

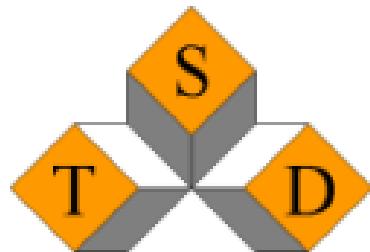
Special Speech Synthesis for Social Network Websites

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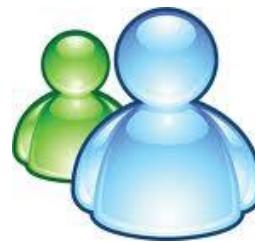
TSD Conference, Brno
September 10, 2010

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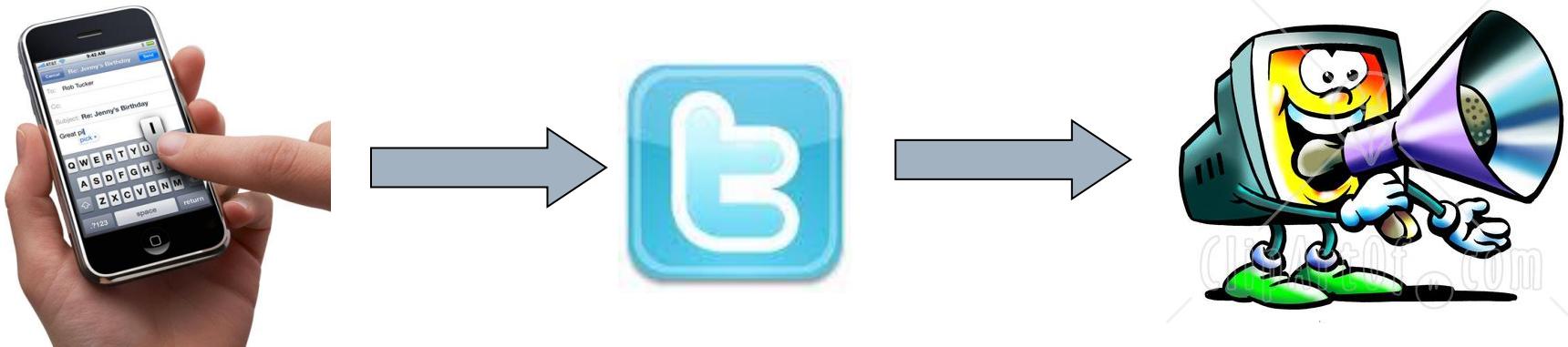
- Chat / microblog-reading
- Diacritics restoration
- Spontaneous-like speech
- Emotional synthesized speech
- Conclusions

Needs / goal of chat / microblog TTS reading

- Microblog websites (e.g. Twitter)
- Chat applications (e.g. MSN, Gtalk)
- Messages not too often
- Mobile environment



Chat / microblog-reading, plan



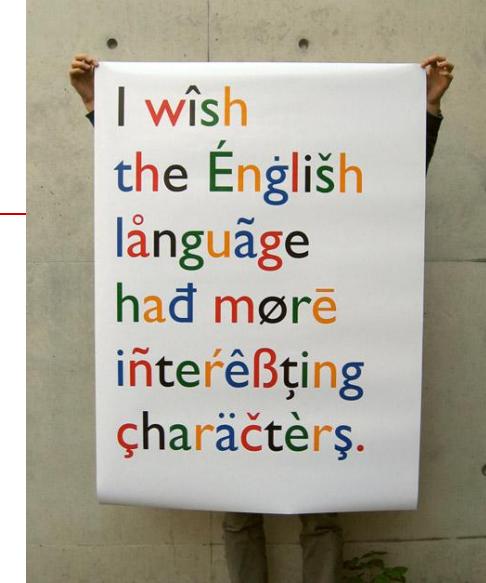
Problems of chat / microblog TTS reading

- Letters without diacritics
 - SMS, character encoding
 - Hard / slow to write diacritics
(e.g. iPhone, iPad)
 - Diacritics restoration
- Emoticons
 - Spontaneous style
 - Emotional speech

