

Creating and exploiting multimodal annotated corpora

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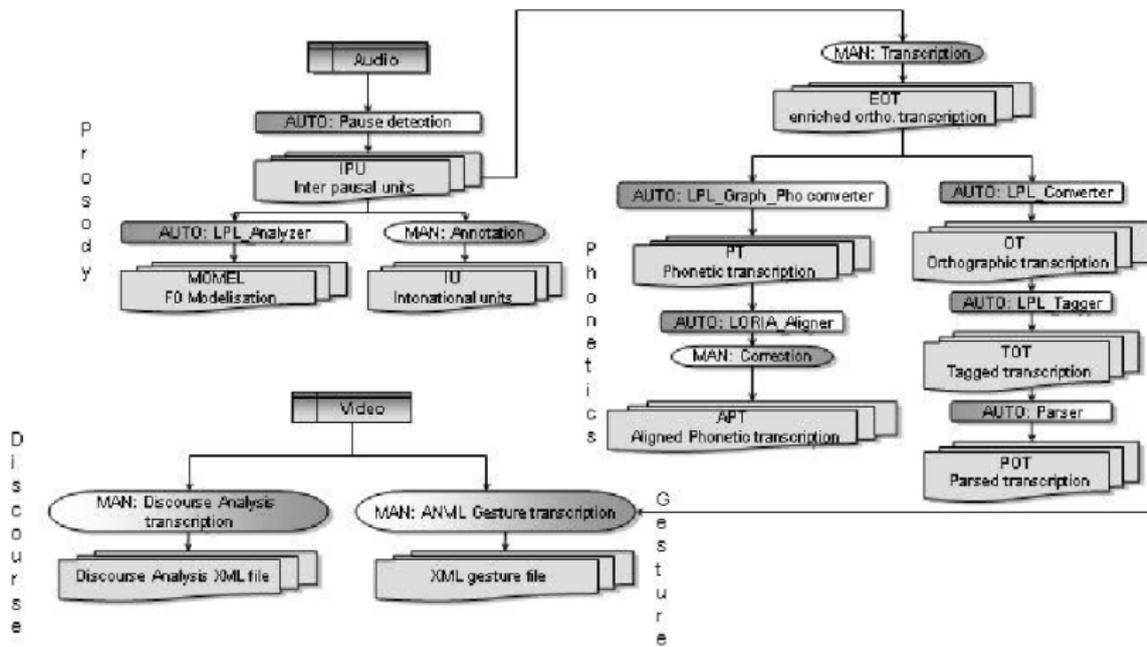
LREC 2008

- Multimodality
 - Information comes from different sources
 - Modalities interaction
 - Each source is partial, incomplete
 - They have to be synchronized
- Multimodal annotation
 - Goals
 - Usually focus on gesture description
 - Mainly in the perspective of communication
 - Conventions and schemes
 - Tools (Praat, Anvil, Elan, etc.)
- Our project
 - Linguistic description
 - Study of interaction: annotation of all domains
 - Unrestricted data (natural situations)

- The project
 - The CID corpus
 - The annotation process
- Results
 - Backchannels
 - Reinforcing gestures
- Perspectives

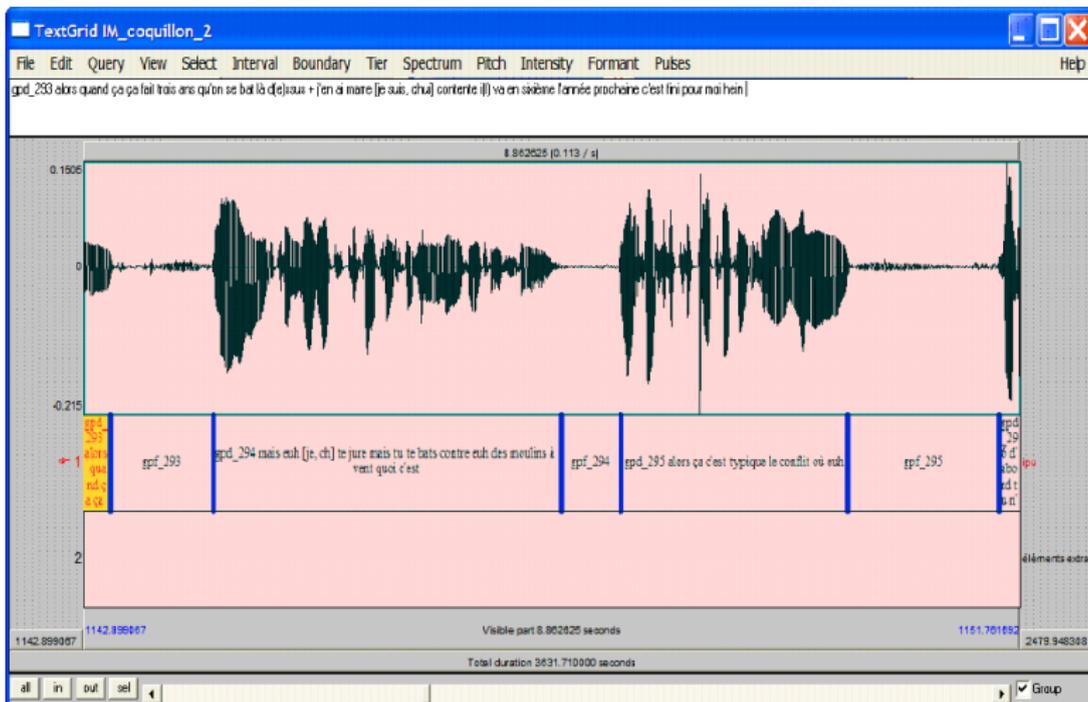
- *Corpus of Interactional Data*: 8 dialogs, 1 hour each ([Bertrand & al 07])
- Transcribed (orthographic, phonetic)
- Aligned
- Annotated
 - Prosody (intonation, units, contours, etc.)
 - Morphosyntax, syntax,
 - Discourse (markers, speech turns, etc.)
 - Gestures

