

# Speech systems that emulate language acquisition in humans

Swiss Data Science Centre, EPFL, Sep. 2023

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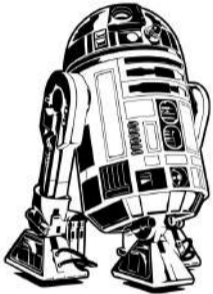
# Supervised speech recognition and synthesis

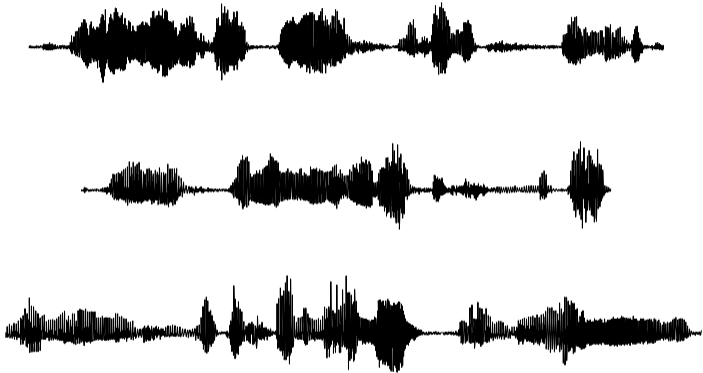


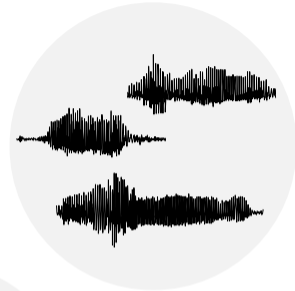
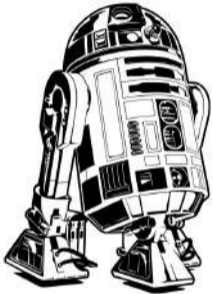
i had to think of some example speech

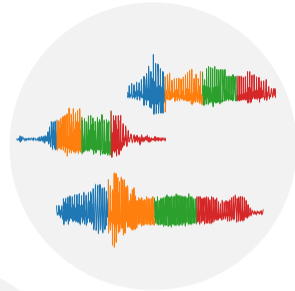
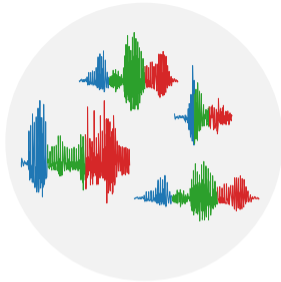
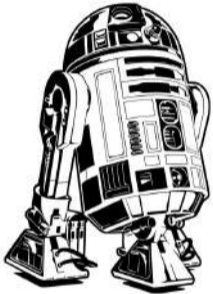


