



TEXT, LANGUAGE, AND IMAGERY

Yu-Ting Peng

1

RESOURCE - SCRIPTS

UGO.COM

Check out UGO's Women Who Rock Feature [ROCK IT]

Scripts A-M

The various scripts listed on these pages are for educational purposes only. If you would like to submit a new script, or stumble across a dead link, please send me an [E-Mail](#).

July 14th 2008: Scot Armstrong's screenplay for "Semi-Pro," June 2006 draft. Thanks to 'J.B.M.'

March 1st 2008: Wow, an actual update? And two scripts no less? Anyway, an August 8, 2003 Third Revised Draft draft of "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy" by Douglas Adams, revisions by Karey Kirkpatrick. Also an undated script for "Hitman" by Skip Woods. Many thanks to 'J.B.M.' and Anonymous.

[Update Archives](#)

- [7 Days to Live](#) - By Dirk Ahner. [2nd Draft.]
- [7 Days to Live](#) - By Dirk Ahner. [Shooting Script.]
- [8 Mile](#) - By Scott Silver. [Early Draft.]
- [8MM](#) - By Andrew Kevin Walker. [First Draft.]
- [10 Things I Hate About You](#) - By Karen McCullah Lutz..
- [10 Things I Hate About You](#) - By Karen McCullah Lutz..
- [12 Monkeys](#) - By David Webb Peoples & Janet Peoples

ANGLE ON NEO

He opens his eyes again, something tingling through him. He focuses and sees his body pierced with dozens of acupuncture-like needles wired to a strange device.

DOZER

He needs a lot of work.

MORPHEUS

I know.

Dozer and Morpheus are operating on Neo.

NEO

What are you doing?

MORPHEUS

Your muscles have atrophied.
We're rebuilding them.

Fluorescent light sticks burn unnaturally bright.

NEO

Why do my eyes hurt?

MORPHEUS

You've never used them before.

Morpheus takes his sunglasses off and puts them on Neo. Neo lays back.

MORPHEUS

Rest, Neo. The answers are coming.

RESOURCE - SUBTITLES



78
00:14:13,000 --> 00:14:15,800
For my absolutely nonromantic
dinner with chuck.

79
00:14:15,900 --> 00:14:16,500
Ta.

80
00:14:20,400 --> 00:14:23,900
??I'm thinking one paint can of gummy
worms And another of swedish fish.

81
00:14:24,500 --> 00:14:26,600
Is this how you and nate want to
celebrate Two months of dating--

82
00:14:26,600 --> 00:14:27,800
with all things gummy?

83
00:14:28,300 --> 00:14:29,900
Is he dragging you
to chuck's brunch, too?

RESOURCE - NEWS

YAHOO! NEWS

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Bruce Willis

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A photograph of Emma Heming and Bruce Willis. Emma is on the left, wearing a light-colored, long-sleeved, form-fitting top. Bruce is on the right, wearing a dark suit jacket over a white shirt, and is holding a small silver camera up to his eye with his right hand. They are both smiling and appear to be at an outdoor event.

[1 of 94](#)

Emma Heming (L) and actor Bruce Willis, pictured in 2008. Film star Bruce Willis, 54, of "Die Hard" fame, has tied the knot with model Emma Heming, in a Caribbean island ceremony attended by his ex-wife Demi Moore and their three daughters, his spokesman said Sunday. (AFP/Getty Images/File/Alberto E. Rodriguez)


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The AFP logo, consisting of the letters "AFP" in white on a blue square background.

Thu Mar 26, 5:49 AM ET

RESOURCE - WIKIPEDIA



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The Free Encyclopedia

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- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article

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- About Wikipedia
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Marilyn Monroe

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Marilyn Monroe,^{[1][2]} (1 June 1926 – 5 August 1962), born **Norma Jeane Mortenson** but baptized **Norma Jeane Baker**, was an American actress, singer, model and [sex symbol](#).

After spending much of her childhood in foster homes, Monroe began a career as a model, which led to a film contract in 1946. Her early roles were minor, but her performances in *The Asphalt Jungle* and *All About Eve* (both 1950) were well received. She was praised for her comedic ability in such films as *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*, *How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying* and *The Seven Year Itch*, and became one of Hollywood's most popular performers.

The [typecasting](#) of Monroe's "dumb blonde" persona limited her career prospects, so she broadened her range. Her marriage to [baseball](#) player [Joe DiMaggio](#) failed. While married to playwright [Arthur Miller](#), she studied at the [Actors Studio](#) and formed Marilyn Monroe Productions. Her dramatic performance in [William Inge's](#) *Bus Stop* was hailed by critics, and she won a [Golden Globe Award](#) for her performance in *Some Like It Hot*.


The final years of Monroe's life were marked by illness, personal problems, and a reputation for being unreliable and difficult to work with. [The circumstances of her death](#), from an overdose of [barbiturates](#), have been the subject of conjecture. Though officially classified as a "probable suicide", the possibility of an accidental overdose has not been ruled out, while [conspiracy theorists](#) argue that she was murdered.

In 1999, Monroe was ranked as the sixth [greatest female star of all time](#) by the [American Film Institute](#).

Contents [hide]

- 1 Family and early life
- 2 Career
 - 2.1 Modeling and early film work
 - 2.2 Career Development
 - 2.3 Mainstream success
 - 2.4 The Actors Studio and formation of Marilyn Monroe Productions
 - 2.5 Later years
- 3 Death and aftermath
- 4 Marriages

Marilyn Monroe



in *The Prince and the Showgirl* (1957)

Born	Norma Jeane Mortenson June 1, 1926 Los Angeles, California, U.S.
Died	August 5, 1962 (aged 36) Brentwood, California, U.S.
Other name(s)	Norma Jeane Baker
Occupation	Actress, Model, Singer, Comedian, Film producer
Years active	1947–1962
Spouse(s)	James Dougherty

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Seven_Year_Itch

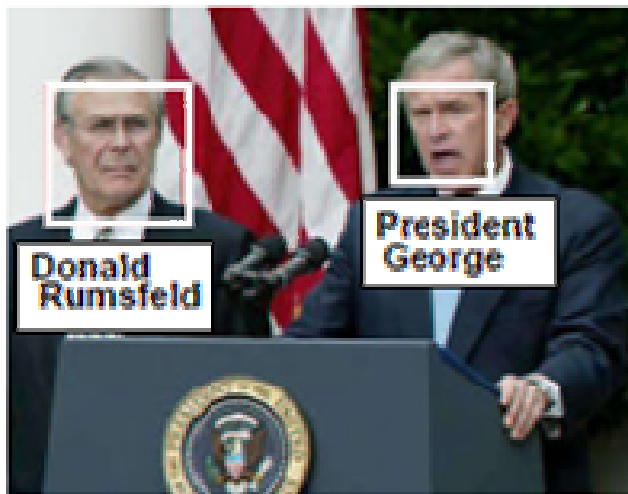
Internet | Protected Mode: On

100%

Paper	Resource	Objective
Names and Faces in the News , by T. Berg, A. Berg, J. Edwards, M. Maire, R. White, Y. Teh, E. Learned-Miller and D. Forsyth, CVPR 2004.	News photos	Name faces
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NAMES AND FACES IN THE NEWS

- Aim: Given an input image and an associated caption, automatically detects faces in the image and possible name strings.
- Application: to label faces in news images or to organize news pictures by individuals present.

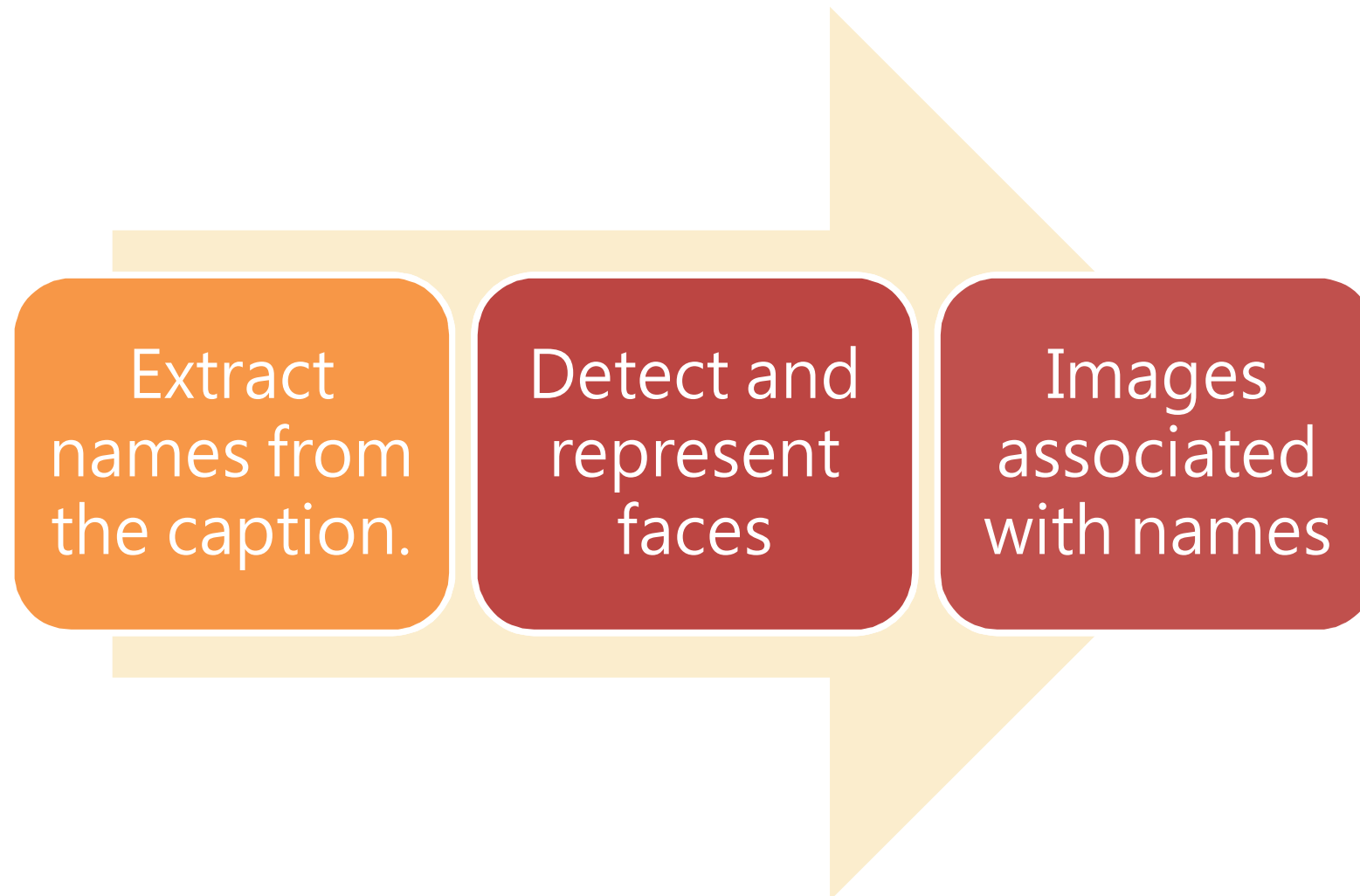


President George W. Bush makes a statement in the Rose Garden while Secretary of Defense **Donald Rumsfeld** looks on, July 23, 2003. Rumsfeld said the United States would release graphic photographs of the dead sons of Saddam Hussein to prove they were killed by American troops. Photo by Larry Downing/Reuters

DATASET


- half a million news pictures and captions from Yahoo News over a period of roughly two years.
- Obtained 44,773 face images
- more realistic than usual face recognition datasets
 - it contains faces captured “in the wild” in a variety of configurations with respect to the camera, taking a variety of expressions, and under illumination of widely varying color.

PROCEDURE




EXTRACT NAMES FROM THE CAPTION.

Words are classified as verbs by first applying a list of morphological rules to present tense singular forms, and then comparing these to a database of known verbs.



identifying two or more capitalized words followed by a present tense verb.



This lexicon is matched to each caption.



