



Transcribing the Digital Archive of Southern Speech: Methods and Preliminary Analysis

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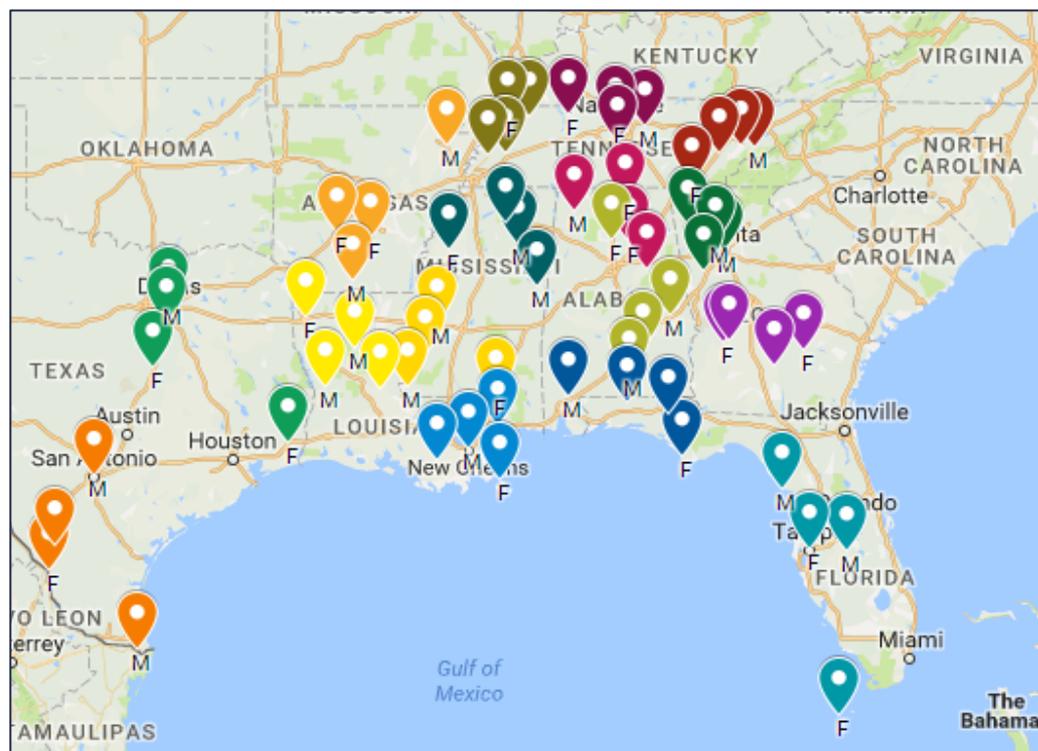
SECOL 84

Introduction

- ▶ Large-scale transcribed audio corpora are available
 - ▶ Buckeye Corpus, Santa Barbara Corpus, etc.
- ▶ How do these come to be? What's the on-the-ground process of building such a corpus?
- ▶ Here we discuss:
 - ▶ Methods for large-scale transcription
 - ▶ Early data & analysis resulting from transcription

Digital Archive of Southern Speech (DASS)

- ▶ 64 interviews
- ▶ 2.5-10hrs, $\mu=5.75$
- ▶ 372 hours of audio



LAGS Protocols

MUX 47 3B		7A		UG ATLANTA
1				T 053.07
				<1A.4-6>
				House where he grew
2	bæ·²θ		k'i·tʃən	up· [0·²θ / vi:k-tə·²tən]
				hæ'0·s]
				Long central hall.
				Porch had large
3	bɛd ræ·²m	↑	də·²nɛŋ	[k'a·² / əmz]
		hɔ·²t	ræ·²m	
		↓		Two-story house.

▶ Pilot Study:

- ▶ 1031 words/spkr x 10 = 10,310 words →
- ▶ Searchable time-aligned corpus of 132,000 words

Transcribing DASS

- ▶ 35 undergraduate student workers
- ▶ Each student worker is assigned one interview
- ▶ One reel at a time
- ▶ 408 reels/files, $\mu=54$ mins

Transcriber

(Boudahmane et al. 1998–2008)



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- ▶ Create & edit time-aligned orthographic transcriptions
- ▶ Easy-to-use graphical user interface
- ▶ .trs (native .xml)
- ▶ trans.sourceforge.net

The screenshot displays the Transcriber software interface. At the top, a text box contains the transcription of an interview segment, with a speaker icon on the left. The text is: "103 We lived in an old Victorian house and uh with um a long central hall um that ran all the way to the back. Okay". Below the text, there is a control bar with various icons for navigation and editing. Underneath the control bar is a waveform visualization of the audio. At the bottom, there is a timeline with a red bar labeled "report" and a blue bar labeled "103". Below the timeline, there is a table showing the transcription segments aligned with the audio waveform.

