INTRODUCTION TO DEEP LEARNING

EMOTION DETECTION FROM URDU SPEECH

Presented By:

- Ikhlas Ahmed
- Shayaan Qazi
- Sameer Kamani
- Hunain Abbas

OVERVIEW

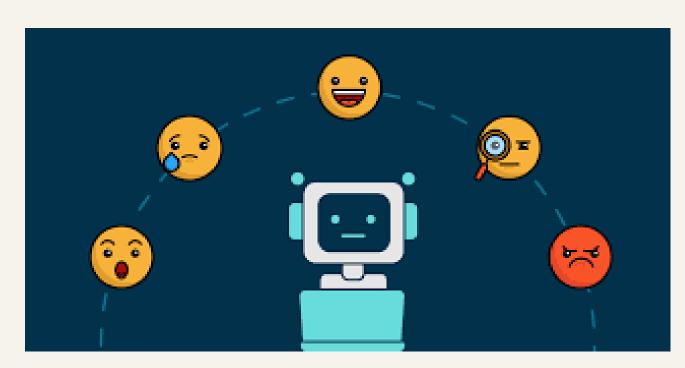
- Motivation
- Demographic
- Results
- Future work

- Problem Statement
- Methodology
- Overview of results
- References

- Data
- Models
- Comparing our work with previous work
- Conclusion

MOTIVATION

Empathetic AI-chatbots



Ethical Dilemma of AI Chatbots

Urdu recognizing AI Lagging
Behind for 250M+ Speakers

Pakistan Population (LIVE)

252,871,284

Pakistan Population (LIVE)

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Emotions are conveyed through speech using tone, pitch, and rhythm.
- While emotion detection has progressed in other languages, research on Urdu remains limited.
- This project aims to train a deep learning model that can detect emotions in Urdu speech.



