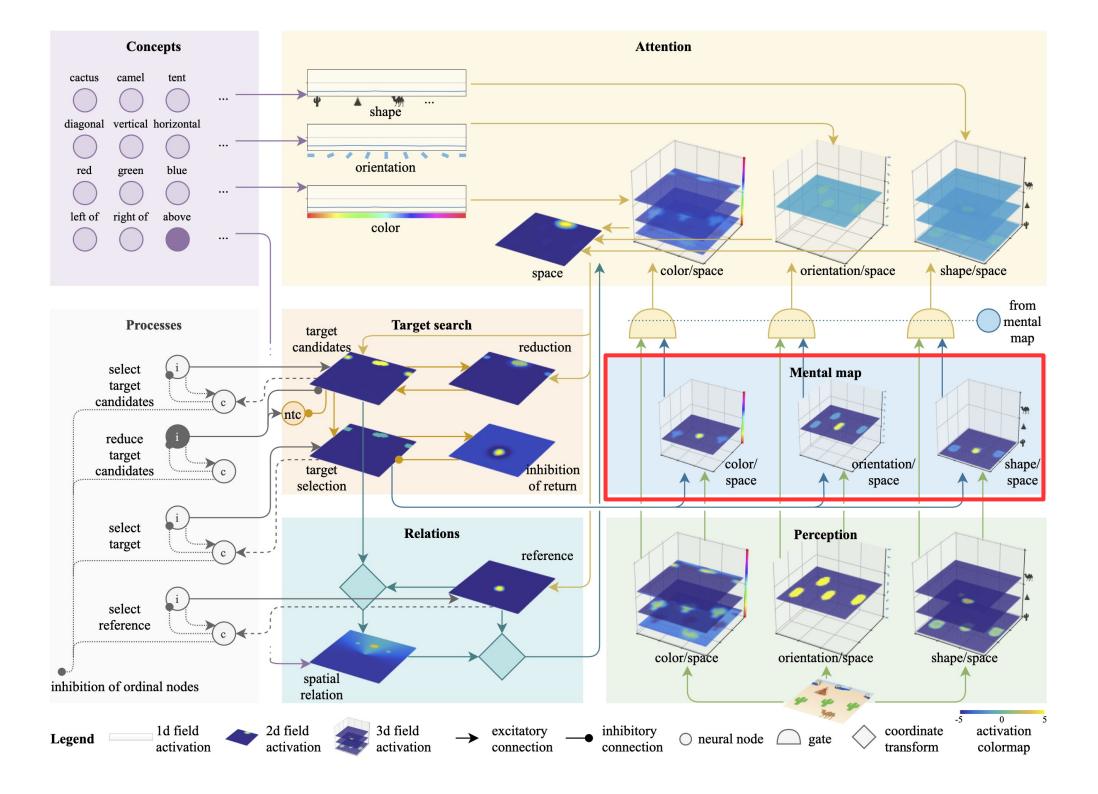
# Target search



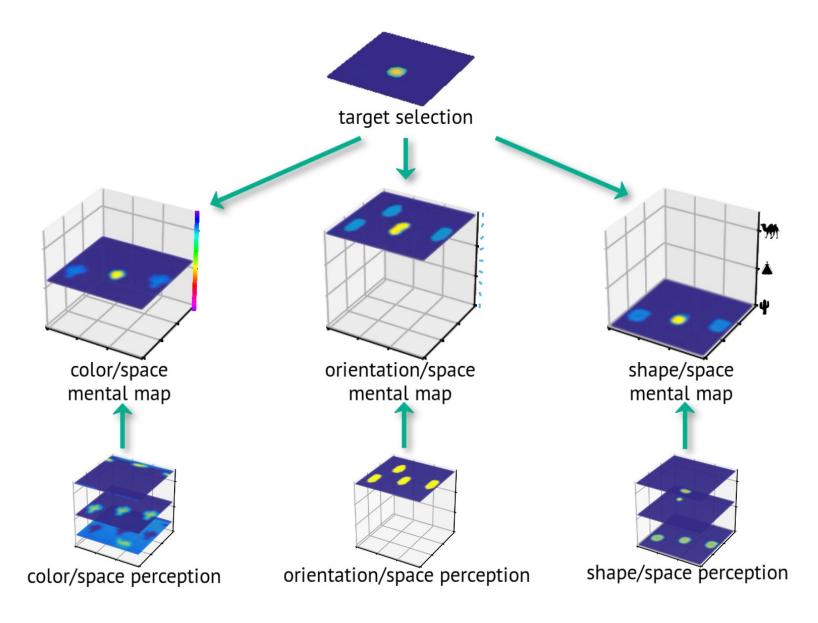


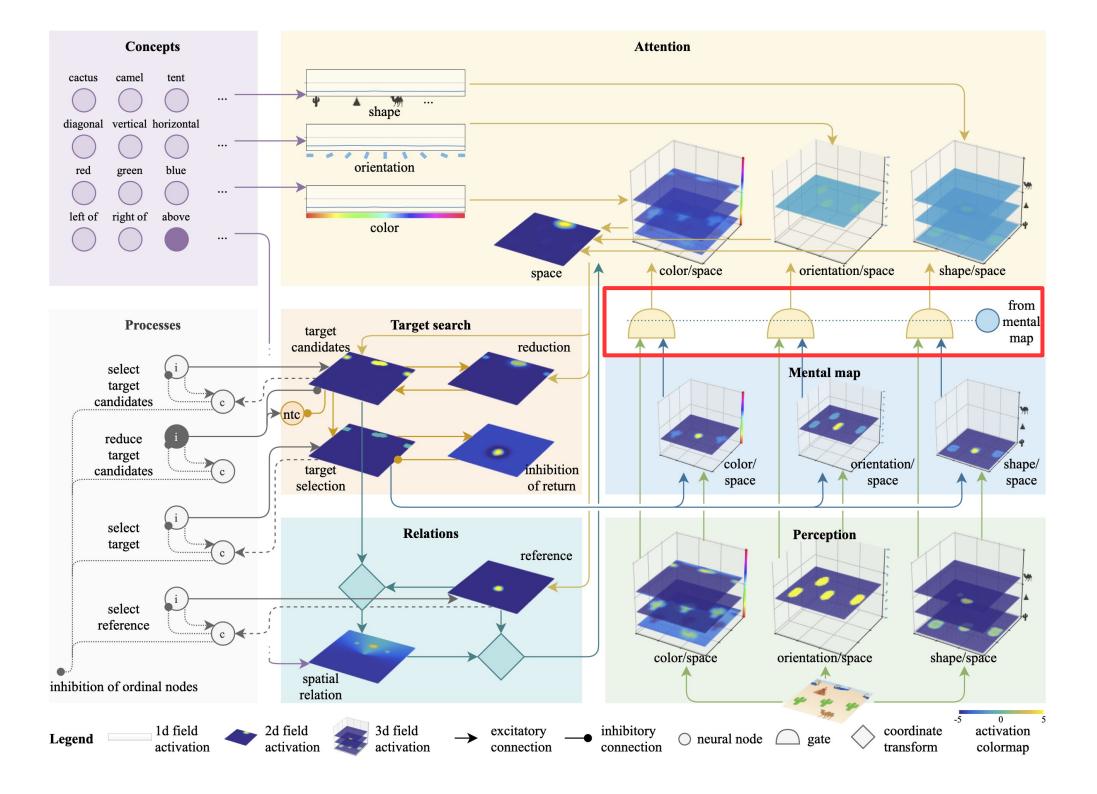