Each face detected in an image is associated with every name extracted from the associated caption

EXAMPLES

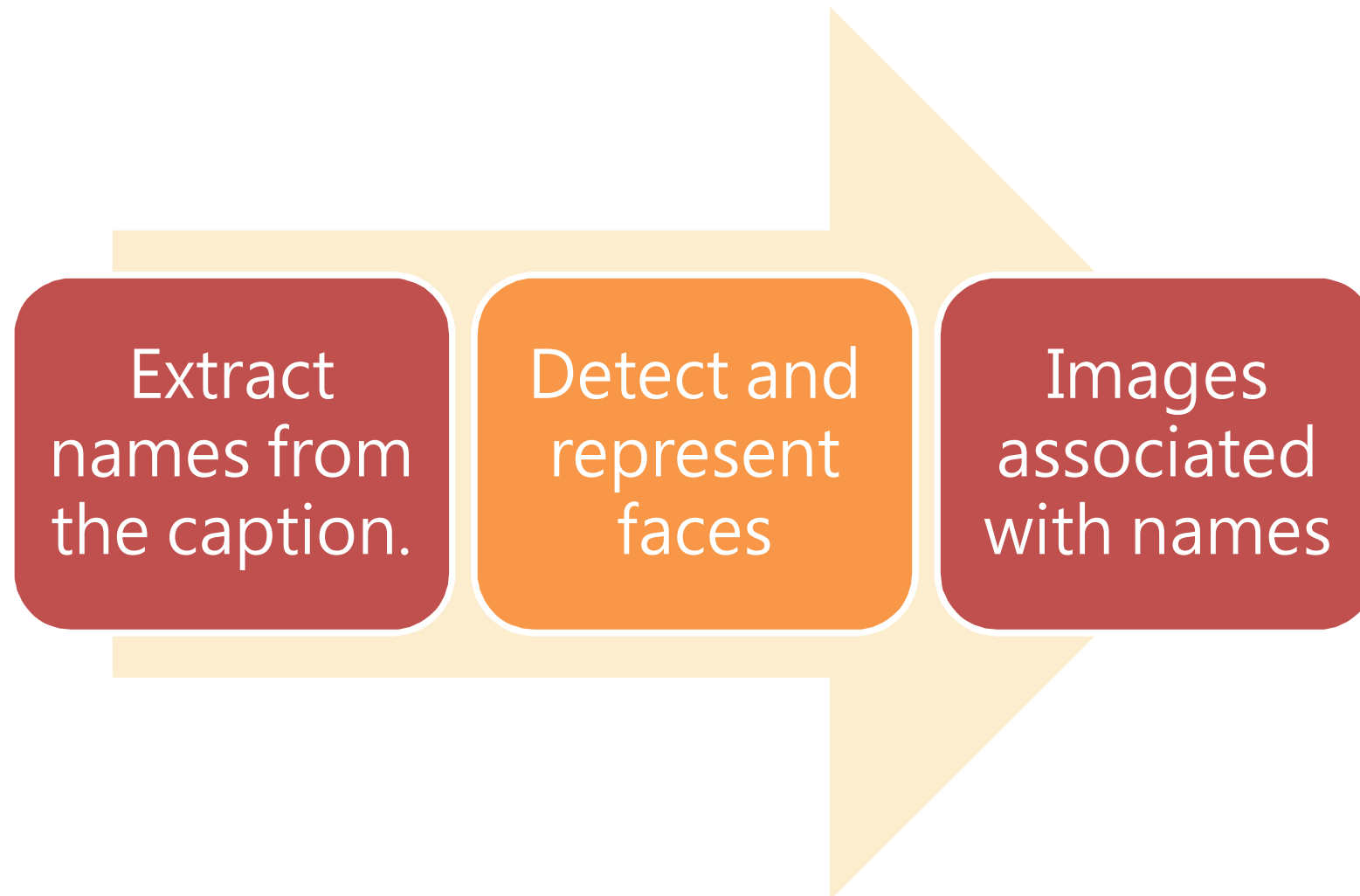


President George W. Bush makes a statement in the Rose Garden while Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld looks on, July 23, 2003. Rumsfeld said the United States would release graphic photographs of the dead sons of Saddam Hussein to prove they were killed by American troops. Photo by Larry Downing/Reuters



British director Sam Mendes and his partner actress Kate Winslet arrive at the London premiere of 'The Road to Perdition', September 18, 2002. The film stars Tom Hanks as a Chicago hit man who has a separate family life and co-stars Paul Newman and Jude Law. REUTERS/Dan Chung

PROCEDURE

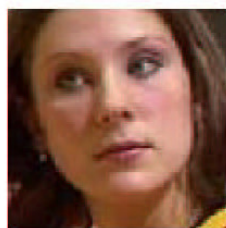


FACE DETECTION & RECTIFICATION

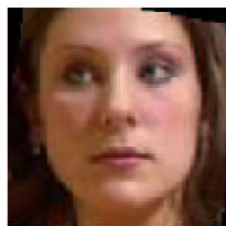
- Face detector (K. Mikolajczyk) - biased to frontal faces
- Rectify face to canonical pose.
 - Geometric blur applied to grayscale patches
 - 5 SVM (trained with 150 hand clicked faces)
 - Determine affine transformation which best maps detected points to canonical positions
- Remove images with low rectification score



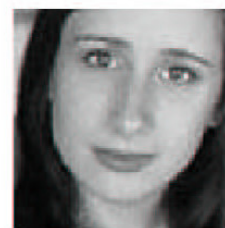
4.85502



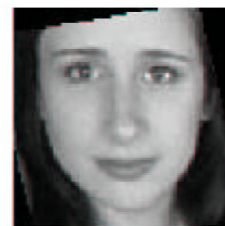
4.43546



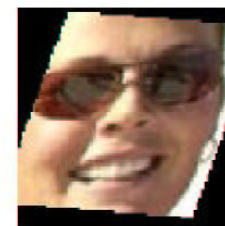
3.78233



3.22654



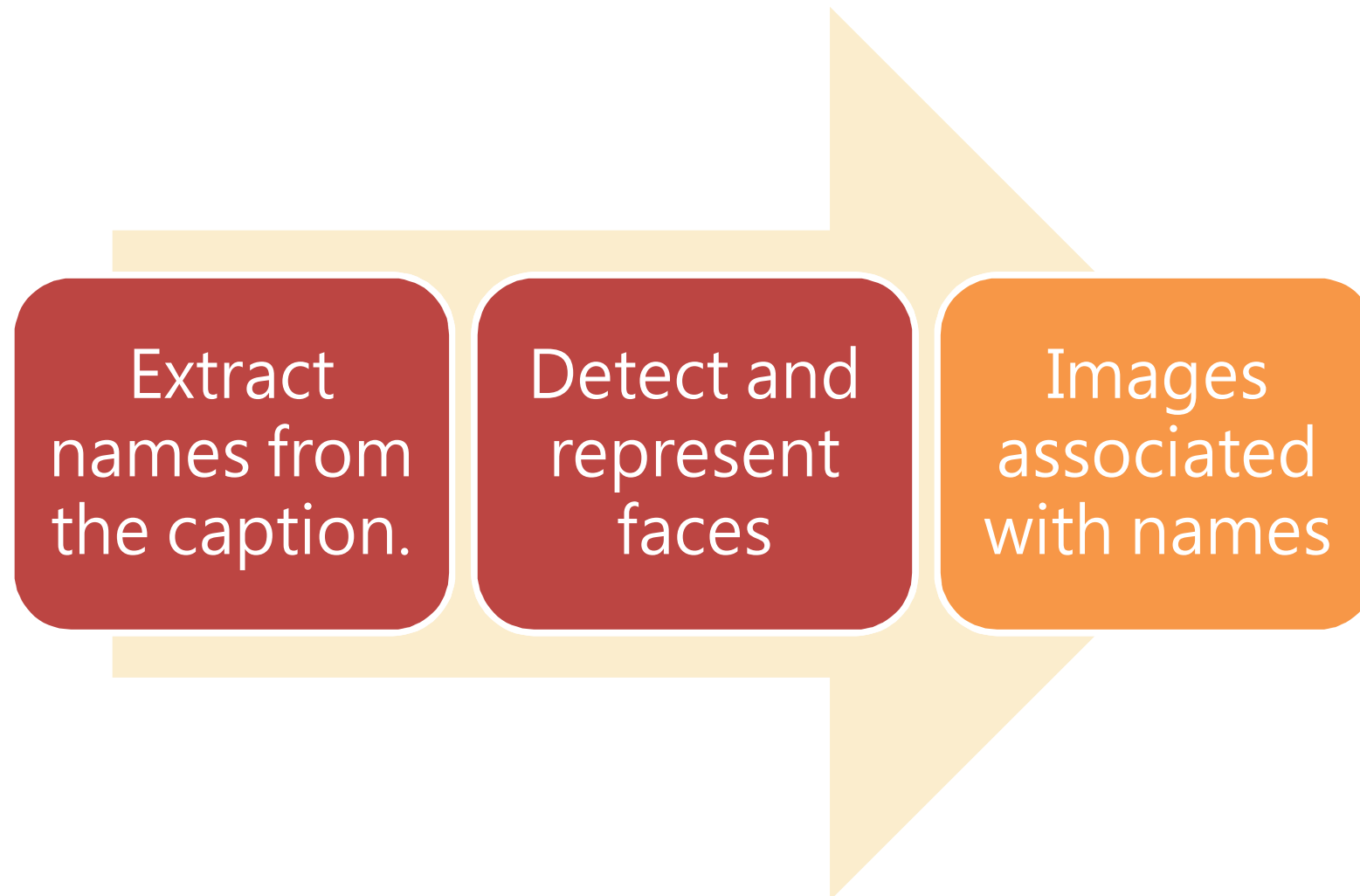
1.45873



REPRESENT FACES

- kernel principal components analysis (kPCA)-to reduce the dimensionality of data
- linear discriminant analysis (LDA) - to project data into a space that is suited for the discrimination task.

PROCEDURE



MODIFIED K-MEANS CLUSTERING

Randomly assign each image to one of its extracted names

For each distinct name (cluster), calculate the mean of image vectors assigned to that name

