



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
  - Prosody in language technology
- Prosody Control in Alexa
  - Quick test interface
  - Speech Synthesis Mark-up Language (SSML)
- Project work time

# Background: Prosody

- Aspects of speech communicating information beyond written words
  - PERmit vs. perMIT; RE Cord 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

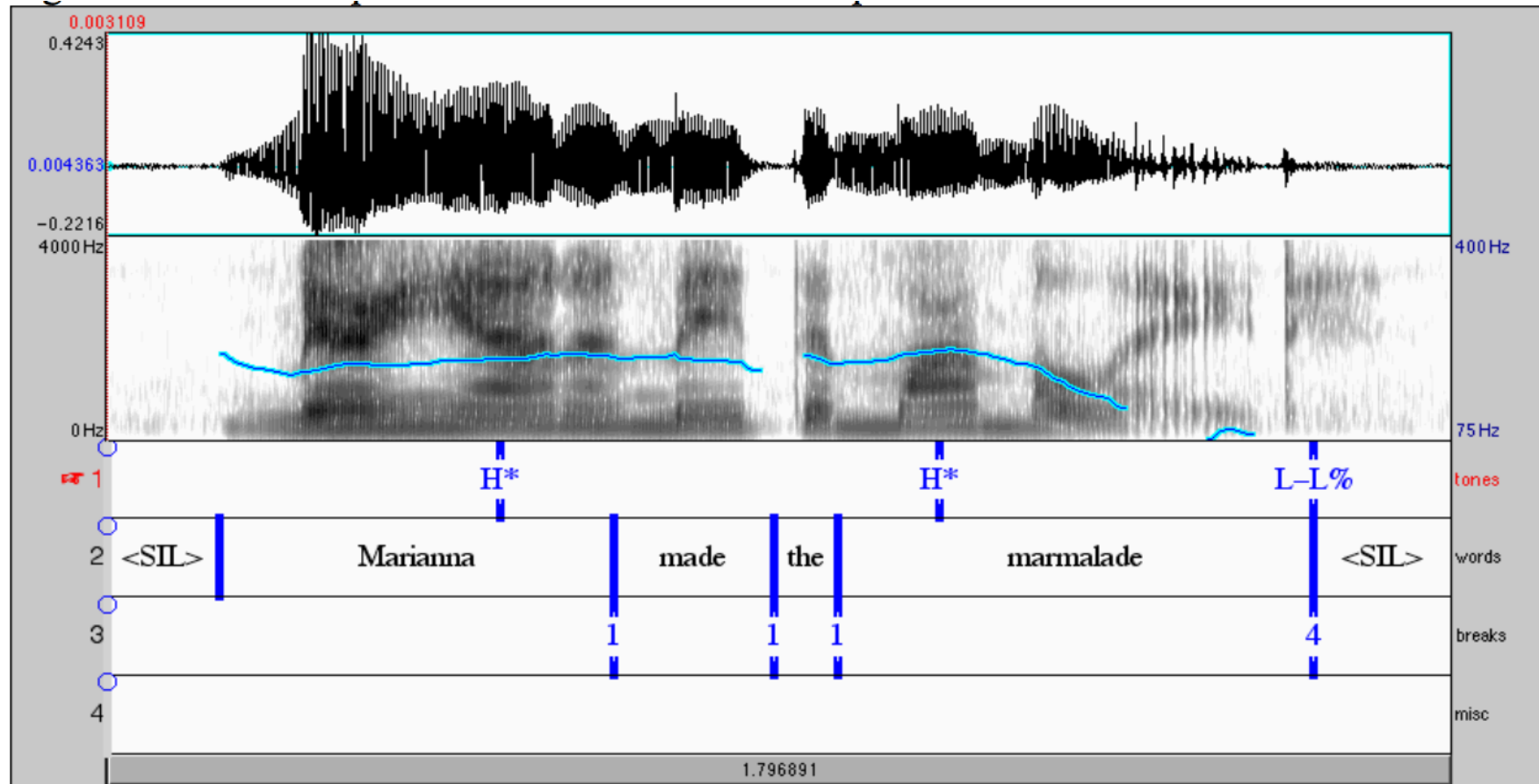
- Symbolic level:
    - Prominence: relative salience of elements in utterance
    - Phrasing: grouping of words in utterance
  - Acoustic cues:
    - Timing, duration
    - Pitch (F0), intonation patterns
    - Energy
- ➔ Acoustic cues individually and in combination signal prominence and phrasing
- Correlates:
    - Increased pitch range, loudness for emphasis
    - Pauses, longer durations preceding phrase boundaries
- ➔ 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:

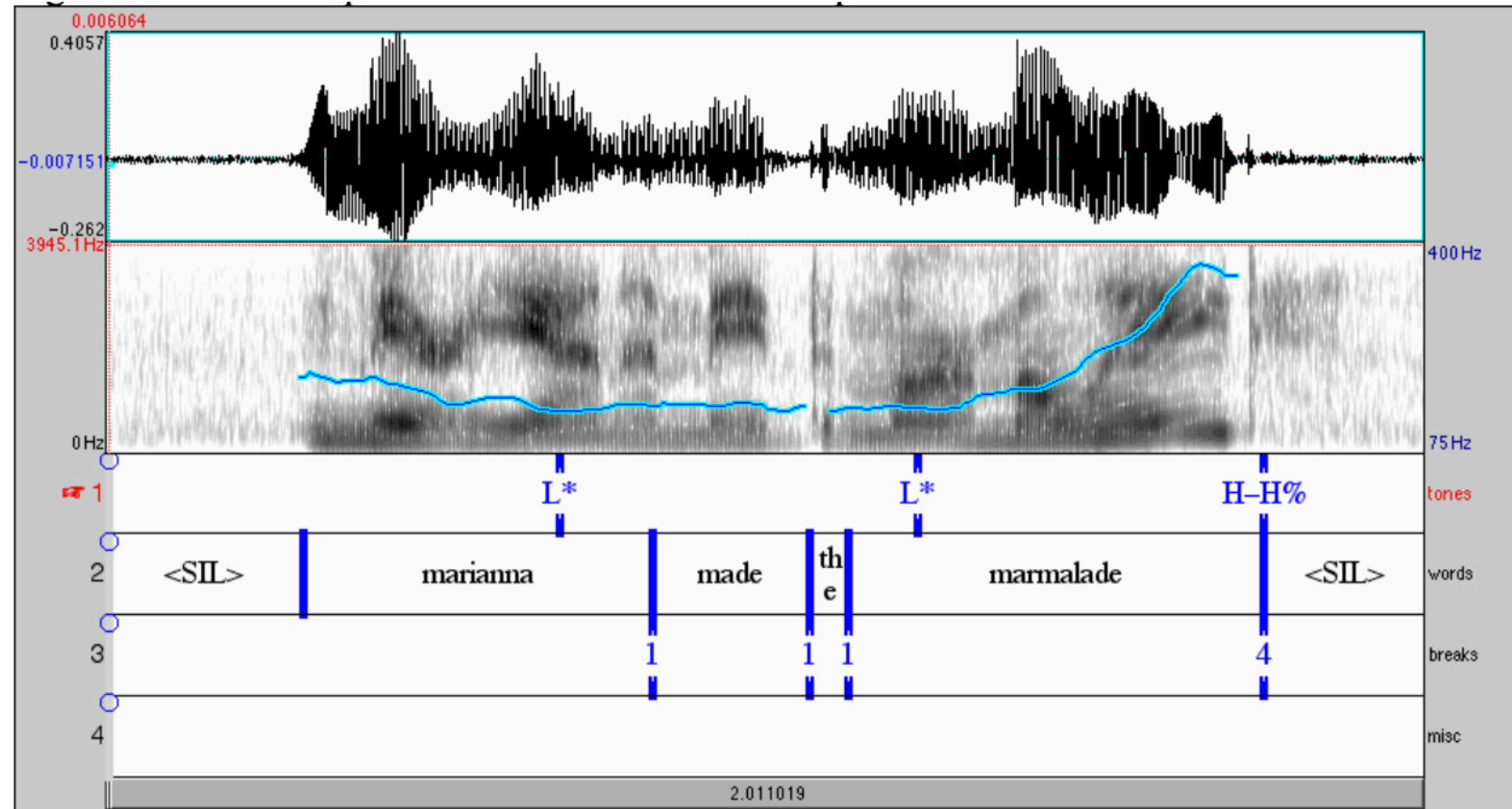
[https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/electrical-engineering-and-computer-science/6-911-transcribing-prosodic-structure-of-spoken-utterances-with-tobi-january-iap-2006/lecture-notes/chapter2\\_3/](https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/electrical-engineering-and-computer-science/6-911-transcribing-prosodic-structure-of-spoken-utterances-with-tobi-january-iap-2006/lecture-notes/chapter2_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)

