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Juliane Müller

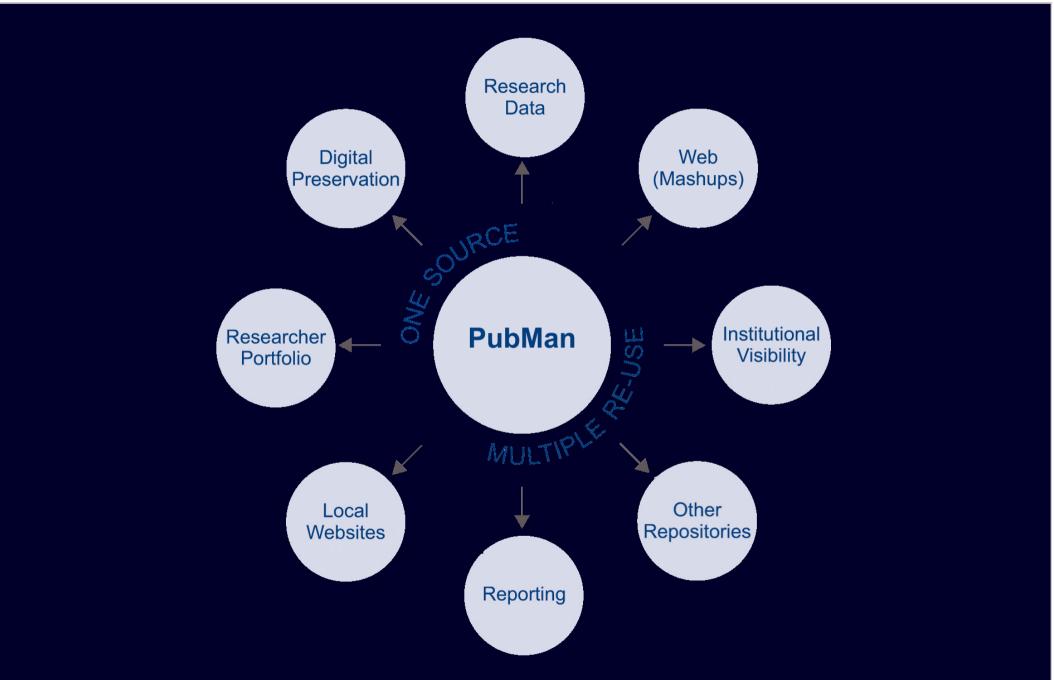
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Madrid, Spain
July 6th 2010



PubMan is a Web Application Based on eSciDoc

- Future repository of the Max Planck Society for managing, disseminating and re-using publications and research data
- eSciDoc
 - Joint activity of Max Planck Digital Library (MPDL) in Munich and Fachinformationszentrum (FIZ) in Karlsruhe
 - Development of an Open Source eResearch environment
- PubMan is one of currently four applications based on the eSciDoc infrastructure
- Open Source software with a growing community







The eSciDoc Infrastructure

- Service-oriented architecture (SOA), based on a Fedora Commons platform
- Characterized by a set of loosely connected services:
 - Persistent identification
 - Automatic versioning
 - Digital long-term preservation
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 - Transformation service
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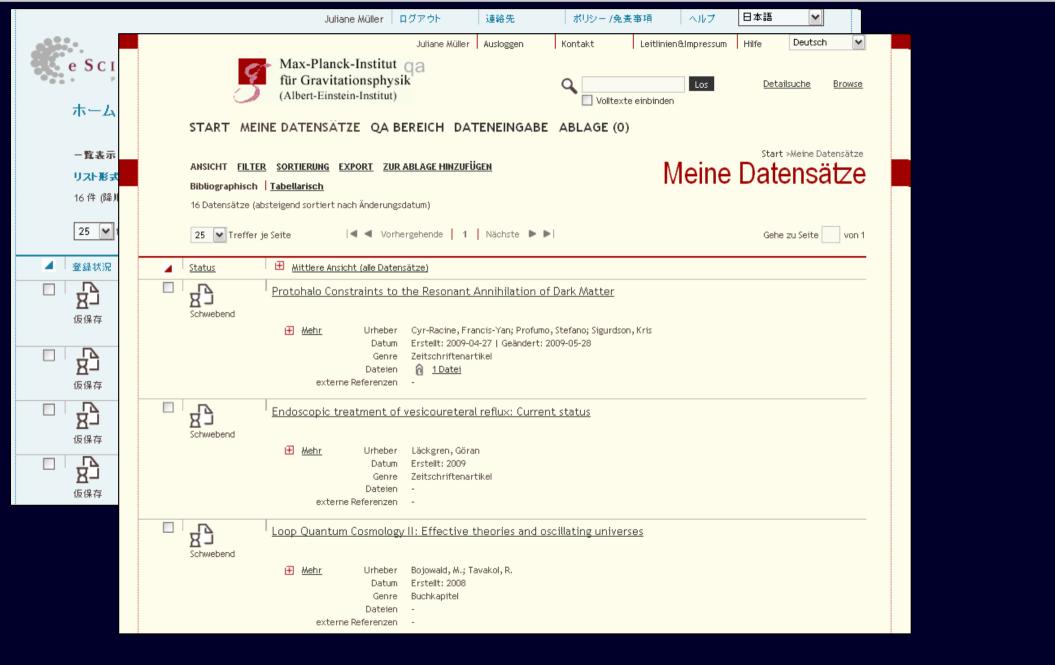
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PubMan Functionalities









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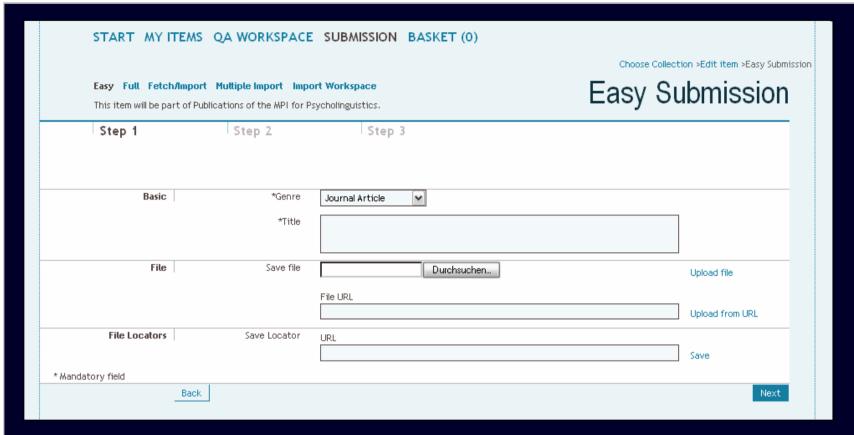
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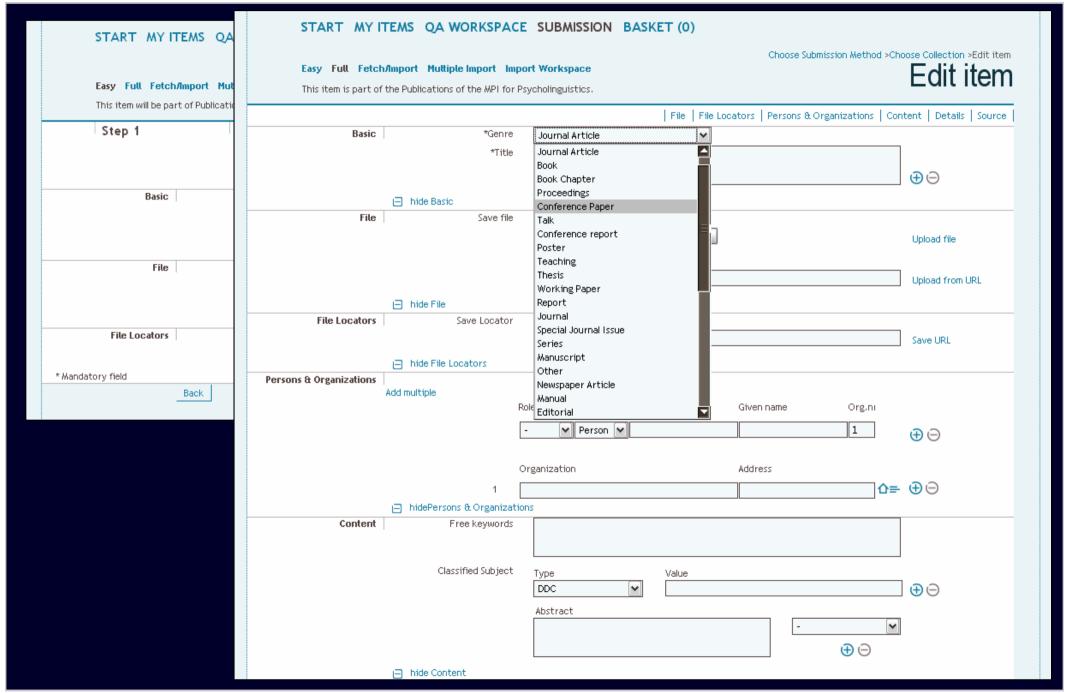
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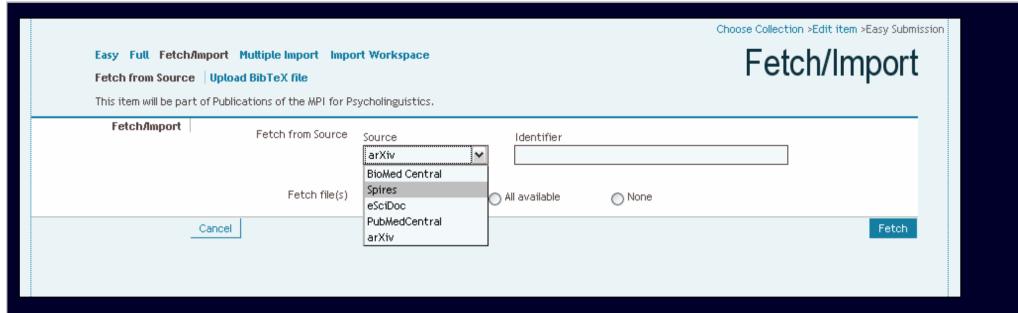




