

Audio description of states of mind in feature films: Identification and translation

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Outline

- Audio description
- TADS project
- States of mind: Definition and classification
- Corpus tool TXM
- Identification of states of mind
- German versus French ways to audio describe states of mind

EIN FILM VON THOMAS STUBER

»Dieser Film umarmt
sein Publikum.«
PROGRAMMKINO.DEDEUTSCHER
FILMPREIS 2018
BESTER HAUPTDARSTELLER
FRANZ ROGOWSKI

IN DEN GÄNGEN



In den Gängen

[In the Aisles]

There is a gentle, fable-like aura in [Thomas Stuber](#)'s "In The Aisles," which finds beauty and glimmers of hope in the drab and mind-numbingly symmetrical corridors of a German wholesale supermarket. (...) Throughout "In The Aisles", we feel like we know the blue-collar people the film follows and somehow walked among the towering crates of foods and beverages they are in charge of before. But what we don't know or haven't necessarily experienced formerly is the level of kindness that sweetly flows through the layers and layers of familiar-looking shelves. (...)

Source: [Tomris Laffly, June 14, 2019](#)

Audio description sample

The screenshot shows a video editing interface for a project titled "In den Gängen AD Script (1.0) / Editor". The main view displays a supermarket aisle with shelves filled with products. A man in a blue jacket is pushing a pallet truck, and a woman in a green vest is standing nearby. The video player shows a timestamp of 00:48:30.22. The right side of the screen contains four audio descriptions:

- 00:48:18.05
Dann taucht er seine Zigarette in das Toilettenbecken und legt sie auf das Papier. Christian tut es ihm gleich. Bruno faltet das Papier zusammen und spült es hinunter.
- 00:48:19.13
Er geht.
- 00:48:25.04
In der Umkleide. Das Nackentattoo verschwindet, die Handgelenke werden verdeckt.
- 00:48:36.00
Durch eine Automatik-Tür zieht Christian einen Palletten wagen Mineralwasser in den Markt. Ein Gabelstapler kreuzt seinen Weg.

An audio waveform at the bottom shows the sound levels corresponding to the timestamps.

Audio description script

10:50:53

s Der Tätowierte hält zwei Schnapsflaschen. Sein Einkaufswagen ist voller Getränke.

10:51:01

*„Arbeitest du hier? - Nee!“
(bisschen Lachen übersprechen)*

Christian schaut sich verlegen um und geht auf die beiden zu.

s (schnell)

10:50:53

f The tattooed man is holding two liquor bottles. His shopping cart is full of drinks.

10:51:01

*„You are working here? - Nah!“
(crosstalk a bit of laughter)*

Christian looks around sheepishly and walks up to the two.

f (fast)

The TADS project

Origin:

Initiated by a French-German research team (Sorbonne Université & Universität Hildesheim)

Research question:

How to best produce AD scripts for the dubbed version of movies, TV shows, and documentaries?

Working assumption:

For some target languages, translating AD manuscripts seems to be a good alternative to direct AD manuscript production (Jankowska et al. 2015; Jankowska et al. 2017), called "author ADs".

Role of AD script corpora:

Corpora can be used for linguistic analysis and as training data for machine translation.

States of mind in audio descriptions

- Part of episodic film events which may be audio described or not (Vercauteren, 2016; Mazur, 2020).
- Represented by feelings such as joy, fear, or despair (Oosterwijk *et al.*, 2012), mainly derived from body language, and attitudes such as hope or approval.
- Excluded from this study: stable emotional features of film characters.

Method applied to the AD script of *In den Gängen*

1. Close reading

- Search the AD script for samples of states of mind
- Classify them into relevant categories

2. Distant reading

- Implement the data into TXM // annotate them on the part of speech level (TreeTagger)
- Search for adverbs and adverbial adjectives (quantification, visualisation)