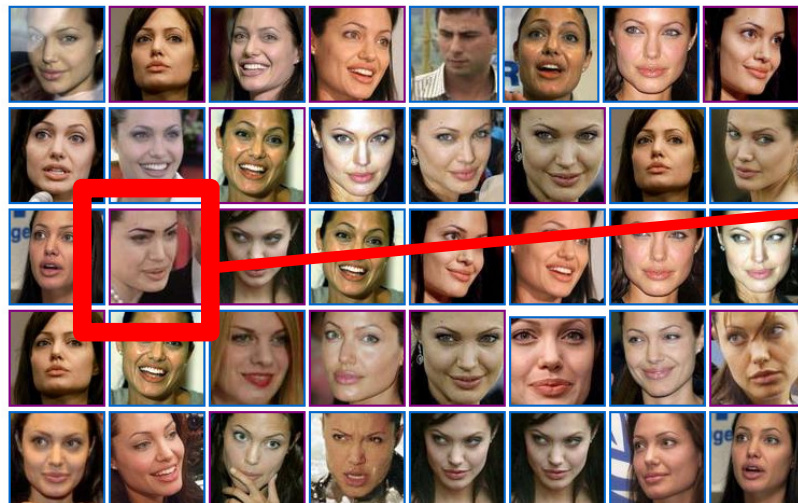
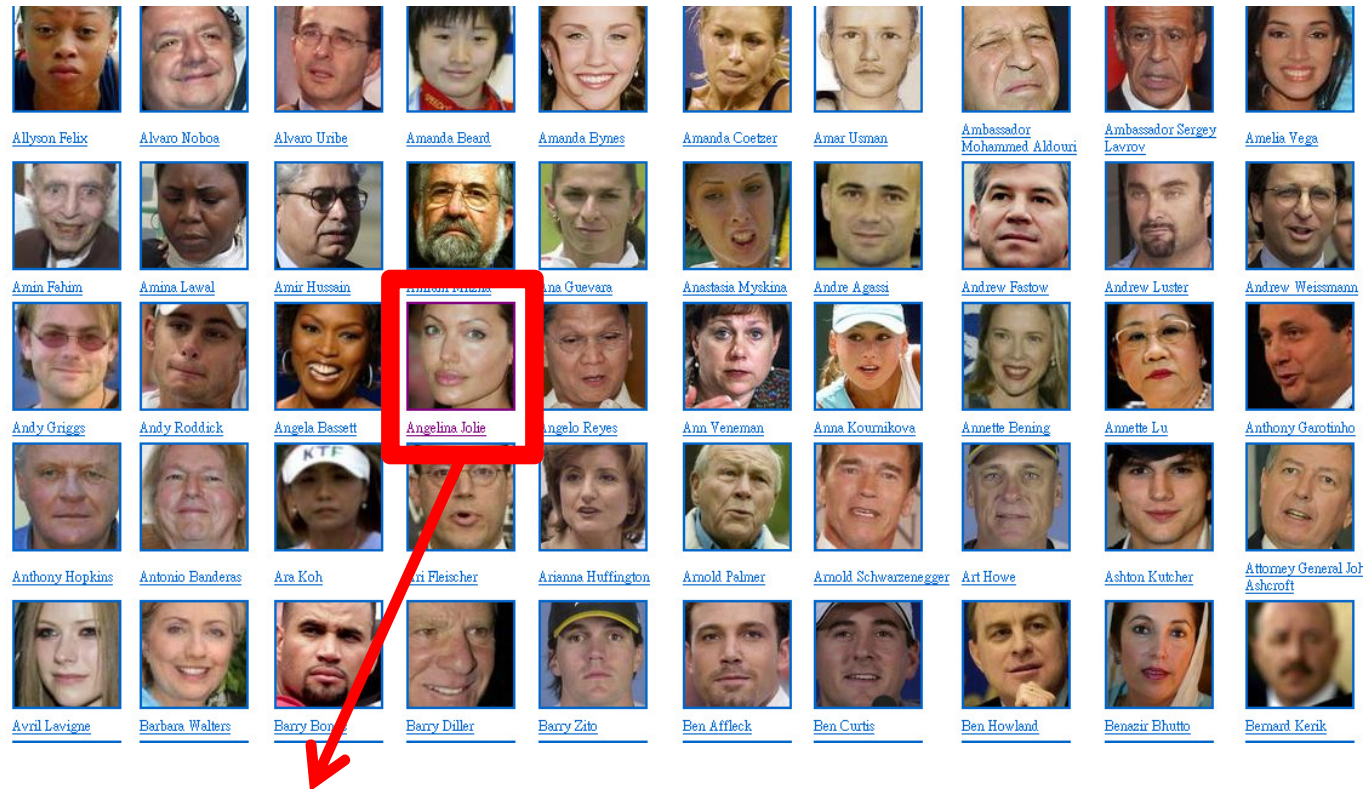
Repeat until convergence

Reassign each image to the closest mean of its extracted names

MERGING CLUSTERS

- Aim: different names that actually correspond to a single person.
- merge names that correspond to faces that look the same.





The passionate but brief marriage of Oscar winning actress **Angelina Jolie** and **Billy Bob Thornton** is officially over. Court documents granting the couple a divorce were filed on May 29, 2003 -- just three years after Jolie, 27, and Thornton, 47, married and swore undying love for each other with his and hers tattoos and amulets filled with each others blood around their necks. The couple is shown posing during arrivals at the 59th annual **Golden Globe** Awards in Beverly Hills, in this January 20, 2002 file photo. (Fred Prouser/Reuters)

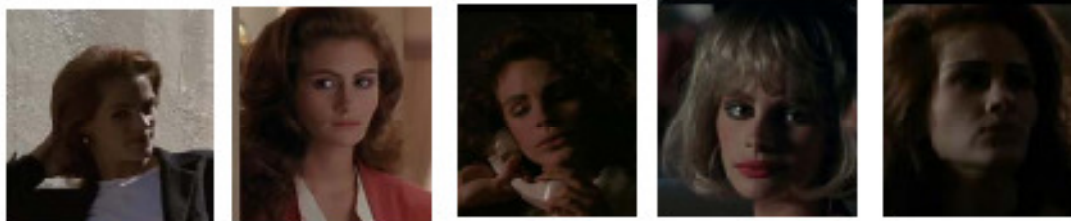
Paper	Resource	Objective
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THE DIFFICULTY OF FACE RECOGNITION

- scale, pose



- lighting



- partial occlusion



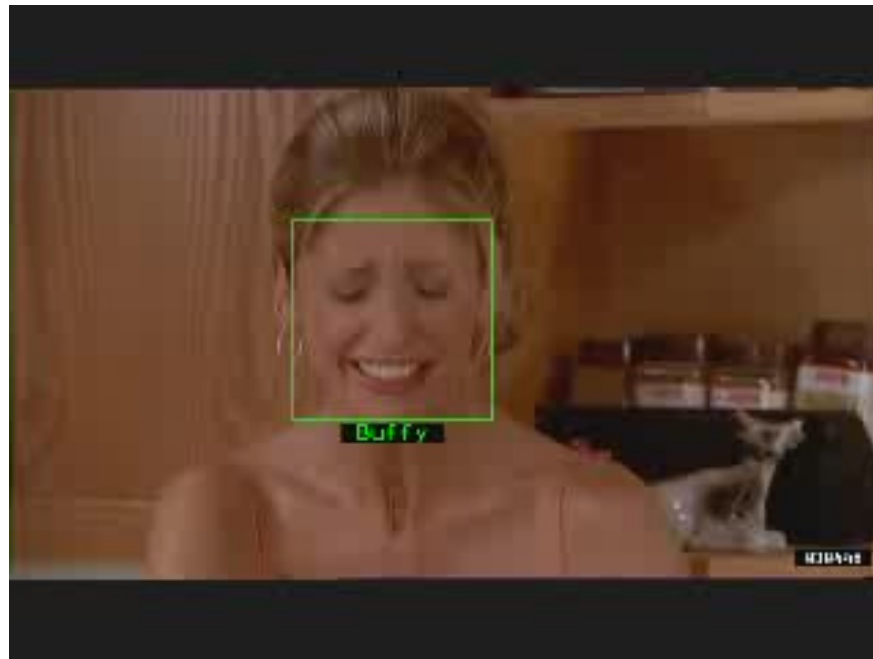
- expressions



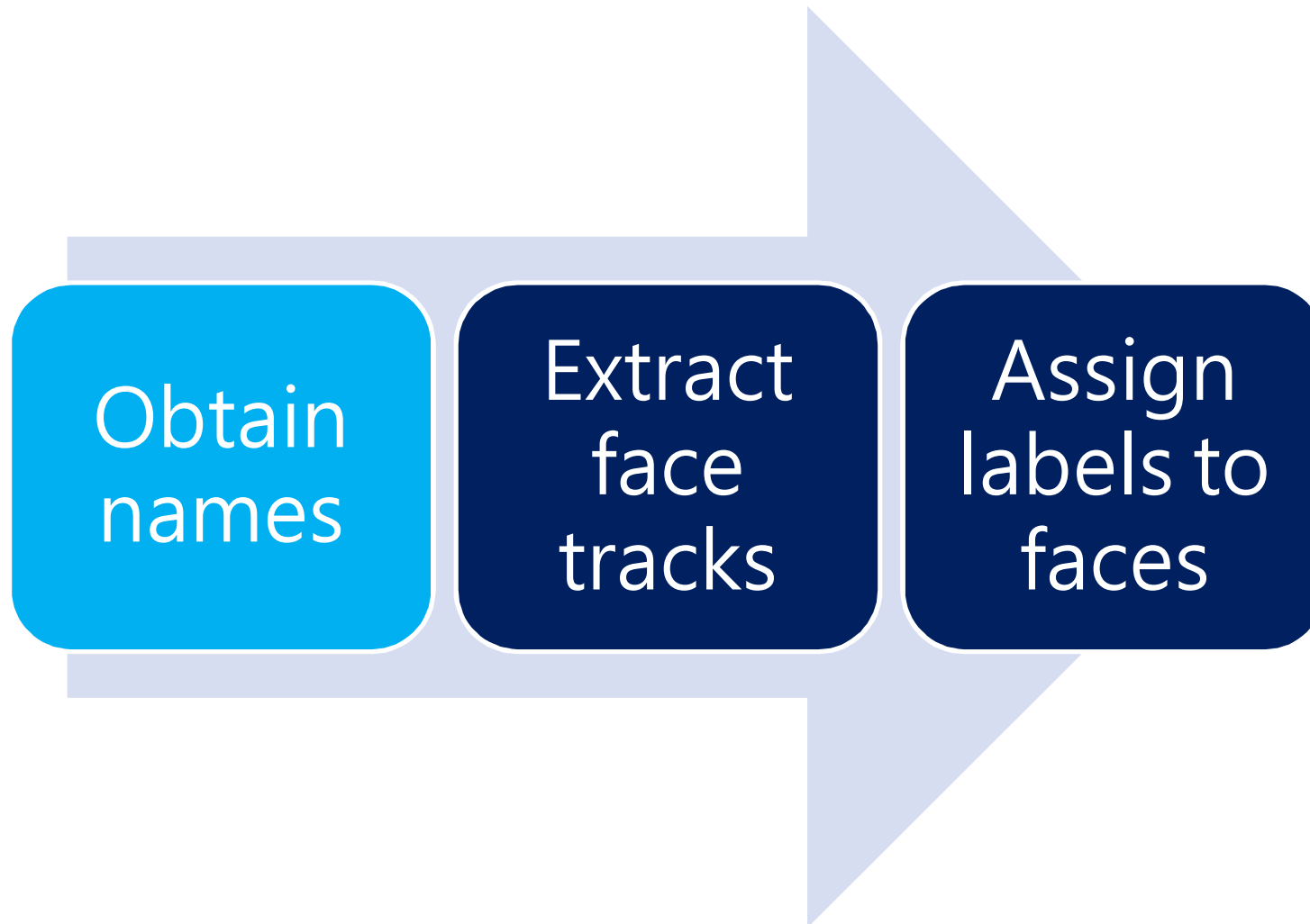
*slides from Andrew Zisserman

"HELLO! MY NAME IS... BUFFY"

- Aim - automatically label television or movie footage with the identity of the people present in each frame of the video.



PROCESS



OBTAIN NAMES

- to extract an initial prediction of **who** appears in the video, and **when**.
- Subtitles-**What** is said, and **when**, but not **who** says it
- Script-**What** is said, and **who** says it, but not **when**
- By automatic alignment of the two sources, it is possible to extract **who** says **what** and **when**.

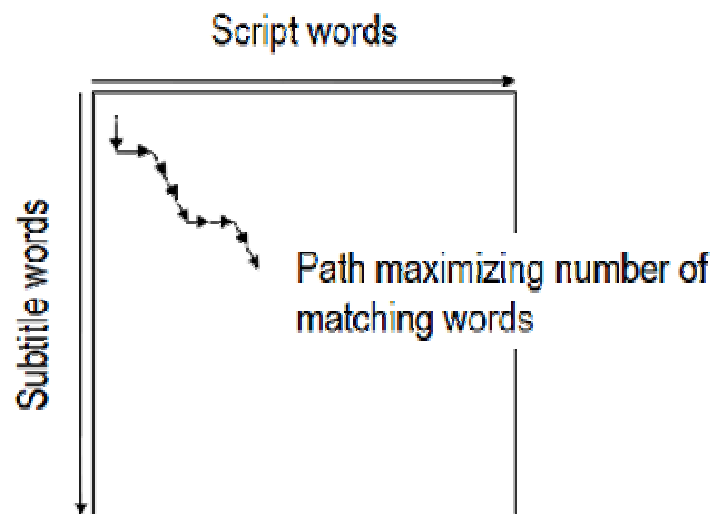
ALIGNMENT BY DYNAMIC TIME WARPING

00:18:55,453 --> 00:18:56,086 **HARMONY**
Get out! Get out.

