INTRODUCTION TO DEEP LEARNING

EMOTION DETECTION FROM URDU SPEECH

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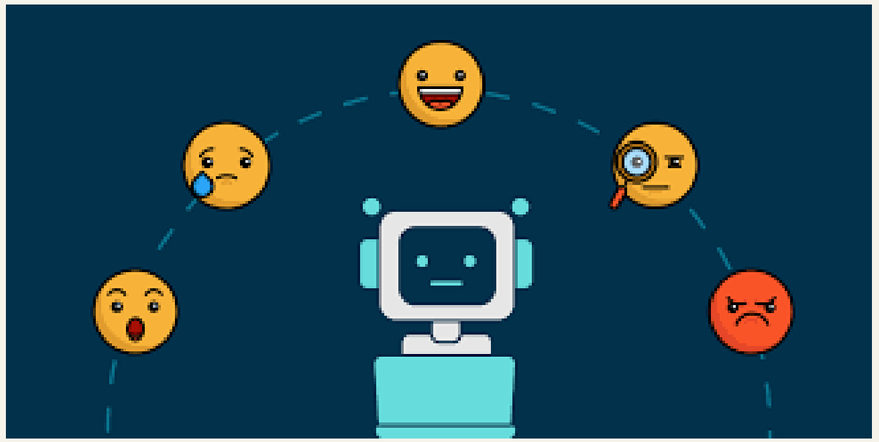
OVERVIEW

- 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

Urdu recognizing AI Lagging Behind for 250M+ Speakers

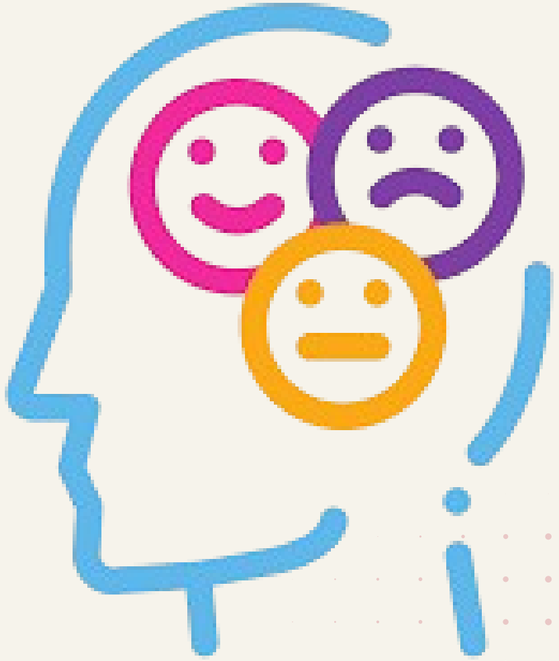


Ethical Dilemma of AI Chatbots

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

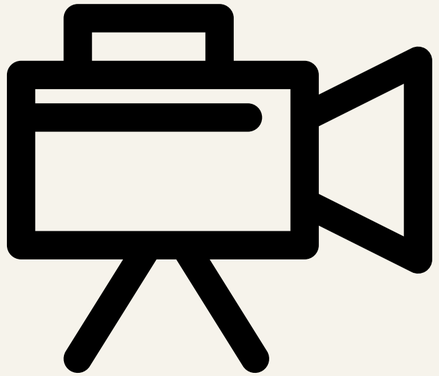
DATA

Total actors

24

Total Recordings

14,000+



Source

SEMOUR+

~10,000 training

~1,000 Validation

~3,000 testing

DEMOGRAPHIC

Male Actors

17 Actors

Age 20-40

Female Actors

7 Actors

Age 20-40

METHODOLOGY

Pre-processing → Feature Extraction → Splitting Dataset → Training Model → Predicting Emotion

