Challenges in the Development of the American Sign Language Lexicon Video Dataset (ASLLVD)

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Structure of this presentation

I. The dataset and tools for annotation and verification

II. A computer science application

Motivation: Sign Look-up

Problem

How to look up a sign in a (multimedia) ASL dictionary

Proposed solution

Computer-based recognition of a sign produced by a user in front of a Web cam, or identified by a user from a video

(by selecting the start and end frames)



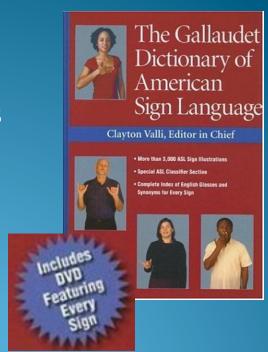
The American Sign Language Lexicon Video Dataset (ASLLVD)

Data collection for this research

Collected over 3,000 signs from up to 6 native signers.

<u>Elicitation</u>

Using as prompts video examples from the Gallaudet dictionary:

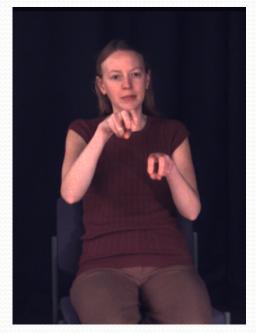


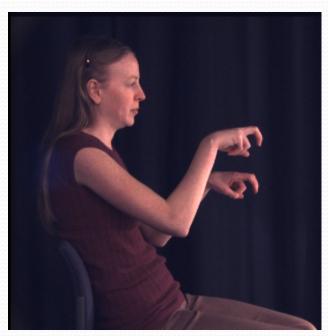




Video Characteristics

Four simultaneous views







2 frontal views side view

ide view face view

- 1 half-speed high resolution
- 1 full resolution

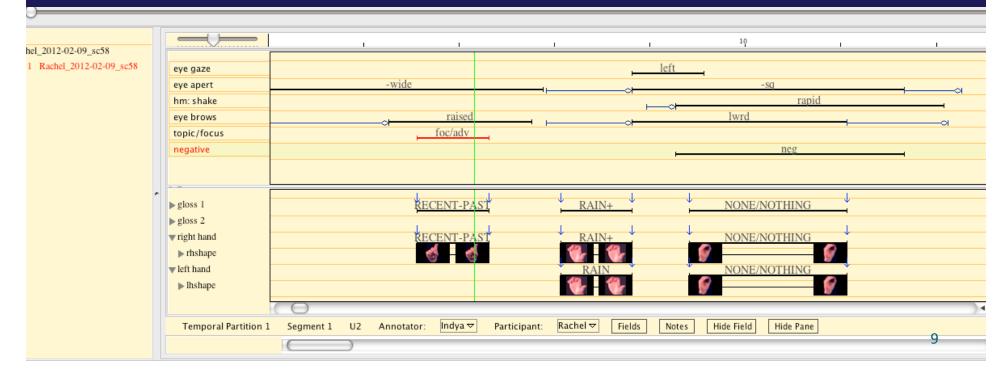
Annotations

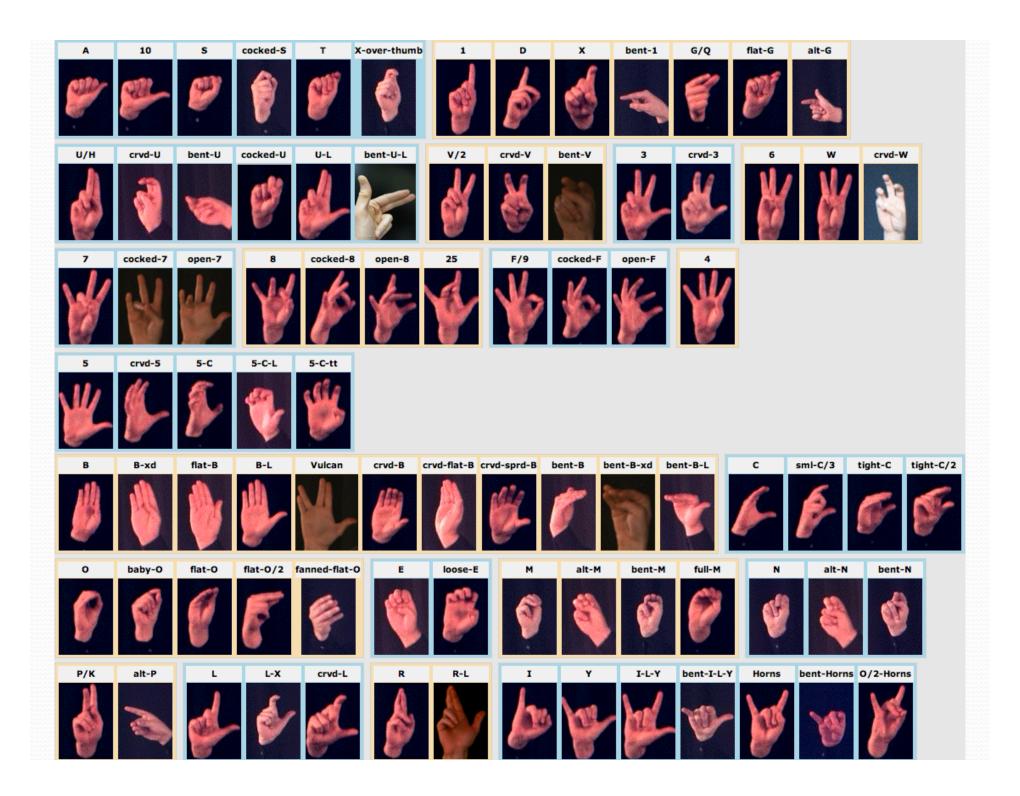
- Conducted first using SignStream® version 3 (beta)
 - Gloss labels of the kind that we have used for all our SignStream® annotations since the mid 1990's, consistent with our annotation conventions (ensuring 1-1 relationship between label and sign production)
 - Start and end points, onsets and offsets (where relevant)
 of events, start and end handshapes, and
 morpho-phonological properties of the sign

(new features in SignStream® 3)

