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1 Introduction

The purposes of the CoPaSul toolkit are (1) automatic prosodic annotation and (2) prosodic feature extraction from syllable to utterance level.

CoPaSul stands for contour-based, parametric, superpositional intonation stylization. The core model is introduced amongst others in [15]. In this framework intonation is represented as a superposition of global and local contours that are described parametrically in terms of polynomial coefficients. On the global level (usually associated but not necessarily restricted to intonation phrases) the stylization serves to represent register in terms of time-varying f0 level and range. On the local level (e.g. accent groups), local contour shapes are described. From this parameterization several features related to prosodic boundaries and prominence can be derived. Furthermore, by coefficient clustering prosodic contour classes can be derived in a bottom-up way. Next to the stylization-based feature extraction also standard f0 and energy measures (e.g. mean and variance) as well as rhythmic aspects can be calculated.

At the current state automatic annotation comprises:

- segmentation into interpausal chunks
- syllable nucleus extraction
- unsupervised localization of prosodic phrase boundaries and prominent syllables

F0 and partly also energy feature sets can be extracted for:

- standard measurements (as median and IQR)
- register in terms of f0 level and range
- prosodic boundaries
- local contour shapes
- bottom-up derived contour classes
- Gestalt of accent groups in terms of their deviation from higher level prosodic units
- rhythmic aspects quantifying the relation between f0 and energy contours and prosodic event rates

Please see section [10] for a list of application examples.

2 Download and installation

The CoPaSul command-line toolkit can be cloned or downloaded from this location:

https://github.com/reichelu/copasul

The code is written in Python 3 and depends on the following Python packages (with the specified version or higher):

- matplotlib >= 1.3.1
- numpy >= 1.8.2
- pandas >= 0.13.1
- scipy >= 0.15.1
- scikit_learn >= 0.17.1

So far the software is tested only for Linux!

The installation steps are:

1. unzip the copasul.zip in your target folder DIR
2. change to DIR
3. setup a virtual environment ”venv_copasul”, activate it, and install the requirements. For Linux this works as e.g. follows:

   $ virtualenv --python="/usr/bin/python3" --no-site-packages venv_copasul
   $ source venv_copasul/bin/activate
   (venv_copasul) $ pip install -r requirements.txt
The target directory now contains a subfolder `src/` with several Python and Praat scripts as well as a `minex/` and `config/` subfolder:

| src/: Software Python                     | src/: Software Praat                       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| copasul.py                                 | extract_f0.praat                          |
| copasul_root.py                            | extract_f0_stereo.praat                   |
| copasul_init.py                            | extract_pulse.praat                       |
| copasul_preproc.py                         | extract_pulse_stereo.praat                |
| copasul_augment.py                         |                                           |
| copasul_styl.py                            |                                           |
| copasul_clst.py                            |                                           |
| copasul_resyn.py                           |                                           |
| sigFunc.py                                 |                                           |
| mylib.py                                   |                                           |

**doc/: Documentation**

| config/: example configurations           | doc/: Documentation                       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| copasul_commented_config.json.txt         |/legal/                                   |
| copasul_manual_latest.pdf                 |                                           |
| history.txt                               |                                           |

3 Call

The main script `copasul.py` can be used from the terminal or within the Python3 environment. After having changed to the copasul directory, from the shell for the minimal example it is called as follows:

```
(venv_copasul) $ cd src/
(venv_copasul) $ python copasul.py -c ../config/minex.json
```

Input and output of this minimal example can be found in the subfolder `minex/`. The content of the configuration file is explained in section 11. Within the Python environment the tool is used this way (replace `my/path/to/Copasul` and `my/path/to/` accordingly):

```python
>>> import sys
>>> import json
>>> sys.path.append('my/path/to/Copasul/src')
>>> import copasul
>>> with open('my/path/to/minex.json', 'r') as h:
...     opt = json.load(h)
>>> fex = copasul.Copasul()
>>> copa = fex.process(config=opt)
```

The input argument for `fex.process()` is a dictionary which contains the configurations (see section 11). `fex.process()` returns the output dictionary `copa` with the extracted features (see section 12.3). The feature tables are stored as Pandas Dataframes with alphanumerically sorted columns and can be accessed as follows:

```python
>>> copa['export']['loc']
```

`loc` refers to local contour parameters. Other feature sets are `glob` (global contour parameters), `gnl_f0` (standard f0 features), `gnl_en` (standard energy features), `rhy_f0` (f0 rhythm features) `rhy_en` (energy rhythm features) `bnd` (boundary features), and `voi` voice quality features. All standard and rhythm features are additionally calculated on the file level (`gnl_f0_file` ... `rhy_en_file`).

In case feature extraction should not start from scratch, but an already existing output should be corrected or expanded, it can be passed to `fex.process()` with the argument `copa` as follows.

```python
>>> copa = fex.process(config=opt, copa=copa)
```

For shell calls as well as for calls within the Python environment the stylization output is written to a binary Pickle file and to CSV table files as specified in the configurations. See section 12.
4 Input

For automatic annotation CoPaSul needs audio and f0 table files. For feature extraction it additionally needs annotation files. For the voice feature set furthermore pulse table files are needed. Corresponding files do not necessarily need to have the same name stem, but it is assumed that all audio, f0, and annotation files are sorted the same. An example can be found in the input subdirectory.

Additionally a configuration file in JSON format is needed as further specified in section 11.

4.1 Audio files

Currently only wav files are supported. The files can be mono or stereo. For conversion to wav, e.g. Praat, Audacity, or Sox software can be used.

4.2 F0 files

Plain text files. Tables with whitespace column separator. The first column contains time information. All further columns contain the f0 of the respective channel. For mono files f0 tables thus consist of 2 columns, for stereo files of 3, etc. All columns need to have the same lengths. Undefined f0 values are to be replaced by 0. Only 100 Hz sample rate is supported, and resampling is carried out from other rates. The Praat scripts extract_f0.praat and extract_f0_stereo.praat which are contained in this package provide the required input format.

4.3 Pulse files

Plain text files. Only needed for the voice feature extraction. Tables with whitespace column separator. Each column contains the pulse time stamps for one channel in seconds. All columns must contain the same number of rows so that for files with more than one channel -1 has to be padded to the shorter columns. The Praat scripts extract_pulse.praat and extract_pulse_stereo.praat which are contained in this package provide the required input format.

4.4 Annotation files

The Praat TextGrid format (long and short) and an XML format of the following form are supported.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<annotation>
  ...
  <tiers>
    <tier>
      <name>mySegmentTier</name>
      <items>
        <item>
          <label>x</label>
          <t_start>0.3</t_start>
          <t_end>0.9</t_end>
        </item>
        ...
      </items>
    </tier>
    <tier>
      <name>myEventTier</name>
      <items>
        <item>
          <label>y</label>
          <t>0.7</t>
        </item>
        ...
      </items>
    </tier>
    ...
  </tiers>
  ...
</annotation>
```

The tiers need to be stored in the tiers subtree right below the root element.

Each tier must have a name assigned by the element name. The items of each tier are collected in the items subtree, in which each item is stored in an item subtree.

Segment tiers (see next section) must contain the elements label, t_start, t_end. Event tiers must contain the elements label, t.
The XML annotation file can be extended by the user as long as it fulfills the specified requirements in the tiers subtree.

### 4.5 Annotation tiers

In the following the notation `a:b:...` refers to branches through the configuration dictionary which is introduced in section [11] The annotation files can contain tiers of the following types:

**Segment tiers** contain items defined by a label, a start point and an endpoint. They correspond to Praat IntervalTiers.

**Event tiers** contain items without a temporal extension. They are defined by a label and a time stamp and correspond to Praat TextTiers.

Both segment tiers and event tiers are supported for most of the analyses. Wherever needed, an event is converted to a segment by centering a window of length `preproc:point_win` on the event as is explained in more detail in section [8.3] Pause information can only be extracted for segment tiers. In TextGrids pauses are considered to be items with empty labels or labeled as `fsys:label:pau`. Both event and segment tiers can serve as:

**Analysis tiers** In the context of automatic annotation these tiers contain or limit the candidate locations for prosodic events. Can be segment or event tiers.

```
fsys:augment:glob:tier
fsys:augment:loc:tier_acc
fsys:augment:loc:tier_ag
```

For feature extraction these segment or event tiers define the units of analysis.

```
fsys:chunk:tier
fsys:glob:tier
fsys:loc:tier_acc
fsys:loc:tier_ag
fsys:bnd:tier
fsys:gnl_f0:tier
fsys:gnl_en:tier
fsys:rhy_f0:tier
fsys:rhy_en:tier
```

**Parent tiers** Parent tiers (1) limit the analysis and normalization windows by their segment boundaries. As an example, normalization across chunk boundaries can be suppressed. (2) They limit the domain of global trends against which local deviation is measured. It’s strongly recommended to use segment tiers for this purpose. If not specified, the whole file is treated as a single parenting segment. For automatic annotation parent tiers are to be defined by:

```
fsys:augment:syl:tier_parent
fsys:augment:glob:tier_parent
fsys:augment:loc:tier_parent
```

For `glob`, `bnd`, `gnl_en`, `gnl_f0`, `rhy_en`, `rhy_f0` feature extraction (see section [10]) only speech chunks can serve as parent domains:

```
fsys:chunk:tier
```

Fallback is again the entire file. For `loc` feature extraction only the segments of the `glob` analysis tier can form the parent domain due to the:

**Superpositional framework** Within the CoPaSul approach (see section [8.4]) the intonation contour is considered as a superposition of a global and local components. Their domains are defined by the `glob` and `loc` option branches, respectively:

```
fsys:glob:tier
fsys:loc:tier_acc
fsys:loc:tier_ag
```

This has two implications on the annotation tier definitions:

- for each channel only one tier is supported each for the global and the local local domain
- the global domain tier is treated as the parent tier for the local domain tier
Output tiers For automatic annotation these tiers are defined by a stem which is always expanded by the recording channel index.

```
fsys:augment:chunk:tier_out_stm
fsys:augment:syl:tier_out_stm
fsys:augment:glob:tier_out_stm
fsys:augment:loc:tier_out_stm
```

As an example, given a stereo file and the chunk output tier name CHUNK, the tiers CHUNK1 and CHUNK2 will be added to the annotation file. For the sake of an uniform treatment, also for mono files the channel index will be added.

Tier specification For all tiers, that were not automatically generated, the user needs to specify the recording channel index it refers to (also for mono files!), e.g.:

```
fsys:channel:'tierA'=1
fsys:channel:'tierB'=2
```

`tierA` thus refers to channel 1, and `tierB` to channel 2. Tier names can be specified as strings, or as list of strings.

```
fsys:bnd:tier='tierA'
```

means, that the `bnd` feature extraction is to be carried out for units defined by the content of `tierA`.

```
fsys:bnd:tier=['tierA','tierB']
```

triggers a `bnd` feature extraction for the content of two tiers. The channels the specified tiers refer to are looked up in `fsys:channel:*`.

The name stem of a tier resulting from automatic annotation (e.g. CHUNK) will be expanded automatically, thus for a chunked stereo file these two specifications are equivalent:

```
fsys:bnd:tier='CHUNK'
fsys:bnd:tier=['CHUNK_1', 'CHUNK_2']
```

For the feature sets `bnd`, `gnl_en`, `gnl_f0`, `rhy_en`, `rhy_f0` (see section 10) an arbitrary number of tiers can be specified for each channel. For `chunk`, `glob`, `loc` only one tier per channel is supported.

5 F0 extraction

For f0 extraction in mono or stereo wav files the two Praat scripts contained in this package can be used.

They can be called this way:

```
> praat extract_f0.praat myStepsize myMinFreq myMaxFreq myAudioInputDir myF0OutputDir myAudioExt myF0Ext
```

The usage of `extract_f0_stereo.praat` is the same. Note that subsequent stylization in any case initiates a resampling to 100 Hz, so that myStepsize here can be directly set to 0.01. `myMinFreq` and `myMaxFreq` refer to the minimum and maximum of allowed f0 values in Hz. Values below or above are considered as measurement errors and are set to 0. The f0 range choice depends on the recorded speakers. As a rule of thumb the parameters can be set to 50 and 400 Hz, respectively. In my `myAudioInputDir` the sound files with the extension `myAudioExt` are collected, and corresponding f0 plain text table files with the audio file's name stem and the extension `myF0Ext` are outputted to the directory `myF0OutputDir`.

6 Pulse extraction

Pulse extraction is needed for the `voice` feature set only. For its extraction in mono or stereo wav files the two Praat scripts contained in this package can be used.

They can be called this way:

```
> praat extract_pulse.praat myMinFreq myMaxFreq myAudioInputDir myPulseOutputDir myAudioExt myPulseExt
```

The usage of `extract_pulse_stereo.praat` is the same. The scripts make use of Praat's `To PointProcess (cc)` routine operating on sound and pitch objects. For pitch object creation the minimum and maximum of allowed f0 values `myMinFreq` and `myMaxFreq` need to be specified in Hz. In my `myAudioInputDir` the sound files with the extension `myAudioExt` are collected, and corresponding pulse plain text table files with the audio file's name stem and the extension `myPulseExt` are outputted to the directory `myPulseOutputDir`.

8
Automatic annotation

Automatic unsupervised prosodic annotation comprises chunking, syllable nucleus and boundary extraction, prosodic phrase extraction, and pitch accent localization. Details of the algorithms will be given in [17]. At the beginning of each introductory paragraph it is specified:

- navigation: which navigation option to set to True in the configuration file (see section [17])
- feature sets: which feature sets result from the annotation (see section [10])
- option sub-dictionary: which configuration sub-dictionaries serve to customize the respective processing (see section [17])
- output sub-dictionary: which subdirectory of the resulting python nested dictionary contains the extracted feature set (see section [12.3]).

Paths through the configuration dictionary are referred to by my:path:to:option.

**7.1 Chunking**

- navigation: do_augment_chunk
- feature sets: –
- option sub-dictionary: fsys:augment:chunk:*; augment:chunk:*
- output sub-dictionary: (augmented annotation file)

 Chunking serves to segment the utterance into interpausal units. It is based on a pause detector, that works the following way: an analysis window \( w_a \) with length **augment:chunk:1** is moved over the lowpass-filtered signal together with a longer reference window \( w_r \) of length **augment:chunk:1:ref** with the same midpoint. A pause is set where the mean energy in \( w_a \) is below a threshold defined relative to the energy in \( w_r \), i.e. if \( e(w_a) < e(w_r) \cdot \text{augment:chunk:rel} \). Chunks are then trivially assigned to interpausal intervals. Silence margins can be set at chunk starts and ends by **augment:chunk:margin**. If \( w_r \) itself is identified as a pause by \( e(w_r) < e(s) \cdot \text{augment:chunk:rel} \) it is replaced by \( s \); where \( s \) consists of selected parts of the acoustic signal in the analysed channel with absolute amplitude values above the median. By this lower threshold the robustness against a high occurrence of speech pauses is increased.

The filtering of the signal can be customized by the sub-dictionary **augment:chunk:flt**. In there **btype** gives the Butterworth filter type (high, low, band, or none), \( f \) the cutoff frequency(ies), and **ord** the order. For pauses as well as for inter-pause intervals minimum lengths can be defined by **augment:min_pau:1** and **min_chunk:1**, respectively. Pauses are then merged across too short chunks, and chunks are merged across too short pauses. The segment tier output will be added to the annotation file. The tier name is specified by **fsys:augment:chunk:tier_out:stm** concatenated with the respective channel index. Standard labels ’x’ are assigned to chunk segments, and **fsys:label:pau** to the pauses inbetween.

**7.2 Syllable nucleus and boundary extraction**

- navigation: do_augment_syl
- feature sets: –
- option sub-dictionary: fsys:augment:syl:*; augment:syl:*
- output sub-dictionary: (augmented annotation file)

For syllable nucleus detection the method proposed by [14] is adopted. Again an analysis window \( w_a \) with length **augment:syl:1** and a longer reference window \( w_r \) of length with length **augment:syl:1:ref** with the same midpoint are moved along the signal, which this time is band-pass filtered to focus on the frequency band related to vocalic nuclei. The filter specification in **augment:syl:flt** works as described for chunking. From this energy contour the local maxima are extracted. If for a local maximum the mean energy in \( w_a \) supersedes the mean energy in \( w_r \) by a defined factor, i.e. if \( e(w_a) > e(w_r) \cdot \text{augment:syl:rel} \), and if \( e(w_a) \) is not below a defined fraction of the energy in the current chunk \( w_c \) (fallback: whole file), i.e. \( e(w_a) \geq e(w_c) \cdot \text{augment:syl:min} \), a syllable nucleus is set. From which tier to get the current chunk is to be defined by **augment:syl:tier_parent**. E.g. it can be the output tier of a preceding chunking step. A further constraint **augment:syl:d:min** specifies the minimum distance between subsequent syllable nuclei. If two nuclei are too close, they are merged to a single syllable and the point of energy maximum in this interval is assigned to be the nucleus.

Subsequently syllable boundaries are assigned to the energy minimum between adjacent syllable nuclei. They just serve as fallback prosodic boundary candidates.

The output consists of two event tiers for syllable nuclei and boundaries and will be added to the annotation file. The tier name is specified by **fsys:augment:syl:tier_out:stm**. For the nuclei it is concatenated with the respective channel index. For the boundaries it is concatenated with a ’bnd’ infix and the channel index. Standard labels ’x’ are assigned for both tiers.
7.3 Prosodic phrase boundary location

- **navigation**: `do_augment_glob`
- **feature sets**: `-`
- **option sub-dictionary**: `fsys:augment:glob:*; augment:glob:*`
- **output sub-dictionary**: `(augmented annotation file)`

Prosodic phrase boundary decisions are based on nearest centroid classification. The user needs to specify the tier that contains boundary candidates in `fsys:augment:glob:tier`. For segment tiers these candidates are the segment boundaries, for event tiers, the candidates are the time stamps. If no tier is specified, syllable boundaries derived by step 7.2 will be selected as candidates. At each boundary candidate a feature set is extracted that had been proven to be related to prosodic boundaries in former studies [23, 24]. This feature set is introduced in section 8.9. The user needs to specify which of these features should be selected by `augment:glob:wgt:myBndFeatset+:myRegister+:myFeat+`.

In case a phone segment tier is available and if centroids are derived from the entire data set and not separately for each file (see below), in addition z-scored vowel length can be used as a feature. The length of the vowel associated with the prosodic event candidate is divided by its mean length derived from the entire dataset. The associated vowel is the last vowel segment with an onset before the boundary candidate time stamp. The length feature can be added by:

