

# Transforming Accessibility in Cambodia: Text-to-Speech Solutions for Education and Public Services

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# Introduction

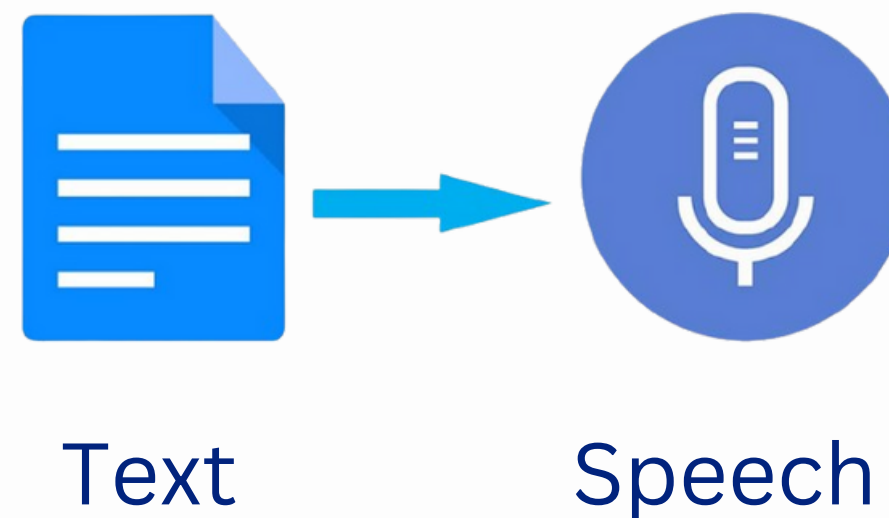


As momentum on the SDGs stalls, AI's promise of exponential growth could offer much-needed rapid acceleration across the **2030** Agenda. To harness AI effectively, we must ensure it serves those most in need, and that all countries – not just those in the Global North – can tap into its development benefits.

In Cambodia, AI-driven solutions, such as text-to-speech (TTS) technology, can significantly improve accessibility in **education and public services**, making information more inclusive and easier to access for individuals with disabilities, rural populations, and those with limited literacy .

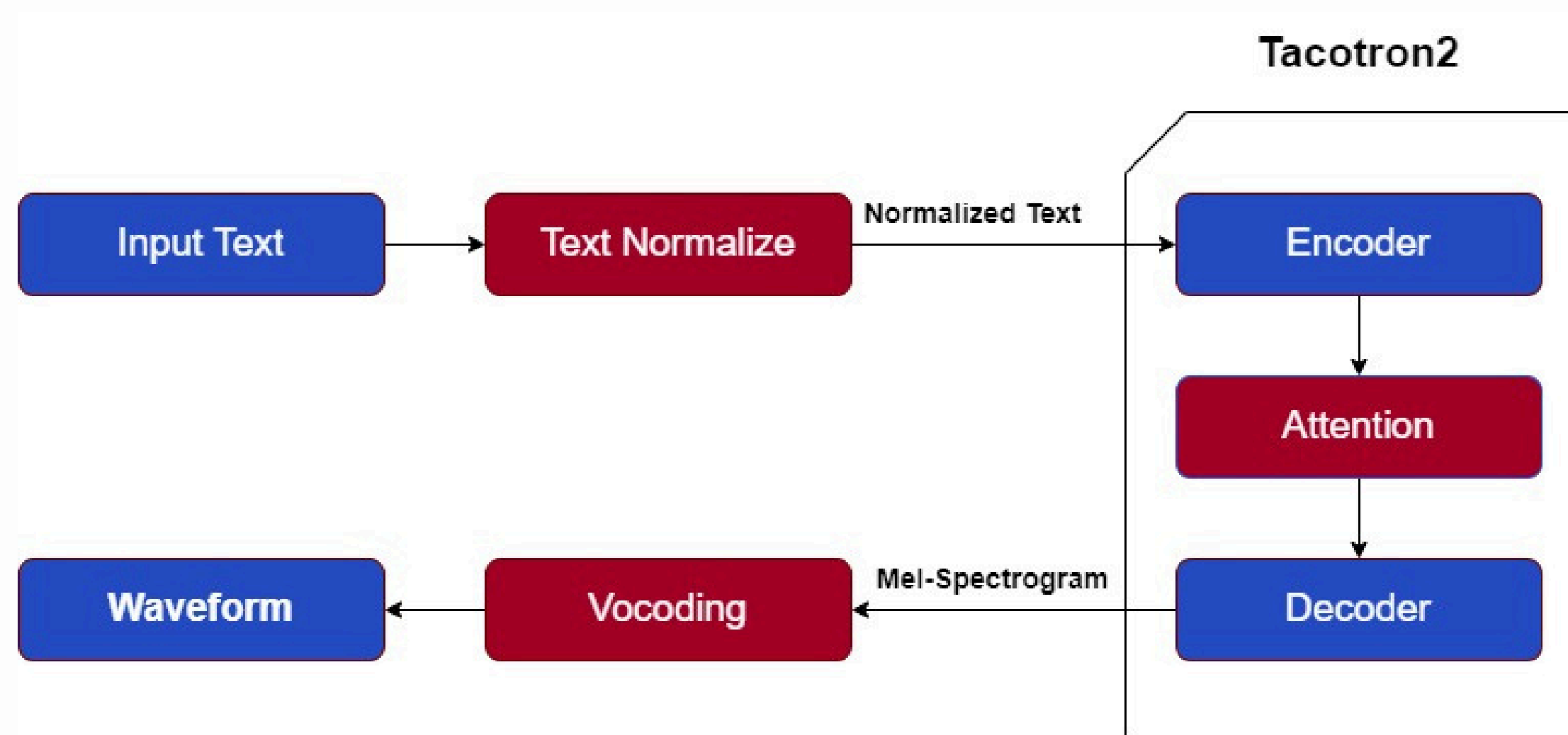
# What is Text-To-Speech?

