

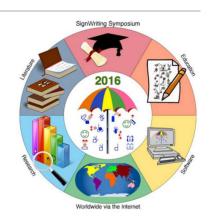






A Web Tool for Building Parallel Corpora of Spoken and Sign Languages

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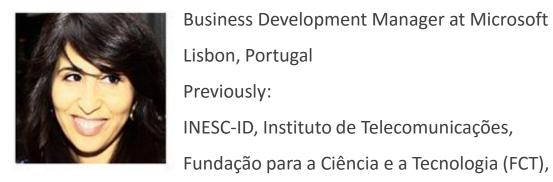
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First, a bit of history and context

Introduction

Theoretical foundation

Related Work

SignCorpus Annotator

Southern Brazil

Rio Grande do Sul

- At the extreme south
- Borders Uruguay and Argentina

Southernmost half lies inside "the Pampas"

 Lowlands that cover 750k km2 and extend further into Uruguay and Argentina



UNIPAMPA

Federal University of Pampa

- First activities on October, 2006
- Officially created on January, 2008
- 10 campuses across the Pampas



UNIPAMPA

As of last year:

- 64 undergraduate courses
- 27 specializing programs
- 11 masters programs
- 2 PhD programs

Personnel:

- 10,935 undergrad students
- 1,251 graduate students
- 803 professors
 - 10 Deaf professors
- 835 technical staff
- 375 outsourced staff

UNIPAMPA - Alegrete

7 undergraduate courses (Software Engineering, ...)

2 master's degrees

1,500 students

90 professors

- 70% with PhD
- 1 Deaf professor
- 1 sign language interpreter

89 staff

46 ha total area

8,700 m2 built









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Introduction

Theoretical foundation

Related Work

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Introduction

Over 200 distinct sign languages in the world.

70 million deaf people over the world.

5.7 million people with hearing impairment in Brazil.

Children who lose hearing before beginning to speak have a sign language as their native language.

Among several proposals for writing sign languages, the most prominently is the SignWriting.

The SignWriting system defines sets of symbols for handshapes, facial expressions, body locations, orientation, contact, and movement.

Introduction

Objectives:

- To build an online tool for manual annotation of texts in any spoken language with SignWriting in any sign language.
- To allow the creation of parallel corpora between spoken and sign languages.
- To design it in a way that it eases the task of human annotators by giving smart suggestions as the annotation progresses.
- A parallel corpus between English and American Sign Language could be used for training Machine Learning models for automatic translation between the two languages.

First, a bit of history and context

Introduction

Theoretical foundation

Related Work

SignCorpus Annotator

Sign language

Sign languages are the main way of communication in the Deaf community and with the listening population.

It's not considered a universal language:

- Brazil LIBRAS (Brazilian Sign Language)
- Portugal LGP (Portuguese Sign Language)
- EUA ASL (American Sign Language)

It has differences from one country to another or even from region to region, depending on each culture.

LIBRAS - Second Official Language of Brazil.

SignWriting Representation

Signs stored as images have limited applicability.

Formal SignWriting (FSW) is the latest format for encoding signs.

FSW encodes logographic words (signs) as strings.



M518x517S16d10494x467S33e00482x482S31b00482x482S21900496x456S20500475x476

Parallel corpora

It's a set of texts where tokens (words) are aligned between a source language and target language.

Portuguese <-> LIBRAS (SignWriting)

