An Empirical Study of Tone Mispronunciation Detection Methods for Mandarin CAPT Applications

實證探究聲調辨識技術於電腦輔助華語發音訓練之應用

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- Pitch Contour (Fo) Normalization
- Tonal Feature Extraction
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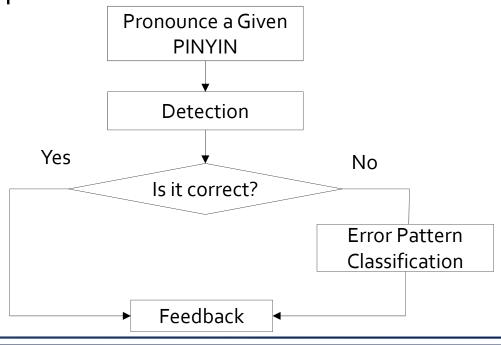
Introduction: Applying ASR Techniques for CAPT

- CAPT: Computer-Assisted Pronunciation Training
- Task of applying ASR for CAPT: automatically detect pronunciation errors and evaluate pronunciation quality
- Facets for CAPT in Mandarin Chinese
 - Lexical Tones
 - Pronunciation Scoring for Sub-word Units (syllable, INITIAL/FINAL)
 - Fluency/Proficiency (Duration/Speaking Rate)
 - Overall Scoring (word-, phrase- and sentence-levels)
- In this paper we focus exclusively on developing robust methods for automatic detection of lexical tone pronunciation errors



Introduction: Detection and Assessment of Pronunciations

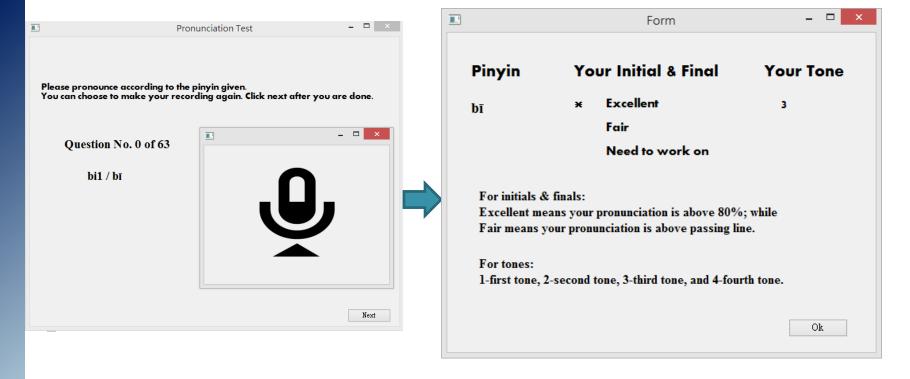
- Automatic detection and assessment of lexical tone and syllable pronunciations
 - This paper focuses exclusively on the detection and assessment of 4 lexical tones (Tone 1- Tone 4)
- Schematic Depiction:





Introduction: Recently Developed Prototype System

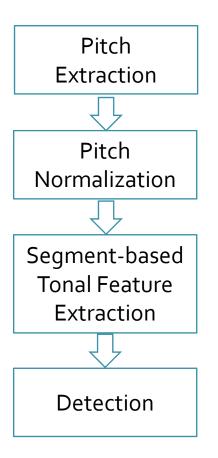
 For example, in the test phase, the system can detect possible mispronunciations and corresponding error patterns of the user





Problem Formulation of Lexical Tone Detection

Typical Steps for Lexical Tone Detection



How to mitigate the negative effects caused by speaker and environmental variations?

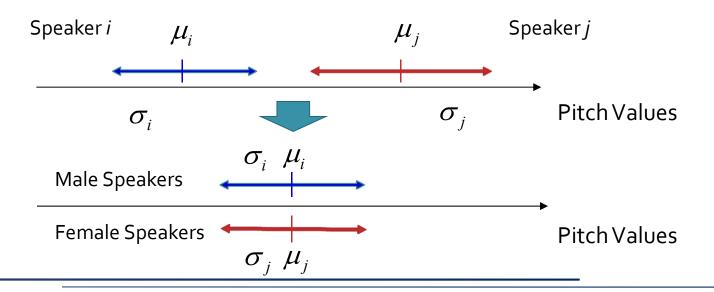
How does the subtleness (granularity) of tonal features affect mispronunciation detection?