The annotation architecture



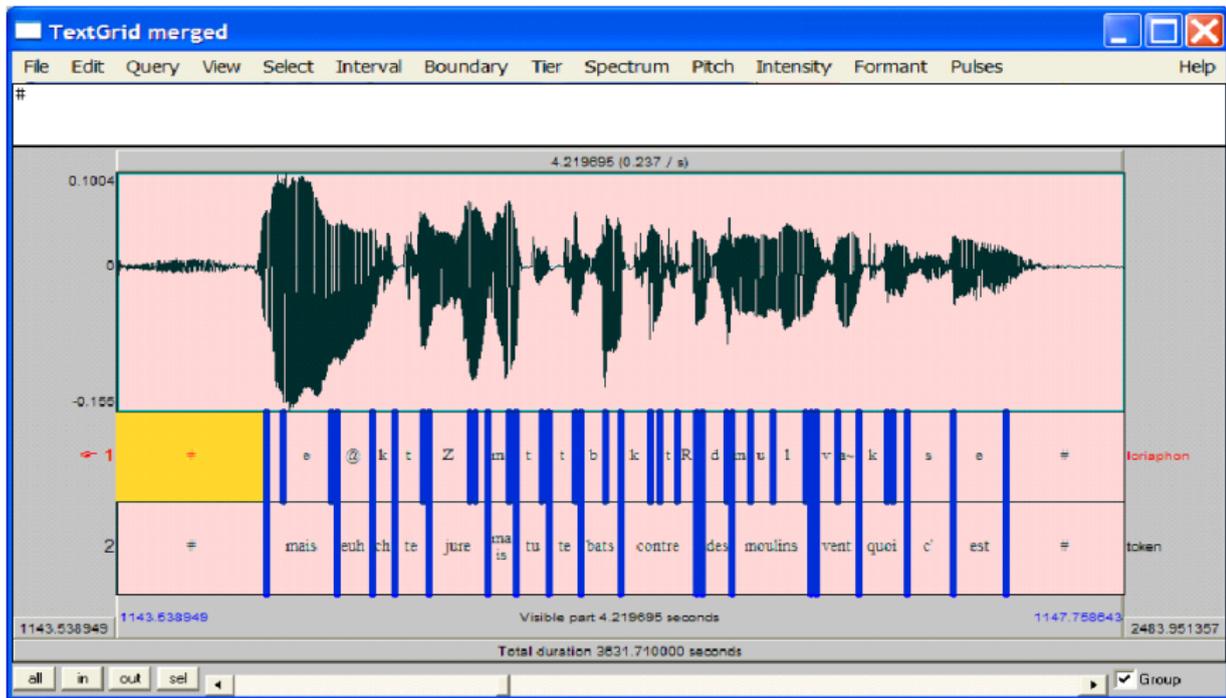
Signal segmentation

- Interpausal units segmentation (IPUs)
- Syntactic units detection (pattern method)



