



Human Communication in Mobile Devices

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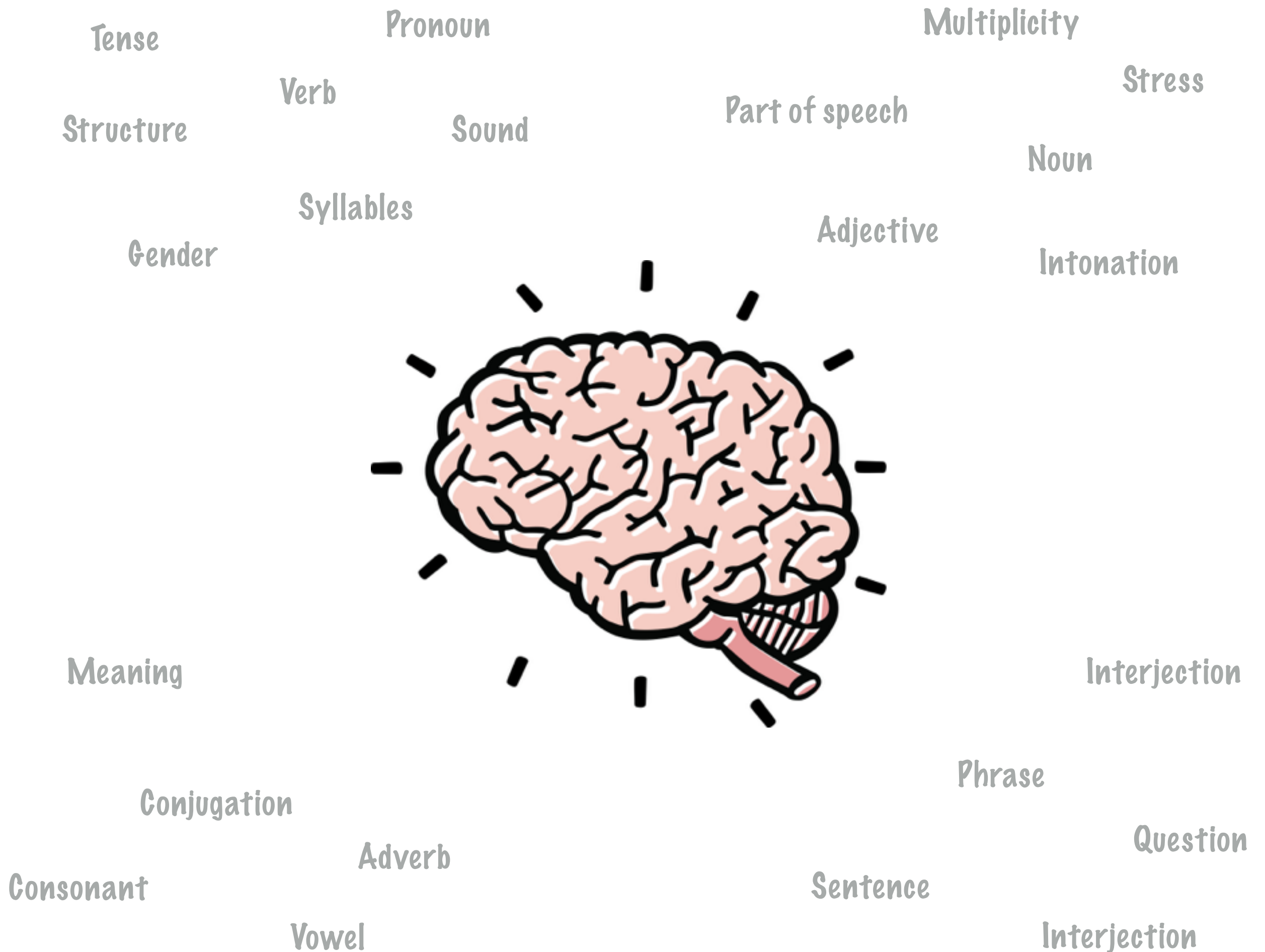
Tense
Pronoun
Verb
Sound
Structure
Syllables
Gender
Multiplicity
Stress
Part of speech
Noun
Adjective
Intonation
Meaning
Filler
Conjunction
Adverb
Consonant
Vowel

