# Prosodic Phrase Alignment for Machine Dubbing

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## **ABSTRACT**

Dubbing is a type of audiovisual translation where dialogues are translated and enacted so that they give the impression that the media is in the target language. It requires a careful alignment of dubbed recordings with the lip movements of performers in order to achieve visual coherence. In this paper, we deal with the specific problem of prosodic phrase synchronization within the framework of machine dubbing. Our methodology exploits the attention mechanism output in neural machine translation to find plausible phrasing for the translated dialogue lines and then uses them to condition their synthesis. Our initial work in this field records comparable speech rate ratio to professional dubbing translation, and improvement in terms of lip-syncing of long dialogue lines.

#### AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION

- **Dubbing** is voice acting on top of the dialogues in e.g. movies, series, commercials
- Makes the media accessible to viewers of another language
- Dubbing is preferred to subtitles in many countries and also by children and the visually-impaired
- It is carried out in professional studios involving actors, engineers and directors



# lip'syncing

Reproduction of timing, phrasing and phonetic content of the original speech segments in the target language to match the lip movements of the original performers

Comparable number of syllables



Matching mouth articulation movements (like opening, closing etc.)

#### Code and samples



github.com/alpoktem/MachineDub



arxiv.org/abs/1908.07226

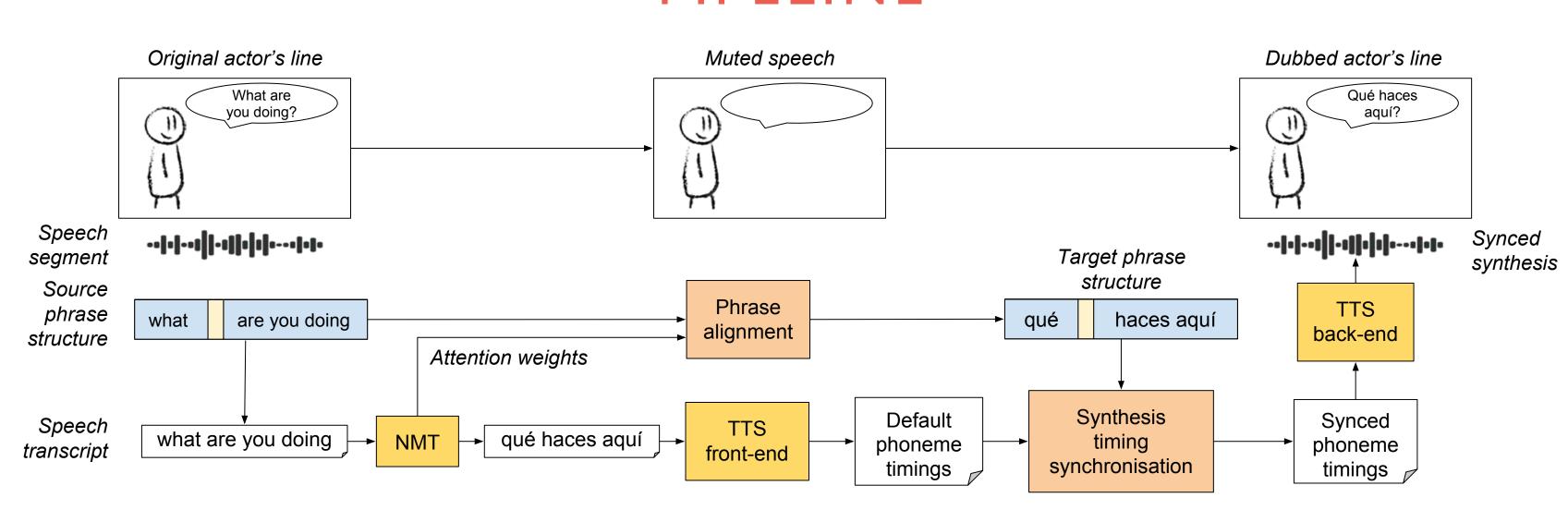
### MOTIVATION

Compared to subtitling, there are relatively few automated solutions for dubbing.