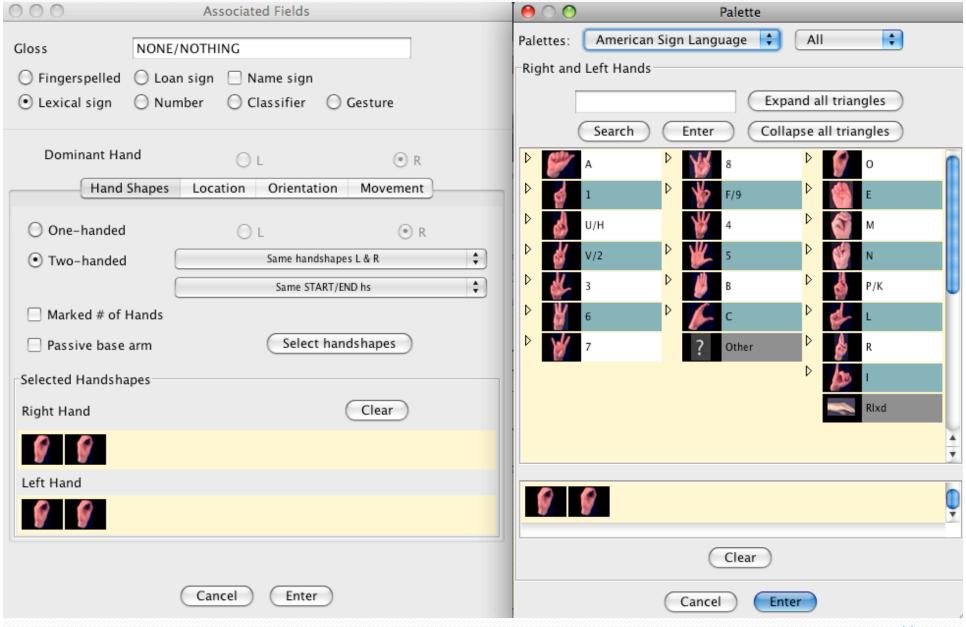


SignStream® version 3 beta





Entry of morpho-phonological information about a sign



Annotation issues

- Ensuring consistency
 - Labeling of handshapes
 - Glossing

1-1 *consistent* relationship between production and label