Diacritics restoration /1

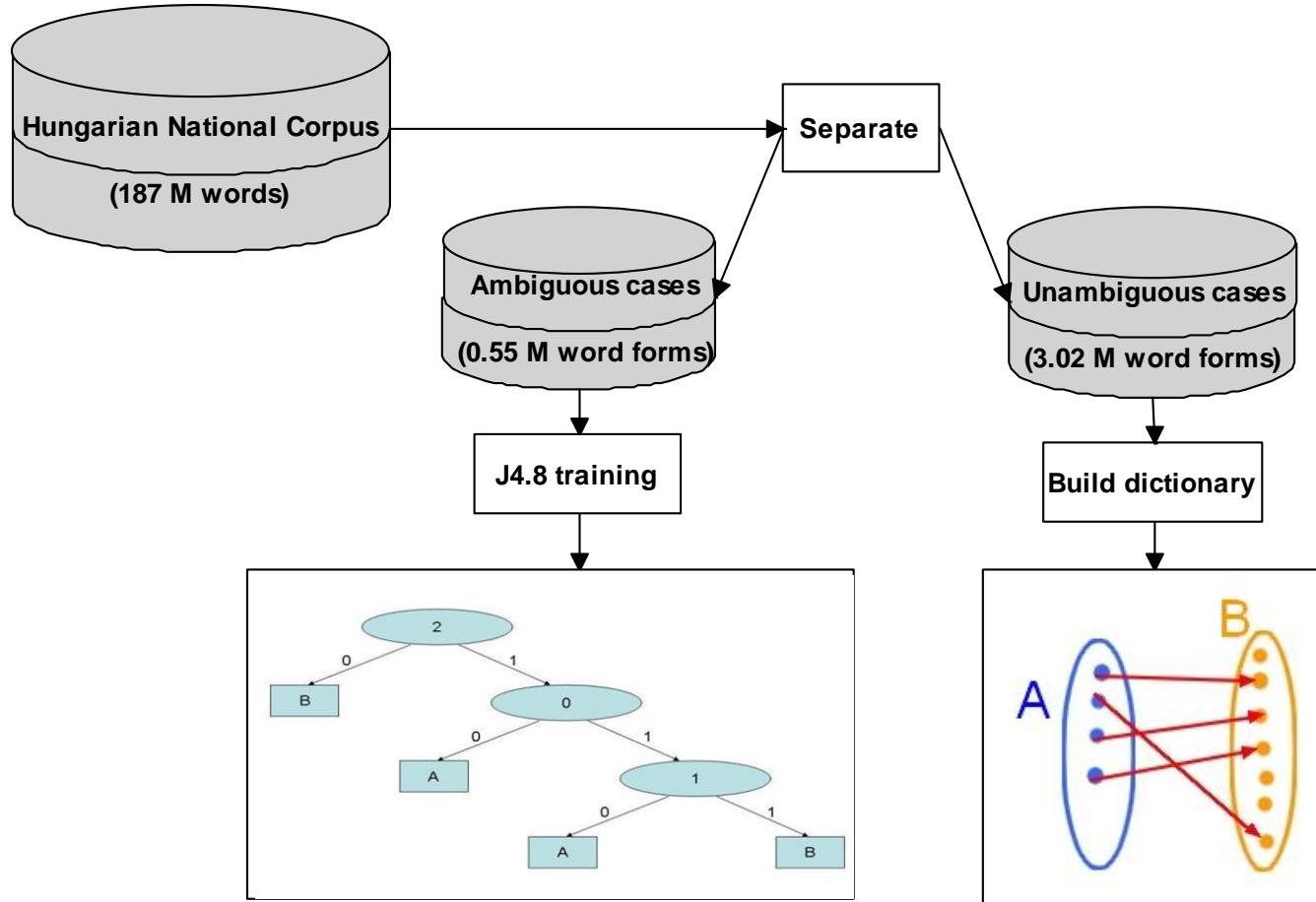
Intro

- Problem in most European languages
- Hungarian:
 - a-á, e-é, i-í, o-ó-ö-ő, u-ú-ü-ű
- Solutions for other languages
 - Dictionary-based (word probability)
 - HMM-based
 - Word level vs. Letter level



