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**Heckerman et al.**

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(54) **METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR AUTOMATICALLY SYNCHRONIZING ELECTRONIC AUDIO FILES WITH ELECTRONIC TEXT FILES**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **704/235**; 704/231; 704/251; 704/254; 704/278

(58) **Field of Search** ..... 704/260, 252, 704/270.1, 270, 243, 231, 236, 278, 238

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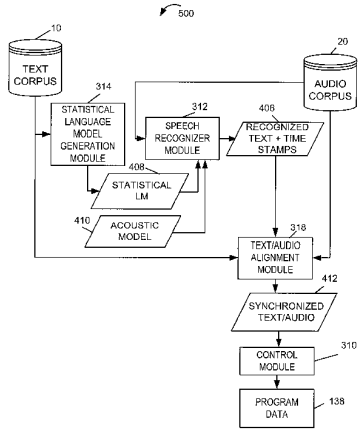
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Automated methods and apparatus for synchronizing audio and text data, e.g., in the form of electronic files, representing audio and text expressions of the same work or information are described. A statistical language model is generated from the text data. A speech recognition operation is then performed on the audio data using the generated language model and a speaker independent acoustic model. Silence is modeled as a word which can be recognized. The speech recognition operation produces a time indexed set of recognized words some of which may be silence. The recognized words are globally aligned with the words in the text data. Recognized periods of silence, which correspond to expected periods of silence, and are adjoined by one or more correctly recognized words are identified as points where the text and audio files should be synchronized, e.g., by the insertion of bi-directional pointers. In one embodiment, for a text location to be identified for synchronization purposes, both words which bracket, e.g., precede and follow, the recognized silence must be correctly identified. Pointers, corresponding to identified locations of silence to be used for synchronization purposes are inserted into the text and/or audio files at the identified locations. Audio time stamps obtained from the speech recognition operation may be used as the bi-directional pointers. Synchronized text and audio data may be output in a variety of file formats.

**36 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets**




*Amazon v. Audio Pod*
US Patent 10,805,111
**Amazon EX-1030**

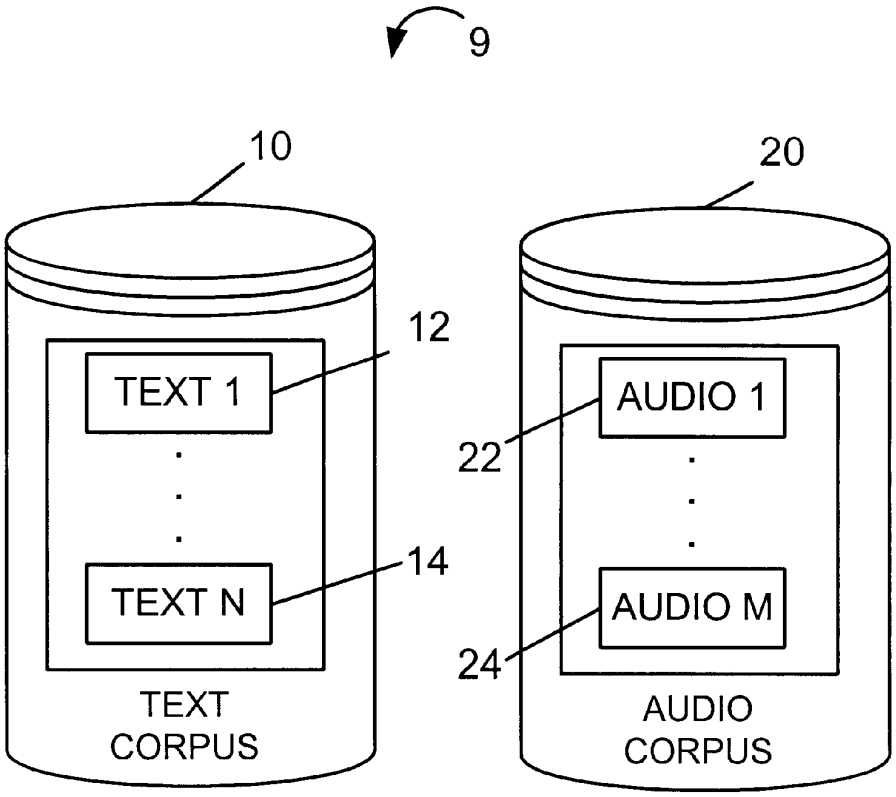

9
10
20
12
TEXT 1
TEXT N
14
TEXT
CORPUS
AUDIO 1
22
AUDIO M
24
AUDIO
CORPUS

Fig. 1

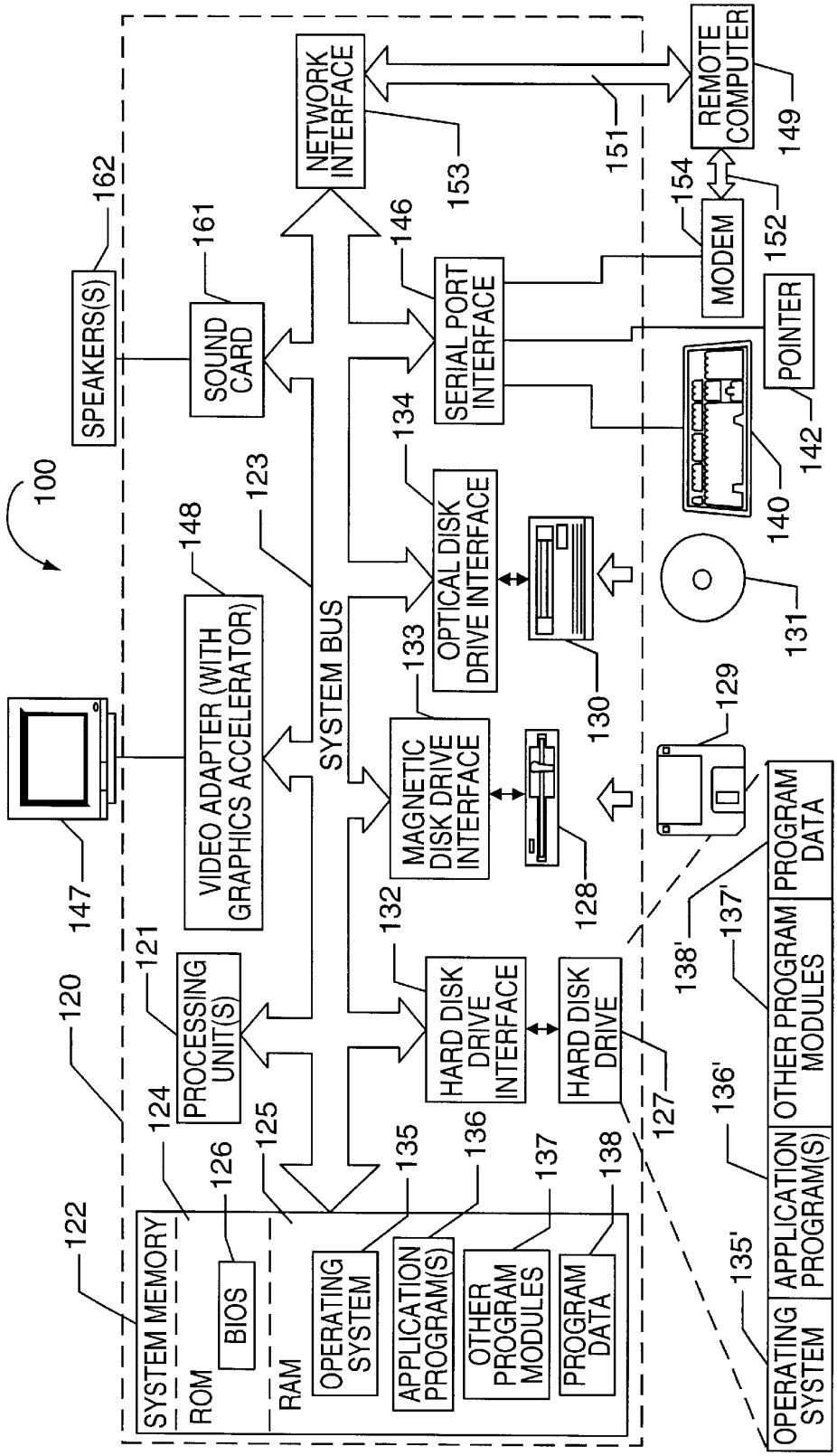

100
SPEAKERS(S)
162
SOUND CARD
161
NETWORK INTERFACE
153
151
REMOTE COMPUTER
149
146
SERIAL PORT INTERFACE
154
MODEM
152
POINTER
142
140
134
OPTICAL DISK DRIVE INTERFACE
131
130
133
MAGNETIC DISK DRIVE INTERFACE
128
129
SYSTEM BUS
123
148
VIDEO ADAPTER (WITH GRAPHICS ACCELERATOR)
147
132
HARD DISK DRIVE INTERFACE
HARD DISK DRIVE
127
138'
137'
PROGRAM DATA
OTHER PROGRAM MODULES
136'
APPLICATION PROGRAM(S)
135'
OPERATING SYSTEM
120
121
PROCESSING UNIT(S)
124
125
126
122
SYSTEM MEMORY
ROM
BIOS
RAM
OPERATING SYSTEM
135
APPLICATION PROGRAM(S)
136
OTHER PROGRAM MODULES
137
PROGRAM DATA
138

