

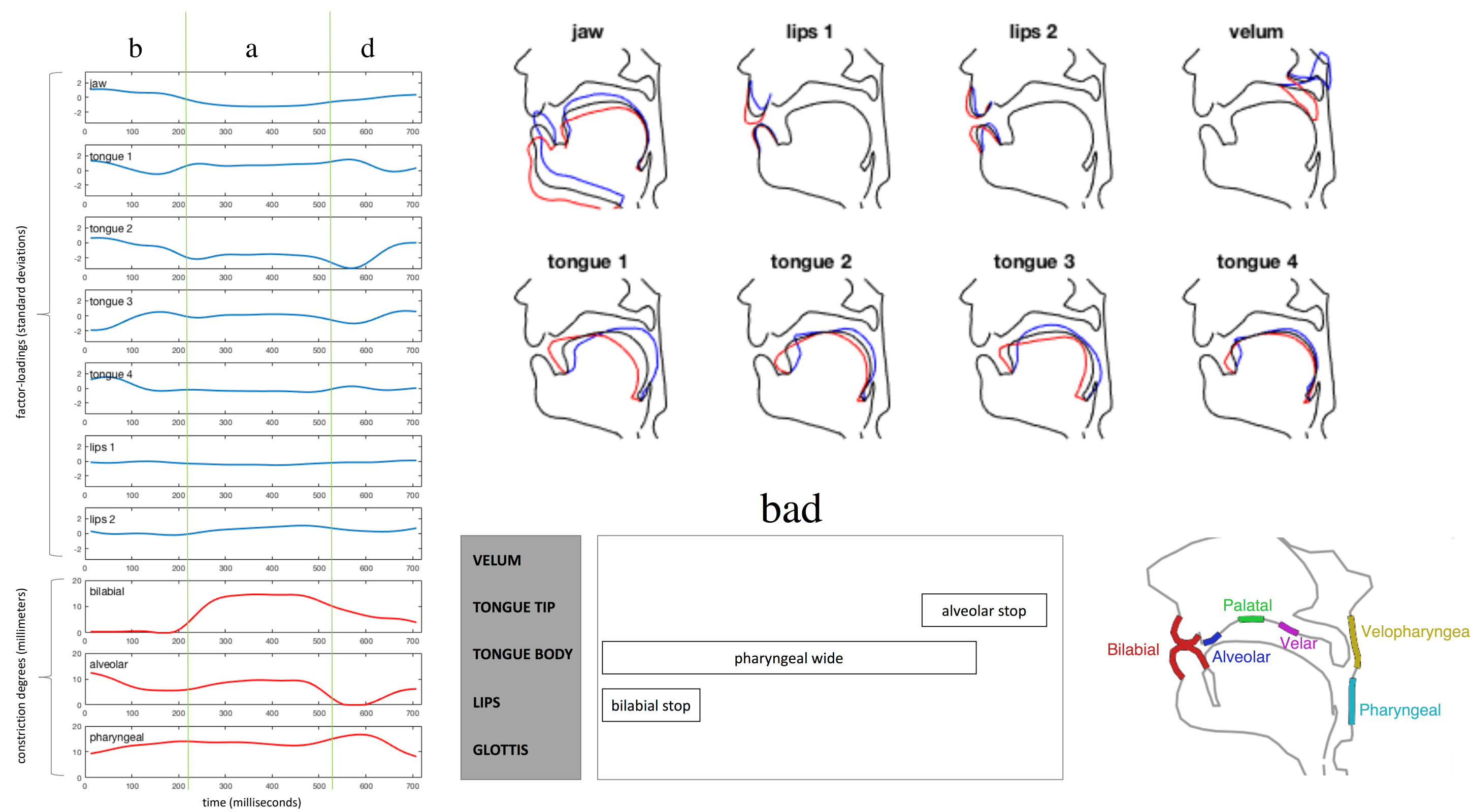
Simulating anticipatory coarticulation in VCV utterances with a gestural articulatory synthesizer

Asterios Toutios and Shrikanth Narayanan

Introduction

- Context:** Development of a framework for articulatory speech synthesis from gestural score specifications directly informed by real-time MRI data (Alexander et al., 2019)
- Proposing a modified/enhanced gestural score
- Describing the mechanism by which such gestural score animates (a midsagittal slice of) the vocal tract
- Addressing gestural overlap
- Test case: coarticulation in /adu/, as observed by Öhman (1966)

