Fluidity: Real-time feedback for speaking fluency development

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#### Overview

- Background
  - Automated assessment and feedback
  - Fluency in L2 speech
- Fluidity overview
- Usability evaluation
- Summary

# Automated assessment of L2 speech

- Pronunciation (with visual feedback\*)
  - Segmental: Cucchiarini et al 2009; Patten and Edmonds 2013\*
  - Supra-segmental: Anderson-Hsieh 1992\*; Taniguchi and Abberton 1999\*; de Wet et al 2009
- Fluency
  - ETS SpeechRater (Zechner et al 2009)
  - Versant (Pearson, Ordinate; Bernstein 1999)
  - CASEC (Hayashi et al 2004)

Useful overviews: Eskenazi 2009; Gamper and Knapp 2010

#### Feedback to learner

- Eskenazi (1999) "Learners must receive pertinent corrective feedback"
- Most systems provide rapid feedback.
- In human-human communication, some feedback is in realtime
  - Back-channeling (uh-huh)
  - Head movements (nodding, shaking)
  - Facial expressions
- Is it possible to provide real-time feedback on fluencyrelated matters in human-computer interaction?

# Fluency in L2 speech

- Scope
  - Broad: speak a language proficiently
  - Narrow: speak smoothly with minimal but natural hesitation
- Segalowitz (2010): levels of fluency
  - Cognitive fluency: ease of mental preparation
  - <u>Utterance fluency</u>: smoothness of articulation
  - Perceptual fluency: hearer's view of smoothness

Focus of the present work

# Fluency in L2 speech

- Crosslinguistic Corpus of Hesitation Phenomena (Rose 2013: http://filledpause.com/chp/cchp)
  - Speech recordings of Japanese (L1) and English (L2)
  - Parallel elicitation tasks: read/spontaneous speech
  - Intra-speaker comparisons possible
- Fluency factors that correlate with L2 proficiency
  - Speech rate

- Correlated with L1 speech
- Silent pause rate
- Silent pause duration
- Filled pause rate

Independent of L1 speech

# Fluidity: fundamental aims

- Measure various utterance fluency characteristics and update them in real-time.
- Provide real-time feedback to learner on utterance fluency measures.
- Provide opportunity for learner to review their production together with visual representation of fluency measures.
- Provide feedback in a manner that emulates human-human communication.

#### A work in progress!

# Fluidity: fluency measures

- Phonation time
- Silence time
- Syllable count: energy peaks (cf., Bhat et al 2010)
- Silent pause count: silence > 300ms (cf., De Jong and Bosker 2013)
- Filled pause count: stable formants and pitch (cf., Audhkhasi et al 2009)

#### Fluidity: main window

	Flu Flu	idity – 🗆 🗙	
Requires Java SE 6 or greater	File Help Start		audio level meter
	Stop	Speaking ideas: A description of a familiar place; How you spent your last vacation; Your most memorable experience; How to play a certain game or sport; Your opinion on an issue with reasons; and anything else	
detection settings	Transition threshold0.1Pause threshold0.3Silence threshold-70Filled pause sensitivity0.1Smoothing factor10	Elapsed time: 00:00.0 Speech time: 00:00.0 Pause time: 00:00.0 Syllable count: 0 Silent pause count: 0 Filled pause count: 0	fluency measure indicators
audio input settings	<ul> <li>Port ツスツピツーツカツー (Realtek High D, version)</li> <li>Port Realtek Digital Output (Realtek, version 6.3)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>8000 hz</li> <li>8-bit</li> <li>11050 hz</li> <li>16000 hz</li> <li>22050 hz</li> <li>44100 hz</li> <li>48000 hz</li> </ul>	Uses TarsosDSP (Joren Six) and AudioInfo.java (Jonathan Simon) libraries

# Fluidity: playback window



# Fluidity: usability testing

- Participants (n=14, so far)
- Procedure
  - Practice speaking with Fluidity.
  - Adjust settings to fit their production.
  - Respond to survey questions about the experience.
- Still in progress...

# Fluidity: user response



2015年3月7・8日

# Fluidity: desirable features



#### 2015年3月7・8日

# Fluidity: technical considerations

- Silence threshold often needs to be adjusted.
  - Solution: Do a better job of auto-detecting the sound configuration and microphone settings.
- Filled pause detection is difficult. Even after adjusting sensitivity, many participants did not see their filled pauses detected accurately (or at all).
  - Solution: Try other algorithms for detecting stable formants and pitch.

# Fluidity: user comments

- 「語学を専攻していましたが,発音や文法にとらわれることが 多く,流暢さを考えることがあまりなかったので,勉強になりま した。」
  - Although I majored in languages, I have mostly studied about pronunciation and grammar and have not studied much about fluency. So, this was very educational.
- 「具体的にどうすれば良いかは分かりませんが、この 「Fluidity」を基板としたゲーム形式のアプリを使えれば、すご く楽しく使えるかと思います。」
  - I wasn't really sure how to make use of Fluidity objectively, but if I could use it like a game application, I think it would be very enjoyable to use.

#### Summary

- Fluidity is designed to give real-time feedback to L2 English speakers on their utterance fluency.
- The application is still under development, but is capable of providing real-time feedback on most fluency measures, plus visualizations for review.
- Users find the application interesting, fun, and they are motivated to think about how to improve fluency.
- Users noted that the interface is difficult to use, and filled pauses are not accurately detected.
- Future development will include improving accuracy of fluency measurements and creating a user interface that better matches human-human interaction.

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