

Package ‘vocaldia’

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Type Package

Title Create and Manipulate Vocalisation Diagrams

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Description Create adjacency matrices of vocalisation graphs from dataframes containing sequences of speech and silence intervals, transforming these matrices into Markov diagrams, and generating datasets for classification of these diagrams by 'flattening' them and adding global properties (functionals) etc. Vocalisation diagrams date back to early work in psychiatry (Jaffe and Feldstein, 1970) and social psychology (Dabbs and Ruback, 1987) but have only recently been employed as a data representation method for machine learning tasks including meeting segmentation (Luz, 2012) <doi:10.1145/2328967.2328970> and classification (Luz, 2013) <doi:10.1145/2522848.2533788>.

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 vocaldia-package

vocaldia: Create and Manipulate Vocalisation Diagrams

Description

Create adjacency matrices of vocalisation graphs from dataframes containing sequences of speech and silence intervals, transforming these matrices into Markov diagrams, and generating datasets for classification of these diagrams by 'flattening' them and adding global properties (functionals) etc. Vocalisation diagrams date back to early work in psychiatry (Jaffe and Feldstein, 1970) and social psychology (Dabbs and Ruback, 1987) but have only recently been employed as a data representation method for machine learning tasks including meeting segmentation (Luz, 2012) <doi:10.1145/2328967.2328970> and classification (Luz, 2013) <doi:10.1145/2522848.2533788>.

Author(s)

Saturnino Luz <luzs@acm.org>

References

S. Luz. Automatic identification of experts and performance prediction in the multimodal math data corpus through analysis of speech interaction. In *Proceedings of the 15th ACM on International Conference on Multimodal Interaction, ICMI'13*, pages 575–582, New York, NY, USA, 2013. ACM.

S. Luz. The non-verbal structure of patient case discussions in multidisciplinary medical team meetings. *ACM Transactions on Information Systems*, 30(3):17:1–17:24, 2012

Dabbs, J. M. J. and Ruback, B. Dimensions of group process: Amount and structure of vocal interaction. *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology* 20, 123-169, 1987.

Jaffe, J. and Feldstein, S. Rhythms of dialogue. ser. *Personality and Psychopathology*. Academic Press, New York, 1976.

anonymise

anonymise: anonymise a vocalisation diagram

Description

Anonymise a vocalisation diagram

Usage

```
anonymise(vd)

## S3 method for class 'vocaldia'
anonymise(vd)

## Default S3 method:
anonymise(vd)
```

Arguments

vd a vocalisation diagram (vocaldia object)

Details

"anonymise" a vocaldia turn taking probability matrix by replacing speaker names by variables s_1, \dots, s_n s.t. s_1 is the speaker who spoke the least and s_n the one who did the most talking.

Value

a new vocaldia with speaker names replaced by variables s_1, \dots, s_n s.t. s_1 is the speaker who spoke the least and s_n the one who did the most talking.

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
x2 <- getSampledVocalMatrix(subset(atddia, id=='Abbott_Maddock_01'),
                             individual=TRUE, nodecolumn='speaker')
anonymise(x2)
```

atddia

A sample Medical Team Meeting dialogue encoded as a vocaldia

Description

A dataset containing 38 dialogues (17 control patients, and 21 AD patients) and 7869 vocalisation events.

Usage

```
atddia
```

Format

A data frame with 7869 rows and 7 variables:

id The dialogue identifier

begin The start time of a speech turn or silence interval

end The end time of a speech turn or silence interval

speaker An identifier for the speaker of the turn, or Floor for silence.

role The speaker's role (patient, interviewer, other, or Floor)

trans The transcription of the turn (blanked out for anonymity)

dx The diagnosis (ad or nonad)

Source

This dataset was generated from the Carolina Conversations Collection, and used in the work described in De La Fuente, Albert and Luz: "Detecting cognitive decline through dialogue processing", 2017. For the full data set, please contact the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) <http://carolinaconversations.musc.edu/>

getEntropy	<i>getEntropy: safely return the Shannon entropy of a distribution.</i>
------------	---

Description

Compute the entropy of a distribution.

Usage