Articulatory Model and Forward Map



- Articulatory model developed by guided PCA approximates midsagittal vocal tract shaping by 8 control parameters
- Constriction degrees measured at 6 places of articulation
- Joint space is modeled as a union of clusters where the *forward map* from parameters $\mathbf{w}$ to constrictions $\mathbf{z}$ is approximately linear, i.e. $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{F} * \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{z}_c$

Discretization of Dynamical Systems

- From Saltzman and Munhall (1998):

$$\ddot{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{J}^* (-\mathbf{B}\mathbf{J}\dot{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{w}) - \mathbf{z}_0)) - \mathbf{J}^* \dot{\mathbf{J}}\dot{\mathbf{w}} - (\mathbf{I}_8 - \mathbf{J}^* \mathbf{J})\mathbf{B}_N \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{G}_N (-\mathbf{B}_N \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{K}_N \mathbf{w})$$

- Consider the sequence of arrays $\mathbf{w}[n]$ at a rate h (e.g. 1msec), replace derivatives by finite differences, and after some algebra:

$$(\mathbf{I}_8 + h\mathbf{A}_1 + h^2\mathbf{A}_2)\mathbf{w}[n] = \mathbf{w}[n-2] + 2\mathbf{w}[n-1] + h\mathbf{A}_1\mathbf{w}[n-1] + h^2\mathbf{J}^*\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{z}_o - \mathbf{z}_c)$$

with: $\mathbf{A}_1 = -\mathbf{J}^*\mathbf{B}\mathbf{J} - \mathbf{J}^*\dot{\mathbf{J}} - \mathbf{B}_N + \mathbf{J}^*\mathbf{J}\mathbf{B}_N - \mathbf{G}_N\mathbf{B}_N$
 $\mathbf{A}_2 = -\mathbf{G}_N\mathbf{K}_N - \mathbf{J}^*\mathbf{K}\mathbf{F}$

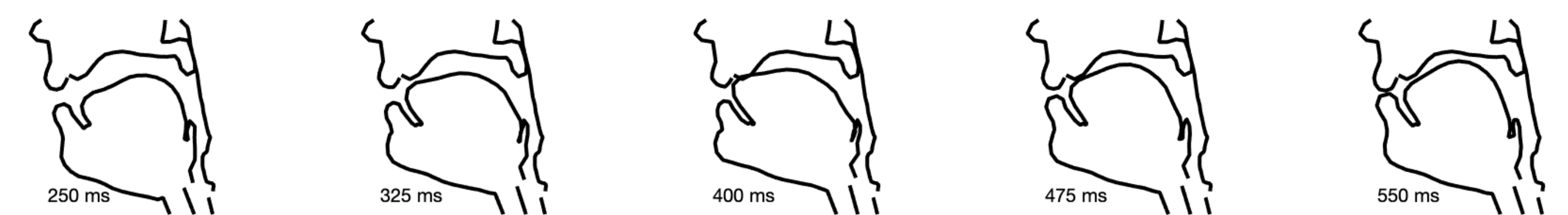
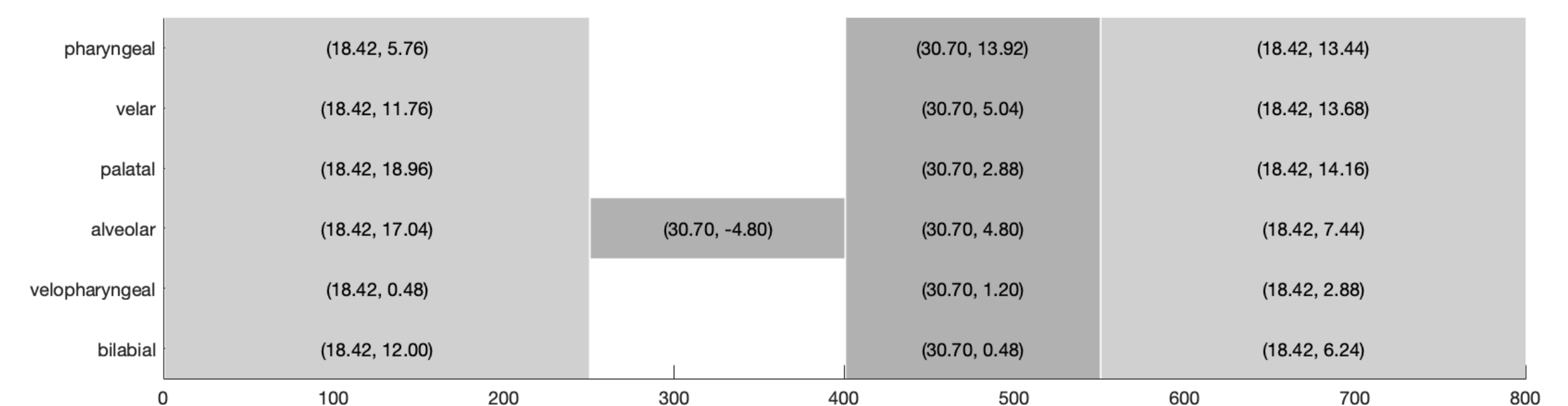
- Given a cluster we know $\mathbf{F}$, $\mathbf{J}$ and its derivative, and we can invert (because the map in the cluster is linear) to get $\mathbf{J}^*$
- $\mathbf{z}_o$ is a 6-dimensional array of **targets** and $\mathbf{B}$, $\mathbf{K}$ are simple functions of a 6-dimensional array of natural frequencies ω_o
- $\mathbf{G}_N$ and $\mathbf{K}_N$ are constants (neutral attractor)