**Text-to-Speech (TTS)** is a technology that converts written text into natural-sounding spoken audio using **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**. It enables computers, smartphones, and other digital devices to "read aloud" text, making information more accessible to a wide range of users, including individuals with disabilities, those with low literacy, and speakers of different languages.



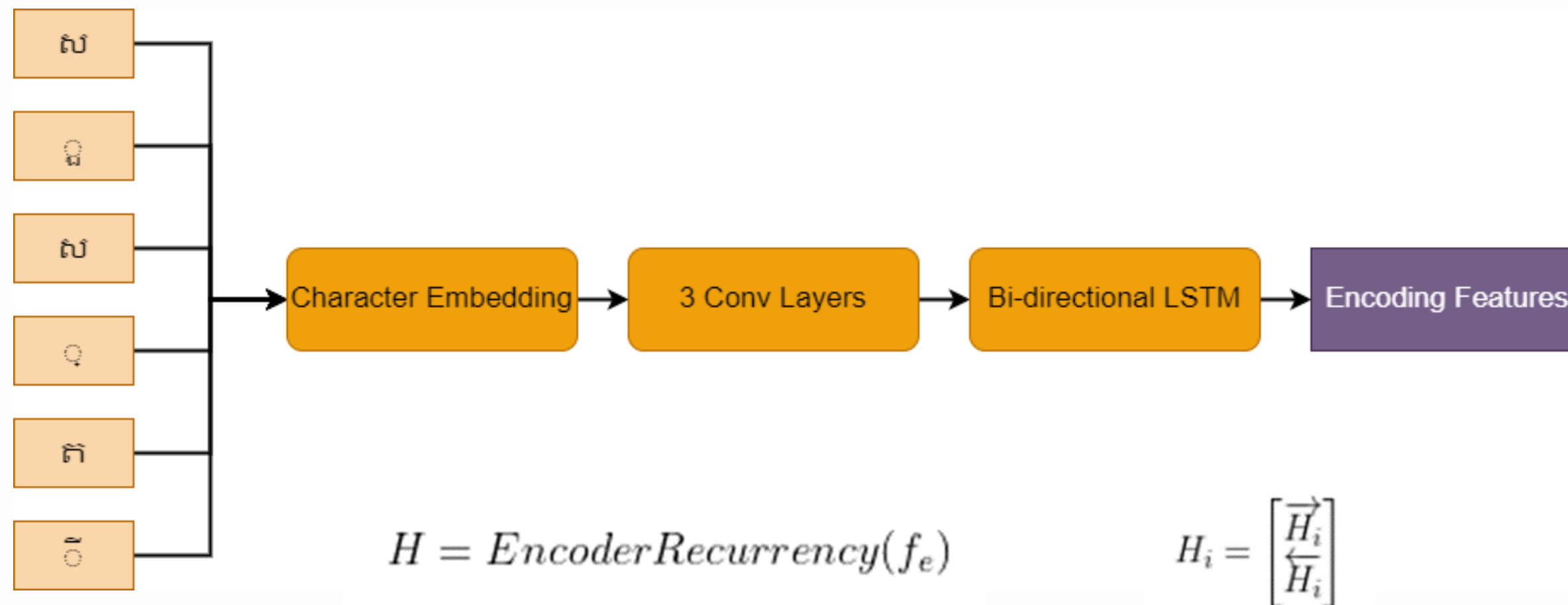
# Current Model

The **Tacotron2** model have 3 main component such as **Encoder**, **Location sensitive attention**, and **Decoder**.



