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Measuring Variations of Mimicry by Means of Prosodic Cues in Task-Based Scenarios and Conversational Speech

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Measuring variations of mimicry by means of prosodic cues

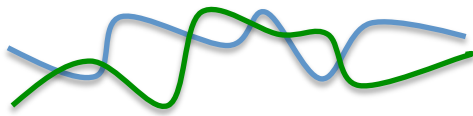
Céline De Looze & Brian Vaughan
TCD, Dublin, Ireland

Mimicry in speech

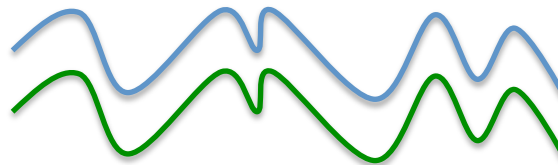
Speakers imitate each other's speech mannerisms in terms of sounds, syntax, lexicon, prosody

... *accommodation, alignment, convergence, entrainment, synchrony...*

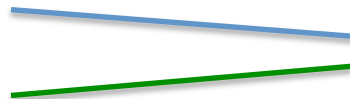
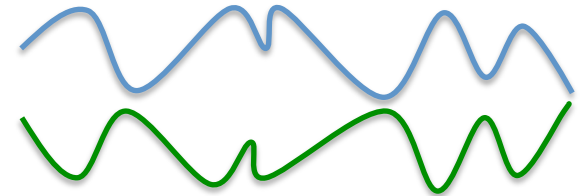
Non-Mimicry: random



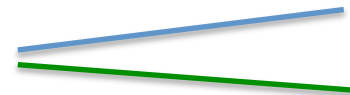
Mimicry: parallel patterns



Anti-mimicry: mirror patterns



Convergence: converge towards a common point



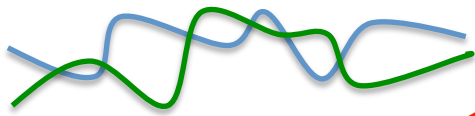
Divergence: move apart towards different points

Mimicry in speech

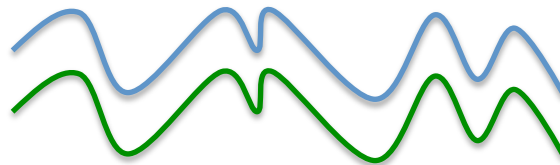
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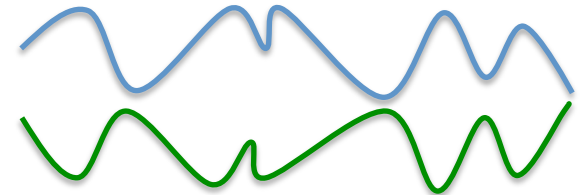
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Mimicry: parallel patterns



Anti-mimicry: mirror patterns



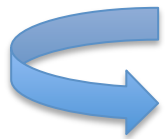
TRANSITION PHASES

Convergence: converge towards a common point

Divergence: move apart towards different points

Mimicry in speech

The situation where the observed behaviours of two interactants although dissimilar at the start of the interaction are moving towards behavioral matching (Burgoon et al 1995)



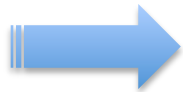
Speakers tend to imitate over the course of the interaction?



Phases of mimicry and non-mimicry

Mimicry measurements

Metrics developed may not capture the temporal dynamics of mimicry (except Jaffe et al, 2001; Edlund et al 2009)



Mimicry strength measured

- on the whole interaction
- on parts of the interaction

Data



Task-based scenarios: Co-operation between 2 participants to complete an imaginary shipwreck scenario. Time, score and functional constraints.

8 dialogues, 10 minutes. Male & Female, but not mixed.



