

SNCHAR : Sign language Character Recognition



Amit Chaurasia, Harshul Shire

Abstract: *Hard of hearing and unable to speak individuals convey among themselves utilizing gesture based communication yet typical individuals think that it's hard to comprehend their language. Utilizing two hands frequently prompts lack of definition of highlights because of covering of hands. Our undertaking goes for making the essential stride in crossing over the correspondence hole between typical individuals and tragically challenged individuals utilizing Sign language. Powerful augmentation of this undertaking to words and typical statements may not just cause the deaf and dumb individuals to impart quicker and simpler with external world, yet in addition give a lift in creating self-sufficient frameworks for comprehension and supporting them. Gesture based communication is the favored technique for correspondence among the hard of hearing and the meeting debilitated individuals everywhere throughout the world. Acknowledgment of communication via gestures can have shifting level of achievement when utilized in a computer vision or some other techniques. Communication via gestures is said to have an organized arrangement of signals where each motion is having a particular significance. We propose a solution to this problem as SNCHAR will allow easy interaction between the deaf and the hearing impaired people and the ones who are not. Here SN stands for Sign language, CHA for Character, and R for Recognition system. The project "SNCHAR: Sign language Character Recognition" system is a python based application. It uses live video as input, and predicts the letters the user is gesturing in the live feed. It captures the frames, and recognizes the area of hand gesture by looking for skin color intensity object. It separates the gesture area from the rest of the frame, and feeds that part to our pre-trained model. This pre-trained model, using the hand gesture as input predicts a value that represents an alphabet. This alphabet is displayed on the screen. User can hear the text predicted on the screen by pressing "P" on the keyboard. The predicted text can be erased if required by using "Z" from the keyboard*

Keywords : *Tensorflow, Keras, Sign language*

I. INTRODUCTION

Gesture based communication is the favored strategy for correspondence among the hard of hearing and the conference hindered individuals everywhere throughout the world.

Acknowledgment of communication via gestures can have shifting level of accomplishment when utilized in a vision or some other strategies.

Communication through signing is said to have an organized arrangement of signals wherein each motion is having a particular importance. We propose a solution to this problem as SNCHAR will allow easy interaction between the deaf and the hearing impaired people and the ones who are not. Here SN stands for Sign language, CHA for Character, and R for Recognition system. Hard of hearing and unable to speak individuals convey among themselves utilizing gesture based communication however typical individuals think that it's hard to comprehend their language. Utilizing two hands frequently prompts lack of clarity of highlights because of covering of hands. Our task goes for making the essential stride in crossing over the correspondence hole between ordinary individuals and tragically challenged individuals utilizing Sign language. Powerful augmentation of this undertaking to words and typical statements may not just cause the hard of hearing and unable to speak individuals to impart quicker and simpler with external world, yet in addition give a lift in creating self-ruling frameworks for comprehension and helping them. The main goal of this project is to enable effective communication through American Sign Language used by hearing impaired or vocally challenged people. It enables the effective communication by acting as a translator between the user and his/her audience. It captures the hand gestures made by the user in the live feed and detects the alphabet to the corresponding hand gesture. It displays the characters recognized on the screen to user's audience. In this way, gestures create alphabets, alphabets form words, and combining the words, one can create whole sentences and thus, be a part of effective communication. The project intends to leave the challenge for hearing impaired and vocally challenged of conveying their ideas efficiently to their listeners far behind and propagate their ideas like other non-challenged people.

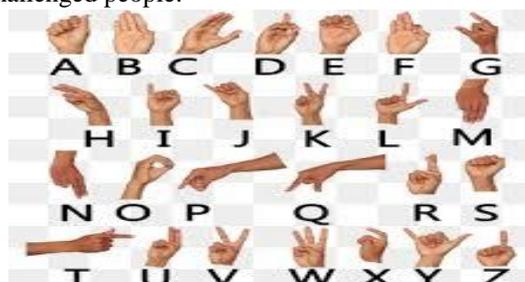


Fig. 1. American Sign Languages

Manuscript published on 30 September 2019

* Correspondence Author

Amit Chaurasia*, Department of Computer Engineering & Applications, GLA University, Mathura, India. Email: amit.chaurasia@glu.ac.in

Harshul Kshire, Department of Computer Engineering & Applications, GLA University, Mathura, India. Email: harshul.shire_cs15@glu.ac.in

© The Authors. Published by Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication (BEIESP). This is an [open access](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) article under the CC-BY-NC-ND license <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

