Recent Developments in Speech Recognition Technologies and Their Applications

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Text Processing vs. Speech Processing

- Recognition, Analysis and Understanding
 - Text: analyze and understand text
 - Speech: recognize speech (i.e., ASR), and subsequently analyze and understand the recognized text
- Variability
 - 。 Text: 台灣師範大學, 師大, 教育界龍頭, etc.
 - Speech: an infinite number of utterances pertain to the same word (e.g., 台灣師範大學)
 - Gender, age, emotional and environmental variations further complicate ASR
 - No punctuation marks (delimiters) or/and structural information cues exist in speech





- Speech Production, Perception, and Modeling
 - Phonetics and phonology
- Speech Coding
- Speech Synthesis
 - Text-to-speech: speech synthesis & natural language generation
- Speech Recognition and Understanding

Reference: D. Jurafsky and J. H. Martin. Speech and Language Processing: An Introduction to Natural Language Processing, Computational Linguistics, and Speech Recognition, 2008.



Phonetics and Phonology

Phonetics

- The study of speech sounds and their production, classification, and transcription
- Specifically, how sounds are produced by their articulators of the human vocal tract, how they are realized acoustically, and how they can be digitized and processed
- IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) is widely used to describe the phones (or transcribe the sounds) of different languages

Phonology

- The study of the distribution and patterning of speech sounds in a language and of the tacit rules governing the speech pronunciation
 - E.g. in Mandarin Chinese: the **combinations** of syllables / characters ("他呀" and "天哪") and the **variations** of tone realization ("好酒" pronounced as "毫酒", while ";"起碼" as "騎馬")



Vowel Height and Formants

Schematic of "vowel space" for English vowels

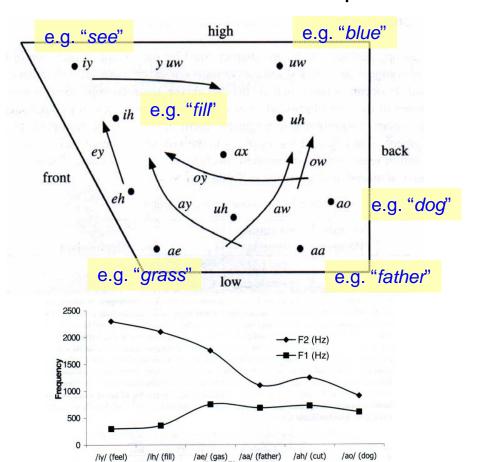


Figure 2.17 F1 and F2 values for articulations of some English vowels.

The major articulator for English vowels is the middle to rear portion of the tongue.

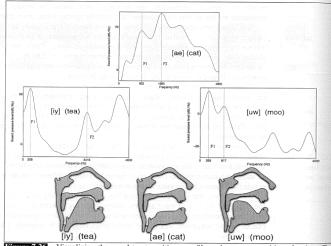
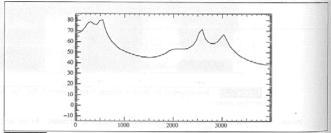


Figure 7.26 Visualizing the vocal tract position as a filter: the tongue positions for three English vowels and the resulting smoothed spectra showing F1 and F2.



baby. Note that the first formant (540 Hz) is much lower than the first formant for [ae] shown in Fig. 7.22, and the second formant (2581 Hz) is much higher than the second formant for [ae].

The location of the first two formants (called F1 and F2) plays a large role in determining vowel identity, although the formants still differ from speaker to speaker. Higher formants tend to be caused more by general characteristics of a speaker's vocal tract rather than by individual vowels. Formants also can be used to identify the nasal phones [n], [m], and [ng] and the liquids [1] and [r].



Vowel Triangles

Neutral Speech (German)

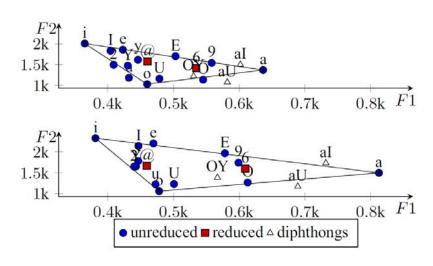


Figure 1: The German vowels triangle. Male (top), female (bottom).

