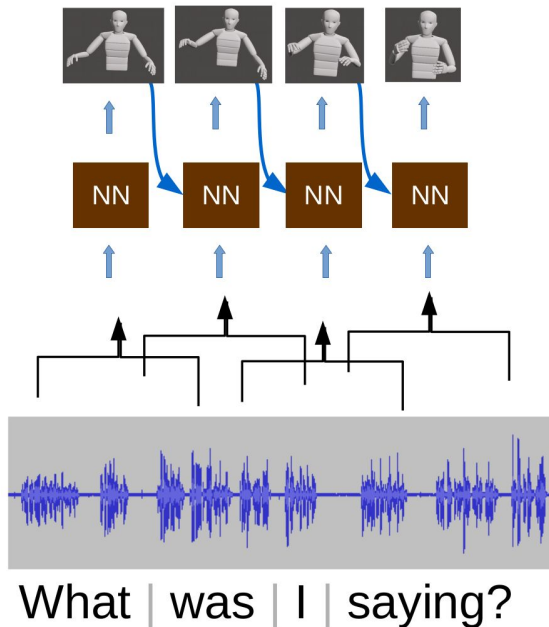


# Gesticulator: A framework for semantically-aware speech-driven gesture generation

Taras Kucherenko, Patrik Jonell, Sanne van Waveren, Gustav Eje Henter, Simon Alexanderson, Iolanda Leite, and Hedvig Kjellström

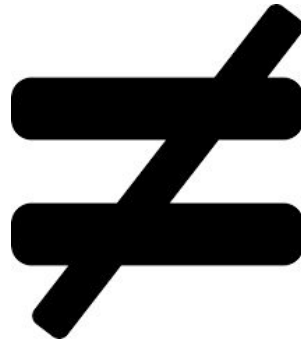


KTH Royal Institute of Technology,  
Stockholm, Sweden

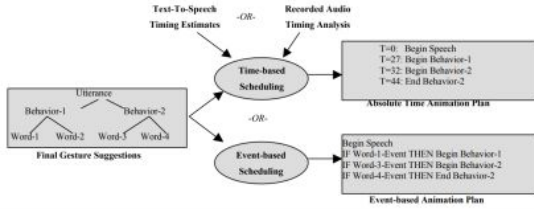


ICMI 2020

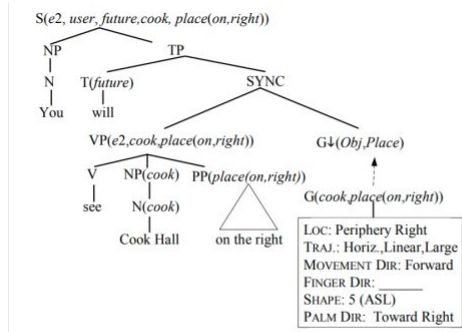
# Importance of Gestures



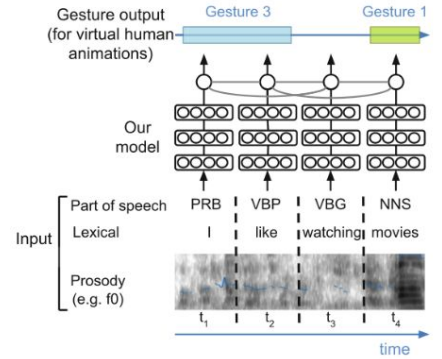
# Previous work



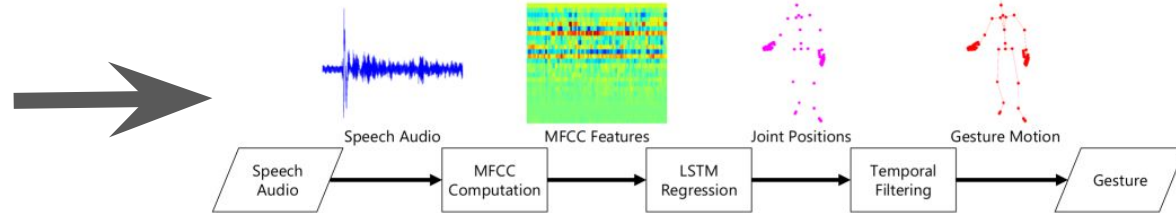
Cassell et al. "BEAT: the Behavior Expression Animation Toolkit" In SIGGRAPH, 2001.



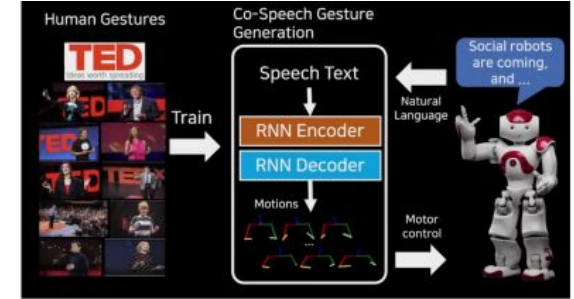
Stefan Kopp, Paul Tepper, and Justine Cassell. 2004. Towards integrated microplanning of language and iconic gesture for multimodal output. In Proceedings of the 6th international conference on Multimodal interfaces (ICMI '04).



Chung-Cheng Chiu, Louis-Philippe Morency, and Stacy Marsella. Predicting co-verbal gestures: a deep and temporal modeling approach. International Conference on Intelligent Virtual Agents. 2015.



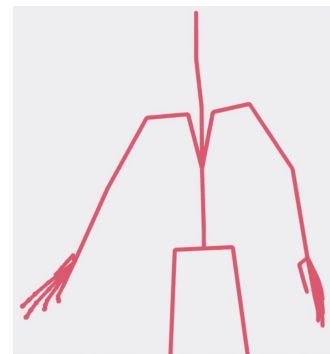
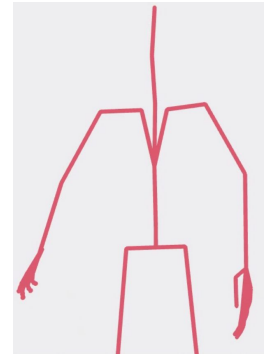
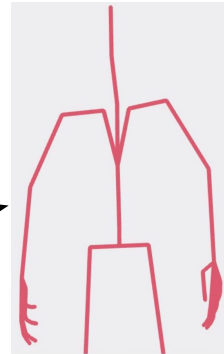
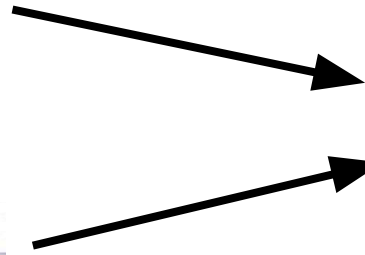
Dai Hasegawa, Naoshi Kaneko, Shinichi Shirakawa, Hiroshi Sakuta, and Kazuhiko Sumi "Evaluation of Speech-to-Gesture Generation Using Bi-Directional LSTM Network." International Conference on Intelligent Virtual Agents. 2018.