```
getEntropy(distribution)
```

Arguments

distribution a probability distribution.

Details

Compute the entropy of a distribution.

Value

a numeric value.

getPauseType	<i>getPauseType: name pause type between two vocalisation events.</i>
--------------	---

Description

Identify the type of pause between vocalisations.

Usage

```
getPauseType(prevspeaker, nextspeaker)
```

Arguments

prevspeaker speaker of the vocalisation immediately before Floor
nextspeaker speaker of the vocalisation immediately after Floor

Details

The type of pause a 'Floor' (silence) event represents can be: 'Pause', 'SwitchingPause', 'Grp-Pause', or 'GrpSwitchingPause'. See (Luz, 2013) for details.

Value

the pause type.

See Also[namePauses](#)**Examples**

```

getPauseType('a', 'b')
## [1] "SwitchingPause"
getPauseType('a', 'Grp')
## [1] "SwitchingPause"
getPauseType('Grp', 'Grp')
## [1] "GrpPause"
getPauseType('Grp', 'a')
## [1] "GrpSwitchingPause"
getPauseType('a', 'a')
##[1] "Pause"

```

getPofAgivenB

getPofAgivenB: transtion probability.

Description

Conditional (transition) probability

Usage

```
getPofAgivenB(a, b, ttarray)
```

Arguments

a	target node
b	source node
ttarray	adjacency matrix

Details

Retrieve $p(a|b)$, probability of a transition from b to a in an adjacency matrix

Value

a transition probability.

getSampledVocalCountMatrix

getSampledVocalCountMatrix: generate vocalisation diagrams

Description

Generate a count vocalisation diagram through 'sampling'.

Usage

```
getSampledVocalCountMatrix(cdf, rate = 1, individual = FALSE,
  noPauseTypes = FALSE, begin = "begin", end = "end",
  nodecolumn = "role")
```

Arguments

<code>cdf</code>	a data frame consisting, minimally, of a column for vocalisation/pause start times, a column for end times, and a column identifying the speaker, speaker role or 'Floor' (for silences).
<code>rate</code>	the rate at which to sample the vocalisation events (in seconds)
<code>individual</code>	whether to include individual speakers or group them into a single Vocalisation node
<code>noPauseTypes</code>	if TRUE, ignore distinctions between pauses (SwitchingPause, GrpSwitching-Pause, etc)
<code>begin</code>	the name of the column containing the start time of the vocalisation event in a row.
<code>end</code>	the name of the column containing the end time of the vocalisation event in the same row.
<code>nodecolumn</code>	the name of the column containing the node (speaker) name (e.g. 'speaker', 'role').

Details

A vocalisation diagram (vocaldia) is a representation of a dialogue as a Markov process whose cell $\langle m,n \rangle$ contains the transition probability from node n to node m . This function for 'cases' (an identifier for a case or a vector of identifiers identifying a set of cases) in data frame 'df', obtained by sampling the timeline every 'rate'-th second (see `getSampledVocalCountMatrix`).

Value

a vocaldia object, consisting of a vocalisation matrix (vocmatrix) where cell $\langle m,n \rangle$ contains the counts of transitions from node n to node m , and a table of prior probabilities (stationary distribution) per node.

See Also

(Luz, 2013)

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
getSampledVocalCountMatrix(subset(atddia,
  id='Abbott_Maddock_01'), nodecolumn='role')
```

getSampledVocalMatrix *getSampledVocalCountMatrix*: generate vocalisation diagrams

Description

Generate a probabilistic vocalisation diagram through 'sampling'.

Usage

```
getSampledVocalMatrix(df, ...)
```

Arguments

df	a data frame consisting, minimally, of a column for vocalisation/pause start times, a column for end times, and a column identifying the speaker, speaker role or 'Floor' (for silences).
...	general parameter to be passed to getSampledVocalCountMatrix

Details

A vocalisation diagram (vocaldia) is a representation of a dialogue as a Markov process whose cell $\langle m,n \rangle$ contains the transition probability from node n to node m .

Value

a vocaldia object, consisting of a vocalisation matrix (vocmatrix) where cell $\langle m,n \rangle$ contains the transition probability from node n to node m , and a table of prior probabilities (stationary distribution) per node.

