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Robust Speech Recognition

Articulatory Information to Account for Coarticulation

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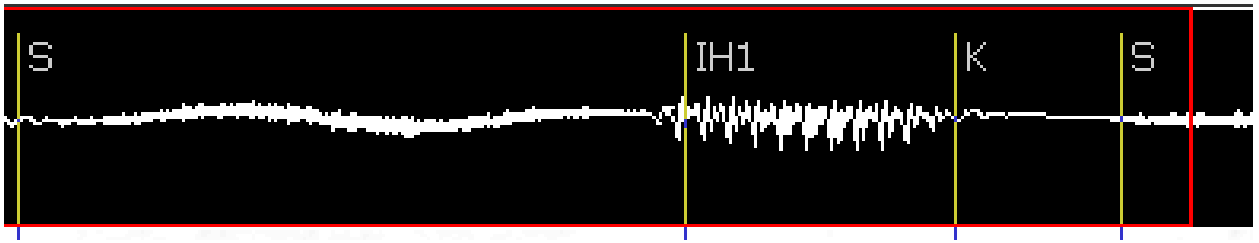
Motivation

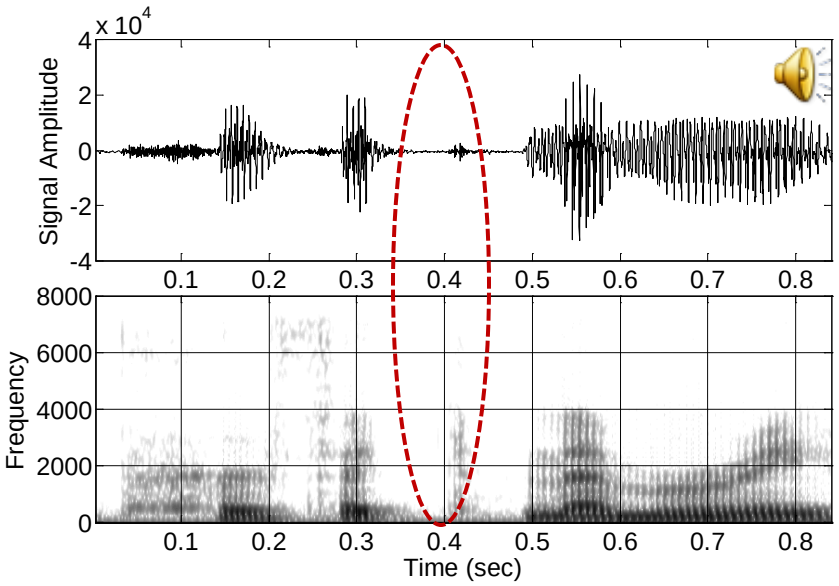
- Current Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) systems are phone-based and assume phones to be distinctive regions.



- Current state-of the art ASR systems need to impose limitations (e.g., clearly-articulated speech or limited vocabulary) in the recognition task in order to handle speech variability such as coarticulation

