Multimodal Conversational Emotion Recognition

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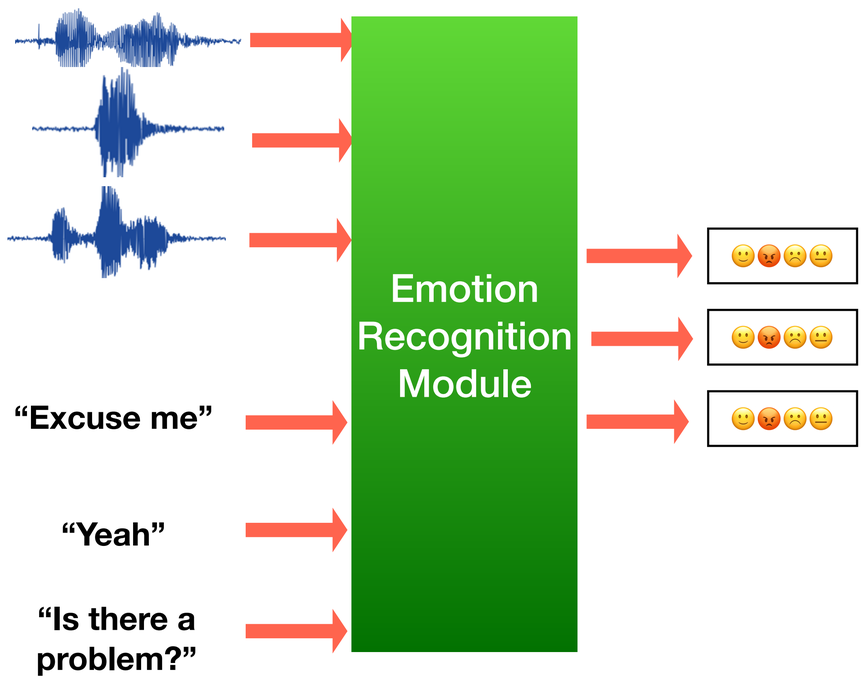
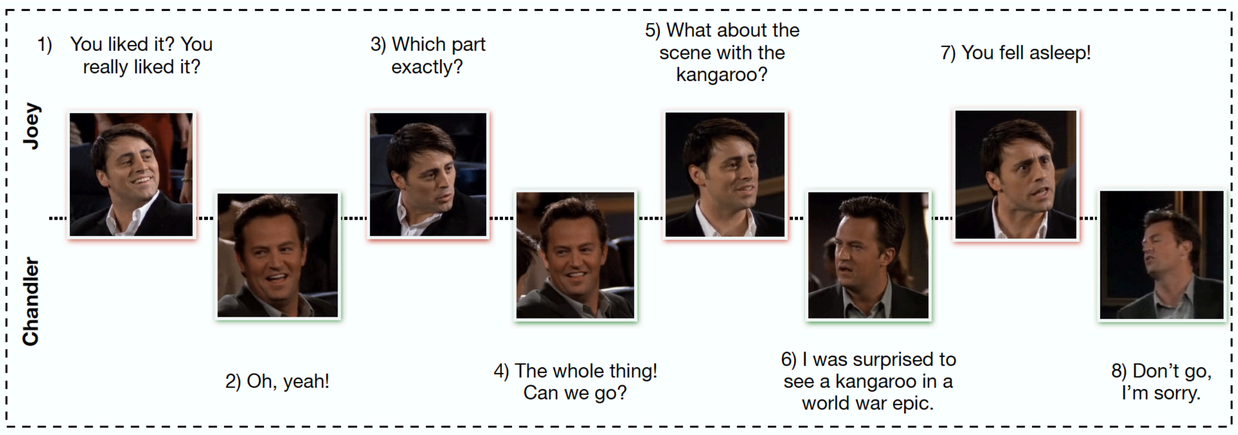
Introduction

Recognise emotions of speakers engaging in a conversation, taking cues from multiple modalities such as speech and provided text transcriptions



Major Challenges

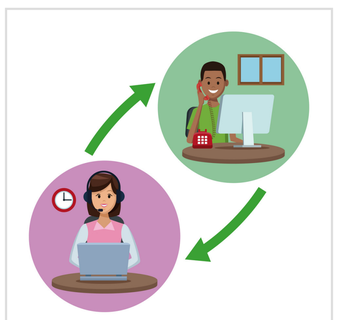
- Multiple speakers - contextual decisions are key
- Information across multiple modalities - fusion is key