II. RECENT STUDIES

Hand gesture is one of the methods used in sign language for non-verbal communication as in the Figure 1. various sign is made using fingers and palm of the hand which can be categorized into 26 alphabetical characters of English language. However, in this project we have used the American standard of sign language there are other ways also for sign language in Chinese and Indian standard for sign recognition for their native languages such as Mandarin and Devanagari [6], [9]. It is most usually utilized by hard of hearing and moronic individuals who have hearing or discourse issues to convey among themselves or with typical individuals. Different gesture based communication frameworks have been created by numerous producers around the globe yet they are neither adaptable nor practical for the end clients. In [1] the author has used the real-time recognition of sign language using Hidden Markov models with the 40-word lexicon. In this author has used recognition gadgets on wearable items e.g. Cap. The limitation of this project was the accuracy of Hidden-Markov models ranging from 92%-97%. In [2] the author has used the coupled Hidden-Markov Model to improve the efficiency of character sign recognition. In [3] uses the convolutional neural network of three dimensional for sign language recognition. Henceforth in this paper presented programming which displays a framework model that can consequently perceive gesture based communication to help almost totally senseless individuals to convey all the more viably with one another or typical individuals. Example acknowledgment and Gesture acknowledgment are the creating fields of research. Being a critical part in nonverbal correspondence hand motions are assuming key job in our day by day life. Hand Gesture acknowledgment framework gives us an imaginative, regular, easy to use method for correspondence with the PC which is progressively recognizable to the people. By considering as a primary concern the similitudes of human hand shape with four fingers and one thumb, the product means to show a continuous framework for acknowledgment of hand motion on premise of location of some shape based highlights like direction, Center of mass centroid, fingers status, and thumb in places of raised or collapsed fingers of hand.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

Gesture based communication Recognition System has been created from ordering just static signs and letter sets, to the framework that can effectively perceive dynamic developments that comes in consistent successions of pictures. Analysts these days are giving more consideration to make an enormous vocabulary for communication through signing acknowledgment frameworks. Numerous scientists are building up their Sign Language Recognition System by utilizing little vocabulary and independent database. Huge database work for Sign Language Recognition System is as yet not accessible for a portion of the nation that engaged with creating Sign Language Recognition System. Particularly the Kinect based information, which give the shading stream and profundity stream video. The order technique for

distinguishing the gesture based communication is additionally fluctuated from analysts. Utilizing their very own thoughts and confinements for the Sign Language Recognition System, the examination of one technique to another strategy is as yet abstract. Reasonable and direct correlation between methodologies are constrained as a result of the variety of gesture based communication in various nations and the distinction in constraint set by every specialist. Variety of gesture based communication in the vast majority of the nation depends on their punctuation and their approach to exhibit each word, for example, introducing the language by word or by sentence.

Gesture based communication is the favored strategy for correspondence among the hard of hearing and the conference weakened individuals everywhere throughout the world. While gesture based communication is critical to hard of hearing quiet individuals, to discuss both with typical individuals and with themselves, is as yet getting little consideration from the ordinary individuals. We as the typical individuals, will in general disregard the significance of communication through signing, except if there are friends and family who are hard of hearing quiet. Shoddy arrangement is required with the goal that the hard of hearing quiet and typical individuals can convey ordinarily [7]. One of the answers for speak with the hard of hearing quiet individuals is by utilizing the administrations of communication through signing mediator. Be that as it may, the utilization of gesture based communication translator can be exorbitant. The achievement for this is the Sign Language Recognition System. The framework expects to perceive the gesture based communication, and make an interpretation of it to the nearby language by means of content or discourse. Notwithstanding, building this framework cost a lot and is hard to be connected for everyday use. Early investigates have known to be effective in Sign Language Recognition System by utilizing information gloves. Yet, the surprising expense of the gloves and wearable character make it hard to be popularized. Realizing that, analysts at that point attempt to build up an unadulterated vision Sign Language Recognition Systems. Be that as it may, it is likewise accompanying troubles, particularly to accurately track hands developments.

The issues of creating gesture based communication acknowledgment ranges from the picture securing to the characterization procedure. Specialists are as yet finding the best technique for the picture securing. Social event pictures utilizing camera gives the challenges of picture pre-preparing. In any case, despite everything it has all the earmarks of being the most cost-accommodating and dependable arrangement. Utilizing this method of activity, a camera could catch the communication via gestures signals and the pre-handling and sign location can without much of a stretch be inserted in a cell phone or PC application to give the translation results. Hence, we are moving forward with the sign language recognition system using image acquisition and classification. We intend to work on digital image processing and machine learning for recognition purposes using Python libraries.

However, there is still a lot of scope for possible future work. The framework of this project can also be extended to several other applications like controlling robot navigation using hand gestures and the like. In Figure 2 the flowchart is showing the description of sign language recognition.