FIGURE 2

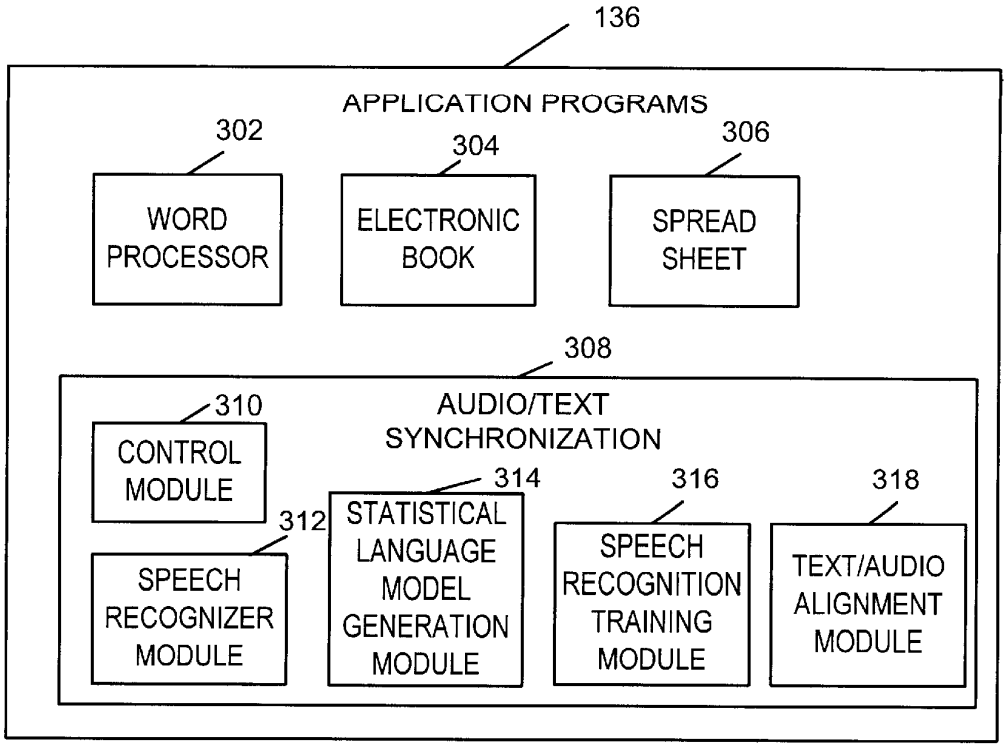

136
APPLICATION PROGRAMS
302
WORD PROCESSOR
304
ELECTRONIC BOOK
306
SPREAD SHEET
308
AUDIO/TEXT SYNCHRONIZATION
310
CONTROL MODULE
312
SPEECH RECOGNIZER MODULE
314
STATISTICAL LANGUAGE MODEL GENERATION MODULE
316
SPEECH RECOGNITION TRAINING MODULE
318
TEXT/AUDIO ALIGNMENT MODULE

Fig. 3

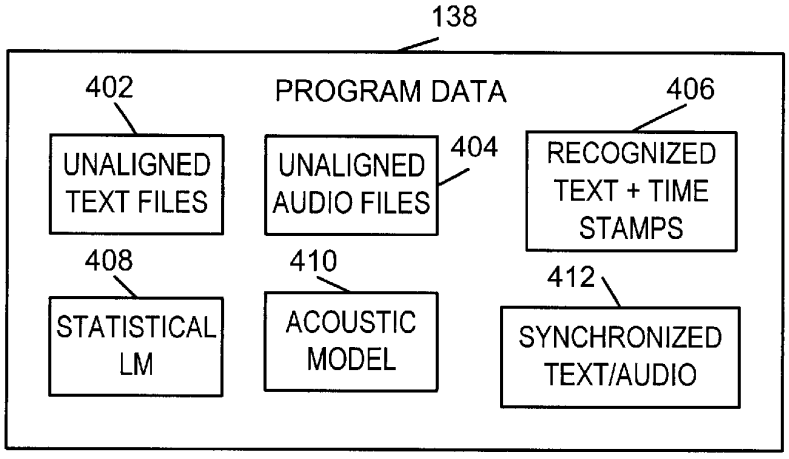

138
PROGRAM DATA
402
UNALIGNED TEXT FILES
UNALIGNED AUDIO FILES
404
406
RECOGNIZED TEXT + TIME STAMPS
408
STATISTICAL LM
410
ACOUSTIC MODEL
412
SYNCHRONIZED TEXT/AUDIO

Fig. 4

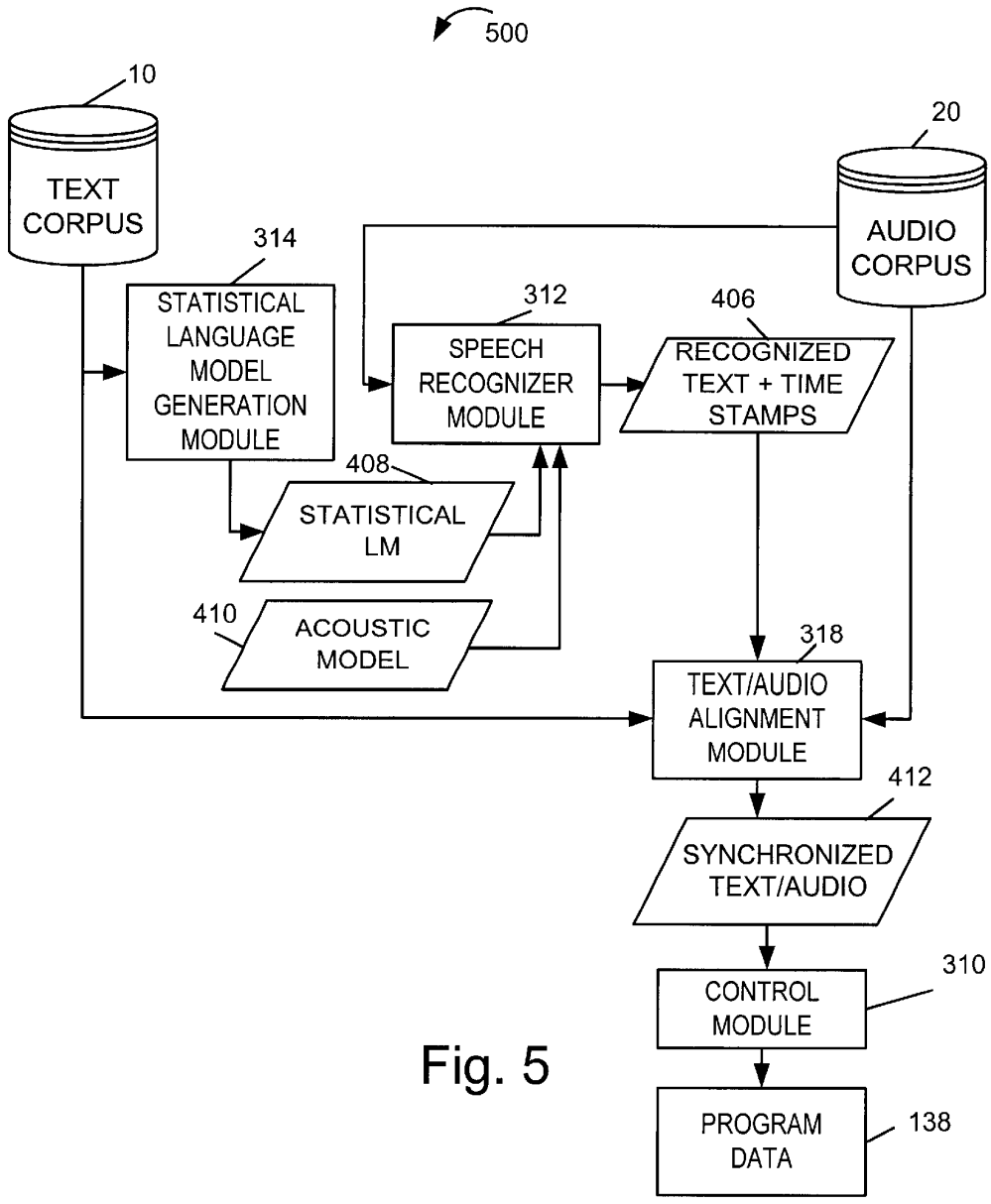

500
10
TEXT CORPUS
20
AUDIO CORPUS
314
STATISTICAL LANGUAGE MODEL GENERATION MODULE
312
SPEECH RECOGNIZER MODULE
406
RECOGNIZED TEXT + TIME STAMPS
408
STATISTICAL LM
410
ACOUSTIC MODEL
318
TEXT/AUDIO ALIGNMENT MODULE
412
SYNCHRONIZED TEXT/AUDIO
310
CONTROL MODULE
PROGRAM DATA
138

