

Quiz 6

10/10

1. Explain how **homophones** are difficult to deal with in **Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR)**. Provide one specific example.

It first translates to phonemes, then translates to words, lastly, it does the disambiguating work.

✓ There exhibits so much ambiguity such that "recognize speech" is identical to "wreck a nice beach"

2. Explain how **homographs** are difficult to deal with in **Text-to-Speech (TTS)**. Provide one specific example.

✓ Some words have two or more distinct pronunciations such as "record", "read", where the TTS have difficulty to deal with.

3. Fill in the shaded cells in the derivation.

/sana:pe/	/lismaduhe:niwe/	/kamefirvo:radak/	Underlying forms
			Phonology:
$\checkmark - \checkmark$ sa.na:pe	$- \checkmark \checkmark - \checkmark \checkmark$ lis.ma.du.he:ni.we	$\checkmark \checkmark - - \checkmark -$ ka.me.fir.vo:ra.dak	Syllabification (just showing "·") Heavy: long V or has a coda Light: others
'na:	'ni	'dak	Stress I: $\sigma \rightarrow [+stress] / _ (_)$ word $[+main]$
-	,du	,me ,vo:	Stress II: $\sigma \rightarrow [+stress] / \sigma _ \sigma$ (iterative)
sa'na:pe	lisma.duhe:'niwe	ka.me.fir.vo:ra'dak	Surface forms

State in prose what **Stress I** & **Stress II** are doing.

Stress I: Apply main stress to either the last heavy syllable or the second to last syllable.

Stress II: Apply stress to every other syllable starting from the back if the syllable is not at word beginning going to be stressed.