



21 October 2025

Professorial Inaugural Lecture

The science and engineering of language acquisition in humans and machines

Prof Herman Kamper

Faculty of Engineering

#SUInauguralLectures

Hybrid Inaugural lecture of Prof Herman Kamper

Programme

Welcoming and introduction

Prof Wikus van Niekerk

Dean: Faculty of Engineering

Inaugural Lecture

Prof Herman Kamper

Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Q and A

Facilitated by Prof Herman Kamper

Rectorate Response

Prof Sibusiso Moyo

Deputy Vice-Chancellor: Research, Innovation and Postgraduate Studies

Vote of Thanks

Prof Japie Engelbrecht

Departmental Chair: Electrical and Electronic Engineering





21 October 2025

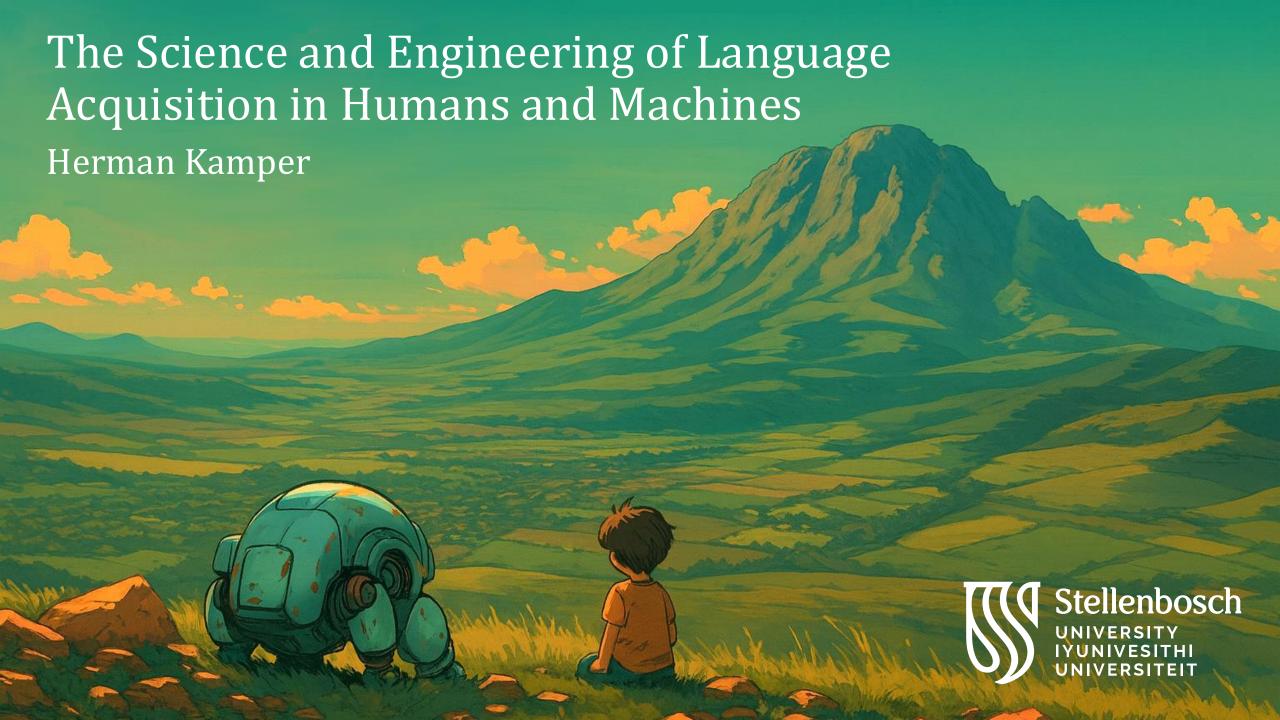
Professorial Inaugural Lecture

The science and engineering of language acquisition in humans and machines

Prof Herman Kamper

Faculty of Engineering

#SUInauguralLectures









S. Singh, *The Code Book*, Fourth Estate, 1999.

Could you do this?