OUR MODELS

SVM

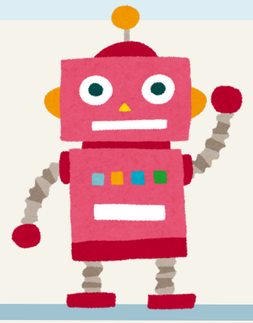
CNN

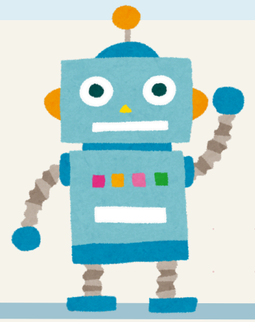
RESNET50

HUBERT

WAV2VEC 2.0

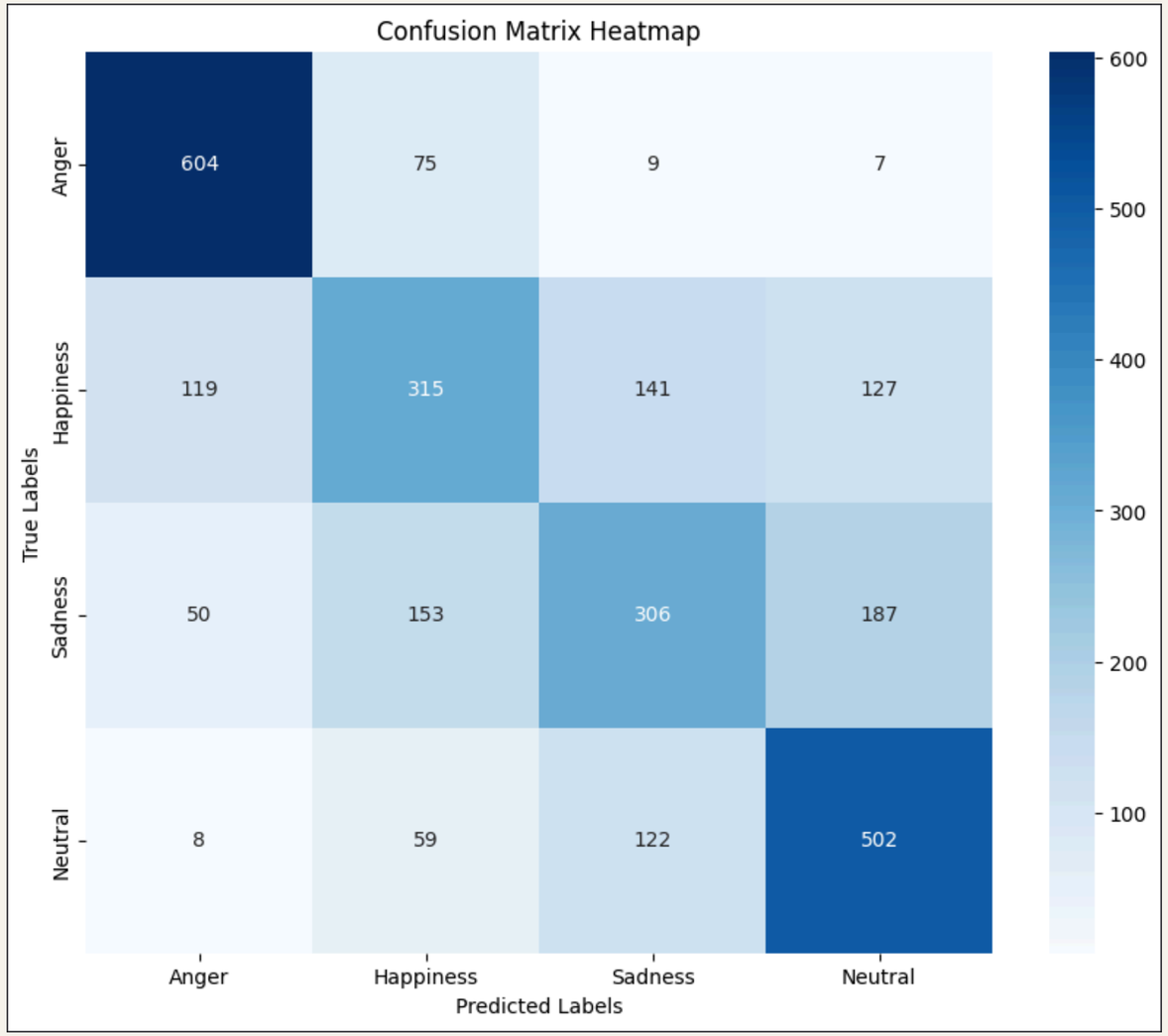
KNN





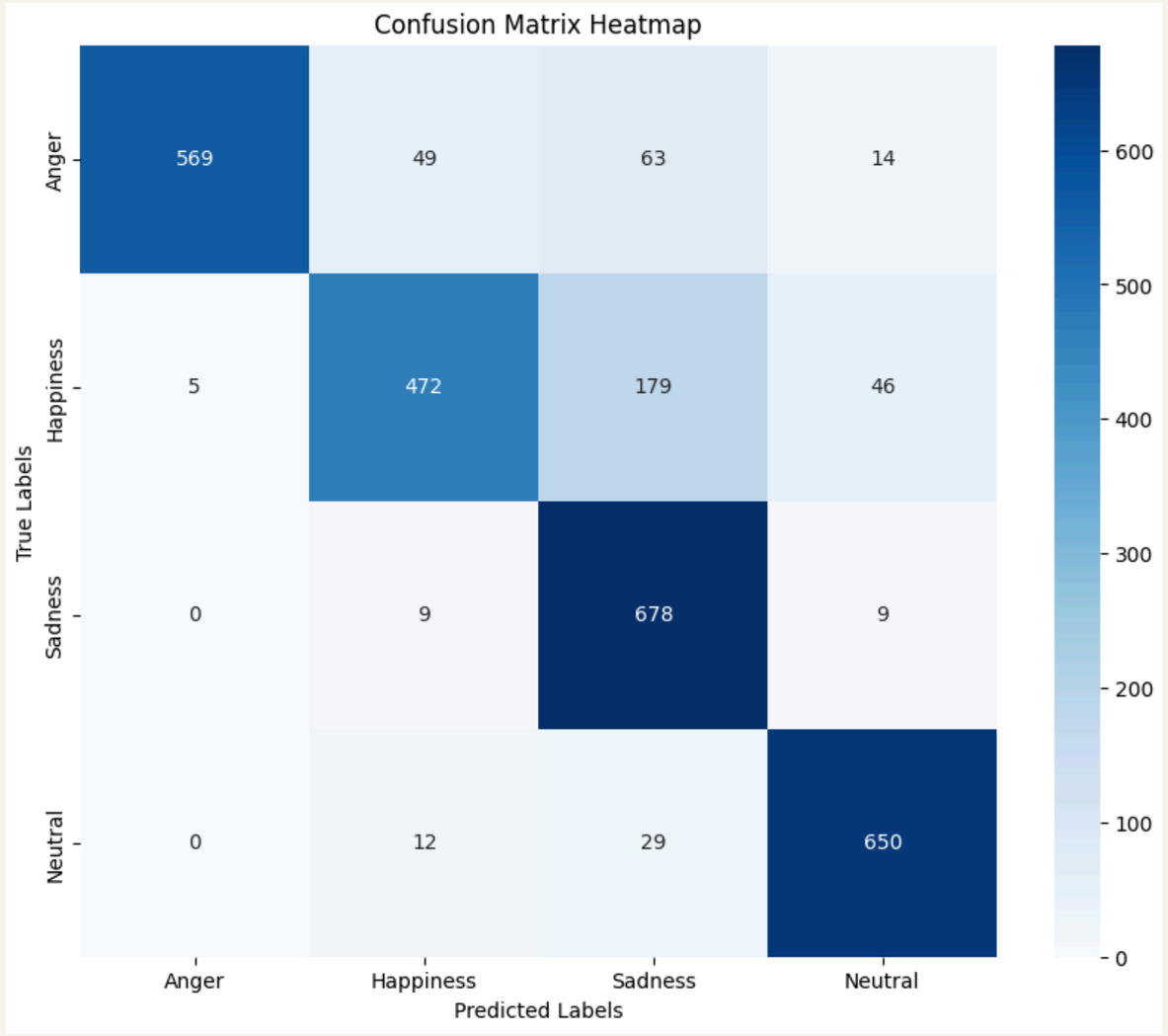
