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Prosodically-enhanced Recurrent Neural Network Language Models

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Abstract

Recurrent neural network language models have been shown to consistently reduce the word error rates (WERs) of large vocabulary speech recognition tasks. In this work we propose to enhance the RNNLMs with prosodic features computed using the context of the current word. Since it is plausible to compute the prosody features at the word and syllable level we have trained the models on prosody features computed at both these levels. To investigate the effectiveness of proposed models we report perplexity and WER for two speech recognition tasks, Switchboard and TED. We observed substantial improvements in perplexity and small improvements in WER.

Index Terms: RNNLMs, 3-gram, prosody features, pause duration, duration of the word, syllable duration, syllable F0, GMM-HMM, DNN-HMM, Switchboard conversations and TED lectures

1. Introduction

Current large vocabulary speech recognition systems typically comprise an acoustic model which relates acoustic features to sub-word units, a lexical model of some kind (typically a dictionary), and a language model which provides probability estimates for word sequences. Suprasegmental prosodic features, such as intonation and timing information, fit uneasily into such a framework. However, prosodic features are of potential interest in speech recognition: they are relatively robust to noise and provide rich additional information. Prosodic information is available at various levels in a speech signal: within words (for instance, word and phone duration), between the words (for instance, pause duration), and across multiple words (for instance, F0 contour).

Prosodic information has been successfully used for topic segmentation [1], disfluency detection [2], processing of multi-party meetings [2], dialogue act classification [3], sentiment classification [4] and emotion recognition [5]. There have also been a number of attempts to include prosodic information in language modelling.

Vergyri et al [6] and Gadde [7] investigated the use of modelling word durations, using an explicit Gaussian mixture model, trained on feature vectors constructed by considering the duration of the phones in that word; Vergyri et al also used n-grams to model the pause duration between the words. Prosodic structure may be interpreted as correlating with non-word phenomena such as sentence boundaries and speech disfluencies including repetitions, deletions and filled pauses; Stolcke et al [8] attempted to incorporate this structure using a hidden event n-gram language model, with prosody of hidden events modelled using a decision tree classifier trained using speech data annotated for sentence boundaries and disfluencies.

Huang and Renals [9] argued that prosodic information could be more naturally captured at a syllabic level, and used an acoustically-based system for automatic syllable identification. Four-dimensional prosodic feature vectors were extracted, containing F0, energy, slope of F0 and durational information for the syllable, which were vector quantised using a 16-word codebook. Thus a syllable was represented by a single code-word, and a word by a sequence of syllable codewords. This representation is amenable to n-gram modelling, using factorisation and a hierarchical prior in this case. Maximum entropy language models have also been used to capture prosodic information, such as learning the dependencies between the syntactic features, such as POS tags, and prosodic features, such as accent and duration [10].

An n-gram model defines a distribution over discrete symbolic sequences which is not the most natural representation for continuously valued prosodic features. Neural network language models [11, 12, 13, 14] transform symbolic word representations to a continuous space, and a number of recent papers have augmented the word feature input to a neural network language model to incorporate additional context [15] or to learn correlations between words and richer annotations such as part-of-speech tags [16]. We have built on these approaches by developing a neural network language model with an extra feature layer to jointly model words and the related prosodic features computed from the context of the current word. We also model prosody at the syllabic level using an automatic syllable detection algorithm discussed in Section 2 and vary the amount of syllabic context (from 1–10 syllables).

We have performed language modelling experiments on the Switchboard and TED corpora reporting results in terms of both perplexity and word error rate (WER) on standard test sets.

2. Recurrent Neural Network Language Model

Neural network language models have been proposed to address some of the drawbacks of n-grams [11, 12]. Recurrent neural network language models (RNNLMs) estimate the probability of a word given its (potentially infinite) context in a low dimensional continuous space. The recurrent hidden connections in the RNNLM are responsible for learning the temporal dependencies. RNNLMs have been shown to consistently improve the perplexity and WER of standard speech recognition.
The architecture of an RNNLM with an extra feature layer is shown in Figure 1. The input to the network at time $t$ comprises the index of the previous word, the feature vector ($f_t$) at time $t$ and the state of the hidden layer at time $t-1$. The index of the previous word is encoded using 1 of $N$ coding. The hidden layer at time $t$ and the output probability distribution are computed as follows:

$$h_t = f(W_h x_t + W_h h_{t-1} + W_f f_t)$$
$$y_t = g(W_{gh} h_t),$$

where $x_t$ is the input vector, $h_{t-1}$ is the state of the hidden layer at time $t-1$, $h_t$ is the state of hidden layer at time $t$, $f_t$ is the prosodic feature vector at time $t$, and $y_t$ is the output probability distribution. $f$, $g$ are sigmoid activation and softmax functions, respectively. RNNLMs are trained using the back propagation through time (BPTT) algorithm [19]. In BPTT, training is accomplished by unfolding the recurrent network through time, and training as a deep network with hidden layer weights for each time step constrained to be equal. In the experiments reported in this work, the error is propagated three steps back in time. The objective of training is to maximize the likelihood of training data by minimizing the cross entropy difference between the target and output probability distributions.