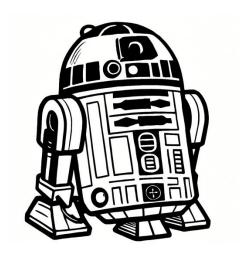






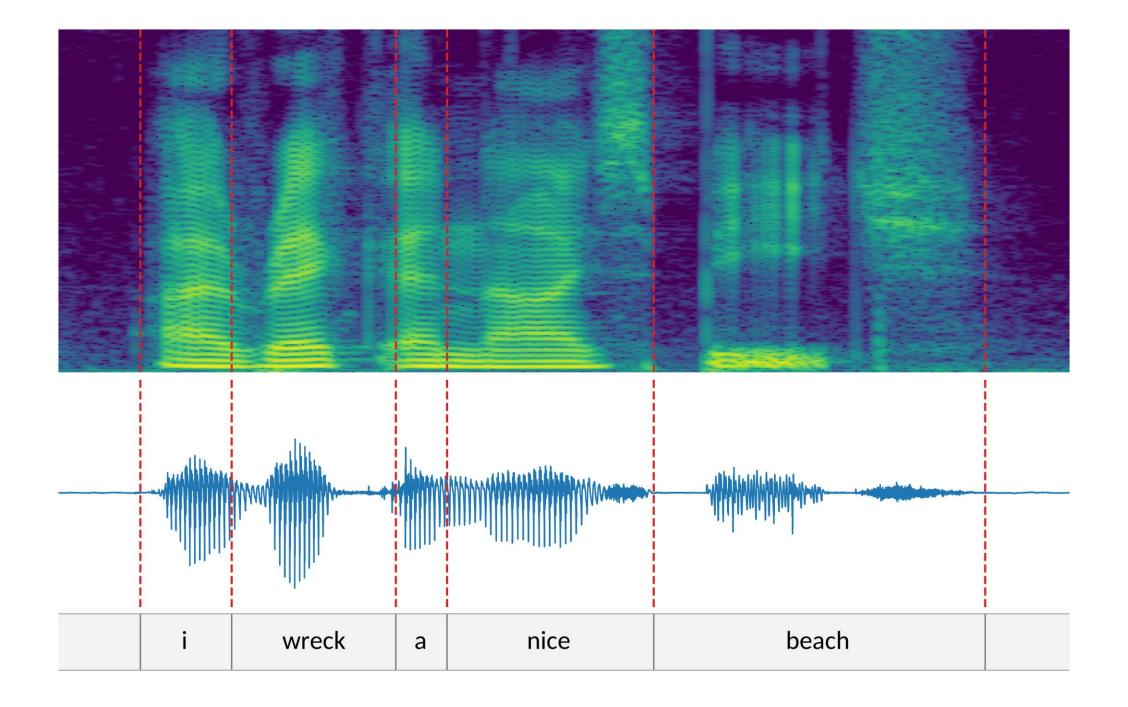














Can a machine do this?



a long time ago in a galaxy far far away



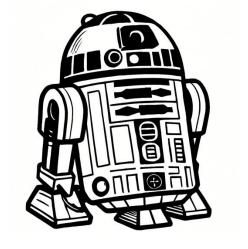
Unsupervised machine learning from speech