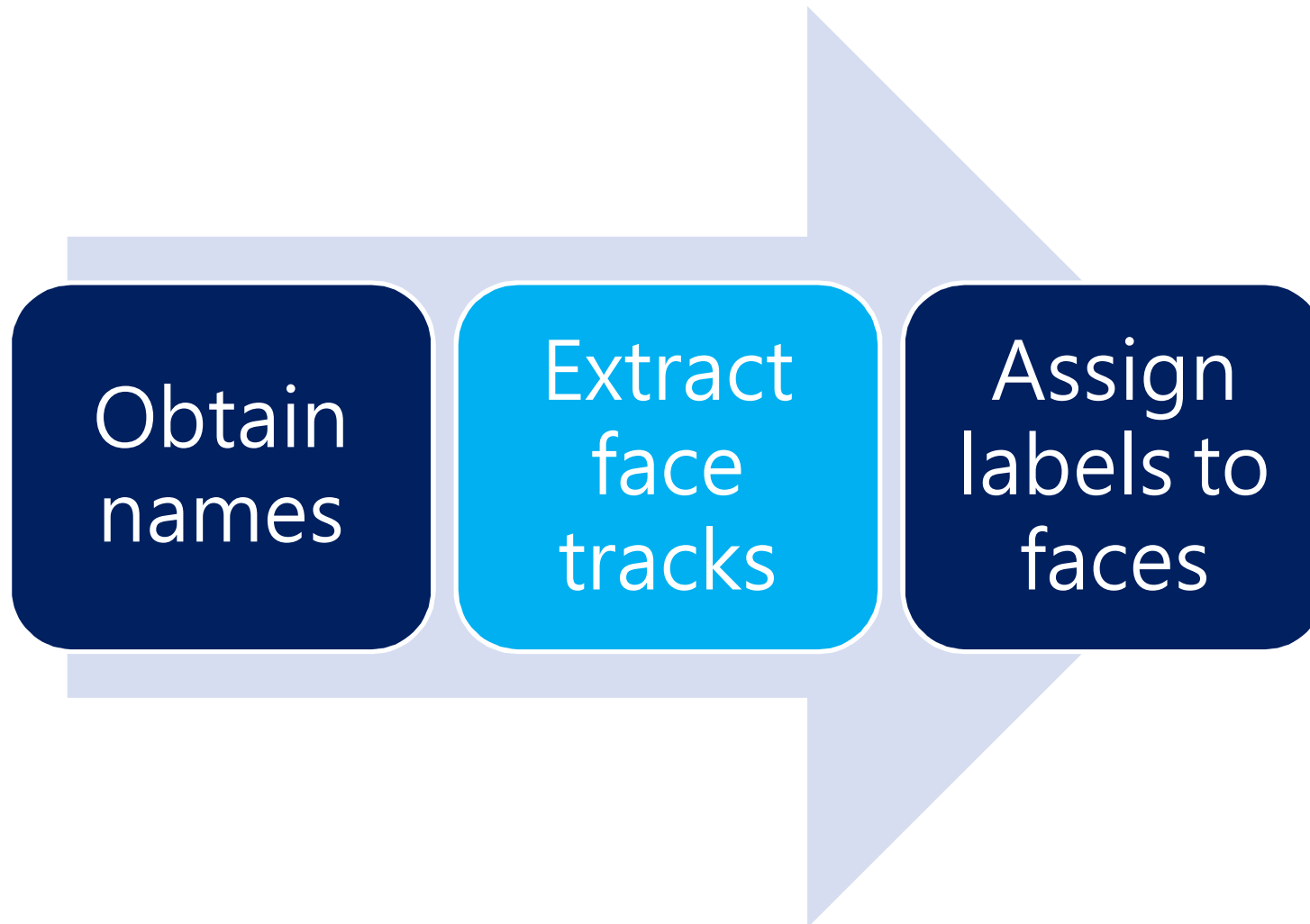
00:18:56,093 --> 00:19:00,044 **SPIKE**
- But, babe, this is where I belong. But, baby... This is where I belong.
- Out! I mean it.

00:19:00,133 --> 00:19:03,808 **HARMONY**
I've been doing a lot of reading, Out! I mean it. *I've done a lot of*
and I'm in control of my own power now, ... *reading, and, and I'm in control*
of my own power now. So we're
through.

00:19:03,893 --> 00:19:05,884
..so we're through.



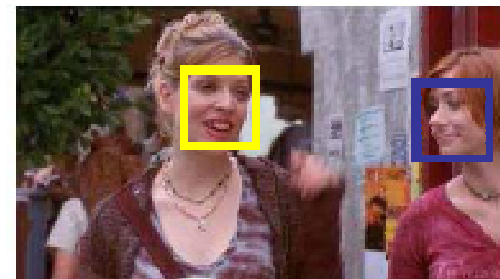
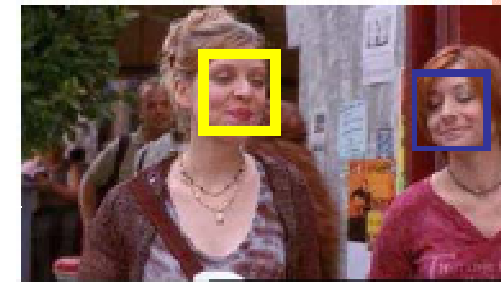
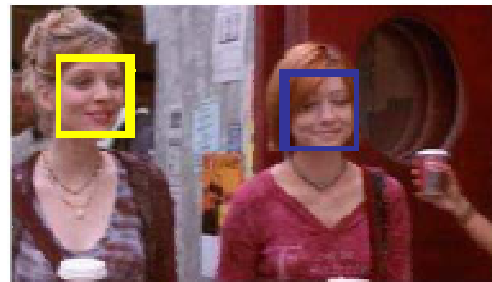
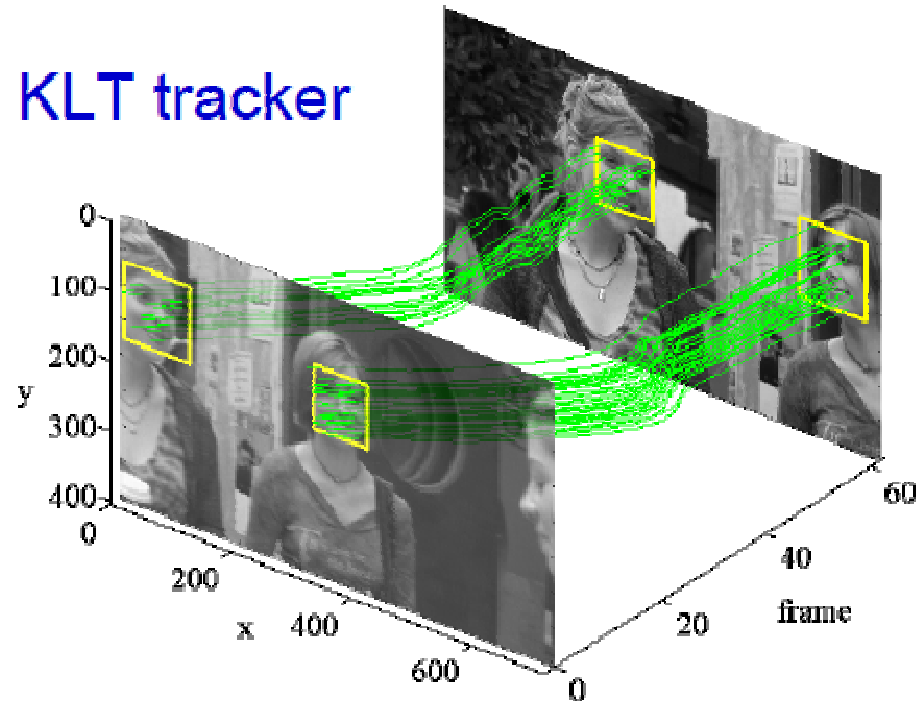
PROCESS



DETECT AND TRACK FACES

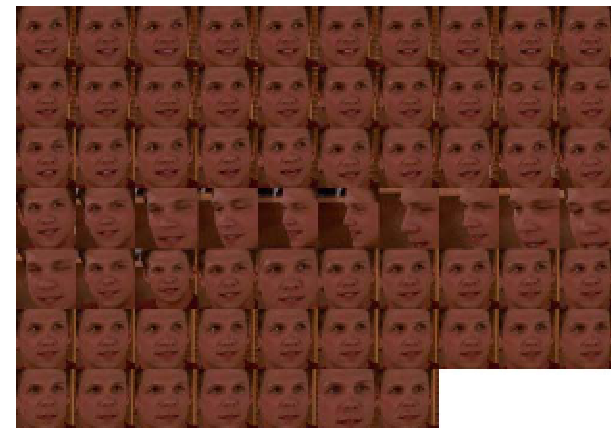
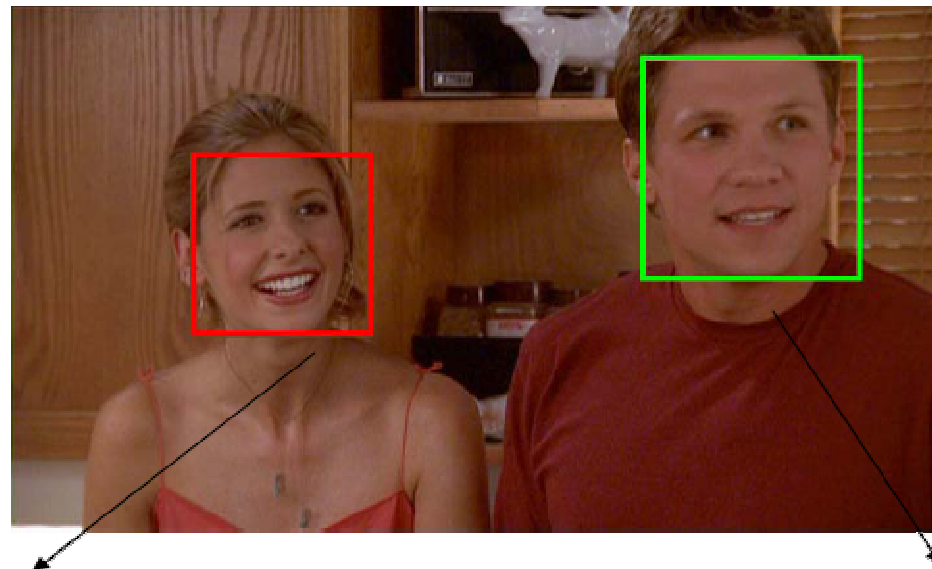
- Face detector- by P. Viola and M. Jones.
 - Frontal face
- KLT tracker-point tracks
 - Reduces the volume of data to be processed
 - Allows stronger appearance models to be built for each character.

