

When we speak, we transform our thoughts into a [linear sequence](#) of sounds. When we understand language, exactly the opposite occurs: we deduce an interpretation from the speech sounds we hear. Closely connected regions of the brain – like the Broca's area and Wernicke's area – are involved in both processes, and these form the neurobiological basis of our capacity for language.

The 58-year-old scientist, who has had a strong interest in language and literature since his youth, has been searching for the neurobiological foundations of our communication since the 1990s. Using imaging processes, he observes the brain "in action" and tries to find out how this complex organ controls the way we speak and understand speech.

Making language visible

Hagoort is one of the first researchers to combine psychological theories with neuroscientific methods in his efforts to understand this complex interaction. Because this is not possible without the very latest technology, in 1999, Hagoort established the Nijmegen-based Donders Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging where an interdisciplinary team of researchers uses state-of-the-art technology, for example MRI and PET scanners, to find out how the brain succeeds in combining functions like memory, speech, observation, attention, feelings and consciousness.

The Dutch scientist is particularly fascinated by the temporal sequence of speech. He discovered, for example, that the brain begins by collecting grammatical information about a word before it compiles information about its sound. This first reliable real-time measurement of [speech production](#) in the brain provided researchers with a basis for observing speakers in the act of speaking. They were then able to obtain new insights about why the complex orchestral work of language is impaired, for example, after strokes and in the case of disorders like dyslexia and autism.

"Language is an essential component of human culture, which distinguishes us from other species," says Hagoort. "Young children understand language before they even start to speak. They master complex grammatical structures before they can add 3 and 13. Our [brain](#) is tuned for [language](#) at a very early stage," stresses Hagoort, referring to research findings. The exact composition of the orchestra in our heads and the nature of the score on which the process of [speech](#) is based are topics which Hagoort continues to research.

Provided by Max Planck Society

Citation: The great orchestral work of speech (2013, February 26) retrieved 3 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2013-02-great-orchestral-speech.html>

| |
|--|
| <p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p> |
|--|