Annotation of disfluencies in child speech



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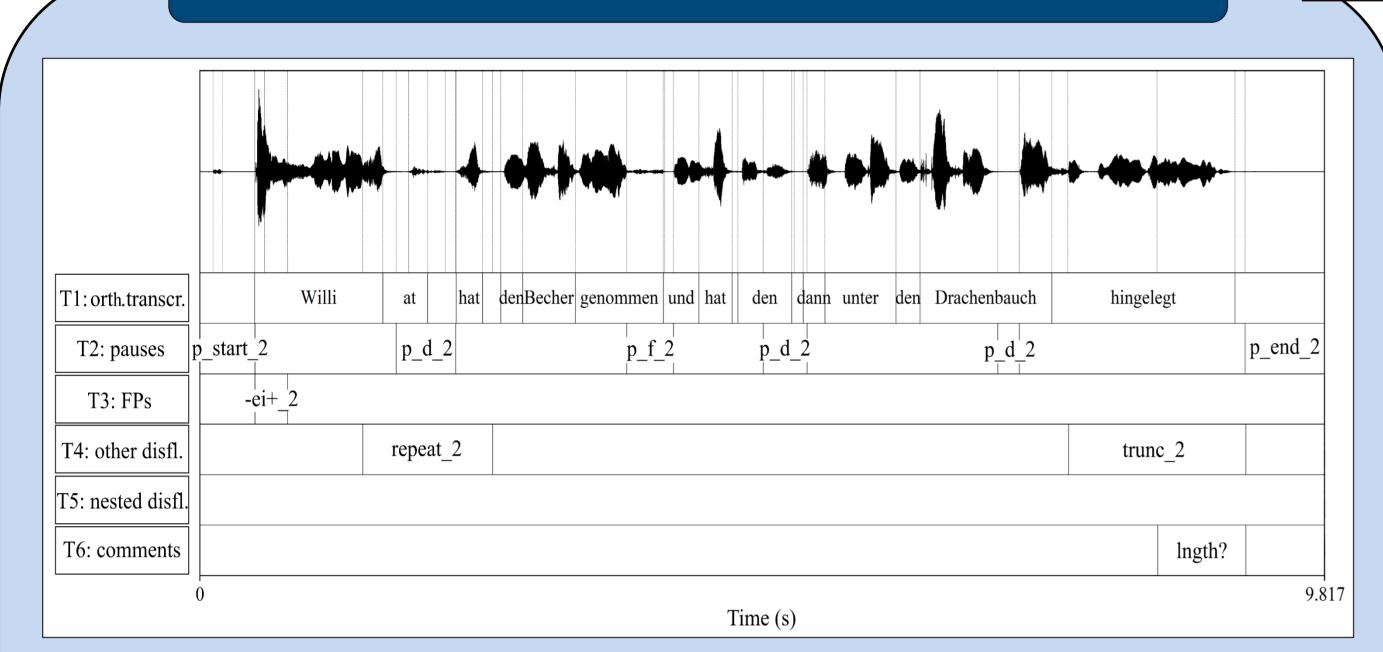
Background

- Common practice in Germany: Language proficiency assessment (LPA) for preschool children [1]
- Assessment by human raters is i) complex, ii) time consuming, iii) inconsistent
- → Need for development of (semi-)automatised methods
- Speech fluency correlates with language proficiency, e.g. [2], [3], [4]
 - → Need for an individual assessment of child's fluency → Aim: development of annotation scheme + fluency profile

