

Lecture 19: Speech Data

LING 1340/2340: Data Science for Linguists

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Objectives

- ▶ Speech data
 - ◆ Speech corpora, datasets
 - ◆ PRAAT
 - ◆ Command-line exploration

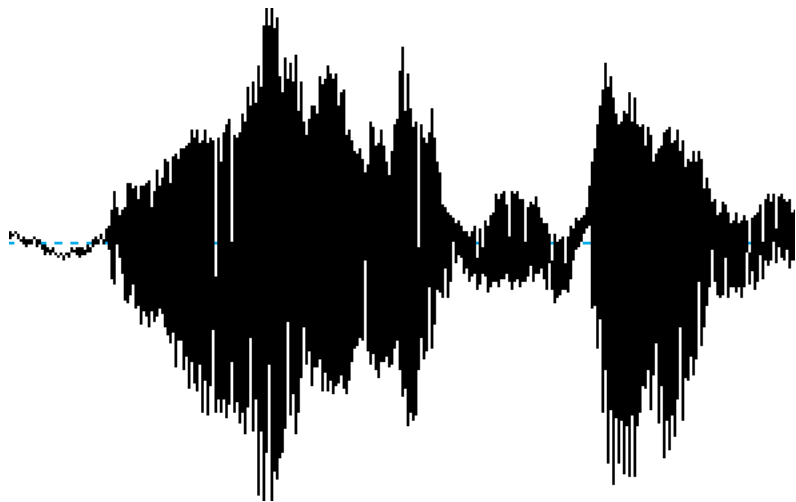
Speech

vs.

Writing

- ▶ Ubiquitous to human communities
- ▶ Spontaneous
- ▶ Humans acquire speech without instruction

- ▶ Invented, many communities without
- ▶ Deliberate
- ▶ Requires instruction to learn



What to do with speech data?

- ▶ Analyze it directly.
 - ◆ Language identification
 - ◆ Phonetic research
 - ◆ Informing models (example below)
- ▶ Convert it to text, then text-process for downstream tasks
 - ◆ ASR (Automatic Speech Recognition) and ASU (... Understanding)
 - ◆ Automatic closed-captioning
- ▶ The other direction:
 - ◆ Speech Synthesis / Text-to-Speech (TTS)
 - ◆ Conversational Agents

Speech sounds: how to encode/represent?

▶ IPA, `ɒbviəsli...`

- ◆ But IPA chars are Unicode characters, difficult to use directly

▶ Do you remember CMU Pronouncing Dictionary?

```
>>> from nltk.corpus import cmudict
>>> prondict = cmudict.dict()
>>> prondict['anxious']
[['AE1', 'NG', 'K', 'SH', 'AH0', 'S'], ['AE1', 'NG', 'SH', 'AH0', 'S']]
>>>
```

- ◆ Uses **ARPABET**: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ARPABET>
 - ◆ ASCII-based representation of English speech sounds
- ◆ CMU pronouncing dict is used in all sorts of English speech technologies...
- ◆ Also: <https://heardle.glitch.me/>

Well-known speech datasets, corpora

- ▶ [Buckeye Corpus](#) (Pitt et al. 2005)
 - ◆ Python interface! <https://github.com/scjs/buckeye/blob/master/Quickstart.ipynb>
- ▶ [TIMIT](#) (Garofolo et al. 1993)
 - ◆ 10 sentences read by 630 speakers from 10 US dialect regions
 - ◆ Orthographic transcription and phonetic annotation
- ▶ [Switchboard corpus](#) (Godfrey et al. 1993, 1997)
 - ◆ Phone conversations between strangers on assigned topic, 2400 conversations by 543 speakers, many US dialects represented
- ▶ [TalkBank](#) corpora (MacWhinney, at CMU!)
 - ◆ Multiple research focus areas: L1 acquisition, multilingualism, etc.
 - ◆ Data contributed by many researchers
- ▶ [CORAAL](#) (Corpus of Regional African American Language)
 - ◆ Recorded speech from regional varieties of AAL, includes audio recordings along with time-aligned orthographic transcription, all downloadable

What do *linguists* do with speech data?

- ▶ Measuring duration: VOT (Voice Onset Time), etc.
- ▶ Measuring formants, F0/pitch
- ▶ Measuring amplitude, frequency
- ▶ Audio format conversion
 - ◆ WAV, MP3, FLAC
 - ◆ Channels, sampling rates, etc.
- ▶ Edit and manipulate sound
 - ◆ Crop, copy, slice, paste...
 - ◆ Manipulate pitch, duration...

What tool do we
use for these,
I wonder...?