Fig. 5

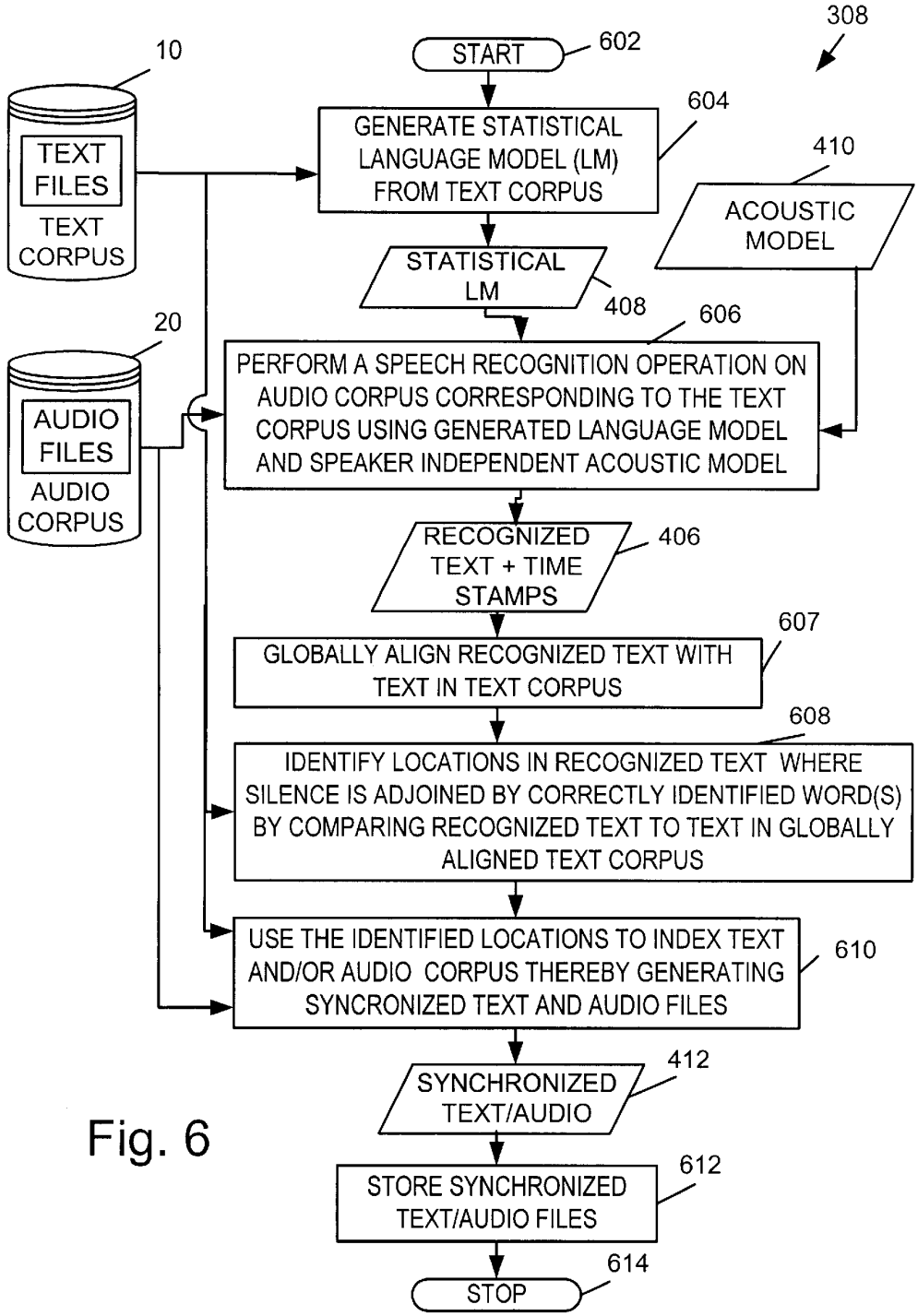

308
10
START
602
TEXT FILES
TEXT CORPUS
GENERATE STATISTICAL LANGUAGE MODEL (LM) FROM TEXT CORPUS
604
410
ACOUSTIC MODEL
STATISTICAL LM
408
606
20
AUDIO FILES
AUDIO CORPUS
PERFORM A SPEECH RECOGNITION OPERATION ON AUDIO CORPUS CORRESPONDING TO THE TEXT CORPUS USING GENERATED LANGUAGE MODEL AND SPEAKER INDEPENDENT ACOUSTIC MODEL
RECOGNIZED TEXT + TIME STAMPS
406
607
GLOBALLY ALIGN RECOGNIZED TEXT WITH TEXT IN TEXT CORPUS
608
IDENTIFY LOCATIONS IN RECOGNIZED TEXT WHERE SILENCE IS ADJOINED BY CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED WORD(S) BY COMPARING RECOGNIZED TEXT TO TEXT IN GLOBALLY ALIGNED TEXT CORPUS
USE THE IDENTIFIED LOCATIONS TO INDEX TEXT AND/OR AUDIO CORPUS THEREBY GENERATING SYNCRONIZED TEXT AND AUDIO FILES
610
SYNCHRONIZED TEXT/AUDIO
412
STORE SYNCHRONIZED TEXT/AUDIO FILES
612
STOP
614

Fig. 6

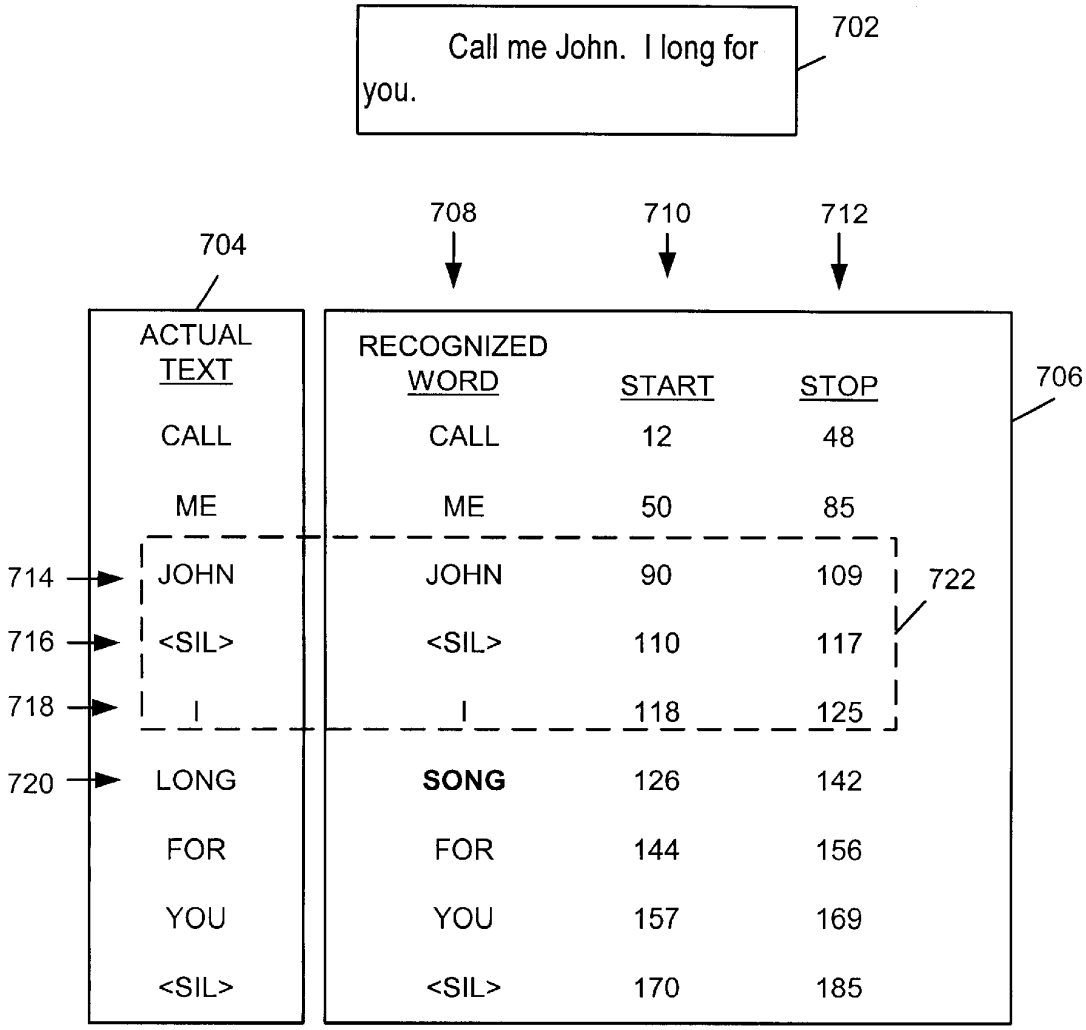

Call me John. I long for you.
702
704
708
710
712
706
722
714
716
718
720
ACTUAL TEXT
RECOGNIZED WORD
START
STOP
CALL CALL 12 48
ME ME 50 85
JOHN JOHN 90 109
<SIL> <SIL> 110 117
I I 118 125
LONG SONG 126 142
FOR FOR 144 156
YOU YOU 157 169
<SIL> <SIL> 170 185

