

Cognitive Media Processing #5

Nobuaki Minematsu



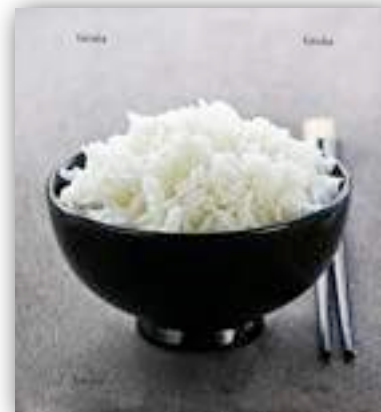
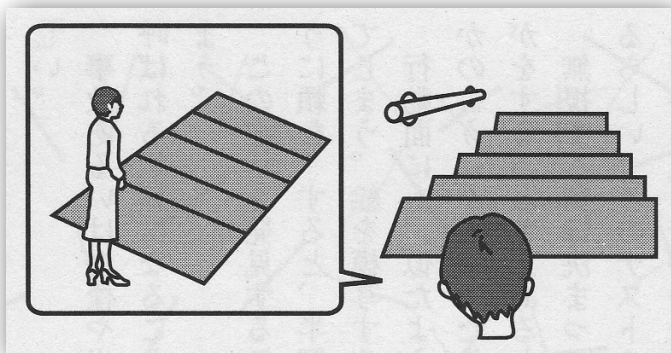
Menu of the last lecture

- Wonders of sensation that I've talked about so far.
 - Unconscious processing
 - Blind spot, blind sight, color illusion, size illusion, etc
- Other wonders of sensation
 - Visual sensation described by a doctor with brain damage.
 - Some peculiar behaviors of autistic individuals
 - A claim on brain info. processing from a brain scientist
- BBC documentary + more
 - “Derek Tastes of Earwax” (“共感覚の不思議”)
 - “Seeing colors by hearing sounds”
- The first assignment
- Summary



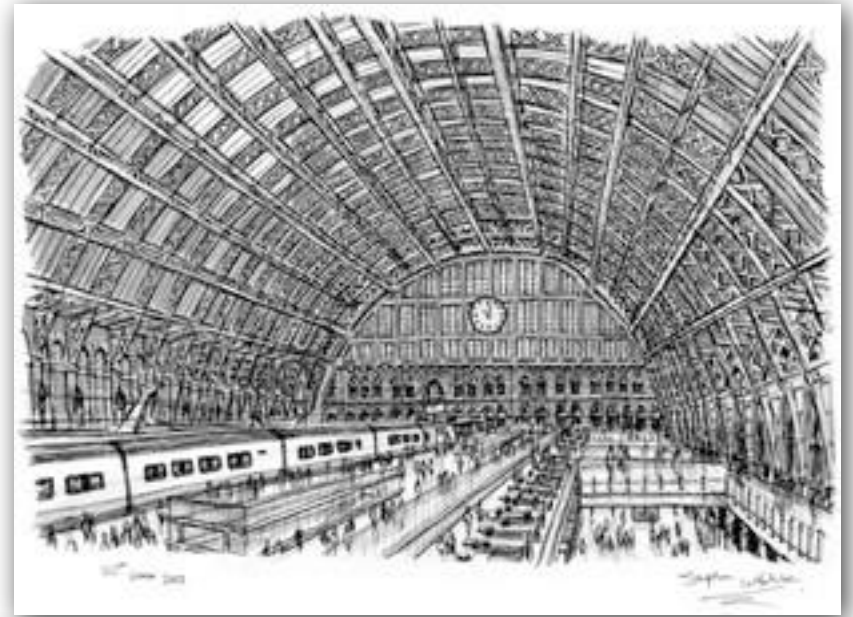
Some facts caused by brain damages

- “I’m living with a damaged brain” (Dr. Kikuko Yamada)
 - Higher-level brain dysfunction (高次脳機能障害)
 - A part of the brain is not function well and she can be aware of that.
 - A medical doctor herself describes what she can sense through the damaged brain.
 - Seeing = conversion of a 2D image into a 3D image
 - What happens if the visual region of the brain has some dysfunction.
 - Stairs = just a plane with some linear segments
 - Cannot tell whether the stairs go up or down.
 - Chopsticks partially hidden at the background of a rice bowl.
 - Two separate objects cannot be bound into one object.
 - Shadows cannot give depth perception.
 - No difference between the two images below.



Sensation by autistics

- Stephen Wiltshire as “human camera”
 - Extraordinary memory of visual stimuli, especially buildings in a landscape.
 - But poor at spoken language, environmental changes, etc.



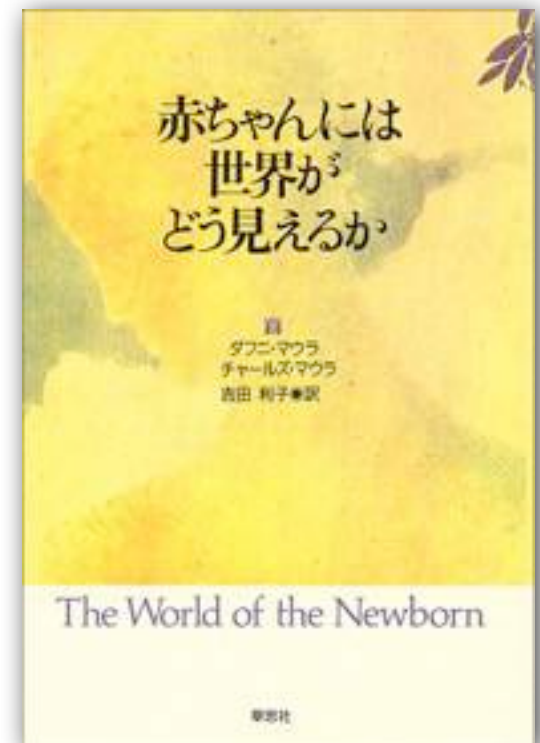
A report from CBS news

- The Tool Man



A wonder of sensation

- A 45-min documentary film on synesthesia made by BBC
 - Perceiving colors by seeing or hearing numbers
- Every baby is like that.
 - “The world of the newborn” (D. Maurer and C. Maurer, 1989)



Assignment

- Assignment
 - Read a research paper which is related to the first four lectures of this class, summarize it, and give your own comments to the paper.
 - All the materials used in the lectures can be available at:
 - <http://www.gavo.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~mine/japanese/media2015/class.html>
 - Ramachandran's article on synesthesia is also found there.
- Length
 - A few pages of A4 size.
- Submission
 - Your report should be sent to mine@gavo.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp in the form of PDF.
 - The paper that you read should be attached.
- Deadline
 - Nov. 10th



Title of each lecture



- Theme-1
 - ~~Multimedia information and humans~~
 - ~~Multimedia information and interaction between humans and machines~~
 - ~~Multimedia information used in expressive and emotional processing~~
 - ~~A wonder of sensation - synesthesia -~~
- Theme-2
 - Speech communication technology - articulatory & acoustic phonetics -
 - Speech communication technology - speech analysis -
 - Speech communication technology - speech recognition -
 - Speech communication technology - speech synthesis -
- Theme-3
 - A new framework for “human-like” speech machine #1
 - A new framework for “human-like” speech machine #2
 - A new framework for “human-like” speech machine #3
 - A new framework for “human-like” speech machine #4

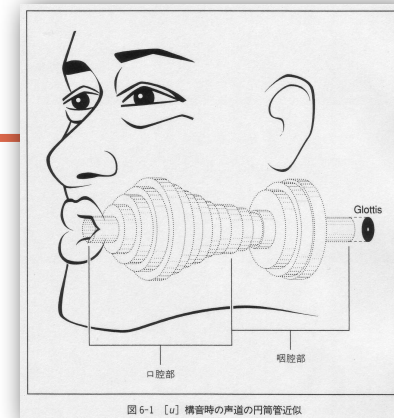
Speech Communication Tech.

- Articulatory & acoustic phonetics -

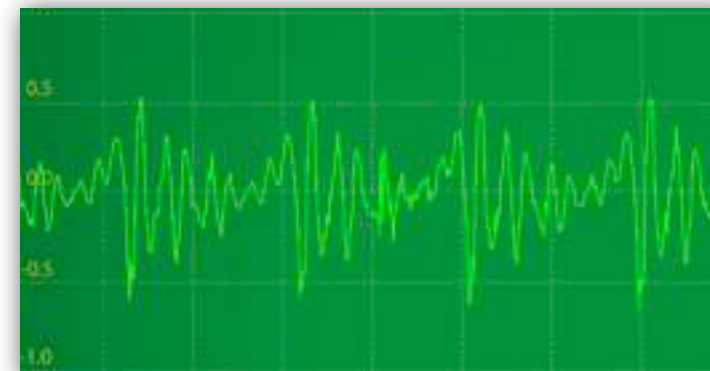
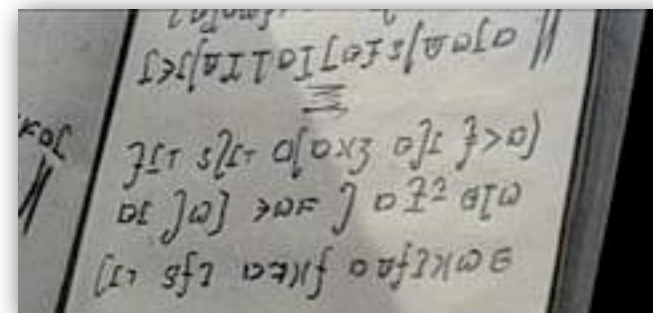
Nobuaki Minematsu



Today's menu



- Speech --> sounds --> vibrations (waves) of air particles
- Fundamentals of phonetics
 - How are vowel sounds produced?
 - Phonetics = **articulatory** phonetics + **acoustic** phon. + **auditory** phon.
- More on **articulatory** phonetics
 - Observation of speech organs
- More on **general** phonetics
 - General phonetics = language independent phonetics
 - How to symbolize language sounds found in any language?
- More on **acoustic** phonetics
 - Vowels as standing waves
 - Resonance frequency = formant frequency
 - Link between acoustic phon. and articulatory phon.
- Summary



Speech = vibrations of air particles

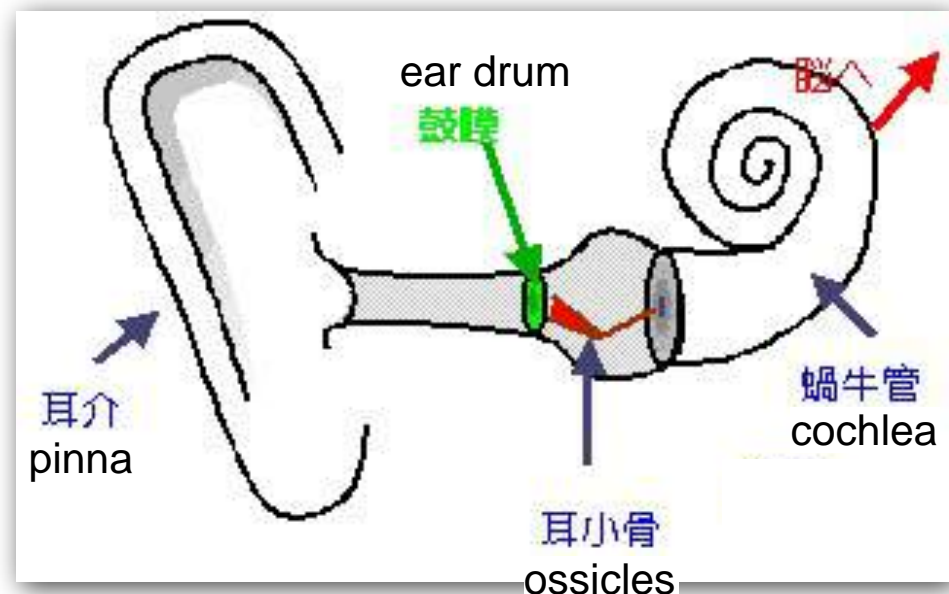
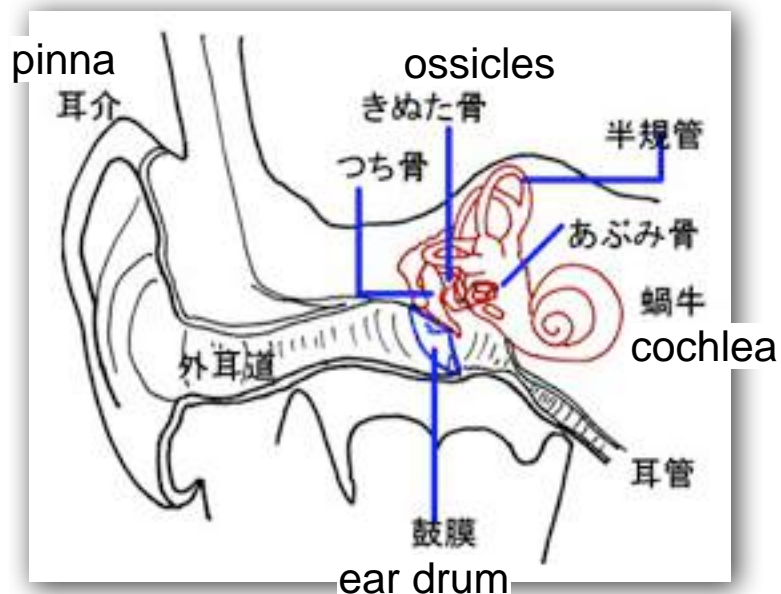
- What is speech?
 - “AH!” generates vibrations of air particles such as O₂, CO₂, and N₂.
 - Each particle just vibrates but does not move from a place to another.
 - If particles travel from a place to another, they are called “wind”.
 - If particles just vibrate around a certain place, they are called “sound”.
 - And the vibration patterns can be transmitted easily, i.e., “wave”.
 - The velocity of transmission of air particle vibrations (sounds) is about 330 m/sec.



蝸牛 = かぎゅう = カタツムリ = snail

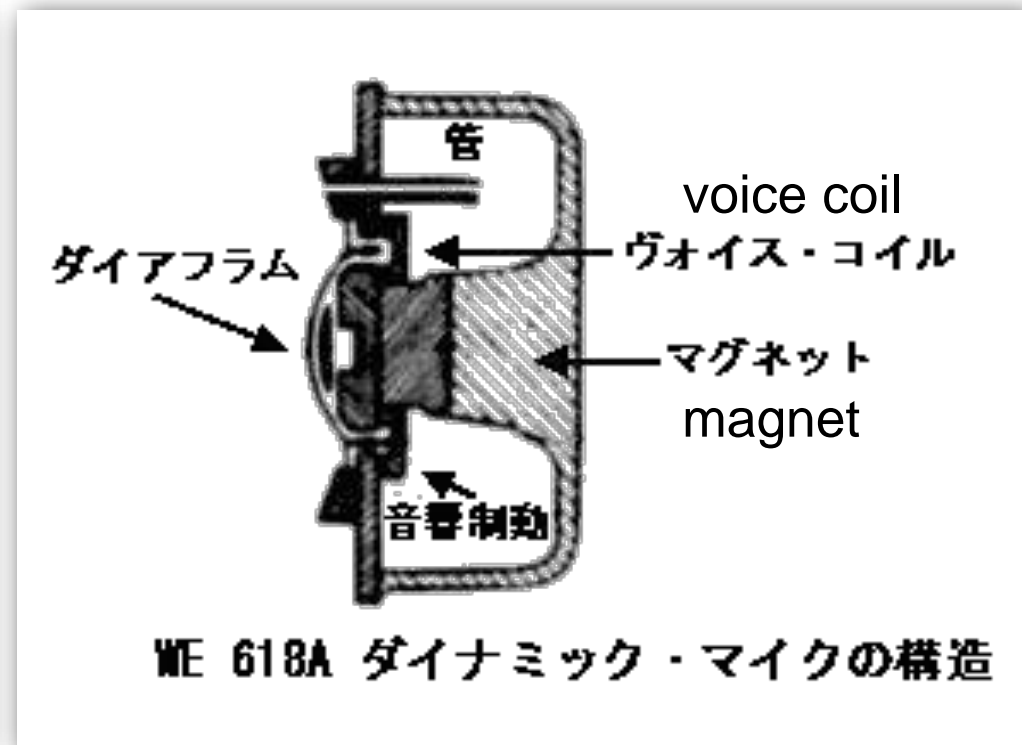
- A simple question.

- Can air particle vibrations move or vibrate a thing?



Speech = vibrations of air particles

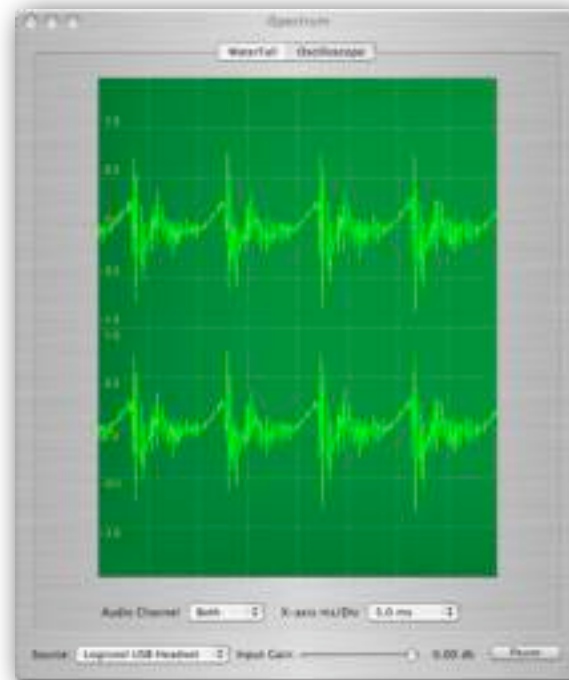
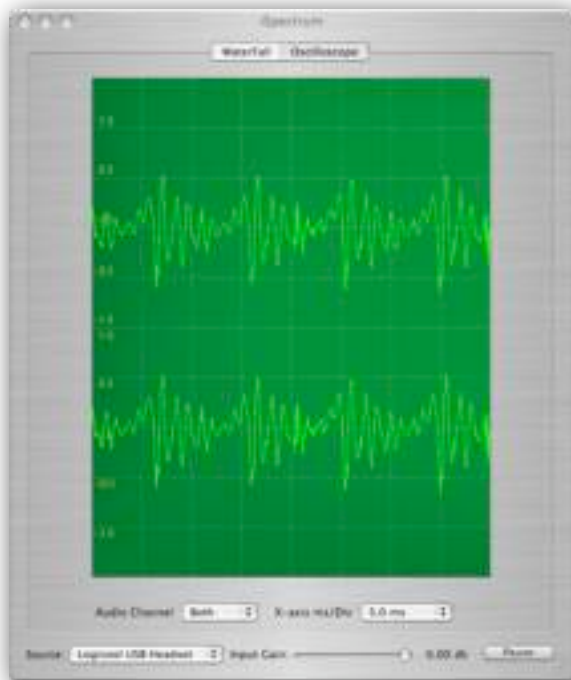
- If air particles can vibrate a conductive device or material, and
- If vibration of the device is done in a magnetic field, what happens?



An electric current runs!!

Speech = vibrations of air particles

- Air particle vibrations = electricity vibrations
 - Can be observed using an oscilloscope.