since speech recognition is really cool













# Why attempt to emulate language acquisition?



Improvements in speech technology



New insights and approaches for machines that learn



New insights into human learning

# This talk: Science and engineering

1. Cognitive models of language acquisition
2. Enabling new speech technology

# 1. Cognitive models of language acquisition



Leanne  
Nortje



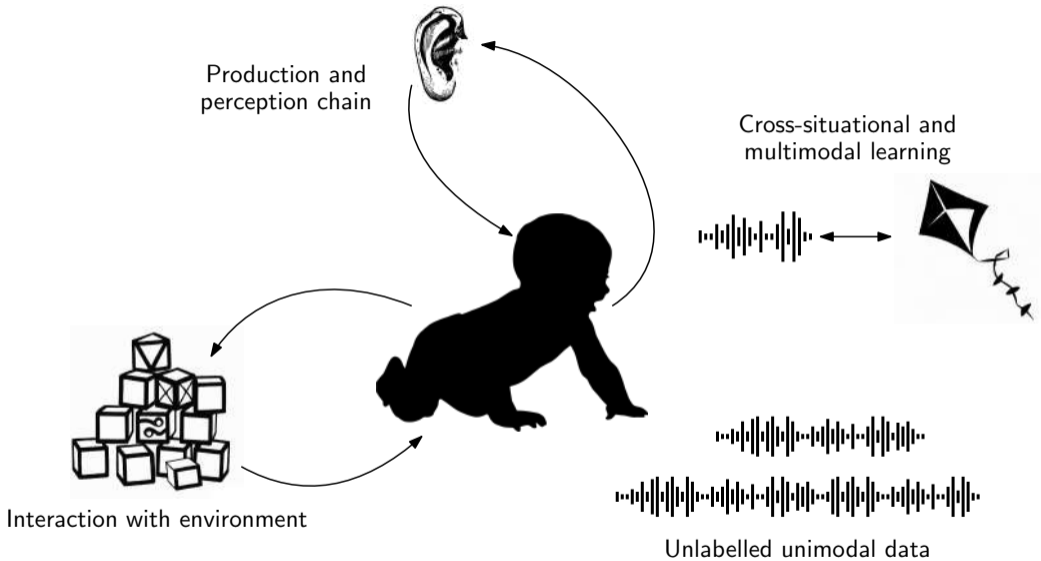
Kayode  
Olaleye

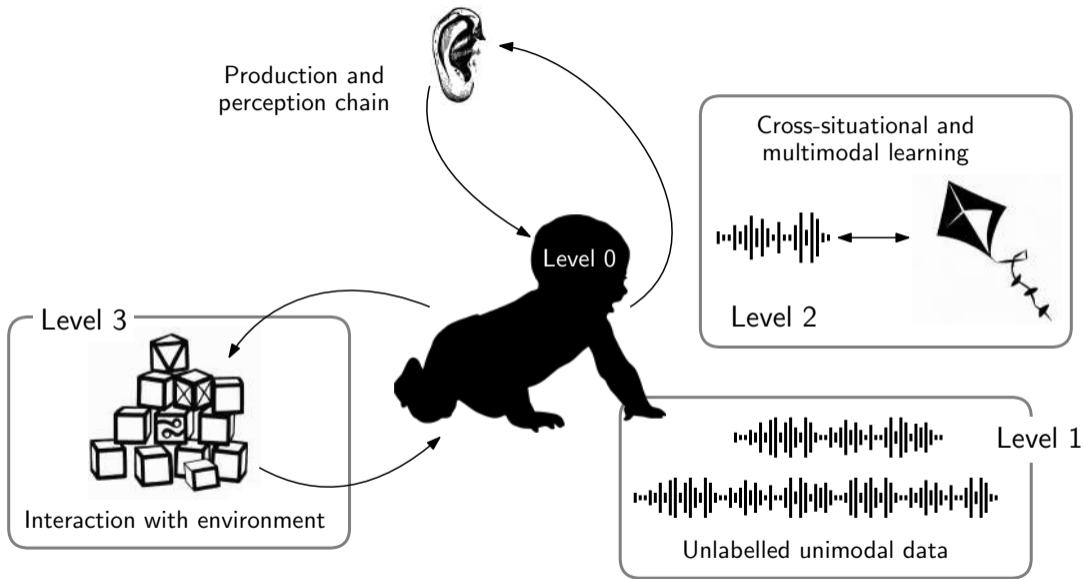


Dan  
Oneață

Nortje et al., "Visually grounded few-shot word acquisition with fewer shots," in *Interspeech*, 2023.

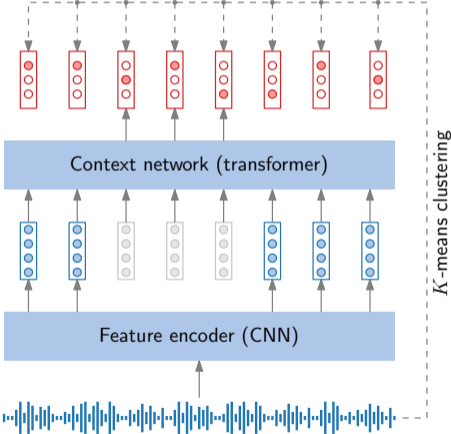
Nortje et al., "Visually grounded few-shot word learning in low-resource settings," *arXiv*, 2023.