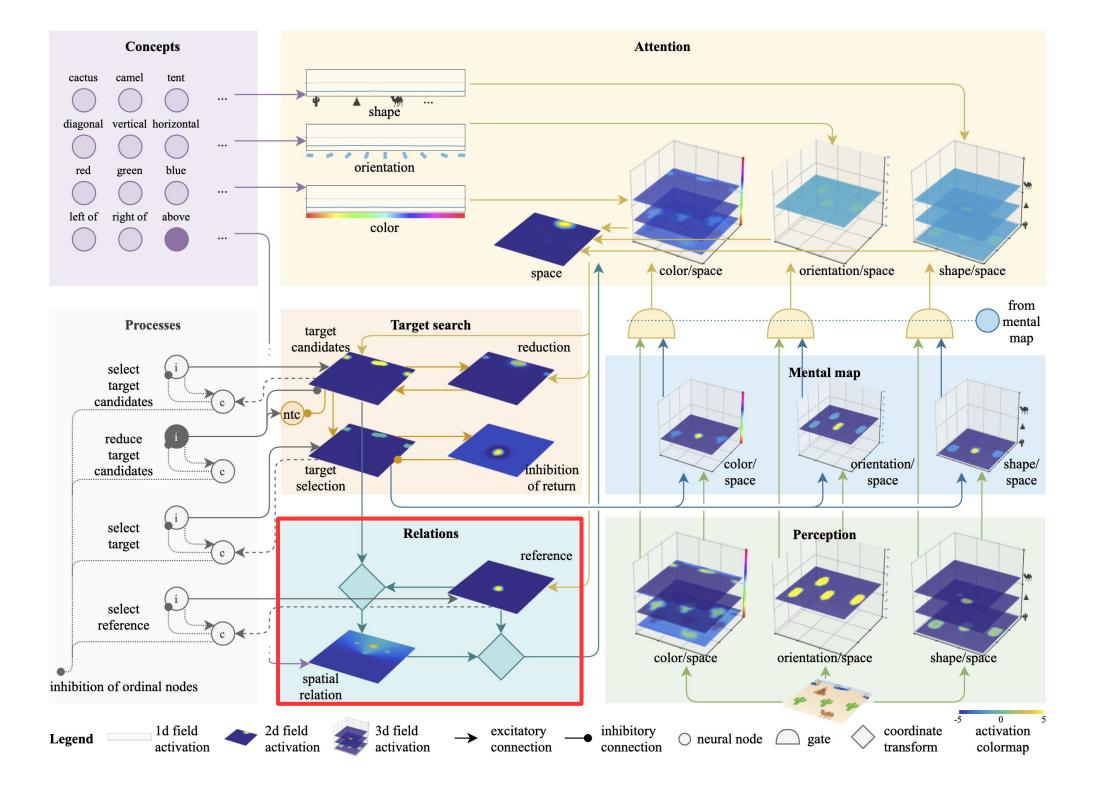
Tanenhaus, Spivey-Knowlton, Eberhard, Sedivy (1995) Franconeri, Scimeca, Roth, Helseth, & Kahn (2012)