Affective speech (German)

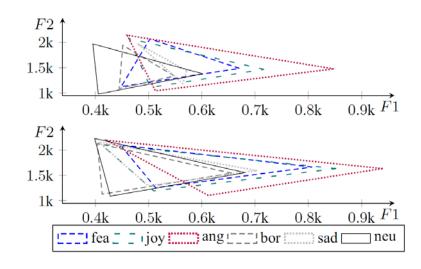
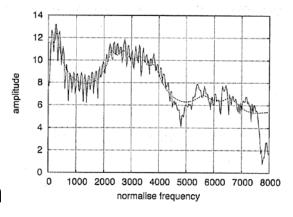


Figure 2: Classical vowel triangle form for different speaker's emotional states. Speakers: male (top), female (bottom).



Spectrum, Spectrogram & Tone Patterns

(log Magnitude) Spectrum

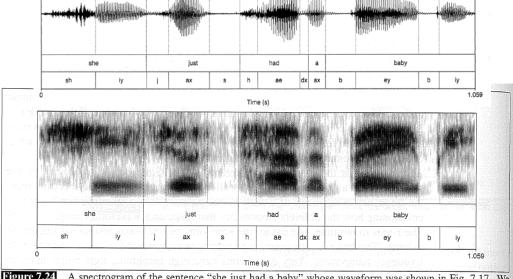


Effects of resonances harmonics are evident.

Spectrogram



F₀



Tone 1

Tone 2

Tone 3

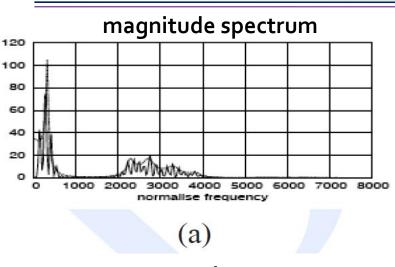
Tone 4

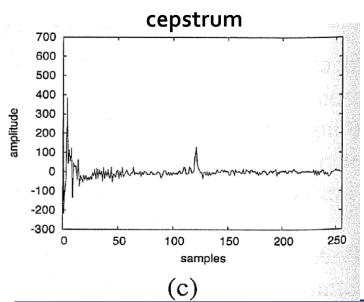
Time

Figure 1: Pitch patterns of four lexical tones.

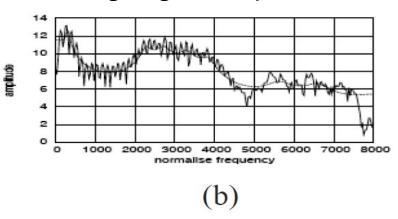


Cepstrum

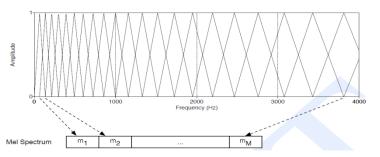




log magnitude spectrum



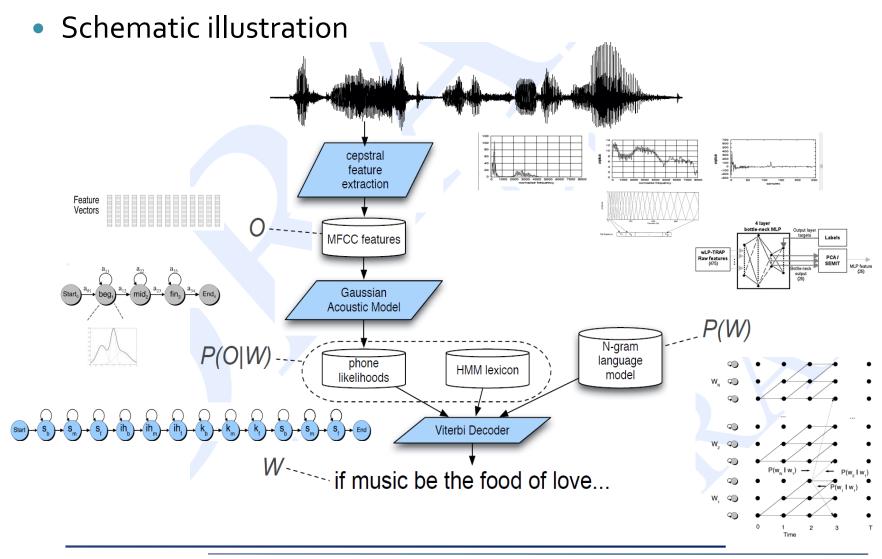
Mel filter bank



The Mel filter bank, after Davis and Mermelstein (1980). Each triangular filter collects energy from a given frequency range. Filters are spaced linearly below 1000 Hz, and logarithmically above 1000 Hz.

