



International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 8, August 2016

Optimizing Text To Speech Converter

Dr. T Senthil Kumaran¹, Banti Rani Gupta²

Associate Professor, Dept. of CSE, ACSCE, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India

M Tech Student, Dept. of CSE, ACSCE, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India

ABSTRACT: A text to speech converter system is a window based application which will let the individual do all tasks with respect to the text to speech functions. This will take in input text to convert it into speech form. It works on the concept of reading by ears. So that it fastens the message transfer giving user friendly approach. This also gives an option of saving the voice for the further use. It is an interface with programming based constraints and is used by lay man also. Even a person who has no knowledge of programming in it or who does not have reading ability can use it to convert text to voice easily. It removes all possible flaws in the outputted voice.

KEYWORDS: Speech synthesizer, Text to Speech system, Wave form generation

I. INTRODUCTION

Speech Fusion is a way of imitation for human verbal expression. We transform the available text from the normal language into a certain voice in any of the system involving text to voice transformation. This aims in vocalizing the content in the text with a particular authentic and original voice to bring in more grasp in the meaning. This is generally saved for further usages. This will ease the people who have difficulty in reading the content by provision of the listening assistance. If it's a standalone application it will not be requiring web facility, but it can also be integrated with the web available. The use of this kind of text to voice converter is huge. It can be combined with applications to ease the process like e-book reader, social chat, news paper reading, navigation system, and so on.

A Text to Speech system can run in two parts. One part is the part of system which user interacts and other one is the intended back end. The user interaction will be with two chief assignments. One is the assignment which transform the unrefined printed work and accommodate ideogram same as numeral. The other one is the abbreviation which is put into the identical of draw up terms.

This practice of normalization is the foremost confront of Text to Speech to be dealt. Here, numbers and abbreviation are obligatory to be expanded according to phonic rendering. There are frequent spellings which are particular based on their context wherever they are being worn. The frontal end will then allot transcript which are voiced to particular individual and to every word. This has divide and impression process to the text into units of matrices unit, like idiom, article, and determination. Phonetic transcription and speech statistics both together make up the delegate linguistic presentation that is achievement by front end. The back end or synthesizers then convert the representation semantics rendering into sound. In definite structure, the part involves the calculation of the goal speech, which is then inflicted on the accomplishment speech.

II. RELATED WORK

The authors Anandhanuja Satish and few others opines that to construct a speech system what is more required is the productions of the phonemics, conforming to the relevant inputted text. They debate on the issues with the mapping of font to Akshara, implied rules of pronunciation given for Aksharas, text normalization involved in the process of building text to speech systems involving Indian languages.[1]

The authors speak on demonstrating a way to convert the text in European language like English into speech format. For this the give-and-take of text to speech is made through the speech synthesizer. Speech synthesis is the imitative simulation means of human speech. Text handling and speech generation are two main mechanisms of text to speech system format. In a text to speech converting system, spoken words are automatically transformed from text. The importance given in speech is the properties like genuineness and fluency. Text to speech system will have to support in saving the information from many available websites and documents with many other languages. Database formation, character recognition and text to speech conversion are the essential phases in text to speech analysis.[2]

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 8, August 2016

Text to speech converter system is again a computer based methodology. It will read input from the system which is either scanned or inputted by an operator and this is put into optical character recognition. The authors tells on this optical character recognition which as embedded speech synthesis methodology. This is done to yield cost effective and more user friendly image to speech converter system with the application built on MATLAB.[3]

III. PROPOSED ALGORITHM

The input is fed as text that which an user enters in the textbox. This can also be done by just copying some text to the text box. Also the user can browse the word file containing the text. The text in the textbox is the text for the speech is to be generated. Once the input is fed the user need to press the play button to hearing the output voice. The voice can also be saved using the option of pressing on the save button. This will initially, convert the provided text to speech and then if required save the wav file. On the other hand, if in case when nothing is been provided as text for input and then the play button is pressed there will be no action occurring. First the words are converted into the speech then the especial symbols including special symbols of punctuations like semicolon, brackets, etc. are converted into speech. There by the speech for the entire text is obtained which will be moved to a wav file.