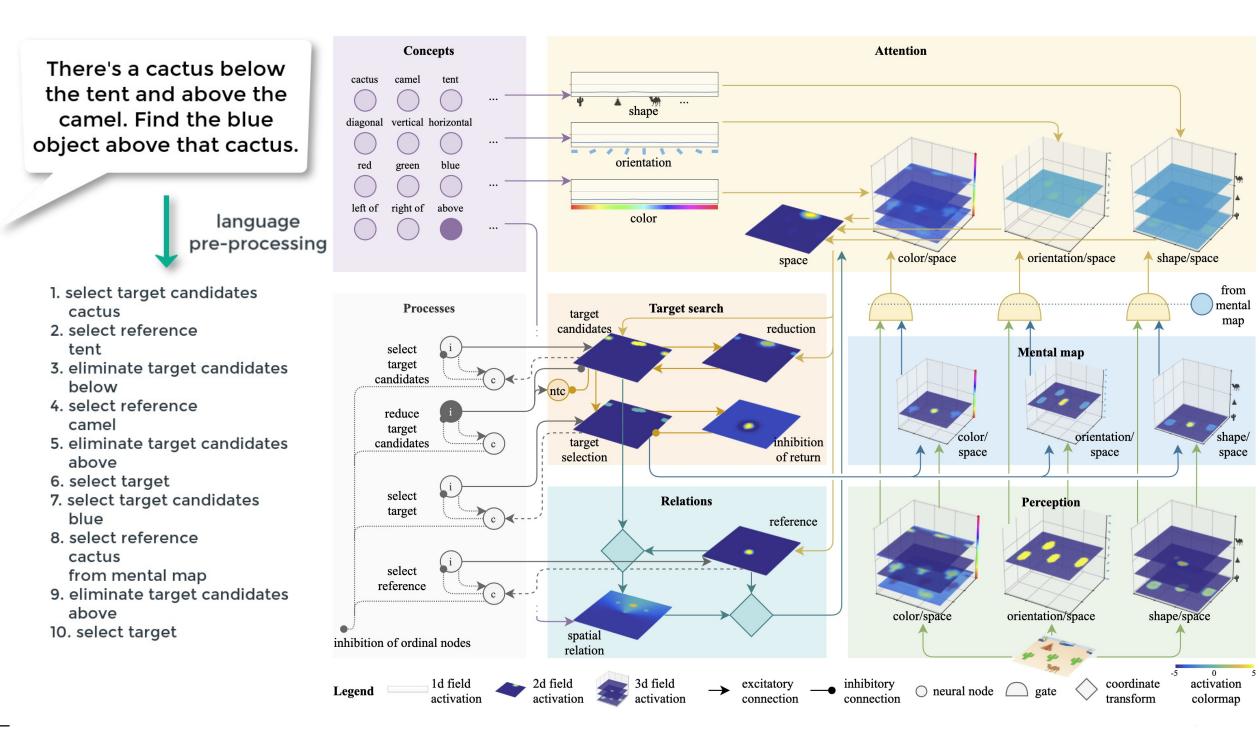


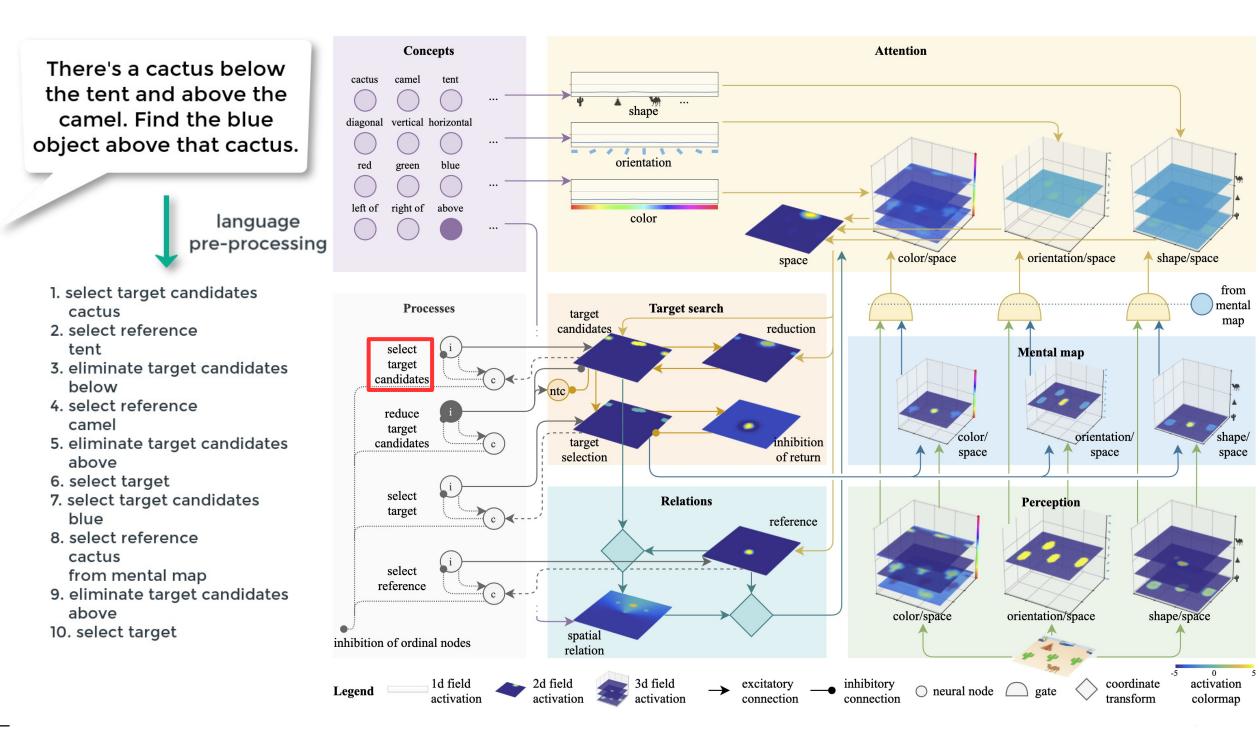
# Mental map

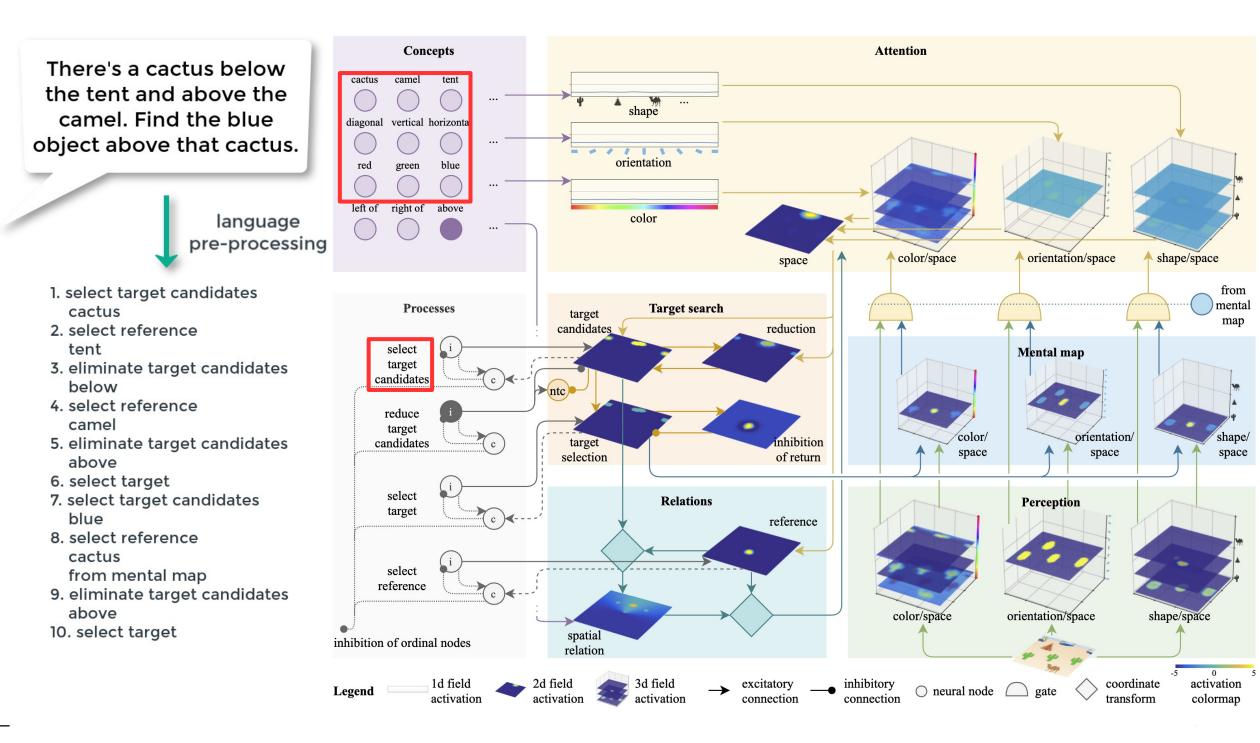


