

Multilingual acoustic word embedding models for processing zero-resource languages

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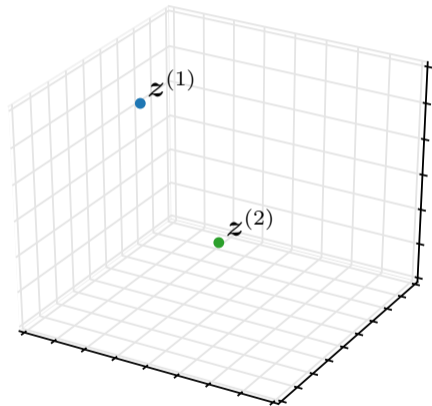
Background: Why acoustic word embeddings?

- Current speech recognition methods require large labelled data sets
- *Zero-resource speech processing* aims to develop methods that can discover linguistic structure from unlabelled speech [Dunbar et al., ASRU'17]
- Example applications: Unsupervised term discovery, query-by-example
- **Problem:** Need to compare speech segments of variable duration

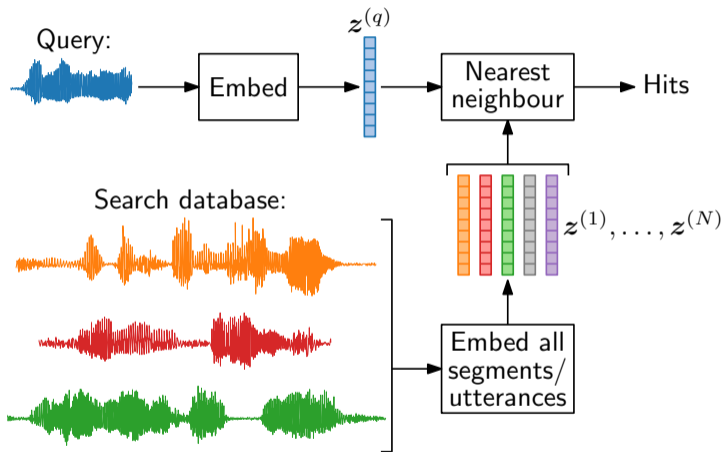
Acoustic word embeddings



Embedding space with $z \in \mathbb{R}^M$



Example application: Query-by-example search

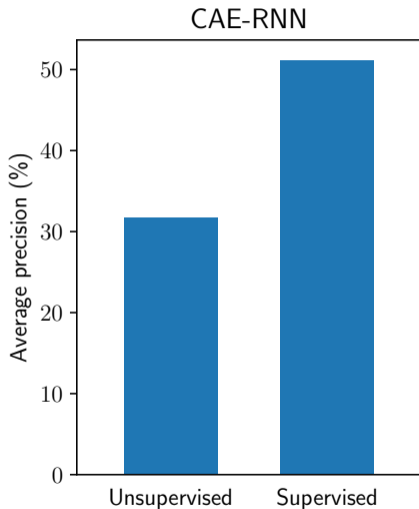


Supervised and unsupervised acoustic embeddings

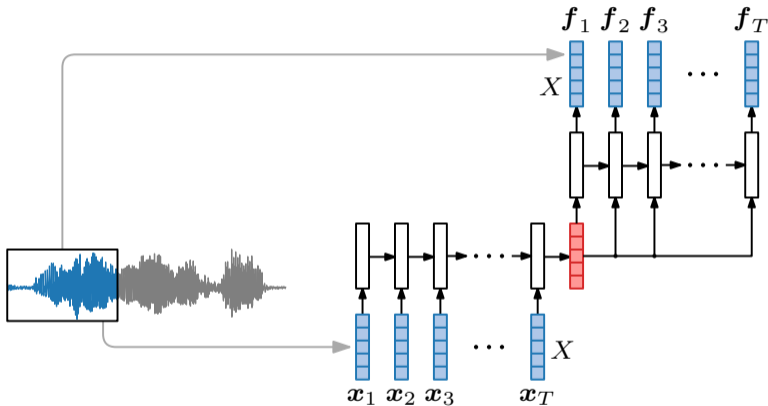
- Growing body of work on acoustic word embeddings
- Supervised and unsupervised methods
- Unsupervised methods can be applied in zero-resource settings
- But there is still a large performance gap

