UNIAUDIO-TOKEN: EMPOWERING SEMANTIC SPEECH TOKENIZERS WITH GENERAL AUDIO PERCEPTION

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ABSTRACT

Semantic speech tokenizers have become a widely used interface for Audio-LLMs, owing to their compact single-codebook design and strong linguistic alignment. However, their focus on linguistic abstraction induces *acoustic blindness*, limiting their applicability beyond speech-centric tasks. We propose **UniAudio-Token**, a framework that empowers semantic tokenizers with general audio perception without compromising speech ability. Instead of altering the semantic paradigm, UniAudio-Token mitigates its information loss through two key innovations: (1) Semantic-Acoustic Primitives (SAP) provide structured supervision by decomposing audio into linguistic content, vocal attributes, and auditory-scene primitives; and (2) Semantic-Acoustic Equilibrium (SAE) introduces a content-aware gating mechanism that adaptively restores fine-grained acoustic details from shallow layers. Extensive experiments show that UniAudio-Token learns comprehensive universal representations while preserving high-fidelity speech generation. When integrated with downstream LLMs, it outperforms all single-codebook baselines on both understanding and generation, effectively serving as a unified audio interface.

1 INTRODUCTION

Audio-LLMs aim to extend LLMs to spoken and auditory interaction, requiring audio representations that support both **understanding** and **generation**. While continuous features from pretrained audio encoders are effective for perception, they significantly struggle with audio generation (Yang et al., 2025b). In contrast, discrete audio tokens can be handled in the same modeling paradigm as text tokens, enabling a unified token-level interface for both audio input and output. This motivates their adoption in recent Audio-LLMs (Zeng et al., 2024; KimiTeam et al., 2025; Zhang et al., 2025a) and makes improving audio tokenizers a critical problem rather than merely an architectural choice.

Among discrete audio tokenizers, **semantic speech tokenizers** have been widely adopted in recent Audio-LLMs (Du et al., 2024; Zeng et al., 2025; Song et al., 2026) due to two compelling advantages: (1) single-codebook design, which enables direct integration into standard autoregressive LLM architectures and compact sequences crucial for long-context processing; and (2) inherent linguistic alignment, as initialization from ASR encoders facilitates seamless text-audio interaction.

However, as Audio-LLMs expand from speech to universal auditory perception, including music, sound events, and complex acoustic scenes, semantic speech tokenizers lag behind. Optimized strictly

Table 1: Comparison of audio tokenizers. UniAudio-Token uniquely combines single-codebook modeling, general audio perception, and linguistic alignment.

Model	Single Codebook	General Audio	Linguistic Alignment
EnCodec (Défossez et al., 2023)	✗	✓	✗
SpeechTokenizer (Zhang et al., 2024)	✗	✓	✓
CosyVoice2 (Du et al., 2024)	✓	✗	✓
GLM-4-Voice-Tokenizer (Zeng et al., 2025)	✓	✗	✓
StableToken (Song et al., 2026)	✓	✗	✓
WavTokenizer (Ji et al., 2025)	✓	✓	✗
UniAudio-Token (Ours)	✓	✓	✓

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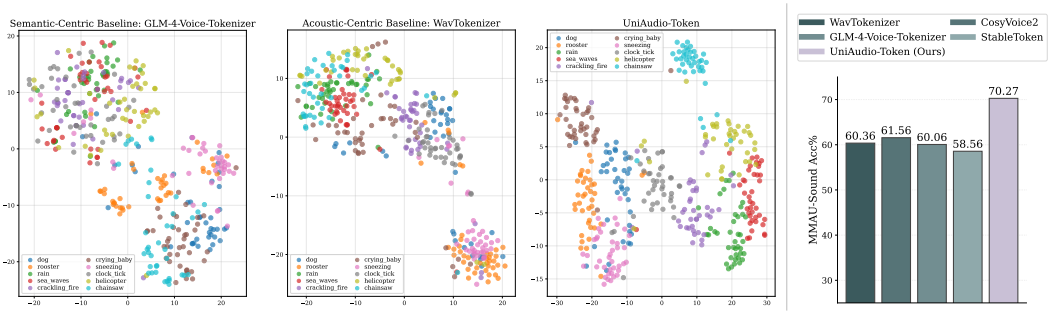


Figure 1: ESC-10 token representations and downstream audio understanding. *(Left Panels)* t-SNE visualizations show overlapping sound categories and poor semantic discrimination for GLM-4-Voice-Tokenizer and WavTokenizer, versus well-separated clusters for UniAudio-Token. *(Right)* Integrated with Qwen2.5-3B, UniAudio-Token shows superior performance on the MMAU benchmark.

for linguistic content extraction, deep ASR encoders actively suppress vocal cues and auditory scene details as *noise*. This **acoustic blindness** limits the LLM's understanding of the full acoustic scene.

Alternatively, single-codebook acoustic-centric models (Ji et al., 2025) prioritize waveform reconstruction. While preserving acoustic details, they lack explicit semantic guidance. Consequently, their audio tokens fail to form distinct categorical clusters based on meaning. Semantically distinct but acoustically similar sounds (e.g. *rain* and *white noise*) may collapse into overlapping distributions.

This harsh semantic-acoustic trade-off forces a fragmented paradigm: Audio-LLMs are either confined to speech-only understanding (Zeng et al., 2024), or rely on heterogeneous architectures that combine external continuous encoders and adapters for general audio perception with discrete tokenizers for speech generation (Huang et al., 2025; Xu et al., 2025a). In this work, we aim to unify this divide by using a single codebook to support both high-fidelity **speech generation** and high-level **general audio understanding** simultaneously.

Empowering semantic tokenizers with universal audio perception is non-trivial. It involves two fundamental conflicts: (1) *The supervision conflict*: ASR targets (Du et al., 2024; Zeng et al., 2025; Song et al., 2026) extract linguistics but ignore acoustics, whereas reconstruction targets (Ji et al., 2025) focus on raw acoustic nuances, hindering semantic extraction. Semantic distillation (Zhang et al., 2024) remains speech-centric and fails to generalize to general audio. Recent work has begun exploring supervision beyond transcription (Zhang et al., 2026), but only at the Audio-LLM level, without addressing acoustic blindness at the audio tokenizer level, which is the fundamental representational bottleneck. (2) *The architectural bottleneck*: Deep semantic encoders irreversibly lose fine-grained acoustic cues in higher layers, while naive feature fusion risks diluting the linguistic abstraction required for content-faithful speech generation. A mechanism that dynamically balances these competing information streams is required.

To address these challenges, we propose the **UniAudio-Token** framework to empower single-codebook semantic speech tokenizers with universal audio perception. Our core insight is that mitigating the semantic-acoustic tension requires dual rectification: explicitly disentangling linguistic content from vocal attributes and auditory scenes *at the supervision level*, and dynamically bridging the information bottleneck to recover lost acoustic details *at the architectural level*.

Specifically, we introduce two innovations: (1) **Semantic-Acoustic Primitives (SAP):** Resolving the supervision conflict, this structured supervision protocol decomposes raw audio into fundamental linguistic content, vocal attributes, and auditory-scene building blocks. It explicitly disentangles content from style, forcing the model to allocate capacity for vocal and acoustic details without interfering with the semantic backbone. (2) **Semantic-Acoustic Equilibrium (SAE):** Addressing the architectural bottleneck, this content-aware gating mechanism adaptively injects fine-grained acoustic details from shallow layers into deep semantic streams when needed, mitigating acoustic blindness without corrupting semantic representations.

