# Paper Template for Speech Prosody 2004

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# Abstract

This is a layout specification and template definition for the papers of the Speech Prosody 2004 International Conference, which will be held in Nara, Japan, March 23-26, 2004. This template aims at producing conference proceedings in electronic form. The format is essentially the one used for IEEE ICASSP conferences.

## 1. Introduction

This template can be found on the conference website. Please use either a Word 97 or a LaTeX format file when preparing your submission. If there are special questions or wishes regarding paper preparation and submission for Speech Prosody 2004, correspondence should be addressed to:

<sp2004-editor@lpl.univ-aix.fr>.

Information for full paper submission is available in the web at:

<a href="http://www.gavo.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp/sp2004/guidelines.htm">http://www.gavo.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp/sp2004/guidelines.htm</a>> under which you also will find instructions for paper preparation and usage of templates.

## 2. Page layout and style

The page layout should match with the following rules. By far the easiest way to meet these requirements is to use the supplied templates (Word or LaTeX) and check details against this example file. If, for some reason, you cannot use Word or LaTeX, please follow these rules as carefully as possible, or contact the editors at:

<sp2004-editor@lpl.univ-aix.fr>

for further instructions.

#### 2.1. Basic layout features

- Proceedings will be printed in A4 format. The layout is designed so that files, when printed in US Letter format, include all material but the margins are not symmetric. TRY TO MAKE YOUR SUBMISSION IN A4 FOR-MAT, if possible, although this is not an absolute requirement.
- Two columns are used except for the title part and possibly for large figures that need a full page width.
- Left margin is 20 mm. Right margin will depend on the size of the paper.
- Column width is 80 mm.
- Spacing between columns is 10 mm.
- Top margin 25 mm (except first page 30 mm to title top). Bottom margin will depend on the size of the paper.
- Text height (without headers and footers) is maximum 235 mm.

- Headers and footers should be left empty (they will be added for printing and for the Speech Prosody 2004 CD-ROM).
- Check indentations and spacings by comparing with this example file (in PDF or PostScript format).

#### 2.1.1. Headings

Section headings are centered in boldface with the first letter capitalized and the rest of the heading in lower case. Sub headings appear like major headings, except they start at the left margin in the column. Sub-sub headings appear like sub headings, except they are in italics and not boldface. See examples in this file. No more than 3 levels of headings should be used.

## 2.2. Text font

Times or Times New Roman font is used for main text. Recommended font size is 9 points that is also minimum allowed size. Other font types may be used if needed for special purposes. While making the final PostScript file, remember to include all fonts!

LaTeX users: DO NOT USE Computer Modern FONT FOR TEXT (Times is specified in the style file). If possible, make the final document using POSTSCRIPT FONTS since for example equations with non-ps Computer Modern are very hard to read on screen.

#### 2.3. Figures

All figures should be centered on the column (or page, if the figure spans both columns). Figure captions should follow each figure and have the format given in Fig. 1.

Figures should be preferably line drawings. If they contain gray levels or colors, they should be checked to print well on a high-quality non-color laser printer.

## 2.4. Tables

An example of a table is shown as Table 1. Somewhat different styles are allowed according to the type and purpose of the table. The caption text may be above or below the table.

#### 2.5. Equations

Equations should be placed on separate lines and numbered. Examples of equations are given below. Particularly,

$$x(t) = s(f_{\omega}(t)) \tag{1}$$

where  $f_{\omega}(t)$  is a special warping function

$$f_{\omega}(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C \frac{v^{-1k} dv}{(1 - \beta v^{-1})(v^{-1} - \beta)}$$
(2)

Table 1: This is an example of a table.

ratio	Decibels
1/1	0
2/1	6
3.16	10
1/10	-20
10/1	20
100/1	40
1000/1	60

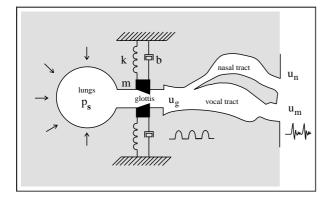


Figure 1: Schematic diagram of speech production.

A residue theorem states that

$$\oint_C F(z)dz = 2\pi j \sum_k \operatorname{Re} s[F(z), p_k]$$
(3)

Applying theorem 3 to 1, it is quite straightforward to see that

$$l+l=\pi\tag{4}$$

Finally we have proven the secret theorem of all speech sciences. No more math is needed to show how useful the result is!

#### 2.6. Hyperlinks

The paper submission procedure includes the option of specifying a hyperlink to additional information. This hyperlink will go into the CD-ROM. Particularly, pay attention to the possibility, from this single hyperlink, to have further links to information such as other related documents, sound or multimedia.

If you choose to use active hyperlinks in your PDF file, please make sure that they make no problems in printing to paper.

#### 2.7. Page numbering

Page numbers will be added later to the document electronically. *Please don't make any footers or headers!* 

#### 2.8. References

The reference format is slightly modified from the standard IEEE one. References should be numbered either in order of appearance or by alphabetical order, for example [3], [2], [4] and [1].

## 3. Discussion

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# 4. Conclusions

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# 5. References

- D'Alessandro, C.; Beaugendre, F.; Mertens, P., 1994. Automatic stylisation of intonation: applications to speech synthesis. 2nd ESCA Workshop on Speech Synthesis. New York: Mohonk, 155-158.
- [2] Bailly, G.; Aubergé, V., 1997. Phonetic representation for intonation. In *Progress in Speech Synthesis*, J.Ph. van Santen (ed.). New York: Springer, 435-441.
- [3] Di Cristo, A.; Hirst, D.J., 1996. Modelling French micromelody. *Phonetica* 43(1), 11-30.
- [4] Rossi, M., 1999. L'intonation. Le système du français : description et modélisation. Gap: Ophrys.