A Simple Loop

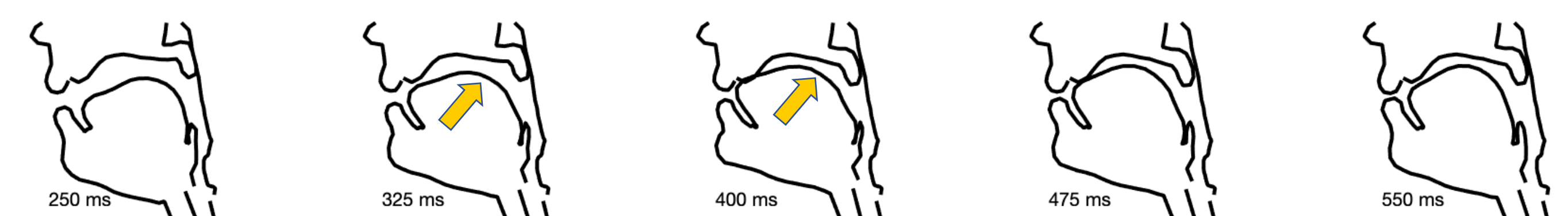
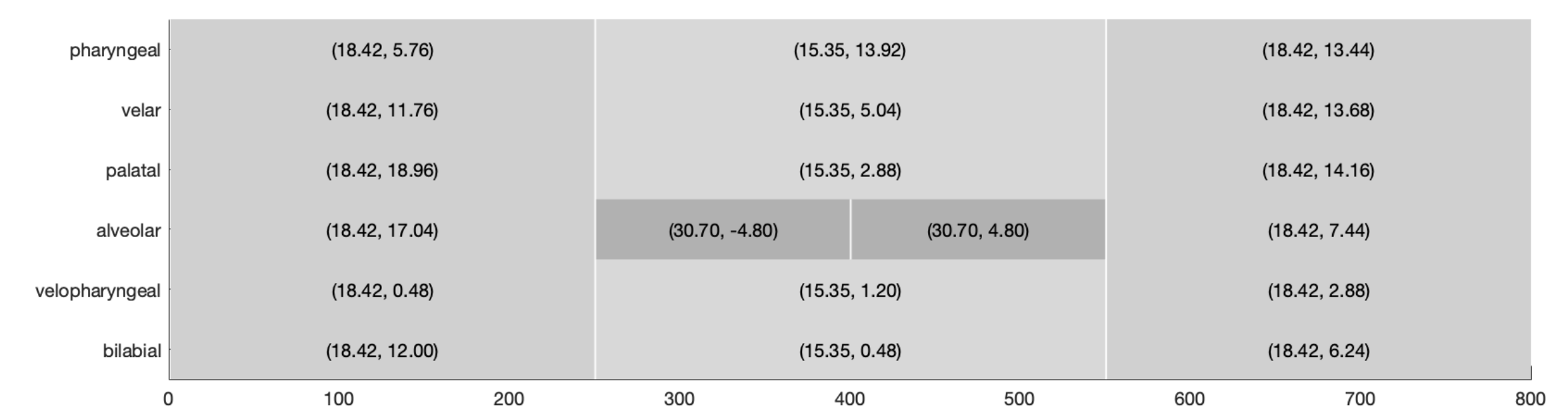
Input: $\mathbf{w}[0], \mathbf{w}[1], \omega_o[n], \mathbf{z}_o[n], n = 2 \dots N$
for $n=2 \dots N$ **do**
 Find cluster where $\mathbf{w}[n-1]$ lies ;
 Retrieve $\mathbf{z}_c, \mathbf{F}$ and $\mathbf{J}$'s for that cluster ;
 Calculate $\mathbf{K}(\omega_o), \mathbf{B}(\omega_o)$;
 Solve system for $\mathbf{w}[n]$
end