Extensive evaluations demonstrate UniAudio-Token effectively bridges linguistic alignment and universal representation. At the tokenizer level, it achieves high Cluster Purity on ESC (Piczak, 2015),

forming distinct clusters for diverse audio events where baselines struggle. Crucially, this acquisition of general audio perception does not compromise speech capabilities; instead, UniAudio-Token even surpasses specialized speech tokenizers in generation quality. At the Audio-LLM level, integrating this universal frontend with Qwen2.5 also yields superior performance on both understanding and generation. Further analysis validates the adaptive behavior of the SAE mechanism.

2 Related Work

Semantic Speech Tokenizers. The evolution of LLMs has pushed spoken dialogue systems from traditional cascaded pipelines towards end-to-end Audio-Language Models (Zhang & Wang, 2019; Zhang et al., 2020; Tang et al., 2024; Zhang et al., 2023; Gong et al., 2024; Hu et al., 2024; Fang et al., 2025; Défossez et al., 2024; Li et al., 2025; Wang et al., 2025; Bai et al., 2024; Ghosh et al., 2025; Zhang et al., 2025b), driving two distinct tokenizer paradigms. Early self-supervised learning (SSL) units (Hsu et al., 2021; Baevski et al., 2020; Huang et al., 2022) primarily encode phonetic information and suffer from high Gross Pitch Error in generation (Sicherman & Adi, 2023; Mousavi et al., 2026), making them unsuitable for high-fidelity end-to-end synthesis. Recent systems adopt supervised ASR-based tokenization (Du et al., 2024; KimiTeam et al., 2025; Song et al., 2026), quantizing intermediate representations of ASR encoders into compact flat tokens that represent linguistic units while implicitly retaining prosodic features learned from large-scale transcription. Despite their success on speech, the semantic tokenizers exhibit *acoustic blindness* on general audio. Since Whisper-AT (Gong et al., 2023) shows that Whisper could retain non-speech cues across encoder layers, our UniAudio-Token exploits these cues through SAP supervision and SAE fusion.

Acoustic Audio Tokenizers. In parallel, acoustic tokenizers target high-fidelity waveform reconstruction. Neural codecs (Zeghidour et al., 2022; Défossez et al., 2023; Yang et al., 2023; Kumar et al., 2023) typically employ multi-codebook RVQ to reduce distortion, which necessitates specialized architectural adaptations or flattening for LLM integration. WavTokenizer (Ji et al., 2025) instead employ a single codebook to achieve a flat structure, facilitate direct LLM integration and preserve general audio details. However, it lacks explicit semantic alignment, limiting the performance on linguistic-intensive tasks. Although semantic distillation techniques (Défossez et al., 2024; Zhang et al., 2025a; Ye et al., 2025a) can improve semantic awareness, they retain multi-codebook design and restrict semantic supervision to speech, leaving general audio events semantically entangled.

3 Methods

To resolve the architectural fragmentation of Audio-LLMs, **UniAudio-Token** establishes a *unified discrete interface* that projects speech and general audio into a single codebook. As shown in Figure 2, we reconcile linguistic generation and universal perception via two core innovations: Semantic-Acoustic Primitives (SAP) for disentangled supervision, and Semantic-Acoustic Equilibrium (SAE) for adaptive semantic-acoustic feature fusion.

3.1 Semantic-Acoustic Primitives (SAP)

Existing audio tokenizers face a fundamental trade-off: ASR-based supervision provides strong linguistic alignment but limited discrimination for non-speech signals, while reconstruction-based objectives preserve acoustic details but lack explicit semantic guidance. To address this limitation, we introduce a structured supervision strategy termed **Semantic-Acoustic Primitives (SAP)**. SAP serves as a protocol generated by an LLM to provide supervision that captures both semantic content and acoustic cues. Unlike traditional ASR corpora that focus solely on linguistic content, SAP explicitly separates and annotates the full spectrum of acoustic information, enabling the tokenizer to remain discriminative across diverse audio types.

Structure Design. SAP describes each audio clip using three complementary layers: (1) **Linguistic Content**, i.e., the verbatim transcript for speech; (2) **Vocal Attributes**, which characterize *how* speech is produced through six normalized fields: *Age, Gender, Emotion, Accent, Prosody,* and *Timbre*; and (3) **Auditory Scene**, which captures the acoustic environment, including *Transient Events* (e.g., door slams) and *Persistent Events* (e.g., engine rumble).

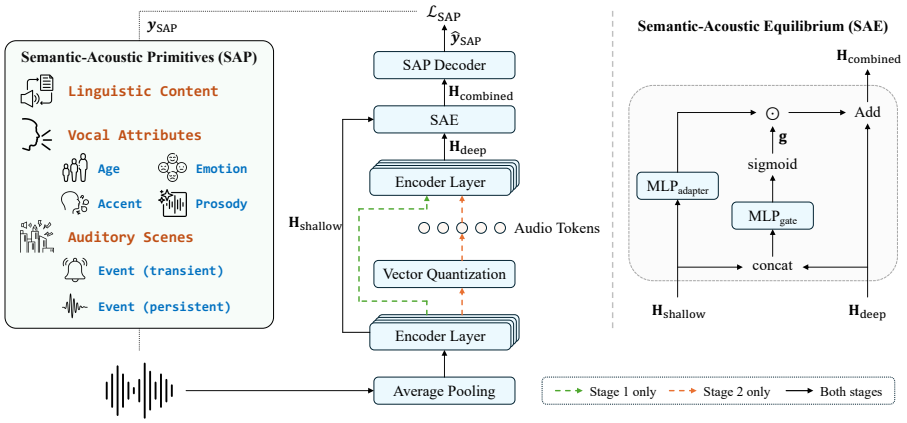


Figure 2: The framework of UniAudio-Token. *(Left)* The model is supervised by Semantic-Acoustic Primitives (SAP), which cover linguistic content, vocal attributes, and auditory scenes. *(Center)* Vector Quantization (VQ) converts hidden states into discrete audio tokens. *(Right)* Semantic-Acoustic Equilibrium (SAE) adaptively fuses shallow acoustic details with deep semantic features, mitigating the loss of fine-grained acoustic cues in deep layers.

This structure separates semantic meaning from acoustic cues explicitly and provides low-entropy supervision targets, thereby stabilizing tokenizer optimization. Example JSON annotations are provided in Appendix A for better understanding.

Data Curation. Since manually annotating such fine-grained attributes is prohibitively costly, we develop an automated pipeline to derive SAP labels from large-scale ASR corpora. The pipeline consists of three main steps: (1) **Acoustic Captioning.** An audio-language model generates rich, unstructured textual descriptions of the audio, capturing vocal style and auditory-scene information missing from ASR transcripts. (2) **Structured Synthesis.** An LLM teacher aggregates the ground-truth transcription and the generated acoustic captions, normalizes them into predefined SAP fields, and outputs a valid JSON object. (3) **Quality Validation.** We apply a multi-level validation mechanism to reduce hallucinations, including ontology constraints for categorical fields, logical consistency checks, and content-duration alignment. Only samples passing all checks are retained. Human evaluation further verifies the reliability of the SAP annotations, with details in Appendix B.

To facilitate interactive capabilities, we further derive an **SAP-Instruct** dataset from the structured annotations, including Direct QA, Multiple Choice, and True/False Verification pairs. These diverse formats encourage the model to attend to specific acoustic sub-features during training.

3.2 Model Architecture

As illustrated in Figure 2, UniAudio-Token consists of an audio encoder, an SAE module, a quantization layer, and an SAP decoder.

Semantic-Acoustic Equilibrium (SAE). ASR-centric speech encoders like Whisper (Radford et al., 2023) progressively abstract audio into high-level semantic representations. While beneficial for ASR, this process often discards low-level acoustic details required by SAP, such as vocal texture and auditory events. The **Semantic-Acoustic Equilibrium (SAE)** mechanism addresses this bottleneck by adaptively fusing semantically rich deep features with acoustically rich shallow features.

