DSP HW2-2 Speech Analysis

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Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Praat
- 3. Homework Problems
- 4. Submission Requirements

Introduction

- Analyze speech signal from spectrogram
- Try to distinguish different initials(聲母) and finals(韻母) on spectrogram.

Introduction

classification of consonants

Plosive/Stop	爆破音/塞音	与
Fricative	擦音	ロアナアム
Affricate	塞擦音	4 く 坐 彳 卫 方
Nasal	皇	ПЗ

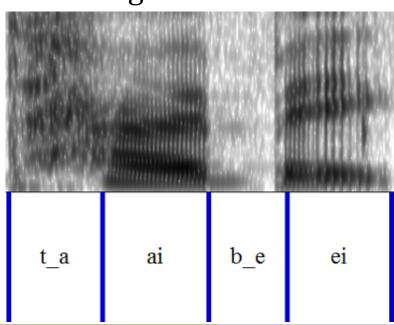
classification of vowels

Monophthong	單母音	ーメロYてさル
Diphthong	雙母音	万 乀 幺 又

Introduction

Some useful information about labeling.

- "sil" for silence.
- "sp" for short pause.
- fricative/affricate initials do not contain voicing parts.
- plosive initials contain closure or aspiration period.



Some files you need

1. Phonetic class table (聲韻母表):
http://speech.ee.ntu.edu.tw/homework/DSP HW2-2/phonetic class.pdf

2. Syllable table (標註模式):
http://speech.ee.ntu.edu.tw/homework/DSP HW2-2/syllable.txt

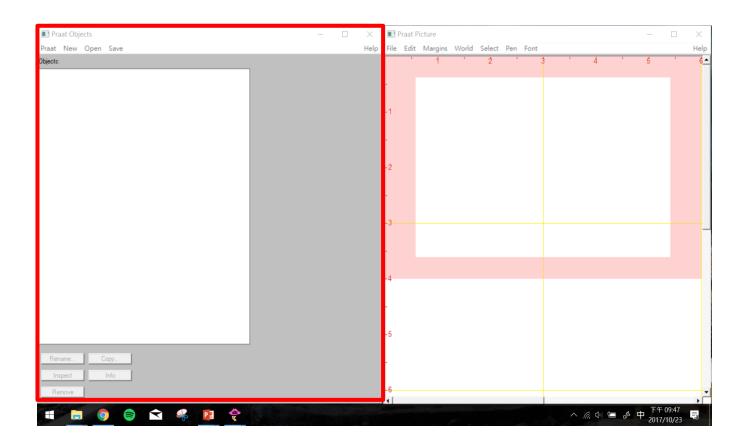
3. Audio data & FAQ:

http://speech.ee.ntu.edu.tw/homework/DSP_HW2-2/

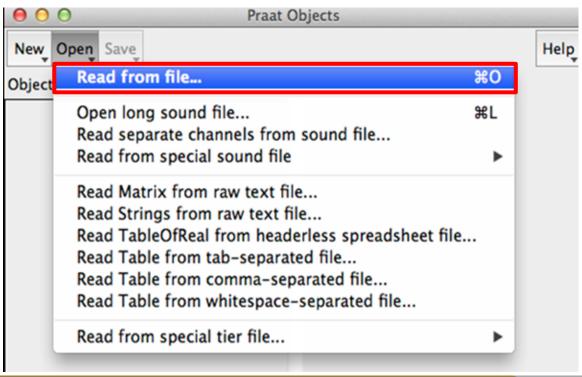
Praat

- Download
 http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/
- 2. How to read a wave file
- 3. How to use it
- 4. How to label

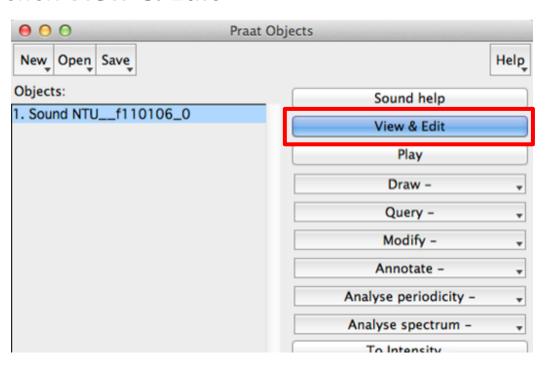
Praat



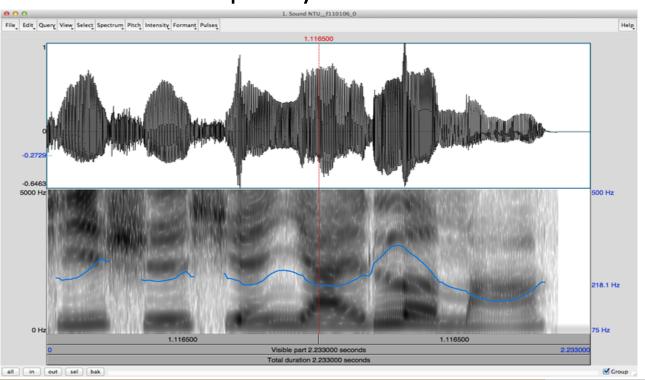
Praat - Read from file (.wav file)



