

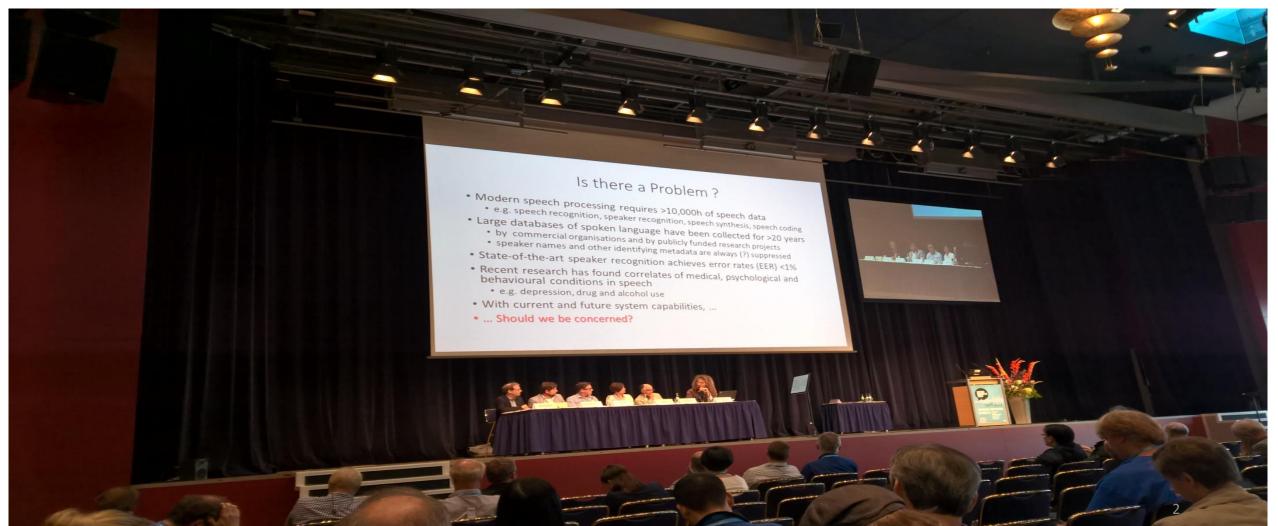
# Diversity of phones pronunciation between world languages

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### **INTERSPEECH'15 The voice of authority:** > 10 000 h of speech data It means 3 years and 30 mln \$

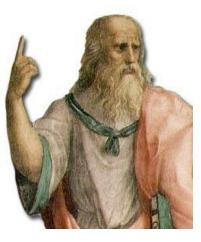


### Phone versus phoneme (Crystal 1971, p. 180)

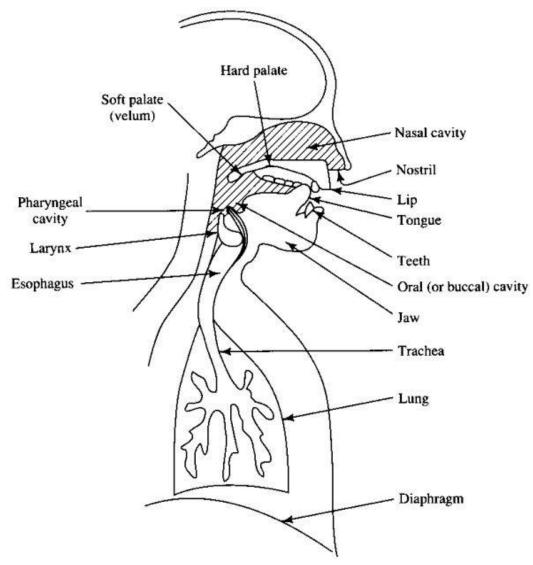
"In phonetics and linguistics, the word **phone** may refer to any speech sound considered as a physical event without regard to its place in the phonology of a language".

"In contrast, a **phoneme** is a set of phones or a set of sound features that are thought of as the same element within the phonology of a particular language".

Small number of languages have transcribed training data corpora. Our motivation to develop the universal method of automatic extraction of phones form non-annotated speech is a need to compare the phones of huge number of languages (more then 200).