Pushing Away Negative Emotions

DATA

Total Recordings

14,000+

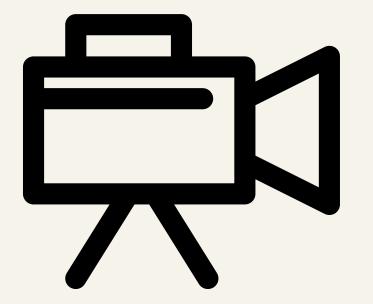
Source

SEMOUR+



Total actors

24





~10,000 training

~I,000 Validation

~3,000 testing

Habib University | 2024

DEMOGRAPHIC

Male Actors

17 Actors Age

20-40



Female Actors

7

Age

Actors

20-40



METHODOLOGY

Pre-processing

Feature Extraction

Splitting Dataset

Training Model

Predicting Emotion

OUR MODELS

SVM

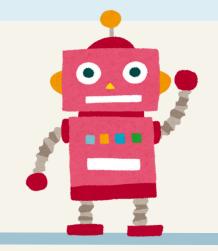
CNN

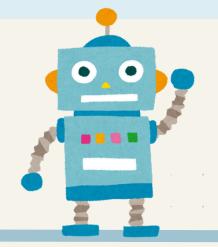
RESNET50

HUBERT

WAV2VEC 2.0

KNN

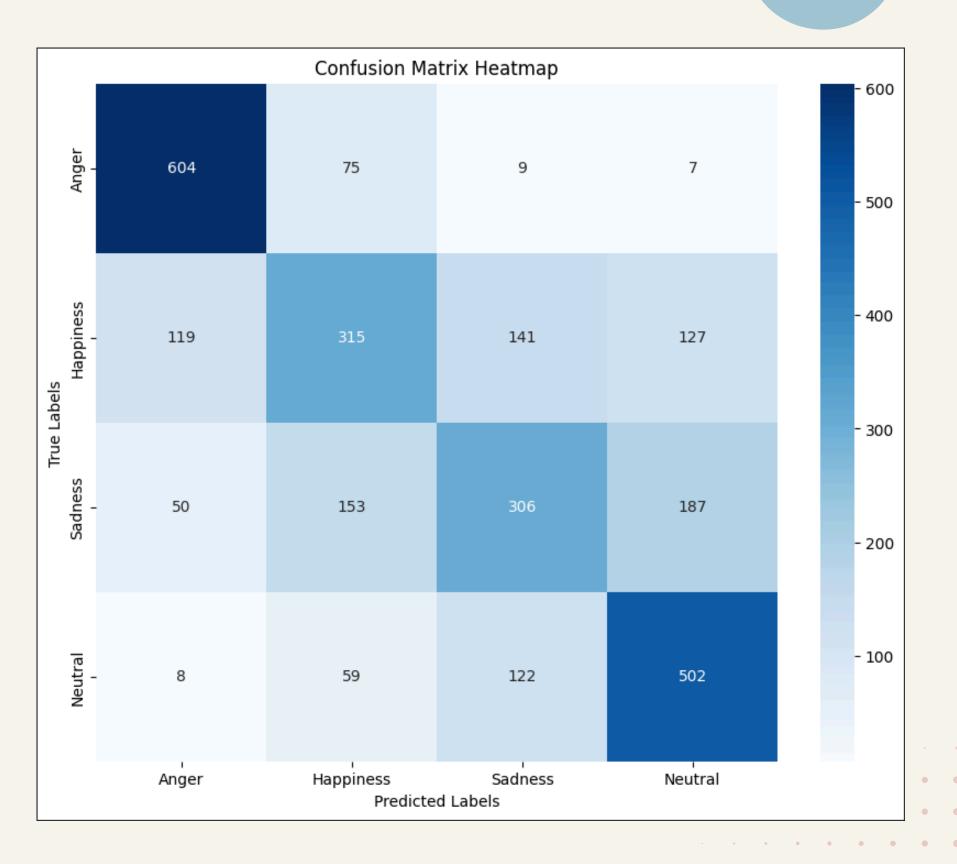




Habib University | 2024

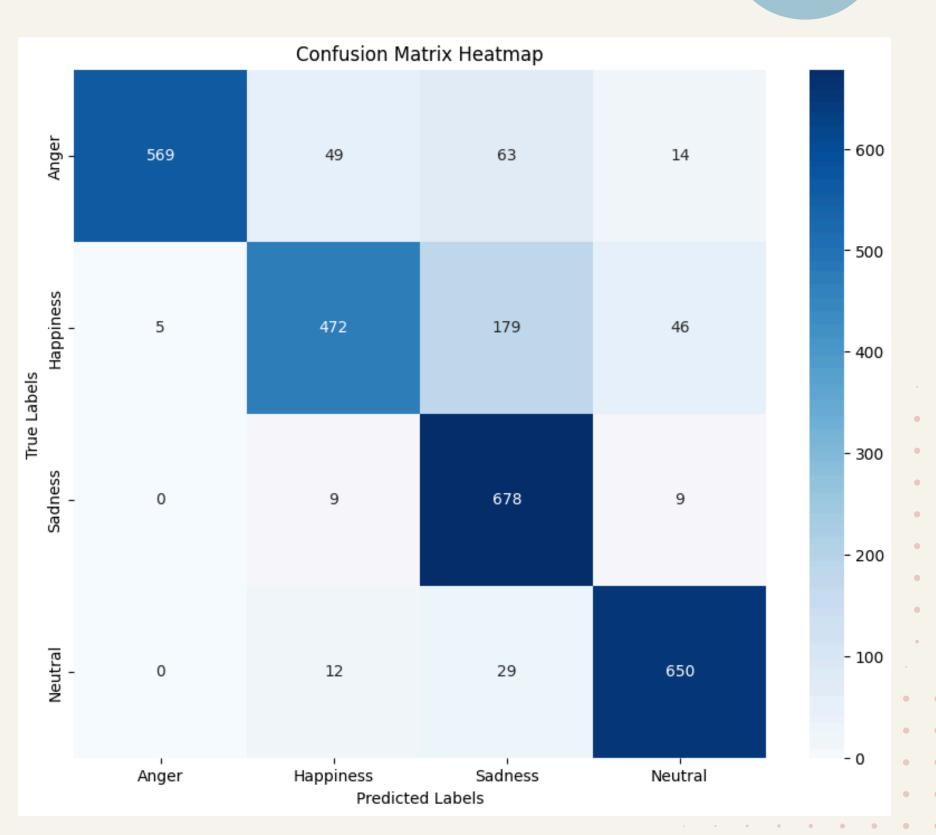
SVM RESULTS - 62%

| Aspect | Details | |
|--------------------|---------|--|
| Kernel | Linear | |
| C (Regularization) | 0.1 | |
| Feature Type | MFCC | |



