Human Activity Language: Grounding Concepts with a Linguistic Framework



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Theme

- To close the semantic gap in multimedia technologies, we need to understand human action
- There are at least 3 spaces devoted to human action:
 The Visual, the Motoric, and the Language Space.
- Each of these spaces is characterized by a distinct language, with its own alphabet, words, and syntax.

Initial Meeting

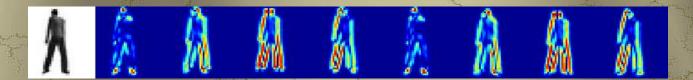
-Multimedia

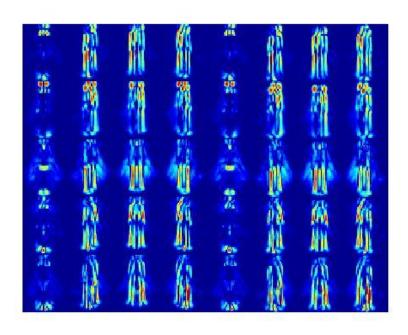
-Semantics

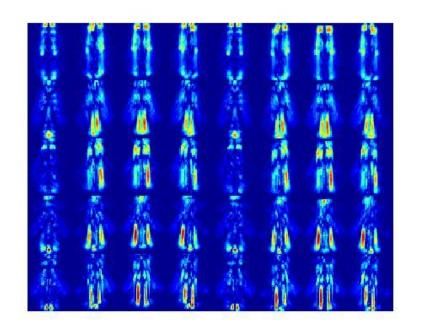
-Semantics arises from human action

-Big brother problem

VHF's: Visual Human Filters

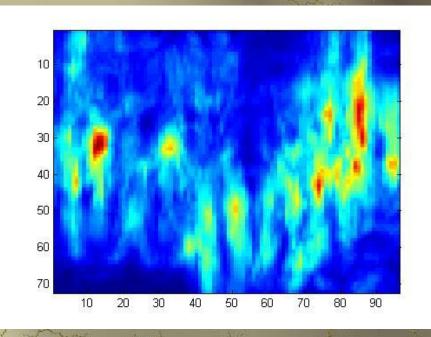






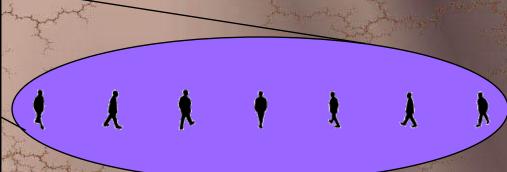
Applying the VHF's

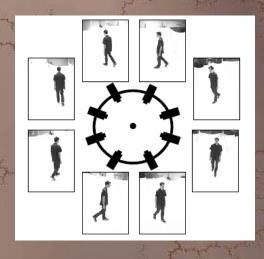




Visual Approach: Sequences of poses

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p ₁₄ Full Bend	F	•	•	1	1	1	1	•
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p ₁₉ Half Sit Front	ŧ	4	4	٠	٠	þ	ł	t
p ₂₀ Start Sit Up	1	1	•	٠	•	}	١	ţ
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What are "Key" poses?

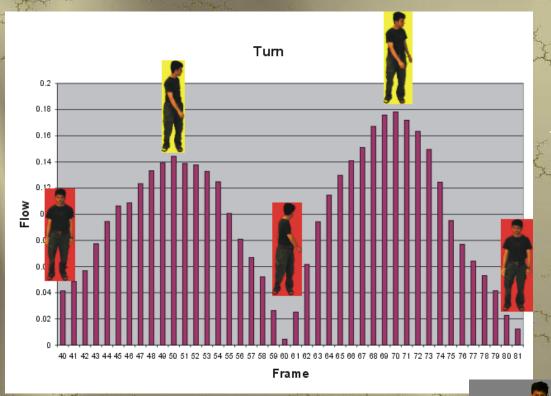
- Extremal poses of the body.
- How are they found?
- Single-view example:



Blue = left

Blue = Up

What are "Key" poses?