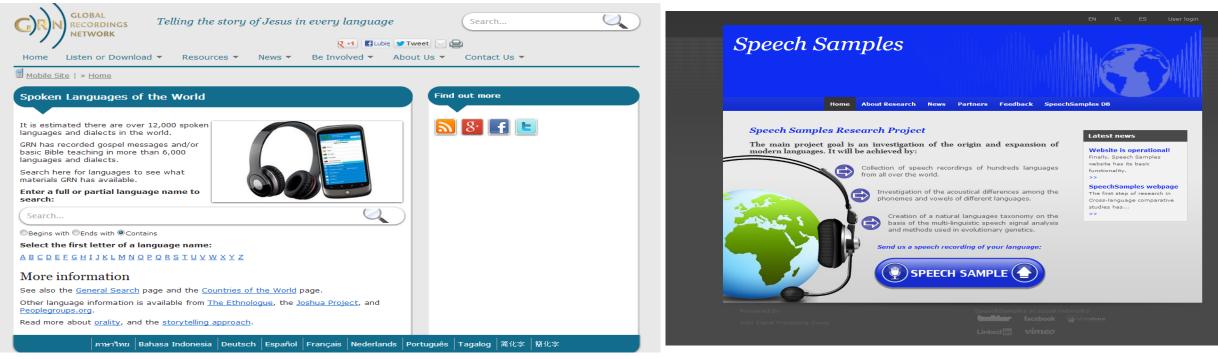
## **Vocal tract**



From physical point of view, the **speech** signal **is strongly distorted** by the individual's characteristics such as: sex, age, intonation, and emotional state. Additionally distortions in the form of co-articulation brings inertia of voice track, a significant influence of neighboring phones.

#### How in spite of many distortions, the speech is accurately analyzed by the human sense of hearing, and how speech signal is efficiently process by technical devices?

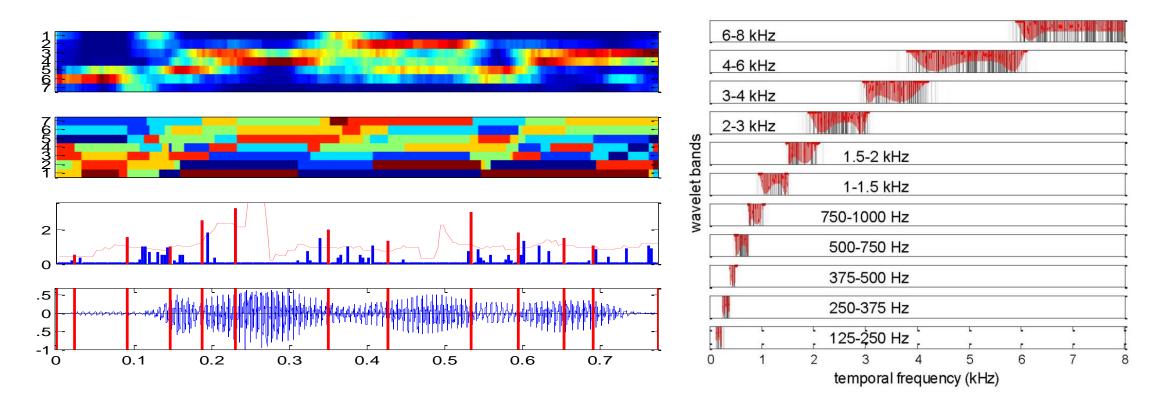
### **Data sorces**



#### http://speechsamples.agh.edu.pl

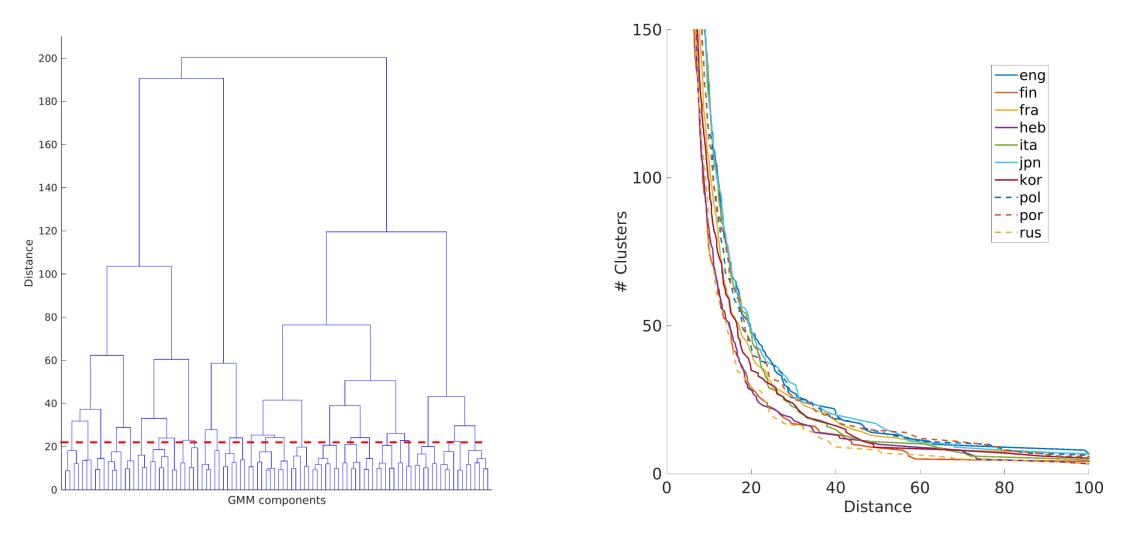
#### http://globalrecordings.net

# **Automatic phone segmentation**



It was experimentally verified, that the greater number than 7 frequency bands increases the number of segments in comparison with the manual segmentation. The phones boundaries were fixed in places of relatively large changes in the energy distribution between the frequency bands. Average duration of obtained segments was 73 ms. The phone parameters were calculated as an average energy in 11 frequency bands.