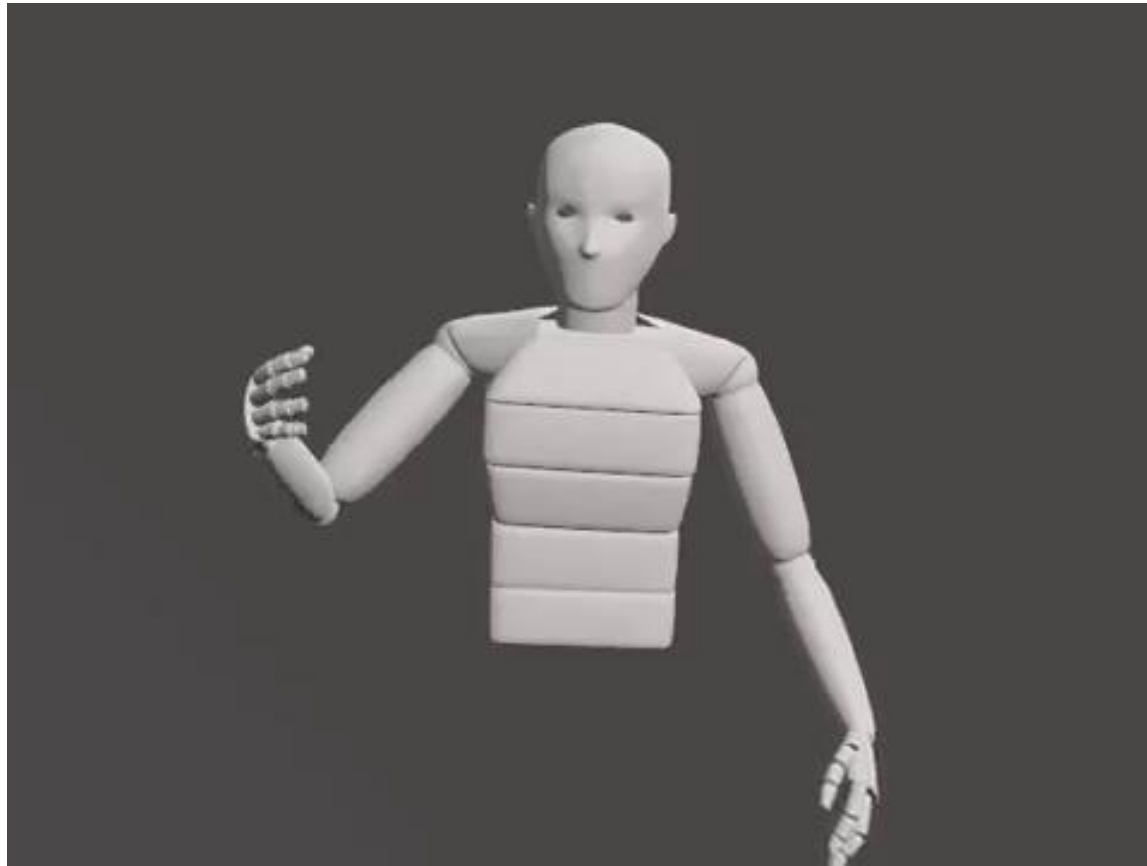


Yoon et al. "Robots Learn Social Skills: End-to-End Learning of Co-Speech Gesture Generation for Humanoid Robots." In ICRA. 2019

# Multi-modal Gesture Generation

Text



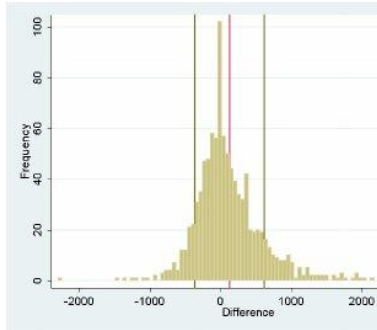


Example of generated gestures

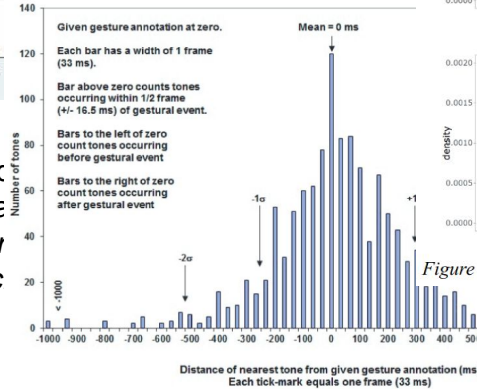
# Gesture-Speech Alignment

**Table 4** Mean percent (*SD*) of gestures accompanying fluent speech by timing relationship for each language group

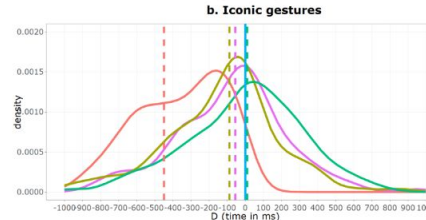
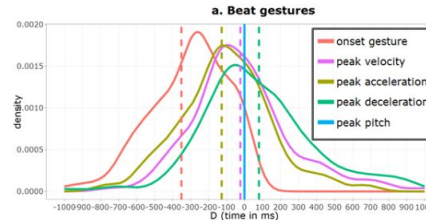
	English	French
Bilingual		
	86.1 (9.0)	55.9 (28.1)



Bergmann, Kirsten, Volkan Aksu, Kopp. "The relation of speech and Temporal synchrony follows semantic synchrony." *Proceedings of the 21st Workshop on Gesture and Speech Interaction (GeSpln 2011)*. 2011.



Loehr, Daniel P. "Temporal, structural, and pragmatic synchrony between intonation and gesture." *Laboratory Phonology* 3.1 (2012): 71-89.