We propose an RNNLM which learns a hidden recurrent state that combines lexical and prosodic information, enabling the RNNLM to learn dependences between word context and prosodic context. We explored a number of prosodic features in this work:

- **Word duration (RNNLM-worddur):** Duration of the previous word, obtained by forced alignment of the training data.
- **Pause duration (RNNLM-pause):** Duration of the pause preceding the current word (zero if no pause).
- **Final phone duration (RNNLM-fphonedur):** The pause duration between the words effects the duration of the previous word. This effect is known as pre-pausal lengthening [7]. To model this effect the RNNLMs are given with duration of the final phone in preceding word.
- **Syllable duration (RNNLM-syldur):** Duration of the syllables extracted from the context of the current word, encoded as the index of the previous word and durations of the syllables in the context. The syllables are extracted from the acoustics using an automatic syllable extraction algorithm [20]. A simple alignment procedure was used to obtain the syllabic context, in which a fixed number of syllable durations preceding the current word are given as an input to the RNNLM, irrespective of sentence boundaries. To investigate the effect of context length, RNNLMS were trained on the durations of the three, five and ten preceding syllables.

### Syllable F0 (RNNLM-F0):

Similar to the syllable duration experiments, RNNLMS are given with word feature and F0 features computed from the syllables in the context of the current word. Four different features are computed at each syllable: mean, maximum, minimum and range of F0. Before computing the features the F0 values of each syllable are normalised using z-score normalisation. To investigate the effect of length of the context the RNNLMS were trained on F0 features computed from three, five and ten preceding syllables.

All duration features were normalised for speaker, channel, or recording session.

### 3. Text Experiments

Our first experiments used the Switchboard training transcripts, a total of 3.4M tokens, of which the first 130K tokens were used as validation data, to tune the parameters. We report perplexity (PPL) results using the validation data and the Switchboard evaluation set eval2000 (LDC2002S09). The eval2000 data contains 20 Switchboard and 20 CallHome English (CHE) conversations. In this work we report PPLs and WERs on Switchboard conversations only. Hereafter, the Switchboard part of eval2000 is referred as eval2000-swbd.

We estimated a back-off trigram LM by interpolating the LMs trained on 3.2M tokens of Switchboard training transcripts and 11M tokens of Fisher English part1 transcripts (LDC2004T19). The LMs are trained using Kneser-Ney smoothing and the interpolation coefficients are optimized for better PPL on validation data. This pruned trigram LM is used in first pass decoding to generate the lattices.

The RNNLMS were trained only on the 3.2M tokens of Switchboard training transcripts. Further details about the acoustic models used to align the data are given in Section 4.1. A vocabulary of 30,000 words was used. The RNNLM used 300 hidden units in the recurrent hidden layer. A factored output layer with 100 classes was used to reduce the computational complexity [14].

Perplexity results for the Switchboard validation and evaluation sets are shown in Table 1. These results indicate that the RNNLM improves the perplexity over the 3-gram LM by about 5% relative. The results using the pause duration features result in an improvement of about 13% relative over the baseline RNNLM. The word duration features also reduce the perplexity over the baseline RNNLM, but by a much smaller amount, and the final phone duration features result in an 8–10% relative reduction over the RNNLM baseline. The syllable duration and F0 features result in a reduction of perplexity of over 15% and 13% relative respectively. Similar improvements can be observed after linear interpolation with the 3-gram baseline. The interpolation coefficient was 0.5 in all cases.

### 4. ASR Experiments

Following the experiments to evaluate language model perplexity, we carried out a set of speech recognition experiments on two tasks: the recognition of Switchboard telephone conversations, and the recognition of TED talks. The language models were evaluated in terms of WER and for each cor-
The prosodic features were computed by aligning the 100-best lists with the acoustics using both GMM-based and DNN-based acoustic models. To compute the final score, the scores of RNNLM are interpolated with the scores of n-grams from the 100-best lists. The interpolation coefficients are optimized for better WERs. The WERs computed on Switchboard conversations of eval2000 are given in Table 2.

In second column of Table 2, we can observe that the RNNLM improves the baseline system by 1.4% absolute. In case of proposed prosody RNNLMs, we can observe 0.5% absolute (3% relative) reduction in WER with RNNLM-worddur and 0.3% absolute with RNNLM-fphonedur models. The improvement with the RNNLM-pause model is much smaller compared to the other models.

