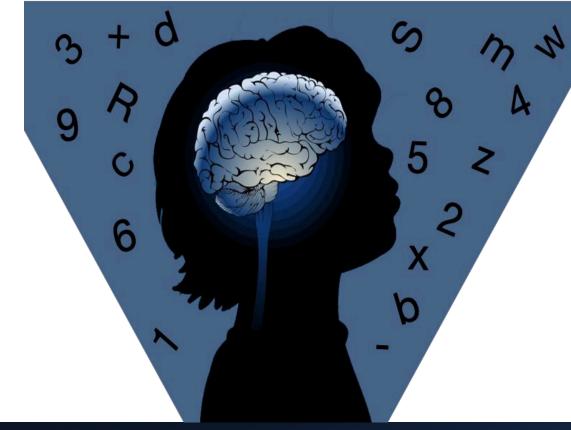
Are grammatical and arithmetic processing related in the brain?



# **An ALE-meta-analysis**

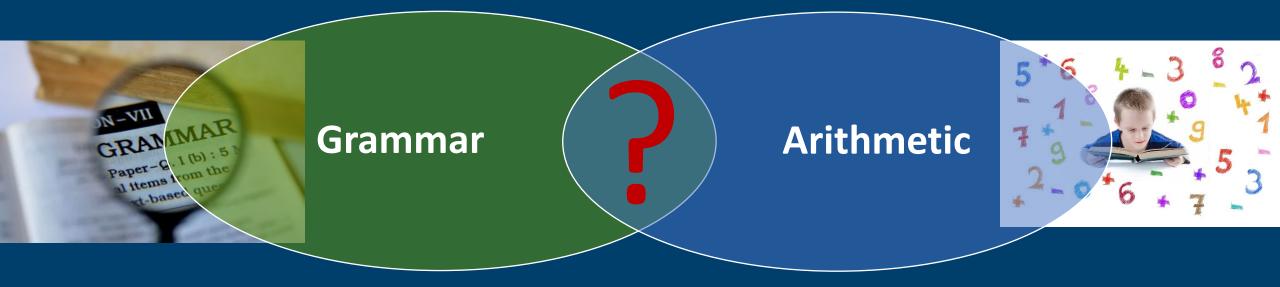
2024 Meeting of the International Mind, Brain and Education Society (IMBES)

10 – 12 July 2024 in Leuven, Belgium

Nurit Viesel-Nordmeyer<sup>1,2,3</sup> Johannes C. Ziegler<sup>3</sup> & Jérôme Prado<sup>4</sup>

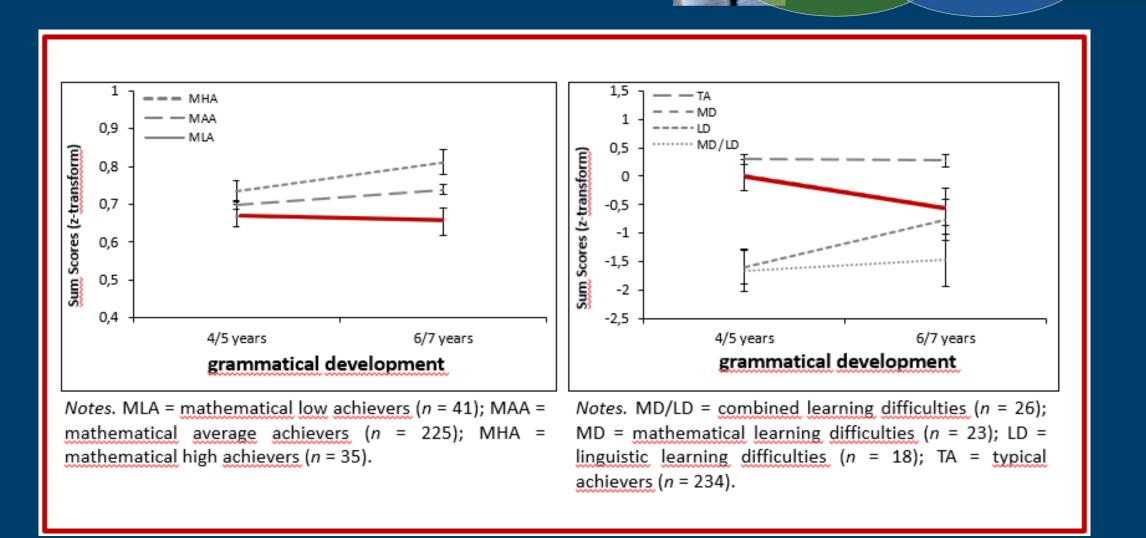


<sup>1</sup>Pôle Pilote pour la Recherche en Education et la formation des enseignants (AMPIRIC), Aix-Marseille University, France; <sup>2</sup>Association Départementale 'Études et de Formation (ADEF), INSPE, Aix-Marseille University, France; <sup>3</sup>Center de Recherches en Psychologie et Neurosciences (CRPN), Aix-Marseille University, CNRS, France; <sup>4</sup>Centre de Recherche en Neurosciences de Lyon, CNRS, INSERM, & Université de Lyon, France



#### **Relation between (impaired) processing**

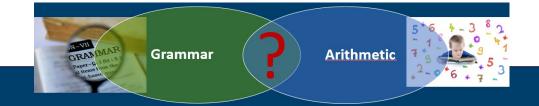
e.g., Chow et al., 2021; Kleemans et al., 2018; Nakai & Okaoya, 2018 Viesel-Nordmeyer et al., 2019; 2021; Wimmer et al., 2024



