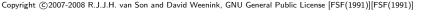
Speech recognition and synthesis

- Speaking and hearing
 - The soundchain
 - Phonetics and Phonology
 - Speech
 - Source-filter model of speech production
 - Hearing
 - Speech sounds
 - Dutch consonants
 - Dutch vowels
 - Assignment
 - Bibliography





The soundchain

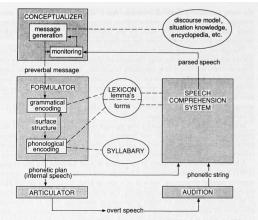


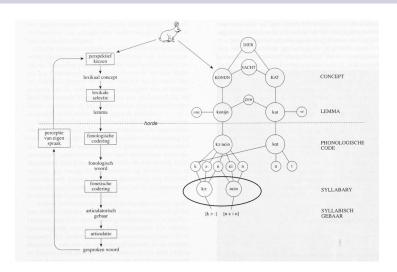
FIG. 5.1 Blueprint of the speaker. Boxes represent processing components; circle and ellipses represent knowledge stores.

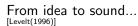
From idea to sound to perception to idea to sound...

[Levelt(1994)]



The soundchain: Production









The soundchain

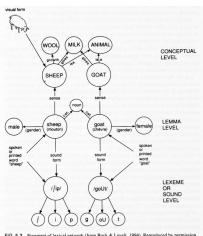


FIG. 5.3 Fragment of lexical network (from Bock & Levelt, 1994). Reproduced by permission.

From idea to lexicon (and phonemes)...



Phonetics and Phonology

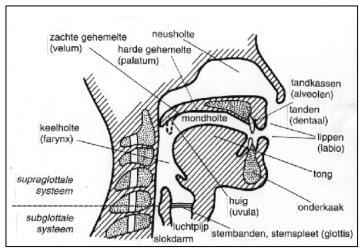
- Phonetics:
 - Physics of speaking, sound, and hearing Production, signalcharacteristics, differences...
 - analysis speech signal
- Phonology: sound systems
 - Vowel and consonant system: Phones & Phonemes
 - Allowed combinations: Phonotactics
 - Sound changes: Assimilation and Coarticulation
 - Prosody

Phonetic reps: [a]
Phonological reps: /a/





The parts involved in speaking







Source-filter model of speech production

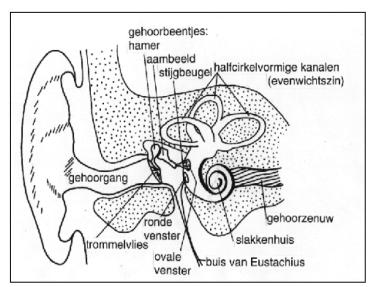
Each speech sound has a source of sound which is filtered by the vocal tract

- The source can be glottal vibrations, airflow noise from a constriction, or a trill
- In general, the source sound has a flat (pink) spectrum
- The filter is the complete oral and/or nasal cavities or the part following a constriction
- It can in general be assumed that source and filter act independently





The ear







Basic speech sounds

Two categories

- Owels Hardly any constriction in the vocal tract
- Consonants Constriction in the vocal tract

Classification

- Manner of articulation (sound source) Fricative, plosive, nasal, ...
- Place of articulation (filter shape) Constriction at the lips, teeth, alveolar ridge, palate, ...
- Voicing Vibrating vocal folds or not



Manner of articulation

- Plosive: p, t, k
 Complete closure, pressure building up, release
- Fricative: f, s
 Almost completer closure
- Liquids: r, l
 Air escapes laterally from the tongue
- Nasals: m, n
 Air escapes through the nose
- Approximants: w, j
 Constriction without turbulance





Place of articulation

p, t, k are different

- Labial: b
 Both lips (bilabial)
 Lower lip and the upper teeth (labiodental)
- Dental: d
 Tongue against the upper teeth
- Alveolar: s
 Tongue against or close to the superior alveolar ridge
- Palatal: j
 Body of the tongue raised against the hard palate
- Velar: k
 Back part of the tongue (the dorsum) against the soft palate
- Uvular: huig-r
 Back of the tongue against or near the uvula
- Glottal: h
 Consonants articulated with the glottis

```
dental+alveolarl = coronal velar+uvular = dorsal
```

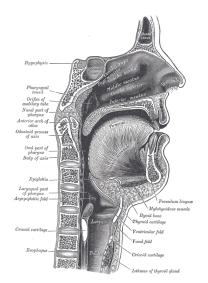


Voicing

Are the vocal folds vibrating?

