# Automatic classification of lexical stress errors for German CAPT

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# Lexical stress [TODO (LS)] in German



Accentuation/prominence of syllable(s) in a word

#### In German:

Variable placement, contrastive function

um·FAHR·en vs. UM·fahr·en to drive around to run over

- Reflected by duration, fundamental frequency (F0), intensity<sup>1</sup>
- ► Impacts intelligibility of non-native (L2) speech<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Dogil and Williams 1999.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Hirschfeld 1994.

## CAPT for lexical stress errors [TODO (LSEs)]



- Contrastive LS notoriously difficult for French speakers<sup>1</sup>
- CAPT offers huge potential for individualized instruction

- Automatic detection of LS errors in L2 German unexplored
- Recent work shows promising results using machine learning for classification of English stress patterns<sup>2</sup>

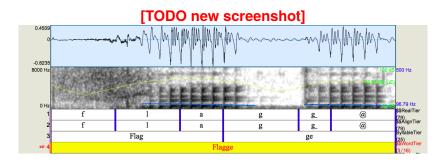
Our goal: explore classification-based detection of lexical stress errors by French learners of German

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Dupoux et al. 1997.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Kim and Beutnagel 2011.



#### Subset of IFCASL corpus of French-German speech<sup>1</sup>



- ► 12 bisyllabic, initial-stress words (word types) extracted automatically
- ▶ 668 tokens from ~55 French speakers

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Fauth et al. 2014.

### Data annotation



► Each token assigned a class label:

3 stress classes: 2 error classes: [correct], [incorrect], [none] [bad\_nsylls], [bad\_audio]

▶ 15 annotators (12 native), each token labeled by  $\geq$ 2

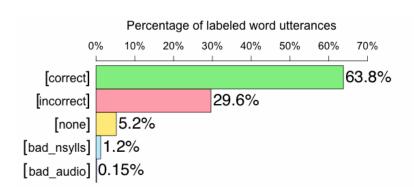
#### Overall pairwise inter-annotator agreement

	Mean	Maximum	Median	Minimum
% Agreement Cohen's $\kappa$	54.92%	83.93%	55.36%	23.21%
	0.23	0.61	0.26	-0.01

- Variability not explained by L1 or expertise
- Single gold-standard label selected for each token

### Data annotation results





#### Selected references



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