First, a bit of history and context

Introduction

Theoretical foundation

Related Work

SignCorpus Annotator

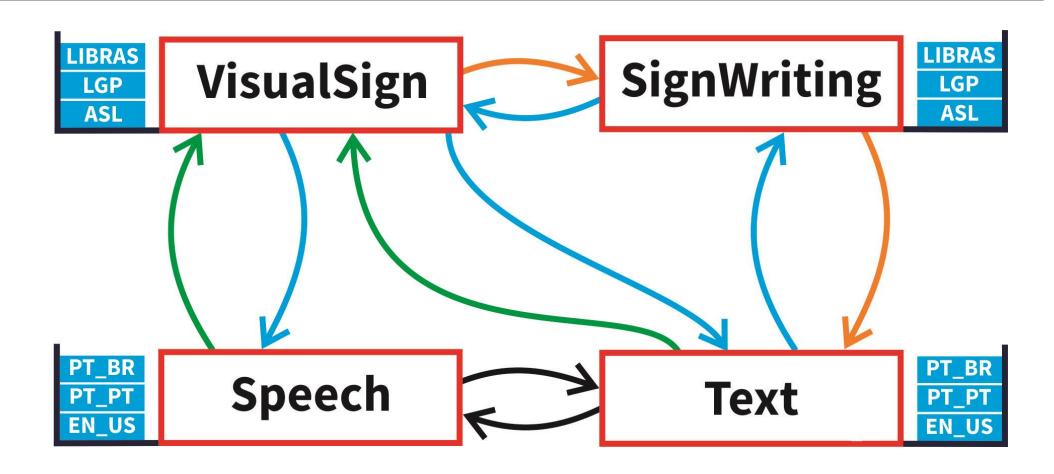
Related Work

We could not find a specific tool for creating parallel corpora in SignWriting.

SignPuddle Online:

- It has a dictionary in Portuguese LIBRAS (SignWriting).
- Perform simple translation from the dictionary, generating the FSW.
- It could be used to create a parallel corpus, however:
 - Annotation process time consuming and inflexible.
 - External tools needed to perform the entire process annotation.

Related Work



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Introduction

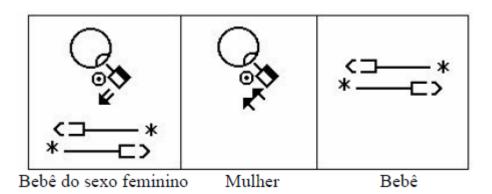
Theoretical foundation

Related Work

SignCorpus Annotator

Problems and Difficulties:

- One sign to many words:
 - Sign languages have limited or none at all:
 - Determiners, prepositions, conjunctions, verb conjugations.
 - Also have compound nouns



Problems and Difficulties:

- Many signs to one word:
 - Spelling Normalization:
 - "With SignWriting it is possible to have several strings have the same exact 2-dimensional visual appearance."
 - "It is unlikely that two writers will produce the axact same spelling for any sign."











Current Resources:

- SW icon server: https://github.com/Slevinski/swis
- Javascript library: http://slevinski.github.io/sw10js/
- True Type Font: iswa.ttf
- API and other resources: http://swis.wmflabs.org/

Challenge:

- Develop an easy to use tool.
- Perhaps the present form is not the best.
 - Alignments are problematic.

Uses SignWriting and an existing tool for constructing new signs.

Integration SignMaker Signal Editor.

Supports multiple sign and spoken languages.

Allows collaborative annotation.

Provides annotation suggestions based on previous annotations.

