Selected Problems of Intelligent Natural Language Processing

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Abstract. In this paper, a natural language interface is presented which consists of the intelligent mechanisms of human identification, speech recognition, word and command recognition, command syntax and result analysis, command safety assessment, technological process supervision as well as human reaction assessment. In this paper, a review is carried out of selected issues with regards to recognition of speech commands in natural language given by the operator of the technological device. A view is offered of the complexity of the recognition process of the operator's words and commands using neural networks made up of a few layers of neurons. The paper presents research results of speech recognition and automatic recognition of commands in natural language using artificial neural networks.

1 Intelligent Two-Way Speech Communication

If the operator is identified and authorized by the natural language interface in Fig. 1, a command produced in continuous speech is recognized by the speech recognition module and processed in to a text format. Then the recognised text is analysed by the syntax analysis subsystem. The processed command is sent to the word and command recognition modules using artificial neural networks to recognise the command, which is sent to the effect analysis subsystem for analysing the status corresponding to the hypothetical command execution, consecutively assessing the command correctness, estimating the process state and the technical safety, and also possibly signalling the error caused by the operator. The command is also sent to the safety assessment subsystem for assessing the grade of affiliation of the command to the correct command category and making corrections. The command execution subsystem signalises commands accepted for executing, assessing reactions of the operator, defining new parameters of the process and run directives [4]. The subsystem for voice communication produces voice commands to the operator [5].

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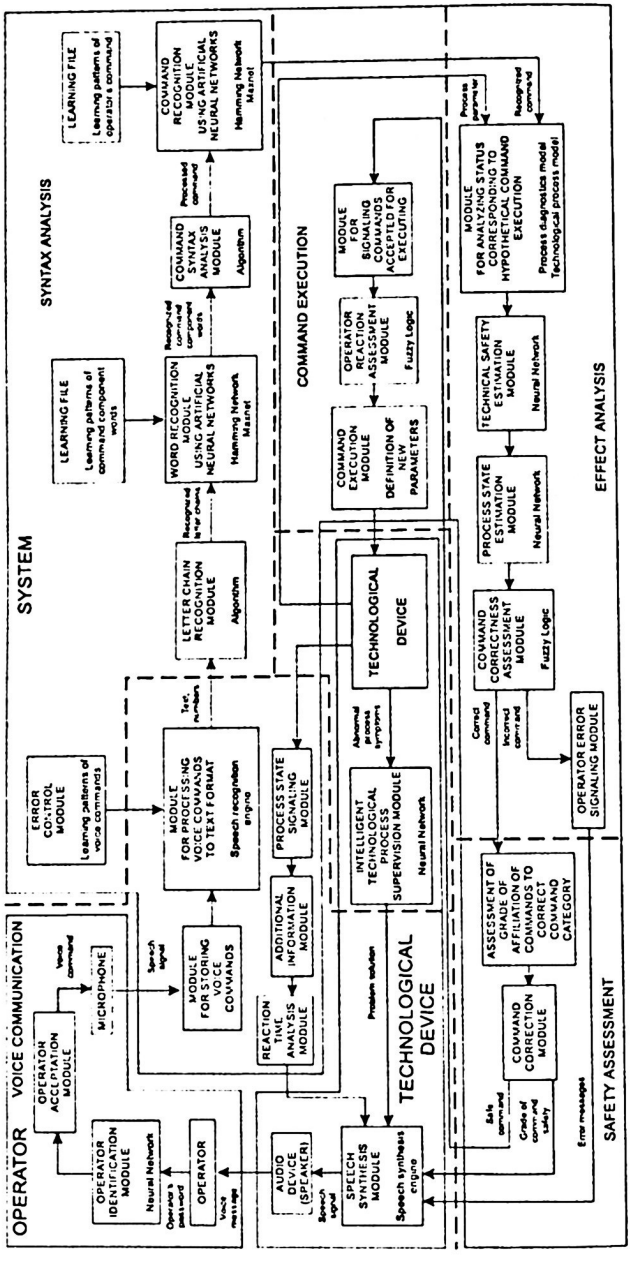

Fig. 1. Architecture of the natural language human-machine interface

2 Recognition of Commands in Natural Language

In the automatic command recognition system shown in Fig. 2, the speech signal is processed to text and numeric values with the module for processing voice commands to text format. The speech recognition engine is a continuous density mixture Gaussian Hidden Markov Model system which uses vector quantization for speeding up the Euclidean distance calculation for probability estimation [1,2]. The system uses context dependent triphonic cross word acoustic models with speaker normalization based on vocal tract length normalization, channel adaptation using mean Cepstral subtraction and speaker adaptation using Maximum Likelihood Linear Regression. The separated words of the text are