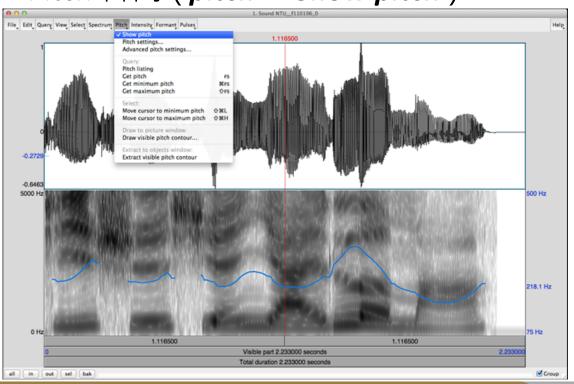
Praat - click View & Edit



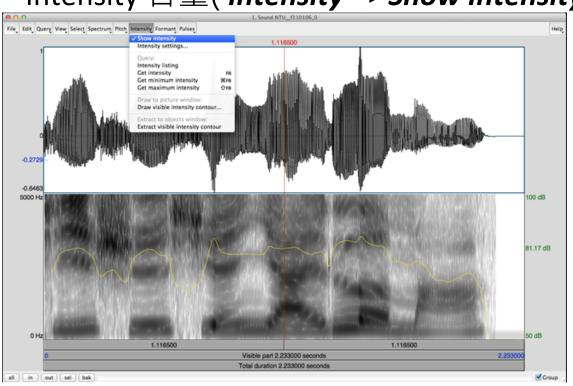
Praat - Time and Frequency Domain



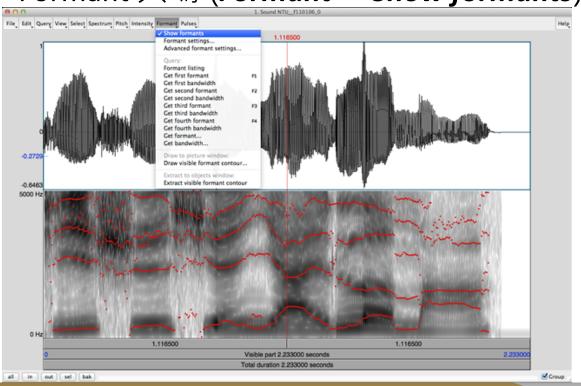
Praat - Pitch 音高 (pitch -> Show pitch)



Praat - Intensity 音量(Intensity -> Show Intensity)



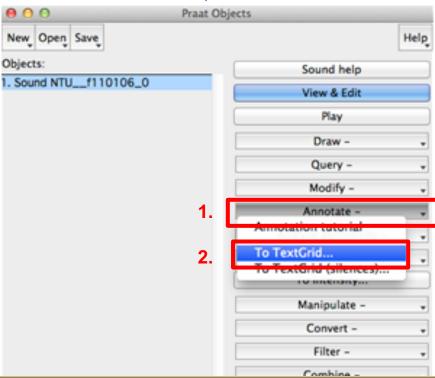
Praat - Formant 共鳴 (Formant -> Show formants)



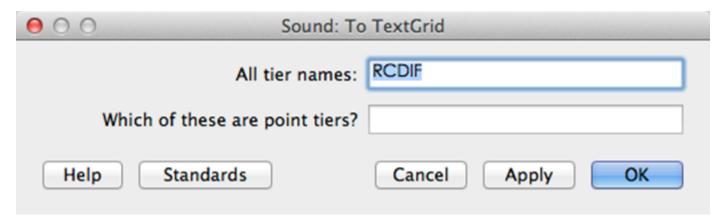
Praat - Reminder

- Intensity: power of all frequency components
 Two acoustic signals may have the same intensity but different frequency components.
- 2. Formant: acoustic resonance, measured by the peak in the frequency spectrum
 You should not trust the formant detection output for unvoiced initials.