3. Comparison of German-French ways to audio describe states of mind

- Implement an AD script sample into EXMARaLDA

Ways to classify states of mind

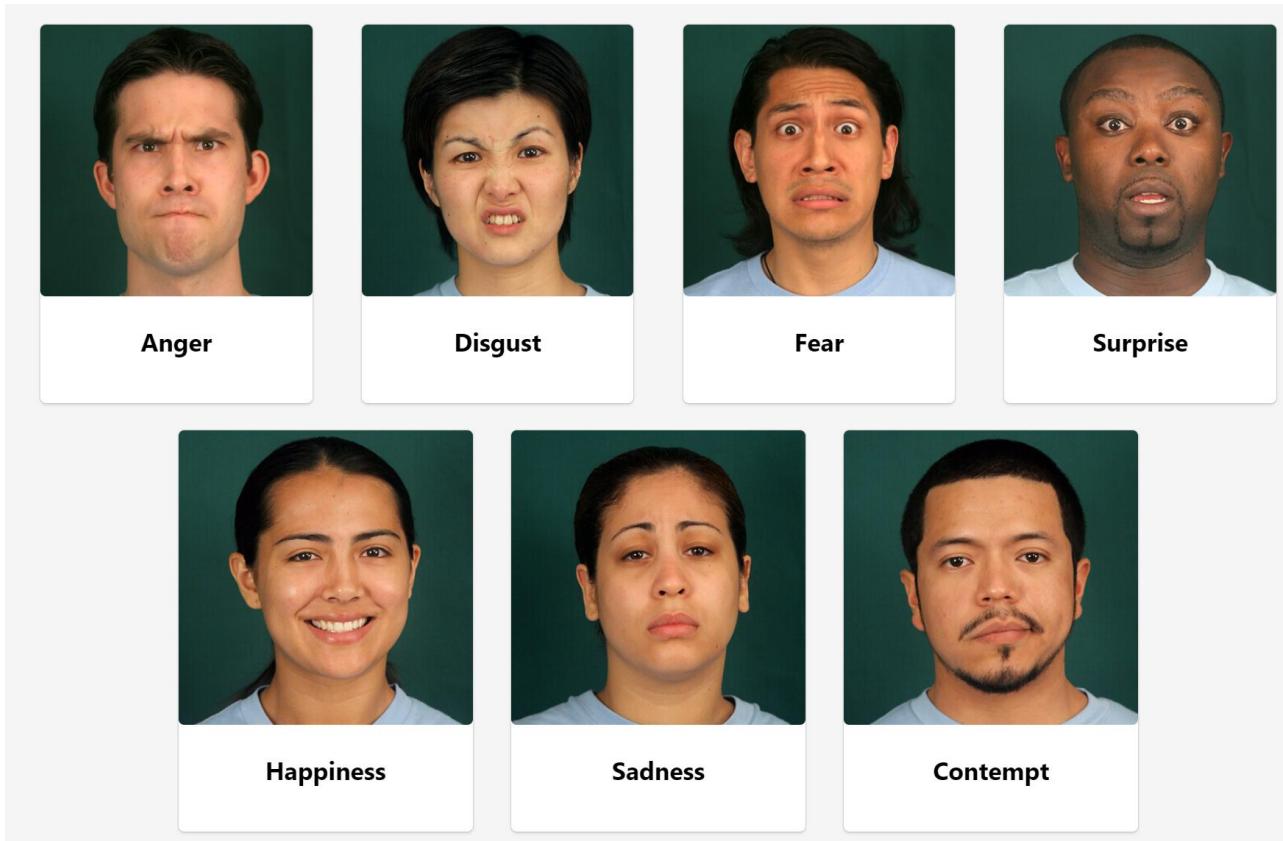
Linguistic categories

- Parts of speech
- Phrases or chunks
- Semantic frames

Psychological categories

- Basic emotions
- Valence
- Arousal

Psychological categories (1)



Universal facial expressions used as a basis for seven basic emotions (Ekman)

Source: <https://www.paulekman.com/resources/universal-facial-expressions/>

Psychological categories (2)

- Arousal:

level of activities associated with the emotional response from very excited to very calm or sleepy

- Valence:

degree of the response from positive to negative (or “pleasant” to “unpleasant”)

Source: Zhang, Wen, & Whang (2020). Recognition of Emotion According to the Physical Elements of the Video.

Semantic frames



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Adjectives

Adjectives like happy or unhappy introduce, like events, variables denoting states. Typical roles for adjectives are Attribute, Value, and Degree. Adjectives that say something about mental or physical states of person have the roles Experiencer and Stimulus. There are various modifiers of adjectives that say something about the degree an adjective is applied to an individual. The following scale exemplifies these modifications in the meaning of adjectives:

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|
| happy | | not happy |
| very happy | rather happy | unhappy |
| extremely happy | slightly happy | |
| happiest | least happy | |

- Adjectives & meaning
"mental state of a person"
- Modifiers & degree of application of this meaning to an adjective

Source: <https://pmb.let.rug.nl/phenomena.php>

Sampling

| time | sample | smiling | empathy | shame | dispair | high tension |
|----------|--|---------|---------|-------|---------|--------------|
| 10:12:23 | den jungen Kollegen, der verzweifelt mit dem Hubwagen kämpft. <i>the young colleague who is desperately struggling with the pallet truck.</i> | | | | 1 | |
| 10:38:15 | Die Blonde hält inne und sieht ihn freundlich an. <i>The blond woman stops and looks at him in a friendly way.</i> | | 1 | | | |
| 10:38:32 | Verlegen tritt Christian von einem Fuß auf den anderen. <i>Embarrassed, Christian steps from one foot to the other.</i> | | | 1 | | |
| 10:38:38 | Schmunzelnd nimmt die Blonde einen Karton. <i>Grinning, the blonde takes a cardboard box.</i> | 1 | | | | |
| 10:39:11 | Christian versucht zu lächeln. <i>Christian tries to smile.</i> | 1 | | | | |
| 10:39:31 | Christian presst die Lippen zusammen. <i>Christian presses his lips together.</i> | | | | ? | 1 |
| 10:56:39 | Resigniert senkt Christian den Kopf. <i>Christian lowers his head in resignation.</i> | | | 1 | 1 | |

Qualitative analysis (1)

| | anger | disgust | fear | surprise | happiness | sadness | contempt | arousal (positive...negative) | valence (level) |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| astonishment | | | | x | | | | 0 | 0 |
| curiosity | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| surprise | | | | x | | | | 0 | 3 |
| joy, smile | | | | | x | | | 1 | 2 |
| hope | | | | | | x | | 1 | 0 |
| inwardness | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 |
| seriousness | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 |
| empathy & gentleness | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| shame | | | | | | | | -1 | 3 |
| shyness | | | | | | | | -1 | 0 |
| uncertainty | | | | | | | | -1 | 0 |
| mistrust | | | | | | | | -1 | 0 |
| boredom | | | | | | | | -1 | 0 |
| depression, despair | | | | | | x | | -1 | 3 |
| worry | | | | | | | | -1 | 2 |
| anger | x | | | | | | | -1 | 3 |
| fear | | x | | | | | | -1 | 2 |
| shock | | | x | | | | | -1 | 3 |
| excitement, nervousness | | | | | | | | -1 | 3 |
| aggressiveness | | | | | | | | -1 | 3 |
| low tension | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 |
| high tension | | | | | | | | 0 | 3 |
| low speed | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 |
| high speed | | | | | | | | 0 | 3 |
| high intensity | | | | | | | | 0 | 3 |

Basic emotion code:

x = "matches with..."