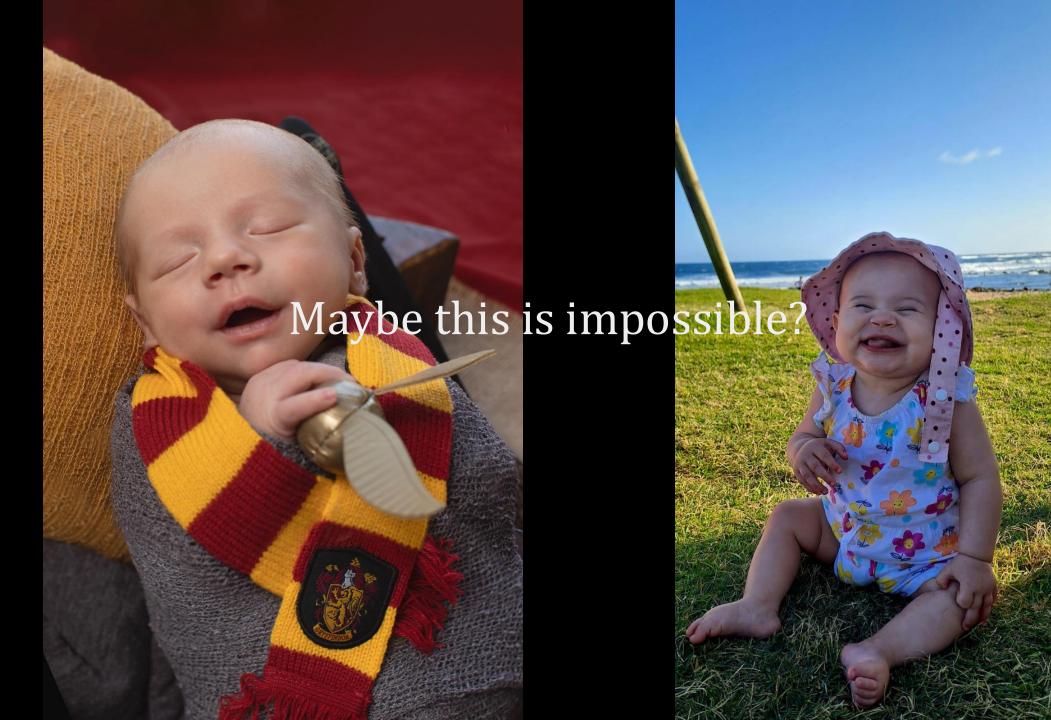












The science and engineering of language acquisition in humans and machines



• Science: Understanding some observed phenomenon

• Engineering: Building something

Mimicking infant language acquisition

Why try to understand the science of language acquisition?





A 3-year-old human:

- 30 million words
- 3 years old
- Speech, no word boundaries
- Energy to train: 1.6 MWh

GPT-3:





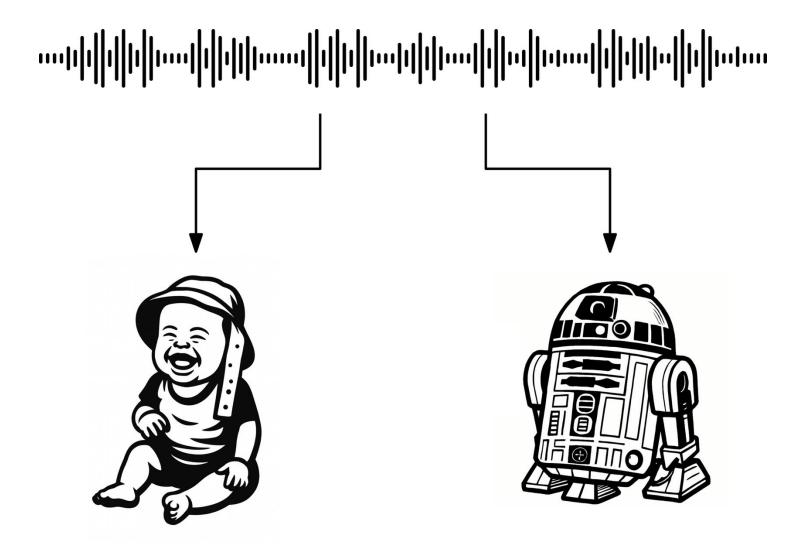


Energy to train: 1287 MWh



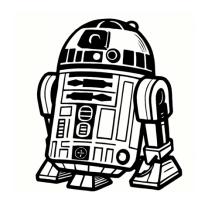
Cognitive science: Reverse engineering







Infant	Infant	Infant
study 1	study 2	study 3



Model 1

Model 2

Model 3

Model 4

COGNITIVE SCIENCE

A Multidisciplinary Journal



Cognitive Science 47 (2023) e13314

© 2023 The Authors. *Cognitive Science* published by Wiley Periodicals LLC on behalf of Cognitive Science Society (CSS).

