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A MATLAB toolbox for the analysis of articulatory data
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Running head: A toolbox for the analysis of articulatory data

1 Abstract

The goal of this paper is to present EMATOOLS, a set of scripts for displaying and annotating acoustic and articulatory data simultaneously in studies on speech production. These scripts were developed using MATLAB, a multi-platform computing environment for numeric computation and visualization. The system is equipped with a mouse-driven graphical interface made up of a number of displays. This interface can be easily customized to speed up routine tasks. The scripts can also be used in a non-interactive way, as standalone MATLAB commands. Output data can be imported into any standard spreadsheet. EMATOOLS is freely available from the URL www.lpl.univ-aix.fr/~nguyen/ematools.html.

2 Introduction

EMATOOLS is a signal editor for displaying, annotating and processing articulatory and acoustic data recorded in studies on speech production. The system has been more particularly designed to be used with EMA and EPG data, although it is suitable for analyzing any kind of kinematic data recorded using point source tracking devices (such as the X-Ray Microbeam facility, or the OPTOTRACK optical system, among others).

EMA (electromagnetic articulography) is a technique which allows articulatory movements to be monitored by means of small electromagnetic coils attached to vocal-tract structures in the midsagittal plane (Hoole, 1993; Hoole & Nguyen, 1999; Perkell et al., 1992). Measurement points can be the tongue, the upper and lower lips, the mandible, and the velum. In addition, coils are generally attached to fixed structures such as the bridge of the nose and the upper central incisors to provide a maxillary frame of reference. Alternating magnetic fields generated by transmitter coils make it possible to measure the position of each receiver coil relative to two orthogonal axes (referred to as the x and y axes throughout), in the midsagittal plane, with a measurement bandwidth typically ranging from DC up to about 250 Hz. The reader is referred to Perkell et al. (1992) for a detailed description of EMA. Although commercially-available EMA systems are relatively recent, the number of research centres equipped with such a facility is increasing rapidly (see www.cstr.ed.ac.uk/artic, for a regularly updated list of EMA users).

EPG (electropalatography) is a technique for recording the timing and location of tongue-palate contact patterns during speech (Hardcastle et al., 1989). It involves the subject wearing an artificial plate moulded to fit the upper palate and containing a number of electrodes mounted on the surface to detect lingual contacts. The Reading EPG2 system for example, which was used for the purposes of the present paper, employs 62 electrodes arranged in 8 horizontal rows across the palate. The Kay Elemetrics Palatometer (perhaps more common in the US) uses a palate embedded with 96 electrodes. EPG patterns are usually digitized at a sampling frequency ranging

from 100 to 200 Hz. EPG is now well established in many experimental laboratories and speech therapy clinics throughout the world.

When combined with each other, EMA and EPG provide us with complementary pieces of information about the tongue movements in two orthogonal planes (the mid-sagittal and coronal planes, respectively). These techniques both have the advantage of being non-invasive, enabling the experimenter to collect large amounts of data for a significant number of speakers.

Our signal editor was developed using the MATLAB programming language, a commercial product from The MathWorks, Inc. MATLAB is a technical computing environment for numeric computation and visualization. It integrates numerical analysis, matrix computation, signal processing, and graphics in the same environment. One of the advantages of MATLAB is that versions of the system exist for most major modern computer platforms (including Unix, Windows, and Macintosh; see www.mathworks.com for an exhaustive list of currently supported platforms). MATLAB scripts are simply made up of lists of instructions stored in ASCII files and can be run without modifications on different machines.

Admittedly, there are already quite a few excellent signal processing packages available for analyzing acoustic and articulatory data¹. Particularly relevant to the present paper are HADES, EMU, and MAVIS². EMATOOLS was specifically designed with a view to displaying and analysing EMA and EPG data, while taking full advantage of MATLAB's numerical and graphical capabilities.

3 Overview of the system

3.1 The graphical interface

EMATOOLS graphical interface is made up of a number of windows each associated with a particular type of display, as shown in Figure 1. The Main window acts as a parent environment

for all functions and allows a set of acoustic and articulatory signals to be edited and annotated. The maximal number of signals simultaneously displayed in this window mainly depends on the size of the screen.

Insert Figure 1 about here

Most of the usual editing functions (zooming, annotating, etc.) are performed using two cursors which can be displaced along the time axis with the mouse. Markers can be placed anywhere in a signal, and be stored into ASCII files for later use. It is also possible to measure the sample value at the location of a cursor for a given signal, and save this value to a file, which can then be imported into any standard spreadsheet for further processing. In order to make the annotation of signals a little less tedious, the system also enables specific articulatory events to be located in an automatic manner (e.g. local extrema on EMA curves, EPG patterns showing a closure in a particular region of the palate, etc.).

The signals that can be displayed in the Main window are of four different kinds, namely *a*) the acoustic signal; *b*) the EMA parameters available (x and y coordinates of each coil); *c*) the EPG indices most commonly used in the literature (center of gravity, sums of contacts in various regions on the electropalate, lateral asymmetry, etc.); *d*) a set of parameters derived from those mentioned above by means of various transformations: for example, velocity or acceleration of the displacements of a given coil relative to one of the two axes of the coordinate system, or to both of them.