103				
We lived in an old Victorian house	and uh	with um a long central hall	um	that ran all the way to the back.

Guidelines

- ▶ Transcriber protocols (~25 pages)
- ▶ Phrase Dictionary
- ▶ Two-phase listening
- ▶ Daily files + Multiple backups

Codes	Meaning
{D: }	Doubt
{X}	Unintelligible
{C: }	Comment
{NW}	Non-word (e.g. laugh, cough)
{NS}	Non-speech (e.g. dog barking)

Workflow

Transcription
(i.e. 2 listens)
complete

Spot-checked
for consistency

File conversion via
LaBB-CAT scripts
(Fromont & Hay 2012)

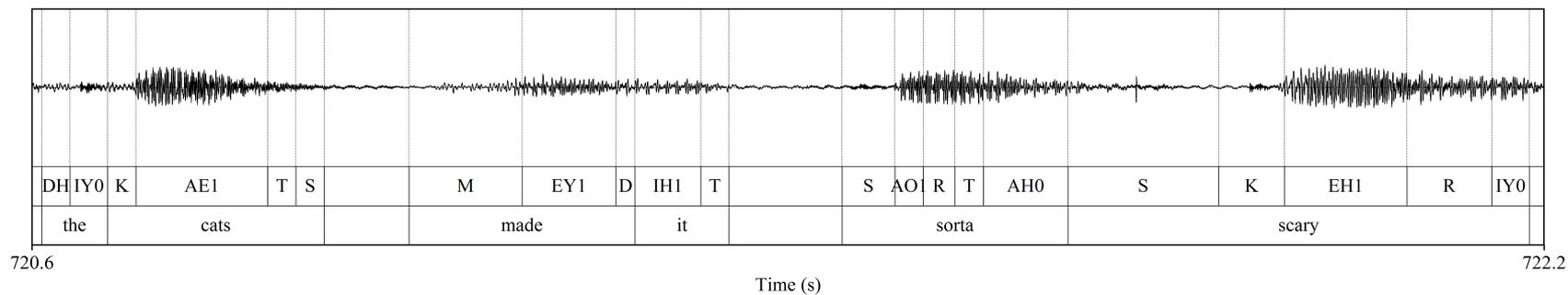
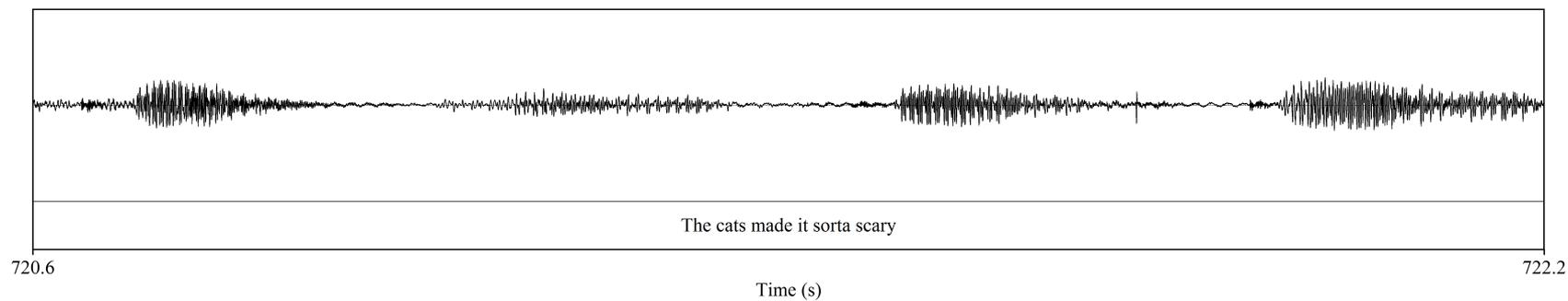
labbcats.sourceforge.net

.trs (.xml) → .txt
.trs → .TextGrid

Automatic
phonetic
analysis!