Fig. 7

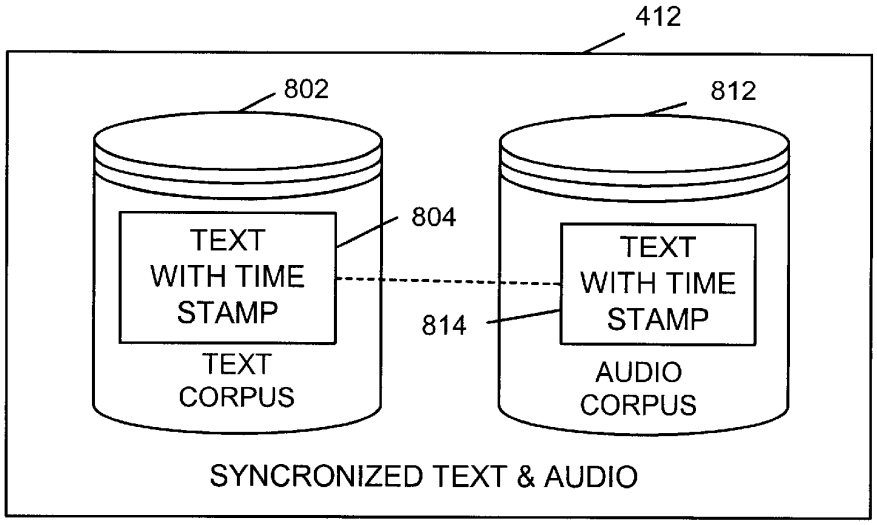

412
802
812
804
TEXT
WITH TIME
STAMP
TEXT
WITH TIME
STAMP
814
TEXT
CORPUS
AUDIO
CORPUS
SYNCRONIZED TEXT & AUDIO

Fig. 8

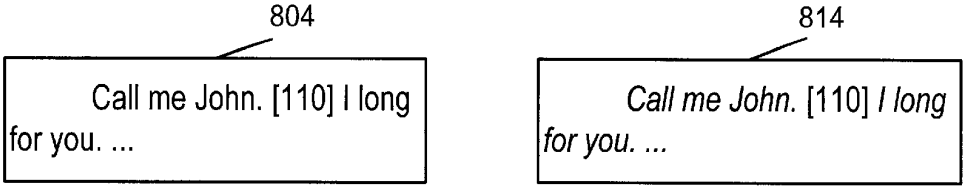

804
Call me John. [110] I long for you. ...
814
Call me John. [110] I long for you. ...

Fig. 9

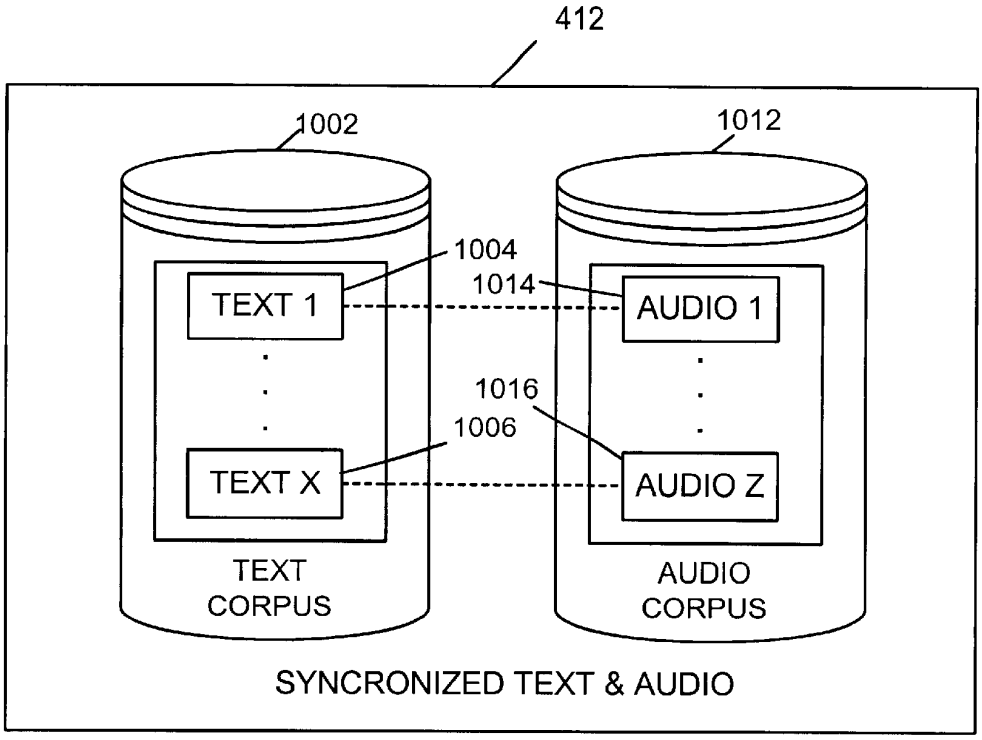

412
1002
1012
1004
1014
TEXT 1
AUDIO 1
1016
1006
TEXT X
AUDIO Z
TEXT
CORPUS
AUDIO
CORPUS
SYNCRONIZED TEXT & AUDIO

Fig. 10

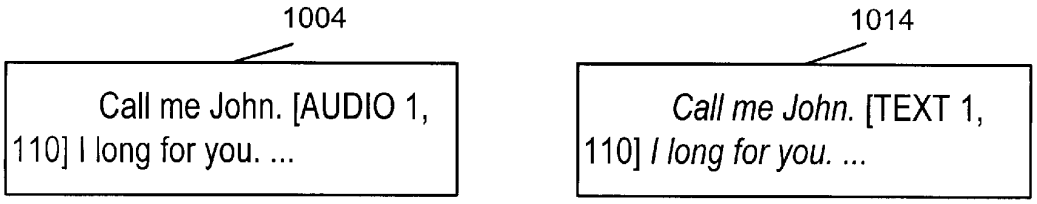

1004
Call me John. [AUDIO 1, 110] I long for you. ...
1014
Call me John. [TEXT 1, 110] I long for you. ...

Fig. 11

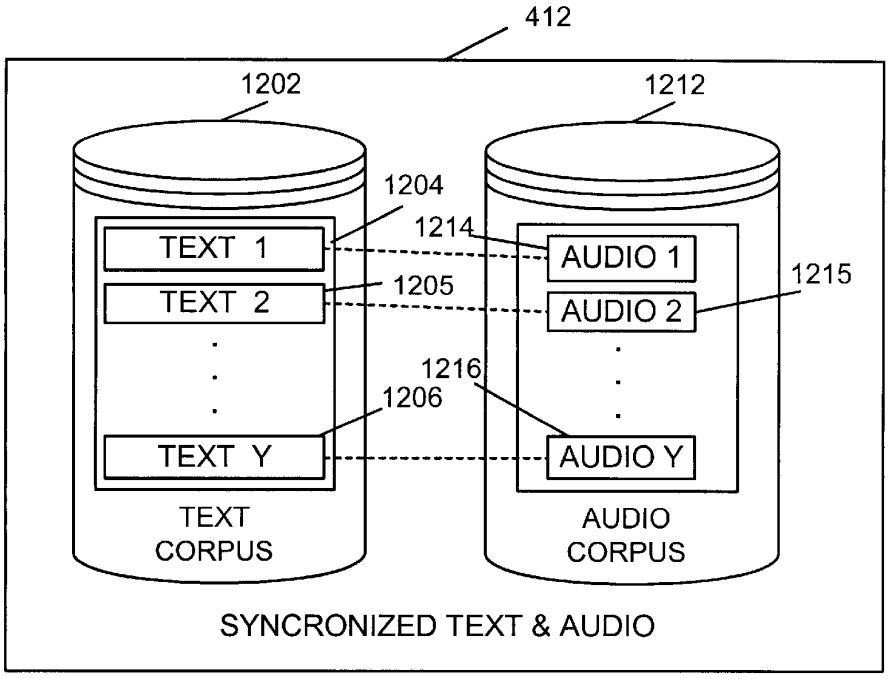

412
1202
1212
1204
1214
TEXT 1
AUDIO 1
1205
1215
TEXT 2
AUDIO 2
1216
1206
TEXT Y
AUDIO Y
TEXT
CORPUS
AUDIO
CORPUS
SYNCRONIZED TEXT & AUDIO

Fig. 12

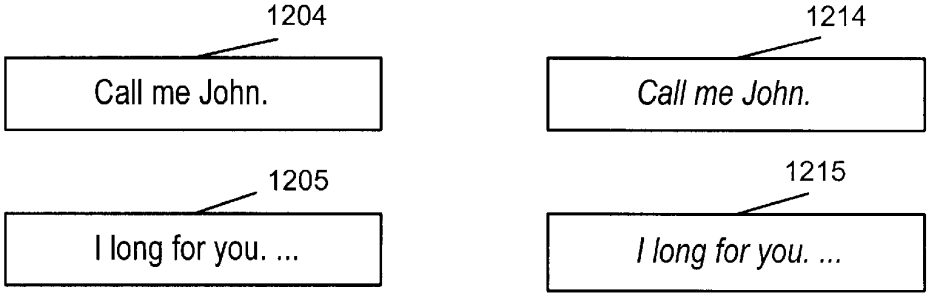

1204
Call me John.
1214
Call me John.
1205
I long for you. ...
1215
I long for you. ...

Fig. 13

# METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR AUTOMATICALLY SYNCHRONIZING ELECTRONIC AUDIO FILES WITH ELECTRONIC TEXT FILES

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods and apparatus for synchronizing electronic audio and text data in an automated manner, and to using the synchronized data, e.g., audio and text files.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Historically, books and other literary works have been expressed in the form of text. Given the growing use of computers, text is now frequently represented and stored in electronic form, e.g., in the form of text files. Accordingly, in the modern age, users of computer devices can obtain electronic copies of books and other literary works.

Frequently text is read aloud so that the content of the text can be provided to one or more people in an oral, as opposed to written, form. The reading of stories to children and the reading of text to the physically impaired are common examples where text is read aloud. The commercial distribution of literary works in both electronic and audio versions has been commonplace for a significant period of time. The widespread availability of personal computers and other computer devices capable of displaying text and playing audio files stored in electronic form has begun to change the way in which text versions of literary works and their audio counterparts are distributed.

Electronic distribution of books and other literary works in the form of electronic text and audio files can now be accomplished via compact discs and/or the Internet. Electronic versions of literary works in both text and audio versions can now be distributed far more cheaply than paper copies. While the relatively low cost of distributing electronic versions of a literary work provide authors and distributors an incentive for distributing literary works in electronic form, consumers can benefit from having such works in electronic form as well.

Consumers may wish to switch between audio and text versions of a literary work. For example, in the evening an individual may wish to read a book. However, on their way to work, the same individual may want to listen to the same version of the literary work from the point, e.g., sentence or paragraph, where they left off reading the night before. Consumers attempting to improve their reading skills can also find text and audio versions in the form of electronic files beneficial. For example, an individual attempting to improve his/her reading skills may wish to listen to the audio version of a book while having text corresponding to the audio being presented highlighted on a display device. Also, many vision-impaired or hearing-impaired readers might benefit from having linked audio and text versions of the literary work.

While electronic text and audio versions of many literary works exist, relatively few of these works include links between the audio and text versions needed to support the easy accessing of the same point in both versions of a work. Without such links between the text and audio versions of a work, it is difficult to easily switch between the two versions of the work or to highlight text corresponding to the portion of the audio version being played at a given moment in time.

Links or indexes used to synchronize audio and text versions of the same work may be manually generated via



human intervention. However, such human involvement can be costly and time consuming. Accordingly, there is a need for methods and apparatus for automating the synchronization of electronic text and audio versions of a work.