Let $\mathbf{H}_{\text{shallow}}$ denote the output from a shallow encoder layer, and $\mathbf{H}_{\text{deep}}$ denote the final-layer representation. First, we project the shallow features into the deep feature space:

$$\mathbf{H}_{\text{ada_shallow}} = \mathbf{MLP}_{\text{adapter}}\left(\mathbf{H}_{\text{shallow}}\right), \tag{1}$$

where $\mathbf{MLP}_{\text{adapter}}$ is learnable. Then the SAE computes a content-aware fusion gate $\mathbf{g}$:

$$\mathbf{g} = \sigma\left(\mathbf{MLP}_{\text{gate}}\left([\mathbf{H}_{\text{deep}}; \mathbf{H}_{\text{shallow}}]\right)\right), \tag{2}$$

where $[\cdot;\cdot]$ denotes concatenation and σ is the sigmoid function. $\mathbf{MLP}_{\text{gate}}$ is learnable. The final fused representation $\mathbf{H}_{\text{combined}}$ is then obtained via:

$$\mathbf{H}_{\text{combined}} = \mathbf{H}_{\text{deep}} + \mathbf{g} \odot \mathbf{H}_{\text{ada_shallow}}, \tag{3}$$

where $\odot$ denotes element-wise multiplication. The SAE mechanism allows the model to adaptively retain acoustic details necessary for SAP-supervised learning while preserving semantic abstraction.

Vector Quantization. We discretize the continuous hidden states using a standard Vector Quantization (VQ) layer (van den Oord et al., 2017). Given a learnable codebook $\mathcal{C} = \{\mathbf{e}_k\}_{k=1}^{K} \subset \mathbb{R}^D$, where K is the codebook size, the hidden vector $\mathbf{h}_t$ at time step t is mapped to its nearest code vector:

$$\mathbf{h}_t^q = \mathbf{e}_k, \quad \text{where } k = \operatorname*{argmin}_j \|\mathbf{h}_t - \mathbf{e}_j\|_2^2. \tag{4}$$

The resulting sequence of indices k forms the audio tokens.

3.3 Training Strategy

We initialize the encoder and decoder from whisper-large-v3 (Radford et al., 2023) and train the full model end-to-end with a mixture of SAP generation and SAP-Instruct QA tasks. This initialization preserves strong linguistic alignment, while SAP supervision then expands the representation toward vocal attributes and auditory scenes.

Our training pipeline consists of two stages. In **Stage 1**, we bypass the VQ layer and train the SAE module together with the decoder using only SAP prediction loss ($\mathcal{L}_{\text{SAP}}$). The goal is to adapt the pretrained ASR decoder into an SAP decoder, aligning the continuous hidden space with structured SAP. In **Stage 2**, we introduce VQ and primarily optimize the codebook to produce discrete audio tokens, while preserving the SAP-aligned representation learned in the previous stage. Following the framework of VQ (van den Oord et al., 2017), the objective function combines the SAP prediction loss with quantization and commitment losses:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SAP}} + \lambda_1 \underbrace{\|\text{sg}[\mathbf{h}] - \mathbf{h}^q\|_2^2}_{\mathcal{L}_{\text{quantization}}} + \lambda_2 \underbrace{\|\mathbf{h} - \text{sg}[\mathbf{h}^q]\|_2^2}_{\mathcal{L}_{\text{commitment}}}, \tag{5}$$

where λ_1, λ_2 are hyperparameters, and $\text{sg}[\cdot]$ the stop-gradient operator. The decoder is optimized by $\mathcal{L}_{\text{SAP}}$, the encoder and SAE module by $\mathcal{L}_{\text{SAP}}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\text{commitment}}$, and the codebook by $\mathcal{L}_{\text{quantization}}$.

4 Experimental Setup

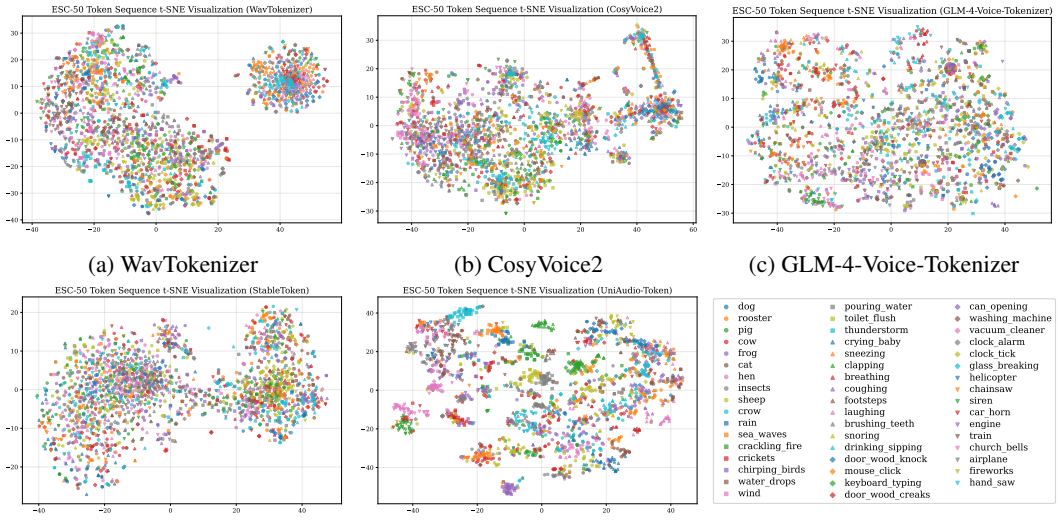
Implementation Details. For SAP data curation, we utilize Qwen3-Omni-Captioner (Xu et al., 2025b) to produce detailed acoustic captions and Qwen3-30B-A3B-Instruct-2507 (Yang et al., 2025a) to perform structured synthesis. SAP-Instruct is curated using the more powerful Qwen3-235B-A22B-Instruct-2507 (Yang et al., 2025a) to ensure high-quality instruction following.

UniAudio-Token uses a single codebook with a vocabulary size of 8,192 and a token frame rate of 25Hz. Full training details, including datasets and hyperparameters, are listed in Appendix C.

For downstream Audio-LLMs, we integrate all audio tokenizers with the same Qwen2.5 (Qwen et al., 2025) LLM backbone and train them under the same settings for fair comparison.

Baselines. We compare UniAudio-Token against representative single-codebook acoustic and semantic audio tokenizers, including (1) **WavTokenizer** (Large, 75Hz) (Ji et al., 2025); (2) **CosyVoice2** (Du et al., 2024); (3) **GLM-4-Voice-Tokenizer** (Zeng et al., 2025); and (4) **StableToken** (Song et al., 2026). An additional brief introduction of these baselines is provided in Appendix D.

Evaluation & Benchmarks. We use t-SNE visualization (van der Maaten & Hinton, 2008) and clustering metrics (Silhouette Score (Rousseeuw, 1987) and Cluster Purity (Manning et al., 2008)) on ESC (Piczak, 2015) to measure UniAudio-Token's discriminability across diverse sound events. We evaluate speech reconstruction and text-to-speech (TTS) synthesis on LibriSpeech (Panayotov et al., 2015) and SEED-TTS (Anastassiou et al., 2024) using content faithfulness (WER) and speech quality (MOS predicted by MOSNet (Lo et al., 2019)).



(a) WavTokenizer (b) CosyVoice2 (c) GLM-4-Voice-Tokenizer

(d) StableToken (e) UniAudio-Token (Ours) (f) Legend

Figure 3: t-SNE visualization of token sequences on ESC-50. UniAudio-Token (Figure 3e) exhibits the clearest and most semantically meaningful clusters, whereas the baselines show significant feature fragmentation and overlap.

We evaluate the tokenizer-LLM systems on MMAU (Sakshi et al., 2025), MMAR (Ma et al., 2025), and MMSU (Wang et al., 2026). These comprehensive audio understanding tasks cover diverse audio inputs, including speech, music, and sounds.

