

Hidden Variable Structures for Training and Decoding with Graphical Models in ASR

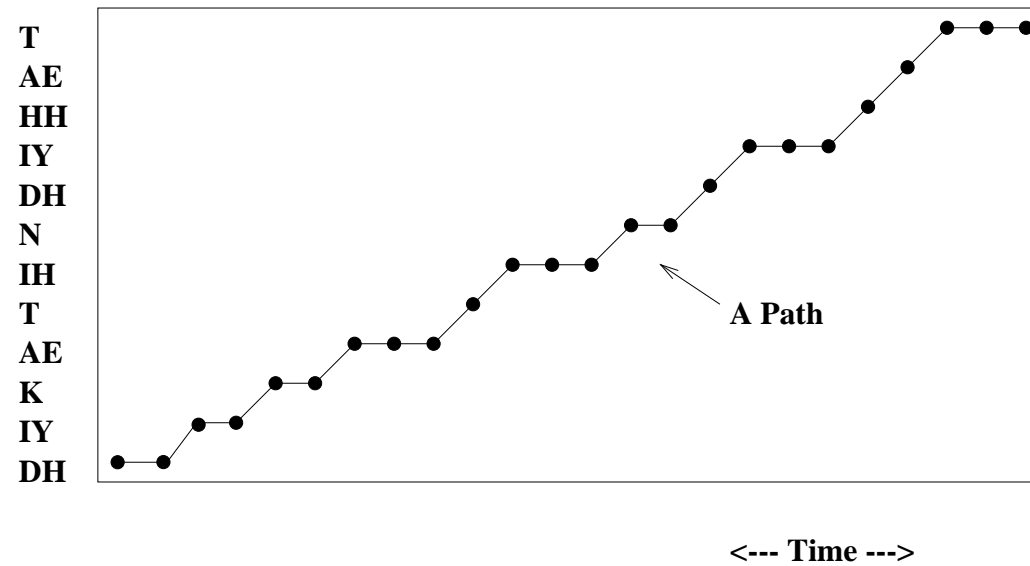
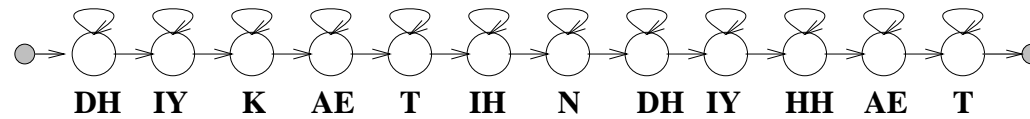
Geoff Zweig
CLSP WS01 Talk
July 6, 2001

Outline

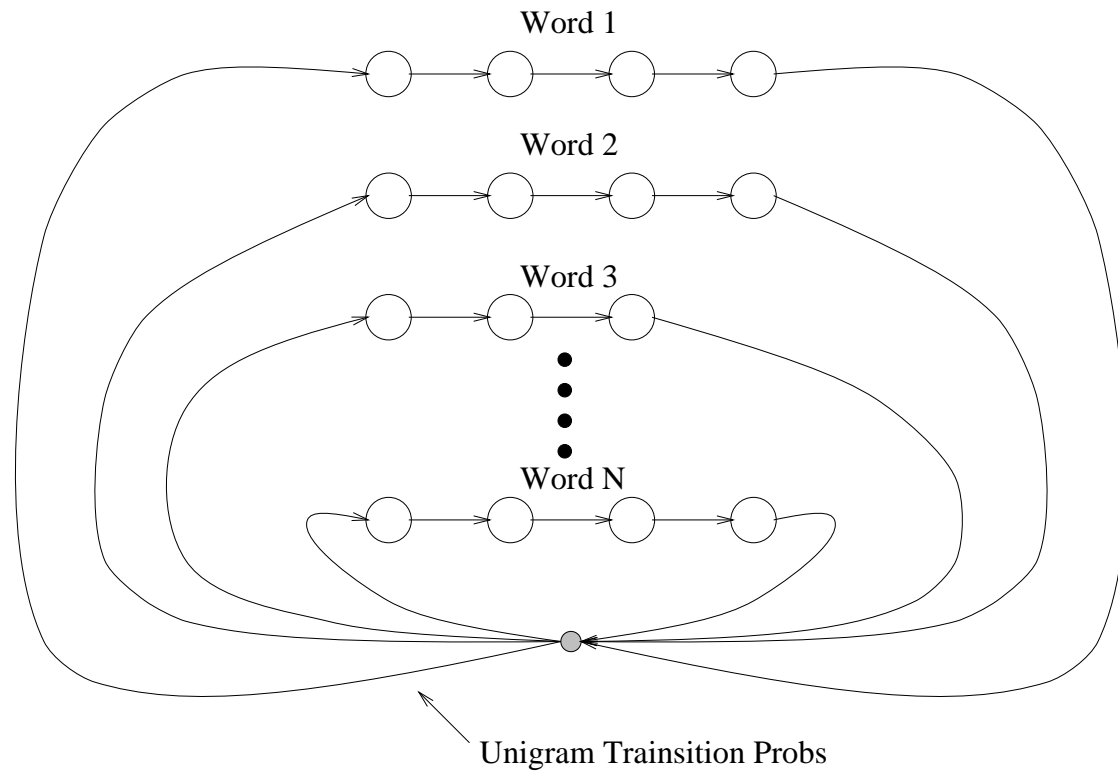
- HMMs: The Point of Departure
 - A graph for training.
 - A graph for decoding.
- The Key to Reasoning
 - Paths in an HMM
 - Variable assignments in a GM
- The Simplest Training Structure
- Decoding with a Bigram LM
- Training with Optional Silence
- Decoding with a Trigram LM
- Training with Lexical Variants
- Articulatory Networks