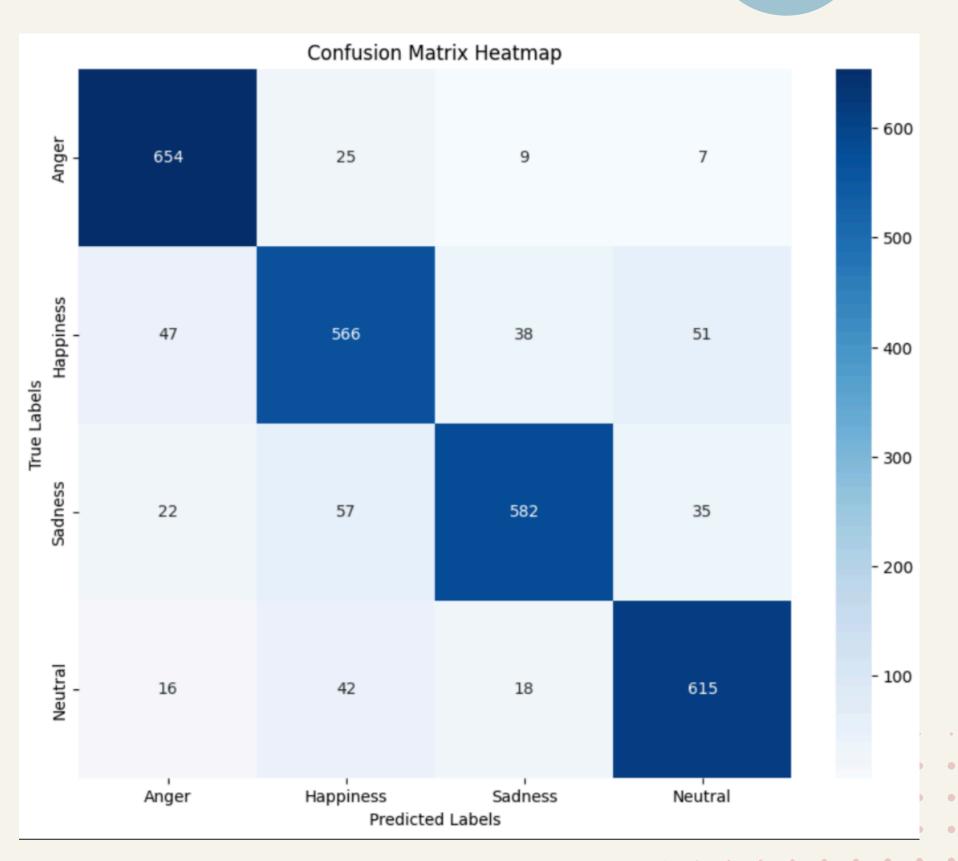
CNN RESULTS - 85.09%

| Aspect | Details | | |
|------------------|--|--|--|
| Number of Layers | 9 (3 Conv + 3 Pool + 2 FC + 1 Output) | | |
| Epochs | 20 | | |
| Batch Size | 32 | | |
| Optimizer | Adam | | |
| Learning Rate | 0.001 | | |
| Loss function | Sparse Categorical Crossentropy | | |