Diacritics restoration /2

Training



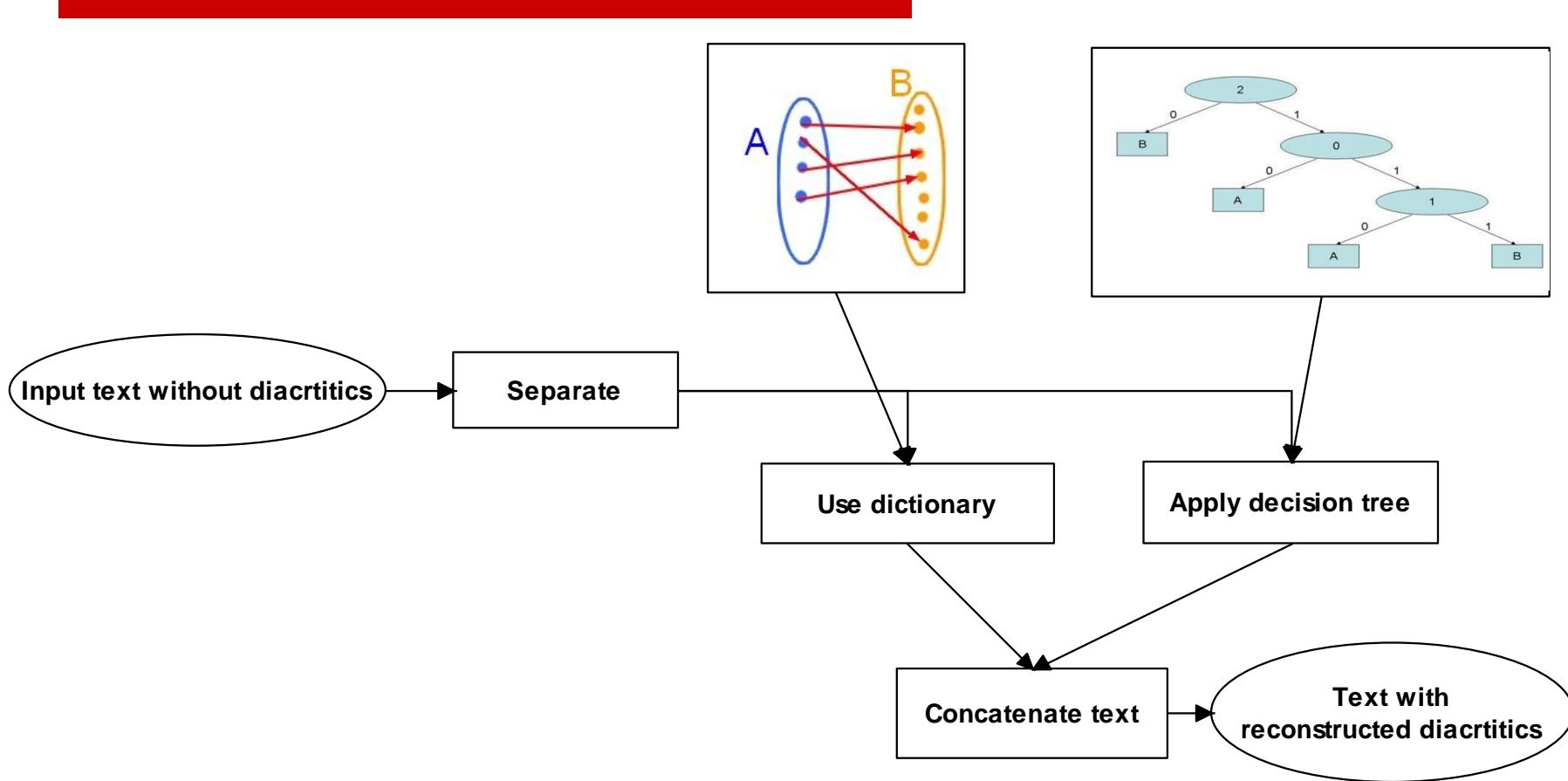
Diacritics restoration /3

Training

- HNC: 187 million words
 - 3.02 million unambiguous word forms (84.5%), e.g. „az” (the) ✓ „áz” ✗
 - dictionary
 - 0.55 million ambiguous word forms (15.5%), e.g. „meg” (plus) „még” (still)
 - J4.8 decision tree
 - 100 most frequent words separately
 - 20 letters context