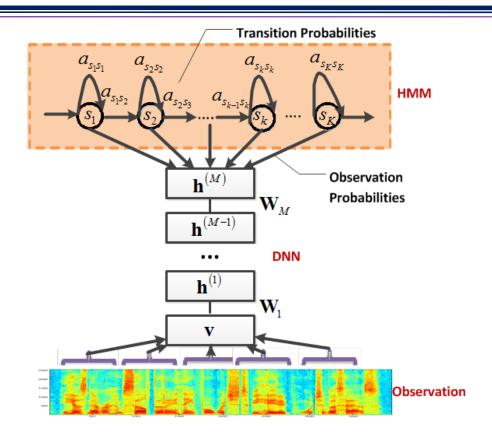


Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR)





Context-Dependent Deep Neural Networks

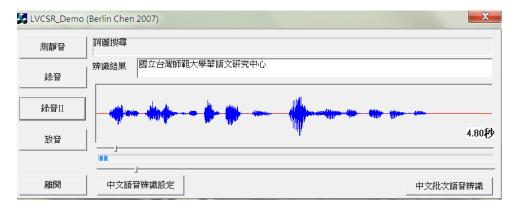


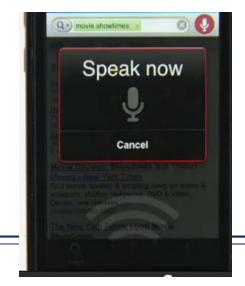
 The HMM models the sequential property of the speech signal, and the DNN models the scaled observation likelihood of all the senones (tied tri-phone states). The same DNN is replicated over different points in time.



LVCSR (1/2)

Large vocabulary continuous speech recognition (LVCSR)
 大詞彙連續語音辨識







LVCSR (2/2)



根據 最新 但 雨量 統計 一 整天 下來

Automatic

Manual

費雪以試辦兩個水庫的雨量

分別是五十三公里和二十九公厘

對 水位 上升 幫助 不 大

不過 就業機會 期間 也 多 在 夜間

氣象局 也針對 中部以北 及 東北部 地區 發佈 豪雨 特 報

因此 還是 有 機會 增加 積水 區 的 降雨量

此外 氣象局 也 預測

華航 又有另一道 鋒面 通過

水利署估計如果這波鋒面能帶來跟著會差不多的雨水

那個 北台灣的第二階段限水時間 渴望見到五月以後

公視 新聞 當時 匯率 採訪 報導

根據最新的雨量統計

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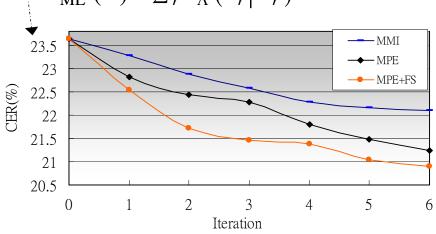
那麼北台灣的第二階段限水時間

可望延到五月以後

公視新聞張玉菁陳柏諭採訪報導

Maximum Likelihood (ML) Training

$$F_{\mathrm{ML}}\left(\Lambda\right) = \sum_{r} P_{\Lambda}\left(O_{r} | W_{r}\right)$$



Discriminative training of acoustic models can

further improve the ASR performance: (Relative Character Error Rate Reduction)