• Voiced: b, d, g

• Voiceless: p, t, k







Plosive	р	b	t	d			k	g
	<u>p</u> aal	<u>b</u> aal	<u>t</u> aal	<u>d</u> op			<u>k</u> ok	$\underline{g}oal$
Fricative	f	V	s	Z	ſ	3	х	γ
	<u>f</u> iets	<u>v</u> ies	<u>s</u> ier	<u>z</u> ier	<u>sj</u> aal	rouge	a <u>ch</u> t	gele
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Liquid				I				
				<u>l</u> euk				
				,				
				te <u>r</u>				
Affricate		υ				j		
		<u>w</u> eek				<u>j</u> euk		





Plosive	p paal	b <u>b</u> aal	t <u>t</u> aal	d <u>d</u> op			k <u>k</u> ok	g goal
Fricative	f fiets	V <u>v</u> ies	S <u>s</u> ier	z <u>z</u> ier	∫ <u>sj</u> aal	3 rouge	x a <u>ch</u> t	γ gele
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Plosive	p paal	b baal	t taal	d <u>d</u> op			k <u>k</u> ok	g goal
Fricative	f	v vies	S <u>s</u> ier	z zier	∫ sjaal	3 rouge	X a <u>ch</u> t	¥ gele
Nasal	_	m	_	n		n D	_	ŋ
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Plosive	р	b	t	d			k	g
	paal	<u>b</u> aal	<u>t</u> aal	<u>d</u> op			<u>k</u> ok	$\underline{g}oal$
Fricative	f	٧	s	Z	ſ	3	x	γ
	fiets	<u>v</u> ies	<u>s</u> ier	<u>z</u> ier	<u>sj</u> aal	rouge	a <u>ch</u> t	gele
Nasal		m		n		ற		ŋ
		<u>m</u> aar		<u>n</u> aar		ora <u>nj</u> e		ring
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Plosive	р	b	t	d			k	g
	<u>p</u> aal	<u>b</u> aal	<u>t</u> aal	<u>d</u> op			<u>k</u> ok	\underline{g} oal
Fricative	f	V	s	Z	ſ	3	X	γ
	fiets	<u>v</u> ies	<u>s</u> ier	<u>z</u> ier	<u>sj</u> aal	rouge	a <u>ch</u> t	gele
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Plosive	p paal	b <u>b</u> aal	t <u>t</u> aal	d <u>d</u> op			k <u>k</u> ok	g goal
Fricative	f fiets	V <u>v</u> ies	S <u>s</u> ier	z <u>z</u> ier	∫ sjaal	3 rouge	X a <u>ch</u> t	γ gele
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Plosive	p paal	b baal	t taal	d <u>d</u> op			k <u>k</u> ok	g goal
Fricative	f	v	s	Z	ſ	3	x	γ
	<u>f</u> iets	<u>v</u> ies	<u>s</u> ier	<u>z</u> ier	<u>sj</u> aal	rouge	a <u>ch</u> t	gele
Nasal		m		n		ŋ		ŋ
		<u>m</u> aar		<u>n</u> aar		ora <u>nj</u> e		ring
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Plosive	р	b	t	d			k	g
	<u>p</u> aal	<u>b</u> aal	taal	<u>d</u> op			<u>k</u> ok	goal
Fricative	f	٧	S	Z	ſ	3	X	γ
	fiets	<u>v</u> ies	sier	<u>z</u> ier	<u>sj</u> aal	rouge	a <u>ch</u> t	gele
Nasal		m		n		'n		ŋ
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Affricate		υ				j		
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dax jones en meises