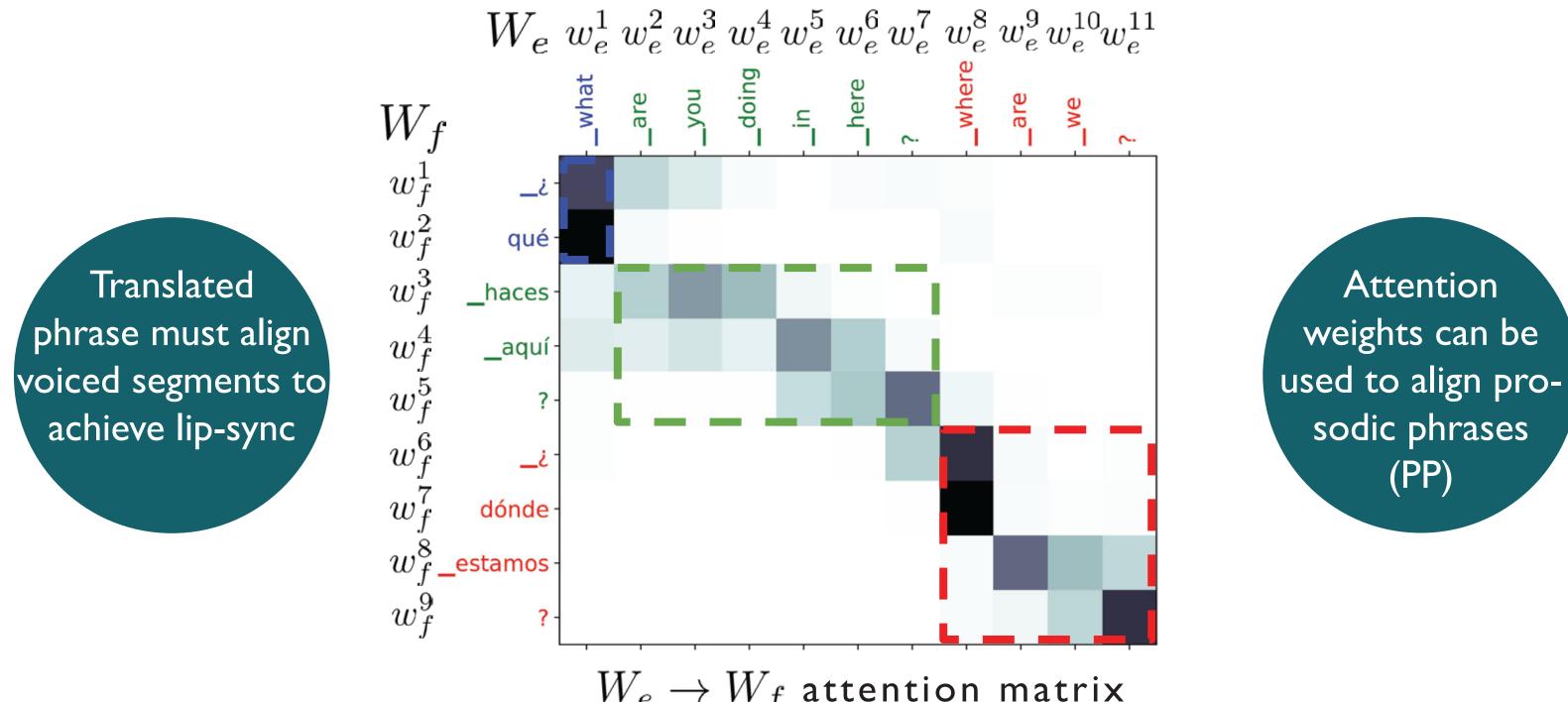
Machine translation with lip-syncing together has never been addressed before.

Realistic automatic dubbing could be useful for media content creators in reaching foreign audiences.

#### **PIPELINE**



#### CROSS-LINGUAL PHRASE ALIGNMENT



 $W_e o W_f$  attention matrix

# How to split the MT output into phrases that reflect the input phrasing structure?



Populate possible target PP label sequences that contain same number of unique PP labels in the same order

 $S: \{L_f^1, \dots, L_f^X\}$ 

Rank sequences in S using a scoring

function based on attention weights  $score(s) = \prod \sum W_{masked}^{l}(n; m)$ 