Forced Alignment

- ▶ Forced-aligned with DARLA (Reddy & Stanford 2015)



Phonetic Analysis

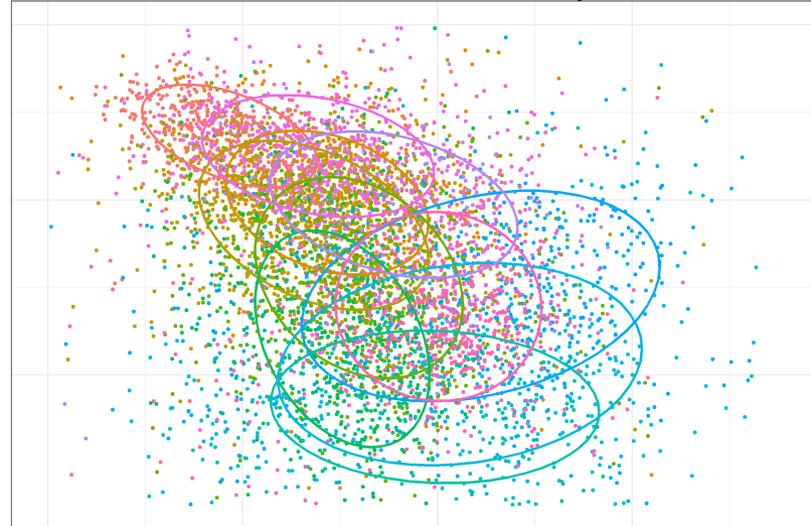
- ▶ Formant extraction: four different methods
 - ▶ In-house Praat script (Boersma & Weenink 2016)
 - ▶ DARLA (Reddy & Stanford 2015)
 - ▶ out-of-the-box FAVE (Rosenfelder et al. 2011)
 - ▶ based on ANAE means
 - ▶ modified FAVE (Rosenfelder et al. 2011)
 - ▶ based on Southern means

