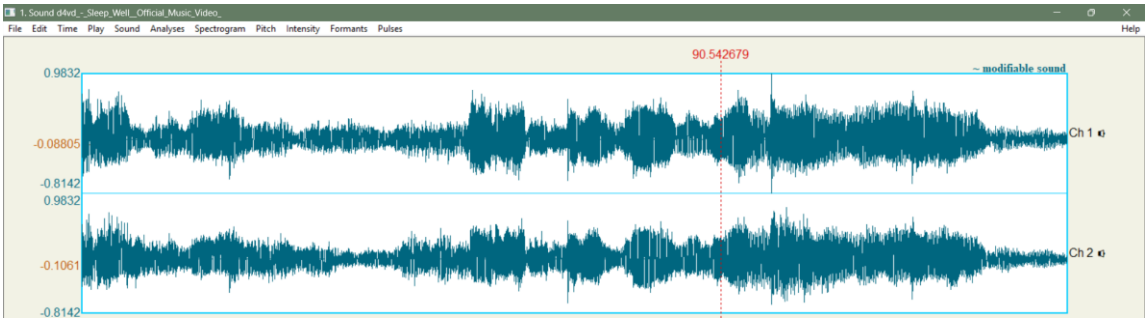
UTSAV JAISWAL (RA2211003012074)

Accent analysis using PRAAT

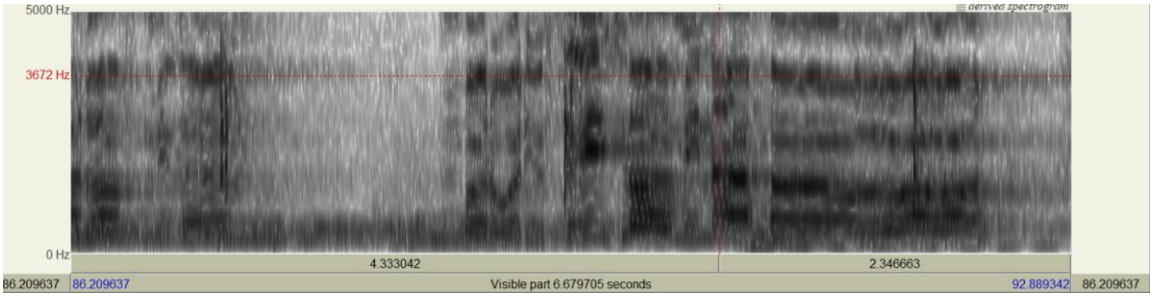
1. American Audio Track Including Musical Instruments

Pulse Graph:



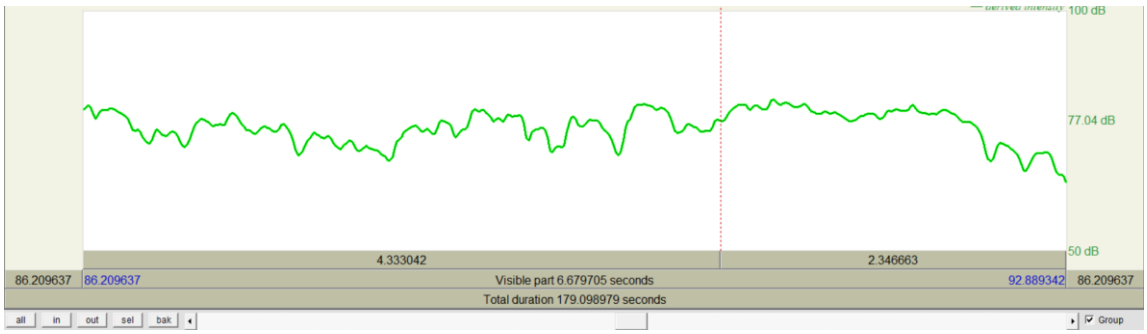
The provided pulse graph shows a two-channel audio waveform with clear peaks and troughs, suggesting a clear rhythm and potential for successful pulse/beat tracking.