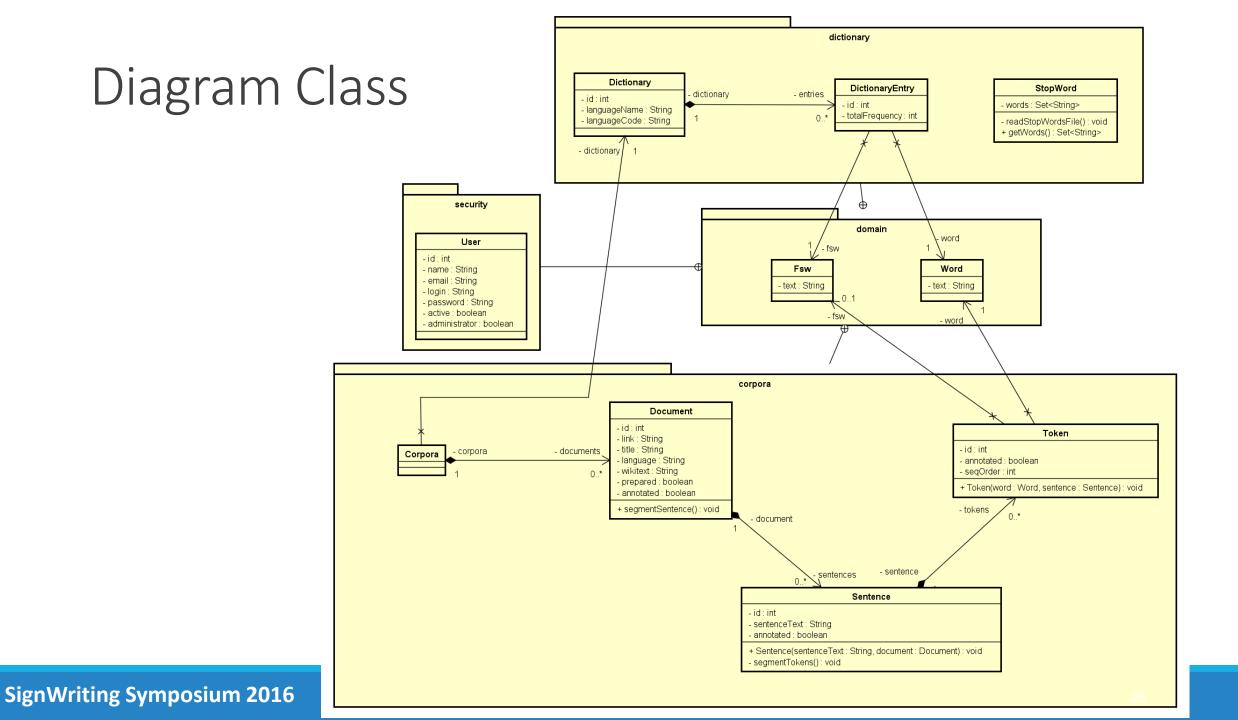
Supports importing an initial dictionary from the SignPuddle portal.

Document Import Wikipedia from the URL.

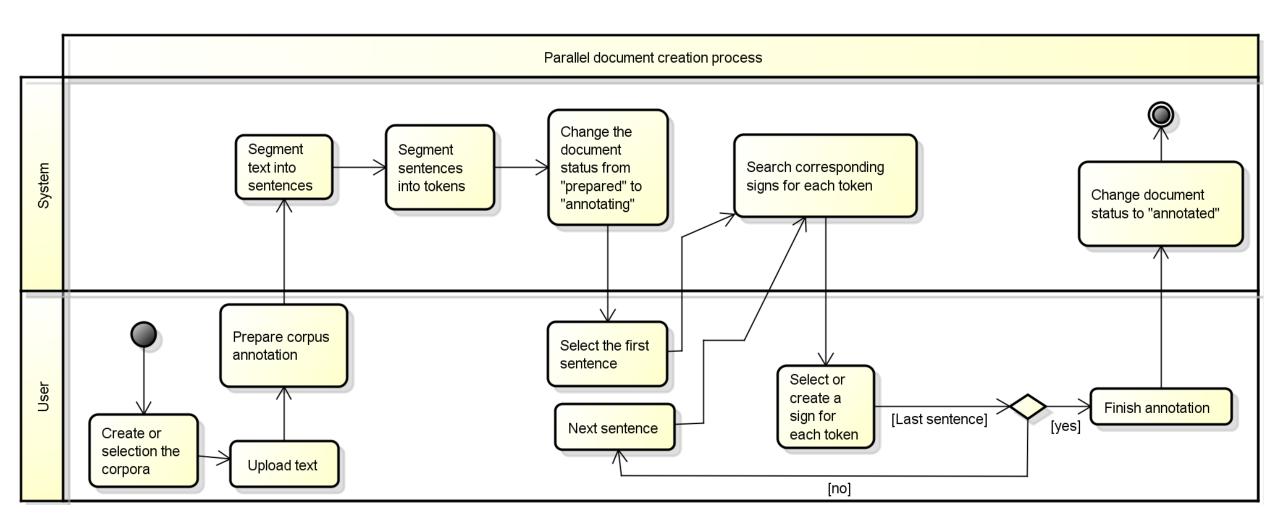
Export corpus Parallel in a txt format.

