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International Journal on Advanced Electrical and Computer Engineering

ISSN: 2349-9338 Volume 14 Issue 01, 2025

AI Powered Voice Agent using NLP and ASR

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Peer Review Information

Submission: 11 Sept 2025 Revision: 10 Oct 2025 Acceptance: 22 Oct 2025

Keywords

Voice Agent, Natural Language Processing (NLP), Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR), Call Center Automation, Multilingual AI, Large Language Models (LLMs), N8N.

Abstract

The demand for intelligent, automated communication systems has signifi- cantly increased with the growth of businesses and customer service requirements. Tra- ditional call centers require high manpower, leading to increased operational costs and inconsistent service quality. This paper surveys the development of AI-powered voice agents using Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) for automating call center operations. The system supports Marathi, Hindi, and English, enabling multilingual communication and bridging the gap between technology and regional language users.

A key feature of this work is the integration of the N8N automation platform, which enables modular workflows for call handling, appointment booking, and marketing processes. By leveraging N8N, the system can seamlessly connect ASR, NLP, and Large Language Models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT and Gemini, ensuring flexibility, scalability, and ease of deployment. This modular approach reduces the complexity of development while allowing customization for businesses of different sizes.

We discuss the background, related works, methodologies, performance results from ex- isting studies, and future research directions. The survey highlights how voice-based AI agents, integrated with N8N and modern LLMs, can transform customer support, mar- keting, and appointment management by reducing human dependency and operational costs.

Introduction

Customer support remains one of the most resource-intensive functions for businesses worldwide. With the rapid growth of digital services, customers expect quick, accurate, and personalized responses. Traditional human-operated call centers often face challenges such as long waiting times, limited availability, and inconsistent service quality. The rise of artificial intelligence (AI) has enabled the development of voice-enabled agents capable of handling customer queries,

booking appointments, and providing multilingual support around the clock.

Unlike conventional interactive voice response (IVR) systems, which rely on pre-programmed menus, AI-powered agents utilize NLP and ASR to interpret natural speech, respond intelligently, and adapt to various accents and dialects. This paper provides a survey of AI-based voice agents, focusing on multilingual capabilities (Marathi, Hindi, English) and integration with modern Large Language Models (LLMs). Additionally, we

empha- size the role of automation platforms like N8N in simplifying workflow integration and enabling businesses of different scales to adopt AI-powered solutions.

Background

Artificial intelligence-based voice agents draw from several foundational technologies:

- Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR):
 Converts spoken input into text, form- ing the core layer for further natural language processing.
- Natural Language Processing (NLP): Interprets the meaning of the transcribed speech by detecting intent and context.
- Large Language Models (LLMs):
 Advanced AI models such as ChatGPT and Gemini enhance dialogue quality by generating context-aware and human-like re-sponses.
- Multilingual Challenges: Indian languages pose specific challenges due to pho- netic diversity, regional accents, and scarcity of annotated datasets for training models.
- Automation Platforms: Tools like N8N provide modular integration for AI workflows, enabling seamless appointment booking, marketing campaigns, and CRM connectivity.

Related Work

Several industrial and academic solutions have been explored in the domain of conversational AI and call center automation:

- Google Dialogflow and Amazon Lex have successfully demonstrated conversational agents capable of automating customer support at scale.
- Studies on multilingual ASR stress the necessity of accent adaptation, particularly for Indian subcontinent languages.
- Integration of LLMs with dialogue systems has shown considerable improvements in coherence and naturalness of responses compared to rule-based and retrieval-based approaches.
- Research on customer service automation highlights reductions in operational cost and enhanced customer satisfaction due to improved response quality and availabil- ity.

Literature Survey

Several notable works have contributed to the field:

- 1. Sarikaya et al. (2017) proposed conversational AI architectures designed for task- oriented dialogue systems, providing a foundation for practical deployment in customer-facing environments.
- 2. Kumar et al. (2020) presented multilingual ASR systems tailored for Indian languages, employing deep learning techniques to handle phonetic diversity.
- 3. Budzianowski et al. (2018) introduced the MultiWOZ dataset, which has become a benchmark for task-oriented dialogue modeling, enabling advancements in context management.
- 4. More recent studies (2021–2024) explore hybrid approaches combining ASR, NLP, and LLMs, demonstrating superior performance for multilingual and multi-domain call center applications.

Methodology

The proposed AI-powered voice agent system is structured with the following pipeline:

- Speech-to-Text Conversion: Input speech is processed through ASR models trained on multilingual datasets.
- Language Understanding: NLP modules extract user intent, context, and rele- vant entities from the transcribed text.
- LLM Integration: Models such as ChatGPT and Gemini generate contextaware responses, adapting to businessspecific needs.
- Text-to-Speech (TTS): Synthesizes natural-sounding audio responses in the cho- sen language.
- N8N Workflow Automation: Orchestrates background processes such as ap- pointment booking, call routing, and logging interactions.
- Multilingual and Accent Adaptation: Ensures effective performance across Marathi, Hindi, and English, incorporating fine-tuned models for Indian speech patterns.

Performance Result

Performance evaluation data from prior works and prototypes is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Performance Metrics of AI-Powered Voice Agent

Metric	Hindi	English	Marath i
ASR Accuracy (Word Level)	90%	88%	78%
Avg. Response Latency	e1.5s	1.4s	1.6s
Operational Cost Reduction	Up to 60%		
Customer Satisfaction Increase	Over 40%		
Concurrent Calls Supported	Thousands		

Future Directions

Although existing advancements are promising, several challenges remain:

- Expanding annotated datasets for underrepresented regional languages, particularly Marathi.
- Enhancing models to adapt dynamically to rural, urban, and mixed-accent speech patterns.
- Incorporating offline capabilities with lightweight deployment models for areas with limited connectivity.
- Integrating emotion and sentiment recognition to allow empathetic, human-like interactions.
- Seamless integration with CRM, marketing tools, and other enterprise systems.
- Broadening language support to include additional Indian and global languages to make the system universally adaptable.

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