Arithmetic

Grammar

2

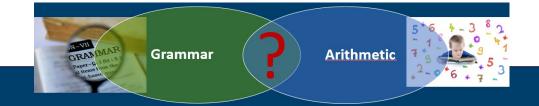


#### Children with math impairment



lower grammar skills than their peers

(e. g., Viesel-Nordmeyer et al., 2021a, 2021b; Wimmer et al., 2023)



#### Children with math impairment



lower grammar skills than their peers

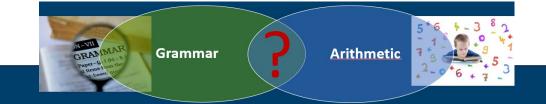
(e. g., Viesel-Nordmeyer et al., 2021a, 2021b; Wimmer et al., 2023)

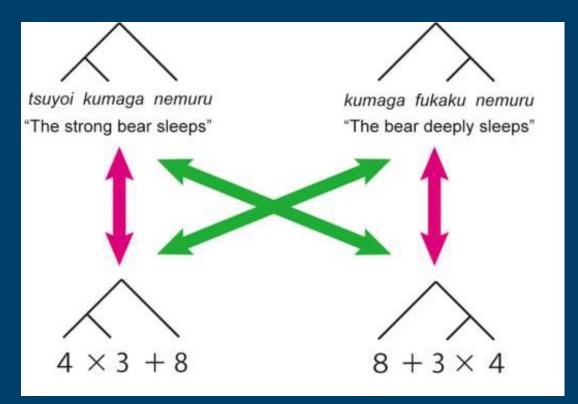
Children with developmental language disorder (DLD) and specifically grammatical impairment

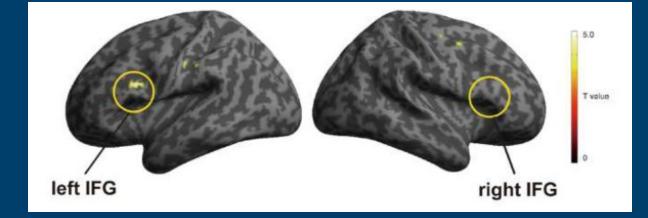


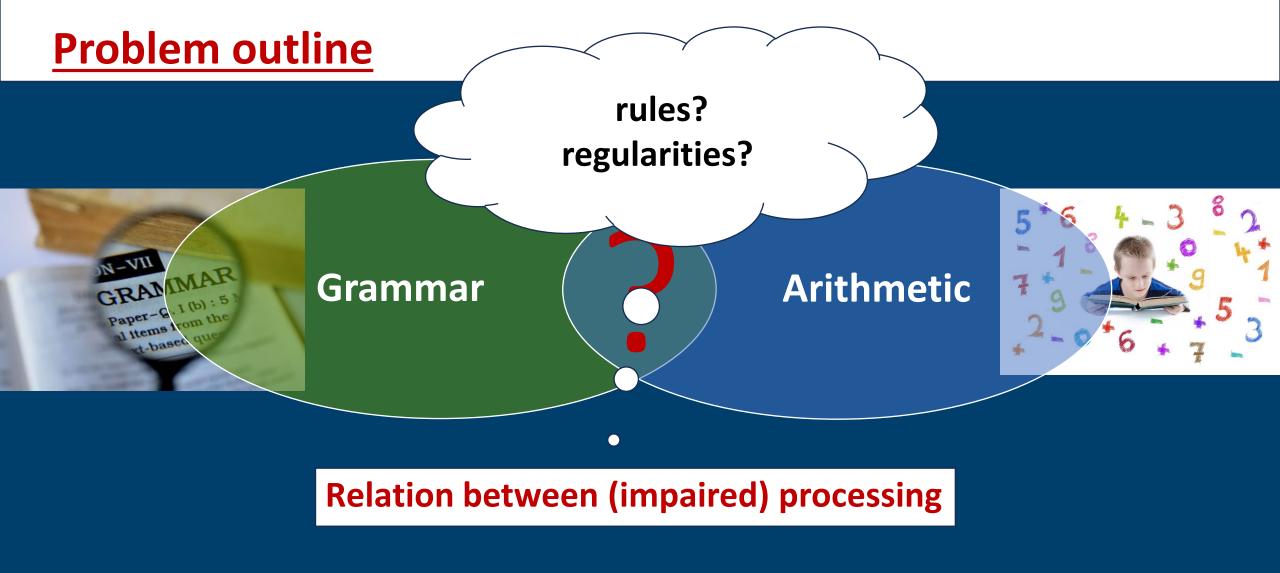
#### lower math skills than their peers

(e.g., Kleemans et al., 2018; Schuchardt & Mähler, 2021)