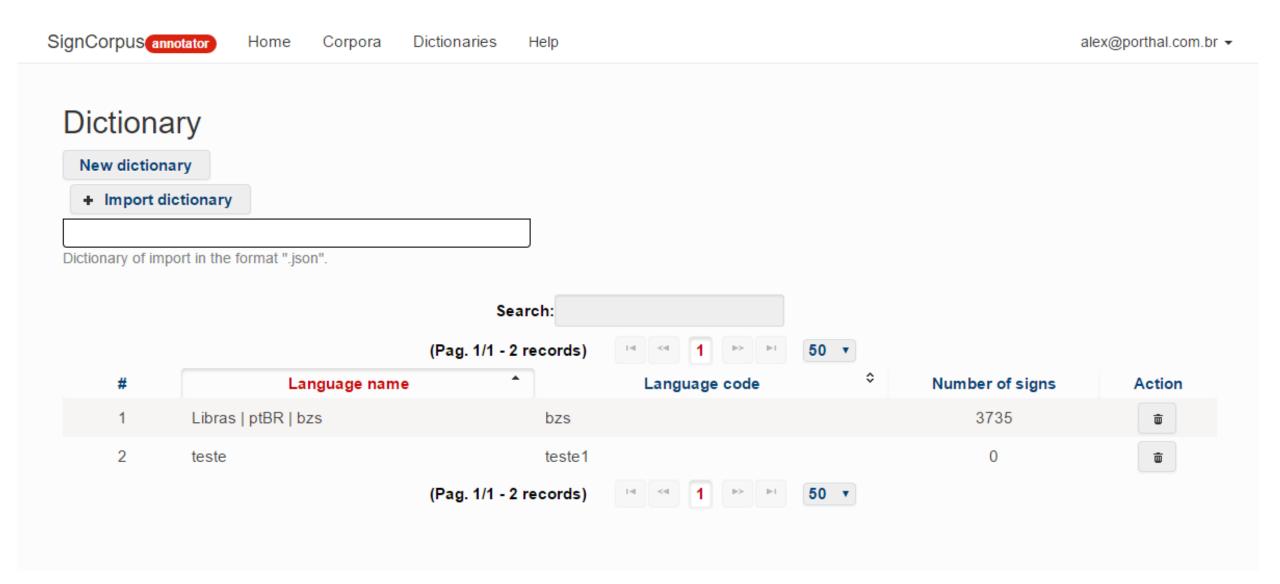
Design and Implementation:

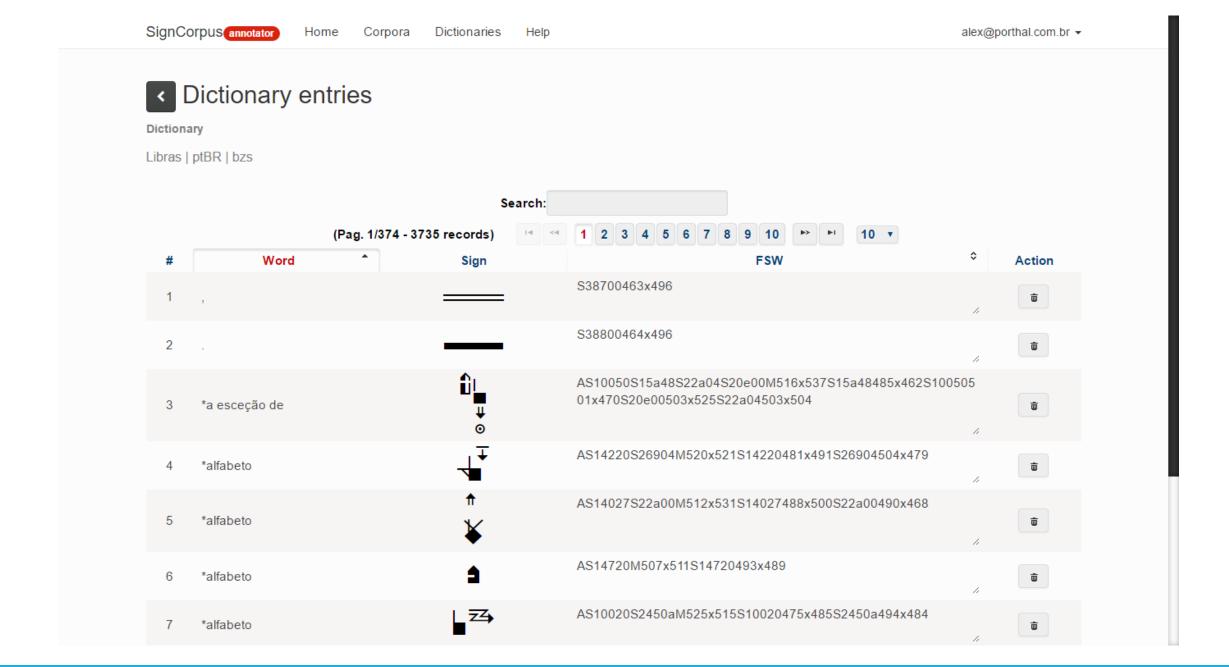
- Java Web platform.
- EJB Application (Enterprise JavaBeans).
- JSF framework (Java Server Faces).
- MVC architecture (Model-View-Controller).

