

Tools and Methods for Multimodal Annotation: the OTIM Project

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CNRS & Université de Provence

Programme

Monday, May 23rd

9h15-9h45	General presentation <i>Philippe Blache</i>
9h45-10h30	Primary data : Transcription, Alignment, Methodology <i>Robert Espesser, Brigitte Bigi</i>
11h-11h45	Automatic annotations: tools, results <i>Stéphane Rauzy et Daniel Hirst</i>
11h45-12h30	Manual annotations: overview <i>Roxane Bertrand, Béatrice Priego-Valverde</i>
13h45-14h45	Manual annotations: Disfluencies, Discourse, Gestures <i>Laurent Prévot, Ning Tan, Gaëlle Ferré, Marion Tellier</i>
14h45-15h15	Illustration: Backchannels, Reinforcing gestures Gaëlle Ferré, Roxane Bertrand
15h15-16h	Coding scheme and XML <i>Philippe Blache, Julien Seinturier</i>
16h15-17h	Querying multiple documents <i>Elisabeth Murisasco, Emmanuel Bruno, Julien Seinturier</i>

Programme

Tuesday, May 24th

9h30-10h15

Harry Bunt, Tilburg University

ISO/DIT dialogue annotation and its semantics

10h15-11h

Nancy Ide, Vassar College

The Open American National Corpus :
An Interoperable, Open Collaborative Annotation Project

11h30-12h15

Christopher Cieri, UPenn, LDC

Language Resources for ? Linguists??
Adapting Corpora and Methods for Interdisciplinary Research

14h-14h45

Michael Kipp, DFKI Saarbruecken

Sign language coding, 3D behavior data and ANVIL

14h45-15h30

Nick Campbell, Trinity College Dublin

Some Corpora Illustrating our Approach to the Collection
of Unstructured Social Speech (and ways to describe it)

16h00-16h45

Jonathan Ginzburg, Paris 7

Integrating multimodal interaction into learning in dialogue

16h45-18h

Daniel Hirst, LPL

Do we need explicit models of prosodic form to interpret spoken data?

- 1 The OTIM Project: general overview
- 2 Multimodal annotations: a life-size experiment
- 3 The formal background

Part I

The OTIM Project: General Overview

- Multimodal annotation
 - Different modalities
 - Different domains: phonetics, prosody, syntax, pragmatics, etc.
- Goals
 - Description of modalities and their interaction
 - Analysis of natural communication
- Questions
 - Generality: annotation reusability
 - Representation, encoding
 - Alignment vs. synchronization
 - Diversity of annotation tools and formats
 - Data manipulation, querying
- Method
 - Rich annotation for each domain
 - Stand-off, independent annotations
 - Homogeneous representation

- **Switchboard in NXT project**
 - 642 conversations, 830,000 words.
 - *Syntax, turns, disfluency, information status, coreference, phonemes, syllables, prosodic phrases, breaks, accents*
- **LUNA** (Spoken Language Understanding in Multilingual Communication Systems)
 - 8100 human-machine dialogues and 1000 human-human dialogues in Polish, Italian and French.
 - *Turns, POS, chunks, dialogue acts, reference*
- **SAMMIE** (Saarbrücken Multimodal MP3 Player Interaction Experiment)
 - Multimodal dialogue system, human-machine multimodal interaction (Wizard of Oz)
 - *Transcription, turns, clauses, discourse entities, dialogue acts*

- **AMI** (Augmented Multi-party Interaction)
 - 100h meeting, full manual transcription
 - *Dialogue acts, focus of attention, movement (hand, head, leg), named entities, topic segmentation*
- **The ITC Corpus**
 - 11 groups of 4 people (25 minutes each). Task: decision making scenario
 - *No transcription, functional role, socio emotional, speech activity, body activity*
- **The ATR Corpus**
 - 10 meetings, 1 hour each
 - *No transcription, speech activity, body movements, activity type*

Part II

Multimodal Annotation: a Life-size Experiment

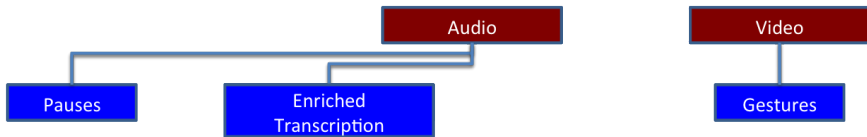
A life-size experiment: CID (Corpus of Interactional Data)