SVM RESULTS - 62%

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



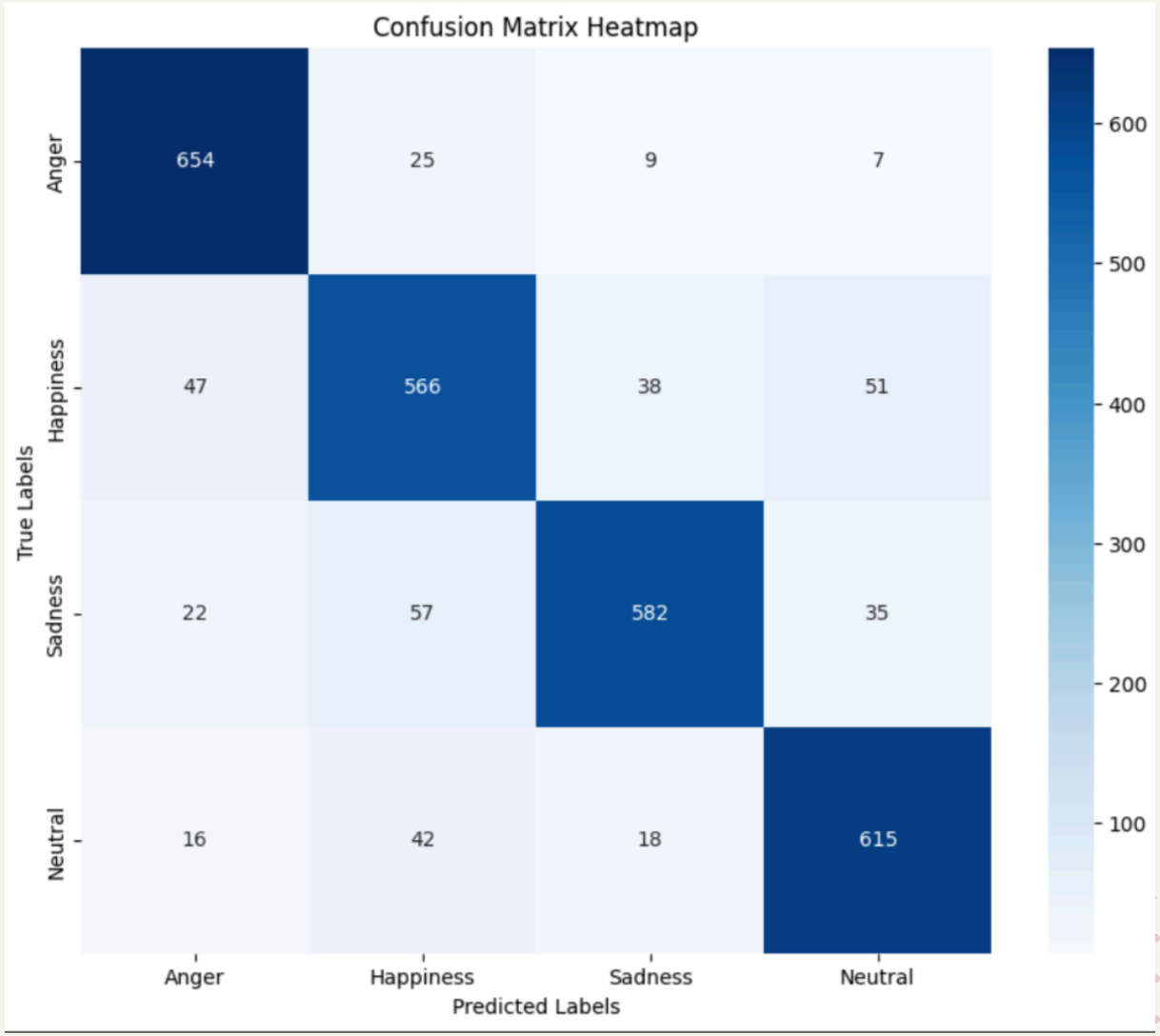
CNN RESULTS – 85.09%

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