HMM Training

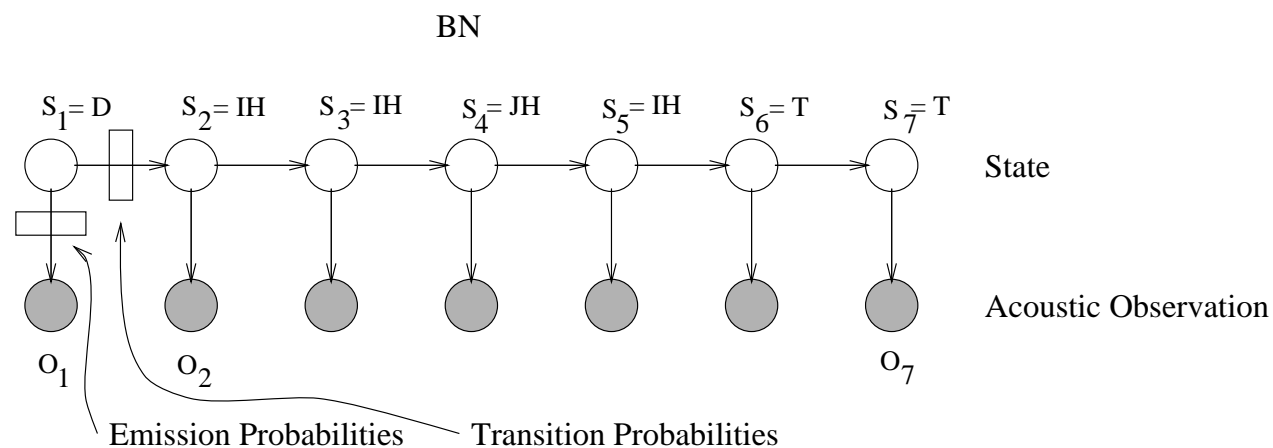
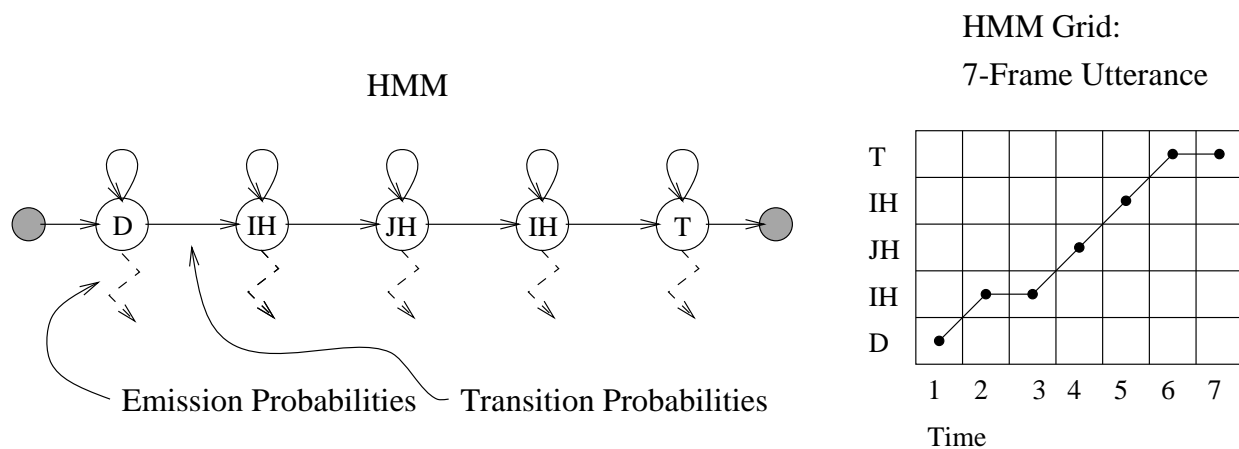
The cat in the hat.