- 8 dialogs, 1 hour each (4 male/male; 4 female/female)
- Task: *tell something unusual which happened to you*
tell about professional conflicts you may have met
- Setting
 - Anechoic room
 - 1 camcorder / 2 microphones
- Annotations (aligned on the signal)
 - Phonetic and orthographic transcription
 - Prosody (units, intonation, contours)
 - Morphosyntax, syntax
 - Discourse (markers, turns, etc.)
 - Gestures

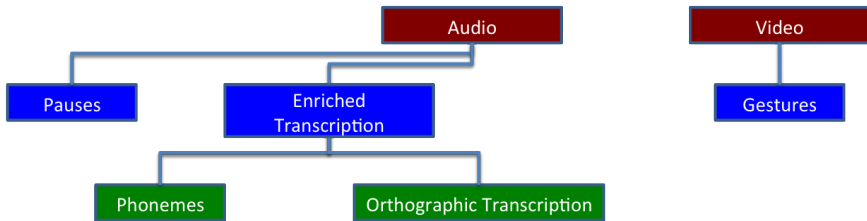
Illustration

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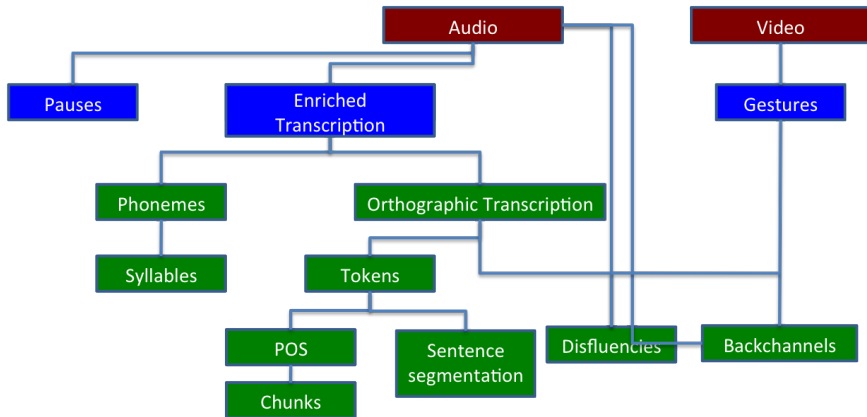
The Annotation Architecture



The Annotation Architecture



The Annotation Architecture



1 Primary Data Preparation

- Transcription: Enriched Transcription Convention <<< OTIM
- Generation of orthographic and phonetic transcriptions
- Aligning transcriptions with the signal <<< OTIM

2 Automatic Annotation

- Syllabification <<< OTIM
- Intonation
- Sentence segmentation <<< OTIM
- POS-tagger
- Chunker

3 Manual Annotation <<< OTIM

- Gestures: hands, head, arms
- Prosody: phrasing, contours, intonation
- Disfluences
- Discourse: turns, backchannels, reported speech, information structure
- Syntax: detachments

4 Formal representation, data

- Abstract schema: Typed Feature Structures <<< OTIM
- Generation of the XML schema <<< OTIM
- Formatting data
- Querying

① Backchannels <<< OTIM

- Vocal and gestural
- Description in terms of prosody, discourse, morpho-syntax

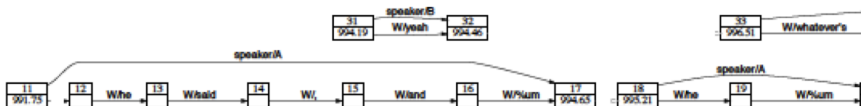
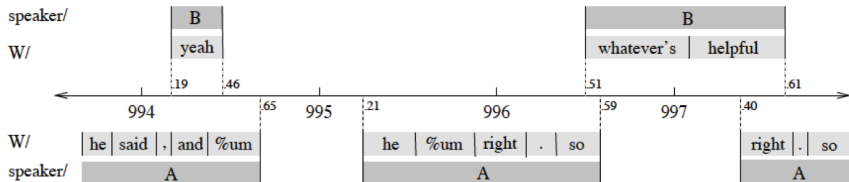
② Detachments <<< OTIM

- Dislocation, cleft, topicalization
- Annotation of the detachment type, the category, the function, the anaphor