Coarticulation

"perfect-memory" clearly articulated



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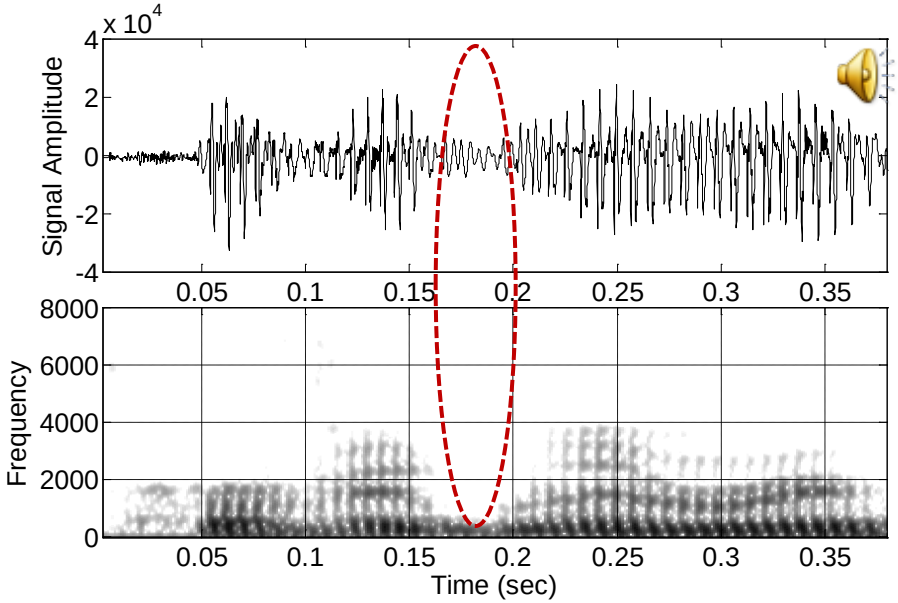
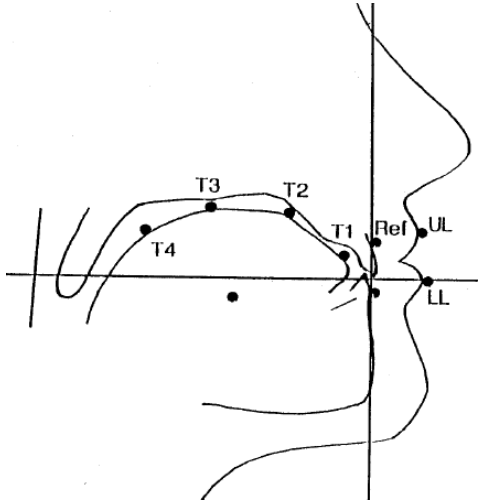


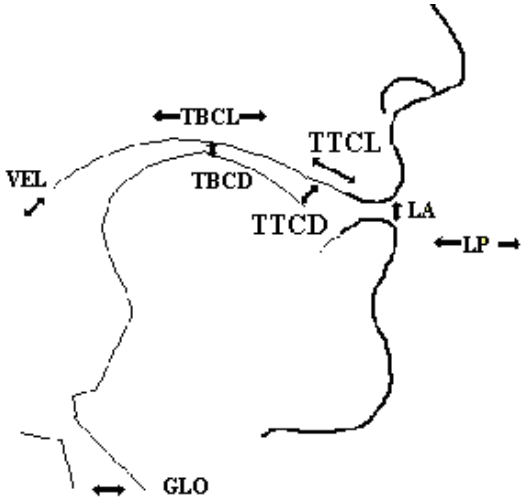
Our Approach

- We are using articulatory information instead of phones to account for coarticulation

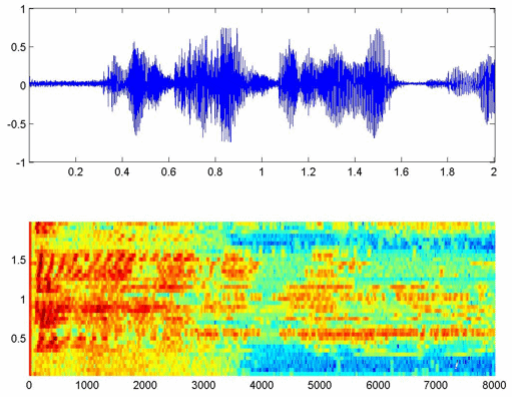
- Previous studies have used articulatory information in the form of the Cartesian coordinates of the pellet locations.
  - Pellet data are often inconsistent and introduce more non-uniqueness.

- In our study, we are using tract variables instead of pellet information.
  - The tract variables are relative measures and reduce the non-uniqueness.





How to obtain articulatory information?



Speech signal

Speech production

Articulatory motion

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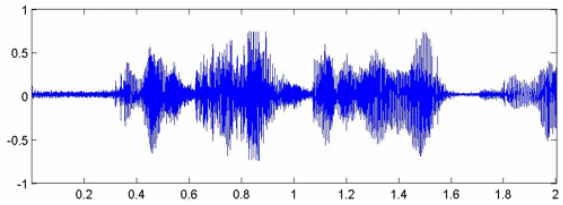
Task 1: Speech Inversion

- Objective:
  - Train Neural Networks to estimate tract variables and pellet trajectories given a speech signal
    - NARX = Nonlinear Autoregressive Networks with Exogenous Inputs



