Minya University

Faculty of Computers and Information Minya, Egypt

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**Submitted by:**

**Ahmed Abd El-Aziz Ahmed Saber Ragab**

**Kerolos Nabil Fahim Ahmed Amer Nasr El-Dien**

**Malak Mohammed Abd El-Ghani**

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**[Signify: Translate Sign Language to Arabic]**

**Supervised by:**

**Dr. Rehab Emad El-Dein T.A. Al-Zahraa Ahmed**

* **Abstract:**

Deafness is a disability that affects a person’s ability to hear, while muteness affects their ability to speak. Both conditions impact communication, but they do not limit a person’s capacity in other areas of life. The main barrier between deaf or mute individuals and the hearing-speaking community is effective communication. With tools to bridge this gap, such as sign language, people with these disabilities can navigate life just as easily as others.

Sign language is a critical tool for deaf and mute individuals to communicate with both each other and hearing people, yet it often receives minimal attention from the wider community. Many only recognize its importance when they have loved ones affected by hearing or speech disabilities. With the growing focus on accessibility, however, sign language recognition has emerged as a vital area of research within computer vision, promising advancements that could enhance communication and inclusion for all.

Our app is designed to bridge the communication gap, making it easier for deaf and mute individuals to communicate effectively. We offer an affordable, portable solution that uses computer vision to recognize and translate sign language into Arabic. Additionally, our system converts spoken audio directly into text. Through Natural Language Processing, each word or phrase is then matched with corresponding signs or images from our dataset, creating a seamless two-way communication tool for everyone.

* **Acknowledgement**

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* **List of Abbreviations**

**ArSL:** Arabic Sign Language.

**HMMs:** Hidden Markov Models

**PCA:** Principal Component Analysis

**CAMSA:** Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs

**Introduction**

Individuals with special needs often face discrimination and obstacles that restrict their participation in various societal activities. The lack of effective communication can result in the denial of their rights to live independently, pursue employment opportunities, or even move freely within their communities.

According to UNICEF there are 72 million deaf people worldwide, according to statistics from the World Federation of the Deaf. 80% of these people live in developing countries and use more than 300 sign languages.  In Egypt, there are many challenges facing the deaf, mute and hearing-impaired.

In today's world, communication technologies and tools such as Imo and WhatsApp have become integral to our daily lives. These platforms can significantly facilitate communication between the deaf community and the hearing majority. While deaf individuals can effectively communicate with each other using these technologies, they often face challenges when interacting with those who do not know sign language. Therefore, the development of automatic sign language translation systems is essential to provide equal communication opportunities and enhance public welfare.

In recent years, there has been a transformative shift worldwide aimed at bridging the gap and ensuring that individuals with disabilities enjoy the same standards of equality and rights as everyone else. Information technology has played a pivotal role in this new approach, with various assistive systems being developed to support deaf communities globally.

* 1. **Problem Definition (or Motivation)**

Deaf individuals in Arabic countries often rely on human interpreters for communication with the hearing majority, which can be both challenging to find and compromise privacy. To bridge this gap, there's a pressing need for the development of an automated system that can translate between Arabic Sign Language (ArSL) and Arabic speech or text. The focus here is on creating technology to seamlessly convert ArSL to Arabic and vice versa.

Given the rapid advancements in mobile technology, we can anticipate highly capable handheld and wearable devices in the near future. These devices should enable intuitive and natural interactions, possibly through 3D hand and body gestures, replacing traditional touchscreens and trackpads. This shift towards more intuitive interfaces is rooted in humans' natural experiences and physical interactions with their environment.

Technical challenges remain, including developing media technologies that can accurately detect, recognize, and track complex hand gestures. Achieving this will require innovative approaches and significant research to overcome the limitations of current technologies.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), over 1.5 billion people globally live with hearing loss, and 430 million of them have disabling hearing loss. This population faces significant educational and employment disparities, with only 48% of individuals with hearing loss securing employment. These challenges often lead to social withdrawal, limited access to services, and emotional issues stemming from reduced self-esteem and confidence.

To address these issues, it's crucial to raise awareness about the capabilities and rights of individuals with hearing loss. Promoting understanding and empathy can help reduce discrimination and stigma, creating a more inclusive society.

Furthermore, governments and organizations should prioritize the development and implementation of policies that support the rights and well-being of people with hearing loss. This includes improving access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, as well as fostering an environment that encourages social inclusion and participation.