Mean
flow magnitude
(in person's
reference frame)

Key frames



Pose Grammar

Probabilistic context-free Grammar (PCFG).

$$Start \rightarrow V \qquad p = 1$$

$$V \rightarrow VA \mid A \qquad p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A \rightarrow A_1 \mid A_2 \mid \dots \mid A_g \qquad \forall i, p(A_i \mid A) = 1/g$$

$$A_i \rightarrow q_{ab}q_{bc}q_{cd} \dots \qquad p(q_{ab}q_{bc}q_{cd} \dots \mid A_i) = 1$$

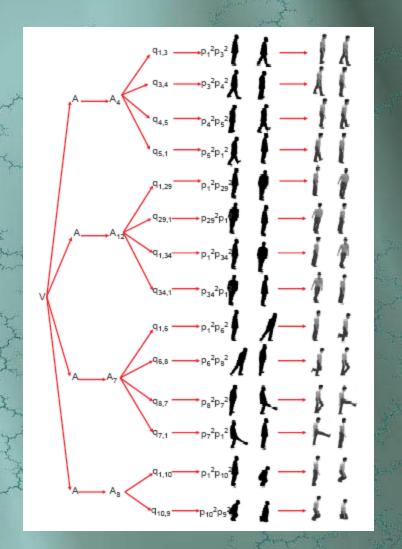
$$q_{cd} \rightarrow p_c^u p_d^v \qquad \sum_{\substack{allowed \\ u,v}} p(p_c^u p_d^v \mid q_{cd}) = 1$$

$$p_i^v \rightarrow s_k \qquad p(s_k \mid p_i^v) \text{ obtained at runtime}$$

Rules created from training data

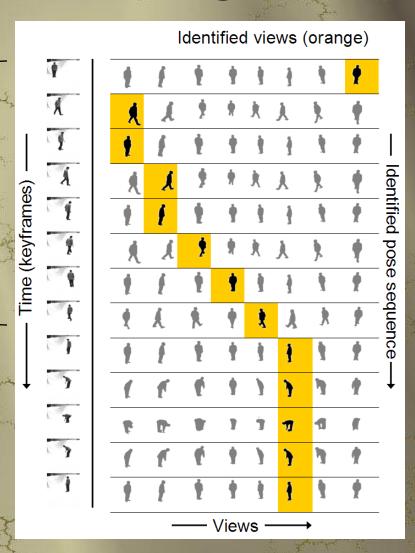
Parse an input video

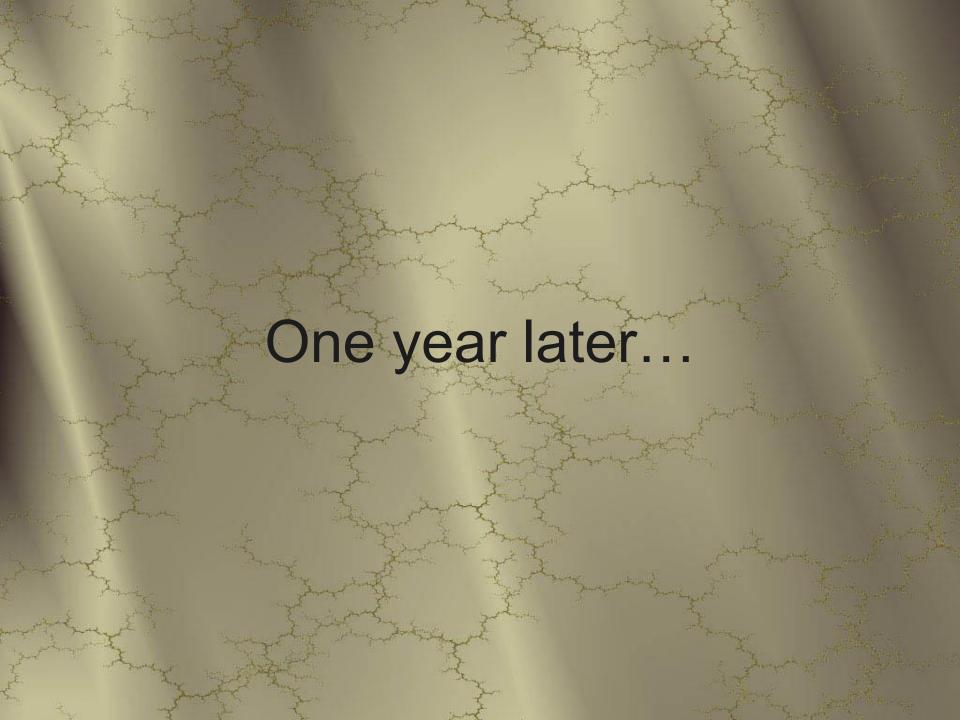
- 1. Key frame detection.
- 2. Silhouette matching on keyframes.
- 3. Computation of $P(s_k|p_i^v)$ as shown earlier.
- 4. Probabilistic parsing using the PCFG.