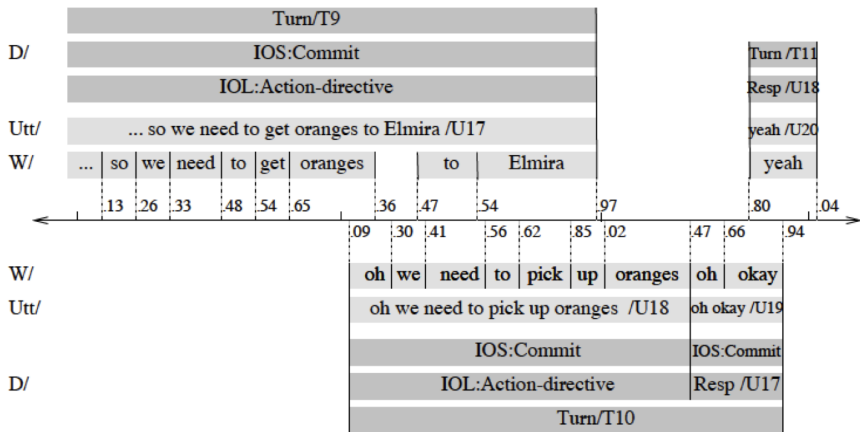
Part III

The Formal Background

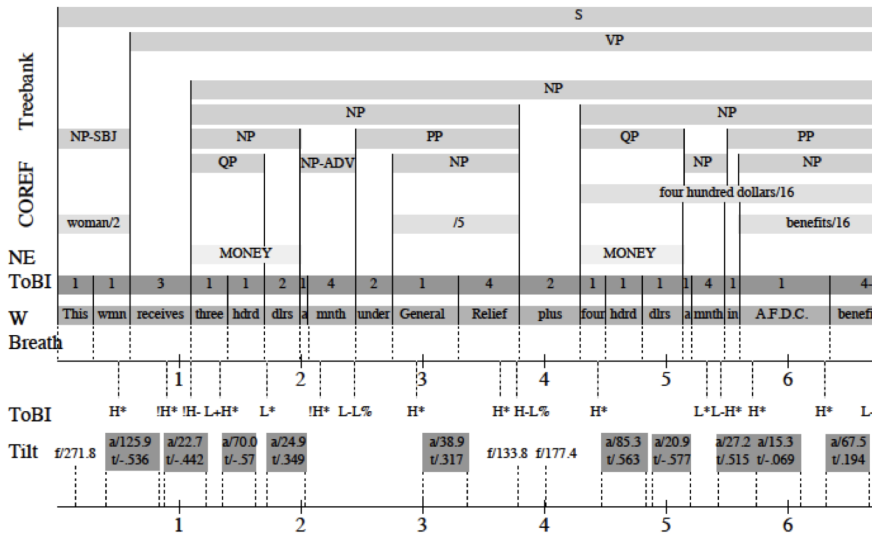
Annotation Graphs



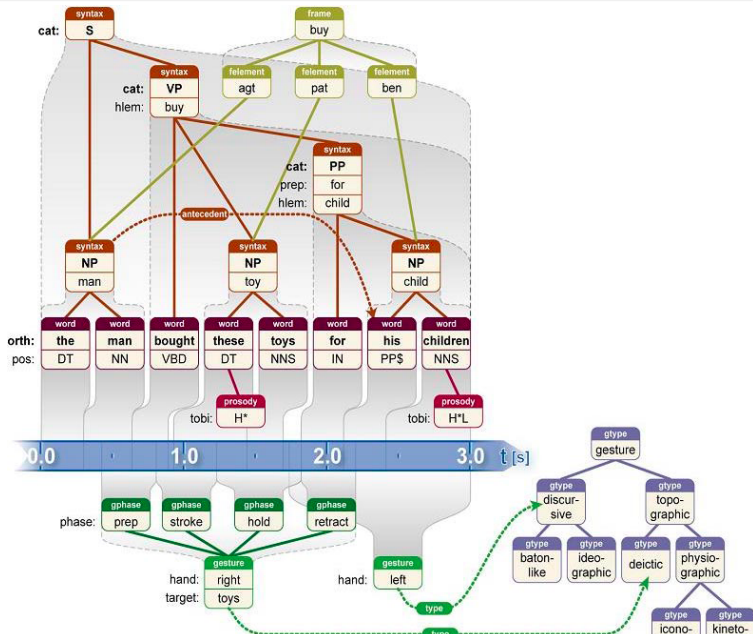
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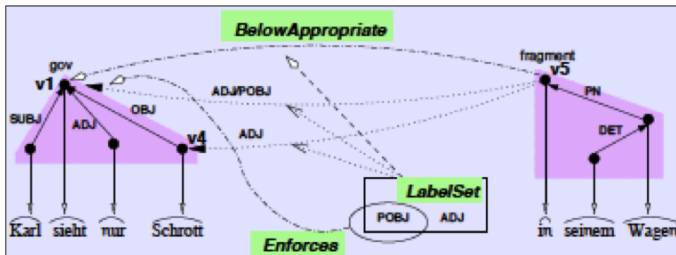