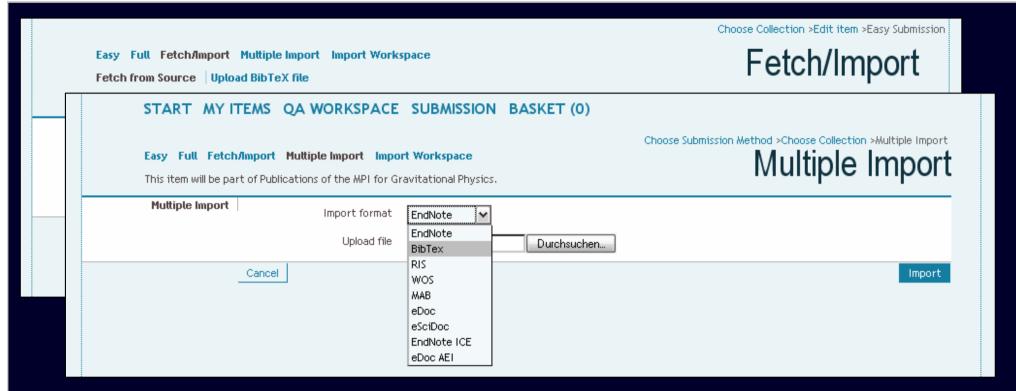












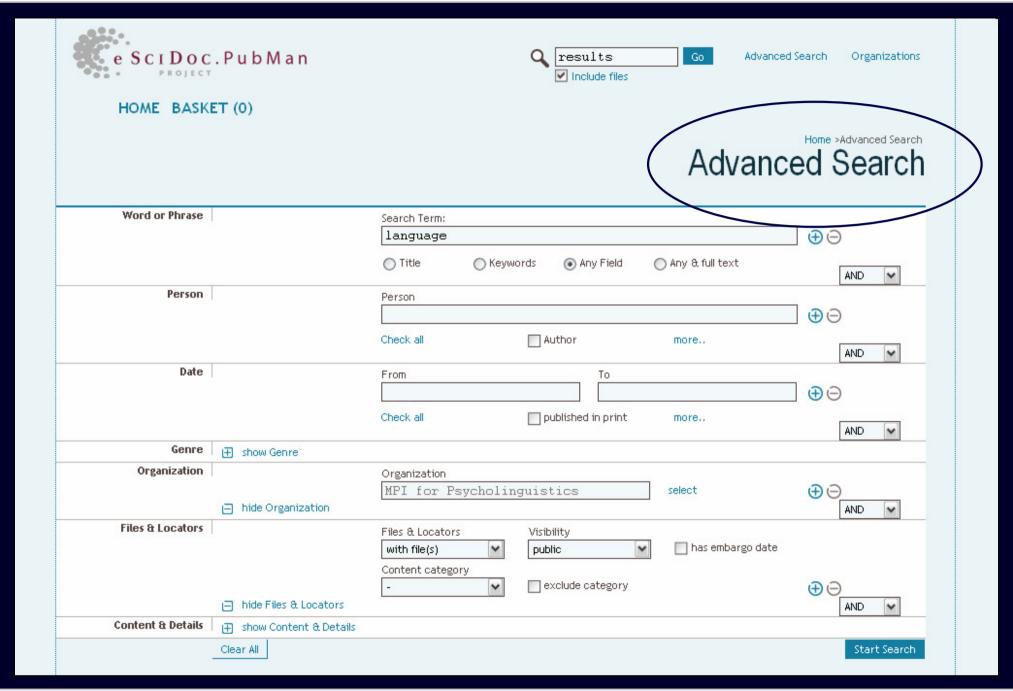


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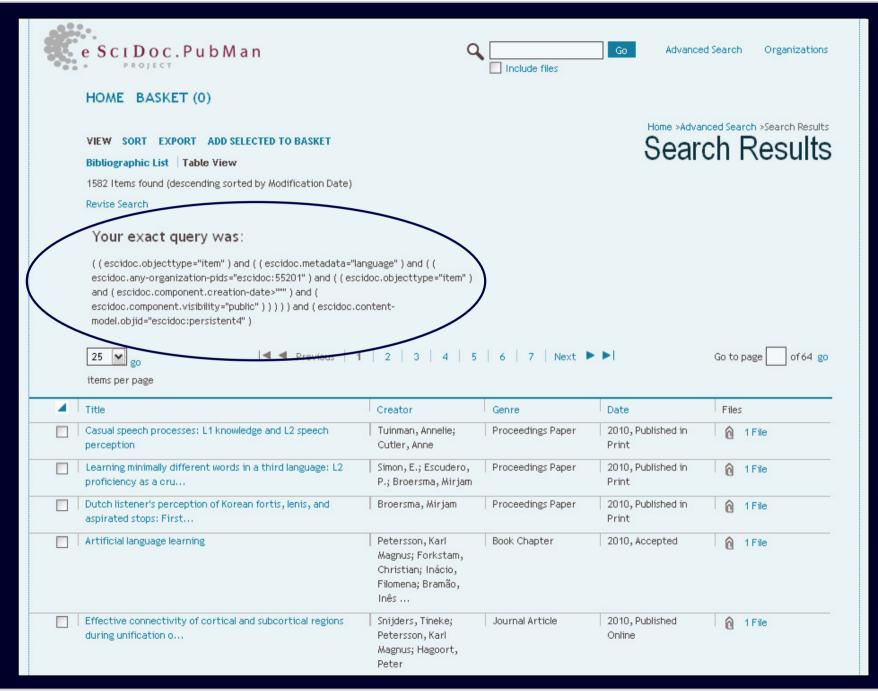