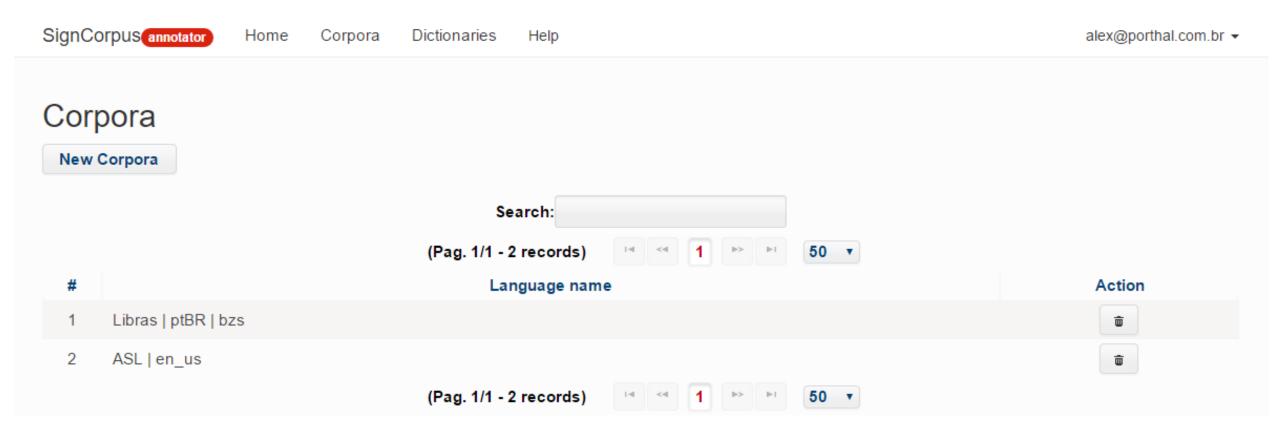


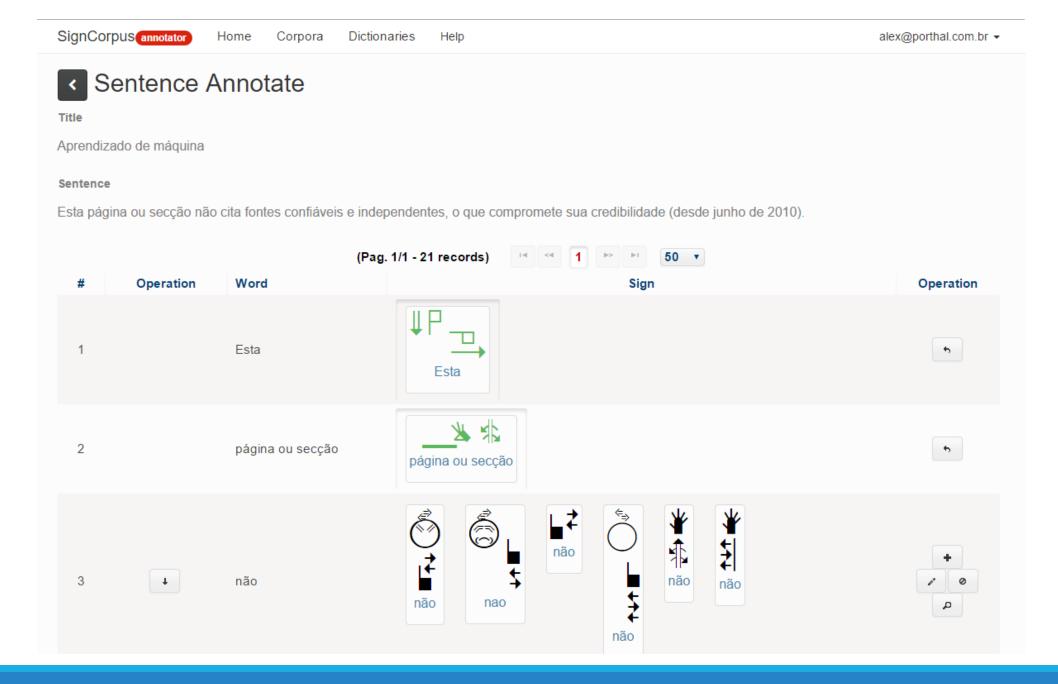
Process creation of parallel corpus



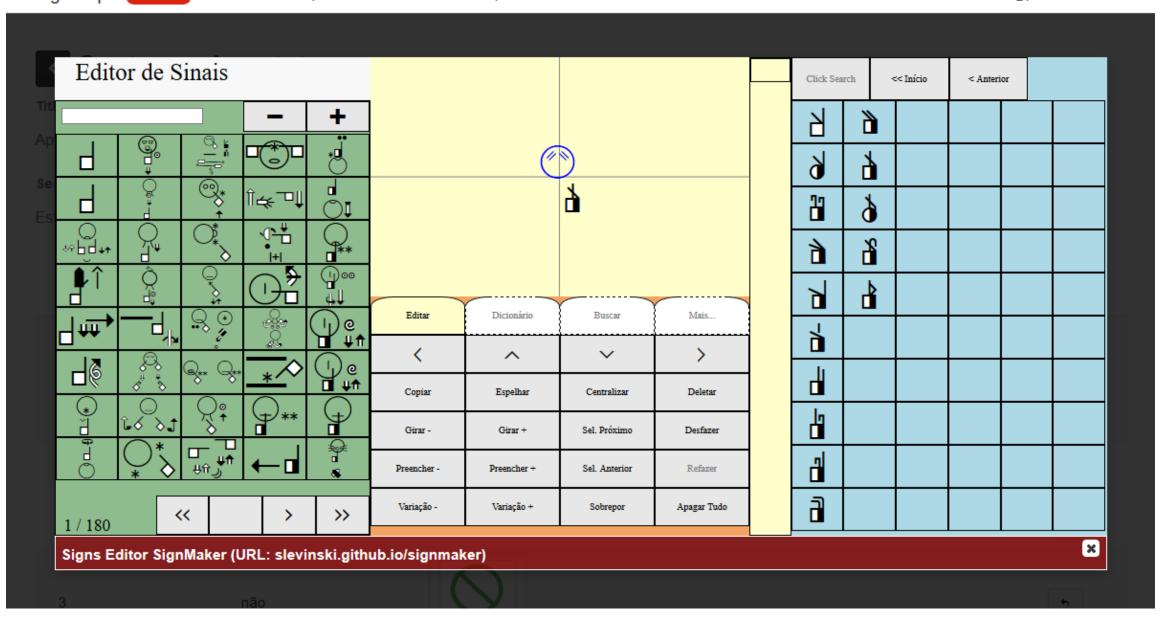








SignCorpus annotator Home Corpora Dictionaries Help alex@porthal.com.br ▼



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Final Remarks and Future Work

Helping the development of proper resources for sign languages that can then be used in state-of-the-art models currently used in tools for spoken languages.

Open source: https://bitbucket.org/unipampa/signcorpus

Next step is to improve the searching and ranking of candidate signs by considering word inflections and by building language models for sign sentences.

Thank You!



Questions!?

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