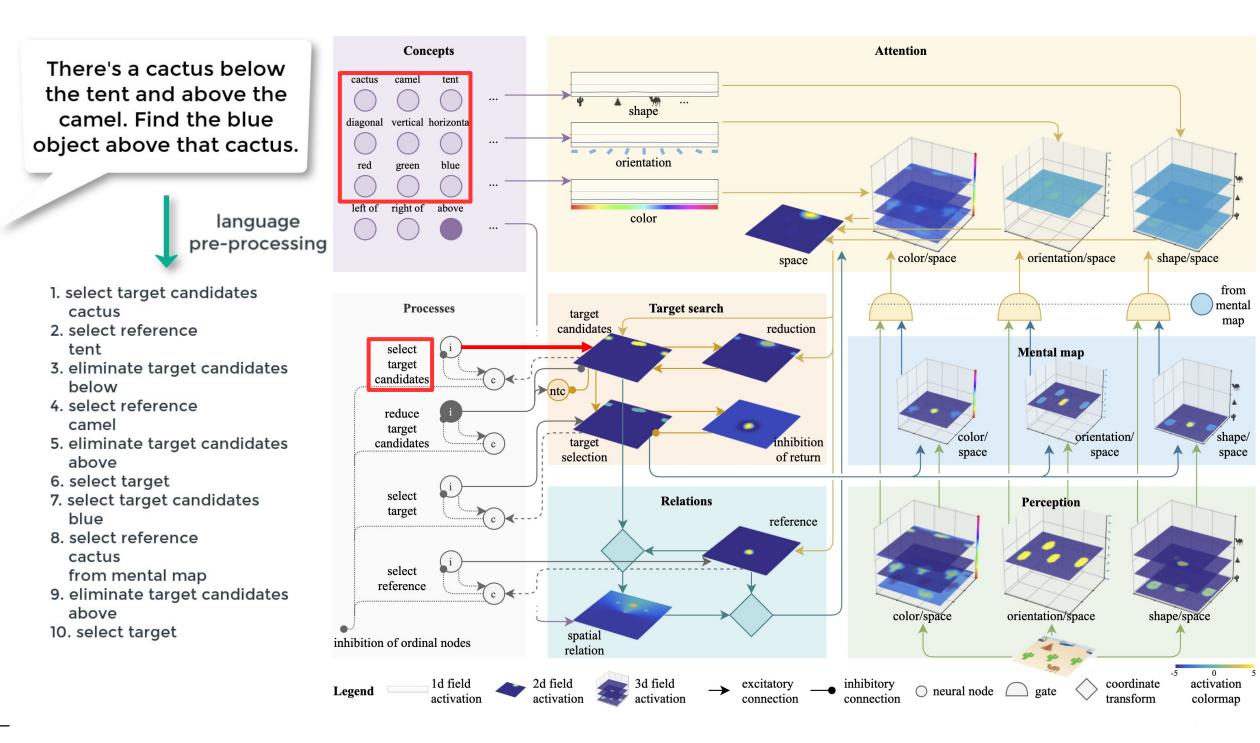


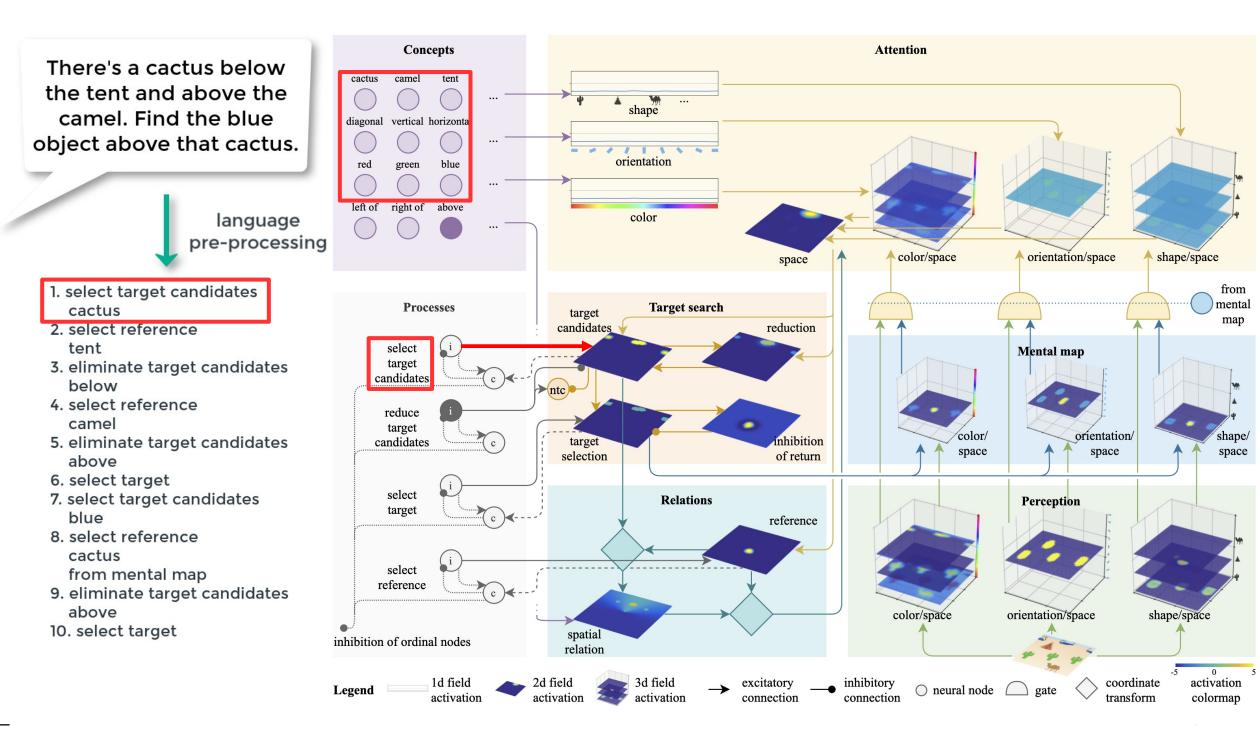