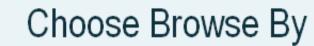


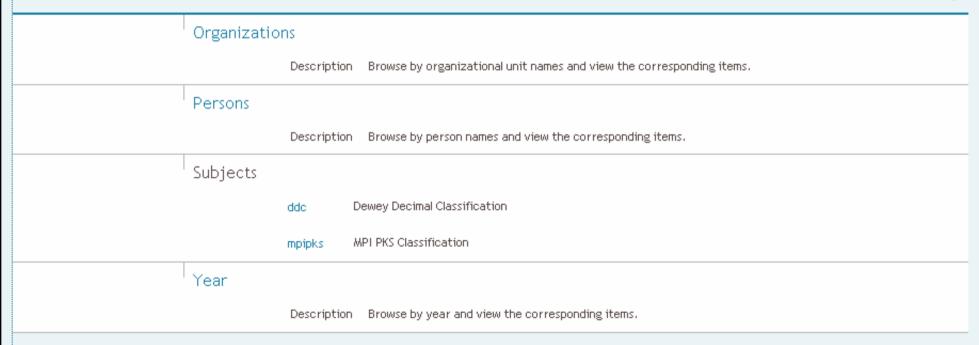




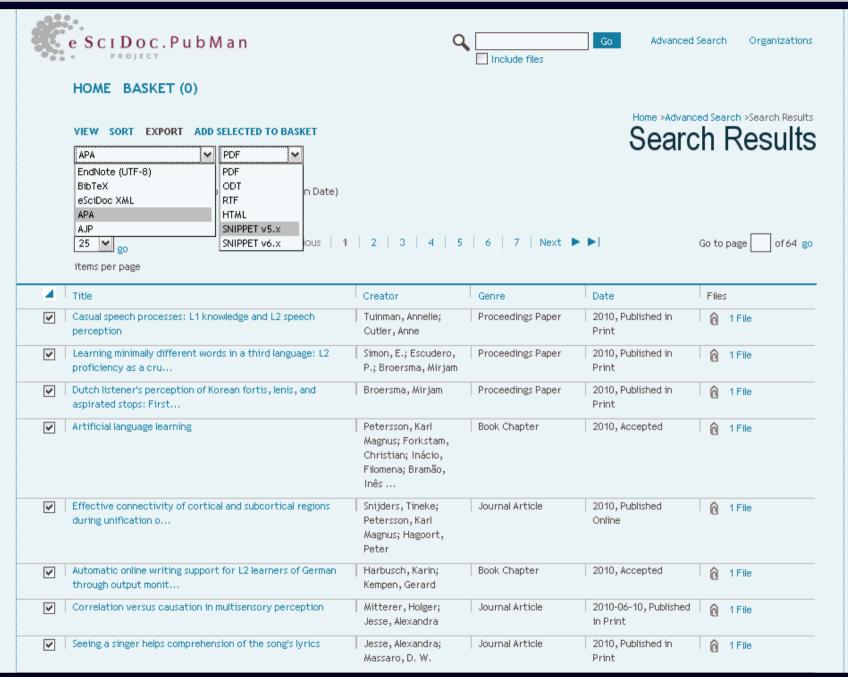








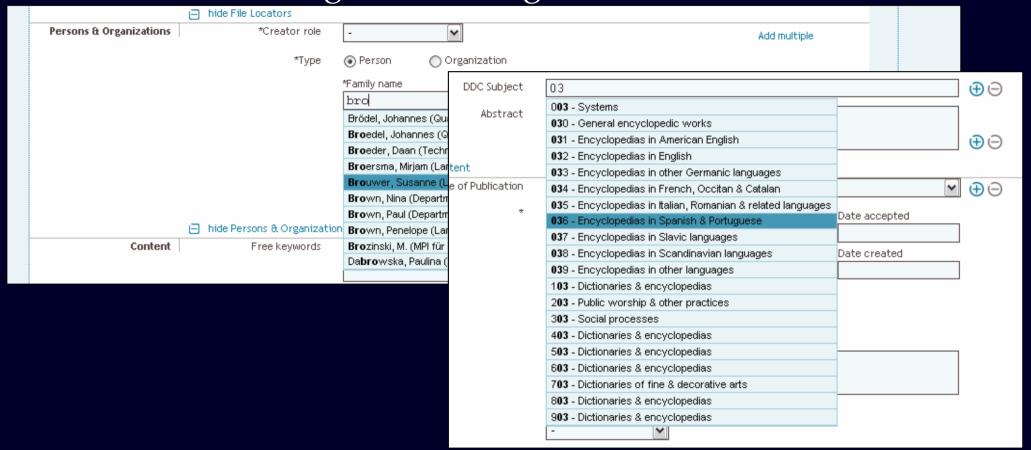




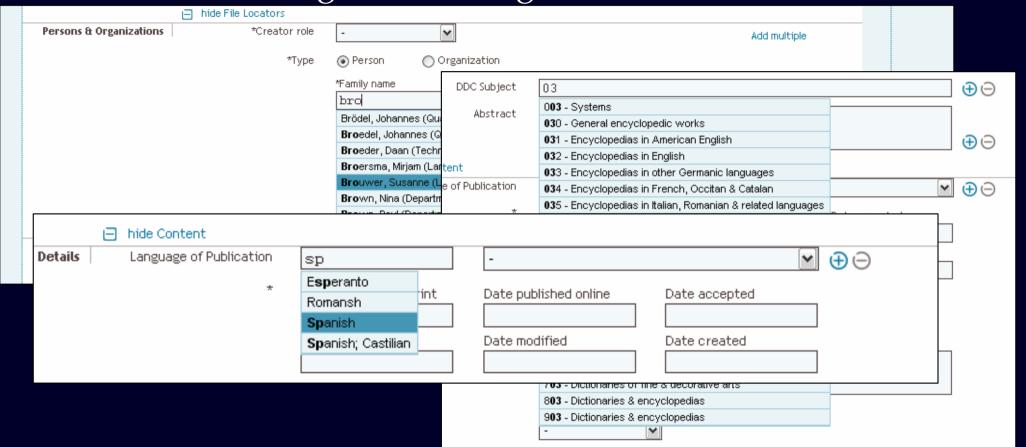


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PhD Todoroki, Shin-ichi

Optronic Materials Center, National Institute for Materials Science



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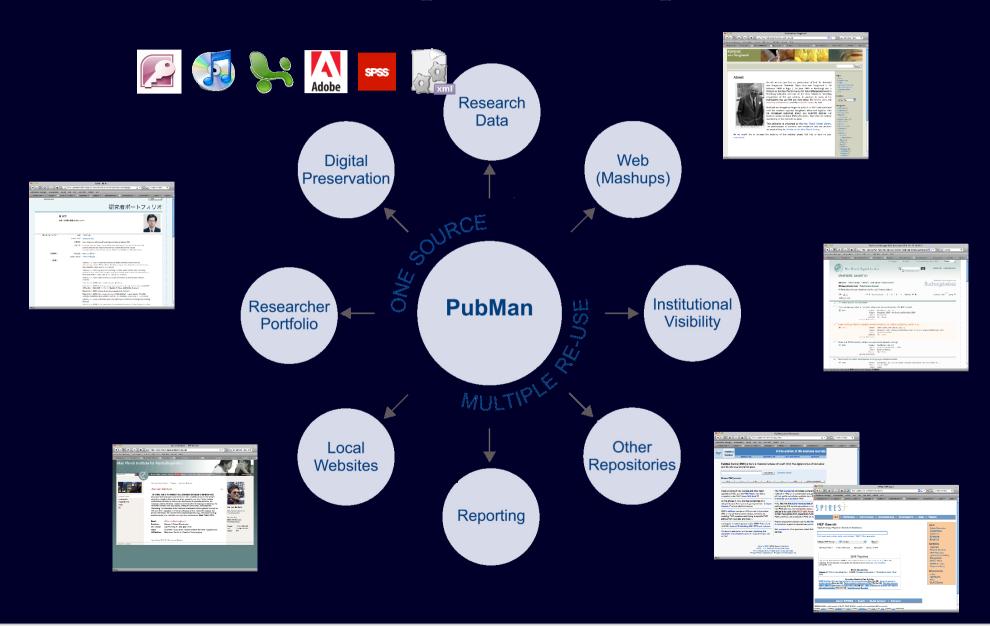
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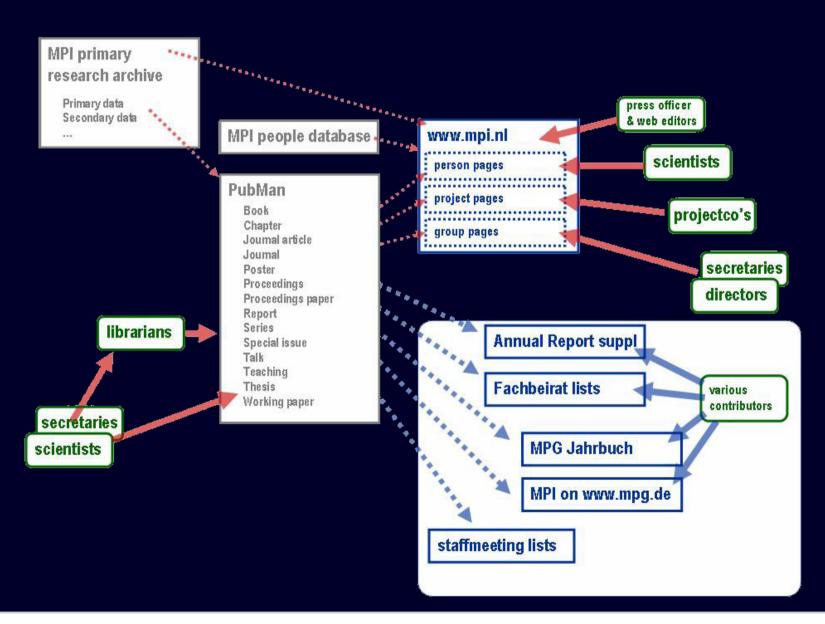