ISSN: 1551-6709 online DOI: 10.1111/cogs.13314

Infant Phonetic Learning as Perceptual Space Learning: A Crosslinguistic Evaluation of Computational Models

Yevgen Matusevych, a,b Thomas Schatz, Herman Kamper, Naomi H. Feldman, Sharon Goldwater

a School of Informatics, University of Edinburgh
b School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences, University of Edinburgh
c CNRS, LIS, Aix-Marseille University
d Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Stellenbosch University
e Department of Linguistics, University of Maryland
f Institute for Advanced Computer Studies, University of Maryland

Received 29 September 2022; received in revised form 25 May 2023; accepted 19 June 2023



Infant study 1	Infant study 2	Infant study 3
		X
	×	×
X	X	×
×	X	

Model 1

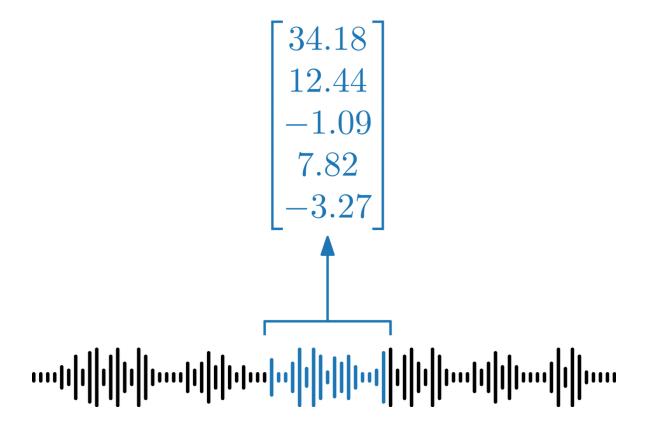
Model 2

Model 3

Model 4

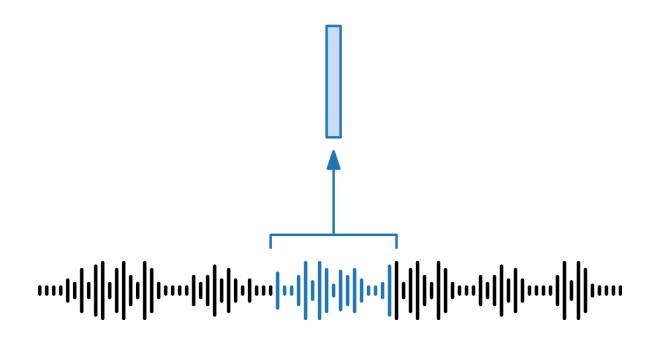
Models that learn without supervision





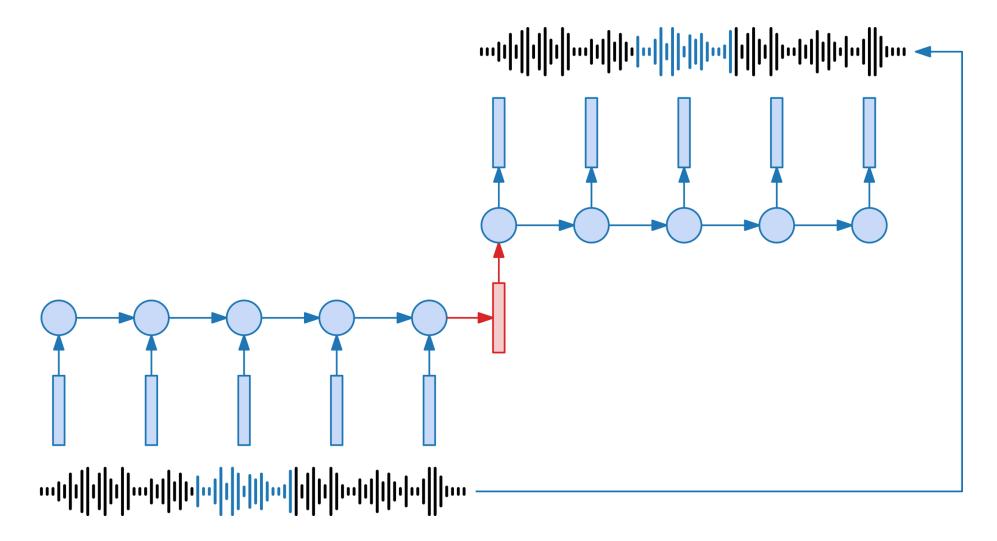
Models that learn without supervision





Models that learn without supervision





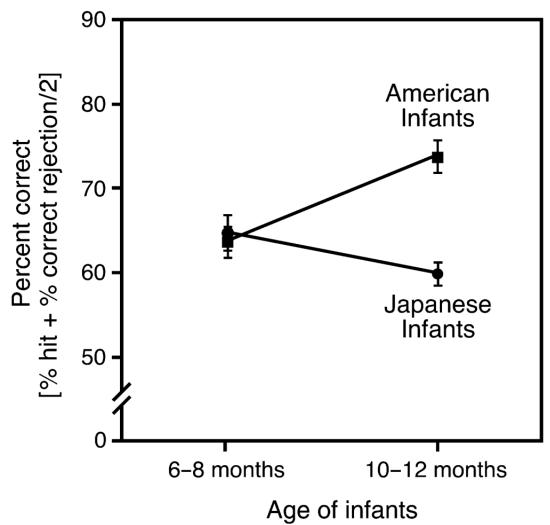