NARX
Neural Network

Pellet or Tract
Variable Information

- Procedure:
  - Implement the process of optimization through five trials of training for neural networks to achieve the most accurate network

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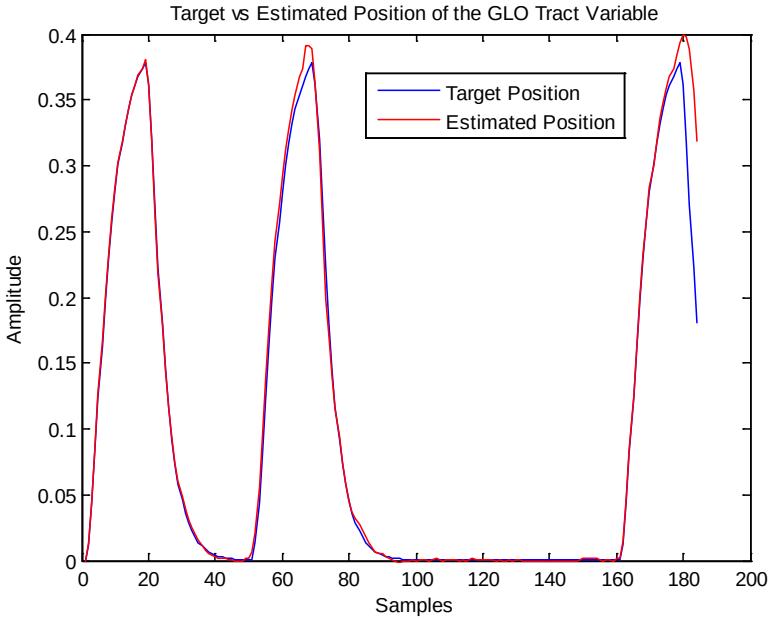
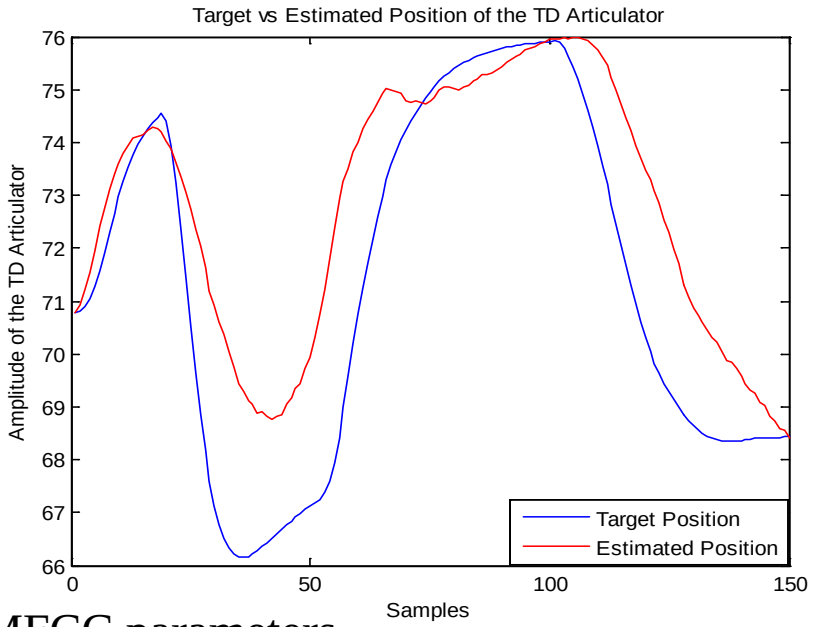
Neural Network Training Results

Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC)			
Tract Variables	Correlation	Pellets	Correlation
GLO	0.98	LL	0.64
VEL	0.90	UL	0.41
LA	0.85	JAW	0.85
LP	0.52	TD	0.93
TTCD	0.93	TF	0.89
TTCL	0.93	TR	0.93
TBCD	0.91	TT	0.84
TBCL	0.91		
Avg	0.87	Avg	0.78