The wav file is then either played which will make us hear the speech or is simply saved in the system to listen in the near future. These options are according to the choice opted by the user.

The text stream will be moved to the application module. There the consequent speech application is got with the help of systemspeech application programming interface. This interface acquires the text stream as input and provides the audio stream as output from and to the application module. In the system speech API, the methods of the class speech.Synthesizer like SpeakSync(), pause(), resume(),SpeakAsyncCancelAll(), etc. help to achieve such conversion. As the wav file containing the speech is generated it moves as output to the user, who receives the output speech in the form of audio stream or as an audio file.

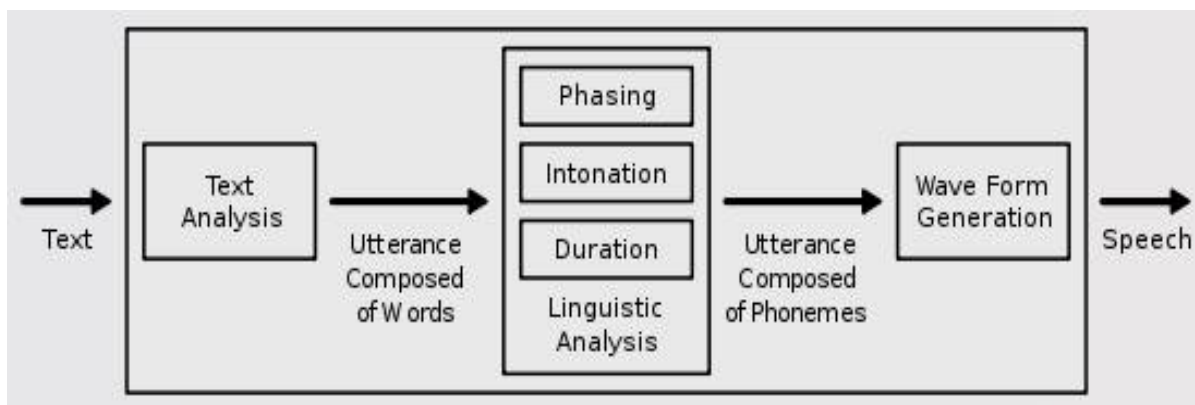


Figure: Text to speech converter

The application will generate an audio file for any inputted text. This input text can either be entered manually or is picked up from a file. The application gives a wave file format with an audio clip. This audio has a pre determined size and quality. In a way, it can further improvised by putting additional settings to give multiple audio formats. These formats are according to choice of the user using it. The given fileformats could be any of the type like wave file, mp3 file or any other audio file format.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATIONS

The system is designed using Existential Prototyping Software Development Strategy. This began with gathering requirements based on the study of the application to be developed. We created initial prototyping model based on the preliminary design & after that the prototype is passed through various phases as:-

