Urdu Text to Speech Synthesizer



Ву

Muhammad Hassan Siddiqui

 ${\it MSCSF15M005}$

Supervised by

Dr. Muhammad Kamran Malik

Assistant Professor, PUCIT

(June, 2018)

Punjab University College of Information Technology,

University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

Urdu Text to Speech Synthesizer

A THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE

DEGREE OF

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE

By

Muhammad Hassan Siddiqui

MSCSF15M005

Supervised by

Dr. Muhammad Kamran Malik

Assistant Professor, PUCIT

(June, 2018)

Punjab University College of Information Technology,

University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

Evaluation of M. Phil. Thesis

We have evaluated the M. Phil. thesis titled

Urdu Text to Speech Synthesizer

Submitted by Mr. **Muhammad Hassan Siddiqui**, **MSCSF15M005**, session 2015-2018 in partial fulfillment of the M. Phil. degree in Computer Science. We have also assessed the candidate through viva-voice.

We are satisfied with the thesis and performance of the candidate in the examination and are of the opinion that she fulfills the requirements as set in the rules and regulations for the M.Phil. degree in Computer Science at the University of the Punjab.

Thesis Supervisor:

Dr. Muhammad Kamran Malik

Assistant Professor

Punjab University College of Information Technology

University of the Punjab, Lahore

External Examiner:

Dr. NAME

Assistant Professor

Department of Computer Science

COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore

Principal of the College:

Dr. Syed Mansoor Sarwar Principal,

Punjab University College of Information Technology

University of the Punjab, Lahore

3

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Author: Muhammad Hassan Siddiqui

Title: Urdu Text to Speech Synthesizer

Department: Punjab University College of Information Technology

Degree: M. Phil. (Computer Science)

Permission is herewith granted to University of the Punjab to circulate and to have copied for non-commercial purposes, at its discretion, the above title, upon the request of individuals or institutions.

Signature of the Author

THE AUTHORS RESERVE OTHER PUBLICATION RIGHTS, AND NEITHER THE THESIS NOR EXTENSIVE EXTRACTS FROM IT MAY BE PRINTED OR OTHER-WISE REPRODUCED WITHOUT THE AUTHORS WRITTEN PERMISSION.

THE AUTHORS ATTEST THAT PERMISSION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FOR THE USE OF ANY COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL APPEARING IN THIS THESIS (OTHER THAN BRIEF EXCERTS REQUIRING ONLY PROPER ACKNOWLEDGEMENT IN SCHOLARLY WRITING) AND THAT ALL SUCH USE IS CLEARLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

4

Dedicated to

Abstract

Text to speech synthesis system is system which takes raw text as input and converts it into speech signal. This is done by concatenation of small speech segments called phonetic strings of words or Statistical parametric speech synthesis which uses parameters to describe speech. In this technique, model is learned from speech data using Hidden Markov model (HMM) or Deep Neural Networks (DNN).

This paper describes development of Festival TTS system based Urdu text to speech system using Hidden Markov model (HMM). It describes Urdu text preprocessor system used to process numbers, dates and time text in input data and how Festvox voice package is generated for Urdu. In the end, evaluation of system is conducted using DRT, MRT and MOS tests to get performance of the system.

Keywords: Text to Speech, Urdu Text Preprocessor, Hidden Markov model, Festival, Festvox

Acknowledgements

Computational modeling is branch of computer science which deals with multiple disciplines. It assists other domains in understanding complex systems and phenomena by providing theory, tools and technology to model and simulate related systems and phenomena. In complex systems, behavior of an individual can have butterfly effect and can become root cause of an emergent phenomenon. Interaction of drivers with each other and surrounding environment forms the dynamics of traffic flow. Hence global effects of a traffic flow depend upon behavior of a single driver. In this research.

Contents

1	Introduction	15
2	Related Work	17
A	Figures	19
В	Tables	21

List of Figures

A-1	Armadillo slaying lawyer	19
A-2	Armadillo eradicating national debt	20

List of Tables

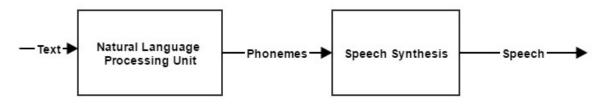
B.1	Armadillos				 		_	_					_					_		_		_	_	_										2	1
10.1	Timadinos	•	•	•	 •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	 •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		_

Chapter 1

Introduction

Speech is most important medium of conveying opinions and expressing feeling and thoughts. Human convert their thought into speech by using words, phrases and sentences in order to communicate with each other [1]. Speech is produced when air is exhaled by the lungs and vibrations are produced by air, these vibrations got a proper waveform shape by glottal cords and vocal tract. Text to Speech synthesis is the process of conversion of raw text into speech signals. It works by concatenation of small segments of recorded speech called phonemes [2].

The TTS system comprises of two main stages. One is called Natural language Processing (NLP) and other is called Speech Synthesis (SS). This is shown in figure 1.