From the Main window, it is possible to get access to a number of other displays, some of which are shown in Figure 1. The EPG display (top right) shows the spatial arrangement of the tongue-palate contacts at the time location of each of the two cursors in the utterance (in this example the sentence “It’s a kip again”, recorded by a female speaker of English). Anterior is on top. The EMA Profile display (centre right) shows the positions of five receiver coils in the midsagittal plane, at the same two time locations. Anterior is to the left. Coils were placed (from front to back) on the

lower lip, the lower central incisors, the tip of the tongue, the blade of the tongue, and the anterior and posterior parts of the tongue dorsum. Points associated with tongue coils are connected with each other in the display. An outline of the hard palate is also shown. Both the EMA Profile and the EPG displays are dynamically linked to the Main window, i.e. they are permanently refreshed as cursors are moved along the time axis in this window. The EMA Trajectory display (bottom right) shows the trajectories of the EMA coils in the midsagittal plane over the time interval between the two cursors. The origin of the trajectory for each coil is indicated by a circle.

3.2 Customization, macros, and standalone functions

In designing EMATOOLS, we attempted to associate each function with a particular MATLAB script, or *M-file*, whenever this was possible. As a result, most of these functions can be performed by typing the name of the corresponding command in the MATLAB Command Window, therefore bypassing the pop-up menus of the graphical interface. These commands can themselves be stored into a new M-file, which can then be made available to the user in exactly the same way as those already existing, i.e. either non-interactively, from the command window, or by being integrated into the graphical interface as a new, user-specific menu. This is a convenient method for creating macros to streamline repetitive tasks.

By way of example, Table 1 contains a set of commands allowing 1) to display a curve referred to as *y1*, and which represents variations in the position of the tip of the tongue along the *y* axis, 2) to smooth this curve using a cubic spline function, and 3) to compute the first derivative (velocity) of the smoothed curve.

3.3 Processing large amounts of data

EMA and EPG both allow large amounts of data to be recorded and, as a result, make it necessary to devise efficient data processing and data reduction tools. For example, extracting articulatory data at a particular point in an utterance can be quite tedious for repeated measurements of

```

[y1,t] = getsig('y1');           % save Parameter y1 to Matrix y1
dispsig(y1,t,'y1',4,'TIM');     % display y1 on Track #4
[y1,t] = smooth(y1,t,11);      % smooth y1
[y1,t] = deriv(y1,t,'vel');     % compute velocity

```

Table 1: A short script for computing articulatory velocity.

tokens or speakers. Although EMA- and/or EPG-related measures can be extracted interactively with EMATOOLS, it is also possible to do this faster and on a larger scale by means of a set of scripts that were developed as an extension to the toolbox. These scripts make use of the many advantages of the MATLAB language for processing large data sets. For example, Table 2 shows how to compute and display the average position of each of the EMA coils in the midsagittal plane from a set of x and y coordinates as contained in an input EMA data file. Further details and illustrations are provided in the EMATOOLS User's manual.

```

[x,t] = readsig('fay001.ema','x',200); % read x coord. of all coils for Item 1
[y,t] = readsig('fay001.ema','y',200); % read y coord. of all coils for Item 1
plot(mean(x)',mean(y)');               % display average positions of the coils in x/y plane

```

Table 2: A short script for computing the average positions of the EMA coils for a given utterance.

4 Conclusions and future developments

In this paper, we have presented a new set of programs for editing, annotating and processing acoustic, EMA and EPG data in an integrated environment. While it is still at the experimental stage, this system has already proved to be a useful tool in studies on speech production (see for example Fletcher, 1997; Goozée, Murdoch & Theodoros, 1999; Scobbie, Turk, & Hewlett, 1998; West, 199; Wrench, 1999). It is developed with a view of taking full advantage of MATLAB numerical and graphical capabilities. Further improvements will include the integration to the

system of data reduction techniques such as principal-component analyses and multilayer neural networks. EMATOOLS is freely available at www.lpl.univ-aix.fr/~nguyen/ematools.html.

5 Acknowledgements

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Footnotes

¹Information about these packages is available at svr-www.eng.cam.ac.uk/comp.speech.

²HADES is a software for the display and analysis of acoustic and physiological signals on VAX computers and was developed by Phil Rubin at Haskins Laboratories (see www.haskins.yale.edu).

EMU is a software for the creation, manipulation and analysis of speech databases for Windows, Unix and Linux platforms, developed by Steve Cassidy and Jonathan Harrington at Macquarie

University, Sydney (see www.shlrc.mq.edu/emu). MAVIS is a set of MATLAB functions for viewing articulatory data generated by point source tracking methods such as EMA, and was developed by Mark Tiede at ATR-HIP Laboratories (see www.hip.atr.co.jp/~tiede).

Figure caption

Figure 1: Some of the displays available in EMATOOLS. Top left: the Main window. Top right: EPG patterns at the location of each of the two cursors along the time axis in the Main window. Centre right: positions of the coils in the mid-sagittal plane at the location of each of the two cursors. Bottom right: trajectories of the coils in the mid-sagittal plane over the time interval between the two cursors. Bottom left: the MATLAB Command Window.

Figure 1