Author(s)

Saturnino Luz <luzs@acm.org>

References

S. Luz. Automatic identification of experts and performance prediction in the multimodal math data corpus through analysis of speech interaction. In *Proceedings of the 15th ACM on International Conference on Multimodal Interaction, ICMI'13*, pages 575–582, New York, NY, USA, 2013. ACM.

See Also[getSampledVocalCountMatrix](#)**Examples**

```
data(vocdia)
getSampledVocalMatrix(subset(atddia,
  id=='Abbott_Maddock_01'),nodecolumn='speaker', individual=TRUE)
```

getTurnTakingMatrix *getSampledVocalCountMatrix: generate vocalisation diagrams*

Description

Generate a vocalisation diagram with absolute vocalisation durations.

Usage

```
getTurnTakingMatrix(df, begin = "begin", end = "end", nodecolumn = "role",
  individual = FALSE, noPauseTypes = FALSE)
```

Arguments

df	a data frame consisting, minimally, of a column for vocalisation/pause start times, a column for end times, and a column identifying the speaker, speaker role or 'Floor' (for silences).
begin	the name of the column containing the start time of the vocalisation event in a row.
end	the name of the column containing the end time of the vocalisation event in the same row.
nodecolumn	the name of the column containing the node (speaker) name (e.g. 'speaker', 'role').
individual	whether to include individual speakers or group them into a single Vocalisation node
noPauseTypes	if TRUE, ignore distinctions between pauses (SwitchingPause, GrpSwitching-Pause, etc)

Details

A vocalisation diagram (vocaldia) is a representation of a dialogue as a Markov process whose cell $\langle m,n \rangle$ contains the transition probability from node n to node m). Unlike [getSampledVocalCountMatrix](#) this function accumulates event durations directly, therefore resulting in no self-transitions (in general).

Value

a vocaldia object, consisting of a vocalisation matrix (vocmatrix) where cell <m,n> contains the counts of transitions from node n to node m, and a table of absolute durations of vocalisation events.

References

S. Luz. Automatic identification of experts and performance prediction in the multimodal math data corpus through analysis of speech interaction. In *Proceedings of the 15th ACM on International Conference on Multimodal Interaction, ICMI'13*, pages 575–582, New York, NY, USA, 2013. ACM.

See Also

(Luz, 2013) and [getTurnTakingMatrix](#).

Examples

```
x <- subset(atddia, id=='Abbott_Maddock_01')
getTurnTakingMatrix(x)
getTurnTakingMatrix(x, individual=TRUE)
```

```
getTurnTakingProbMatrix
```

getTurnTakingProbMatrix: create a vocaldia from a data.frame.

Description

Convert a data frame into a vocalisation diagram using counts rather than sampling.

Usage

```
getTurnTakingProbMatrix(df, individual = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

df	a data frame consisting, minimally, of a column for vocalisation/pause start times, a column for end times, and a column identifying the speaker, speaker role or 'Floor' (for silences).
individual	whether to include individual speakers or group them into a single Vocalisation node
...	other parameters to be passed to getTurnTakingMatrix .

Details

Unlike [getSampledVocalMatrix](#), this function is based on transition counts rather than sampled intervals. As a result, where in this version self transitions will always be set to 0 (since a vocalisation by a speaker is never followed by another vocalisation by the same speaker) in the sampled version self transitions will usually dominate the distribution, since the speaker who is speaking now is very likely to be the one who were speaking one second ago.

Value

a vocaldia object, consisting of a vocalisation matrix (vocmatrix) where cell (m, n) contains the probabilities $P(n|m)$ transitions to node n from node m , and a table of prior probabilities (stationary distribution) per node.

See Also

(Luz, 2013) and [getTurnTakingMatrix](#).

S. Luz. Automatic identification of experts and performance prediction in the multimodal math data corpus through analysis of speech interaction. In *Proceedings of the 15th ACM on International Conference on Multimodal Interaction, ICMI'13*, pages 575–582, New York, NY, USA, 2013. ACM.

Examples