KLT tracker



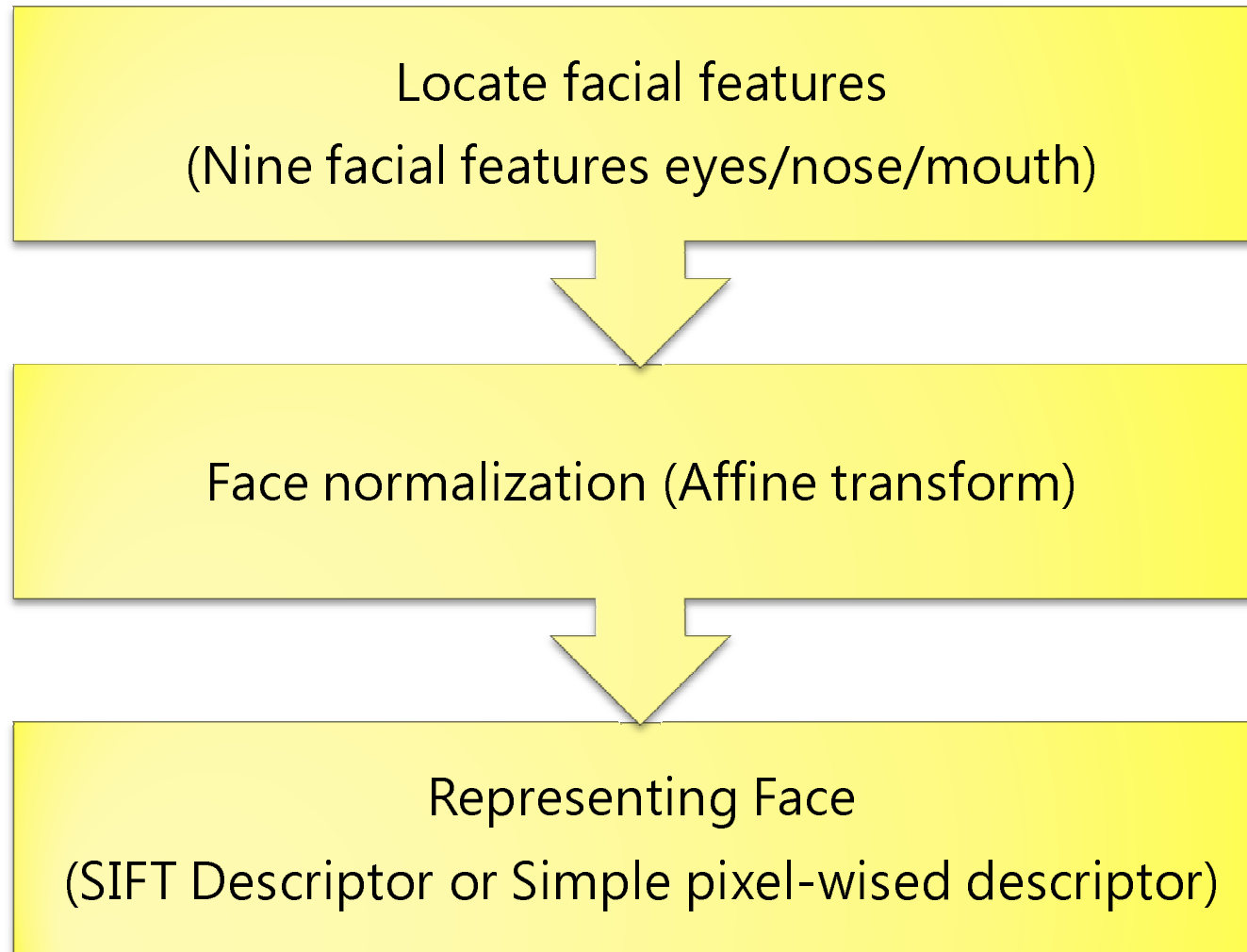
*Pictures from Andrew Zisserman

FACE TRACKS



*slides from Andrew Zisserman

REPRESENTING FACE APPEARANCE



REPRESENTING CLOTHING APPEARANCE



- Matching the appearance of the face can be extremely challenging; clothing can provide additional cues
- Represent Clothing Appearance by detecting a bounding box containing cloth of a person
- Similar clothing appearance suggests the same character, but different clothing does not necessarily imply a different character
- Straightforward weighting of the clothing appearance relative to the face appearance proved effective

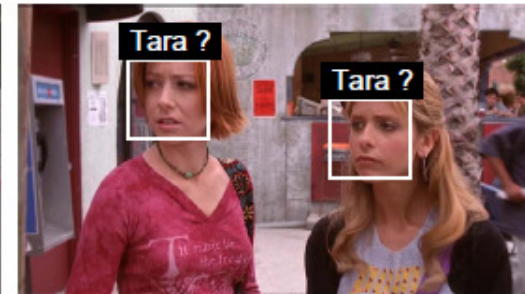
SPEAKER AMBIGUITY



Multiple characters

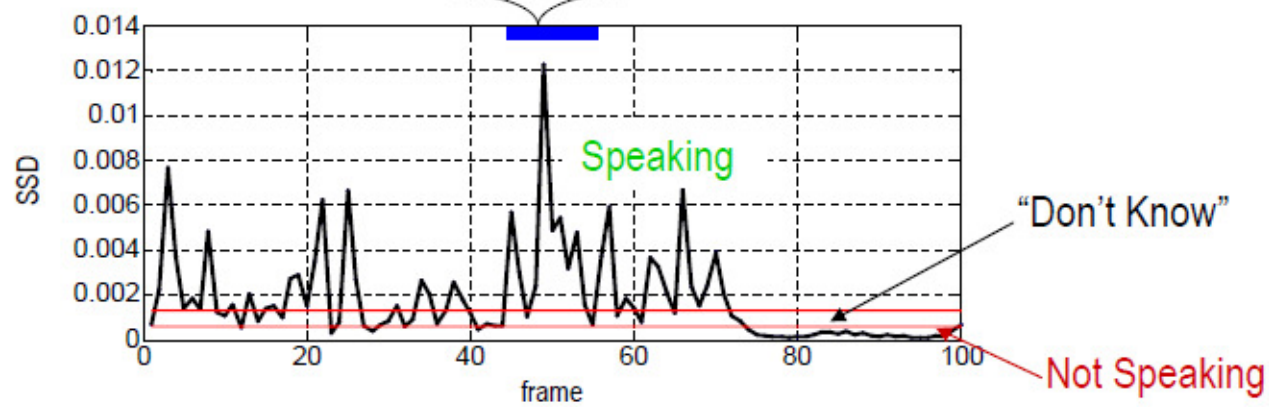
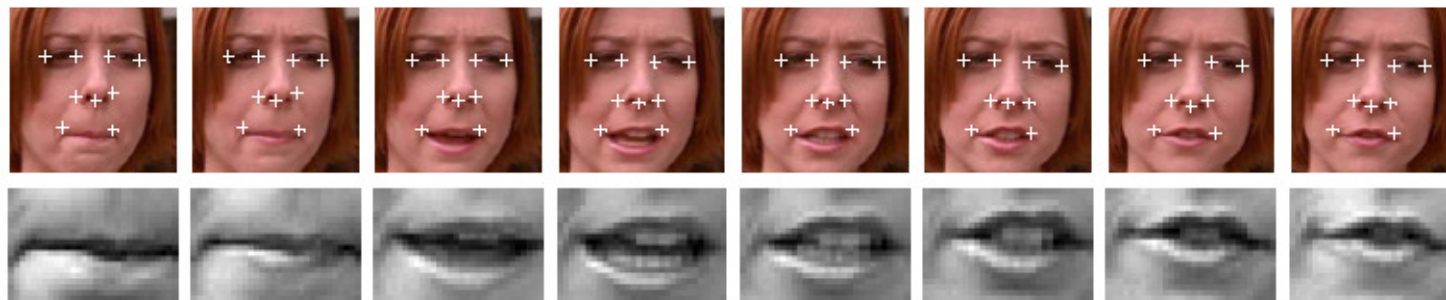


Speaker not detected

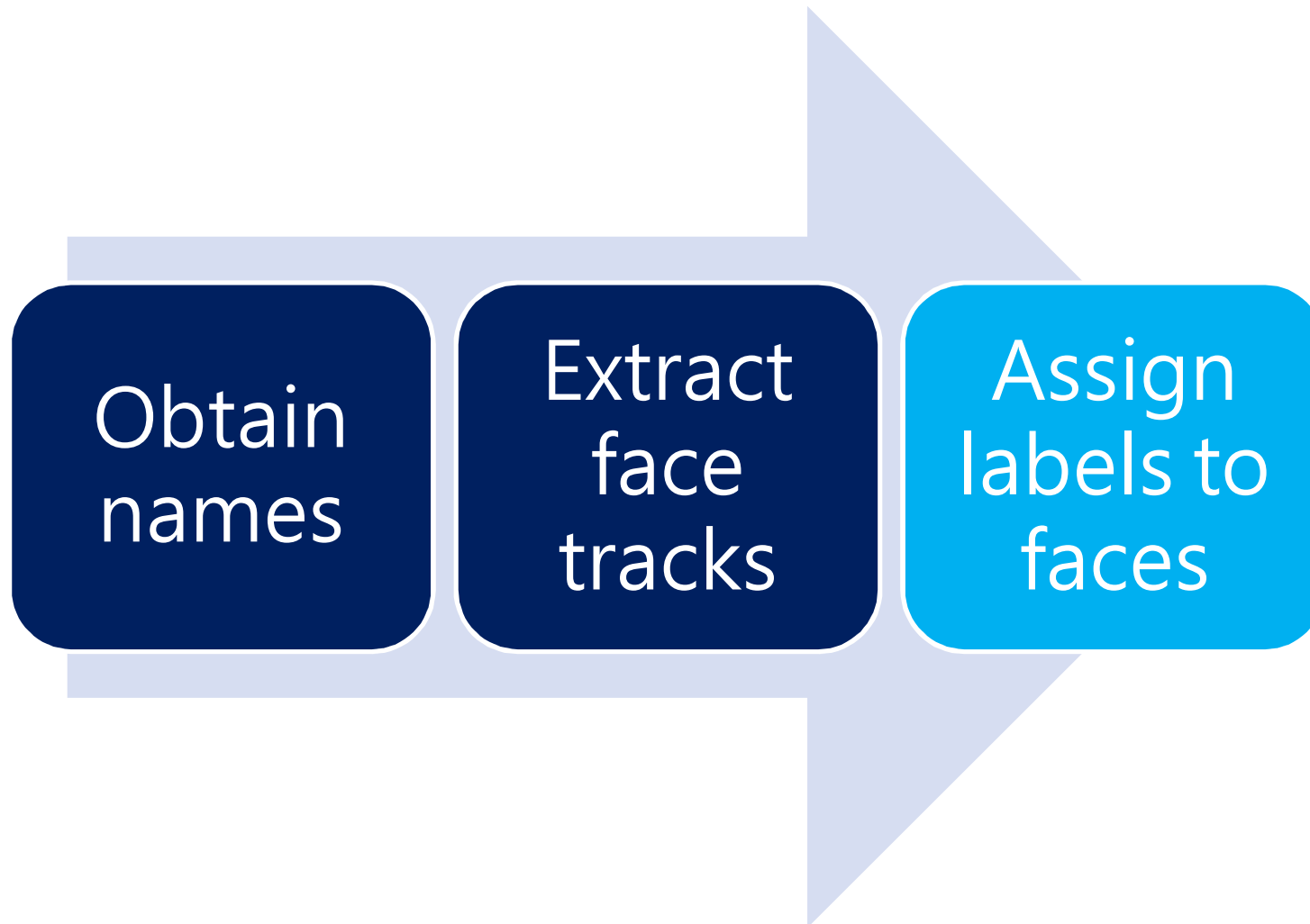


Speaker not visible

SPEAKER DETECTION

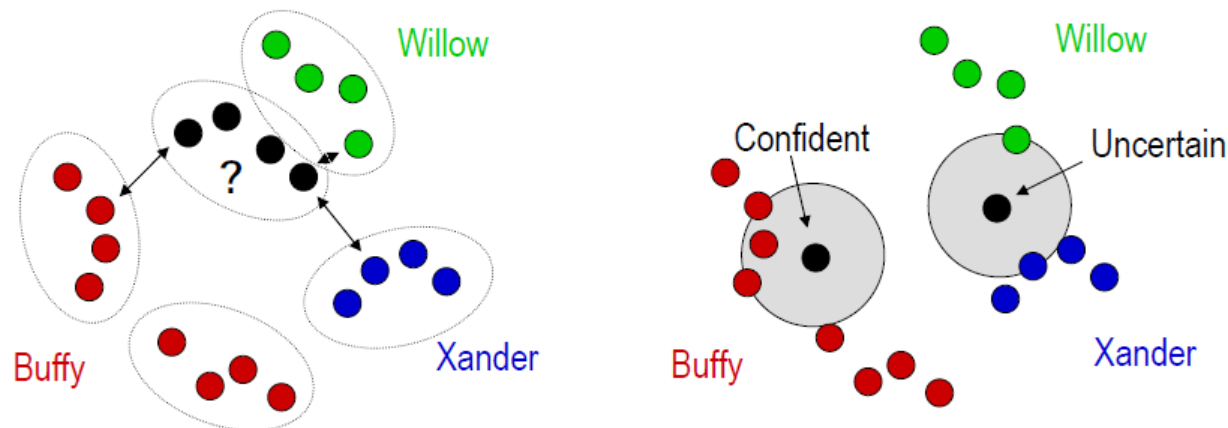


PROCESS



ASSIGN LABELS TO FACES

- Assign names to unlabelled faces by classification based on extracted exemplars
- Classify tracks by nearest exemplar
- Estimate probability of class from distance ratios



