## Speech recognition and synthesis

- Speech Corpora, labeling and segmentation
  - Introduction
  - Language corpora
  - Use of corpora in Speech Technology
  - Annotation, Segmentation, and labeling
  - Phonetic symbols
  - Assignment
  - Bibliography

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- Speech and Language are extremely complex
- Large amounts of data are necessary to model them
- "The best application is the one with the largest corpus"
- 10-1000 hours of speech recordings needed
- $10^8$   $10^9$  word text corpus needed





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A language corpus is a documented collection of coherent text, speech, video, and transcriptions and annotations of these

#### Requirements

- Meta data (fixed)
- Normalization (fixed)
- Data (fixed)
- Transcriptions and annotations (cumulative)
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  - Dates
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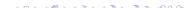
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### Example corpora and their sizes

- IFA Corpus: 50 thousand words  $(5\frac{1}{2} \text{ hours})$  [Van Son(2003)]
- Spoken Dutch Corpus (CGN): 9 million words (800 hours) [NTU(2004)]
- British National Corpus (BNC): 100 million words [BNC(1997)]
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Fall 2007

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# Contents $(\frac{2}{3} \text{ Dutch}, \frac{1}{3} \text{ Flemish})$

- 500 hours (5,650,000 words) recorded in The Netherlands
- 300 hours (3,250,000 words) in Flanders
- 4250 speakers
- 15 Styles/genres
- Field recordings with Sony Minidisk
- 16/16 and 8/8 kHz/bit encoding





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## Language corpora: CGN Styles and Genres

## CGN: 9 million words from 800 hours of speech

Hour	kWords	Style
225	2,626	spontaneous conversations ('face-to-face')
51	565	interviews with teachers of Dutch (VNC)
92	1,209	spontaneous telephone dialogues
64	853	spontaneous telephone dialogues
11	136	simulated business negotiations
64	790	interviews/discussions/debates (broadcast)
36	360	discussions/debates/meetings (non-broad.)
44	405	lessons recorded in the classroom
21	208	live (eg sport) commentaries (broadcast)
17	186	newsreports/reportages (broadcast)
36	368	news (broadcast)
15	146	commentaries/columns/reviews (broadcast)
2	18	ceremonious speeches/sermons
16	141	lectures/seminars
104	903	read speech (read books)

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- Lexicon and identification of multi word units (all)
- Automatic time alignment and phonetic transcription at the word level (all)
- Manually verified broad phonetic transcription (1,000,000 words)
- Manually verified time alignment at the word level (1,000,000 words)
- Syntactic annotation (1,000,000 words)
- Two independent prosodic annotations (250,000 words)



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- Syntactic annotation (1,000,000 words)
- Two independent prosodic annotations (250,000 words)



- Orthographic transcription (the full 8,900,000 words)
- Manually verified POS tagging and lemmatization (all)
- Lexicon and identification of multi word units (all)
- Automatic time alignment and phonetic transcription at the word level (all)
- Manually verified broad phonetic transcription (1,000,000 words)
- Manually verified time alignment at the word level (1,000,000 words)
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- Phoneme durations
- Stress and Accent placement
- Intonation and expressive speech (emotions)
- Part-of-Speech tagging
- Prosodic and syntactic boundaries
- Phoneme assimilation (eg, word boundaries)
- Pronunciation variation
- Morphological decomposition
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- Produce accentuation and boundaries from text
- Produce phoneme durations from text
- Grapheme-to-phoneme conversion (lexicon)
- Chunk words into groups (punctuation)
- Decompose words into components (compound words)





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- Hidden Markov Model training
- Speech templates for template based recognition
- Language model (smoothed N-grams)
- Pronunciation variation
- Treebank training (syntactic probabilities)





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### Annotation, Segmentation, and labeling: Orthography

# Manual Orthographic transcription (transliteration) is used to automatically generate

- Tokens (words) ⇒ Word alignment
- Phonemic transcription ⇒ Phone alignment
- POS tags





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- Lexical stress
- Syntactic structure
- Lemmas
- Prosodic structure (ToBI) ⇒ currently only by hand





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- Language specific encodings
  - 1 character ASCII encodings + diacritics (SAMPA)
  - 2 character ASCII encodings (SWITCHBOARD)
- Complete IPA encodings
  - 2 character ASCII encoding (eg, Worldbet [Hieronymus(1994)])
- Control checodings (Earlest Tipa, Trade)
- Currently, control encodings are impractical for manual labeling
- Note that mapping sounds to the IPA is not trivial





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## Phonetic symbols: CGN's SAMPA vs Worldbet encoding

Vowels IPA	CGN	Wbet	Example	Word
1	ı	Ή'	llp	lip
ε	Е	'Ε '	IEx	leg
а	Α	'A '	lAt	lat
Э	Ο	'> '	bOm	bom
Y	Υ	ʻux'	pYt	put
i	i	'i '	lip	liep
у	У	'y '	byr	buur
е	е	'e '	lex	leeg
Ө	2	'7'	d2k	deuk
a	a	'a '	lat	laat
О	0	'o '	bom	boom
u	u	ʻu '	buk	boek
ə	@	'&'	x@-IE+k	gelijk
εί	E+	'Ei'	wE+s	wijs
өу	9+	'8y'	h9+s	huis
эu	O+	'Ou'	kO+t	koud





- Open sound in praat
- Create a Word tier
- Add the (aligned) words to the tier
- Copy to a Phoneme tier
- Then add (split into) the phonemes





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# Appendix A





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