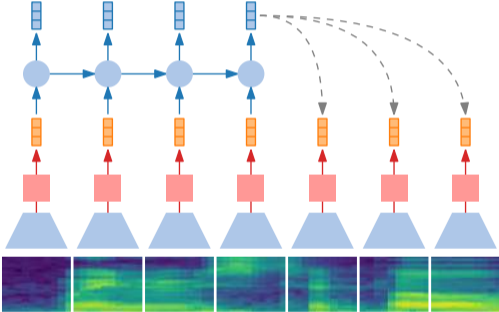


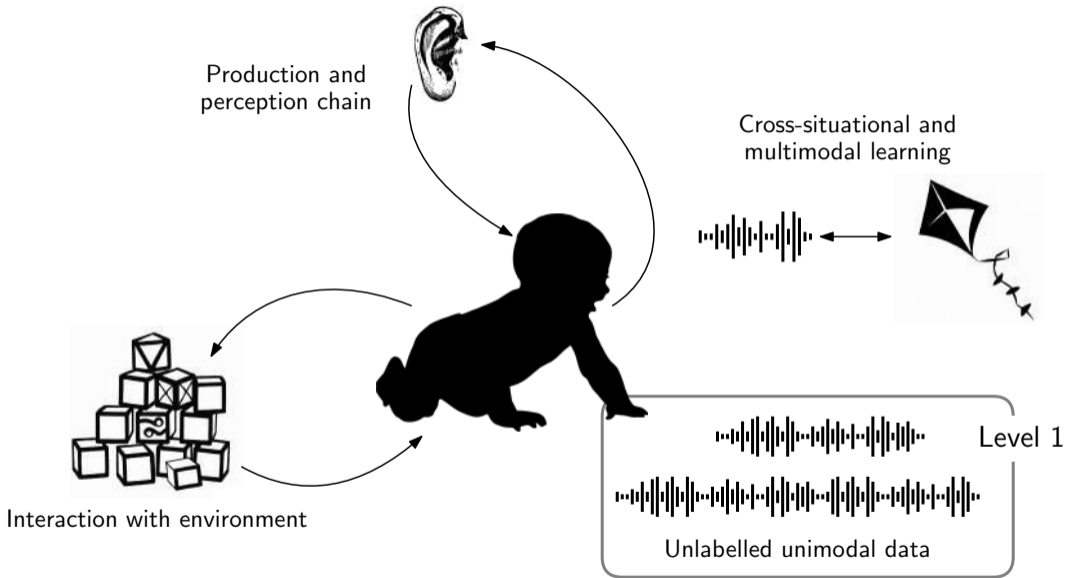
# Large self-supervised spoken language models

HuBERT / WavLM:



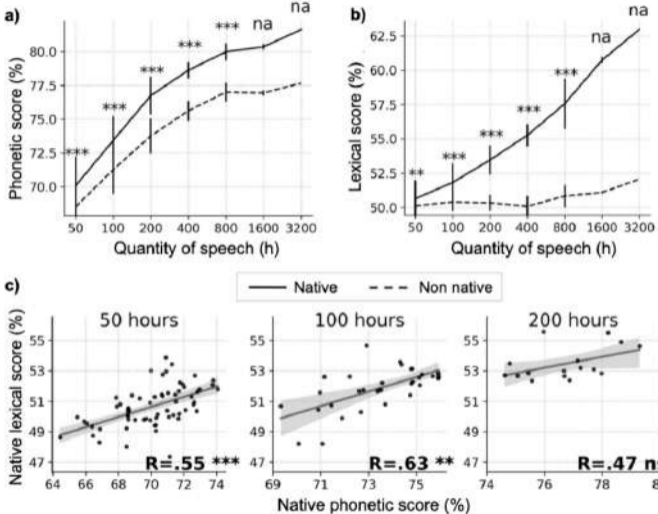
Contrastive predictive coding (CPC):