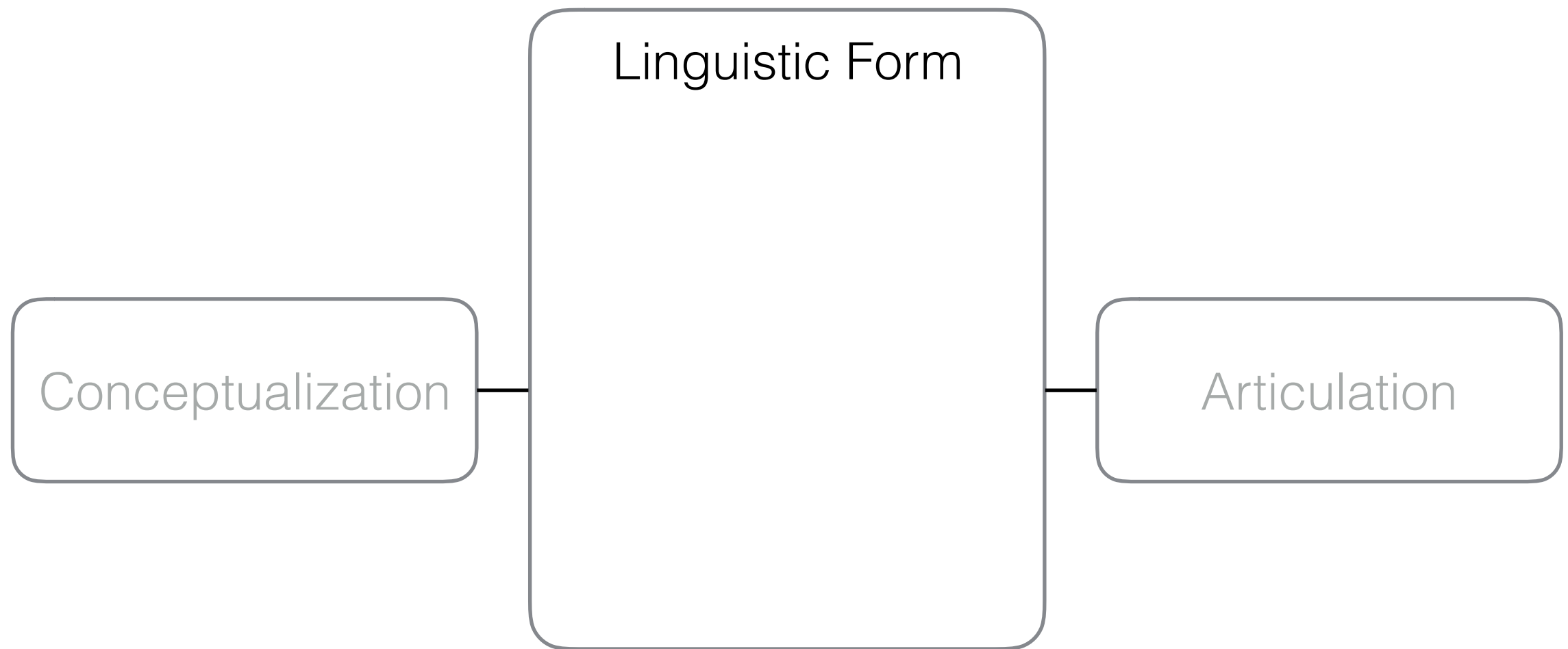


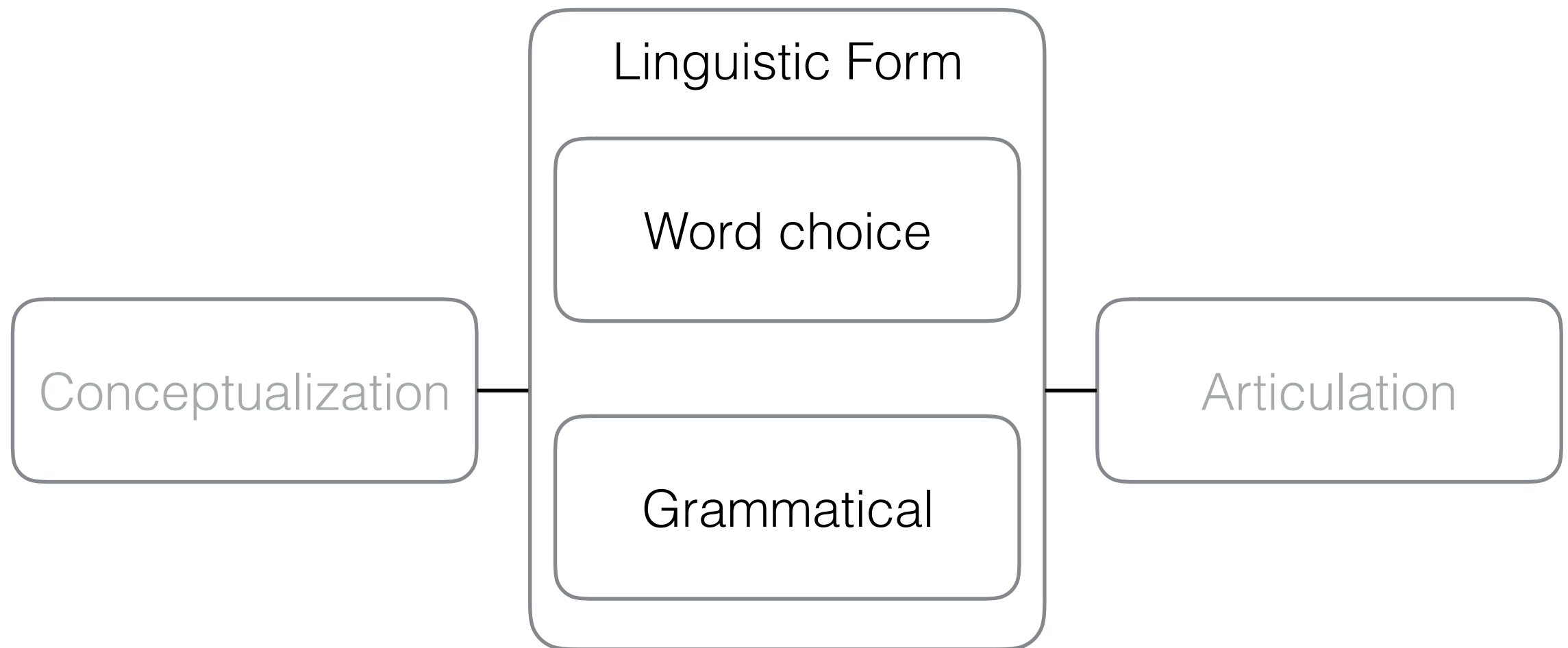