Acoustic Parameters (AP)			
Tract Variables	Correlation	Pellets	Correlation
GLO	0.99	LL	0.60
VEL	0.73	UL	0.63
LA	0.76	JAW	0.83
LP	0.69	TD	0.88
TTCD	0.90	TF	0.82
TTCL	0.86	TR	0.88
TBCD	0.83	TT	0.75
TBCL	0.88		
Avg	0.83	Avg	0.77



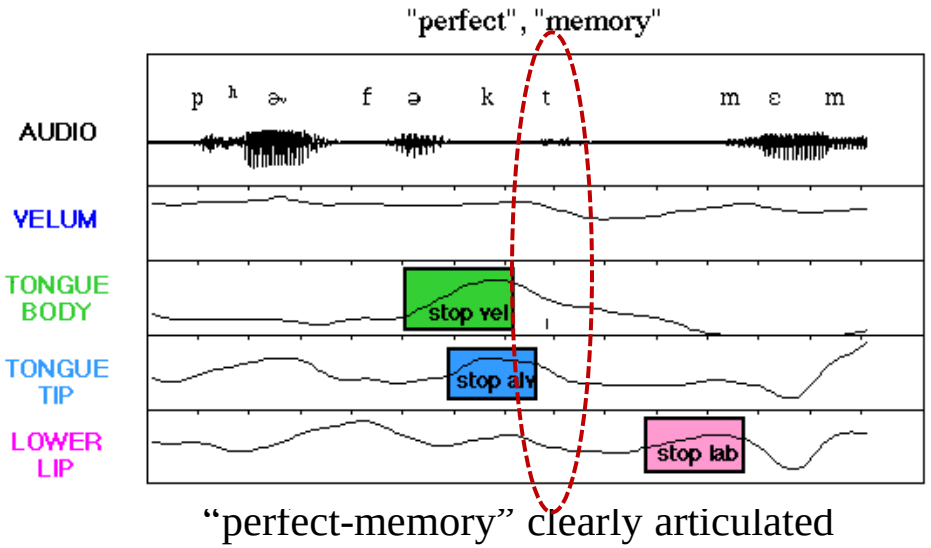


Graph obtained using MFCC parameters

Task 2: Model Gestures for XRMB

- Gestures are constriction actions along the vocal tract and they are defined by dynamic parameters

- How will gestures account for coarticulation?