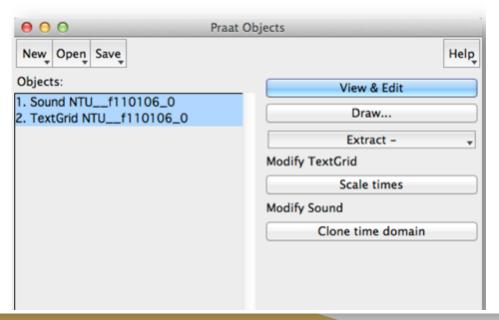
Praat - Label a wave file (Annotate -> To TestGrid)

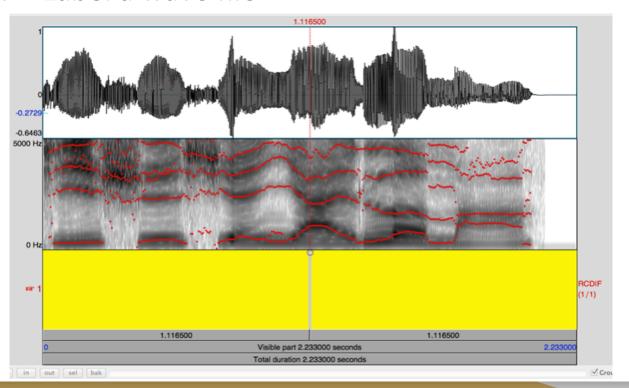


- Create one interval tier named RCDIF
- No point tiers



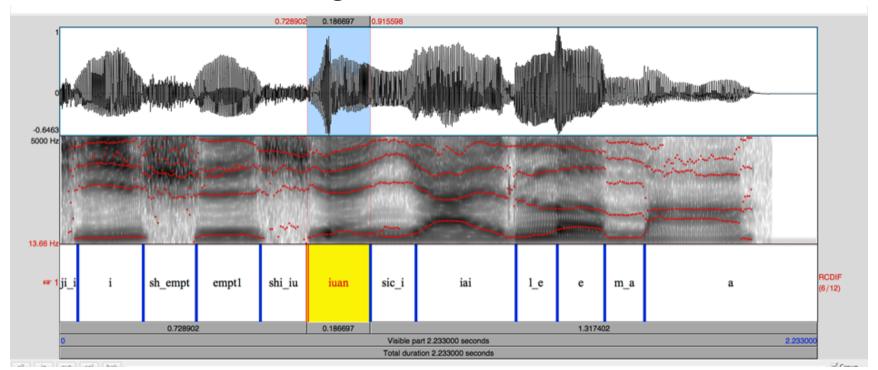
- With BOTH objects selected
- click View & Edit





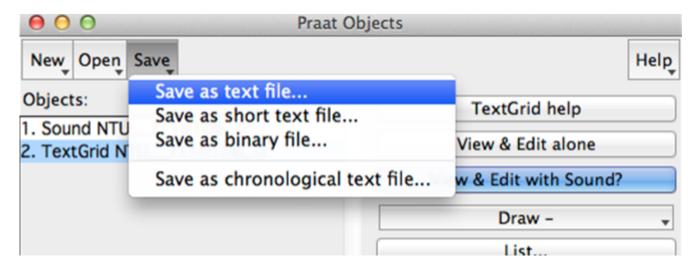
- Click on spectrogram for your boundary
- Add the boundary by clicking the small circle Remove by choosing "Boundary/Remove"
- Drag you boundaries to be more accurate
- Click between your boundary and type in your label (according to the "Syllable table")
 Listen to your label by clicking the number (interval time) below it

Praat - After labeling



Praat - Save your Label file

Save your TextGrid object as short text file
 File should be ".TextGrid" not ".Collection"



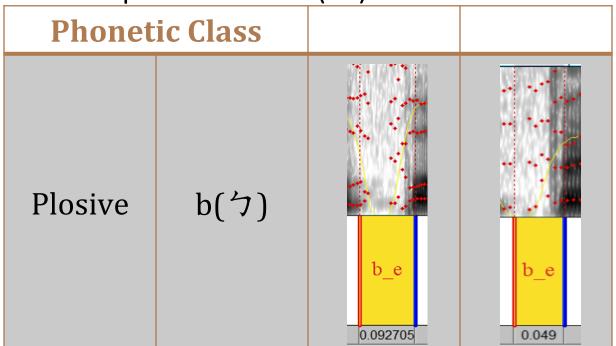
Report - Part 1 (20%)

- Choose your wave files from directories according to your student ID (https://goo.gl/ero6Ka).
- You must submit at least 5 fully labeled TextGrid files (along with their wave files).
- These 5 files should contain the initial/final labels you use in part 2.