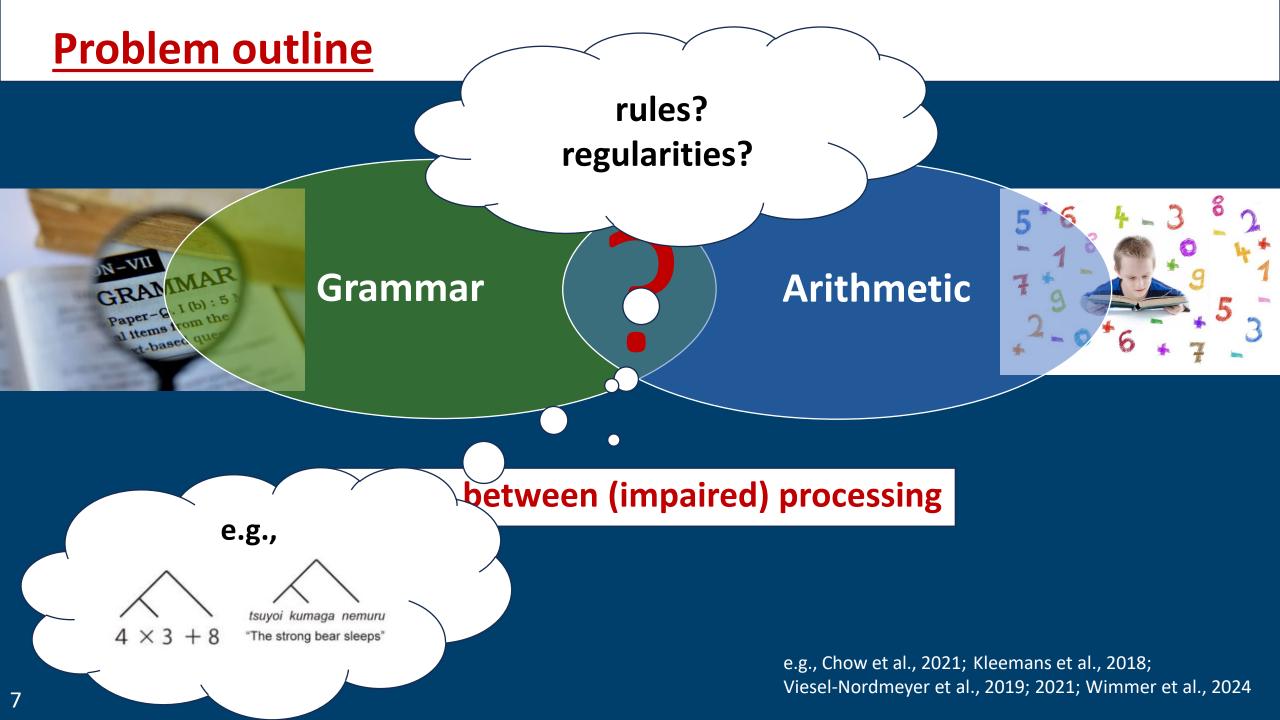


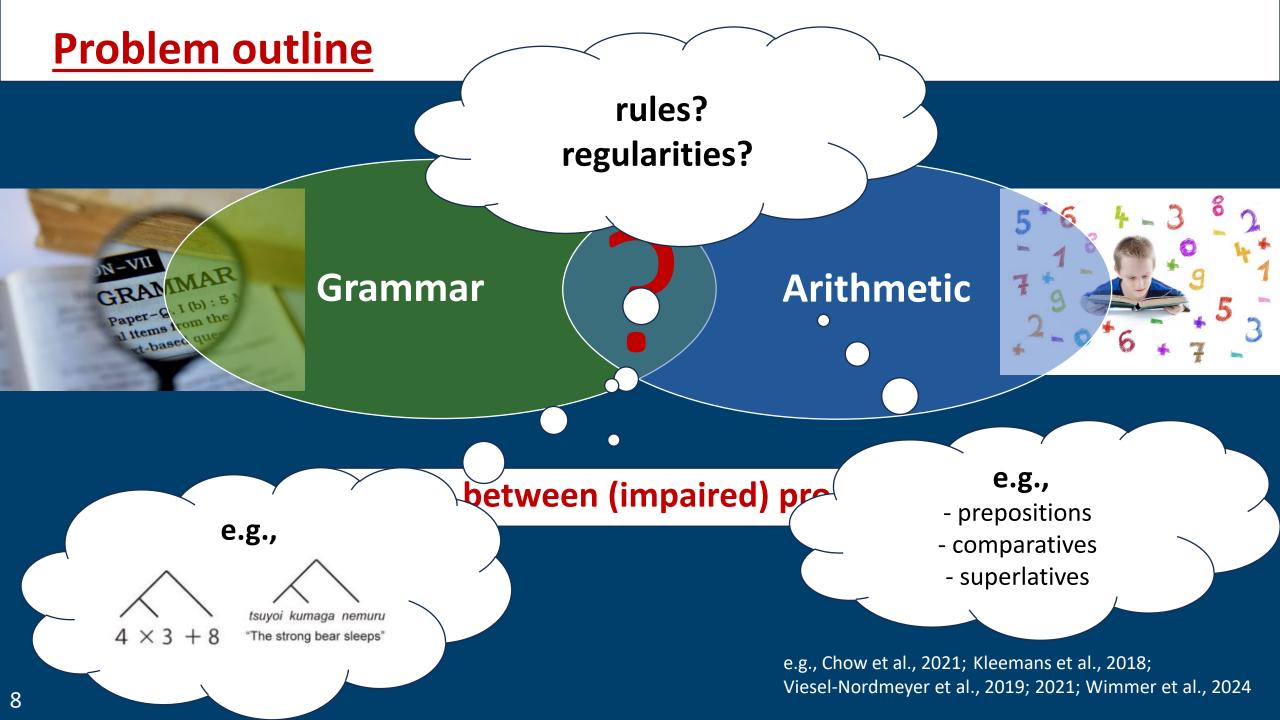




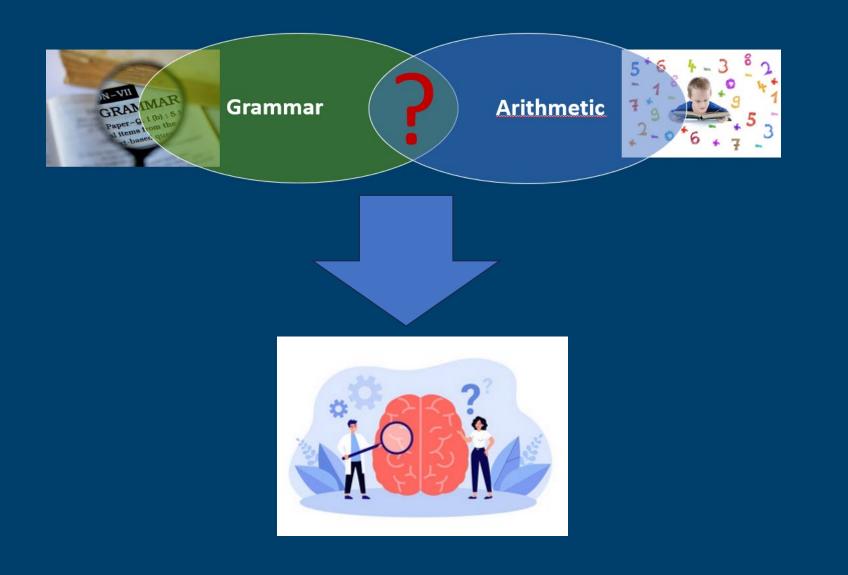


e.g., Chow et al., 2021; Kleemans et al., 2018; Viesel-Nordmeyer et al., 2019; 2021; Wimmer et al., 2024