```
augment:glob:wgt:pho=1
```

The phonetic segment tiers (one for each channel) are to be specified in `fsys:pho:tier`. Vowels are identified in these tiers by a regular expression stored in `fsys:pho:vow`. This feature will be beneficial for languages in which phrase boundaries and/or accents are marked by phone segment lengthening.

Furthermore the user can select whether the current feature values at time $i$, $v_i$, or the delta values (i.e. the differences to the preceding values $v_i - v_{i-1}$) or both should be taken:

```
augment:glob:measure
```

Some features require units from a parent tier which is to be specified by `augment:glob:tier_parent`, e.g. to measure local f0 trend discontinuities within a superordinate unit and to limit analysis and normalization windows. Such units are e.g. chunks derived from preceding chunking. Fallback is the entire file.

From the features for each of the two classes **boundary B** and **no boundary NB** a centroid can be bootstrapped in several ways given the specification in `augment:glob:cntr_mtd` as described in the following sections. Centroids can be calculated separately for each file or over the entire data set by setting the value of `augment:glob:unit` to `file` or `batch`, respectively. The latter is strongly recommended for corpora containing lots of short recordings.

### 7.3.1 Percentile split

```
augment:glob:cntr_mtd=split
augment:glob:prct=mySplitPoint
```

Since for all extracted pause length and pitch discontinuity boundary features are positive correlation has been found to perceived boundary strength [23, 24] B and NB centroids can be straight-forwardly derived from high and low feature values, respectively. Centroids are thus derived by splitting each column in the feature matrix at the percentile `augment:glob:prct`. The B centroid is defined by the median of the values above the splitpoint, the NB centroid by the median of the values below. All feature vectors are then assigned to the nearest centroid in a single pass. Boundaries are subsequently inserted at all candidate time points classified as B. This method works for both segment and event tier input.

### 7.3.2 Bootstrapping seed centroids for kMeans

```
augment:glob:cntr_mtd=seed_kmeans
augment:glob:min_l=myMinPhraseLength
```

This procedure works for segment tier input only since it makes use of pauses between adjacent segments. As visualized in Figure 1 B and NB centroids are bootstrapped based on two assumptions: (1) each pause indicates a prosodic boundary, and (2) prosodic phrases have a minimum length, thus in the vicinity of pauses there are no further boundaries. KMeans clustering is then initialized by these two centroids and subdivides all candidates into the B and NB cluster. Boundaries are inserted at all candidate time points belonging to the B cluster.
7.3.3 Bootstrapping seed centroids for percentile split

- `augment:glob:cntr_mtd=seed_prct`
- `augment:glob:prct=mySplitPoint`
- `augment:glob:min_l=myMinPhraseLength`

The seed centroid bootstrapping works as for the preceding method. Instead of kMeans, for the remaining feature vectors the Euclidean distance to the NB seed centroid is calculated. Vectors with a distance above the `mySplitPoint`-th percentile of all measured distances are assigned to the B class, the others to the NB class.

7.3.4 Practical considerations

The percentile split method works for both segment and event tiers, whereas the two centroid bootstrapping methods need segment tier input to infer pause locations. For the two percentile split approaches, the parameter `augment:glob:prct` serves to control for the number of inserted boundaries. The higher, the smaller the B class, thus the fewer boundaries will be assigned.

If a text transcription is at hand the user can ensure that prosodic boundaries only occur at word boundaries by preceding signal-text alignment, e.g. by WebMAUS [28, 9].

Heuristics

- `augment:glob:heuristics=ORT`

If set by the user, this heuristics assumes a word segment tier as input and rejects boundaries after too short and thus probably function words (< 0.2s)

7.3.5 Feature selection and weighting

- `augment:glob:wgt:myBndFeatset+:myRegister+:myFeat+=myWeight`
- `augment:glob:wgt_mtd=myWeightingMethod`

By the `augment:glob:wgt:myBndFeatset+:myRegister+:myFeat+` branches the user at the same time selects and weights features. As an example

- `augment:glob:wgt:win:ml:rms=1`

selects the feature `rms` derived from the register representation `ml` within the boundary feature set `win` (see sections 8.9 and 10 for explanations). If the weighting method in `augment:glob:wgt_mtd` is set to 'user', the weight of this feature becomes 1. If no weighting is intended, to all selected features should be assigned the same weight. As an alternative to the definition by the user, weights can also be extracted by correlation to the median or by the cluster silhouette measure.

Correlation Each feature is correlated with the medians of the feature vectors. Since as mentioned all boundary features are expected to be positively correlated to boundary strength, and since the median is expected to be more robustly related to boundary strength than single features, the correlation between a feature and the medians to some extent reflects the goodness of this feature to predict boundary strength. Features with a negative correlation to the median will be removed from the pool. All remaining correlations are transformed to weights summing up to 1 by dividing them by the sum of correlations.

Silhouette The mean silhouette over all clustered data points measures how well clusters can be separated. Here it is measured separately for each feature within the clearly assignable feature vectors from which the B and NB seed centroids were derived. It is minmax-normalized to the range [0 1].
7.3.6 Output

The output consists of a segment tier for each channel with the name \texttt{fsys:glob:tier\_out\_stm + channelIndex}. Each segment spans the interval between two subsequent B events. If \texttt{fsys:glob:tier} is a segment tier, then pauses are taken over from this tier. Standard labels ‘x’ are assigned to the prosodic phrase segments.

7.4 Pitch accent detection

Pitch accents are derived in an analogous bootstrap fashion as prosodic boundaries. The user needs to specify an event tier (default: syllable nuclei) for localization of the pitch accent candidates. Furthermore the user can specify a segment tier (e.g. words) to restrict the maximum number of detected pitch accents within each segment to 1.

\begin{verbatim}
fsys:augment:loc:tier_acc
fsys:augment:loc:tier_ag
\end{verbatim}

Given a segment tier, the user can furthermore specify (1) whether each segment should get an accent or only the prominent ones

\begin{verbatim}
augment:loc:ag_select
\end{verbatim}

and (2) where within a segment an accent should be placed: left- or rightmost, e.g. for prosodically left- or right-headed languages, or on the most prominent candidate.

\begin{verbatim}
augment:loc:acc_select
\end{verbatim}

Prominence can be parameterized by several feature sets measuring standard f0 and energy features, contour shapes within local segments and their deviation from a global declination trend. The user can select whether the current feature values at time \(i\), \(v_i\), or the delta values (i.e. the differences to the preceding values \(v_i - v_{i-1}\)) or both should be taken:

\begin{verbatim}
augment:loc:measure
\end{verbatim}

Some features require units from a parent tier which is to be specified by \texttt{augment:loc:tier\_parent}, e.g. to measure local f0 deviations relative to some superordinate unit and to limit analysis and normalization windows. Such units are e.g. prosodic phrases derived from preceding phrase extraction. Fallback is the entire file.

From these features for each of the two classes \textit{accented} \(A\) and \textit{not accented} \(NA\) a centroid can be bootstrapped in several ways analogously to the prosodic boundary extraction, this time given the specification in \texttt{augment:loc:cntr\_mtd}.

Centroids can be calculated separately for each file or over the entire data set by setting the value of

\begin{verbatim}
augment:loc:unit
\end{verbatim}
to \textit{file} or \textit{batch}, respectively. The latter is strongly recommended for corpora containing lots of short recordings.

7.4.1 Percentile split

\begin{verbatim}
augment:loc:cntr\_mtd=split
augment:loc:prct=mySplitPoint
\end{verbatim}

Given a user-defined feature set where for each feature high values indicate prominence \(A\) and \(NA\) centroids can be straight-forwardly derived from high and low feature values, respectively. Centroids are thus derived by splitting each column in the feature matrix at the percentile \texttt{augment:loc:prct}. The \(A\) centroid is defined by the median of the values above the splitpoint, the \(NA\) centroid by the median of the values below. All feature vectors are then assigned to the nearest centroid in a single pass. Boundaries are then inserted at all candidate time points classified as B. This method works for both segment and event tier input.

7.4.2 Bootstrapping seed centroids for kMeans

\begin{verbatim}
augment:loc:cntr\_mtd=seed_kmeans
augment:loc:max_l_na=myMaxLengthNA
augment:loc:min_l_a=myMinLengthA
augment:loc:min_l=MyMinLengthAG
\end{verbatim}

This procedure works only if a segment tier is provided next to the event tier, and if this segment tier contains word-like units. As for the phrase boundary detection described above there are 2 (this time even more) simplifying assumptions to derive seed centroids for cluster initialization (cf. Figure \ref{fig:segmentCentroid}):

1. each word longer than \texttt{augment:loc:min_l_a} contains an accent, due to its expected high information content.
2. each word shorter than \texttt{augment:loc:max_l_na} does not contain an accent due to its expected low information content. Depending on \texttt{augment:loc:acc\_select} the \(A\) centroid is then calculated from all leftmost, rightmost, or most prominent \texttt{tier\_acc} candidates in the \texttt{tier\_ag} segments fulfilling criterion (1). The \(NA\) centroid is calculated from all \texttt{tier\_acc} candidates in the \texttt{tier\_ag} segments fulfilling criterion (2). KMeans clustering is then initialized by these two centroids and subdivides all candidates into the \(A\) and \(NA\) cluster. Multiple \(A\) cases within the same segment are reduced by \texttt{augment:loc:acc\_select}. Furthermore, among \(A\) cases closer than \texttt{augment:loc:min_l} only the more prominent ones are kept.
Figure 2: Bootstrapping seed centroids for the classes 1 (accent) and 0 (no accent). Word boundaries are indicated by long vertical lines, and syllable nuclei by short vertical lines. Prominence is encoded by the size of the triangles. Assumptions: each word longer than some threshold contains an accent (green); each word shorter than some threshold does not contain an accent (blue). Within the accented word the accent is placed on the most prominent syllable (as in this example), or on the left- or rightmost syllable.

7.4.3 Bootstrapping seed centroids for percentile split

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{augment:loc:cntr_mtd=seed_prct} \\
\text{augment:loc:prct=mySplitPoint} \\
\text{augment:loc:max_len=myMaxLengthNA} \\
\text{augment:loc:min_len=myMinLengthA}
\end{align*}
\]

The seed centroid bootstrapping works as for the preceding method. Instead of kMeans, for the remaining feature vectors the Euclidean distance to the NA seed centroid is calculated. Vectors with a distance above the \text{mySplitPoint}-th percentile of all measured distances are assigned to the A class, the others to the NA class.

7.4.4 Practical considerations

The percentile split method works with and without segment tiers, whereas the two centroid bootstrapping methods need segment tier input next to the event tier to infer word length. As with boundary detection, the parameter \text{augment:loc:prct} serves to control for the number of assigned accents. The higher, the smaller the A class, thus the fewer accents will be assigned.

As mentioned for prosodic boundary detection, a supporting word segmentation can be derived by preceding signal-text alignment, e.g. by WebMAUS \cite{28, 9}.

7.4.5 Feature selection and weighting

\[
\text{augment:loc:wgt:myFeatset+...}
\]

The same selection and weighting mechanisms apply as described in section 7.3.5. The following feature sets can be used: \text{acc, gst, gnl_f0, gnl_en} (see section 10). In section 11 examples are given how to expand the corresponding configuration branches.

As for boundary detection also for pitch accent detection z-scored vowel length can be added to the feature set. The vowel interval associated to a pitch accent candidate includes the candidate’s time stamp. See section 7.3 for further details. The length feature can be added by:

\[
\text{augment:loc:wgt:pho=1}
\]

7.4.6 Output

The output consists of an event tier for each channel with the name \text{fsys:loc:tier_out_stm} + channelIndex. Standard labels ‘x’ are assigned to each accent.

8 Stylization

In the following the f0 preprocessing and the f0 and energy stylization steps are introduced. For each stylization step it is specified:

- **navigation**: which navigation option to set to True in the configuration file (see section 11)
- **feature sets**: which feature sets result from the stylization (see section 10)
- **option sub-dictionary**: which configuration parts serve to customize the respective processing (see section 11)
- **output sub-dictionary**: which part of the resulting Python nested dictionary variable contains the extracted feature set (see section 12.3).

Branches through the configuration as well as through the result dictionary are referred to by \text{my:branch:to:value}. 

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8.1 F0 preprocessing

F0 preprocessing comprises resampling to 100 Hz, outlier detection, interpolation over outliers and voiceless utterance parts, smoothing, and semitone conversion including speaker normalization.

Outliers Outliers are identified separately for each channel in a file. They are defined in terms of deviation from a mean value or from the 1st and 3rd quartile. The deviation factor is controlled by `preproc:out:f`, and the reference point by `preproc:out:m`. For `m=mean` outliers lie outside the interval \([m - f \cdot sd, m + f \cdot sd]\). For `m=median` outliers lie outside of \([m - f \cdot iqr, m + f \cdot iqr]\). For `m=fence` outliers lie outside of \([Q_1 - f \cdot iqr, Q_3 + f \cdot iqr]\) (sd: standard deviation; iqr: interquartile range; Q1, Q3: 1st and 3rd quartile).

Interpolation Only linear interpolation is supported. Horizontal extrapolation is carried out at file boundaries.

Smoothing The smoothing method is chosen by `preproc:smooth:mtd`. Median and Savitzky-Golay filtering are supported. Median filtering yields smoother contours, while Savitzky-Golay better preserves local f0 maxima and minima. The higher the window length `preproc:smooth:win`, the more smooth the contours. For the Savitzky-Golay filtering the polynomial order needs to be specified by `preproc:smooth:ord`. The lower, the more the result gets smoothed away from the input data.

Semitone conversion If `preproc:st=1`, Hertz (Hz) values are transformed to semitones (st) as follows: \(F_{0,\text{st}} = 12 \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{F_{0,\text{Hz}}}{b} \right)\). \(b\) is a base value which is calculated separately for each channel in each f0 file. It is defined as the median of the values below the percentile `preproc:base:prct` and can be used for f0 normalization by file and channel. Alternatively, a grouping variable can be specified, so that for each of its levels a separate f0 base value is calculated. This is done by `preproc:base:prct:grp`. There it can be specified which grouping variable is to be assigned to each channel. The grouping variable must be encoded in the filename and must be extractable from `fsys:grp:lab`. An example: you have stereo f0 files with the name pattern `speakerChannel1,speakerChannel2`. And you want to calculate separately for each speaker an f0 base value which is the median of the values below the 5th percentile over all this speaker’s utterances in the corpus. This is to be configured as follows:

```plaintext
fsys:grp:src='f0'
fsys:grp:sep='.'
fsys:grp:lab=['speakerChannel1','speakerChannel2']
preproc:base:prct=5
preproc:base:prct:grp:1='speakerChannel1'
preproc:base:prct:grp:2='speakerChannel2'
```

This assigns to each channel the grouping variable to be read from the f0 file names. Note, that (1) channel indices need to be written in quotation marks, and (2) a shared semantics across the grouping variables is assumed. E.g. just one base value will be calculated for speaker x, regardless whether she was recorded in channel 1 or 2.

Base value subtraction If `preproc:st=0`, the base value introduced in the preceding paragraph will be subtracted from the f0 contour without semitone conversion. If you don’t want to use any base value, neither for subtraction nor as conversion reference, set `preproc:base:prct=0`.

8.2 Energy calculation

The energy contour is simply represented in terms of the root mean squared deviation (RMSD) within the windowed signal. The relevant parameters can be found below `styl:gnl` and `styl:rhy`. `en` defines the window length and `sts` the stepsize. The energy value sample rate is thus 1/sts. `wintyp` and `winparam` give the window type and an additional parameters passed on the `get_window()` function of the `scipy.signal` module. For customizing energy extraction with other than default values, please consult the `scipy.signal` documentation for `get_window()`. `wintyp` and `winparam` can contain any value specified in this documentation.

8.3 Analysis and normalization windows

Windows serve (1) to transform time stamps from an event tier to segments, and (2) to locally normalize feature values.
**Time stamps to segments** Most feature sets are calculated for segments, not for time stamps. Thus event tier input is converted to segments by centering a symmetric analysis window with the length `preproc:point_win` on each time stamp as shown in Figure 3. Features are then extracted within this window. The window can also be separately specified for each feature set by `preproc:myFeatureSet:point_win`. For local contour stylization a segment and an event tier can be processed in parallel as explained in section 8.7.

![Figure 3: Segment and event tier input. A symmetric analysis window is centered on events. For local contour stylization, segment and event tiers can be integrated for time normalization: the event is set to 0, the pre-event part of the segment to \([-1 \ 0]\), and the post-event part of the segment to \([0 \ 1]\).]

**Normalization** For the feature sets `loc`, `gnd_f0` and `gnd_en` several feature values are additionally locally normalized to capture their relative amount compared to the local environment. This environment length is defined by `preproc:nrm_win`. For event tier input the normalization window is centered on each time stamp. For segment tier input, it is centered on the midpoint of each segment. For parallel segment and event tier input which can be provided for `loc` feature extraction, the window is centered on the event’s time stamp within the segment. The window can also be separately specified for each feature set by `preproc:myFeatureSet:nrm_win`.

![Figure 4: Analysis and longer normalization window. The values derived in the analysis window are divided by the corresponding values in the normalization window.]

**Window constraints** Analysis and normalization window are limited to the corresponding segment in the parent tier domain. For `loc` features this domain is given by the global segment tier. For the other features it is given by the speech chunk tier if this tier is defined in `fxsys:chunk:tier`. This means that analysis and normalization is not carried out across global segments or chunks, respectively. An exception can be made for the `bnd` feature set, that might be meaningful for chunk boundaries, too. If so, `styl:bnd:cross_chunk` is to be set to 1. For segment tier input the minimum length of the normalization window is set to the length of the respective segment. This implies that for segments longer than the defined normalization window, normalized feature values are the same as the not normalized ones.

- **navigation:** `do_preproc`
- **feature sets:** –
- **option sub-dictionary:** `preproc:*`
- **output sub-dictionary:** `data:myFileIdx:myChannelIdx:...:{t[to][tn]}`
8.4 Superposition

The core concept of CoPaSul is to represent an f0 contour as a superposition of linear global component and polynomial local components as shown in Figure 5.

![Figure 5: Superposition of one global and four local contours.](image)

Stylization is carried out as follows: Within each global segment of the tier `fsys:glob:tier` (e.g. an intonation phrase) a linear register level and range representation is fitted. After subtraction of this global component, within each local segment an n-th order polynomial is fitted to the f0 residual. As an alternative to register level subtraction, the f0 residual can also be derived by normalization of the contour to the register range.

8.5 Global segments

8.5.1 Annotation

In the annotation files global segments can be defined in 2 ways:

1. by start and end point (segment tier input specified in `fsys:glob:tier`)
2. by the segments’ right end points (event tier input specified in `fsys:glob:tier` that contains e.g. break index labels)

In the second case the events are expanded to segments between the annotated boundary time stamps. Pauses marked by an empty label or a pause label (`fsys:label:pau`) are skipped and the onset of the subsequent segment is set to the end of the pause. Therefore, in point tiers pauses should be marked at their right end. Furthermore, if chunks are provided by `fsys:tier:chunk`, then the expanded segments do not cross chunk boundaries but end and start with the boundaries of the respective chunk they are part of.

8.5.2 Register

Global segments are represented in terms of a time-varying f0 register. Register aspects are level (midline) and range (topline − baseline).

![Figure 6: Register (level and range) stylization in global contour segments.](image)
The register fitting procedure consists of the following steps:

- A window of length styl:glob:decl:win is shifted along the f0 contour with a step size of 10 ms.
- Within each window the f0 median is calculated
  - of the values below the styl:glob:prct:bl percentile for the baseline,
  - of the values above the styl:glob:prct:tl percentile for the topline, and
  - of all values for the midline.

This gives 3 sequences of medians, one for the base-, the mid-, and the topline, respectively.

- To each of the three median sequences a linear regression line is fitted. To be able to compare contours across global segments of different lengths, time is normalized as specified by styl:glob:nrm:mtd to the range styl:glob:nrm:rng.

The motivation for using f0 medians relative to respective percentiles instead of local peaks and valleys is twofold. First, the stylization is less affected by prominent pitch accents and boundary tones. Second, errors resulting from incorrect local peak detection are circumvented. Both enhances stylization robustness as is shown in [24].

The following configuration parameters serve to customize how closely the base- and topline should follow local minima and maxima:

- styl:glob:prct:bl
- styl:glob:prct:tl
- styl:glob:decl:win

A closer fit to local peaks and valleys is achieved by lowering styl:glob:prct:bl and styl:glob:decl:win, and by raising styl:glob:prct:tl. Note however, that a closer fit will result in a higher percentage of base- and topline crossings.

From this stylization, regression line slope and intercept features are collected for the base-, mid-, and topline, as well as for the range. For the latter these features are simply derived by fitting a linear regression line through the point-wise distances between the base- and the topline. A negative slope means that base- and topline converge, whereas a positive slope signals line divergence.

### 8.5.3 Contour classes

Global contour classes for analyses on the categorical level are derived by slope clustering. The cluster method can be chosen by clst:glob:mtd. If the user expects a certain number of classes, this number can be specified by clst:glob:kMeans:n_cluster. Otherwise, meanShift clustering should be chosen, either as the cluster method, or in combination with kmeans for the sake of centroid initialization. For customizing the clustering settings by non-default values several parameters are provided whose values are passed on to the respective Python sklearn functions. These parameters are named as in sklearn. If needed, please consult the descriptions of the sklearn functions KMeans, MeanShift, and estimate_bandwidth. Figure 7 gives an example for global and local contour classes.

### 8.6 F0 residual

Dependent on styl:register the influence of the global component is removed from the f0 contour in order to derive the f0 residual for subsequent local contour stylization. If styl:register is set to bl, ml, or tl, then the base, mid, or topline is subtracted. If the parameter is set to rng, each f0 point is normalized to the local f0 range: the corresponding points on the base- and topline are set to 0 and 1, respectively. Thus f0 values between base- and topline are within the range [0 1], f0 values below the baseline are < 0, and values above the topline are > 1. For styl:register=none no global component influence is removed.
8.7 Local segments

8.7.1 Annotation

In the annotation files local segments can be defined in 3 ways:

1. by start and end (segment tier input specified in \texttt{fsys:loc:tier\_ag})
2. by a center (event tier input specified in \texttt{fsys:loc:tier\_acc})
3. by both (segment + event tier input)

For case (2) time stamps are transformed to segments by placing a symmetric window of length \texttt{preproc:point\_win} on each time stamp. In order to be able to compare contours across different segment lengths, for (1) and (2) time is normalized as specified in \texttt{styl:loc:nrm}. \texttt{styl:loc:nrm:mtd=minmax} yields a minmax time normalization to the range \texttt{styl:loc:nrm:rng}.

For (3) only those segments in tier \texttt{fsys:loc:tier\_ag} are considered for feature extraction to which at least one center is assigned in tier \texttt{fsys:loc:tier\_acc}. \texttt{preproc:loc\_align} serves for a robust treatment of multiple center assignments. Setting this option to \texttt{skip} segments with more than one center are skipped. By \texttt{left} the first center is kept, by \texttt{right} the last one.

8.7.2 Contour stylization

The f0 residual contour (see section 8.6) in each local segment is stylized by n-th order polynomials. The order is given by \texttt{styl:loc:ord}.

As can be seen in Figure 9 the polynomial coefficients are related to several aspects of local f0 shapes. Given the polynomial $\sum_{i=0}^{3} s_i \cdot t^i$, $s_0$ is related to the local f0 level relative to the register level. $s_1$ and $s_3$ are related to the local f0 trend (rising or falling) and – for annotation cases (2) and (3) – to peak alignment, that is negative values indicate
early, and positive values late peaks. $s_2$ determines the peak shape (convex or concave) and its acuity: positive $s_2$ values indicate convex (falling-rising) shapes, negative values concave (rising-falling) shapes, and high values indicate stronger acuity.

Figure 9: Influence of each coefficient of the third order polynomial $\sum_{i=0}^{3} s_i \cdot t^i$ on the local contour shape. All other coefficients set to 0. For compactness purpose on the y-axis both function and coefficient values are shown if they differ.

8.7.3 Contour classes
Local contour classes for analyses on the categorical level are derived by polynomial coefficient clustering. The cluster method can be chosen by clst:loc:mtd. If the user expects a certain number of classes, this number can be specified by clst:loc:kMeans:n_cluster. Otherwise, meanShift clustering should be chosen, either as cluster method, or in combination with kmeans for the sake of centroid initialization. For customizing the clustering settings by non-default values several parameters are provided whose values are passed on to the respective Python sklearn functions. These parameters are named as in sklearn. If needed, please consult the descriptions of the sklearn functions KMeans, MeanShift, and estimate_bandwidth. Figure 7 gives an example for global and local contour classes.

8.7.4 Standard features
Standard f0 and energy features are e.g. mean, standard deviation, median, interquartile range, and maximum. They will be calculated for the f0 contours for local contour segments. Additionally, the feature values are locally normalized within a window of length preproc:nrm_win. See section 8.3 for window length specifications in dependence of the annotation tier type.

8.7.5 Register features
As with global segments, register features can also be extracted for local features exactly the same way as introduced in section 8.5.2.

navigation: do_styl:loc:ext
feature sets: loc
option sub-dictionary: styl:loc:ext; styl:register
output sub-dictionary: data:myFileIdx:myChannelIdx:loc:decl:*
8.7.6 Gestalt features

Gestalt features quantify the deviation of the local contour register from the global contour register as shown in Figure 10. For this purpose the register properties of the local segment are compared with the properties of the dominating global segment in terms of root mean squared deviations and slope differences. For each register representation (base-, mid-, topline, and range regression line), the RMSD between the local and global declination line is calculated. The higher these values, the more the local contour sticks out from the global contour, which is of relevance for studies on prominence, accent group patterns [2], and prosodic headedness [25, 26].

Figure 10: Gestalt stylization: Deviation of the local contour register aspects (base, mid, topline, range) from the global contour register.

The inherent Gestalt properties of the local contours are represented again in terms of polynomial coefficients. For this purpose polynomials of n-th order specified by styl:loc:ord are fitted to all supported kinds of f0 residuals: subtraction of base-, mid-, and topline, and range normalization. This yields 4 coefficient vectors, one for each residual.

- **Navigation:** do_styl:loc:ext
- **Feature sets:** loc
- **Option sub-dictionary:** styl:loc:*
- **Output sub-dictionary:** data:myFileIdx:myChannelIdx:loc:gst:*

8.8 Standard features

Standard features are e.g. mean, standard deviation, median, interquartile range, and maximum. They will be calculated for f0 and energy contours over the entire file and for segments in an arbitrary number of annotation tiers specified in fsys:gnl:f0:tier and fsys:gnl:en:tier, respectively. For event tiers, the segments are given by centering an analysis window of length preproc:point_win on the time stamps. Additionally, the feature values are locally normalized within a window of length preproc:nrm_win. See section 8.3 for window length specifications in dependence of the annotation tier type. Furthermore, f0 and energy quotients are calculated between the mean values derived in contour initial and final windows and in the respective remainder part of the contour. The length of this window is specified by styl:gnl:win. Finally, a second order polynomial is fitted through the f0 or energy contour, for which time is normalized to the range [0 1].

8.8.1 For f0 contours

- **Navigation:** do_styl:gnl:f0
- **Feature sets:** gnl:f0, gnl:f0_file
- **Option sub-dictionary:** styl:gnl:f0:*
- **Output sub-dictionary:** data:myFileIdx:myChannelIdx:gnl:f0:*, data:myFileIdx:myChannelIdx:gnl:f0_file:*

8.8.2 For energy contours

An additional standard feature for energy only is spectral balance. It is realized as the SPLH–SPL measure, i.e. the signal’s sound pressure level subtracted from the level after pre-emphasis. Pre-emphasis can be carried out in the time of frequency domain styl:gnl:en:sb:domain. The latter is implemented as proposed by [5]. In the time domain pre-emphasis is calculated as follows: \( s'[i] = s[i] - \alpha \cdot s[i - 1] \). \( \alpha \) is set by styl:gnl:en:sb:alpha and determines the lower frequency boundary for pre-emphasis by 6dB per octave. 0.95 roughly corresponds to 150 Hz; the smaller the value for \( \alpha \), the higher the lower boundary. Alternatively, \( \alpha \) can be set directly to the lower frequency boundary \( F \) and will be internally transformed to \( \alpha = e^{-2 \pi F \Delta t} \). Note that pre-emphasis in the time domain usually leads to an overall lower energy so that SPLH–SPL will be negative.
In the frequency domain pre-emphasis is carried out according to \[ f_{\text{sel}} \] by adding \( 10 \cdot \log_{10}((1 + \frac{f^2}{2000^2})/(1 + \frac{f^2}{5000^2})) \) to the logarithmic spectrum.

The spectral balance calculation can be restricted to a specified time and/or frequency window. The time window length is specified by \texttt{styl:glm\_en:sh:win} to cut out the center of that length of the segment to be analysed. It serves to reduce the influence of coarticulation on the results. High-, low- or band-pass cutoff frequencies (\texttt{styl:glm\_en:sh:btype}) might be used to limit the analysis to a specified frequency-band (e.g. an upper cutoff frequency 5000 Hz for vowels).

\[
\texttt{navigation: do\_styl\_glm\_en} \\
\texttt{feature sets: glm\_en, glm\_en\_file} \\
\texttt{option sub-dictionary: styl:glm\_en:*} \\
\texttt{output sub-dictionary: data:myFileIdx:myChannelIdx:glm\_en:*}, \texttt{data:myFileIdx:myChannelIdx:glm\_en\_file:}* \\
\]

8.9 Boundaries

Boundaries are parameterized in terms of discontinuity features of several register representations. Details and an application for perceived prosodic boundary strength prediction can be found in [24].

Boundary features can be extracted for any number of segment or event tiers specified by \texttt{fsys:bnd:tier}. Features can be extracted for:

1. \texttt{navigate:do\_styl\_bnd}: each adjacent segment pair. For event tiers, segments are defined as the intervals between two time stamps. Note that this implies, that pause length is only available for segment tier input, where it is defined as the gap between the second segment’s starting point and the first segment’s endpoint.

2. \texttt{navigate:do\_styl\_win}: fixed time windows. For segment tiers, the pre- and post-boundary units are not given by the adjacent segments, but by windows of fixed length each of half of the value of \texttt{styl:bnd:win}. For event tiers the window halves of \texttt{preproc:point\_win} centered on a time stamp are considered as pre- and post-boundary units.

3. \texttt{navigate:do\_styl\_trend}: pre- and post-boundary units, that range from the current chunk start to the boundary, and from the boundary to the chunk end. If no chunking available, the file start and endpoint are taken.

For cases (2) and (3) holds: If \texttt{styl:bnd:cross\_chunk} is set to 0, and if a chunk tier is given by \texttt{fsys:tier:chunk}, the analyses windows are limited by the start and endpoint of the current chunk.

A boundary is parameterized in terms of pause length (for segment tier input only) and pitch discontinuities. For the latter, register features (as described in section 8.5.2) are extracted three times: for the pre-boundary segment, for the post-boundary segment, and for the concatenation of both segments. Figure [11] illustrates the threefold register stylization for the pre- and post-boundary as well as for the concatenated segment. Figure [12] shows, how discontinuity for each of the register lines is expressed. Let \texttt{seg1}, \texttt{seg2} be the pre- and post-boundary segments, and \texttt{seg12} their concatenation. Then discontinuity is given by:

- the RMSD between the four register representations of \texttt{seg1} and the corresponding part of \texttt{seg12}. The register representations are base-, mid-, topline, and range regression line.

- the RMSD between the register representations of \texttt{seg2} and the corresponding part of \texttt{seg12}

- the RMSD between the register representations of \texttt{seg1} and \texttt{seg2} opposed to \texttt{seg12}

- the reset \( d_{1,2} \), i.e. the difference between the initial value of the regression line in \texttt{seg2} and the final value of the regression line in \texttt{seg1}

- the onset difference of the regression lines \( d_{o} \), i.e. the initial value of the \texttt{seg12} regression line subtracted from the initial value of the \texttt{seg1} line

- the difference of the regression line mean values \( d_{m} \), the \texttt{seg2} mean being subtracted from the \texttt{seg1} mean. Both \( d_{o} \) and \( d_{m} \) could be used to measure downstep.

- the pairwise slope differences \( s_{d} \) between the 3 regression lines: for \( s_{1,2} \) the \texttt{seg2} is subtracted from the \texttt{seg1} slope. For \( s_{1,2} \) and \( s_{1,2} \) the slopes of \texttt{seg1} and \texttt{seg2} are subtracted from the \texttt{seg12} slope.

- the correlation-based distances between the fitted lines calculated for the same combinations as the RMSD values above. Pearson \( r \) correlations are turned into distance \( d \) values ranging from 0 to 1 by \( d = \frac{1-r}{2} \).

- the quotient of RMS errors between stylization input (the respective sequence of means) and output (the fitted lines). The error of the joint stylization is divided by the error from the single pre- and post boundary fits. The quotient is reported separately for the entire, the pre-boundary, and the post-boundary segment.
• the increase of the Akaike information criterion (AIC) resulting from one joint vs two separate fits. The AIC does not only account for the fitting error but also for the number of model parameters. The lower its value, the better the model. For least squares fit comparisons the AIC can be calculated as: $2 \cdot k + n \cdot \ln \text{RSS}$. $k$ denotes the number of model parameters, $n$ the number of stylization input values, and RSS the residual sum of squares.

To each fitted line 3 parameters are assigned: intercept, slope, and Gaussian noise variation. The AIC increase is measured by subtracting the single line fit AIC from the joint fit AIC. It is reported separately for the entire, the pre-boundary, and the post-boundary segment.

All features are calculated 4 times, for the base-, mid- and toplines, as well as for the range regression lines. All but the reset and the slope difference variables are positively related to discontinuity. The user might want to replace the reset and slope differences by their absolute values.

In the styl:bnd option sub-dictionary nrm, decl_win, and prct have the same purpose right as in the styl:glob context, see section 8.5.2. styl:bnd:win specifies the window length of seg12 for window case (2).

![Figure 11: Prosodic boundaries: threefold base-, mid-, and topline register stylization for the pre-boundary, post-boundary, and the concatenated segment.](image1)

![Figure 12: Boundary features describing reset and deviation from a common trend. In this case features are extracted at a word boundary wrd-bnd. The 3 regression lines can refer to f0 baselines, midlines, toplines, and to range. The same features are outputted for these 4 register aspects.](image2)

The boundary feature extraction can be carried out on the (preprocessed) f0 contour or on the f0 residual by setting styl:bnd:residual to 0 or 1, respectively. The former should be used if boundaries between global segments as intonation phrases are examined. The residual might be used if the user is interested in boundaries between e.g. accent groups within the same global segment. Note that for residuals the boundary examination across global segments might not be meaningful, since at these boundaries the residuals are derived from different register regression lines. These cases can be identified in the output by means of the is_fin column (see section 12.1). The residual calculation is described in section 8.6. Running boundary stylization on residuals requires a previous global contour stylization, i.e. styl:navigate:do_styl_glob needs to be set to 1.

The subsequent paragraphs name the configuration branches associated to the stylization cases (1)–(3), respectively.

8.9.1 Of adjacent segments

navigation: do_styl_bnd
8.9.2 For fixed-length windows

navigation: do styl bnd win
feature sets: bnd
option sub-dictionary: styl:bnd:* output sub-dictionary: data:myFileIdx:myChannelIdx:bnd:std:*  

8.9.3 For global trends

navigation: do styl trend
feature sets: bnd
option sub-dictionary: styl:bnd:* output sub-dictionary: data:myFileIdx:myChannelIdx:bnd:trend:*  

8.10 Rhythm

Rhythm features can be extracted for any number of segment or event tiers specified by fsys:rhy:*:tier, * representing f0 and en for the f0 and the energy contour, respectively. Time stamps of event tiers are transformed to segments as introduced in section 8.3.

Rhythm measures consist of:

- spectral moments of a DCT analysis of the contour
- the number of peaks in the absolute-value DCT spectrum
- the frequency associated with the highest peak
- event rates within the analyzed segment
- the influence of these events on the f0 or energy contour within the analyzed segment

To extract the relative weight of the low- and high-frequency components of a contour, a discrete cosine transform (DCT) is applied on the contour as in [7]. For the absolute DCT coefficient values the first n rhy:*:rhy:nsm spectral moments are calculated that (up to the forth moment) give the mean, variance, skew, and kurtosis of the DCT coefficient weight distribution, respectively.

Before applying the DCT the contour is weighted by the two parameters rhy:*:rhy:wintyp and rhy:*:rhy:winparam as introduced in section 8.2.

The events (time stamps or segments) for which rate and influence is to be calculated are read from one or more tier names in fsys:rhy:*:tier. Thereby within each recording channel each analysis tier in fsys:rhy:*:tier is combined with each rate tier in fsys:rhy:*:tier_rate. Rate is simply measured by counting the events, that fall within the segment of analysis, and dividing it by the length of the analyzed segment. For segment tiers in fsys:rhy:*:tier_rate only proportions included in the segment of analysis are added to the count.

The influence s of events on the f0 or energy contour is quantified as the relative weight of the DCT coefficients around the event rate r (+/− rhy:*:rhy:wgt:rb Hz) within all coefficients between rhy:*:rhy:lb and rhy:*:rhy:ub Hz as follows:

\[ s = \frac{\sum_{c:r-1 \leq f(c) \leq r+iHz} |c|}{\sum_{c:lb \leq f(c) \leq ub Hz} |c|} \]

The higher s the higher thus the influence of the event rate on the f0 or energy contour. Figure 13 compares a low event rate with a high impact on the energy contour with a high event rate with low impact (high vs low absolute coefficient values).

The relative weight is outputted to the feature table’s columns myRateTier_prop (see sections 10 and 12.1). myRateTier refers to each entry in fsys:rhy:*:tier_rate. The respective analysis tiers from fsys:rhy:*:tier are displayed in the tier column. The proportion is outputted for each segment in the analysis tiers.

Additionally, the rate of rate tier events in each analysis tier segment is provided by myRateTier_rate. Finally, myRateTier_mae gives the mean absolute error between the original contour and the inverse cosine transform output that is based on the coefficients with frequencies around the event rates. The following paragraphs name the configuration branches responsible for the rhythmical analyses of the f0 and energy contour, respectively.

myRateTier_∗ parameters are not calculated for analysis/rate tier combinations across recording channels. That is: Given are analysis tier TA1 and rate tier RT2 refering to channels 1 and 2, respectively. Then cells in the RT2_∗ columns are set to NA in all TA1 rows, which are identified by the tier column.

The number of peaks n_peak in the DCT spectrum is derived by counting the local amplitude maxima in this spectrum among the values greater or equal than the amplitude related to the center of gravity.
8.10.1 Rhythmic aspects of the f0 contour

navigation: do_style, rhy_f0
feature sets: rhy_f0, rhy_f0_file
option sub-dictionary: styl: rhy_f0: *
output sub-dictionary: data: myFileIdx: myChannelIdx: rhy_f0: *; data: myFileIdx: myChannelIdx: rhy_f0_file: *

8.10.2 Rhythmic aspects of the energy contour

The energy contour extraction in the analyzed segment is controlled by the styl: rhy_en: sig: * sub-dictionary the same way as explained in section 8.2.

navigation: do_style, rhy_en
feature sets: rhy_en, rhy_en_file
option sub-dictionary: styl: rhy_en: *
output sub-dictionary: data: myFileIdx: myChannelIdx: en_f0: *; data: myFileIdx: myChannelIdx: rhy_en_file: *

9 Voice quality

Voice quality features can be extracted for any number of segment or event tiers specified by fsys: voice: tier. Time stamps of event tiers are transformed to segments as introduced in section 8.3. At the current state voice measures consist of:

- jitter,
- shimmer,
- 3rd order polynomial coefficients describing the changes of jitter over time
- 3rd order polynomial coefficients describing the changes of shimmer over time

Note that these values are meaningful for certain domains only, e.g., for vowel segments!

Jitter is calculated the same way as Praat’s relative local jitter as the mean absolute difference between adjacent periods divided by the overall mean period. As for Praat the following parameters can be specified in styl: voice: jit. \( t_{min} \) and \( t_{max} \) refer to the minimum and maximum allowed period durations, and \( fac_{max} \) to the maximally allowed quotient of adjacent periods. Periods not fulfilling these constraints are discarded from calculation.

Shimmer again is calculated the same way as Praat does for the Shimmer (local) parameter, i.e., it is the mean absolute difference between the amplitudes of adjacent periods, divided by the average amplitude.

For both jitter and shimmer a 3rd order polynomial is fitted through the obtained sequence of distance values of adjacent periods each distance divided by the average period, resp. amplitude. Time is normalized to the interval -1 to 1. The purpose of these polynomials is to represent the changes of jitter and shimmer over time. As an example a negative 1st order coefficient for the jitter sequence indicates a decrease in jitter over time (see Figure 9 for the interpretation of the coefficients).

The configuration branches related to the voice feature set are:

navigation: do_style, voice
feature sets: voice, voice_file
option sub-dictionary: styl: voice: *
output sub-dictionary: data: myFileIdx: myChannelIdx: voice: *; data: myFileIdx: myChannelIdx: voice_file: *

[1] http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/manual/PointProcess__Get_jitter__local____.html
[2] http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/manual/Voice_3__Shimmer.html
Feature sets

All features are subdivided into the following sets which can be extracted independently of each other. In the subsequent listing `*.file` indicates that there is an additional feature extraction on the entire file level with minor deviations from the extraction on smaller domains (e.g. missing normalization).

- **gnl_f0, gnl_f0_file**: general standard f0 features as mean, median, standard deviation, interquartile range; for any number of tiers
- **gnl_en, gnl_en_file**: general standard energy features as mean, median, standard deviation, interquartile range; for any number of tiers
- **glob**: register (level and range) features in larger domains (e.g. intonation phrases); for one tier per channel
- **loc**: shape features in smaller domains (e.g. accent groups) of f0 residuals (after removal of global f0 aspects). Gestalt features, i.e. deviation of accent groups from intonation phrases. This feature set requires the precedent extraction of the `glob` set; for one tier per channel
- **bnd, bnd_win, bnd_trend**: boundary features between adjacent segments in the same domain. For `bnd` the features are derived from the stylization of adjacent segments. In `bnd_win` the stylization is carried out in uniform time windows centered on the segment boundaries irrespective of the segment lengths. In `bnd_trend` the stylization is carried out from the beginning of a speech chunk to the boundary in question, and from this boundary to the end of the chunk; for any number of tiers
- **rhy_f0, rhy_f0_file**: DCT-based rhythm features; rates of prosodic events (e.g. syllable nuclei, pitch accents) and their influence on the f0 contour; for any number of tiers
- **rhy_en, rhy_en_file**: DCT-based rhythm features; rates of prosodic events and their influence on the energy contour; for any number of tiers
- **voice, voice_file**: voice quality features as jitter and shimmer: mean values and polynomial stylization of their changing over time

Application examples for these feature sets are

| application                                                      | feature sets          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| pitch accent prototypes for information status and discourse    | glob, loc             |
| segmentation                                                    | bnd                   |
| prosodic boundary strength prediction                            | loc                   |
| prosodic typology                                               | loc                   |
| empirical evidence for prosodic constituents (accentual phrases) | loc, bnd, gnl_en, gnl_f0 |
| interplay of phrasing and prominence                            | glob, loc             |
| dialog act prediction                                           | glob, loc, gnl_f0     |
| personality trait prediction                                    | glob, loc, gnl_f0     |
| infant-directed speech                                          | glob, loc, gnl_f0, gnl_en |
| entrainment                                                     | glob, loc             |
| cooperative vs competitive dialogs                               | glob, loc, rhy_en     |
| offtalk detection                                               | glob, loc, gnl_en, gnl_f0 |
| speech disfluencies                                             | loc                   |
| pitch accent inventory for low-resource languages               | bnd                   |
| Lombard speech characteristics                                  | bnd                   |
| Social media analyses                                          | rhy_en, rhy_f0        |
| Hand-stroke–speech coordination                                 | glob, loc, gnl_en, gnl_f0 |
| Acoustics of non-lexical speech                                 |                       |

The following tables list all currently available features in alphabetical order, give short descriptions and link them to the respective feature set. In these tables `loc` and `glob` within the superpositional setting refer to local (e.g. accent groups) and global segments (e.g. intonation phrases), respectively. For boundary parameterization `pre`, `post`, `joint` refer to the pre- and post-boundary segments, and to their concatenation, respectively. For boundary features `std`, `win`, and `trend` refer to the underlying windowing of neighboring segments, cf. section 8.9. The number of coefficient and spectral moment variables `c*` and `sm*` depend on the polynomial order and spectral moment number specified by the user. For the `rhy_*` feature sets `myAnalysisTier` stands for the analysis tier, and `myRateTier` for the rate tier, i.e. the rate and influence of events in `myAnalysisTier` within segments of `myAnalysisTier` is measured, and all possible combinations of analysis and rate tiers are outputted.
| name          | description                                      | feature set                      |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| bl_c0        | baseline intercept                               | glob, loc                         |
| bl_c1        | baseline slope                                   | glob, loc                         |
| bl_d         | mean baseline deviation                          | loc                               |
| bl_d_fin     | final baseline value difference                   | loc                               |
| bl_d_init    | initial baseline value difference                 | loc                               |
| bl_drop      | baseline $f_0$ drop (duration · rate)            | glob                             |
| bl_m         | baseline mean value                              | glob, loc                         |
| bl_r         | baseline reset                                   | glob                             |
| bl_rate      | baseline declination rate                         | glob, loc                         |
| bl_rms       | baseline RMSD                                     | loc                               |
| bl_sd        | baseline slope difference                         | loc                               |
| bv           | file-domain $f_0$ base value (Hz)                 | glob, gnl_f0_file                 |
| c*           | polynomial loc contour coeff *                    | loc, gnl_f0/en(file)              |
| ci           | channel index (starting with 0)                   | (all sets)                        |
| class        | contour class                                     | glob, loc                         |
| dur          | segment duration                                  | glob, loc, gnl_f0/en(file), rhy_f0/en(file) |
| durںrm       | normalized duration                               | loc, gnl_f0/en                    |
| r_en_f0      | correlation between energy and $f_0$ contour      | gnl_en                            |
| f_max        | freq of coeff with max ampl. in DCT spectrum     | rhy_f0/en(file)                   |
| fi           | file index (starting with 0)                      | (all sets)                        |
| gi           | si value of corresponding row in glob            | loc                               |
| iqr侻rm      | $f_0$ interquartile range                         | glob, loc, gnl_f0/en(file)        |
| is_fin       | item in global segment’s final position?         | loc, gnl_f0/en                    |
| is_fin_chunk | item in chunk final position?                    | (all sets w/o *_file)             |
| is_init      | item in global segment’s initial position?        | (all sets w/o *_file)             |
| is_init_chunk| item in chunk initial position?                   | (all sets w/o *_file)             |
| jit          | jitter                                           | voice(file)                       |
| jit_c*       | polynomial coeffs for jitter time course          | voice(file)                       |
| jit_m        | mean pulse period                                 | voice(file)                       |
| jit_mںrm     | normalized mean pulse period                      | voice                            |
| jit_nrm      | normalized jitter                                 | voice                            |
| jit_sd       | pulse period std                                 | voice(file)                       |
| jit_sdںrm    | normalized pulse period std                       | voice(file)                       |
| shim侻         | shimer                                           | voice(file)                       |
| shim_c*      | polynomial coeffs for shimmer time course         | voice(file)                       |
| shim_m       | mean pulse amplitude                              | voice(file)                       |
| shim_mںrm    | normalized mean pulse amplitude                   | voice                            |
| shim_nrm     | normalized shimer                                 | voice                            |
| shimSDںrm    | normalized pulse amplitude std                    | voice(file)                       |
| lab          | label                                            | glob, bnd, gnl_f0/en, rhy_f0/en   |
| lab_acc      | ACC tier label                                    | loc                              |
| lab_ag       | AG tier label                                     | loc                              |
| lab_next     | next segment’s label                              | bnd                              |
| m            | $f_0$, energy arit. mean                          | glob, loc, gnl_f0/en(file)        |
| mںrm         | $f_0$, energy arit. nrm’d mean                    | loc, gnl_f0/en                   |
| max          | $f_0$, energy max                                 | glob, loc, gnl_f0/en(file)        |
| maxںrm       | $f_0$, energy nrm’d max                          | loc, gnl_f0/en                   |
| maxpos       | relative position of maximum                      | glob, loc, gnl_f0/en              |
| med          | $f_0$, energy median                              | glob, loc, gnl_f0/en(file)        |
| medںrm       | $f_0$, energy nrm’d median                        | loc, gnl_f0/en                   |
| ml_mںcross_f0| f0 of crossing point of mid- and baseline         | glob                             |
| ml_mںcross_t| time of crossing point of mid- and baseline       | glob                             |
| ml_c0        | midline intercept                                 | glob, loc                         |
| ml_c1        | midline slope                                     | glob, loc                         |
| ml_d         | mean midline deviation                            | loc                               |
| ml_d_fin     | final midline value diff                          | loc                               |
| ml_d_init    | initial midline value diff                        | loc                               |
| ml_drop      | midline $f_0$ drop (duration · rate)             | glob                             |
| ml_m         | midline mean value                                | glob, loc                         |
| ml_r         | midline reset                                     | glob                             |
| ml_rate      | midline declination rate                          | glob, loc                         |
| ml_rms       | midlines RMSD                                     | loc                               |
| ml_sd        | midline slope difference                          | loc                               |
| n_peak       | number of peaks in absolute DCT spectrum          | rhy_f0/en(file)                   |
| Variable | Definition |
|----------|------------|
| p        | pause length (sec) |
| qb       | quotient of means of init and fin part |
| qf       | quotient of means of final and non-fin part |
| qi       | quotient of means of initial and non-init |
| qm       | quotient of means max(init, fin) part and remainder |
| res_bl_c* | baseline residual poly coef * |
| res_ml_c* | midline residual poly coef * |
| res_rng_c* | range line residual poly coef * |
| res_tl_c* | topline residual poly coef * |
| rms      | overall RMSD |
| rms_nrm  | nrm’d overall RMSD |
| rmsd     | RMSD under stylized contour |
| rng_c0   | range line intercept |
| rng_c1   | range line slope |
| rng_d    | mean range line deviation loc-glob |
| rng_d_fin | final range line value diff loc-glob |
| rng_d_init | initial range line value diff loc-glob |
| rng_drop | range line f0 drop (duration · rate) |
| rng_m    | range mean value |
| rng_r    | range line reset |
| rng_rate | range declination rate |
| rng_rms  | range lines RMSD loc-glob |
| rng_sd   | range line slope diff loc-glob |
| sb       | spectral balance |
| sd       | f0, energy standard deviation |
| sd_nrm   | nrm’d f0, energy standard deviation |
| si*      | segment index (starting with 0) |

*th spectral moment of DCT

| Variable | Definition |
|----------|------------|
| std[trend win_bl_aicI] | baseline fitting AIC increase joint vs pre+post |
| std[trend win_bl_aicI_post] | baseline fitting AIC increase joint vs post |
| std[trend win_bl_aicI_pre] | baseline fitting AIC increase joint vs pre |
| std[trend win_bl_corrD] | post-joint baseline corr-based distance |
| std[trend win_bl_corrD_post] | post-joint baseline corr-based distance |
| std[trend win_bl_d_m] | difference of baseline means pre–post |
| std[trend win_bl_d_o] | difference of baseline onsets pre–post |
| std[trend win_bl_r] | pre-post baseline reset |
| std[trend win_bl_rms] | pre/post-joint baseline RMSD |
| std[trend win_bl_rms_post] | post-joint baseline RMSD |
| std[trend win_bl_rms_pre] | pre-joint baseline RMSD |
| std[trend win_bl_rmsR] | baseline fitting error ratio joint vs pre+post |
| std[trend win_bl_rmsR_post] | baseline fitting error ratio joint vs post |
| std[trend win_ml_aicI] | midline fitting AIC increase joint vs pre+post |
| std[trend win_ml_aicI_post] | midline fitting AIC increase joint vs post |
| std[trend win_ml_aicI_pre] | midline fitting AIC increase joint vs pre |
| std[trend win_ml_corrD] | post-joint midline corr-based distance |
| std[trend win_ml_corrD_post] | post-joint midline corr-based distance |
| std[trend win_ml_d_m] | difference of midline means pre–post |
| std[trend win_ml_d_o] | difference of midline onsets pre–post |
| std[trend win_ml_r] | pre–post midline reset |
| std[trend win_ml_rms] | pre/post–joint midline RMSD |
| std[trend win_ml_rms_post] | post-joint midline RMSD |
| std[trend win_ml_rms_pre] | pre-joint midline RMSD |
| std[trend win_ml_rmsR] | midline fitting error ratio joint vs pre+post |
| std[trend win_ml_rmsR_post] | midline fitting error ratio joint vs post |
| std[trend win_ml_sd_post] | midline slope diff post–joint |
| std[trend win_ml_sd_pre] | midline slope diff pre–joint |
| std[trend win_ml_sd_prepost] | midline slope diff pre–post |
| std[trend win_rng_aic] | range fitting AIC increase joint vs pre+post |
| std[trend win_rng_aic_post] | range fitting AIC increase joint vs post |
| std[trend win_rng_aic_pre] | range fitting AIC increase joint vs pre |
| std[trend win_rng_corrD] | pre/post-joint range line corr-based distance |
| std[trend win_rng_corrD_post] | post-joint range line corr-based distance |
| std[trend win_rng_corrD_pre] | pre-joint range line corr-based distance |
11 Configurations

The configuration file format is JSON. Examples can be found in the config subfolder of the code distribution. copa Sul contains all default values. The subfolder config contains the file copasul-commented_config.json.txt where all options are commented for a quick overview. In the following detailed introduction of all configuration parameters, the levels of the JSON dictionary are separated by a colon.

For numeric and boolean parameters the "values, default" field contains the default value. For string parameters, the default value is indicated in bold face. If a configuration field is named as my* the name is user defined. + indicates "one or more" configuration branches of this kind. Example: fsys:channel:myTiername+ indicates, that the user needs to specify for all tiers in the annotation files, to which audio channel they belong. Let's assume there are two tiers spk1 and spk2, the first belongs to channel 1, the second to channel 2, then fsys:channel:spk1=1

| Field Name | Description                                      | Type   |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------|
| fsys:channel:myTiername+ | indicates "one or more" configuration branches of this kind. |        |
| myTiername+ | indicates, that the user needs to specify for all tiers in the annotation files, to which audio channel they belong. |        |
and fsys:channel:spk2=2.

11.1 Sample rate

\[ \text{fs} \]

**description:** f0 sample frequency  
**type:** integer  
**values, default:** 100  
**remarks:** currently only fs=100 supported. All f0 input will be resampled to this sample rate

11.2 Navigation

11.2.1 Augmentation

Automatic annotation steps can be carried out independently of each other as long they don’t depend on the output of preceding annotation steps, e.g. if fallback events as syllable boundaries and nuclei are required for phrase boundary and accent detection, or if parent segments are defined to be the result of preceding automatic clustering or prosodic phrasing. Figure 14 displays the possible augmentation pipelines.

![Diagram](image1.png)

Figure 14: Automatic annotation *do_augment_* workflow

11.2.2 Feature extraction

**Processing pipelines**  Pipelines are defined in the *navigate* configurations. Processing step dependencies are shown in Figure 15.

![Diagram](image2.png)

Figure 15: Stylization *do_styl* and clustering *do_clst* workflow
Processing does not always need to start from scratch. Intermediate feature extraction results are stored in Python pickle format and can be reloaded for further processing in a later session. The name of the pickle file to be loaded is given in