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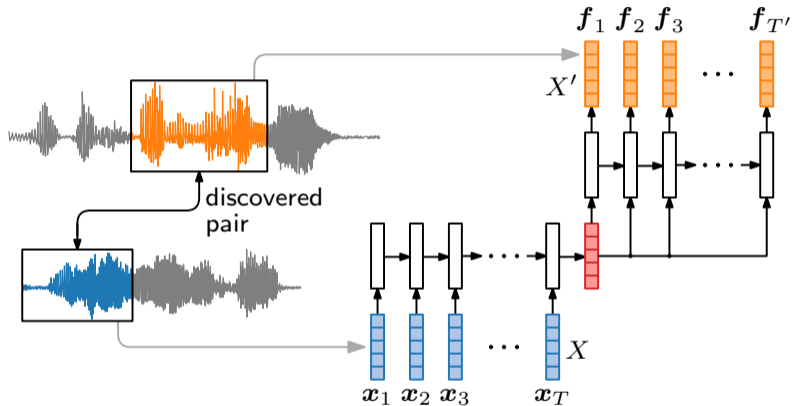


Unsupervised monolingual acoustic word embeddings

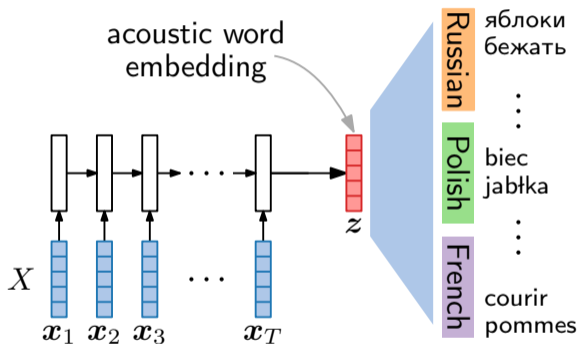


[Chung et al., Interspeech'16; Kamper, ICASSP'19]

Unsupervised monolingual acoustic word embeddings



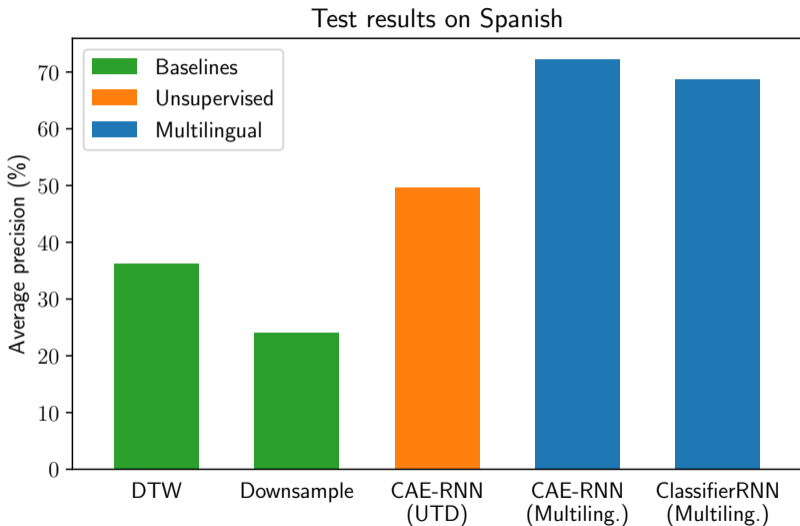
Supervised multilingual acoustic word embeddings