Comparison of formant extractors

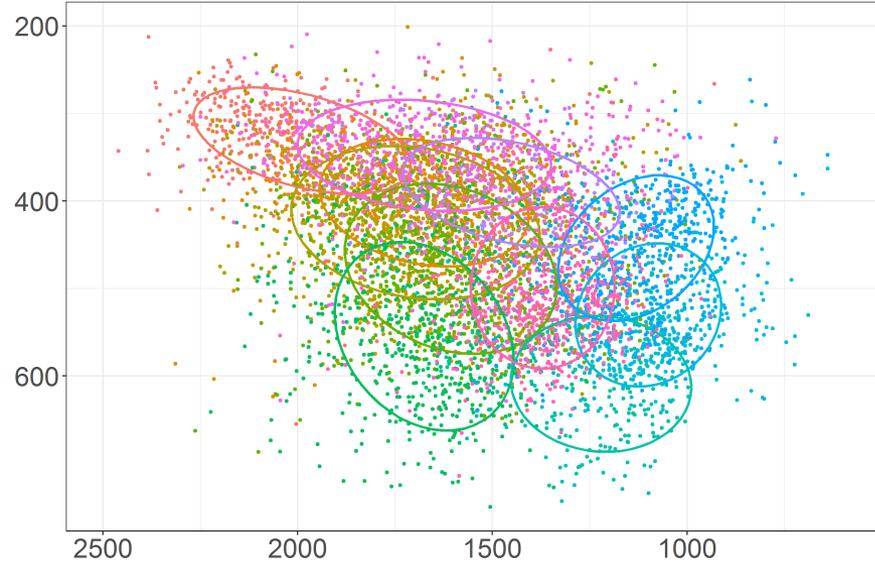
DARLA



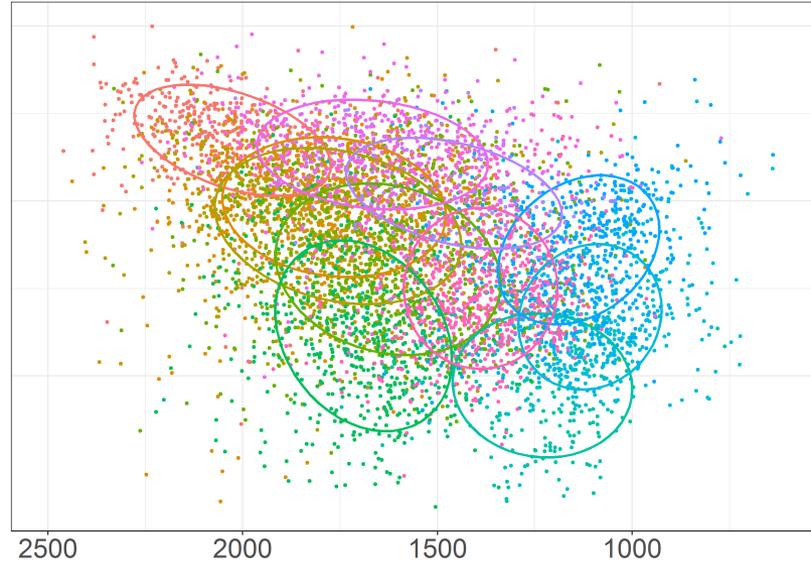
In-House Praat script



Out-of-the-box FAVE



Modified FAVE

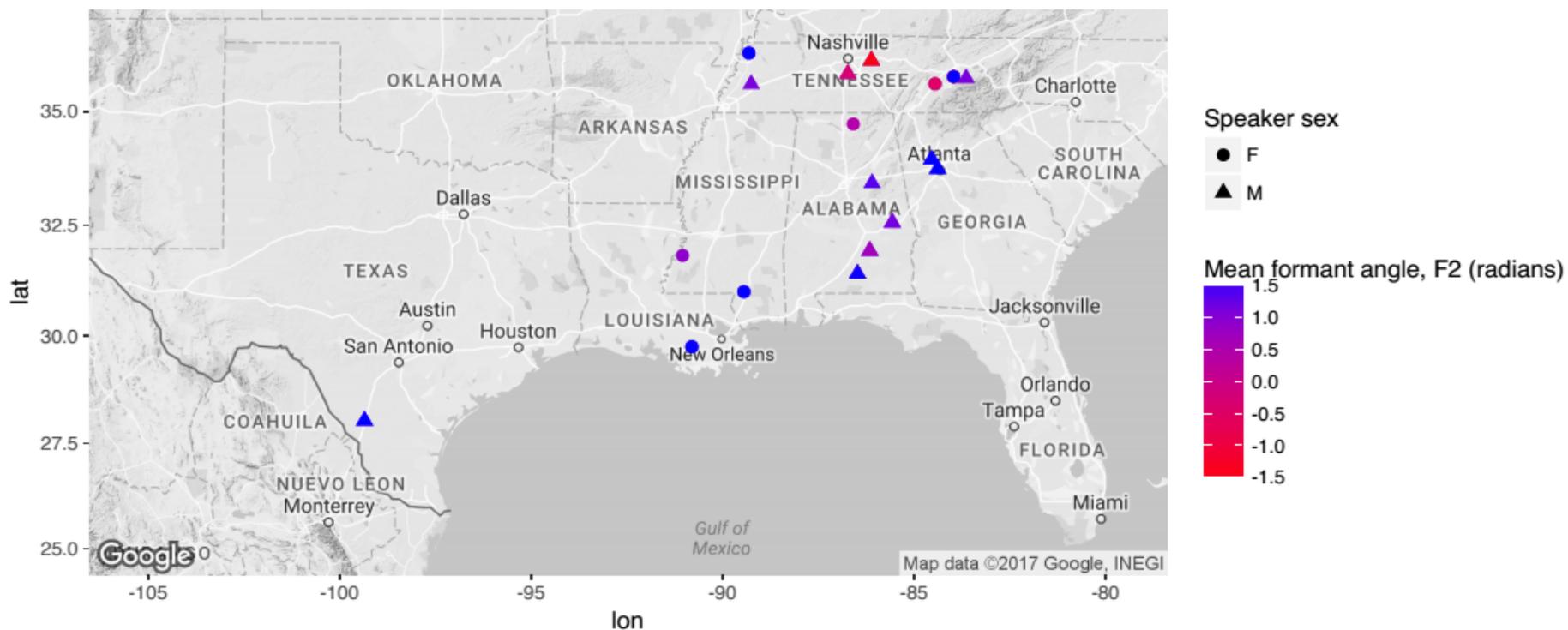


vowel

- IY
- IH
- EY
- EH
- AE
- AA
- AO
- OW
- UH
- UW
- AH

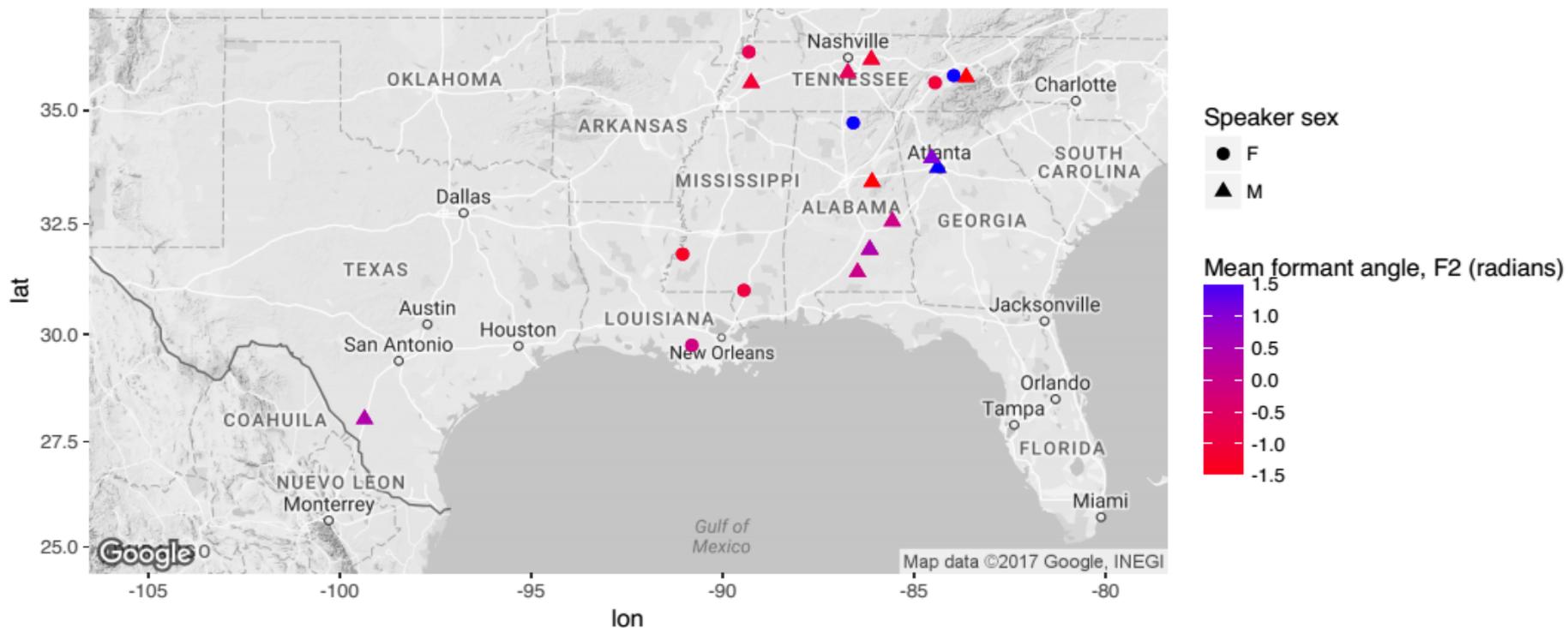
Preliminary Findings: Glide weakening

Mean formant angle, F2, before voiceless consonants: higher value = more diphthongal



Glide weakening (cont.)

Mean formant angle, F2, before voiced consonants: higher value = more diphthongal



Observations

- ▶ Large-scale transcription
 - ▶ Time to transcribe
 - ▶ Estimated: 10:1; Reality:13:1
- ▶ Phonetic Analysis
 - ▶ Comparison of formant measurements
 - ▶ In-house Praat script no good
 - ▶ DARLA filtered out 53%
 - ▶ Too early to tell if FAVE modifications were better

References

- Boersma, Paul & David Weenink. 2016. *Praat: Doing phonetics by computer [Computer program], Version 5.4.08*. Retrieved from <http://www.praat.org>.
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- Rosenfelder, Ingrid, Joe Fruehwald, Keelan Evanini & Jiahong Yuan. 2011. *FAVE (Forced Alignment and Vowel Extraction) Program Suite*. <http://fave.ling.upenn.edu>.