Diacritics restoration /4

Use



Diacritics restoration /5

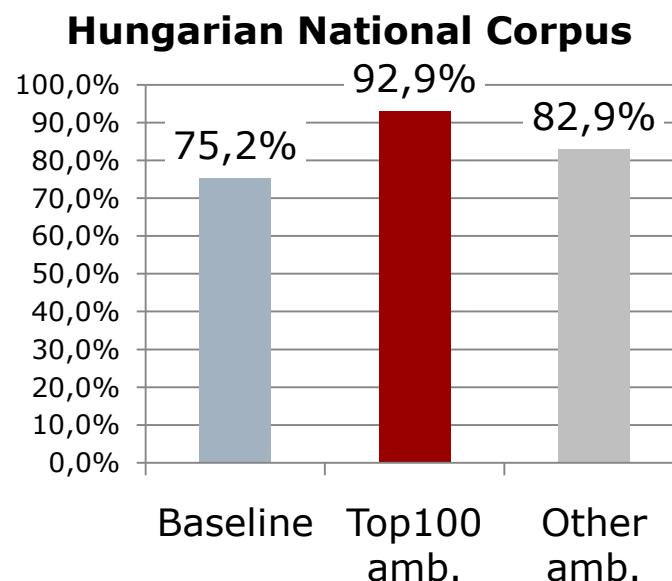
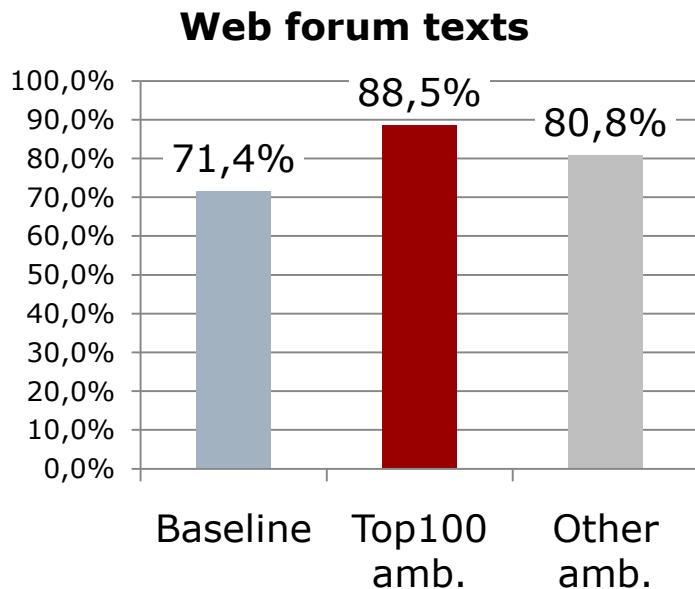
Accuracy

- All cases
(ambiguous + unambiguous)
- Word accuracies
 - 97.7% for „DIA” (Literature texts)
 - 97.2% for „Personal” (Web forum texts)
 - 98.2% for the whole HNC

Diacritics restoration /6

Accuracy

- Only ambiguous cases
- Word accuracies



Spontaneous speech

Differences compared to read speech

- Intonation contour and its variability
 - Breaks, pauses (silent, filled: breathing)
 - Less strict relation of prosody and syntax
 - Disfluencies
 - Lack of exact structure
 - Redundancy, repetition of words
 - Acoustic vowel reduction
 - Final lengthening
-

Spontaneous-like synthesized speech /1 Method

- Corpus based TTS, read corpora
 - Find conversational aspects
-
- Insertion of fillers (humming, hesitation, laughter)
 - After conjunctive words
 - Insertion of breath
 - At phrase boundaries
 - In-phrase breath
 - Pause timing
 - Variable pause lengths
 - More frequent pauses than in read speech