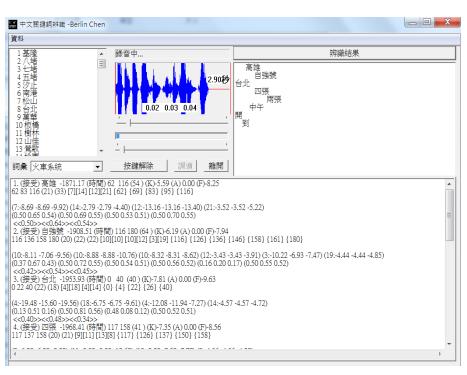
- MMI: 6.5%, MPE: 10.1%

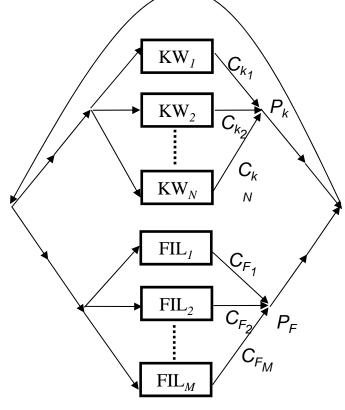
$$F_{\text{MPE}}(\Lambda, \Gamma) = \sum_{r} \sum_{W_i \in \mathbf{W}^r} \frac{p_{\Lambda}(O_r \mid W_i) P_{\Gamma}(W_i) A(W_i, W_r)}{\sum\limits_{W_k \in \mathbf{W}^r} p_{\Lambda}(O_r \mid W_k) P_{\Gamma}(W_k)}$$



Keyword Spotting

 A relatively simple and efficient way to recognize salient semantic units from the speech utterances

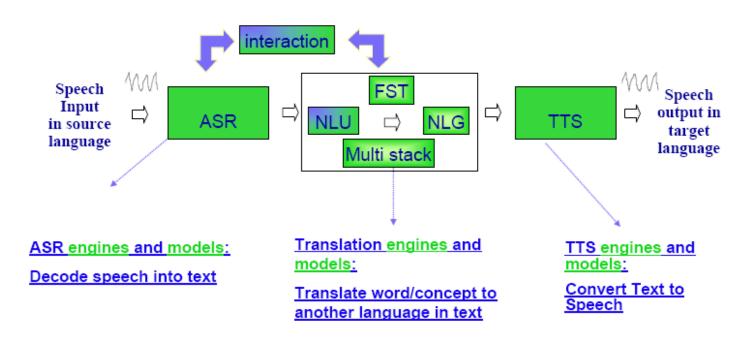






Speech-to-Speech Translation (1/2)

IBM Advanced Speech-to-Speech Translation Techniques



http://domino.research.ibm.com/comm/research_projects.nsf/pages/mastor.index.html



Speech-to-Speech Translation (2/2)

Handheld System





Laptop systems
- hands-free, eyes-free function















Spoken Document Organization





Speech Retrieval



Google-411: Finding and connecting to local business



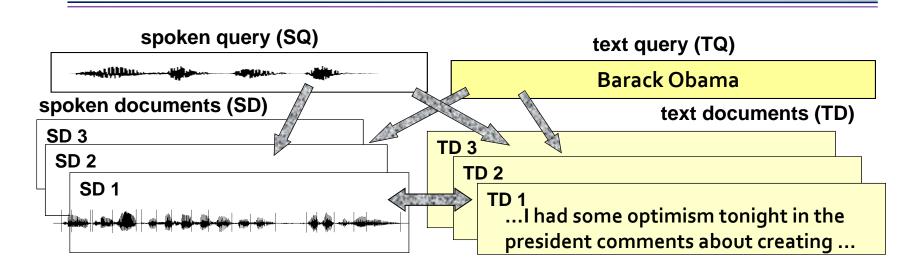
Google Audio Indexing:

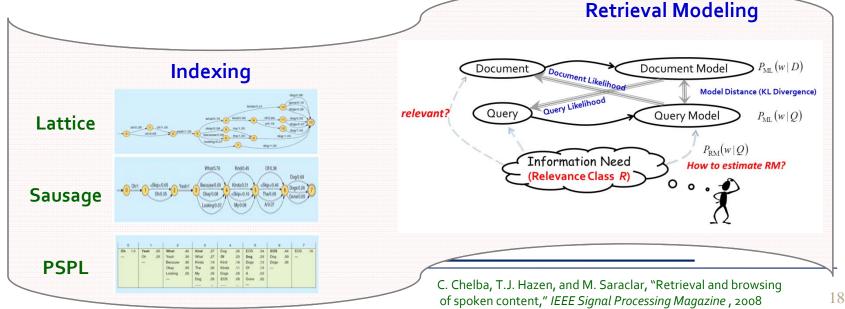
Searching what people are saying inside YouTube videos (currently only for what the politicians are saying)





