

Speech Segmentation using Raw Sound

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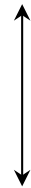
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Centre de langues et de littérature



LUNDS
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Speech synthesis / Speech
recognition / Speech understanding



Psycholinguistic models of speech
production / comprehension

The role of function words in spontaneous speech processing

SPEECH TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM PROJECT

Funding: 2003-2004

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www.ling.lu.se/projects/ProSeg2.html

Psycholinguistic hypotheses tested on spontaneous speech

- **Commit- and- Restore hypothesis:** Stranded function word reflect "syntactic commitments" (Clark & Wasow (1998)). I.e. they signal that the speaker intends to produce a constituent of the kind signalled by the function word produced
- **Complexity hypothesis:** the probability that a speaker will hesitate in speech production will increase, the more complex the constituent being planned is (Clark & Wasow (1998))

Related Neurophysiological hypotheses (Pulvermüller 1995, 2003)

- Function words stored in the perisylvian cortex (Broca's region) - lateralized
- Content words have a more widely distributed storage - not lateralized- support from imaging studies (Pulvermüller 1995, 2003)

content word

function word

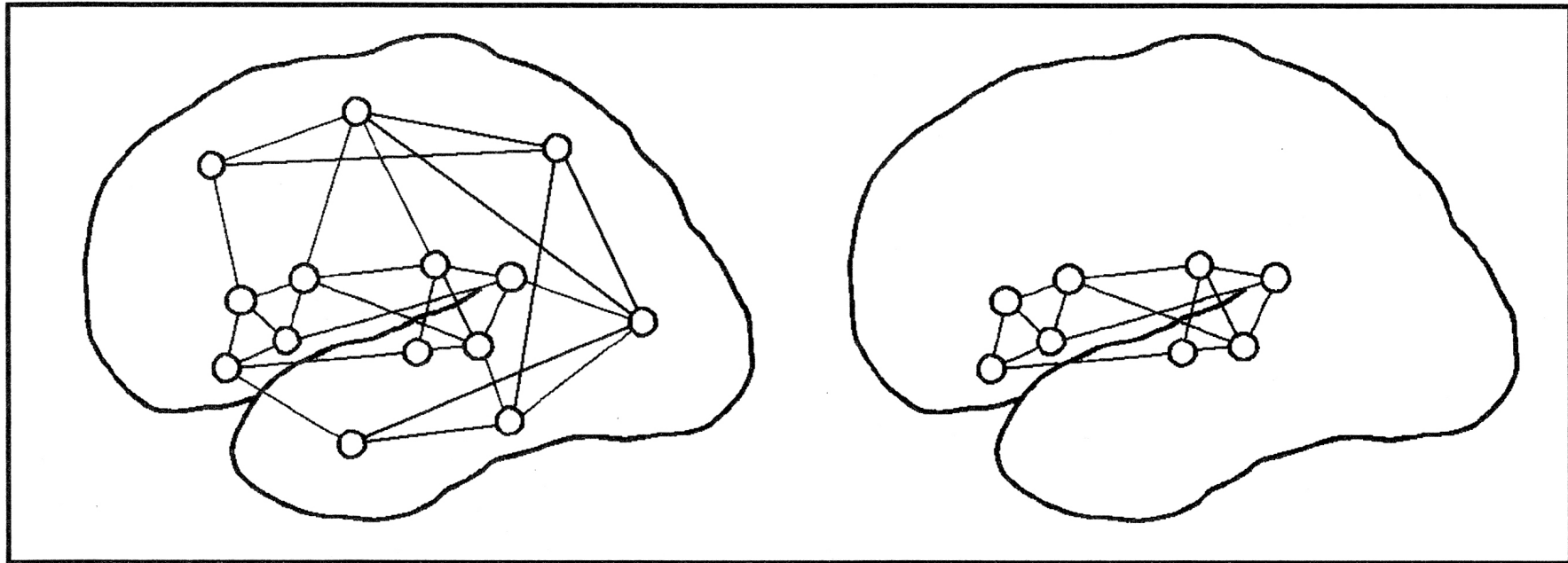
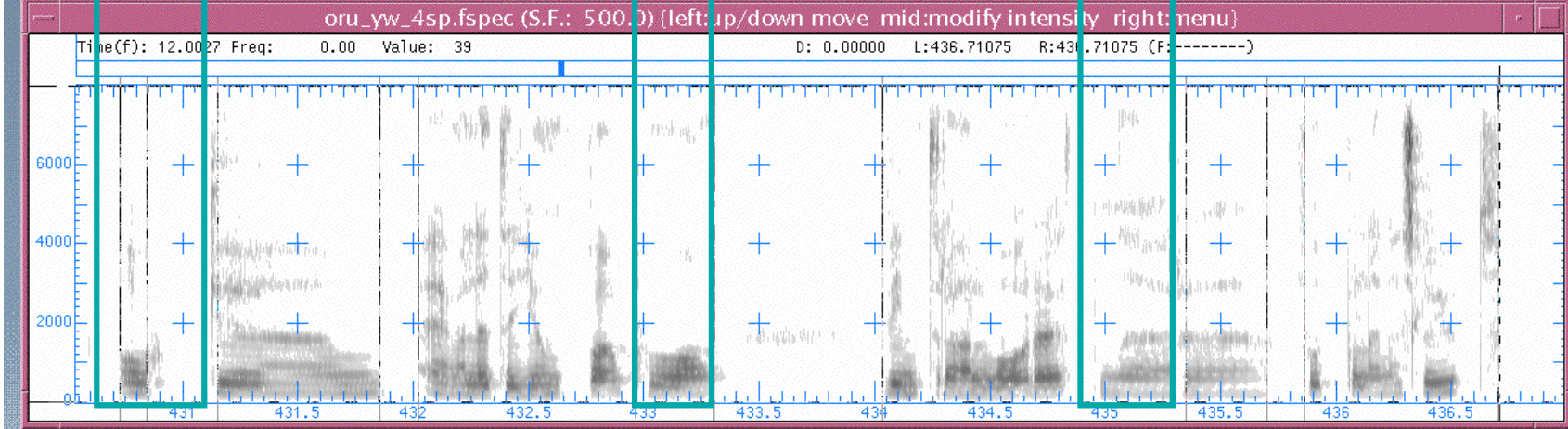
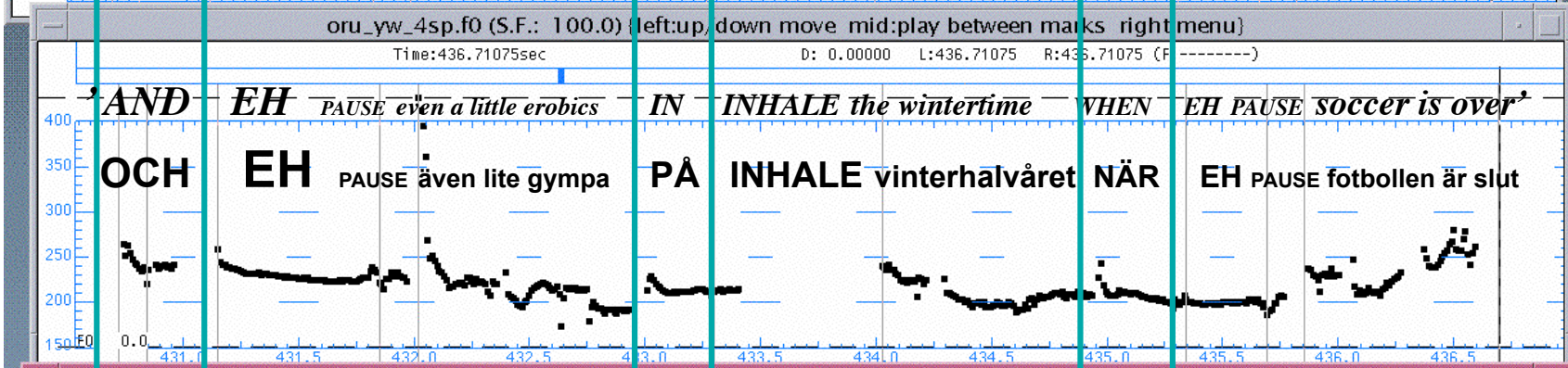
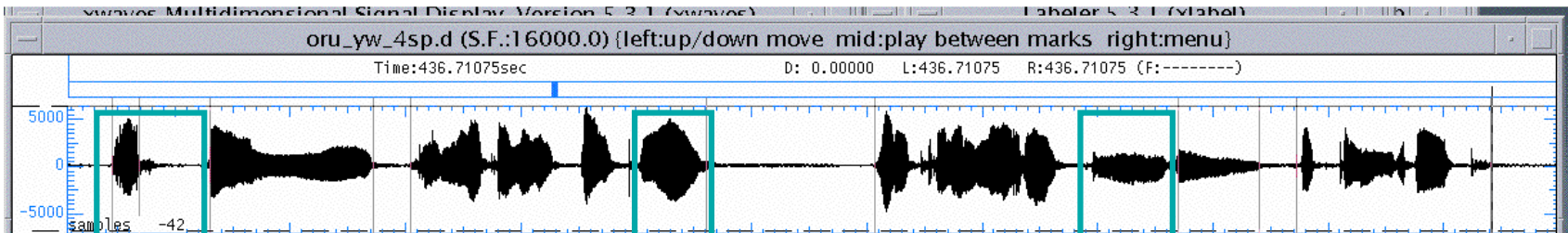