PRAAT

<https://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/>

- ▶ Everyone's favorite phonetics data analysis tool
- ▶ Venerable, powerful, versatile... and idiosyncratic
- ▶ Logo change was very much celebrated (or not...):
 - ◆ <https://blogs.umass.edu/linguist/2020/10/19/umass-redesign-of-praat-logo/>
- ▶ Using Praat for Linguistic Research, by Will Styler:
 - ◆ <https://wstyler.ucsd.edu/praat/>
- ▶ Paat Scripting Tutorial, by Eleanor Chodroff:
 - ◆ <https://eleanorchodroff.com/tutorial/PraatScripting.pdf>



Praat + TIMIT

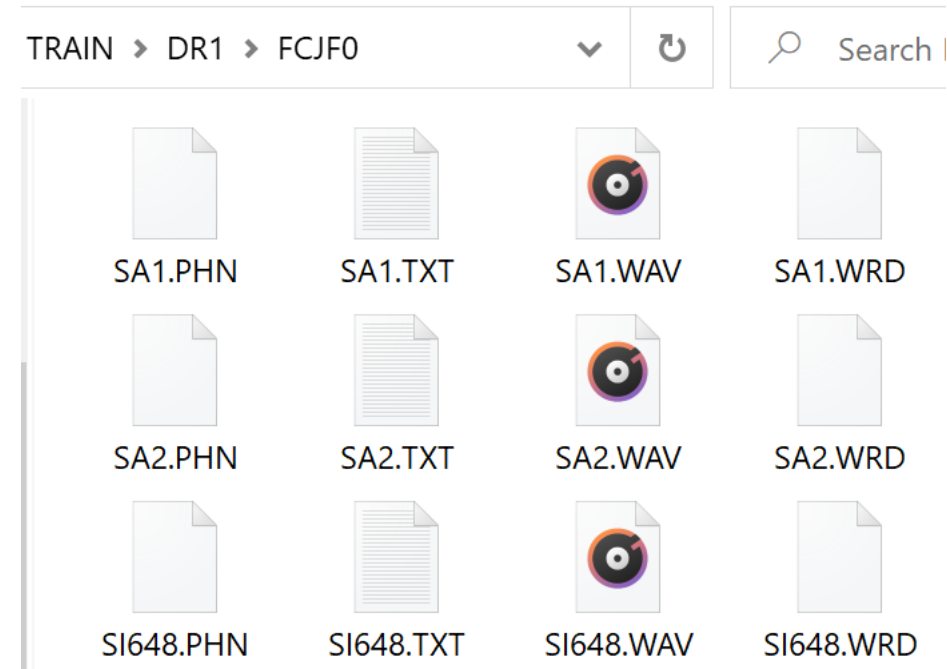
Activity
7 minutes



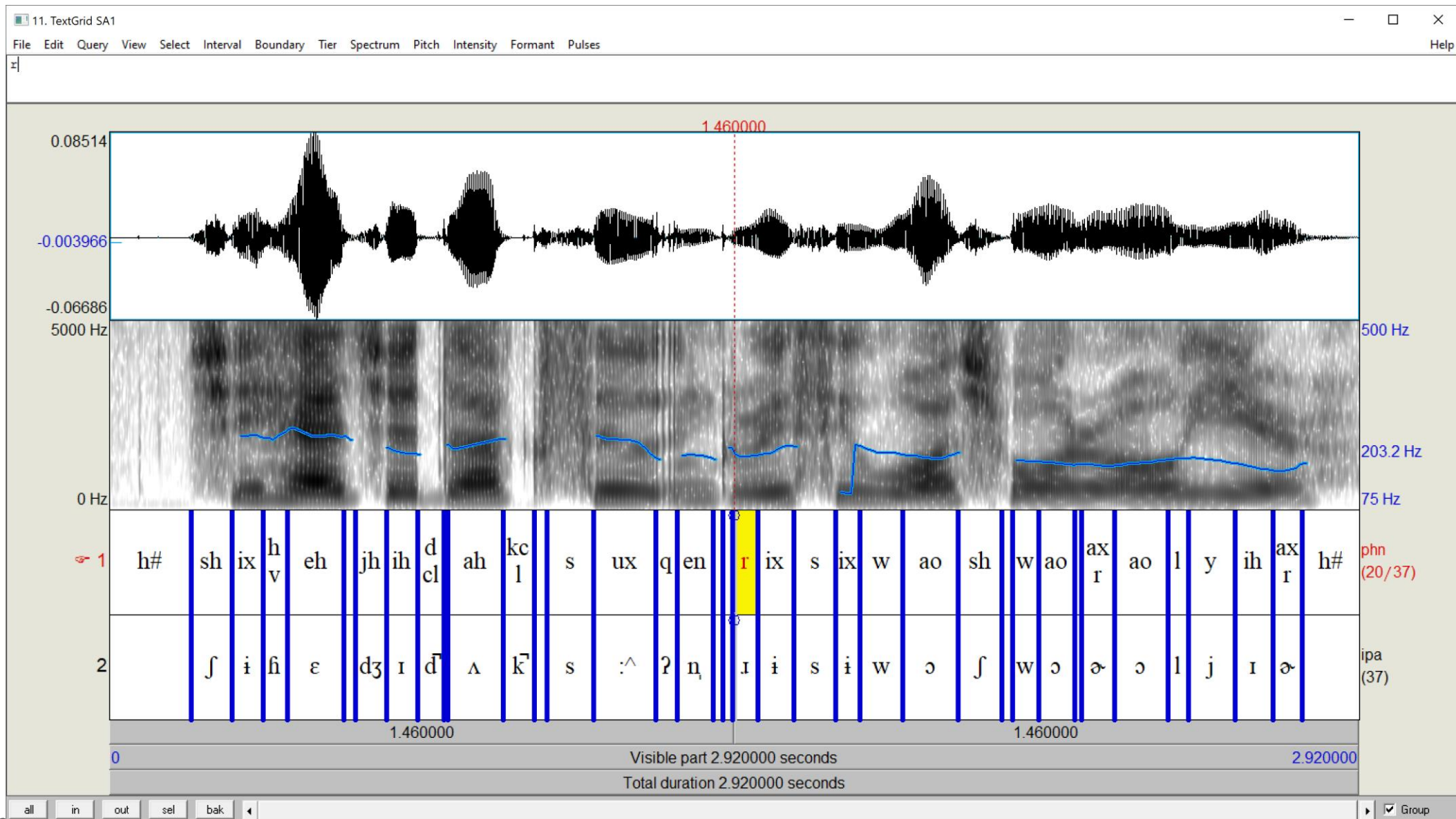
- ▶ An excerpt of TIMIT dataset is available on our GitHub org, in "Licensed-Datasets"
 - ◆ Get it by pulling from the repo.
- ▶ Many of you have Praat on your laptop already
 - ◆ Pair up, open up "SA1.*" files in Praat, explore, see what you can do!
 - ◆ Also: command-line exploration

