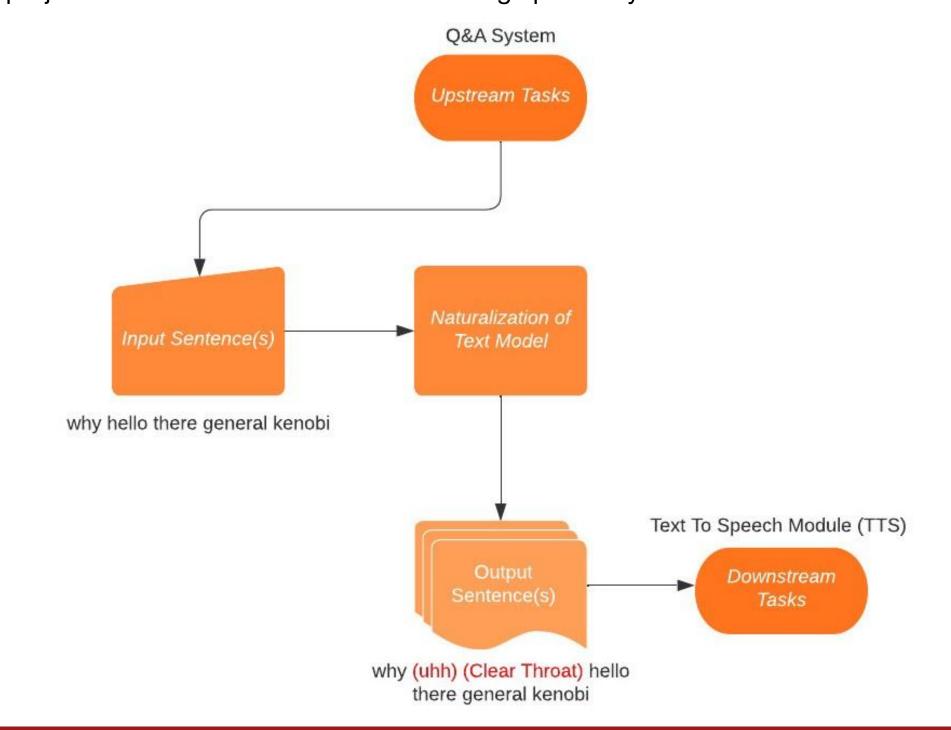
Naturalization of Text: Inserting Disfluencies



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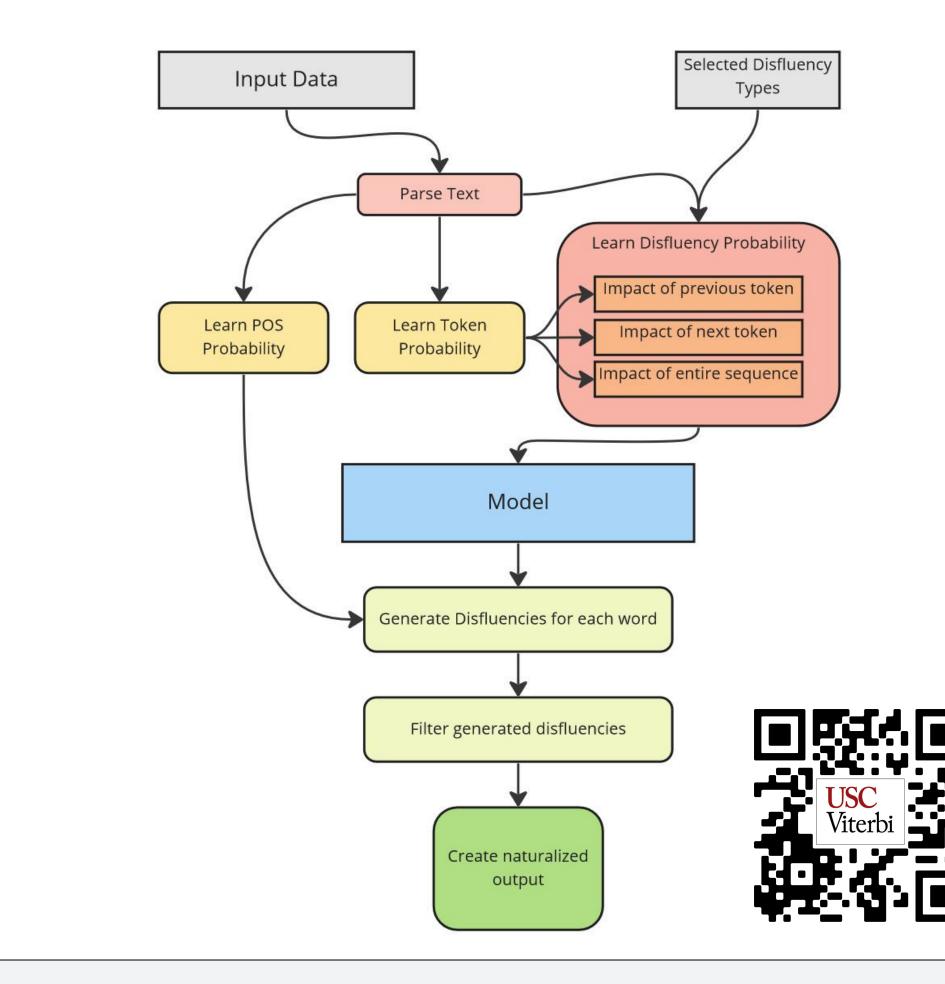
Introduction and Motivation

