

Cognitive empathy modulates the processing of pragmatic constraints during sentence comprehension

Sai Li,¹ Xiaoming Jiang,¹ Hongbo Yu,¹ and Xiaolin Zhou^{1,2,3}

¹Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China; ²Department of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China; ³Department of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China

Previous studies have shown that brain regions for mentalizing, including temporoparietal junction (TPJ) and medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), are activated in understanding the nonliteral meaning of sentences. A different set of brain regions, including left inferior frontal gyrus (IFG), is activated for dealing with pragmatic incongruence. Here we demonstrate that individuals' cognitive empathic ability modulates the brain activity underlying the processing of pragmatic constraints during sentence comprehension. The *lian...dou...* construction in Chinese (similar to English *even*) normally describes an event of low expectedness; it also introduces a pragmatic scale against which the likelihood of an underspecified event can be inferred. By embedding neutral or highly likely events in the construction, we created underspecified and incongruent sentences and compared both with control sentences in which events of low expectedness were described. Imaging results showed that (i) left TPJ was activated for the underspecified sentences, and the activity in mPFC correlated with individuals' fantasizing ability and (ii) anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) was activated for the incongruent sentences, and the activity in bilateral IFG correlated with individuals' perspective taking ability. These findings suggest that brain activations in making pragmatic inference and in dealing with pragmatic failure are modulated by different components of cognitive empathy.

Keywords: cognitive empathy; pragmatic inference; sentence comprehension; fMRI; TPJ; ACC

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatic inference is a complex process that involves understanding the speaker's intended meaning beyond the literal meaning of the words (Sperber & Wilson, 1987; Sperber & Wilson, 1988).

Previous studies have shown that brain regions for mentalizing, including temporoparietal junction (TPJ) and medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), are activated in understanding the nonliteral meaning of sentences (Saxe & Kanwisher, 2003; Kanwisher & Saxe, 2006; Kanwisher et al., 2009; Saxe et al., 2009).

A different set of brain regions, including left inferior frontal gyrus (IFG), is activated for dealing with pragmatic incongruence (Saxe et al., 2009; Kanwisher et al., 2009; Saxe et al., 2009; Kanwisher et al., 2009).

Here we demonstrate that individuals' cognitive empathic ability modulates the brain activity underlying the processing of pragmatic constraints during sentence comprehension (Saxe et al., 2009; Kanwisher et al., 2009).

The *lian...dou...* construction in Chinese (similar to English *even*) normally describes an event of low expectedness; it also introduces a pragmatic scale against which the likelihood of an underspecified event can be inferred (Saxe et al., 2009; Kanwisher et al., 2009).

By embedding neutral or highly likely events in the construction, we created underspecified and incongruent sentences and compared both with control sentences in which events of low expectedness were described (Saxe et al., 2009; Kanwisher et al., 2009).

Imaging results showed that (i) left TPJ was activated for the underspecified sentences, and the activity in mPFC correlated with individuals' fantasizing ability and (ii) anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) was activated for the incongruent sentences, and the activity in bilateral IFG correlated with individuals' perspective taking ability (Saxe et al., 2009; Kanwisher et al., 2009).

These findings suggest that brain activations in making pragmatic inference and in dealing with pragmatic failure are modulated by different components of cognitive empathy (Saxe et al., 2009; Kanwisher et al., 2009).

Keywords: cognitive empathy; pragmatic inference; sentence comprehension; fMRI; TPJ; ACC (Saxe et al., 2009; Kanwisher et al., 2009).

INTRODUCTION Pragmatic inference is a complex process that involves understanding the speaker's intended meaning beyond the literal meaning of the words (Sperber & Wilson, 1987; Sperber & Wilson, 1988).

(... even such a loud sound can be heard by Zhang),

(... even such a light sound can be heard by Zhang).

lian... dou...

(... Zhang can hear such a kind of sound) (... even such a sound can be heard by Zhang)

(... Zhang can hear a loud sound) (... even such a loud sound can be heard by Zhang),

(... even such a light sound can be heard by Zhang).

lian... dou...

(...)

lian... dou...

(... 2008; et al., 2013, ...).

(...)

et al. 2006, ... 2012),

(...)

(... et al., 2010)

A (A, ... et al., 2001).

100 (... some people have lungs, not all some people have pets);

some (... some people have pets);

A (..., ... 2004)

100 (... et al., 2012).

et al. (2012).

A ;

D

(D)

A . A

et al. (...)

(...)

vs (...).

lian... dou... (... even ...)

(...).

lian... dou...

(... Zhang can hear such a kind of sound) (... even such a sound can be heard by Zhang)

(... Zhang can hear a loud sound) (... even such a loud sound can be heard by Zhang),

(... even such a light sound can be heard by Zhang).

lian... dou...

(...)

lian... dou...

(... 2008; et al., 2013, ...).

(...)

lian... dou...

(..., 1999; A et al., ...).

lian... dou...

(... et al., 2012 ...).

/

(... J ...).

/ (... et al., 2010; et al., 2012; et al., 2012)

(..., 2009, 2009).

METHODS

Participants

(12 ... 19 25)

)

D

Design and materials

(... 1) (...)