Figure 6.7. Schematic illustration of left-hemispheric distributions postulated for cell assemblies representing high-imageability content words (left) and highly abstract function words (right).

(From Pulvermüller 2003)



oru_yw_4sp

s	v	OCH	
sASP	eASP		
EH PAUS	även lite gympa på	PAUS	vinterhalvåret när
EH PAUS			EH fotbollen är slut

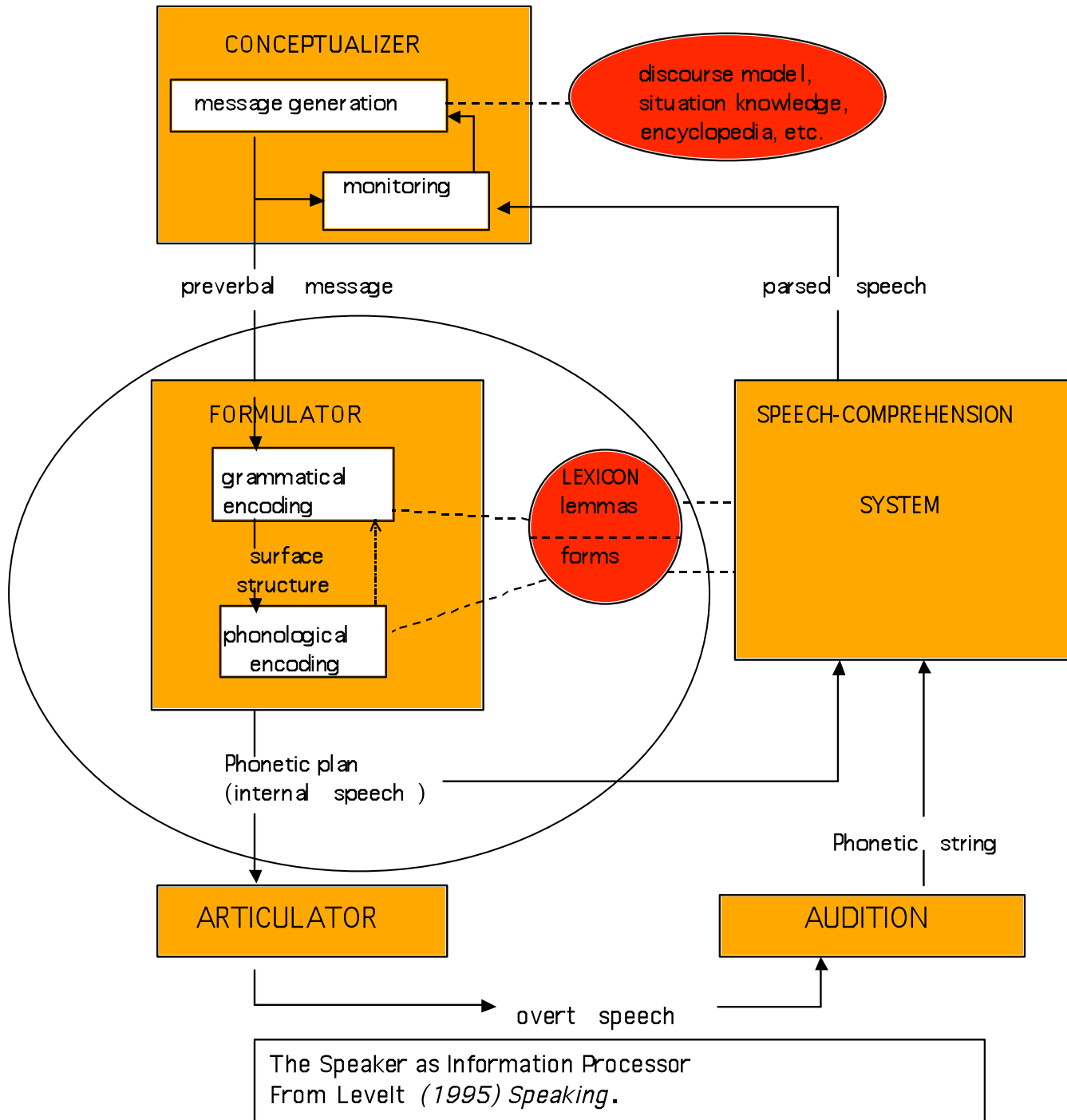
Speech 'Chunking' problem (Miller 1956)

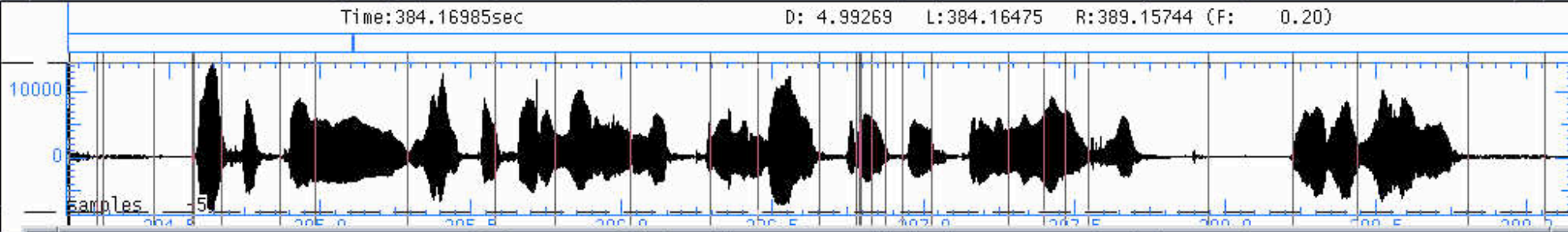
Units for speech processing
(speech synthesis/speech recognition)

Timing restrictions on speech processing

- Memory research (Baddley 1997)
‘Phonological loop’ (2 sec.)
- Cognitive linguistics (Chafe 1994)
‘Focus of consciousness’ (1-2 sec)