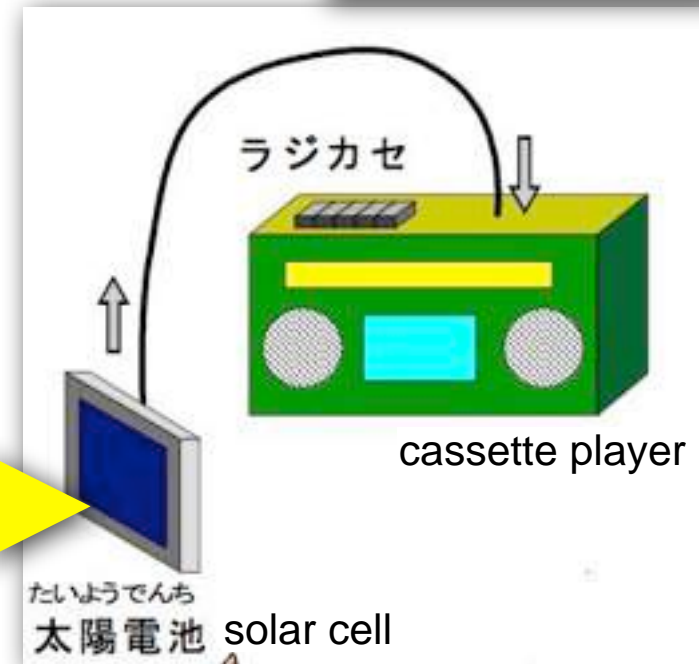
cone of a loud speaker

- Function of a loud speaker
 - Vibrations of electricity --> vibrations of a speaker cone --> vibration of air particles
- Function of a microphone
 - Vibrations of air particles --> vibrations of a voice coil --> vibrations of electricity

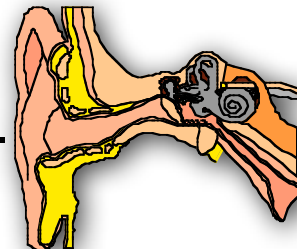
Speech = vibrations of air part



- The media of vibration can be different from air particles.

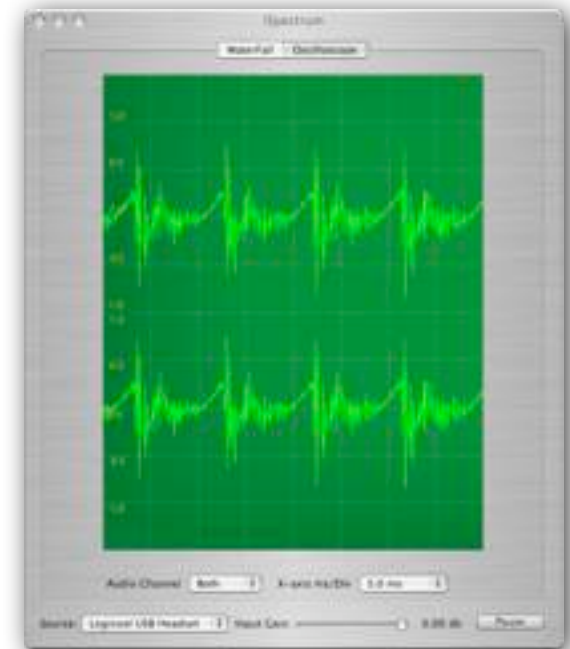


- What is needed is just vibration patterns of any medium.
 - Vibrations of air particles, foil, light, electricity, cone (paper), and air particles.
 - If fingers are linked to the language region of a brain, we can understand the message by touching the aluminum foil!!!
 - The vibrations have to be realized as “air particle” vibration for humans.
 - Because only ears are linked to the language region of a brain.



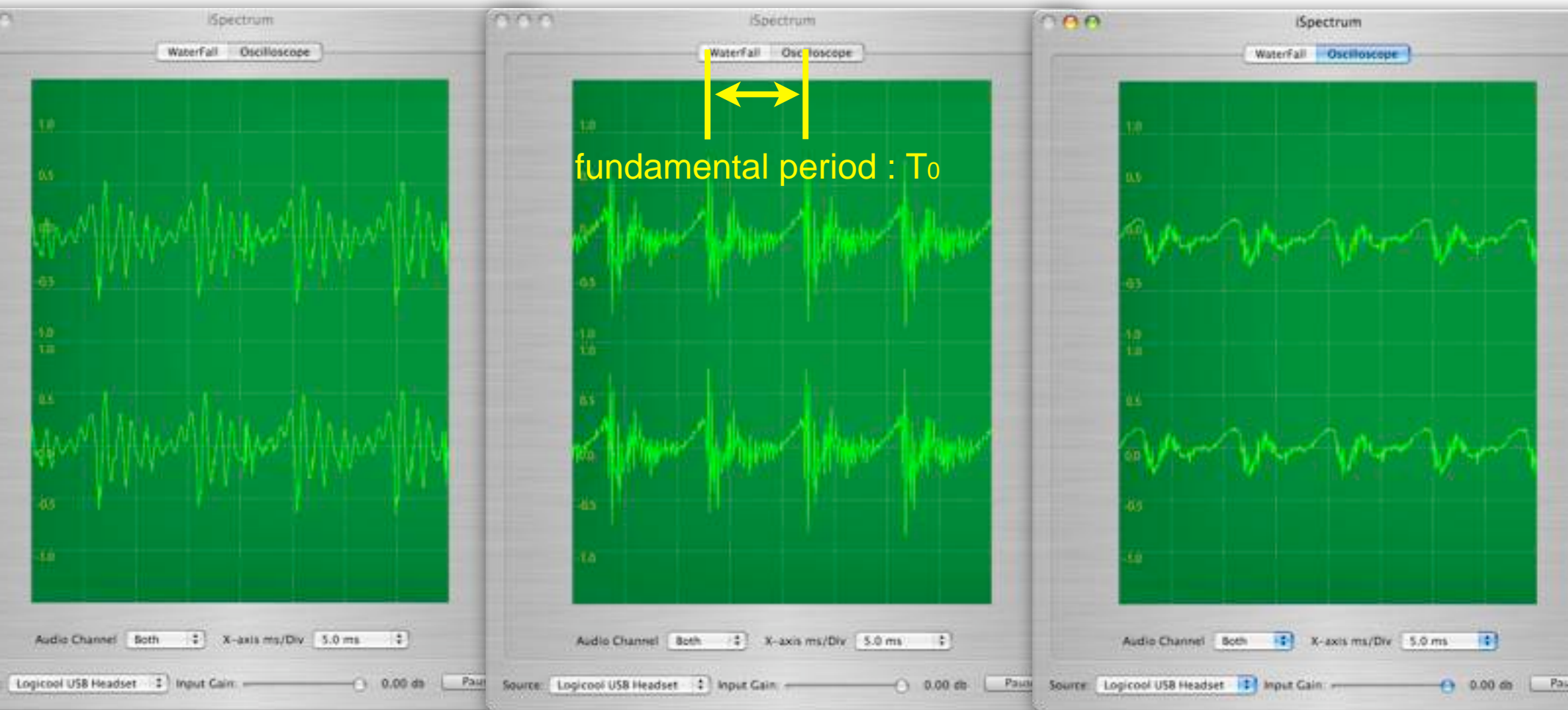
Speech = vibrations of air particles

- The four aspects of tones (sounds)
 - Height of tones (pitch of tones)
 - High tones and low tones
 - Loudness of tones
 - Loud tones and soft tones
 - Duration of tones
 - Long tones and short tones
 - Timbre of tones (color of tones, 音色, 声色)
 - ????
 - If two tones have the same height, the same loudness, and the same duration but the two tones are perceived as different tones, then, the two tones differ in their timbre.
 - /a/ and /i/ /a/ and /a/
 - difference in phoneme, difference in gender



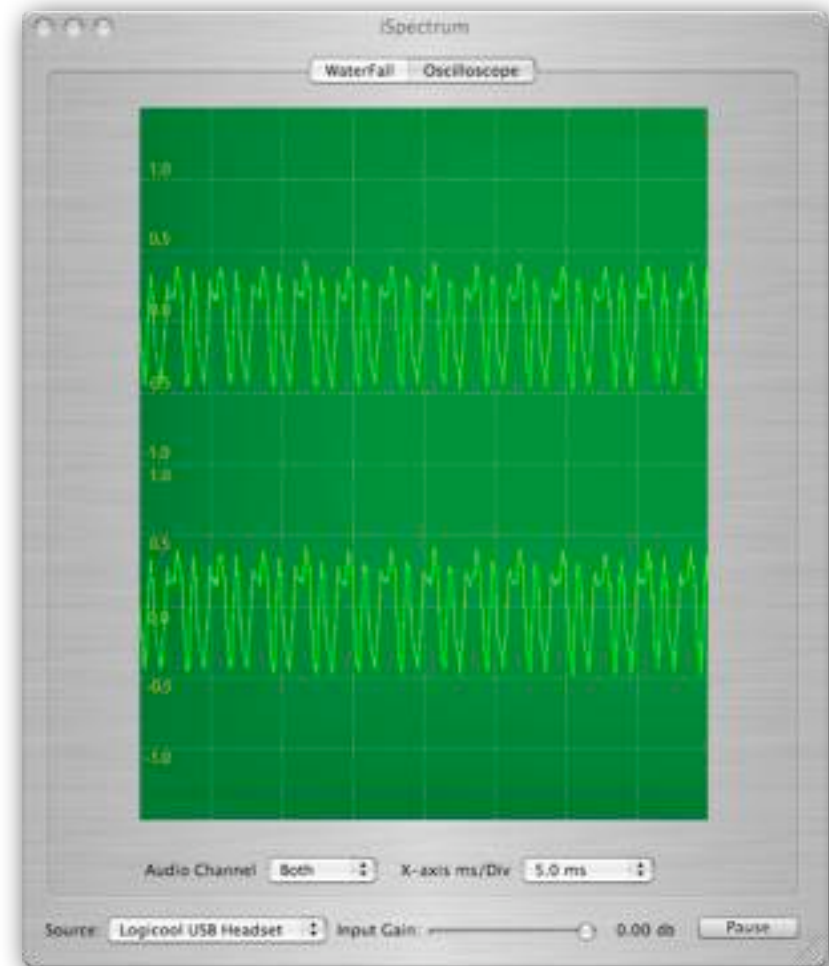
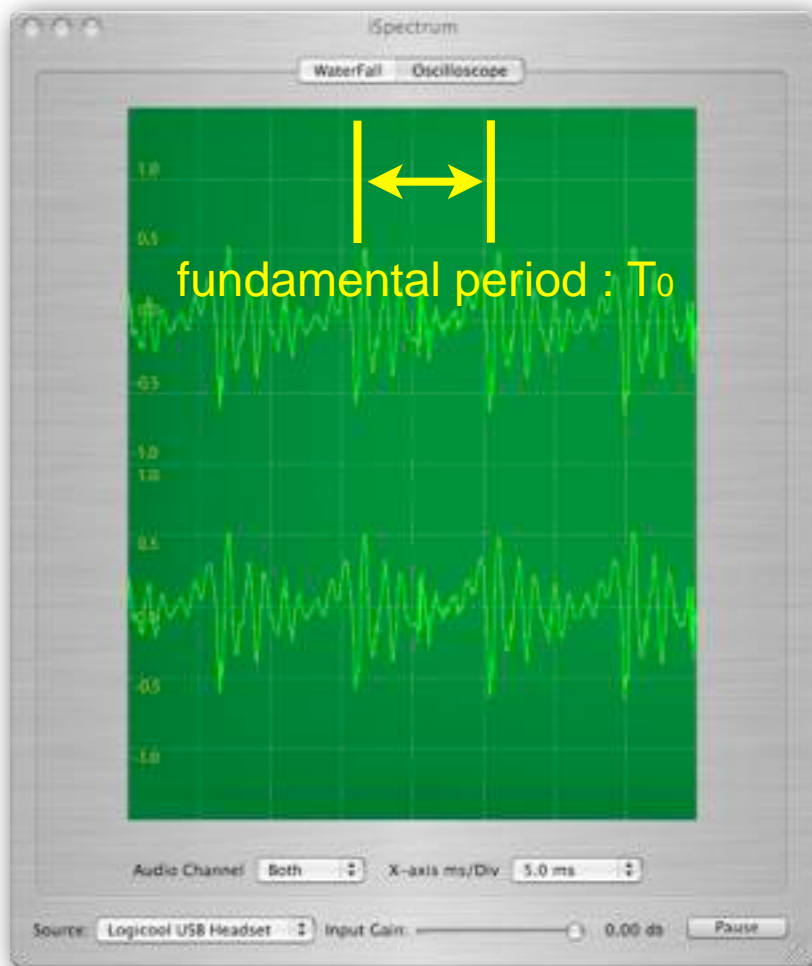
Speech = vibrations of air particles

- Close observation of air particle vibration patterns.
 - /a/, /i/, and /u/ with the same height of tone.
 - They are periodic signals (waveforms).



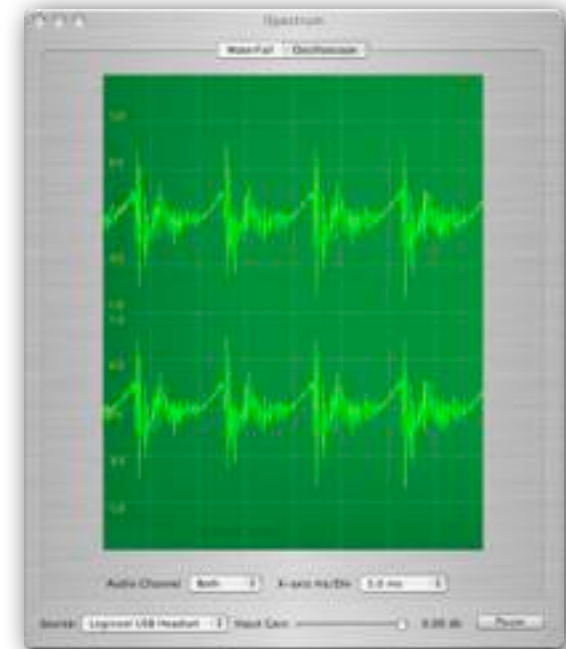
Speech = vibrations of air particles

- Close observation of air particle vibration patterns.
 - Low /a/ and high /a/ in pitch
 - F_0 : fundamental frequency (pitch) = $1/T_0$ = $1/\text{fundamental period}$

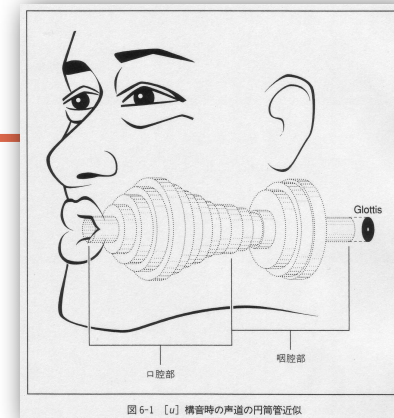


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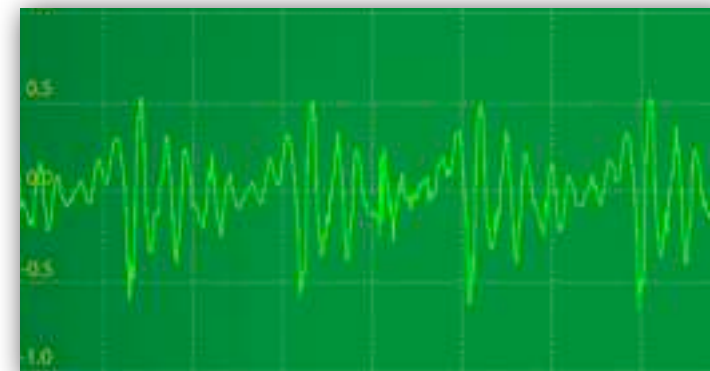
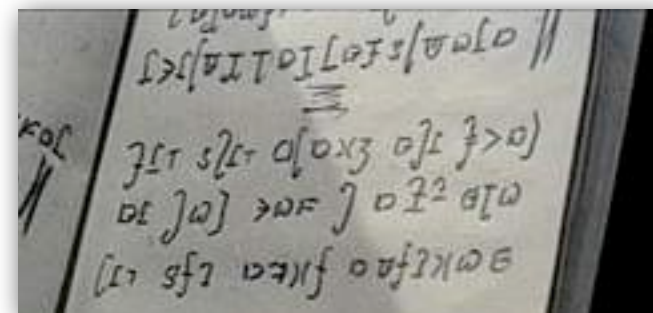
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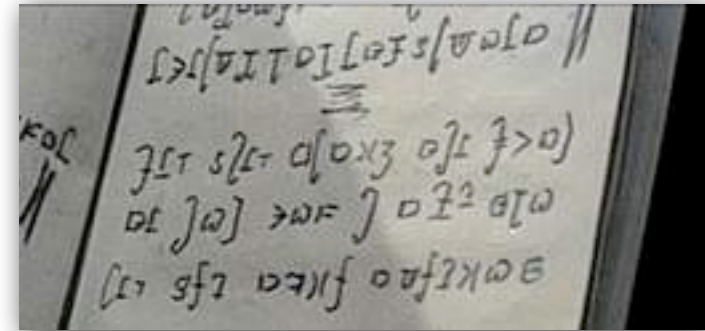
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What is phonetics?