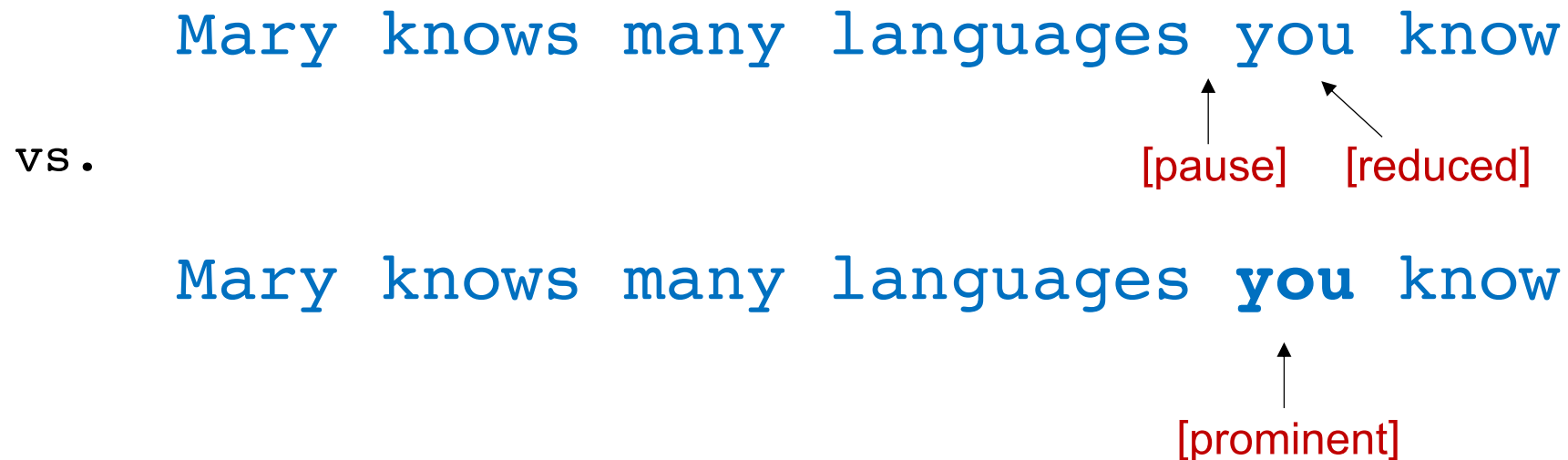
vs.

Mary knows many languages you know

[pause] [reduced]

Mary knows many languages **you** know

[prominent]





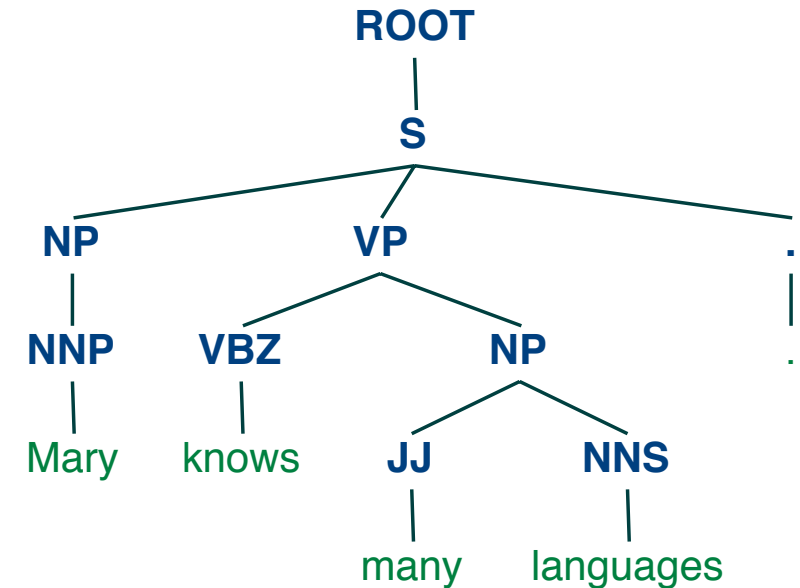
# Prosody in Parsing

- 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

- Relation to syntax

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

} Useful for  
understanding  
structure  
(parsing)

- Relation to meaning

- Prominence signals entity importance (Grosz, 1977)
- Prominence signals given/new information (Halliday, 1967; Huang & Hirschberg, 2015)

} 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

context  
independent

predefined  
schemata

available in most  
commercial systems

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. The 'Test' tab is highlighted in the top navigation bar. Below it, the 'Voice & Tone' sub-tab is selected. The 'Skill I/O' section is visible, showing 'JSON Input' and 'JSON Output' fields. A red box highlights the SSML code in the input field, and a yellow arrow points from the 'Test' tab to the 'Voice & Tone' sub-tab.

alexa developer console

< Your Skills Lab One Build Code **Test** Distribution Certification Analytics

Skill testing is enabled in: Development Skill I/O Device Display Device Log

Alexa Simulator Manual JSON **Voice & Tone**

Test out Alexa's response output and personality. This text to speech simulator supports SSML using Alexa's voice.  
[Learn more about supported SSML tags](#)

```
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
```

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

Skill I/O

JSON Input

JSON Output

# 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>