Data

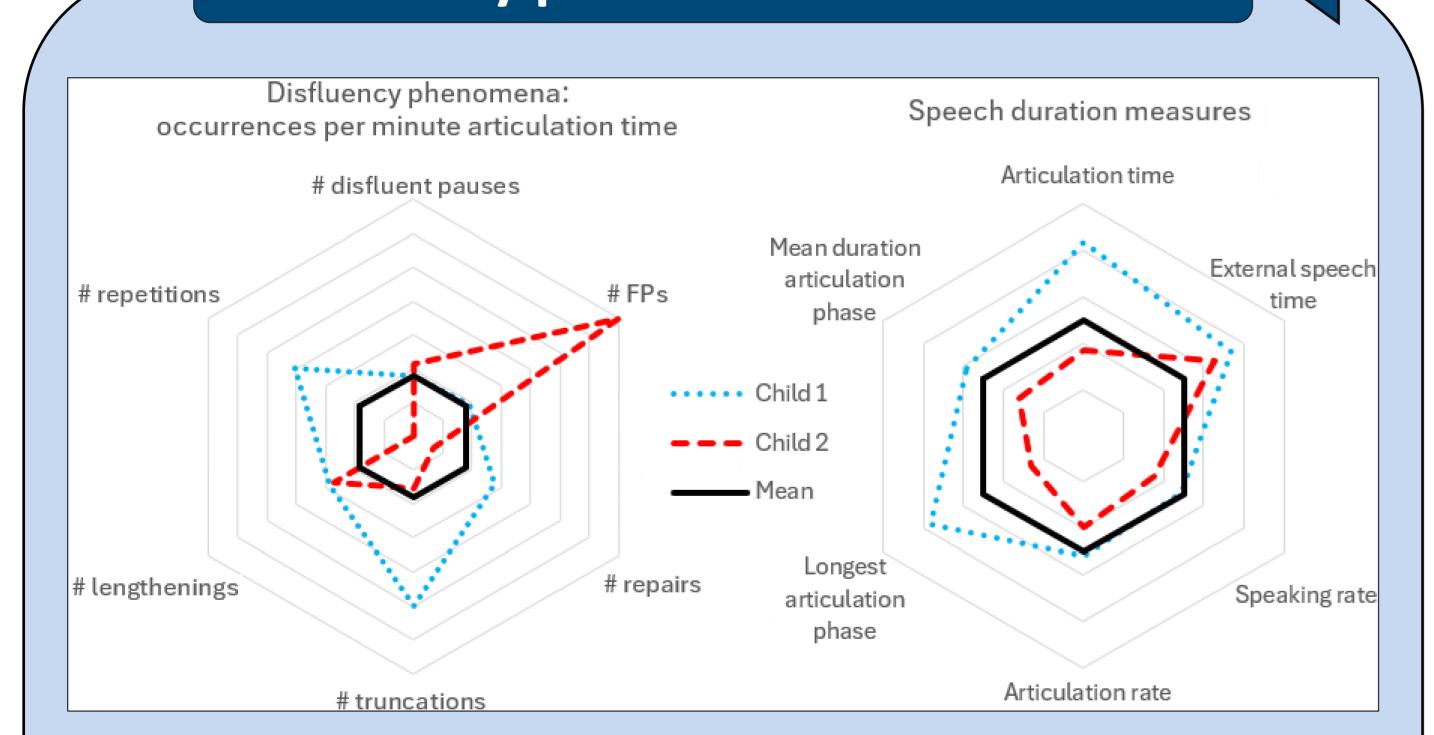
- Recordings of 10 children: Age 4;6 6;0 years, 5 w/L1 German, 5 w/ L2 German
- Game-based task in custom-made app: children interact with virtual character, answer questions to progress through coherent scenes
- 28 scenes, 2 answers each => 56 segments (ø 7s duration) per child
- Data cleaning: muting non-child speech
- Average Playthrough: 30 minutes \rightarrow only 8 minutes of recorded segments \rightarrow 3:02 minutes of articulation time per child after cleaning

Annotation scheme



- Based on [5] and modified to fit our game-based method
- Annotations used to develop fluency profile to integrate into LPA

Fluency profile 2: Visualisation



- Direct comparison between individual child and the mean (and other individual children) to see differences in their (dis)fluency patterns
- Values normalised by the measures' respective means
 - → all measures can be compared on one scale
 - → individual patterns in relation to mean are revealed