```
x <- subset(atddia, id=='Abbott_Maddock_01')
getTurnTakingProbMatrix(x)
getTurnTakingProbMatrix(x, individual=TRUE)
```

<code>getTurnType</code>	<i>getTurnType: return type of turn</i>
--------------------------	---

Description

Identify turn types

Usage

```
getTurnType(df, i, individual = FALSE, nodecolumn = "speaker",
  noPauseTypes = F)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	a data frame consisting, minimally, of a column for vocalisation/pause start times, a column for end times, and a column identifying the speaker, speaker role or 'Floor' (for silences).
<code>i</code>	the identifier (index number) whose type will be returned
<code>individual</code>	if TRUE, return the identifier, a Pause or Grp
<code>nodecolumn</code>	the name of the column containing the node (speaker) name (e.g. 'speaker', 'role').
<code>noPauseTypes</code>	if TRUE, ignore distinctions between pauses (SwitchingPause, GrpSwitching-Pause, etc)

Details

Return one of Vocalisation, GrpVocalisation, ... or identifier.

Value

a string containing the turn type or identifier.

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
atddia[1:10,]
getTurnType(atddia, 3, nodecolumn='role') ## a vocalisation
getTurnType(atddia, 4, nodecolumn='role') ## a pause
```

identifyGrpVocalisations

identifyGrpVocalisations: replace appropriate vocalisation types

Description

Identify group vocalisations

Usage

```
identifyGrpVocalisations(vocvector)
```

Arguments

vocvector a character vector containing a sequence of vocalisation events

Details

Standardise identifier for group vocalisations

Value

A vector with all events replaced by the appropriate type identifier.

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
identifyGrpVocalisations(atddia$speaker[1:60])
```

identifyPauses *identifyPauses: label pauses according to type.*

Description

Assign types to the pauses (Floor events) in a sequence

Usage

```
identifyPauses(vocvector)
```

Arguments

vocvector a character vector containing a sequence of vocalisation events

Details

Identify the pauses in a vector as one of the pauses in pauseTypes

Value

A vector with all Floor events replaced by the appropriate pause type identifier.

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
identifyPauses(atddia$speaker[1:60])
```

identifyVocalisations *identifyVocalisations: replace appropriate vocalisation types*

Description

Identify switching vocalisations

Usage

```
identifyVocalisations(vocvector, idswitchvoc = T)
```

Arguments

vocvector a character vector containing a sequence of vocalisation events
idswitchvoc if TRUE distinguish between SwitchingVocalisation and Vocalisation.

Details

SwitchingVocalisation is a vocalisation that signals a immediate speaker transition; that is, a transition from speaker to speaker (as opposed to speaker to Grp or speaker to Pause).

E.g (speakers A, B, C):

```

AAAAAAAABBBBBBCCCCBBBBBPauseBBBBSwitchingPauseAAAAAGrp
      ^         ^         ^         ^         ^         ^
      |         |         |         |         |         |
      |         |         |         |         |         |
      |         |         |         |         |         |
      |         |         |         |         |         |
      |         |         |         |         |         |
-----> SwitchingVocalisation
----- Non-SwitchingVocalisation

```

Value

A vector with all events replaced by the appropriate type identifier.

Examples

```

data(vocdia)
identifyVocalisations(atddia$speaker[1:60])

```

igraph.vocaldia *igraph.vocaldia: Create an igraph vocalisation diagram*

Description

Create an igraph vocalisation diagram

Usage

```
igraph.vocaldia(vd, ...)
```

Arguments

```
vd            a vocalisation diagram
...           arguments for the layout algorithm
```

Details

Create a vocalisation diagram

Value

an igraph

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
if (require('igraph'))
  igraph.vocaldia(getSampledVocalMatrix(subset(atddia,
                                             id=='Abbott_Maddock_01'),
                                       individual=TRUE, nodecolumn='speaker'))
```

matrixExp

matrixExp: raise matrix to exp.

Description

Matrix exponentials

Usage

```
matrixExp(matrix, exp, mmatrix = matrix)
```

Arguments

matrix	a matrix
exp	the power to which matrix will be raised
mmatrix	a placeholder.

Details

A (sort of) exponential function for matrix multiplication (to be used with [staticMatrix](#)).