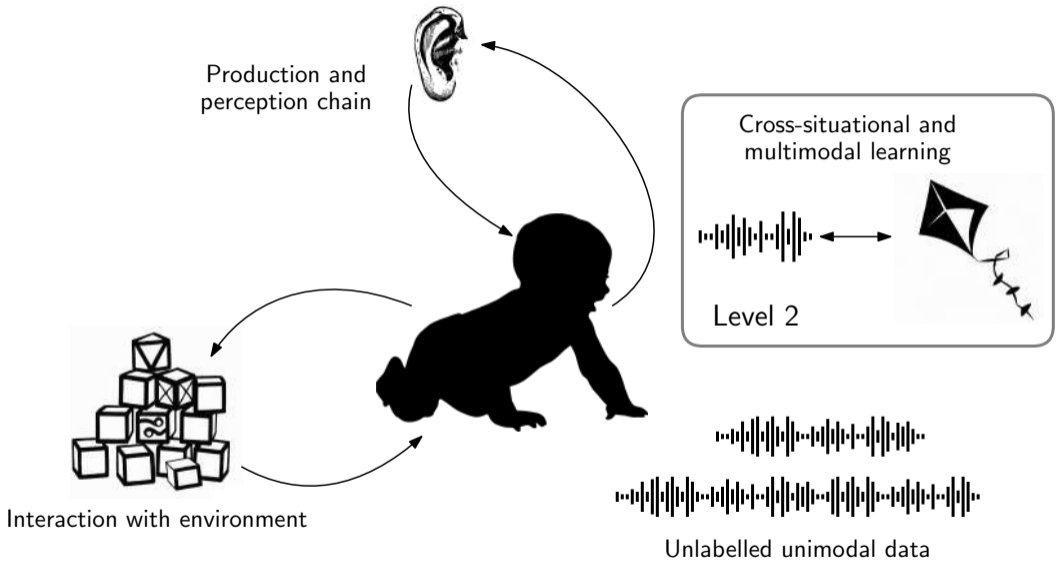




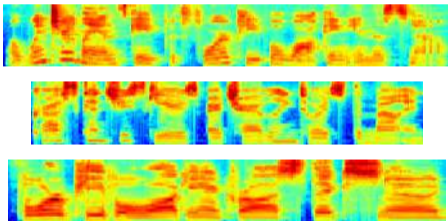


# Contrastive predictive coding as a language learner

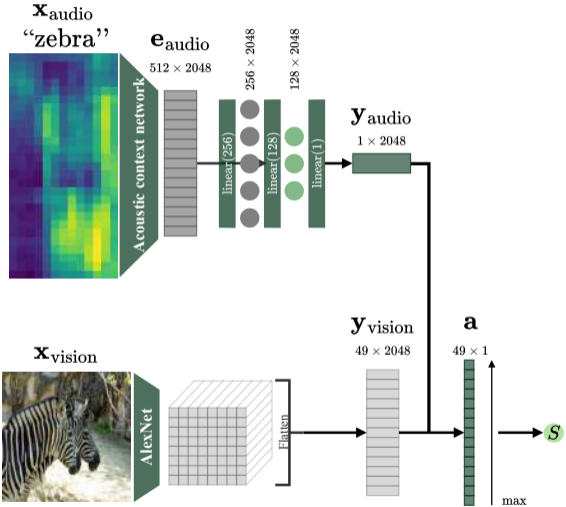




# Using images for grounding speech



# Multimodal attention network (MattNet)

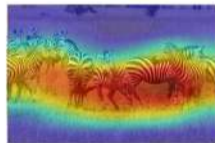
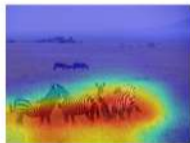
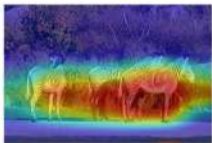
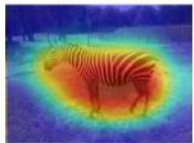


The acoustic context network is a CPC model trained on Places and LibriSpeech (level 1).

