



PROJECT 16 - EC5.408

# Spectral Features in Vowel Regions for Language Identification

Speech Signal Processing - Mid Project Presentation

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# Agenda

- Introduction
- Motivation
- Approach
- Work Done So Far
- Contribution
- References

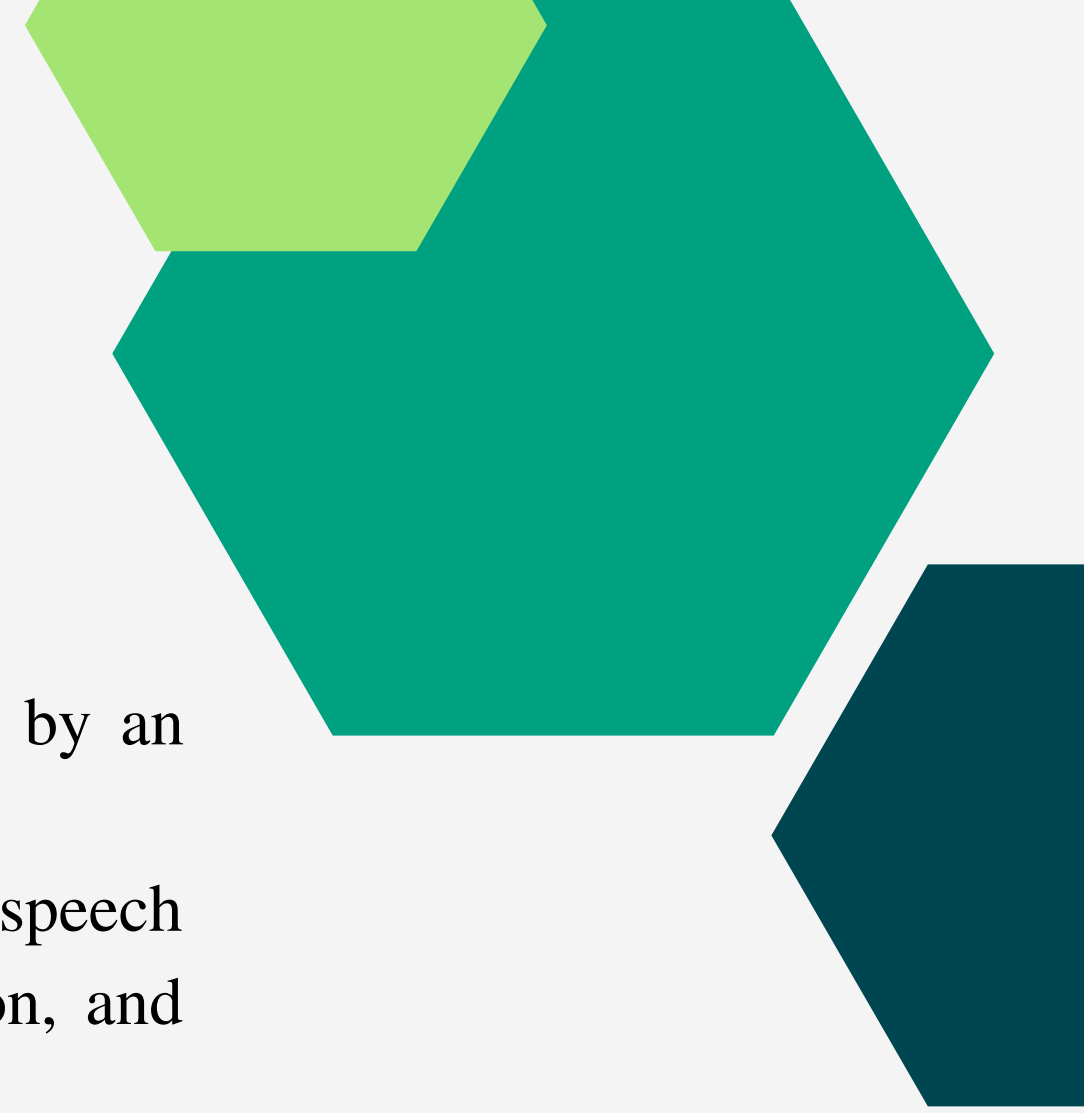
# Introduction

- A speech signal comprises a voiced signal, an unvoiced signal and noise. vowels, along with a few consonants are considered voiced, while others as unvoiced.
- Voiced speech has high energy compared to unvoiced speech, therefore voiced signals tend to be louder like the vowels /a/, /e/, /i/, /u/, /o/. unvoiced signals, on the other hand, tend to be more abrupt, like the stop consonants /p/, /t/, /k/.
- Vowels are produced by keeping the vocal tract in an open position with minimum obstruction along the length and using glottal vibration as the excitation.
- The vowel onset point is the instant at which the beginning of a vowel takes place during speech production.
- The vowel offset point is the instant at which the ending of a vowel takes place during speech production.
- Whenever a vowel is produced, there must be a significant change in energy. thus, to identify, we will analyze the energy of the speech signal and process it to find vowel onset and offset points.

