



# Wav2Gloss: Generating Interlinear Glossed Text from Speech

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# Our team



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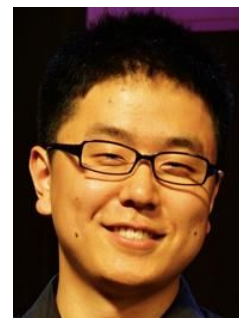
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David Mortensen



Lori Levin

# Contents

1. Background: What is Interlinear Glossed Text (IGT)?
2. *Fieldwork* Dataset
3. *Wav2Gloss* Task
4. Experiments
5. Takeaways



Background

# Field Linguistic Recordings

- Field data is collected by linguists for indigenous language documentation.
- It consists of audio and sometimes video recordings—crucial for documentation, preservation, revitalization of languages at risk.
- Needs expert annotations, and annotation process is expensive.



*Credit: Jonathan Amith, Gettysburg College*

# Interlinear Glossed Text

- *Lingua franca* of documentary linguistics
- Especially important for illustrating the morphology of documented languages

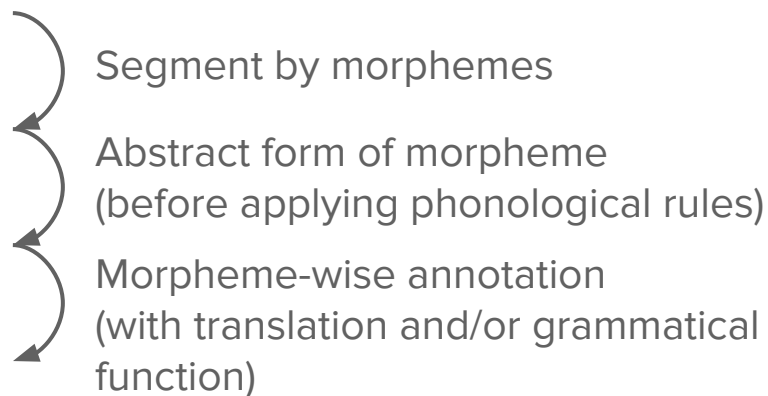
Transcription (wd):   n       sìginde           yan   de

Surface (sr):   n       sìgi -nde           yan   de

Underlying (ur):   n       sìgi -len           yan   le

Gloss (gl):   1.SG sit   -PC.RES that FOC

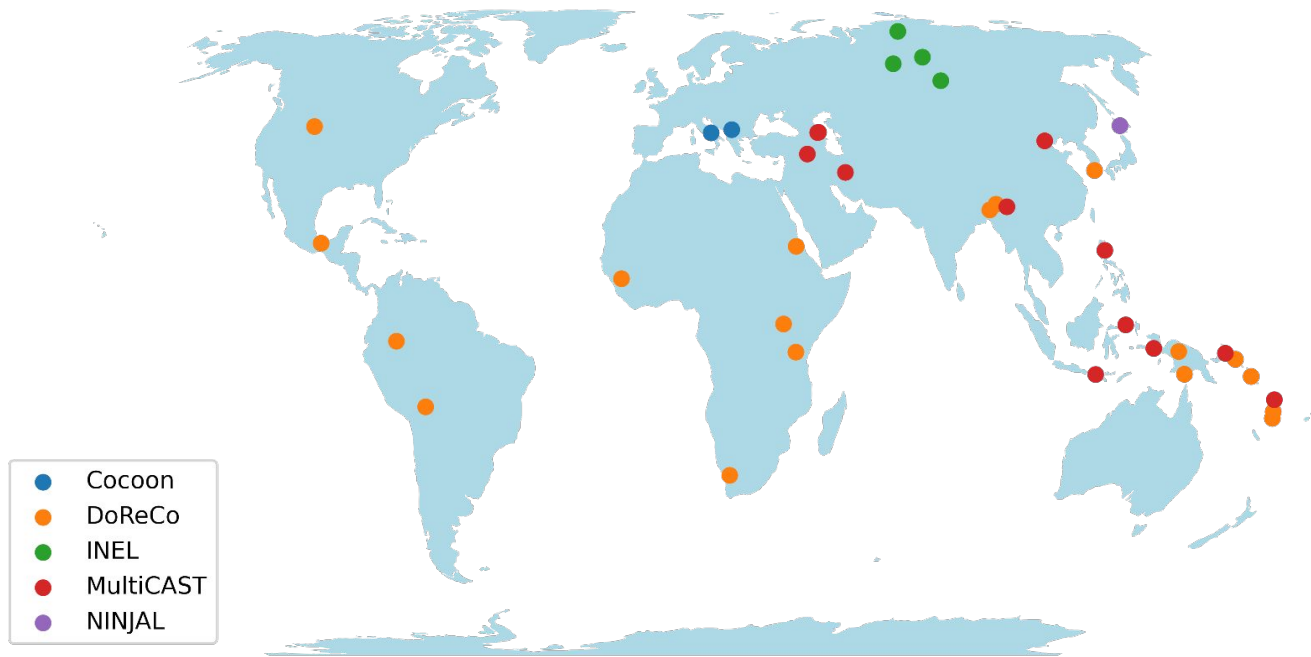
Translation (tr):   I live here.