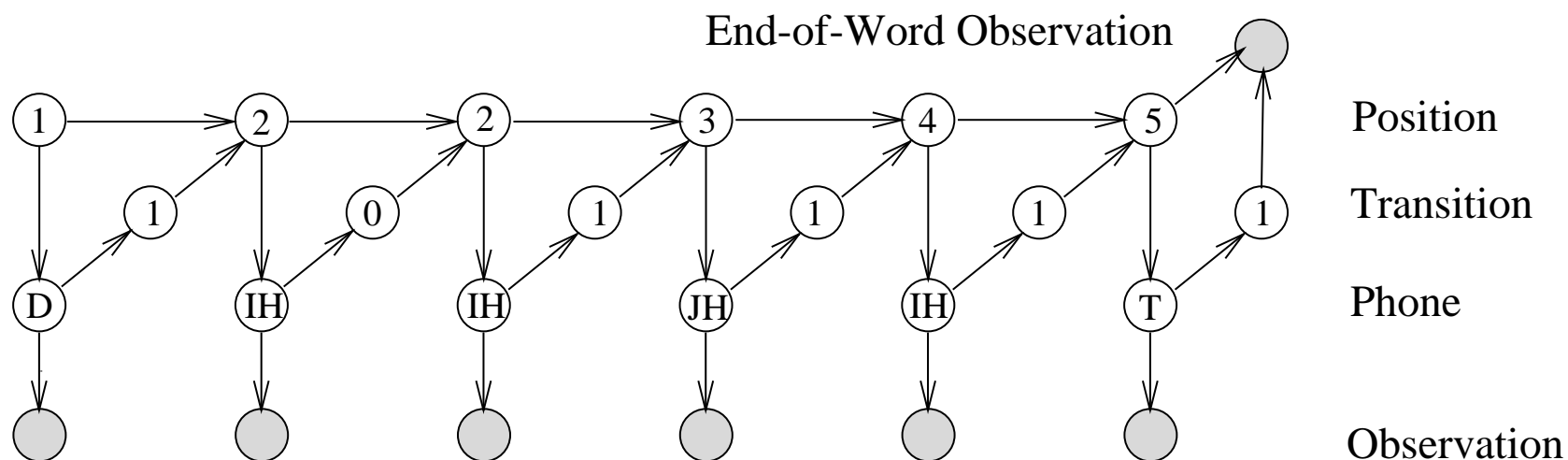
HMM Decoding



The Key To Reasoning: Paths & Assignments

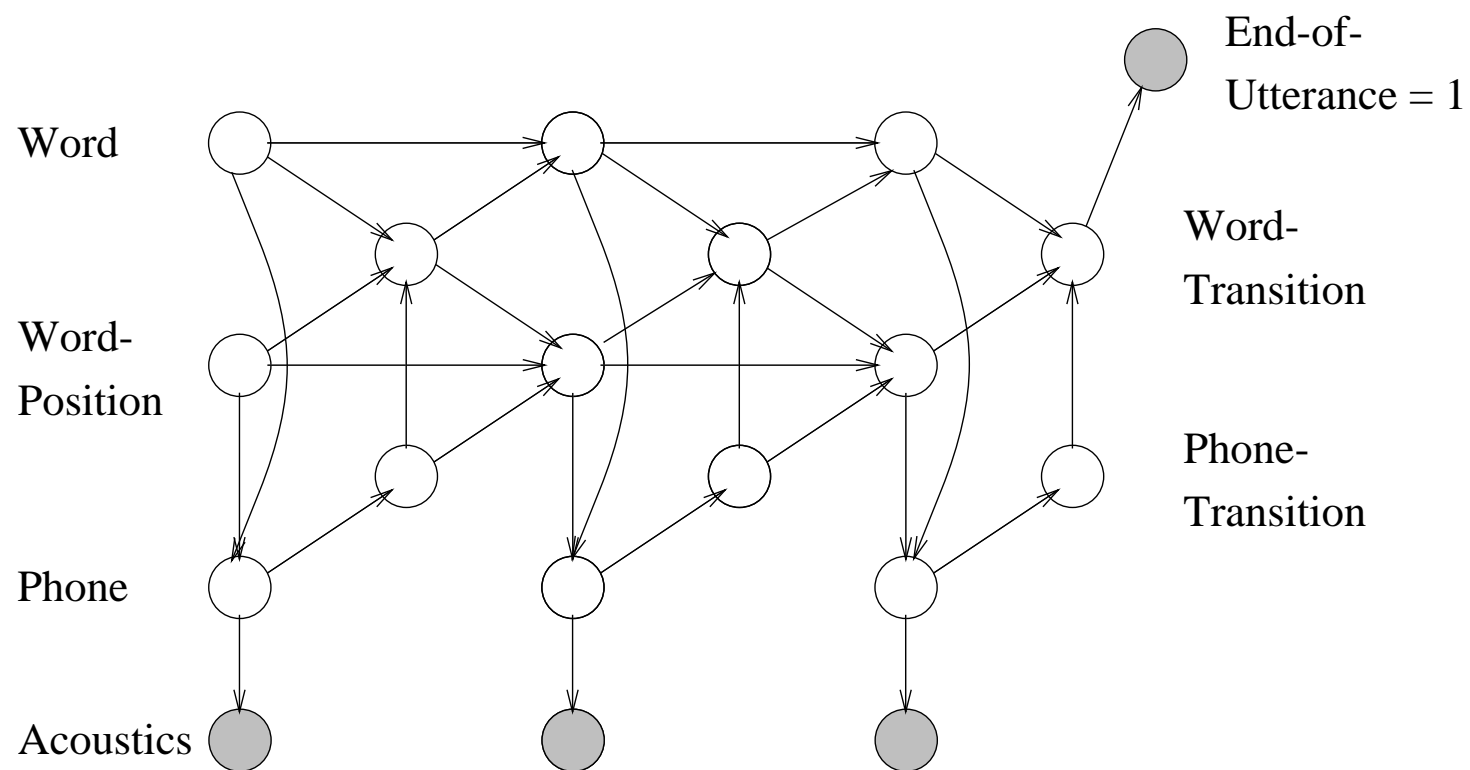


The Simplest Training Structure