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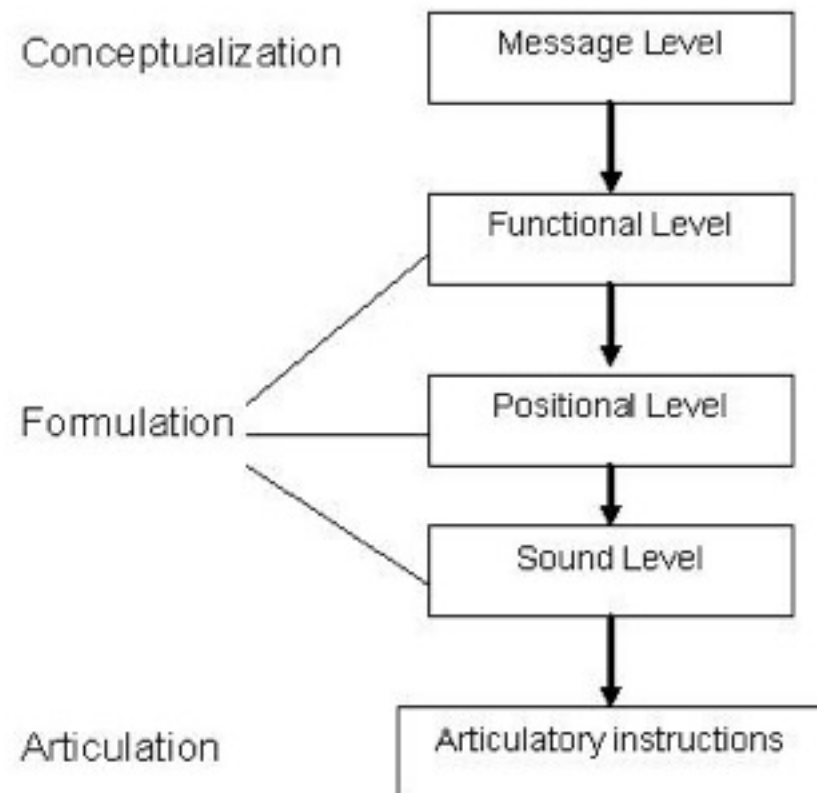