Thank you!

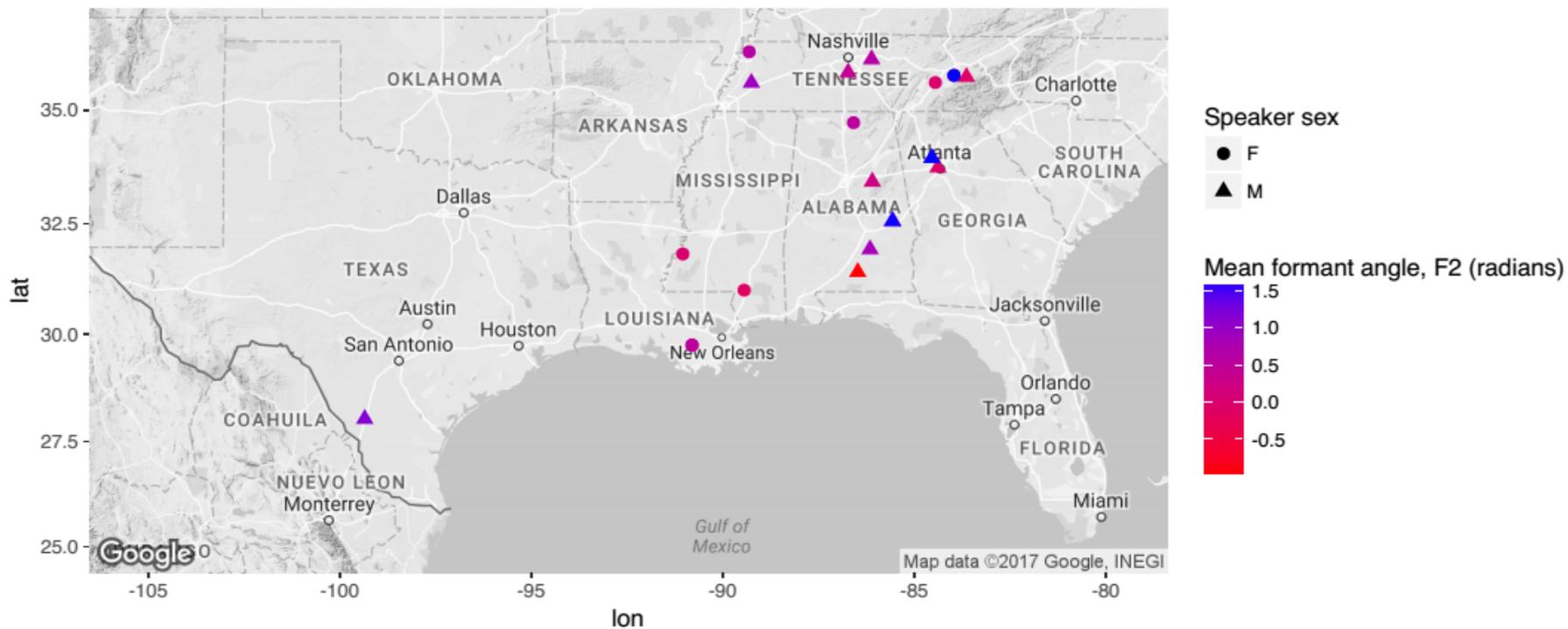
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Automated Large-Scale Phonetic Analysis: DASS Pilot
PIs: Drs. William Kretzschmar & Margaret Renwick.

Discussion

- ▶ Great free software available.
- ▶ Easy to use, even for novices.
- ▶ Linguistic Atlas data has much to offer!
- ▶ Large audio corpora can/should be built & can be analyzed.