MVN-Based Pitch Contour Normalization

- Mean Variance Normalization (MVN) in a speaker-wise manner
- Can deal with monotonic and linear distortions/variations
- Assume a linear transformation existing between the original and normalized pitch contours

$$y = T[x] = \alpha x + \beta$$





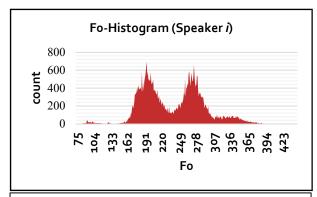
CDF-based Pitch Contour Normalization

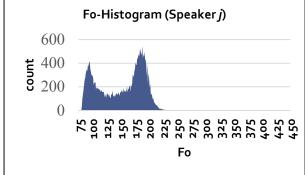
- Can deal with monotonic and non-linear distortions/variations
- CDF-Matching (or Histogram Equalization)

$$y = T[x] = C_Y^{-1}(C_X(x)),$$

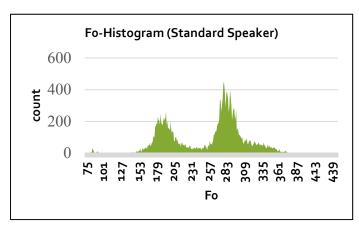
where C is a cumulative distribution function

Schematic Illustration







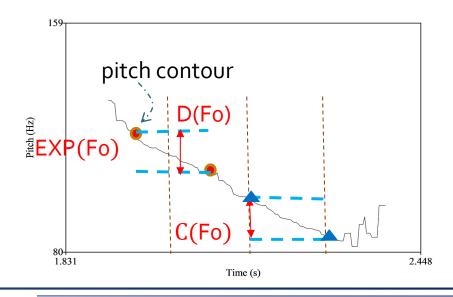




Segment-based Tonal Features

Types of Features

EXP[Fo]	Mean Fo in each segment	
C(Fo) (Within-Segment ΔFo)	Difference of beginning and ending Fo values within each segment	
D(Fo) (Between-Segment ΔFo)	Difference of EXP[Fo] values between any pair of segments	





Experimental Setup

Some Statistics of Training and Test Sets

	Training Set (2.2 hours)	Test Set (2.3 hours)
Speakers	3 male + 5 female	2 male + 5 female
Tone 1	2,641 / 6,248 syllables	2,137 / 4184 syllables
Tone 2	1,799 / 7,103 syllables	1,077 / 5,553 syllables
Tone 3	1,533 / 7,747 syllables	1,058 / 5,643 syllables
Tone 4	2,819 / 6,089 syllables	1,986 / 5,599 syllables
Total	8,792 / 27,097 syllables	6,258 / 20,979 syllables

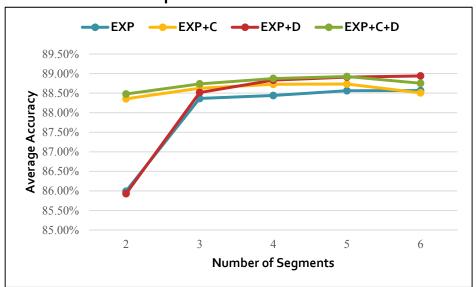
correct pronunciations

mispronunciations





- 1. Different Numbers of Segments for Tonal Feature Extraction
- MVN-based pitch value normalization works in concert with SVM-RBF back-end classifier
- Average accuracy on detecting correct pronunciations and mispronunciations of 4 lexical tones



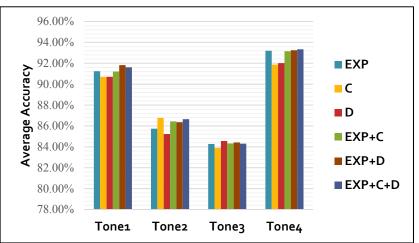
• The performance is improved when the number of the segments becomes larger; the improvements, however, seem to soon reach a plateau when the number of the segments is set to 5





2. Detailed Performance for 4 Lexical Tones

- MVN-based pitch value normalization in concert with SVM-RBF back-end classifier
- Average accuracy on detecting correct pronunciations and mispronunciations of 4 lexical tones
 - Using 5 Segments for Tonal Feature Extraction

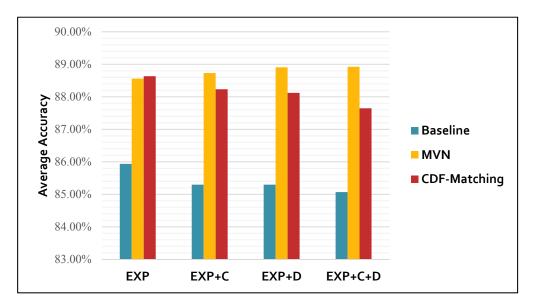


- Mean values "EXP" (i.e., information about pitch levels) are important for lexical tone detection
- On the other hand, the differential statistics (either "C" or "D") are especially beneficial for identifying Tone-1 and Tone-2



Experimental Results:

- 3. Comparisons Among Two Different Normalization Methods
 - Average accuracy on detecting correct pronunciations and mispronunciations of 4 lexical tones
 - Using 5 Segments for Tonal Feature Extraction



 Both methods (MVN and CDF-matching) can offer significant performance boots compared to the baseline (without normalization)



Conclusion & Future Work (1/2)

- How to robustly normalize pitch contours and to determine the subtleness of tonal features are critical to the success of automatic detection of lexical tone pronunciation errors
- As to future work, we would like to apply and extend our methods to automatic pronunciation scoring for sub-word (syllable, INITIAL/FINAL) units and overall pronunciation quality evaluation
- In addition, we are planning to leverage more state-of-theart machine learning techniques for CAPT in Mandarin Chinese



Conclusion & Future Work (2/2)

Building a Chinese Learning and Assessment System





Thank You!