Arousal code:

0 = not measured

1 = low level

2 = intermediate level

3 = high level

Valence code:

-1 = negative emotion

0 = neutral emotion

1 = positive emotion

| | anger | fear | surprise | happiness | sadness | arousal (positive...negative) | valence (level) |
|-------------------------|-------|------|----------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| astonishment | | | x | | | 0 | 0 |
| curiosity | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| surprise | | | x | | | 0 | 3 |
| joy, smile | | | | x | | 1 | 2 |
| hope | | | | | | 1 | 0 |
| inwardness | | | | | | 0 | 1 |
| seriousness | | | | | | 0 | 1 |
| empathy & gentleness | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| shame | | | | | | -1 | 3 |
| shyness | | | | | | -1 | 0 |
| uncertainty | | | | | | -1 | 0 |
| mistrust | | | | | | -1 | 0 |
| boredom | | | | | | -1 | 0 |
| depression, despair | | | | | x | -1 | 3 |
| worry | | | | | | -1 | 2 |
| anger | x | | | | | -1 | 3 |
| fear | | x | | | | -1 | 2 |
| shock | | x | | | | -1 | 3 |
| excitement, nervousness | | | | | | -1 | 3 |
| aggressiveness | | | | | | -1 | 3 |
| low tension | | | | | | 0 | 1 |
| high tension | | | | | | 0 | 3 |
| low speed | | | | | | 0 | 1 |
| high speed | | | | | | 0 | 3 |
| high intensity | | | | | | 0 | 3 |

Qualitative analysis (2)

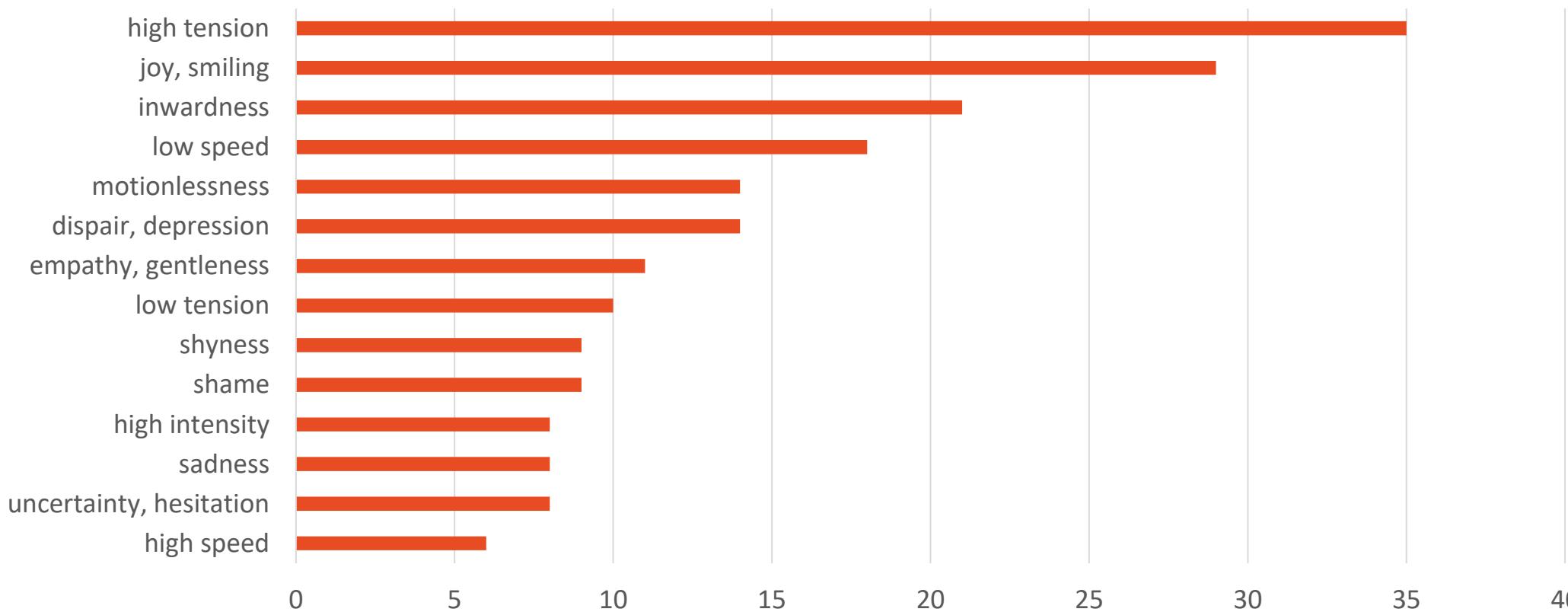
Basic emotion code:
x = "matches with..."

Arousal code:
0 = not measured
1 = low level
2 = intermediate level
3 = high level

Valence code:
-1 = negative emotion
0 = neutral emotion
1 = positive emotion

Frequency list of states of mind

Absolute frequency of states of mind



Building on previous results

Semantic categories for German adverbial adjectives in the speaker section of the AD scripts of the TV show *Neues aus Büttenwärder* (Eberlein 1997-2017)