TTS Block Diagram

In NLP unit, text is first converted into string of letters and then word boundaries are marked by tokenizer. This is called normalization of text. Normalized data is then converted into phonetic strings with the help of letter to sound rules after which Syllabifier marks syllable boundaries. Sound change rules are applied on the syllabified date. Language modeling techniques are also applied for finding context in which a specific word is used. As human has tendency to recognize basic rules for his native language, it is easy to judge

context of a word in a sentence and what should be correct pronunciation of that word with respect to its context. For example, it can be guessed easily that in a sentence is used for (moment) or (bridge) for any native speaker of Urdu. Last stage of NLP is stress intonation marker which adds stress and intonation to the text. Speech Synthesis unit converts symbolic information received from NLP unit into audible speech with the help of different Digital Signal Processing Techniques. The quality of speech synthesis system is detected by naturalness and intelligibility of the speech.

Partially blinded or fully blinded people usually suffer while using computer technology when there is no assistant or computer is not enough interactive. Due to which text to speech systems are becoming necessity of modern life. These systems increase the degree to which blind people can interact with sighted people [3] and could boost up their hope to survive in this world gracefully [4]. Many applications of speech synthesis are emerging such as machines that read for blinds, aids for handicaps, computers that interact with user through speech. For all these applications a text to speech that convert text to speech are used [5].

In digital world there are some people who can read and understand different languages and some who cant understand languages except their own languages. Speech to text conversion system can also provide a facility to exchange information between people speaking different languages [2]. TTS systems are also needed to reduce the extinction of minority languages. As minority languages of the world are facing challenge of extinction considerable efforts are going on from last few years for their survival. For language is spoken in Republic of Benin and some other regions of Africa and it is also facing challenge of extinction [6].

Urdu is national language of Pakistan and it is spoken by more than 100 million people across the world [7]. A Text-toSpeech (TTS) synthesis will be very helping for visually impaired, handicapped and illiterate people. These are the symbols which collectively describe correct pronunciation of a word. This process is easy as compared to previous one as number of such phonemes is limited for any language. For English, there are 44 such phonemes. Similarly in Urdu, there are 44 consonants, 8 long vowels, 7 long nasal vowels, 3 short vowels and many diphthongs [8].

Chapter 2

Related Work

Let's cite! The Einstein's journal paper [9] and the Dirac's book [10] are physics related items. [11] virtual

Appendix A

Figures

Figure A-1: Armadillo slaying lawyer.

Figure A-2: Armadillo eradicating national debt.

Appendix B

Tables

Table B.1: Armadillos

Armadillos	are
our	friends

Bibliography

- [1] Benazir Mumtaz et al. "Break Index (BI) annotated speech corpus for Urdu TTS". In: Coordination and Standardization of Speech Databases and Assessment Techniques (O-COCOSDA), 2016 Conference of The Oriental Chapter of International Committee for. IEEE. 2016, pp. 22–27.
- [2] Miss Prachi Khilari and VP Bhope. "A Review On Speech To Text Conversion Methods". In: International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology 4.7 (2015).
- [3] Dennis H Klatt. "Review of text-to-speech conversion for English". In: *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 82.3 (1987), pp. 737–793.
- [4] fffdfffdR Aida–Zade, C Ardil, and AM Sharifova. "The main principles of text-to-speech synthesis system". In: *International Journal of Signal Processing* 6.1 (2010), pp. 13–19.
- [5] Dennis Klatt. "The Klattalk text-to-speech conversion system". In: Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing, IEEE International Conference on ICASSP'82. Vol. 7. IEEE. 1982, pp. 1589–1592.
- [6] Theophile K Dagba and Charbel Boco. "A text to speech system for Fon language using multisyn algorithm". In: Procedia Computer Science 35 (2014), pp. 447–455.
- [7] Top 30 Languages by Number of Native Speakers. URL: http://www.vistawide.com/languages/top_30_languages.htm.

- [8] ABDUL MANNAN Saleem et al. "Urdu consonantal and vocalic sounds". In: CRULP Annual Student Report (2002).
- [9] JD Westwood et al. "Validation of virtual reality to teach and assess psychomotor skills in laparoscopic surgery: results from randomised controlled studies using the MIST VR laparoscopic simulator". In: Medicine Meets Virtual Reality: art, science, technology: healthcare and evolution (1998), p. 124.
- [10] Paul Adrien Maurice Dirac. *The Principles of Quantum Mechanics*. International series of monographs on physics. Clarendon Press, 1981. ISBN: 9780198520115.
- [11] Marie-Laure Ryan. Narrative as virtual reality: Immersion and interactivity in literature and electronic media. Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001.
- [12] Michel Goossens, Frank Mittelbach, and Alexander Samarin. *The Late Companion*. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley, 1993.
- [13] Donald Knuth. Knuth: Computers and Typesetting. URL: http://www-cs-faculty.stanford.edu/~uno/abcde.html.
- [14] Donald E. Knuth. "Fundamental Algorithms". In: Addison-Wesley, 1973. Chap. 1.2.
- [15] Donald E. Knuth. *The Art of Computer Programming*. Four volumes. Seven volumes planned. Addison-Wesley, 1968.
- [16] George D. Greenwade. "The Comprehensive Tex Archive Network (CTAN)".In: TUGBoat 14.3 (1993), pp. 342–351.