



# Analyzing the Prosodic Forms and Functions of Non-manual Markers in American Sign Language

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# Background

# American Sign Language

- Prosody in signed languages involves speed, pauses, disfluencies, and **Non-Manual Markers** (NMMs) [6]
- NMMs are critical for accurate comprehension and translation [2]
  - Fluent ASL users of all language statuses utilize certain phonetic [1] and semantic [11] features, such as coarticulation when fingerspelling and final lengthening.
- Difference between **grammatical** NMMs and **prosodic** NMMs [12]
  - E.g. Speed [12] and Constructed Action [4]

# Prosody in ASL

- **Unimodal Prosodic Cues**
  - E.g. Eyebrows in Sign Language of the Netherlands [5]
  
- Disambiguation cues include “repetition, emphatic lexical signs, and [other] **prosodic markers.**” [10]
  - Fluent ASL signers utilize fewer disambiguating cues than non-signers and signers of other languages [8]
  
- **Form and function** [3]
  - Complexity with classifiers and kinematics [9]
  - Bidirectional effects [7]

# Research Questions

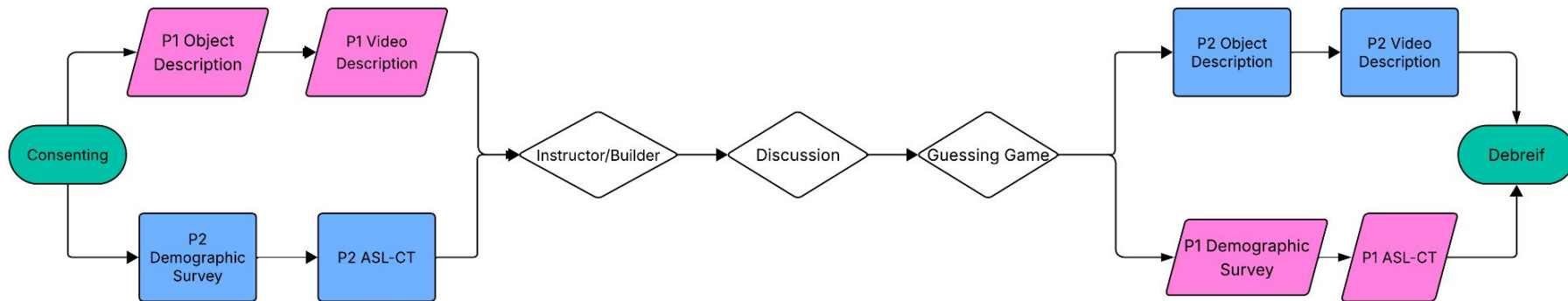
- **RQ1:** Which NMMs have prosodic functions in ASL?
- **RQ2:** What are the differences in form between the prosodic and grammatical functions of similar NMMs?
- **RQ3:** Is it possible to distinguish the function of a prosodic NMM from its form alone?

# Methods

# Experimental Setup



# Procedure





# Preliminary Results

# Annotations

The screenshot displays a video player interface with a video of a person signing in a room. The interface includes a top menu bar with tabs: Grid, Text, Subtitles, Lexicon, Comments, Recognizers, Metadata, and Controls. The Controls tab is active, showing volume and rate sliders. The video title is "Depth\_RG1\_P1.mp4". The current time is 00:00:02.060, and the selection range is 00:00:00.000 - 00:00:00.000. Below the video, there is a timeline with various annotations. The annotations are organized into a table-like structure with columns for time and text.

Annotation	Start Time	End Time	Text
P2_eyebrow	00:00:00.000	00:00:02.060	
P1_signingtu	00:00:00.000	00:00:02.060	signi
P2_signingtu	00:00:00.000	00:00:02.060	
P1_mouth	00:00:00.000	00:00:02.060	
P2_mouth	00:00:00.000	00:00:02.060	
P1_disfluenc	00:00:00.000	00:00:02.060	trail-off
P2_disfluenc	00:00:00.000	00:00:02.060	
P1_focus	00:00:00.000	00:00:02.060	
P2_focus	00:00:00.000	00:00:02.060	

# Analysis

## ■ RQ1

- Head nods, head tilts, body movement, and eyebrow height are salient prosodic cues
- Not body tilt (unobserved) or turn taking (not a NMM)
- Mouthing and disfluencies require further study

## ■ Reliability Metrics

- Cohen's Kappa for intra-rater reliability
- Fleiss' Kappa for inter-rater reliability

# Discussion

# Conclusion

- **Strengths**

- Exploratory study confirming prior research
- Strong future directions

- **Limitations**

- No current statistical significance
- Only annotating for presence of NMMs, not different functions

- **Ethical Impact**

- Under-studied language, language deprivation
- Clear consent and debriefing process for public release
- Collaboration with deaf researchers

# Future Work

- **RQ2**

- Collect data from 64 L1 signers
- Annotate functions of NMMs with a high degree of reliability
  - Duration, amplitude, co-occurrence with manual elements [3]
  - Number of prosodic cues produced simultaneously [8]

- **RQ3**

- Determining the line between ASL mouth morphemes and mouthing of English words alongside signs
- Building a model to predict functions of NMMs from form
  - OpenFace Action Units, MediaPipe Face Mesh

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**Questions?**