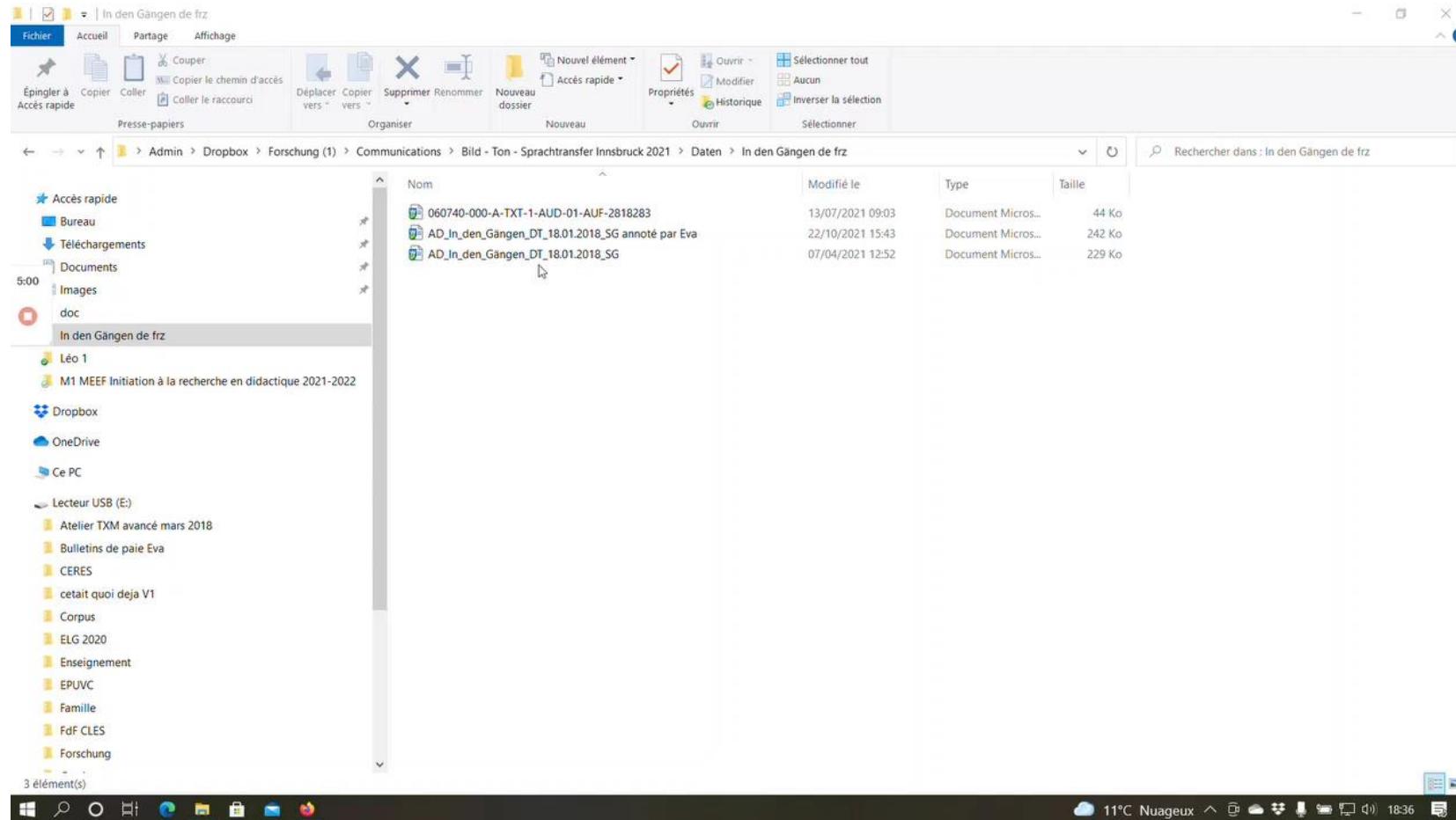
| form class | local, directional | durative, temporal, frequentative | modificative | | total |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | degree, judgment, evaluation | mimic, emotion | |
| present participle | 29 | 1 | 0 | 91 | 118 |
| rest | 118 | 99 | 83 | 305 | 608 |
| total | 147 | 100 | 83 | 396 | 726 |

Features and functionalities of TXM

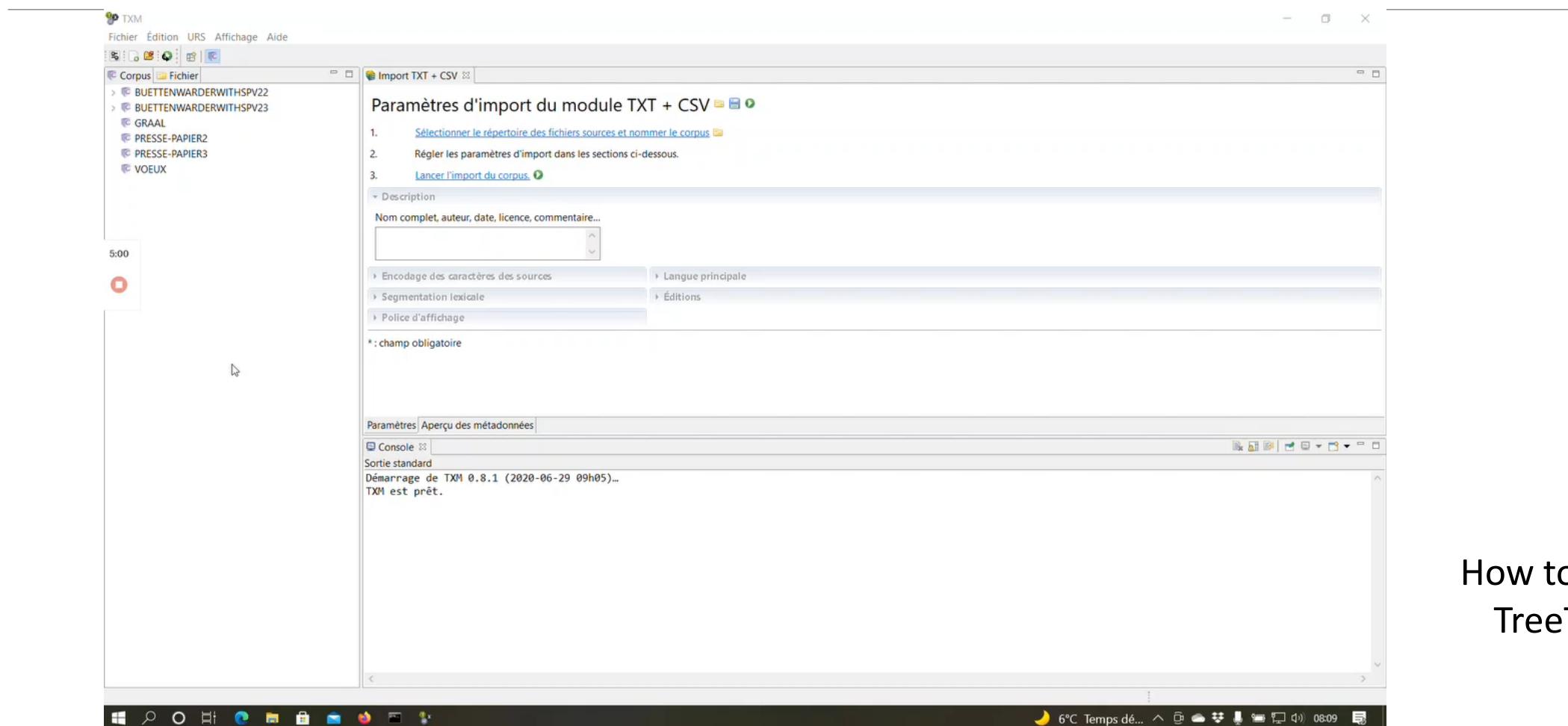
TXM is an open-source textual analysis software compatible with the TEI encoding scheme (Heiden et al. 2010).