Dealing with lexical variants

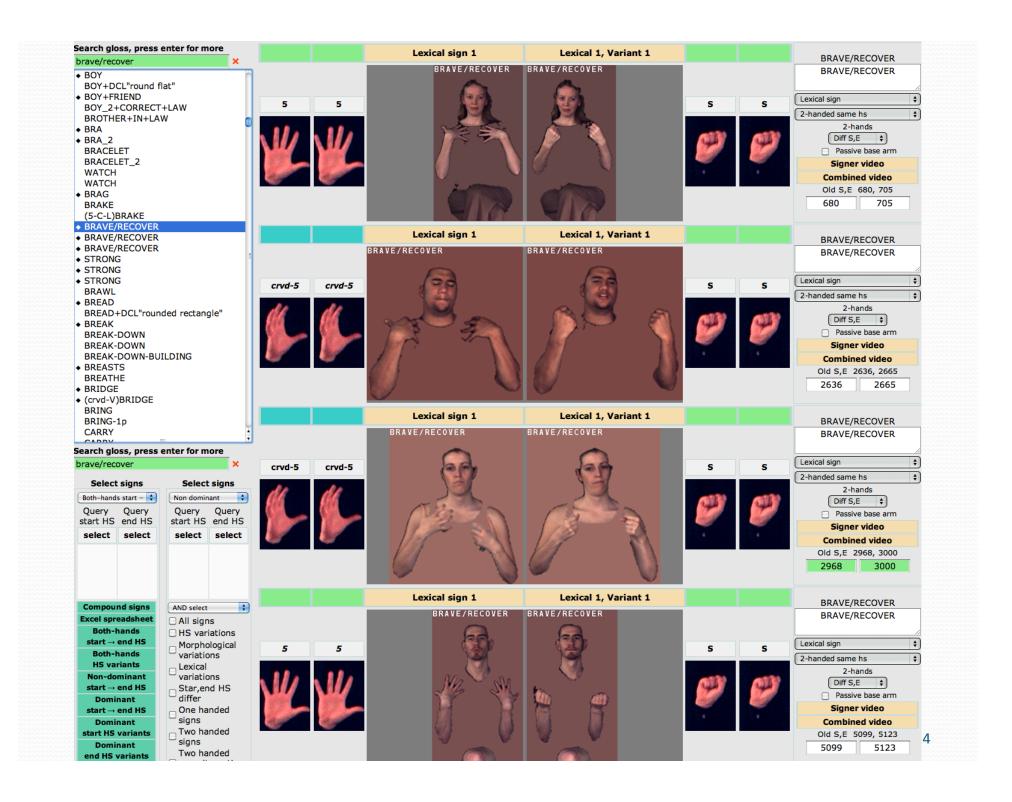
Initial groupings based on stimuli from the elicitation.

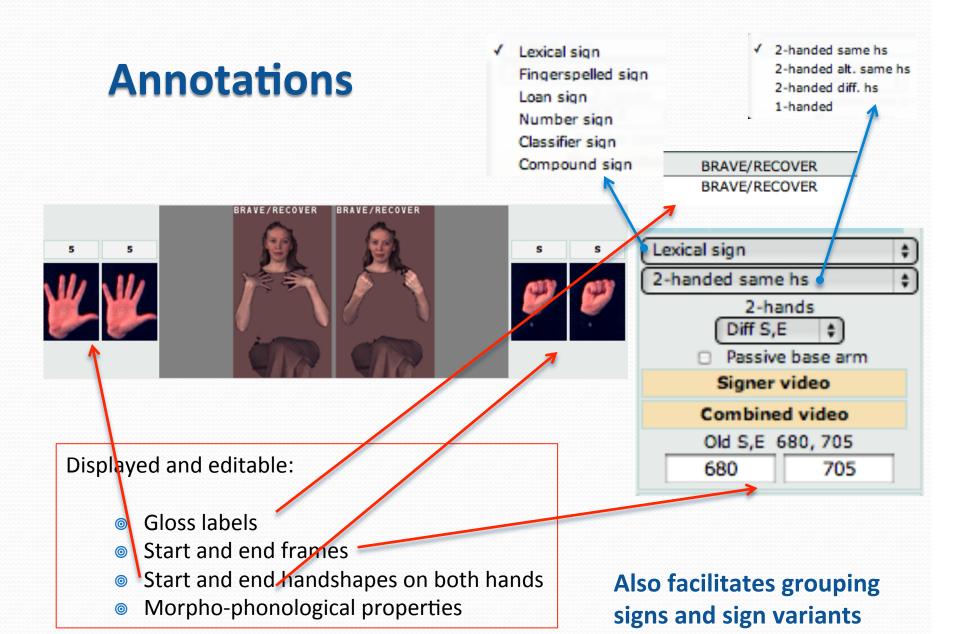
However, for any given stimulus, there was frequently more than one sign and/or more than one sign variant.