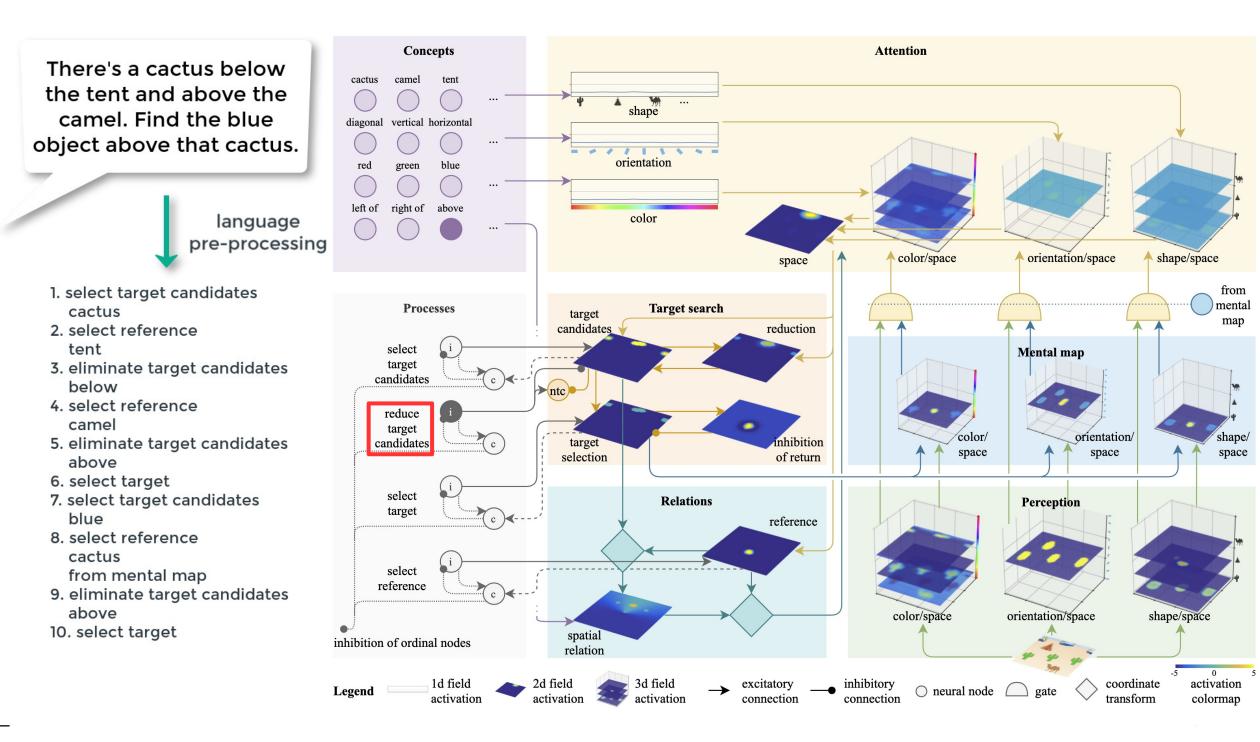


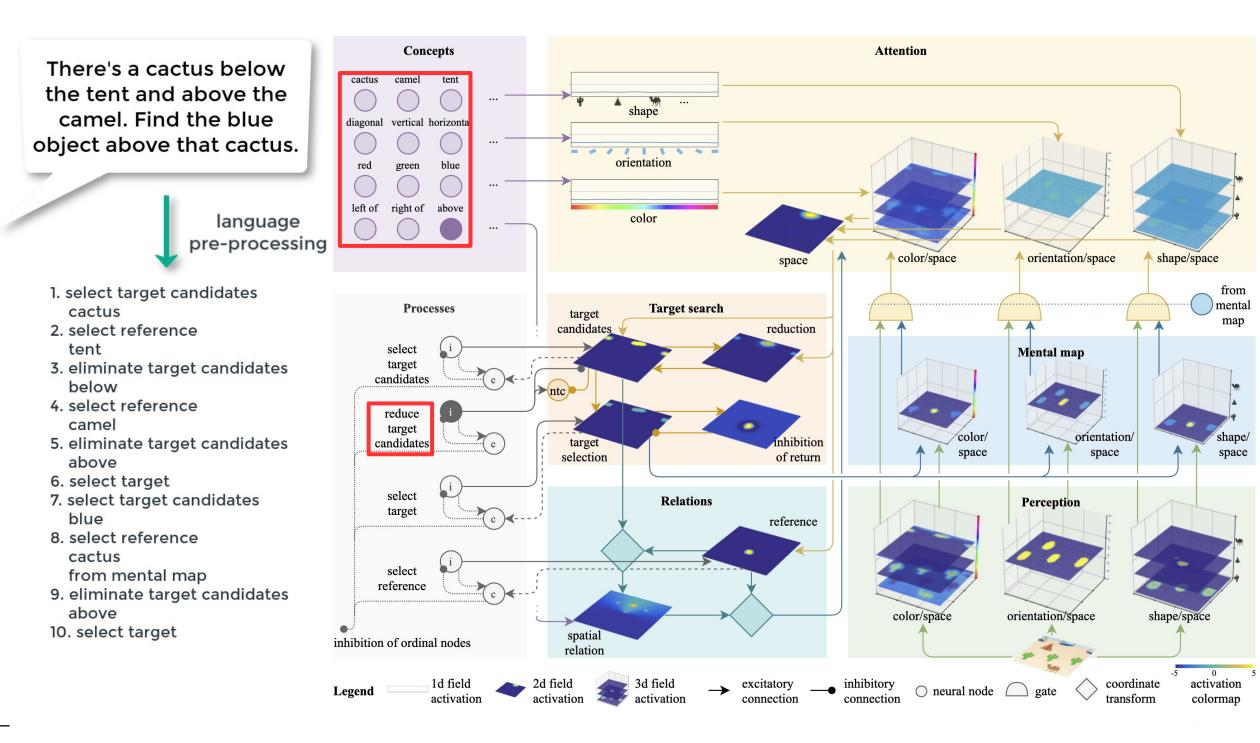


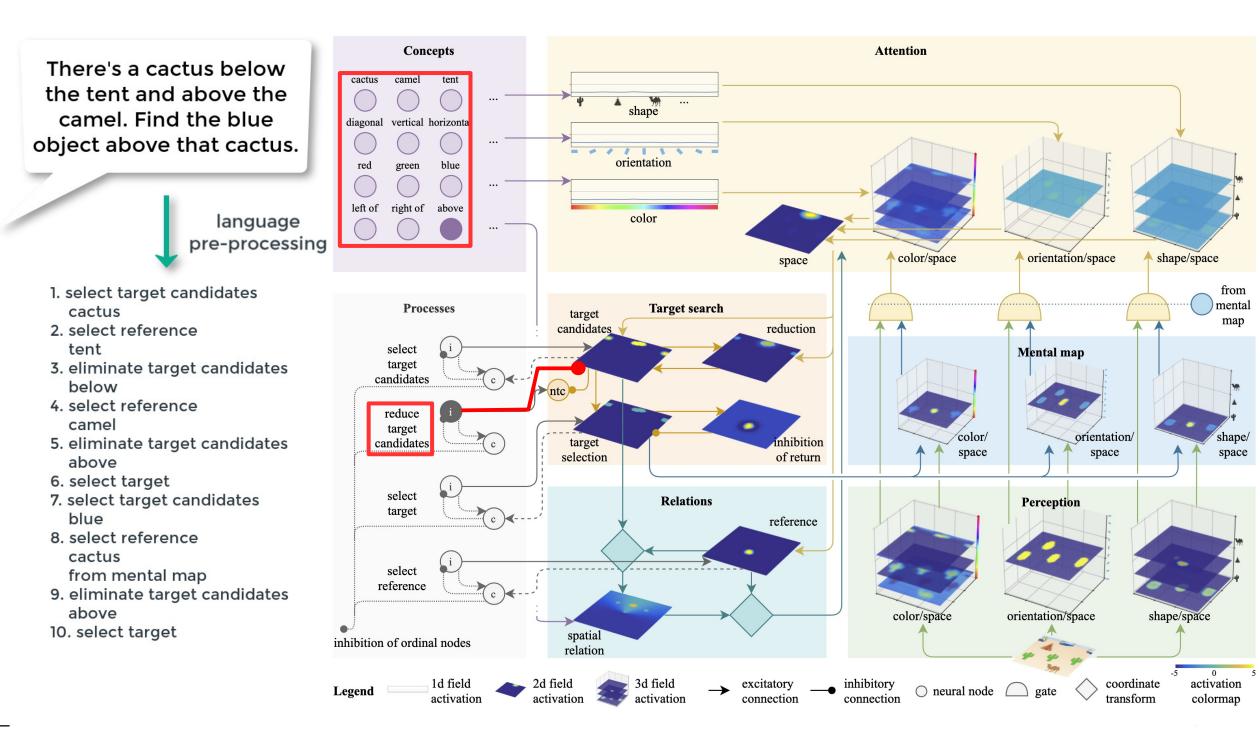