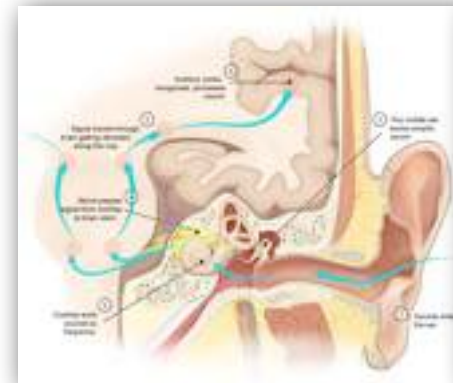
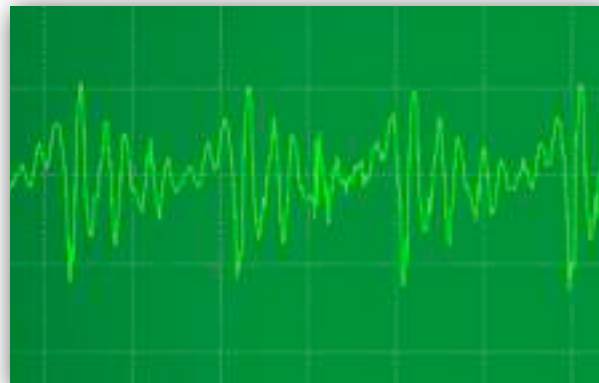
- Phonetics

- Focus on sounds that can convey linguistic messages.
- Try to describe or transcribe utterances independently of language.
 - IPA symbols (IPA = International Phonetic Alphabet)
 - If a new language is found and a new sound is found,
 - IPA (A=association) gives a new IPA symbol for that sound.
- General phonetics and XXXX phonetics



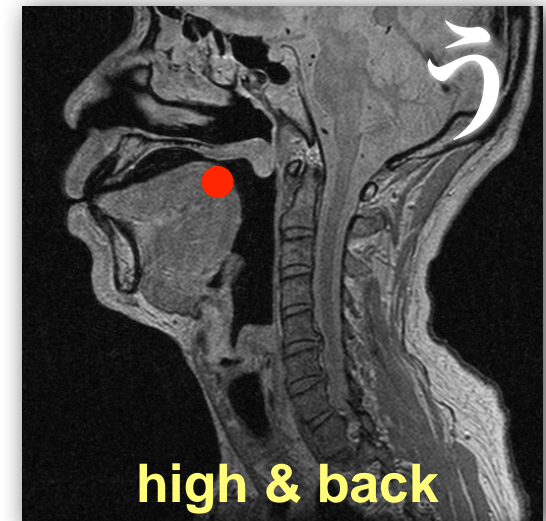
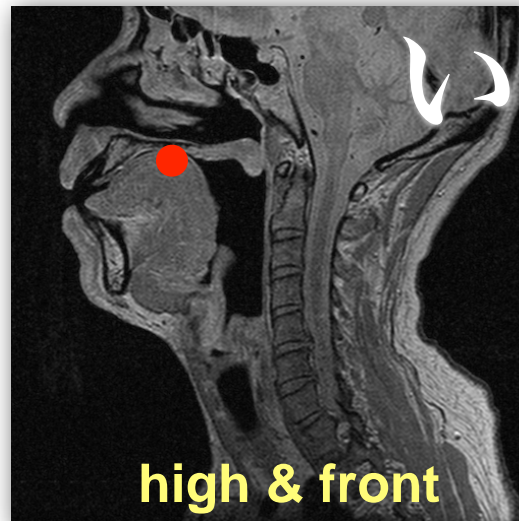
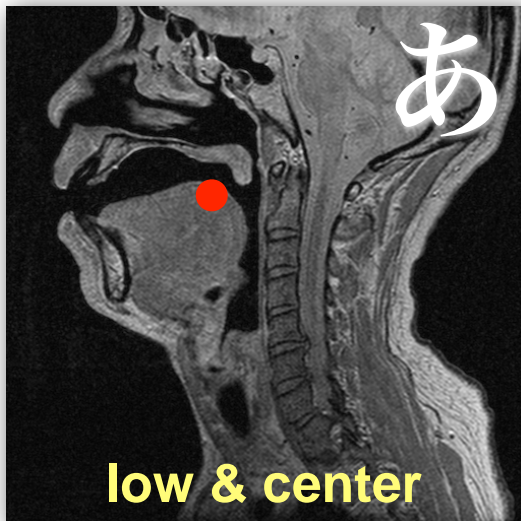
- Three kinds of phonetics

- Articulatory phon. + acoustic phon. + auditory phon.
 - Focus is put on articulatory, acoustic, or physiological phenomena.



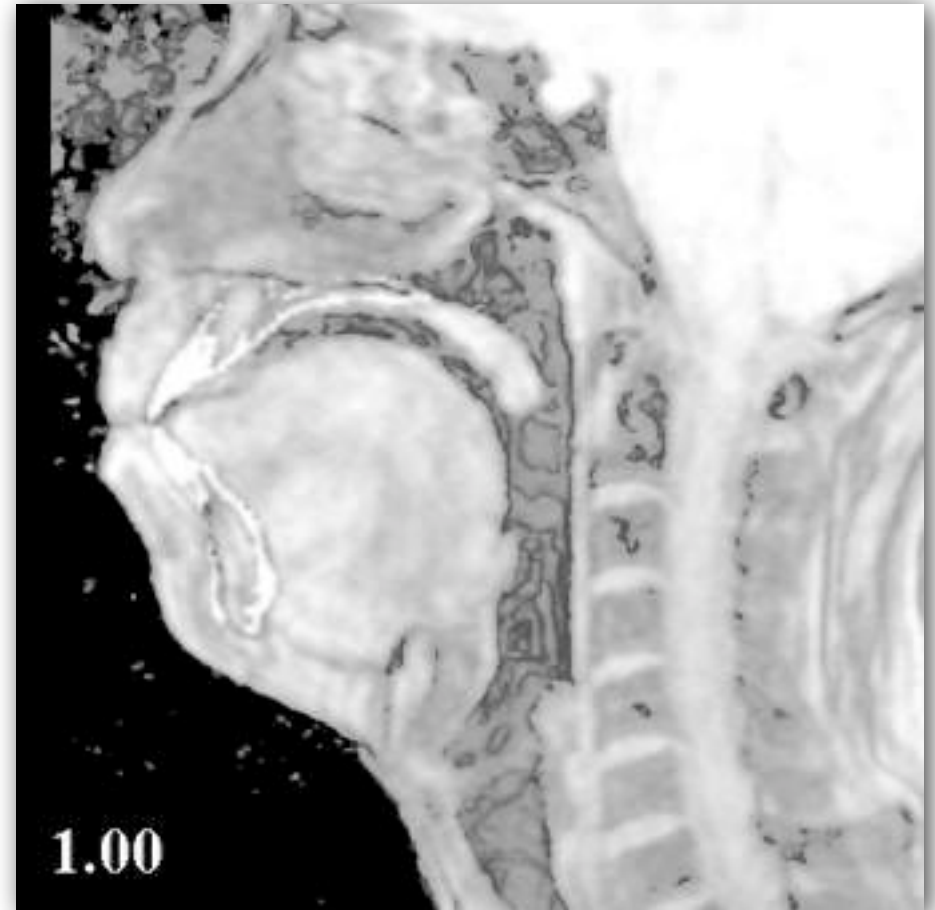
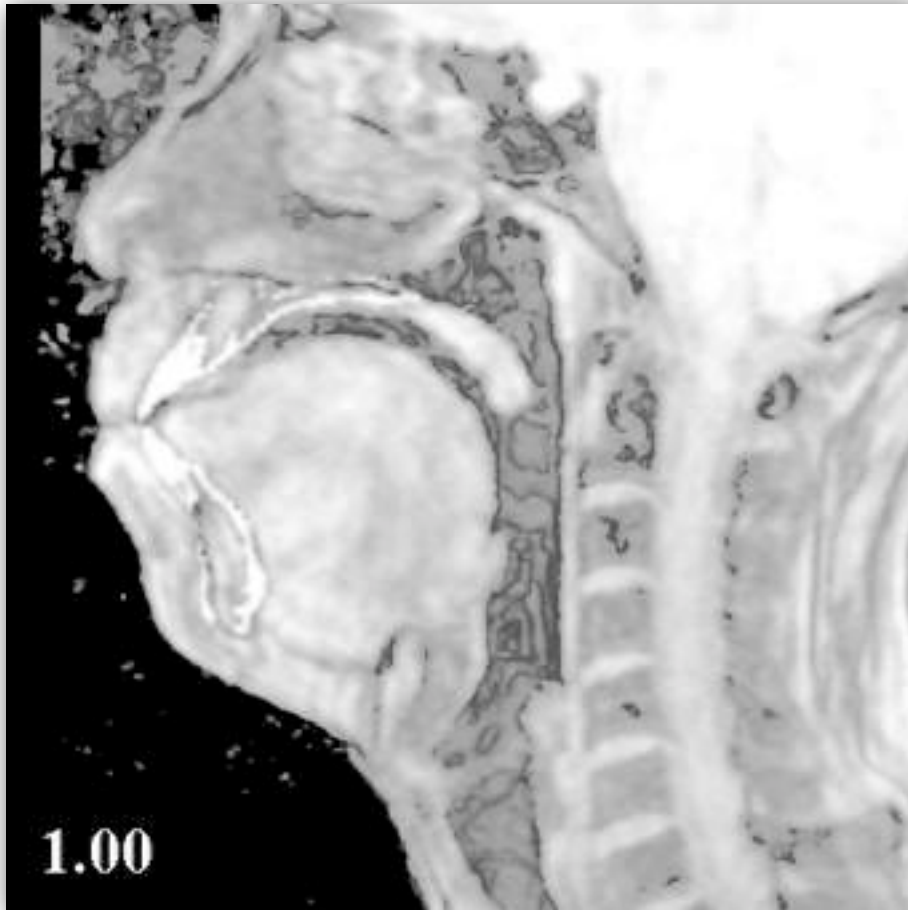
Fundamentals of phonetics

- How are vowels produced in the mouth?
 - Vowels : speech sounds produced with an open vocal tract (tube) so that there is no obstacle to air flow at any point above the glottis. (glottis = 声門)
 - Consonants : speech sounds that are articulated with complete or partial closure in the vocal tract.
- Classification of the vowels
 - In terms of deformation of the inner space of the vocal tract.
 - Vertical & horizontal position of the tongue
 - Lip rounding or not



Fundamentals of phonetics

- Dynamic movement of the tongue

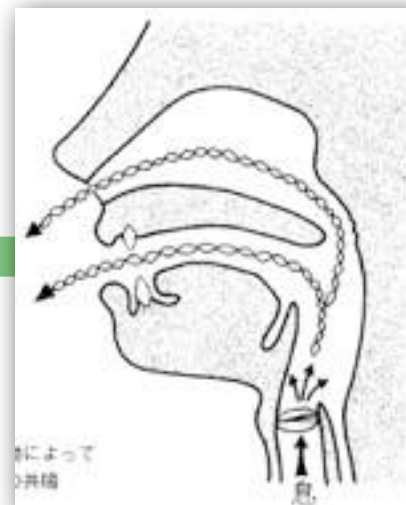
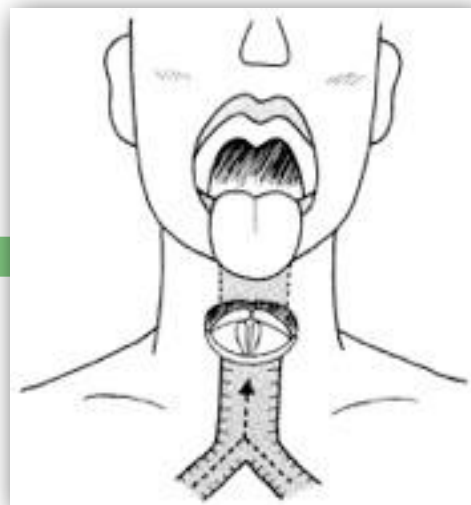
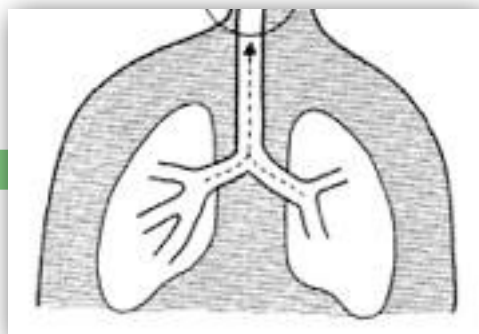
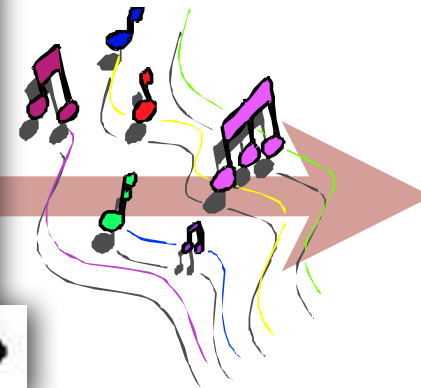


Provided by ATR Corp.

- Timbre difference = shape difference of the inner space

Fundamentals of phonetics

- Air flow --> buzzer sound --> variously shaped tubes --> various timbres

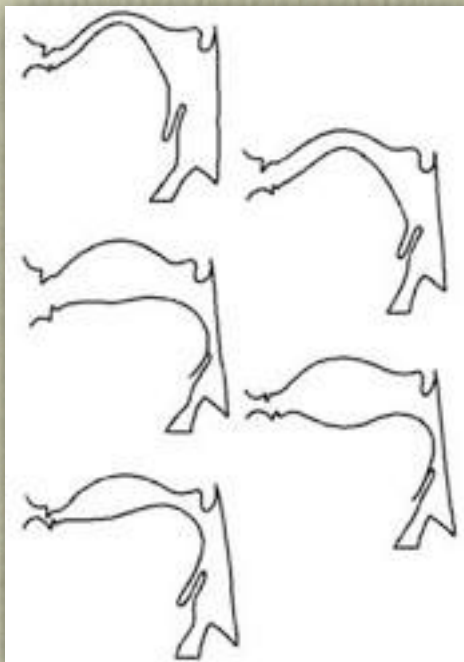
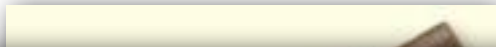
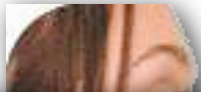


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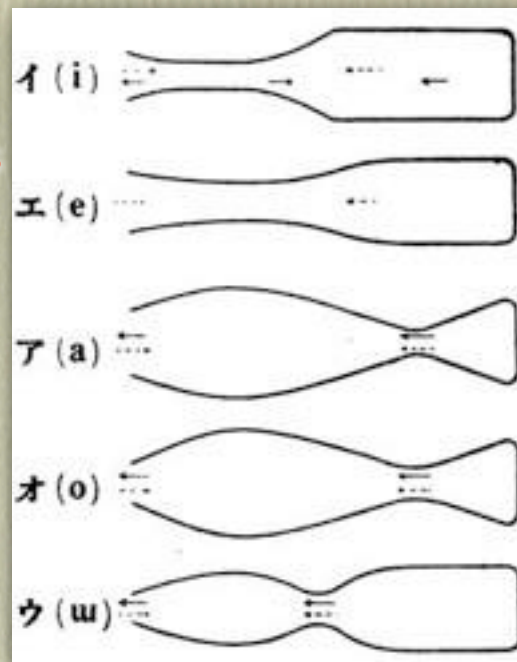
shape difference = timbre difference

Fundamentals of phonetics

- Air flow --> buzzer sound --> variously shaped tubes --> various timbres



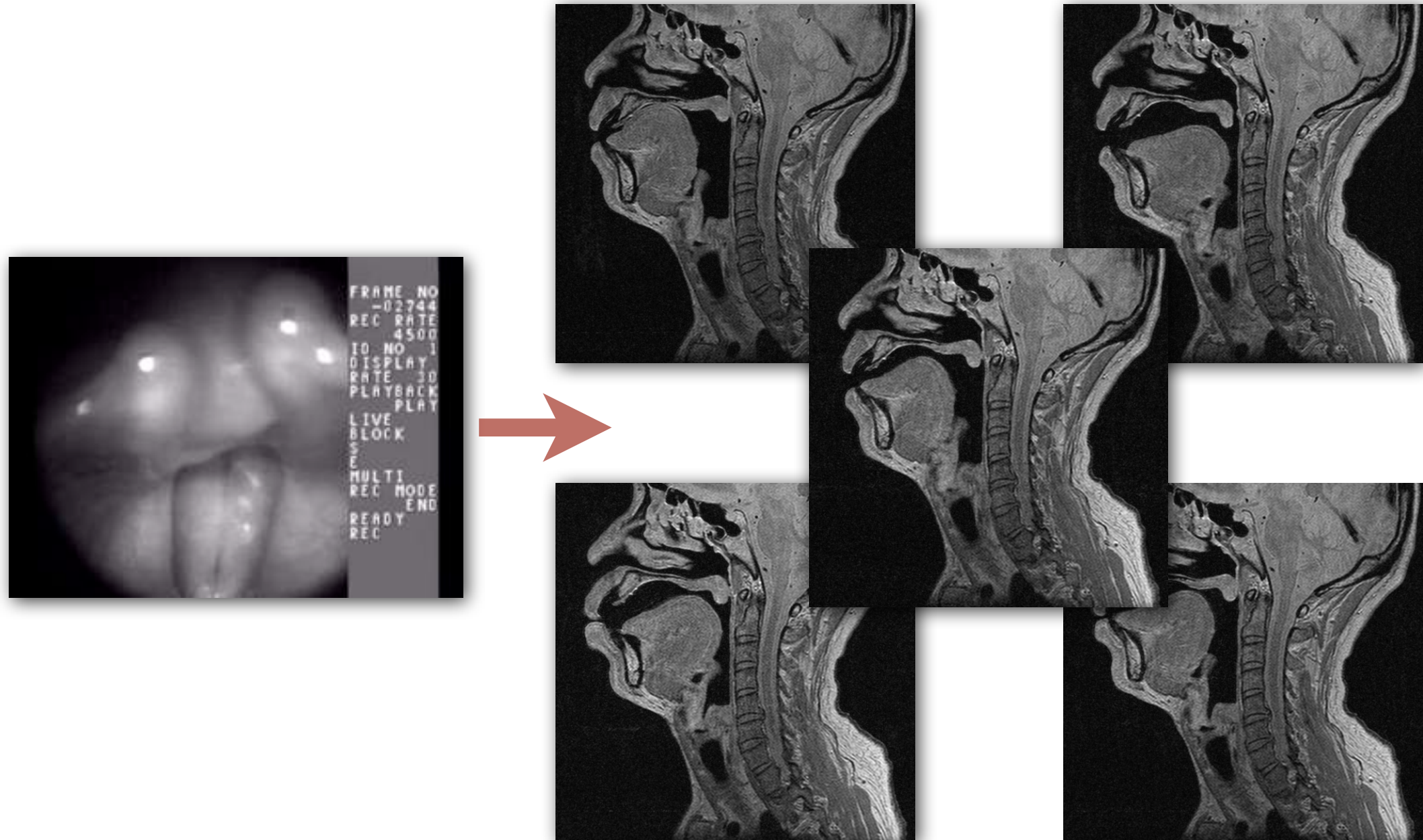
Stretching does not change the timbre.



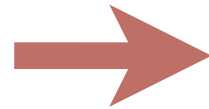
a

We're always breaking our instrument in vain.