Detect view changes

Person walks along a circle



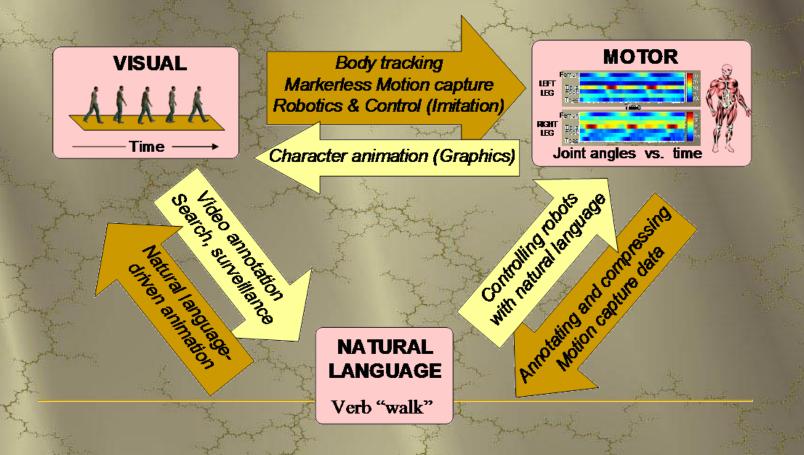


- That's What I Found

 Easier to solve the visual action problem by going first through the motor action problem.

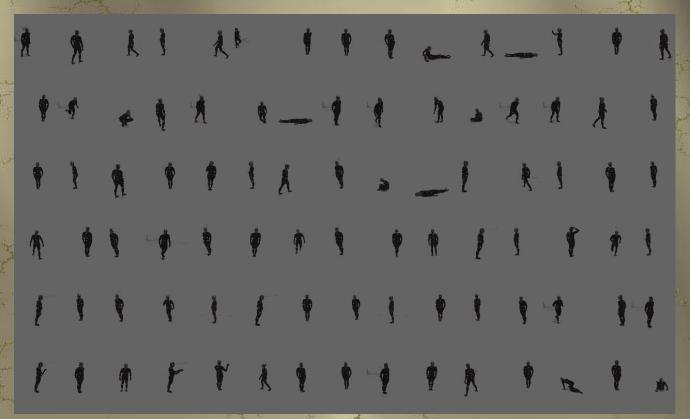
 Human Activity Language (HAL): a new language for human activity.