Spontaneous-like synthesized speech /2 Results, experiences

□ Output of corpus-based TTS

- Insert hesitation ✓
 - Disturbs understanding
 - Increased cognitive load
- Insert breaths ✓
 - Normal human function
 - Weak vs. Loud
- Insert laughter ✗
- Pause timing ✓
 - Acceptable if more frequent than in read speech

Emotional Synthesized Speech

/1 Intro

- „emoticons” ⇒ emotions in speech

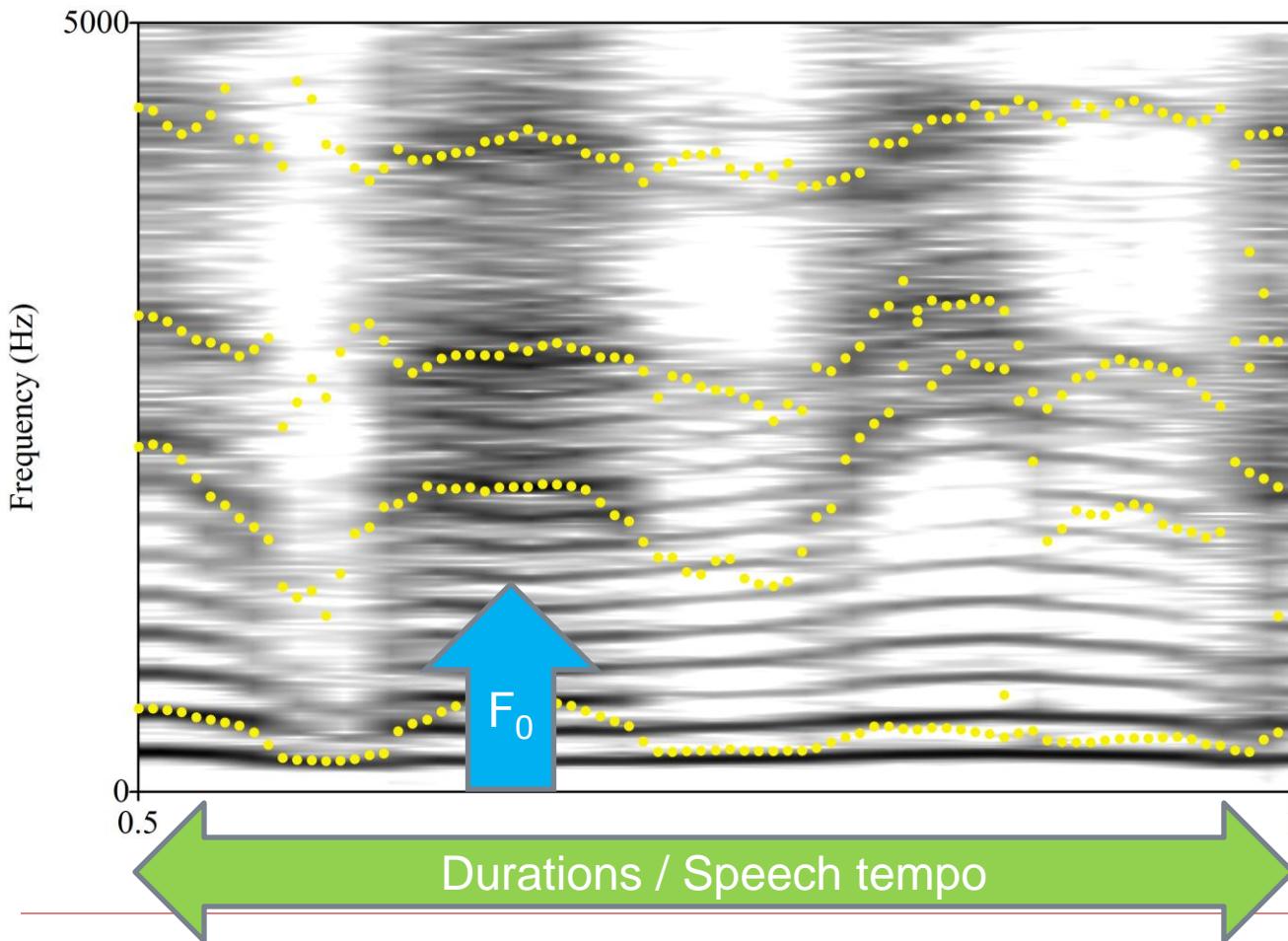
- Neutral
- Angry :@
- Happy :)
- Sad :(



- „A menüben minden szükséges információ elhangzik.”
- (All necessary information is mentioned in the menu.)