5 Results

We evaluate UniAudio-Token from multiple perspectives. First, we examine its intrinsic quality through latent space analysis and speech reconstruction (§5.1). Second, we assess its effectiveness as an interface for Audio-LLMs on both understanding and generation tasks (§5.2). Finally, we analyze the contribution of SAE through ablation studies and mechanism visualizations (§5.3).

5.1 Tokenizer-Level Performance

Latent Space Disentanglement. To examine how discrete tokens capture granular acoustic characteristics, we visualize token sequences on ESC-50 (Piczak, 2015), which is not included in our training data. ESC-50 covers a broad taxonomic range, from transient human sounds to stationary environmental textures and continuous mechanical noises. This comparison against baselines validates whether UniAudio-Token can perceive and disentangle diverse non-speech sounds.

Since standard dimensionality reduction techniques cannot be directly applied to discrete audio token sequences, we therefore adopt a **Bag-of-Tokens** approach. For an audio clip with a token sequence $T = [t_0, t_1, \ldots, t_n]$, we compute a token histogram vector:

$$H = [h_0, h_1, \ldots, h_{V-1}] \in \mathbb{N}^V, \tag{6}$$

where V is the codebook size, and the i-th element

$$h_i = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \mathbb{I}(t_k = i), \quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, V-1, \tag{7}$$

denotes the frequency of token ID i in T. We subsequently apply t-SNE (van der Maaten & Hinton, 2008) to project these high-dimensional histogram vectors into two dimensions for visualization.

Figure 3 presents the visualization results of UniAudio-Token and baseline tokenizers. Baselines exhibit severe feature entanglement and fragmentation, where samples from different semantic

Table 2: Clustering analysis on ESC-10 and ESC-50. UniAudio-Token achieves the highest Cluster Purity and is the only one achieving positive Silhouette Scores, indicating effective cluster separation.

Model	ESC-10 Silhouette ↑	ESC-10 Purity ↑	ESC-50 Silhouette ↑	ESC-50 Purity ↑
WavTokenizer	-0.030	0.450	-0.108	0.215
GLM-4-Voice-Tokenizer	-0.182	0.373	-0.304	0.133
CosyVoice2	-0.016	0.413	-0.100	0.216
StableToken	-0.035	0.468	-0.096	0.174
UniAudio-Token (Ours)	**0.091**	**0.730**	**0.023**	**0.390**

Table 3: Speech reconstruction results measured via WER (↓) and MOS (↑).

			WER ↓					**MOS ↑**				
Model	**Frame Rate**	**BPS**	LS-clean	LS-other	SEED en	SEED zh	**Average**	LS-clean	LS-other	SEED en	SEED zh	**Average**
WavTokenizer	75Hz	900	5.07	13.09	5.60	4.02	6.95	3.37	3.09	3.01	3.13	3.15
GLM-4-Voice-Tokenizer	12.5Hz	175	4.04	9.33	3.54	3.23	5.04	4.07	3.99	**4.16**	4.10	4.08
CosyVoice2	25Hz	325	4.25	9.68	4.34	2.75	5.26	3.36	3.25	3.31	3.58	3.38
StableToken	25Hz	325	3.84	7.99	3.44	2.62	4.47	4.09	3.83	4.01	4.18	4.03
UniAudio-Token (Ours)	25Hz	325	**3.47**	**6.79**	**2.55**	**1.90**	**3.68**	**4.19**	**4.18**	4.13	**4.25**	**4.19**

categories heavily overlap without clear boundaries. In contrast, UniAudio-Token (Figure 3e) forms compact and well-separated clusters. This comparison demonstrates that our method effectively captures acoustic characteristics of general audio, forming globally coherent and class-consistent representations. Additional visualization results on the ESC-10 subset are provided in Appendix E.

To complement the qualitative visualization, we conduct a rigorous quantitative analysis. we compute the Silhouette Score (Rousseeuw, 1987) and Cluster Purity (Manning et al., 2008) directly on the high-dimensional token histogram vectors to avoid information loss from dimensionality reduction. As shown in Table 2, UniAudio-Token is the only model achieving positive Silhouette Scores on both ESC-10 and ESC-50, while all baselines exhibit negative scores, indicating that their token distributions fail to form valid clusters aligned with acoustic categories. In terms of Cluster Purity, our model achieves huge improvements over baselines on both ESC-10 and ESC-50. These quantitative results support UniAudio-Token's meaningful discriminability across diverse acoustic events.

Speech Reconstruction Fidelity. A universal tokenizer should improve general audio understanding without sacrificing speech generation. Following prior work (Du et al., 2024; Zeng et al., 2024; Song et al., 2026), we train a flow matching model to reconstruct speech from discrete tokens. We evaluate speech reconstruction on LibriSpeech (Panayotov et al., 2015) and SEED (Anastassiou et al., 2024), using WER and MOS (predicted by MOSNet (Lo et al., 2019)) metrics.

Table 3 shows that UniAudio-Token not only preserves, but also **further improves** speech reconstruction fidelity. It achieves a significantly lower WER and the highest average MOS. This indicates that retaining fine-grained acoustic cues can instead improve speech reconstruction capability.

We attribute this improvement to two factors: (1) *Linguistic content and vocal attributes are not fully separable* (Fant, 1971; Polyak et al., 2020). Overly aggressive semantic compression may remove acoustic details important for phonetic realization, such as aspiration and consonant transitions. SAE helps retain such cues, enabling clearer phoneme reconstruction. (2) *UniAudio-Token better preserves accent-specific features*. Our analysis suggests that accent-specific pronunciation can influence ASR transcription, as reflected in spelling variations such as colour/color and centre/center. However, baseline methods tend to normalize accent characteristics during speech reconstruction, potentially leading to transcription mismatches. By better preserving these characteristics, UniAudio-Token maintains greater fidelity to the original speech and reduces ASR errors.

Overall, the latent-space and reconstruction results show that UniAudio-Token provides a discrete representation both discriminative for general audio and faithful for speech reconstruction. We also provide an extended comparison in Appendix F with other recent strong audio tokenizers, which use multiple codebooks or substantially higher bitrates that differ from our compact single-codebook setting. The extended comparison provides a broader assessment of UniAudio-Token's capabilities.

Table 4: Downstream Audio-LLMs audio understanding performance measured via accuracy (%).

Tokenizer	MMAU				MMAR				MMSU		
	Speech	Sound	Music	Overall	Speech	Sound	Music	Overall	Perception	Reasoning	Overall
WavTokenizer	36.94	60.36	57.78	51.70	39.80	31.52	29.61	36.30	32.83	45.37	38.90
CosyVoice2	39.94	61.56	62.57	54.70	41.50	35.76	30.58	38.10	27.44	45.83	36.34
GLM-4-Voice-Tokenizer	43.24	60.06	62.28	55.20	39.46	40.00	36.89	40.10	32.40	47.64	39.78
StableToken	**45.05**	58.56	55.99	53.20	42.18	39.39	31.07	39.10	31.98	49.71	40.56
UniAudio-Token (Ours)	**45.05**	**70.27**	**67.96**	**61.10**	**45.24**	**43.64**	**40.29**	**45.80**	**35.54**	**52.07**	**43.54**

Table 5: TTS results measured via SIM (↑), WER (↓), and MOS (↑) on the SEED-TTS benchmark.