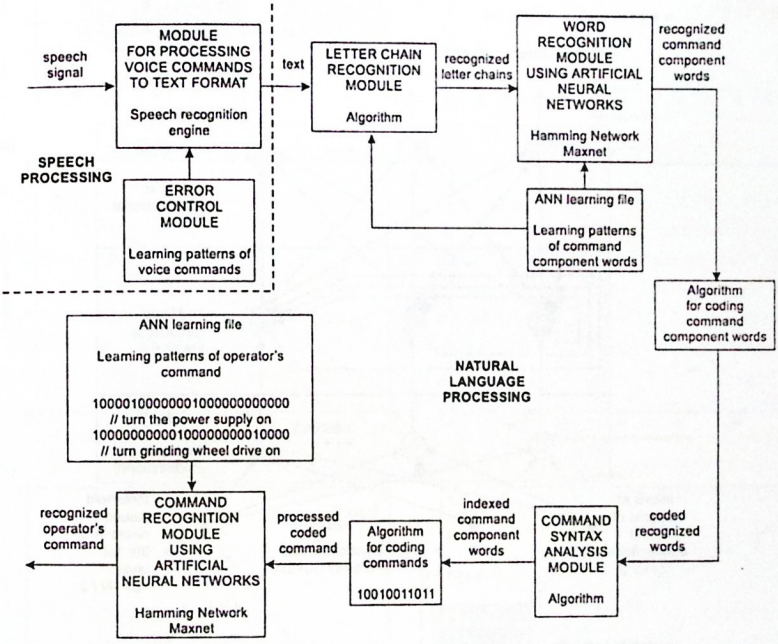

Fig. 2. Scheme of the automatic command recognition system

the input signals of the neural network for recognizing words. The network has a training file containing word patterns. The network recognizes words as the operator's command components, which are represented by its neurons. The recognized words are sent to the algorithm for coding words. Then, the coded words are transferred to the command syntax analysis module. It is equipped with the algorithm for analysing and indexing words. The module indexes words properly and then they are sent to the algorithm for coding commands. The commands

are coded as vectors and they are input signals of the command recognition module using neural network. The module uses the 3-layer Hamming neural network in Fig. 3, either to recognize the operator's command or to produce the information that the command is not recognized. The neural network is equipped with a training file containing patterns of possible operator commands [3].

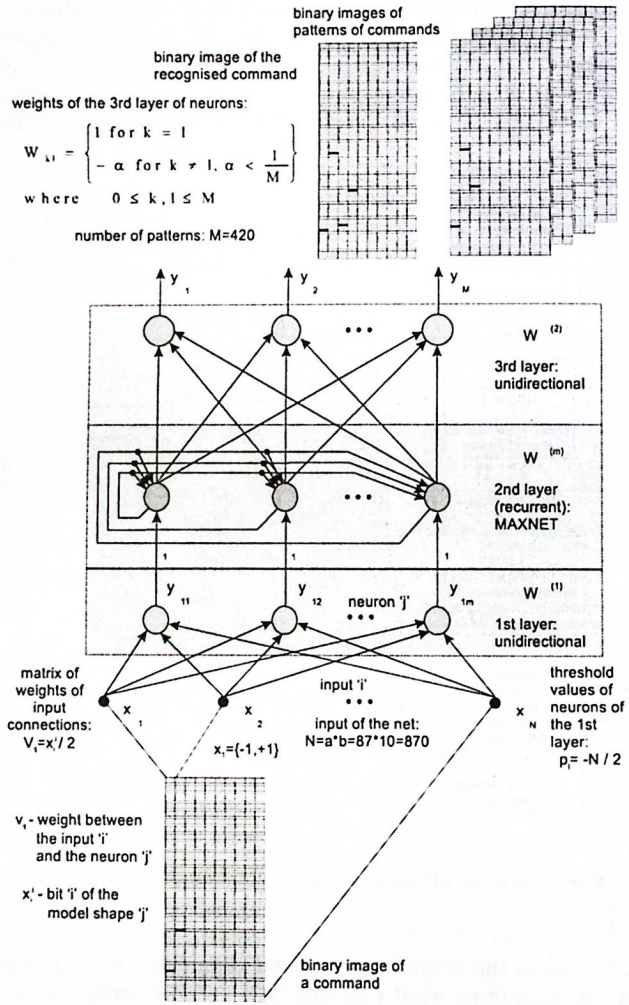

Fig. 3. Scheme of the 3-layer neural network for automatic command recognition

3 Research Results of Automatic Command Recognition

As shown in Fig. 4a, the speech recognition module recognizes 85-90% of the operator's words correctly. As more training of the neural networks is done, accuracy rises to around 95%. For the research on command recognition at different