Value

$\text{matrix}^{\text{exp}}$

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
matrixExp(vocmatrix$ttarray, 3)
```

namePauses	<i>namePauses: name pause types.</i>
------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Replace identified pause types in data frame.

Usage

```
namePauses(df, nodecolumn = "role")
```

Arguments

df	a data frame consisting, minimally, of a column for vocalisation/pause start times, a column for end times, and a column identifying the speaker, speaker role or 'Floor' (for silences).
nodecolumn	the name of the column containing the node (speaker) name (e.g. 'speaker', 'role').

Details

replace all 'Floor' speakers in df by 'Pause', 'SwitchingPause' etc, and return a new data frame containing pause types in place of 'Floor' (see markov.R, identifyPauses() for a better implementation)

Value

a data.frame with pauses in nodecolumn replaced by different pause types.

See Also

[identifyPauses](#) for a better implementation

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
x <- subset(atddia, id=='Abbott_Maddock_01')
x[1:15,1:6]
namePauses(x)[1:15,1:6]
```

plot.matrixseries *plotConvergence: plots Markov diagram convergence.*

Description

Visualise convergence properties of vocalisation graphs

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'matrixseries'
plot(x, ..., par = list(), interact = F)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class matrixseries; a list where the i^{th} element corresponds to M^i .
...	extra graphics parameters for plot.
par	graphic parameters alist
interact	if TRUE, pauses the drawing after each node.

Details

A 'toy' for visualisation of convergence properties of vocalisation graphs. Plot the convergence paths of each Vocalisation event (i.e. each row-column transition probability, grouped by colour according to the inciding node)

Value

the matrixseries

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
plot(staticMatrix(vocmatrix$ttarray, digits=4, history=TRUE))
```

plot.vocaldia *plot.vocaldia*

Description

Plot a vocalisation diagram

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'vocaldia'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x a vocalisation diagram
 ... arguments for the layout algorithm

Details

Plot a vocalisation diagram

Value

NULL

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
if (require('igraph'))
  plot(getSampledVocalMatrix(subset(atddia, id=='Abbott_Maddock_01'),
                             individual=TRUE, nodecolumn='speaker'))
```

printARFFfile

printARFFfile: Create arff files by creating and flattening vocaldias

Description

Generate ARFF files from vocalisation diagrams

Usage

```
printARFFfile(df, ids = c(), idcolumn = "id", noPauseTypes = F,
              sampled = 0, individual = TRUE, nodecolumn = "role",
              classcolumn = "dx", file = "")
```

Arguments

df df a data frame consisting, minimally, of a column for vocalisation/pause start times, a column for end times, and a column identifying the speaker, speaker role or 'Floor' (for silences).

ids Ids of dialogues to generate (as defined in column named idcolumn)

idcolumn the name of the column containing the dialogue id

noPauseTypes if TRUE, ignore distinctions between pauses (SwitchingPause, GrpSwitching-Pause, etc)

sampled if >0 use `getSampledVocalMatrix` with rate=sampled

individual whether to include individual speakers or group them into a single Vocalisation node

nodecolumn the name of the column containing the node (speaker) name (e.g. 'speaker', 'role').

classcolumn the name of the column containing the target class (or value).
 file name of ARFF file to be generated, or "" (print to console).

Details

Use this function to generate turn-taking diagrams in ARFF format for

References

S. Luz. Automatic identification of experts and performance prediction in the multimodal math data corpus through analysis of speech interaction. In *Proceedings of the 15th ACM on International Conference on Multimodal Interaction, ICMI'13*, pages 575–582, New York, NY, USA, 2013. ACM.

See Also

[getSampledVocalCountMatrix](#), [getTurnTakingProbMatrix](#).