Tokenizer	SIM ↑			WER ↓			MOS ↑		
	EN	ZH	Avg.	EN	ZH	Avg.	EN	ZH	Avg.
CosyVoice2	0.758	**0.762**	0.760	2.71	1.39	2.05	3.75	3.37	3.56
UniAudio-Token (Ours)	**0.792**	0.742	**0.767**	**1.78**	**1.29**	**1.54**	**4.07**	**3.68**	**3.88**

5.2 Downstream Audio-LLM Performance

A suitable audio tokenizer for Audio-LLMs should provide effective discrete representations for downstream **understanding** and **generation**. Following the paradigms (Song et al., 2026; Du et al., 2024), we integrate each tokenizer with Qwen2.5-3B backbone to evaluate understanding, and Qwen2.5-0.5B backbone for generation. All systems are tuned identically for fair comparison.

Universal Audio Understanding. As shown in Table 4, UniAudio-Token yields the best performance across all three benchmarks. On **speech** tasks, UniAudio-Token matches or outperforms semantic tokenizers, confirming that its universal design does not compromise linguistic information. The largest improvements appear in **sound** and **music** categories, where baseline semantic tokenizers are limited by acoustic blindness and acoustic-centric tokenizers lack sufficient semantic structure. In contrast, SAP supervision encourages the codebook to encode vocal attributes and auditory-scene cues, while SAE adaptively restores shallow acoustic details. Together, these components provide the LLM with richer evidence for reasoning over complex sound events and musical content.

Controllable TTS Synthesis. We further assess UniAudio-Token on controllable text-to-speech (TTS) synthesis tasks. As other tokenizers do not support speaker embedding conditioning, we compare with CosyVoice2 on SEED-TTS. We condition on CAM++ (Wang et al., 2023) and use ERes2Net (Chen et al., 2023) for speaker similarity (SIM) evaluation to avoid bias. Table 5 shows that UniAudio-Token yields significantly better WER and MOS, with slightly higher average SIM. These results prove that UniAudio-Token is also effective for autoregressive LLM-based speech generation.

5.3 Analysis of SAE

We next analyze SAE, a key mechanism of our framework. We first study the effect of fusion depth (§5.3.1), and then visualize the gate to verify its behavior as a content-aware adaptive mechanism rather than a static residual connection (§5.3.2).

5.3.1 Impact of Fusion Depth

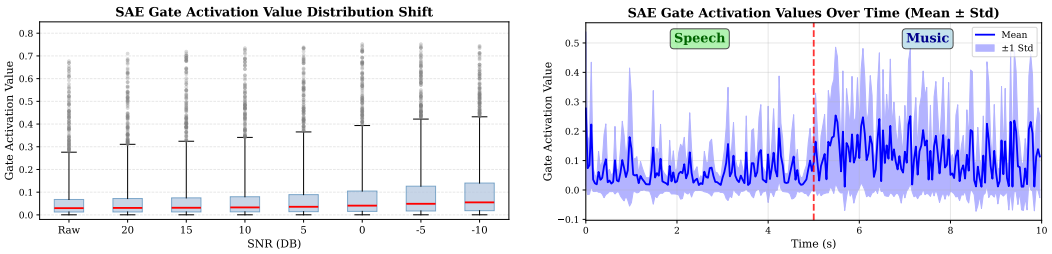
We evaluate the effect of injecting acoustic features from different encoder layers, using two complementary metrics: WER on LibriSpeech for phonetic preservation, and Non-Linguistic Score (NLS) on AudioSet (Gemmeke et al., 2017) for acoustics. NLS evaluation details are provided in Appendix G.

As shown in Table 6, SAE consistently outperforms the baseline without SAE, especially on the challenging LS-other and NLS. This confirms that supplementing deep semantic features with shallow acoustic cues improves non-linguistic discriminability without harming phonetic preservation.

The choice of fusion depth reveals a **semantic-acoustic trade-off**. L_1 features contain rich low-level details and yield the best WER on clean speech, but they are less structurally aligned with deep semantic representations. Conversely, L_5 features have undergone substantial semantic abstraction and therefore retain fewer fine-grained acoustic cues, resulting in only marginal NLS improvement.

Table 6: Impact of SAE fusion depth. L_k denotes using acoustic features from the k-th encoder layer.

Configuration	LS-clean WER (%) ↓	LS-other WER (%) ↓	NLS ↑
Baseline (w/o SAE)	2.47	5.71	2.93
+ SAE (L_1)	**2.41**	5.62	3.08
+ SAE (L_3)	2.43	**5.58**	**3.16**
+ SAE (L_5)	2.46	5.64	2.95



(a) Noise-Adaptive Gating

(b) Modality-Aware Gating

Figure 4: Visualization of SAE gate activation. The gate increases under lower SNR (Figure 4a), and activates more strongly for music than speech (Figure 4b), demonstrating its content-aware behavior.

Fusion from L_3 provides the **optimal equilibrium**, achieving a peak NLS of 3.16 while maintaining competitive WER. This suggests that L_3 retains sufficient acoustic cues (e.g., timbral patterns and transient events) while remaining compatible with deep semantic features for effective fusion.

5.3.2 Adaptive Gating Behavior

We further examine whether the learned gate acts as a content-aware adaptive controller. To this end, we statistically analyze and visualize the gate activations under controlled acoustic conditions.

Noise-Adaptive Gating. We mix clean speech in LibriSpeech with music from MusicBench (Melechovsky et al., 2024) at different Signal-to-Noise Ratios (SNRs). As shown in Figure 4a, gate activation increases as SNR decreases, indicating that when background noise (music) becomes more prominent, SAE injects more acoustic information to compensate for increased acoustic complexity.

Modality-Aware Gating. We further examine the temporal dynamics of the gate on a concatenated clip containing 5 seconds of speech followed by 5 seconds of music. Figure 4b reveals strikingly distinct activation patterns across modalities. During speech, the gate activation is relatively suppressed but still nonzero, enabling the model to rely more on deep semantic abstraction while still retaining vocal attributes such as accent and prosody. During music, the gate exhibits stronger and more variable activation, actively capturing rich acoustic textures and auditory scene information essential for non-linguistic perception.

These results support our motivation: rather than applying a fixed fusion strategy, SAE dynamically regulates the flow of shallow acoustic information according to the input content. This adaptive behavior helps UniAudio-Token balance linguistic abstraction with acoustic detail, yielding a unified representation for both speech and general audio.

6 Conclusion

In this paper, we address the critical limitation of *acoustic blindness* in current semantic speech tokenizers by introducing UniAudio-Token, a novel framework empowering semantic speech tokenizers with general audio perception. It leverages Semantic-Acoustic Primitives (SAP) as a supervision protocol and a Semantic-Acoustic Equilibrium (SAE) mechanism to adaptively rectify the acoustic information loss inherent in traditional semantic-centric paradigms. Extensive experiments validate its effectiveness in improving general audio discriminability, speech reconstruction fidelity, and downstream Audio-LLM performance on both understanding and generation tasks.

AI USE STATEMENT

In this work, we used generative AI tools for generating synthetic data sets. We have not used generative AI tools for proposing or refining hypotheses, designing or providing feedback on research methodology or experiments, implementing methods, assisting with translation, cleaning and reformating dataset, supporting qualitative and thematic data analysis, interpreting results, and helping develop theoretical models or conceptual frameworks, formulating mathematical claims, providing critical ingredients for proving mathematical claims, assisting in the writing of proofs are not applicable to this work. Additionally, we used generative AI tools for creating or editing software code, and editing a research paper to improve readability. We have reviewed all AI-assisted work. We manually reviewed the AI-generated code, and conducted human evaluation to assess the quality of the AI-generated synthetic data sets as described in Appendix B. We take responsibility for the final content of this work, including text, claims or artifacts produced with the aid of generative AI.

REPRODUCIBILITY STATEMENT

To facilitate reproducibility of our work, we have provided detailed descriptions of the datasets, hyperparameters, and other experimental details used in our study in Section 4 and Appendix C. Our code and model checkpoint will be released publicly upon acceptance to further support reproducibility and foster future research.

