# Vocal Fluency Classification using SVM and LSTM

Arkadeep Dutta Anant Ghuman

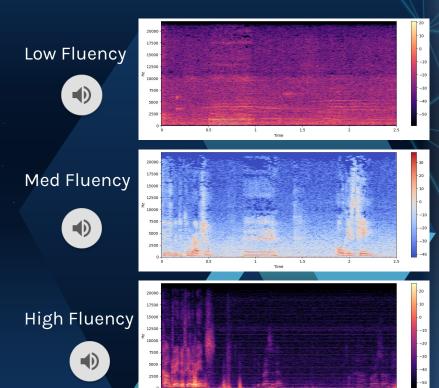
### Introduction

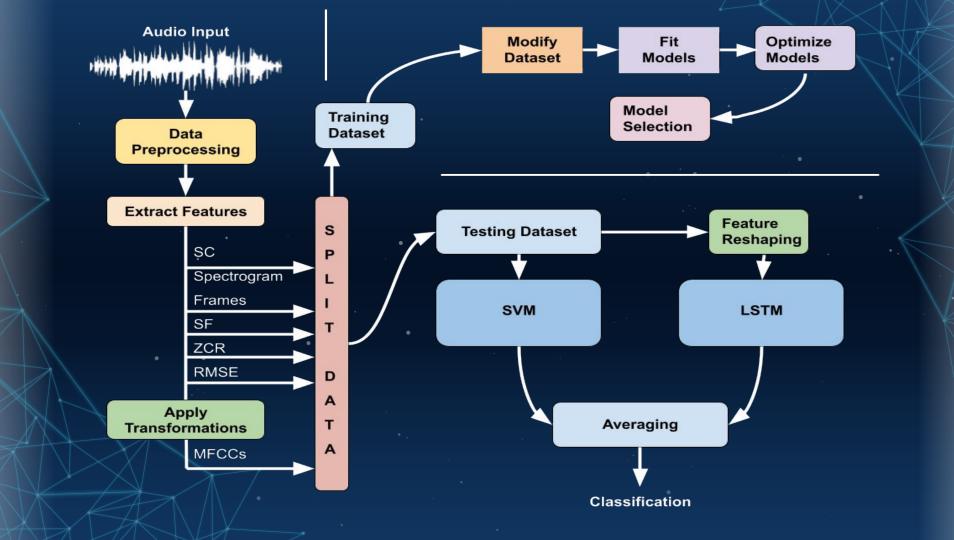
- Vocal Fluency Analysis: How fluent is the speaker?
- Assess learners' pronunciation and fluency and return their level of English expertise
- Enhances pronunciation skills, automates language assessment and evaluation
- Current implementations use solely SVM or solely CNN
- Existing research and attempts are:
  - Biased
  - Inconsistent
  - Expensive



#### Data

- 5-second audio clips of non-native and native English speakers
- Three requirements:
  - Little background noise
  - Random conversation topics
  - Unscripted conversations
- Data classified into Low, Med, High Fluency folders
- Extracted features: MFCCs, spectral contrast, ZCR, RMSE, spectral flatness, and spectrogram frames





#### Results

- Accuracy: 83.51%
- Precision: [0.75, 0.80, 0.97]
  - Macro Average: 0.839
  - Weighted Average:0.837
- Sensitivity/Recall: [0.77, 0.81, 0.93]
  - Macro Average: 0.836
  - Weighted Average:0.836

- F-Score: [0.76, 0.80, 0.95]
  - Macro Average: 0.837
  - Weighted Average:0.836

- Specificity: [0.77, 0.81 0.93]
  - Macro Average: 0.837
  - Weighted Average:0.836

# Results (Cont.)

Clip:	Clip 1	Clip 2	Clip 3
SVM	[1,0,0]	[0,1,0]	[0,0,1]
LSTM	[0.65, 0.22, 0.13]	[0.24, 0.43, 0.33]	[0.16, 0.21, 0.62]
Output	Low °	Med	High
Confidenc	75.5%	60.1%	73.4%



## Conclusion



- Managed to create somewhat accurate model in a quick and efficient manner
- SVM and LSTM combination most efficient for both temporal data and spectrogram frame analysis
- Biased towards certain accents
- Works worse for low/medium frequency users
- Only 3 classes
- Could be more accurate

## Future Steps

- More labelled data necessary
- More classes in between low/med, med/high
- More features to analyze
- Expand to more languages (Spanish, French, etc)
- Provide feedback on specific aspects of vocal fluency
- Implement a chorusing evaluation function
- Turn into an app