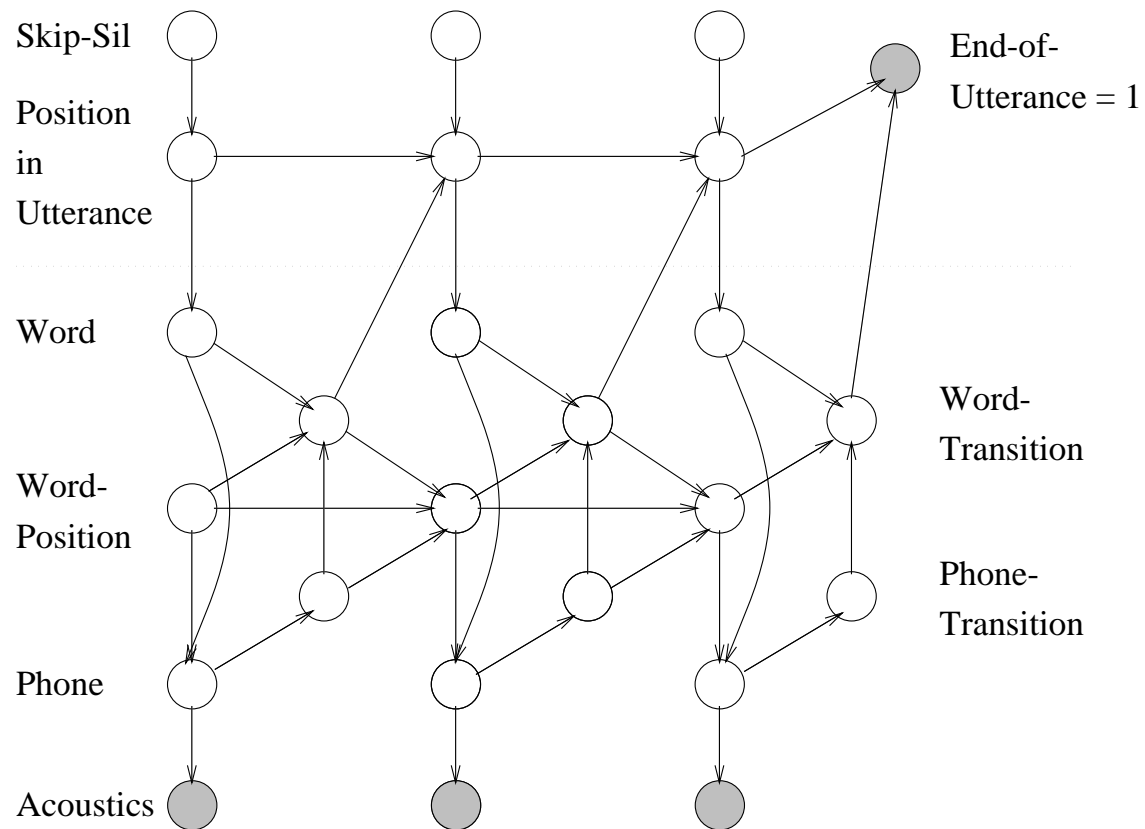
- Each BN assignment \equiv path through HMM.
- Sum over BN assignments \equiv sum over HMM paths.
- Max over BN assignments \equiv max over HMM paths.