# Current Model

## Encoder

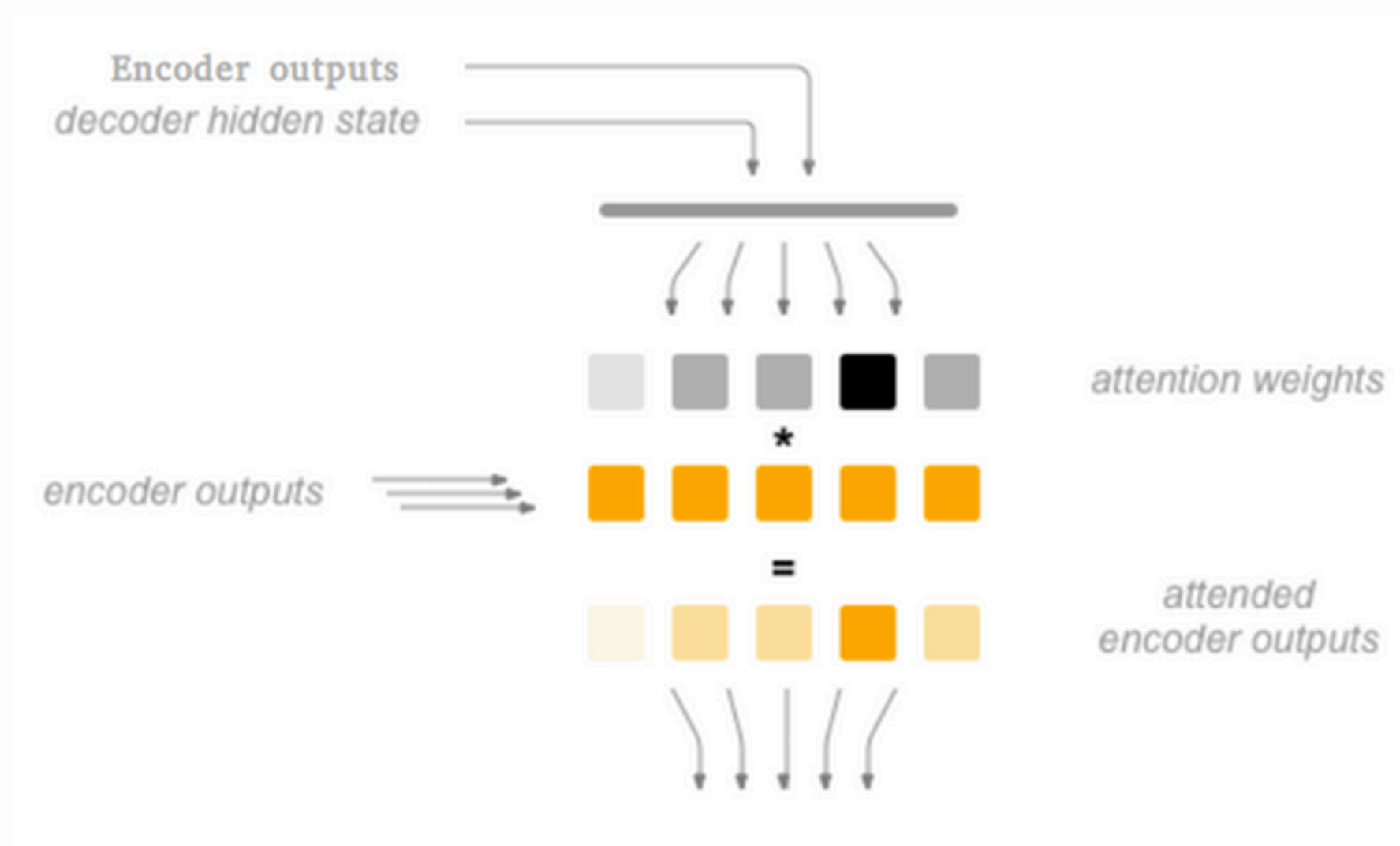


**H:** are the concatenation of the forward and backward hidden states

**fe:** is the encoder convolutional features

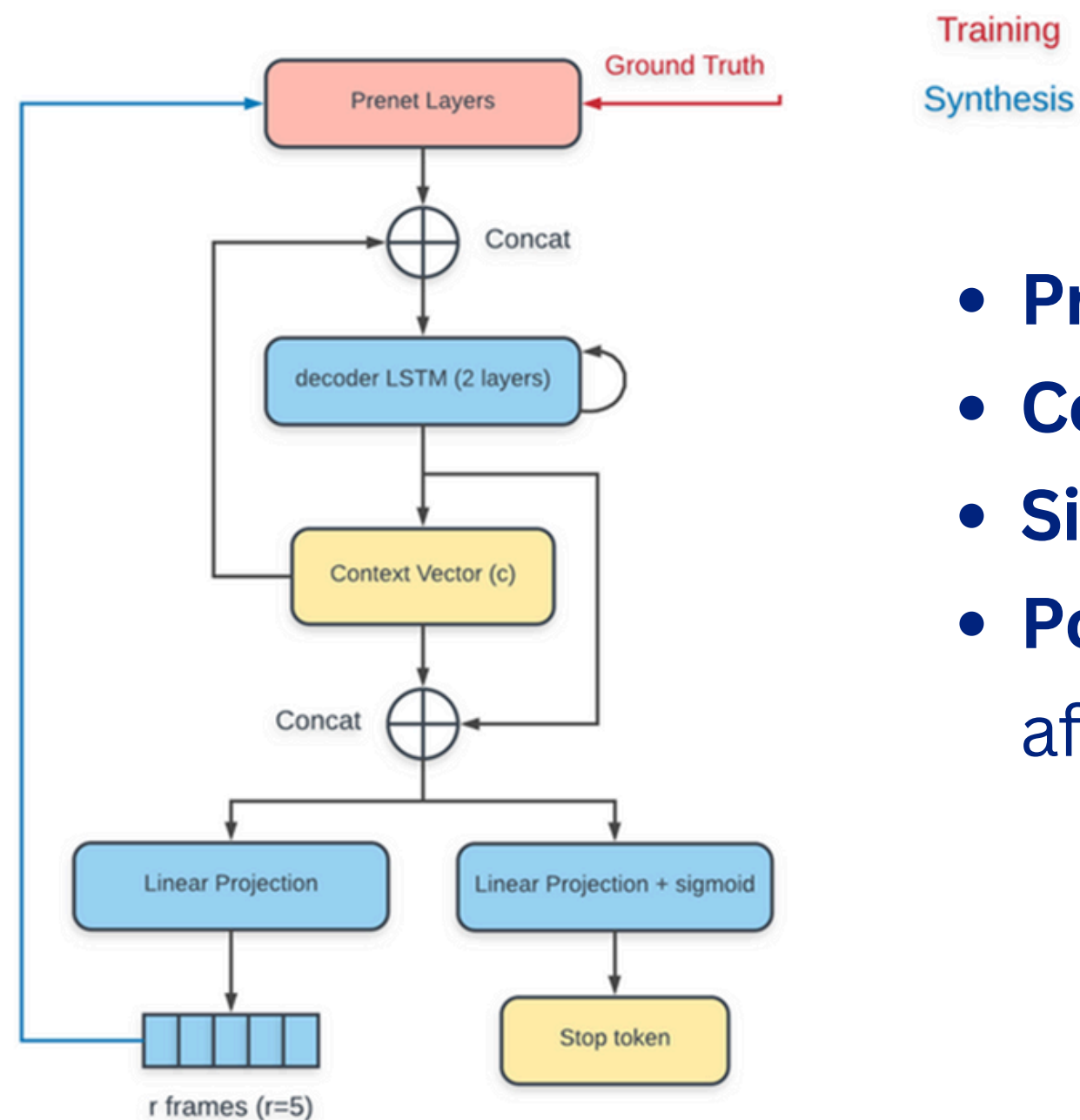
# Current Model

- Learn alignment
- Prevent some subsequences are replaced or ignored by the **decoder**



# Current Model

The **decoder** is an autoregressive recurrent neural network(RNN).



- **Pre-net:** for learning attention
- **Context vector:** store the location of decoded word
- **Sigmoid function:** predict if the decoding process ended
- **Post-net:** checking and adding detail to Mel-spectrogram after decoding process is finished