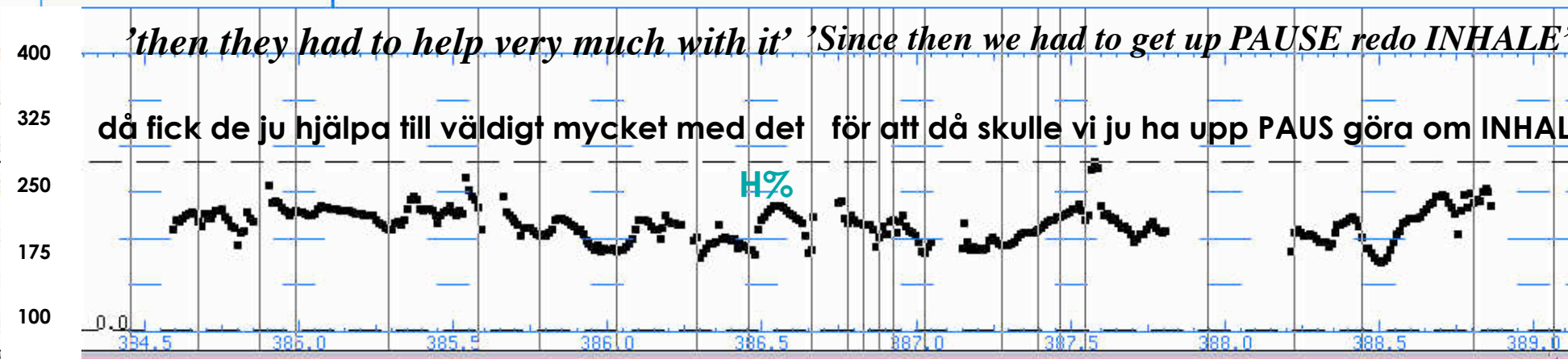
Speech planning
unit
Ca. 2-2.5 sec. time
limit





too_ow_1sp.f0 (S.F.: 100.0) {left:up/down move mid:play between marks right:menu}

Time: 384.16985sec D: 4.99269 L: 384.16475 R: 389.15744 (F: 0.20)



too_ow_1sp

s o
att

ACK PAUS för att då skulle vi ju ha upp PAUS göra om INHALE

INHALE då fick de hjälpa till väldigt mycket med det

ACK PAUS fick de ju hjälpa till väldigt mycket med det att skulle vi ju ha upp PAUS göra om INHALE