Spaces for Human Action



Hyperempiricism in Computer Science

Problem



Language Origin



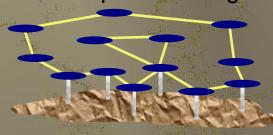
Universal Grammar



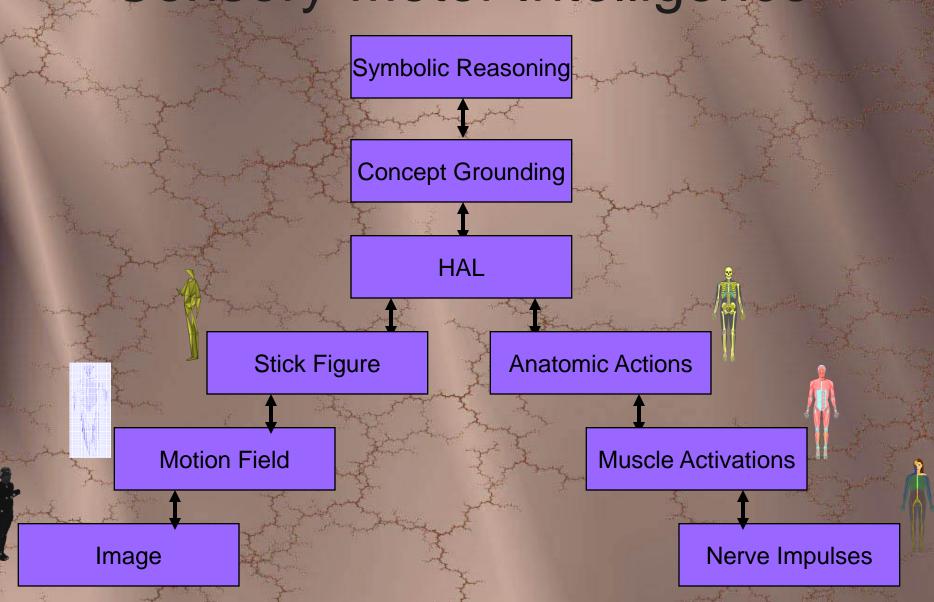




Concept Grounding

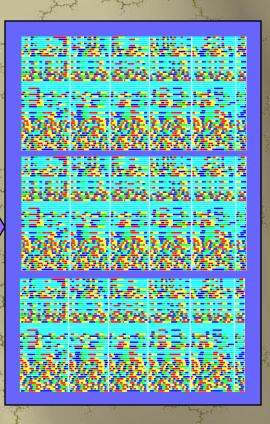


Sensory-Motor Intelligence

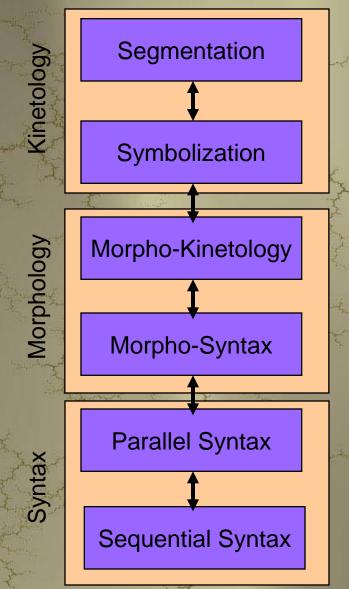


Praxicon





Human Activity Language



Kinetology

View-Invariance

Reproducibility

Consistency [Fod at al]

[Guerra-Filho and Aloimonos]
Computer Animation and
Virtual Worlds, 17(3-4)

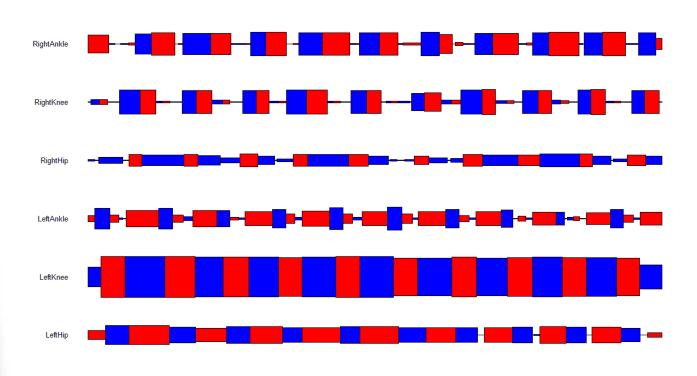
Selectivity

Compactness

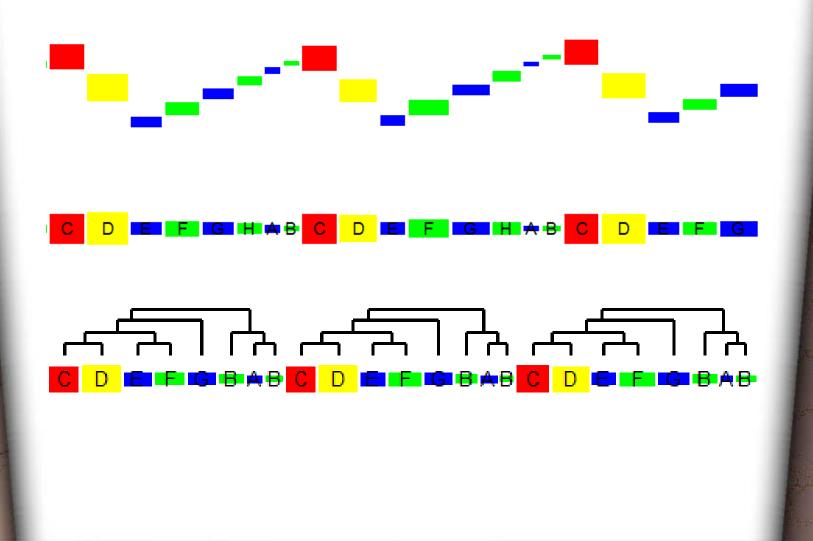
Reconstructivity

Completeness [Fod at al]