Glottal source + throat = buzzer + tube

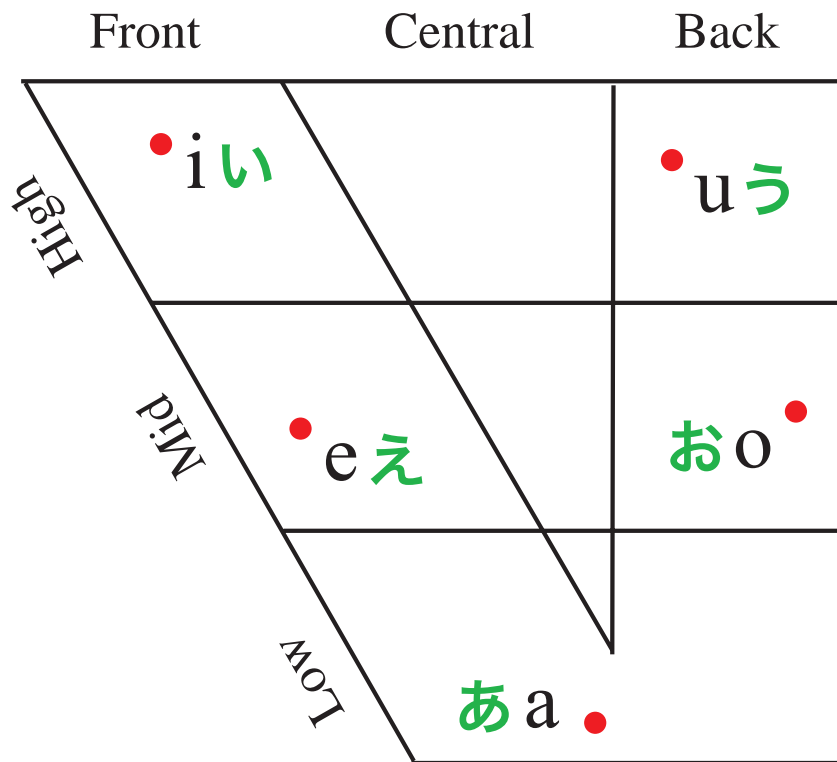


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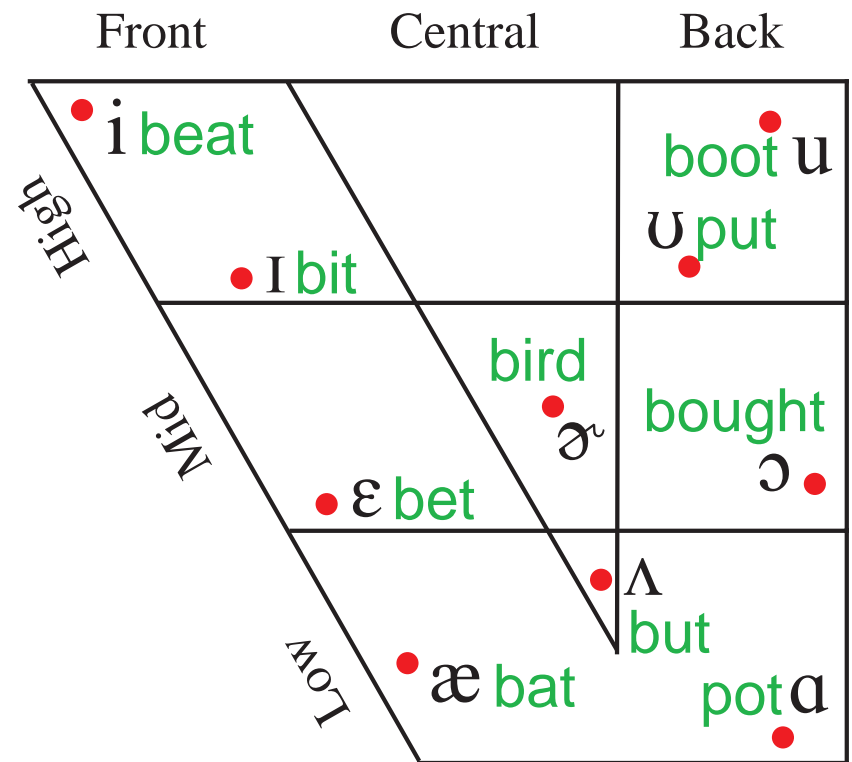


Fundamentals of phonetics

- Vowel charts of Japanese and American English



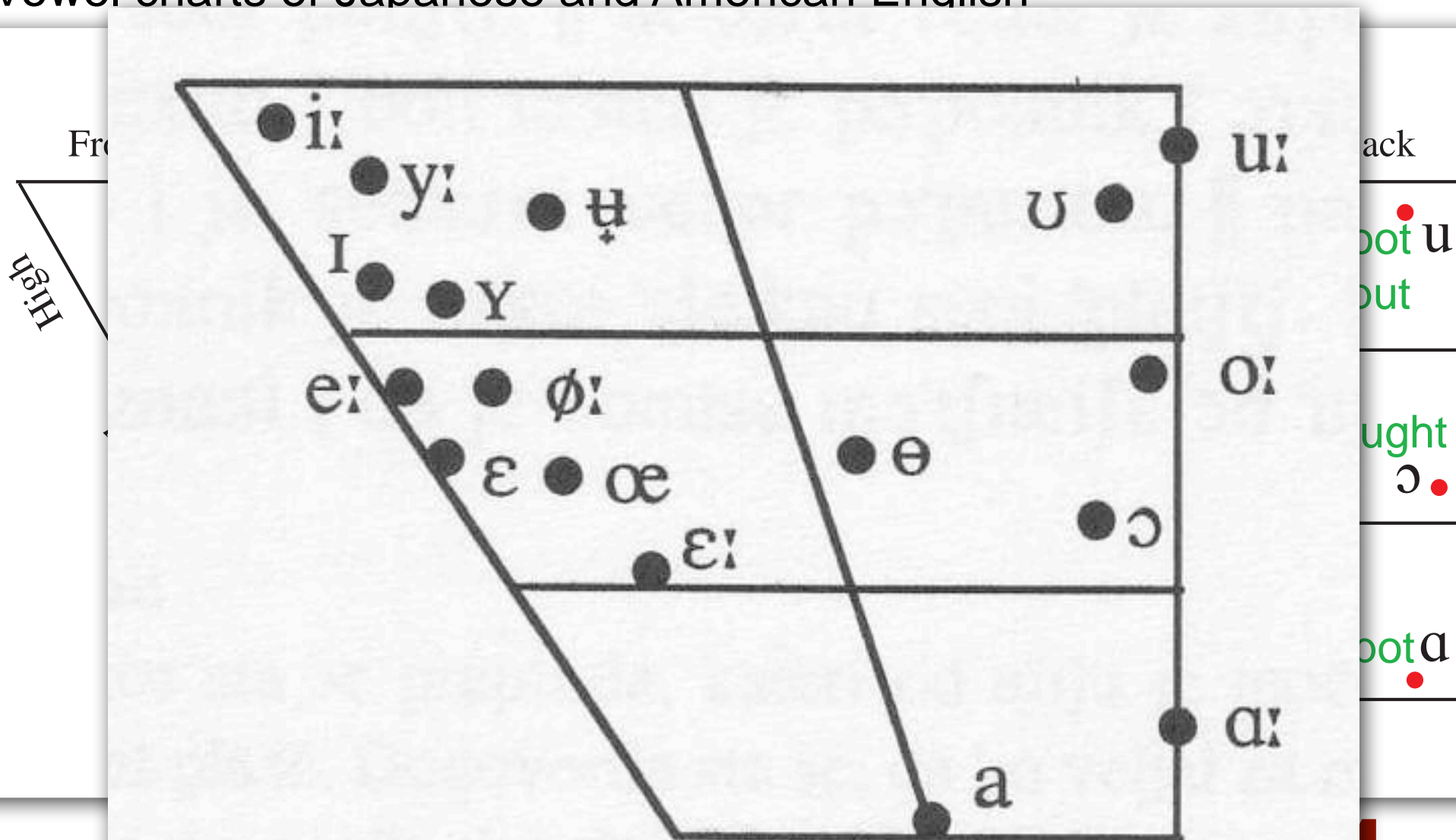
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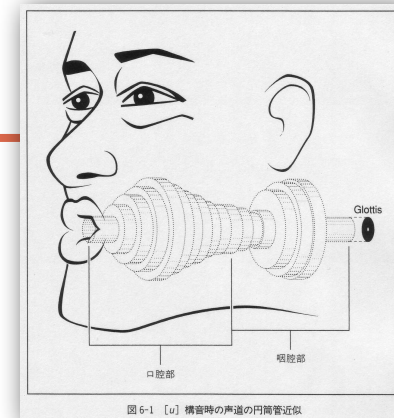
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Fundamentals of phonetics

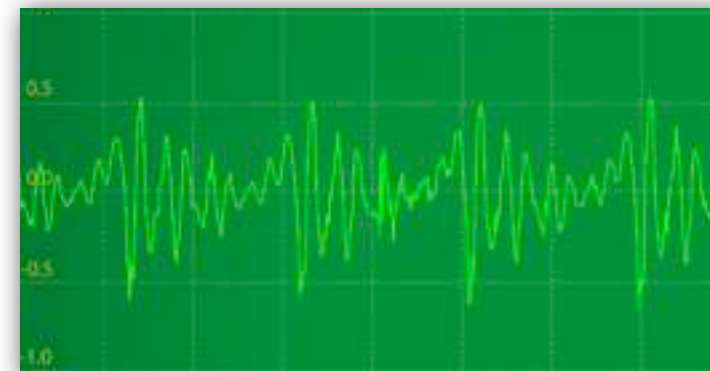
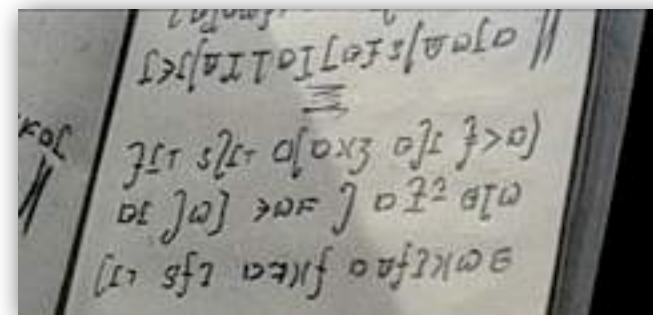
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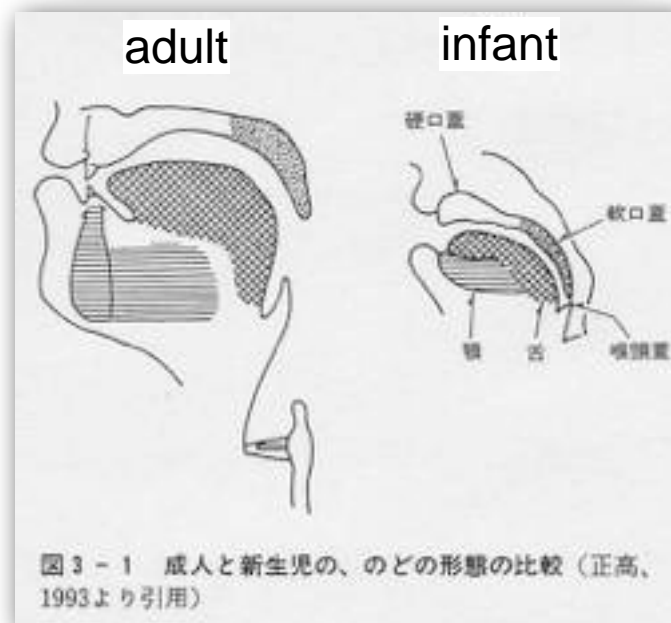
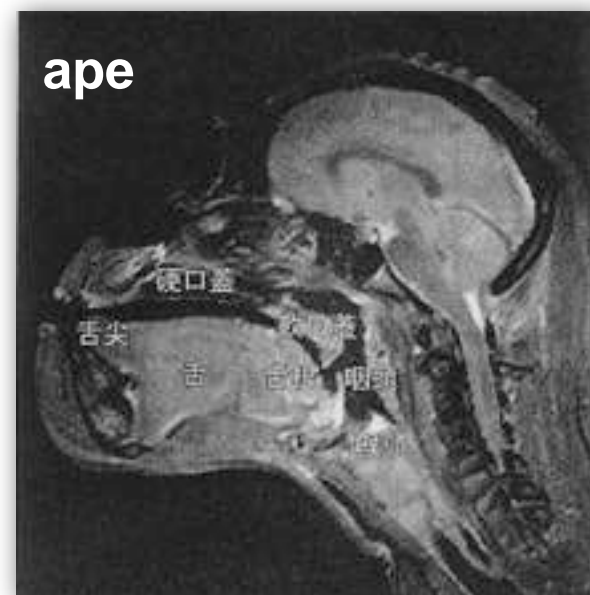
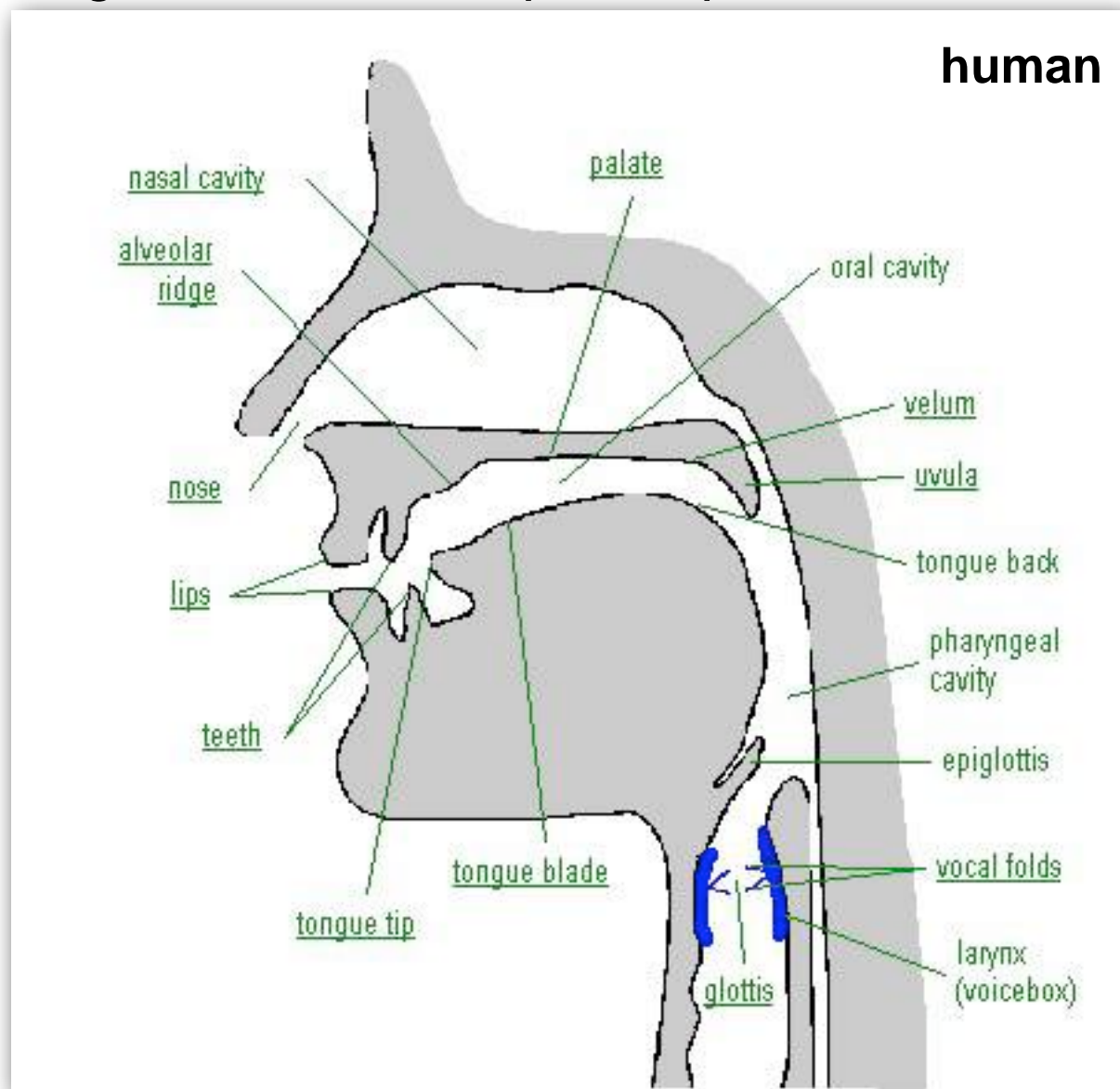


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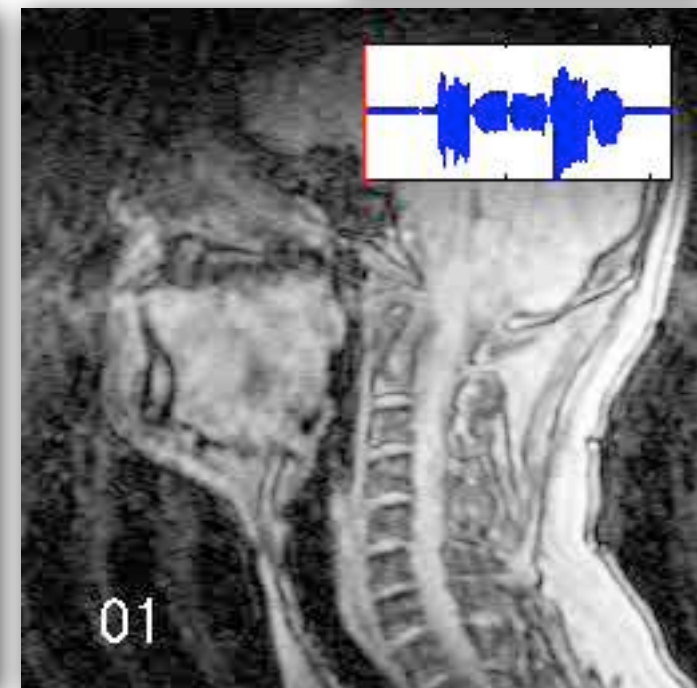
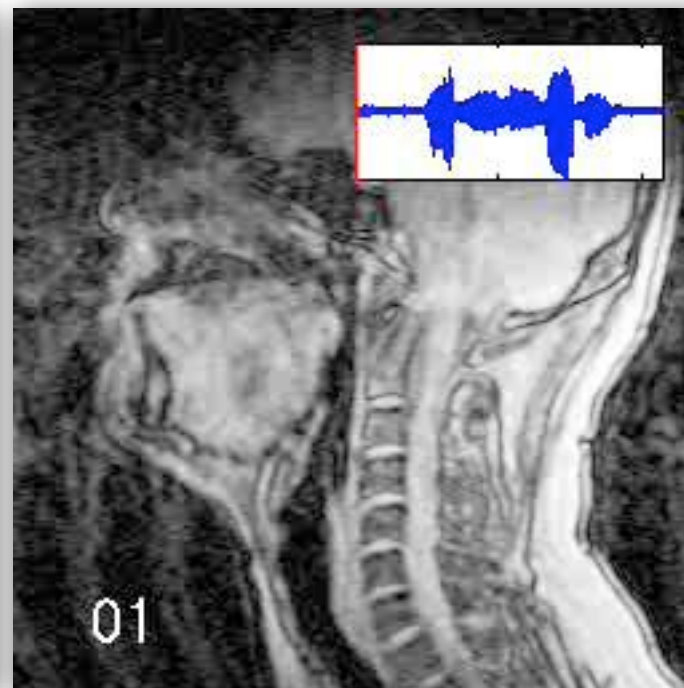
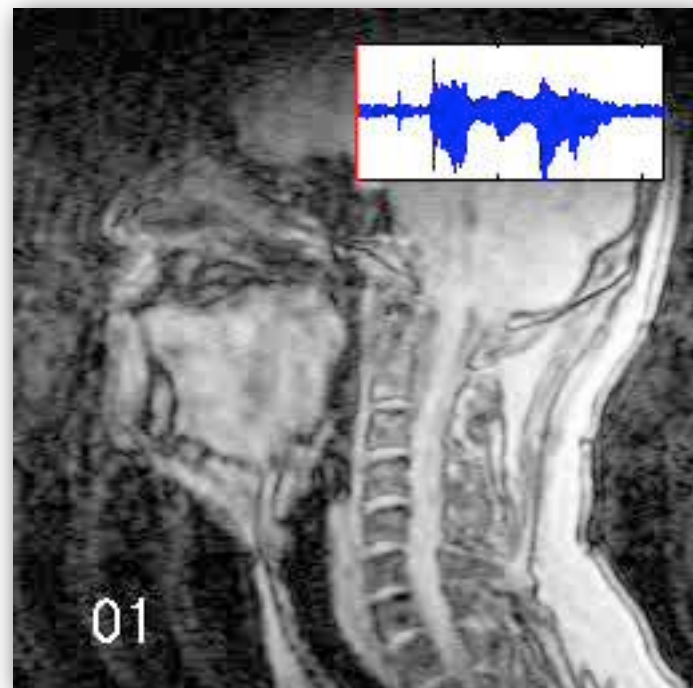
Articulatory phonetics

- Organs related to speech production



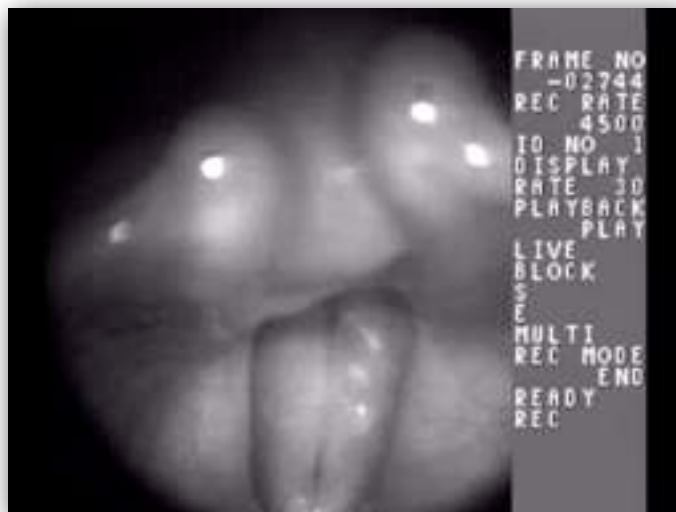
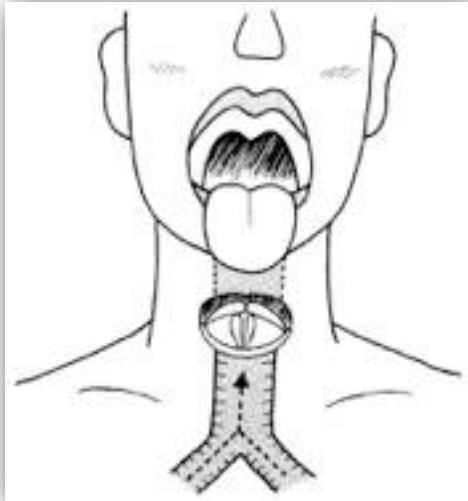
Articulatory phonetics

- Your nose (nasal cavity) can work as a special instrument.
 - Cannot produce /m/ or /n/ with your nose held closed.
 - A pathway into the nasal cavity is required to generate /n/ and /m/.