| Features and functionalities | Some details |
|--|---|
| ▪ Import, annotate, and analyse your own corpus | formats txt, csv, xml, etc. |
| ▪ Divide the corpus into several parts | functions: <i>sous-corpus</i> , <i>partition</i> |
| ▪ Display the size of the sub-corpora | function: <i>dimensions</i> |
| ▪ Calculate the frequency of a form or pattern | absolute frequency |
| ▪ Calculate the co-occurrence between two forms or patterns | "the company words keep" |
| ▪ Calculate the specificity of the vocabulary of a text | the (un)typical vocabulary of a text |
| ▪ Calculate the lexical distance between four texts or more | function: AFC (<i>analyse factorielle de correspondances</i>) |
| ▪ Localise one or more forms or patterns in the corpus | function: <i>progression</i> |
| ▪ Watch the video segment corresponding to a word or pattern | cf. Pincemin et al. 2020 |

Prepare the AD script file for import into TXM

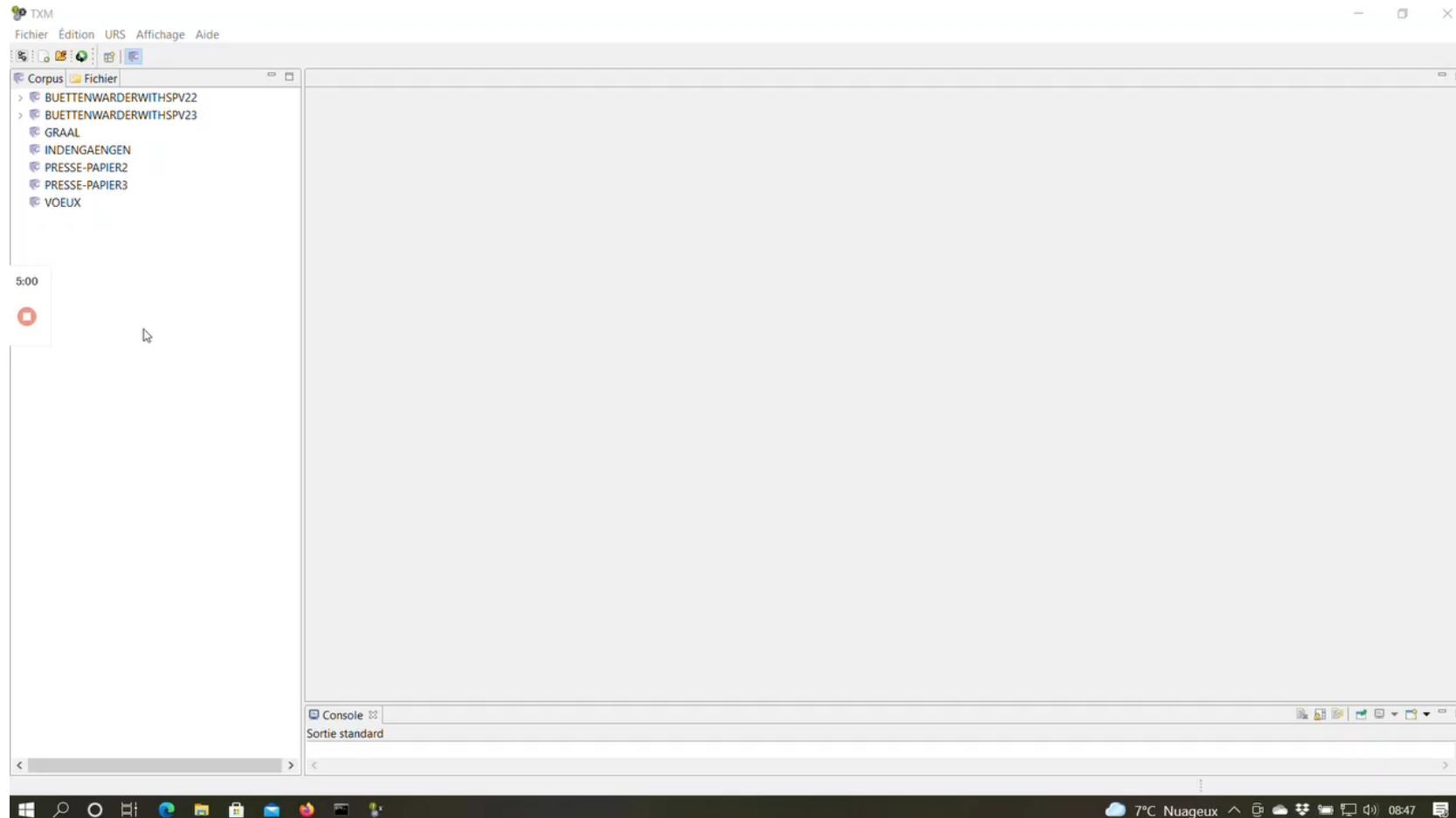


Import of the AD script into TXM

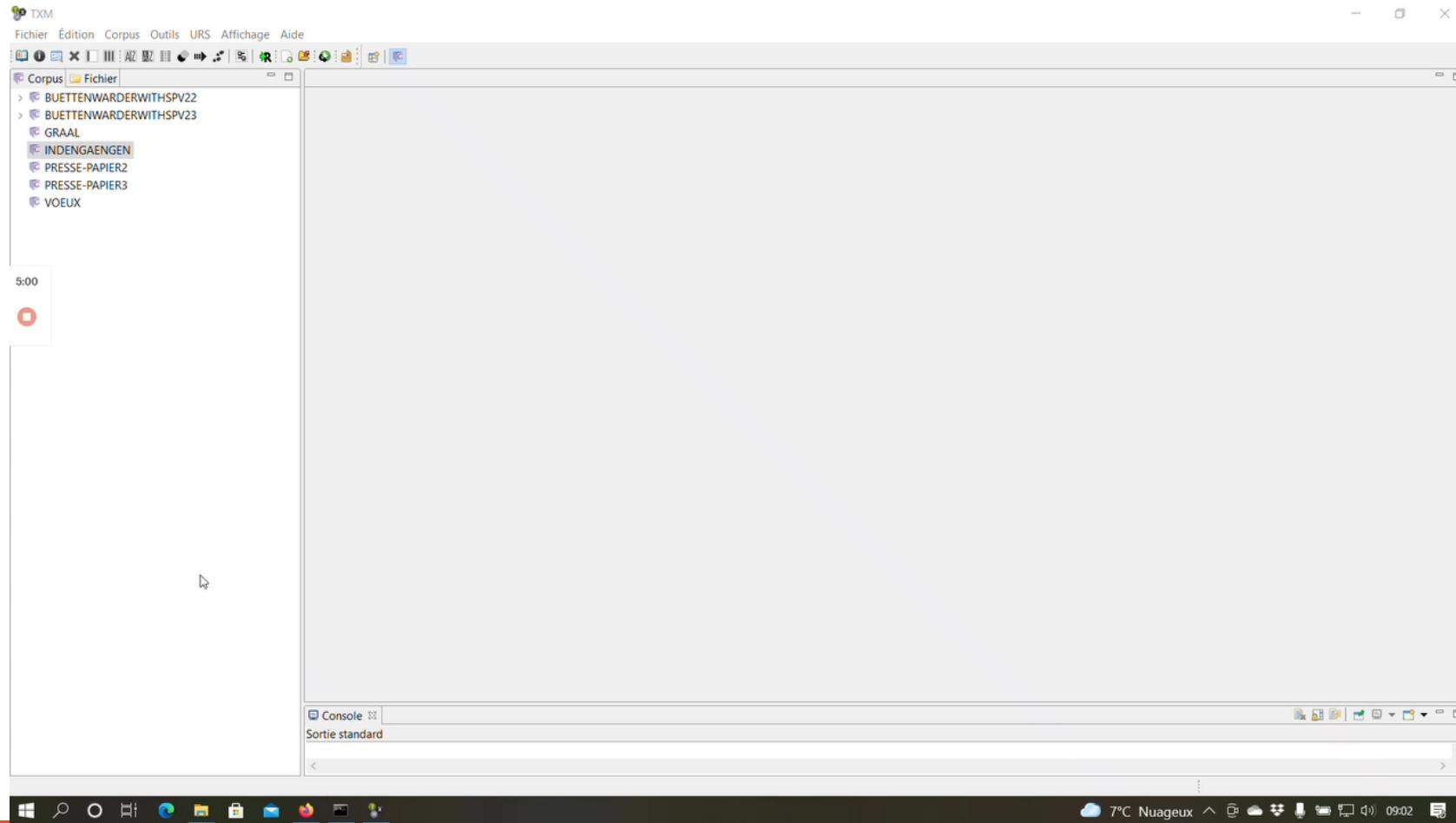


How to install
TreeTagger:
[Initxm](#)