Lexicon Viewer and Verification Tool (LVVT)

Ashwin Thangali

To assist with verifications and sign classifications

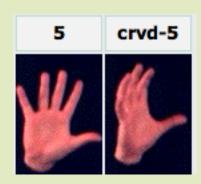




How to determine what counts as same or different?

Where to draw the line between handshapes?

(Reality is gradient.)





- Same sign/variant or two different variants of the same sign?
- ♦ Two variants: the same lexical item or two distinct lexical items?

ASLLVD

Can search based on a wide range of criteria

Consultants

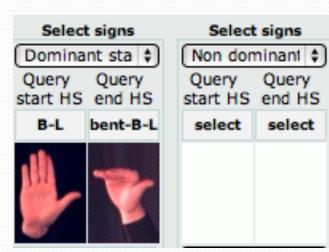
- Liz
 - Tyler
- Naomi
- Brady
- Lana
 - Dana

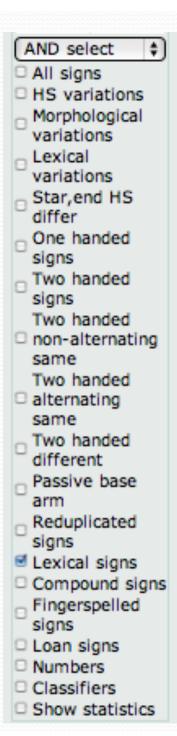
Signs last annotated by:

After mm-dd-yyyy

Before mm-dd-yyyy

- ☐ BetsyBeckert
- □ RebeccaLopez
- JoanNash
- □ CarolNeidle





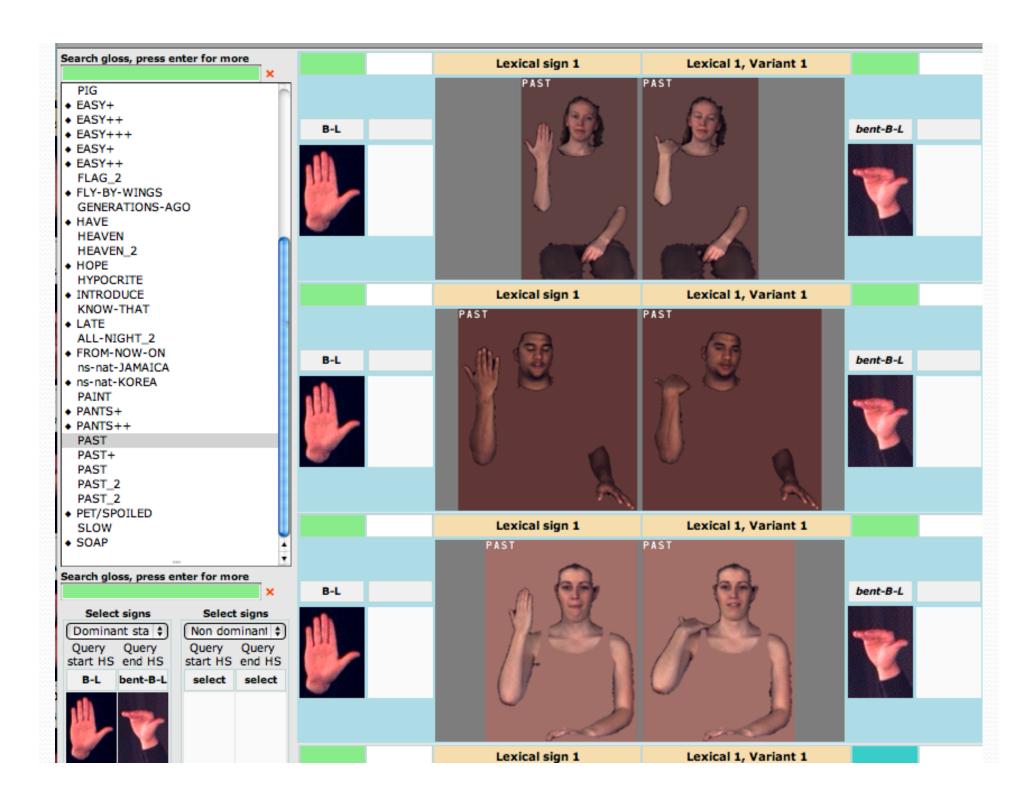
Can view statistics of the dataset

Example: Relationship between start and end handshapes in monomorphemic lexical signs.