Previous attempts to automate the synchronization of electronic text files and audio files of the same work have focused primarily on the indexing of audio files corresponding to radio and other broadcasts with electronic text files representing transcripts of the broadcasts. Such indexing is designed to allow an individual viewing an excerpt from a transcript over the Internet to hear an audio clip corresponding to the excerpt. In such applications, the precision required in the alignment is often considered not to be critical and an error in alignment of up to 2 seconds is considered by some to be acceptable.

While the task of aligning audio files corresponding to TV and radio broadcasts and text transcripts of the broadcasts is similar in nature to the task of aligning text files of books or other literary works with audio versions made there from, there are important differences between the two tasks which arise from the differing content of the files being aligned and the ultimate use of the aligned files.

In the case of recordings of literary and other text documents which are read aloud and recorded for commercial purposes, a single reader is often responsible for the reading of the entire text. The reader is often carefully chosen by the company producing the audio version of the literary work for proper pronunciation, inflection, general understandability and overall accuracy. In addition, audio recordings of books and other literary works are normally generated in a sound controlled environment designed to keep background noise to a minimum. Thus commercial audio versions of books or other literary works intended to be offered for sale, either alone or in combination with a text copy, are often of reasonably good quality with a minimum of background noise. Furthermore, they tend to accurately reflect the punctuation in the original work and, in the case of commercial audio versions of literary works, a single individual may be responsible for the audio versions of several books or stories since commercial production companies tend to use the same reader to produce the audio versions of multiple literary works, e.g., books.

In the case of transcripts produced from, e.g., radio broadcasts, television broadcasts, or court proceedings, multiple speakers with different pronunciation characteristics, e.g., accents, frequently contribute to the same transcript. Each speaker may contribute to only a small portion of the total recording. The original audio may have a fair amount of background noise, e.g., music or other noise. In addition, in TV and radio broadcasts, speech from multiple speakers may overlap, making it difficult to distinguish the end of a sentence spoken by one speaker and the start of a sentence from a new speaker. Furthermore, punctuation in the transcript may be less accurate then desired given that the transcript may be based on unrehearsed conversational speech generated without regard to how it might later be transcribed using written punctuation marks.

In the case of attempting to synchronize text and audio versions of literary works, given the above discussed uses of such files, accurately synchronizing the starting points of paragraphs and sentences is often more important than being able to synchronize individual words within sentences.

In view of the above discussion, it is apparent that there is a need for new methods and apparatus which can be used to accurately synchronize audio and text files. It is desirable that at least some methods and apparatus be well suited for

synchronizing text and audio versions of literary works. It is also desirable that the methods and apparatus be capable of synchronizing the starting points of sentences and/or paragraphs in audio and text files with a high degree of accuracy.

## SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The present invention is directed to methods and apparatus for automatically generating synchronized audio and text data, e.g., files, from unsynchronized electronic audio and text versions of the same work, e.g., literary work, program or document.

The synchronization of long audio files, e.g. 30 minutes and longer with corresponding text in an automated manner, presents significant difficulties since absolute certainty as to points in the audio and text versions which correlate to each other exists only at the beginning and end of the complete text and audio versions of the same work.

When synchronizing text and audio versions of the same work, it is highly desirable to synchronize at least one point per paragraph, preferably at the start of each paragraph. When positions within a paragraph are also to be synchronized, the start of sentences is a particularly useful location to synchronize since people tend to prefer reading or listening to speech from the start, as opposed to the middle, of sentences.

The inventors of the present invention recognized that silence normally occurs at the ends of paragraphs and sentences but, for the most part, does not occur between words within a sentence during ordinary speech. They also recognized that in many audio versions of literary works and other text documents read aloud, the amount of background noise is intentionally kept to a minimum. This makes periods of silence in an audio version of a literary work relatively easy to detect. In addition, the locations where silence occurs is relatively easy to predict from punctuation and/or other content within the text version of the work.

Given that silence may occur within a sentence in an audio version of a literary work, e.g., because of a pause by the reader which is not reflected in the text by punctuation, the detection of periods of silence alone may be insufficient to reliably synchronize audio and text versions of a literary work. This is particularly the case in long audio sequences.

The inventors of the present application recognized that by performing speech recognition, spoken words in an audio work, in addition to periods of silence, could be detected automatically and used for purposes of synchronizing the text and audio versions of the work. Unfortunately, with known speech recognition techniques, recognition errors occur. In addition, even when recognition errors do not occur, differences may exist between an audio and text version of the same work due, e.g., to reading errors on the part of the individual or individuals responsible for generating the audio version of the work.

The present invention uses a combination of silence detection and detection of actual words for purposes of synchronizing audio and text versions of the same work.

In accordance with the present invention, a speech recognition operation is performed on an audio corpus to recognize actual words and periods of silence. For speech recognition purposes silence may be modeled as a word. A time indexed set of recognized words and periods of silence is produced by the speech recognition process of the present invention. The results of the speech recognition operation are globally aligned with the text corpus by matching as much of the recognized text as possible to the corresponding text of the work without changing the sequence of the recognized or actual text.

When periods of detected silence correspond to expected locations within the actual text, e.g., ends of sentences and paragraphs, one or more words adjoining the period of silence in the recognized text are compared to one or more corresponding words adjoining the expected location of silence in the actual text. If the words adjoining the text were properly recognized, both the recognized word or words adjoining the silence and the actual word or words adjoining the expected point of silence will match. When there is a match, the identified location of the silence in the audio file and the corresponding location in the text file are identified as corresponding audio and text locations where a pointer correlating the two files should be inserted.

In one particular embodiment, for a location corresponding to detected silence to be used for purposes of file synchronization, the recognized words bracketing i.e., preceding and following, the detected silence must be properly recognized, e.g., match, the words in the actual text bracketing the location believed to correspond to the detected silence.

When a location in a text file corresponding to detected silence is identified for purposes of file synchronization, a pointer to the recognized silence in the audio file is added at the location in the text file having been identified as corresponding to the recognized silence. This results in the ends of sentences and/or paragraphs being synchronized in the text file with corresponding occurrences of silence in the audio file.

Each pointer added to the text file may be, e.g., a time index or time stamp into the corresponding audio file. A similar pointer, e.g., time index or stamp, may be added to the audio file if the corresponding audio file does not already include such values.

Pointers inserted into the audio and text files for synchronization purposes may take on a wide range of forms in addition to time stamp values. For example, pointers may include a filename or file identifier in conjunction with an index value used to access a particular point within the identified file. In such cases, the pointers added to audio files may include a file name or file identifier which identifies the corresponding text file. Pointers added to the text files in such embodiments may include a file name or file identifier which identifies the corresponding audio file.

As part of the speech recognition process of the present invention, statistical language models, generated from the text corpus to be synchronized, may be used. Statistical language models, e.g., tri-gram language models, predict the statistical probability that a hypothesized word or words will occur in the context of one or more previously recognized words. Since the synchronization of audio and text files in accordance with the present invention relies heavily on the accurate identification of silence in the context of preceding and/or subsequent words, it was recognized that statistical language models, as opposed to simple language models, were more likely to produce recognition speech results that were useful in synchronizing audio and text files based on the detection of silence in the context of expected words. In accordance with the present invention, statistical language models are generated from the text corpus which is to be synchronized with a corresponding audio corpus.

While the use of statistical language models for speech recognition purposes is one feature of the present invention, it is recognized that other types of language models may be employed instead without departing from the overall invention.

Numerous additional features and advantages of the present invention will be discussed in the detailed description which follows.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** illustrates unsynchronized electronic text and audio corpuses corresponding to the same exemplary literary work.

FIG. **2** illustrates a computer system implemented in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **3** illustrates a set of application programs included in the computer system of FIG. **2**.

FIG. **4** illustrates a set of program data included in the computer system of FIG. **2**.

FIG. **5** illustrates the flow of data and information between various modules of the present invention.

FIG. **6** is a flow diagram illustrating the steps of the present invention involved in synchronizing text and audio files.

FIG. **7** illustrates an exemplary text corpus and the global alignment of the content of the text corpus with recognized speech.

FIGS. **8**, **10** and **12** illustrate exemplary synchronized text and audio corpuses created in accordance with various embodiments of the present invention.

FIGS. **9**, **11** and **13** illustrate exemplary content of the aligned audio and text corpuses shown in FIGS. **8**, **10** and **12**, respectively.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As discussed above, the present invention is directed to methods and apparatus for automatically synchronizing electronic audio and text data, e.g., files, corresponding to the same work, e.g., literary work, radio program, document or information.

FIG. **1** illustrates a set **9** of unsynchronized text and audio files corresponding to, e.g., the same exemplary literary work. A plurality of N text files **12**, **14** form a text corpus **10** which represents the complete text of the exemplary literary work. Text files **12**, **14** may be in any one of a plurality of electronic formats, e.g., an ASCII format, used to store text information. A plurality of M audio files **22**, **24** form an audio corpus **20** which represents a complete audio version of the exemplary work. Audio files **22**, **24** may be in the form of WAVE or other electronic audio file formats used to store speech, music and/or other audio signals. Note that the number N of text files which form the text corpus **10** may be different than the number M of audio files which form the audio corpus **20**.

While the text corpus **10** and audio corpus **20** correspond to the same literary work, the audio and text files are unsynchronized, that is, there are no links or reference points in the files which can be used to correlate the informational content of the two files. Thus, it is not possible to easily access a point in the audio corpus **10** which corresponds to the same point in the literary work as a point in the text corpus **20**. This makes it difficult to access the same location in the literary work when switching between text and audio modes of presenting the literary work.

FIG. **2** and the following discussion provide a brief, general description of an exemplary apparatus, e.g., computer system, in which at least some aspects of the present invention may be implemented. The computer system may be implemented as a portable device, e.g., notebook computer or a device for presenting books or other literary works stored in electronic form.

