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## A new method to generate automatically highly standardized reading chart text in multiple languages: the case of MNREAD

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### poster #A0288

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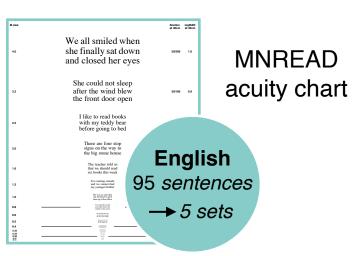




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### **Background**

- Measuring reading performance using reading charts requires highly standardized reading material.
- Such material is hard to produce and most charts are limited by their relatively small number of texts or sentences.



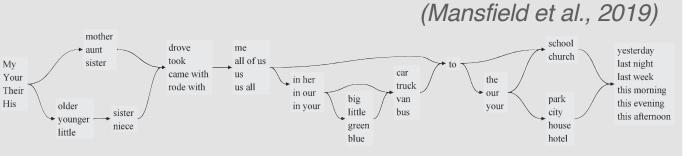


How to generate a large number of standardized sentences?

1 - Naïve method: search for MNREAD-like sentences in a corpus

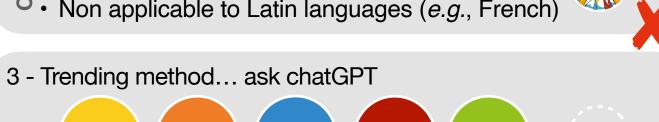


2 - Ad-hoc method, based on hand-defined templates

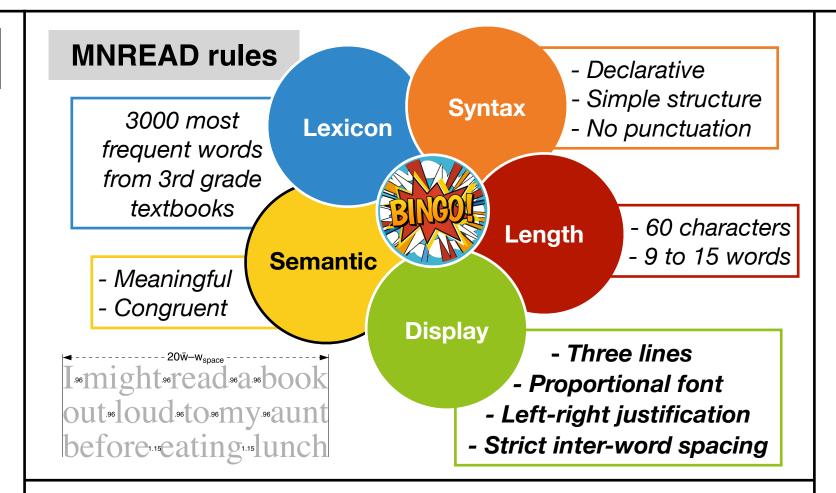


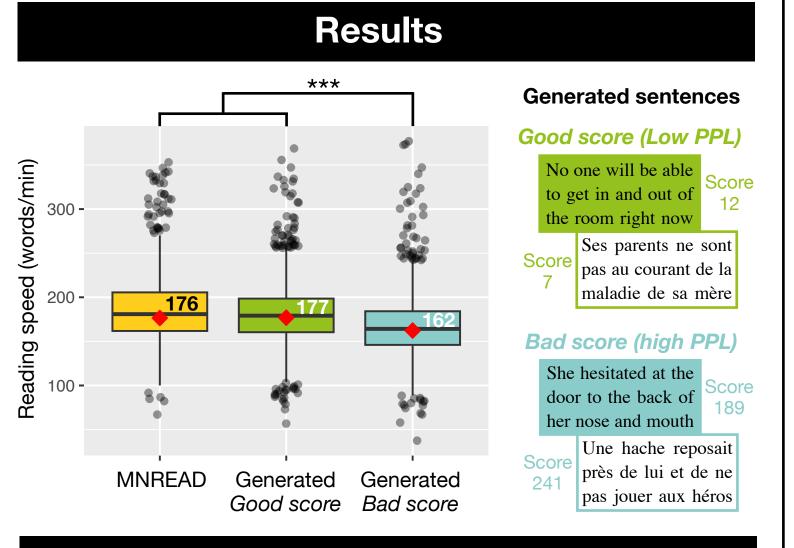
- Semi-automatic method
- Must generate 8,000 sentences to get 1 match
- Non applicable to Latin languages (e.g., French)

Lexicon



Mansfield JS, Atilgan N, Lewis AM, Legge GE. Extending the MNREAD sentence corpus: Computer-generated sentences for measuring visual performance in reading. Vision Res. 2019 May;158:11-18.





### Conclusions

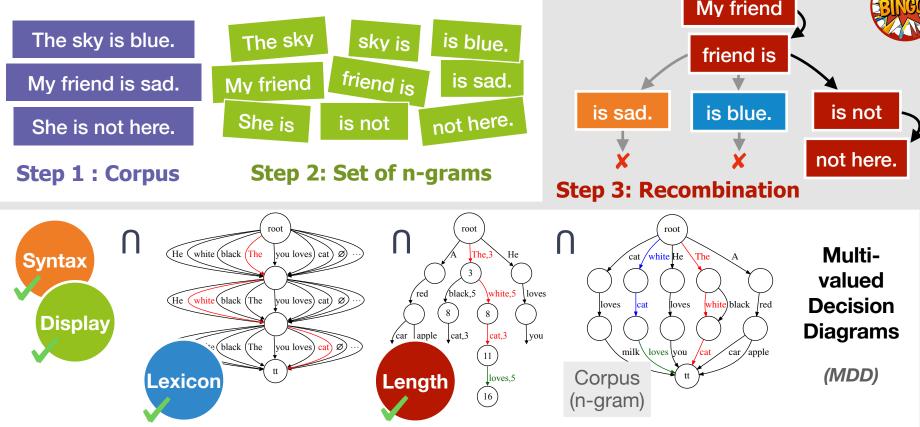
- Our method provides valid standardized sentences that follow the MNREAD rules and yield similar performance, at least in French.
- This method is flexible and allows to customise the rules easily.
- This method is applicable to other languages and remains to be validated in English, Spanish, Italian, etc.

### **Objective**

Using the MNREAD as a proof-of-concept, we propose a new automated method to generate highly constrained short sentences, following the strict rules of MNREAD and applicable to different languages.

### Methods





- Each MNREAD rule is modeled using a Multi-valued Decision Diagram (MDD).
- The intersection of all diagrams results in MNREAD-like sentences → 7,000 in 72 sec.

#### 2- Scoring the sentences



- GPT-2 was used to assign a perplexity score (PPL) to each sentence.
- The lower the score, the most "natural" the sentence.

### 3- Validating the sentences

→ Normally sighted subject read French sentences at fixed print size (1.2 logMAR at 40 cm)

#### **Experiment 1**

- N = 14
- Mean age = 33±14
- VR headset
- 38 + 30 + 30

• N = 24

**Experiment 2** 

- Mean age = 40±14
- Computer screen
- 38 + 30 + 30

#### Experiment 3

- N = 12
- Mean age =  $24\pm6$
- Computer screen + eye tracker
- 38 + 100 + 100