Spontaneous speech:

D64 corpus (Oertel et al, 2010)

Two interactions (S1/S2 & S1/S3)

2M & 1F

30 min each

Mimicry measurements

Prosodic cues:

- Pitch level and span: f_0 -average + f_0 -max-min
- Voice Intensity: rms-Int + sd-Int
- Duration: number and mean pause duration

Mimicry measurements

Prosodic cues:

- Pitch level and span: f_0 -median + f_0 -max-min
- Voice Intensity: rms-Int + sd-Int
- Duration: number and mean pause duration

Task-based
dialogues

Spontaneous
speech

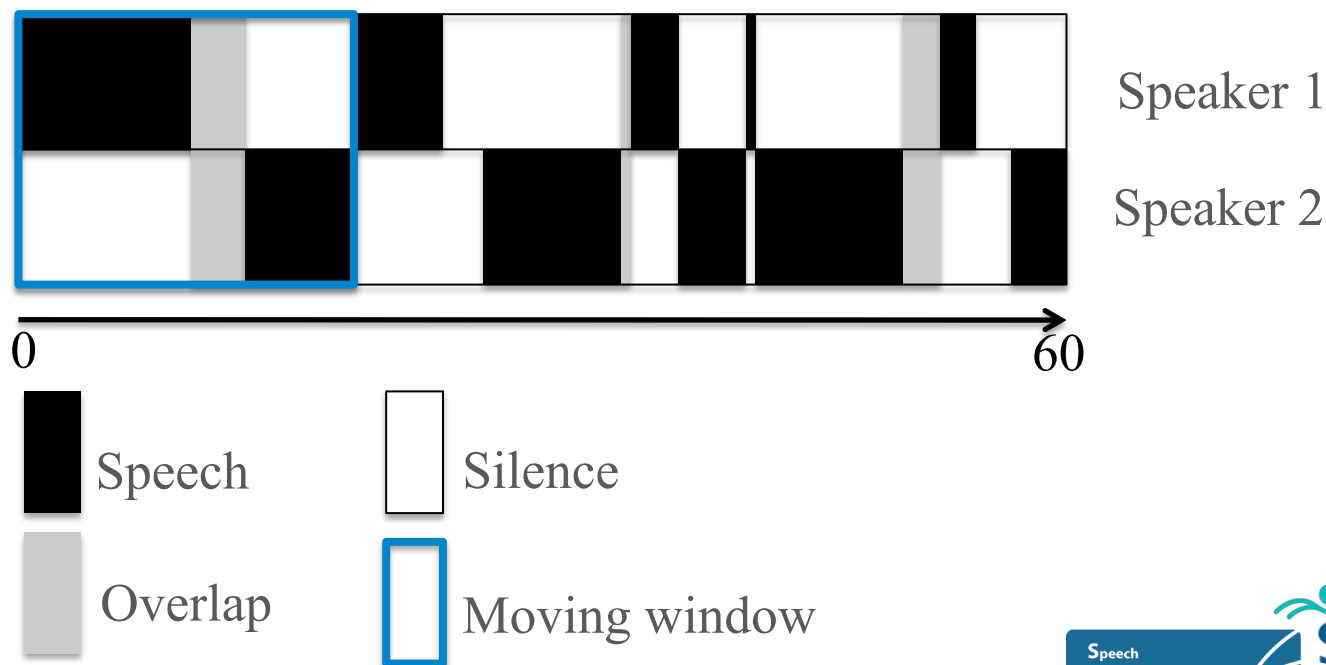


Mimicry measurements

Methods:

- Prosodic cues extraction: a series of overlapping windows (length = 20 sec; time step = 10 sec) (Kousidis et al, 2008; Edlund et al, 2009)