# Attention visualisation



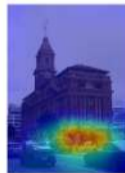
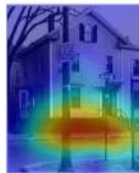
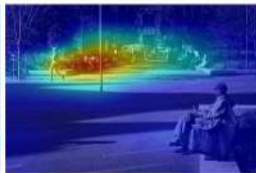
“zebra”



# Attention visualisation



“ fire hydrant ”



## 2. Enabling new speech technology: Voice conversion



Benjamin  
van Niekerk



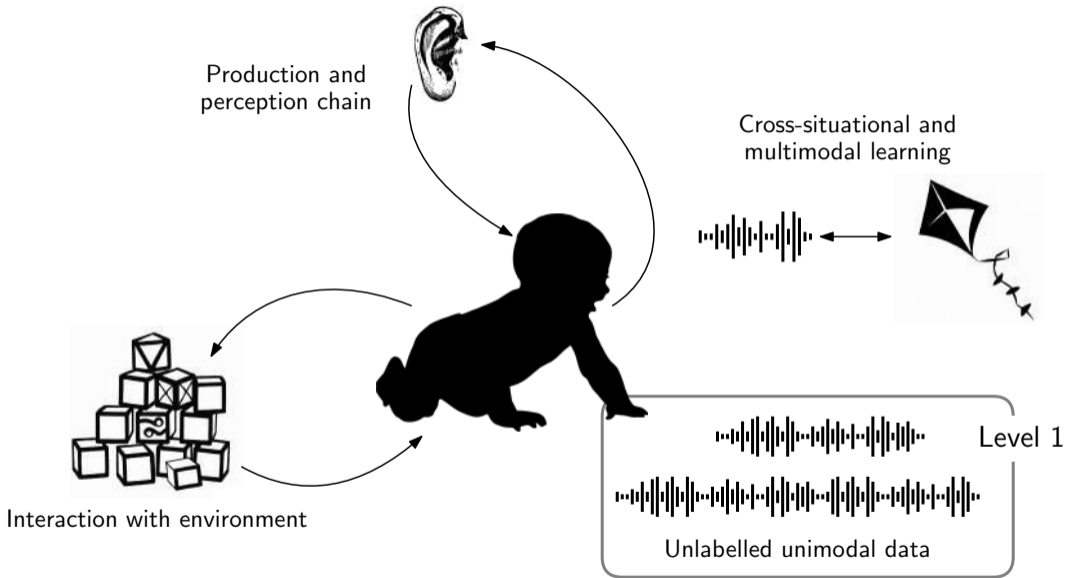
Matthew  
Baas



Marc-André  
Carbonneau

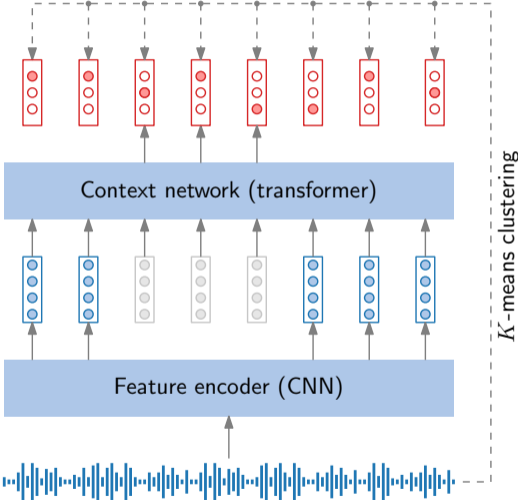
Baas et al., "Voice conversion with just nearest neighbors," in *Interspeech*, 2023.

van Niekerk et al., "Rhythm modeling for voice conversion," *IEEE SPL*, 2023.