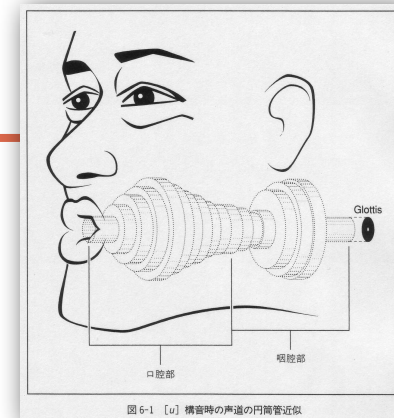


Articulatory phonetics

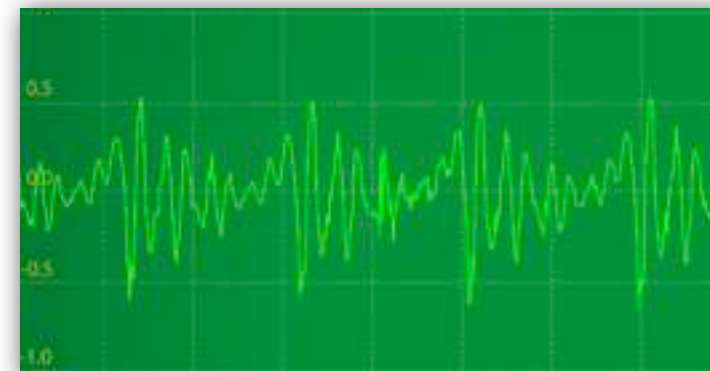
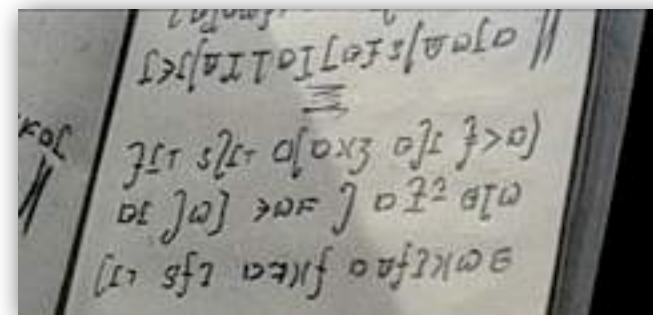
- The glottis, generator of buzzer sounds



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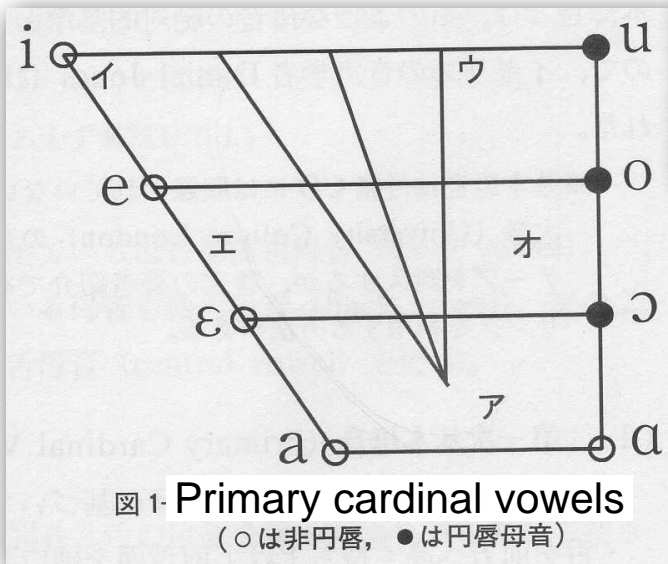
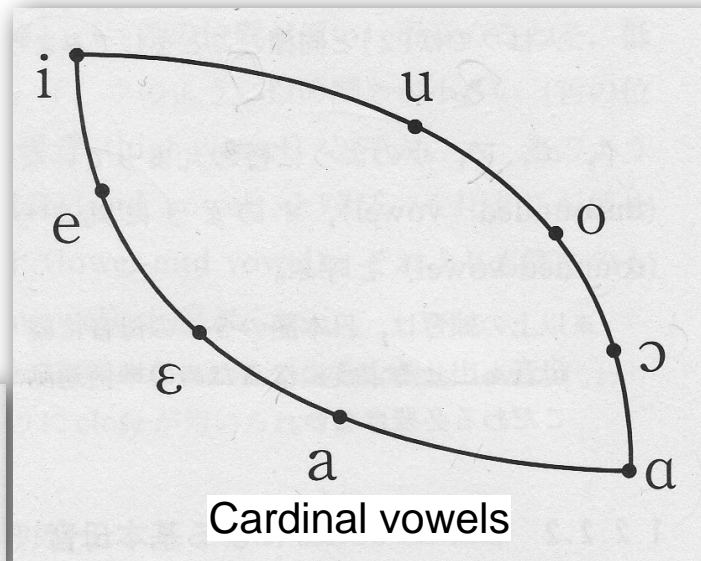


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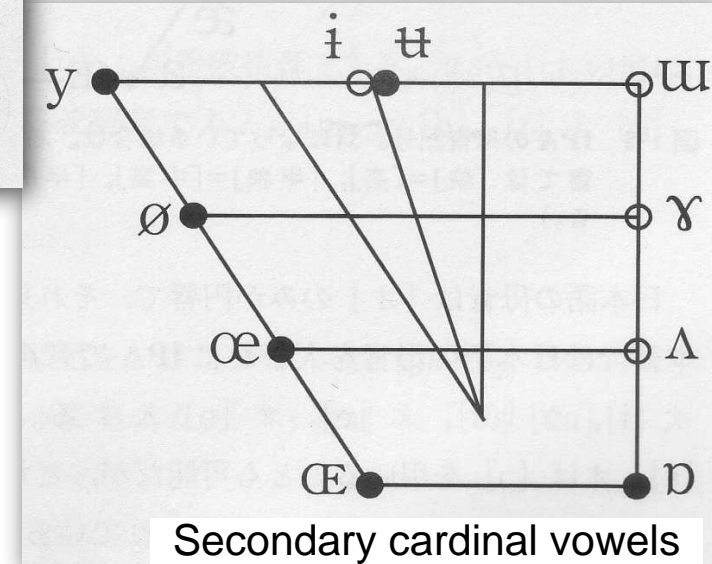


General phonetics

- 18 fundamental and theoretical vowels -- cardinal vowels
 - Reference vowels used to describe the vowel sounds in a specific language.
 - Theoretically and artificially defined vowels
 - Position of the tongue x lip (un)rounding gives a set of 18 vowels.



- : rounding
- : unrounding



General phonetics

- Classification of consonants
 - Complete or partial closure in the vocal tract.
 - Where and how closure happens in the vocal tract.
 - Where = place of articulation
 - How = manner of articulation
 - Condition of the vocal folds = voiced or unvoiced

place of articulation

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	<u>Bilabial</u>	<u>Labiodental</u>	<u>Dental</u>	<u>Alveolar</u>	<u>Post-alveolar</u>	<u>Retroflex</u>	<u>Palatal</u>	<u>Velar</u>	<u>Uvular</u>	<u>Pharyngeal</u>	<u>Glottal</u>
<u>Plosive</u>	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
<u>Nasal</u>	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
<u>Trill</u>	ʙ			r					ʀ		
<u>Tap or Flap</u>				ɾ		ɽ					
<u>Fricative</u>	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
<u>Lateral fricative</u>				ɬ ɮ							
<u>Approximant</u>		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
<u>Lateral approximant</u>				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

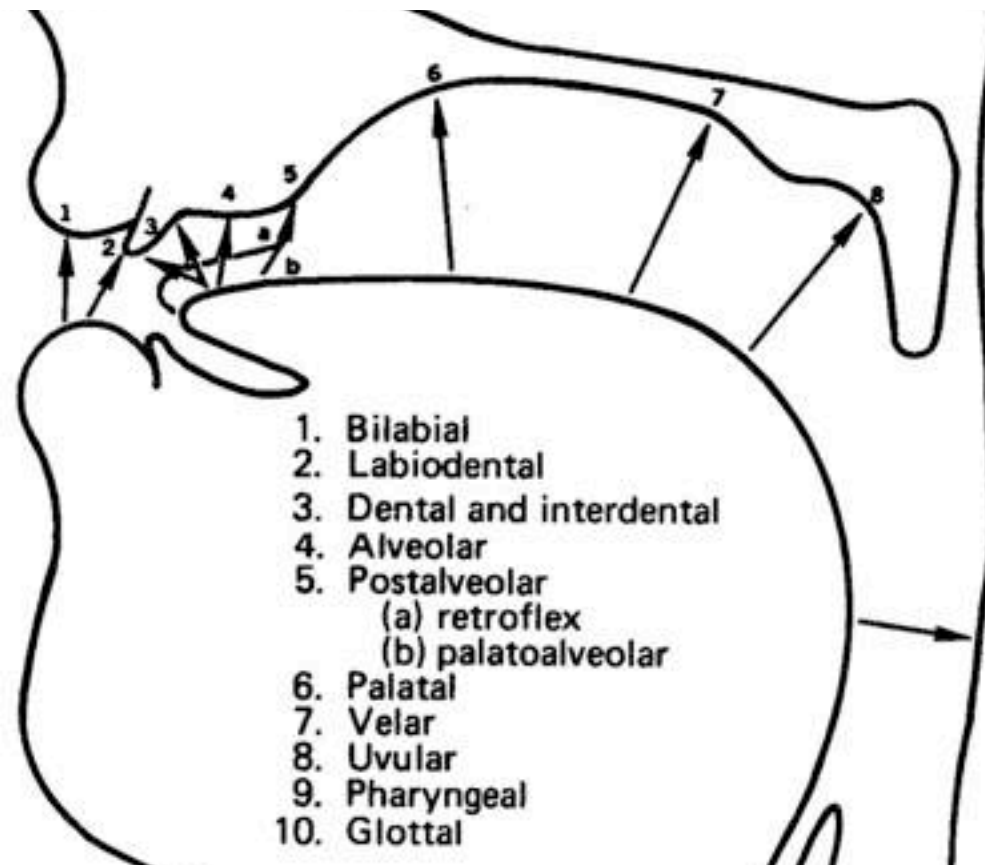
Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

General phonetics

- Where complete or partial closure happens?

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	<u>Bilabial</u>	<u>Labiodental</u>	<u>Dental</u>	<u>Alveolar</u>	<u>Post-alveolar</u>	<u>Retroflex</u>	<u>Palatal</u>	<u>Velar</u>	<u>Uvular</u>	<u>Pharyngeal</u>	<u>Glottal</u>
<u>Fricative</u>	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ



General phonetics

The International Phonetic Alphabet – Audio Illustrations

http://web.uvic.ca/ling/resources/ipa/charts/IPAlab/IPAlab.htm

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CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	Labial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
<u>Plosive</u>	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
<u>Nasal</u>		m ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
<u>Trill</u>		ʙ		ʀ					ʀ		
<u>Tap or Flap</u>				ɾ		ɽ					
<u>Fricative</u>	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s ʃ	ʂ ʐ	ʐ ʑ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ	ʕ	h
<u>Lateral fricative</u>				ɬ ɮ							
<u>Approximant</u>		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
<u>Lateral approximant</u>				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
◉ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ Examples:

VOWELS

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i e y	ɨ ɯ	ɯ ɯ

General phonetics

<http://web.uvic.ca/ling/resources/ipa/charts/IPAlab/IPAlab.htm>

The International Phonetic Alphabet - Audio Illustrations

http://web.uvic.ca/ling/resources/ipa/charts/IPAlab/IPAlab.htm

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CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	Labial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
<u>Plosive</u>	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
<u>Nasal</u>		m ɱ		n ɳ			ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
<u>Trill</u>		ʙ		ʀ					ʀ		
<u>Tap or Flap</u>				ɾ		ɽ					
<u>Fricative</u>	ɸ β	f ɸ	v θ	ð s	z ʃ	ʒ ʂ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ	ʕ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
<u>Approximant</u>			ʋ	ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives

VOWELS

Front	Central	Back

General phonetics

<http://web.uvic.ca/ling/resources/ipa/charts/IPAchart/IPAchart.htm>

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
◌ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ Examples:
◌ Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	pʼ Bilabial
◌ (Post)alveolar	ɟ Palatal	tʼ Dental/alveolar
◌ Palatoalveolar	ɠ Velar	kʼ Velar
◌ Alveolar lateral	ɣ Uvular	sʼ Alveolar fricative

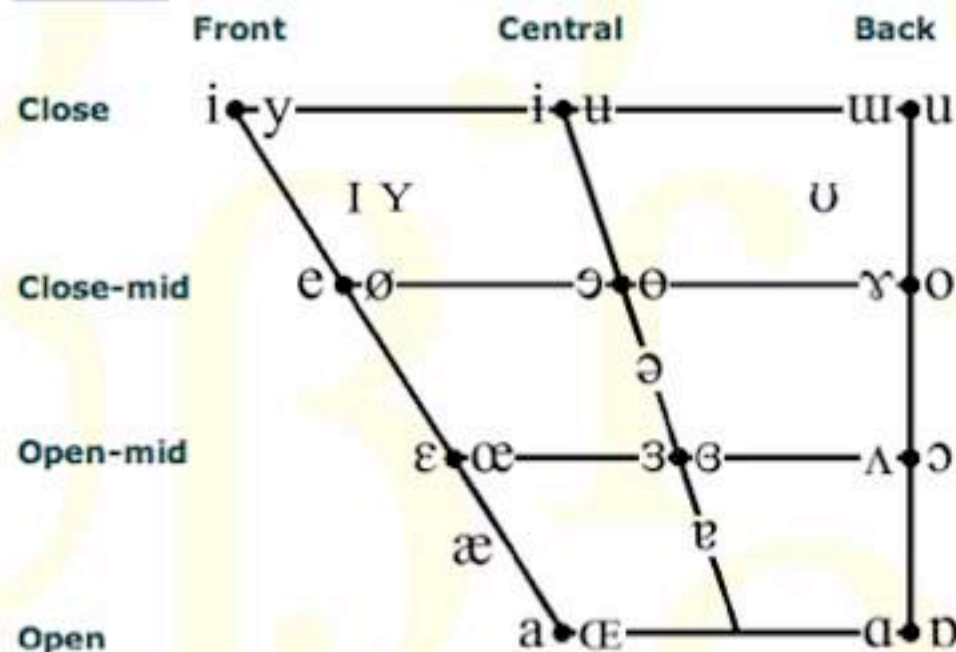
OTHER SYMBOLS

ɱ Voiceless labial-velar fricative	çʑ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
ɰ Voiced labial-velar approximant	ɺ Alveolar lateral flap
ɥ Voiced labial-palatal approximant	ɧ Simultaneous ʃ and x
ħ Voiceless epiglottal fricative	
ʕ Voiced epiglottal fricative	

Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.

k̟p̟ ts̟

VOWELS

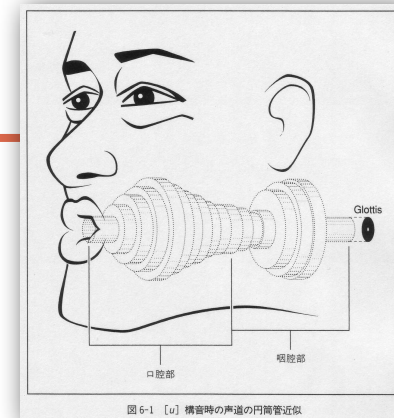


Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

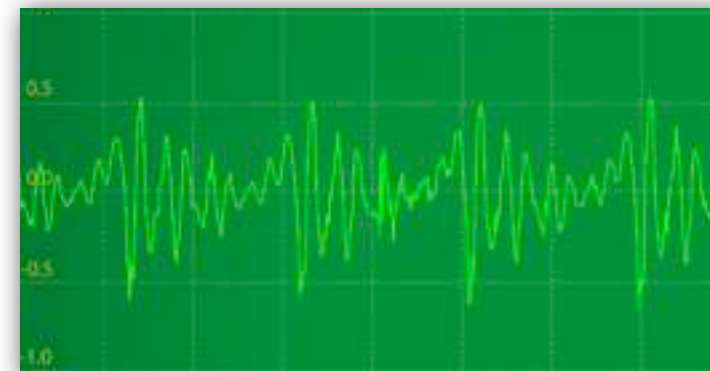
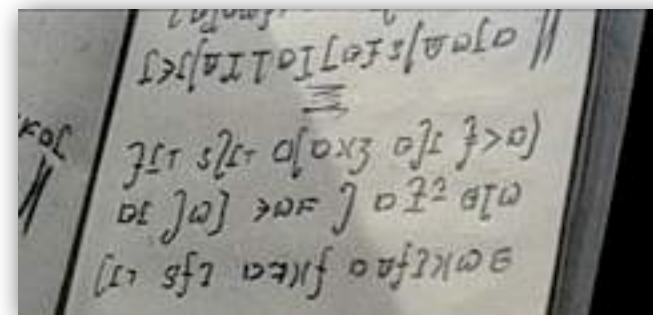
SUPRASEGMENTALS