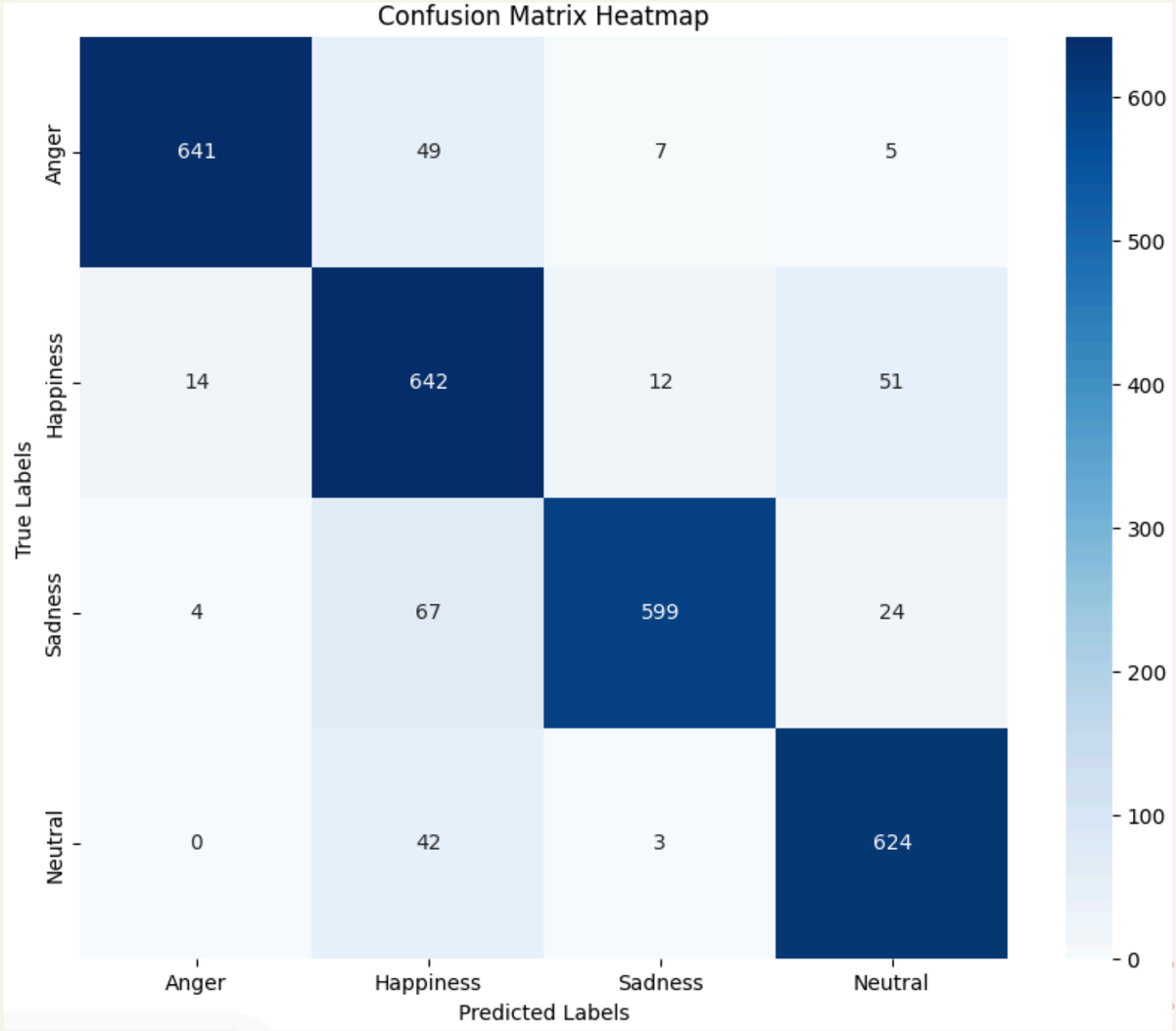
RESNET50 RESULTS - 86.82%

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



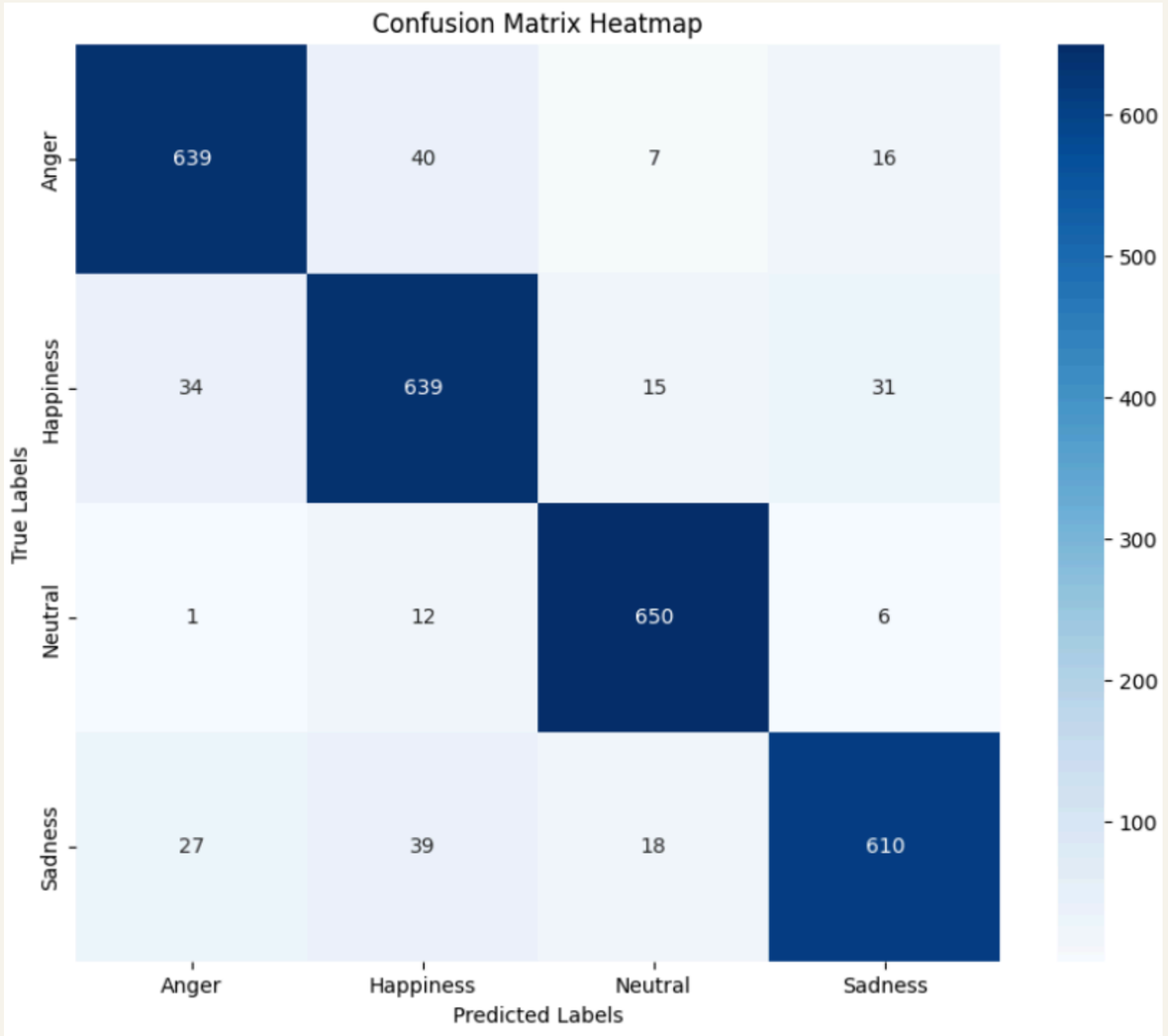
HUBERT RESULTS - 90%