By addressing these key areas, we can help create a more supportive and equitable world for individuals with hearing loss, ensuring they have the same opportunities and rights as everyone else.

* 1. **Project Objectives**

Our primary goal is to develop a solution that enables deaf, hearing, and speech-impaired individuals who use sign language to communicate effectively and efficiently with others in their natural language. This will help them lead normal lives. Below are the objectives of our project:

**1. Translating Arabic Sign Language:**

The project allows users to use a camera to perform sign language, which will then be translated into Arabic text.

**2. Translating Arabic Speech into Text:**

The project enables users to record Arabic speech and translate it into Arabic text.

**3. Promoting Independence:**

The application empowers users to communicate freely without needing a translator or interpreter, allowing them to use it anytime, anywhere.

* 1. **Contributions of our study**

Deaf individuals often face psychological challenges such as depression and anxiety due to the communication barrier between those who use sign language and those who use written or spoken language. A significant percentage of deaf individuals, particularly those born deaf, may choose to withdraw from the hearing world, despite the availability of current or future technologies. Our aim is to help prevent this isolation by offering support and solutions.

Through our education and research, we have acquired valuable knowledge in several areas:

- Utilizing technology to develop our own projects.

- Learning about artificial intelligence and its subfields, such as computer vision algorithms and tools, to create hand gesture recognition and detection systems.

- Understanding Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) principles to design user interfaces that are flexible, easy to use, and interactive.

* 1. **Project Scope**

"Signify" is a mobile application that functions as a real-time translator, detecting Arabic sign language made by a speech-impaired individual using the mobile camera and converting it into Arabic text for the hearing person. Additionally, it converts the spoken words of the hearing person into Arabic text for the hearing-impaired individual to read. This application ensures a high level of convenience by allowing both users to communicate in their everyday language.

* 1. **Project Timeline**
  2. **Document Organization**

**Chapter 2: Literature Review**

**2.1 Introduction**

Hand gestures play a crucial role in human communication and interaction, serving as a natural and intuitive means of expressing ideas, emotions, and intentions. They often complement spoken language, bridging gaps where verbal communication may be limited, such as in noisy environments or across language barriers. Hand gestures are also a cornerstone of non-verbal communication, enabling the expression of complex thoughts in sign languages and enriching interpersonal interactions. In technology, the importance of hand gestures has grown significantly, as they provide an accessible, touch-free way to control devices, enhance virtual and augmented reality experiences, and support accessibility solutions for individuals with disabilities.

This profound connection between gestures and human expression underscores their relevance in both everyday life and cutting-edge technological advancements.

Hand gestures are vital for deaf individuals as they form the foundation of sign languages, enabling clear and expressive communication without reliance on spoken words. They bridge the communication gap between deaf and hearing communities, fostering inclusivity and understanding. For deaf people, gestures are not merely supplementary but are their primary language, used to convey complex ideas, emotions, and nuanced meanings. The integration of hand gesture recognition technology into communication tools holds immense promise for enhancing accessibility, such as by translating sign language into text or speech in real time, breaking down barriers, and promoting equal opportunities for participation in society. This underscores the transformative role of hand gestures in empowering the deaf community and advancing inclusive communication solution.

Hand gesture recognition has emerged as a significant area of research due to its potential applications in human-computer interaction, assistive technologies, and virtual environments. Various methodologies and tools have been explored to enable effective recognition of hand gestures, including both vision-based and sensor-based approaches.

Early Approaches

Initial studies on hand gesture recognition focused on algorithms for hand tracking and posture recognition. For instance, multi-scale color image analysis was used to segment and track hand movements effectively. Authors have also utilized real-time tracking with Hidden Markov Models (HMMs), which analyze the spatial and temporal patterns of hand gestures to provide accurate recognition of dynamic gestures.

Motion Trajectories and Neural Networks

Motion trajectories have been widely studied as a means to extract and classify gesture patterns. Researchers have demonstrated that two-dimensional motion in image sequences can be effectively analyzed using time-delayed neural networks and affine transformations. These methods allow for precise recognition of complex gesture movements by capturing motion dynamics.

Sensor-Based Techniques

Sensor-based systems, such as gloves fitted with flex sensors and ultrasonic or magnetic flux sensors, provide another dimension to gesture recognition. These systems measure finger bending, flex movements, and hand orientation, offering multiple degrees of freedom. While highly accurate, these approaches can be intrusive and costly, limiting their applicability in broader contexts.