Open .WAV file first, and
then the rest after

Your will get warnings with
some txt files



TIMIT data in Praat



```
narae@T480s MINGW64 ~/Desktop/speech/TRAIN-DR1-FCJF0
$ ls
SA1.PHN SA2.PHN SI1027.PHN SI1657.PHN SI648.PHN SX127.PHN SX217.PHN SX307.PHN SX37.PHN SX397.PHN
SA1.TXT SA2.TXT SI1027.TXT SI1657.TXT SI648.TXT SX127.TXT SX217.TXT SX307.TXT SX37.TXT SX397.TXT
SA1.WAV SA2.WAV SI1027.WAV SI1657.WAV SI648.WAV SX127.WAV SX217.WAV SX307.WAV SX37.WAV SX397.WAV
SA1.WRD SA2.WRD SI1027.WRD SI1657.WRD SI648.WRD SX127.WRD SX217.WRD SX307.WRD SX37.WRD SX397.WRD
```

```
narae@T480s MINGW64 ~/Desktop/speech/TRAIN-DR1-FCJF0
$ cat *TXT
0 46797 She had your dark suit in greasy wash water all year.
0 34509 Don't ask me to carry an oily rag like that.
0 49460 Even then, if she took one step forward he could catch her.
0 45466 Or borrow some money from someone and go home by bus?
0 57856 A sailboat may have a bone in her teeth one minute and lie becalmed the next.
0 24679 The emperor had a mean temper.
0 27751 How permanent are their records?
0 23143 The meeting is now adjourned.
0 36250 Critical equipment needs proper maintenance.
0 39220 Tim takes Sheila to see movies twice a week.
```

Utterance tier

```
narae@T480s MINGW64 ~/Desktop/speech/TRAIN-DR1-FCJF0
$ head SA1.PHN
0 3050 h#
3050 4559 sh
4559 5723 ix
5723 6642 hv
6642 8772 eh
8772 9190 dc1
9190 10337 jh
10337 11517 ih
11517 12500 dc1
12500 12640 d
```

Phone tier

```
narae@T480s MINGW64 ~/Desktop/speech/TRAIN-DR1-FCJF0
$ head SA1.WRD
3050 5723 she
5723 10337 had
9190 11517 your
11517 16334 dark
16334 21199 suit
21199 22560 in
22560 28064 greasy
28064 33360 wash
33754 37556 water
37556 40313 all
```

Word tier

TIMIT data in command-line

► Use **cat**, **less**, **grep**!

Essentially "Quick brown fox..." sentences for English speech sounds

Wrapping up

- ▶ Next class:
 - ◆ More on praat
 - ◆ Command-line conversion
 - ◆ Forced alignment overview
- ▶ 3rd progress report due Monday!
- ▶ Also coming up: project presentations. Dates/presenters fixed... check yours!