Note. Frequency distributions of *D* for each gesture property. *D* is the difference in the timing of that gesture property relative to timing of peak pitch (blue line at zero). The peak of the distributions are the mode of *D*. The dotted lines are mean *D*. Negative values of *D* indicate that the gesture property occurred before peak pitch. As can be seen, gesture properties generally seem to lead peak pitch in time.

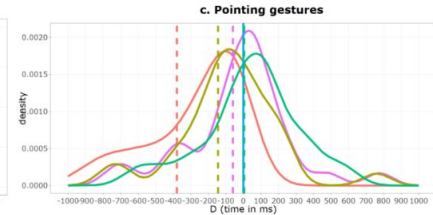
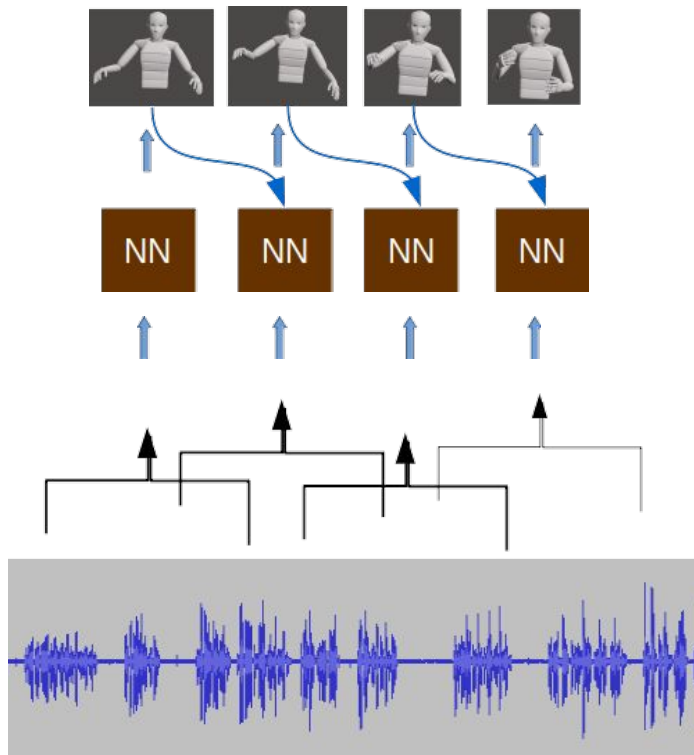


Figure 2. Distribution of *D*'s: Gesture properties relative to peak pitch.

Pouw, Wim, and James A. Dixon. "Quantifying gesture-speech synchrony." *the 6th Gesture and Speech in Interaction Conference*. Universitaetsbibliothek Paderborn, 2019.

Paula aligning 70.1

# Model Overview



What | was | I | saying?



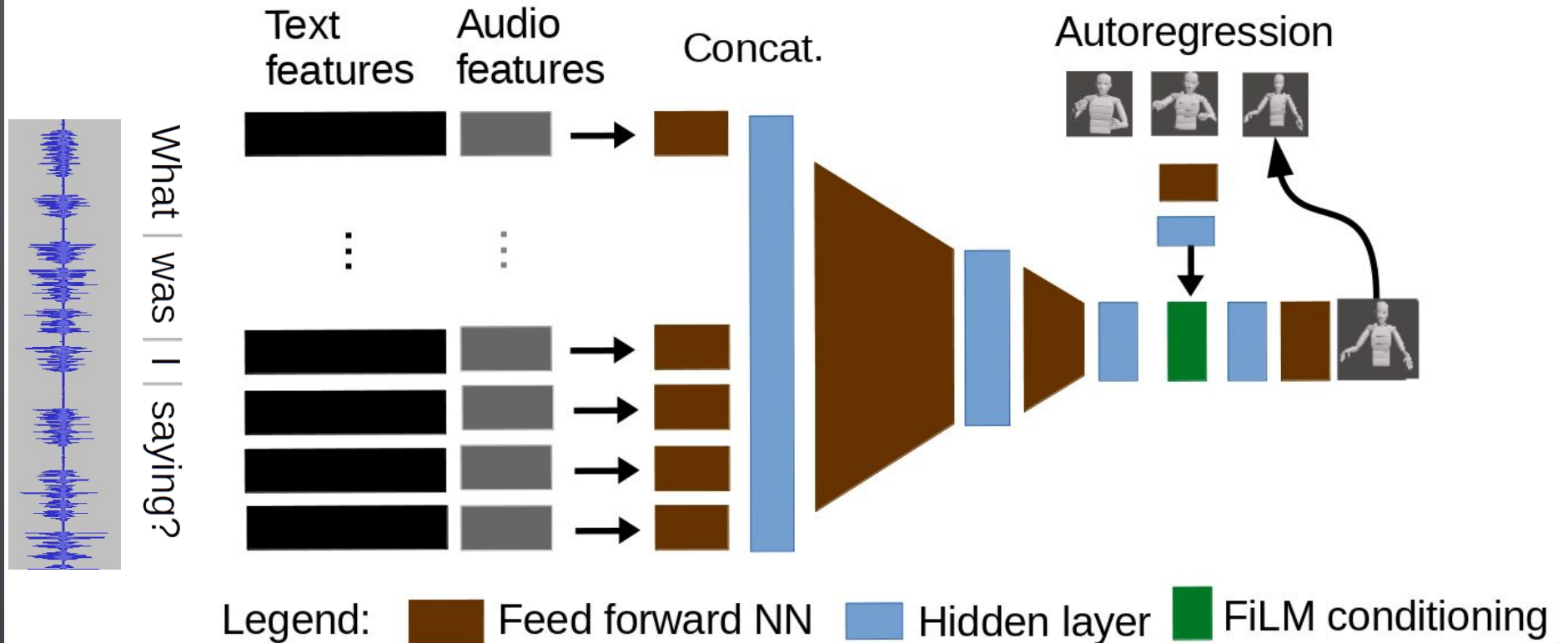
# Gesticulator Framework

What | was | I | saying?