$$py_i = Prenet(y_{i-1}) = Relu(W_2 Relu(W_1 y_{i-1} + b_1) + b_2)$$

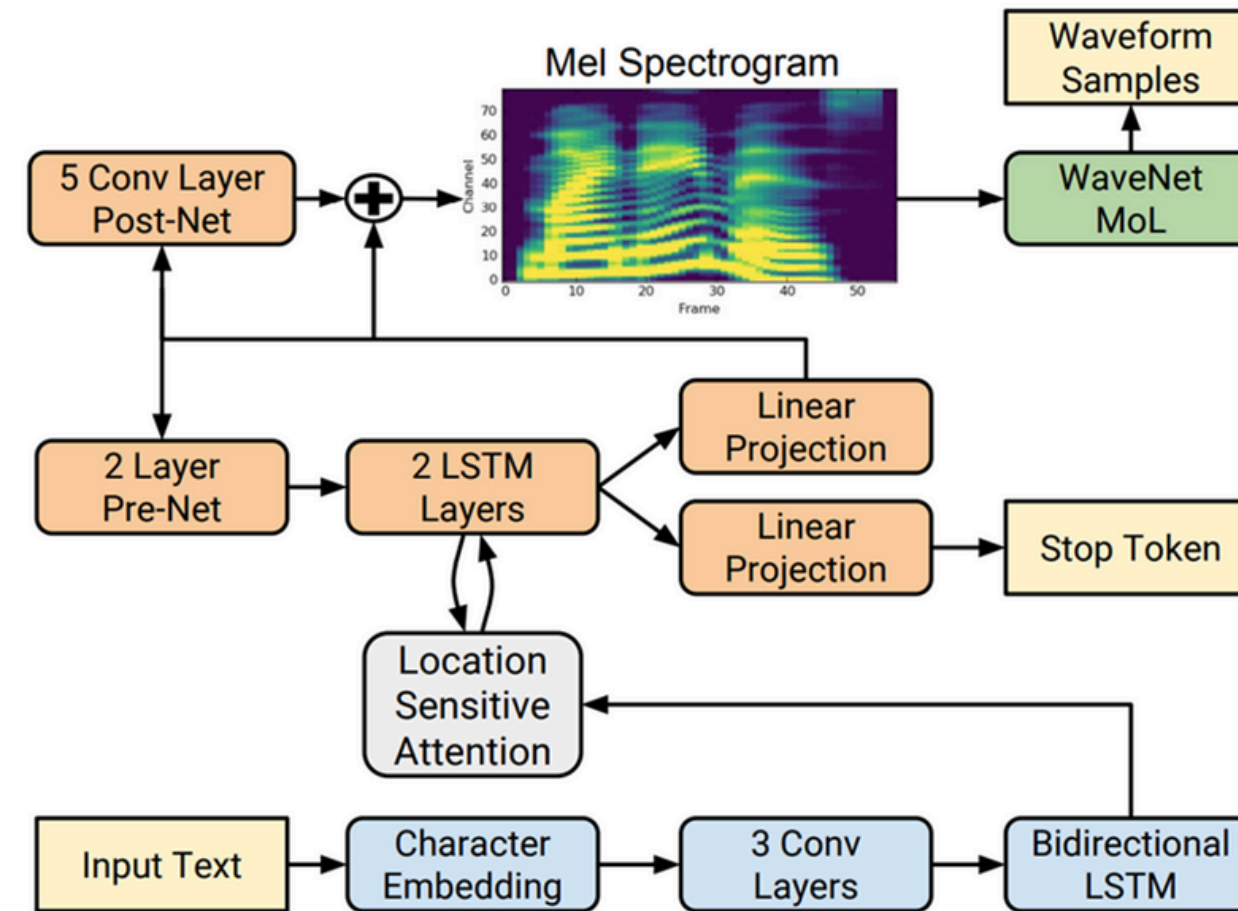
$$s_i = LSTM(LSTM(s_{i-1}, py_i, c_{i-1})) (*)$$

$$y_i = Linear([s_i; c_i]) = W_p[s_i; c_i] + b_p$$

$$y_{s,i} = SigmLinear([s_i; c_i]) = \sigma(W_s[s_i; c_i] + b_s)$$



## Tacotron2 Architecture



**Fig. 1.** Block diagram of the Tacotron 2 system architecture.

Shen, J., Pang, R., Weiss, R. J., Schuster, M., Jaitly, N., Yang, Z., ... & Wu, Y. (2018, April). Natural tts synthesis by conditioning wavenet on mel spectrogram predictions. In 2018 IEEE international conference on acoustics, speech and signal processing (ICASSP) (pp. 4779-4783). IEEE.

## Khmer Corupus

Dataset	Male	Female
Total Duration	~ 3 hours	~ 4 hours
Vocabulary size	~ 3000 words	~ 4000 words

## Text normalization

Normalization	Raw	Normalized
Word segmentation	ខ្ញុំទៅសាលារៀនជាមួយមិត្តភក្តិ	ខ្ញុំ ទៅ សាលារៀន ជាមួយ មិត្តភក្តិ
Number to Khmer text	២០២៥	ពីរ ពាន់ ម្ភៃ ប្រាំ
Currency to Khmer text	៛	រៀល

kh\_atr\_m001\_a3205.wav| ខ្ញុំ ចង់ នៅ ម្នាក់ឯង នៅ យប់ នេះ ។  
kh\_atr\_m001\_a3206.wav| ដៃគូ របស់ ខ្ញុំ បាន ភ្លាត់ នឹង គ្រេច ក ជើង ។  
kh\_atr\_m001\_a3207.wav| ខ្ញុំ បាន ហូប សាច់ គោ បី ថ្ងៃ ហើយ ។ ខ្ញុំ ចង់ ហូប គុយ ទាវ ធម្មតា ។  
kh\_atr\_m001\_a3208.wav| ខ្ញុំ ចង់បាន កាហ្វេ មួយ ដែរ ។  
kh\_atr\_m001\_a3209.wav| ការ ដែល សំខាន់ គឺ អ្នក ត្រូវ សម្រាក ឱ្យ បាន ល្អ ។  
kh\_atr\_m001\_a3210.wav| ខ្ញុំ យល់ បាន ខ្លះ ពី អ្វី ដែល អ្នក និយាយ ។