INHALE då de ju hjälpa till väldigt med <p2> då vi ha göra om INHALE

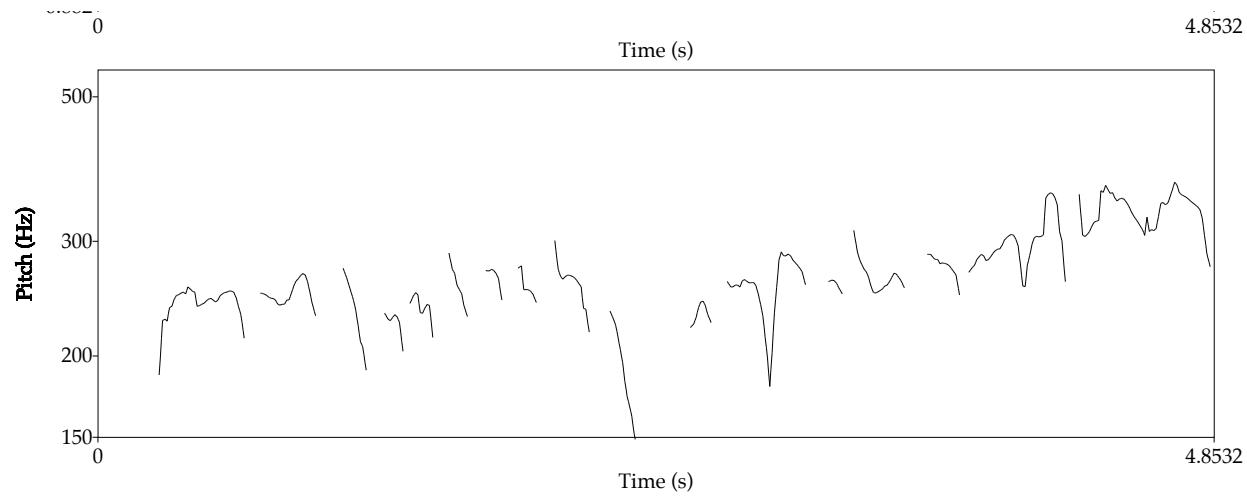
<t2><t2>



Ca. 2 sec.

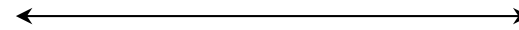
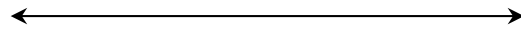
Ca. 2 sec.





[Jenny just nu näst sist] [hon
kan klippa Tchechenko]

[Å så är det hårt där framme]
[å så kommer Johanna
Hayes och ramlar]



Ca. 2.1 sec

Ca. 2.3 sec

Inhalations as anchors for speech segmentation

- Can one automatically recognize inhalations?
 - Characteristics: noise, lack of F0, can have formant structure if oral
- Possible method: Template matching
 - Uses distance measures between a reference sound and signal being processed

Using cepstral coefficients for inhalation pause detection in spontaneous speech

Anders Johansson, Johan Frid, Merle Horne

SPECOM 2005, Patras,
Greece

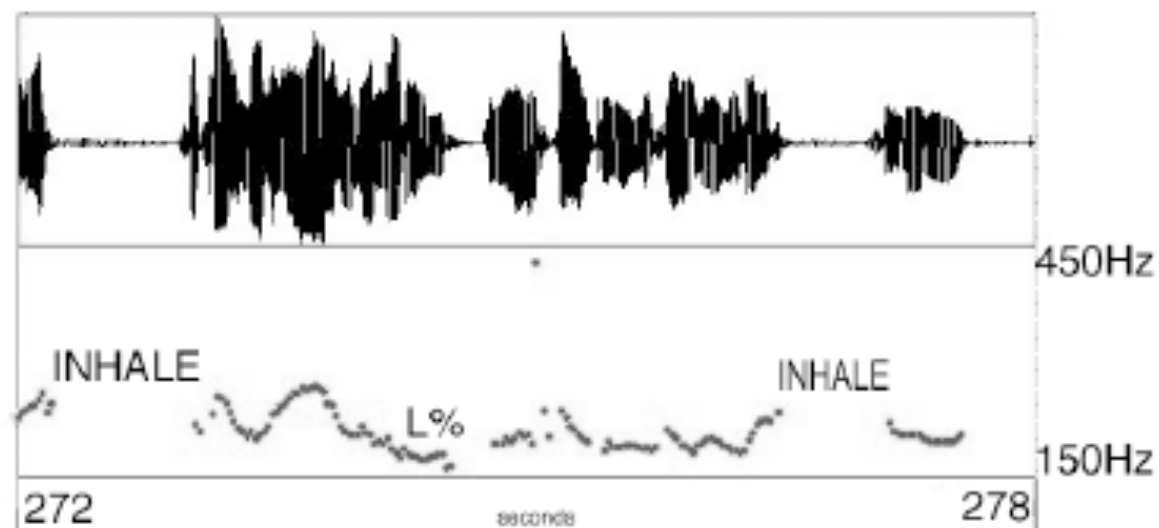


Figure 1: *An example of spontaneous speech illustrating how inhalations (labelled INHALE) can be used as anchors in the segmentation of speech into processing units. The speech between the inhalations consists of two clauses: Så tränar man med jämna mellanrum 'So you train regularly' and det gick pågick ju under flera månader 'it last lasted for several months'. The clauses constitute two prosodic phrases separated by a pause.*