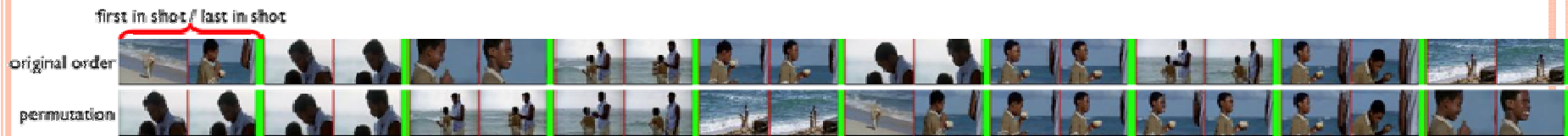
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MOVIE/SCRIPT: ALIGNMENT AND PARSING OF VIDEO AND TEXT TRANSCRIPTION

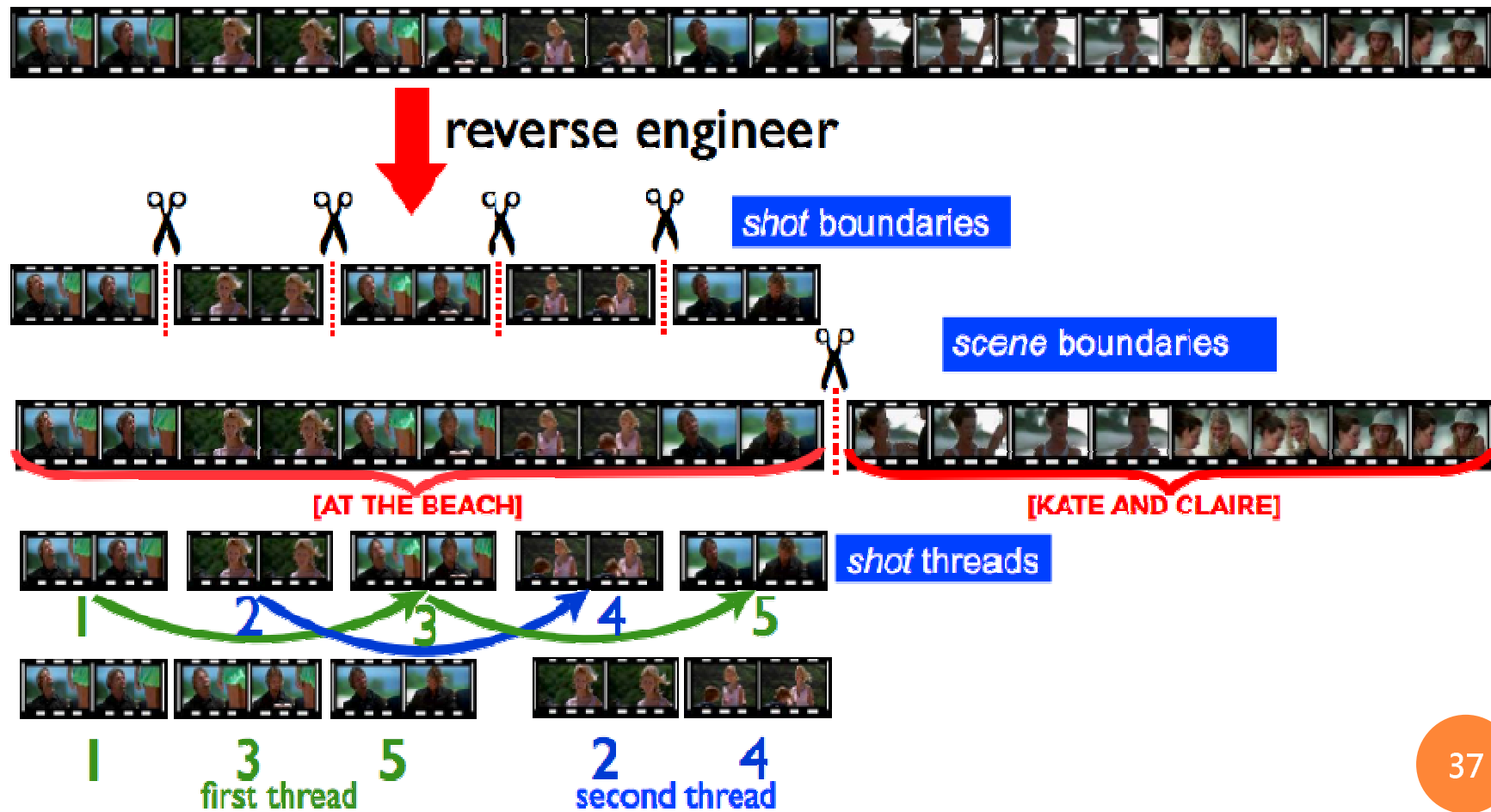
- Aim: Automatically extracting large collections of actions “in the wild”
- Method: recovering scene structure in movies and TV series
- Application: semantic retrieval and indexing, browsing by character or object, re-editing and many more.

GENERATIVE MODEL FOR SCENE STRUCTURE

- This uncovered structure can be used to analyze the content of the video for tracking objects across cuts, action retrieval, as well as enriching browsing and editing interfaces.
- To model the scene structure, we propose a unified generative model for joint scene segmentation and shot threading.

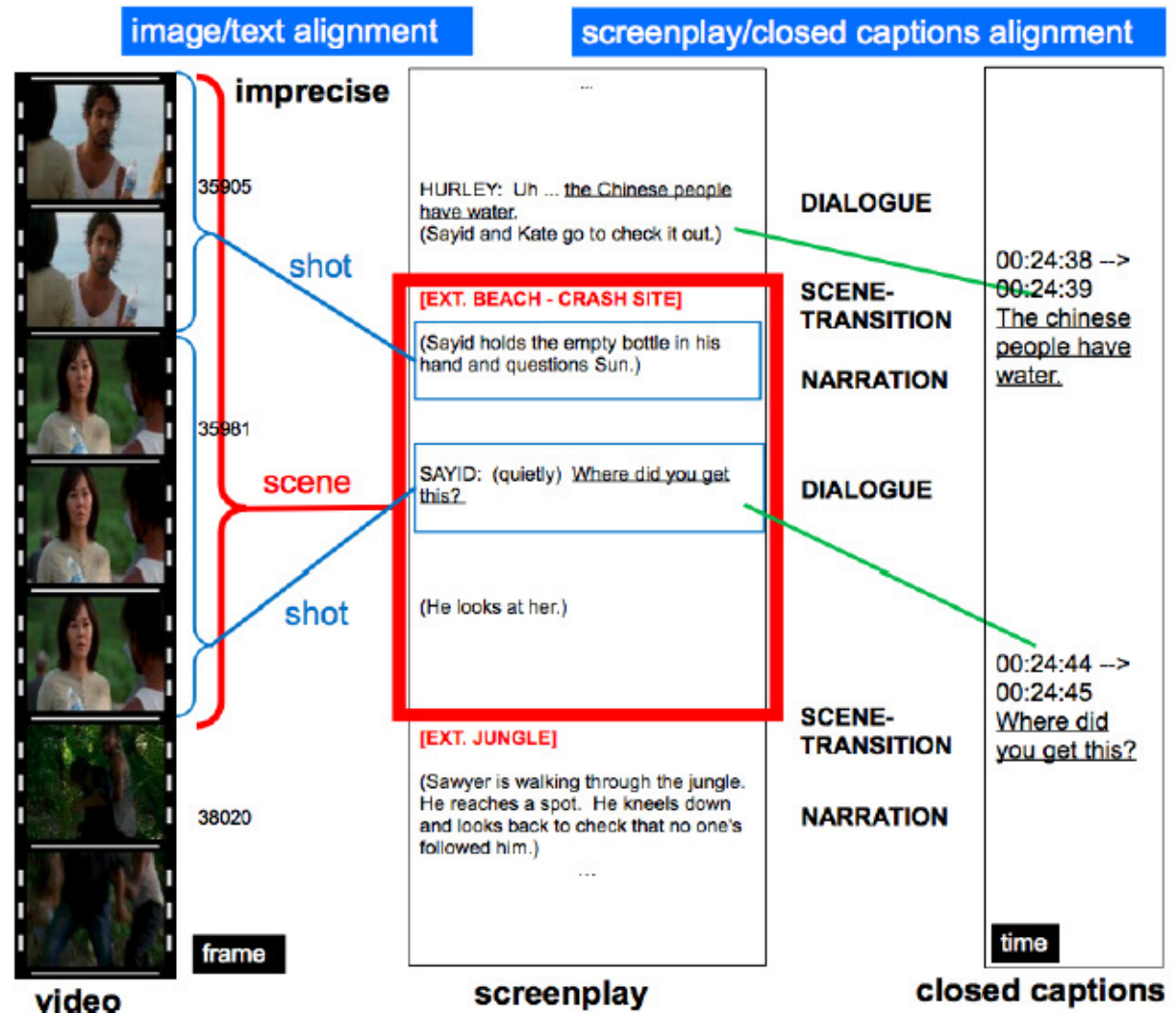


VIDEO DECONSTRUCTION

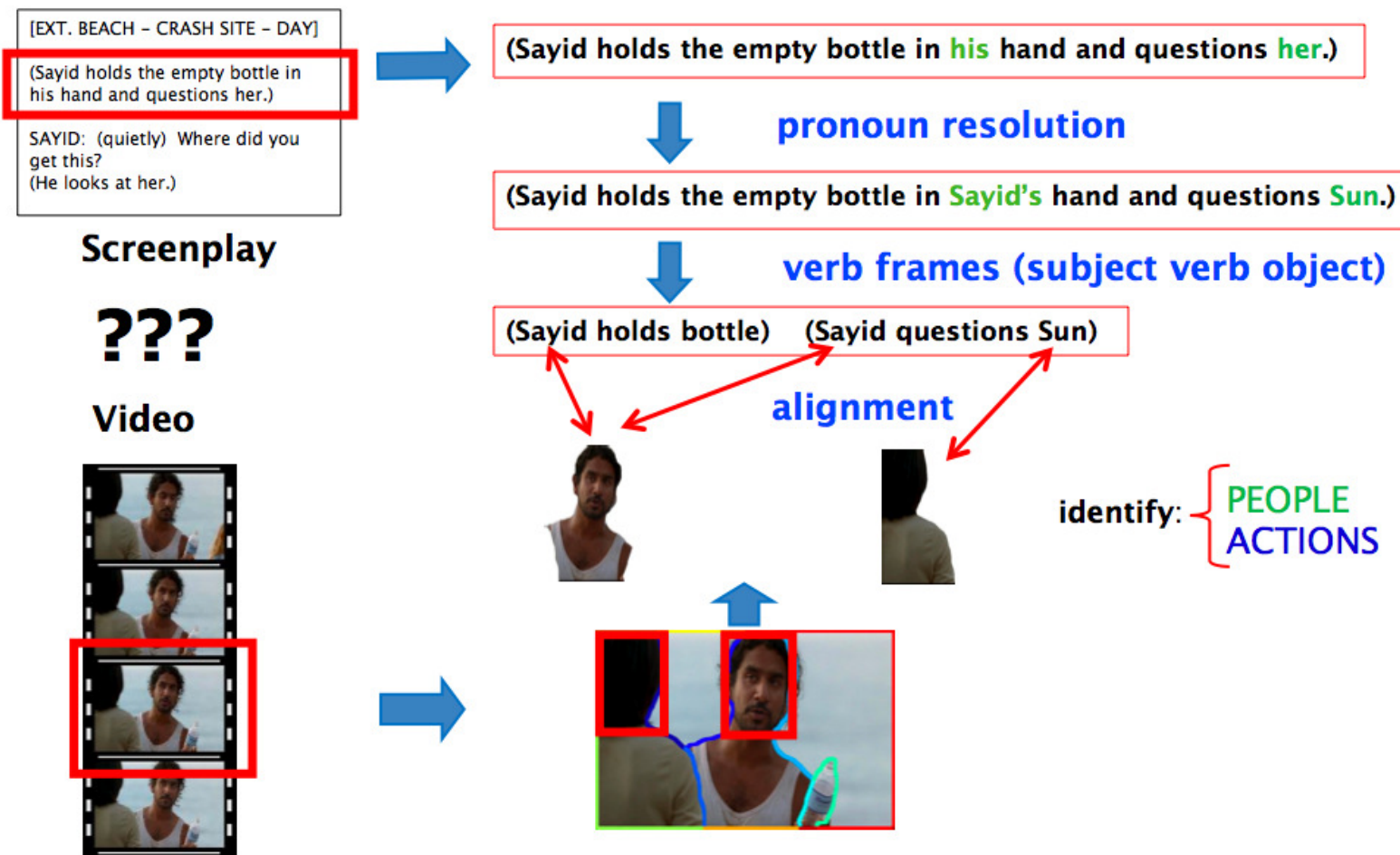


ALIGNMENT

- screenplay
 - Dialogues
 - speaker identity,
 - scene transitions
 - no time-stamps
- closed captions
 - Dialogues
 - time-stamps
 - nothing else.