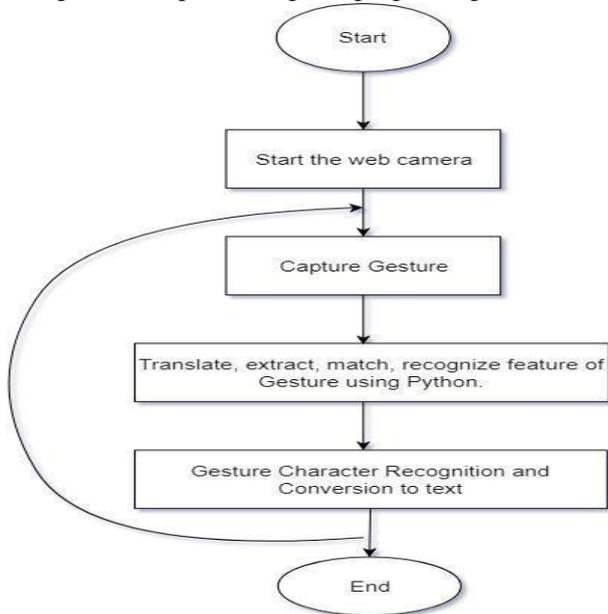


Fig. 2. Flowchart for gesture recognition and prediction

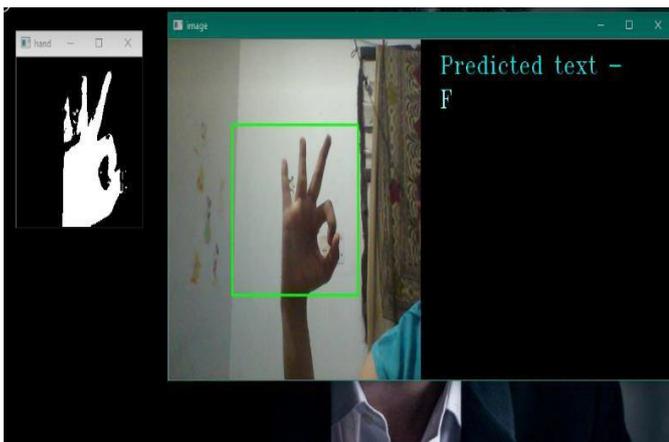


Fig. 3. Expected Input and Output for Sign Character – F

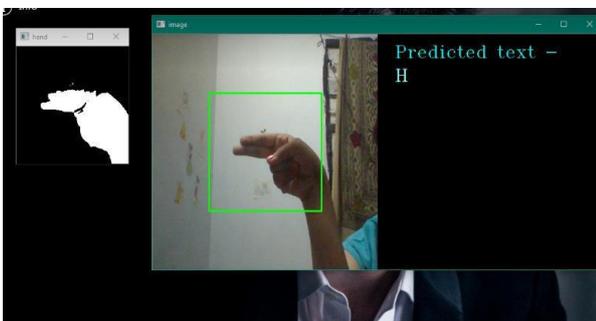


Fig. 4. Expected Input and Output for Sign Character – H

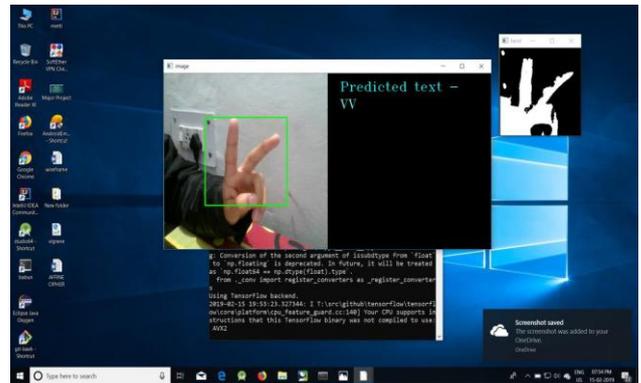


Fig. 5. Predicted String before Using Backspace Character (V)