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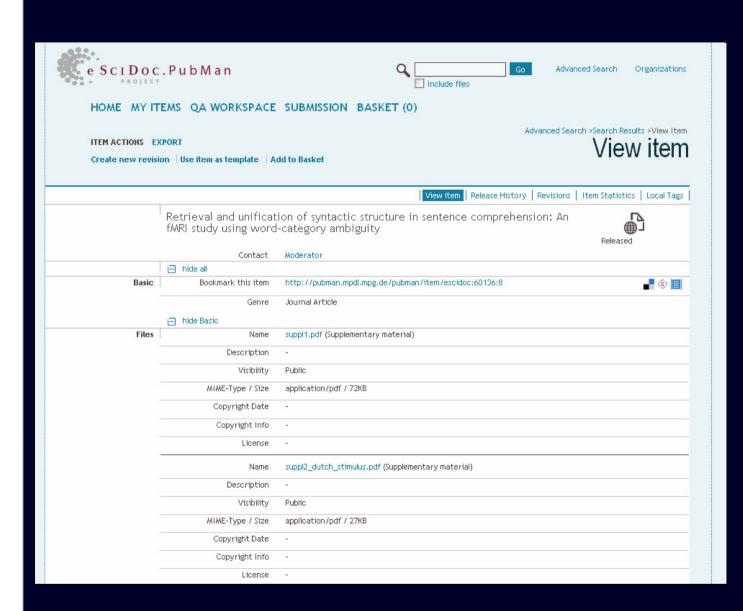




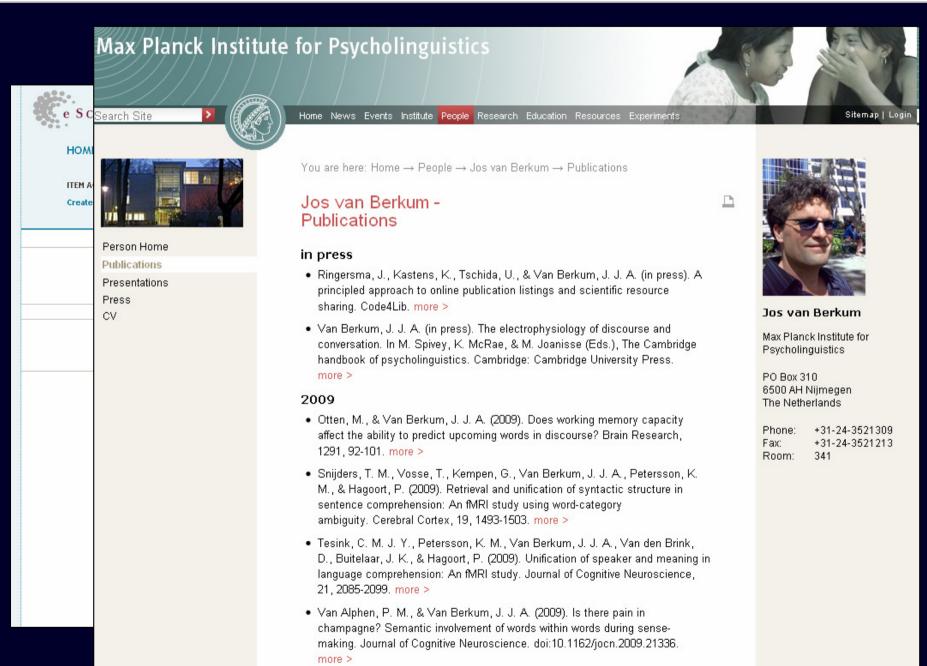
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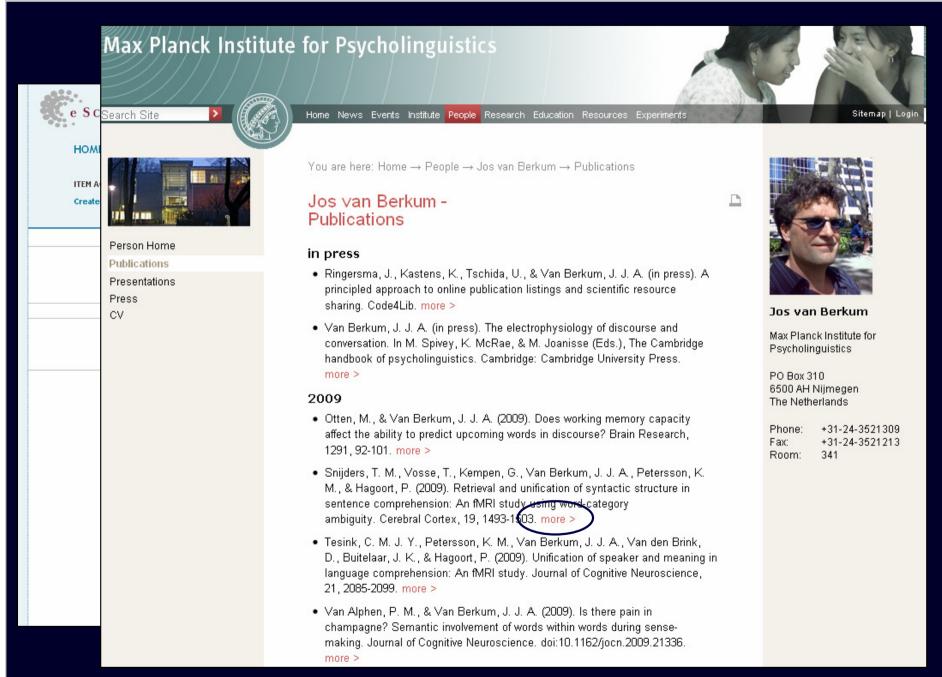