Figure 1: Conversation Chart

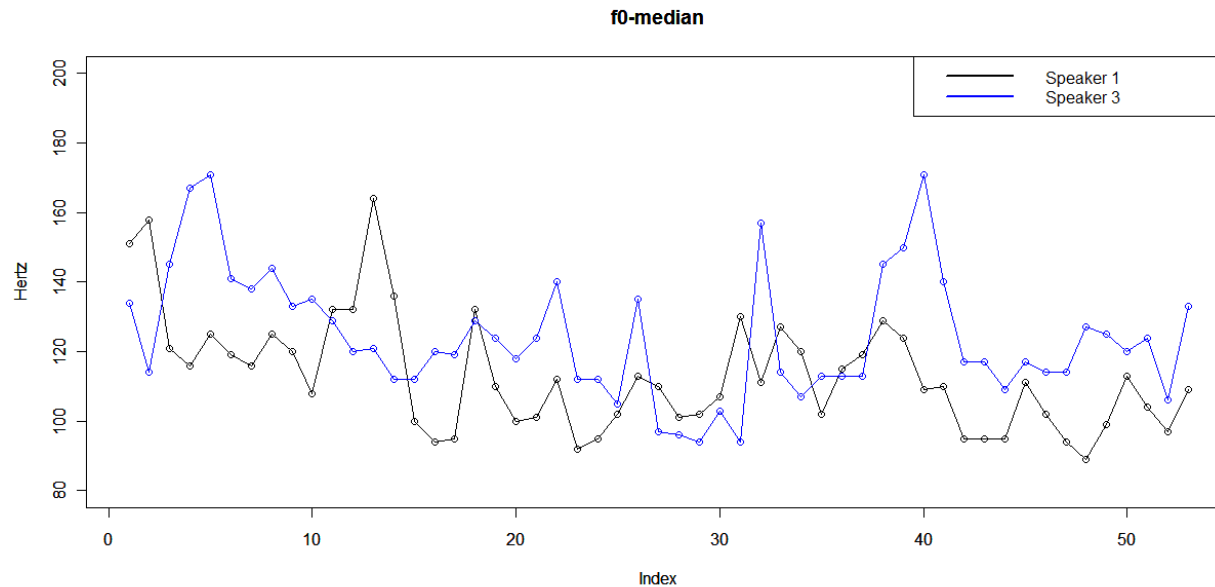


Mimicry measurements

Methods:

- Mimicry strength measurement: Pearson's correlation coefficient of the two speakers' time series (use of moving windows for temporal variations)

Figure 2

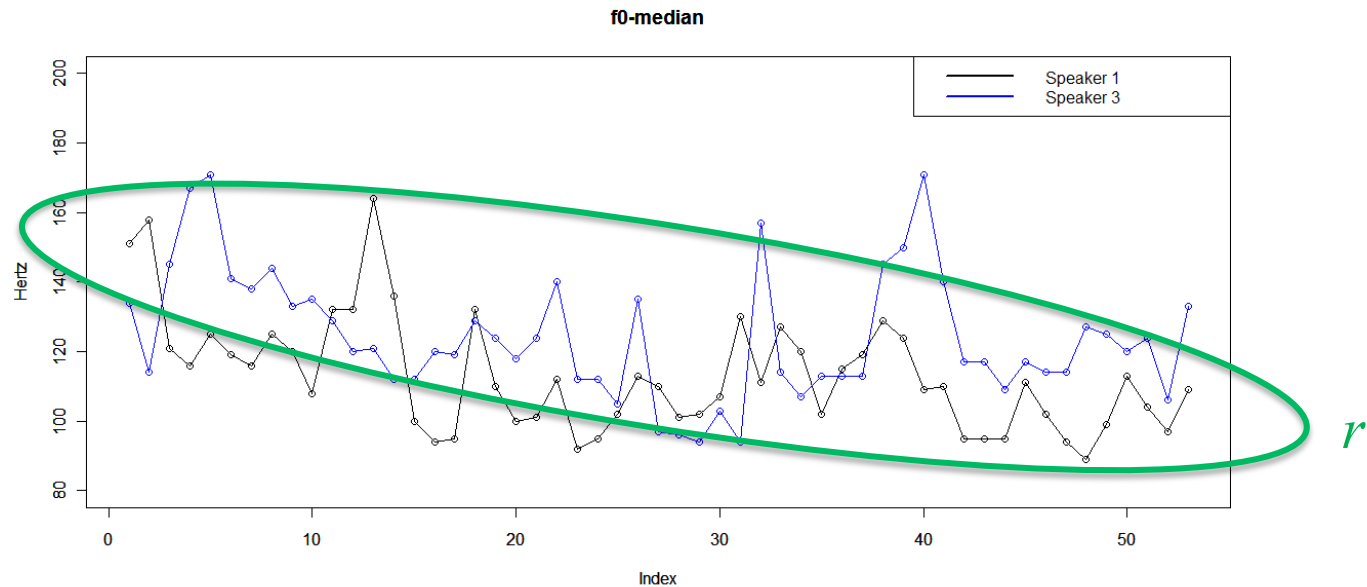


Mimicry measurements

Methods:

- Mimicry strength measurement: Pearson's correlation coefficient of the two speakers' time series (use of moving windows for temporal variations)