The present invention will be described in the general context of computer-executable instructions, such as program modules, being executed by a personal computer. However, the methods of the present invention may be effected by other apparatus. Program modules may include applications, routines, programs, objects, components, data structures, etc. that perform a task(s) or implement particular abstract data types. Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that at least some aspects of the present invention may be practiced with other configurations, including hand-held devices, multiprocessor systems, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, network computers, minicomputers, set top boxes, mainframe computers, and the like. At least some aspects of the present invention may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where tasks are performed by remote processing devices linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules may be located in local and/or remote memory storage devices.

With reference to FIG. **2**, an exemplary apparatus **100** for implementing at least some aspects of the present invention includes a general purpose computing device in the form of a conventional personal computer **120**. The personal computer **120** may include a processing unit **121**, a system memory **122**, and a system bus **123** that couples various system components including the system memory **122** to the processing unit **121**. The system bus **123** may be any of several types of bus structures including a memory bus or memory controller, a peripheral bus, and a local bus using any of a variety of bus architectures. The system memory may include read only memory (ROM) **124** and/or random access memory (RAM) **125**. A basic input/output system **126** (BIOS), containing basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within the personal computer **120**, such as during start-up, may be stored in ROM **124**. The personal computer **120** may also include a hard disk drive **127** for reading from and writing to a hard disk, (not shown), a magnetic disk drive **128** for reading from or writing to a (e.g., removable) magnetic disk **129**, and an (magneto-) optical disk drive **130** for reading from or writing to a removable (magneto) optical disk **131** such as a compact disk or other (magneto) optical media. The hard disk drive **127**, magnetic disk drive **128**, and (magneto) optical disk drive **130** may be coupled with the system bus **123** by a hard disk drive interface **132**, a magnetic disk drive interface **133**, and a (magneto) optical drive interface **134**, respectively. The drives and their associated storage media provide non-volatile storage of machine readable instructions, data structures, program modules and other data for the personal computer **120**. Although the exemplary environment described herein employs a hard disk, a removable magnetic disk **129** and a removable(magneto) optical disk **131**, those skilled in the art will appreciate that other types of storage media, such as magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, digital video disks, Bernoulli cartridges, random access memories (RAMs), read only memories (ROM), and the like, may be used instead of, or in addition to, the storage devices introduced above.

A number of program modules may be stored on the hard disk **127**, magnetic disk **129**, (magneto) optical disk **131**, ROM **124** or RAM **125**. In FIG. **2** an operating system **135**, one (1) or more application programs **136**, other program modules **137**, and/or program data **138** are shown as being stored in RAM **125**. Operating system **135'**, application program(s) **136'**, other program modules **137'** and program data **138'** are shown as being stored on hard disk driver **127**. As will be discussed below in regard to FIG. **3**, in the exemplary embodiment the application programs include an audio/text synchronization program implemented in accor-

dance with the present invention. In addition, program data **138** described in further detail with regard to FIG. **4**, includes an acoustic model and other data used by the audio/text synchronization program **308** of the present invention.

A user may enter commands and information into the personal computer **120** through input devices, such as a keyboard **140** and pointing device **142** for example. Other input devices (not shown) such as a microphone, joystick, game pad, satellite dish, scanner, or the like may also be included. These and other input devices are often connected to the processing unit **121** through a serial port interface **146** coupled to the system bus. However, input devices may be connected by other interfaces, such as a parallel port, a game port or a universal serial bus (USB). A monitor **147** or other type of display device may also be connected to the system bus **123** via an interface, such as a video adapter **148** for example. In addition to the monitor, the personal computer **120** may include a sound card **161** coupled to speaker(s) **162** and other peripheral output devices (not shown), such as printers for example.

The personal computer **120** may operate in a networked environment which defines logical connections to one (1) or more remote computers, such as a remote computer **149**. The remote computer **149** may be another personal computer, a server, a router, a network PC, a peer device or other common network node, and may include many or all of the elements described above relative to the personal computer **120**. The logical connections depicted in FIG. **1A** include a local area network (LAN) **151** and a wide area network (WAN) **152**, an intranet and the Internet.

When used in a LAN, the personal computer **120** may be connected to the LAN **151** through a network interface adapter (or "NIC" ) **153**. When used in a WAN, such as the Internet, the personal computer **120** may include a modem **154** or other means for establishing communications over the wide area network **152**. The modem **154**, which may be internal or external, may be connected to the system bus **123** via the serial port interface **146**. In a networked environment, at least some of the program modules depicted relative to the personal computer **120** may be stored in a remote memory storage device. The network connections shown are exemplary and other means of establishing a communications link between the computers may be used.

FIG. **3** illustrates the set of application programs **136** stored in the memory **125** in greater detail. As illustrated, the application programs **136** include a word processor program **302**, an electronic book program **304**, a spread sheet program **306** and an audio/text synchronization program **308** of the present invention. The electronic book program **304** is capable of accessing and presenting the content of audio and/or text files to the user of the computer system **120**. In the case of synchronized text and audio files, the computer system **120** can switch between audio and text presentation modes or simultaneously provide audio corresponding to text being displayed.

The audio/text synchronization program **308** of the present invention can be used to generate synchronized audio and text files from unsynchronized audio and text files corresponding to the same informational content. For example, the audio/text synchronization program **308** can be used to generate synchronized audio and/or text versions of a literary work from unsynchronized audio and text versions of the work.

The audio/text synchronization program **308** of the present invention includes a plurality of modules which are used to generate the synchronized audio and/or text files from unsynchronized audio and text files. The modules include a control module **310**, a speech recognizer module **312**, a statistical language model generation module **314**, optional speech recognition training module **316** and text/audio alignment module **318**. The control module **310** is responsible for controlling the interaction of the various other modules which comprise the audio/text synchronization program **136** and is responsible for controlling the accessing and storage of audio and text files. The speech recognizer module **312** is used for performing speech recognition, as a function of a language model and an acoustic model. By performing a speech recognition operation, the speech recognizer module **312** generates a set of recognized text with time stamps from one or more audio files. The language model generation module **314** is used for generating, from a text corpus, a language model used by the speech recognizer **312**. The optional speech recognition training module **316** is responsible, when used, for generating from a set of training data, the acoustic model used by the speech recognizer **312**. In embodiments where the speech recognition training module **316** is not employed, a stored speaker independent acoustic model is used by the speech recognizer **312**. The text/audio alignment module **318** is responsible for globally aligning recognized text with text in the text corpus **10** and for identifying points in the audio and text files where pointers should be added to the text and/or audio files for synchronizing purposes. The alignment module **318** is also responsible for aligning the audio and text files based on the identified alignment points, e.g., by inserting into the text and/or audio files time stamps or other markers which can be used as pointers between the audio and text files.

FIG. **4** illustrates various sets of program data **138** used by the audio/text synchronization program **308** of the present invention. As illustrated, the program data **138** includes unaligned text files **402** which may include text files **12**, **14**. The program data **138** also includes unaligned audio files **404** which may include audio files **22**, **24**. The program data **130** also includes a speaker independent acoustic model **410** which serve as input to the audio/text synchronization program **308**. A statistical language model **408**, recognized text with time stamps **406**, and synchronized text/audio files which are generated by the audio/text synchronization program **308** are also included in program data **138**.

FIG. **5** is a diagram **500** which illustrates the flow of data and information between various modules of the present invention. While modules implemented by executing software on a CPU are shown in FIG. **5**, it is to be understood that one, several, or all of the illustrated modules may be replaced with one or more dedicated hardware circuits which perform the same functions as the illustrated modules. Accordingly, the present invention encompasses an embodiment wherein dedicated hardware circuits are used in place of each of the modules **314**, **312**, **318**, **310** illustrated in FIG. **5**.

The relationship between the various program modules which comprise the audio/text synchronization program **308**, and the data used or generated by the program **308**, will now be discussed with reference to FIG. **5**.

As illustrated in FIG. **5**, the corpus **10** of electronic text files, for which there is a corresponding corpus **20** of audio files, is supplied to the statistical language model generation module **314**. Statistical language model generation module **314** is responsible for generating the statistical language model **408**. The generated statistical language model **408** is supplied along with a speaker independent acoustic model

410 to the speech recognizer model 312. The speech recognizer module 312, generates from the audio corpus 20 a set 406 of recognized text which includes time stamps indicating the location within the audio corpus of the audio segment which corresponds to a recognized word.

The recognized text with time stamps, text corpus and audio corpus are then processed by the text/audio alignment module 318 to produce a set 412 of synchronized text and audio files which are stored under control of the control module 310. The set 412 of synchronized text and audio files may take any one of a plurality of forms as will be discussed below in regard to FIGS. 8–13.

As is known in the speech recognition art, a speech recognition operation is commonly performed using two models, an acoustic model and a language model. Acoustic model 410 and the language model 408 play an important role in the synchronization process of the present invention. The language model 408 is generated by the statistical language model generation module 314 in such a manner, e.g., as a finite state network, so as to allow it to be combined with the acoustic model 410 in a straight forward manner for speech recognition purposes.

The acoustic model 410 and the language model 408 are used to provide separate probabilities, which when combined, e.g., multiplied together, provide a joint probability that is used to determine the overall probability given an input acoustic sequence, that the sequence includes a particular hypothesized word or string of words. For a general discussion of the generation and use of acoustic models and language models in speech recognition applications see Lawrence Rabiner, Biing-Hwang Juang, *Fundamentals of Speech Recognition*, pp. 434–460 (Prentice Hall 1993).