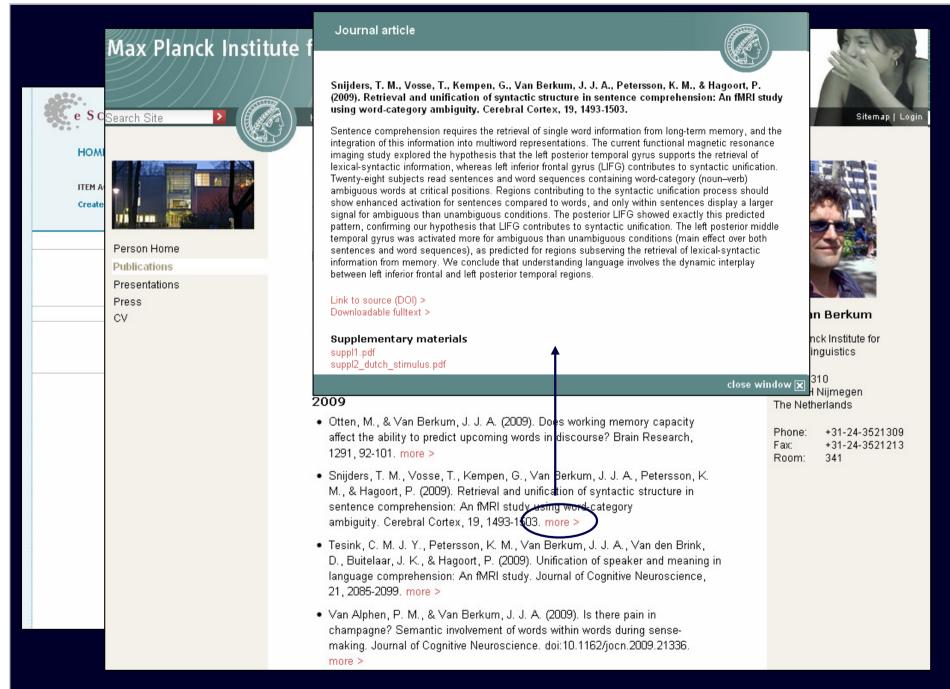


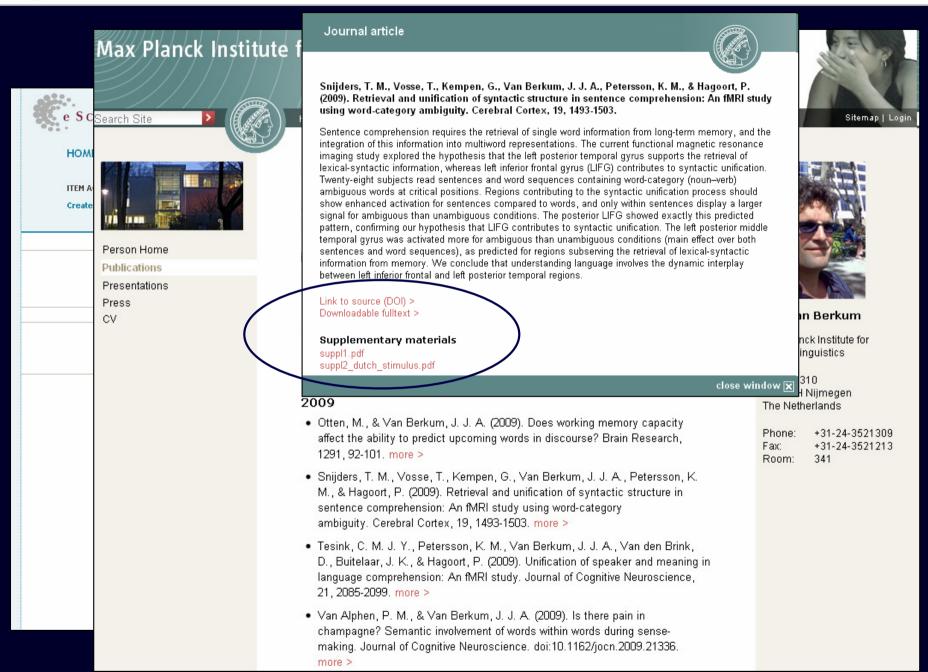












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Sentence comprehension requires the retrieval of single word information from long-term memory, and the integration of this information into multiword representations. The current functional magnetic resonance imaging study explored the hypothesis that the left posterior temporal gyrus supports the retrieval of lexical-syntactic information, whereas left inferior frontal gyrus (LIFG) contributes to syntactic unification. Twenty-eight subjects read sentences and word sequences containing word-category (noun werb) ambiguous words at critical positions. Regions contributing to the syntactic unification process should show enhanced activation for sentences compared to words, and only within sentences display a larger signal for ambiguous than unambiguous conditions. The posterior LIFG shows a exactly this predicted pattern, confirming our hypothesis that LIFG contributes to syntactic unification. The left posterior middle temporal gyrus was activated more for ambiguous than unambiguous conditions (main effect over both sentences and word sequences), as predicted for regions subserving the retrieval of lexical-syntactic information from memory. We conclude that understanding language involves the dynamic interplay between left inferior frontal and left posterior temporal regions.

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FEATURE ARTICLE

Retrieval and Unification of Syntactic Structure in Sentence Comprehension: an fMRI Study Using Word-Category Ambiguity

Tineke M. Snijders¹, Theo Vosse^{1,2}, Gerard Kempen^{2,3}, Jos J.A. Van Berkum^{1,3}, Karl Magnus Petersson^{1,3} and Peter Hagoort^{1,3}

¹EC. Donders Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging, 6500 HB Njimegen, the Netherlands. ²Cognitive Psychology Unit, Leiden University, 2311 EZ Leiden, the Netherlands and ²Max Hanck Institute for Bycholinguistics, 6525 XD Njimegen, the

Hagoort et al. 1999; Sag and Wasow 1999; Kempen and Harbasch 2002). Both memory and unification processes occur in parallel at the semantic (conceptual) and at the syntactic (structural) level (Jackendoff 2002). The current functional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) study focuses on the syntactic level. We aim to disentangle the syntactic resterioral and unification processes and beliefully their respective neural correlevate neurons.

Computational Model

Recently, in linguistic theories the separation between lexical
mean and treational rules of gamman is fading, Increasing
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every incoming word retrieves one or more lexical frames from the "mental lexicon" These lexical frames are elementary syntactic trees, specifying the possible structural environment of the particular input word. See Figure 1 for examples of lexical frames for a noun ("flights") and a verb ("flee"). This parsing account is "lexicalist" in the sense that all syntactic information associated with a lexical frame for the formation and the formation associated with a lexical frame for the formation and the formation associated with a lexical frame for the formation and the form

(Vosse and Kempen 2000: for a similar account, see Culicover

nd Jackendoff 2005).

Lexical frames that are retrieved from memory will enter the Unification Space in a sequential fashion, as new words arrive as input. Then, in Unification Space binding operations between lexical frames are performed, resulting in an incremental

lexical frames are performed, resulting in an incremental structural interpretation of the sentence. During the unification process lexical frames are listed, and agreement features (number, gentle, person, etc.) and word ofter customizate are unification links varies over time until one stable phread configuration results. As language is interactedly analyzons, often several different unification possibilities exist. In the Unification Space model, decicion smong alternative unification links occurs via lateral inhibition (Vosse and Kempen 2009, see Thompson-Schild 2005 on selection.)

mental levicon rather than being supplied by grams

Sentence comprehension requires the retrieval of single word information from long-term memory, and the integration of this information into multiword representations. The current functional internation and make most projected distant. The current fractional field good for temporal gyms appears the retireval of indicated the good for temporal gyms appears the retireval of indicated the good for temporal gyms appears the retireval of indicated grant (UTG) contributes to synthesize cardicions. To revery-qualit subjects and sentences and word sequences containing word-feedingsy's language and the synthesize cardicional good for the synthesize cardicional good for the grant gran nce imaging study explored the hypothesis that the

Keywords: integration, left inferior frontal gyrus, lemma retrieval, parsing, temporal lobe

rieval entails selecting the lexical represe

We hear and see thousands of words each day, and effortlessly interpret them in their context. To achieve this several intricate processes are engaged by the brain. Whatever model of language comprehension one adheres to, all make the general distinction between retrieval and integration processes. neutron of man Securing the each of representation of a Wools have been also been as the security of the security of the base been had down to long term memory, in what psycholou-gation usually call the "mental lexicon" (e.g., Levek 1952). This information includes a work of rem. is syntactic properties (e.g., word dats, proder), and the mentaling of a lexical from in signal control word from representations in the mental lexicon (access) and select the corresponding lexical representation (dorselves Wine) 1957). In this way the information associated with the word form in creative of however, what make a language contracts, with the variety combinations of words allowing for an infinite number of higher-level representations (son Bina-biolis 1855). This process of combining the retrieved single contracts, with the surgice combinations of words allowing for an infinite number of higher-level representations (son Bina-biolis 1855). This process of combining the retrieved angle called 'integration' or 'unification' (Marshen-Wilson 1987), called 'integration' or 'unification' (Marshen-Wilson 1987). from memory. Information we have learned about single words

and Jackendoff 2005).