Legend:  Feed forward NN  Hidden layer  FiLM conditioning

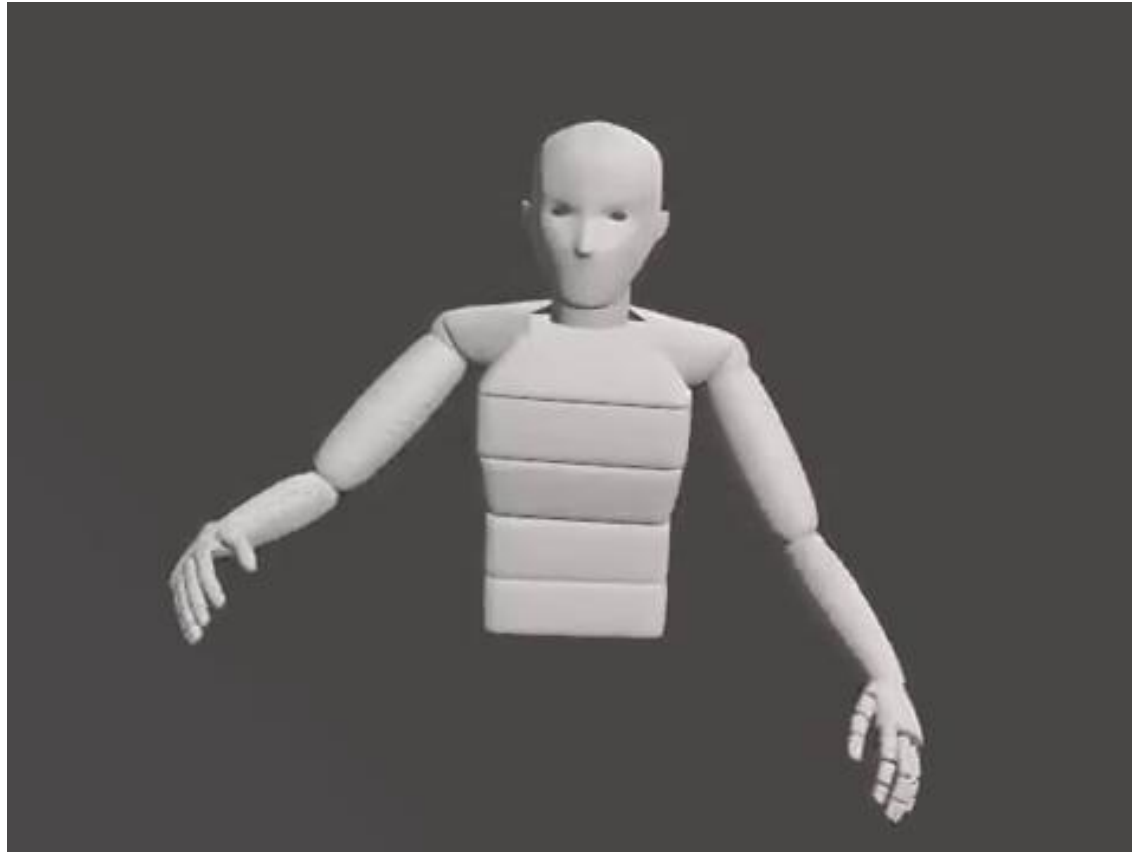


# Gesticulator Framework

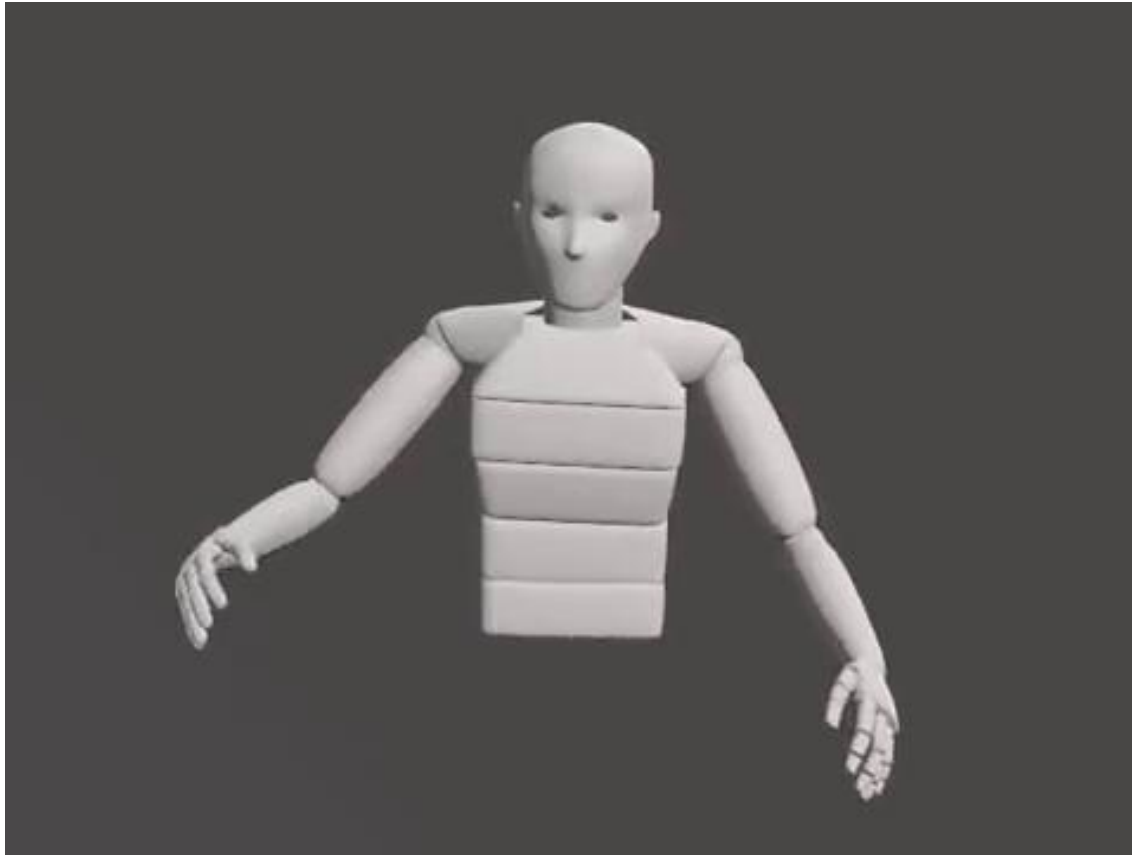


# Ablations

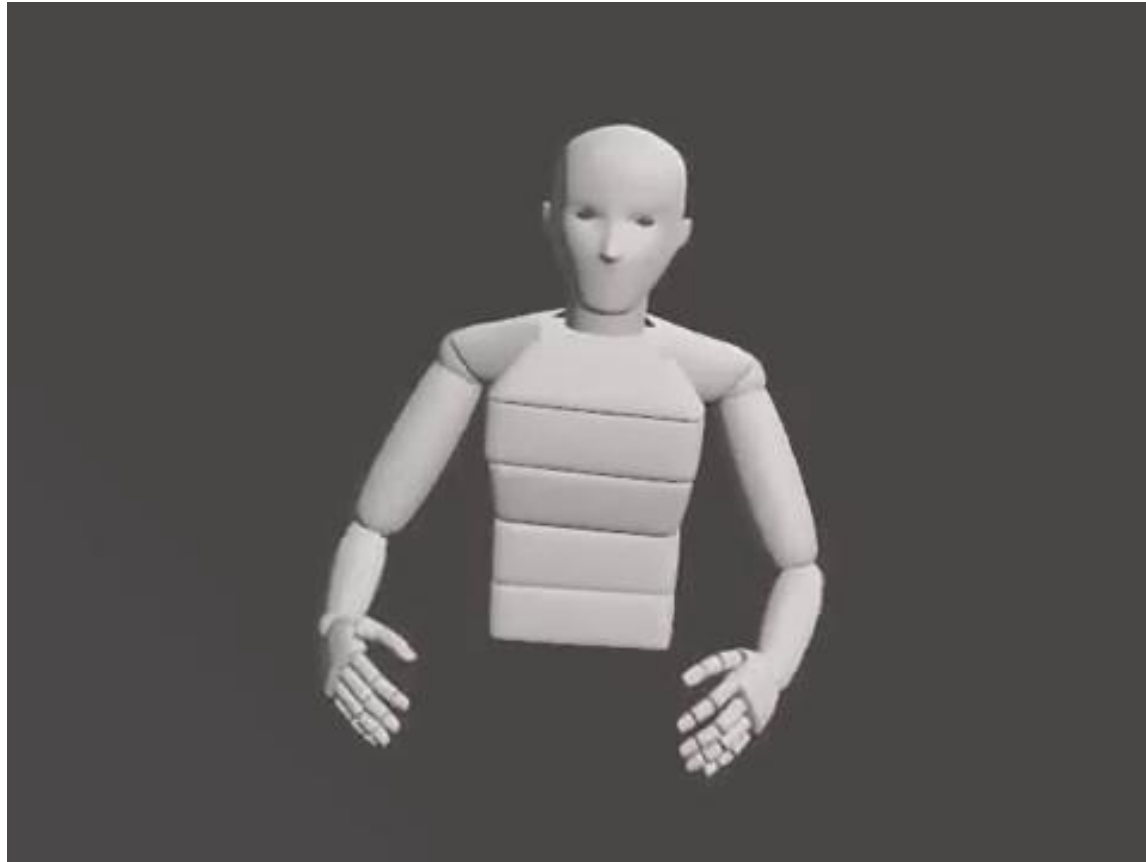
System	Description
Full model	The proposed method
No PCA	No PCA is applied to output poses
No Audio	Only text is used as input
No Text	Only audio is used as input
No FiLM	Concatenation instead of FiLM
No Velocity loss	The velocity loss is removed
No Autoregression	The previous poses are not used



## Full Model



No Autoregression



No Text

# User Study Setup

Task: 1/30 -- [Instructions](#)