Feature-Based Approaches

Posture recognition using Haar-like features and the AdaBoost learning algorithm has been effective in identifying hand gestures in static images. Combined with context-free grammar-based syntactic analysis, such methods have enabled the classification of composite gestures from a set of primitives.

Principal Component Analysis and Color Segmentation

Principal Component Analysis (PCA), paired with color segmentation, has been employed to enhance gesture recognition accuracy. This method enables efficient feature extraction and dimensionality reduction, making it suitable for real-time applications.

Seed-Fill Algorithms and Pixel Alignment

Paul S. Heckbert's seed-fill algorithm and its modifications have been utilized for hand region segmentation in gesture recognition systems. Other researchers have proposed methodologies for detecting pixel alignments in straight lines, aiding in the detection of hand contours and orientations.

Applications in Sign Language Recognition

A significant focus in gesture recognition research is its application in sign language interpretation. Techniques such as Fourier descriptors, multi-scale segmentation, and motion pattern extraction have been successfully applied to recognize signs, providing valuable tools for deaf communities.

Challenges and Future Directions

Despite advancements, challenges remain, including handling variations in lighting, background noise, and hand shapes. Multilingual support for gestures and improving the robustness of recognition systems in real-world scenarios are key areas for future exploration.

**2.2 Background**

In this section we provide brief background information on the materials needed for our project.

**2.2.1 Arabic Sign Language Datasets**

Arabic sign language (ArSL) is a full natural language that is used by the deaf in Arab countries to communicate in their community. Unfamiliarity with this language increases the isolation of deaf people from society. This language has a different structure, word order, and lexicon than Arabic.

Sign language in the Arab world has recently gained recognition, marking a turning point for the Deaf community in the region. Countries such as Jordan, Egypt, Libya, and the Gulf States have made significant efforts to document and establish their own national sign languages. These initiatives aim to standardize communication within their Deaf communities while promoting accessibility and inclusion. However, these efforts have resulted in the emergence of multiple sign languages, each unique to its respective country, but unified by a shared sign alphabet.

Arabic Sign Languages (ARSLs) are still evolving, reflecting the relatively recent acknowledgment of the Deaf community and other groups with disabilities in the Arab world. Recognizing the need for a common language, regional stakeholders have worked to unify communication across Arabic-speaking countries.

In 2004, the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs (CAMSA) took a pivotal step by producing a dictionary for a standardized Arabic Sign Language (ArSL). This dictionary incorporates signs from various Arab sign languages, including Egyptian and Jordanian Sign Language, creating a foundation for a unified system. The goal of this initiative is to enable seamless communication for the Deaf community across the MENA region. While the dictionary represents progress toward unification, the adoption and implementation of a standardized Arabic Sign Language remain ongoing challenges that require continued collaboration andadvocacy**.**

Arabic Sign Languages (ARSLs) exhibit unique linguistic characteristics that differentiate them from standard Arabic. Their word correspondence is primarily limited to two fundamental categories: nouns/adjectives and verbs. Unlike standard Arabic, ARSLs lack many particles, such as prepositions, adverbs, and intensifiers. However, these grammatical relationships and concepts are effectively communicated through alternative methods.

For instance, prepositional relationships are expressed through the position and direction of one sign in relation to another, creating a spatial representation of meaning. Similarly, intensifiers are conveyed by repeating a sign, emphasizing the degree or intensity of the action or description.

Other lexical elements in ARSLs can be categorized as follows:

1. **Synosigns**

* **Definition**: Synosigns are signs that represent different words or concepts that are synonyms or have similar meanings.

Which it can be two or more signs that’s represent the same word.

* **Example**:

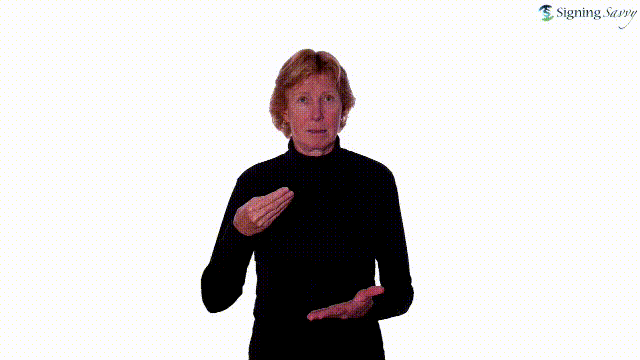
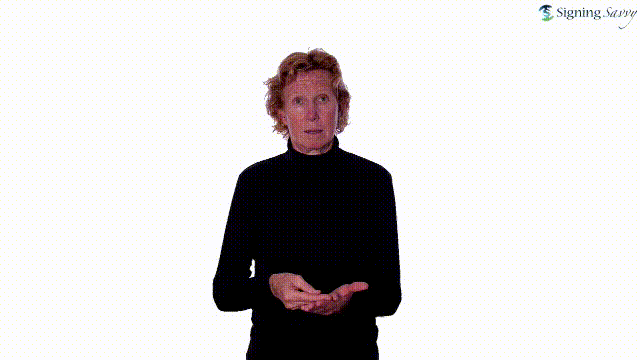
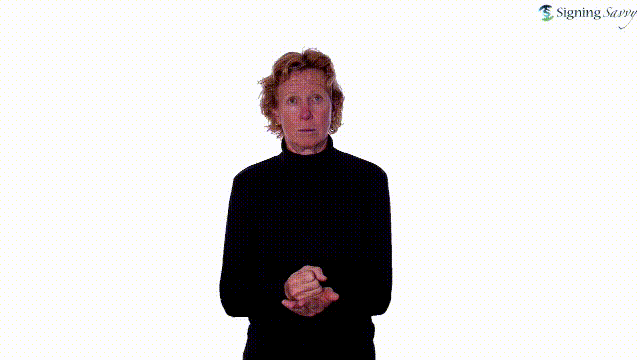


Figure 2.1: Synosigns: “Rich: different signs that express the same meaning”.

1. **Antosigns**

* **Definition:** Antosigns are gesture pairs that differ in only one element, typically movement, while maintaining a complementary relationship in meaning. This is distinct from antonyms in spoken languages, where both the sounds and meanings differ significantly.
* **Example:**



Figure 2.2: Antosigns: “give, take: opposite meaning is expressed by change of direction of movement”.

1. **Homosigns**

* **Definition**: Homosigns in Arabic sign languages are **gestures or signs that share the same form but convey different meanings depending on the context in which they are used.**
* **Example:**



Figure 2.3: Homosigns: “Plate, Want: the same sign is used to express different meanings”.

1. **Compounds**

* **Definition:** compounds are created when **two distinct signs are combined to form a new concept or word**. This is particularly common in developing sign languages, such as Arabic sign languages, where existing signs are merged to represent more complex ideas or professions.
* **Example:**

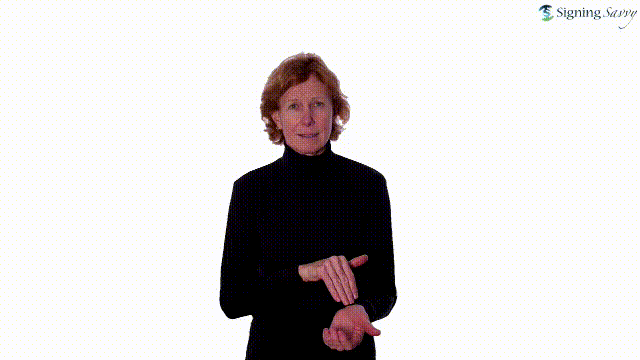


Figure 2.4: Compounds: “Doctor, Dentist: a combination of one or more signs are used to express the meaning”.

Generally, the **word order** does not typically follow the same sequence as in spoken or written Arabic. Instead, a **reversed order** is often used. This reversed structure is due to the nature of sign languages, which tend to be **more thematized** and **pragmatic** compared to spoken languages.

**2.2.2 Hand Detection Methods**

**2.2.2.1 Bounding Boxes**

In state-of-the-art object detection algorithms, bounding box regression is crucial for achieving high localization accuracy. Nearly all popular deep learning-based object detection algorithms utilize bounding box regression to fine-tune object locations.

Bounding boxes are typically used to describe the spatial location of an object. These rectangular boxes are defined by the x and y coordinates of their upper-left and lower-right corners. Another common representation is the (x,y) coordinates of the bounding box center, along with the box's width and height.

Data annotators draw these rectangles over images to outline the object of interest, specifying its X and Y coordinates. This helps machine learning algorithms identify objects, determine collision paths, and conserve computing resources. The best-fit bounding box is the smallest rectangle that can contain the object in all possible orientations.

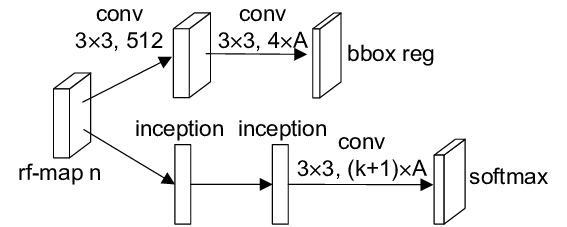


Figure 2.5: Object detection and bounding box regression modules.