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 8, August 2016

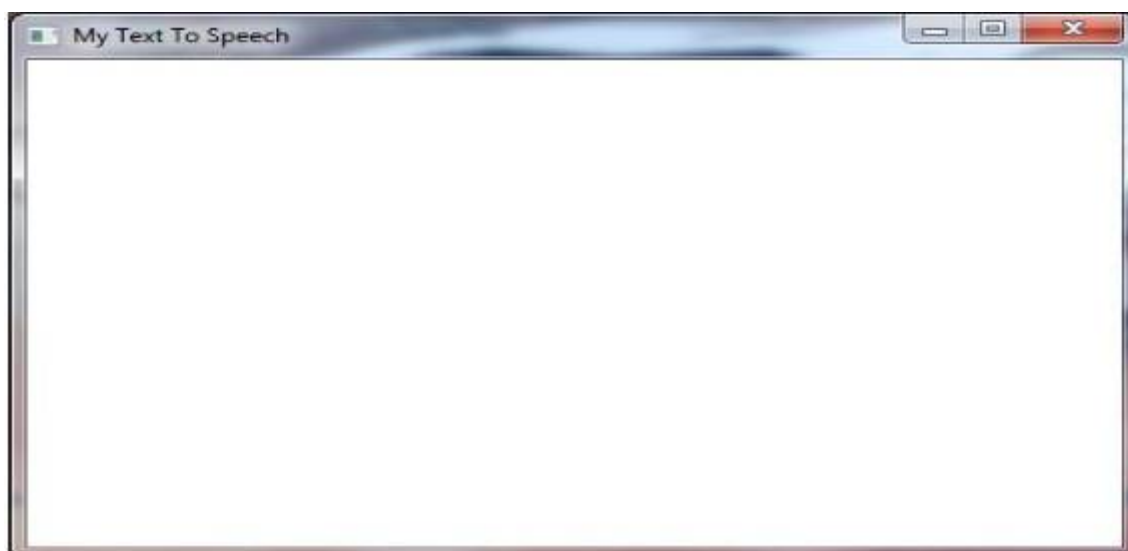


Figure 1:Initial Phase

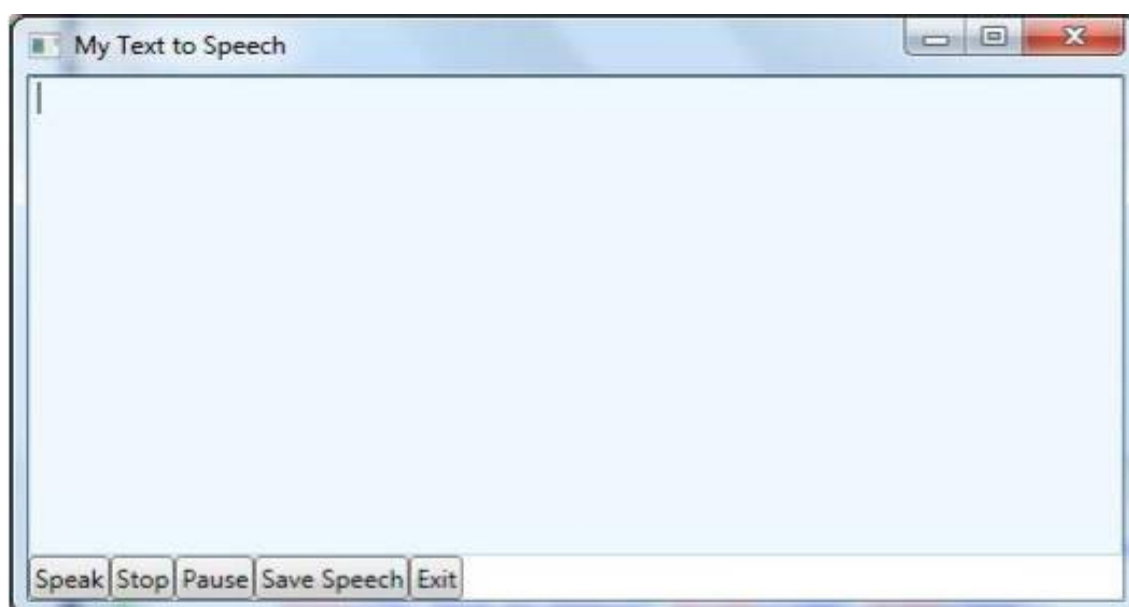


Figure 2: Control Phase

The above snapshot tells on the control phase which lets the user control the system with many optional tabs provided.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 8, August 2016



Figure 3: Browsing of input file

The above figure is showing about the browsing of the files which is treated as the input to the text to speech converter.



Figure 4: Design Phase



International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 8, August 2016

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The proposed system of "Text to Speech" is a highly efficient GUI based component. The Text to Speech application accomplishes pleasingly and will be meeting all requirements of its user and system. It can be improved a lot by adding new variety of features and ideas so that they become evident in the usage of the application.

The project gave clearer view of how an application can be developed when it is starting from conceptualization, analysis and design and coding. The application is then developed with expected level of accuracy, focusing majorly on user friendly approach. It is meant to be more interactive and rich with respect to the content. The project is tested to work during every stage of its development.