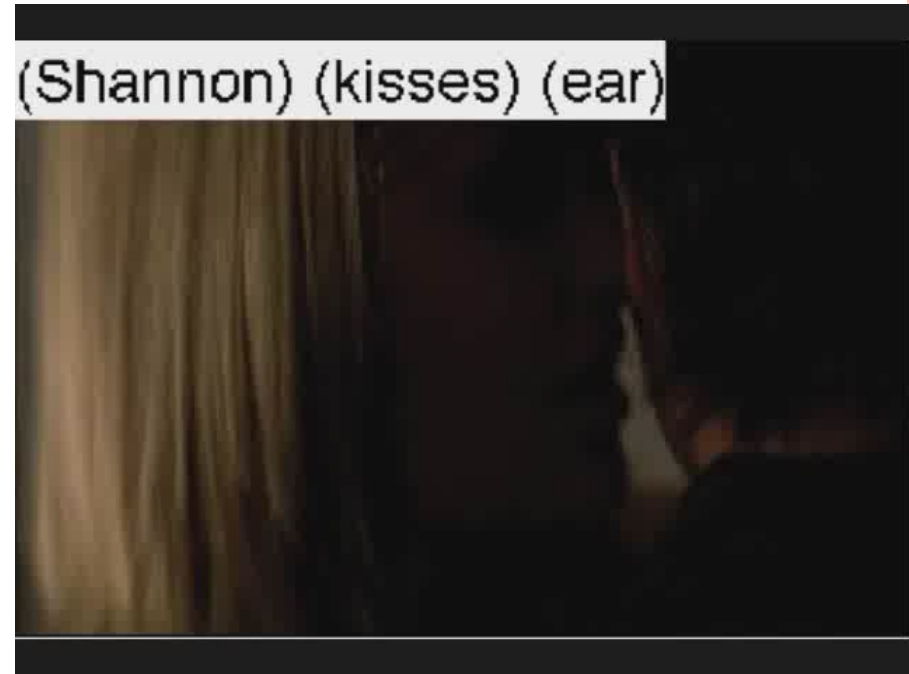
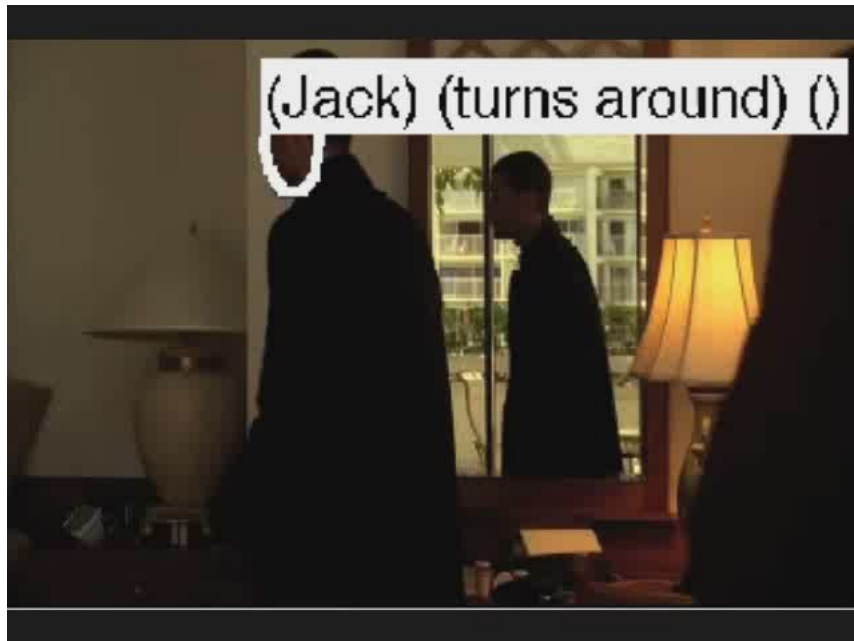


PRONOUN RESOLUTION AND VERB FRAMES



ACTION RETRIEVAL

- After pronoun resolution and verb frames, then matched to detected and named characters in the video sequence

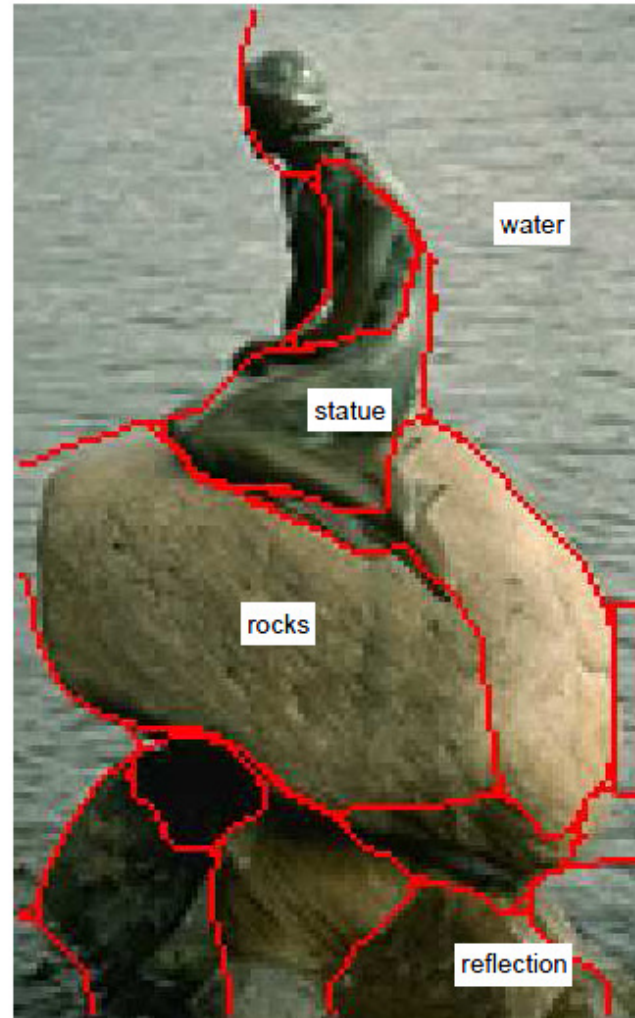


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Nouns: Exploiting Prepositions and Comparative Adjectives for Learning Visual Classifiers , A. Gupta and L. Davis, ECCV 2008.	Corel dataset (images)	learning classifiers for nouns and relationships (prep. & adj).

NOUNS: EXPLOITING PREPOSITIONS AND COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES FOR LEARNING VISUAL CLASSIFIERS,

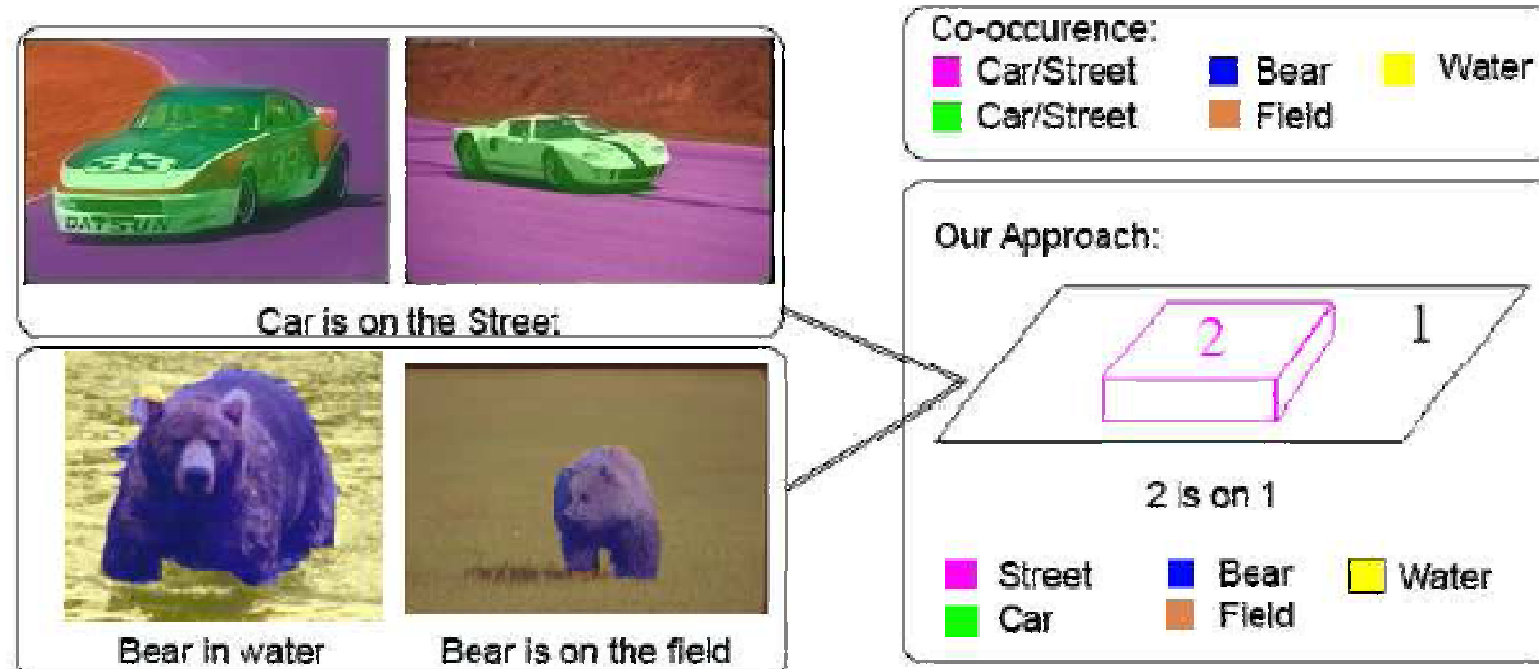
- Aim: to learn classifiers (i.e models) for nouns and relationships (prepositions and comparative adjectives).

above(statue,rocks);
ontopof(rocks, water);
larger(water,statue)