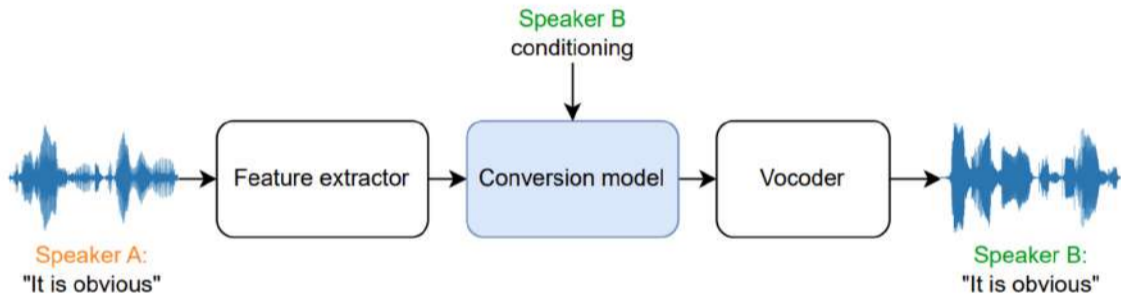


# Large self-supervised spoken language models



HuBERT / WavLM

# Voice conversion

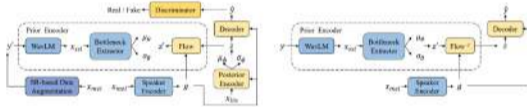


Source: [Play](#)

Reference: [Play](#)

Output: [Play](#)

# Existing voice conversion systems



FreeVC [2022]

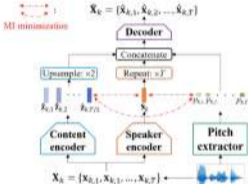
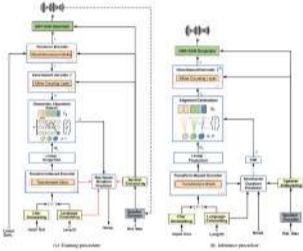


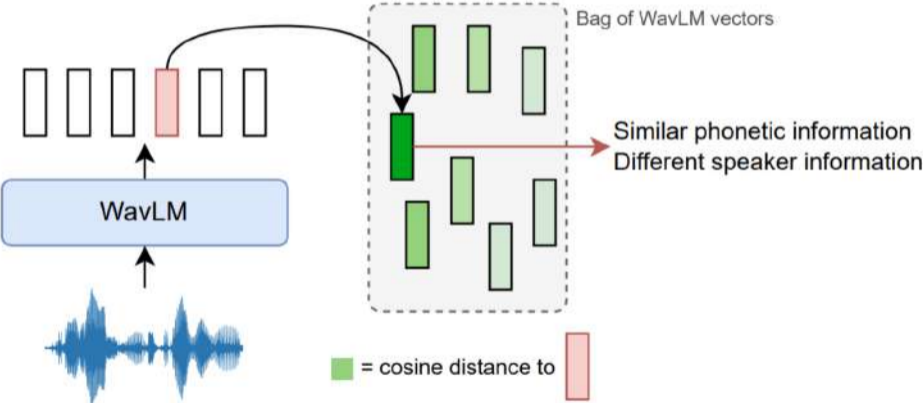
Figure 1: Diagram of the proposed VQMIVC system.

VQMIVC [2021]

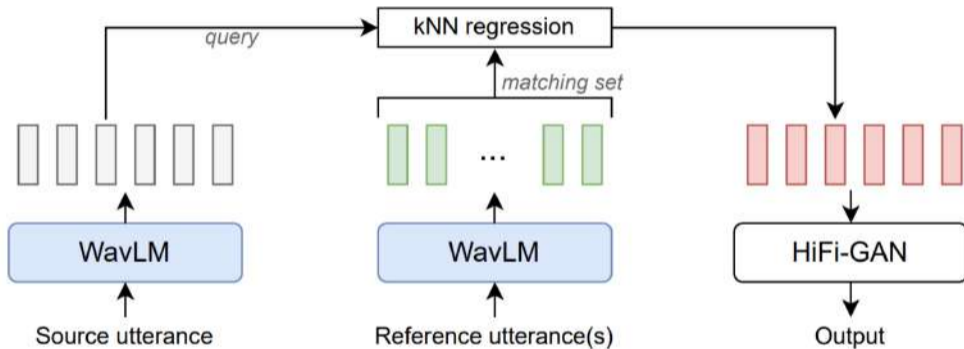


YourTTS [2023]