Applications

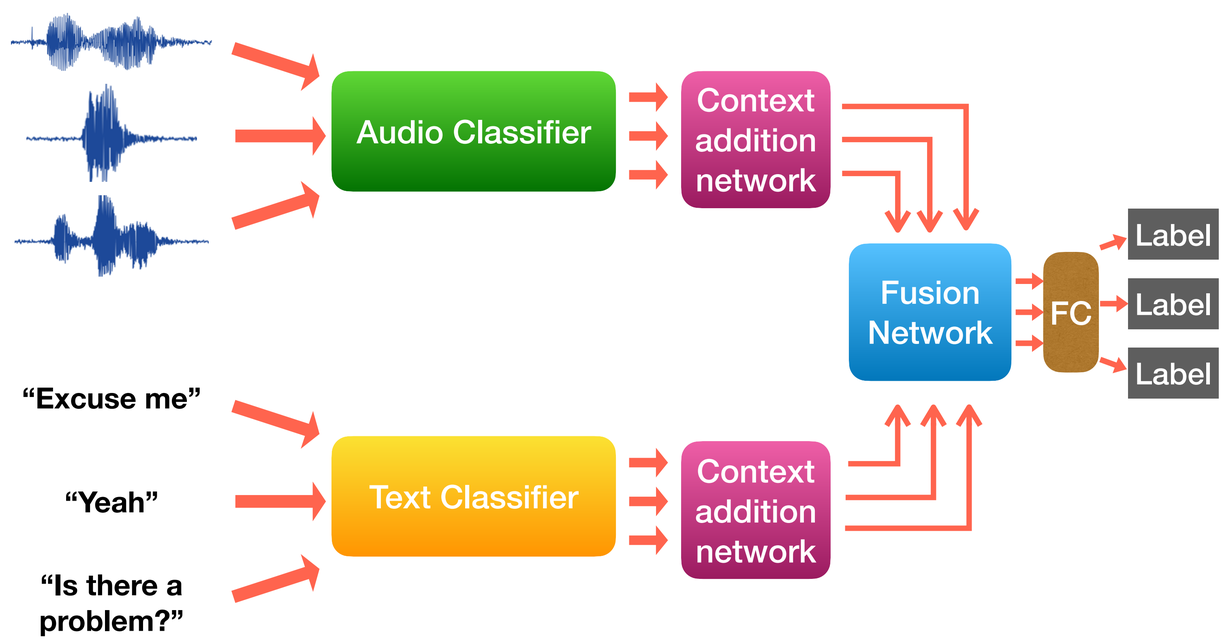
Continuous monitoring of emotions - better recognition of mental health issues

Analysis of customer care call centre conversations



Improving human machine interaction

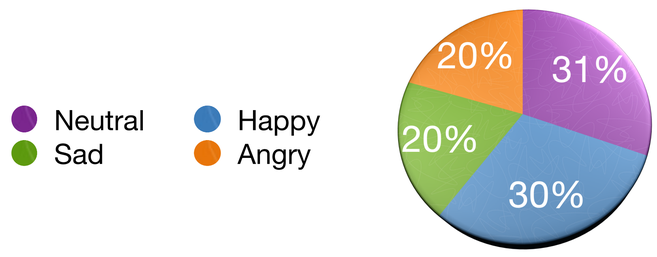
Approach



- This is a hierarchical model which first trains the audio and text classifier to classify individual speech and text utterances
- Context from other utterances in conversations is added by neural networks suited for temporal data - RNNs, LSTMs, GRUs
- Fusion of the two modalities is done by aligning the audio and text representations by means of similarity - transformer

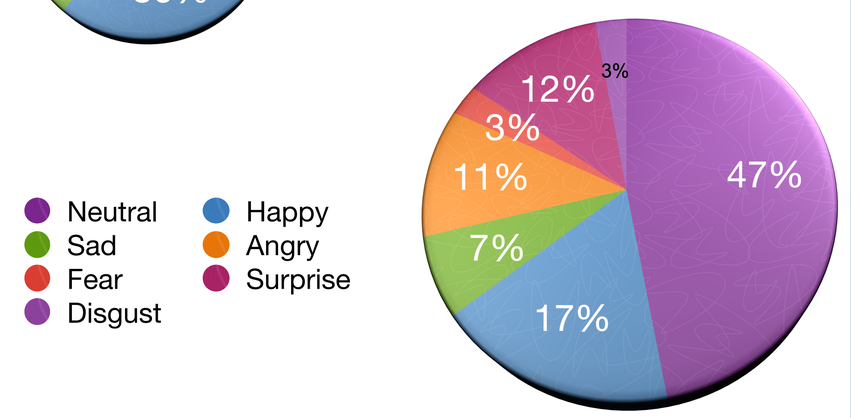
Datasets and Results

- Major and most popular Datasets - IEMOCAP and MELD
- Unbalanced datasets - Metric is **Weighted F1 score**



IEMOCAP

MELD



- IEMOCAP - recognition score ~85%; MELD recognition score ~ 66%
- Further research required for better recognition of sparsely represented classes

References

- Busso et al. "IEMOCAP: Interactive emotional dyadic motion capture database." *LREC* 42.4 (2008): 335-359.
- Poria et al. "Meld: A multimodal multi-party dataset for emotion recognition in conversations." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.02508.*
- Dutta et al. "Multimodal Transformer with Learnable Frontend and Self Attention for Emotion Recognition." *ICASSP 2022*.