# Finite State Speech Recognition 

## Computational Linguistics <br> Spring 2014

## Finite state pipeline

| Morpheme <br> sequence | Phone <br> mequence <br> (underlying) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Finite state pipeline



## Main ideas

Weighted finite state machines and weighted transductions.

Vector representation of speech signal: each 10 ms snippet of sound is represented by a vector of floats.

Multivariate gaussian distributions characterize the sounds (vectors) that can be emitted from a state.

```
xfst[0]: regex a+;
68 bytes. 2 states, 2 arcs, Circular.
xfst[1]: print net
Sigma: a
Size: }1
Flags: deterministic, pruned, minimized, epsilon_free
Arity: 1
s0: a -> fs1.
fs1: a _> fs1.
```

    01 a 1.0
    11 a 0.5
    1200.5
    2
    
## Machines with negative log weights

01 a 0.0
11 a 0.693147182
1200.693147182

2
Instead of multiplying probabilites, add negative log probabilities.
$\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{aa})=$ ?
>>> import math
>>> -math. $\log (0.5)$
0.6931471805599453

## Openfst command line programs



## Yesno problem

Two "sentences"
sil yes sil
sil no sil
(play some)

Waveform: train/n1.sig, Label: train/n1.lab, Num samples 36864, HTK sampling rate: 16.000 KHz


Waveform: train/y1.sig, Label: train/y1.lab, Num samples 36864, HTK sampling rate: 16.000 KHz


## Signal file is a sequence of numbers

| 0 : | 0 | 0 | 0 | -3388 | -3228 | -3227 | -3227 | -3226 | -3225 | -3226 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10: | -3221 | -3230 | -3211 | -3241 | -3191 | -3267 | -3150 | -3323 | -3066 | -3451 |
| 20: | -2831 | -4079 | -5836 | 999 | -257 | 310 | -57 | 186 | 32 | 134 |
| 30: | 56 | 96 | 79 | 93 | 91 | 83 | 102 | 83 | 85 | 85 |
| 40: | 101 | 101 | 105 | 106 | 102 | 90 | 99 | 106 | 106 | 112 |
| 50: | 108 | 120 | 110 | 120 | 101 | 111 | 95 | 104 | 105 | 109 |
| 60: | 114 | 116 | 101 | 109 | 91 | 95 | 106 | 110 | 118 | 123 |
| 70: | 112 | 123 | 118 | 99 | 106 | 111 | 116 | 103 | 124 | 102 |
| 80: | 117 | 107 | 97 | 104 | 101 | 101 | 103 | 107 | 90 | 105 |

## It is converted to a vector representation with lower time resolution, but multiple dimensions.



First two mel frequency cepstral coefficients, with 100 frames/second.

## Vocabulary represented by state machine



## With log weights



## Three words



## Emitting vectors

States (here no1) come with a multivariate gaussian distribution which can produce any vector, but with different probabilities.


The probability distribution is determined means and standard deviations.


```
vpn16-037:Htk Mats$ cat no_sil_yes.mv
-2.494384e+00 1.796022e+00 6.922693e+00 6.179723e+01
1.830361e+00 -1.457754e+01 2.908821e+00 1.061799e+01
5.765841e+00 -4.699233e+00 1.361376e+00 3.917994e+01
-2.925056e+00 6.590788e+00 4.293019e+01 8.868358e+00
-1.289080e+01 3.939643e+00 1.331727e+01 1.262927e+01
-1.043652e+01 1.780134e+00 1.048423e+00 2.200132e+00
-9.054706e+00 -2.506213e-01 2.046648e+00 4.475942e+00
-1.216040e+01 2.981434e+00 2.005702e+01 1.229846e+01
-1.135676e+01 9.147605e+00 2.139829e+01 3.307150e+01
-7.338192e-01 -1.266852e+01 1.183366e+01 6.107550e+01
-2.786463e+01 9.368406e+00 9.389967e+00 5.049101e+00
```




In each temporal frame, find the cost (negative log probability) of emitting the vector for that frame from each of the twelve states. Assemble the costs into a weighted fsm labeled with word parts.


