



ELECTRICAL & COMPUTER
ENGINEERING



Prosody Basics

ECE 596D/LING 580G – Conversational AI

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Agenda

- Announcements:
 - Final presentations + demo (15 mins); “poster” session
 - Monday, June 10, ECE 303, 2-4pm
 - Amazon guests
- Background
 - Prosody: definitions & conventions
 - Prosody in human communication
 - Prosody in language technology
- Prosody Control in Alexa
 - Quick test interface
 - Speech Synthesis Mark-up Language (SSML)
- Project work time

Outline

- **Background**
 - Prosody: definitions & conventions
 - Prosody in human communication
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Background: Prosody

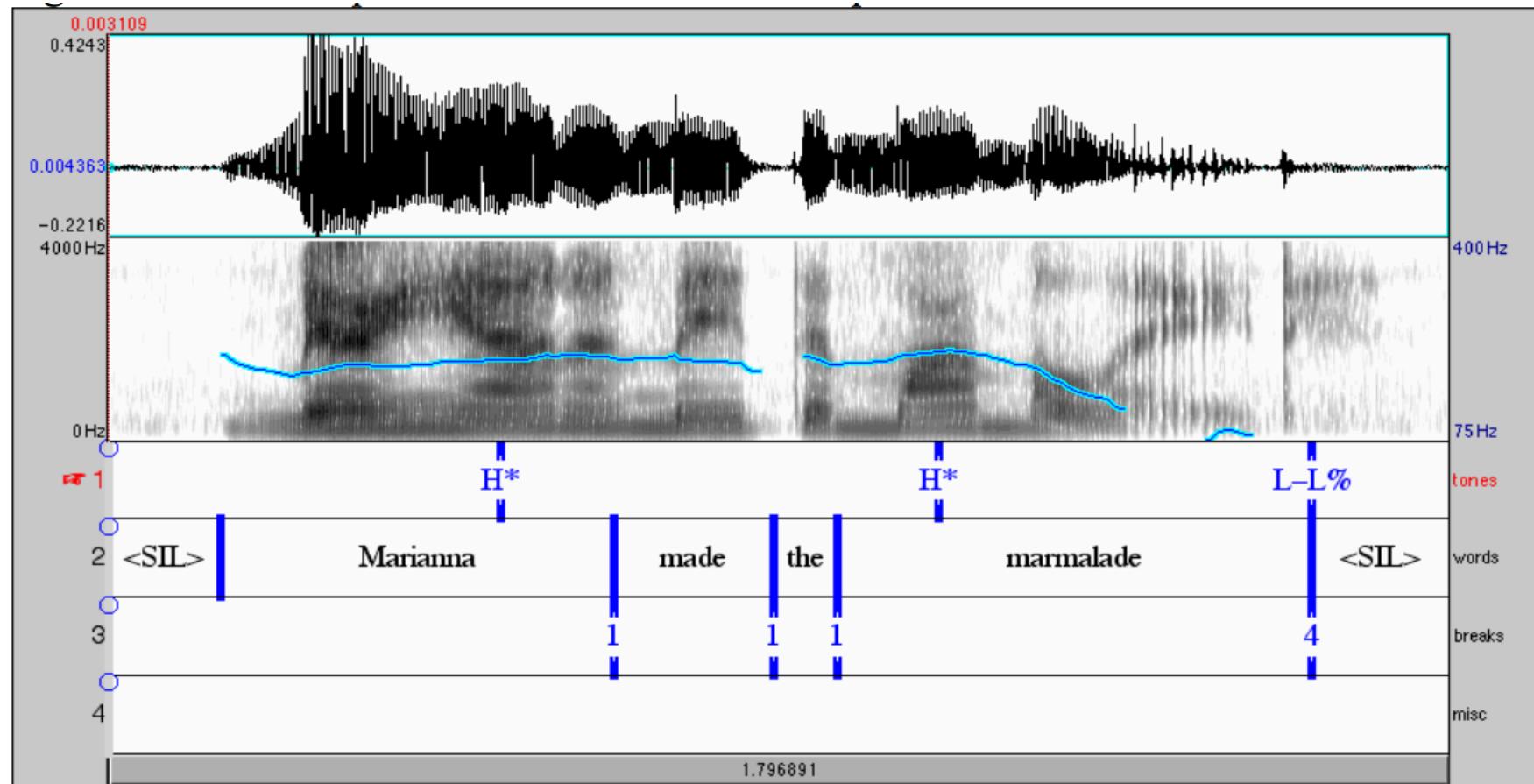
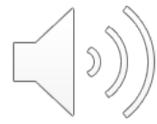
- Aspects of speech communicating information beyond written words
 - PERmit vs. perMIT; RECord vs. reCORD (**meaning**)
 - “Mary knows many languages, you know.” vs.
“Mary knows many languages (*that*) you know.” (**syntax**)
 - “You want coffee?” vs. “You want coffee.” (**intent**)
 - “Yeah, sure.” vs. “YEAH! SURE!” (**sentiment**)
- Prosody in human communication: common & essential
- Prosody in AI systems: important but limited
 - Speech (input) understanding: recognition, parsing
 - Speech (output) generation: mostly neutral

