### **Task Introduction**

### Task: Multiclass Classification

Framewise phoneme prediction from speech.



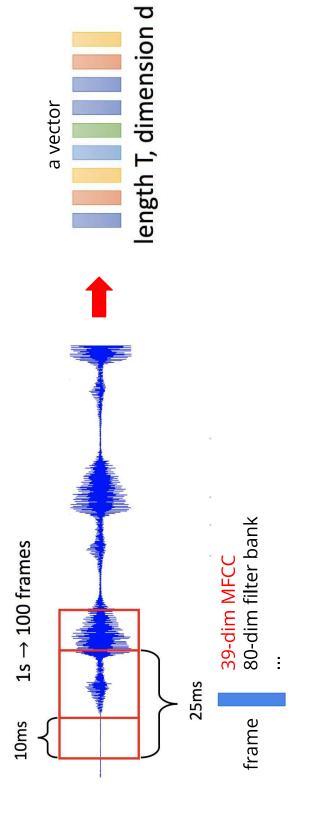
What is a phoneme?

A unit of speech sound in a language that can serve to distinguish one word from the other.

- <u>bat</u> / <u>pat</u> , <u>bad</u> / <u>bed</u>
- Machine Learning → M AH SH IH N L ER N IH NG

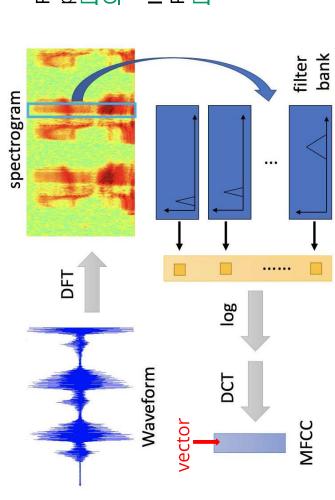
### **Task Introduction**

#### Data Preprocessing



### Task Introduction

# Acoustic Features - MFCCs (Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients)



For more details, please refer to Prof. Lin-Shan Lee's [Introduction to Digital Speech Processing] Chap.7

Image ref. Prof. Hung-Yi Lee

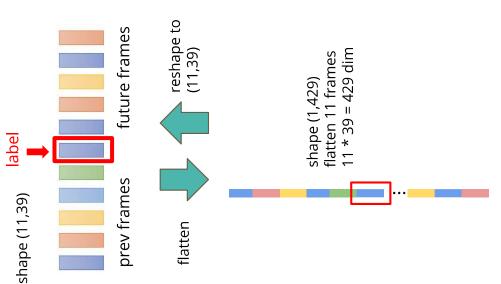
[2020Spring DLHLP] Speech Recognition

# More Information About the Data

Since each frame only contains 25 ms of speech, a single frame is unlikely to represent a complete phoneme

- Usually, a phoneme will span several frames
- Hint: post-processing may help
- Concatenate the neighboring phonemes for training
- In this HW, we concatenate the past and the future five frames for training (total 11 frames)
- You may reshape the input (1,429) back to (11,39) to get separated 11 frames
  - Just remember that the label corresponds to the center frame
- Finding testing labels or doing human labeling are strictly prohibited!

Introduction to Digital Speech Processing



## Dataset & Data Format

- Dataset: TIMIT Acoustic-Phonetic Continuous Speech Corpus
- Phonetically balanced for English
- Data Format (The TAs have already preprocessed the data)

#### timit\_11/

- train\_11.npy → training data (# of training frames, 11 x feature dim)
- train\_label\_11.npy → framewise phoneme label (0-38)
- test\_11.npy → testing data (# of testing frames, 11 x feature dim)
- Acoustic features (39-dim MFCC)
- $\circ$  Concatenate the past and the future five frames (feature dim = 11 x 39)
- The phoneme label of each input corresponds to the center frame
- Using additional data is prohibited. Your final grade will be multiplied by 0.9!

Class	Phoneme Example	Example	Class	Phoneme Example	Example	Class	Phoneme Example	Example
0	įΣ	beet	13	_	<i>l</i> ay	26	хр	mu <i>qq</i> y
Н	ᇆ	b <i>i</i> t	14	<u>.</u>	ray	27	ρ0	<b>g</b> ay
2	eh	b <b>e</b> t	15	>	yacht	28	d	<b>p</b> ea
3	ae	b <b>a</b> t	16	*	<b>w</b> ay	29	ţ	<i>t</i> ea
4	ah	b <b>u</b> t	17	er	b <i>ir</i> d	30	<b>∠</b>	<b>k</b> ey
2	nw	b <b>oo</b> t	18	٤	<b>m</b> om	31	2	zone
9	nh	b <b>oo</b> k	19	L	<b>n</b> oo <b>n</b>	32	>	van
7	aa	9 <b>0</b> 9	20	ng	si <b>ng</b>	33	Ŧ	fin
∞	ey	b <i>ai</i> t	21	ch	<i>ch</i> oke	34	th	<i>th</i> in
6	ау	bite	22	hį	joke	35	S	sea
10	oy	р <b>о</b> у	23	dþ	t <b>/</b> en	36	sh	she she
11	aw	b <b>ou</b> t	24	q	<b>p</b> ee	37	ЧЧ	<b>h</b> ay
12	MO	b <b>oa</b> t	25	Ф	<b>d</b> ay	38	sil	silence/closure sounds