```
fsys:export:dir + fsys:export:stm
```

In order to continue an analysis of a previous session, the user thus needs to make sure that output directory and file name stem do not change across sessions. The content of the file can be deleted by setting `navigate:from_scratch` to 1. This and all other `navigate` configuration elements are introduced in the following:

```
navigate:do_augment_chunk
description: apply automatic chunking into interpausal units
type: boolean
values, default: 0
remarks: If 1, a chunk segment tier is generated for each channel and added to the annotation files.
```

```
navigate:do_augment_glob
description: apply unsupervised prosodic phrase extraction
type: boolean
values, default: 0
remarks: If 1, for each channel a segment tier with automatically extracted prosodic phrases is generated and added to the annotation files. If no input tier for prosodic boundary candidates is specified, this step requires preceding syllable extraction, since syllable boundaries will then be taken as candidates.
```

```
navigate:do_augment_loc
description: apply unsupervised pitch accent detection
type: boolean
values, default: 0
remarks: If 1, for each channel an event tier with automatically extracted pitch accent locations is generated and added to the annotation file. If no user-defined pitch accent candidates can be provided, this step requires preceding syllable nucleus extraction, which will then be taken as candidates.
```

```
navigate:do_augment_syl
description: apply automatic syllable nucleus and boundary detection
type: boolean
values, default: 0
remarks: If 1, for each channel two event tiers – a syllable nucleus and boundary tier – are generated and added to the annotation files.
```

```
navigate:do_clst_glob
description: apply local contour clustering
type: boolean
values, default: 0
remarks: cluster local contour polynomial coefficients to derive local intonation contour classes.
```

```
navigate:do_clst_loc
description: apply global contour clustering
type: boolean
values, default: 0
remarks: cluster global contour line slope coefficients to derive global intonation contour classes.
```

```
navigate:do_export
description: export the results
type: boolean
values, default: 0
remarks: generate csv feature table files, and f0 table files
```

```
navigate:do_plot
description: plot
type: boolean
values, default: 0
remarks: online or post-analysis plotting of stylization results. Online plotting serves to check the parameter settings before processing large data.
```