Select best scoring sequence as

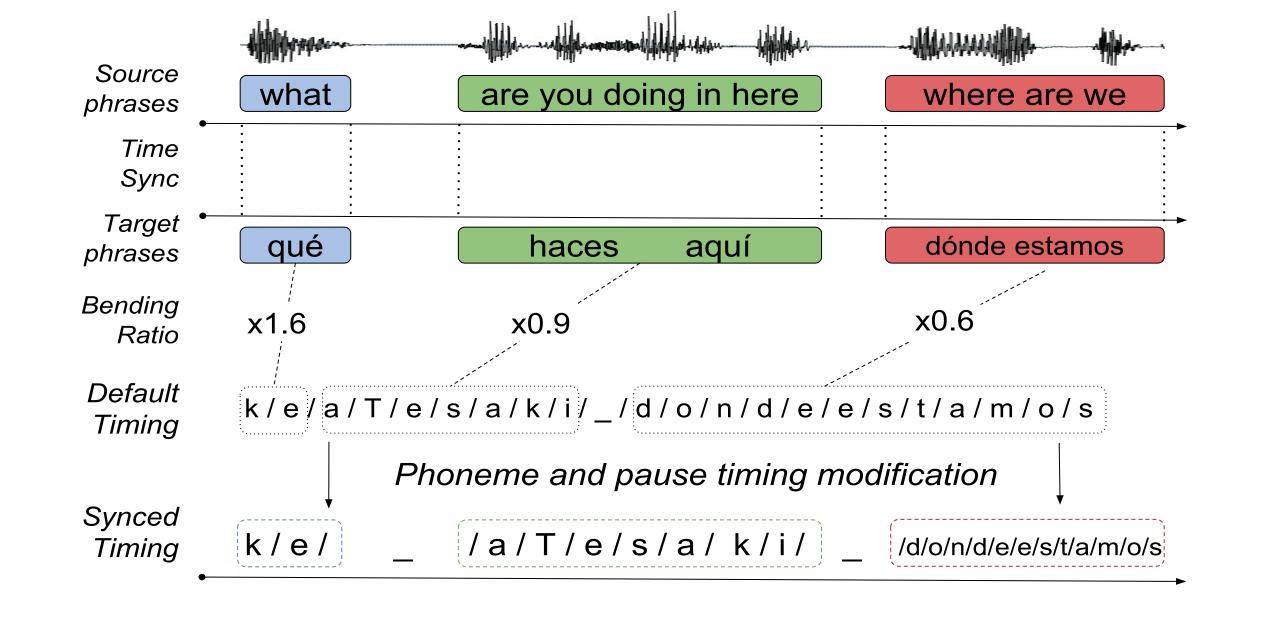
Attention

(PP)

 $L_f = \arg\max score(s)$ 

target PP sequence

#### How to synchronise synthesis to the original utterance phrase timing?



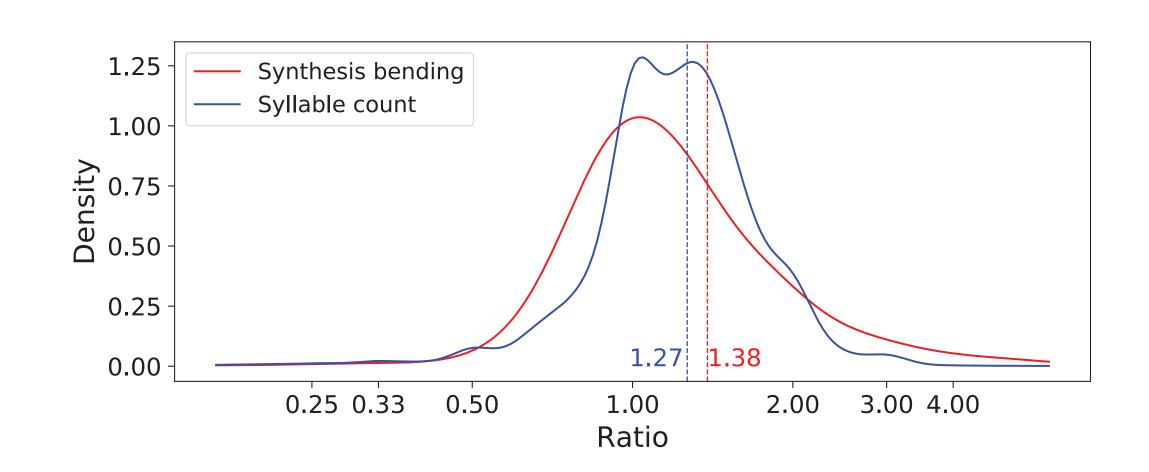
 Heroes corpus contains bilingual speech segments from the TV series Heroes.

> • 7000 single speaker speech segments were extracted from the original and Spanish dubbed version of 21 episodes.

 Audio segments are accompanied with subtitle transcriptions, word-level timing and prosodic/paralinguistic information.

#### EVALUATION

DATA



How much the aligned prosodic phrases match in terms of their articulation length?

CORPUS

Average speech rate ratio (1.27) comparable to professional dubbing measured in Heroes corpus (1.31).

How much of a speed-up or slow-down rate has been applied for synthesis synchronization?

TTS was more likely to be sped-up than slowed-down.

#### **Perception Test**

18 Spanish speaking participants were asked to compare our approach to subtitle reading method on dubbed video samples in terms of translation quality and lip-syncing precision.

System MOS **Preference Translation Lip-sync** %68 2.96 3.58 %32 synced

## DISCUSSION & FUTURE WORK

- Comparable speech rate ratio was obtained in average
- Acceptable or better lip-syncing quality with automatically translated and synchronized dialogue lines
- Very high or very low bending ratios lead to unnatural sounding syntheses
- Further lip-syncing guidelines are left unadressed
- Scoring mechanism for phoneme level alignment could help achieve mouth articulation synchronization
- Using alternative translations from N-best lists can be used to find optimal length translations

#### CONTACT



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