The developed application is for reading by ears. This means reading text by listening which is quick, easy, efficient and user-friendly way. By the use of this application various users can perform basic text to speech functions. The application is to manage the establishment of a lucid speech for the text entered, throwing away the possibility of flaws that occurs in pronounce ability.

The system being more generic, it is to be used as in offline mode with great ease. It could either be applied or even sometimes embedded with other kinds of systems like E-Bookreader, GPRS, Social Chat Application, etc. leading to great importance of the system in real world applications. The application can be improvised by further additional features. Those features which reads the text out aloud. Now the count with respect to the types of voices to be made use of, are less when compared to the count of voices that which exist or is already pre-installed in the given version of Microsoft windows. But it can be definitely increased by introducing new voice or speech types by even being able to use customized voice settings.

The other future scope of research in order to improve the application can be in the number and types of the different formats for the files that are expected to be converted to speech or read out aloud. More number of files formats can be incorporated into the application so that it is compatible with these formats and allow these files to be converted into speech.

It can further be improved by allowing the user to manually choose the expected size and quality of the generated audio file like whether it should run at 92kbps, 128kbps or 320kbps. More features could be incorporated into the developed application which is of interest for future research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank my guide for his full support throughout my paper work. I would thank my parents who were my support in every walk of life

REFERENCES

- [1] Anand Arokia Raj, Tanuja Sarkar, Satish Chandra Pammi, Santhosh Yuvaraj, Mohit Bansal, Kishore Prahalladi, Alan W Black, "Text Processing for Text-to-Speech Systems in Indian Languages", 6th ISCA Workshop on Speech Synthesis, Bonn, Germany, August 22-24, 2007
- [2] Kaladharan N, "An English Text to Speech Conversion System", Volume 5, Issue 10, October-2015, International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering
- [3] Chaw Su Thu Thu, Theingi Zin, "Implementation of Text to Speech Conversion", Vol. 3 Issue 3, March - 2014, International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology
- [4] Hunt A J and Black A W, "Unit Selection in a concatenative speech synthesis system for a large speech database", in proceedings of IEEE int. conf. acoust., speech and signal processing", Honolulu, USA, 2007
- [5] Garg H., Overcoming the Font and Script Barriers Among Indian Languages, MS dissertation, International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad, India, 2004
- [6] Ganapathiraju M., Balakrishnan M., Balakrishnan N., and Reddy R., "Om: One tool for many (Indian) languages," Journal of Zhejiang University Science, vol. 6A, no. 11, pp. 1348-1353, 2005.
- [7] Choudhury M., "Rule-based grapheme to phoneme mapping for hindi speech synthesis," in 90th Indian Science Congress of the International Speech Communication Association (ISCA), Bangalore, India, 2003
- [8] Sproat R., Black A.W., Chen S., Kumar S., Ostendorf M., and Richards C., "Normalization of non-standard words," Computer Speech and Language, pp. 287-333, 2001



ISSN(Online): 2320-9801
ISSN (Print): 2320-9798

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 8, August 2016

- [9] S. Chandra Pammi and Prahallad K., "POS tagging and chunking using decision forests," in Proceedings of Workshop on Shallow Parsing in South Asian Languages, IJCAI, Hyderabad, India, 2007.
- [10] Zen H., Nose T., Yamagishi J., Sako S., Masuko T., Black A.W., and Tokuda K., "The hmm-based speech synthesis system version 2.0," in Proc. of ISCA SSW6, Bonn, Germany, 2007.
- [11] Black A.W., Zen H., and Tokuda K., "Statistical parametric speech synthesis," in Proceedings of IEEE Int. Conf. Acoust., Speech, and Signal Processing, Honolulu, USA, 2007.
- [12] Black A.W., Zen H., and Tokuda K., "Statistical parametric speech synthesis," in Proceedings of IEEE Int. Conf. Acoust., Speech, and Signal Processing, Honolulu, USA, 2007.

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. T Senthil Kumaranis an Associate professor, Dept. Of CSE, ACSCE and Banti Rani Gupta, is a M tech student in Dept. Of CSE, ACSCE