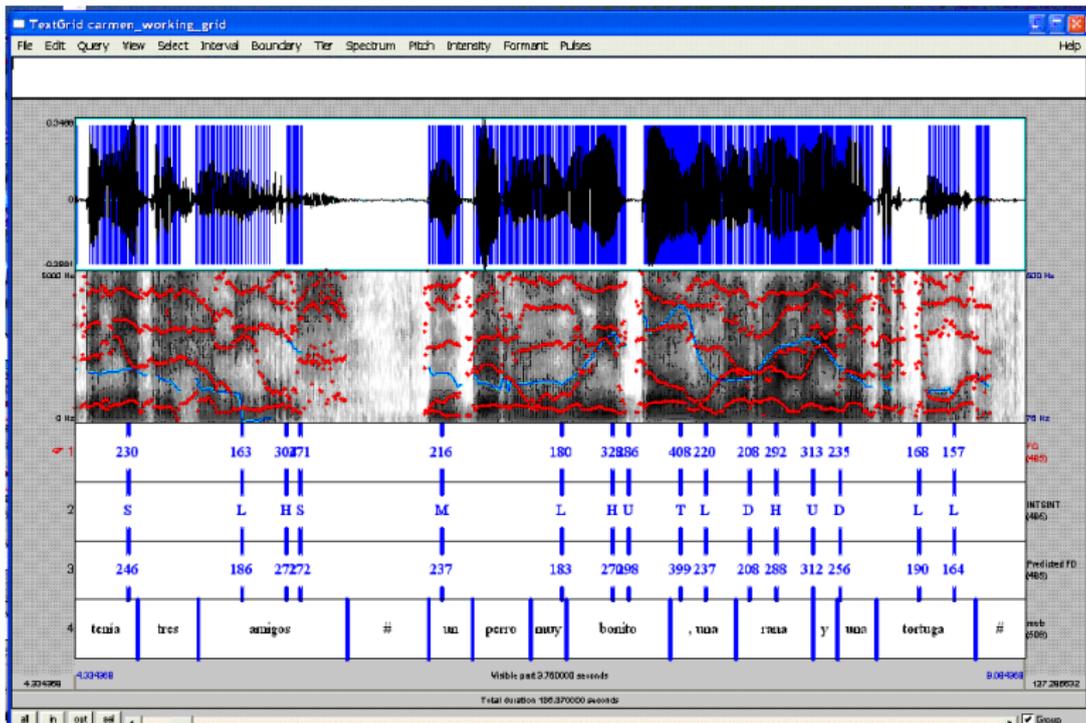
- Precise transcription convention
- Transcription by 2 experts
- Enriched orthographic transcription (EOT), needed for different phenomena annotation and alignment (elisions, schwa, etc.)
- Generation of 2 transcription versions
 - Orthographic (for the NLP module)
 - Phonetic (for speech analysis)