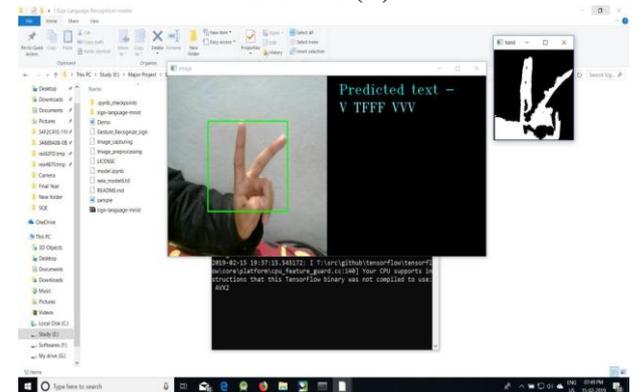


Fig. 6. Predicted String after Using Spacebar

IV. RESULTS

The experiment is performed on the libraries used for machine learning such as *Keras*, *Tensorflow*, *Scikit*, and *Pyttxs3*. All these libraries are used for the recognition of the American sign language. In Figure 1. flowchart is shown for the process of recognizing sign language firstly camera is started to capture the gesture of hand in order to capture the sign made by the user, after the image is captured it is preprocessed and translated to extract the features of the captured image and finally the features are matched with stored template and the corresponding text is generated in the console box. In Figure 3, 4, 5 the signs are made to recognize the English characters as F, H and V. In Figure 6. after a series of sign language is generated to create a recognizable as an English word, thus for the deaf and dumb person it can easily generated the words which can be recognized and we have also introduced a feature in which the words generated will be automatically spoken by the application so for even for the blind person who cannot read can easily understand the communication. There are few character recognition whose recognition does not require dynamic flow i.e. for recognition of character 'Z' requires the dynamic flow of hands in air making the sign of Z. So in order to recognize these characters we have used the machine learning to make the system more flexible in interpreting the words correctly. Since the dynamic behavior of character recognition makes the application complex so if the word is having the with character Z the system will help the user to identify the correct word.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Machine learning approaches combined with Image Processing can result into an efficient solution for the deaf and mute users, enabling them to communicate as freely and independently as any individual. At one hand, the project is capable of capturing the live feed and converting the gestures into the corresponding alphabets. However, on the other hand, the efficiency and accuracy of the application is questionable in itself for real-time use. There needs to be set an optimal trade-off between the efficiency and accuracy. While the reduction of number of frames used to detect and recognize gestures and print characters will lead to increased speed, the accuracy will be compromised. However, the compromised accuracy can be gained back by applying background subtraction. In order to make the application more widely usable we will add the option of other language recognition and even the language in which the user is not perfectly comfortable i.e. English we will add the Devanagari and English combined words recognition so the application becomes more flexible to help the differently abled persons to communicate each other.



Harshul Kshire has done B.Tech. from Computer Science and Engineering from GLA University. His research interests are Image Processing, Biometrics He is presently working in Microsoft as a Support Engineer.

REFERENCES

1. Starner, T., Weaver, J., & Pentland, A. (1998). Real-time american sign language recognition using desk and wearable computer based video. *IEEE Transactions on pattern analysis and machine intelligence*, 20(12), 1371-1375.
2. Kumar, P., Gauba, H., Roy, P. P., & Dogra, D. P. (2017). Coupled HMM-based multi-sensor data fusion for sign language recognition. *Pattern Recognition Letters*, 86, 1-8.
3. Huang, J., Zhou, W., Li, H., & Li, W. (2015, June). Sign language recognition using 3d convolutional neural networks. In *2015 IEEE international conference on multimedia and expo (ICME)* (pp. 1-6). IEEE.
4. Kumar, P., Gauba, H., Roy, P. P., & Dogra, D. P. (2017). A multimodal framework for sensor based sign language recognition. *Neurocomputing*, 259, 21-38.
5. Raheja, J. L., Mishra, A., & Chaudhary, A. (2016). Indian sign language recognition using SVM. *Pattern Recognition and Image Analysis*, 26(2), 434-441.
6. Zhang, J., Zhou, W., Xie, C., Pu, J., & Li, H. (2016, July). Chinese sign language recognition with adaptive HMM. In *2016 IEEE International Conference on Multimedia and Expo (ICME)* (pp. 1-6). IEEE.
7. Casas, J., Cristobal, J., & Luengo, J. (2019). Motion capture methods and machine learning for sign language recognition (Bachelor's thesis, NTNU).
8. Zhou, Z., Menne, T., Li, K., Xu, K., Feng, Z., & Lee, C. H. (2016). U.S. Patent Application No. 15/099,628.
9. Kumar, D. A., Sastry, A. S. C. S., Kishore, P. V. V., & Kumar, E. K. (2018). Indian sign language recognition using graph matching on 3D motion captured signs. *Multimedia Tools and Applications*, 77(24), 32063-32091.

AUTHORS PROFILE



Amit Chaurasia is the Assistant Professor in GLA University in the Department of Computer Engineering and Applications received the B.Tech. degree in Information Technology from Uttar Pradesh Technical University, Lucknow, in 2010 and M.Tech. degree in Computer Science from Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra, (Deemed University), in 2012 and presently he is pursuing Ph.D. from Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Jaypee University of Information Technology, Solan, H.P.-India. His research interest includes image processing, biometrics, NoC and its applications.