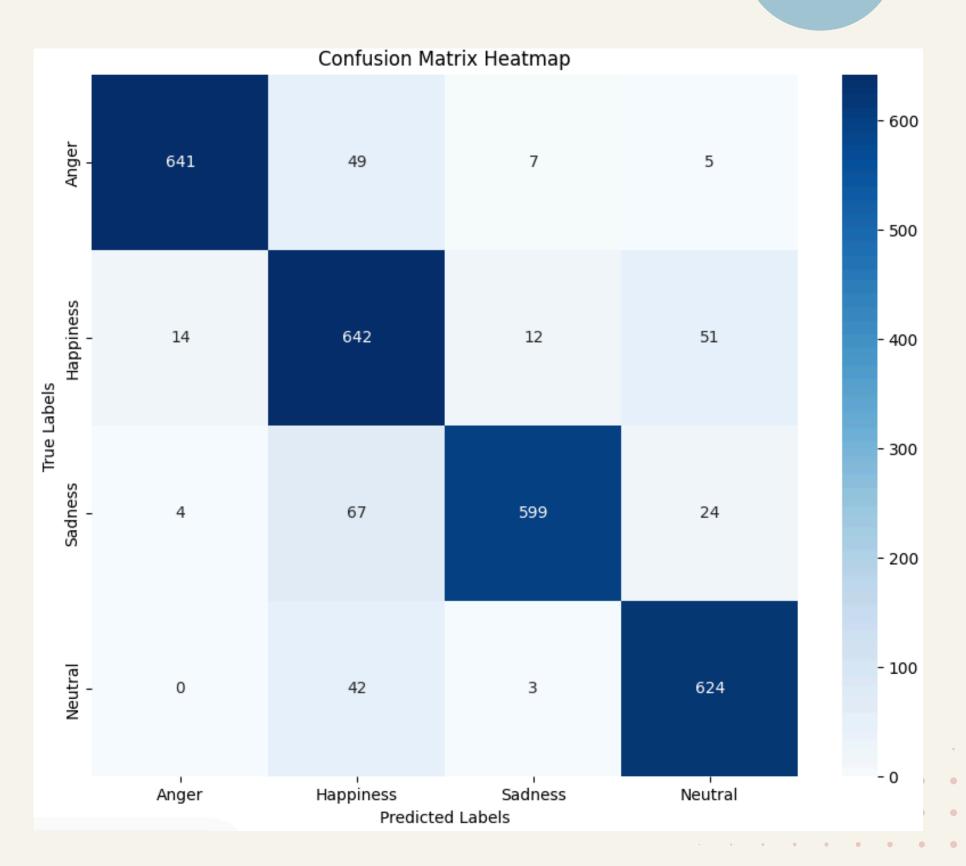
RESNET50 RESULTS - 86.82%

| Aspect | Details | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Epochs | 30 | | |
| Batch Size | 32 | | |
| Optimizer | Adam | | |
| Learning Rate | 0.001 | | |
| Loss function | Sparse categorical cross entropy | | |



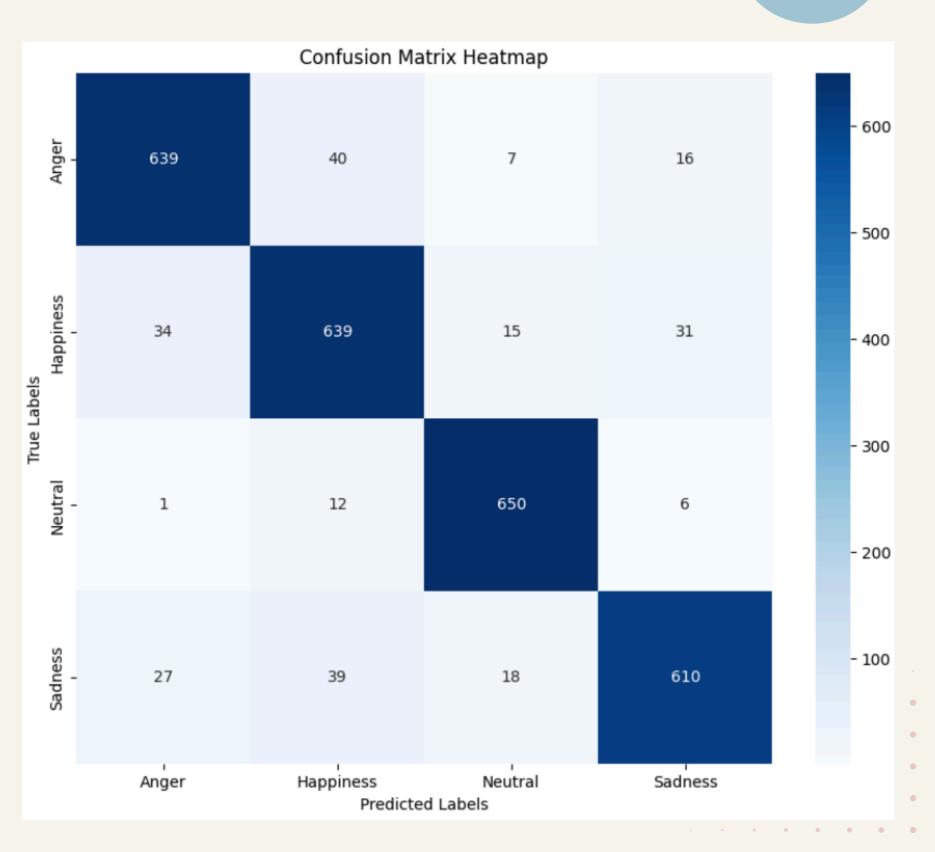
HUBERT RESULTS - 90%

| Aspect | Details | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Model Type | hubert-large-ls960-ft | | |
| Epochs | 10 | | |
| Batch Size | 16 | | |
| Optimizer | AdamW | | |
| Learning Rate | 3e-5, Cosine Scheduler | | |
| Loss function | Sparse Categorical Cross-Entropy | | |