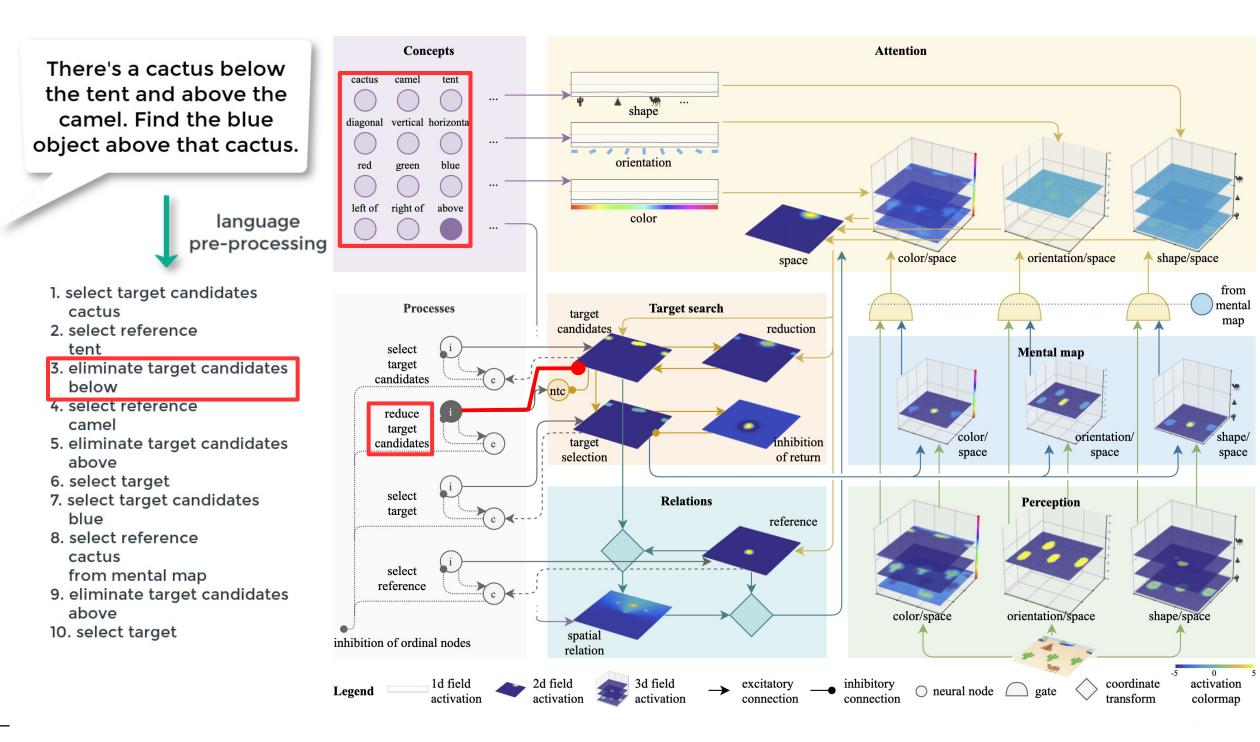


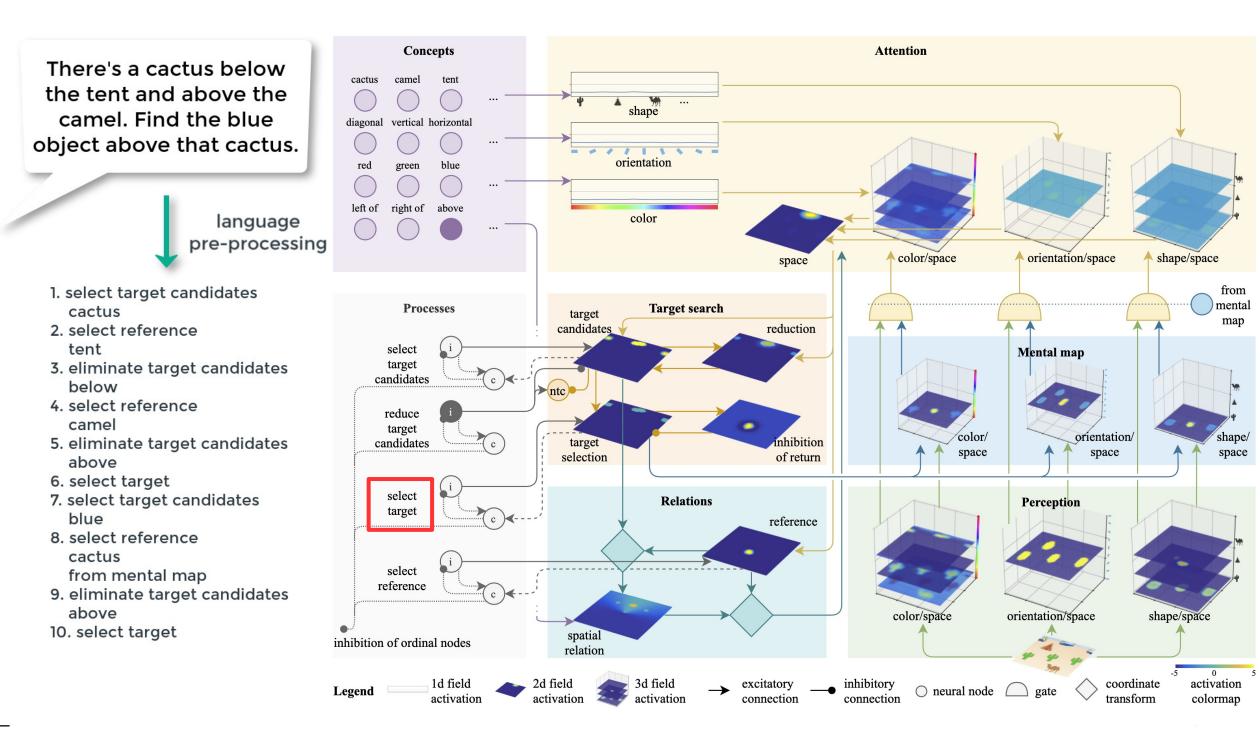


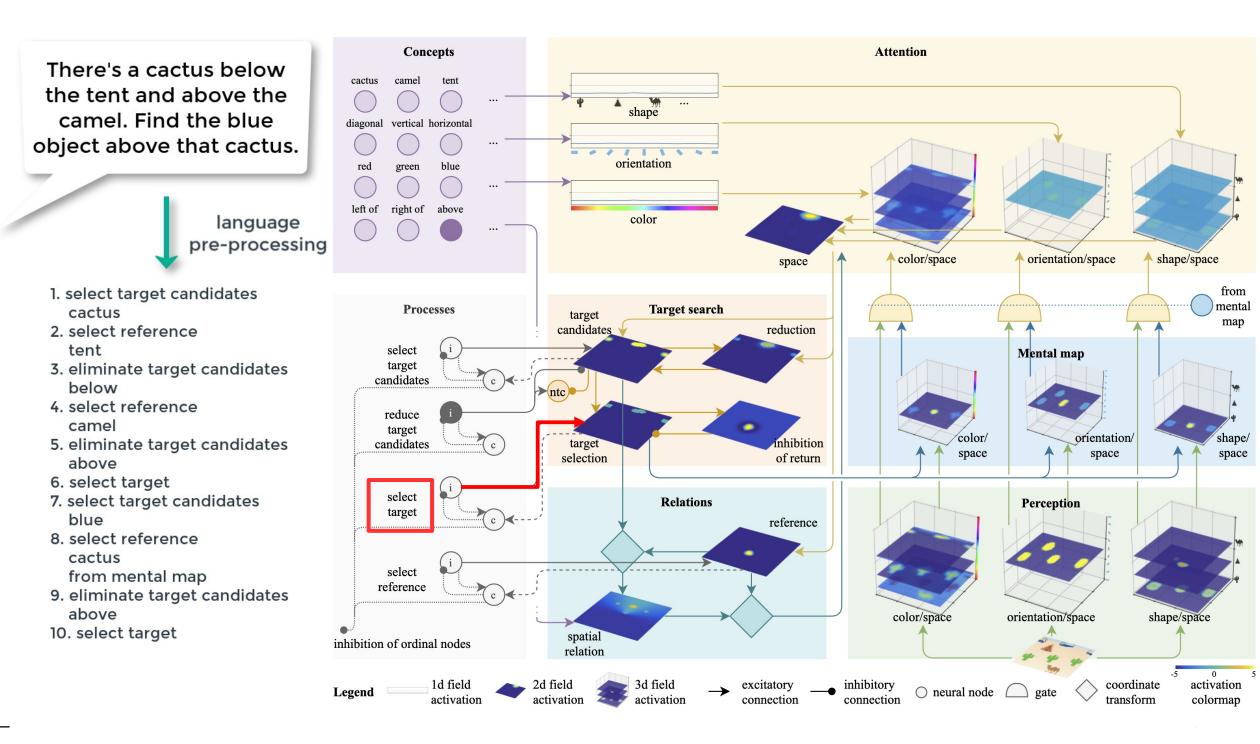