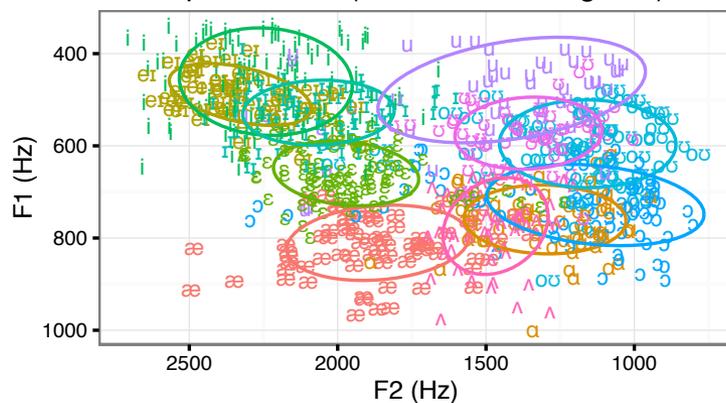
Glide weakening

Mean formant angle, F2, final position: higher value = more diphthongal

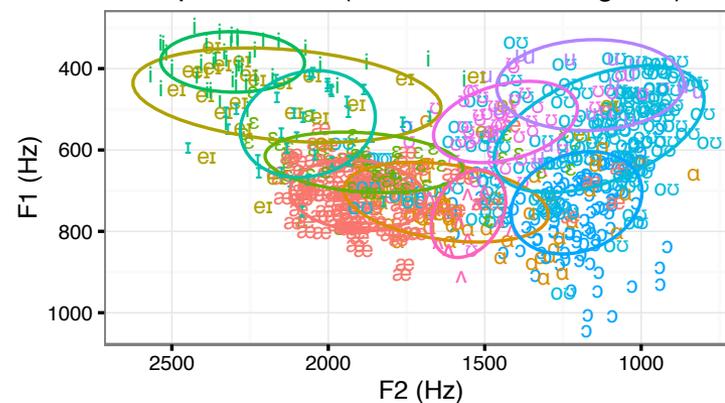


Example Vowel Spaces

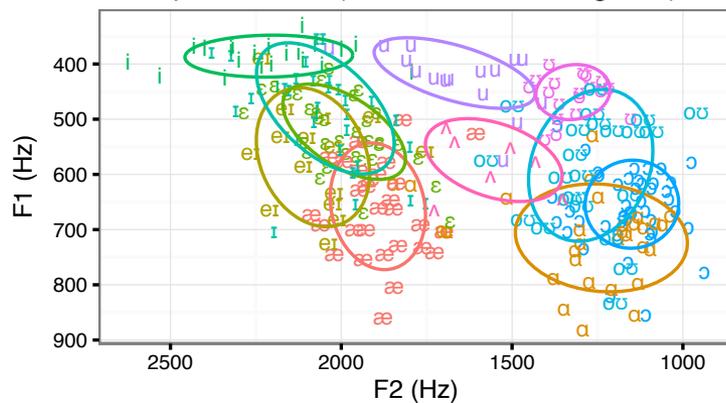
Speaker 195 (male, b. 1894, age 80)



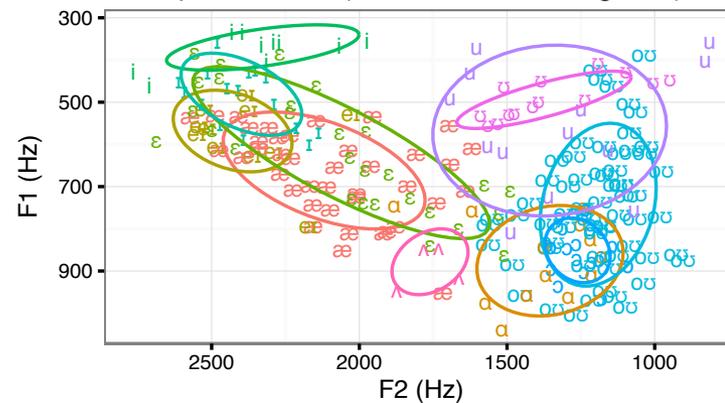
Speaker 200 (female, b. 1900, age 74)



Speaker 202 (female, b. 1919, age 55)



Speaker 201 (female, b. 1944, age 23)



LAGS Speaker Area AK

▶ LAGS Protocols:

1	MMY 80 1B	2	LG ST. MARYS AK 109.02
	c) m3'ndE (2A.1)	c) s'x'f'ade (2A.1)	
	c) s'x'ndE		1B.10 (text 27.7.)
	c) fr'ndE		2A.5
2.			
	c) m'ndE		1B.8

- ▶ 1031 tokens/spkr x 10 spkrs = 10,310 tokens
- ▶ Full transcription of interviews:
 - ▶ Searchable time-aligned corpus of 132,000 words

Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States (LAGS)

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