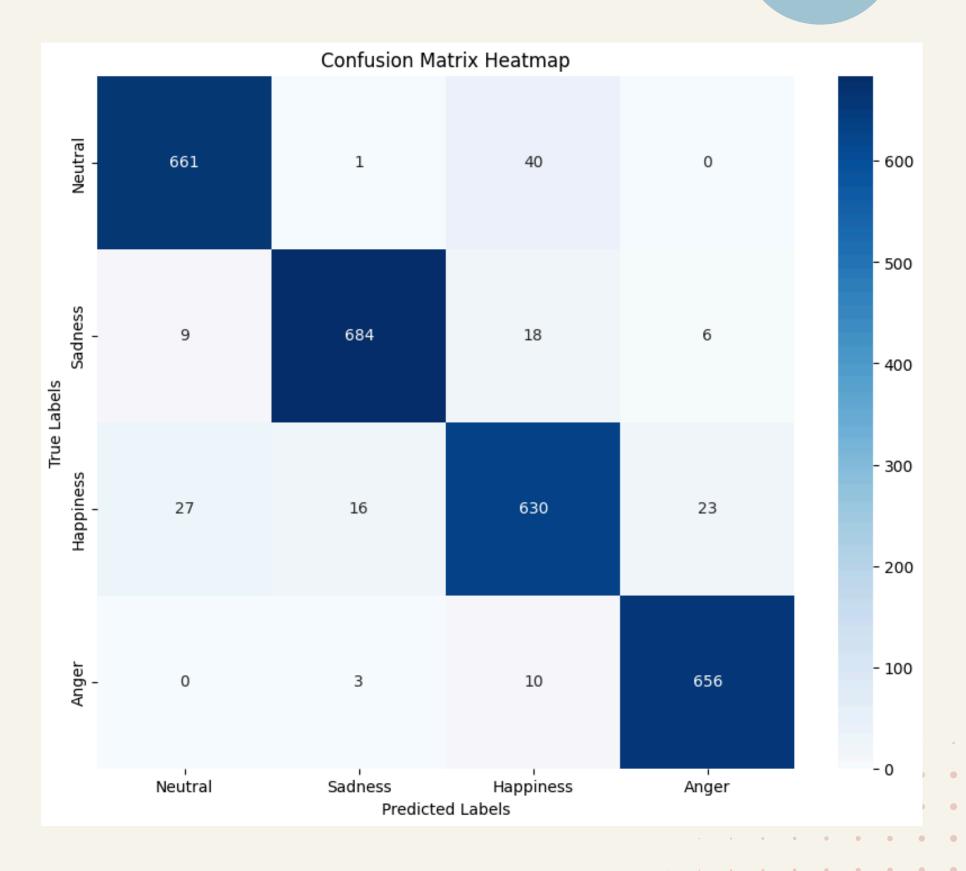
KNN RESULTS - 91.16%

| Aspect | Details | |
|-----------------------|----------|--|
| Number of Neighbors | 5 | |
| Learning Curve Metric | Accuracy | |



WAV2VEC 2.0 RESULTS - 94.50%

| Aspect | Details | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Model Type | wav2vec2-xls-r-300m | | |
| Epochs | 20 | | |
| Batch Size | 32 | | |
| Optimizer | AdamW | | |
| Learning Rate | 0.00003, Cosine Scheduler | | |
| Loss function | Sparse Categorical Cross entropy | | |



SUMMARY



| Model | Result | | |
|------------|--------|--|--|
| SVM | 62% | | |
| CNN | 85.09% | | |
| Resnet50 | 86.82% | | |
| Hubert | 90% | | |
| KNN | 91.16% | | |
| Wav2vec2.0 | 94.5% | | |



COMPARING WITH PAST WORK

A similar paper [5] tested on the same
 4 emotions, but on a smaller dataset.