(... et al., 2013).

lian + ... + *li* + ... + *li* + ... + *dou* + ... + ... + ...
...
lian ... *dou* ...
...
so + ... + ...
...
such ?
... ()
... (*not*)?
... ; ... + ...
... . A
... ,
... ()
... *Dou* ?
...)

$P < 0.001$ >100

Regions of interest analysis

.....
..... ()
 $P < 0.001$ $P < 0.05$, \bar{W}
(.....) A
.....
..... \bar{W} (.....) *et al.*, 2003).
.....

Table 2

	Region	Volume (mm ³)	MNI coordinates (x, y, z)	Coordinates (mm)		
				X	Y	Z
A	A22	1000	(30, 45, 55)	-	-	-
				-	-	-
B	A32	1000	(30, 45, 55)	-	-	-
				-	-	-
C	A1A	1000	(30, 45, 55)	-	-	-
				-	-	-

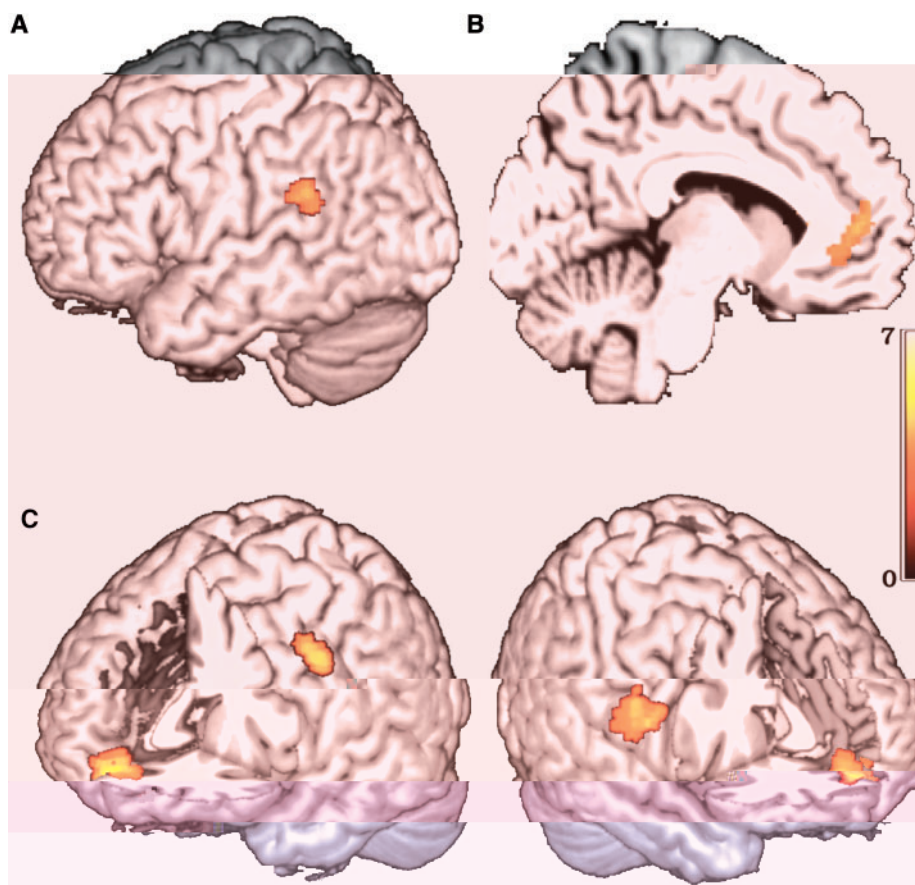


Fig. 1. ROI analysis results. (A) A22 vs A32, $t(18) = 3.21$, $p = 0.004$. (B) A32 vs A1A, $t(18) = 3.15$, $p = 0.005$. (C) A1A vs A22, $t(18) = 3.15$, $p = 0.005$. $x = 30$, $y = 45$, $z = 55$.

ROI analysis

a priori ROI analysis was conducted in the A22 region (A22) and A32 region (A32) for the comparison of A22 vs A32 (A22) and A32 vs A1A (A32) (Fig. 1). The results showed that the A22 region was significantly more active than the A32 region ($t(18) = 3.21$, $p = 0.004$) and the A32 region was significantly more active than the A1A region ($t(18) = 3.15$, $p = 0.005$).

(3, 2).

(... , 2006; ... et al., 2007). ... A

J ... (... et al., 2012).

(... et al., 2010; ... et al., 2012).

kept the policeman in the police station; ... (... the thief ... , 2009).

A

lian... dou...

2005; (... W ... , 2005; ... W ... , 2007)

even such a loud sound can be heard by Zhang,

(Zhang can hear a loud sound)

lian... dou...

(... et al., 2012; ... et al., 2012). A

600 (... W ... , 2005; ... W ... , 2005; ... W ... , 2007).

et al. (2013) (600)

(... et al., 2010; ... et al., 2012; ... et al., 2012).

vs

2 -416(6 ... 359.2 422.9 ()- 84 026 ()-368.9 (.) / 11751 2.3774 0 2.8 (26 ()-294.8 65 . .)-239..1 6 .4 (5 ...)

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