In third column of Table 2 we report the WERs on same eval2000 data set but aligned using the DNN-based acoustic models. After aligning the 100-best lists with the DNN-based acoustic models the RNNLM-pause model improves the baseline RNNLM by 0.2% absolute. The accuracy of RNNLM-worddur and RNNLM-fphonedur models were reduced compared to the WERs reported in second column of Table 2.

### 4.2. TED talks

DNN-based acoustic models were used for training the acoustic models for TED [23, 24]. The DNNs were trained using 143 hours of TED lectures, recorded before 2010 and 78 hours of AMI meeting data (http://corpus.amiproject.org). The DNN acoustic features comprised 11 frames (±5) of MFCC features, including delta and acceleration coefficients. The features were transformed using LDA and adapted per speaker using fMLLR. The DNNs were trained by optimising the cross entropy objective function. There were six 2048-unit hidden layers with sigmoid non-linearity. A pruned 3-gram language model trained on 351M word tokens was used in the first pass decoding to generate the lattices [25].

We report PPLs and WERs on tst2011, an evaluation set for IWSLT2. The RNNLM and prosodically-enhanced RNNLMs were trained using 2.8M tokens, a combination of TED lectures and AMI data. The development data for tuning the parameters and for early stopping was tst2012, also an evaluation set for IWSLT; consisting of 20,000 tokens. 400 hidden units were again used with a sigmoid non-linearity and a factored output layer with 200 classes was used to reduce the computational requirements.

The WERs of tst2011 dataset are given in Table 3. The RNNLM improves the baseline system by 0.7% absolute (5% relative). As expected, the proposed RNNLM-pause and RNNLM-worddur models are not effective enough to improve the WERs. However, the RNNLM-fphonedur model improves

### Table 1: Perplexities of 3-gram, RNNLM and prosody RNNLMs trained on word duration, pause duration, duration of final phone, syllable durations and syllable F0 features. Here the RNNLM-syldur and RNNLM-sylF0 models are trained on syllable context length of five.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Validation KN3</th>
<th>eval2000-swbd KN3</th>
<th>DNN(%WER)</th>
<th>GMM(%WER)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-gram</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>70.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>70.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM-pause</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>63.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM-worddur</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>68.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM-fphonedur</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>66.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM-syldur</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM-sylF0</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>63.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: %WERs computed on 100-best lists of eval2000 data set (Switchboard conversations only). GMM and DNN-based acoustic models are used to force align the transcripts
the WERs by 0.2% absolute (2% relative).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>PPL</th>
<th>%WER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-gram</td>
<td>120.2</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM</td>
<td>198.0</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM-pause</td>
<td>184.1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM-worddur</td>
<td>194.1</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM-pausedur</td>
<td>184.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: PPLs and %WERs computed on tst2011 and 100-best lists of tst2011, respectively. DNN-HMM hybrid acoustic models trained on TED and AMI data are used to force align the transcripts and compute the prosody features.

5. Syllable duration and F0

Finally we explored the use of syllable duration and F0 features for the Switchboard task. To investigate the effect of length of syllable context, the RNNLM-sylF0 models were trained on context lengths of 3, 5 and 10. 300 recurrent hidden units were used, and a factored output layer with 100 classes was used to reduce the time complexity. From Table 4, we can observe 0.3% absolute (2% relative) reduction in WER using the RNNLM trained on durations of 5 syllables (RNNLM-sylF0_5) from the context of the current word. Similarly we can observe 0.2% absolute improvements with a context length of 3 and 0.1% absolute improvement with a context length of 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>PPL</th>
<th>%WER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-gram</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM-sylF0_3</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM-sylF0_5</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNNLM-sylF0_10</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: %WERs are computed on 100-best lists of eval2000 data set (Switchboard conversations only). Automatic syllable detection algorithm is used to get the boundaries of syllables. GMM-based acoustic models are used to get the word boundary information.

Similar to the RNNLM-sylF0 models, the effect of syllable context is investigated by training the RNNLM-sylF0 models on context lengths of 3, 5 and 10. The feature vector is obtained by concatenating the F0 features computed at each syllable in the context. The features computed are mean, maximum, minimum and range of F0. Hidden layer has 300 hidden neurons and a factored layer with 100 classes was used to reduce the computational complexity. From the Table 5, we can observe improvements in PPLs but not in WERs.

6. Discussion and Summary

From the experimental results given in Table 2 we can observe moderate improvements with the RNNLMs trained on prosodic features over the baseline RNNLM. We can observe significant improvements with the RNNLM-worddur models than the other models. The RNNLM-worddur model improves the baseline by reducing the number of deletions or in other terms during re-ranking the model selects the longer sentences. In case of

7. References