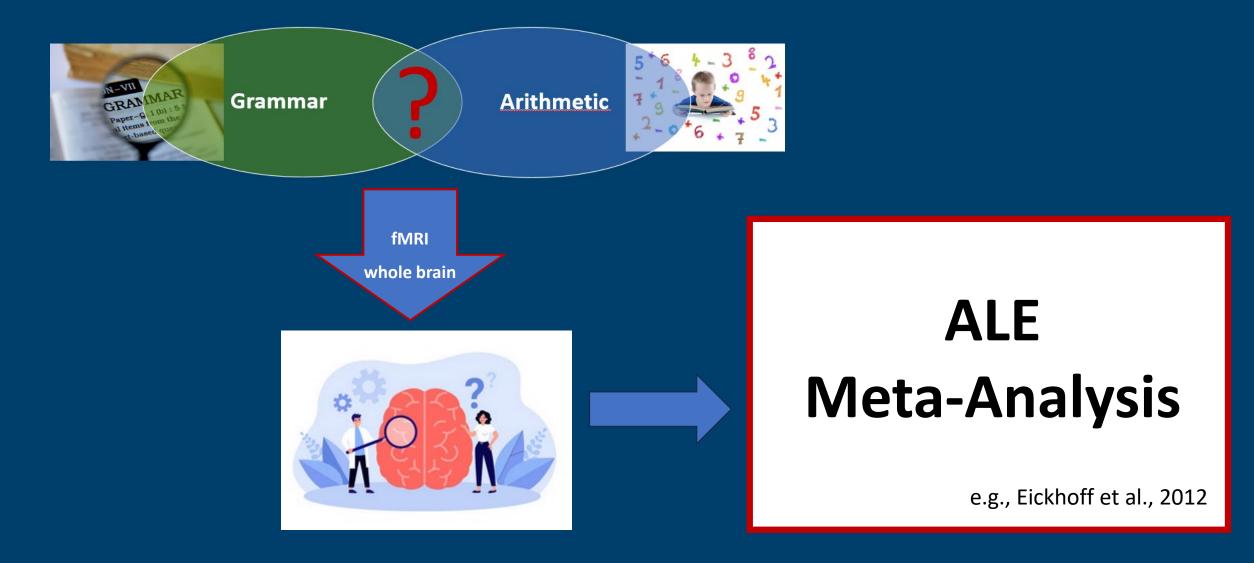




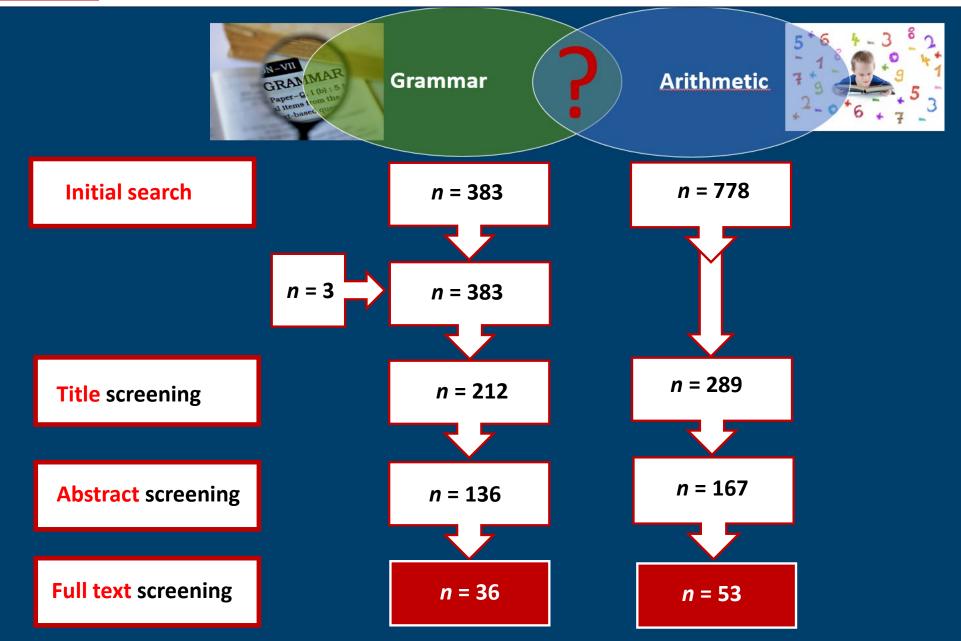




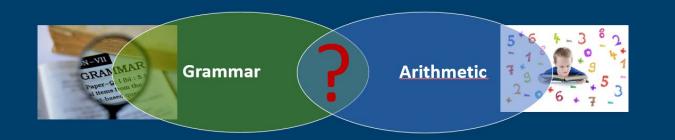




#### **Method**

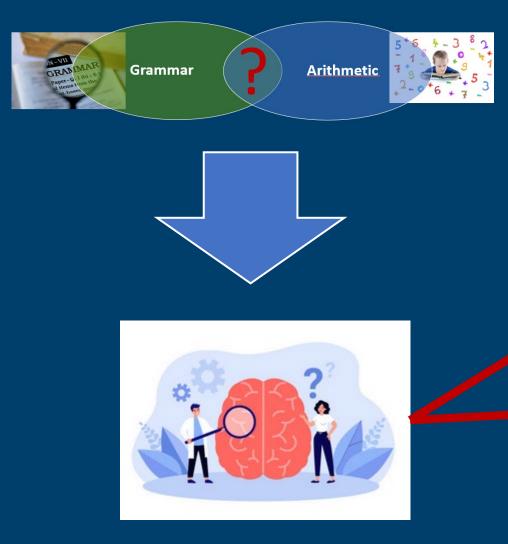


## **Method**



	Studies	Foci	Participants	N	Studies	Foci	Participants
Arithmetic	53	1049	1358	Overlap	13	14	356
Grammar	36	393	653	Analysis	8	10	141
pooled	89	1442	2011		21	24	497