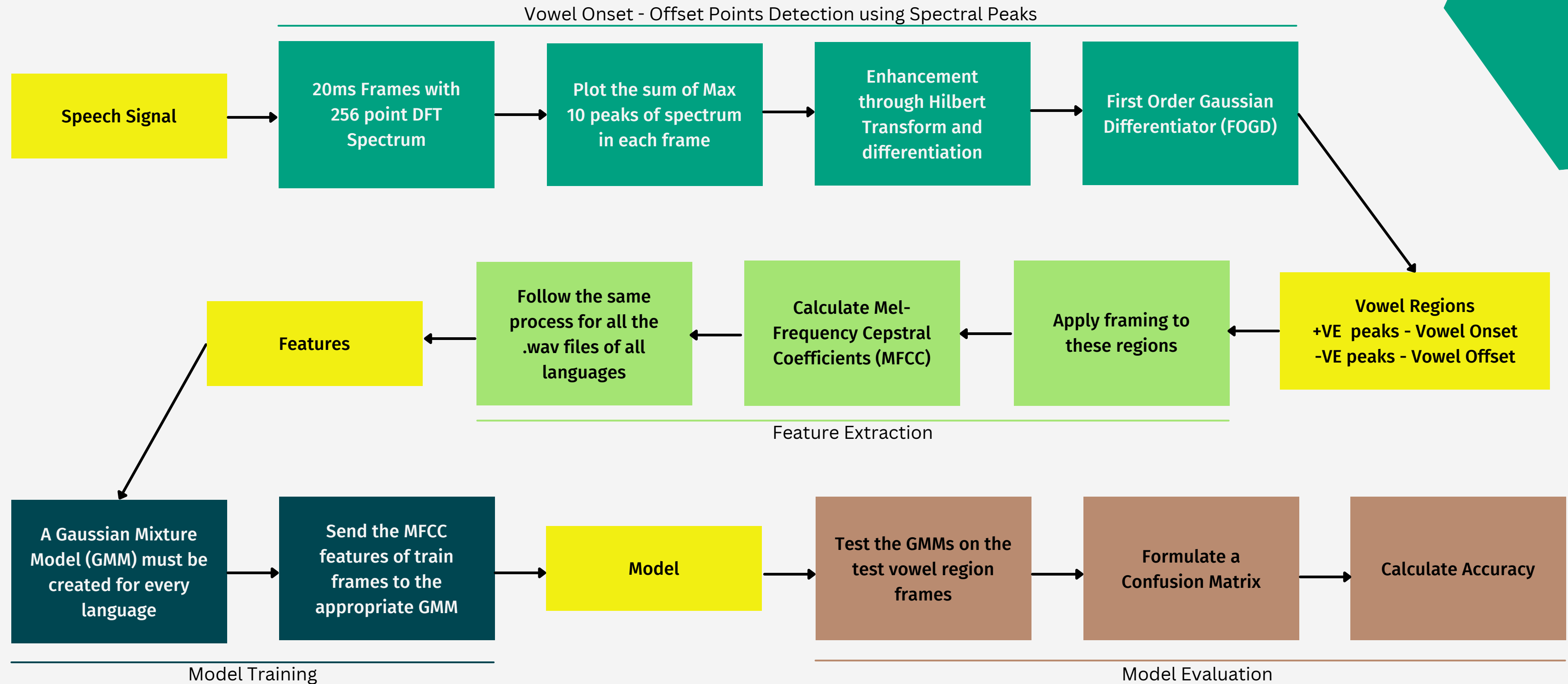


# Motivation

- Language Identification(LID) systems classify spoken language from the audio sample by an unknown speaker.
- Automatic spoken language identification serves as a pre-processing step for a number of speech applications like multi-lingual automatic speech recognition, speech-to-speech translation, and customer routing in call centres.
- To create a LID system, we need the features to train the GMM model, and spectral features extracted from the vop regions are one of the best features for it.
- There are many existing methods, like zcr and pitch, whose performance depend on the amount of evidence available about the VOP in the selected speech feature, which is dependent on the method employed for the extraction of the feature.
- Hence, there may always be a limitation on the performance achieved using only one feature.
- Once we have the vops, we can find extract the spectral features and use them for training a GMM model for the LID detection