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



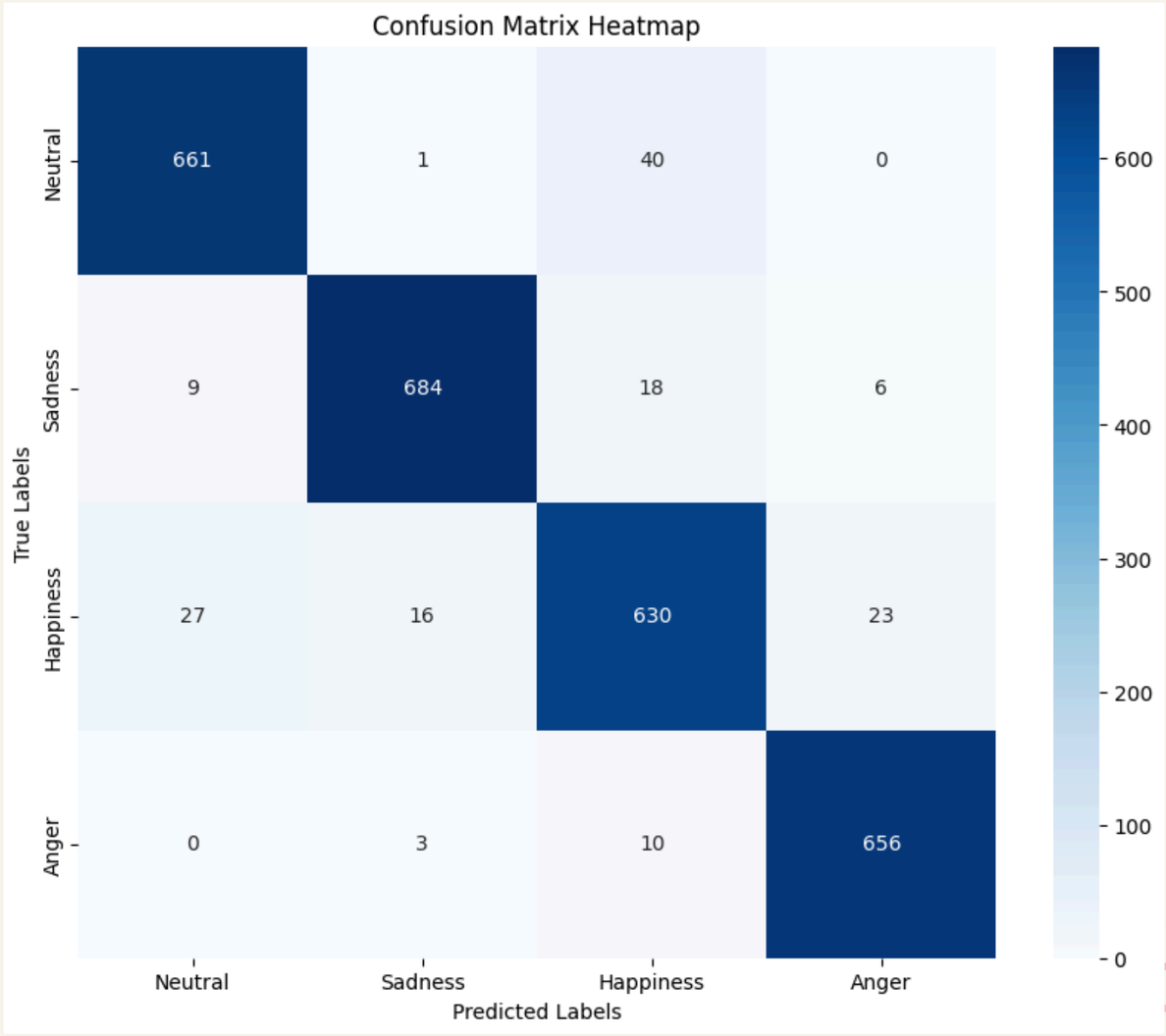
KNN RESULTS - 91.16%

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

WAV2VEC - 94.5%

Table 8 Comparison with related work.

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

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THANK YOU

PRE-PROCESSING

1. If audio signal is too long it is truncated & if it is too short it is padded.
2. Used Mel Spectrogram for feature extraction
3. Data is Augmented by shifting its Pitch and Stretching it out
4. Used a 72-8-20 split for training-validation-testing respectively