Brain Regions

With the Unification Space Model as our theoretical frame-

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- Van Alphen, P. M., & Van Berkum, J. J. A. (2009). Is there pain in champagne? Semantic involvement of words within words during sensemaking, Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, doi:10.1162/jocn.2009.21336. more >

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Supplementary materials

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FEATURE ARTICLE

Retrieval and Unification of Syntactic Structure in Sentence Comprehension: an fMRI Study Using Word-Category

Tineke M. Snijders¹, Theo Vosse^{1,2}, Gerard Kempen^{2,3}, Jos J.A. Van Berkum^{1,3}, Karl Magnus Petersson^{1,3} and Peter Hagoort^{1,3} ¹EC. Donden Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging, 6500 HB Njimegen, the Netherlands, ²Cognitive Psychology Unit, Leiden University, 2311 EZ Leiden, the Netherlands and ²Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, 6525 XD Njimegen, the

Sentence comprehension requires the retrieval of single word information from long-term memory, and the integration of this information into multiword representations. The current functional untimation also multi-root implementations, the current fine broad-ing the property of the control of the control of the control of the property of the control of the control of techniques for information, whereas this inferior format gaves (UIG) contributes to synthetic anticlosis. Towers[pit] subjects and control on the control of nce imaging study explored the hypothesis that the

We hear and see thousands of words each day, and effortlessly interpret them in their context. To achieve this several intricate processes are engaged by the brain. Whatever model of language comprehension one adheres to, all make the general distinction between retrieval and integration processes. ieval entails selecting the lexical represhas been laid down in long-term memory, in what psycholin-guists usually call the "mental lexicon" (e.g., Levelt 1992). This information includes a word's form, its syntactic properties (e.g., word class, gender), and the meaning of a lexical item. In order to understand single words we have to map the input signal onto word form representations in the mental lexicon ignal onto word form representations in the mental lexicon access) and select the corresponding lexical representation Mareles Wilson 1987) in this way the information associated with the word form in retrained. However, what makes language useful and creative is that words occur in all sorts of different contexts, with the variety combinations of words allowing for ministing number of higher-level representations (row Hum-wild 1895). This process of combining the retrieved single-word information into higher-level representations, has been acled 'Integration' or 'unification' (Marken-Wilson 1987). Hagoort et al. 1999, Sag and Wasow 1999; Kempen and Harbasch 2002). Both memory and unification processes occur in parallel at the semantic (conceptual) and at the syntactic (structural) level (Jaskendolf 2002). The current functional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) study focuses on the syntactic level. We aim to discrazagle the syntactic retrieval and unification processes and before the syntactic retrieval and unification processes and shortly their respective neural correlation.

Computational Model

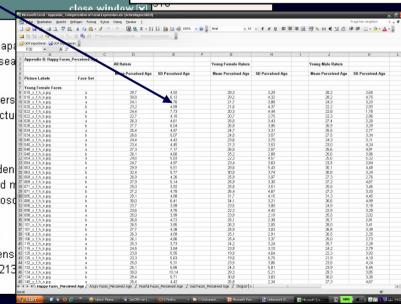
Recently, in linguistic thories the separation between lexical term and relational rules of genmum is foling, Increasing apport has been found for lexicaling pranting models (Machinal et al. 1994; Joshi and Schieber 1997; Judemold 2002). In the control of every incoming word retrieves one or more lexical frames from the "mental lexicon" These lexical frames are elementary syntactic trees, specifying the possible structural environment of the particular input word. See Figure 1 for examples of lexical frames for a noun ("flights") and a verb ("flee"). This passing account is "lexicalist" in the sense that all syntactic informations associated with a bevious formation. mental levicon rather than being supplied by gram (Vosse and Kempen 2000: for a similar account, see Culicover and lackendoff 2005).

Lexical frames that are retrieved from memory will enter the Unification Space in a sequential fashion, as new words arrive as input. Then, in Unification Space binding operations between lexical frames are performed, resulting in an incremental lexical frames are performed, resulting in an incremental structural interpretation of the sentence. During the unification process lexical frames are listed, and agreement features (number, gentle, person, etc.) and word ofter customizate are unification links varies over time until one stable phread configuration results. As language is interactedly analyzons, often several different unification possibilities exist. In the Unification Space model, decicion smong alternative unification links occurs via lateral inhibition (Vosse and Kempen 2009, see Thompson-Schild 2005 on selection.)

Brain Regions
With the Unification Space Model as our theoretical frame-

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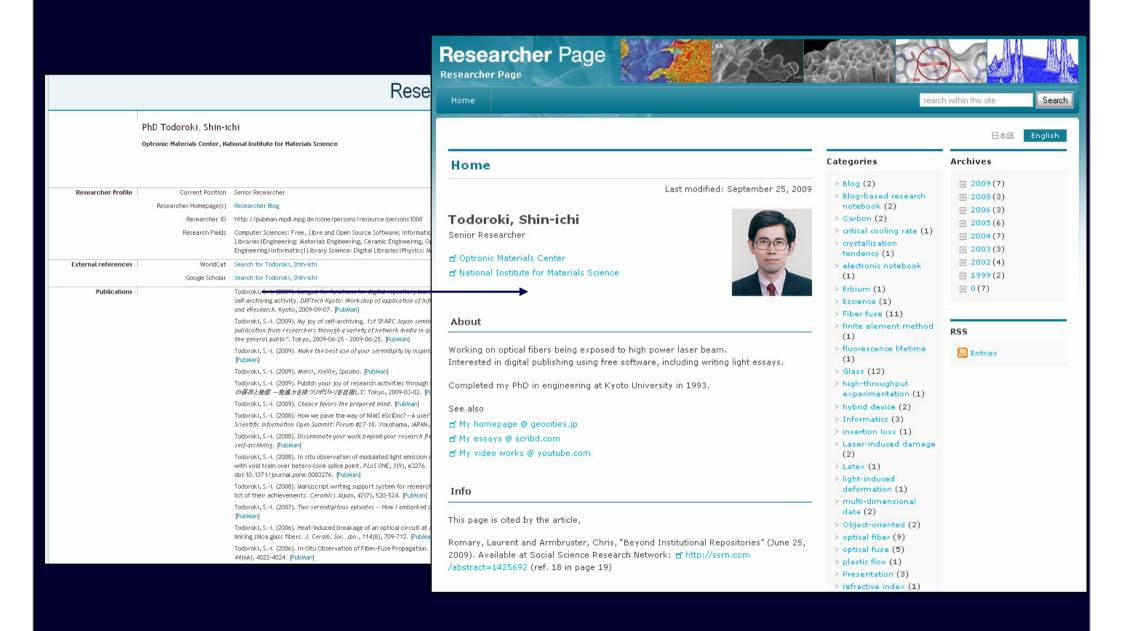