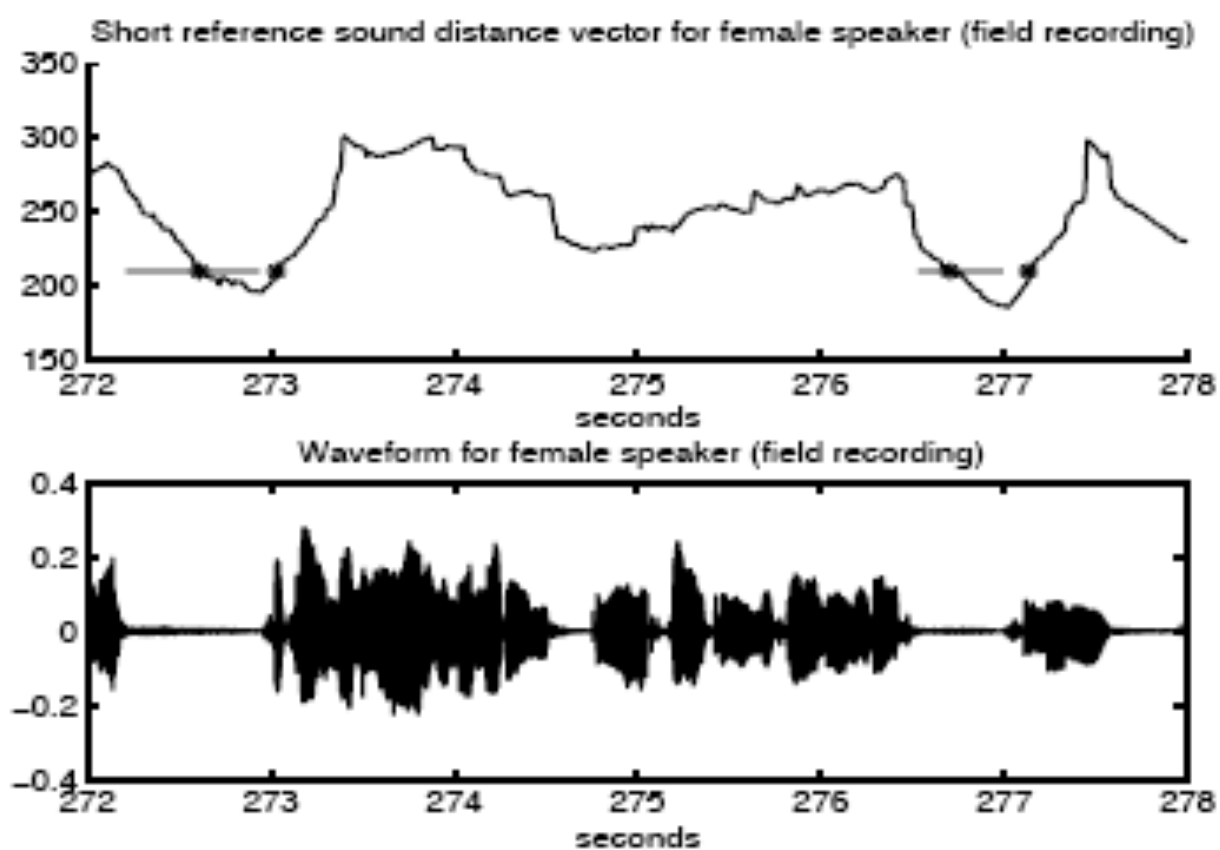


Figure 5: *Distance vector of field recording of female speaker as generated from short reference sound. Stars indicate detected inhalations, lines indicate tagged inhalations. Recording from the SweDia material.*

correct, missed and false identifications of inhalation for female speaker (field recording)