In which video are the character's movements most human-like?

Left video

The character's movements are equally  
human-like in both videos

Right video

Report issue with video

Next question

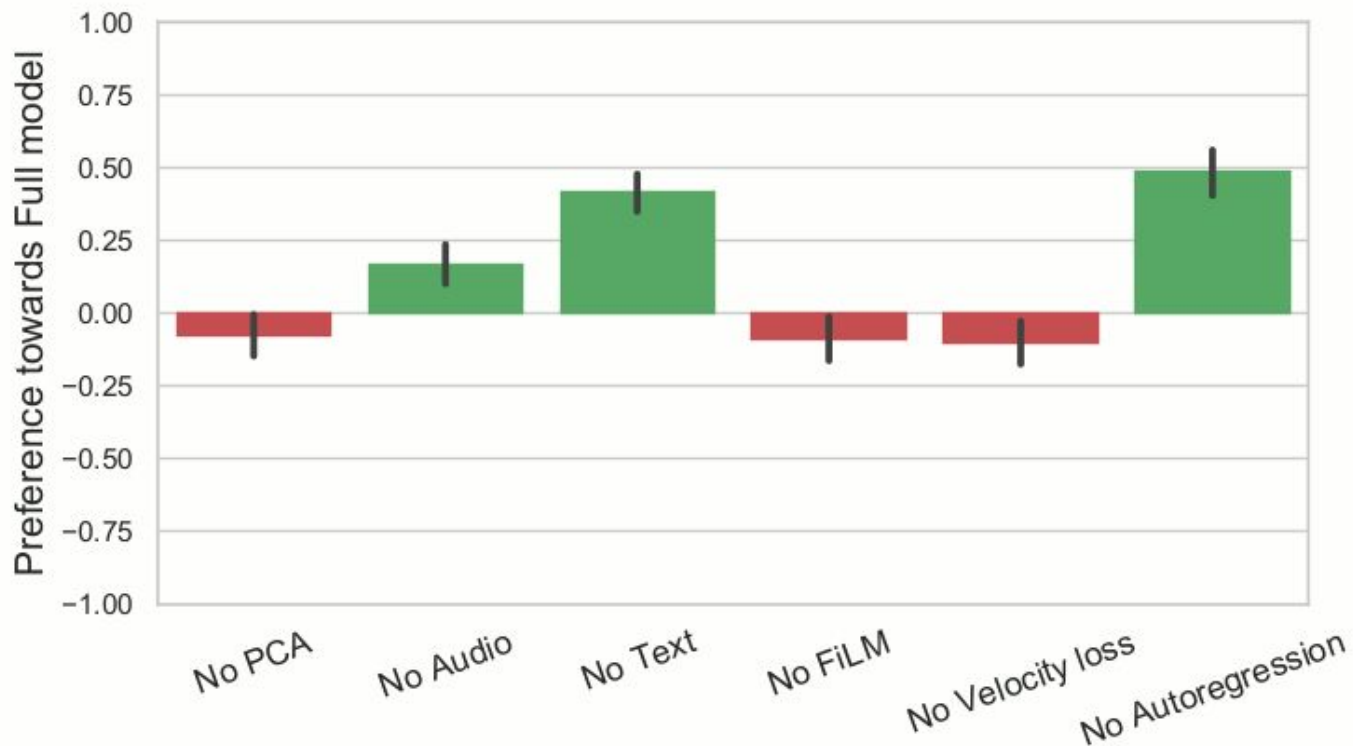


# User Study

- 6 ablations compared against the full model
- 123 participants
- 4 questions:
  - *In which video are the character's movements most human-like?*
  - *In which video do the character's movements most reflect what the character says?*
  - *In which video do the character's movements most help to understand what the character says?*
  - *In which video are the character's voice and movement more in sync?*