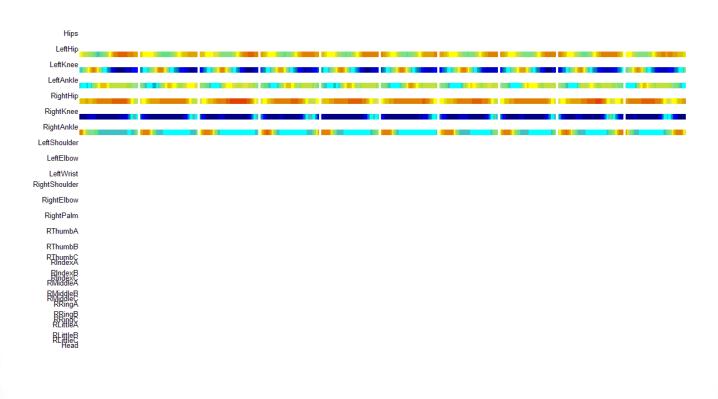
Segmentation



Symbolization

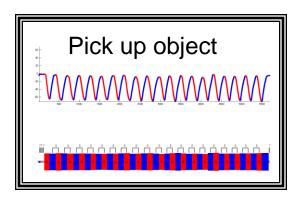


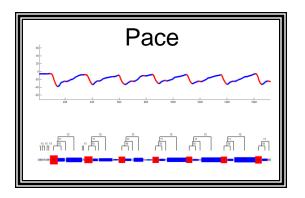
Morphology

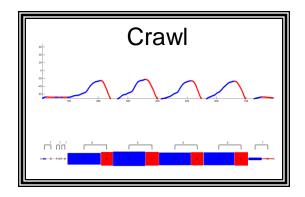


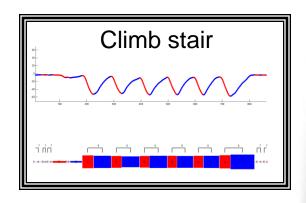
Morpho-kinetology

Right Hip Flexion-Extension

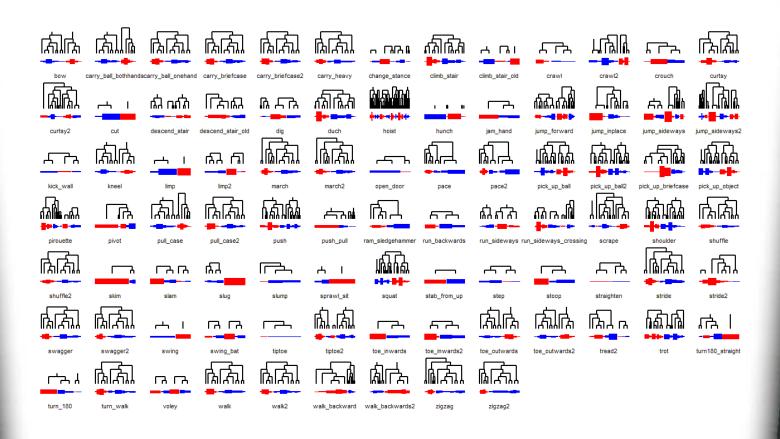




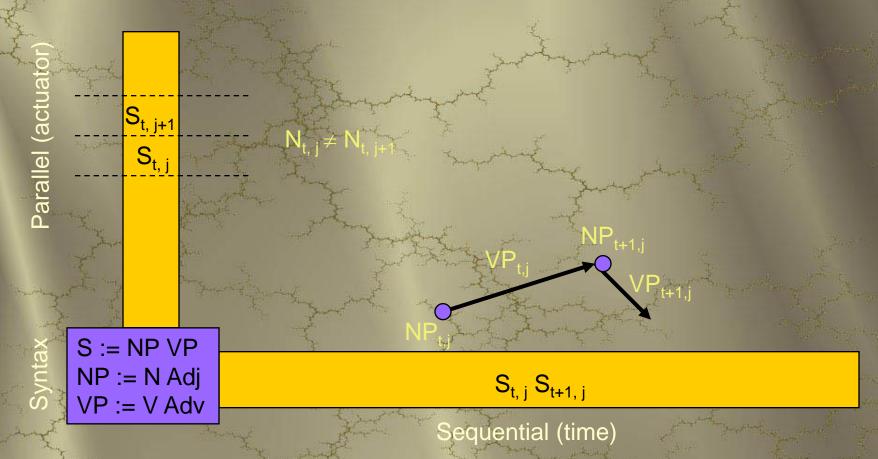




Morpho-syntax





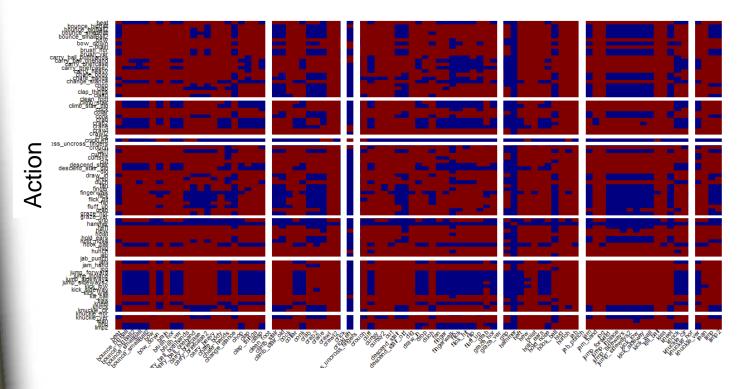


- Noun: Body parts active during the execution of a human activity