Prosody Representation

- Symbolic level:
 - Prominence: relative salience of elements in utterance
 - Phrasing: grouping of words in utterance
 - Acoustic cues:
 - Timing, duration
 - Pitch (F0), intonation patterns
 - Energy
- Acoustic cues individually and in combination signal prominence and phrasing
- Mapping between acoustic & symbolic levels is complex; challenging to annotate

ToBI Example

Common annotation system: ToBI
Sequence of H(igh) & L(ow) tones
Break indices: 0-4

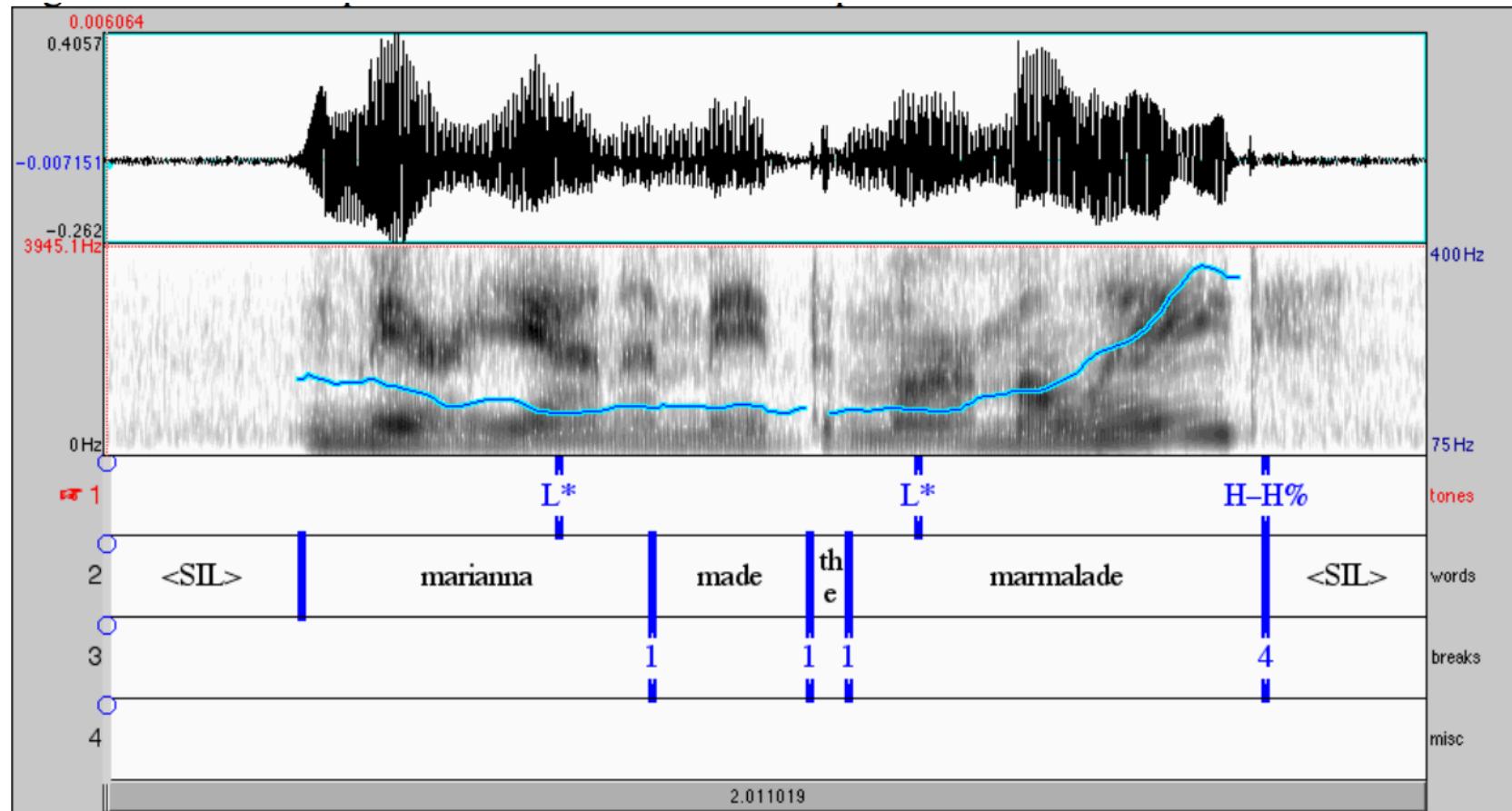


From:

https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/electrical-engineering-and-computer-science/6-911-transcribing-prosodic-structure-of-spoken-utterances-with-tobi-january-iap-2006/lecture-notes/chapter2_3/