# User Study Results

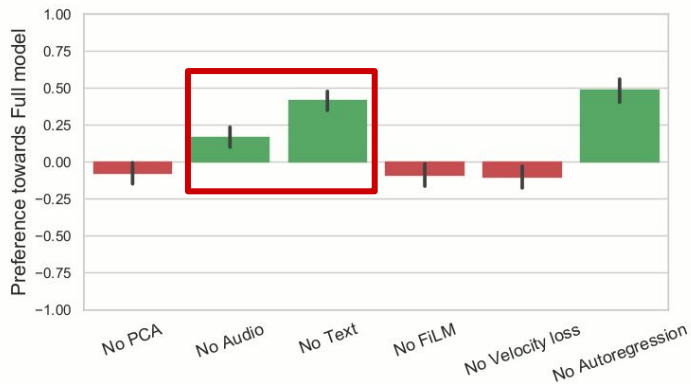
Q1: In which video are the character's movements most human-like?



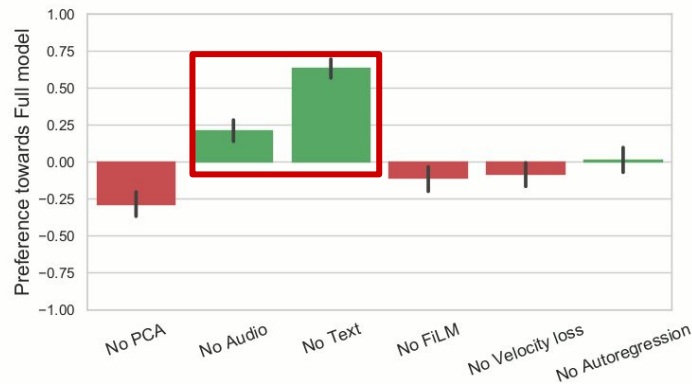


# User Study Results

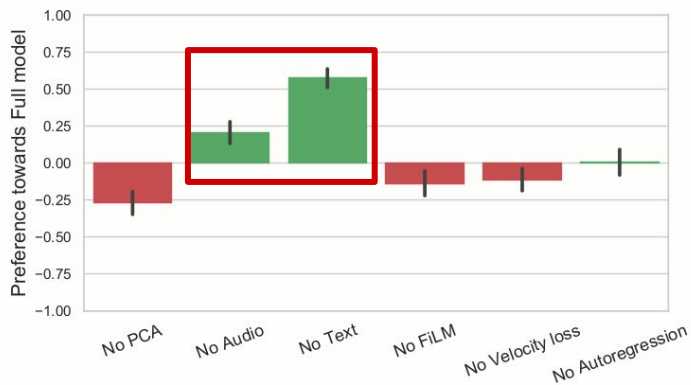
Q1: In which video are the character's movements most human-like?



Q2: In which video do the character's movements most reflect what the character says?



Q3: In which video do the character's movements most help to understand what the character says?

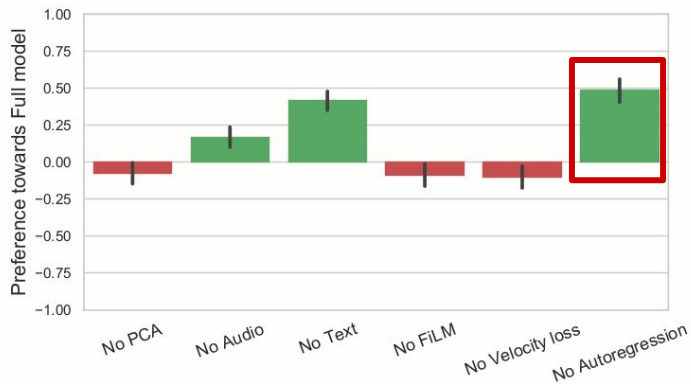


Q4: In which video are the character's voice and movement more in sync?

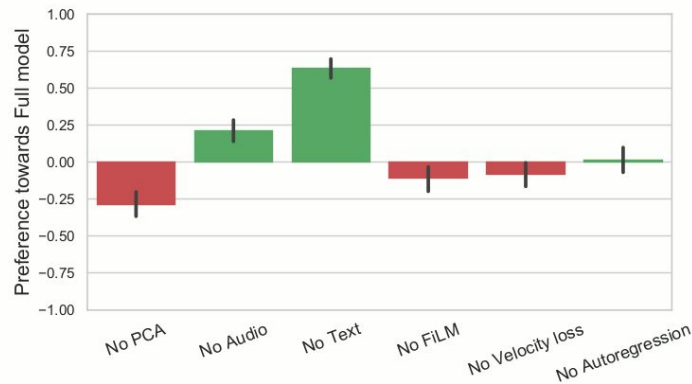


# User Study Results

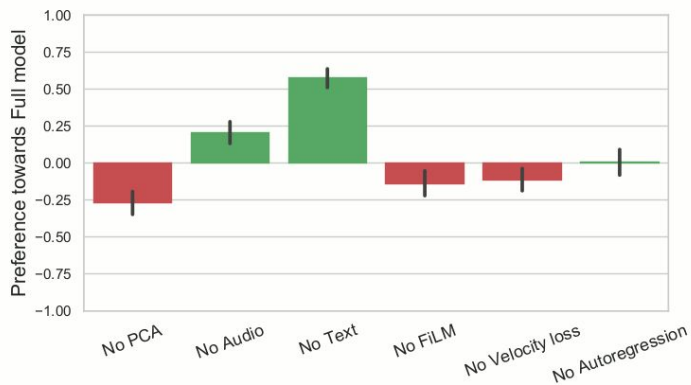
Q1: In which video are the character's movements most human-like?



Q2: In which video do the character's movements most reflect what the character says?



Q3: In which video do the character's movements most help to understand what the character says?