- Verb: Changes each active joint experiences during the activity execution
- Adjective: Specifies the initial state of the active joints (initial posture)
- Adverb: Modifies verb with purpose of generalization

Parallel Syntax

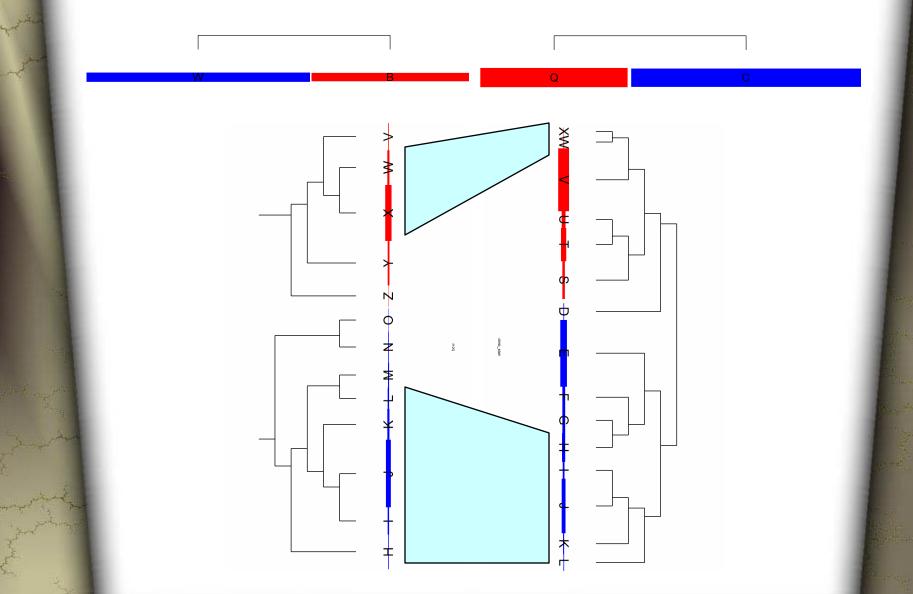
{crick, cross fingers, knuckle, graze, jab, clean foot}

Constraint Matrix

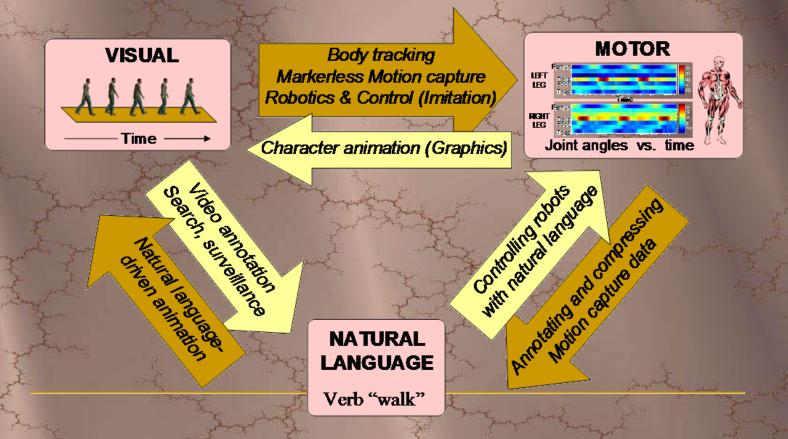


Action

Sequential Syntax



Conclusions



Sensory-Motor Theories vs Symbolic Theories

The Behaviorome Project

