Abstract

The paper explores to what extent Voice Conversion techniques can help incorporate dialect specific features into synthesized speech. A popular Voice Conversion technique using Gaussian Mixture Models, has been used to develop mapping functions, between speech synthesized by a Text-to-Speech System for the standard form of the language to parallel speech recorded from a speaker of the target dialect. Mel Cepstral Coefficients are used to represent the spectral envelope and pitch, intensity and duration values have been selected to represent the prosody of speech.

References

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Index Terms

Computer Science  Signal Processing
Keywords

Voice Conversion, Gaussian mixture models, Mel Cepstral Coefficients, Formants, F0, Assamese, Nalbaria, Dialect, Pitch, Intensity, Duration, Text-to-Speech System