Figure 2

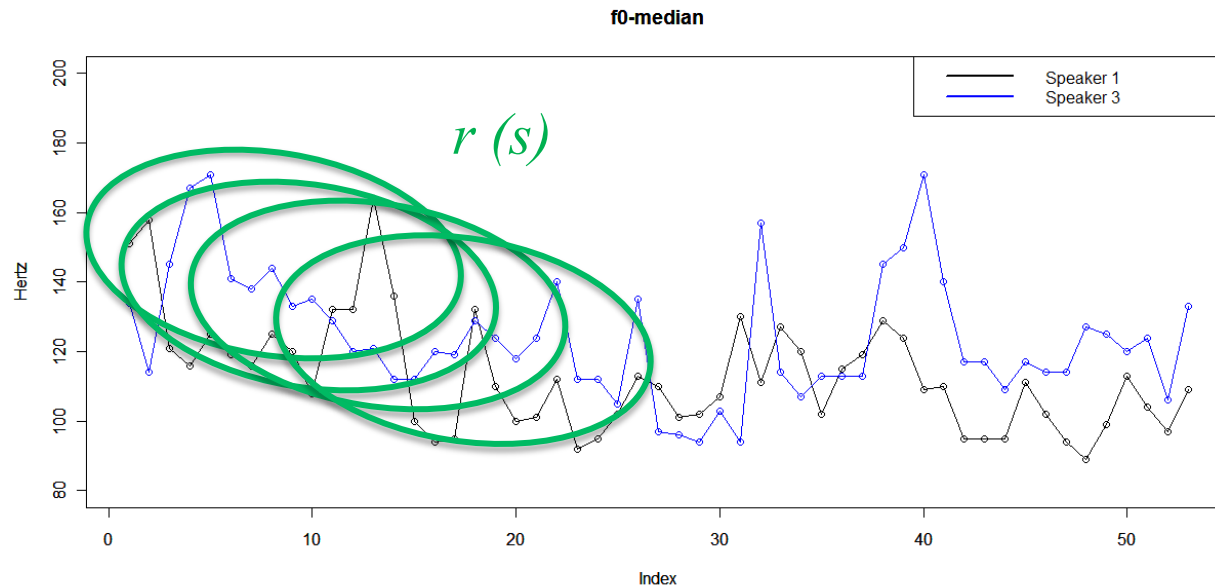


Mimicry measurements

Methods:

- Mimicry strength measurement: Pearson's correlation coefficient of the two speakers' time series (use of moving windows for temporal variations)

Figure 2

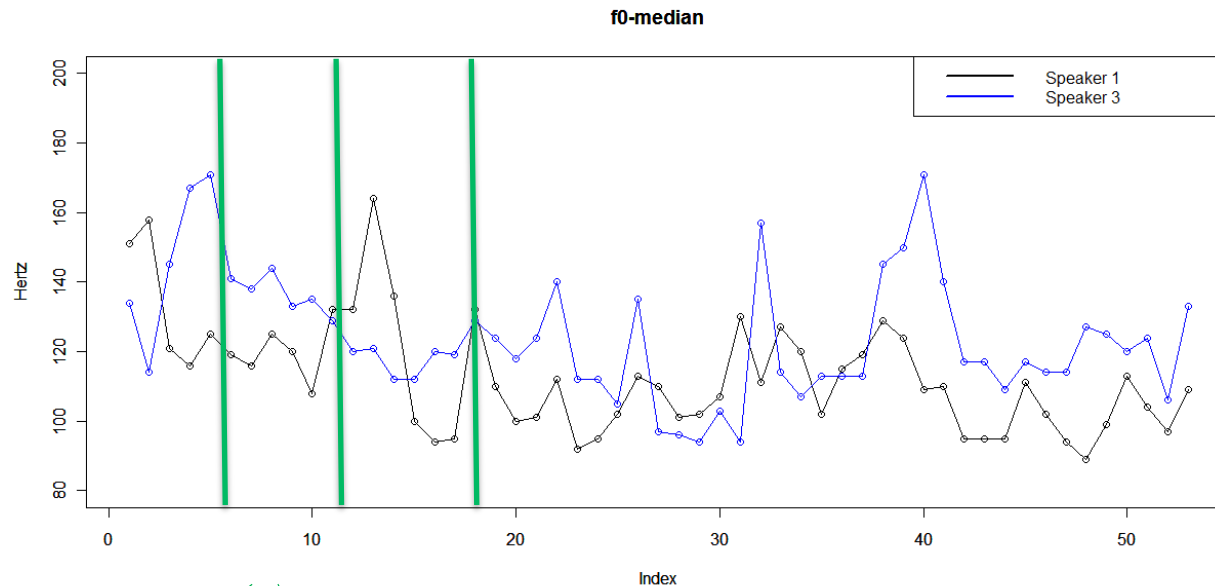


Mimicry measurements

Methods:

- Mimicry strength measurement: Pearson's correlation coefficient of the two speakers' time series (use of moving windows for temporal variations)

Figure 2



$r(s)$

Mimicry - functions

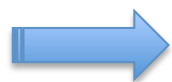
Mimicry plays an important role in social interaction

- express deference, speakers seek each other's approval
- its absence: maintain social distance with each other?
- signal agreement?