Identification of adverbs (ADV) and adverbial adjectives (ADJD) in the corpus

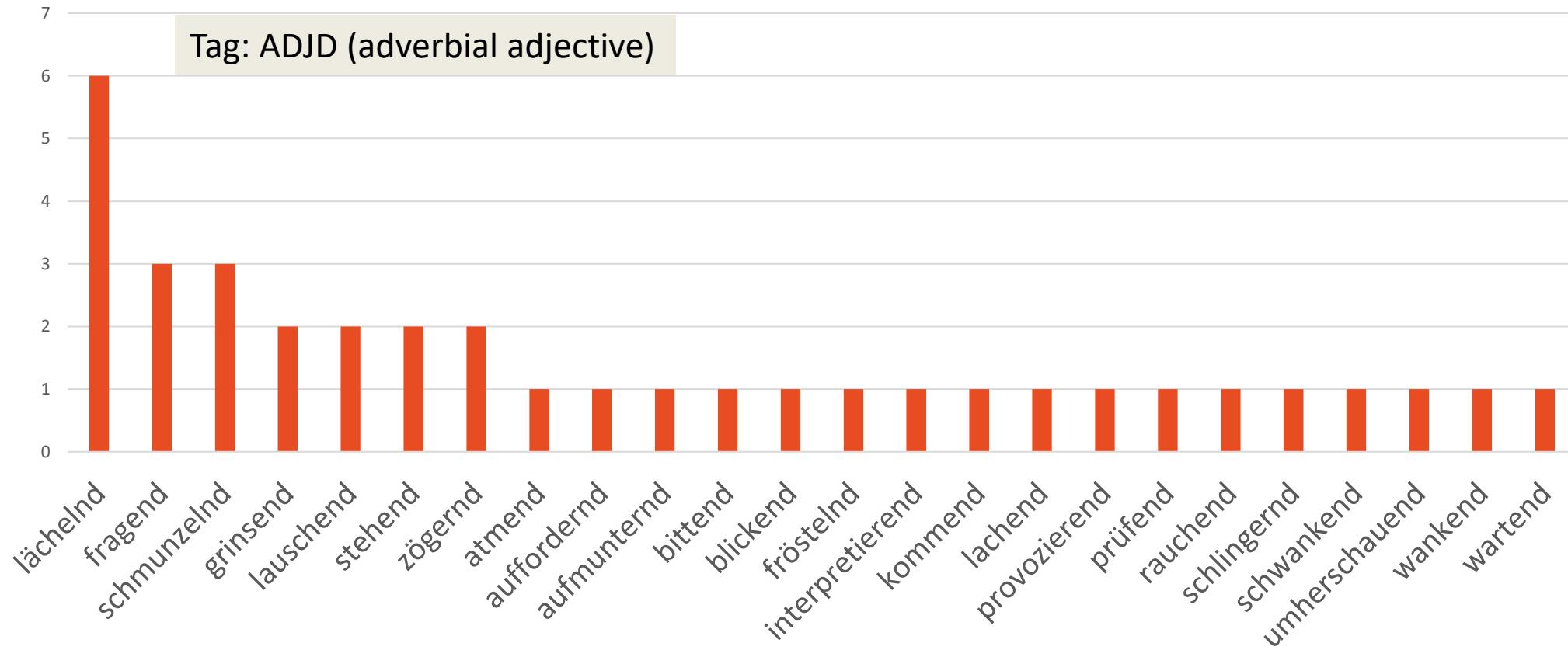


Search for present participle forms functioning as adverbial adjectives



smiling
questioning
grinning
smirking
listening
standing
hesitating
breathing
inviting
encouraging
asking
glancing
shivering
interpreting
coming
laughing
provoking
examining
smoking
swaying
gazing
around
swaying
waiting

Frequency of present participle forms



Present participles in *Une valse dans les allées*

| form | frequency | translated form |
|--------------|------------|---|
| représentant | 3 | representing |
| dodelinant | 1 | yodelling |
| donnant | 1 | giving |
| faisant | 1 | making |
| longeant | 1 | following |
| passant | 1 | going |
| poussant | 1 | pushing |
| riant | 1 | laughing |
| soufflant | 1 | blowing |
| souriant | 1 | smiling |
| surplombant | 1 | overhanging |
| vacillant | 1 | flickering |
| total | 14 (1,97%) | versus 37 (1,82%) in <i>In den Gängen</i> |

Tags:

- ADJ (adjective)
- VER:ppre (verb present participle)

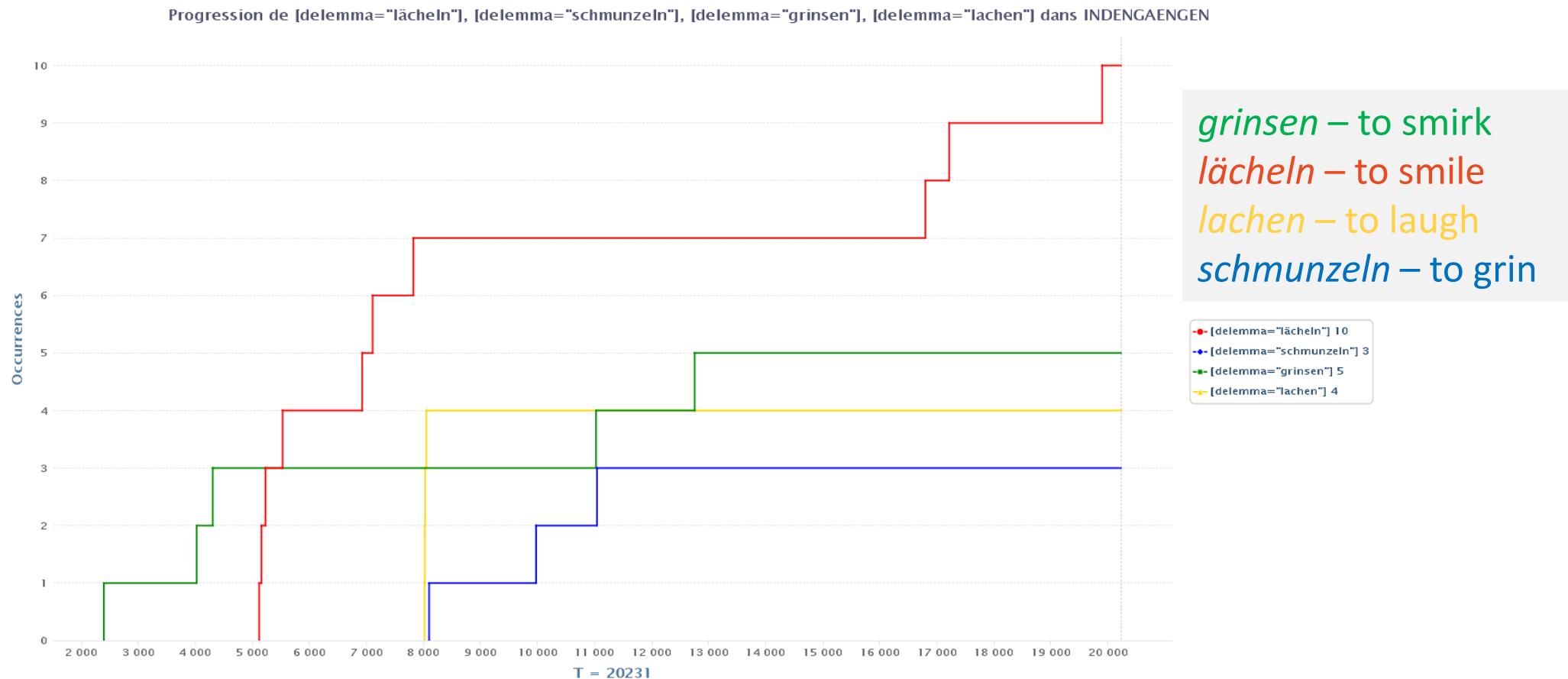
| | French | German |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| wpm (words per million) | 1840,65 | 1828,87 |

