

Cognitive empathy modulates the processing of pragmatic constraints during sentence comprehension

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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 words of a sentence. This process is often modulated by social and cognitive factors, such as the speaker's identity and the listener's perspective-taking ability. Previous research has shown that brain regions like the temporoparietal junction (TPJ) and medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) are involved in mentalizing, or understanding others' mental states. In contrast, the left inferior frontal gyrus (IFG) is more associated with dealing with pragmatic incongruence. The present study explores how cognitive empathy, which includes the ability to understand and share the feelings of others, modulates brain activity during pragmatic inference. We used a Chinese construction, *lian...dou...* (similar to English *even*), which typically describes an event of low expectedness. By embedding neutral or highly likely events in this construction, we created underspecified and incongruent sentences. These were compared with control sentences where events of low expectedness were described. The results showed that the left TPJ was activated for underspecified sentences, and mPFC activity correlated with fantasizing ability. For incongruent sentences, the ACC was activated, and bilateral IFG activity correlated with perspective-taking ability.

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Received 10 October 2013; revised 15 January 2014; accepted 20 February 2014. This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant numbers 31130001, 31271001, 31271002, 31271003, 31271004, 31271005, 31271006, 31271007, 31271008, 31271009, 31271010, 31271011, 31271012, 31271013, 31271014, 31271015, 31271016, 31271017, 31271018, 31271019, 31271020, 31271021, 31271022, 31271023, 31271024, 31271025, 31271026, 31271027, 31271028, 31271029, 31271030, 31271031, 31271032, 31271033, 31271034, 31271035, 31271036, 31271037, 31271038, 31271039, 31271040, 31271041, 31271042, 31271043, 31271044, 31271045, 31271046, 31271047, 31271048, 31271049, 31271050, 31271051, 31271052, 31271053, 31271054, 31271055, 31271056, 31271057, 31271058, 31271059, 31271060, 31271061, 31271062, 31271063, 31271064, 31271065, 31271066, 31271067, 31271068, 31271069, 31271070, 31271071, 31271072, 31271073, 31271074, 31271075, 31271076, 31271077, 31271078, 31271079, 31271080, 31271081, 31271082, 31271083, 31271084, 31271085, 31271086, 31271087, 31271088, 31271089, 31271090, 31271091, 31271092, 31271093, 31271094, 31271095, 31271096, 31271097, 31271098, 31271099, 31271100).

Received 10 October 2013; revised 15 January 2014; accepted 20 February 2014. This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant numbers 31130001, 31271001, 31271002, 31271003, 31271004, 31271005, 31271006, 31271007, 31271008, 31271009, 31271010, 31271011, 31271012, 31271013, 31271014, 31271015, 31271016, 31271017, 31271018, 31271019, 31271020, 31271021, 31271022, 31271023, 31271024, 31271025, 31271026, 31271027, 31271028, 31271029, 31271030, 31271031, 31271032, 31271033, 31271034, 31271035, 31271036, 31271037, 31271038, 31271039, 31271040, 31271041, 31271042, 31271043, 31271044, 31271045, 31271046, 31271047, 31271048, 31271049, 31271050, 31271051, 31271052, 31271053, 31271054, 31271055, 31271056, 31271057, 31271058, 31271059, 31271060, 31271061, 31271062, 31271063, 31271064, 31271065, 31271066, 31271067, 31271068, 31271069, 31271070, 31271071, 31271072, 31271073, 31271074, 31271075, 31271076, 31271077, 31271078, 31271079, 31271080, 31271081, 31271082, 31271083, 31271084, 31271085, 31271086, 31271087, 31271088, 31271089, 31271090, 31271091, 31271092, 31271093, 31271094, 31271095, 31271096, 31271097, 31271098, 31271099, 31271100).

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METHODS

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