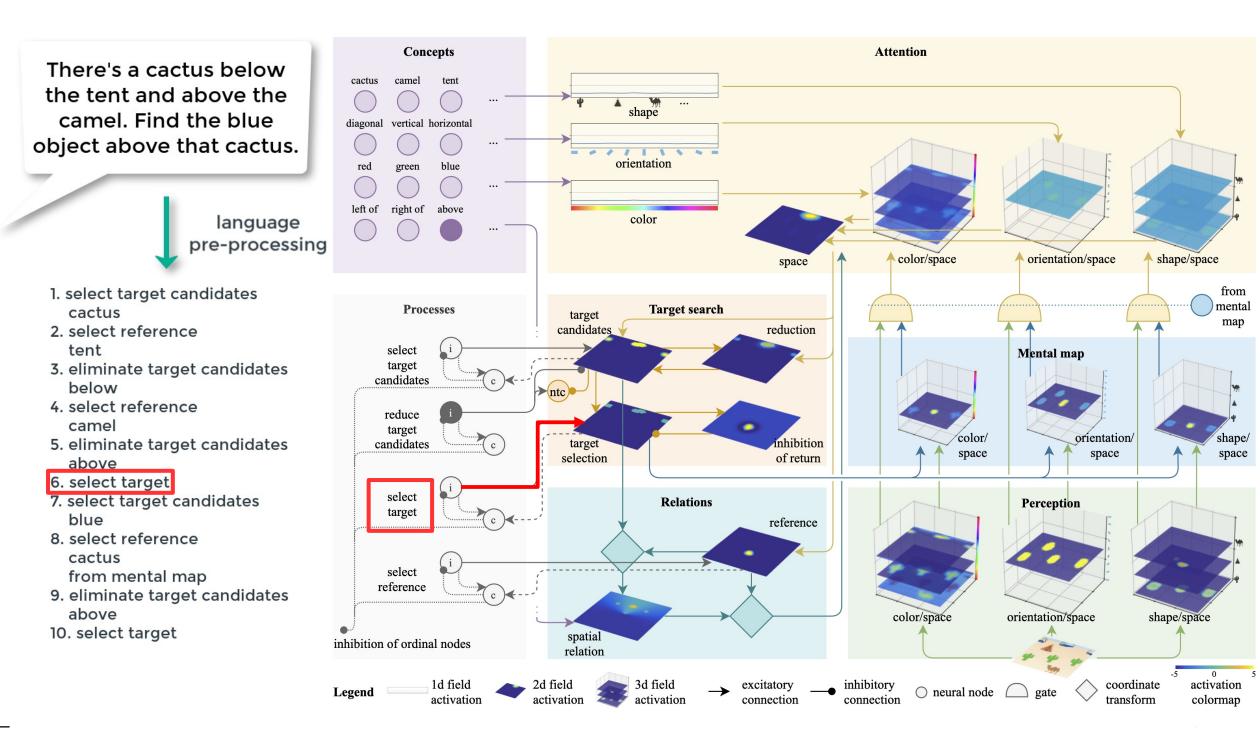


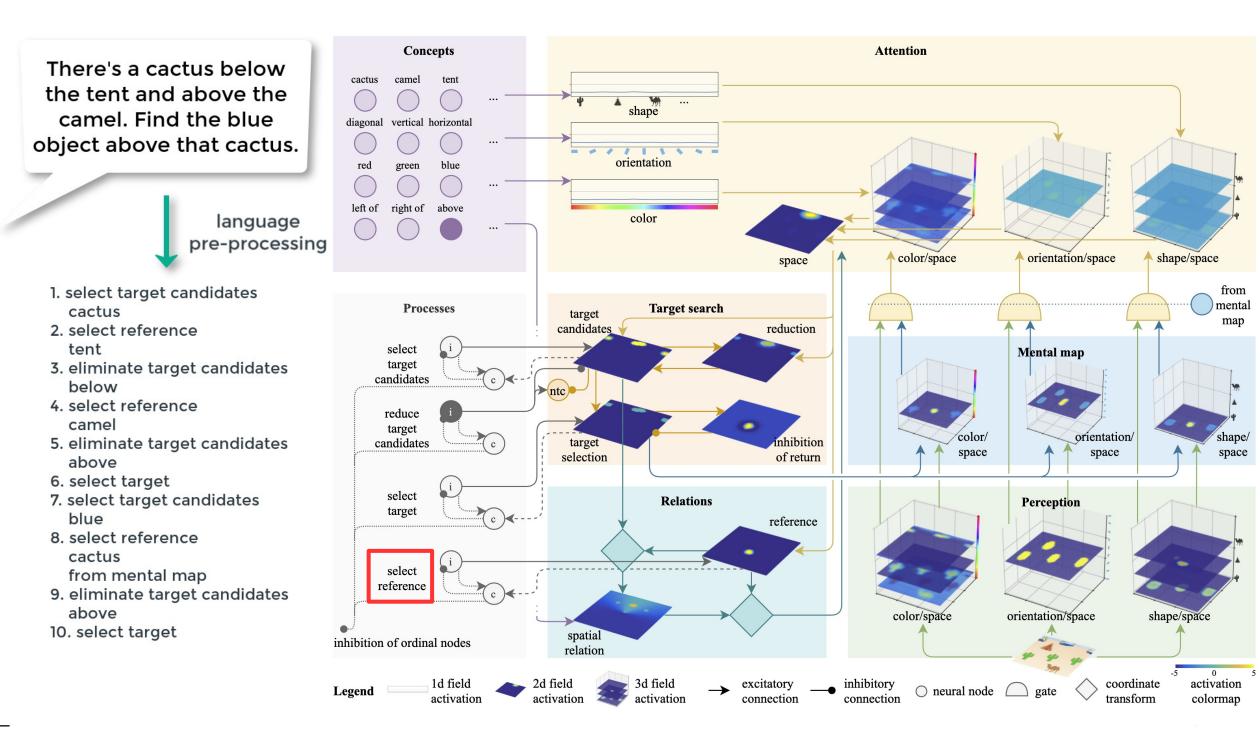


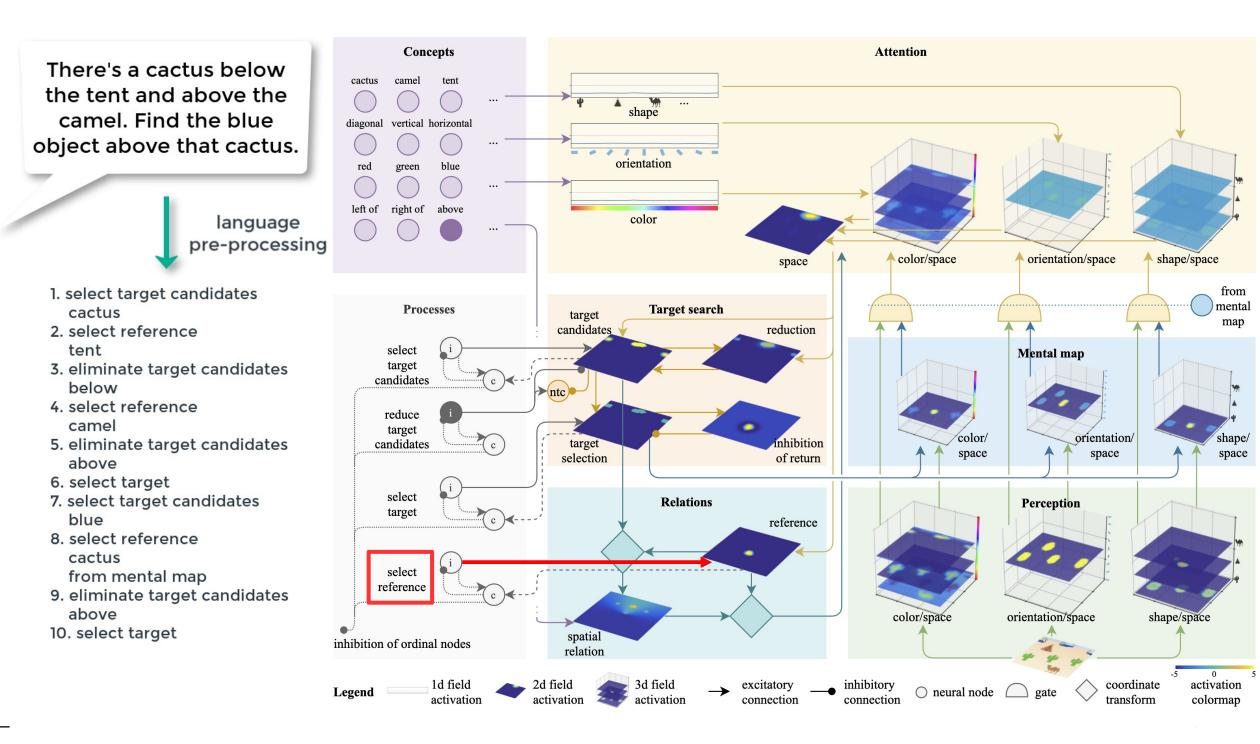