➡ Level of agreement (DAMSL:5-point scale) in task-based dialogues.

➡ Degree of involvement (scale 0-10) in spontaneous speech.

Results



Task-based dialogues

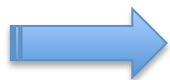
Whole interaction

- D1: Weak for mean pitch, pitch range, intensity
- D2: Stronger for pitch, pitch range, max pitch, mean intensity

Windowed correlation

D1 & D2: Change in some of the values in either direction.

Results



Task-based dialogues

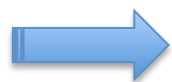
D1 Overall:

- Mean Pitch:
 $r=0.377$
- Pitch Range (Semi-Tones)
 $r=0.11$
- Min pitch:
 $r=0.044$
- Max pitch:
 $r=0.073$
- Mean intensity:
 $r=-0.83$
- Intensity range:
 $r=0.273$
- Agreement: ☹

D2 Overall:

- Mean Pitch:
 $r= 0.711$
- Pitch Range (Semi-Tones)
 $r= 0.433$
- Min pitch:
 $r=0.254$
- Max pitch:
 $r=0.712$
- Mean intensity:
 $r=0.795$
- Intensity range:
 $r=0.752$
- Agreement: ☹?

Results



Task-based dialogues: Change of values with windowed correlation (10 points:200 seconds).

D1 windowed correlation.

1-10: Pitch range, $r=0.444$
10-20: Max pitch, $r=0.814$
20-30: Mean pitch, $r=0.657$
30-40: Mean pitch, $r=0.448$
40-50: Mean Pitch, $r=0.575$
Min pitch, $r=0.666$
50-60: Mean intensity, $r= - 0.602$
60-66: Mean pitch, $r=0.690$
Min pitch, $r= - 0.741$
Intensity, $r= - 0.786$

D2 windowed correlation

1-10: Max pitch, $r=0.531$
10-20: Mean intensity, $r= 0.905$
Intensity range, $r=0.899$
20-30: Mean intensity, $r=0.899$
Intensity range, $r=0.875$
30-40: Max pitch, $r=0.753$
Pitch range ST, $r=0.758$
40-50: Pitch range St, $r=0.868$
50-61: Intensity range, $r= 0.837$