As is known in the art, the acoustic model 410 estimates the probability, P(Y|W), of a sequence of acoustic observations Y, conditioned on a hypothesized word string W. Silence is modeled as a word. The probability P(Y|W) is commonly computed by building statistical unit models, e.g., phone models, for subword speech units, build up word models from these subword speech unit models, postulating possible word sequences and then evaluating the acoustic model probabilities via one or more known methods. Known methods of generating acoustic models based on phones involve training such models using a set of training data, e.g., a known set of spoken words, and phone representations of the known spoken words. The acoustic model generated using the training set of data is designed to maximize the probability that a spoken phone will be properly identified during subsequent use of the model for speech recognition purposes. When used, the speech recognition training module 316 can generate a speaker independent acoustic model from a set of training data including audio signals and text. U.S. Pat. No. 5,794,197 to Alleva et al. describes ways in which acoustic models suitable for use as the acoustic model 410 can be trained.

In the case of speaker independent acoustic models of the type used in accordance with the present invention, a relatively large set of training data from multiple speakers is normally used to generate the acoustic model. By using multiple speakers, and by considering different potential phone pronunciations of the same word, a relatively robust speaker independent acoustic model is generated. Given that the acoustic model 410 of the present invention may be generated using any one of a plurality of known techniques, prior to performing the text/audio synchronization process of the present invention, generation of the acoustic model will not be discussed further herein.

The language model 314, is used to estimate the probability P(W) associated with a hypothesized sequence of words (W). The language model can incorporate syntactic and/or semantic constraints. In the exemplary embodiment, the language model is generated using syntactic constraints in the form of an N-gram (N>1) word model where, in the exemplary embodiment N=3 resulting in tri-gram word models. N-gram word models are based on the statistical probability that a hypothesized word will occur based on the preceding (N-1) recognized words.

Unlike simple models, such as word pair models, which are simply a set of possible word pairs, statistical models can provide a more reliable recognition result given that they take into consideration more information than word pair models. Accordingly, when attempting to determine if a particular word sequence has occurred, e.g., for purposes of synchronizing audio and text files in accordance with the present invention, the recognition results of statistical models can be more reliable and useful than those of simple word pair models.

The language model constrains the possible words which may be recognized. In this way, it limits the words which are considered during speech recognition for hypothesis purposes to those which are possible in a given language or context. In the context of performing speech recognition on an audio corpus corresponding to a text corpus, it is useful to generate the language model 408 so that only those words found in the corresponding text corpus are potential candidates for recognition purposes. Accordingly, when synchronizing text and audio corpuses, in accordance with the invention, the language model 408 is generated from the text corpus being synchronized. Thus, words outside the text corpus are not considered as potential candidates for speech recognition purposes.

The various steps performed by the audio/text synchronization program 308 of the present invention will now be explained in detail with reference to the flow chart of FIG. 6. Program 308 begins in step 602 wherein it is executed by the processor 121. Then in step 604, a statistical language model 408 is generated from the file or files which comprise the text corpus 10 being processed. As discussed above, the language model 408 may be generated using any one of a plurality of known techniques using language model generation module 314. As discussed above, in one exemplary embodiment, the language model 408 is a tri-gram language model.

From step 604 operation proceeds to step 606, wherein a speech recognition operation is performed on the audio corpus 20. The speech recognition operation is performed by speech recognizer module 312 which uses the statistical language model 408 and the speaker independent acoustic model 410 discussed above to perform the speech recognition operation. The result of performing a speech recognition operation in step 606 is the set of recognized text with time stamps 406. The time stamps serve as an index into the audio corpus 20 and mark the distance in playback time from the start of the audio corpus to the point being identified by the time stamp. Both start and stop time stamps may be included with the recognized text to indicate beginning and ending points of an audio segment which corresponds to a recognized word.

Block 706 of FIG. 7 represents an exemplary set 406 of recognized text with time stamps that may be generated by the speech recognition operation of step 606. In block 707, the recognized word is listed in the first column 708 of block 706. The second and third columns 710, 712 of block 706

include the start and stop time stamps associated with each recognized word.

From step **606** of the audio/text synchronization program **308** operation proceeds to step **607** wherein the recognized text is aligned to the extent possible with the text in the text corpus. This may be accomplished by matching recognized words or sequences of recognized words in the recognized text to those found in the text corpus in such a manner that the number of matching words in the recognized text and text corpus is maximized.

In FIG. **7**, text from an exemplary paragraph of a text corpus **10** is shown in block **702**. Block **704** shows the actual text with <SIL>being substituted for punctuation, e.g., period, which would cause a speaker to insert silence in the text when read aloud. Placement of the recognized text **706** side by side with the actual text **704** represents the global alignment of the actual and recognized text performed in step **607**. Rows **714**, **716**, **718** and **720** correspond to aligned words. Note that the actual text **704** is aligned with the recognized text **708** so that in the illustrated sequence only one miss-match occurs, i.e., the words in row **720**, LONG, and SONG do not match. The mismatch in row **720** corresponds to a recognition error where the word song was mistakenly identified in place of the word long.

From global alignment step **607**, operation proceeds to step **608** wherein locations in the recognized text where silence preceded and/or followed by correctly recognized words are identified. As discussed above, in the case of audio versions of literary works and other works read allowed and recorded for commercial distribution purposes, silence is often a particularly easy to recognize since the recordings are often made in a sound studio with limited background noise. Since silence normally occurs at the ends of sentences and paragraphs, and it is these points which are of particular interest for the insertion of pointers for the purposes of text and audio synchronization, identifying points where silence occurs as potential locations where a pointer may be inserted is particularly useful.

In one particular exemplary embodiment, for a pointer to be inserted into the text and/or audio for synchronization purposes, the recognized text, bracketing the identified point of silence must have been correctly identified. In other words, in the particular embodiment both the word preceding and subsequent to the period of silence must have been correctly recognized. Whether a word was correctly recognized is determined in step **608** by comparing the words of interest in recognized text with the aligned words in the actual text and determining if they match.

In row **716** of FIG. **7**, it can be seen that a period of silence was recognized in the audio file starting at time stamp **110** and ending at time stamp **117**. By comparing the recognized word JOHN preceding the recognized silence, to the word preceding the silence in the aligned actual text **704**, it can be seen that the word JOHN was correctly recognized. By comparing the recognized word I, following the recognized silence, to the word following the silence in the aligned text **704**, it can be seen that the word I was also correctly recognized. Since the words preceding and following the silence were correctly recognized, the silence defined by audio time stamps **110**, **117** would be identified in step **608** as a point where the audio and text files should be synchronized. File synchronization can be accomplished by, e.g., adding a bi-directional pointer linking the text and audio files, to the text files, and, optionally, to the audio files. By adding a pointer at the identified aligned location corresponding to silence, in this case the audio and text files will be synchronized at the start of a sentence.

In the particular exemplary embodiment described above where both words bracketing silence must be correctly recognized for the point of silence to be used for file synchronization purposes, if silence was recognized adjacent the miss-recognized word, SONG, the recognized silence would not be identified in step **608** for synchronization purposes.

From step **608** operation proceeds to step **610**, wherein the locations identified in step **608**, for file synchronization purposes, are used to index the text and/or audio corpus. The indexing of the files may be performed in a plurality of ways.

One way to index the audio and text files is to add audio time stamps to the corresponding identified locations in the text file, e.g., the points where the punctuation corresponding to the identified periods of silence are located. Such time stamp values may identify the position from the start of the audio file where the detected silence being indexed starts or stops. Thus, in accordance with the present invention audio time stamps or other pointers into an audio file may also be inserted in a text file for synchronization purposes. If the audio file does not already include such time stamps, they may be inserted into the corresponding audio file to facilitate file synchronization as well. Incorporation of audio time stamps into the audio file is optional since these may be calculated on the fly from the audio file in a relatively short amount of time. By incorporating audio time stamps into the text and, optionally, the corresponding audio file, accessing the same point in both the audio and text versions becomes a simple matter of searching the text and/or audio file for a particular, e.g., corresponding, audio time stamp.

The synchronized text and audio files **412** generated in step **610** may take any one of several forms as will be discussed below in regard to FIGS. **8–13**. After the set **412** of synchronized audio and text files is generated, in step **612** it is stored in memory under the direction of the control module **310**.

With the storing of the synchronized set **412** of audio and text files, the audio/text synchronization program **338** is stopped in step **614** pending its re-execution to process another set of unsynchronized audio and text corpuses.

Various formats for the generated set **412** of synchronized audio and text files will now be described with reference to FIGS. **8–13**. FIG. **8** illustrates a set **412** of synchronized text and audio files corresponding to the same exemplary literary work. In the FIG. **8** embodiment, a single text file **804**, including time stamps, is used to represent the text corpus **802**. A single audio file **814** which includes the same time stamps as text file **804**, is used to represent the audio corpus **812**. The dashed line between the text and audio files **804**, **814** represents the linking of the audio and text files through the use of common time stamps.

FIG. **9** shows a portion of the text file **804**. Note that the time stamp [**110**], corresponding to the start of the silence detected in row **716** of the set of exemplary recognized text, has been inserted before the word I as a pointer into the audio file **814**. In FIG. **9** italicized text is used to represent audio signals, e.g., speech, corresponding to the text. Note that in the audio file **814**, the time stamp [**110**] has been inserted at the point where silence starts between the words John and I. Since the pointer [**110**] is located from a content perspective at the same position in the audio and text files **804**, **814**, the pointer serves to synchronize the audio and text files in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. **10** illustrates an embodiment where the set **412** of synchronized text and audio files includes a text corpus **1002** and an audio corpus **1012**. The text corpus **1002** comprises

multiple text files **1004**, **1006** while the audio corpus **1012** comprises multiple audio files **1014**, **1016**. The X number of audio files **1004**, **1006** may be different than the Z number of audio files **1014**, **1016**. In the FIG. **10** embodiment, at points identified for synchronization purposes, pointers are included in the text and audio files. As illustrated in FIG. **11**, in the pointers in the text file **1004** include a file identifier, e.g., the name AUDIO 1, of the audio file being pointed to and a time index, e.g., **110**, used to access a specific location within the audio file. In a similar fashion, the pointers in the audio file **1014** include a file identifier, e.g., the name TEXT **1**, of the text file being pointed to and a time index, e.g., **110**, used to access the specific location within the text file.