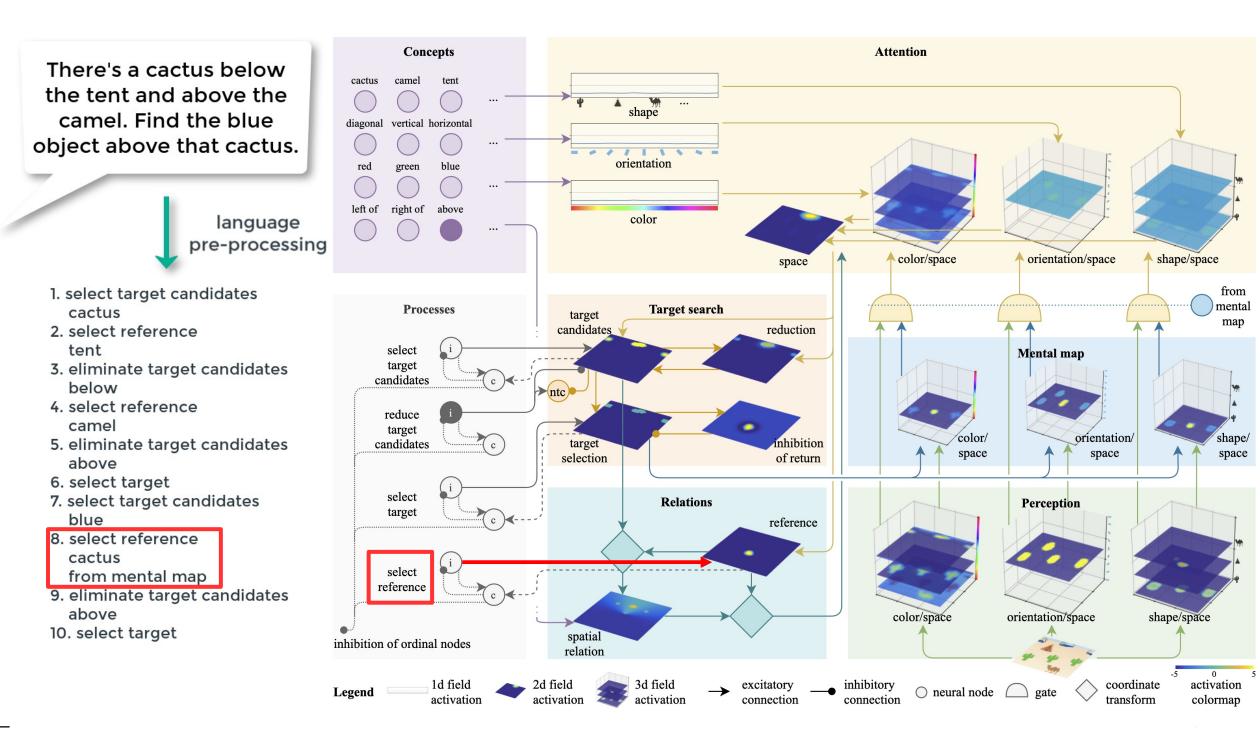












## References

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