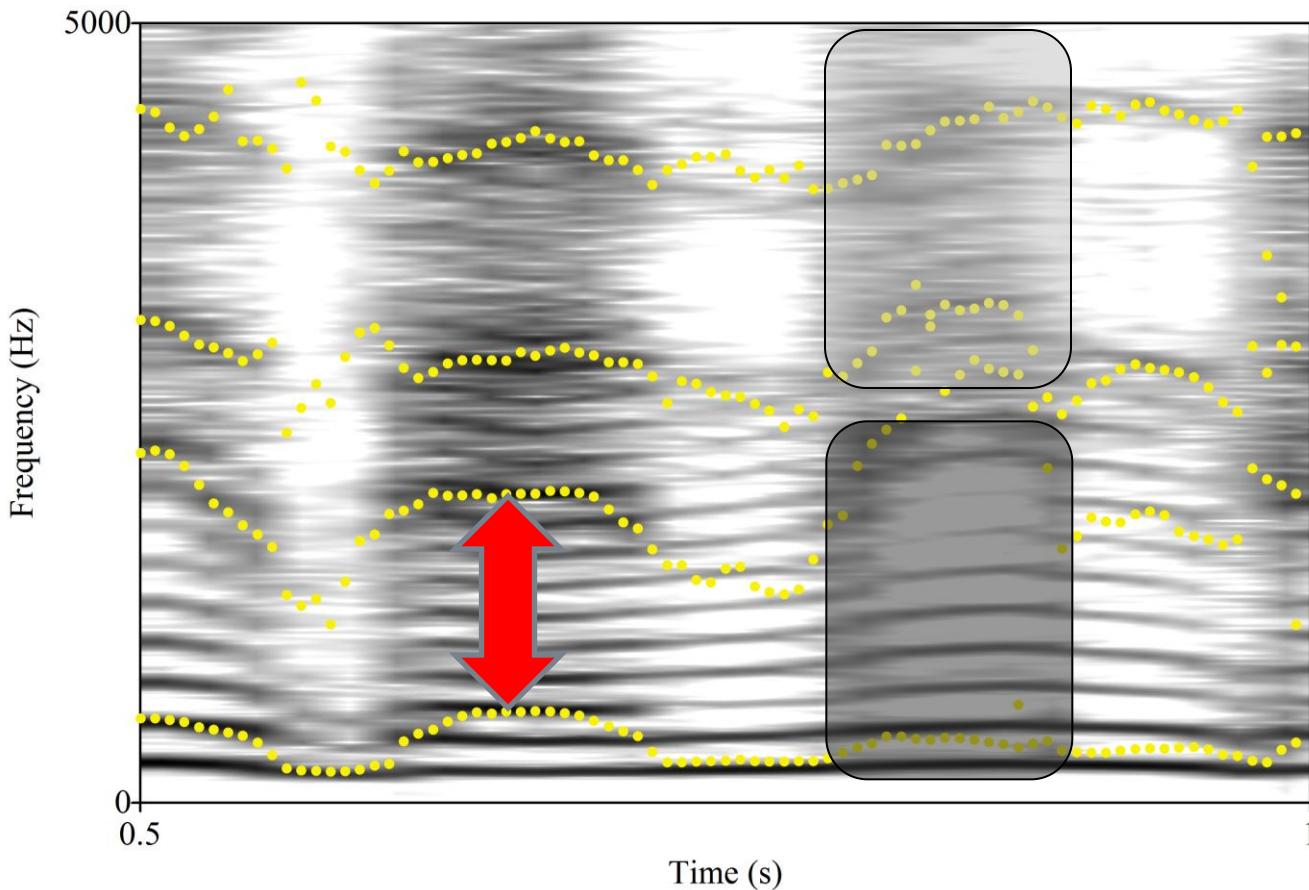
- Forum texts: 90 thousand emoticons in 1.5 million sentences
-