	Infant study 1	Infant study 2	Infant study 3
Model 1		✓	X
Model 2		X	X
Model 3	X	X	X
Model 4	X	X	

What do we know about infant phonetic learning?



- English: [1] ≠ [1]
 - rock lock
 - wrong long
- Japanese: [ɹ] ≈ [l]
- Mandarin: [ç] ≠ [tç^h]
- English: [¢] ≈ [t¢^h]
- Catalan: [e] ≠ [ε]
- Spanish: [e] ≈ [ε]





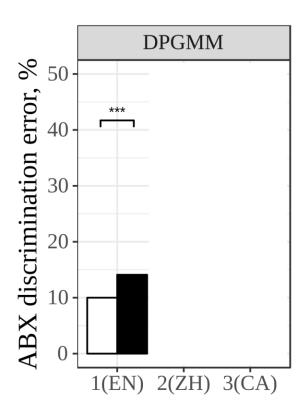




	Infant study 1	Infant study 2	Infant study 3
Model 1			X
Model 2		X	×
Model 3	X	X	×
Model 4	X	X	

Results: Models vs infants





Native Non-native

New hypotheses for infant testing

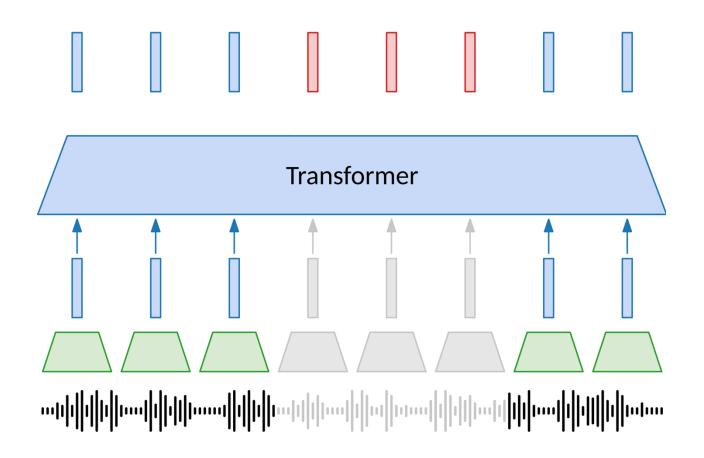


DPGMM		CAE-RNN		
Contrast	Mean difference	Contrast	Mean difference	
[n]– $[x]$	4.9	[f]-[z]	6.9	
$[\mathrm{d}]-[\mathrm{I}]$	4.9	$[\Lambda]$ – $[\Im U]$	5.8	
$[3_l]-[1]$	4.9	[f]-[s]	5.5	
$[3_r]$ – $[1]$	4.9	[1]– $[x]$	4.8	
$[h]$ – $[\mathfrak{I}]$	4.6	[m]– $[x]$	4.5	
[V] – $[3r]$	4.4	[x]-[w]	4.5	
$[m]$ – $[\mathfrak{I}]$	4.5	$[\Lambda]$ – $[\alpha \upsilon]$	4.3	
$[\mathfrak{A}]-[\mathfrak{A}]$	3.8	$[\alpha]$ – $[\Lambda]$	3.0	
$[1]$ – $[\mathfrak{I}]$	3.7			
[x]-[v]	3.4			
	2.6			