- ˈ Primary stress
- ˌ Secondary stress

Today's menu

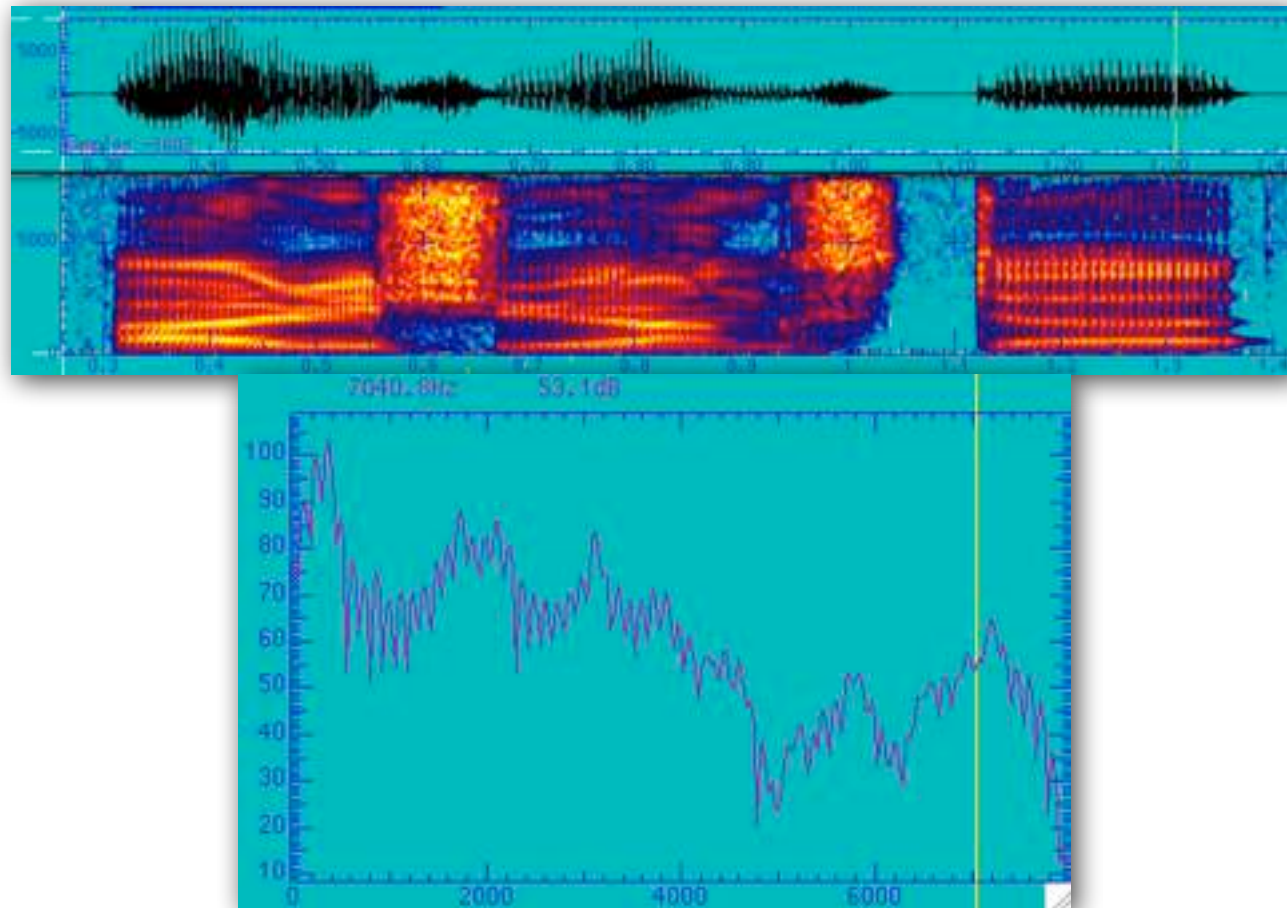
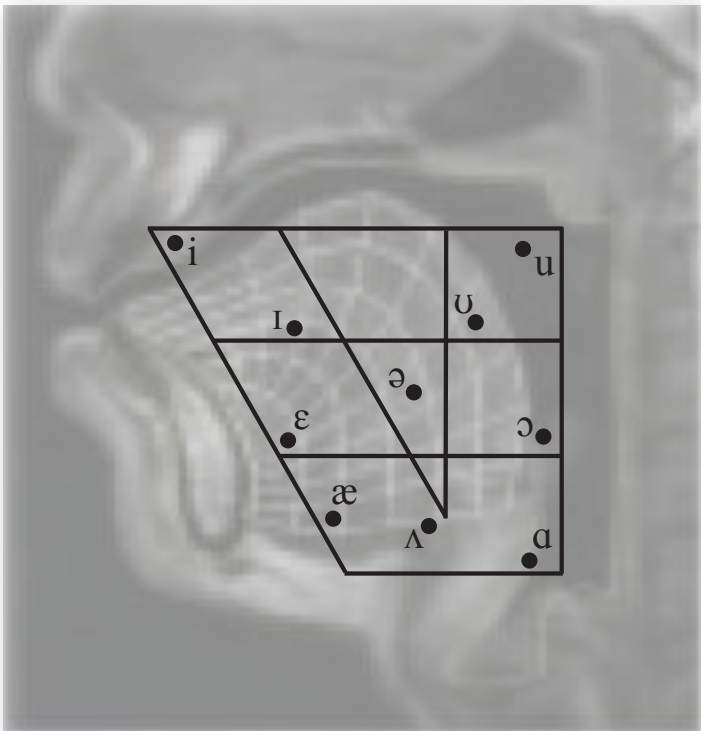


- Speech --> sounds --> vibrations (waves) of air particles
- Fundamentals of phonetics
 - How are vowel sounds produced?
 - Phonetics = **articulatory** phonetics + **acoustic** phon. + **auditory** phon.
- More on **articulatory** phonetics
 - Observation of speech organs
- More on **general** phonetics
 - General phonetics = language independent phonetics
 - How to symbolize language sounds found in any language?
- More on **acoustic** phonetics
 - Vowels as standing waves
 - Resonance frequency = formant frequency
 - Link between acoustic phon. and articulatory phon.
- Summary



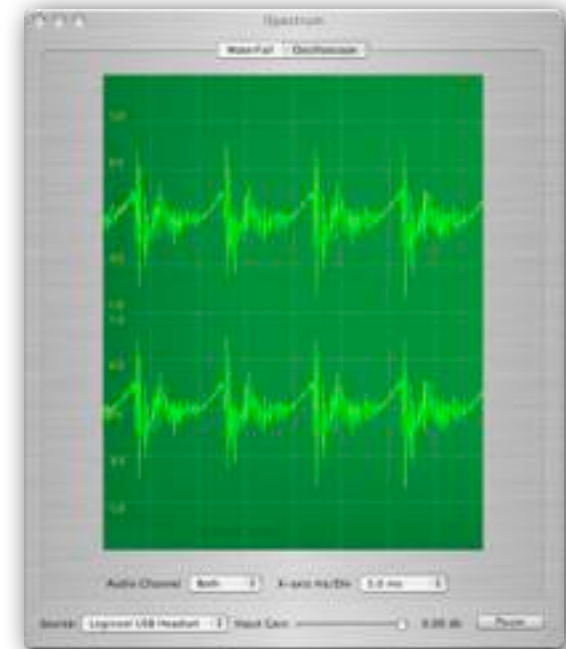
Acoustic phonetics

- Articulatory phonetics
 - Focus is on how speech organs generate individual language sounds.
- Acoustic phonetics
 - Focus is on what kind of acoustic characteristics are observed in individual sounds.



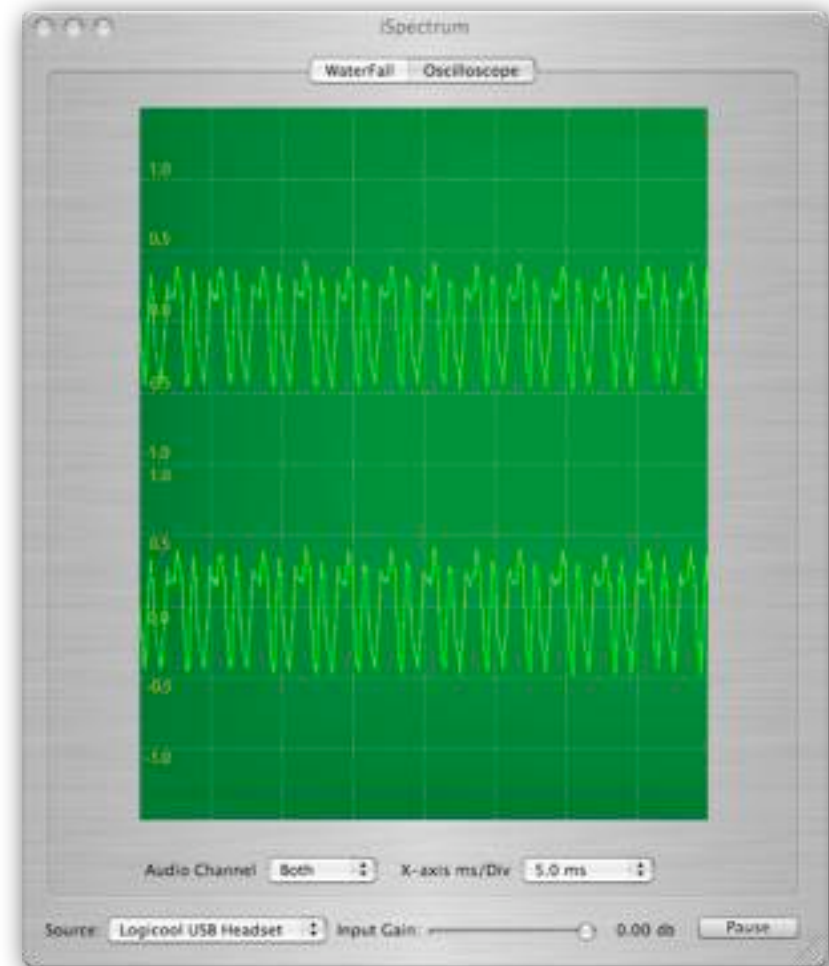
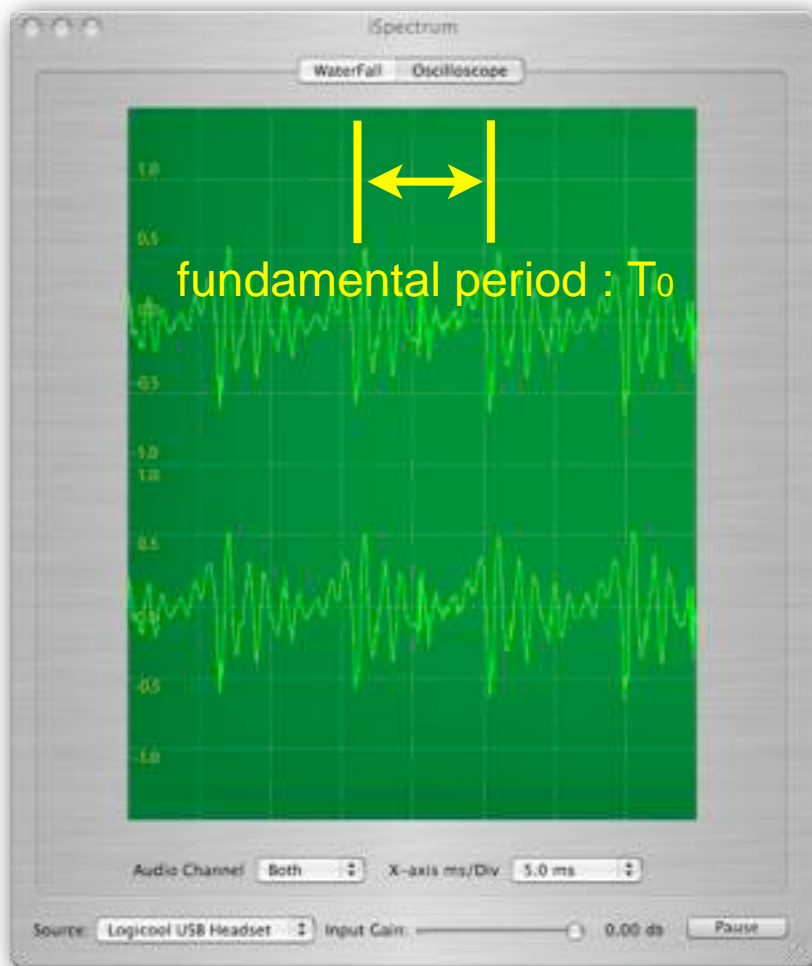
Speech = vibrations of air particles

- The four aspects of tones (sounds)
 - Height of tones (pitch of tones)
 - High tones and low tones
 - Loudness of tones
 - Loud tones and soft tones
 - Duration of tones
 - Long tones and short tones
 - Timbre of tones (color of tones, 音色, 声色)
 - ????
 - If two tones have the same height, the same loudness, and the same duration but the two tones are perceived as different tones, then, the two tones differ in their timbre.
 - /a/ and /i/ /a/ and /a/
 - difference in phoneme, difference in gender



Speech = vibrations of air particles

- Close observation of air particle vibration patterns.
 - Low /a/ and high /a/ in pitch
 - F_0 : fundamental frequency (pitch) = $1/T_0$ = $1/\text{fundamental period}$



Acoustic phonetics

- Vowel = a special kind of compression waves (longitudinal waves)