This diagram represents a module commonly used in object detection systems. It shows two parallel paths, one for object classification (softmax output) and another for bounding box regression (bbox reg).

**Components:**

1. **rf-map n:**
   * Represents the input feature map derived from a neural network (e.g., a convolutional backbone).
   * n denotes the depth or number of channels in this input feature map.
2. **Bounding Box Regression Path (Top Path):**
   * **Conv 3×3, 512:**
     + A convolutional layer with a 3×3 kernel and 512 filters, extracting features specifically for bounding box regression.
   * **Conv 3×3, 4×A:**
     + Another convolutional layer that outputs bounding box predictions. Each anchor produces 4 regression values (center x, y, width, height).
     + A is the number of anchor boxes per location.
3. **Object Classification Path (Bottom Path):**
   * **Inception Modules:**
     + Two inception-like modules for extracting diverse features, emphasizing multiscale feature extraction.
   * **Conv 3×3, (k+1) × A:**
     + Outputs class predictions using a 3×3 convolutional layer.
     + (k+1) corresponds to k object classes plus a background class.
     + A anchors per location multiply the output.
4. **Outputs:**
   * **Softmax (Classification):**
     + Computes probabilities for each object class (including background) for every anchor box.
   * **Bounding Box Regression:**
     + Produces the coordinates for bounding boxes, refining the positions of anchor boxes.

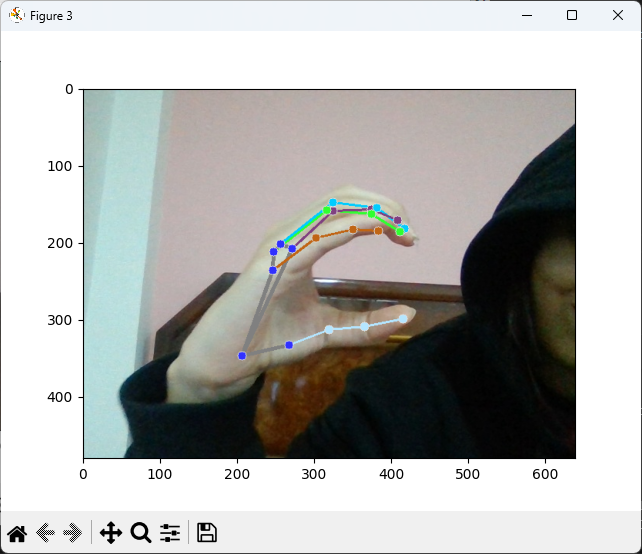
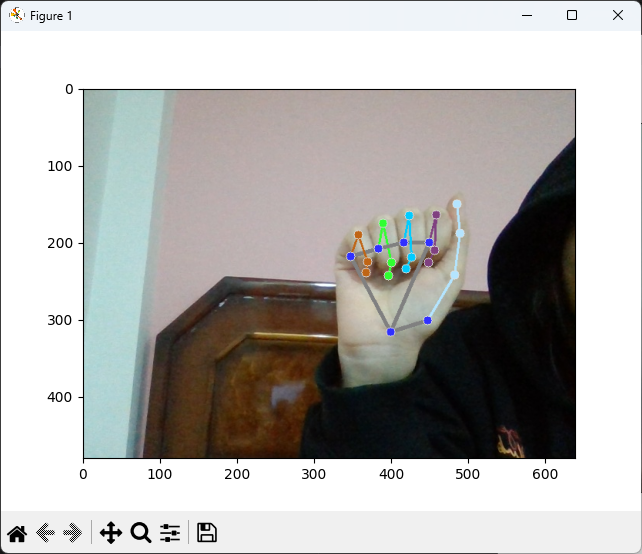
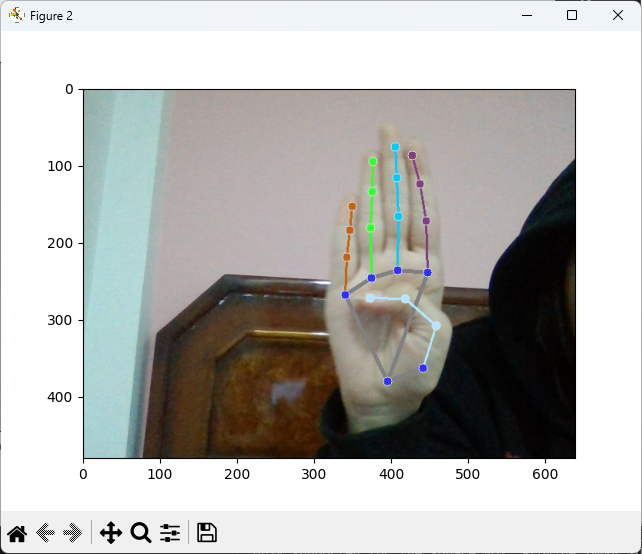
**2.2.2.2 Hand Pose Estimation**