This machine should be parsed (transduced) into one of the three sentences, by preferring a parse with minimal const.

m203a:Openfst Mats\$ make test/y10.out

```
cat test/y10.cst | gawk -f Awk/cst2fst.awk > test/y10.txt1
```

fstcompile --isymbols=yesno.sym --acceptor test/y10.txt1 > test/y10.fsm1
fstcompose test/y10.fsm1 word3.fst test/y10.fst2
fstcompose test/y10.fst2 utt.fsm test/y10.fst3
fstproject test/y10.fst3 test/y10.fsm4
fstshortestpath test/y10.fsm4 test/y10.fsm5
fsttopsort test/y10.fsm5 test/y10.fsm6
fstprint --isymbols=yesno.sym test/y10.fsm6 > test/y10.out

```
m203a:Openfst Mats$ make test/y10.out
cat test/y10.cst | gawk -f Awk/cst2fst.awk > test/y10.txt1
fstcompile --isymbols=yesno.sym --acceptor test/y10.txt1 > test/y10.fsm1
```

Compile machine representing costs for word-parts in each frame.
Set of weighted strings, in the vocabulary no1, yes1, sil1, ...

fstcompose test/y10.fsm1 word3.fst test/y10.fst2
Compose SOU with the the machine WORD3 that represents all three-word sequences. WORD3 has word-parts on the upper side, and words on the lower side.

SOU .o. WORD3


The number of paths is huge.
fstcompose test/y10.fst2 utt.fsm test/y10.fst3

Restrict on the lower side to the set of target sentences UTT.

```
SOU .o. WORD3 .o. UTT
```


. 0

.o.

fstproject test/y10.fst3 test/y10.fsm4
fstshortestpath test/y10.fsm4 test/y10.fsm5
fsttopsort test/y10.fsm5 test/y10.fsm6
fstprint --isymbols=yesno.sym test/y10.fsm6 > test/y10.out

Find the path with minimum cost and print it.

| 61 | 62 | sil4 | 8 | 2.15532279 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 62 | 63 | sil4 | 8 | 2.55532289 |
| 63 | 64 | sil4 | 8 | 5.52209997 |
| 64 | 65 | - | 0 |  |
| 65 | 66 | - | 0 | 1 |
| 66 | 67 | yes1 | 9 | 3.3539269 |
| 67 | 68 | yes1 | 9 | 3.57392693 |
| 68 | 69 | yes1 | 9 | 2.97392678 |
| 69 | 70 | yes1 | 9 | 2.43392682 |
| 70 | 71 | yes1 | 9 | 3.07392693 |
| 71 | 72 | yes1 | 9 | 3.33392692 |
| 72 | 73 | yes1 | 9 | 3.6039269 |
| 73 | 74 | yes1 | 9 | 4.86725426 |
| 74 | 75 | yes2 | 10 | 3.2064538 |
| 75 | 76 | voc) | 19 | 7 42645287 |


| m203a: Openfst | Mats $\$$ head | -107 | test/n10.out | tail |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 97 | 98 | sil4 | 8 | 4.35532331 |  |
| 98 | 99 | sil4 | 8 | 2.84532285 |  |
| 99 | 100 | sil4 | 8 | 3.36532283 |  |
| 100 | 101 | sil4 | 8 | 5.07210016 |  |
| 101 | 102 | - | 0 |  |  |
| 102 | 103 | - | 0 | 1 |  |
| 103 | 104 | no1 | 1 | 2.24211121 |  |
| 104 | 105 | no1 | 1 | 2.33211112 |  |
| 105 | 106 | no1 | 1 | 2.32211113 |  |
| 106 | 107 | no1 | 1 | 2.65211105 |  |

## Why were these a help?

Weighted finite state machines and weighted transductions.

Vector representation of speech signal: each 10 ms snippet of sound is represented by a vector of floats.

Multivariate gaussian distributions characterize the sounds (vectors) that can be emitted from a state.

HTK (Entropic/Microsoft) Compute MFCC, estimate acoustic and word models.

Matlab Evaluate gaussian distributions.
Openfst (Google) Computations with weighted transducers.
Python+Awk Glue.