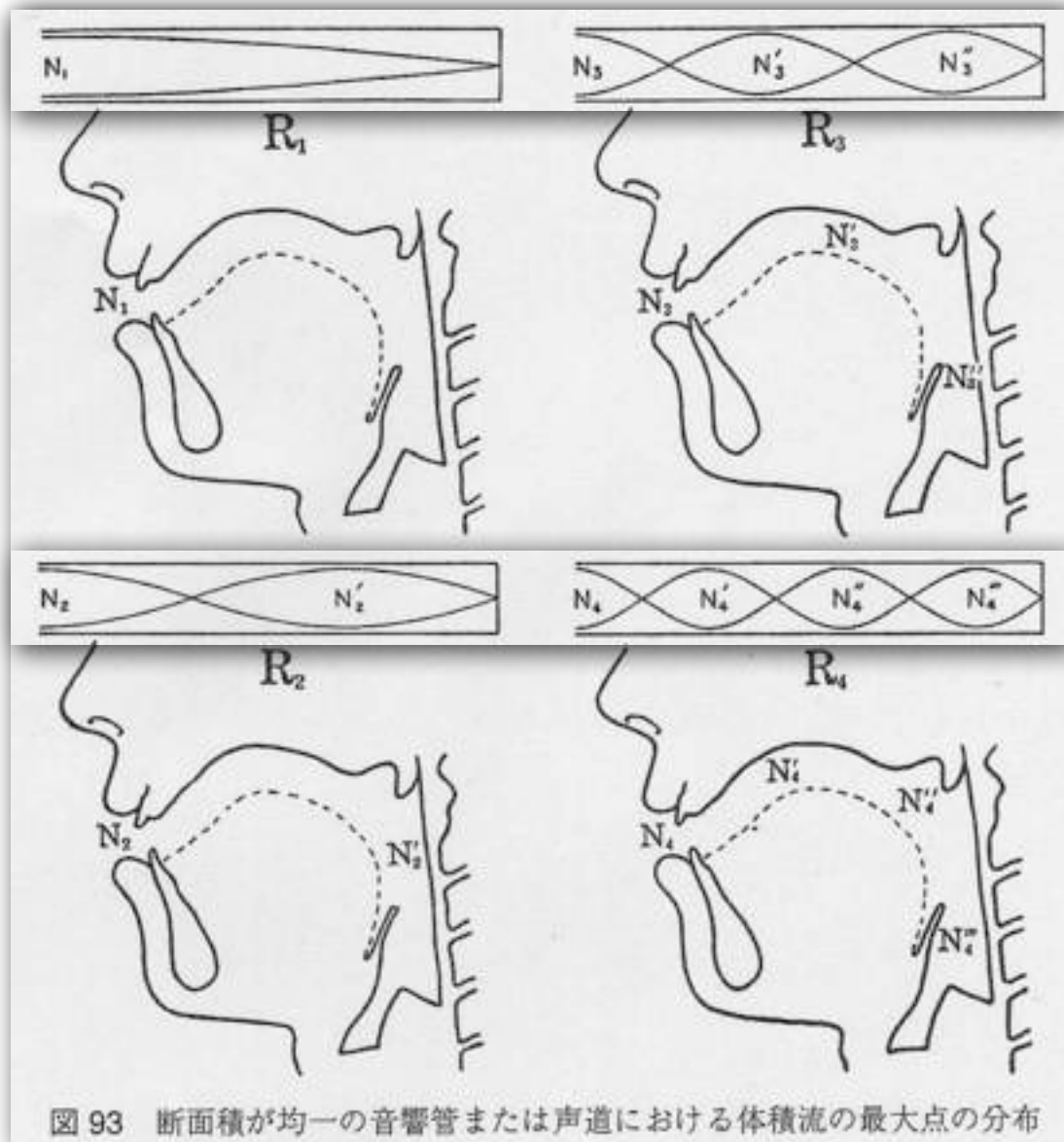
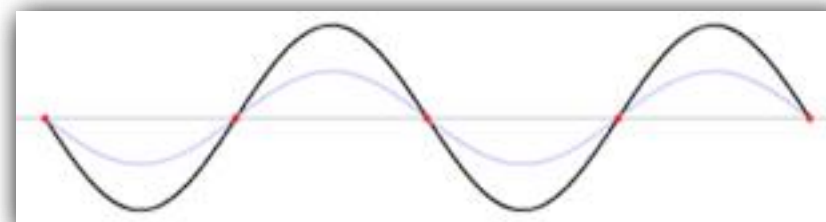
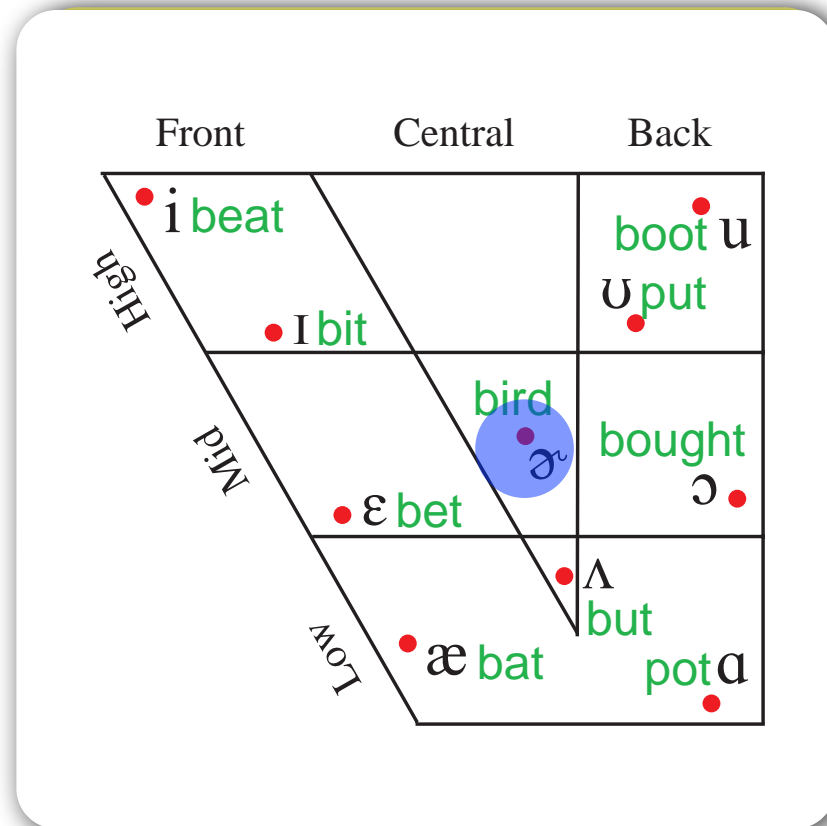
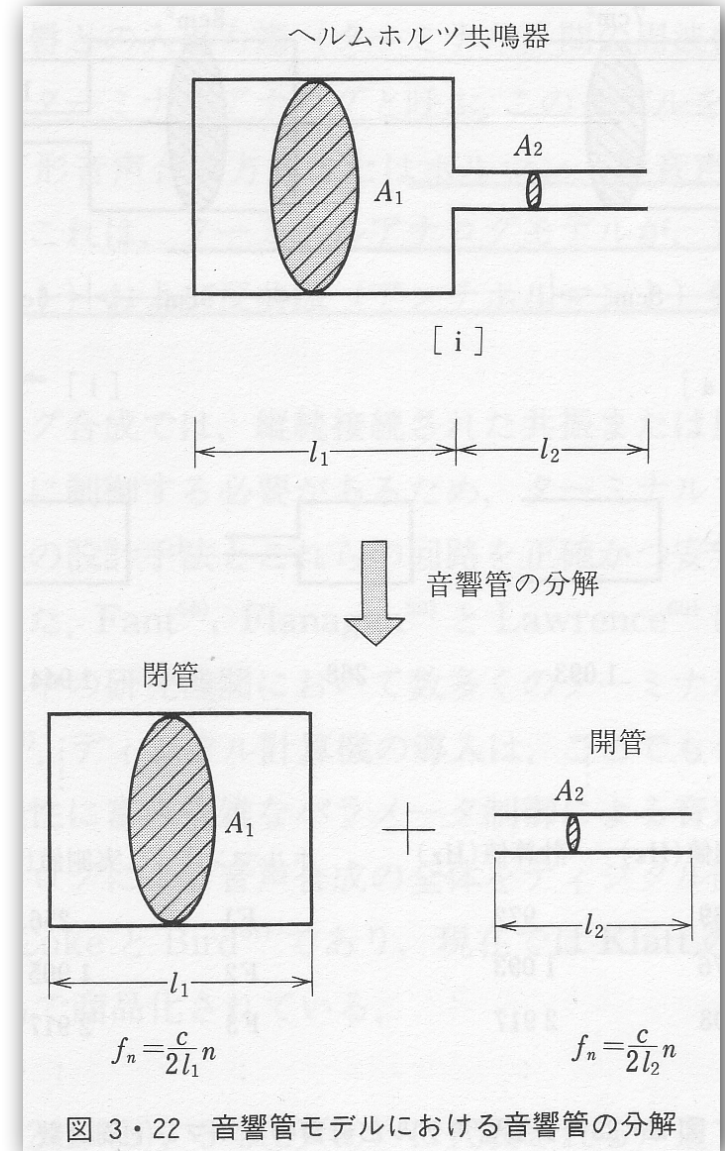
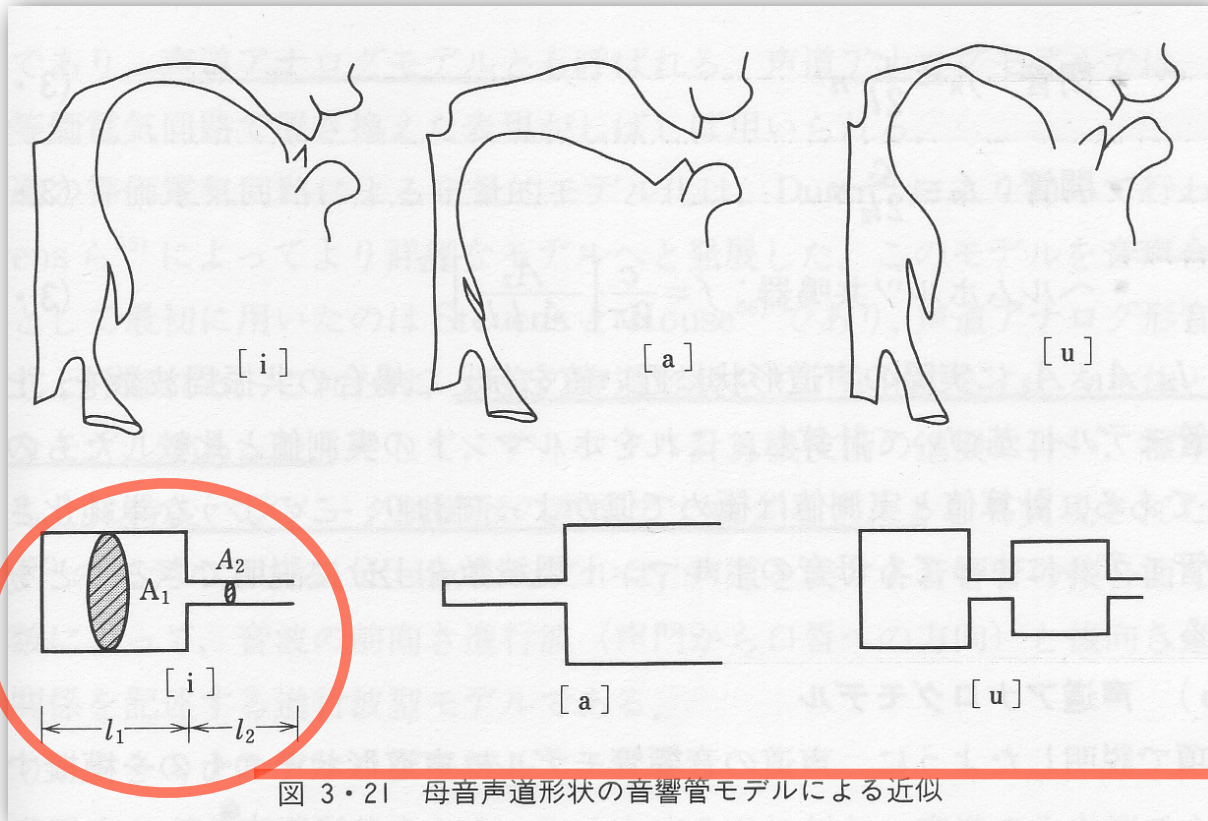


図 93 断面積が均一の音響管または声道における体積流の最大点の分布



Acoustic phonetics

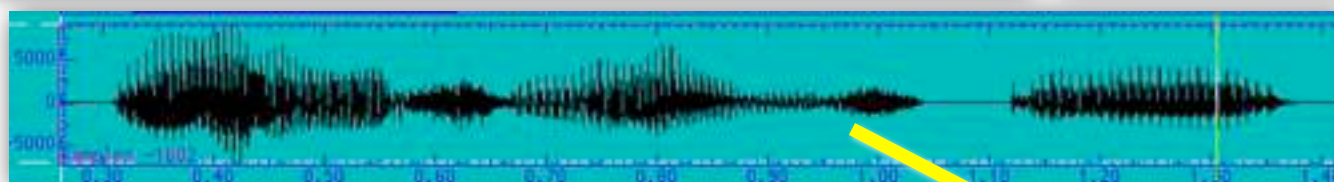
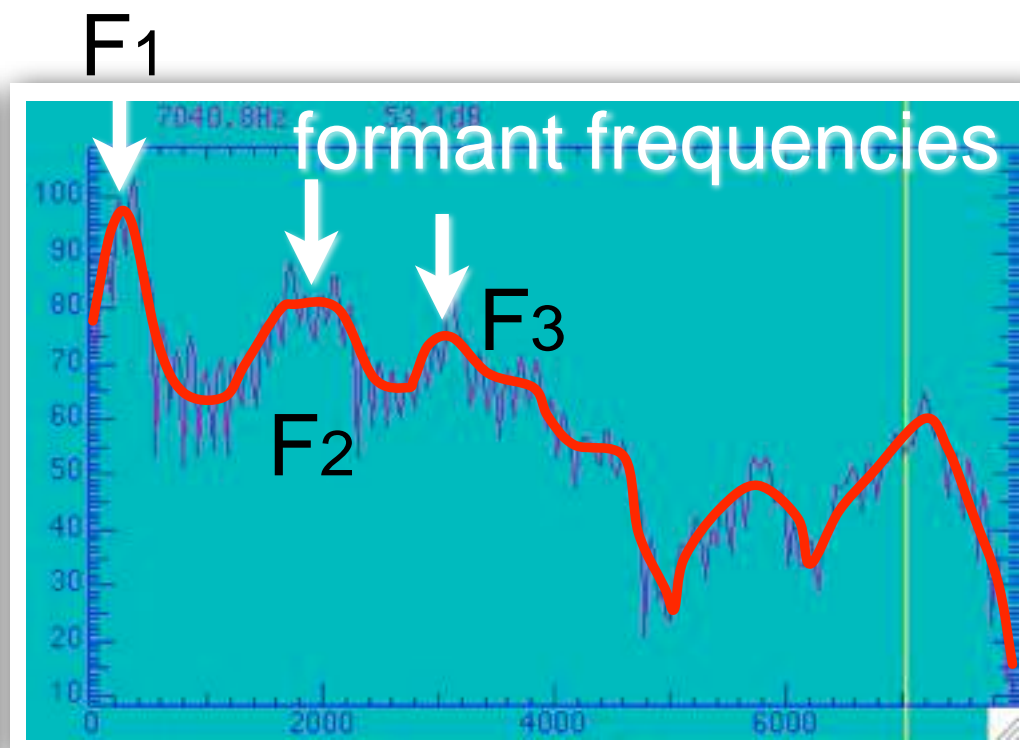
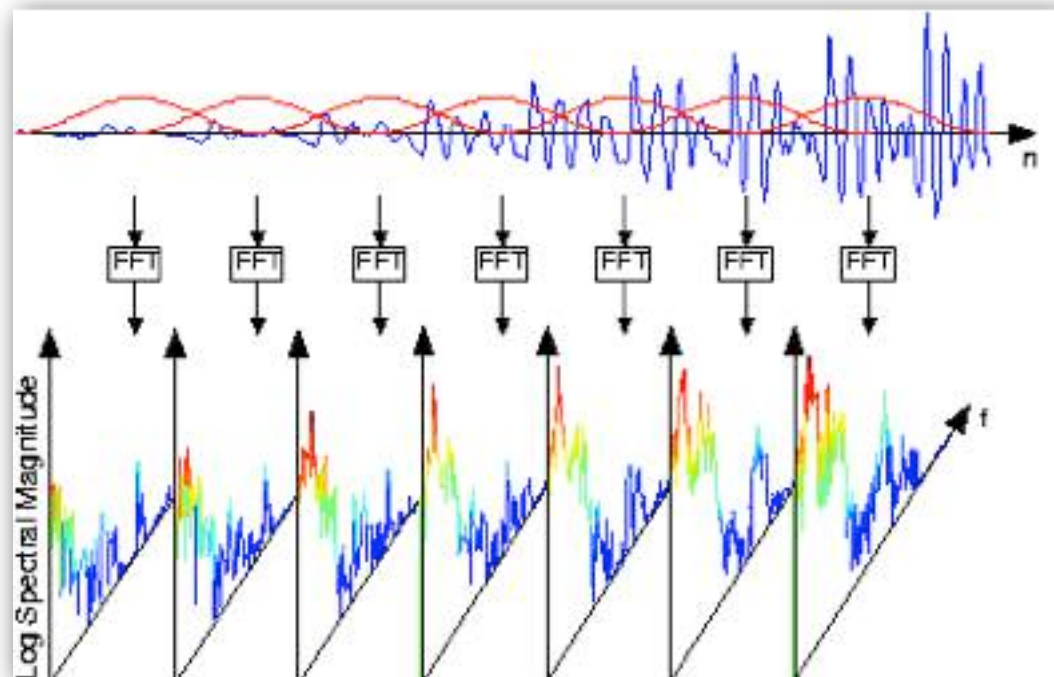
- Other vowels = standing waves generated through a complicated tube



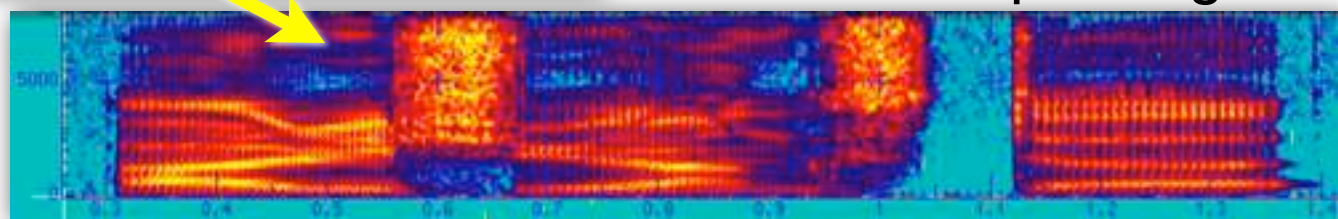
$$f_n = \frac{c}{2l_1} n \quad f_n = \frac{c}{2l_2} n \quad f = \frac{c}{2\pi} \left[\frac{A_2}{A_1 l_1 l_2} \right]^{1/2}$$

Acoustic phonetics

- From waveforms to spectrums
 - Windowing + FFT + log-amplitude

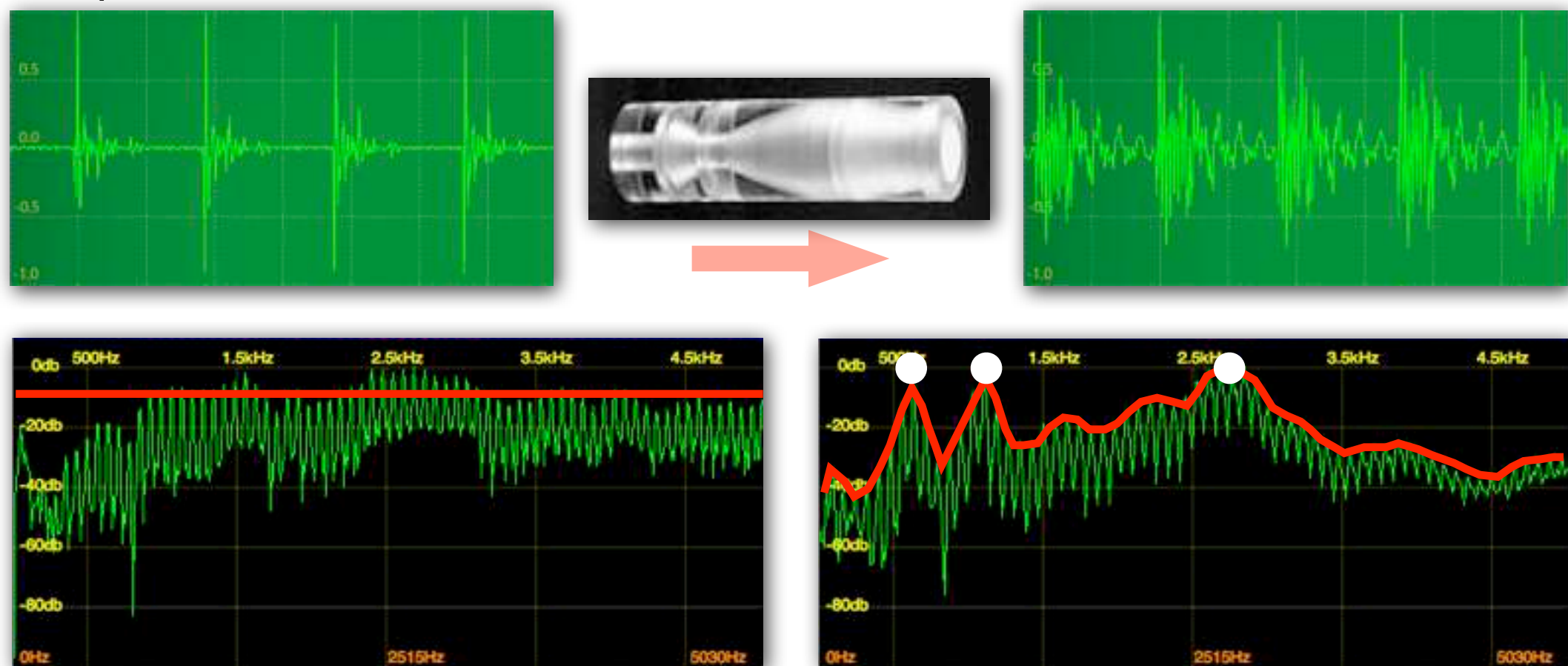


spectrogram



Acoustic phonetics

- Spectrum of a vowel sound



Resonance = concentration of the energy on specific bands that are determined only by the shape of a tube used for sound generation.

