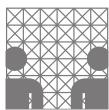
Timo Baumann Universität Hamburg

baumann@informatik.uni-hamburg.de www.timobaumann.de/work





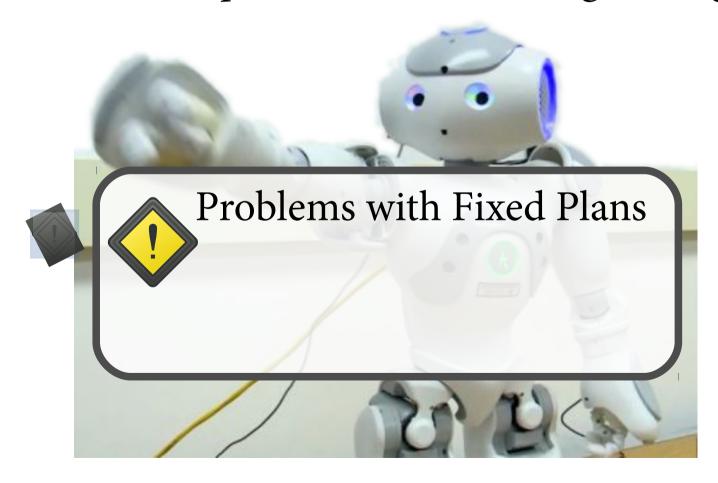
e.g. for deictic expressions:

"move this piece over there through that gate."



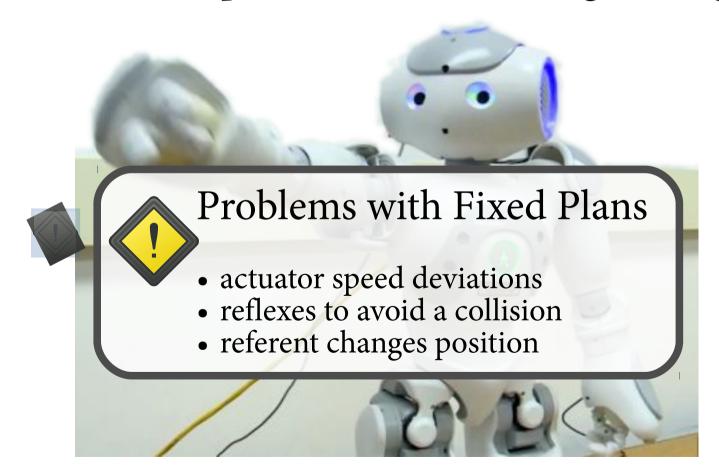
e.g. for deictic expressions:

"move this piece over there through that gate."



e.g. for deictic expressions:

"move this piece over there through that gate."



## Conventional Approach: Stop/Resume Speech

"move ...... this piece ...... over ... there through th..at gate."

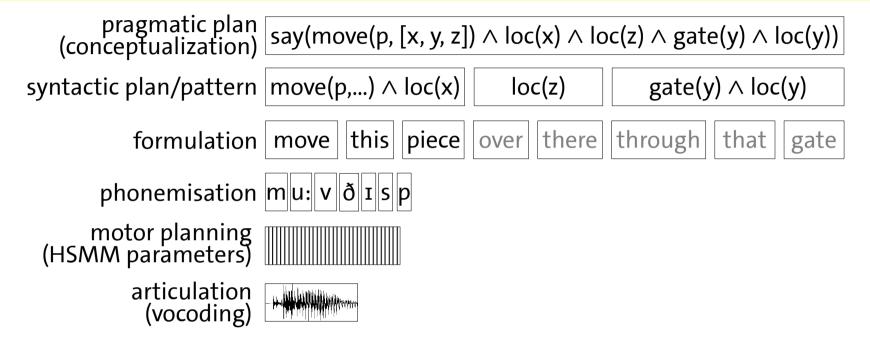
- just pausing the audio stream is psycholinguistically implausible
  - effects around pauses would still have to be modelled
  - it's not what humans do
- already requires delivery progress information
- no way to speed up synthesis if gesture is ahead of time

→ simply stopping/resuming doesn't cut it

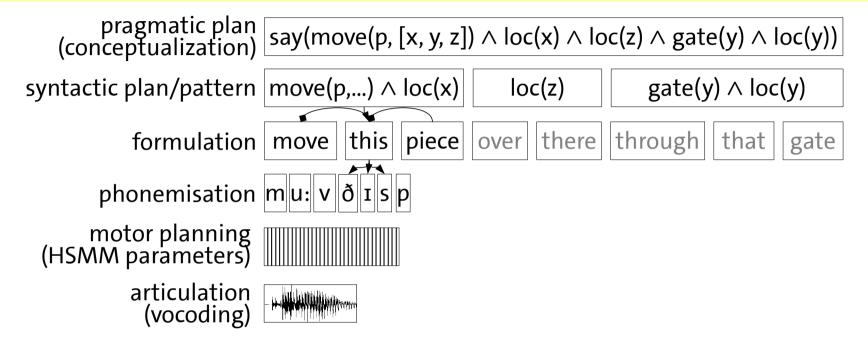
#### ... with incremental speech synthesis