Excel
spreadsheet
Both-hands
start → end HS
Both-hands
HS variants
Non-dominant
start → end HS

Decreasing frequency





Rich source of data for linguistic analysis of variation:

phonological and morphological

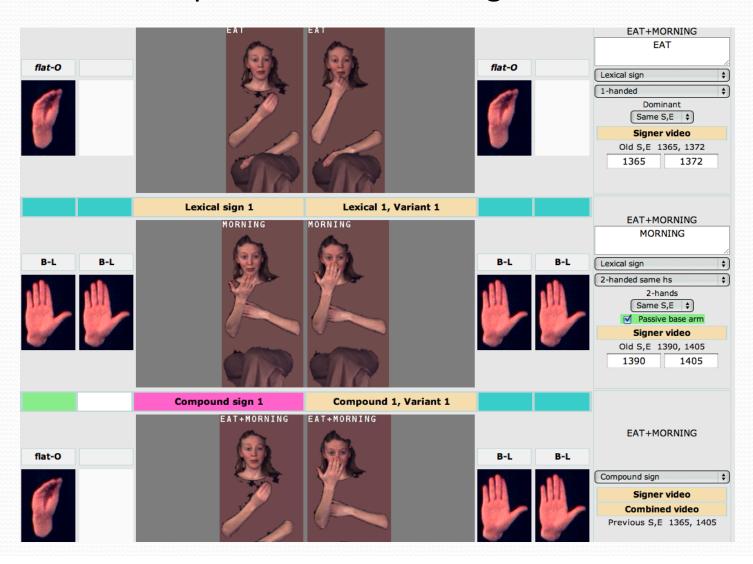
Data can be viewed in various formats, including a summary spreadsheet

Consultant	Main New Gloss	Gloss Variant	D Start HS	N-D Start HS	D End HS	N-D End HS	
Liz	DOUBT	DOUBT	V/2		crvd-V		
Liz	DOUBT	DOUBT	V/2		crvd-V		
Tyler	DOUBT	DOUBT	V/2		crvd-V		
Naomi	DOUBT	DOUBT	V/2		crvd-V		
Brady	DOUBT	DOUBT	crvd-V		crvd-V		
Brady	DOUBT	DOUBT	V/2		crvd-V		
	========						
Tyler	DONUT	DONUT	D	D	D	D	

Liz	DONUT	(R)DONUT	R	R	R	R	
Naomi	DONUT	(R)DONUT	R	R	R	R	
Brady	DONUT	(R)DONUT	R	R	R	R	
	========	=========					
Liz	DOWN	DOWN	1		1		
Liz	DOWN	DOWN	1		1		
Tyler	DOWN	DOWN	1		1		
Naomi	DOWN	DOWN	1		1		
Naomi	DOWN	DOWN	bent-1		bent-1		
Brady	DOWN	DOWN	1		1		
Brady	DOWN	DOWN	bent-1		bent-1		
Lana	DOWN	DOWN	1		1		
Dana	DOWN	DOWN	1		1		
**************************************	=========						
Liz	DEEP	DEEP	bent-1	flat-B	bent-1	flat-B	
Naomi	DEEP	DEEP	bent-1	B-L	bent-1	B-L	
Brady	DEEP	DEEP	bent-1	B-L	bent-1	B-L	
Tyler	DEEP	DEEP_2	bent-1	B-L	bent-1	B-L	
	========		========	========	========		
Liz	DREAM	DREAM	1		X		
Tyler	DREAM	DREAM	1		X		
Naomi	DREAM	DREAM	1		X		
Brady	DREAM	DREAM	1		X		
	========	========	========	========	========		
Liz	DRESSER	DRESSER	5-C-L	5-C-L	5-C-L	5-C-L	
Naomi	DRESSER	DRESSER	crvd-5	crvd-5	crvd-5	crvd-5	
Brady	DRESSER	DRESSER	5-C-L	5-C-L	5-C-L	5-C-L	21