Functions of ".*ant"-forms

[(word=".*ant")&(word!="devant|avant|maintenant|instant|volant|fainéant")]

| Contexte gauche | Pivot | Contexte droit |
|--|---|---|
| 22 un exemplaire Le professeur est un quadragénaire , mal rasé se plante devant Christian en / Il est derrière une porte fenêtre / Il remonte l'allée des surgelés en 24. 05 il marche sur un sentier de surveillance. Christian lui fait signe en 45 caisse numéro six Il observe les clients un café. 25. 28 Un poster . 1. 14. 59 Une affiche s'assoit devant un puzzle en cours, lui rend timidement. Elle le fixe en . (pfff) Marion le fixe en un conducteur de chariot lève le pouce en à tour. 22. 55 le jour 55 / Il grimpe une colline herbeuse accuse le coup 1. 25. 27 | bedonnant_ADJ dodelinant_VER:ppre donnant_VER:ppre faisant_VER:ppre longeant_VER:ppre passant_VER:ppre poussant_VER:ppre représentant_VER:ppre représentant_VER:ppre représentant_VER:ppre riant_VER:ppre soufflant_VER:ppre souriant_VER:ppre suivant_VER:ppre surplombant_VER:ppre vacillant_ADJ | . 33. 36 pourquoi donc ? Il se penche sur un de la tête. 15. 10 Il lui donne une tape sur le salon désert : les restes d'un petit déjeuner traînent glisser sa main le long des congélateurs. 32. 50 Il une autoroute en contrebas. 1. 24. 20 / / . (ah bonne journée). / / Au vestiaire, leurs caddies Il salue quelqu'un d'un hochement de tête des palmiers sous un coucher de soleil prend tout un mur. des poissons sur un plat surplombe un aquarium crasseux installé au fond un coucher de soleil sous les palmiers. Il choisit une pièce 37. 06 le nouveau Christian se dandine.. 37. sur son gobelet. (pfff) Le regard de Christian se . A ses pieds, son collègue lève deux bras sectionnés d' // Christian attend sous un abribus. 23. 17 (le quartier pavillonnaire. 1. 24. 05 il marche sur , il fouille sa poche ... et trouve un billet, il |

Progression



Cooccurrences

| Requête | | "Christian" | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------|------------------|
| Cooccurrent | Fréquence | CoFréquence | Indice | Distance moyenne |
| . | 1634 | 489 | 3 | 4,1 |
| sieht | 41 | 22 | 3 | 1,0 |
| und | 356 | 123 | 3 | 4,2 |
| Mit | 39 | 20 | 3 | 4,2 |
| starrt | 18 | 11 | 2 | ,6 |
| zu | 91 | 36 | 2 | 3,0 |
| leer | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1,5 |
| blickt | 20 | 11 | 2 | 2,1 |
| weitere | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3,0 |
| schaut | 28 | 14 | 2 | 1,4 |
| Miene | 15 | 9 | 2 | 2,0 |

- sees
- stares
- void [gaze, grab of the toy machine]

| Requête | | "Marion" | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------|------------------|
| Cooccurrent | Fréquence | CoFréquence | Indice | Distance moyenne |
| schüttelt | 8 | 4 | 3 | ,0 |
| Lächelnd | 4 | 3 | 3 | ,7 |
| Von | 12 | 4 | 2 | 4,2 |
| 11 | 324 | 28 | 2 | 5,1 |
| bin | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1,5 |
| Lachen | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3,0 |
| sie | 69 | 9 | 2 | 3,8 |
| ihren | 16 | 4 | 2 | 2,2 |
| Beide | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3,5 |
| zuckt | 3 | 2 | 2 | ,0 |

- shakes [her head]
- smiling
- laughter [stage direction]

Comparison of the German and the French AD script

Original German AD script: *In den Gängen*

- 20,231 tokens

French author AD script: *Une valse dans les allées*

- 7,606 tokens

Different linguistic means to refer to states of mind

| German | Sample | Translation |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| present participle | Fragend blickt Christian zu Bruno. | Questionly, Christian looks at Bruno. |
| adverbial adjective | Der inhaliert tief. | He inhales deeply. |
| adverb | leider | regretfully |

| French | Sample | Translation |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| present participle (phrase) | Il lève le pouce en souriant. | He gives a thumbs up with a smile. |
| prepositional phrase | Bruno l'observe d'un air circonspect. | Bruno looks at him warily. |
| apposition (nominal group) | bras ballants | with hanging arms |
| apposition (nominal group) | (la) tête basse | with his head down |
| apposition (adjective) | Réfléchit un moment (...) ... pensif. | He thinks for a moment (...) ... pensive. |
| adverb | Il le lui rend timidement. | He shyly returns it. |

Next tasks

Classification of states of mind:

- Explore the benefits of semantic frames

Annotation of states of mind in AD scripts:

- Select categories: shame, shyness, low speed, high speed, low tension, high tension
- Annotate them with XML

Corpus analysis with TXM:

- Search for adverbs and adverbials & the selected categories
- Search for other linguistic means to represent valence or arousal

Comparison of German-French ways to audio describe states of mind:

- Implement the AD script of *In den Gängen* and the one of *Une valse dans les allées* into EXMARaLDA

Our warmest thanks go to...

- Sommerhaus Produktion & permission to use the video *In den Gängen* for research purposes,
- ARTE & permission to use the French and German AD scripts of this movie,
- Christian David and Lukas Pajonczek, Video to voice & permission to use of *Frazier* for the needs of the TADS project,
- Saskia Schulz & creation of the Frazier sample,
- ...and to you, who listened to my talk!

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