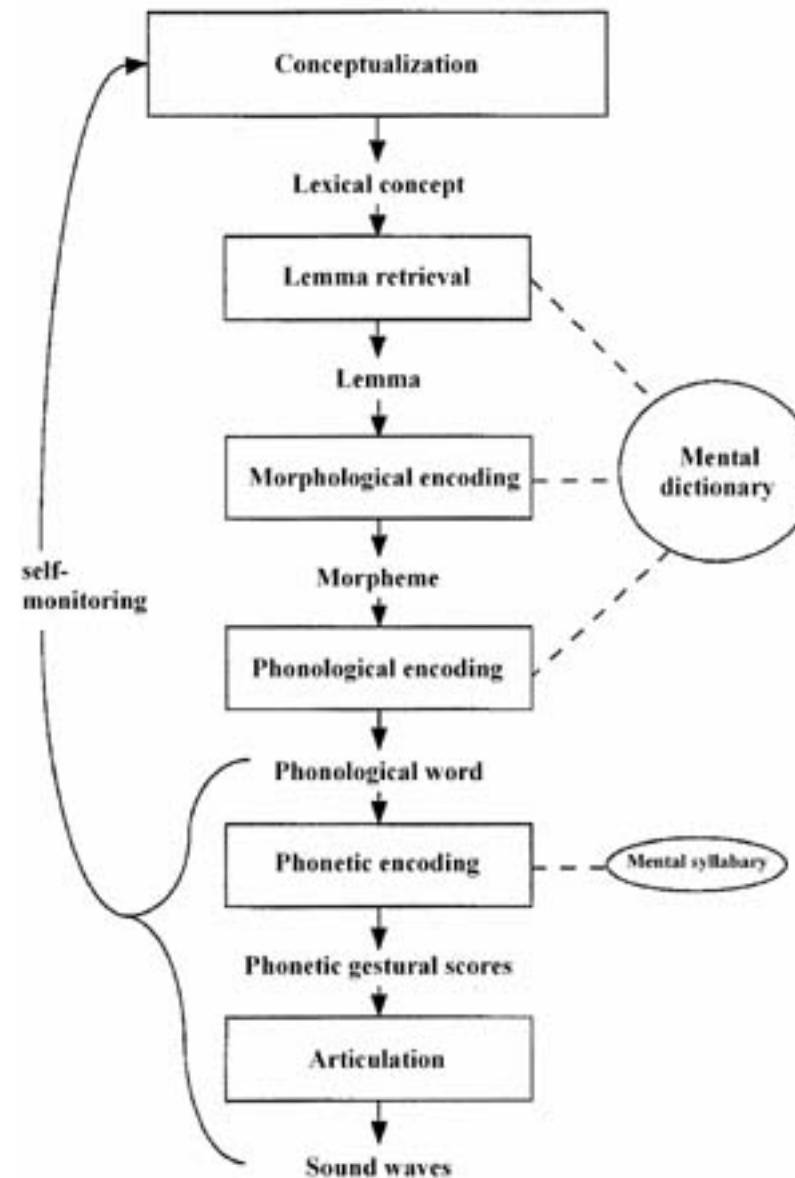




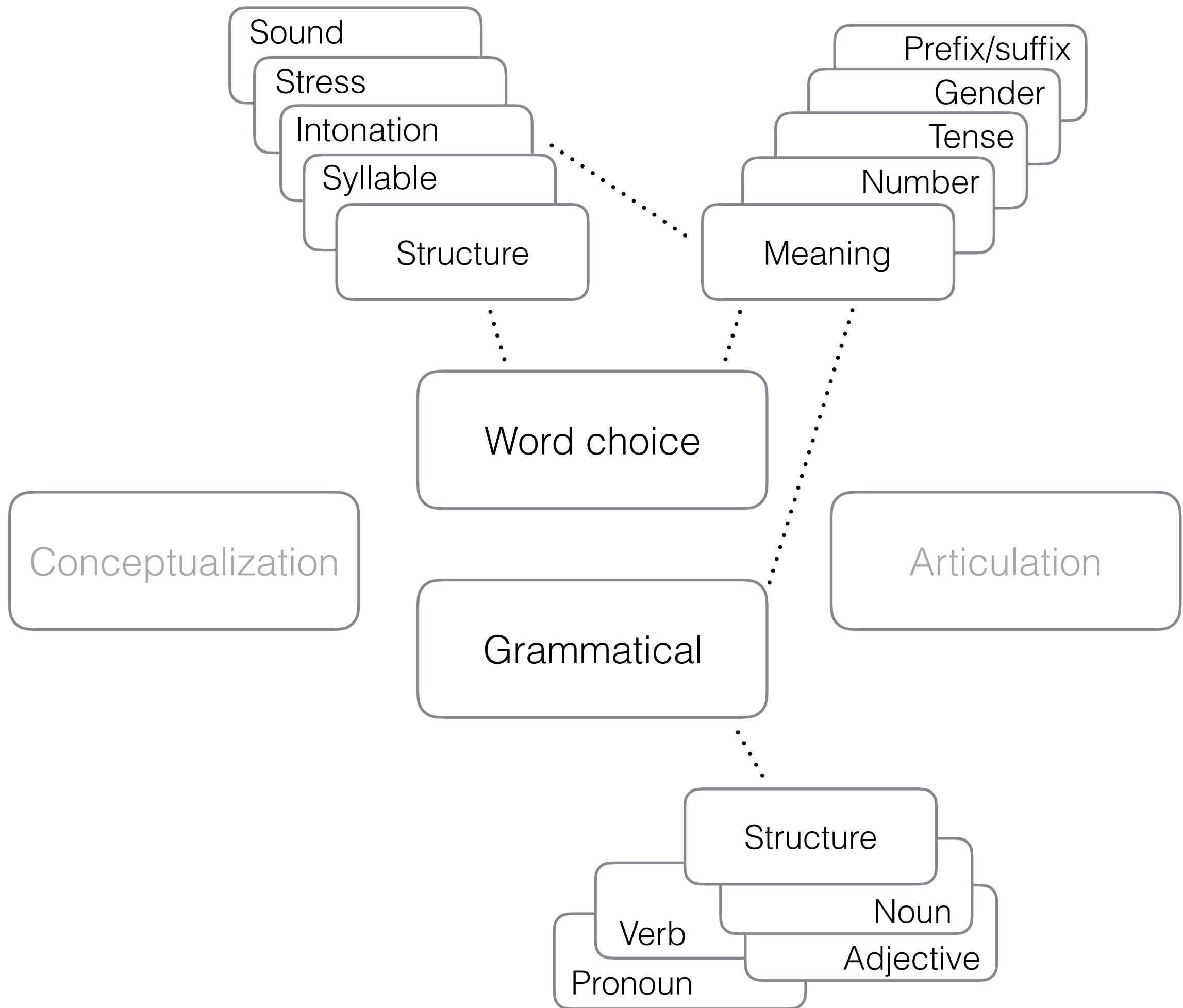
Linear Language Models



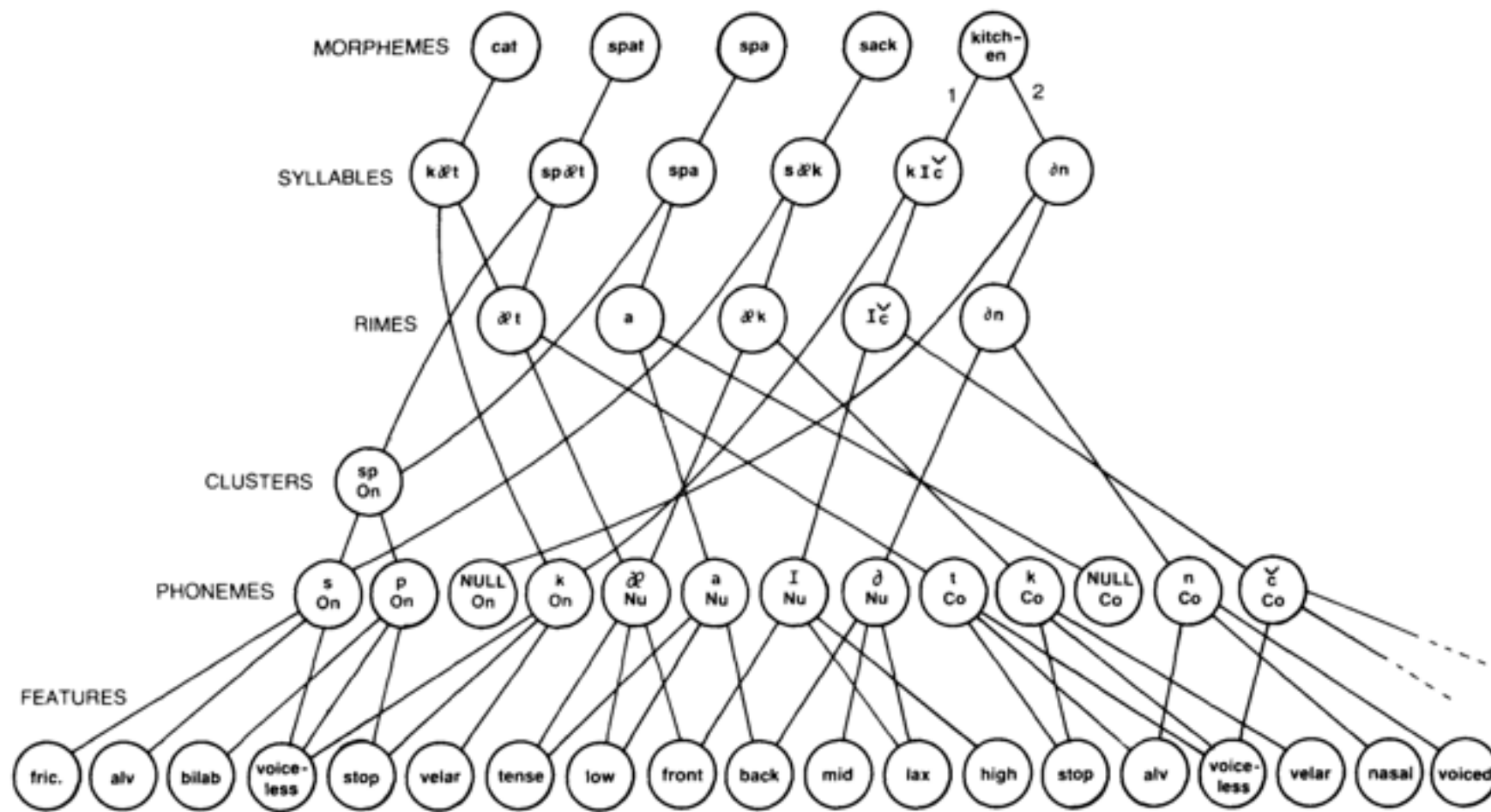
Garret (1980)



Levelt, Roelofs, and Meyer's (1999)



Spreading Activation Theory



Phonological Encoding, Dell (1986)

Additional Models

- Feedback (adaptation)
- Neuro-models (brain activation)
- Dynamic systems (behavioral: *self*-organizing)

Limitations

- monolingual vs bilingual
- writing, listening comprehension
- sign language
- connected language production
- conversational speech
- brain lesions

Speech Prediction

Problem: User's confidence can impact stuttering

Participants: 90 training, 10 testing, split by 3 token sequences (trigram)