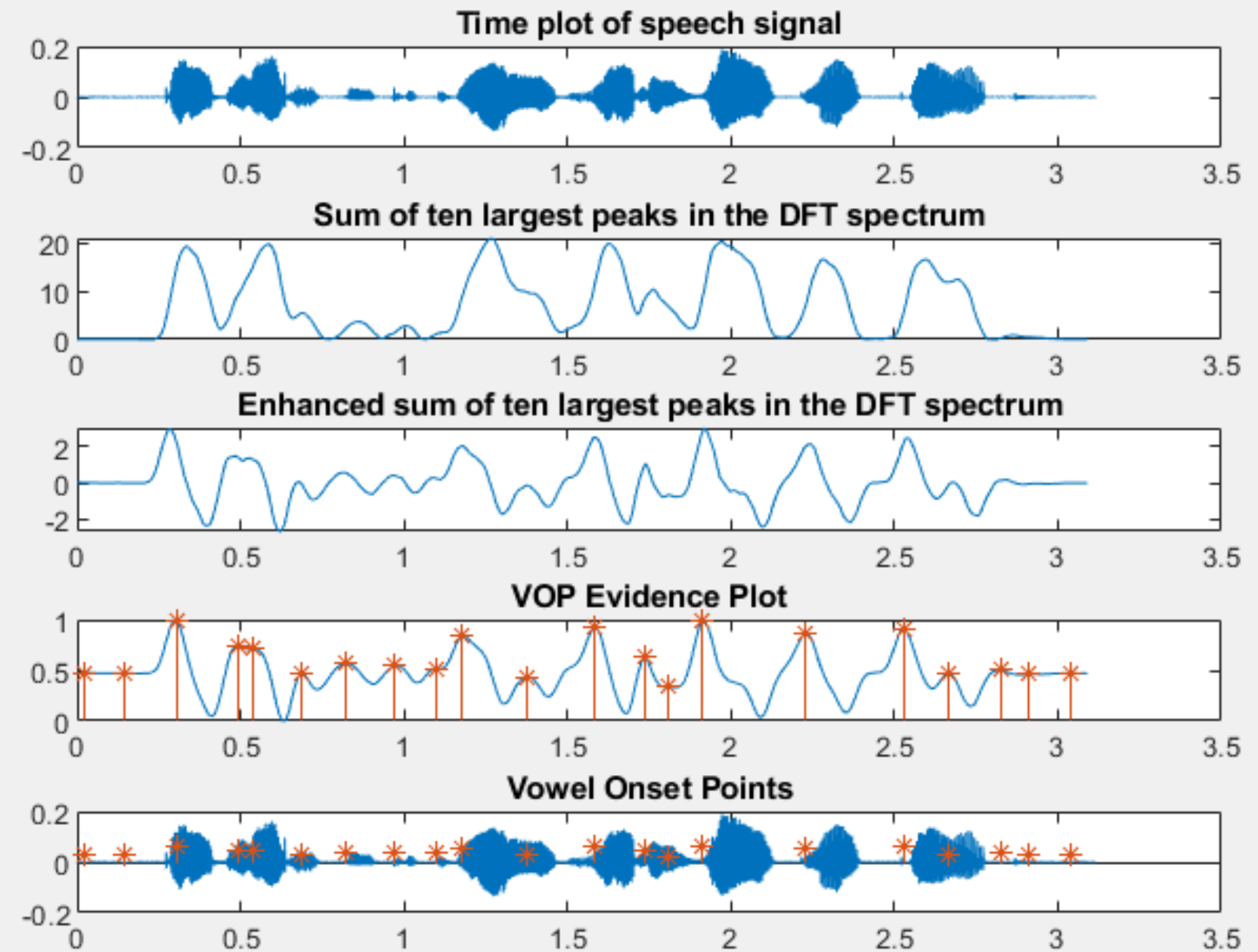
# Approach



# Work Done So Far ...

## Vowel Onset Points Detection

Successfully implemented the IEEE Transactions Paper on Vowel Onset Point Detection using Spectral Features. Using these peaks, the vowel regions in the speech were identified.



# Timeline

## Vowel Onset Points Detection

Successfully implemented the IEEE Transactions Paper on Vowel Onset point Detection using Spectral Features. Using these peaks, the vowel regions in the speech was identified.

## Present

Mid Project Presentations. Here's a link to the github repository which contains the code implemented till now ...

[LINK](#)

## Extract MFCC Features

Calculate MFCCs for each frame. Use these values as features for the classifier model

## Train and Test the Gaussian Mixture Model

Train the GMMs on the MFCC features on Language Identification Task. Report the results.



# Contribution

## **Kowshik Sai :**

- Reading the Research Papers
- Enhancement of VOP evidence

## **Dheekshith Akula :**

- Reading the Research Papers
- Extract MFCC features

## **Rahothvarman P :**

- Reading the Research Papers
- Implementing Vowel Onset Points Detection





# References

1. Vowel Onset Point Detection Using Source, Spectral Peaks, and Modulation Spectrum Energies
2. Vowel Onset Point Detection for Low Bit Rate Coded Speech

**THANK  
YOU!**