Unsupervised models for new speech technology

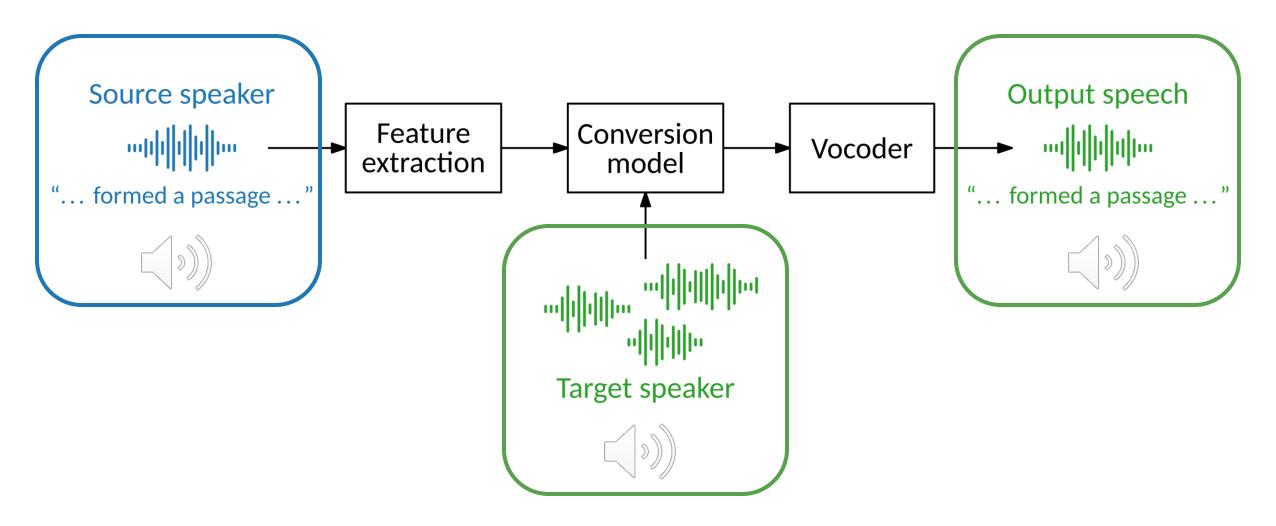
Predictive unsupervised speech model





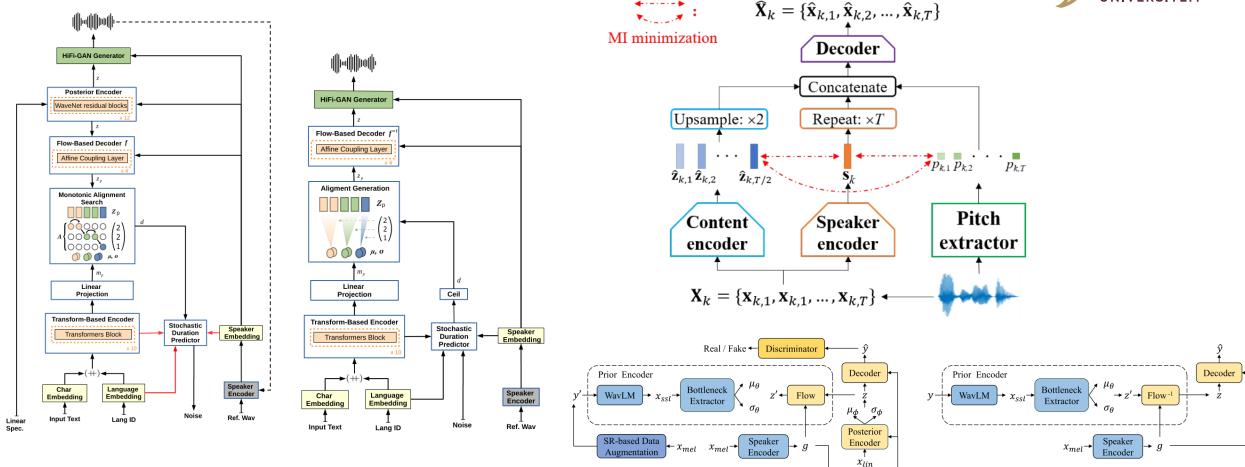
Voice conversion





Previous voice conversion systems



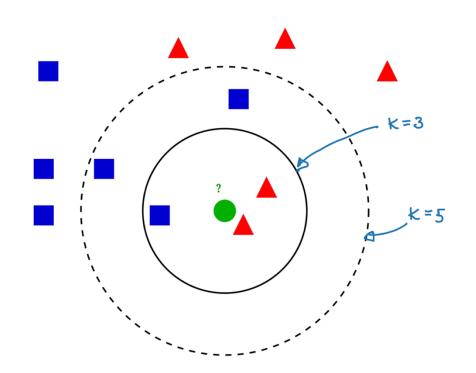


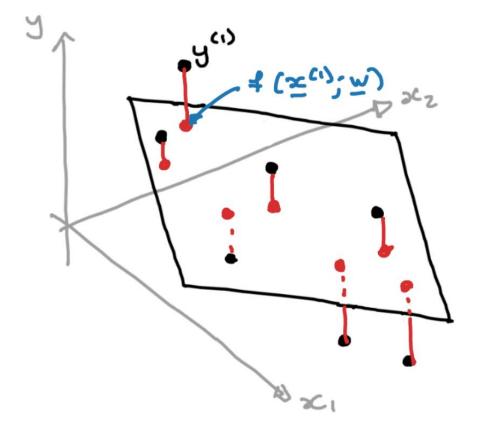
- J. Li, W. Tu, and L. Xiao, "FreeVC: Towards high-quality text-free one-shot voice conversion," IEEE ICASSP, 2023.
- D. Wang et al., "VQMIVC: Vector quantization and mutual information-based unsupervised speech representation disentanglement for one-shot voice conversion," *Interspeech*, 2021.
- E. Casanova et al. "YourTTS: Towards zero-shot multi-speaker TTS and zero-shot voice conversion for everyone," ICML, 2022.

Really simple machine learning on top of unsupervised speech representations



- K-nearest neighbours voice conversion (kNN-VC)
- Linear regression voice conversion (LinearVC)





Applications of kNN-VC