NITE XML Toolkit (NXT)



Graph Annotation Format (GrAF)

- GrAF: nodes and edges, decorated with feature structures
- Annotations label nodes (rather than edges as in AG)
- Nodes may be linked to:
 - Primary data
 - Other nodes in the graph



Graph Annotation Format (GrAF)

- Base segmentation:

```
<seg:sink seg:id="42" seg:start="24" seg:end="35"/>
```

- Annotation over the base segmentation:

```
<msd:node msd:id="16">
```

```
  <msd:f name="cat" value="NN"/>
```

```
</msd:node>
```

```
<msd:edge from="msd:16" to="seg:42"/>
```

- Annotation over another annotation:

```
<ptb:node ptb:id="23">
```

```
  <ptb:f name="type" value="NP"/>
```

```
  <ptb:f name="role" value="SBJ"/>
```

```
</ptb:node>
```

```
<ptb:edge from="ptb:23" to="msd:16"/>
```

Problems

- Some referential objects are not aligned with the signal
 - Concrete objects (the objects of the scene)
 - Abstracts referents (ideas, concepts, etc.)
- Some phenomena are not synchronized (e.g. deictic gestures)

Elements of answer

- Different anchors: time, spatial, index
- An annotation is described by its properties and its anchor
- A construction is a set of annotations, not necessarily ordered

Formally

- A construction is an hypergraph
- Nodes are annotations
- Nodes and edges are labelled with feature structures

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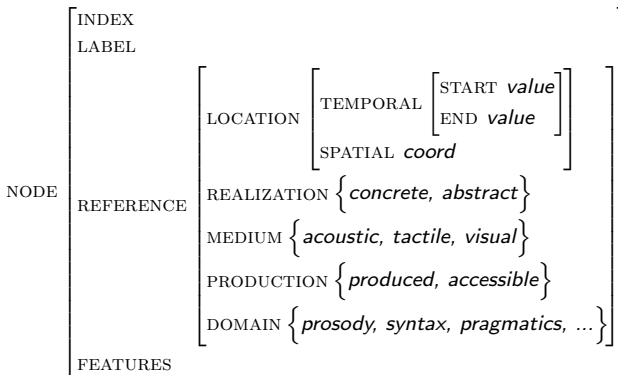
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- **Index:** absolute reference to the node
- **Reference:** description of the general characteristics
- **Features:** description of the linguistic properties



RELATION

INDEX
LABEL
DOMAIN { <i>prosody, syntax, pragmatics, ...</i> }
REL_TYPE { { ORIENTED_REL [FROM <i>index</i> TO <i>index</i>] } { SET_REL < <i>node list</i> > } }
ALIGNMENT { <i>strict, fuzzy</i> }

Part IV

Results Presentation

1 Transcription, phonetization, alignment

Robert Espesser and Brigitte Bigi

2 Automatic annotations: tools, results

Stéphane Rauzy and Daniel Hirst

3 Manual annotations: overview

Roxane Bertrand and Béatrice Priego-Valverde

4 Manual annotations: disfluencies, discourse, gestures

Laurent Prévot, Ning Tan, Gaëlle Ferré, Marion Tellier

5 Illustration: backchannels, beinforcing gestures

Gaëlle Ferré and Roxane Bertrand

6 Coding scheme and XML

Philippe Blache and Julien Seinturier

7 Querying multiple documents

Elisabeth Muriasco, Emmanuel Bruno, Julien Seinturier