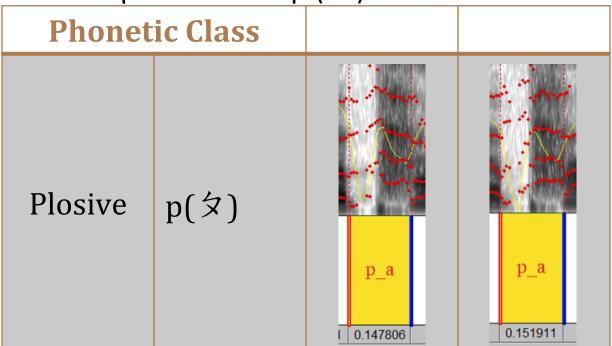
Report - Part 2 (30%)

- Choose at least 2 initials from the 4 classes (Plosive, Fricative, Affricate, Nasal)
- For each of these 8 initials, create a table that contains at least 2 screenshots of its label.
- Please show intensity and formant.

Part 2 - example: Plosive b (ク)



Part 2 - example : Plosive p (3)



Part 2 - Useful tips

- Zoom in and Zoom out.
- show all or selection part in Praat by clicking the buttons on the lower-left corner of spectrograms.
- In your chosen directory.
 - "NTU_XXXXX_phn2file" lists all files containing each phone "NTU_XXXXX file2phn" lists all phones contained in each file

Report - Part 3 (50%)

1. (20%) What are the consistencies of the spectrogram in each phonetic class? (Plosive, Fricative, Affricate, Nasal)

2. (10%) Is the boundary between neighboring initial and final clear? What is the benefit of using "right-context dependent" initial model (ex: sh_a) instead of pure initial model (ex: sh) to model initials?

Report - Part 3 (50%)

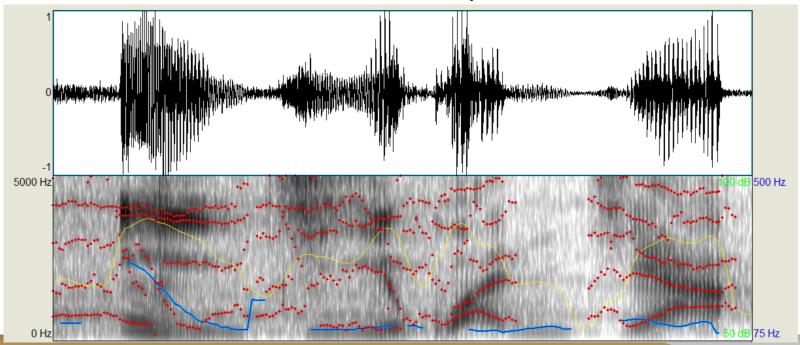
- 4. (10%) Take a look at the spectrogram of finals. Is there any simple rules to discriminate initials from finals provided only spectrogram?

Report - Bonus (10%)

- The following is a speech analysis plot for a Chinese word composed of 4 characters. Each character is composed of an initial and a final.
- Guess what the word is and describe your reasoning.
 (Score: reasoning 8%, correct answer 2%)
- If you cannot figure out the word, you can guess the phonetic class or initial/finals.
 - For example, your answer can be "l_i, i, sic_a, au" or "plosive, diphthong, plosive, monophthong".

Report - Bonus (10%)

• Hint: it's a movie name which published in 2018!



Submission Requirements

- 1. 5 TextGrid files (each along with its wave file). the ".TextGrid" & ".wav" filenames should be the same.
- 2. 1 report (in PDF format). the filename should be hw2-2_bXXXXXXXX.pdf (your student ID).

Submission Requirements

- 3. Put those 11 files in a folder, compress the folder to 1 zip file and upload it to CEIBA.
 - Folder name should be bXXXXXXXX (e.g. b04901000)
 - .zip only
 - 20% of the final score will be taken off for wrong format

If you have any problem...

- Look up the Praat introduction website.
 http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/manual/Intro.html
- Check the <u>FAQ</u>

Contact TA

- email : <u>ntudigitalspeechprocessingta@gmail.com</u>
 title: [HW2-2] Problem Description
- Office Hour: Thursday 14:30-15:30 電二531 王君璇 (Please send an email before coming!)

Homework 2

- Your can submit either
 HW 2-1 (HMM Training and Testing)
 HW 2-2 (Speech Analysis)
- You can also submit both
- The higher grade of the two will count as your final score for HW2

Homework 2

- Deadline: TBA
 - Late Penalty: 10% off every 24 hours after deadline (less than 24 hours will be viewed as 24 hours).
 - Submission after 3 days will get zero point.