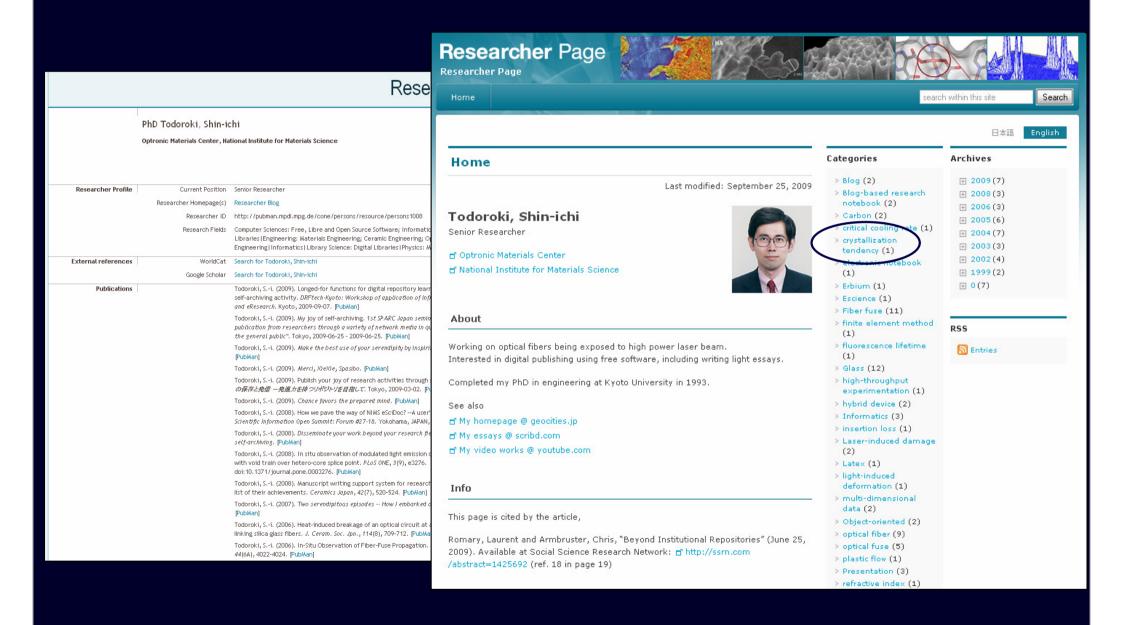
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Researcher Portfolio PhD Todoroki, Shin-ichi Optronic Materials Center, National Institute for Materials Science Researcher Profile Current Position Senior Researcher Researcher Homepage(s) Researcher Blog Researcher ID http://pubmap.mpdl.mpg.de/cone/persons/resource/persons1008 Research Fields Computer Sciences: Free, Libre and Open Source Software; Information Science; Digital Libraries | Engineering: Materials Engineering; Ceramic Engineering; Optical Engineering | Informatics | Library Science: Digital Libraries | Physics: Materials Science WorldCat Search for Todoroki, Ship-ichi External references Google Scholar Search for Todoroki, Shin-ichi Publications Todoroki, S.-i. (2009). Longed-for functions for digital repository learned from my self-archiving activity, DRFtech-Kyoto; Workshop of application of Infrastructure for eScience and eResearch, Kyoto, 2009-09-07. PubMan1 Todoroki, S.-i. (2009). My joy of self-archiving. 1st SPARC Japan seminar 2009: "Voluntary publication from researchers through a variety of network media in quest of dissemination to the general public". Tokyo, 2009-06-25 - 2009-06-25. [PubMan] Todoroki, S.-i. (2009). Make the best use of your serendipity by inspiring your audience. Todoroki, S.-i. (2009). Merci, XieXie, Spasibo. [PubMan] Todoroki, S.-i. (2009). Publish your joy of research activities through self-archiving. 研究成果 の保存と発信 - 発進力を持つリポジトリを目指して、Tokyo, 2009-03-02、[PubMan] Todoroki, S.-i. (2009). Chance favors the prepared mind. [PubMan] Todoroki, S.-i. (2008). How we pave the way of NIMS eSciDoc? -- A user's opinion. The 2008 Scientific Information Open Summit: Forum #27-18. Yokohama, JAPAN, 2008-11-27. [PubMan] Todoroki, S.-i. (2008). Disseminate your work beyond your research field through Todoroki, S.-i. (2008). In situ observation of modulated light emission of fiber fuse synchronized with void train over hetero-core splice point. PLoS ONE, 3(9), e3276. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0003276. [PubMan] Todoroki, S.-i. (2008). Manuscript writing support system for researchers based on hypertext list of their achievements. Ceramics Japan, 42(7), 520-524. [PubMan] Todoroki, S.-i. (2007). Two serendipitous episodes -- How I embarked on fiber fuse research. Todoroki, S.-i. (2006). Heat-induced breakage of an optical circuit at a TeO2 glass bridge linking silica glass fibers, J. Ceram. Soc. Jpn., 114(8), 709-712. PubManl Todoroki, S.-i. (2006). In-Situ Observation of Fiber-Fuse Propagation. Jpn. J. Appl. Phys., 44(6A), 4022-4024. [PubMan]