Speech Retrieval: Scenarios and Methodologies







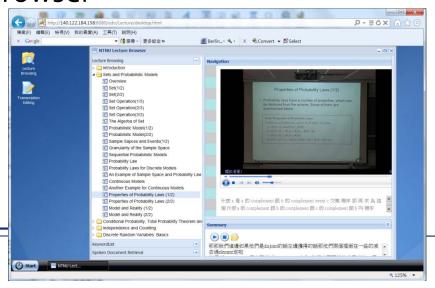
Lecture Browsing

MIT Lecture Browser http://web.sls.csail.mit.edu/lectures



NTNU Lecture Browser

http://140.122.184.158:8080/sdo/Lecture/desktop.html





Speech Summarization

conversations



meetings

lectures







distilling important information

abstractive vs. extractive generic vs. query-oriented single- vs. multi-documents









LM for Speech Summarization

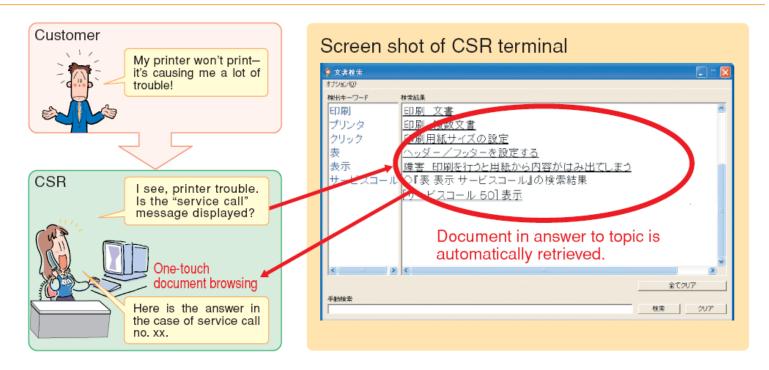
Schematic Illustration Spoken Document to be Summarized D Speech Signal Sentence s Speech Sentence S, Recognition Sentence s Confidence Score Extraction of Pitch Value Sentence Generative Prosodic Features Energy Value Probability General Text News TF-ICF Score $P(D|S_i)$ Collection Bigram Score Relevance Information Sentence Prior Sentence Ranking Summary Probability and Sequencing $P(S_i)$

- 1. Y. T. Chen et al., "A probabilistic generative framework for extractive broadcast news speech summarization," *IEEETransactions on Audio, Speech and Language Processing* 17(1), 2009
- 2. S.-H. Lin et al., "A comparative study of probabilistic ranking models for Chinese spoken document summarization," ACM Transactions on Asian Language Information Processing, 8(1), 2009
- 3. S.-H. Lin et al., "Leveraging Kullback-Leibler divergence measures and information-rich cues for speech summarization," IEEE Transactions on Audio, Speech and Language Processing, 19(4), 2011
- 4. B. Chen and S.-H. Lin, "A risk-aware modeling framework for speech summarization," *IEEE Transactions on Audio, Speech and Language Processing*, 20(1), 2012
- 5. B. Chen et al., "Extractive speech summarization using evaluation metric-related training criteria," to appear in *Information Processing & Management*, 2012



Monitoring Contact (Call)-center conservations

Automatic document-retrieval by speech recognition



- CSR: Customer Service Representative
- Monitor agent conduct and customer satisfaction to increase service efficiency





- Multimedia information access (over the Web) using speech will be very promising in the near future
 - Speech is the key for multimedia understanding and organization
 - Several task domains still remain challenging
- Speech retrieval and summarization provide good assistance for companies, for instance, in
 - Contact (Call)-center conservations: monitor agent conduct and customer satisfaction, increase service efficiency
 - Content-providing services: such as MOD (Multimedia on Demand): provide a better way to retrieve and browse descried program contents
- Speech processing technologies are expected to play an essential role in computer-aided (language) learning