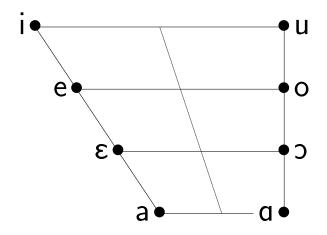
Vowels

Place of articulation

- Position tongue blade
 - Front-back: /i/, /u/
 - High-low (closed-open): /u/ /a/
- Lips spreading/rounding: /i/, /y/

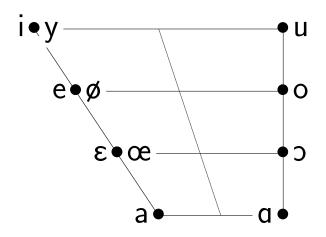






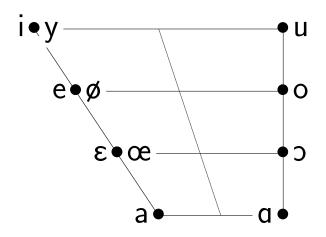






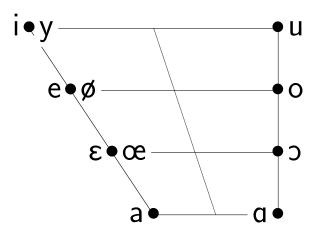






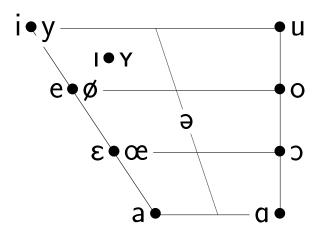






Any vowels we forget?

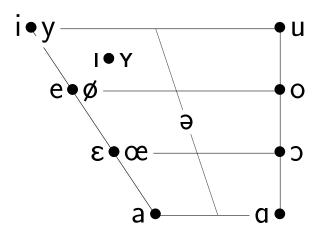




Any vowels we forget?



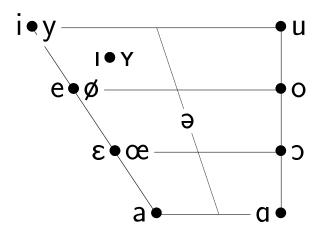




Speak aloud: $/\alpha u/$

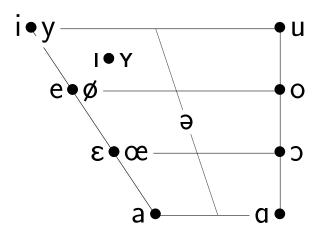






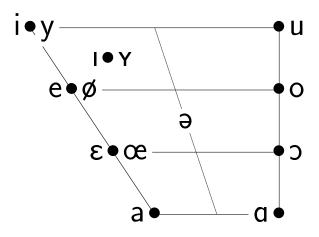
Speak aloud: $/\infty y/$





Speak aloud: $/\epsilon i$





Speak aloud: $\langle \alpha u / \langle \exp / \langle \epsilon i \rangle \rangle$





Assignment- Week 1 Introduction to praat and speech

See BlackBoard for full description

- Download and install praat http://www.praat.org/.
- Record a sentence or download one from the IFAcorpus (http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/IFA-SpokenLanguageCorpora/ IFAcorpus/SLspeech/sentences/fm/)
- Edit
- Inspect the spectrogram
- Cut out words and phonemes and listen to them
- Make a new sentence by concatenating words taken out of sentences
- Make new words by concatenating phonemes taken out of words
- Describe your experiences (concisely)
- hand in your report as a PDF



Further Reading I



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Courseware





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De Psycholoog, 31:434-437, 1996.

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The GNU General Public License VIII

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.

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Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) yyyy name of author

Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY: for details type 'show w'.

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The GNU General Public License IX

The hypothetical commands show w and show c should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than show w and show c; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items—whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

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