LEARNING RELATIONSHIPS

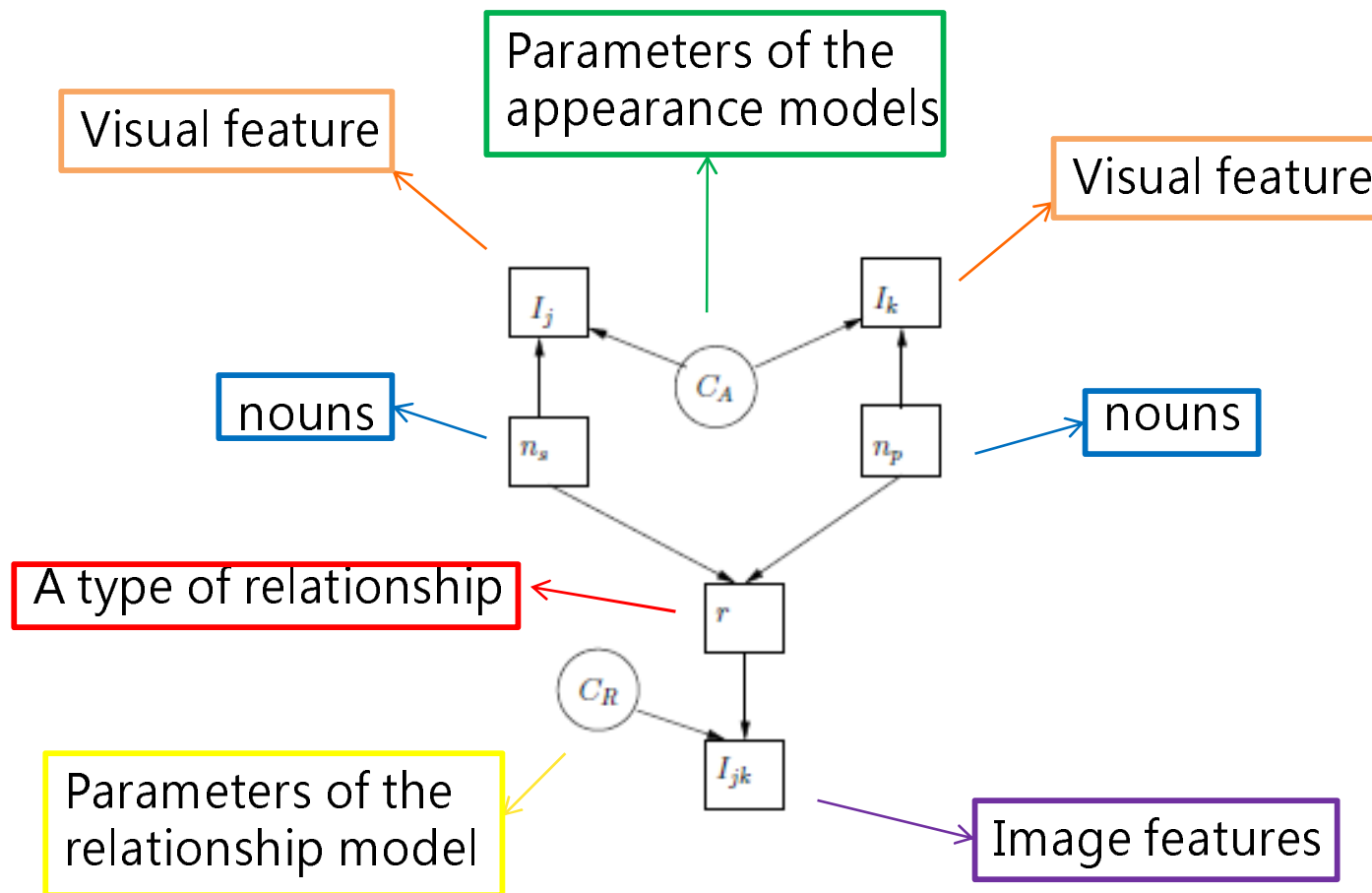
These classifiers are based on differential features extracted from pairs of regions in an image.

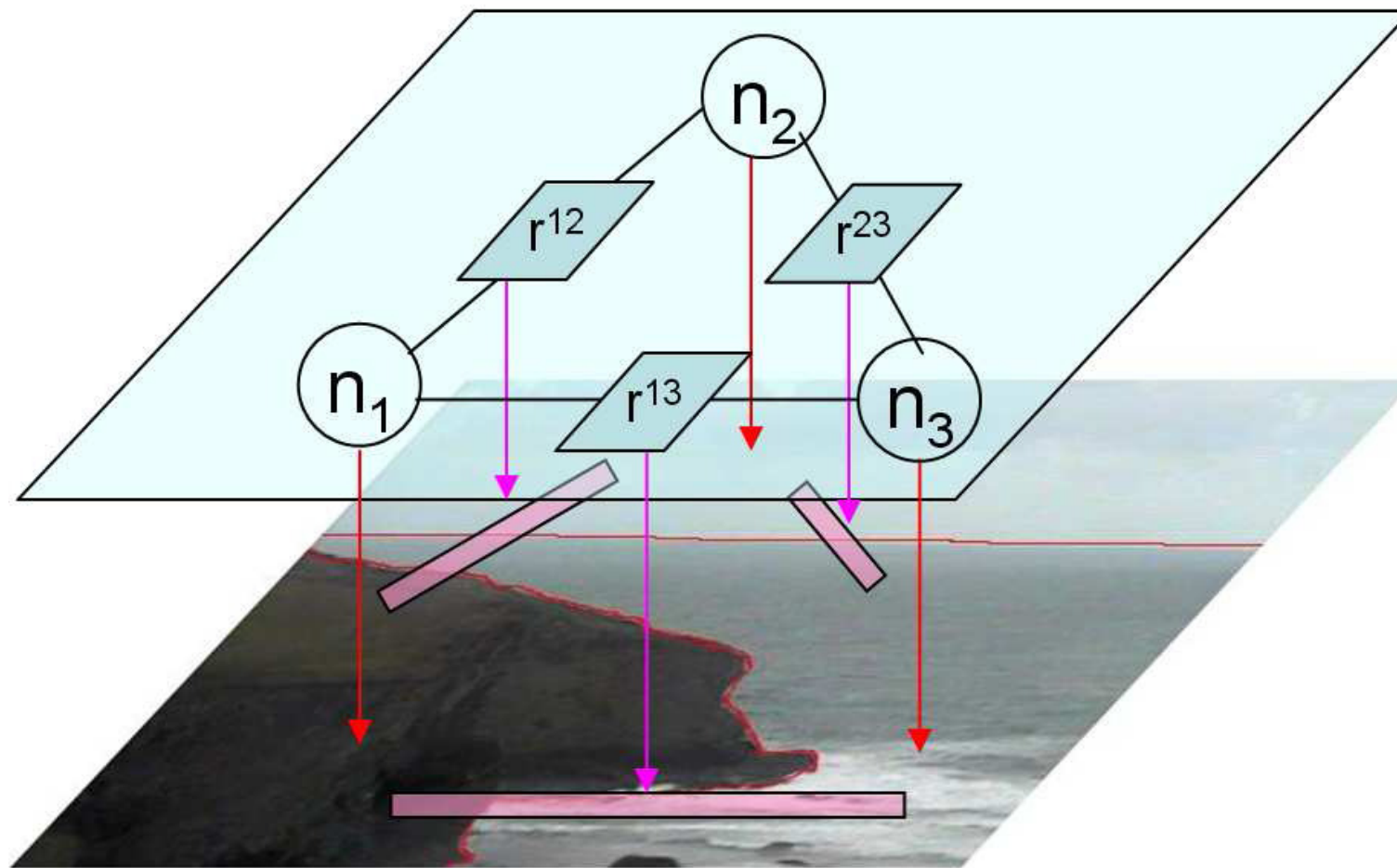


FEATURES

- Each image region is represented by a set of visual features based on appearance and shape (e.g area, RGB).
- The classifiers for nouns are based on these features.
- The classifiers for relationships are based on differential features extracted from pairs of regions such as the difference in area of two regions.

GENERATIVE MODEL





The r_{jk} represent the possible words for the relationship between regions (j, k) .

EM-APPROACH

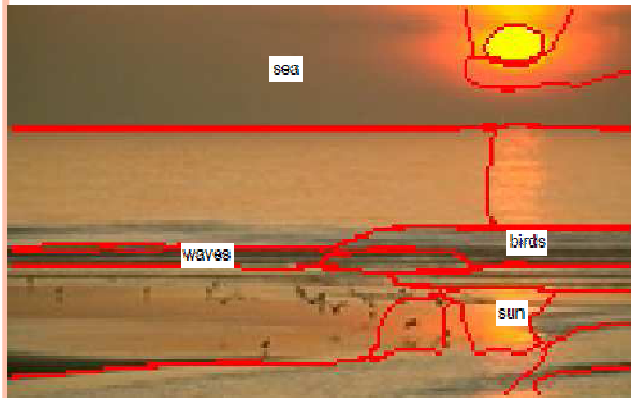
- to simultaneously solve for the correspondence and for learning the parameters of classifiers.
- E-step: evaluate possible assignments using the parameters obtained at previous iterations.
- M-step: Using the probabilistic distribution of assignment computed in the E-step, we estimate the maximum likelihood parameters of the classifiers in the M-step.

INFERENCE

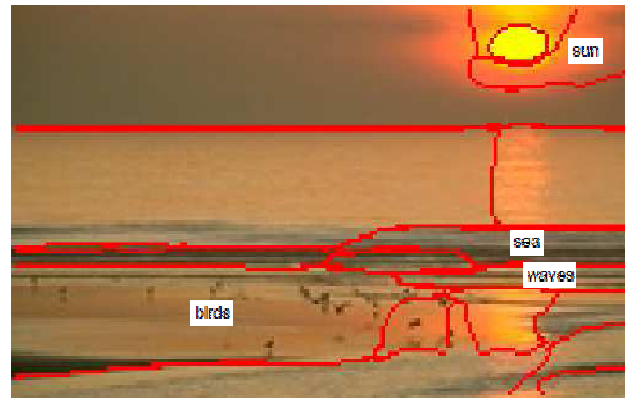
- use a Bayesian network to represent our labeling problem and use belief propagation for inference.
- Previous approaches estimate nouns for regions independently of each other. Here they use priors on relationships between pair of nouns to constrain the labeling problem.

LABELING NEW IMAGES

(i) Duygulu et. al (2002)



(ii) Our Approach



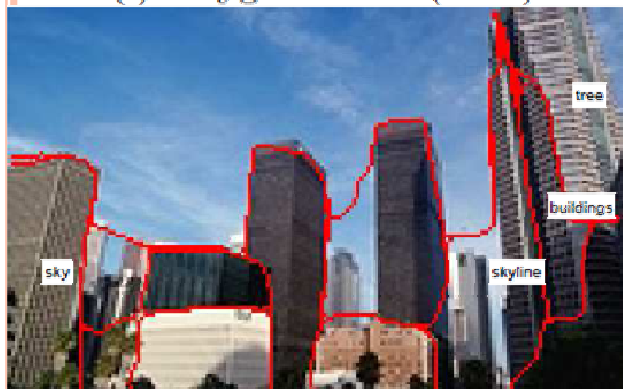
near(birds, sea);
below(birds, sun);
above(sun, sea);
larger(sea, sun);
brighter(sun, sea);
below(waves, sun)



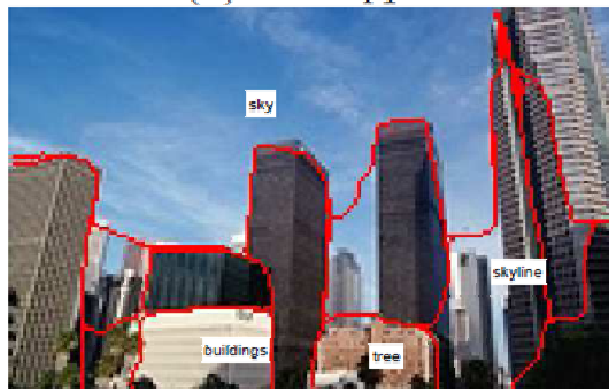
below(coyote, sky);
below(bush, sky);
left(bush, coyote);
greener(grass, coyote);
below(grass, sky)

LABELING NEW IMAGES

(i) Duygulu et. al (2002)



(ii) Our Approach



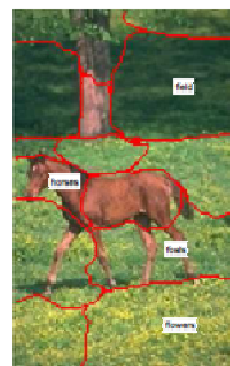
below(building, sky);
below(tree, building);
below(tree, skyline);
behind(buildings, tree);
blueish(sky, tree)



(i)

(ii)

above(statue, rocks);
ontopof(rocks, water);
larger(water, statue)



(i)

(ii)

below(flowers, horses);
ontopof(horses, field);
below(flowers, foals)

CONCLUSION

- Lots of data out there with both text and images
- Text provides potential labels of images
- Scripts give cues about scene structure and actions performed
- Understanding the semantics of language can help in disambiguating labels

DISCUSSION:



- What resources also contain both text and image?
- How can understanding languages help with the ambiguous labels?