```
navigate:do_preproc
description: apply preprocessing
type: boolean
values, default: 0
```

**navigate:do styl:bnd_trend**

description: extract boundary features

type: boolean

values, default: 0

remarks: Extract f0 discontinuity features at each segment boundary or time stamp. This time the pre- and post-boundary units range from file start to the boundary, and from the boundary to the file end. If `styl:bnd:cross_chunk` is set to 0, and if a chunk tier is given in `fsys:chunk:tier`, the analyses window is limited by the start and endpoint of the current chunk.

**navigate:do styl:bnd_win**

description: extract boundary features in fixed time windows

type: boolean

values, default: 0

remarks: Extract f0 discontinuity features. For segment tiers, the pre- and post-boundary units are not given by the adjacent segments as for `navigate:do styl:bnd`, but by windows of fixed length. For event tiers the window halves of `preproc:point_win` centered on a time stamp are considered as pre- and post-boundary units. If `styl:bnd:cross_chunk` is set to 0, and if a chunk tier is given in `fsys:chunk:tier`, the analyses windows are limited by the start and endpoint of the current chunk.

**navigate:do styl:bnd**

description: extract boundary features

type: boolean

values, default: 0

remarks: Extract f0 discontinuity features across segments (segment tier input) or at time stamps (event tier input). Only for the former the extracted pause length is meaningful. Discontinuity is amongst others expressed in the deviation of the pre- and post-boundary part from a common declination trend. For segment tiers, this common trend is calculated over both segments. For event tiers, the inter-time stamp intervals are considered as segments.

**navigate:do styl:glob**

description: apply global contour stylization

type: boolean

values, default: 0

remarks: Apply f0 register (level and range) stylizations within global segments as e.g. IPs.

**navigate:do styl:gnl_en**

description: extract standard energy features

type: boolean

values, default: 0

remarks: Extract energy mean, variance and the like.

**navigate:do styl:gnl:f0**

description: extract standard f0 features

type: boolean

values, default: 0

remarks: Extract f0 mean, variance and the like.

**navigate:do styl:loc_ext**

description: extract extended feature set for local f0 contours

type: boolean

values, default: 0

remarks: Extract local register and Gestalt features, i.e. deviation of the local contour from the global register trend.

**navigate:do styl:loc**

description: apply local contour stylization

type: boolean

values, default: 0

remarks: Apply polynomial f0 contour stylization in local segments as e.g. AGs.

**navigate:do styl:rhy_en**

description: extract energy rhythm features

type: boolean

values, default: 0

remarks: apply DCT analyses on energy contour within user-defined segments and calculate the influence of events on the contour, in terms of the relative weight of DCT coefficients.
description: extract f0 rhythm features

type: boolean

values, default: 0

remarks: apply DCT analyses on f0 contour within user-defined segments and calculate the influence of events on the contour, in terms of the relative weight of DCT coefficients

navigate:do styl voice

description: extract voice quality features

type: boolean

values, default: 0

remarks: extract jitter and shimmer

navigate:from scratch

description: start from scratch

type: boolean

values, default: 0

remarks: If 1, all configurations and analyses results in the pickle file are overwritten.

navigate:overwrite_config

description: overwrite stored configurations

type: boolean

values, default: 0

remarks: If 1, the configuration stored in the pickle file is overwritten by the current user-defined setting. Useful, if e.g. selected analysis steps should be repeated by different preprocessing settings.

There are the following dependencies among the processing steps:

- all do styl* steps require preceding do preproc
- do styl_loc requires preceding do styl_glob
- do styl_bnd requires preceding do styl_glob if the boundary features are to be extracted from the f0 residuals.
- all do clst* steps require a preceding do styl* step of the same type (loc or glob)

If the preprocessing step navigate:do preproc is repeated, all already extracted features are deleted since the updated preprocessing configuration might lead to different stylization results. Thus by repeating this step the user needs to redo all subsequent stylizations.

11.3 Directories, tiers, grouping

fsys:annot:dir

description: annotation file directory

type: string

values, default: 

remarks: Can be nested. Depending on the task, audio, f0, and annotation files are obligatory or not. All obligatory directories must contain the same number of files in the same order. Optimally, same order is guaranteed using the same file name stem for corresponding audio, f0, and annotation files. However, this is not required.

fsys:annot:ext

description: annotation file extension

type: string

values, default: TextGrid, xml

remarks: no default

fsys:annot:typ

description: annotation file type

type: string

values, default: TextGrid, xml

remarks: Currently, only TextGrid and xml (see section 4.4) are supported. No default.

fsys:aud:dir

description: audio file directory

type: string

values, default: 

remarks: Can be nested. Depending on the task, audio, f0, and annotation files are obligatory or not. All obligatory directories must contain the same number of files in the same order. Optimally, same order is guaranteed using the same file name stem for corresponding audio, f0, and annotation files. However, this is not required.

fsys:aud:ext

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description: audio file extension
type: string
values, default:
remarks: Only files with this extension are collected from the directory.

fsys:aud:typ
description: audio file mimetype
type: string
values, default: wav
remarks: currently only wav supported

fsys:augment:chunk:tier_out stm
description: tier name stem of chunking output
type: string
values, default: chunk
remarks: To the name stem the channel index will be added (also for mono files!). E.g. given a stereo file and fsys:augment:chunk:tier_out stm=CHUNK, the two segment tiers CHUNK_1 and CHUNK_2 will be generated for channel 1 and 2, respectively.

fsys:augment:glob:tier_out stm
description: phrasing output tier
type: string
values, default: glob
remarks: tier name stem of phrasing output. To the name stem the channel index will be added (also for mono files!). E.g. given a stereo file and fsys:augment:glob:tier_out stm='IP', the two segment tiers IP_1 and IP_2 will be generated for channel 1 and 2, respectively.

fsys:augment:glob:tier_parent
description: parent tier for prosodic phrase extraction
type: string or list of strings
values, default: fsys:augment:chunk:tier_out stm
remarks: Segment tiers defining the superordinate domain for overall trend measurement from which the pre- and post-candidate-boundary segment deviate. This field can contain a single string (a single tier for mono files or any fsys:augment:*:tier_out stm value which will be expanded by the channel index). The user can also explicitly specify multiple tier names in a list, if several channels are to be processed and the tier names cannot be derived from any fsys:augment:*:tier_out stm. For segment tiers only.

fsys:augment:glob:tier
description: The tier in which to look for the prosodic boundary candidates.
type: fsys:augment:syl:tier_out stm + '_bnd'
values, default: string or list of strings
remarks: This field can contain a single string (a single tier for mono files or any fsys:augment:*:tier_out stm value which will be expanded by the channel index and the syllable boundary infix). The user can also explicitly specify multiple tier names in a list, if several channels are to be processed and the tier names cannot be derived from any fsys:augment:*:tier_out stm. Tiers can be of segment or event type. Default is the the _bnd-output of fsys:augment:syl:tier_out stm. Note that treating all syllable boundaries as phrase boundary candidates may result in prosodic boundaries within words. Thus a word segmentation tier is strongly recommended.

fsys:augment:loc:tier acc
description: Pitch accent extraction event tier
type: string or list of strings
values, default: []
remarks: Pitch accent candidate time stamps, e.g. syllable nucleus midpoints. This field can contain a single string (a single tier for mono files or fsys:augment:syl:tier_out stm which will be expanded by the channel index). The user can also explicitly specify multiple tier names in a list, if several channels are to be processed and the tier names cannot be derived from fsys:augment:syl:tier_out stm. For event tiers only. Field can be empty, but at least one of fsys:augment:loc:tier ag and fsys:augment:loc:tier acc needs to be specified. If only fsys:augment:loc:tier ag: analysis within segment; if only fsys:augment:loc:tier acc: analysis within symmetric window of length preproc:point win centered on the time stamp; if both: analysis within ag segment, time normalization so that 0 position is at acc time stamp within ag.

fsys:augment:loc:tier ag
description: pitch accent extraction segment tier
type: string or list of strings
values, default: []
remarks: Tier with segments that are potential accent groups segment domain. This field can contain a single string for mono files or a list of strings for more channels. Tiers can be of segment type only. Field can be empty, but at least one of fsys:augment:loc:tier ag and fsys:augment:loc:tier acc needs to be specified. If only fsys:augment:loc:tier ag: analysis within segment; if only fsys:augment:loc:tier acc: analysis within symmetric window of length preproc:point win centered on the time stamp; if both: analysis within ag segment, time normalization so that 0 position is at acc time stamp within ag.
**fsys:augment:loc:tier_out_stm**

**description:** accent output tier name stem  
**type:** string  
**values, default:** acc  
**remarks:** To the name stem the channel index will be added (also for mono files!). E.g. given a stereo file and `fsys:augment:loc:tier_out_stm=''ACC''`, the two event tiers `ACC_1` and `ACC_2` will be generated for channel 1 and 2, respectively.

**fsys:augment:loc:tier_parent**

**description:** name of parent tier for pitch accent candidates  
**type:** string or list of strings  
**values, default:** []  
**remarks:** This parent tier contains segments of a superordinate domain with respect to which the deviation of the accent candidate segments or time stamps is calculated. This might be global segments or chunks. Fallback is file-level. Must be segment tiers. This field can contain a single string (a single tier for mono files or any `fsys:augment:*:tier_out_stm` value which will be expanded by the channel index). The user can also explicitly specify multiple tier names in a list, if several channels are to be processed and the tier names cannot be derived from any `fsys:augment:*:tier_out_stm`. Tiers can be segment tiers only.

**fsys:augmentsyl:tier_out_stm**

**description:** tier name stem of syllable nucleus and boundary output  
**type:** string  
**values, default:** syl  
**remarks:** To the name stem the channel index will be added (also for mono files!). Syllable boundary tiers are further marked by the infix `bnd`. E.g. given a stereo file and `fsys:augmentsyl:tier_out_stm=''SYL''`, the four event tiers `SYL_1`, `SYL_bnd_1` and `SYL_2`, `SYL_bnd_2` will be generated for syllable nuclei and boundaries and for channel 1 and 2, respectively.

**fsys:augmentsyl:tier_parent**

**description:** parent tier for syllable nucleus extraction  
**type:** string or list of strings  
**values, default:** chunk  
**remarks:** The parent tier defines the boundaries over which the reference window for relative energy calculation must not cross. Fallback is file-level. This field can contain a single string (a single tier for mono files or any `fsys:augment:*:tier_out_stm` value which will be expanded by the channel index). The user can also explicitly specify multiple tier names in a list, if several channels are to be processed and the tier names cannot be derived from any `fsys:augment:*:tier_out_stm`. Tiers can be segment only.

**fsys:bnd:tier**

**description:** boundary tier names  
**type:** string or list of strings  
**values, default:** []  
**remarks:** each channel can contain several tiers to be analyzed. Segment or event tiers. For segment tiers the boundary between adjacent segments is parameterized, and for point tiers, the boundary at time stamps.

**fsys:channel:myTiername+**

**description:** channel index for each relevant tier name in the annotation file  
**type:** int  
**values, default:** myChannelIdx  
**remarks:** For augmentation output tiers this configuration branch is generated automatically.

**fsys:chunk:tier**

**description:** chunk tier names  
**type:** string or list of strings  
**values, default:** []  
**remarks:** one item for each channel. In case of multiple channels and single string, this string (e.g. “chunk”) is expanded to “chunk_1”, “chunk_2” … for each available channel index. If chunk tiers specified, their segments’ boundaries are not crossed by analysis and normalization windows for most feature sets. For the `bnd_trend` feature set pre- and post-boundary segments are limited by the start and endpoint of the superordinate chunk if `styl:bnd:cross_chunk` set to 1.

**fsys:export:csv**

**description:** output csv tables  
**type:** boolean  
**values, default:** 1  
**remarks:** If 1, for each extracted feature set a csv file is outputted together with a code template file to read the table in R. The file names are concatenated by `fsys:export:stm` and the name of the feature set.

**fsys:export:dir**
**fsys:export:dir**

- **description:** output directory
- **type:** string
- **values, default:**
- **remarks:** Directory in which all csv tables, the log file, and the pickle file are stored.

---

**fsys:export:f0_preproc**

- **description:** output preprocessed f0 contours
- **type:** boolean
- **values, default:** 0
- **remarks:** If 1, preprocessed f0 values are outputted for each input f0 file. The output format is as specified in section 4.2. The output is stored in the subdirectory `f0_preproc` below the directory `fsys:export:dir`.

---

**fsys:export:f0_residual**

- **description:** output residual f0 contours
- **type:** boolean
- **values, default:** 0
- **remarks:** If 1, residual f0 contours after register removal are outputted for each input f0 file. The output format is as specified in section 4.2. The output is stored in the subdirectory `f0_residual` below the directory `fsys:export:dir`.

---

**fsys:export:f0_resyn**

- **description:** output resynthesized f0 contours
- **type:** boolean
- **values, default:** 0
- **remarks:** If 1, the resynthesized f0 contours as a superposition of global and local contour shapes are outputted for each input f0 file. The output format is as specified in section 4.2. The output is stored in the subdirectory `f0_resyn` below the directory `fsys:export:dir`.

---

**fsys:export:fullpath**

- **description:** whether or not to write the full path to the csv tables into the R code template files
- **type:** boolean
- **values, default:** 0
- **remarks:** If 1, the full path to the csv tables is written into the R code. 0 is recommended in case the data is shared and further processed at different locations.

---

**fsys:export:sep**

- **description:** table column separator
- **type:** string
- **values, default:** ,
- **remarks:** column separator for csv output tables.

---

**fsys:export:stm**

- **description:** output file name stem
- **type:** string
- **values, default:** copasul
- **remarks:** Same file name stem for all csv files, the log file, and the pickle file.

---

**fsys:export:summary**

- **description:** output file/channel summary statistics
- **type:** boolean
- **values, default:** 0
- **remarks:** If 1, mean and variance values are calculated for all continuous-valued features outputted in the feature-set related csv files per file and analysis tier. For categorical features unigram entropies are calculated. A `fsys:export:stm.summary.csv` file is outputted together with an R code template file to read the table in R.

---

**fsys:f0:dir**

- **description:** f0 file directory
- **type:** string
- **values, default:**
- **remarks:** Can be nested. Depending on the task, audio, f0, and annotation files are obligatory or not. All obligatory directories must contain the same number of files in the same order. Optimally, same order is guaranteed using the same file name stem for corresponding audio, f0, and annotation files. However, this is not required.

---

**fsys:f0:ext**

- **description:** F0 file extension
- **type:** string
- **values, default:**
- **remarks:** only files with this extension are collected from the directory
**fsys:f0:typ**
- **description:**
- **type:** string
- **values, default:** tab
- **remarks:** Currently only tab supported.

**fsys:glob:tier**
- **description:** global segment tier names
- **type:** string or list of strings
- **values, default:** []
- **remarks:** Analysis tiers for global segment, only one per each channel supported, so that global and local segments can be assigned to each other. If taken over from `fsys:augment:*:tier_out_stm`, the names must be extended by the corresponding channel index, e.g., IP_1 etc., see `fsys:augment:*:tier_out_stm`. Segment or event tier. Events are considered to be right boundaries of segments and are expanded accordingly to segments.

**fsys:gnl_entier**
- **description:** Tiers for standard energy variable extraction
- **type:** string or list of strings
- **values, default:** []
- **remarks:** More than one tier per channel supported. Segment or event tiers. Events are expanded to segments by `preproc:point_win`.

**fsys:gnl_f0:tier**
- **description:** Tiers for standard f0 variable extraction
- **type:** string or list of strings
- **values, default:** []
- **remarks:** More than one tier per channel supported. Segment or event tiers. Events are expanded to segments by `preproc:point_win`.

**fsys:grp:lab**
- **description:** grouping labels with values derived from file names
- **type:** list of strings
- **values, default:** []
- **remarks:** Labels of file-name derived grouping. Non-relevant file parts are indicated by empty strings "". E.g., given the f0 filename stem a_b_2. Let’s say, “a” represents the speaker ID, “b” is not relevant for the current analysis, and “2” represents the stimulus ID. Then set `fsys:grp:src=f0, fsys:grp:sep=`, and `fsys:grp:lab=[’spk’, ’’, ’stim’]`. The output csv tables then contain two additional grouping columns `grp_spk` and `grp_stim` with values derived from the file names (in this case “a” and “2”). Note that all grouping values are treated as strings.

**fsys:grp:sep**
- **description:** file name split pattern
- **type:** string
- **values, default:** []
- **remarks:** How to split the file name to access the grouping values. The string is interpreted as a regular expression. Thus predefined characters as the dot need to be protected! Thus if file parts are separated by a dot set this option to “\". If fileparts are separated by more than one symbol, e.g. dot and underscore, use “((\|))”.

**fsys:grp:src**
- **description:** grouping source
- **type:** string
- **values, default:** f0, annot, aud
- **remarks:** from which file type to derive the file name based grouping

**fsys:label:chunk**
- **description:** chunk label
- **type:** string
- **values, default:** x
- **remarks:** will be used by automatic chunking

**fsys:label:pau**
- **description:** pause label
- **type:** string
- **values, default:** <P>
- **remarks:** in annotation files, segments labeled by this symbol are treated as pauses and are not analyzed. For boundary feature extraction these segments define the pause length feature between the preceding and following segment. Note, that this symbol as a pause identifier must be uniform over all analyzed tiers. In Praat TextGrids also not labeled segments are considered as pauses.
**fsys:label:syl**

*description:* syllable label  
*type:* string  
*values, default:* x  
*remarks:* will be used by automatic syllable extraction

**fsys:loc:tier_acc**

*description:* local event tier names  
*type:* string or list of strings  
*values, default:* []  
*remarks:* tier (one for each channel) defining pitch accent time stamps. Event tiers only. Field can be empty, but at least one of *fsys:loc:tier_ag* and *fsys:loc:tier_acc* needs to be specified. If only *fsys:loc:tier_ag*: analysis within segment; if only *fsys:loc:tier_acc*: analysis within symmetric window of length *preproc:point_win* centered on the time stamp; if both: analysis within *ag* segment, time normalization so that 0 position is at *acc* time stamp within *ag*.

**fsys:loc:tier_ag**

*description:* local segment tier names  
*type:* string or list of strings  
*values, default:* []  
*remarks:* tier (one for each channel) defining accent group-like units. Segment tiers only. Field can be empty, but at least one of *fsys:loc:tier_ag* and *fsys:loc:tier_acc* needs to be specified. If only *fsys:loc:tier_ag*: analysis within segment; if only *fsys:loc:tier_acc*: analysis within symmetric window of length *preproc:point_win* centered on the time stamp; if both: analysis within *ag* segment, time normalization so that 0 position is at *acc* time stamp within *ag*.

**fsys:pho:tier**

*description:* name of tier with phonetic segments  
*type:* string or list of strings  
*values, default:* []  
*remarks:* one tier per channel. Used for feature extraction in prosodic boundary and accent localization.

**fsys:pho:vow**

*description:* vowel pattern  
*type:* string  
*values, default:* [AEIOUYaeiouy29]{}  
*remarks:* to identify vowel segments in *fsys:pho:tier*. Is interpreted as a regular expression.

**fsys:pic:dir**

*description:* directory for plotting output  
*type:* string  
*values, default:*  
*remarks:* directory for the png files generated by plotting.

**fsys:pic:stm**

*description:* file name stem of the plot files  
*type:* string  
*values, default:* copasul  
*remarks:*  

**fsys:pulse:dir**

*description:* Pulse file directory  
*type:* string  
*values, default:*  