# Current Model

## Khmer Consonants

ក ្ក	ខ ្ខ	គ ្គ	ឃ ្ឃ	ង ្ង
[k]	[kh]	[k]	[kh]	[ng]
ច ្ច	ឆ ្ឆ	ជ ្ជ	ឈ ្ឈ	ញ ្ញ
[ch]	[chh]	[ch]	[chh]	[nh]
ដ ្ឍ	ប ្ប	ត ្ថ	ឆ ្ឆ	ណ ្ណ
[d]	[th]	[d]	[th]	[n]
ត ្ត	ថ ្ថ	ទ ្ទ	ធ ្ធ	ន ្ន
[t]	[th]	[t]	[th]	[n]
ប ្ប	ផ ្ឍ	ព ្ព	ភ ្ឃ	ម ្គ
[b]	[ph]	[p]	[ph]	[m]
យ ្យ	រ ្រ	ល ្ល	វ ្វ	ស ្រ
[y]	[r]	[l]	[v]	[s]
ហ ្ហ	ឡ ្ហ	អ ្ណ		
[h]	[l]	[or]		

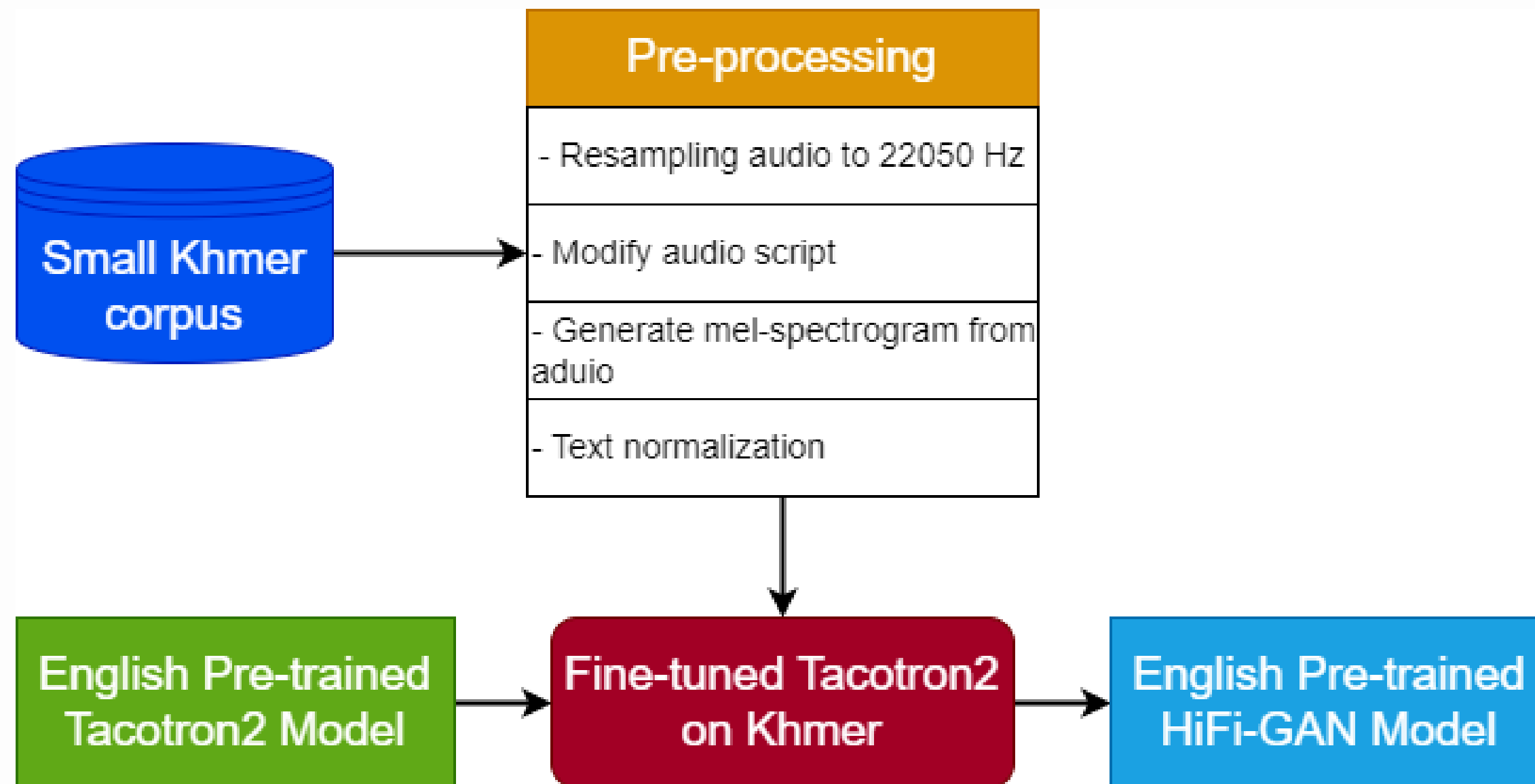
## Khmer Dependent Vowels

ា ្ក	ិ ្ក	ី ្ក	េ ្ក	ែ ្ក	ុ ្ក	ួ ្ក	ួ ្ក
[a] / [ea]	[e] / [i]	[ei] / [y]	[oe] / [oe]	[eu] / [eu]	[o] / [u]	[ou] / [ou]	[our] / [our]
ោ ្ក	ឺ ្ក	ឺ ្ក	ែ ្ក	ែ ្ក	ៃ ្ក	ោ ្ក	ោ ្ក
[oeu] / [oeu]	[oeur] / [oeur]	[ie] / [ie]	[e] / [e]	[e] / [e]	[ai] / [ey]	[ao] / [o]	[ao] / [ov]
ុំ ្ក	ំ ្ក	ាំ ្ក	ះ ្ក	ុំ ្ក	ៃ ្ក	ៃ ្ក	