Simulating Anticipatory Coarticulation

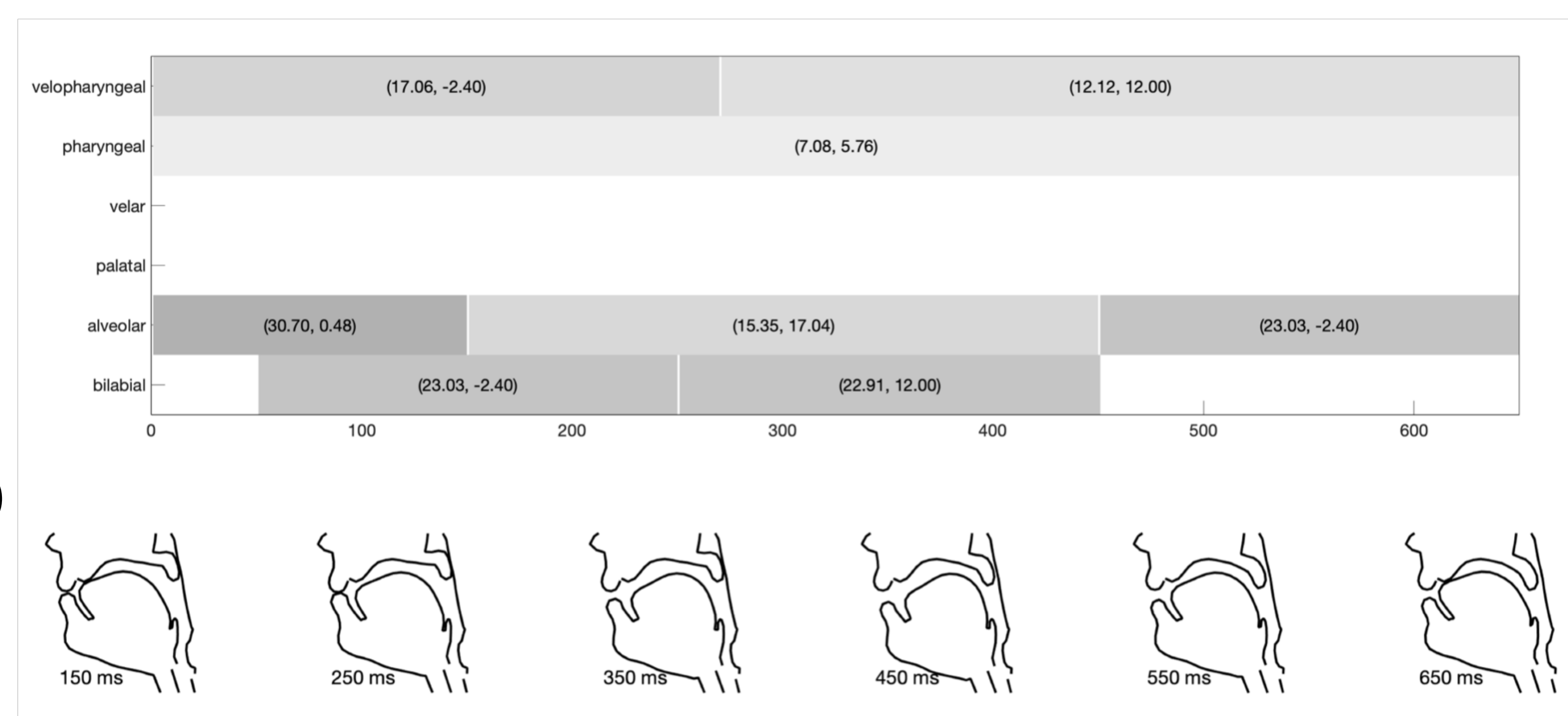
- Replicating Alexander et al. (2019), /adu/ without gestural overlap (*Note: In that work, targets for vowels were defined in parameter space, rather than constriction space*)



- Introducing anticipatory coarticulation, inspired by Ohman, leads to discernible difference in vocal-tract shaping dynamics (and also acoustics):



Another Example: /span/



Future Work

- Design gestural scores for more utterances
- Optimize scores to exactly fit recorded real-time MRI data