Simple input and output example

Output ())

Input ())

Cross-lingual for (bad) voice acting

Output

Input (1)

Processing stuttered speech

Output ()

Reference















A. Smith, "How narrative comprehension and production are intertwined with early learning indicators," Master's thesis, Stellenbosch University, 2023. C. Jacobs et al., "Speech recognition for automatically assessing Afrikaans and isiXhosa preschool oral narratives," *IEEE ICASSP*, 2025.

Summing up – food is close

The science and engineering of language acquisition in humans and machines

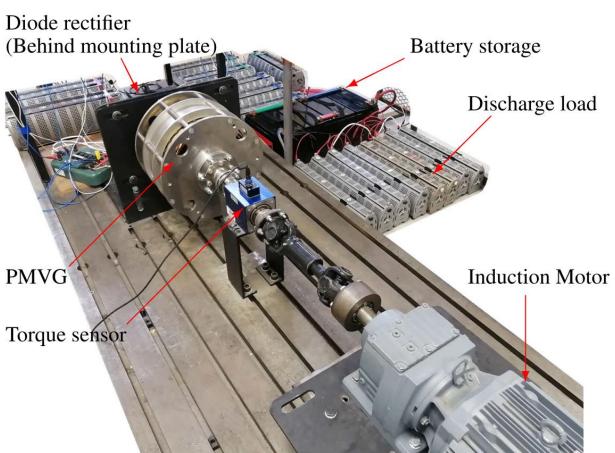


• Science: Understanding some observed phenomenon (exploring creation)

Engineering: Building something (shaping creation, stewarding, co-creating)









INTRODUCTION TO

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

Brian Reffin Smith

Edited by Lisa Watts

Designed by Kim Blundell

Illustrated by Graham Round and Martin Newton