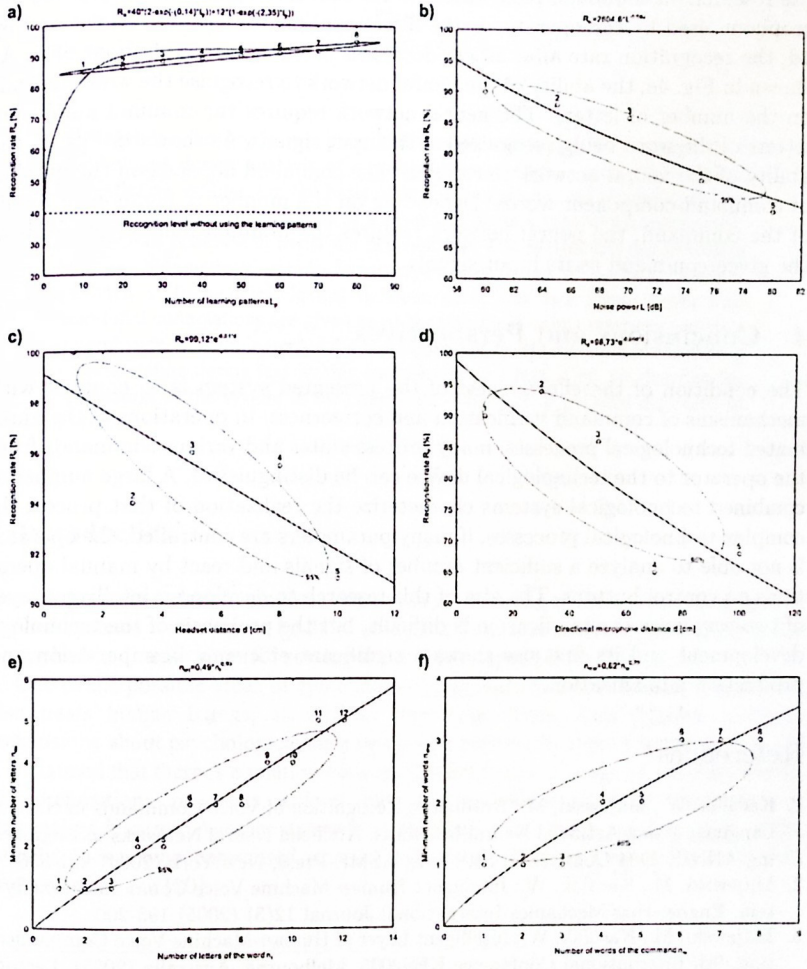

Fig. 4. Speech and command recognition rate

noise power, the microphone used by the operator is the headset microphone. As shown in Fig. 4b, the recognition performance is sensitive to background

noise. The recognition rate is about 86% at 70 dB and 71% at 80 dB. Therefore, background noise must be limited while giving the commands. For research on command recognition at different microphone distances, the microphone used by the operator is the headset microphone. As shown in Fig. 4c, the recognition rate decreases when the headset distance increases. The recognition rate dropped by 9% after the headset distance is changed from 1 to 10 cm. Likewise, the research on command recognition at different microphone distances, the microphone used by the operator is the directional microphone. As shown in Fig. 4d, the recognition rate after 50 cm decreases reaching a rate of about 65%. As shown in Fig. 4e, the ability of the neural network to recognise the word depends on the number of letters. The neural network requires the minimal number of letters of the word being recognized as its input signals. As shown in Fig. 4f, the ability of the neural network to recognise the command depends on the number of command component words. Depending on the number of component words of the command, the neural network requires the minimal number of words of the given command as its input signals.

4 Conclusions and Perspectives

The condition of the effectiveness of the presented system is to equip it with mechanisms of command verification and correctness. In operations of the automated technological processes, many process states and various commands from the operator to the technological device can be distinguished. A large number of combined technological systems characterize the realization of that process. In complex technological processes, if many parameters are controlled, the operator is not able to analyze a sufficient number of signals and react by manual operations on control buttons. The aim of this research to develop an intelligent layer of two-way voice communication is difficult, but the prognosis of the technology development and its first use shows a significant efficiency in supervision and production humanization.

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