Rather than incorporate pointers into the audio and text files, in step **610**, the text corpus **1202** may be divided into the same number Y of files as the audio corpus **1212**. This produces a text corpus **1202** having Y text files **1204**, **1205**, **1206** and an audio corpus **1212** also with Y files **1214**, **1215**, **1216**. In the FIG. **12** embodiment, text file, TEXT n, includes the same content as audio file, AUDIO n, albeit in a different format, e.g., audio vs. text format. In such an embodiment, the file number which forms part of the file name serves as an index to identify the corresponding audio or text file. In the FIG. **12** embodiment, each point of silence identified to be used for synchronization purposes would mark the start of a new file. Such an embodiment may result in, e.g., an audio and text file for each sentence or paragraph. FIG. **13** illustrates exemplary text files **1204** and **1205** as well as corresponding exemplary audio files **1214**, **1215**. Note that the audio files **1204**, **1205** and text **1214**, **1215** files are split at the point where silence was detected bracketed by properly identified words. Note also that text file, TEXT 1 **1204**, includes the same information content as audio file, AUDIO 1 **1214**.

A wide variety of other formats for the set **412** of synchronized audio and text data generated in accordance with the present invention are also possible. For example, the synchronized audio and text data could be stored in a single file with links, e.g., pointers, synchronizing portions of the audio and text data which have been found to correspond to each other.

While the above information has been described primarily in terms of its ability to be used to synchronize audio and text data corresponding to literary works, it is to be understood that it can also be used in a wide variety of other applications where audio and text data representing different expressions of the same information need to be synchronized. Accordingly, the methods of the present invention can be used, e.g., to synchronize transcripts of audio information with the audio version of the information.

Various exemplary embodiments have been described above. In view of the description provided above, various modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art without deviating from the inventive teachings described and claimed herein.

What is claimed is:

**1**. A method of processing audio data and text data comprising:

operating a speech recognizer device to perform a speech recognition operation on the audio data to produce a set of recognized text;

globally aligning the recognized text with words included in the text data;

identifying a first location in the recognized text where silence was recognized and where at least one correctly recognized word adjoins the recognized silence; and

inserting into the text data, at the location aligned with said first identified location, a pointer to the audio data corresponding to the recognized silence.

**2**. The method of claim **1**,

where the first identified location is a location in the recognized text where silence is expected to occur based on information included in the aligned text data, the method further comprising:

identifying an additional location in the recognized text where silence was recognized and additional silence was expected to occur based on information included in the aligned text data and where at least one correctly recognized word adjoins the additional recognized silence; and

inserting into the text data, at the location aligned with said additional identified location, a pointer to the audio data corresponding to the additional recognized silence.

**3**. The method of claim **1**, wherein identifying a first location includes the act of determining if two correctly identified words adjoin the recognized silence.

**4**. The method of claim **3**, wherein determining if two correctly identified words adjoin the recognized silence includes the act of:

comparing a first word in the recognized text adjoining and preceding the recognized silence to a corresponding word in the aligned text data to determine if the first word was correctly recognized.

**5**. The method of claim **4**, wherein determining if two correctly identified words adjoin the recognized silence further includes the act of:

comparing a second word in the recognized text adjoining and following the recognized silence to a corresponding word in the aligned text data to determine if the second word was correctly recognized.

**6**. The method of claim **3**, wherein determining if two correctly identified words adjoin the recognized silence includes the act of:

comparing two consecutive words in the recognized text adjoining and preceding the recognized silence to two corresponding consecutive words in the aligned text data to determine if the two consecutive words in the recognized text were correctly recognized.

**7**. The method of claim **3**, wherein determining if two correctly identified words adjoin the recognized silence includes the act of:

comparing two consecutive words in the recognized text adjoining and following the recognized silence to two corresponding consecutive words in the aligned text data to determine if the two consecutive words in the recognized text were correctly recognized.

**8**. The method of claim **3**, wherein operating a speech recognizer apparatus to perform a speech recognition operation includes the act of:

operating the speech recognizer to generate time indexes into the audio data corresponding to the locations of audio data recognized as silence.

**9**. The method of claim **8**, wherein inserting into the text data a pointer to the audio data includes the act of:

inserting as the pointer, a time index into the audio data corresponding to the recognized period of silence.

**10**. The method of claim **9**, further comprising:

inserting into the audio data the same time index inserted into the text data.

**11**. The method of claim **9**, further comprising the step of:

storing the text data including the inserted time stamp in a data storage device.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising:

operating a computer device to read the time stamp in the stored text file and to access the audio data using the time stamp as an index into the audio file.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein said audio data and text data are audio and text versions of the same literary work.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the pointer includes an audio time stamp.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the pointer includes an audio file identifier and a value used to index the identified audio file.

16. The method of claim 8, further comprising:

generating a statistical language model from the text data; and

wherein operating a speech recognizer includes the act of:

using the statistical language model and a speaker independent acoustic model to recognize words and silence in the text data.

17. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

generating a statistical language model from the text data.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein operating a speech recognizer includes the act of:

using the statistical language model and a speaker independent acoustic model to recognize words and silence in the text data.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein inserting a pointer into the text data includes the act of:

operating a computer device to add the pointer to the text data.

20. The method of claim 19, further comprising:

storing the text data including the inserted pointer in a data storage device.

21. A computer readable medium, comprising:

computer executable instructions for controlling a computer device to process audio data and text data said processing including:

performing a speech recognition operation on the audio data to produce a set of recognized text;

globally aligning the recognized text with words included in the text data;

identifying a first location in the recognized text where silence was recognized and where at least one correctly recognized word adjoins the recognized silence; and

inserting into the text data, at the location aligned with said first identified location, a pointer to the audio data corresponding to the recognized silence.

22. A method of processing audio data and text data comprising:

operating a speech recognizer device to perform a speech recognition operation on the audio data to produce a set of recognized text;

globally aligning the recognized text with words included in the text data;

identifying a location in the recognized text where silence was recognized and where at least one correctly recognized word adjoins the recognized silence; and

segmenting the audio and text data into multiple audio and data files including corresponding informational content, as a function of the location in the recognized text corresponding to the identified recognized silence, and the location of the identified recognized silence in the audio data.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein performing a speech recognition operation includes the act of:

generating a statistical language model from the text data.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein performing a speech recognition operation further includes the act of:

using the statistical language model and a speaker independent acoustic model to recognize words in the text data.

25. A method of synchronizing audio data and text data comprising:

operating a speech recognizer device to perform a speech recognition operation on the audio data to produce a set of recognized text;

aligning the recognized text with words included in the text data;

identifying a location in the recognized text where silence was recognized and where the silence is preceded and followed by at least one correctly recognized word; and

inserting into the text data, at a location in the text data corresponding to the identified location in the recognized text, a pointer to the audio data corresponding to the recognized silence.

26. The method of claim 25, further comprising:

generating a statistical language model from the text data; and

supplying the statistical language model to the speech recognizer.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein operating a speech recognizer to perform a speech recognition operation includes the act of:

operating the speech recognizer to use the statistical language model and a speaker independent acoustic model to recognize words in the audio data.

28. The method of claim 27,

wherein the step of operating a speech recognizer to perform a speech recognition operation further includes the act of:

operating the speech recognizer to generate audio time stamps identifying the locations within the audio data of the recognized words and silence; and

wherein inserting a pointer into the text data includes the act of:

inserting one of the generated audio time stamps as the pointer.

29. The method of claim 27, wherein the statistical language model is an N-gram language model where N is an integer greater than one.

30. A computer readable medium, comprising:

computer executable instructions for controlling a computer device to process audio data and text data said processing including:

aligning the recognized text with words included in the text data;

performing a speech recognition operation on the audio data to produce a set of recognized text;

aligning the recognized text with words included in the text data;

identifying a location in the recognized text where silence was recognized and where the silence is preceded and followed by at least one correctly recognized word; and

inserting into the text data, at a location in the text data corresponding to the identified location in the recognized text, a pointer to the audio data corresponding to the recognized silence.

**31**. A device for processing electronic text data and electronic audio data, comprising:

a speech recognizer for performing a speech recognition operation on the audio data to produce a set of recognized text;

means for globally aligning the recognized text with words included in the text data;

means for identifying a first location in the recognized text where silence was recognized and where at least one correctly recognized word adjoins the recognized silence; and

means for inserting into the text data, at the location aligned with said first identified location, a pointer to the audio data corresponding to the recognized silence.

**32**. The system of claim **31**, further comprising:

a statistical language model generation module coupled to the speech recognizer for generating from the text data a statistical language model used by the speech recognizer when performing a speech recognition operation on the audio data.

**33**. The system of claim **32**, further comprising:

a speaker independent acoustic model used by the speech recognizer when performing a speech recognition operation on the audio data.

**34**. The system of claim **31**, wherein the statistical language model generation module generates N-gram models, where N is an integer greater than two.

**35**. The system of claim **31**, wherein the means for identifying a first location in the recognized text includes computer instructions for identifying recognized periods of silence bracketed by correctly recognized words.

**36**. The device of claim **31**, wherein the audio data and text data correspond to the same literary work, the device further comprising:

a display;

an audio output system; and

means for simultaneously presenting the audio data via the audio output system and the text data via the display in a synchronized manner using the inserted pointer.

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

# CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 6,260,011 B1
DATED : July 10, 2001
INVENTOR(S) : Heckerman et al.



It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 16,
Line 58, delete "aligning the recognized text with the words included in the text data;"

Signed and Sealed this

Thirteenth Day of August, 2002

*Attest:*

*Attesting Officer*

JAMES E. ROGAN
*Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office*