# Fieldwork Dataset

# Fieldwork Dataset Statistics



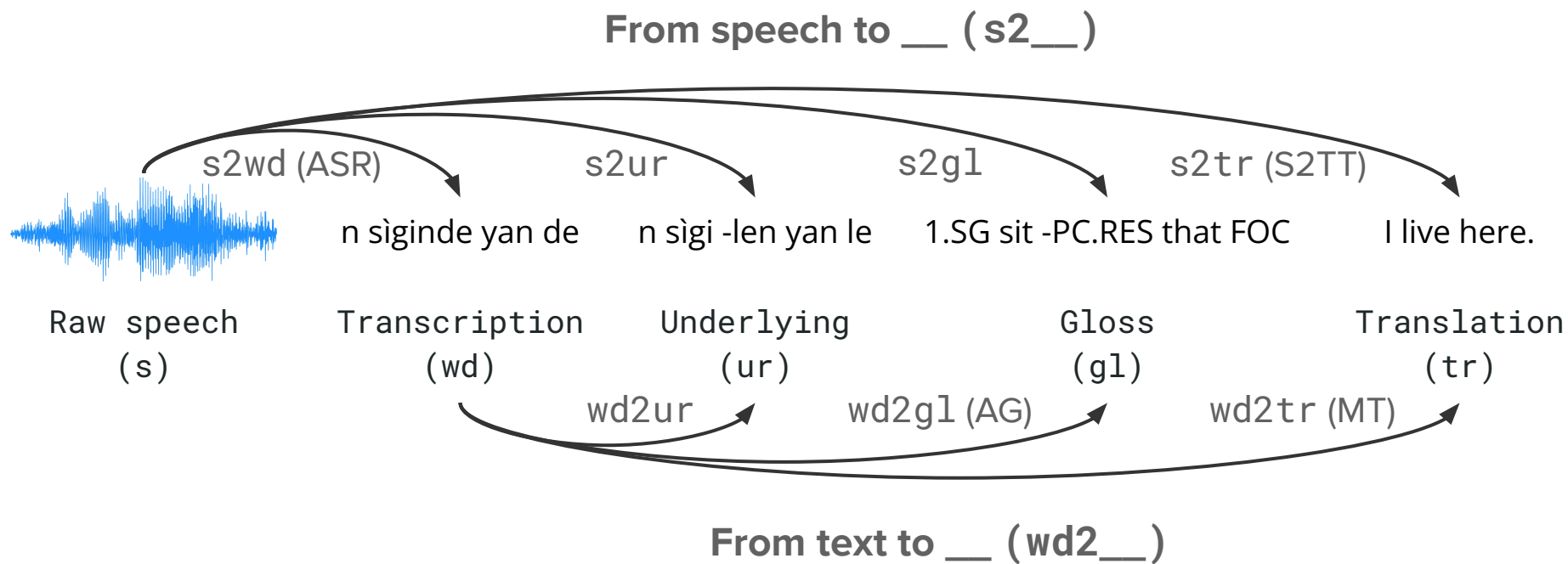
- 37 Languages from 5 linguistic fieldwork repositories
- 71.35 hours of data in total
- Train/dev/test split
- 22 seen languages and 15 unseen languages
- May contain very personal information about the speakers and their families.





# Wav2Gloss Task

# Wav2Gloss Task Definition





# Experiments

# Baseline design

## **E2E (End-to-end) vs. Cascade**

- Can wav2gloss tasks be solved in an end-to-end manner?

## **Single task vs. Multi-task**

- Do different tasks help each other?

## **Monolingual vs. Multilingual training**

- Do languages benefit from other languages?

## **Self-supervised vs. Weakly supervised speech models**

- How do the pre-trained speech models influence downstream performance?

# Experimental results

## **E2E (End-to-end) vs. Cascade**

- E2E models show better performance except for translation.

## **Multi-task vs. Single task**

- Multi-task models usually performs worse.

## **Monolingual vs. Multilingual training**

- Only the lowest-resource languages benefit from multilingual training.

## **Self-supervised vs. Weakly supervised speech models**

- Self-supervised models are better at transcription and underlying, weakly supervised models are better at gloss and translation.