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
atdarff <- tempfile(pattern='vocaldia-', fileext='arff')
printARFFfile(atddia, individual=TRUE, classcolumn='dx',
              file=atdarff, noPauseTypes=FALSE)
library("foreign")
x1 <- read.arff(atdarff)
x1[1:3,]
## remove empty columns
x1[,c(unlist(apply(x1[1:(ncol(x1)-1)],2,sum)!=0), TRUE)]
```

startmatrix *startmatrix: return the first matrix of a converging series.*

Description

Access initial matrix in a matrixseries

Usage

```
startmatrix(mseries)

## Default S3 method:
startmatrix(mseries)

## S3 method for class 'matrixseries'
startmatrix(mseries)
```

Arguments

mseries a matrixseries object

Details

Access initial matrix in a matrixseries

Value

the initial matrix.

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
x2 <- staticMatrix(vocmatrix$ttarray, digits=4, history=TRUE)
## original matrix
startmatrix(x2)
```

staticMatrix *staticMatrix Iterate until transition probabilities converge (or give up).*

Description

Compute the stationary distribution for a Markov diagram

Usage

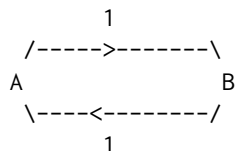
```
staticMatrix(matrix, limit = 1000, digits = 4, history = F)
```

Arguments

matrix an adjacency matrix of transition probabilities
 limit maximum number of iterations until we give up on convergence
 digits the number of decimal places to compare
 history if TRUE, keep track of all matrix products

Details

Return static matrix (i.e. the stationary distribution) for the Markov process represented by the given adjacency matrix. In the particular case of vocaldia's, each column should roughly correspond to the amount of time a speaker held the floor for). Of course, not all Markov chains converge, an example being:



which gives

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 & 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 \\ 1 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 & 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Value

a matrixseries object; that is, a list where each element is either the initial matrix or the product of the two preceding matrices

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
x2 <- staticMatrix(vocmatrix$ttarray, digits=4, history=TRUE)
## original matrix
round(x2[[1]],3)
## stationary matrix (M^139)
round(x2[[length(x2)]],3)
```

toDotNotation

toDotNotation: conver vocaldia to graphviz dot notation

Description

Create vocalisation diagram to file in dot (graphviz) notation

Usage

```
toDotNotation(vd, individual = T, varsizenode = T, shape = "circle",
  fontsize = 16, rankdir = "LR", nodeattrs = "fixedsize=true;",
  comment = "")
```

Arguments

vd	a vocalisation diagram
individual	if TRUE write individual node names
varsizenode	if true set varsizenode in dot
shape	node shape
fontsize	font size
rankdir	direction of ranking (LR, RF etc)

nodeattribs	attributes for node
comment	comments

Details

Create a vocalisation diagram in dot notation

Value

character data containing the diagram in dot format.

See Also

graphviz manual

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
toDotNotation(getSampledVocalMatrix(subset(atddia,
                                         id='Abbott_Maddock_01'),
                                     individual=TRUE, nodecolumn='speaker'))
```

vocmatrix

A sample vocalisation matrix

Description

A vocaldia object containing a 3-speaker dialogue

Usage

```
vocmatrix
```

Format

A list containing 2 arrayes

ttarray The vocaldia adjacency matrix

tdarray The proportional durations (stationary probabilities) of each event (node)

Source

This dataset was generated from the Multimodal Learning Analytics dataset, for the eponymous ICMI'13 Grand Challenge. The use these vocaldias were put to is described in Luz (2013). The full dataset and code is available at <https://gitlab.scss.tcd.ie/saturnino.luz/icmi-mla-challenge>

References

S. Luz. Automatic identification of experts and performance prediction in the multimodal math data corpus through analysis of speech interaction. In *Proceedings of the 15th ACM on International Conference on Multimodal Interaction, ICMI'13*, pages 575–582, New York, NY, USA, 2013. ACM.

write.vocaldia	<i>write.vocaldia</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Write vocalisation diagram to file in dot (graphviz) notation

Usage

```
write.vocaldia(vd, file = "", ...)
```

Arguments

vd	a vocalisation diagram
file	name of file to which dot diagram will be written.
...	arguments passed on to toDotNotation. If "", write to STDOUT.

Details

Write a vocalisation diagram

Value

NULL

Examples

```
data(vocdia)
write.vocaldia(getSampledVocalMatrix(subset(atddia,
                                         id='Abbott_Maddock_01'),
                                         individual=TRUE, nodecolumn='speaker'),
               file=tempfile(pattern='vocaldia-', fileext='.dot'))
```

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