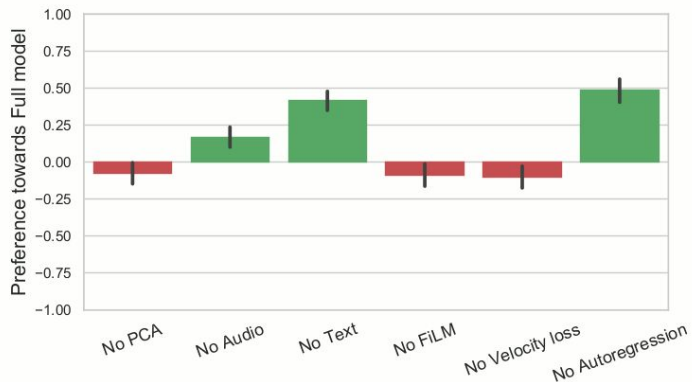


Q4: In which video are the character's voice and movement more in sync?

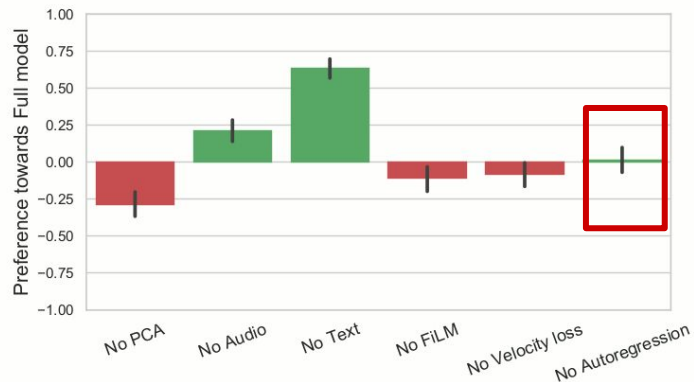


# User Study Results

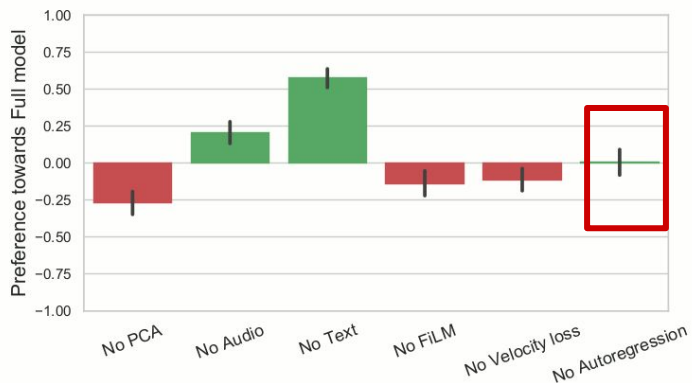
Q1: In which video are the character's movements most human-like?



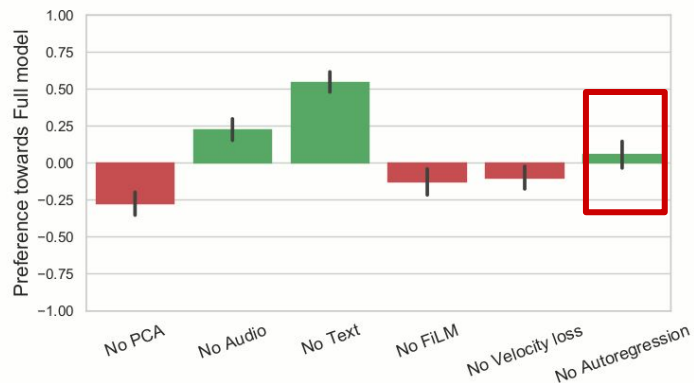
Q2: In which video do the character's movements most reflect what the character says?



Q3: In which video do the character's movements most help to understand what the character says?



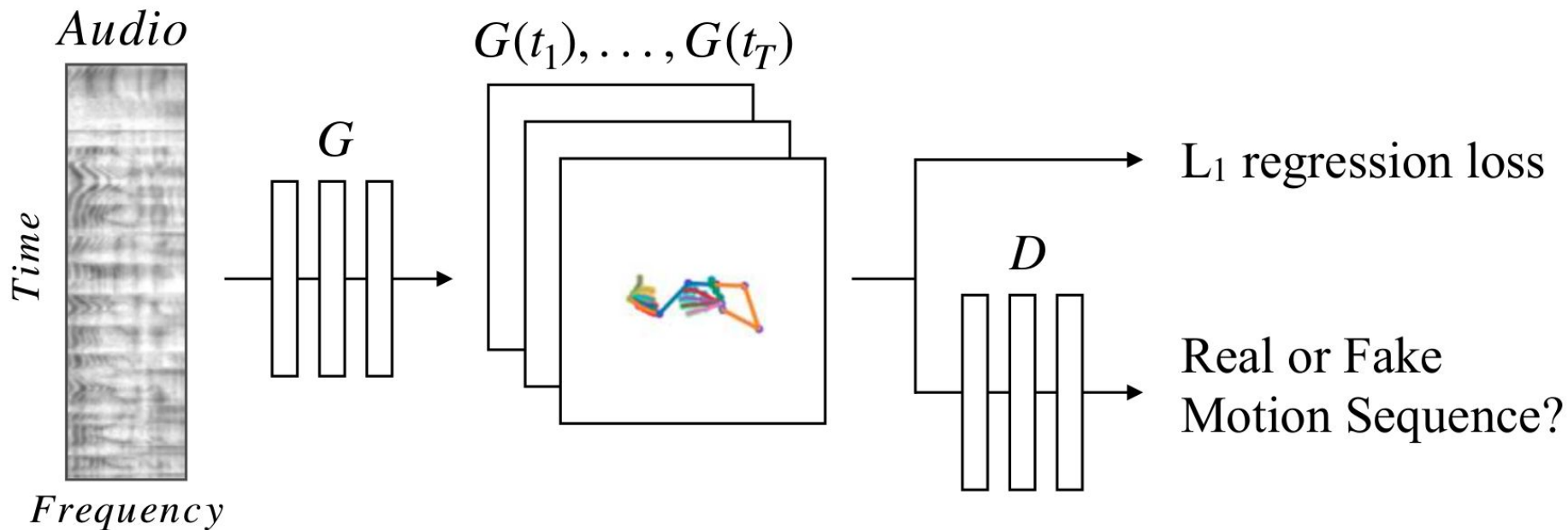
Q4: In which video are the character's voice and movement more in sync?