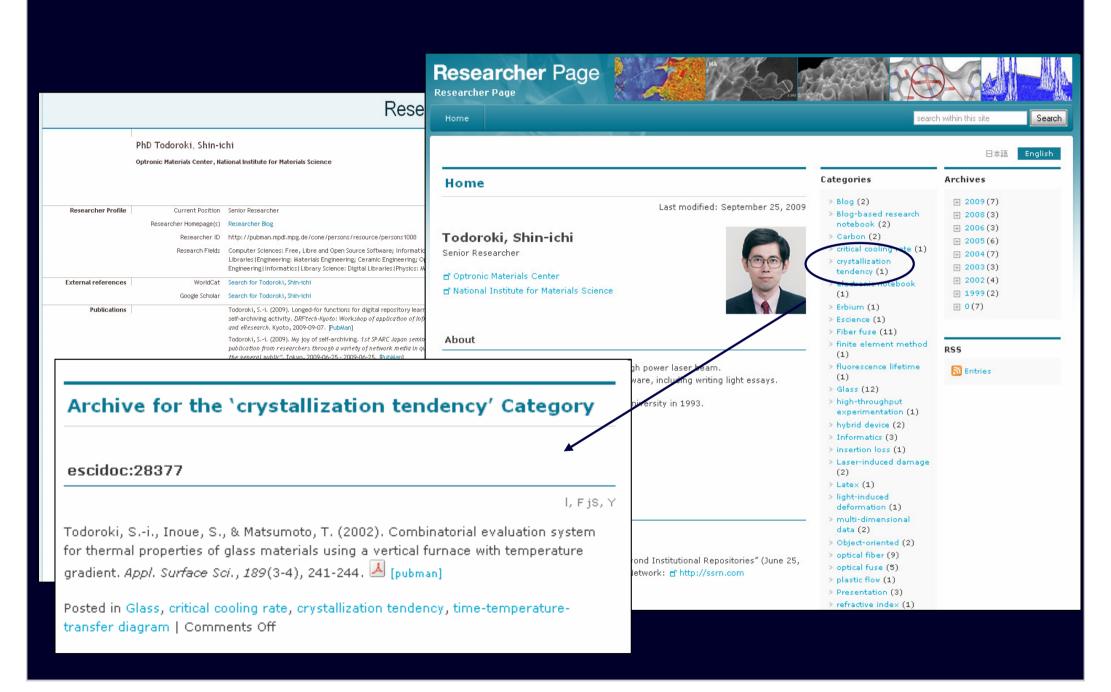




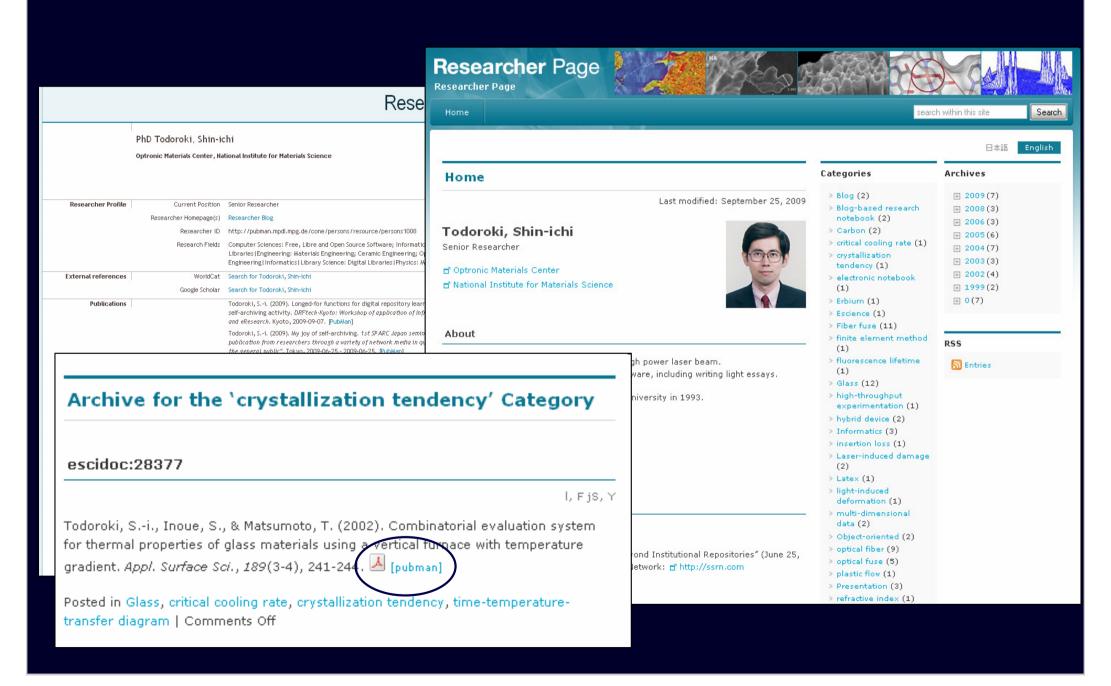




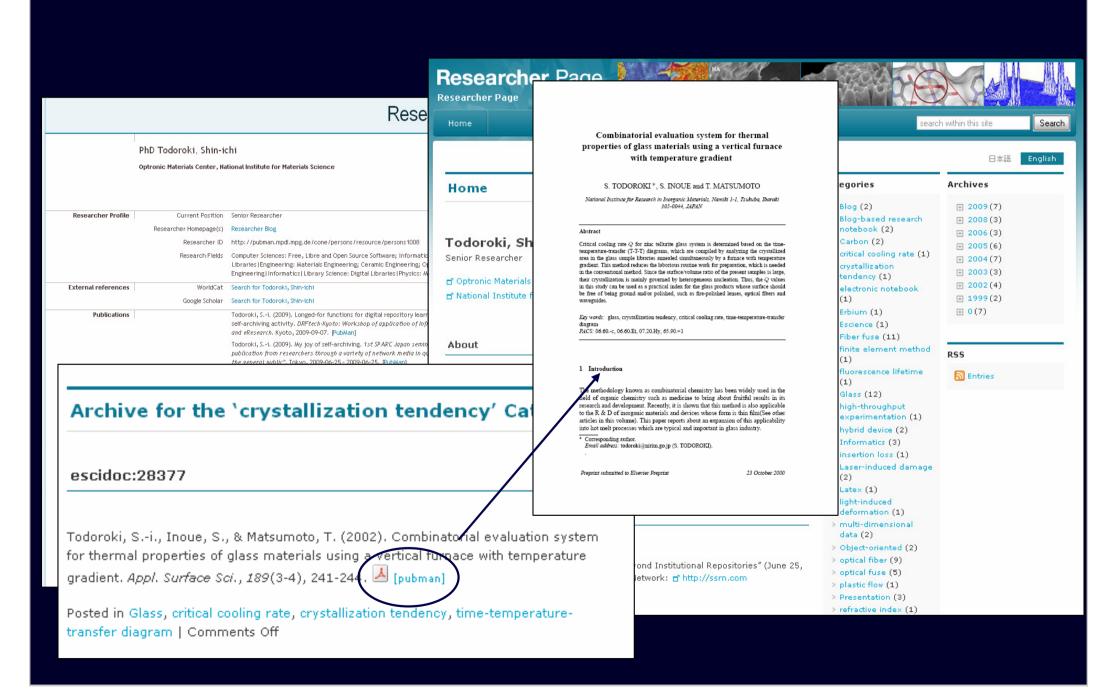




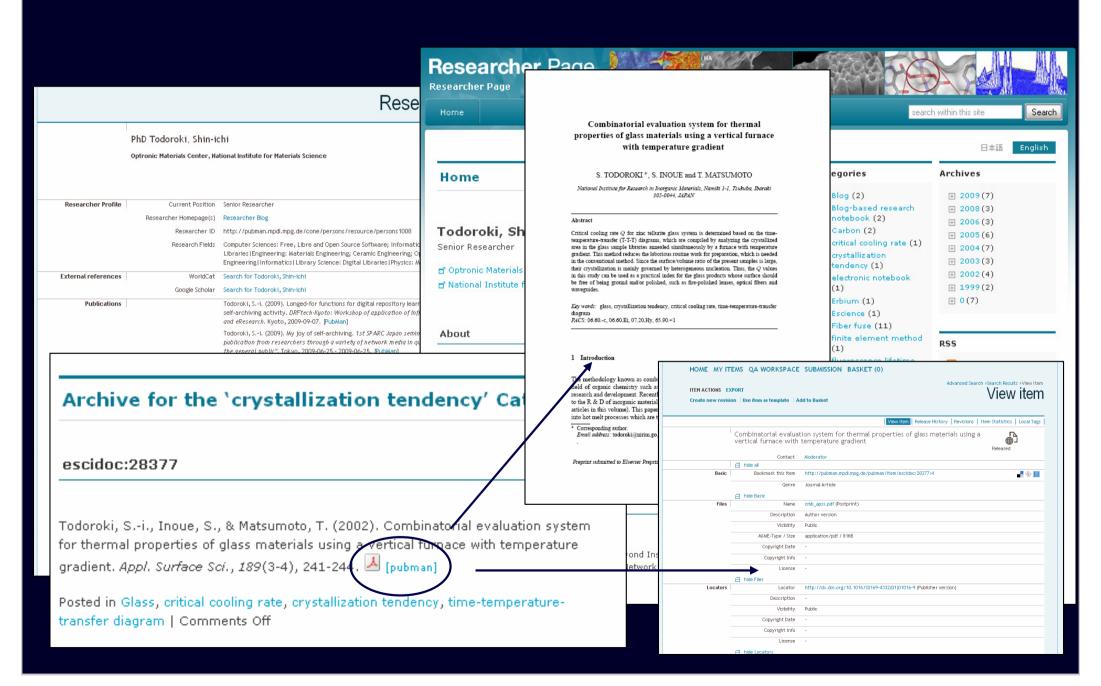








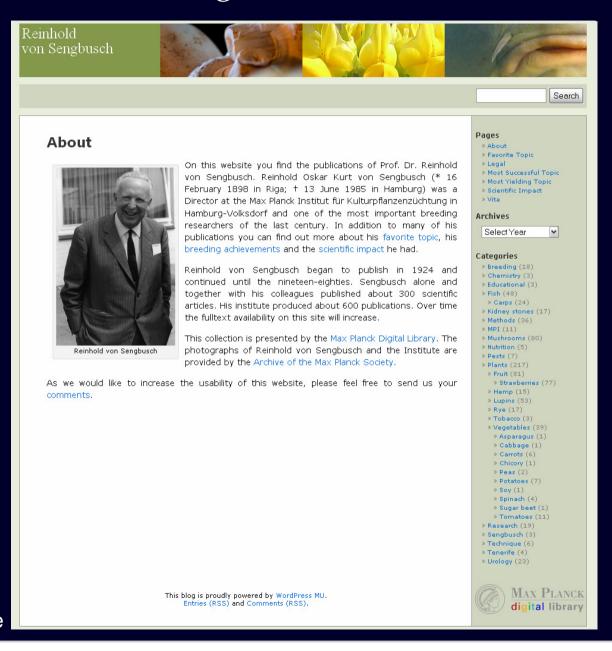






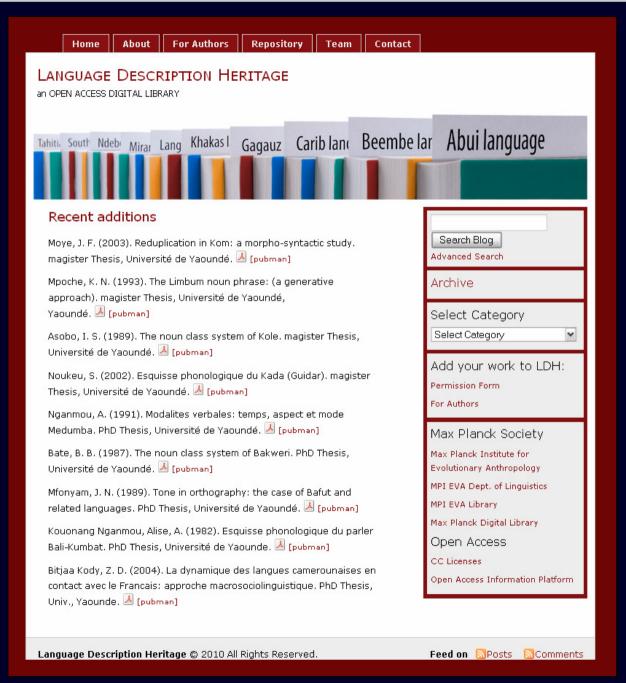
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- PubMan Portal at the MPDL MediaWiki CoLab: http://colab.mpdl.mpg.de/mediawiki/Portal:PubMan



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Questions?

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