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Prosody: Relation to Syntax & Meaning

- Relation to syntax
 - Prosodic boundaries correlate with syntactic boundaries (Grosjean et al., 1979)
 - Resolve structural ambiguities (Price et al., 1991)

Mary knows many languages you know
vs.
↑ [pause] ↑ [reduced]

Mary knows many languages **you** know
↑ [prominent]

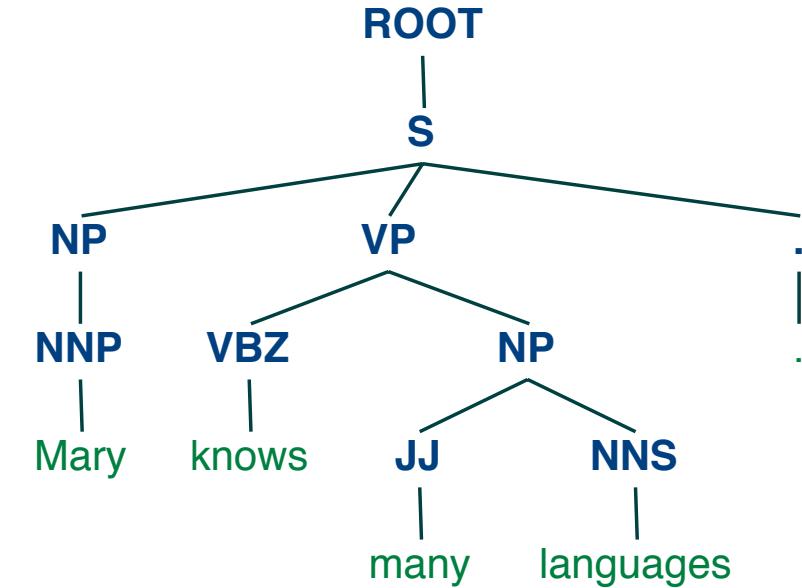
Prosody in Parsing

- Parsing: Identifying syntactic structure of a sentence
- Challenges for speech data:
 - Lacks common cues in written text
 - Disfluencies: filled pauses, [edits] repairs
- Previous works:
 - Gain from prosody was negative or minimal
 - Need explicit (expensive) annotations (ToBI)

Input:

Mary knows many languages.