After testing the box detection method, we discovered a superior detection technique that overcomes the limitations of the previous method.

Pose estimation is a computer vision technique used to predict and track the location of a person or object by analyzing a combination of pose and orientation. This process typically involves identifying, locating, and tracking several key points on the given subject.

Our goal is to track these key points in images and videos, focusing specifically on hand key points in our app.

It's important to differentiate between 2D and 3D pose estimation. 2D pose estimation involves predicting the location of key points in 2D space relative to an image or video frame, providing X and Y coordinates for each key point. In contrast, 3D poses estimation transforms a 2D image into a 3D representation by adding a Z-dimension to the prediction.



(Letter Aa) (Letter Bb) (Letter Cc)

Figure 2.6: Hand landmarks with key points.

The method illustrated in figure 2.6 involves **hand landmark detection** using **MediaPipe Hands** illustrated in those steps:

1. **Input Image Processing:**
   * A webcam or camera captures a real-time image of the hand. This frame is fed into the detection model.
2. **Hand Detection:**
   * The model identifies the region of the image containing a hand using a **bounding box**. This step isolates the hand from the rest of the scene to focus computational resources on the hand area.
3. **Landmark Localization:**
   * Once the hand is detected, the model predicts the positions of **key hand landmarks**. These landmarks correspond to predefined points on the hand, such as:
     + Fingertips
     + Knuckles
     + Joints
     + Wrist
   * The detected landmarks are returned as 2D coordinates in the image frame (and optionally as 3D coordinates in space, depending on the model used).
4. **Connections Between Landmarks:**
   * The model also visualizes the skeletal structure of the hand by connecting key points (landmarks) with lines, making it easier to interpret the gesture.
5. **Gesture or Pose Recognition** 
   * Once the landmarks are extracted, additional processing can be performed to identify specific hand gestures (e.g., "hello," "stop," "thumbs up").
   * This is done by analyzing the relative positions and orientations of the landmarks.

**Key Features of the Method:**

* **Robustness to Variations:** The model can track hand positions and orientations in real-time, even under challenging lighting and background conditions.
* **Real-Time Performance:** Modern implementations (like MediaPipe) are optimized for real-time processing, enabling fluid and responsive hand tracking.
* **Multi-Hand Support:** Many models can detect and track multiple hands simultaneously, though the images provided focus on one hand.

**Applications:**

* **Sign Language Recognition:** Detecting gestures to translate them into text or speech.
* **Human-Computer Interaction (HCI):** Controlling devices or applications through hand gestures.
* **Augmented Reality (AR):** Integrating hand tracking for immersive experiences.
* **Gaming:** Using hand gestures as an input method.

**2.2.2.3 Hand Gesture Recognition**

Gesture recognition is a topic in computer science and language technology that aims to interpret human gestures using mathematical algorithms. It is a subdiscipline of computer vision. Gestures can originate from any bodily motion or state, but they most come from the face or hand. Current focuses in the field include emotion recognition from facial expressions and hand gesture recognition. Users can use simple gestures to control or interact with devices without physically touching them. Many approaches have been made using cameras and computer vision algorithms to interpret sign language. However, the identification and recognition of posture, gait, proxemics, and human behaviors are also subjects of gesture recognition techniques.

Gesture recognition can be seen as a way for computers to begin to understand human body language, thus building a richer bridge between machines and humans than primitive text user interfaces or even graphical user interfaces (GUIs), which still limit the majority of input to keyboards and mice and allow for natural interaction without any mechanical devices.

Using gesture recognition, it is possible to point a finger, and the system will respond accordingly. This could make conventional input devices redundant.

The gestures presented in diverse backgrounds need to be accurately processed and segmented for precise classification by the hand gesture recognition system. This study compares the performance of the proposed Image Segmentation Algorithm with a standard Canny Edge Detection Algorithm by comparing the statistical values of the features obtained from the feature extraction stage, thus validating the importance of having a robust preprocessing stage for hand gestures.