Their best

KNN -82.5%

Our best WAY2VEC - 94.5%

| Papers | Languages | Training technique | Features extraction techniques | Emotions | Classifier used | Accuracy |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|----------|
| Tripathi & Beigi (2018) | English and German | Speaker dependent | RNN | Anger, happiness, neutral and sadness | RNN with three layers | 71.04% |
| Kaminska, Sapinski & Anbarjafari (2017) | Polish | Speaker dependent independent | MFCC, BFCC, RASTA, energy, formants, LPC and HFCC | Sadness, happiness, anger, neutral, joy, fear and surprise | SVM and k-NN | 81% |
| Rajisha, Sunija & Riyas (2016) | Malayalam | Speaker dependent | MFCC, STE and pitch | Neutral, anger, happiness and sad | ANN and SVM | 78% |
| Ali et al. (2013) | Urdu | Speaker dependent | Duration, intensity, pitch and formants | Anger, sadness, happiness and comfort | Neive Bayes | 76% |
| Abbas, Zehra & Arif (2013) | Urdu | Speaker dependent | Intensity, pitch and formants | Anger, sadness, happiness and comfort | SMO, MLP, J48 and Neive Bayes | 75% |
| Latif et al. (2018) | Urdu | Speaker independent | LLDs low level descriptor | Happiness, sadness, anger and neutral | SVM, logistic regression and RF | 83% |
| Sinith et al. (2015) | English Malayalam and | Speaker dependent | MFCC, pitch and energy | Anger, neutral sadness and happiness | SVM | 70% |
| Our work | Urdu (with disgust emotion) | Speaker dependent | MFCC, LPC, energy, pitch, zero crossing, spectral flux spectral centroid, spectral roll off | Anger, disgust, happiness, sadness and neutral | k-Nearest Neighbours | 73% |
| Our work | Urdu (without disgust emotion) | Speaker dependent | MFCC, LPC, energy, pitch, zero crossing, spectral flux spectral centroid, spectral roll off | Anger, happiness, sadness and neutral | k-Nearest Neighbors | 82 .5% |

(Asghar, Sohaib, Iftikhar, Shafi, & Fatima, 2022)

WHAT NEXT?

- Experiment with other feature extraction methods for better accuracy
- Use other Augmentation technique for better accuracy
- Classify Models on more emotions or on other languages



REFERENCES

- [1] S. Latif, "Cross Lingual Speech Emotion Recognition: Urdu vs. Western Languages," 2018. [Online]. Available: https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/8616972.
- [2] B. B. Al-onazi, "Transformer-Based Multilingual Speech Emotion Recognition Using Data Augmentation and Feature Fusion," Applied Sciences, vol. 12, no. 18, 2022. [Online]. Available: https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3417/12/18/9188.
- [3] R. Shaik, "Sentiment Analysis with Word-Based Urdu Speech Recognition," Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized Computing, 2021. [Online]. Available: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12652-021-03460-x.
- [4] Sehar, U., Kanwal, S., Dashtipur, K., Mir, U., Abbasi, U., & Khan, F. (2021). Urdu sentiment analysis via multimodal data mining based on deep learning algorithms. IEEE Access, 9, 153072-153086.
- [5] Asghar, A., Sohaib, S., Iftikhar, S., Shafi, M., & Fatima, K. (2022). An Urdu speech corpus for emotion recognition. PeerJ Computer Science, 8, e954.
- [6] Ullah, A., Khan, K. U., Khan, A., Bakhsh, S. T., Rahman, A. U., Akbar, S., & Saqia, B. (2024). Threatening language detection from Urdu data with deep sequential model. PLOS ONE, 19(6), e0290915.
- [7] Mateen, M., & Bawany, N. Z. (2023). Deep Learning Approach for Detecting Audio Deepfakes in Urdu. NUML International Journal of Engineering and Computing, 2(1).
- N. Al-Sibai, "Lonely Teens Are Making Friends With AI," Futurism, 2023. [Online]. Available: https://futurism.com/the-byte/lonely-teens-friends-with-ai.
- D. Robson, "Can Al Chatbot Therapists Do Better Than the Real Thing?," The Guardian, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2024/mar/02/can-ai-chatbot-therapists-do-better-than-the-real-thing.

Habib University | 2024

THANKYOU