Results



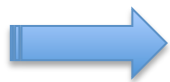
Mimicry and levels of agreement

In task-based dialogues

Mimicry when agreement AND disagreement. E.g. Mean pitch

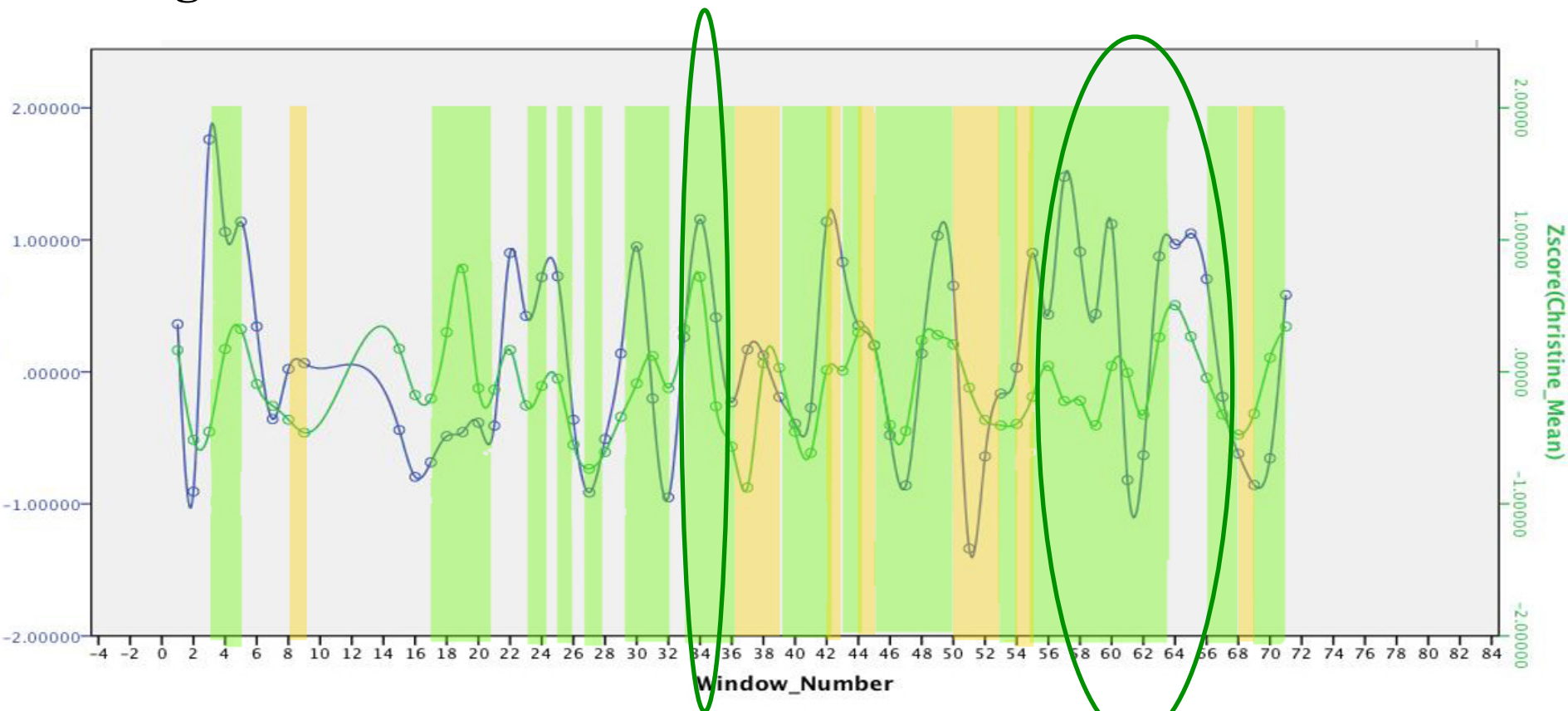
Movement is in either direction: increase AND decrease. E.g Mean pitch.

Results

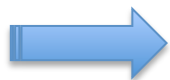


Task-based dialogues

D1 Agreement.