# Experimental results

Model	Transcription CER ↓		Underlying CER ↓		Gloss CER ↓		Translation chrF++ ↑	
	Seen	Unseen	Seen	Unseen	Seen	Unseen	Seen	Unseen
<b>Multi-task</b>								
WavLM E2E	76.9	77.8	66.3	75.0	78.8	<b>78.7</b>	7.2	7.6
XLS-R E2E	66.6	80.3	74.3	81.1	78.2	80.5	8.1	9.5
OWSM E2E	53.6	78.5	60.7	92.1	81.0	117.1	14.0	11.3
<b>Single task</b>								
WavLM E2E	38.1	<b>59.2</b>	45.9	<b>64.5</b>	84.8	88.3	8.4	7.9
XLS-R E2E	<b>36.8</b>	59.6	<b>44.0</b>	66.8	85.6	90.3	9.2	8.5
OWSM E2E	48.2	67.7	54.8	80.0	<b>75.0</b>	102.9	13.7	<b>11.6</b>
<b>Cascade</b>								
XLS-R + ByT5	-	-	48.5	70.6	86.7	124.1	16.0	11.0
XLS-R + ByT5 w/ ODIN	-	-	-	-	85.5	120.8	<b>16.6</b>	10.6
<b>Ground truth text</b>								
ByT5	-	-	16.0	28.1	55.2	157.0	22.0	12.2
ByT5 w/ ODIN	-	-	-	-	47.7	137.2	23.0	12.2

# Experimental results - E2E (End-to-end) vs. Cascade

E2E models show better performance except for translation.

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# Experimental results - Multi-task vs. Single Task

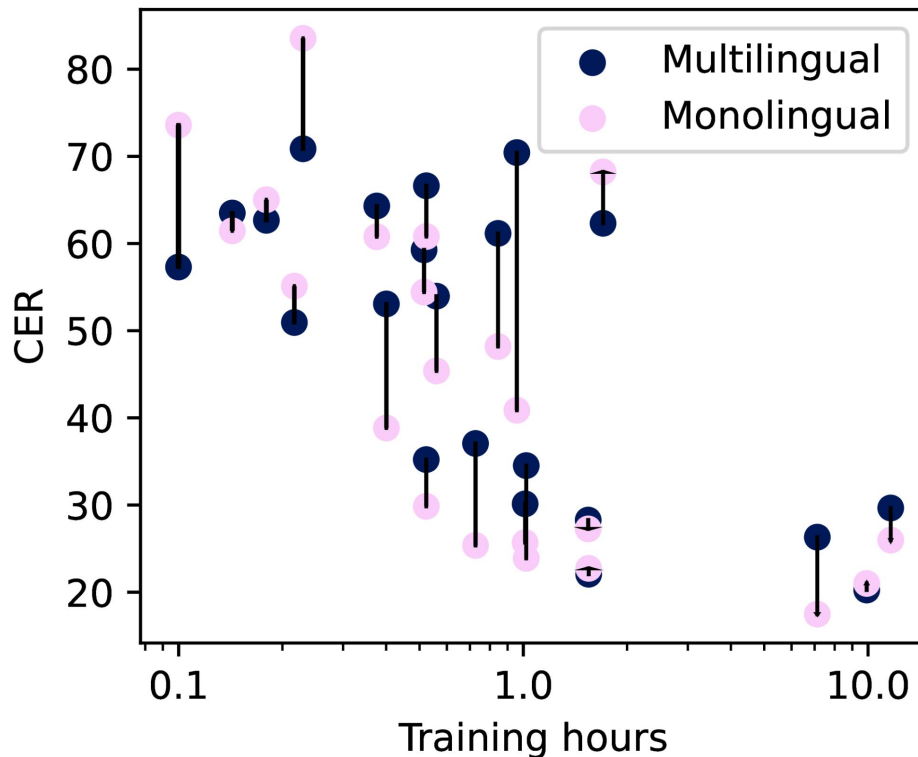
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# Experimental results - Monolingual vs. Multilingual

Only the lowest-resource languages benefit from multilingual training.



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# Takeaways

# Takeaways

- Interlinear Glossed Text (IGT) is used to document endangered languages.
- Producing IGT from raw speech (Wav2Gloss) is a necessary, tractable, yet challenging problem.
- We provide the Fieldwork dataset and various baselines to lay the groundwork for future research on IGT.

# Thank you!

Paper: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.13169>

Dataset: <https://huggingface.co/datasets/wav2gloss/fieldwork>

Code (SSL): <https://github.com/juice500ml/espnet/tree/wav2gloss>

Code (WSL): [https://github.com/juice500ml/finetune\\_owsm](https://github.com/juice500ml/finetune_owsm)