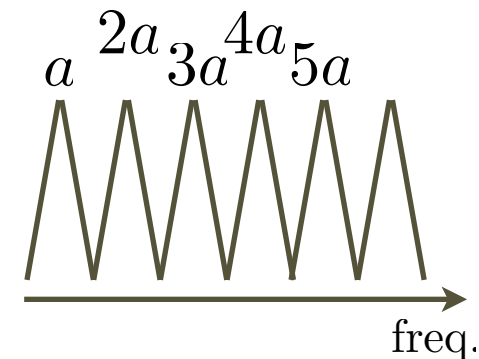
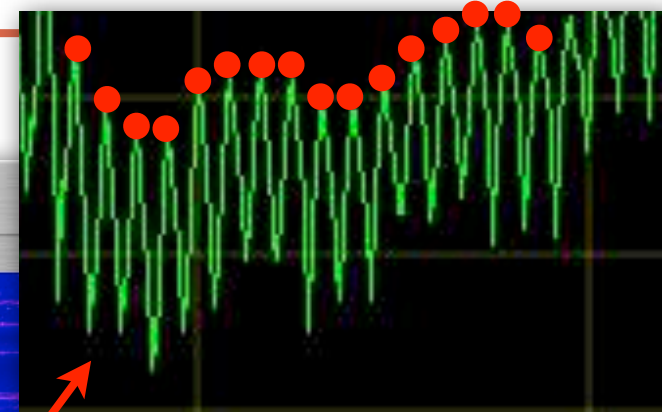
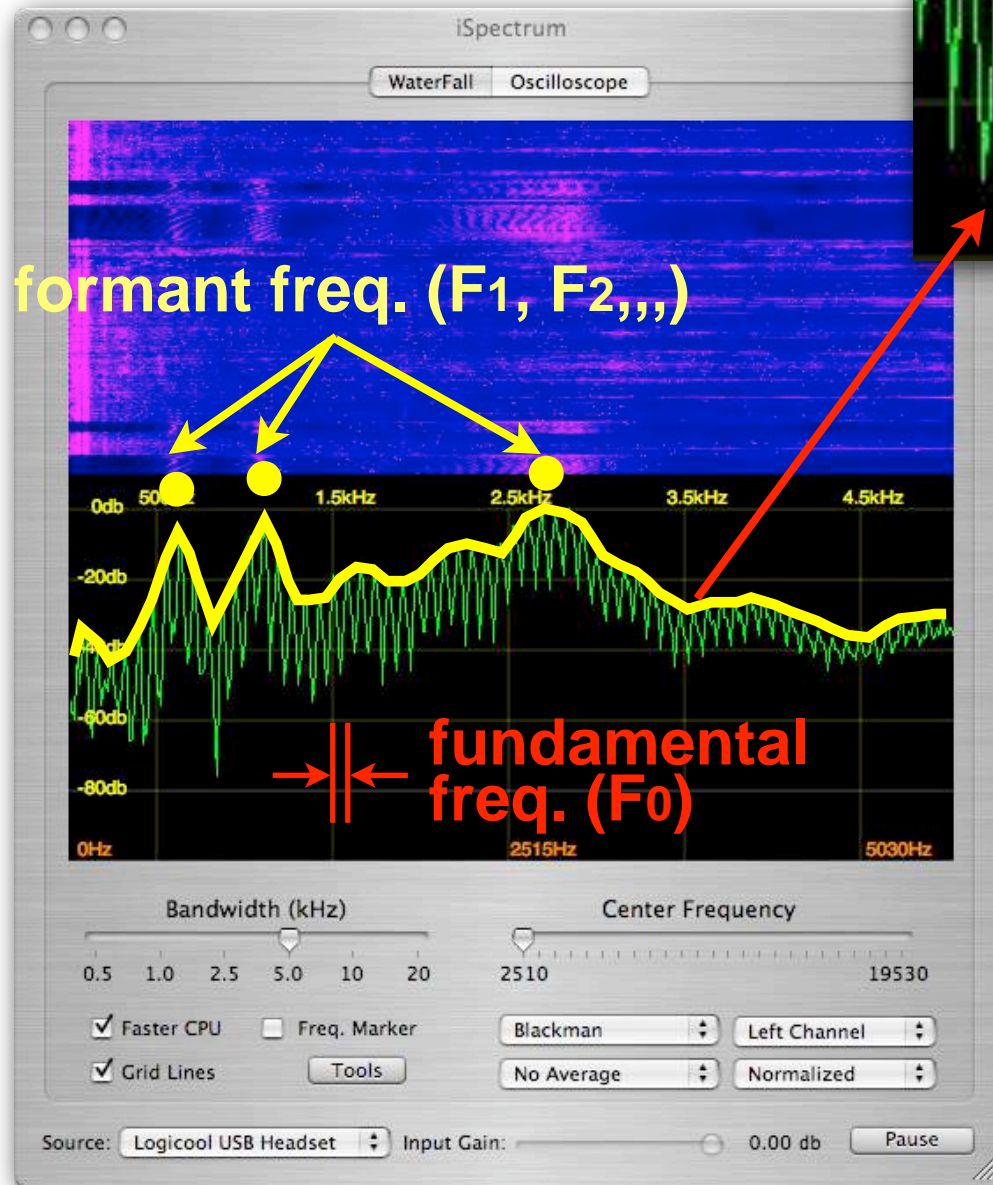
Timbre = energy distribution pattern over the frequency axis

Fundamental frequency (F0) and timbre

- F0 and timbre observed in the spectrum

喉の形を変えると共振周波数が変わる。つまり、エネルギー分布の様子（パワースペクトル）が変わる。

これを、音響用語では音色と呼ぶ。楽器の違いは音色の違い、母音の違いも音色の違いである。話者の違いもまた、音色の違いである

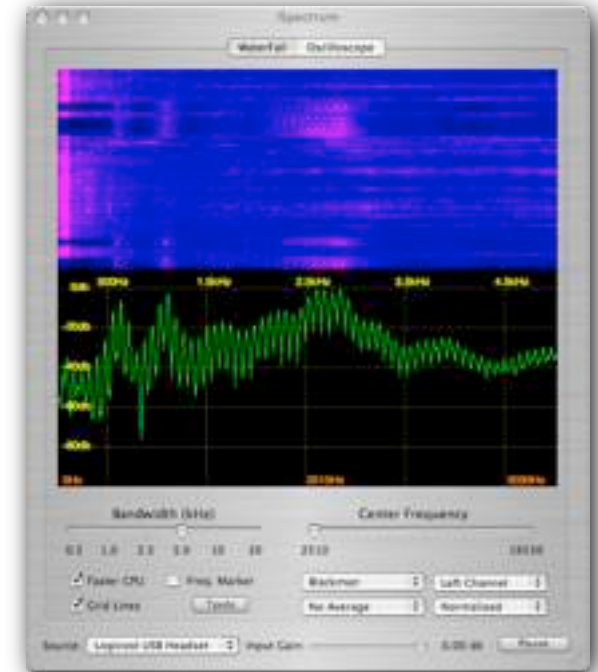


厳密には「音高 = a」であって、ピークの間隔ではない。調波構造が無くても音高は感覚できる。



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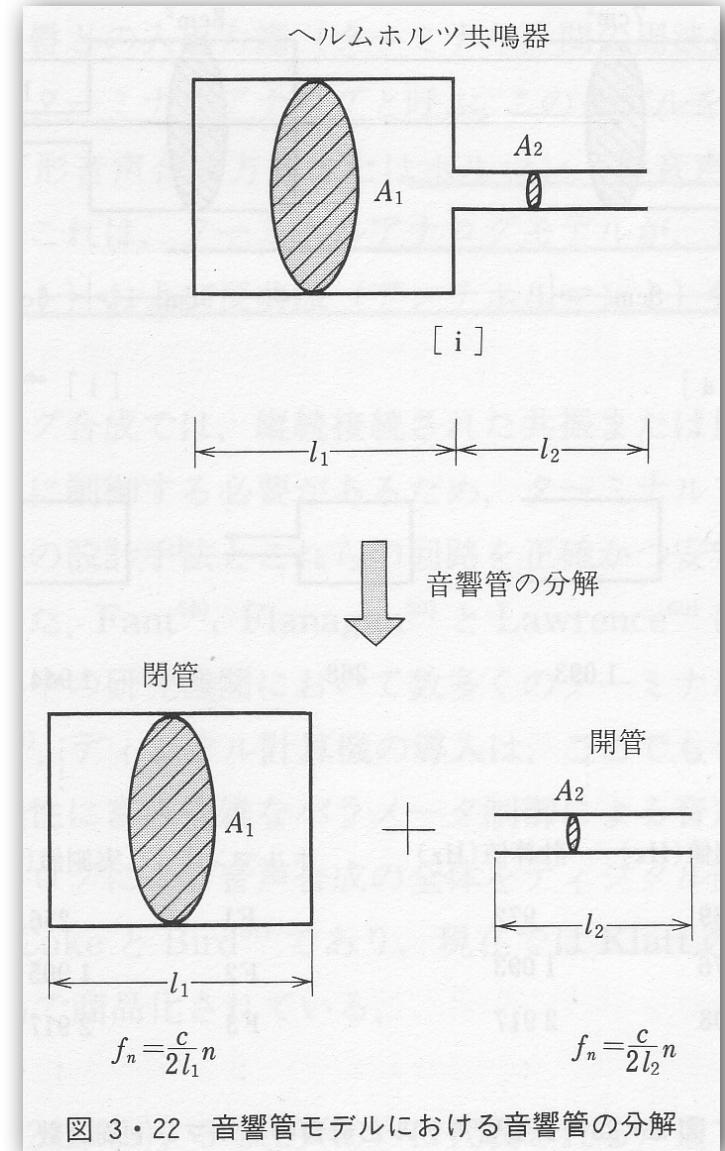
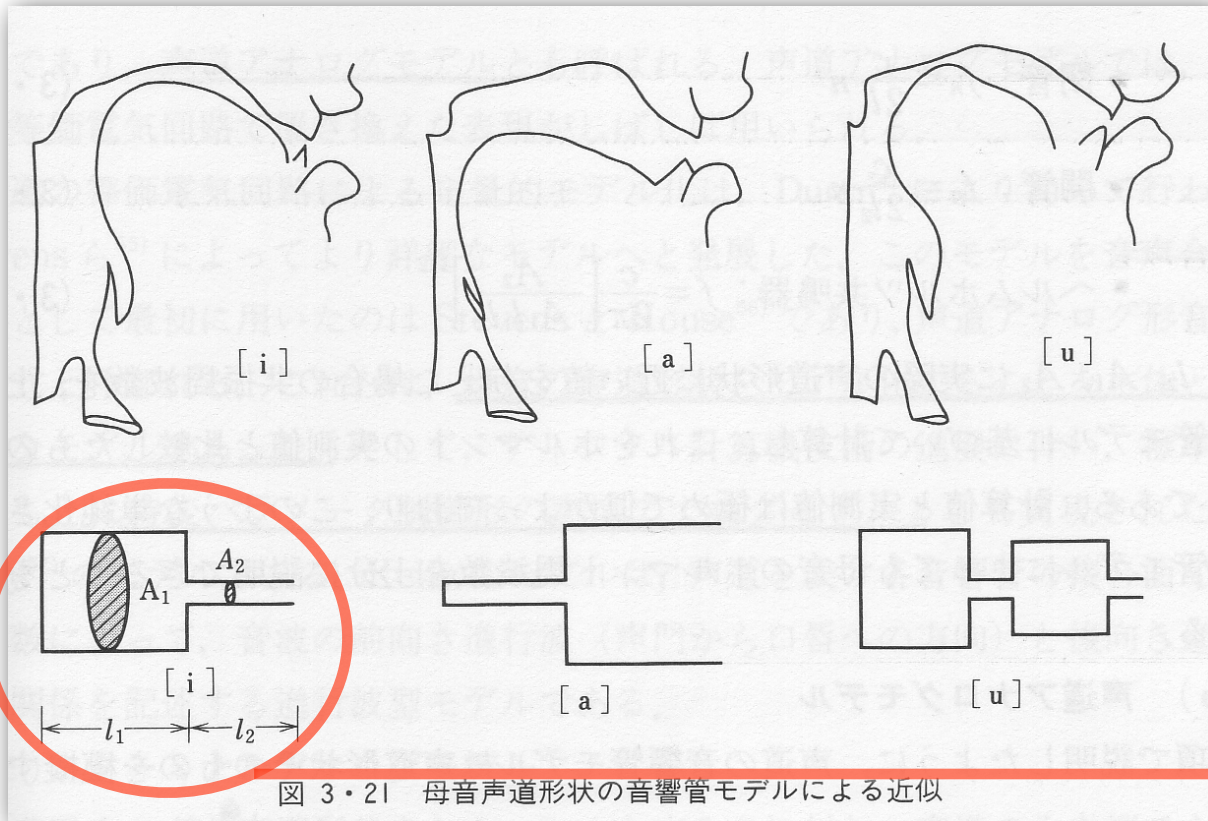


Timbre = energy distribution pattern over the frequency axis

Determined only by the shape of a tube used for sound generation

Acoustic phonetics

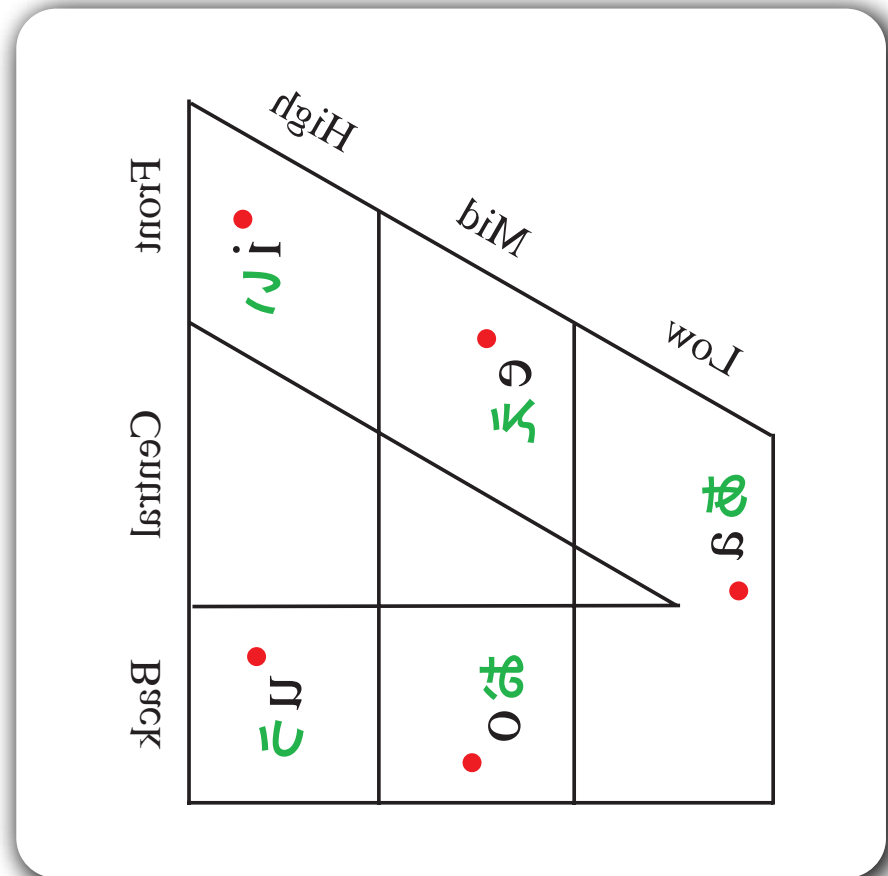
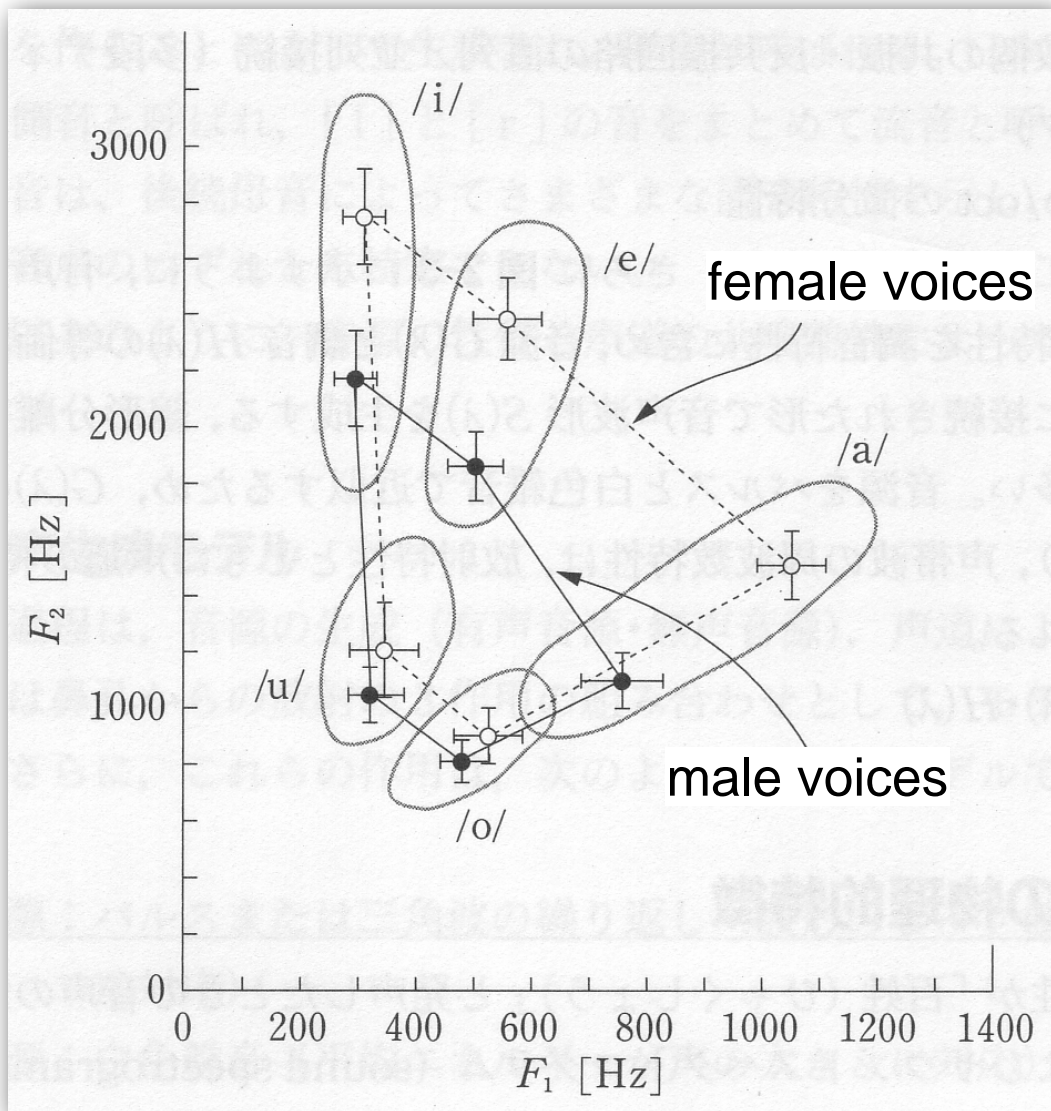
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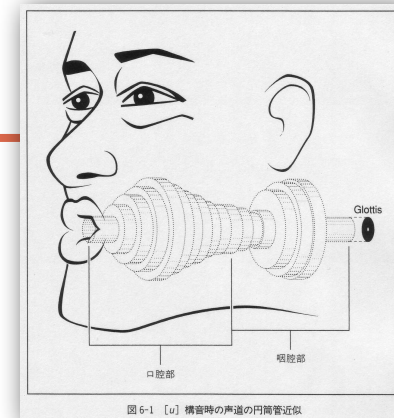
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Acoustic and articulatory phonetics

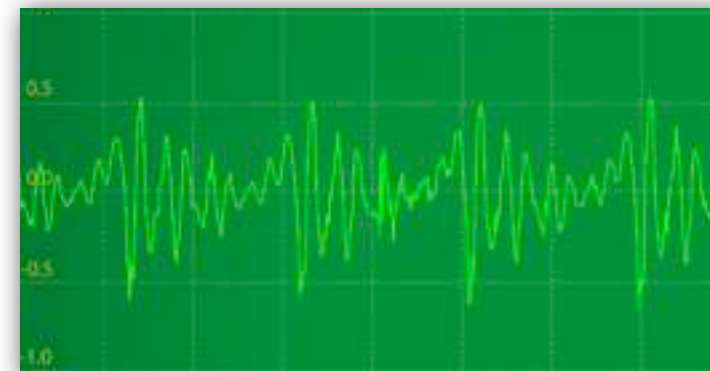
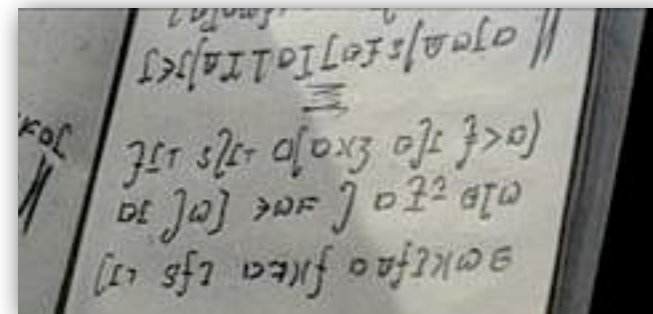
- Shape difference = resonance frequency difference
 - /a/ and /i/ /a/ and /a/



Today's menu



- Speech --> sounds --> vibrations (waves) of air particles
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Recommended books