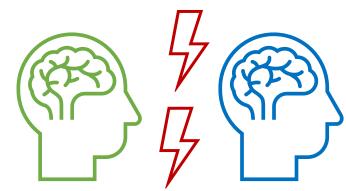




#### **Overlapping brain areas**

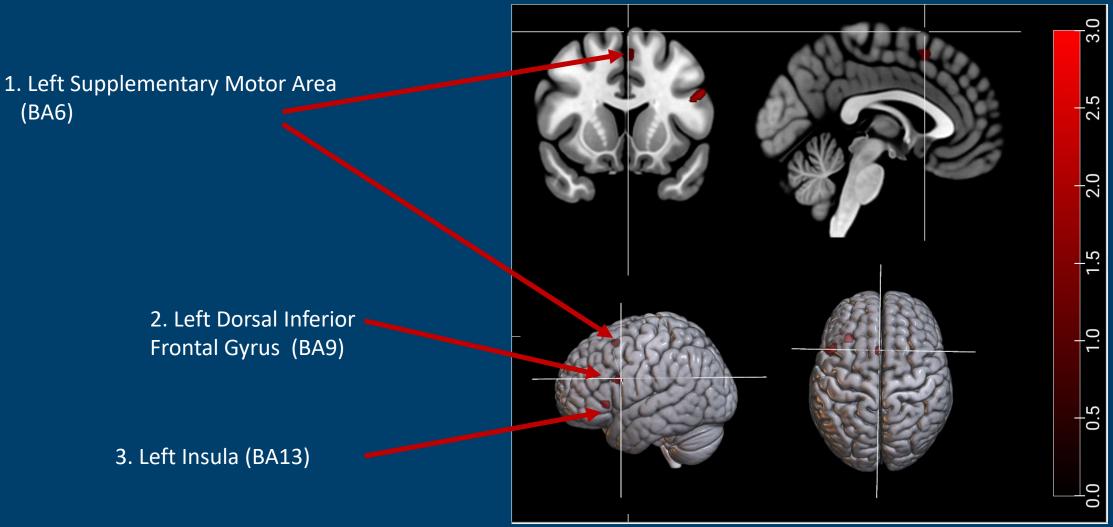


#### **Different brain areas**



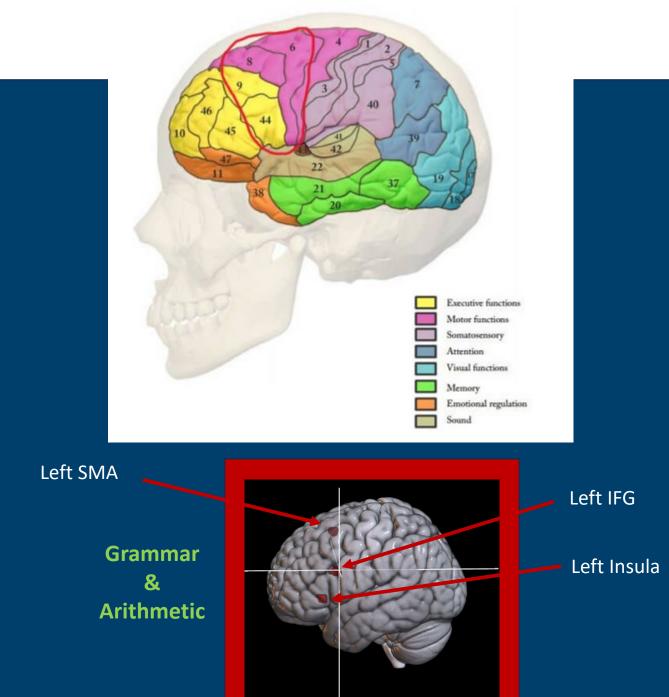


#### **Results: Overlap between grammar and arithmetic processing**



Notes. Conjunction analysis of arithmetic and grammar processing including 21 studies (Arithmetic: N = 13; Grammar: N = 8); Voxel-level FWE of 0.05, 1000 Permutations, and 200mm3 volume

## **Results**



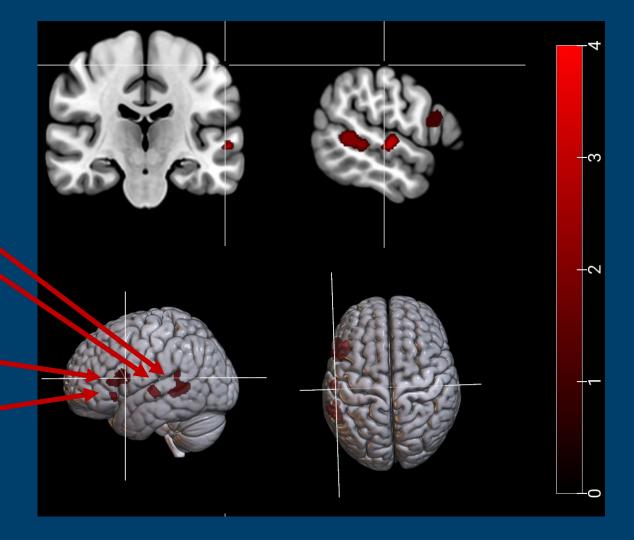
15