Output:



Input with disfluencies:

[she knew] mary knows many uh languages

Prosody: Relation to Syntax & Meaning

- Relation to syntax
 - Prosodic boundaries correlate with syntactic boundaries (Grosjean et al., 1979)
 - Resolve structural ambiguities (Price et al., 1991)
- Relation to meaning
 - Prominence signals entity importance (Grosz, 1977)
 - Prominence signals given/new information (Halliday, 1967; Huang & Hirschberg, 2015)

vs.

Mary knows many languages
Mary knows many languages

Prosody: Relation to Syntax & Meaning

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 - Prominence signals entity importance (Grosz, 1977)
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-
- Useful for understanding structure (parsing)
- Useful for generation (concept-to-speech)

Prosody in Generation

- TTS (text-to-speech):
 - input = unconstrained text
 - controlling prosody:
 - text analysis
 - prosody (ToBI) prediction
 - waveform generation/modification
 - CTS (concept-to-speech):
 - input = intent-defined text
 - controlling prosody:
 - from intent
 - waveform generation/modification
 - External prosody control:
 - Markup languages: **SSML**, Sable
-
- ```
graph LR; A["TTS (text-to-speech)"] --- B["input = unconstrained text"]; A --- C["controlling prosody:"]; C --- D["text analysis"]; C --- E["prosody (ToBI) prediction"]; C --- F["waveform generation/modification"]; G["CTS (concept-to-speech)"] --- H["input = intent-defined text"]; G --- I["controlling prosody:"]; I --- J["from intent"]; I --- K["waveform generation/modification"]; L["External prosody control:"] --- M["Markup languages: SSML, Sable"]; C --- N["context independent"]; C --- O["predefined schemata"]; O --- P["available in most commercial systems"]; P --- Q["intensive signal processing; prone to distortion"];
```

# Common Challenges

- Systems like ToBI
  - expensive to annotate
  - even experts disagree
  - language-dependent
- Integration of discrete (words) with continuous (acoustics) signals
- Studies on prosody: mostly in controlled, read speech
- In many tasks: ultimate goal, reference signal is still tied to words
  - Recognition, parsing
  - TTS, CTS: good quality on neutral, read style

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# Quick Test Interface

The screenshot shows the Alexa developer console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: Your Skills, Lab One, Build, Code, **Test**, Distribution, Certification, and Analytics. The 'Test' tab is highlighted with a red box and a yellow arrow pointing to it from the text 'First, select "Test" tab.'. Below the navigation bar, there's a section for 'Skill testing is enabled in:' with a dropdown menu set to 'Development'. To the right of this are three checkboxes: 'Skill I/O' (checked), 'Device Display' (checked), and 'Device Log' (unchecked). Further down, there are two tabs: 'Alexa Simulator' and 'Manual JSON', with 'Manual JSON' selected and highlighted by a red box and a yellow arrow pointing to it from the text 'Second, switch to "Vocie & Tone"'. On the left, there's a code editor window showing SSML code:

```
1 <speak>
2 I want to tell you a secret.
3 <amazon:effect name="whispered">I am not
4 a real human.</amazon:effect>.
5 Can you believe it?
6 </speak>
7
```

To the right of the code editor is a 'Skill I/O' panel with 'JSON Input' and 'JSON Output' sections, both currently showing a single item labeled '1'.

**First, select "Test" tab.**  
**Second, switch to "Vocie & Tone"**

# SSML

- Speech Synthesis Markup Language
  - Giving users (limited) control over prosody – can change pitch, speech rate, voice, etc.
  - <https://developer.amazon.com/docs/custom-skills/speech-synthesis-markup-language-ssml-reference.html>
  - <https://developer.amazon.com/docs/custom-skills/speechcon-reference-interjections-english-us.html>
- Demo

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# Extra Slides

# Prosody in Education Applications

- Assessment
  - Prosodic & rhythm sensitivity correlates with reading ability
  - Better readers produce pitch & pause patterns that align with syntax
- Implications
  - Early exposure to diverse prosody affects later academic success
  - Interactive learning environments are critical, but not always available in low socio-economic communities
- Social robots
  - Adaptive robots encourage learning, especially with expressive prosody
  - <https://youtu.be/4zuaL7hIYq0>

