# *SyllabO*+: Output file description (values and formulas)

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LABORATOIRE DES NEUROSCIENCES DE LA PAROLE ET DE L'AUDITION

SPEECH AND HEARING NEUROSCIENCE LABORATORY



#### **Description of the output files**

The output files are tab-delineated files with a number of columns that are described here.

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Exampl	le	of	а	t1	le:

Syllabe	Structure	Fréquence	Pourcentage	Rang centile
а	V	8994	2.962099356	99.98081719
se	CV	6497	2.139733101	99.96163438
de	CV	5245	1.727397278	99.94245156
də	CV	5156	1.698085866	99.92326875
le	CV	4802	1.5814989	99.90408594
е	V	4510	1.48533112	99.88490313
la	CV	4133	1.361169295	99.86572031
la	CV	4107	1.35260641	99.8465375
mã	CV	3763	1.239312861	99.82735469
kə	CV	3683	1.212965525	99.80817188
ã	V	3598	1.184971479	99.78898907

#### • Syllable / Pair / Triad / Tetrad

Transcription of the syllable, pair (group of 2 syllables), triad (group of 3 syllables) or tetrad (group of 4 syllables) in International Phonetic Alphabet

#### • Syllable structure

Composition of the syllable, according to consonants and vowels

(C = consonants, V = vowels, S = semi-vowels)

 $Consonants: [p] [t] [k] [b] [d] [g] [f] [s] [] [v] [z] [3] [m] [n] [n] [n] [1] [r] [1] [\delta] [\theta] [h]* [x]^{**}$ 

Vowels: [i] [y] [u] [e] [ø] [o] [ə] [ɛ] [œ] [ə] [a] [a] [ã] [ã] [ã] [ã] [𝔅] [Λ] [b] [𝔅] [𝔅] [I] [Y] [𝔅]\*

Semi-vowels: [w] [j] [ų]

#### Note that symbol # corresponds to unintelligible sounds

\* Used only when speaker uses an English pronunciation.

\*\* Used only when speaker uses a Spanish pronunciation.

## • Frequency

Total number of occurrences (absolute value) of the syllable, pair, triad or tetrad in the corpus

#### Percentage

Frequency of the syllable, pair, triad or tetrad in the corpus, in percentage Calculation: (frequency / total number of units [syllable / pair / triad / tetrad]) \* 100

## • Percentile of score

Percentile of the syllable, pair, triad or tetrad in the corpus Calculation: executed by the *percentileofscore (kind = 'strict')* function of the *scipy* library *(stats)* in a *Python* script - *See explanations below* 

Percentile of score is a measure of position used in statistics. It indicates the percentage of data whose value is lower than the observed data.

For more information on the calculation performed by the *percentileofscore* function of the *scipy* library, see the following documentation.

http://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy-0.15.1/reference/generated/scipy.stats.percentileofscore.html

## • Forward transition probability

Probability that the first syllable of a pair would be followed by the second syllable Calculation: (frequency of the pair / frequency of the first syllable) \* 100

## • Backward transition probability

Probability that the second syllable of a pair would be preceded by the first syllable Calculation: (frequency of the pair / frequency of the second syllable) \* 100

## • Pointwise mutual information (PMI)

Association measure between elements of a pair or a triad Calculation: executed by the *pmi* function of the *nltk* library (collocations – BigramsAssocMeasures or TrigramsAssocMeasures) in a Python script - See explanations below (next section)

#### • Variant of mutual information (MI-like)

Variant of the association measure between elements of a pair or a triad Calculation: executed by the *mi\_like* function of the *nltk* library (*collocations* – *BigramsAssocMeasures or TrigramsAssocMeasures*) in a *Python* script - *See explanations below* 

Association scores – whether *pointwise mutual information (PMI)*, *mutual information (MI)* or its variants – are measures that determine the mutual dependency between values.

The PMI enables the calculation of common information (association) between two particular values of a distribution.

$$pmi(x; y) = \log_2 \frac{p(x, y)}{p(x)p(y)}$$

*MI-like* is a variant of MI. It also enables the calculation of common information (association) between two values, but it gives less importance to rare events (unlike *PMI*, which calculates a high score for rare events). *MI-like* corresponds to *MI* with the numerator cubed.

$$mi\_like(x;y) = \frac{(p(x,y))^3}{p(x)p(y)}$$

Here is an illustration of the difference between *PMI* and *MI-like* scores. The frequent pair [vu za] (0,055%) has a *PMI* score of **5.81** in our database and a similar *MI-like* score of **4.95**. In contrast, the infrequent pair [kam pys] (0,001%) obtains a *PMI* score of **12.92** and a much lower *MI-like* score of only **0.23**, reflecting the frequency of the pair. This shows that the frequency of the pair itself has an impact on the calculation of *MI-like* but not *PMI*.