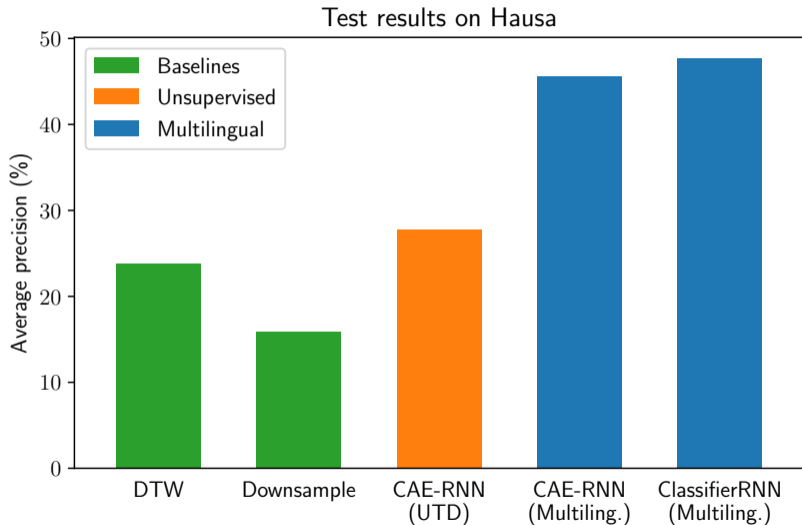
Experimental setup

- **Training data:** Six well-resourced languages
Czech (CS), French (FR), Polish (PL), Portuguese (PT), Russian (RU), Thai (TH)
- **Test data:** Six languages treated as zero-resource
Spanish (ES), Hausa (HA), Croatian (HR), Swedish (SV), Turkish (TR), Mandarin (ZH)
- **Evaluation:** Same-different isolated word discrimination
- **Embeddings:** $M = 130$ for all models
- **Baselines:**
 - Downsampling: 10 equally spaced MFCCs flattened
 - Dynamic time warping (DTW) alignment cost between test segments

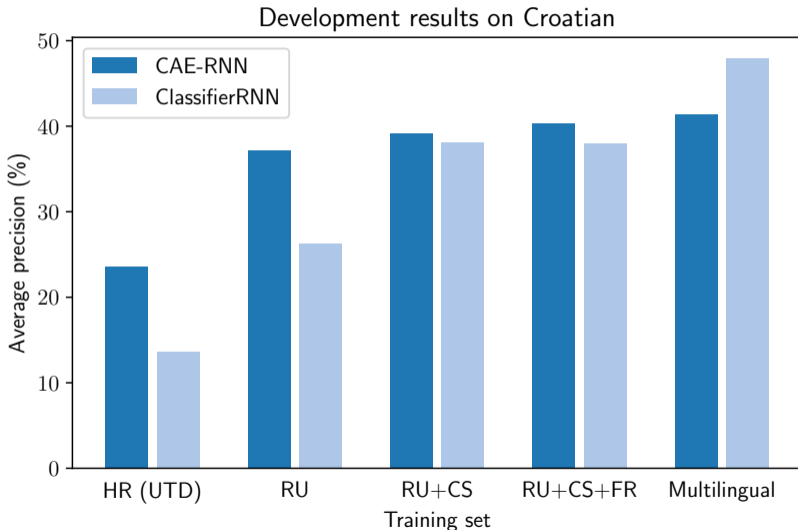
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2. Does training on more languages help?



3. Is the choice of training language important?

	Evaluation language					
	ES	HA	HR	SV	TR	ZH
CS	41.6	51.1	41.0	28.7	37.0	42.6
FR	42.6	41.8	30.4	25.3	32.5	35.8
PL	41.1	43.7	35.8	25.5	33.7	39.5
PT	45.9	46.2	36.4	26.6	34.1	39.6
RU	35.0	39.7	31.3	22.3	29.7	37.1
TH	28.5	44.5	29.9	17.9	23.6	36.2

Conclusions and future work

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- Proposed to train a supervised multilingual acoustic word embedding model on well-resourced languages and then apply to zero-resource languages
- Multilingual CAE-RNN and ClassifierRNN consistently outperform unsupervised models trained on zero-resource languages

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Future work:

- Different models both for multilingual and unsupervised training
- Analysis to understand the difference between CAE-RNN and ClassifierRNN
- Does language conditioning help during decoding?

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.02109>

https://github.com/kamperh/globalphone_awe