Discussion

- Usage pattern of disfluency types: highly individual
 - → Relevance of individual speech fluency profiles
- Talkativity: crucial for objectivity in many measures
 - → Timidity bias properly addressed?
- Fluency profile in two forms offers a first glimpse at child's abilities and fluency

Fluency profile 1: Table

Biographic Data			Test run					
Child 1212bb63-c357-4500-8423-6fa4ef44c9b3			Date of recording			01/02/2024		
Age	5;5	Daycare centre				XXX		
German: L1 or L2	L2	Daycare centre type			no focus			
Contact time with German	2;5		mber 1					
C1 Speech duration				Mean (all children)			1)	
Articulation time	04:41	min		03:02	min		7	
External speech time	03:01	min		02:03	min		-	
Speaking rate	2.69	syl/s		2.77	syl/s		-	
Articulation rate	3.19	syl/s		3.09	syl/s		-	
Longest articulation phase	9.19	s		6.00	s		7	
Mean articulation phase	1.68	s		1.43	s		-	
C2 Pauses	total per minute			Mean (all children) total per minute			1)	
Number of all pauses	91	19.46		52.2	15.27		-	
Number of fluent pauses	44		9.41	18.5		5.07	-	
Number of disfluent pauses	47		10.05	33.7		10.20	-	
Total pause duration	51.58 s			23.49	S		7	
Ratio pause duration:articulation time	0.18			0.12			-	
C3 Filler Particles		Mean (all				children	1)	
	total	per m	inute	total	per mi	inute		
Number of all filler particles (FP)	29	6.20		16.1	5.89		-	
Number of "äh"	1		0.21		ı	2.08	-	
Number of "ähm"	3		0.64	2.3		0.65	-	
Number of "hm"	9		1.92	2.5		1.06	-	
Number of "ei"	16		3.42	2	<u></u>	0.51	7	
Total filler particle duration	15.04	S		10.87	S		-	
Ratio FP duration:articulation time		0.05		0.	07		-	
C4 Other disfluencies	total per minute			Mean (all children) total per minute			1)	
Number of all other disfluencies	59	12.62		21.1	6.23		7	
Number of repairs	9		1.92		ı	1.27	-	
Number of truncations	22		4.70		ı	1.80	И	
Number of lengthenings	12	l	2.57		ı	1.62	-	
Number of repetitions	16		3.42		I	1.54	-	
Total other disfluency duration	94.04 s		29.24 s			7		
	0.34			0.14				

Divided into categories (C1-C4) and extended by:

- Mean values of all children in database
- Arrows: deviations from norm

Next steps

- 1. Perceptual fluency assessment by LPA staff
 - → Gain insight into measures' impact on perceived fluency
- 2. Addition of weights to measures in fluency profile
- 3. Derivation of overall fluency score
 - → Prediction of perceived fluency to enhance (automatic) LPA

[1] Lisker, A. (2010). Sprachstandsfeststellung und Sprachförderung im Kindergarten sowie beim Übergang in die Schule. Expertise im Auftrag des Deutschen Jugendinstituts. [2] De Jong, N. H., Pacilly, J., & Heeren, W. (2021). Praat scripts to measure speed fluency and breakdown fluency in speech automatically. Assessment in Education: Principles, Policy & Practice, 28(4), 456–476. [3] Ginther, A., Dimova, S., & Yang, R. (2010). Conceptual and empirical relationships between temporal measures of fluency and oral English proficiency with implications for automated scoring. Language Testing, 27(3), 379–399. [4] Iwashita, N., Brown, A., McNamara, T., & O'Hagan, S. (2008). Assessed levels of second language speaking proficiency: How distinct? Applied Linguistics, 29(1), 24–49. [5] Muhlack, B. (2023). Filler particles: phonetic details, cross-linguistic comparisons, and the recall effect. Ph.D. thesis, Saarland University.