Measuring prosodic entrainment in Italian collaborative game-based dialogues

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Background

- Speakers tend to sound more similar over the course of interaction → convergence, adaptation, alignment, entrainment, coordination
 - Crucial for mutual understanding & successful communication, influenced by many factors (linguistic, social, interpersonal, cultural,...)
- Modelling speech adaptation also crucial for improving naturalness in voice-based humanmachine interaction

Background & Aim

- Prosodic entrainment (prosodic-acoustic param)
 → Studies on a number of languages (varieties of English, Swedish, German, Japanese, Spanish, Chinese, Slovak ...) but NOT Italian
- Aim of this study → preliminary contribution in filling this gap
- Explorative investigation on prosodic adaptation between Italian conversational partners

Corpus - Interaction paradigm

 Pairs of players involved in a collaborative game → adaptation of Tangram Game (from PAGE project)





- Each game dialogue = 22 Tangram sets = 22 "Rounds"
- Players alternate role D/M in every Round
- Average duration of game sessions= 30 min
- With/without eye contact

Corpus - Speakers

- Speakers selected according to gender, age, familiarity
 - All parameters which could influence entrainment
- Twelve participants (six pairs)
- All females, aged 21-24, undergraduate classmates
- Also, all speakers coming from the same geolinguistic area (Bari)

Speech signal annotations

- Tangram Game Rounds
- InterPausal Units (silence > 100msec)
- Words
- Syllables

Speech signal all manually annotated (Praat)

Prosodic measurements

- Fo range (Fomax-Fomin)
- Fo level (Fo median)
- Intensity
- Articulation rate (#syll/sec)
 - Automatically extracted (Praat scripts)
- In this study, measurements only on eye-contact condition data

Similarity processes (at dialogue level)





Speakers' speech featuresSpeakers'become more similar untilsheatthey converge(Edlund et al.)

Speakers' speech features show similar patterns

(Edlund et al. 2009, De Looze & Rauzy 2011)

- Not necessarily co-occurring
- Complementary manifestations also possible:





Similarity measurements



Comparison (t-test) speaker1 vs speaker2 mean values:

- Different 1st half not different 2nd half
 → Convergence
- Not different 1st half different 2nd half
 → Divergence

2) Pearson's correlation speaker1-speaker2 mean values (Round) over the whole dialogue:
Positive correlation → Synchrony

- Negative correlation \rightarrow Anti-Synchrony

Results - Convergence & Synchrony

| gue | Convergence / Divergence | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| alog | Artic. rate | | F0 range | | F0 level | | Intensity | |
| di | 1 st half | 2 nd half | 1 st half | 2 nd half | 1 st half | 2 nd half | 1 st half | 2 nd half |
| BV | -3.73** | -3.97*** | -2.33* | -2.34* | -6.42*** | -9.35*** | 6.63*** | 8.75*** |
| CD | n.s. | n.s. | 2.18* | n.s. | n.s. | 4.18*** | 2.29* | 2.58* |
| DS | 3.21** | n.s. | 2.14* | 2.16* | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. | 2.16* |
| PP | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. | -8.27*** | -4.94*** | 4.66*** | 7.10*** |
| PZ | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. | -10.46*** | -6.71*** | -3.52** | n.s. |
| RC | n.s. | -2.69* | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. | 4.88*** | 4.89*** |

| S | vnchrony | v / Anti-S | Svnchronv |
|---|----------|------------|------------------|
| - | / | | |

| dial | Artic. rate | F0 range | F0 level | Intensity | | | |
|------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|--|--|--|
| BV | .053 | 346 | .048 | .219 | | | |
| CD | .034 | .185 | 120 | 295 | | | |
| DS | .523*** | .191 | 381* | 071 | | | |
| PP | 097 | 217 | .452** | .425** | | | |
| PZ | .465** | 204 | .177 | 053 | | | |
| RC | 098 | 078 | .401* | .047 | | | |

Conclusions

- Italian conversational partners show to adapt their speech through a variable number of prosodic parameters
- Overall speech coordination strategies (convergence, synchrony) can vary across speaker pairs
- Results compatible with those reported for other languages → common basis for modelling prosodic entrainment in multilingual spoken dialogue systems

Thank you for your attention!

Entrainment & Personality factors

- After game sessions, participants were administered the Big Five Questionnaire (BFQ-2) → assessing "Big Five" Personality Factors:
 - Energy, Friendliness, Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability, Openness (+ subdimensions)

Results - Convergence & Spkr Empathy

| | | Convergence 2 nd -1 st hal. | Divergence 2 nd -1 st hal. | Empathy (BFQ-2) | 6, | Articulation rate 1 vs 2 halves in dialogue DS (CONVERGENCE) |
|----|------------|---|---|--------------------|--------------------------|---|
| CD | sp1 sp2 | 10.12 18.31 | 9.50 -2.50 | 58 70 | 5, 5, 5, | 6 |
| DS | sp1 sp2 | 0.01 0.46 | -0.90 0.49 | 56 65 | 5, | Articulation rate 1 vs 2 halves in dialogue RC (DIVERGENCE) |
| PZ | sp1 sp2 | -0.04 -2.53 | - | 59 76 | 6,9 6,7 6,5 | 0 |
| RC | sp1 sp2 | - | -0.43 0.03 | 61 72 | 6,3 6,1 5,9 5,7 | - + - spk2 |

Partners who «converge more» / «diverge less» are the more empathic in the pair → at least 1 sdev difference in BFQ-2 T scores for Empathy (subdimension of Friendliness)