# automated speech and audio analysis for semantic access to multimedia



Franciska de Jong, Roeland Ordelman, Marijn Huijbregts Human Media Interaction, University of Twente The Netherlands

## overview

- 1. variety of multimedia content and semantic annotation
- 2. automatic metadata generation by exploiting linguistic content:
  - 1. collateral data
  - 2. audio analysis:
    - 1. speech recognition
    - 2. audio classification
- 3. summary

1. multimedia content and semantic annotation

content is king ••• Inews (professionals & non-professionals) Inistorical material (retrospective digitization) Interviews (oral history) meetings (governmental & corporate) ø presentations, lectures

ø private material (lifelogs?)



1. multimedia content and semantic annotation

## but metadata rules!



networked electronic media and increasing size require automation of content-based extraction



use linguistic content in multimedia archives: boost the accessibility

Two examples:

- ◎ 1995: subtitling for broadcast news retrieval
- TRECVID: best performing systems exploit speech transcripts

1. multimedia content and semantic annotation

## semantic gap

bridge gap between user needs and content features

traditional approach: manual annotation + controlled vocabulary index terms

enhance traditional approach: automatic metadata generation

challenge: combine various types of metadata and exploit the added value

2. automatic metadata generation by exploiting linguistic content



## exploiting collateral data

ø broadcasts:

 subtitling information for hearing impaired (time-codes included; Dutch subtitling has topic-boundaries)

teleprompter files, recording scripts

other:

meeting minutes, notes (e.g., soccer matches, interviewer notes, presentation notes)

# exploiting collateral data

© collateral data: locate documents

- searching within documents: alignment of text to multimedia document
  - Iabel text with time-codes: speech recognition techniques (alignment)



## alignment

speech recognition training: forced alignment

alignment: find most optimal distribution given audio + the words that are spoken

 caveats: large chunks, missing parts, model mismatch (e.g., low audio quality, oldfashioned speech)

Solutions: model adaptation, two-pass strategy



Dutch Queen Wilhelmina

10

## cross-media mining

not only synchronize audiovisual material that approximates the speech

any kind of textual resource that is accessible: , open source titles and proprietary data

trusted webpages

newspaper articles

shift focus from indexing individual documents to indexing multiple multimedia databases

# cross of principal news browsing





Geef het onderwerp waar u op wilt zoeken:

 Zoekterm(en)
 hypotheekrenteaftrek

 Informatie uit:
 C
 Teletext
 Spraakherkenner

 Sortering Kranten
 Image: Datum Krant
 Datum Krant
 Datum Krant

 Score KrantSegment (1)
 Score JournaalSegment (2)
 Score JournaalSegment (2)

 (1) hoe scoort de zoekterm in een krantenartikel
 Zoeken in Journaal
 Image: NB: Aantal krantenartikelen in database: 1419408

[Klik op thumbnail om journaal te bekijken]

#### ZOEKRESULTATEN





Journaal maandag 13 november 2006 (00:00:41)

Score: 11.

...De partijen willen dat er meer voor starters gebouwd wordt de bedrijven waar wij nu over Gunco bonus voor starters hoeven geen overdrachtsbelasting te betalen. Telia wil een stakers fonds voor goedkope leningen en de VVD denkt dat meer bouwen. Oplossing is dan de <u>hypotheekrente aftrek</u> twee jaar WW junior Freek Vossius handhaven de bedrijven daar bij de buren voor de nieuwe gevallen beperken tot twee en\_ veertig procent nu strenge vijftig procent van de rente <u>aftrek</u>baar ook GroenLinks wil de <u>aftrek</u> beperken voor alleen de lagere en middeninkomens en de SP legt de grens waarvoor bij hypotheken tot drie honderd vijftig duizend euro. ... »

Krant	Datum	Score			Artikal tital
		Krant	Journaal		Artikel titel
de Volkskrant	6 jun 2003	8.897	42.79	1	Huizenprijzen »> 🖛
WWW.AD.D	28 mrt <b>2002</b>	10.93	38.42	•	Heilig huisje »> 💳
WWW.AD.D	2 mrt 2002	6.783	39.52		PvdA: Maximale <u>aftrek</u> jonge huizenkoper » =
WWW.AD.D	12 dec 2001	12.24	49.70	*	PvdA wil jonge huizenkopers bevoordelen »> 📼
Trouw	26 aug <b>2000</b>	10.50	37.96	1	Nederlands uniek, maar hoelang nog? >> 📼

2.2 exploiting linguistic content: speech recognition

## speech indexing

speech recognition: full text annotations

spoken document retrieval in the American-English broadcast news (BN) domain was declared "solved" with the NIST-sponsored TREC SDR track in 2000

#### 2.2 exploiting linguistic content: speech recognition Speech indexing:main steps

- train acoustic models using speech that resembles speech in task domain
- train language models using text data that resembles speech & word usage in task domain
- de-multiplex, audio-conversion
- segmentation: speech/non-speech, speaker-diarization
- recognition (multi-pass: speaker/LM-adaptation)

post-process speech transcripts (format, rich text)index & search

2.2 exploiting linguistic content: speech recognition

## challenges

rough baseline: at least 50% speech recognition accuracy required for IR

speech type: planned/formal – spontaneous/ informal – cross-talk

Speaker characteristics: non-native, dialect

- audio quality (recording conditions, acoustic environment)
- availability of training data
- ø vocabulary (OOV QOV)

2.3 exploiting linguistic content: audio classification

## audio classification

speech (words)
 structure (silence, music/jingles, speaker)
 speaker:
 identity (gender, native, dialect, age)
 emotion

### summary

Sing-size multimedia content repositories

- require content-based extraction techniques
- exploit readily available collateral data and audio analysis techniques
- (multiple) linguistic annotations allow for crossmedia browsing
- challenge: how to combine various types of metadata

### PS: has this been recorded?