## **Results: Grammar processing vs. Arithmetic processing**

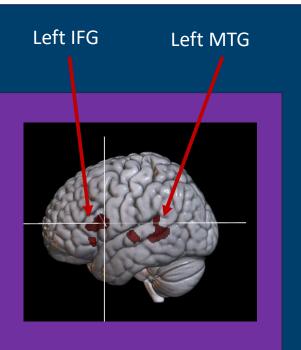
- 2. Left Middle/Superior Temporal Gyrus (BA22,BA21)
- 3. Left Superior Temporal Gyrus (BA22)

1. Left Inferior Frontal Gyrus (BA44,BA45)

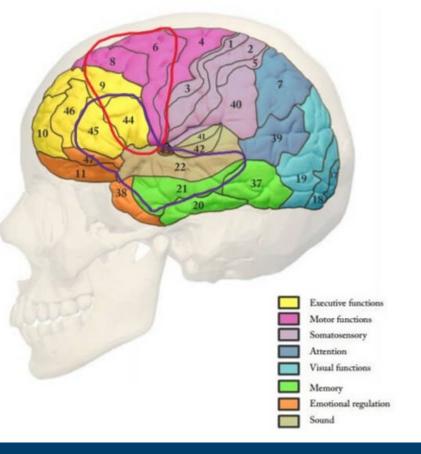
4. Left Inferior Frontal Gyrus (BA47)



## **Results**



**Grammar** vs. Arithmetic

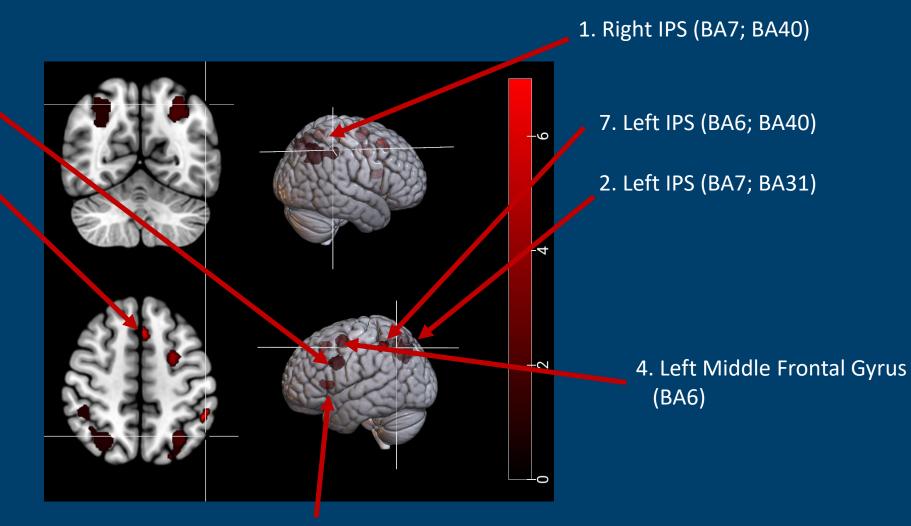






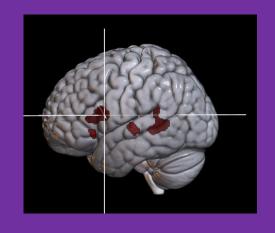
## **Results: Arithmetic processing vs. Grammar processing**