In computer interfaces, two types of gestures are distinguished:

**- Offline gestures:** These are processed after the user interaction with the object, such as a gesture to activate a menu.

**- Online gestures:** These are direct manipulation gestures used to scale or rotate a tangible object.

There are many challenges associated with the accuracy and usefulness of gesture recognition software. For image-based gesture recognition, there are limitations on the equipment used and image noise. Images or videos may not be under consistent lighting or in the same location. Items in the background or distinct features of the users may make recognition more difficult.

The variety of implementations for image-based gesture recognition may also cause issues for the viability of technology for general usage. For example, an algorithm calibrated for one camera may not work for a different camera. The amount of background noise also causes tracking and recognition difficulties, especially when occlusions (partial and full) occur. Furthermore, the distance from the camera, and the camera's resolution and quality, also cause variations in recognition accuracy.

**2.2.3 Deep Learning Frameworks**

After we discussed the methods to detect, we will continue talking about the frameworks that are able to implement this, we had four options:

● **TensorFlow (TF)** is an end-to-end machine learning framework from Google that allows you to perform an extremely wide range of downstream tasks. With TF2.0 and newer versions, more efficiency and convenience were brought to the game.

● **Keras** is built on top of TensorFlow, which makes it a wrapper for deep learning purposes. It is incredibly user-friendly and easy to pick up. A solid asset is its neural network block modularity and the fact that it is written in Python, which makes it easy to debug.

● **PyTorch** is TensorFlow’s direct competitor developed by Facebook and is widely used in research projects. It allows almost unlimited customization and is well adapted to running tensor operations on GPUs (actually, so is TensorFlow).

● **Scikit-learn** is another user-friendly framework that contains a great variety of useful tools: classification, regression and clustering models, as well as preprocessing, dimensionality reduction and evaluation tools.

Later, we found that Keras is a high-level API capable of running on top of TensorFlow, CNTK and Theano. It has gained favor for its ease of use and syntactic simplicity, facilitating fast development. TensorFlow is a framework that provides both high- and low-level APIs. Pytorch, on the other hand, is a lower-level API focused on direct work with an array of expressions.

**2.2.4 Speech Recognition**

Speech is the most natural form of human communication, and speech processing has been one of the most exciting research areas of signal processing.

Speech recognition, also known as automatic speech recognition (ASR), computer speech recognition, or speech-to-text, is a capability that enables a program to process human speech into a written format.

The Arabic language is the largest still-living Semitic language in terms of the number of speakers. Around 300 million people use Arabic as their first native language, making it the fourth most widely used language based on the number of first language speakers.

The vagaries of human speech have made development challenging. It’s considered to be one of the most complex areas of computer science, involving linguistics, mathematics, and statistics. Speech recognizers consist of several components, such as speech input, feature extraction, feature vectors, a decoder, and a word output. The decoder leverages acoustic models, a pronunciation dictionary, and language models to determine the appropriate output.

Various algorithms and computational techniques are used to recognize speech into text and improve the accuracy of transcription. Below are brief explanations of some of the most used methods:

**- Natural language processing (NLP).**

**- Hidden Markov Model (HMM).**

**- N-grams.**

**- Neural networks (NN).**

**- Speaker Diarization (SD).**

**2.2.4.1 Speech Recognition Components**

The goal of an Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) system is to determine the most probable sequence of words

from a fixed vocabulary, given a set of acoustic observations

The optimal word sequence can be estimated using the following equation derived from Bayes’ theorem:

Since is independent of the word sequence, it can be ignored in the maximization, reducing the equation to:

W = arg max P(W|O) = arg max P(o|𝑤) P(𝑤) / P(o)

* is the probability of the word sequence, independent of the acoustic observations. This is modeled using the language model, which captures the syntactic and semantic structure of the language.
* is the likelihood of the acoustic observations given the word sequence. This is modeled using the acoustic model, which connects sound features to potential words.

Steps in ASR Processing:

1. **Feature Extraction:**  
   Extract acoustic features (observations) from the spoken utterance, such as Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs) or spectrograms.
2. **Language Model ():**  
   Estimate the probability of a word sequence based on the rules and structure of the language. The language model predicts how likely a sequence of words is, independent of the actual sounds.
3. **Acoustic Model ():**Estimate the probability of the observed acoustic features given a hypothesized word sequence. This models how words sound in different contexts or conditions.