- more flexible than stopping/resuming speech:
  - online speech tempo adaptations (stretch/compress)
  - change content that is to be spoken (e.g. change a referent)
  - reflexive behaviour, such as hesitations
  - provide detailed feedback on delivery progress

→ relatively easy to perform in the IU Framework



• data come as *increments* (IUs), smallest units of information on a given level of abstraction that are individually processable



- IUs are interconnected with related IUs (those that are above/below, or on the same level)
  - IUs form a network that reflects the system state

```
pragmatic plan (conceptualization) say(move(p, [x, y, z]) \land loc(x) \land loc(z) \land gate(y) \land loc(y)) syntactic plan/pattern move(p,...) \land loc(x) loc(z) gate(y) \land loc(y) formulation move this piece over there through that gate phonemisation mu: v \eth I s p motor planning (HSMM parameters) articulation (vocoding)
```

- the system state is changed by adding/removing IUs
- IUs can be managed by processors that react to network updates (add/revoke/update)

```
pragmatic plan (conceptualization)
                                      say(move(p, [x, y, z]) \land loc(x) \land loc(z) \land gate(y) \land loc(y))
syntactic plan/pattern |move(p,...) \land loc(x)|
                                                                            loc(z)
                                                                                                 gate(y) \wedge loc(y)
                                                 | this | piece |
                                                                                there
                formulation
                                                                                           through
                                                                                                             that
                                                                                                                        gate
                                      move
                                                                      over
           phonemisation |\mathbf{m}| \mathbf{u} : |\mathbf{v}| \mathbf{\tilde{o}} | \mathbf{I} | \mathbf{s} | \mathbf{p} |
  motor planning (HSMM parameters)
                                                             ... just enough lookahead to model co-articulation
                articulation
                                                      ... just enough to keep
sound-card buffers full
                  (vocoding)
```

- the system state is changed by adding/removing IUs
- IUs can be managed by processors that react to network updates (add/revoke/update)

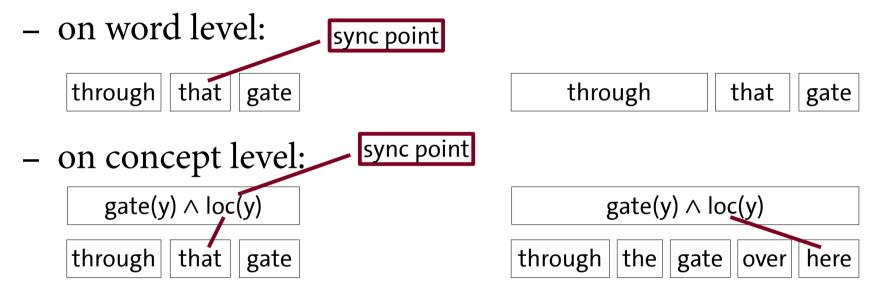
- → relatively easy to perform in the IU Framework
- → requirements for coordination/coupling:
  - provide synchronization points between motion & speech
  - synchronization should be available on *various linguistic levels* (phrases, words, syllables) and
  - synchronization should *integrate with production capabilities* (NLG, prosody, articulation, synthesis)

### Interfacing with Execution Control

- anchor points between gesture&speech that are co-planned in advance
  - e.g. start/center/end of some IU
- robot control monitors gesture delivery and notifies of deviations (e.g. including  $t_{expected}$  and expectation error)
  - notify the IU, it will automatically determine the relevant processing steps
  - expectation error could be used e.g. to determine whether stretching or hesitating should be performed
- speech delivery returns how well it is able to meet the new goal

### An example

 synchronization on more abstract level leaves more freedom (and responsibility) to speech delivery:



 let speech delivery decide on the best option given the timing constraints

#### Summary

Coordinated Speech Delivery is work-in-progress

- tempo changes not yet articulatorilly plausible
  - need to determine stretchability in given contexts
- hesitations are available (but do not sound great)
- simple re-generation would be easy, but inflexible
  - thorough re-generation is still an open question
- generic interface with gesture is yet to be determined
  - that's why I came to the workshop
- I don't have a robot

#### Thank you.

baumann@informatik.uni-hamburg.de, get the code at inprotk.sf.net.

Funded by a Daimler and Benz Foundation PostDoc grant.

### Raum für Notizen