- 3. Left Dorsal Inferior Frontal Gyrus/ Precentral Gyrus
  (BA6; BA9)
- 6. Left Supplementary Motor Area (BA6)

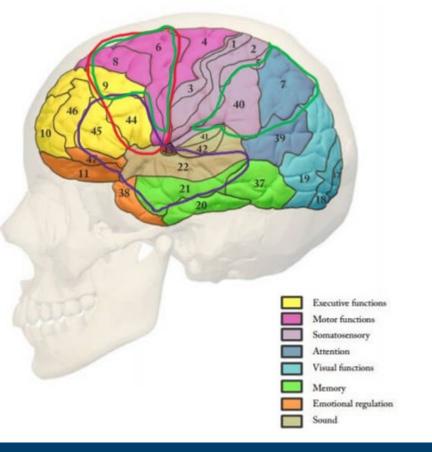


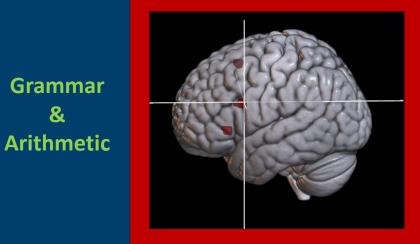
5. Left Insula (BA13)

### **Results**

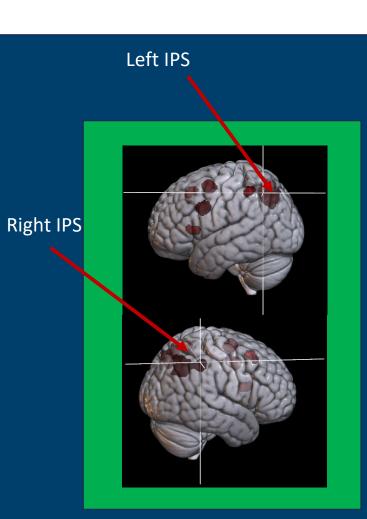


**Grammar** vs. Arithmetic





&



#### Arithmetic vs. Grammar

### **Discussion – Overlap between grammar and arithmetic**

- → Multiple demand network e.g., review: Fedorenko et al., 2024)
- → Executive demand (e.g., meta-analysis: Nee et al., 2012)
- → "hierarchical dependencies, regardless of modality and use" (e.g., Fadiga et al., 2009)
- -> "grammar center" (Sakai et al., 2005)

+ evidence of **domain separate mechanisms** for arithmetic and grammar processing

Overlap

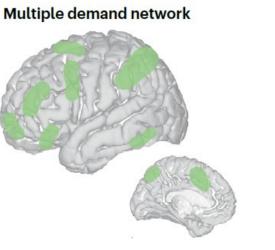
### **Discussion – Overlap grammar and arithmetic**

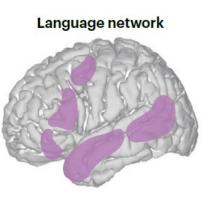
#### → Multiple demand network (e.g., review: Fedorenko et al., 2024)

- → Executive
- $\rightarrow$  "hierarchical dependence

(e.g., Fadiga et al., 2009)

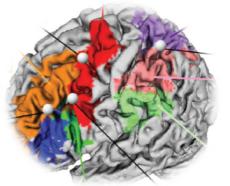
→ "grammar center" (Sakai





Review language network: Fedorenko et al., 2024

+ evidence of domain separate mo

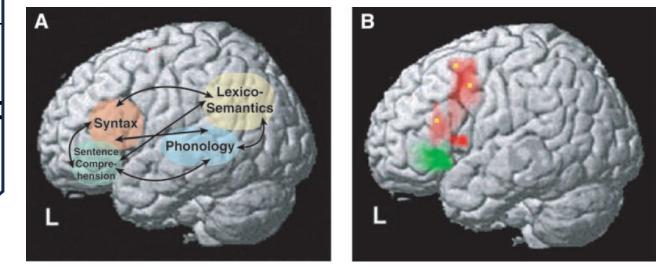


Meta-Analysis Executive Function: Nee et al., 2014

Overlap

## **Discussion – Overlap grammar and arithmetic**

- → Multiple demand network (e.g., review: Fedorenko et al., 2024)
- → Executive demand (e.g., m
- → "hierarchical dependend
  - (e.g., Fadiga et al., 2009)
- → "grammar center" (Sa