### Number of clusters (sets of phones) in dependency of acoustic differences

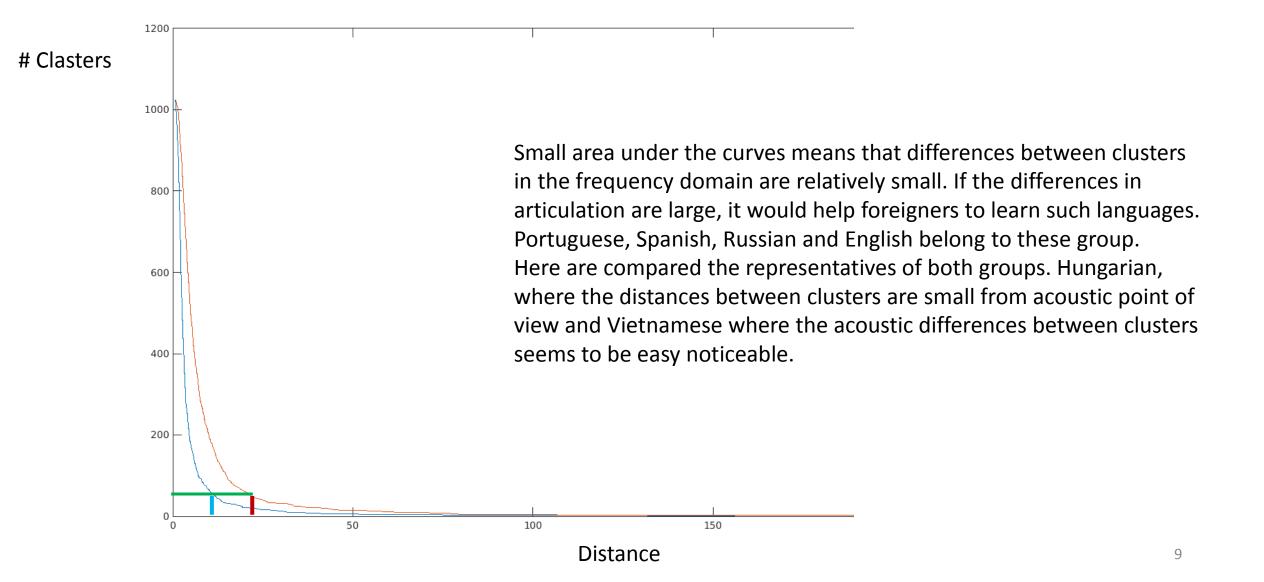


Analysis of the frequency properties results in 20% of correct phoneme recognitions only.

### **Comparision of languages**

1	Bulgarian	2703	24	Shona	3966	47	Tamil	4774
2	Hungarian	3140	25	Kyrgyz	3994	48	German	4777
3	Gujarati	3219	26	Slovak	3996	49	Gikuyu	4801
4	Dholuo	3231	27	Sindhi	4053	50	Georgian	4814
5	Turkish	3337	28	Assamese	4053	51	English	4827
6	Croatian	3425	29	Konkani	4083	52	Hiligaynon	4872
7	Korean	3461	30	Kurdish	4131	53	Tagalog	4910
8	Uzbek	3470	31	Serbian	4136	54	Armenian	4934
9	Slovene	3488	32	Lao	4163	55	Russian	4972
10	Bengali	3498	33	Bemba	4186	56	Mongolian	4989
11	Lingala	3537	34	Czech	4212	57	Dutch	5014
12	Tibetan	3568	35	Pashto	4245	58	Kituba	5030
13	Finnish	3591	36	Polish	4253	59	Gilaki	5030
14	Urdu	3654	37	Turkmen	4259	60	Spanish	5034
15	Sotho	3679	38	Italian	4266	61	Portuguese	5067
16	Cebuano	3687	39	Igbo	4468	62	Lithuanian	5242
17	Shan	3734	40	Japanese	4544	63	Amharic	5287
18	Romanian	3743	41	Kazakh	4574	64	Kabyle	5309
19	Swedish	3777	42	Ukrainian	4592	65	Thai	5445
20	Uyghur	3878	43	Sinhala	4605	66	Telugu	5445
21	Malayalam	3894	44	French	4624	67	Fon	5516
22	Khmer	3919	45	Marathi	4701	68	Danish	6609
23	Balochi	3921	46	Kiche	4714	69	Vietnamese	7684

#### **Comparision of Hungarian and Vietnamese languages**









### Thank you