[om] / [um]	[am] / [oum]	[am] / [oam]	[as] / [eah]	[os] / [ous]	[es] / [es]	[as] / [uos]	

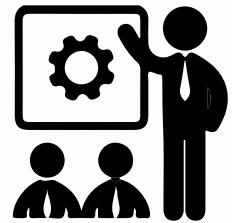
## Khmer Independent Vowels

ី ្ក	្ក	្ក	្ក	្ក	្ក	្ក
[ori]	[orey]	[oro]	[orou]	[orouv]	[roe]	[reu]
្ក	្ក	្ក	្ក	្ក	្ក	្ក
[leu]	[loe]	[ore]	[orai]	[oro]	[oro]	[orai]

## Fine-Tuned Tacotron2



# Application in Education



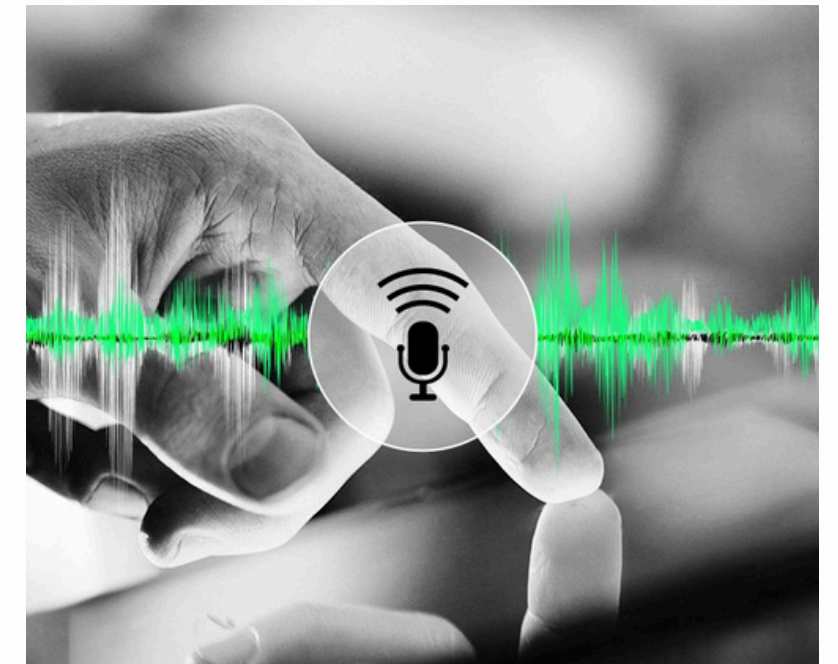
- **TTS in Language Learning:** it enhances pronunciation and listening skills, helping students practice languages.



- **Assistive Learning:** it supports students with dyslexia and visual impairments by reading text aloud.



- **Reading Comprehension:** it tools like Microsoft Immersive Reader aid in improving reading comprehension for all learners.