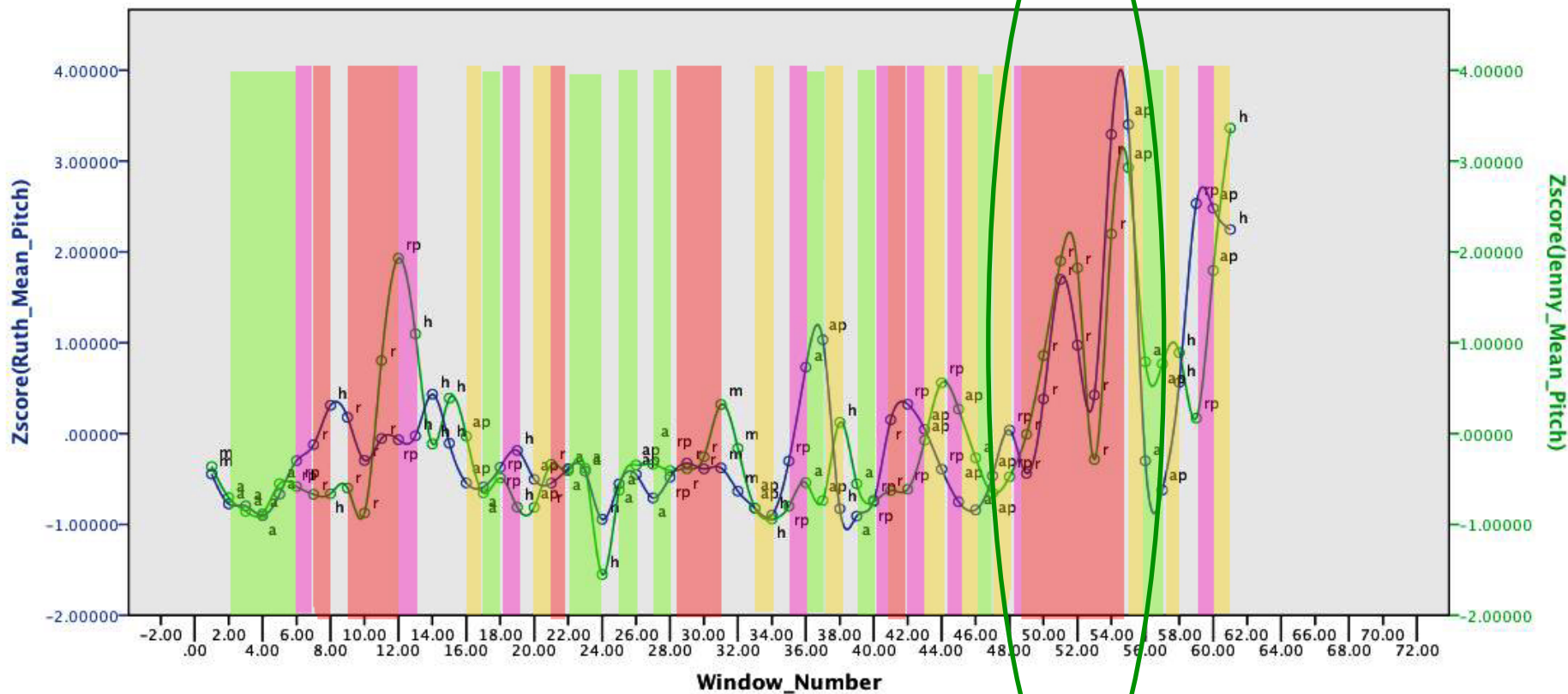


Results



Task-based dialogues

D2 Agreement.



Results

Spontaneous speech

On the whole interaction

- S1/S2: No mimicry
- S1/S3: Mimicry in voice intensity level, variation
pitch range ceiling
mean pauses duration

Temporal variations of mimicry

- S1/S2: Mimicry in voice intensity level
- S1/S3: Mimicry in pitch range ceiling
mean pauses duration

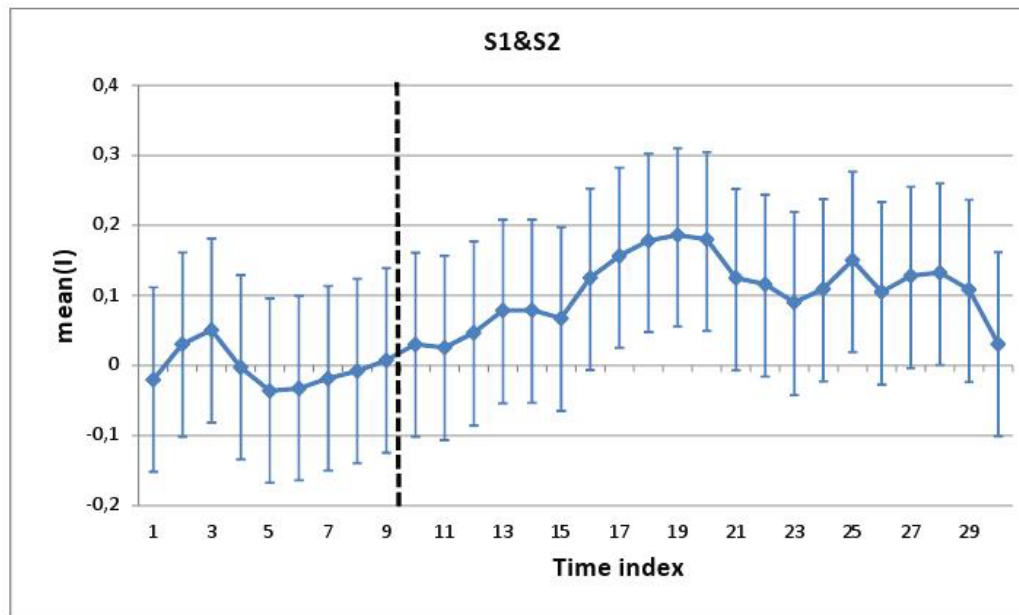
Results



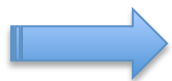
Mimicry and degrees of involvement

In spontaneous speech (S1/S2)

