

Rapid Bootstrapping of five Eastern European Languages using the Rapid Language Adaptation Toolkit (RLAT)

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1. Overview

- LVCSR systems for five Eastern European Languages such as Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Polish, and Russian using Rapid Language Adaptaion Toolkit (RLAT)
- Crawling and processing large quantites of text material from the Internet
- Strategy for language model optimization on the given development set in a short time period with minimal human effort

2. Slavic Languages and data resources

- •Well known for their rich morphology, caused by a high reflection rate of nouns using various cases and genders Ex.: nowy student, nowego studenta, nowi studentci
- Text corpus size for five Eastern European languages

| Languages | Website | #Tokens | #Types |
|-----------|------------------|---------|--------|
| Bulgarian | dariknews.bg | 302M | 560K |
| Croatian | www.hrt.hr | 124M | 248K |
| Czech | lidovky.cz | 790M | 1.25M |
| Polish | wiadomosci.wp.pl | 347M | 815K |
| Russian | www.rian.ru | 565M | 1M |

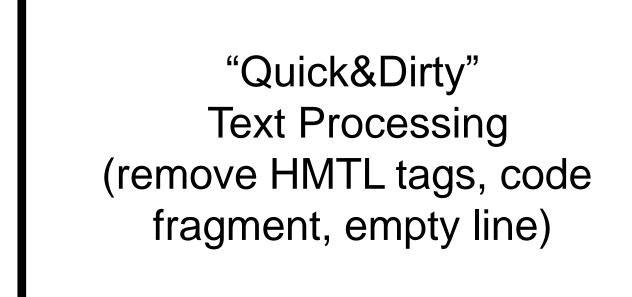
■ GlobalPhone speech data: ~20h for each language, 80% for training, 10% for dev and 10% for evaluation

3. Baseline sytems

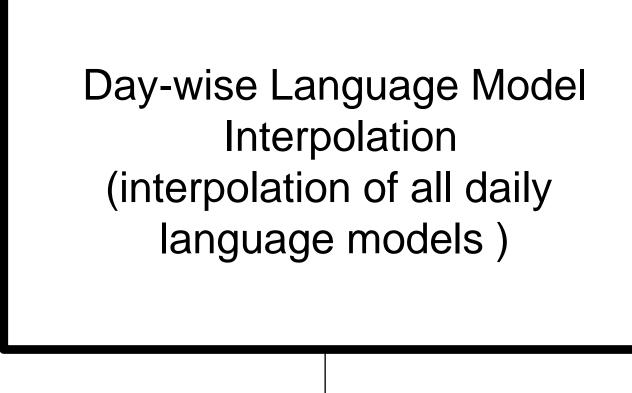
- Rapid bootstrapping based on multilingual acoustic model inventory
- Hamming window of 16ms with 10 ms overlap
- 13 MFCC, 1. and 2. derivatives, zero-crossing
- LDA -> 32 dimension
- 3 state left-to-right HMM, GMM with diagonal covariances
- LM built with utt. of training data:
- WERs of 63%(BL), 60%(HR), 49%(CZ), 72%(PL), 61%(RU)

4. Experiments and Results

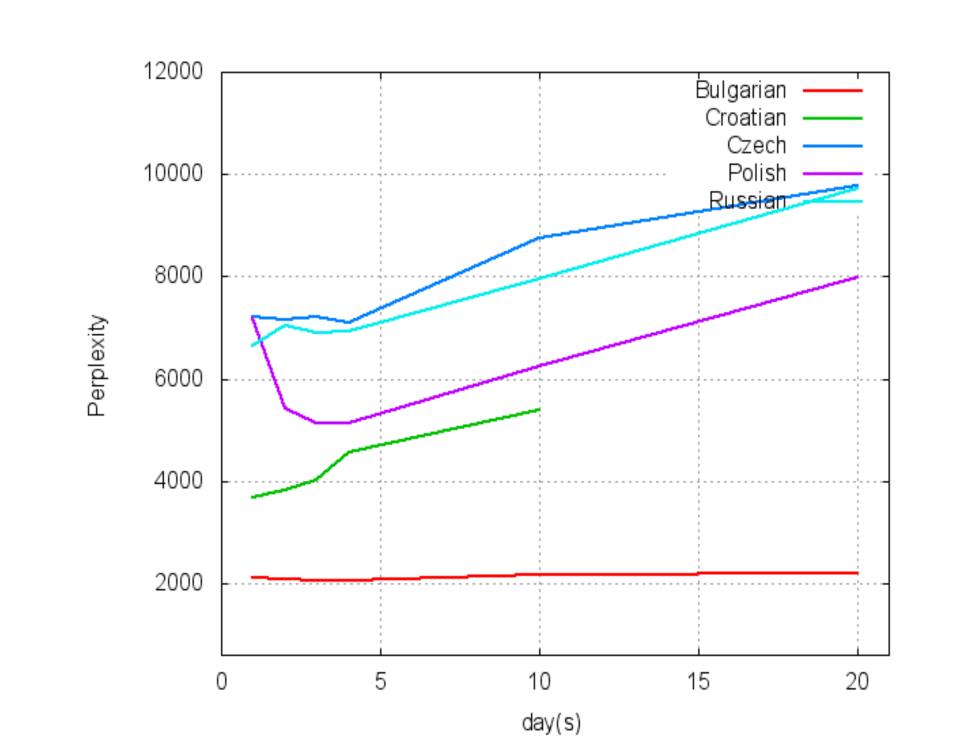
LM Optimization strategy:

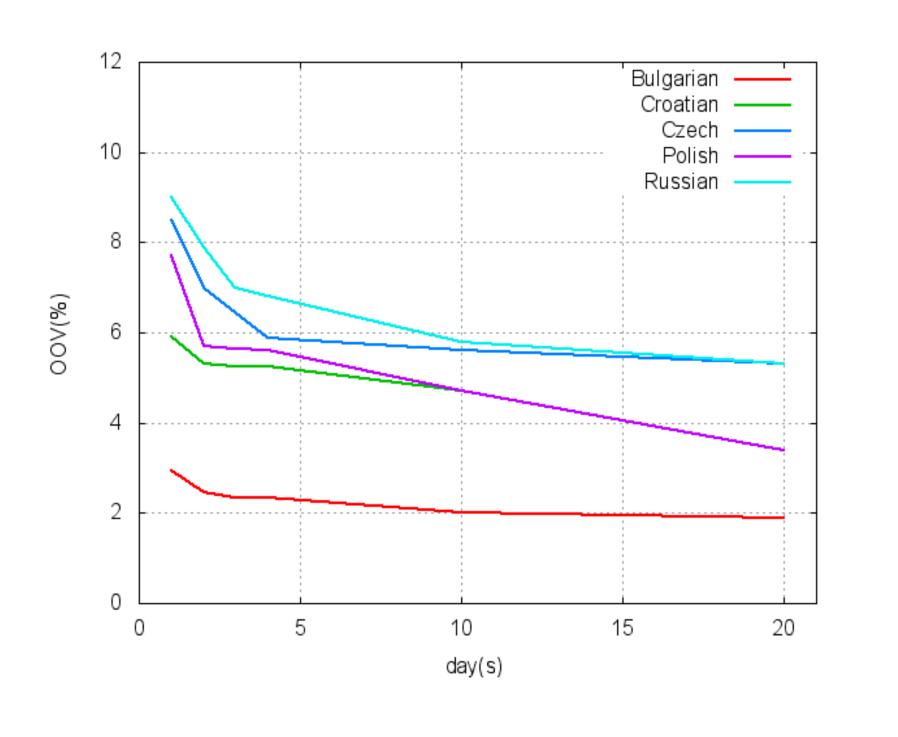


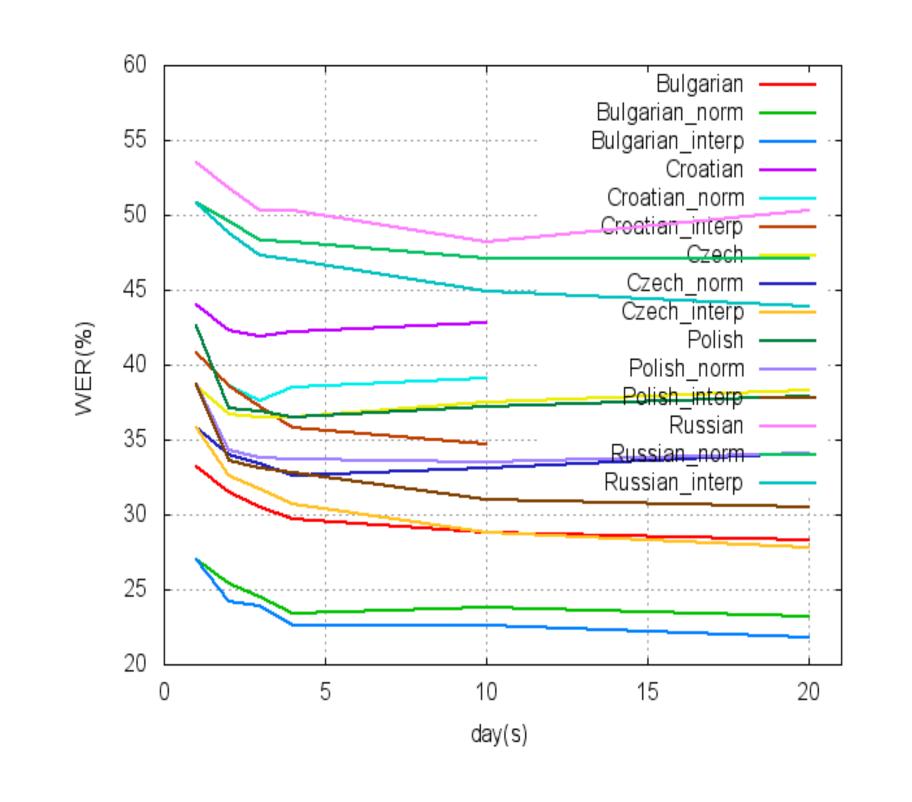
Text Normalization
(special character, digits, cardinal number, dates, punctuation)
+ Vocabulary
Selection



Text Data Diversity (interpolation with LM built on text material of add. Websites)







5. Conclusion

- Crawling and processing a large amount of text material from WWW using RLAT
- Investigation of the impact of text normalization and text diversity on the quality of the language model in terms of perplexity, OOV rate and its inluence on the WER

Final Language Models:

| Languages | OOV(%) | PPL | #Tokens | #Types |
|-----------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| | | | | |
| Bulgarian | 1.2 | 543 | 405M | 274K |
| | | | | |
| Croatian | 3.6 | 813 | 331M | 362K |
| | | | | |
| Czech | 3.8 | 2,115 | 508M | 277K |
| | | | | |
| Polish | 2.9 | 1,372 | 224M | 243K |
| | | | | |
| Russian | 3.4 | 1,675 | 2931M | 293K |

- ASR sytems in a very short time period and with minimum human effort
- The best systems give WERs of 16.9% for BL, 32.8 % for HR, 23.5% for CZ, 20.4% for PL and 36.2% for RU on the evaluation set