*remarks:* Can be nested. Only for extracting voice quality features pulse files are obligatory. All obligatory directories must contain the same number of files in the same order. Optimally, same order is guaranteed using the same file name stem for corresponding audio, f0, pulse, and annotation files. However, this is not required.

**fsys:pulse:ext**

*description:* Pulse file extension  
*type:* string  
*values, default:*  
*remarks:* only files with this extension are collected from the directory

**fsys:pulse:typ**

*description:*  
*type:* string  
*values, default:* tab  
*remarks:* Currently only *tab* supported.
fsys:rhy_enttier

description: Tiers for energy rhythm extraction
type: string or list of strings
values, default: []
remarks: More than one tier per channel supported. Segment or event tiers. Events are expanded to segments by preproc:point_win.

fsys:rhy_enttier_rate

description: Tiers containing units whose rate is to be calculated within each segment of the fsys:rhy_f0:tier tiers
type: string or list of strings
values, default: []
remarks: More than one tier per channel supported. Segment or event tiers.

fsys:rhy_f0:tier

description: Tiers for f0 rhythm extraction
type: string or list of strings
values, default: []
remarks: More than one tier per channel supported. Segment or event tiers. Events are expanded to segments by preproc:point_win.

fsys:rhy_f0:tier_rate

description: Tiers containing units whose rate is to be calculated within each segment of the fsys:rhy_f0:tier tiers
type: string or list of strings
values, default: []
remarks: More than one tier per channel supported. Segment or event tiers.

fsys:voice:tier

description: Tiers for voice quality extraction
type: string or list of strings
values, default: []
remarks: More than one tier per channel supported. Segment or event tiers. Events are expanded to segments by preproc:point_win.

11.4 F0 preprocessing, windowing

preproc:base_prct

description: Percentile below which base value for semitone transform is calculated
type: float [0 100]
values, default: 5
remarks: Base value for semitone transform is defined as median of the values below the specified percentile. If set to 0, the base value will be set to 1, i.e. the semitone transform is carried out without normalization.

preproc:base_prct_grp:myChannelIndex

description: Grouping variable for which for each of its levels a base value for f0 semitone transform is calculated
type: string
values, default: ' '
remarks: Indicates for each channel index, which grouping variable is relevant. The grouping variable must be extractable from the file name as specified in fsys:grp. E.g. preproc:base_prct_grp:1=spkId requires a spkId element in the list of fsys:grp:lab. Channel indices must be written in quotation marks as strings.

preproc:loc_align

description: Robust treatment of local segments to which more than one center is assigned in the annotation.
type: string
values, default: skip, left, right
remarks: skip – such local segments are skipped; left – the first center is kept; right – the last center is kept.

preproc:loc_sync

description: Extract gnl* and rhy* features only at locations where loc features can be obtained.
type: boolean
values, default: 0
remarks: Due to the strict hierarchy principle and to window length constraints it is not always possible to extract loc features at any location where gnl and rhy features can be obtained. If the user is interested only in locations where all these feature sets are available, so that the corresponding feature matrices can be concatenated, this option should be set to 1.

preproc:nrm_win

description: normalization window length (in sec)
type: float
values, default: 0.6
remarks: length of the normalization window. For feature sets gnl,* all mean, max, std values derived in the analysis window are normalized within longer time window which length is defined by this parameter. If segments to be analyzed are longer than the normalization window, this window is set equal to the analyzed segment. nrm_win can also be individually set for each of the feature sets loc, gnl_f0, gnl_en, rhy_f0, rhy_en (see section 10) by specifying preproc:myFeatureSet:nrm_win.

preproc:out:f
description: outlier definition factor
type: float
values, default: 2
remarks: identifies non-zero f0 values as outliers, that deviate more than this factor times dispersion from the mean value. If preproc:out:m=mean, the mean value is given by the arithmetic mean and the dispersion by the standard deviation. If preproc:out:m=median, the mean value is given by the median and the dispersion by the inter quartile range. If preproc:out:m=fence, instead of the mean value the first and third quartiles are used as references and dispersion is given by the interquartile range (Tukey’s fences).

preproc:out:m
description: reference value definition for outlier identification
type: string
values, default: mean, median, fence
remarks: Specifies definition of mean/fence and dispersion, see preproc:out:f for details.

preproc:point_win
description: window length to transform events to segments (in sec)
type: float
values, default: 0.3
remarks: The extraction of the feature sets glb,* , rhy,* , glob, loc is based on segments. For event tier input, segments are obtained by centering a window of this length on the time stamps. point_win can also be individually set for each of the feature sets loc, gnl_f0, gnl_en, rhy_f0, rhy_en (see section 10) by specifying preproc:myFeatureSet:point_win.

preproc:smooth:mtd
description: F0 smoothing method
type: string
values, default: sgolay, med
remarks: Savitzky-Golay or median filtering of f0 contour. Median yields stronger smoothing, Savitzky-Golay performs better in keeping local minima and maxima at their place.

preproc:smooth:ord
description: polynomial order of smoothing method
type: integer
values, default: 3
remarks: relevant for preproc:smooth:mtd=sgolay only.

preproc:smooth:win
description: smoothing window length (in f0 sample indices)
type: int
values, default: 7
remarks: The longer the smoothing window, the more smooth the f0 contours.

preproc:st
description: Hertz to semitone conversion
type: boolean
values, default: 0, 1
remarks: If 1, transformed to semitones.

11.5 Augmentation: Chunking

augment:chunk:e_rel
description: proportion of reference energy below which a pause is assumed
type: float
values, default: 0.0767
remarks: a pause is indicated, if the energy in the analysis window is below this factor times the energy in the longer reference window.

augment:chunk:fbnd
description: assume pause at beginning and end of file
type: boolean
values, default: 1

**Remarks:** If set to 1, forced pause detection at file start and end. These pauses are subtracted from `augment:chunk:n` if set.

| **augment:chunk:flt:btype** |
|-----------------------------|
| **Description:** filter type |
| **Type:** string |
| **Values, Default:** low, high, band |
| **Remarks:** Butterworth filter type to filter the signal for pause detection. Recommended: low. |

| **augment:chunk:flt:f** |
|-------------------------|
| **Description:** filter cutoff frequencies (in Hz) |
| **Type:** float or list of floats |
| **Values, Default:** 8000 |
| **Remarks:** For `augment:chunk:flt:btype=low, high` a single cut-off frequency is expected; for band a 2-element list of lower and upper cutoff frequency. |

| **augment:chunk:flt:ord** |
|---------------------------|
| **Description:** filter order |
| **Type:** int |
| **Values, Default:** 5 |
| **Remarks:** Butterworth filter order. |

| **augment:chunk:l_ref** |
|-------------------------|
| **Description:** reference window length for pause detection (in sec) |
| **Type:** int |
| **Values, Default:** 5 |
| **Remarks:** Energy in analysis window of length `augment:chunk:l` is compared against the energy within the reference window. Same midpoint as analysis window. |

| **augment:chunk:l** |
|---------------------|
| **Description:** length of the analysis window (in sec) |
| **Type:** float |
| **Values, Default:** 0.1524 |
| **Remarks:** analysis window for which is to be decided, whether or not it is (part of) a pause. |

| **augment:chunk:margin** |
|--------------------------|
| **Description:** silence margin at chunk start and end (in sec) |
| **Type:** float |
| **Values, Default:** 0 |
| **Remarks:** chunks are extended by this amount on both sides. |

| **augment:chunk:min_chunk_l** |
|-------------------------------|
| **Description:** minimum chunk length (in sec) |
| **Type:** boolean |
| **Values, Default:** 0.3 |
| **Remarks:** shorter chunks are merged |

| **augment:chunk:min_pau_l** |
|-------------------------------|
| **Description:** minimum pause length (in sec) |
| **Type:** boolean |
| **Values, Default:** 0.3 |
| **Remarks:** shorter pauses are ignored. |

| **augment:chunk:n** |
|---------------------|
| **Description:** pre-specified number of pauses [sic!] |
| **Type:** boolean |
| **Values, Default:** -1 |
| **Remarks:** In this implementation chunks are defined as interpausal units and thus depend on pause detection. If set to -1, no pre-specified pause number. |
11.6 Augmentation: Syllable nucleus detection

| Parameter       | Description                                      | Type  | Values, Default   | Remarks                                                                 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| `augment:syl:d_min` | Minimum distance between subsequent syllable nuclei (in sec) | float | 0.05              | If 2 detected nuclei are closer than this distance the weaker candidate is discarded. |
| `augment:syl:e_min` | Minimum energy factor relative to entire file | boolean | 0.16              | For a syllable nucleus the RMS energy in the analysis window must be above this factor times the energy in the entire file. |
| `augment:syl:e_rel` | Minimum energy factor relative to reference window | boolean | 1.07              | For a syllable nucleus the RMS energy in the analysis window must be above this factor times the energy in the reference window. |
| `augment:syl:flt:btype` | Filter type | string | low, high, band | Butterworth filter type to filter the signal for syllable nucleus detection. Recommended: band. |
| `augment:syl:flt:f` | Filter cutoff frequencies (in Hz) | float or list of floats | [200 4000] | For `augment:syl:flt:btype=low, high` a single cut-off frequency is expected; for `band` a 2-element list of lower and upper cut-off frequency. |
| `augment:syl:flt:ord` | Filter order | int | 5 | Butterworth filter order. |
| `augment:syl:l_ref` | Reference window length for syllable detection (in sec) | boolean | 0.15              | Energy in analysis window with same midpoint is compared against the energy within the reference window. |
| `augment:syl:l` | Analysis window length (in sec) | boolean | 0.08              | Length of window within energy is calculated. Same midpoint as reference window. |

11.7 Augmentation: Prosodic boundary detection

| Parameter        | Description                              | Type  | Values, Default | Remarks                                                                 |
|------------------|------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| `augment:glob:cntr_mtd` | How to define cluster centroids | string | seed, seed_prct, seed_kmeans, split | `seed.*`: initialize clustering by bootstrapped seed centroids. `seed_prct`: single-pass clustering of the boundary candidates by their distance to these centroids. Distance values to the no-boundary seed above a specified percentile `augment:glob:prct` indicate boundaries. `seed_kmeans`: kmeans clustering initialized by the seed centroids (gives a more balanced amount of boundary/no boundary cases than `seed_prct`). `split`: centroids are derived by splitting each column in the feature matrix at the percentile `augment:glob:prct`; the boundary centroid is defined by the median of the values above the splitpoint, the no-boundary centroid by the median of the values below; items are then assigned to the nearest centroid in a single pass. Depending on `augment:glob:unit` clustering is either carried out separately within each file and each channel, or over the entire dataset. Fallback: if cluster centroids cannot be bootstrapped, this parameter’s value is changed to `split`. |
**augment:glob:heuristics**

description: heuristic macro settings  
type: string  
values, default: ORT  
remarks: Only ORT supported. ORT assumes a word segmentation tier for prosodic boundary prediction and rejects boundaries after too short and thus probably function words (< 0.1s). Not necessarily meaningful for any language.

**augment:glob:measure**

description: feature values, or deltas  
type: string  
values, default: abs, delta, abs+delta  
remarks: Which values \( v \) to put in the feature matrix (\( i = \text{time index} \)): \( \text{abs} \): feature values \( v[i] \); \( \text{delta} \): feature deltas \( v[i] - v[i-1] \); \( \text{abs+delta} \): both

**augment:glob:min_l**

description: minimum inter-boundary distance (in sec)  
type: float  
values, default: 0.5  
remarks: If 2 detected boundaries are closer than this value, only the stronger one will be kept. This distance is also used in bootstrapping boundary and no-boundary centroids as described in section 7.3.

**augment:glob:prct**

description: percentile of cluster splitpoint  
type: float \( [0 \ 100] \)  
values, default: 95  
remarks: Splitpoint definition for clustering in terms of a percentile value. The higher the fewer boundaries will be detected. For \( \text{augment:glob:cntr_mtd=split} \) the percentile refers to the feature values, for \( \text{augment:glob:cntr_mtd=seed_prct} \), it refers to the distance to the no-boundary seed centroid.

**augment:glob:unit**

description: derive centroids separately for each file or over entire data set  
type: string  
values, default: batch, file  
remarks: batch mode recommended for corpora containing lots of short recordings, within which centroids cannot reliably be extracted.

**augment:glob:wgt:myBndFeatset+:myRegister+:myFeat+**

description: user defined feature weights  
type: float  
values, default: 1  
remarks: create one config branch for each selected boundary feature and assign a weight. Only boundary features supported. The weight becomes a dummy in case of \( \text{augment:glob:wgt_mtd} \) is not user. However, the branches must be specified in order to mark which features to be used for boundary prediction. \( \text{myBndFeatset} \in \{ \text{std, win, trend} \}, \text{myRegister} \in \{ \text{bl, md, tl, rng} \}, \text{myFeat} \in \{ r, rms, rms_pre, . . . \} \). The branches must correspond to branches in the sub-dictionary \( \text{copa:data:myFileIdx:myChannelIdx:bnd:myTierNameIndex:myBoundaryIndex} \) (see section 12.5). E.g. \( \text{copa:data:myFileIdx:myChannelIdx:bnd:myTierNameIndex:myBoundaryIndex:win:bl:r} \) is addressed by \( \text{augment:glob:wgt:win:bl:r} \).

**augment:glob:wgt:pho**

description: use/weight normalized vowel length as feature  
type: float  
values, default: 1  
remarks: only compliant with \( \text{augment:glob:unit=batch} \).

**augment:glob:wgt_mtd**

description: feature weighting method  
type: string  
values, default: silhouette, correlation, user  
remarks: For silhouette an initial clustering is carried out, and for each feature its weight is then defined by its cluster-separating power. For correlation weights are defined for each feature by its correlation to the feature vector medians. For user, the weights specified in the \( \text{augment:glob:wgt:myBndFeatset+:myRegister+:myFeat+} \) branches are taken.
### 11.8 Augmentation: Pitch accent detection

**augment:loc:acc_select**

**description:** which syllable within a segment to select  
**type:** string  
**values, default:** max, left, right  
**remarks:** Choose the accent position among all time stamps in `augment:loc:tier_acc` that are in the same segment of `fsys:augment:loc:tier_ag`. *max:* the most prominent one; *left, right:* accent first/last syllable, which might be useful if `fsys:augment:loc:tier_ag` contains word segments, and word stress is fixed.

**augment:loc:ag_select**

**description:** which segments to select for accentuation  
**type:** string  
**values, default:** max, all  
**remarks:** *all:* assign an accent to each segment in `fsys:augment:loc:tier_ag`; *max:* assign accents to the most prominent segments only.

**augment:loc:cntr_mtd**

**description:** how to define cluster centroids  
**type:** string  
**values, default:** seed, seed_prct, seed_kmeans, split  
**remarks:** *seed_:* initialize clustering by bootstrapped seed centroids. *seed_prct:* single-pass clustering of the accent candidates by their distance to these centroids. Distance values to the no-accent seed above a specified percentile `augment:loc:prct` indicate accents. *seed_kmeans:* kmeans clustering initialized by the seed centroids (gives a more balanced amount of accent/no-accent cases than seed_prct). *split:* centroids are derived by splitting each column in the feature matrix at the percentile `augment:glob:prct`; the accent centroid is defined by the median of the values above the splitpoint, the no-accent centroid by the median of the values below; items are then assigned to the nearest centroid in a single pass. Depending on `augment:loc:unit` clustering is carried out either separately within each file and each channel, or over the entire dataset. Fallback: if cluster centroids cannot be bootstrapped, this parameter’s value is changed to *split.*

**augment:loc:heuristics**

**description:** heuristic macro settings  
**type:** string  
**values, default:** ORT  
**remarks:** only *ORT* supported. *ORT* assumes a word segmentation tier for accent extraction. Short words (see `augment:loc:max_l_na`) will be treated as non-accent seeds, long words (see `augment:loc:min_l_a`) as accent seeds.

**augment:loc:max_l_na**

**description:** maximum length of definitely non-accented words (in sec)  
**type:** float  
**values, default:** 0.1  
**remarks:** from words below that length the *non-accented* seed centroid is derived

**augment:loc:measure**

**description:** feature values, or deltas  
**type:** string  
**values, default:** abs, delta, abs+delta  
**remarks:** Which values $v$ to put in the feature matrix ($i$=time index): *abs:* feature values $v[i]$; *delta:* feature deltas $v[i] - v[i-1]$; *abs+delta:* both

**augment:loc:min_l_a**

**description:** minimum length of definitely accented words (in sec)  
**type:** float  
**values, default:** 0.6  
**remarks:** from words above that length the *accented* seed centroid is derived

**augment:loc:min_l**

**description:** minimum inter-accent distance (in sec)  
**type:** float  
**values, default:** 0.2  
**remarks:** If 2 detected accents are closer than this value, only the more prominent one will be kept.

**augment:loc:prct**

**description:** percentile of cluster splitpoint  
**type:** float $[0, 100]$  
**values, default:** 90
Splitpoint definition for clustering in terms of a percentile value. The higher the fewer accents will be detected. For augment:loc:cntr_mtd=split the percentile refers to the feature values, for augment:loc:cntr_mtd=seed_prct, it refers to the distance to the no-accent seed centroid.

**augment:loc:unit**

- **description:** derive centroids separately for each file or over entire data set
- **type:** string
- **values, default:** batch, file
- **remarks:** batch mode recommended for corpora containing lots of short recordings, within which centroids cannot reliably be extracted.

**augment:loc:wgt:myFeatset+...**

- **description:** user defined feature weights
- **type:** float
- **values, default:** 1
- **remarks:** create one config branch for each selected prominence feature and assign a weight. myFeatset ∈ {acc, gnl, f0, gnl_len}. The weight becomes a dummy in case of augment:loc:wgt_std is not user. However, the branches must be specified in order to mark which features to be used for accent prediction. The branches must correspond to branches in the sub-dictionary copa:data:myFileIdx:myChannelIdx:loc (see section 12.3). E.g. copa:data:myFileIdx:myChannelIdx:loc:gst:bl:rms is addressed by augment:loc:wgt:gst:bl:rms. If the value at this branch is a list (e.g. the polynomial coefficients in ...augment:loc:wgt:acc:c) the weight can either be a scalar to weight all list elements equally or a list of same length as the value list, to individually weight each element. (Only) for polynomial coefficients absolute values are taken.

**augment:loc:wgt:pho**

- **description:** use/weight normalized vowel length as feature
- **type:** float
- **values, default:** 1
- **remarks:** only compliant with augment:loc:unit=batch.

**augment:loc:wgt_mtd**

- **description:** feature weighting method
- **type:** string
- **values, default:** silhouette, correlation, user
- **remarks:** For silhouette an initial clustering is carried out, and for each feature its weight is then defined by its cluster-separating power. For correlation weights are defined for each feature by its correlation to the feature vector medians. For user, the weights specified in the augment:loc:wgt:...+ branches are taken.

### 11.9 Stylization: Global contours

**styl:glob:decl_win**

- **description:** window length for median calculation (in sec)
- **type:** float
- **values, default:** 0.1
- **remarks:** Within each window a median each for the base-, mid-, and topline is derived.

**styl:glob:nrm:mtd**

- **description:** time normalization method
- **type:** string
- **values, default:** minmax
- **remarks:** for time normalization in global segment. Currently only minmax supported.

**styl:glob:nrm:rng**

- **description:** normalized time range
- **type:** list of floats
- **values, default:** [0, 1]
- **remarks:** normalized time of segment start and endpoint

**styl:glob:prct:bl**

- **description:** percentile below which the baseline input medians are calculated
- **type:** float [0 100]
- **values, default:** 10
- **remarks:** A sequence of lower range medians is calculated along the f0 contour. The baseline is given by linear regression through this sequence.

**styl:glob:prct:tl**

- **description:** percentile, above which the topline input medians are calculated
- **type:** float [0 100]
- **values, default:** 10
- **remarks:** A sequence of upper range medians is calculated along the f0 contour. The topline is given by linear regression through this sequence.