- Mean(I) = calculated from the set of 8 prosodic cues



Results

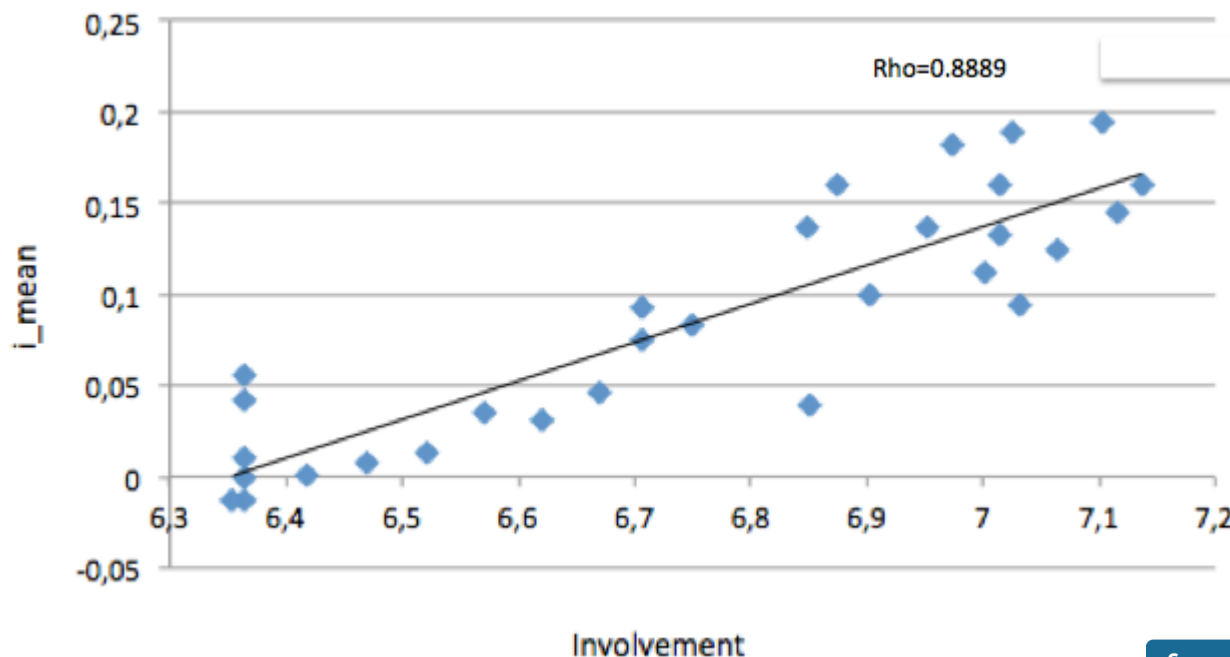


Mimicry and degrees of involvement

In spontaneous speech (S1/S2)

-Strong correlation:

The higher the degree of involvement, the stronger the mimicry



Results



Mimicry and degrees of involvement

In spontaneous speech (S1/S2)

-Strong correlation:

The higher the degree of involvement, the stronger the mimicry

In terms of

-Rms_Intensity (r=0.89)

-Mean_pause_dur (r=0.89)

-Number_pauses (r=0.59)

-F0-min (r=0.55)

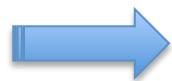
-F0-span (r=0.51)

-F0-median (r=0.42)

Conclusion

- ➔ Mimicry can be measured by means of prosodic cues
- ➔ A non-linear phenomenon
- ➔ Temporal dynamics of mimicry as strong cues for predicting involvement
- ➔ Mimicry at points of agreement and disagreement.

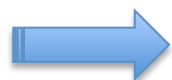
Discussion



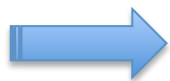
Mimicry: task-dependent?

Not necessarily a linear phenomenon

In spontaneous speech: dynamics of mimicry

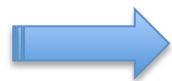


Mimicry or use of the same prosodic parameters to convey the same functions (e.g. discourse, attitudinal)?



Z-score transformations for detecting mimicry but not convergence?

Future work



Methodology:

- Capture smaller variations of mimicry
- Measure anti-mimicry, convergence and divergence phases
- Measure who mimics whom?
- Improve/increase annotation of agreement



Correlation between temporal variations of mimicry and discourse structure (e.g. topic changes)



....

Thanks!