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A Samples of Semantic-Acoustic Primitives (SAP)

In this section, we present some concrete examples of the Semantic-Acoustic Primitives (SAP) that are used as model supervision targets ($\mathbf{y}_{\text{SAP}}$) in our framework. Specifically, Figure 5, Figure 6, and Figure 7 illustrate examples of SAP data annotations associated with speech, music, and environmental sound audio clips, respectively.

```
{
  "linguistic_content": "I'd like to thank my husband for supporting
     me and going on this journey with me. Thank you.",
  "vocal_attributes": {
    "age": "Adult",
    "gender": "Female",
    "emotion": "Happiness",
    "accent": "General American English",
    "prosody": "Slightly breathy, with a touch of vocal tremor and a
       natural rise and fall in pitch that conveys sincerity and
       emotion.",
    "timbre": "Gentle"
  },
  "auditory_scenes": {
    "summary": "The audio captures a heartfelt personal acknowledgment
       in a large, reverberant hall, followed by a dense, energetic,
       and sustained wave of applause from a large audience, with
       natural reverberation matching the acoustics of the space.",
    "events": [
      {
        "class": "Audience applause",
        "temporal_type": "impulsive",
        "properties": "Dense, energetic, sustained"
      },
      {
        "class": "Reverberation in hall",
        "temporal_type": "persistent",
        "properties": "Natural and sustained"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```


Figure 5: Example of SAP data annotation associated with a speech audio clip.

Speech. Figure 5 illustrates the fine-grained annotation of a speech clip within a complex auditory environment. Beyond the verbatim transcript (the "linguistic_content" field), the SAP schema also includes vocal attributes such as the speaker's identity and the expressive prosody. It also details a high-level audio clip summary alongside discrete auditory events, such as impulsive applause and hall reverberation. By encoding these as part of supervision targets, the framework facilitates the model to perceive the acoustic environment as a complement to speech components.

Music. Figure 6 demonstrates an example of the SAP schema when encountering an instrumental music audio clip without a human voice. Due to the absence of speech, the "linguistic_content" and "vocal_attributes" fields are assigned `null` values. This sparsity prevents the model from hallucinating false linguistic and paralinguistic features in pure music audio clips. Moreover, this music instance prioritizes the "events" list to capture the concurrent instrumental layers. By separately supervising targets for each music component (such as lead guitar, rhythm guitar, drums, and bass), the framework encourages the model to learn disentangled representations of diverse instrument timbres and rhythmic patterns.

Environmental Sounds. Figure 7 shows the SAP's capability to categorize and supervise diverse acoustic phenomena in an environmental sound recording. It highlights the distinction between different temporal granularities, such as *impulsive* wheel clatter, *transient* brake hisses, and *persistent* engine rumbles and background hiss. Therefore, the framework enables the model to learn representations that are sensitive to the start time and duration of acoustic events. Furthermore, the SAP captures not only the primary sound sources, but also the acoustic transformations (e.g., reverberation in Figure 5) imposed by the environment, thereby providing a foundation for downstream auditory reasoning tasks.

```
{
  "linguistic_content": null,
  "vocal_attributes": {
    "age": null,
    "gender": null,
    "emotion": null,
    "accent": null,
    "prosody": null,
    "timbre": null
  },
  "auditory_scenes": {
    "summary": "The audio clip is a high-fidelity, instrumental funk
        track characterized by a classic 1970s studio production style
        , with no vocals or extraneous sounds, and concludes with an
        abrupt, unresolved ending.",
    "events": [
      {
        "class": "Lead guitar riff",
        "temporal_type": "persistent",
        "properties": "Bright, slightly overdriven, rapid descending
            melodic phrase"
      },
      {
        "class": "Rhythm guitar chords",
        "temporal_type": "persistent",
        "properties": "Sharp and staccato"
      },
      {
        "class": "Drum pattern",
        "temporal_type": "persistent",
        "properties": "Punchy and syncopated"
      },
      {
        "class": "Bass guitar line",
        "temporal_type": "persistent",
        "properties": "Melodic, syncopated, played with a pick"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```


Figure 6: Example of SAP data annotation associated with a music audio clip.

B Human Evaluation of SAP Data Annotation Quality

The reliability of the SAP data annotations is further verified through a manual quality assessment on a randomly sampled subset of the data by three human experts. Specifically, we conducted a manual audit on a uniformly random sample of 500 audio segments, covering speech, music, and environmental sounds. Three expert volunteers in audio processing performed the evaluation. The study adhered to ethical guidelines, with all participants providing informed consent and being notified of their right to withdraw without penalty. No financial incentives were involved in this process.

We validate the automated SAP generation by measuring the alignment between the audio content and the JSON outputs through the consensus of annotators. An attribute was considered valid only if at least two out of three experts confirmed its precision. Results are reported by the accuracy calculated over the eight fine-grained fields that comprise the vocal attributes and auditory scenes. We also calculated the 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) using the Wilson score interval method.