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11.10 Stylization: Local contours

**styl:loc:nrm:mtd**
- **description:** time normalization method
- **type:** string
- **values, default:** minmax
- **remarks:** for time normalization in the local segment. Currently only minmax supported.

**styl:loc:nrm:rng**
- **description:** normalized time range
- **type:** list of floats
- **values, default:** \([-1, 1]\]
- **remarks:** normalized time of segment start and endpoint. \([-1, 1]\) is recommended to center the polynomial around 0.

**styl:loc:ord**
- **description:** polynomial order
- **type:** int
- **values, default:** 3
- **remarks:** Each coefficient will get its output column in the exported tables, thus the table size depends on this order.

11.11 Stylization: Register representation

**styl:register**
- **description:** register definition for residual calculation
- **type:** string
- **values, default:** ml, bl, tl, rng, none
- **remarks:** how to remove the global component from the f0 contour to get the residual the local contour is calculated on; bl, ml, tl: base-, mid- or topline subtraction; rng pointwise \([0, 1]\) normalization of the f0 contour with respect to the base- and topline. Recommended: ml, rng. rng normalizes for range declination (lower f0 amplitudes at the end of prosodic phrases).

11.12 Stylization: Boundaries

**styl:bnd:cross_chunk**
- **description:** stylization windows across chunks
- **type:** boolean
- **values, default:** 1
- **remarks:** if set to 1, the windows defined by **styl:bnd:win** can cross chunks, else they are limited by the current chunk’s boundaries. If set to 1 for **do_bnd_trend**, lines are fitted from file start and till file end. Else, they are limited by the current chunk’s boundaries.

**styl:bnd:decl_win**
- **description:** window length for median calculation (in sec)
- **type:** float
- **values, default:** 0.1
- **remarks:** Within each window a median each for the base-, mid- and topline is derived.

**styl:bnd:nrm:mtd**
- **description:** time normalization method
- **type:** string
- **values, default:** minmax
- **remarks:** Only minmax supported.

**styl:bnd:nrm:rng**
- **description:** normalized time range
- **type:** list of floats
- **values, default:** \([0, 1]\]
- **remarks:** to allow for comparisons independent of segment length, time is normalized to this range.

**styl:bnd:prct:bl**
- **description:** percentile below which the baseline input medians are calculated
- **type:** float \([0, 100]\]
- **values, default:** 10
- **remarks:** A sequence of lower range medians is calculated along the f0 contour. The baseline is given by linear regression through this sequence.

**styl:bnd:prct:tl**
- **description:** percentile, above which the topline input medians are calculated
11.13 Stylization: General (energy) features

**styl:gnl:en:alpha**

description: pre-emphasis factor

type: float

values, default: 0.95

remarks: Pre-emphasis is carried out in the time domain as follows: \( s'[i] = s[i] - \alpha \cdot s[i - 1] \).

**styl:gnl:en:sts**
**description:** step size (in sec)
**type:** float
**values, default:** 0.01
**remarks:** Stepsize by which energy window is shifted.

**styl:gnl_en:winparam**
**description:** window parameter
**type:** string or int
**values, default:** –
**remarks:** Depends on `styl:gnl_en:wintyp`; as required by `scipy.signal.get_window()`.

**styl:gnl_en:wintyp**
**description:** window type
**type:** string
**values, default:** hamming, kaiser, …
**remarks:** All window types that are supported by `scipy.signal.get_window()` can be used.

**styl:gnl_en:win**
**description:** window length (in sec)
**type:** float
**values, default:** 0.05
**remarks:** Energy is calculated in terms of RMSD within windows of this length.

### 11.14 Stylization: F0 rhythm features

**styl:rhy_f0:rhy:lb**
**description:** Lower frequency boundary of DCT coefficients (in Hz)
**type:** boolean
**values, default:** 0
**remarks:** Can be raised if low-frequency events should be ignored.

**styl:rhy_f0:rhy:nsm**
**description:** number of spectral moments
**type:** int
**values, default:** 3
**remarks:** How many spectral moments to calculate from DCT analysis of f0 contour.

**styl:rhy_f0:rhy:rmo**
**description:** remove DCT offset
**type:** boolean
**values, default:** 0
**remarks:** Remove first DCT coefficient.

**styl:rhy_f0:rhy:ub**
**description:** upper frequency boundary of DCT coefficients (in Hz)
**type:** float
**values, default:** 10
**remarks:** Upper boundary of analyzed DCT spectrum (higher-frequency events assumed not to be influential for prosody).

**styl:rhy_f0:rhy:wgt:rb**
**description:** rate band (in Hz)
**type:** float
**values, default:** 1
**remarks:** Frequency band around event frequency, within which the influence of the event in terms of absolute DCT coefficient values is integrated. E.g. for an event rate of 4 Hz and a rate band of 1 Hz the absolute values of the DCT coefficients between 3 and 5 Hz are summed up.

**styl:rhy_f0:rhy:winparam**
**description:** window parameter
**type:** string or int
**values, default:** 1
**remarks:** depends on `styl:gnl_en:wintyp`; as required by `scipy.signal.get_window()`.

**styl:rhy_f0:rhy:wintyp**
**description:** window type for DCT analysis
**type:** string
**values, default:** hamming, kaiser, …
**remarks:** All window types that are supported by `scipy.signal.get_window()` can be used.
### 11.15 Stylization: Energy rhythm features

| Feature | Description | Type | Default Value | Remarks |
|---------|-------------|------|---------------|---------|
| styl:rhy_en:rhy:lb | lower frequency boundary of DCT coefficients (in Hz) | float | 0 | Can be raised if low-frequency events should be ignored. |
| styl:rhy_en:rhy:nsm | number of spectral moments | int | 3 | How many spectral moments to be calculated from DCT analysis of energy contour. |
| styl:rhy_en:rhy:rmo | remove DCT offset | boolean | 0 | Remove first DCT coefficient. |
| styl:rhy_en:rhy:ub | upper frequency boundary of DCT coefficients (in Hz) | float | 10 | Upper boundary of analyzed DCT spectrum (higher-frequency events assumed not to be influential for prosody). |
| styl:rhy_en:rhy:wgt:rb | rate band (in Hz) | float | 1 | Frequency band around event frequency, within which the influence of the event in terms of absolute DCT coefficient values is integrated. E.g. for an event rate of 4 Hz and a rate band of 1 Hz the absolute values of the DCT coefficients between 3 and 5 Hz are summed up. |
| styl:rhy_en:rhy:winparam | DCT window parameter | string or int | 1 | Depends on styl:rhy_en:wintyp; as required by scipy.signal.get_window(). |
| styl:rhy_en:rhy:wintyp | window type for DCT | string | hamming, kaiser, ... | All window types that are supported by scipy.signal.get_window(). |
| styl:rhy_en:sig:scale | scale signal to maximum amplitude 1 | boolean | 1 | if set to 1, the signal is scaled to its maximum amplitude. This is suggested especially if signals of different recording conditions are to be compared. |
| styl:rhy_en:sig:sts | step size (in sec) | float | 0.01 | Step size by which the energy window is shifted. |
| styl:rhy_en:sig:winparam | window parameter | string or int | - | Depends on styl:rhy_en:wintyp; as required by scipy.signal.get_window(). |
| styl:rhy_en:sig:wintyp | window type of energy calculation | string | - | - |
values, default: hamming, kaiser, ...
remarks: all window types that are supported by scipy.signal.get_window().

**styl:rhysigwin**

description: window length (in sec)
type: float
values, default: 0.05
remarks: Energy is calculated in terms of RMSD within windows of this length.

### 11.16 Stylization: Voice quality features

**styl:voicejit:fac_max**

description: maximally allowed quotient of adjacent periods
type: float
values, default: 1.3
remarks: corresponds to Praat parameter Maximum period factor.

**styl:voicejit:t_max**

description: maximum period length in sec
type: float
values, default: 0.02
remarks: corresponds to Praat parameter Period ceiling.

**styl:voicejit:t_min**

description: minimum period length in sec
type: float
values, default: 0.0001
remarks: corresponds to Praat parameter Period floor.

### 11.17 Clustering: Global contours

**clst:glob:estimate_bandwidth:n_samples**

description: number of samples to estimate bandwidth
type: integer
values, default: 1000
remarks: Computationally expensive, high numbers will require long processing time.

**clst:glob:estimate_bandwidth:quantile**

description: estimate_bandwidth quantile parameter
type: float
values, default: 0.3
remarks: Lower values result in higher clusters numbers.

**clst:glob:kMeans:init**

description: initialization method of kmeans
type: string
values, default: meanShift
remarks: All methods that are supported by kMeans() can be used. For meanShift the number of clusters does not need to be specified.

**clst:glob:kMeans:max_iter**

description: kMeans: maximum number of iterations
type: int
values, default: 300
remarks: When to stop cluster re-adjustment, if not yet converged.

**clst:glob:kMeans:n_cluster**

description: kMeans: predefined number of contour classes
type: int
values, default: 3
remarks: Irrelevant, if kmeans centroids are initialized by clst:glob:kMeans:init=meanShift.

**clst:glob:kMeans:n_init**

description: number of initialization trials
type: int
values, default: 10
remarks: kMeans is repeated with different cluster initializations from which the best clustering result is kept.
### clst:glob:meanShift:bandwidth

description: bandwidth parameter for meanShift cluster center initialization  
type: float  
values, default: 0  
remarks: 0 indicates, that the optimal bandwidth is internally calculated.

### clst:glob:meanShift:bin

description: bin seeding  
type: boolean  
values, default: 0  
remarks: parameter for meanShift clustering

### clst:glob:meanShift:min_bin_freq

description: minimum number of items in each bin  
type: int  
values, default: 1  
remarks: Parameter for meanShift clustering.

### clst:glob:mtd

description: clustering method  
type: string  
values, default: meanShift, kmeans  
remarks: No initial cluster number specification needed for meanShift.

### 11.18 Clustering: Local contours

#### clst:loc:estimate_bandwidth:n_samples

description: number of samples to estimate bandwidth  
type: int  
values, default: 1000  
remarks: Computationally expensive, high numbers will require long processing time.

#### clst:loc:estimate_bandwidth:quantile

description: estimate_bandwidth quantile parameter  
type: float  
values, default: 0.3  
remarks: Lower values result in higher clusters numbers.

#### clst:loc:kMeans:init

description: initialization method of kmeans  
type: string  
values, default: meanShift  
remarks: All methods that are supported by kMeans() can be used. For meanShift the number of clusters does not need to be specified.

#### clst:loc:kMeans:max_iter

description: kMeans: maximum number of iterations  
type: int  
values, default: 300  
remarks: When to stop cluster re-adjustment, if not yet converged.

#### clst:loc:kMeans:n_cluster

description: kMeans: predefined number of contour classes  
type: int  
values, default: 5  
remarks: Irrelevant, if kmeans centroids are initialized by clst:glob:kMeans:init=meanShift.

#### clst:loc:kMeans:n_init

description: number of initialization trials  
type: int  
values, default: 10  
remarks: kMeans is repeated with different cluster initializations from which the best clustering result is kept.

#### clst:loc:meanShift:bandwidth

description: bandwidth parameter for meanShift cluster center initialization  
type: boolean
values, default: 0
remarks:

clst:loc:meanShift:bin_seeding
description: bin seeding
type: boolean
values, default: 0
remarks: parameter for meanShift clustering

clst:loc:meanShift:min_bin_freq
description: minimum number of items in each bin
type: int
values, default: 1
remarks: Parameter for meanShift clustering.

clst:loc:mtd
description: clustering method
type: string
values, default: meanShift, kmeans
remarks: No initial cluster number specification needed for meanShift.

11.19 Plotting: Browsing

plot:browse:grp
description: plot for selected grouping values only
type: dict
values, default: empty
remarks: This dict contains zero or more myGroupingKey-myGroupingValue pairs. Each myGroupingKey should match one of the strings in fsys:grp:lab. By this the user can select to plot images with (a combination of) certain grouping values only.

plot:browse:save
description: save plots according to fsys:pic
type: boolean
values, default: 0
remarks: Store png files in fsys:pic:dir with file name stem fsys:pic:stm.

plot:browse:single_plot:active
description: switch on single plot mode
type: boolean
values, default: 0
remarks: switch on single plot mode if only one segment specified by file index, channel index, and segment index is to be plotted

plot:browse:single_plot:channel_i
description: channel index of selected segment
type: integer
values, default: 0
remarks: channel index of selected segment to be plotted

plot:browse:single_plot:file_i
description: file index of selected segment
type: integer
values, default: 0
remarks: file index of selected segment to be plotted

plot:browse:single_plot:segment_i
description: segment index of selected segment
type: integer
values, default: 0
remarks: segment index of selected segment to be plotted

plot:browse:time
description: when to do plotting
type: string
values, default: online, final
Remarks: online: plot at stylization stage for immediate check of appropriateness of configurations. Final: plot segment-wise from the finally stored results. Click on plot: next; press return: quit.

**plot:browse:**

type: `clst:contours`

description: plot global and local intonation class centroids

type: boolean

values, default: 0

Remarks:

**plot:browse:**

type: `complex:gestalt`

description: plot local contour Gestalt stylization

type: boolean

values, default: 0

Remarks:

**plot:browse:**

type: `complex:superpos`

description: plot global and local contour superposition

type: boolean

values, default: 0

Remarks:

**plot:browse:**

type: `glob:decl`

description: plot global contour register stylization

type: boolean

values, default: 0

Remarks:

**plot:browse:**

type: `loc:acc`

description: plot local contour polynomial stylization

type: boolean

values, default: 0

Remarks:

**plot:browse:**

type: `loc:decl`

description: plot local contour register stylization

type: boolean

values, default: 0

Remarks:

**plot:browse:**

type: `complex:bnd`

description: plot boundary stylization

type: boolean

values, default: 0

Remarks:

**plot:browse:**

type: `complex:bnd_win`

description: plot boundary stylization (fixed window)

type: boolean

values, default: 0

Remarks:

**plot:browse:**

type: `complex:bnd_trend`

description: plot boundary stylization (trend)

type: boolean

values, default: 0

Remarks:

**plot:browse:**

type: `rhy_en:houry`

description: plot influence of rate tier events on DCT of energy contour in analysis tier

type: boolean

values, default: 0

Remarks:

**plot:browse:**

type: `rhy_f0:houry`

description: plot influence of rate tier events on DCT of f0 contour in analysis tier

type: boolean

values, default: 0

Remarks:

**plot:browse:**

verbose
description: display file, channel and segment index for each plot  

type: boolean  

values, default: 0  

remarks: written to STDOUT

plot:color  

description: plot in color (1) or black-white (0)  

type: boolean  

values, default: 1  

remarks:

11.20 Plotting: Grouping

plot:grp:grouping  

description: list of selected grouping variables from fsys:grp:lab  

type: list of strings  

values, default: []  

remarks: For each combination of grouping factor levels the stylization plot based on the respective parameter mean vector is stored as a png file in fsys:pic:dir with file name stem fsys:pic:stm and an infix expressing the respective factor level combination.

plot:grp:save  

description: save plots according to fsys:pic  

type: boolean  

values, default: 0  

remarks: Store png files in fsys:pic:dir with file name stem fsys:pic:stm. One file per group.

plot:grp:type:glob:decl  

description: plot global contour declination centroid for each group  

type: boolean  

values, default: 0  

remarks: Plots are not displayed but saved as png files to fsys:pic.

plot:grp:type:loc:acc  

description: plot local contour polynomial shape centroid for each group  

type: boolean  

values, default: 0  

remarks: Plots are not displayed but saved as png files to fsys:pic.

plot:grp:type:loc:decl  

description: plot local contour declination centroid for each group  

type: boolean  

values, default: 0  

remarks: Plots are not displayed but saved as png files to fsys:pic.

12 Output

12.1 Table files

If fsys:export:csv is set to 1, for each feature set selected by the navigate:* options a csv table file with alphanumerically sorted columns is generated in config:fsys:export:dir. The file name is the underscore-concatenation of config:fsys:export:stm and the feature set name. Extension is csv. Columns are separated by a comma. The column titles correspond to the feature names given in the tables in section 10, and each row corresponds to one segment or event for which the features were extracted. These feature vectors are additionally linked to the data origin by the following columns:

| name | description                          |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| ci   | channel index (starting with 0)      |
| fi   | file index (starting with 0)         |
| ii   | item (segment or event) index (starting with 0) |
| stm  | annotation file name stem            |
| t_on | time onset                           |
| t_off| time offset (same as t_on for events) |
| tier | tier name                            |

Inter-tier relations are provided by the following columns
All columns contain the values yes and no. Medial position is simply indicated by \textit{is\textunderscore init}=no and \textit{is\textunderscore fin}=no. These columns can be used for data subsetting. As an example, let’s assume that boundary features were extracted between accent groups, and the global segments correspond to intonation phrases. Then \textit{is\textunderscore fin} serves to hold apart AP-final and non-final boundaries. Equivalently, phrase-final and non-final accents can be held apart. \textit{is\textunderscore init\textunderscore chunk} and \textit{is\textunderscore fin\textunderscore chunk} work the same on the chunk level. If no chunk tier is specified, the entire channel is considered to be a single chunk. If no global segment tier is specified, all \textit{is\textunderscore init} and \textit{is\textunderscore fin} are set to no.

Finally, if specified by the user, an arbitrary number of grouping columns will be added to the tables that are derived from the filenames. Their names are prefixed by \textit{grp}. See the grouping options \textit{fsys:grp:*} in section 11.3 for details. Each table file comes along with an R code template file with the same name and the extension .R to read this table by the R software.

### 12.2 Summary table files

By setting \textit{fsys:export:summary} to 1 the table output described in section 12.1 can be summarized per file and analysis tier. Summarization for continuous-valued features is done in terms of their mean, median, standard deviation, and inter-quartile range. For categorical features as intonation contour classes the unigram entropy is calculated. The resulting table is written to the directory \textit{fsys:export:dir} with the file stem \textit{fsys:export:stm} plus the suffix \textit{summary} and the extension \textit{csv}. Columns are separated by a comma. There is one row of statistic values per analysed tier in a file. Each continuous-valued feature within each analysis tier is represented by four columns. For features of the sets \textit{glob} and \textit{loc} for which there is only one analysis tier the column names follow the pattern \textit{feature-Set\textunderscore featureName\textunderscore statisticMeasure}. The suffixes representing the statistic measurements are listed in the table right below. For features of all other sets with potentially more than one analysis tier the column names are built like this: \textit{featureSet\textunderscore analysisTierName\textunderscore featureName\textunderscore statisticMeasure}. Categorical features are represented by one column each with the same name building schema.

| suffix | meaning               | feature type |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------|
| m      | arit. mean            | continuous   |
| med    | median                | continuous   |
| sd     | standard deviation    | continuous   |
| iqr    | inter-quartile range  | continuous   |
| h      | unigram entropy       | categorical  |

File level groupings, i.e. the \textit{grp\_*} columns of the csv tables described in section 12.1 are copied to the summary table. File and channel index are given in the columns \textit{fi} and \textit{ci}, respectively, the file stem is written to column \textit{stm}. Columns are sorted alphanumerically by their names.

Next to the csv file an R code template file is generated with the same name and the extension .R to read the summary table by the R software.

### 12.3 Nested Python dictionary

The pickle file which is outputted in \textit{config:fsys:export:dir} contains a nested dictionary \textit{copa} for the sake of further processing within other Python projects.

On the top level \textit{copa} can be subdivided into the sub-dictionaries

- \textit{config}: configurations underlying the current analysis
- \textit{export}: Pandas Dataframes of extracted features. One dataframe per feature set
- \textit{data}: extracted features in a nested dictionary described below
- \textit{clst}: contour clustering results
- \textit{val}: validation metrics for stylization and clustering

#### 12.3.1 Configuration sub-dictionary

This sub-dictionary is accessed by \textit{copa['config']} and simply contains a copy of the user-defined and default configurations which are introduced in section 11.
12.3.2 Stylization feature table sub-dictionary

Is stored in `coppa['export']`. The Pandas Dataframe for each feature set can be accessed by the feature set’s name. For example, the local contour stylization parameters can be found here:

``` python
cop['export']['loc']
```

Same for the other feature sets. All standard and rhythm features are additionally accessible on the file level. Thus `coppa['export']` is structured as follows:

| Feature Set | Description | Type         |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| `export:bnd`| boundary features | Pandas Dataframe |
| `export:gnl_en` | standard energy features | Pandas Dataframe |
| `export:gnl_f0` | standard f0 features | Pandas Dataframe |
| `export:gnl_f0_file` | . . . on file level | Pandas Dataframe |
| `export:loc` | local f0 contour features | Pandas Dataframe |
| `export:glob` | global f0 contour features | Pandas Dataframe |
| `export:rn_en` | energy rhythm features | Pandas Dataframe |
| `export:rn_f0` | f0 rhythm features | Pandas Dataframe |
| `export:rn_f0_file` | . . . on file level | Pandas Dataframe |
| `export:voi` | voice quality features | Pandas Dataframe |

\[\text{export:}x \text{ is to be expanded as copa['export'][}x]\]
12.4 F0 files
Three types of f0 tables can be exported:

- preprocessed f0
- residual f0 (after removal of the global register component)
- resynthesized f0 (superposition of global and local stylized component)

As the f0 table input format in each output table the first column gives the time stamps, and the second till last columns contain the f0 values (in Hz) for the recording channels. The tables will be stored below \texttt{fsys:export:dir} in sub-directories named after the type of f0 output (\texttt{f0\_preproc}, \texttt{f0\_residual}, \texttt{f0\_resyn}). For each input f0 file an output file with the same name is generated.

12.5 Log file
The log file in \texttt{fsys:export:dir + fsys:export:stm + log.txt} contains warnings, information about too short segments to be skipped, and some validations below the line ‘\texttt{# validation}’:

- \texttt{styl.glob.err\_prop} the percentage of global contour segments where base and topline are crossing
- \texttt{styl.loc.rms\_mean} the mean RMSD between original and stylized contour over all local contour segments

The log file is not overwritten, but new logging information is appended. Each session starts with the current time string in ISO 8601 format.

13 Plotting
To activate plotting, set

\texttt{navigate:do\_plot=1}

**Browsing** Browsing through stylizations can be carried out online (in order to check for appropriate stylization parameter settings) or after feature extraction, which is controlled by

\texttt{plot:/browse:time}

To select the stylization to be plotted the corresponding branches in

\texttt{plot:/browse:typ:*:*}

need to be set to 1. E.g. \texttt{plot:browse:typ:complex:superpos=1} produces plots as in Figure 5.

It is possible to plot stylizations of segments with certain grouping values only. This is achieved by specifying one or more

\texttt{plot:browse:grp:myGroupingVariable:myGroupingValue}

\texttt{myGroupingVariable} should match one of the strings in \texttt{fsys:grp:lab}. The string \texttt{myGroupingValue} should match one of the values assigned to \texttt{myGroupingVariable} by file name parsing (cf section 11.3).

**Grouping** One can also plot stylizations based on parameter centroids for a specified grouping. By

\texttt{plot:grp:typ:*:*=1}

the user selects the stylization to be plotted. The grouping is defined by

\texttt{plot:grp:grouping}

The entries in this list can be \texttt{lab} for item labels or the grouping factor names specified in \texttt{fsys:grp:lab}. Centroids will be plotted for each factor level combination.

Browsing and grouping plots can be saved as .png files by

\texttt{plot:/browse:save=1}
\texttt{plot:grp:save=1}

The browse mode output file names are the concatenation of \texttt{fsys:pic:dir + fsys:pic:stm + final|online + typ + set + fileIndex + channelIndex + tierName + itemIndex}. \texttt{typ} and \texttt{set} refer to the *-keys in plot:/browse:typ:*:* set to 1.

The grouping mode output file names are concatenated from \texttt{fsys:pic:dir + fsys:pic:stm + factorLevelCombination}. One file is generated for each factor level combination.
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