For more information on the calculation performed by the *pmi* or *mi\_like* function of the *nltk* library *(collocations – BigramsAssocMeasures or TrigramsAssocMeasures)*, see the following documentation, at entries "def pmi" and "def mi\_like".

http://www.nltk.org/ modules/nltk/metrics/association.html

## Syllables table

- Syllable
- Structure
- Frequency
- Percentage
- Percentile of score

## Pairs table

- Pair
- Frequency (pair)
- Percentage (pair)
- Percentile of score (pair)
- Forward transition probability (pair)
- Backward transition probability (pair)
- Pointwise mutual information (pair)
- Variant of mutual information (pair)
- 1<sup>st</sup> syllable
- *Structure* (1<sup>st</sup> syllable)
- *Frequency* (1<sup>st</sup> syllable)
- Percentage (1<sup>st</sup> syllable)
- *Percentile of score* (1<sup>st</sup> syllable)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable
- *Structure* (2<sup>nd</sup> syllable)
- Frequency (2<sup>nd</sup> syllable)
- *Percentage* (2<sup>nd</sup> syllable)
- *Percentile of score* (2<sup>nd</sup> syllable)

#### **Triads table**

- Triad
- Frequency (triad)
- **Percentage** (triad)
- Percentile of score (triad)
- Pointwise mutual information (triad)
- Variant of mutual information (triad)
- Forward transition probability (pair syllables 1-2)
- Backward transition probability (pair syllables 1-2)
- **Pointwise mutual information** (pair syllables 1-2)
- Variant of mutual information (pair syllables 1-2)
- Forward transition probability (pair syllables 2 3)
- Backward transition probability (pair syllables 2 3)
- **Pointwise mutual information** (pair syllables 2 3)
- Variant of mutual information (pair syllables 2-3)
- 1<sup>st</sup> syllable
- *Structure* (1<sup>st</sup> syllable)
- *Frequency* (1<sup>st</sup> syllable)
- *Percentage* (1<sup>st</sup> syllable)
- *Percentile of score* (1<sup>st</sup> syllable)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable
- *Structure* (2<sup>nd</sup> syllable)
- Frequency (2<sup>nd</sup> syllable)
- **Percentage** (2<sup>nd</sup> syllable)
- *Percentile of score* (2<sup>nd</sup> syllable)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> syllable
- *Structure* (3<sup>rd</sup> syllable)
- Frequency (3<sup>rd</sup> syllable)
- Percentage (3<sup>rd</sup> syllable)
- *Percentile of score* (3<sup>rd</sup> syllable)

#### **Tetrads table**

- Tetrad
- Frequency (tetrad)
- Percentage (tetrad)
- Percentile of score (tetrad)
- Forward transition probability (pair syllables 1-2)
- Backward transition probability (pair syllables 1 2)
- **Pointwise mutual information** (pair syllables 1-2)
- Variant of mutual information (pair syllables 1-2)
- Forward transition probability (pair syllables 2 3)
- Backward transition probability (pair syllables 2 3)
- Pointwise mutual information (pair syllables 2 3)
- Variant of mutual information (pair syllables 2-3)
- Forward transition probability (pair syllables 3 4)
- Backward transition probability (pair syllables 3 4)
- Pointwise mutual information (pair syllables 3 4)
- Variant of mutual information (pair syllables 3 4)
- 1<sup>st</sup> syllable
- *Structure* (1<sup>st</sup> syllable)
- *Frequency* (1<sup>st</sup> syllable)
- *Percentage* (1<sup>st</sup> syllable)
- *Percentile of score* (1<sup>st</sup> syllable)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable
- *Structure* (2<sup>nd</sup> syllable)
- Frequency (2<sup>nd</sup> syllable)
- Percentage (2<sup>nd</sup> syllable)
- *Percentile of score* (2<sup>nd</sup> syllable)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> syllable
- *Structure* (3<sup>rd</sup> syllable)
- Frequency (3<sup>rd</sup> syllable)
- *Percentage* (3<sup>rd</sup> syllable)
- *Percentile of score* (3<sup>rd</sup> syllable)

- 4<sup>th</sup> syllable
- *Structure* (4<sup>th</sup> syllable)
- Frequency (4<sup>th</sup> syllable)
- Percentage (4<sup>th</sup> syllable)
- *Percentile of score* (4<sup>th</sup> syllable)