# Our key idea



# $k$ -nearest neighbours voice conversion (kNN-VC)



# Voice conversion results


Model	WER ↓	EER ↑	MOS ↑	SIM ↑
<i>Testset topline</i>	5.96	–	4.24	3.19
VQMIVC (Wang et al., 2021)	59.46	2.22	2.70	2.09
YourTTS (Casanova et al., 2022)	11.93	25.32	3.53	2.57
FreeVC (Li et al., 2022)	7.61	8.97	<b>4.07</b>	2.38
kNN-VC	<b>7.36</b>	<b>37.15</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>2.91</b>

# Fun samples


Cross-lingual conversion:

Source: 


Reference: 

Output: 


Whispered music conversion:

Source: 


Reference: 

Output: 

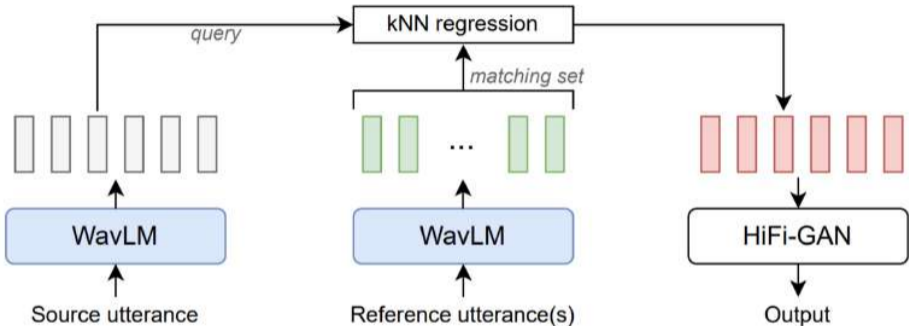
Human-to-animal conversion:

Source: 

Reference: 

Output: 

# Voice conversion with stuttered reference speech



Source: [Play](#)

Reference: [Play](#)

Output: [Play](#)

Baseline: [Play](#) (TTS)

Source: [Play](#)

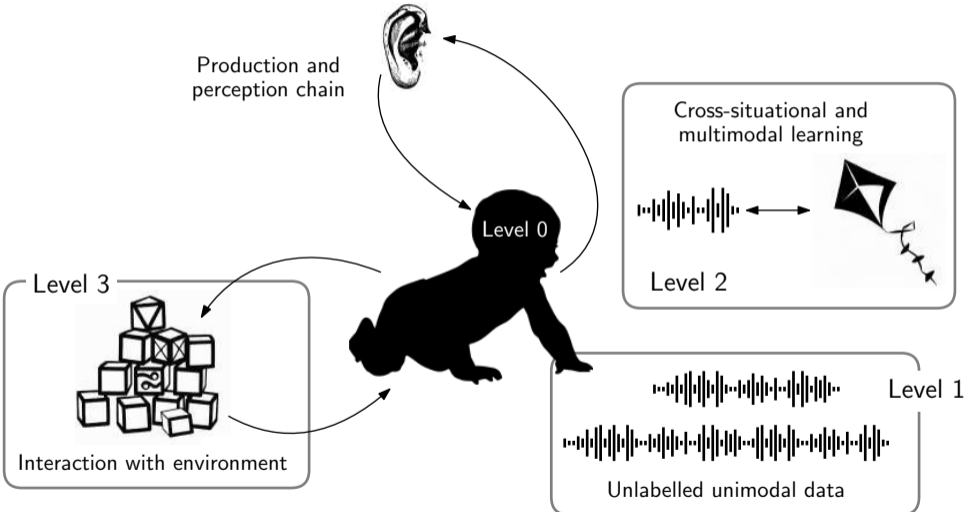
Reference: [Play](#)

Output: [Play](#)

Baseline: [Play](#) (manual)



# Conclusion



<https://bshall.github.io/knn-vc>

<https://www.kamperh.com>