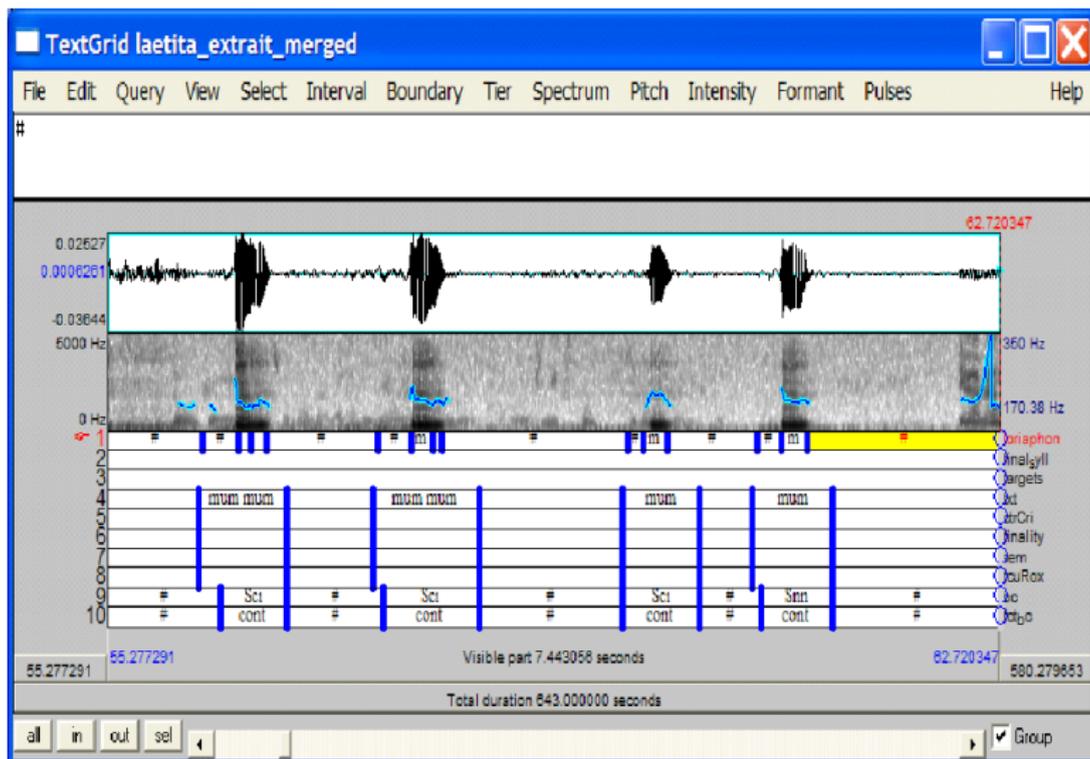
Alignment



- Identifying the phoneme suite
 - Tokenisation
 - Grapheme-phoneme conversion
- Alignment tool
 - Input: list of phonemes + audio signal
 - Temporal localization of the phonemes in the signal
- Manual correction
 - Wrong boundaries
 - Overgeneration (false units)
- Tokens and phonemes are primary levels, used for anchoring other levels

Intonation: INTSINT



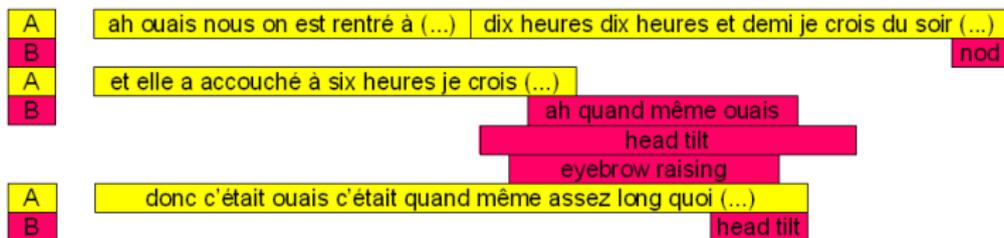


Summary of the tools

- Fully automatic
 - IPU segmentation
 - Phoneme alignment
 - Intonation
 - POS tagging
- Semi-automatic
 - Intonational units
 - Shallow parsing (still needs a segmentation tool)
- Manual
 - Transcription (we are experimenting speech recognition as helping tool)
 - Other annotations
- Tools and resources available from the CRDO
(<http://crdo.fr/>)

First study: Backchannels

- Backchannels: minimal signal produced by the hearer. Vocal and gestural BCs (head movements, smiles and laughter, eyebrow movements, etc.), they have different functions
- *Example:*



[A] oh yeah we were admitted at 10, 10.30 I think pm

[A] and she had the baby at 6 I think

[B] [oh yeah right?]

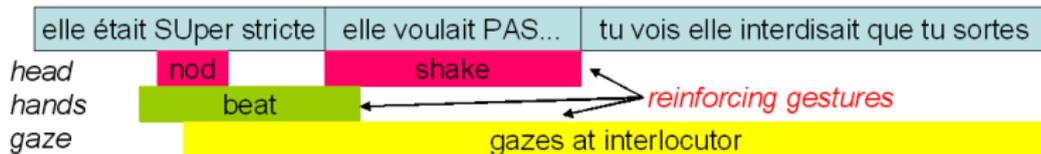
[A] so it was yeah it was quite long indeed

- **Question:** Do vocal and gestural BCs behave similarly? In what prosodic and morphological contexts do they appear?

- Vocal and gestural BCs show similar behavior but gestural BCs appear later than vocal ones
- Morphological and discursive context
 - After nouns, verbs and adverbs (words with semantic function)
 - Not after connectors (linking words between conversational units)
- Prosodic context
 - Gestural BCs: after accentual phrases (APs) and intonational phrases (IPs)
 - Vocal BCs: after IPs
 - Encouraged by specific contours (esp. rising), speakers gaze
- *Conclusion*: BCs occur at the end of some units, but not with possible turn change. They also play a role in the elaboration of discourse.

Second study: Reinforcing gestures

- Reinforcing gestures: eyebrow movements, gaze direction, head movements, highlighting discourse elements
- *Example:*



she [the teacher] was super strict she didn't want... you see she forbade us to leave the room [during lessons]

- **Questions:** What do gestures reinforce? Are they equivalent to known focalization phenomena?

Reinforcing gestures: results

- No correlation with prosodic focalization, no gesture is associated with specific stress or contour
- Correlation with adverbs and connectors at the beginning of speech turns
- Correlation for metaphoric, no correlation for eyebrow movements
- *Conclusion*
 - Reinforcing gestures do not serve to express focus
 - Their role is more discursive than expressive

- CID: large corpus, richly annotated
- Interest of multimodal annotated corpora
 - Study of natural language, in context
 - Study of interaction
- Problems
 - Standardisation: coding schemes
 - Synchronization of the different domains (+/- temporal)
 - Interfacing the different tools
- Perspectives
 - Information structure study
 - Description in terms of constructions (CxG)
 - Multimodal interaction for virtual reality