Rich source of data for linguistic analysis of assimilation effects

Compounds in the existing dataset



Rich source of data for linguistic analysis of assimilation effects

Compounds in the existing dataset

Additional annotated data with same signs used in continuous signing

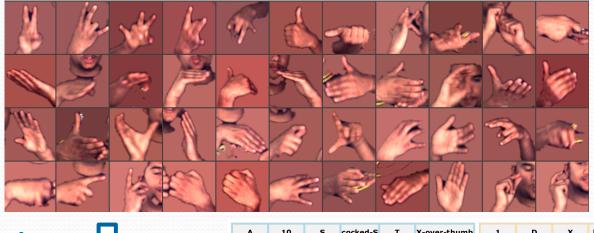
Statistics

Not including number signs, fingerspelled and loan signs, and Classifier constructions

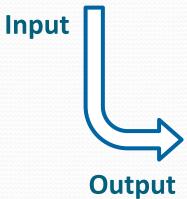
Class of signs	Number of signs	Number of sign variants	# sign variants with { 1, 2, 3, 4 } consultants		# tokens (examples) per sign {1,2,,6, >6}		Number of sign tokens	
Monomorphemic lexical signs	2,284		x1	621	587	x1)	Two-handed
		2,793	x2	989	858	x2		5,713
			х3	394	386	х3		67%
			x4	563	491	x4	8,585	
			x5	85	142	x5		One -handed
			х6	141	154	х6		2,873
					175	>6	J	33%
	289		x1	129	117	x1		
		329	x2	106	107	x2		
Compound signs			х3	48	46	х3		
			x4	33	33	x4	749	
			x5	4	11	x5	, 10	
			х6	9	13	х6		
					2	>6		

II. A computer science application

Focus: Handshape recognition in monomorphemic lexical signs



Challenge: to recognize 3D hand configurations from 2D images



Approx. 85 handshape labels



To improve recognition:

Exploit linguistic constraints on the relationships between

Start and end handshapes
Only certain types of handshape changes
are allowed within a monomorphemic
lexical sign.

[HS1, HS2]

Mandshapes on the two hands

The two hands

Based on Battison's * (1978) typology

1-handed

2-handed

- same HS
- different HS (ND = unmarked)

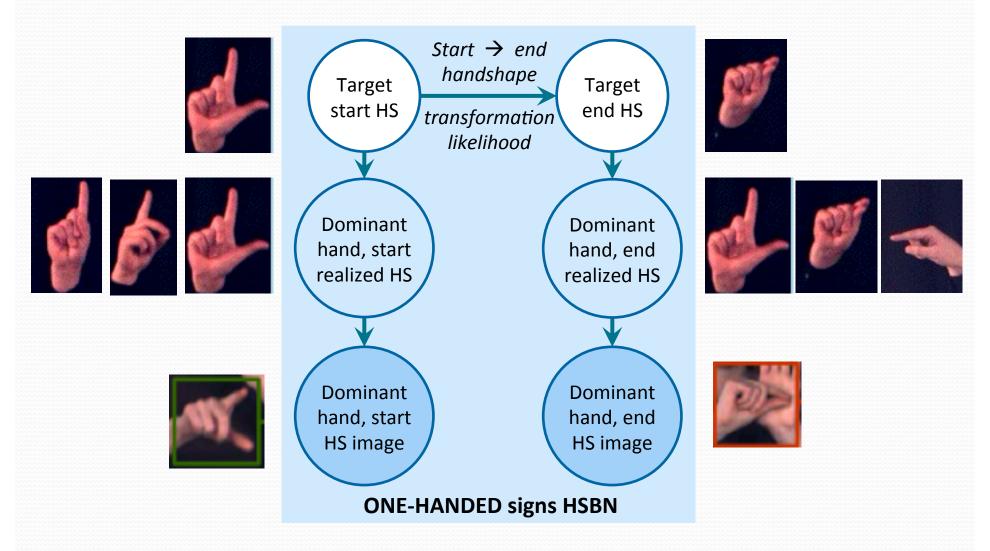
To improve recognition:

Exploit linguistic constraints on the relationships between

- Start and end handshapes
- Handshapes on the two hands

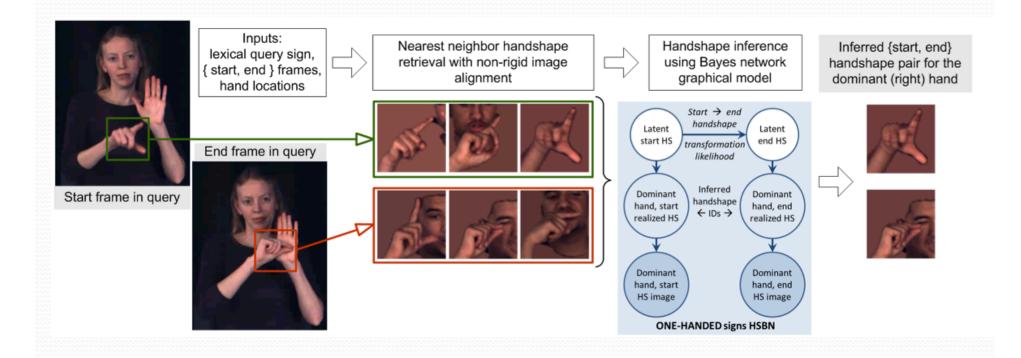
Machine learning of these relationships from the the statistics of the dataset

HMM for one-handed signs

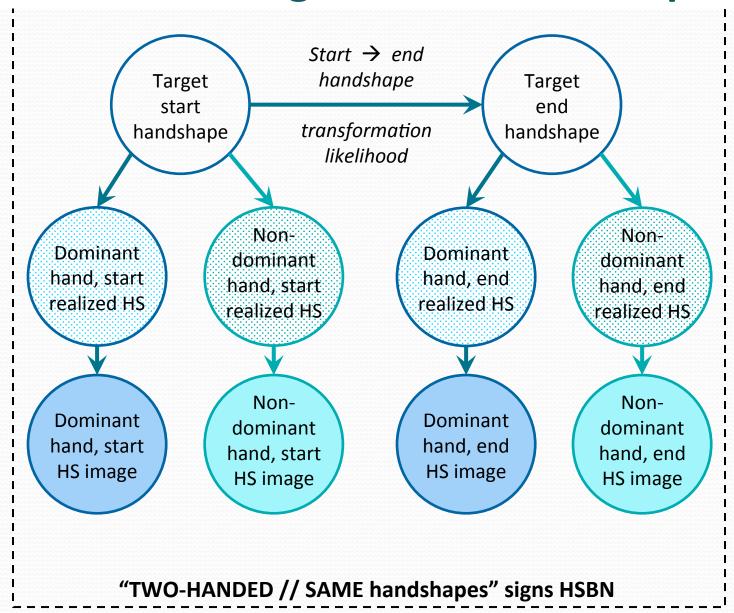


Hand Shape Bayesian Network

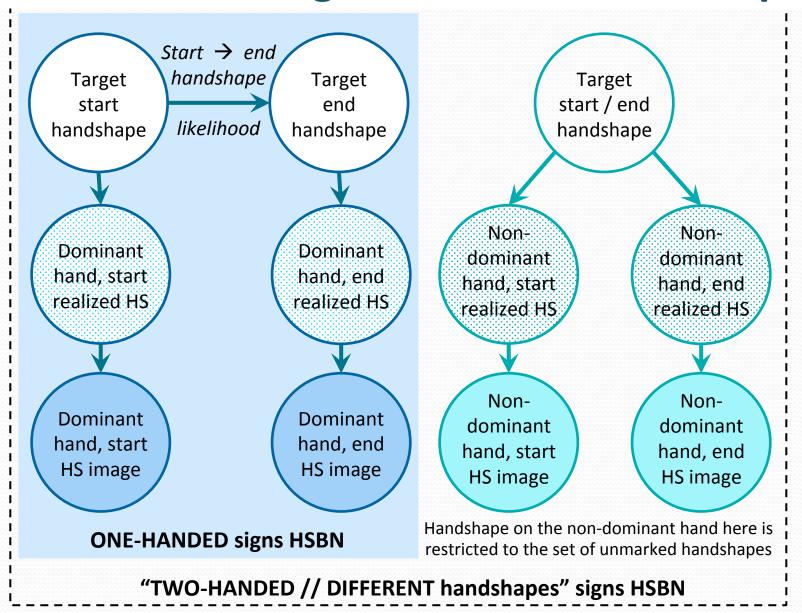
Illustration of the "Hand Shape Bayesian Network" used to infer handshapes on 1 hand