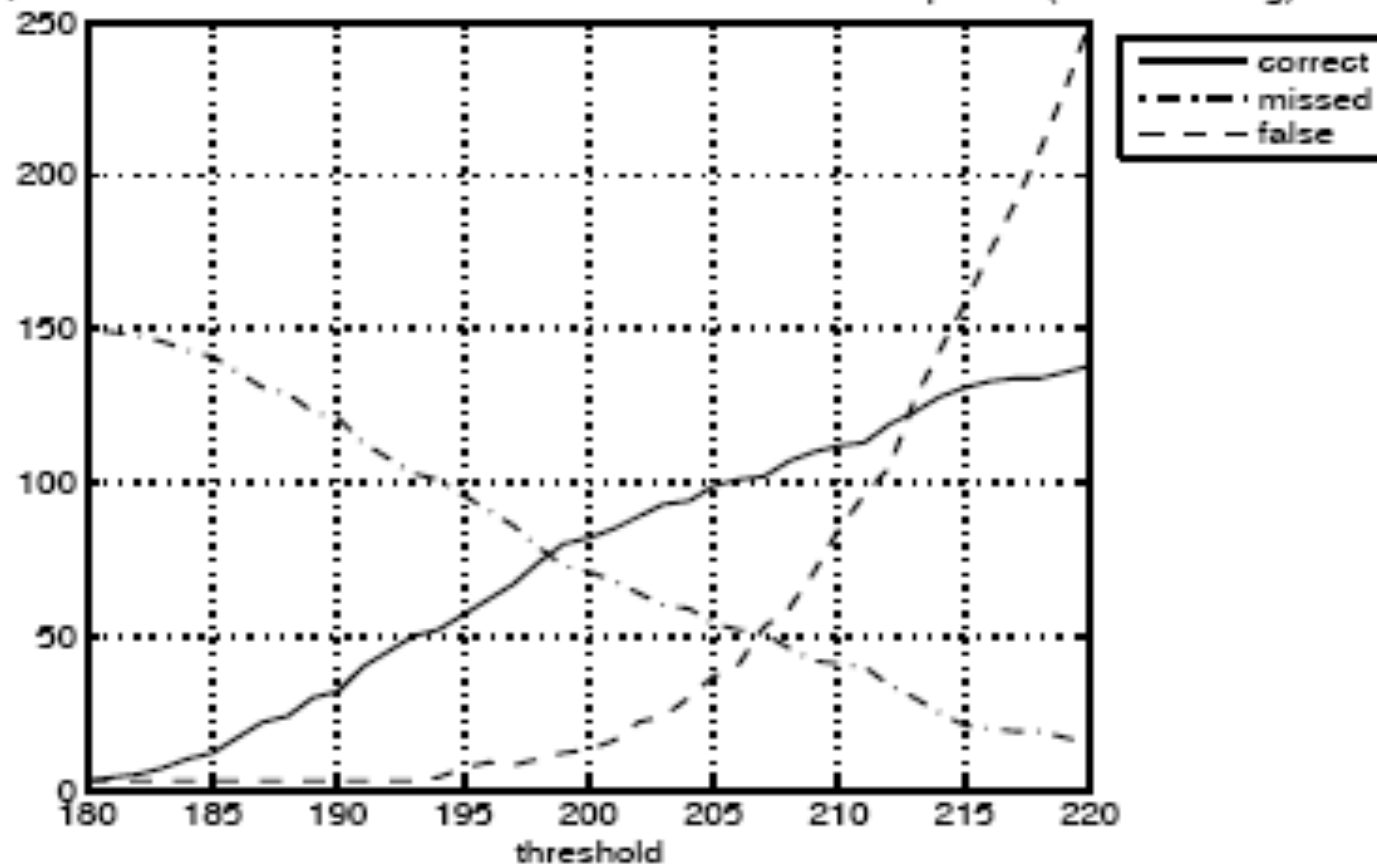


Figure 9: *Number of correct, false and missed identifications of inhalations in field recording of female speaker as generated from short reference sound.*

Observations:

False identifications associated with sounds of the following types: exhalations, word-final aspirated sounds, whispers and voiceless fricatives

Properties of inhalations quite stable, even over different speakers