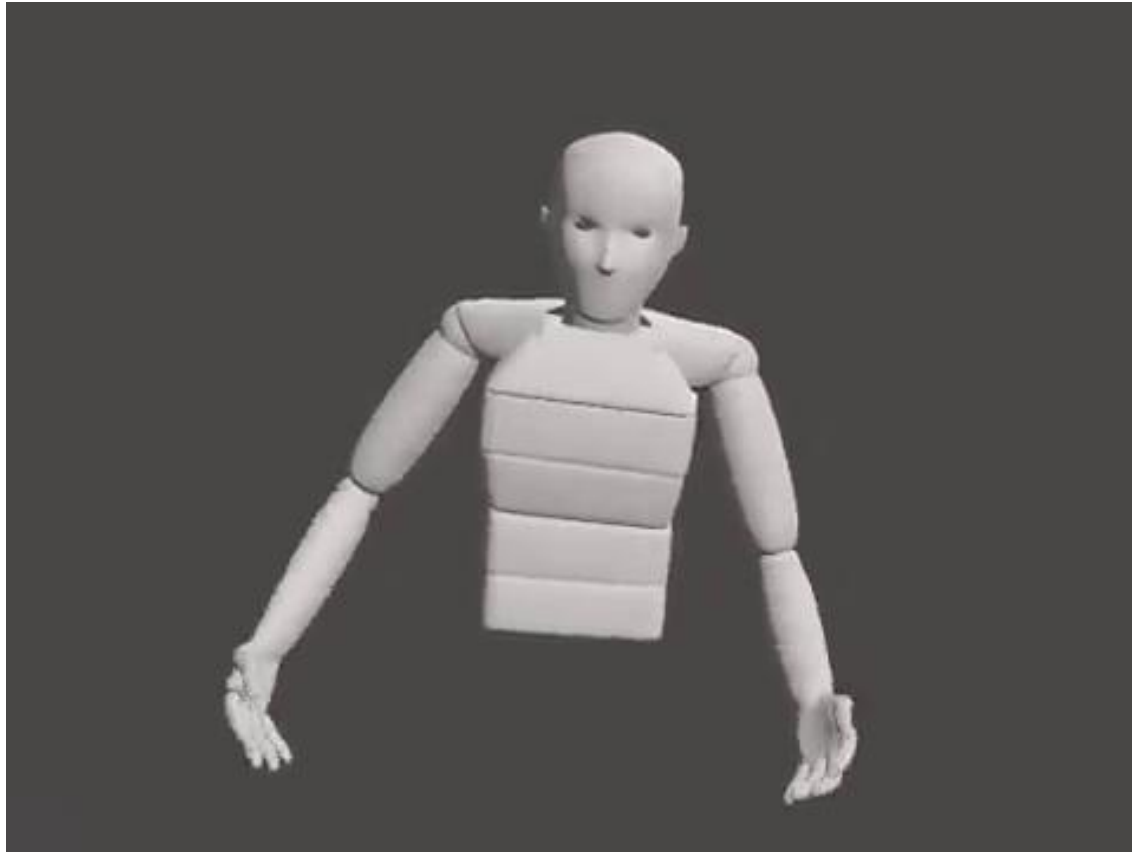
# Numerical Results

System	Accel. (cm/s <sup>2</sup> )	Jerk (cm/s <sup>3</sup> )	RMSE (cm)
Full model	37.6 ± 4.3	830 ± 89	11.4 ± 11.8
No PCA	63.8 ± 8.3	1332 ± 192	13.0 ± 14.7
No Audio	26.9 ± 3.9	480 ± 67	11.3 ± 11.7
No Text	27.0 ± 1.9	715 ± 63	10.9 ± 11.3
No FiLM	44.2 ± 6.6	931 ± 181	11.0 ± 11.5
No Velocity loss	36.4 ± 4.1	779 ± 93	11.4 ± 12.3
No Autoregression	120.3 ± 19.2	3890 ± 637	11.2 ± 12.0
Ground truth	<b>144.7 ± 36.6</b>	<b>2322 ± 538</b>	<b>0</b>

# Baseline model



Shiry Ginosar, Amir Bar, Gefen Kohavi, Caroline Chan, Andrew Owens, Jitendra Malik  
"Learning Individual Styles of Conversational Gesture". CVPR. 2019



# CNN-GAN



Proposed model



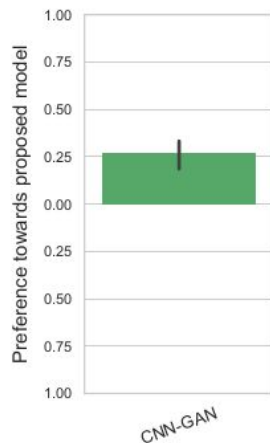
# Baselining User Study

- “No PCA” model compared to CNN-GAN [15] baseline
- 27 participants
- 2 questions:
  - *In which video are the character’s movements most human-like?*
  - *In which video do the character’s movements most reflect what the character says?*

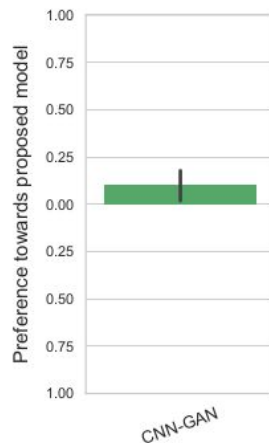


# Baselining

Q1: In which video are the character's movements most human-like?



Q2: In which video do the character's movements most reflect what the character says?



System	Accel. (cm/s <sup>2</sup> )	Jerk (cm/s <sup>3</sup> )
Final model (no PCA)	63.8 ± 8.3	1330 ± 192
CNN-GAN [15]	254.7 ± 31.8	5280 ± 631
Ground truth	144.2 ± 35.9	2315 ± 530

# Contributors



Taras Kucherenko



Patrik Jonell



Sanne van Waveren



Gustav Eje Henter



Simon Alexanderson



Iolanda Leite



Hedvig Kjellström

# Gesticulator: A framework for semantically-aware speech-driven gesture generation

Taras Kucherenko, Patrik Jonell, Sanne van Waveren, Gustav Eje Henter, Simon Alexanderson, Iolanda Leite, and Hedvig Kjellström



KTH Royal Institute of Technology,  
Stockholm, Sweden



<https://svito-zar.github.io/gesticulator>



ICMI 2020

Best Paper Award