Method: Probability of predicting the third word through a Markov model, n-gram, by comparing the training and test sets

Results: 87% accuracy

Algorithm 1: Speech Prediction

Input : An audio file of speech

Output: Predicted Speech

```
if Stuttering is Detected then
    inputText  $\leftarrow$  Convert speech to text
    Initialise freqOccurrence to 0
    Initialise count to 0
    Eliminate repeated word
    //Predict Next Word
    Open n-gram corpus as file
    while not at end of this document do
        if inputText in line then
            read count
            Add count to freqOccurrence
        end
    end
    //Conditional Probability  $cP[w]$ 
    //calculated as given in Eqn (3)
    while not at end of this document do
        if inputText in line then
            w  $\leftarrow$  Read word after inputText
            Read count
             $cP[w] \leftarrow \text{count} / \text{freqOccurrence}$ 
        end
    end
    predictedWord  $\leftarrow$  Select w with maximum  $cP[w]$ 
    Convert predictedWord to Speech
end
```

Speech Prediction Algorithm, Kalwad et al. (2015)

Word Finding

Problem: Some individuals with aphasia experience difficulties recalling words

Participants: 8 participants (50th percentile CADL-2, WAB), 14 participants (46-75 (M=61, SD=8.1), CADL 31-99th percentile, WAB)

Method: Semi-structured interview, observational

Results: Physical buttons are easier to use, left navigation was preferred, gestural UI, market was a more beneficial contextual task



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Non-verbal Communication

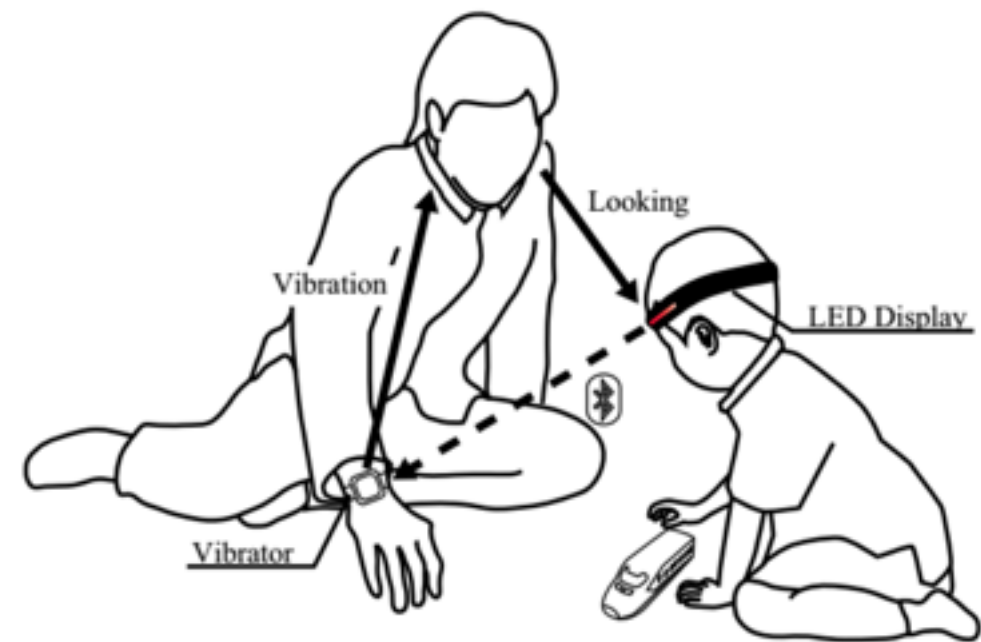
Problem: Facial expressions can go unnoticed, but are important to real-time communication with individuals with autism.

Participants: 9 participants (one female, 20-30)

Method: Compare classification of participants versus computer based on the facial coding system

Results:

Neutral expression no motion: 100%,
Neutral expression w/ motion: 95%,
Smile: 90%



Takano, Y and Suzuki, K. (2014)

Other areas of Research

- Gestural communication
- Functional Neuroimaging
- Human electrophysiology
- Computer modeling, artificial intelligence
- Computer vision, AAC
- Data visualization, big data