Spectrogram:



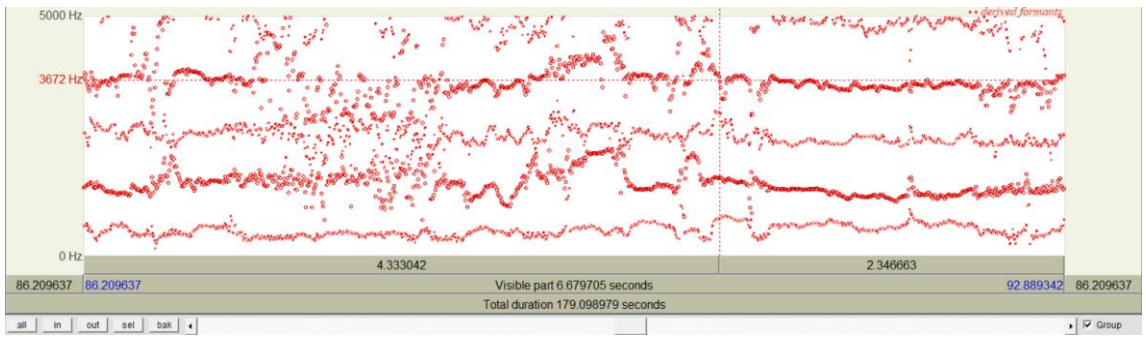
Clear harmonic stacks (harmonics at integer multiples of a strong F0) with steady horizontal bands and smooth frequency tracks. Energy concentrated in melodic bands; transient energy at onsets.

Intensity:



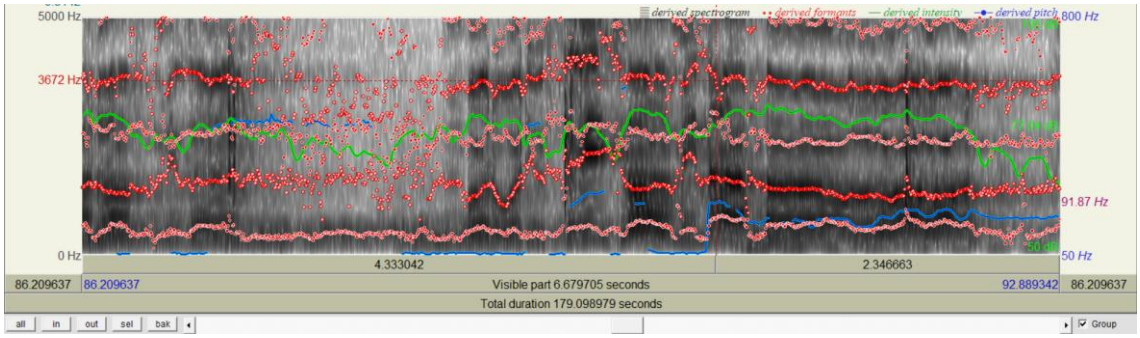
more dynamic swings — clear crescendos/decrescendos that follow musical phrasing. RMS curve smoother.

Formants:



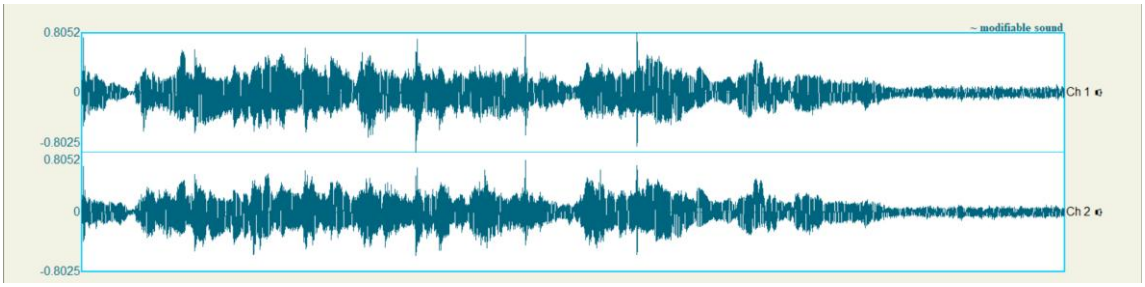
clear formant trajectories (F1, F2) visible during voiced segments; formants relatively stable within vowels.