As detailed in Figure 8, the automated SAP generation pipeline demonstrates great precision across the board, with the majority of attributes surpassing 95% accuracy. It can be observed that objective

```
{
  "linguistic_content": null,
  "vocal_attributes": {
    "age": null,
    "gender": null,
    "emotion": null,
    "accent": null,
    "prosody": null,
    "timbre": null
  },
  "auditory_scenes": {
    "summary": "The audio is a low-fidelity field recording of a train
        passing through a tunnel or enclosed space, characterized by
       loud, rhythmic metallic clatter, deep rumble, and mechanical
       noise, followed by a sharp hiss from pneumatic brakes. The
       recording exhibits a reverberant, boomy acoustic environment,
       indicating an enclosed space. No human or animal presence is
       detected.",
    "events": [
      {
        "class": "Metallic clatter from train wheels",
        "temporal_type": "impulsive",
        "properties": "Loud, rhythmic"
      },
      {
        "class": "Pneumatic brake hiss",
        "temporal_type": "transient",
        "properties": "Sharp, brief"
      },
      {
        "class": "Train engine rumble",
        "temporal_type": "persistent",
        "properties": "Deep, continuous"
      },
      {
        "class": "Background recording hiss",
        "temporal_type": "persistent",
        "properties": "faint, persistent"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```


Figure 7: Example of SAP data annotation associated with an environmental sounds audio clip.

vocal characteristics (e.g., *Age* 98.4%, *Accent* 96.0%) and high-level environmental descriptions (e.g., *Summary* 96.4%) exhibit high reliability, with the lower bounds of their 95% confidence intervals consistently exceeding 92%. The performance drop in *Emotion* is likely attributable to the inherent subjectivity of perceiving emotional states, and the complexity of identifying all the transient and persistent acoustic cues without error or omission accounts for the lower accuracy in *Events* list. Nonetheless, even for these nuanced fields, the lower confidence bound of accuracy remains above 85%, confirming that the pipeline provides reliable supervision across vocal attributes and auditory scenes.

C Training Details of UniAudio-Token

C.1 Training Datasets for UniAudio-Token

To develop a robust and versatile audio tokenizer, we trained UniAudio-Token on a massive, diverse corpus. Our training collection spans multiple domains, including high-quality speech, multi-lingual

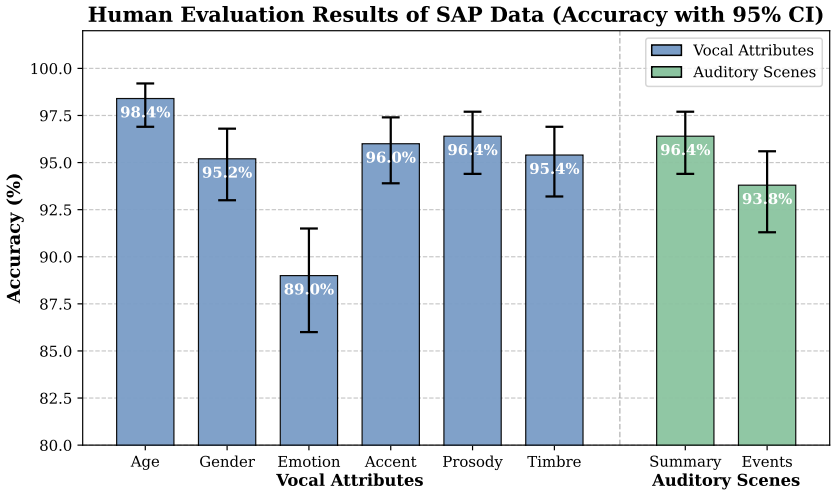


Figure 8: Human evaluation results of SAP data.

Table 7: Overview of public datasets included in the training of UniAudio-Token.

Dataset	**Duration (# Hours)**
LibriSpeech (Panayotov et al., 2015)	960
Multilingual LibriSpeech (Pratap et al., 2020)	27,322
GigaSpeech (Chen et al., 2021)	10,000
Yodas (Li et al., 2023)	29,155
Hi-Fi TTS (Bakhturina et al., 2021)	292
VCTK (Yamagishi et al., 2019)	44
LibriTTS (Zen et al., 2019)	586
AISHELL-1 (Bu et al., 2017)	150
WenetSpeech (Zhang et al., 2022)	10,005
Common Voice (Ardila et al., 2020)	2,133
Emilia (He et al., 2024)	96,750
AudioSet (Gemmeke et al., 2017)	4,922

recordings, and diverse environmental sounds and music. Specifically, we incorporated major speech corpora such as Emilia (96,750 hours) and Yodas (29,155 hours) for broad linguistic coverage, alongside AudioSet (4,922 hours) to enhance the model's perception of non-linguistic acoustic events. A comprehensive summary of these open-source datasets and their respective durations is provided in Table 7.

C.2 Training Hyperparameters of UniAudio-Token

Table 8 summarizes the detailed hyperparameter configurations used during the training process of UniAudio-Token. To achieve a stable yet efficient optimization, we implement a multi-level learning rate strategy tailored to the specific functional roles of different model modules. Specifically, we apply a **conservative learning rate** (1e-5) to the pre-trained audio Encoder. This cautious approach is critical for preserving the rich semantic features and universal representations acquired during the large-scale foundational pre-training phase, thereby avoiding catastrophic forgetting. In contrast, the **Decoder utilizes a significantly higher learning rate** (6e-4) to facilitate the rapid acquisition of the novel Semantic-Acoustic Primitives (SAP) generation task. Other training configurations include:

- **Learning Rate Schedule**: A Cosine schedule with 1,000 warmup iterations is adopted to stabilize the initial gradient updates and provide a smooth transition towards convergence.

Table 8: Hyperparameter configurations shared across the two training stages of UniAudio-Token.

Hyperparameter	Value
Learning rate	
Encoder max LR	1×10^{-5}
Decoder max LR	6×10^{-4}
Other max LR	2×10^{-4}
LR schedule	Cosine (with linear warmup)
Warmup iterations	1,000
Optimization	
Optimizer	AdamW ($\beta_1 = 0.9, \beta_2 = 0.999$)
Weight decay	1×10^{-2}
Gradient clipping	1.0
Loss weights	
Quantization loss (λ_1)	10.0
Commitment loss (λ_2)	2.5

- **Optimization Strategy**: We employ the AdamW optimizer ($\beta_1 = 0.9, \beta_2 = 0.999$) with a weight decay of 1×10^{-2} to ensure robust generalization. **Gradient clipping** with a threshold of 1.0 is applied to prevent gradient explosion during training.
- **Loss Balancing**: To maintain a high-quality discrete codebook while ensuring reconstruction fidelity, we set the **Quantization Loss Weight (λ_1)** to 10.0 and the **Commitment Loss Weight (λ_2)** to 2.5.

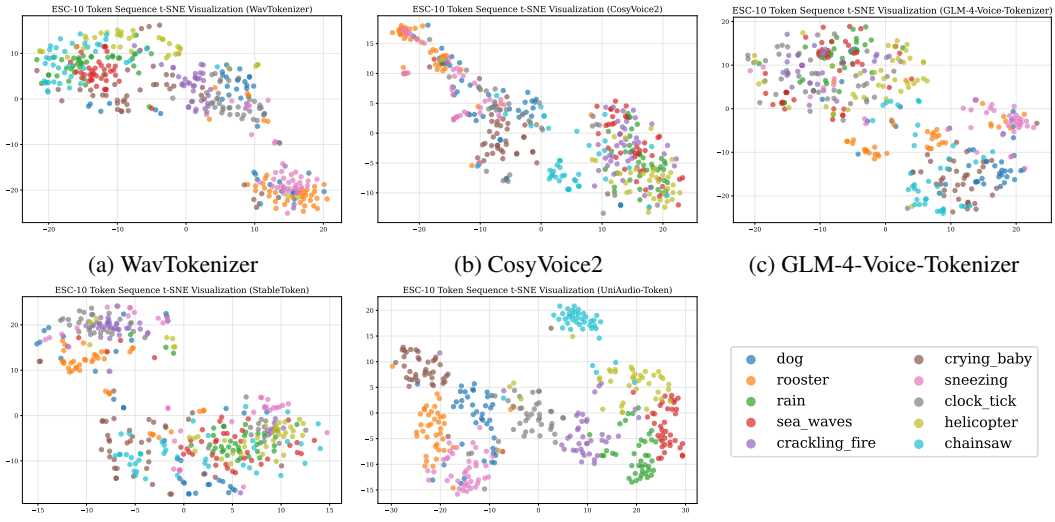
C.3 Motivation for Two-Stage Training

We also attempted direct one-stage training, optimizing VQ together with the SAP decoder from the beginning. These attempts consistently exhibited severe codebook collapse, low codebook utilization, and degenerate SAP outputs. The two-stage pipeline first aligns the continuous representation with SAP targets and then introduces discrete quantization, avoiding the unstable optimization observed in these attempts.

D Baseline Audio Tokenizers

We compare UniAudio-Token against the following single-codebook audio tokenizers:

1. **WavTokenizer** (Ji et al., 2025), a high-compression single-codebook acoustic codecs. We use the officially released most powerful *large, 75Hz* variant in our experiments.
2. **CosyVoice2** (Du et al., 2024), a leading speech tokenization and generation model, which introduces Finite-Scalar Quantization (FSQ) to replace traditional Vector Quantization (VQ) in its audio tokenizer for enhanced codebook utilization and representation efficiency.
3. **GLM-4-Voice-Tokenizer** (Zeng et al., 2025), a representative semantic tokenizer tailored for Speech Large Language Models. It can compress speech into highly efficient discrete tokens at a significantly lower frame rate while ensuring robust semantic preservation. We use the officially released checkpoint which has a frame rate of 12.5Hz and a codebook size of 16,384 in our experiments.
4. **StableToken** (Song et al., 2026), a novel semantic speech tokenizer with superior noise robustness. It employs a multi-branch Voting-LFQ architecture and adopts a bit-wise voting mechanism and a noise-aware training strategy to extract noise-irrelevant semantic speech tokens.



(a) WavTokenizer (b) CosyVoice2 (c) GLM-4-Voice-Tokenizer

(d) StableToken (e) UniAudio-Token (Ours) (f) Legend

Figure 9: t-SNE visualization of token histograms on the ESC-10 dataset. Our UniAudio-Token (Figure 9e) exhibits the most clear and semantically meaningful clusters, whereas the baselines (Figure 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d) show significant feature fragmentation and overlap.

E ESC-10 Token Sequence t-SNE Visualization Results

To further investigate the semantic representation capabilities of different audio tokenizers, we provide a t-SNE visualization of the token histograms on the ESC-10 dataset in Figure 9. This visualization maps high-dimensional token distributions into a 2D space to illustrate how well each model captures the underlying category information.

As shown in the figure, our UniAudio-Token (Figure 9e) exhibits the most distinct and semantically meaningful clusters. Samples belonging to the same sound category (e.g., *chainsaw*, *rooster*, or *sea waves*) are tightly grouped together with clear boundaries. In contrast, the baseline models, including WavTokenizer, CosyVoice2, GLM-4-Voice-Tokenizer, and StableToken (Figures 9a–9d), show significant feature fragmentation and overlap. In these baselines, different classes are often intermingled, suggesting that their token sequences lack sufficient discriminative power for environmental sound classification. These results demonstrate that UniAudio-Token's discrete representations are more effective at capturing high-level semantic features compared to existing speech-centric or general-purpose audio tokenizers.

F Additional Tokenizer-Level Comparisons

We extend the tokenizer-level evaluation to SpeechTokenizer (Zhang et al., 2024), Mimi (Défossez et al., 2024), and X-Codec-2.0 (Ye et al., 2025b), covering a broader range of coding designs and bitrates. SpeechTokenizer and Mimi employ multi-codebook architectures, while X-Codec-2.0 uses a single codebook at a higher bitrate than UniAudio-Token. For SpeechTokenizer, we also compare reconstruction using different numbers of codebooks. The extended comparison provides a broader assessment of UniAudio-Token's capabilities.

General-Audio Discriminability. Table 9 shows that UniAudio-Token achieves the highest Silhouette Scores and Cluster Purity on both ESC-10 and ESC-50. SpeechTokenizer is the strongest additional baseline on these metrics, but UniAudio-Token maintains a consistent advantage across both datasets, demonstrating stronger separation of sound categories in its discrete representations.

Speech Reconstruction. Table 10 reports the reconstruction configurations and results, where #C denotes the number of codebooks. Increasing the number of SpeechTokenizer codebooks improves

Table 9: Additional clustering results on ESC-10 and ESC-50.

Model	ESC-10 Silhouette ↑	ESC-10 Purity ↑	ESC-50 Silhouette ↑	ESC-50 Purity ↑
SpeechTokenizer	0.085	0.480	0.018	0.217
Mimi	0.046	0.395	0.007	0.187
X-Codec-2.0	-0.025	0.220	-0.081	0.087
UniAudio-Token	**0.091**	**0.730**	**0.023**	**0.390**

Table 10: Additional speech reconstruction configurations and speech reconstruction results.

				WER ↓				**MOS ↑**			
Tokenizer	**#C**	**Frame Rate**	**BPS**	LS-clean	LS-other	SEED en	SEED zh	LS-clean	LS-other	SEED en	SEED zh
SpeechTokenizer	1	50Hz	500	4.77	16.06	10.37	74.98	2.51	2.49	2.51	2.44
SpeechTokenizer	3	50Hz	1,500	4.03	10.72	4.93	7.81	3.00	2.89	2.89	3.06
SpeechTokenizer	8	50Hz	4,000	**3.21**	**6.58**	2.77	2.25	3.32	3.10	3.22	3.44
Mimi	8	12.5Hz	1,100	4.65	9.84	3.86	2.81	3.26	3.06	3.15	3.19
X-Codec-2.0	1	50Hz	800	3.26	6.59	2.56	2.00	3.41	3.17	3.19	3.42
UniAudio-Token	1	25Hz	325	3.47	6.79	**2.55**	**1.90**	**4.19**	**4.18**	**4.13**	**4.25**

both WER and predicted MOS. Its eight-codebook configuration and X-Codec-2.0 achieve lower WER on LibriSpeech than UniAudio-Token. Nevertheless, UniAudio-Token achieves the lowest WER on both SEED-TTS splits and the highest predicted MOS across all four evaluation sets, while using the lowest bitrate among the compared configurations. Together, these results demonstrate strong general-audio discriminability and high-quality speech reconstruction within a compact single-codebook representation.

G Non-Linguistic Score Evaluation Setup

In this section, we detail the methodology for calculating the Non-Linguistic Score (NLS), a metric designed to quantify the truthfulness of model-generated audio descriptions. Unlike traditional n-gram based metrics (e.g., BLEU or METEOR), the NLS focuses on the high-level alignment between generated content and the annotations provided in the SAP dataset.

To ensure a robust and nuanced evaluation, we employ an LLM-based judge framework. Specifically, we utilize the Qwen3-235B-A22B-Instruct-2507 (Yang et al., 2025a) model to perform zero-shot scoring. This approach leverages the model's advanced reasoning capabilities to move beyond simple keyword matching, allowing for an assessment of complex audio attributes such as sound event sources, environmental context (e.g., spatial hints or reverberation), and audio characteristics (e.g., fidelity and mix).

The evaluation process is standardized through a carefully constructed prompt, as illustrated in Figure 10. The judge is tasked with assigning a score on a scale from 1 to 5, where a score of 5 represents "Perfect Consistency" and a score of 1 indicates a fundamental divergence in content. To minimize variance and maintain consistency across evaluations, the prompt provides explicit scoring criteria for each level, focusing on the preservation of principal information and the presence of contradictions. By enforcing a strict output format (score only), we ensure the results are directly parsable for large-scale quantitative analysis.

Prompt for Evaluating Non-Linguistic Score (NLS)