Decoding with A Bigram LM

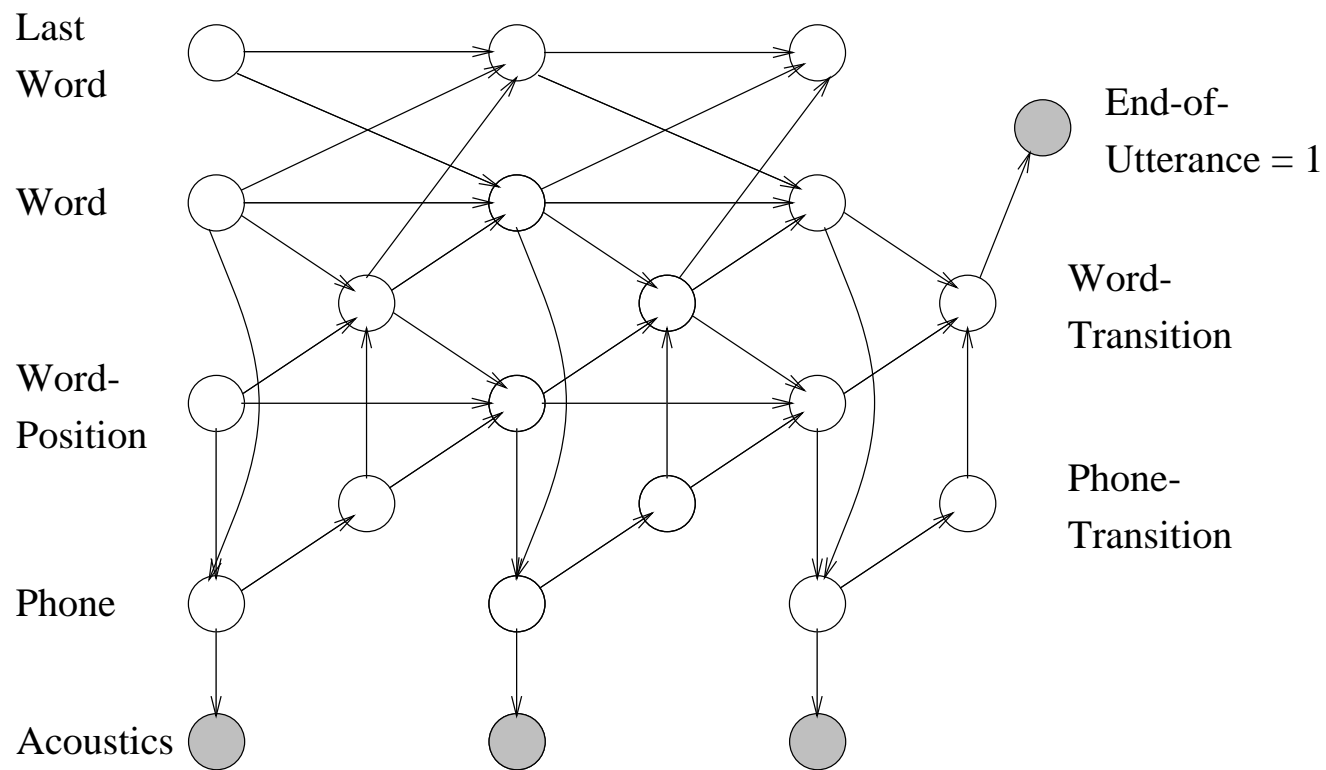


Training with Optional Silence

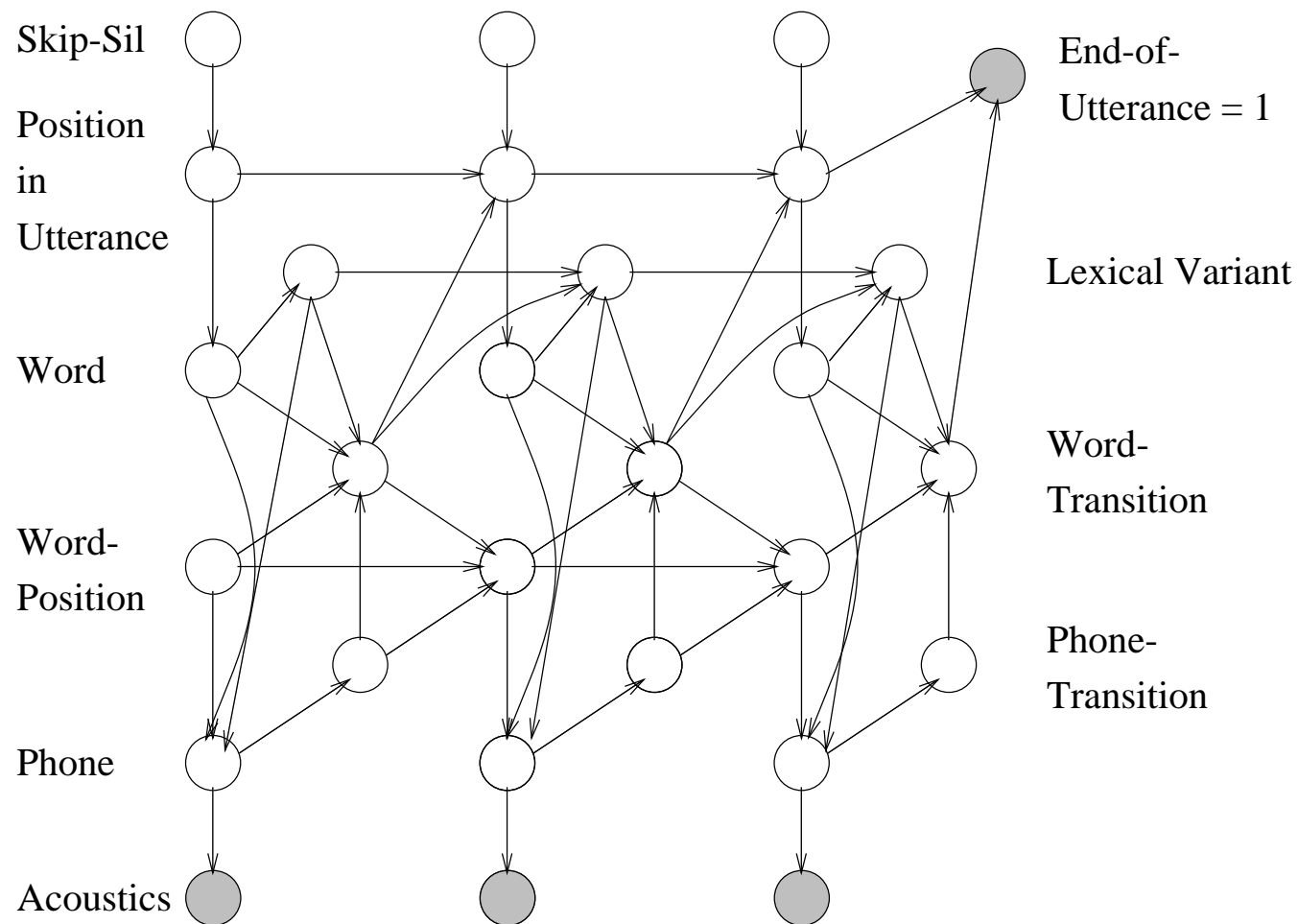
sil (0) The (1) sil (2) cat (3) sil (4) in (5) sil (6) the (7) sil (8) hat (9) sil (10)



Decoding with A Trigram LM



Training with Lexical Variants



Subtleties and the Key To Reasoning

An Example Subtlety:

- What happens on a word transition in the final silence?
- Stay put? Then paths with too many transitions contribute.

e.g. 1-state, 10-frames. Transitions *should* be:

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

But:

0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

would be counted

Always reason in terms of enumerating out all the concrete instantiations. Add variables and set up CPTs as appropriate.

Articulatory Networks