Full Analysis:



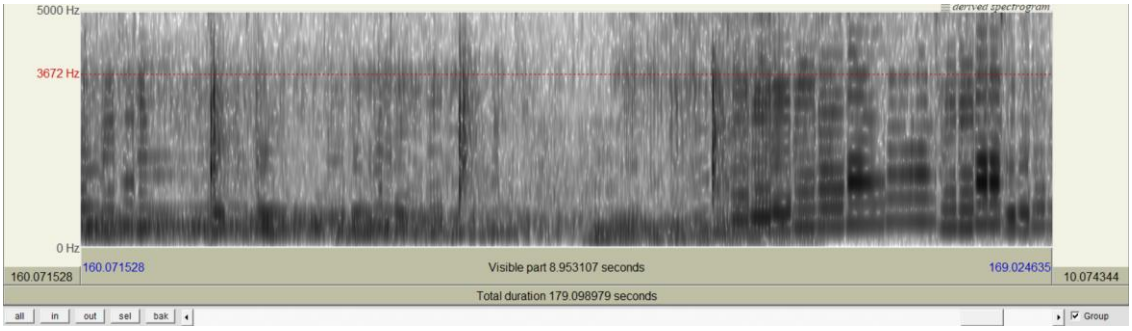
2. French Audio Track Including Musical Instruments

Pulse Graph:



Onset strength may be very dense/continuous with many small peaks (less pronounced discrete peaks). Pulse detection may give many spurious onsets or a high estimated tempo; autocorrelation will show weaker periodic peaks.

Spectrogram:



Spectrogram shows broad, continuous energy across many frequencies, possibly many closely spaced partials.you'll see many overlapping horizontal bands and possibly higher spectral centroid (brighter). If it's noisy/high-frequency, energy spreads upward and looks "full".

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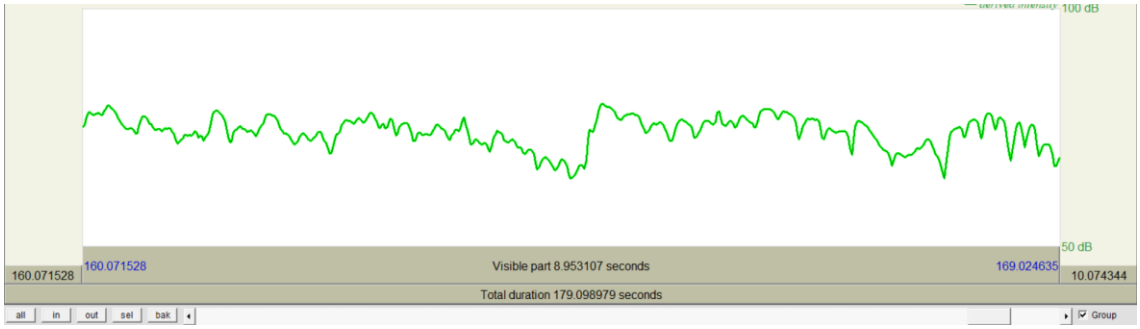
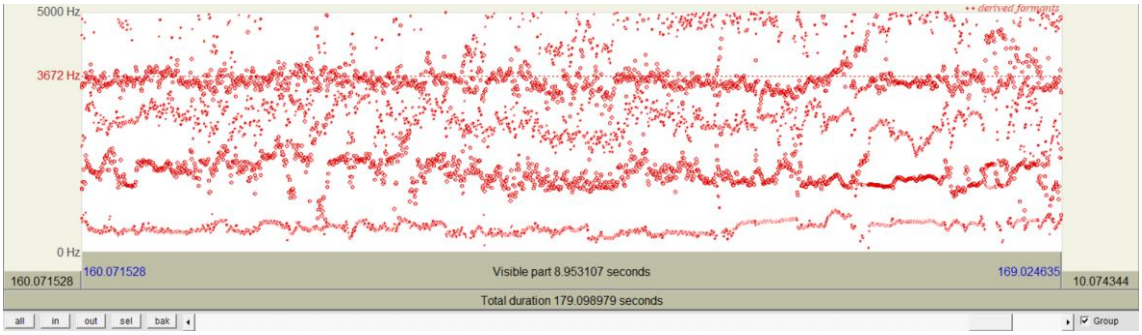
Intensity:

Potentially more constant or rapid fluctuations — higher average RMS and smaller dynamic range if it's continuously dense.



Formants:

If highly dense non-vocal or heavily processed, formants may be weak or smeared. If many high pitches are present, formant estimation may be unreliable.



Full Analysis: