

Voice Problem Detection - Detailed Report

1. Project Objective

The project aims to develop a system that can detect potential voice-related problems based on speech patterns and spoken content. It uses both linguistic features (pauses, hesitations) and text-based representations (BoW and TF-IDF) to classify or understand speech anomalies.

2. Feature Engineering

a. Temporal & Linguistic Features:

- Pauses are extracted based on punctuation (e.g., ` , ? !`) to infer speaking rhythm.
- Hesitation Words like "uh", "um", and "err" are detected using regular expressions, indicating potential speech fluency issues.

b. Text Vectorization Techniques:

i. Bag of Words (BoW):

- Implemented using CountVectorizer from scikit-learn.
- Captures word frequencies across spoken sentences.

ii. TF-IDF:

- Implemented using TfidfVectorizer.
- Focuses on rare terms for distinguishing different speech patterns.

3. Machine Learning Models Used

a. KMeans Clustering:

Voice Problem Detection - Detailed Report

- Used on delay data to distinguish between fluent and disfluent speech sections.

b. Text-based Feature Models:

- BoW and TF-IDF vector outputs are used to feed into classification models.

4. Model Pipeline Summary

1. Audio Input -> Speech Recognizer (recognize_google)
2. Transcription -> Cleaned text sentence
3. Pause + Hesitation Detection -> Regex + timing simulation
4. Text Vectorization -> CountVectorizer and TfidfVectorizer
5. ML Clustering/Classification -> KMeans or classifiers
6. Output -> Highlights disfluencies and hesitation patterns

5. Potential Next Steps for Clinical Robustness

a. Improve Ground Truth:

- Collect labeled datasets of pathological vs. normal speech.

b. Expand Feature Set:

- Add acoustic signal features.

c. Apply Supervised Learning:

- Use models like logistic regression, SVM, or ensemble classifiers.

Voice Problem Detection - Detailed Report

d. Deep Learning Integration:

- Use LSTM, BERT, or CNN models.

e. Clinical Trial Integration:

- Test with speech-language pathologists in real-world scenarios.

6. Conclusion

Component	Technique Used	
-----	-----	
Audio Input	Microphone + Google Speech API	
Pause Detection	Punctuation-based rules	
Hesitation Words	Regex-based matching	
Vectorization	BoW (CountVectorizer), TF-IDF	
Clustering	KMeans for unsupervised pause mapping	
Output	Fluency markers, potential alerts	