- **Enhanced Communication:** effective communication between teachers and students using TTS.
- **Improved Learning & Education:** supports students with learning disabilities by reading text aloud, improving comprehension and engagement.
- **Enhanced Interaction with Technology:** enables hands-free interaction with smart devices and improves accessibility for visually impaired users.

# Application in Public Service

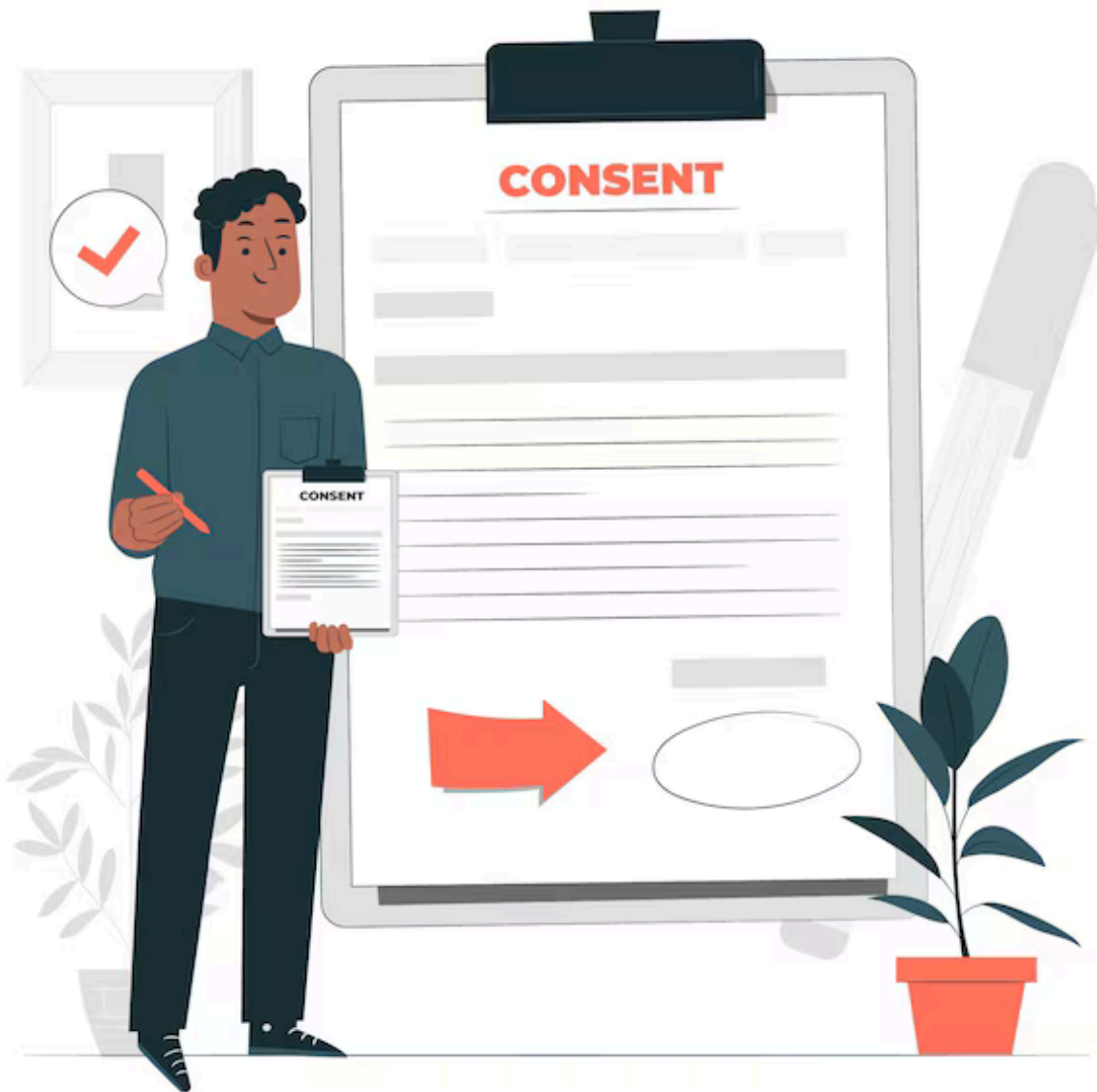


- **Public Transportation Systems:** it uses location tracking to trigger automated stop announcements and location guidance.
- **Automated Helplines & Customer Support:** it can power automated customer support systems
- **Healthcare Services:** it can be used in healthcare portals to read aloud medical guidelines





# Conclusion



- **Education:** TTS can be used to support inclusive education, making learning materials accessible to all students.
- **Public Services:** role of TTS in improving access to government services, healthcare, transportation and public information for citizens with disabilities.

**THANK YOU!**  
**ANY QUESTION?**