```
You are given two descriptions of the same audio clip:

- **Reference Description:** The ground-truth expert annotation describing the audio
     in detail.
- **Generated Description:** The generated description produced by a model.

Your task is to judge how well the Generated Description matches the Reference
    Description in its description of the audio clip.
**Audio can be any type**-music, singing, speech, spoken dialogue, environmental
    sounds, animal noises, or other non-musical audio.

**Please consider these aspects as relevant (if present):
- **Sound events & sources:** Describe what sounds are present (e.g. music, speech,
    environmental sounds, specific objects, animals, vehicles, etc.)
- **Environmental context:** Indoors/outdoors, location hints, crowd noise, weather,
     reverberation, etc.
- **Audio characteristics:** Quality, fidelity, mix, spatial placement, background/
    foreground, clarity or distortion

**Scoring Criteria:**
Assign a score from **1** to **5** based on these standards:

- **5 - Perfect Consistency:**
  The Generated Description accurately covers almost all important information given
     in the Reference Description, including types of sound, main events, vocal or
    non-vocal details, environmental context, and tone. Any differences are minor
    and inconsequential.

- **4 - Mostly Consistent:**
  The Generated Description includes most major elements from the Reference
    Description. Some small details or less important aspects may be missing or
    stated differently, but all principal information matches closely. Only minor
    mistakes or omissions are present.

- **3 - Partially Consistent:**
  The Generated Description captures some main aspects correctly, but omits
    important details or contains noticeable errors regarding sound types, vocal or
     environmental features, or context. There is reasonable overlap, but
    inconsistency in parts.

- **2 - Mostly Inconsistent:**
  The Generated Description reflects very few features from the Reference
    Description. Most elements are missing, inaccurate, or contradicted (e.g.,
    confuses speech for music; wrong language; misses major sound sources;
    incorrect context). There is substantial disagreement.

- **1 - Completely Inconsistent:**
  The Generated Description does not match the Reference Description in content or
    meaning. Major sound events/types, vocal or environmental information, and
    context differ fundamentally.

Below are the Generated Description and the Reference Description:

### [Generated Description]: ${generated}

### [Reference Description]: ${reference}

After evaluating, please output the score only without anything else. You don't need
     to provide any explanations.
```

Figure 10: Prompt template used by Qwen3-235B-A22B-Instruct-2507 for Non-Linguistic Score (NLS) evaluation.