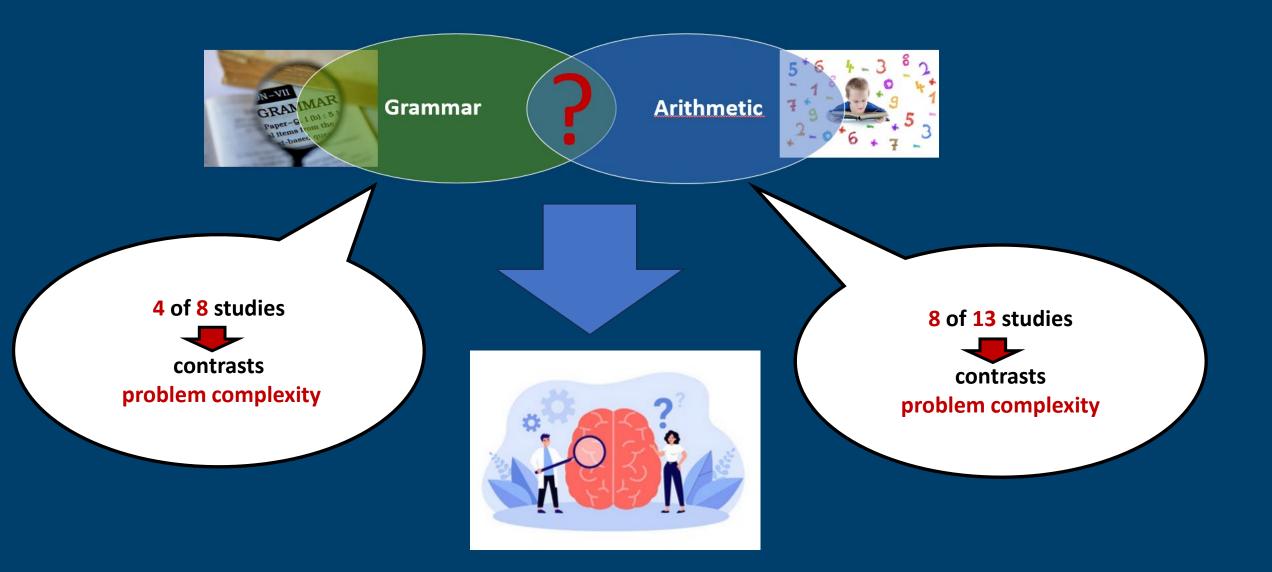


+ evidence of domain separate me

Review "Grammar center": Sakai et al., 2004

Overlap

#### **Discussion – studies included in the converge analysis**



### **Future Studies/Limitations**

#### → studies on separate age groups

#### contrasting

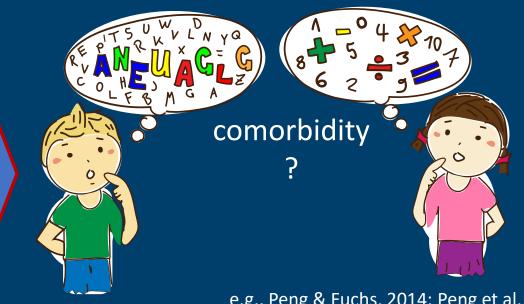
- ✓ grammar processing
- ✓ arithmetic processing
- ✓ executive function processing
- → in large problems AND small problems

→ visual testing AND auditory testing

#### **Future Studies/Limitations**

Does impairment in higher-order cognitive processing (e.g., executive function, working memory) underlie comorbid learning disorders?





e.g., Peng & Fuchs, 2014; Peng et al., 2020; Viesel-Nordmeyer et al., 2023

Brain picture: https://www.ox.ac.uk

# Thank you for your attention!



PhD Nurit Viesel-Nordmeyer



PhD Johannes Ziegler



PhD Jérôme Prado



Aix\*Marseille université





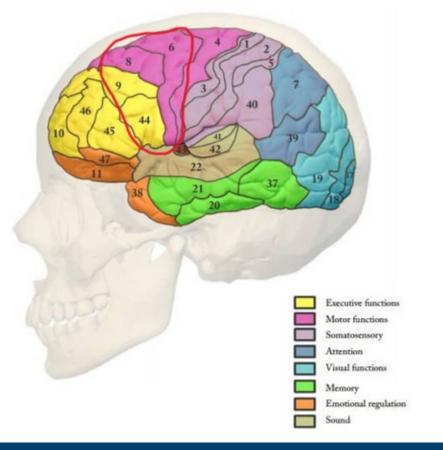








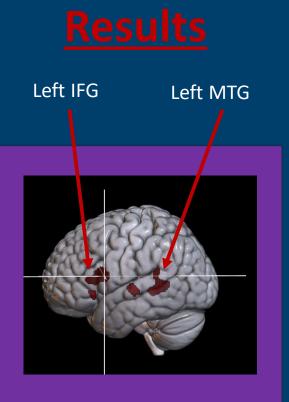
Grammar vs. Arithmetic



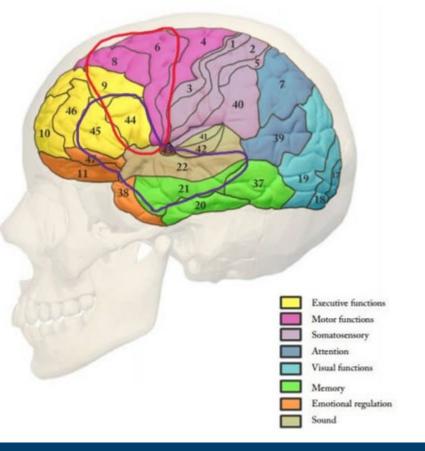


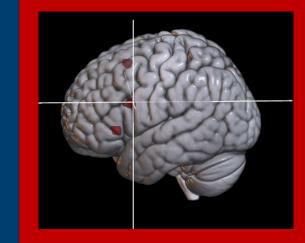


Arithmetic vs. Grammar



Grammar vs. Arithmetic







Arithmetic vs. Grammar