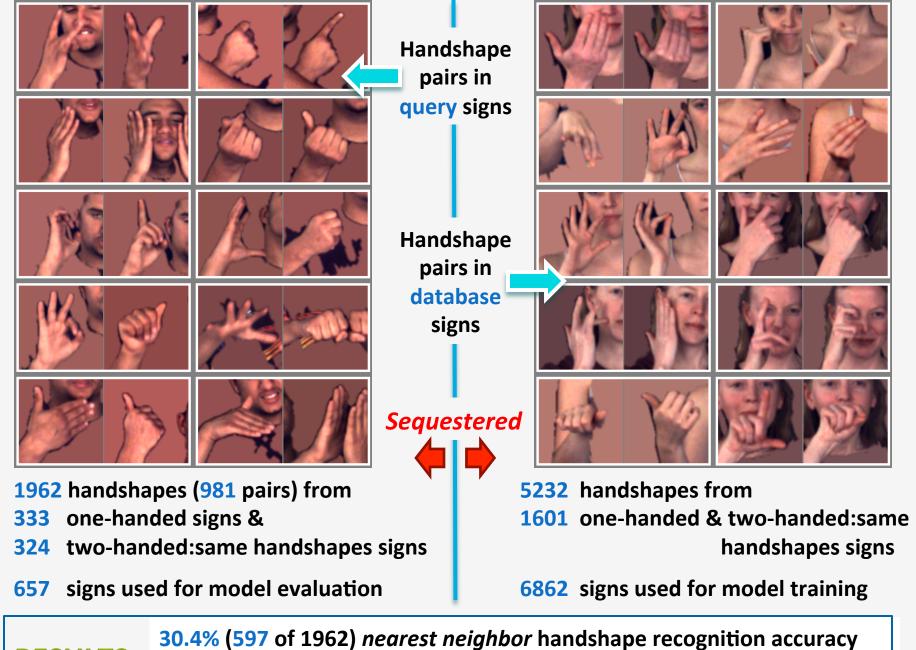


For two-handed signs: same handshapes



For two-handed signs: different handshapes





RESULTS:

44.4% (871 of 1962) handshape recognition accuracy using HSBN model

Future directions

One major target application

Integration of look-up technology with the DawnSignPress all-ASL multimedia dictionary currently under development

(Ben Bahan, MJ Bienvenu, Beth Benedict, et al., professors at Gallaudet University)

Further extensions for sign search and retrieval, e.g., Sloogle)

Related work in progress:

Dataset is

- currently being expanded;
- serving as the basis for collaborative research (Dimitris Metaxas, Rutgers University)
 - More comprehensive linguistic modeling for recognition of signs based on their morphophonological typology
 - Recognition of signs from continuous signing
 - Using 3D model-based tracking methods, followed by robust learning methods based on the parameters extracted from the 3D tracking

Dataset can be used for a wide variety of applications

Example: Matt Huenerfauth (CUNY)

- Using the handshape data as a foundation for building his animation lexicon.
- Using labels as the gloss-ID standard for annotations of his motion capture data.

Integrate these data and some of the search functionalities with our other publicly accessible corpus (poster earlier) ASLLRP DAI

http://secrets.rutgers.edu/dai/queryPages/

2 videos selected Add to cart					
File Name-Utterance Video		Sign Video	Full Gloss	Rough Gloss	
✓ ncslgr10a.xml-2			Show 	wh question:q/wh main gloss: fs-JOHN FINISH READ BOOK WHEN	
☐ ncslgr10a.xml-3			Show 	wh question: _q/wh main gloss: fs-JOHN <mark>FINISH</mark> READ BOOK WHEN	
✓ ncslgr10a.xml-4			Show 	negative:neg main gloss: fs-JOHN NOT-YET <mark>FINISH</mark> READ BOOK	
ncslgr10a.xml-5			Show 	wh question: q/wh main gloss: fs-JOHN FUTURE <mark>FINISH</mark> READ BOOK WHEN	
ncslgr10a.xml-6			Show 	wh question:q/wh main gloss: fs-JOHN FUTURE FINISH READ BOOK WHEN	

Demo

*Acknowledgments

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