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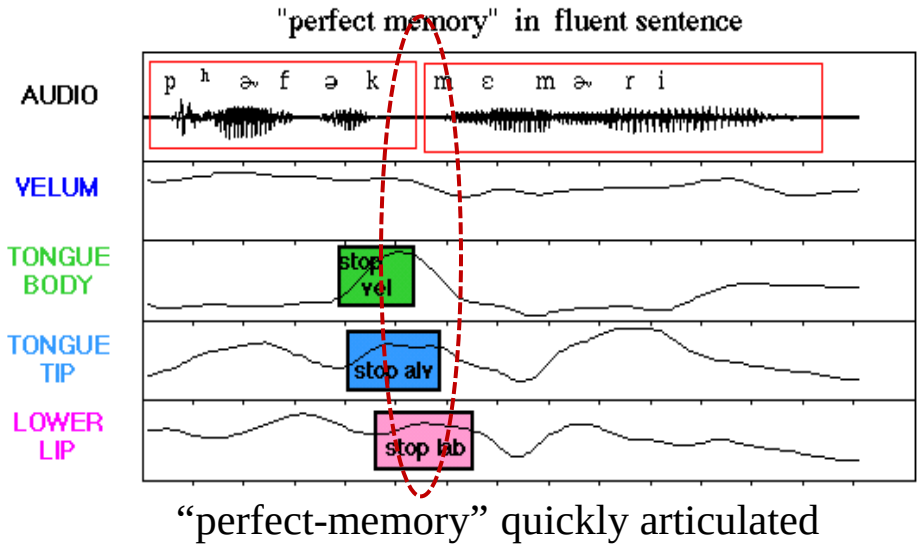
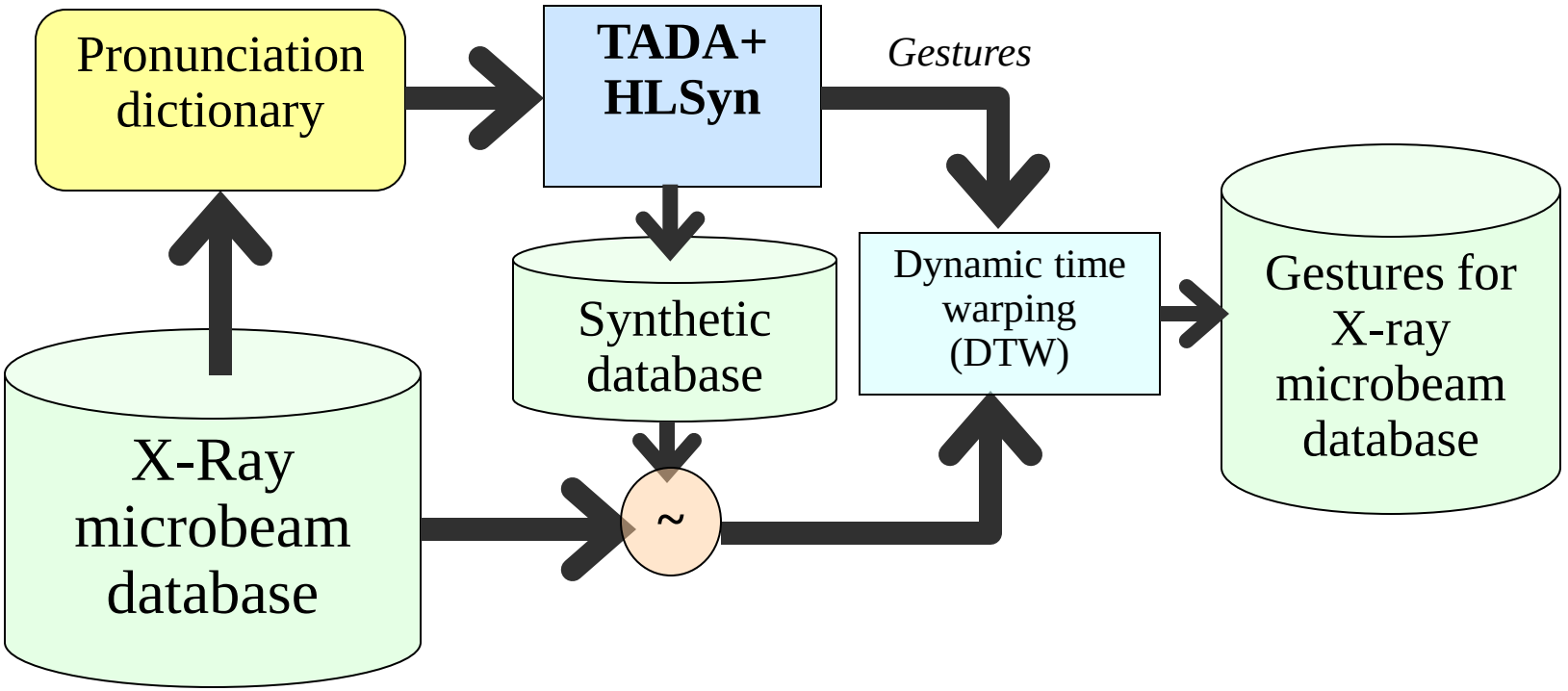


"perfect-memory" quickly articulated

Task 2: Model Gestures for XRMB

- Procedure:



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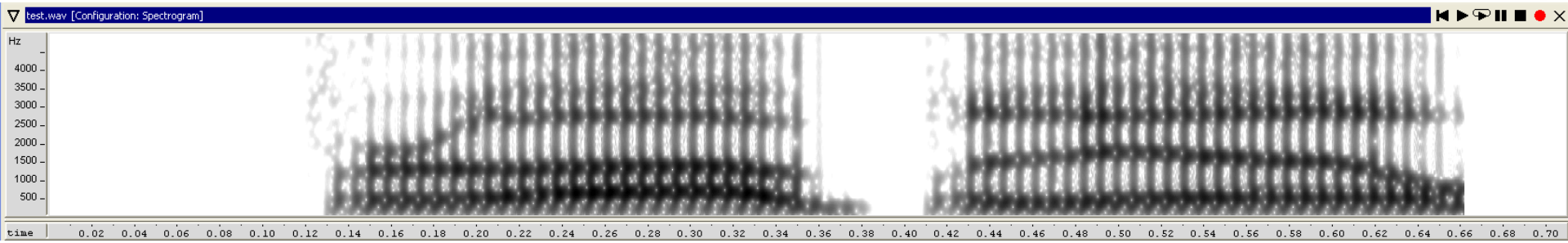
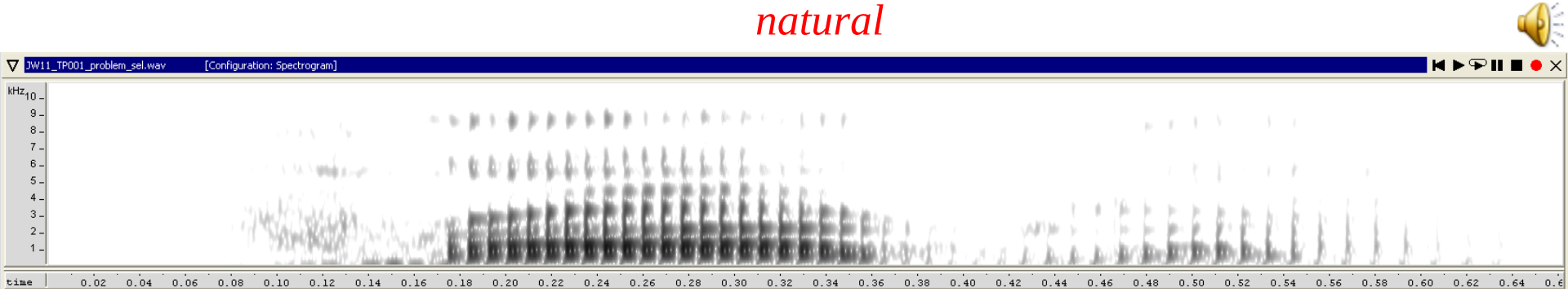
Dynamic Time Warping Results

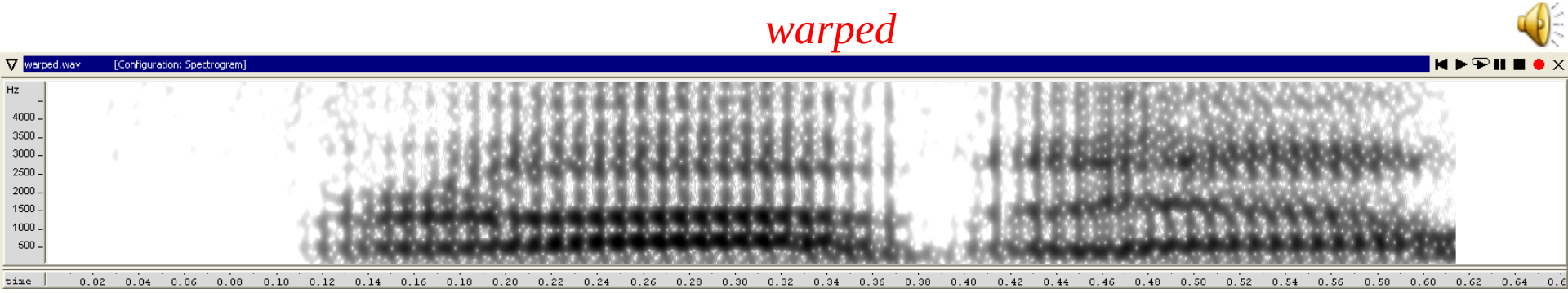
synthetic



natural



warped



Conclusions and Future Work

- Neural networks estimated the tract variables more accurately than the pellets
- We were able to warp the synthetic speech signal to the natural speech signal
- We have obtained the gestures for the natural speech from the gestures of the warped synthetic speech
- Our research is a preliminary step in designing an ASR systems which uses gestures obtained from tract variables to account for coarticulation

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- MERIT BIEN Faculty

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