Emotional Synthesized Speech /2 Algorithm



based on
Přibilová
& Přibil
(2009)

Emotional Synthesized Speech /3 Algorithm



based on
Přibilová
& Přibil
(2009)

Emotional Synthesized Speech

/4 Experiment+Results

□ 3 sentences;

Angry



Sad



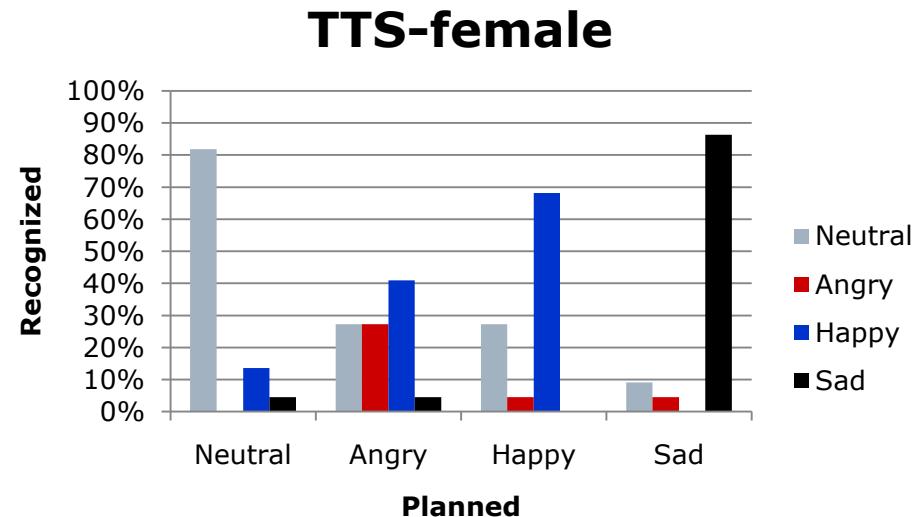
Happy



- „A menüben minden szükséges információ elhangzik.”
- (All necessary information is mentioned in the menu.)

□ 3 voices

- Natural speech
 - professional female
- TTS speech
 - female, male



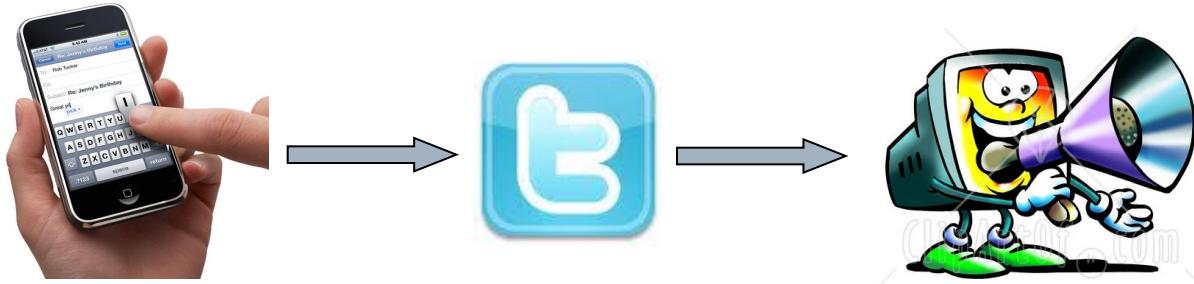
Emotional Synthesized Speech

/5 Conclusions

- Female ✓ (natural / TTS)
 - (this) Male TTS ✗
 - Neutral, happy, sad ✓
 - Angry ✗
 - confused with happy
 - (human emotion recognition:
average 60-75%, Tóth et al. 2007; Scherer 2003)
-

Chat / microblog-reading, summary

- Diacritic restoration
- Spontaneous-like speech
- Emotional synthesized speech
- Other subproblems
 - language identification
 - spelling correction





DONE!

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