cortex, 1–3 to the primary somatosensory cortex, and 4 to the primary motor cortex. The rest of the cerebral cortex contains association areas. AG, angular gyrus; B, Broca's area; CC, corpus callosum; CG, cingulate gyrus; DLPFC, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex; FEF, frontal eye fields (premotor cortex); FG, fusiform gyrus; IPL, inferior parietal lobule; ITG, inferior temporal gyrus; LG, lingual gyrus; MPFC, medial prefrontal cortex; MTG, middle temporal gyrus; OFC, orbitofrontal cortex; PHG, parahippocampal gyrus; PPC, posterior parietal cortex; PSC, peristriate cortex; SC, striate cortex; SMG, supramarginal gyrus; SPL, superior parietal lobule; STG, superior temporal gyrus; STS, superior temporal sulcus; TP, temporopolar cortex; W, Wernicke's area.

THE LEFT PERISYLVIAN NETWORK FOR LANGUAGE AND APHASIAS

The production and comprehension of words and sentences is dependent on the integrity of a distributed network located along the perisylvian region of the language-dominant (usually left) hemisphere. One hub, situated in the inferior frontal gyrus, is known as *Broca's area*. Damage to this region impairs fluency of verbal output and the grammatical structure of sentences. The location of a second hub, critical for language comprehension, is less clearly settled. Accounts of patients with focal cerebrovascular lesions identified *Wernicke's area*, located at the parietotemporal junction, as a critical hub for word and sentence comprehension. Occlusive or embolic strokes involving this area interfere with the ability to understand spoken or written language as well as the ability to express thoughts through meaningful words and statements. However, investigations of patients with the neurodegenerative syndrome of primary progressive aphasia (PPA) have shown that sentence comprehension is a widely distributed faculty jointly subserved by Broca's and Wernicke's areas, and that the areas critical for word comprehension are more closely associated with the anterior temporal lobe than with Wernicke's area. All components of the language network are interconnected with each other and with surrounding parts of the frontal, parietal, and temporal lobes. Damage to this network gives rise to language impairments known as aphasia. Aphasia should be diagnosed only when there are deficits in the formal aspects of language, such as word finding, word