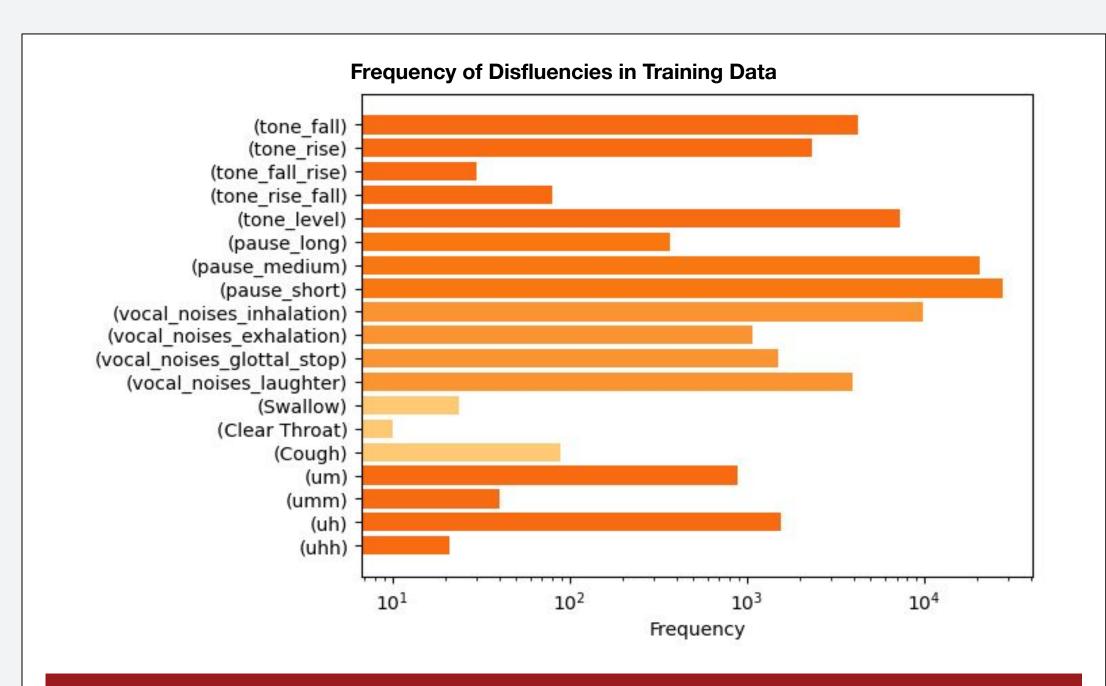
We aim to transform raw text documents of spoken dialogue / speech into its most natural-sounding version by augmenting these documents with disfluencies. Using various natural language processing techniques such as bi-grams and context analysis, we aim to create a model that can detect the most appropriate places in the document to insert these disfluencies and which form of it to insert. A successful implementation of the ideas examined in this project can aid in the efforts of naturalizing speech synthesis.



Methodology

Our method trained a model to make predictions based on the probabilities of disfluency usage and the tokens and corresponding parts-of-speech within the training corpus. We trained two types of models to insert disfluencies into text data. Our first model is a simple probabilistic model that uses bigram probabilities to predict and insert the disfluencies Our second model used a transformer based on the GPT-2 'Small' architecture that was fine-tuned on our disfluency training data. Despite using a more advanced architecture, the transformer-based model performed worse than the bigram model during disfluency selection.





Evaluation & Results

The subject of this study is to produce text that sounds natural. Therefore, the ideal method to measure the model's performance would be to conduct a survey to receive feedback from real humans. Due to to scope limitations of the project, we implemented two automated scoring systems; similar sentence scoring and similar insertion scoring.

Test sentence: It's just too bad

Most similar corpus sentence: It's too long

Test sentence with insertions: (pause_medium) It's just (vocal_noises) too long. **Corpus sentence with insertions:** (pause_short) It's too (pause_short) bad.