These components work together to map the acoustic input (speech) to a text output, optimizing for the most likely word sequence .

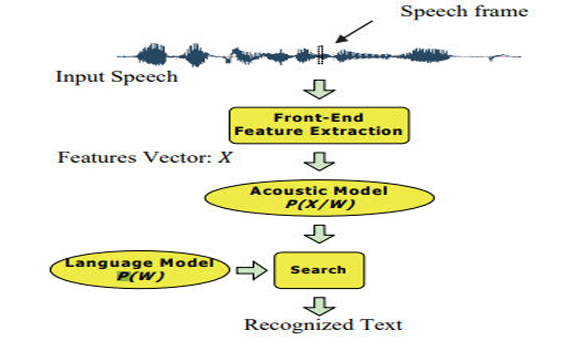


Figure 2.7: The ASR system’s main architecture.

**Challenges for Arabic ASR Systems:**

“The Arabic language has three major challenges for developing ASR systems”

1- The constraint of having to use mostly non diacritic texts as recognizer training material which causes problems for both acoustic and language modeling.

● Training accurate acoustic models for the Arabic vowels without knowing their location in the signal is difficult.

● Non-diacritic Arabic words can have several senses with the intended word sense to be derived from the word context.

● Language models trained on this non-diacritized material may therefore be less predictive than those trained on diacritized texts.

2- The existence of many different Arabic dialects (Egyptian, Levantine, Iraqi, Gulf, etc.) that are only spoken and not formally written.

● Dialectal variety is a problem primarily because of the current lack of training data for conversational Arabic, whereas Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) data can readily be acquired from various media sources, there are only very few speech corpora of dialectal Arabic available. 3- The morphological complexity of Arabic, which is known to present serious problems for speech recognition, in particular for language modeling.

● A high degree of affixation, derivation, etc., contributes to the explosion of different word forms, making it difficult if not impossible to robustly estimate language model probabilities.

● Rich morphology also leads to high out-of-vocabulary rates and larger search spaces during decoding, thus slowing down the recognition process.

**2.3 Review of Relevant Work**

There exist several attempts to facilitate the communication between deaf community and the hearing majority around the world , however the conversion process passes by two main phases. First, the speech language is transformed to text, and then in the second phase, the text is converted to its equivalent sign language and vice versa. Some existing work tries to convert directly from mobile applications and others depending on desktop applications .

In this section, we will discuss some software products or applications related to this topic across different platforms and different markets by summarizing the advantages and disadvantages of each software/application . Then proceeding to the mobile/smartphone markets and reviewing the most relevant applications related to our project in mobile app markets.

* 1. **Arabic speech to ArSL intelligent conversion system**

System that is based on a knowledge base to resolve some of the Arabic language problems (e.g. derivational, diacritical and plural).

Pros:

● The system has accuracy up to 96%.

Cons:

● It is a desktop application .

● The system output is a sequence of still images without any motion.

“Therefore, it is more suitable for educational purposes, not for the on-to-go real-time translation”.

* 1. **WebSign project**

This project tries to develop a web-based interpreter of the ArSL. Websign is based on the technology of avatars (animation in the virtual world). The input of the system is a text and the output is an interpretation in sign language. This interpretation is built through a lexicon of words and signs. Utilizing the developed web service, a mobile application (MMSSign) has been introduced to convert text messages to its equivalent sign language in the form of an Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS) to help hearing persons to communicate with deaf people.

Pros:

● The MMSSign can support sending discrete information over long periods (e.g. news, or weather status).

Cons:

● Don't support real-time translation.

* 1. **ABTS-ArSL**

A desktop application that is based on Microsoft Windows 7 Speech Recognition Engine.



Cons:

● machine-dependent and need a PC or a laptop to access them.

* 1. **ProDeaf “Hand Talk”**

Hand Talk was founded in 2012 and is headquartered in Maceio, Brazil. Translate phrases and words from Portuguese into Brazilian Sign Language or English into American Sign Language (ASL).



* 1. **Motion savvy UNI**

It is a tablet with sensors to detect the hands and recognize the sign language and convert to text. On the other hand, Translate voice to sign language but it’s expensive to buy it.



* 1. **Al Turjuman**



Al Turjuman translates text & speech to Arabic Gulf Sign Language instantly using a friendly animated avatar.

**2.4 Relationship between the Relevant Work and Our Own Work**

The previously mentioned related work shows some advantages that we take under consideration, like:

● Specializes in automatic translation of speech, text and/or sign content.

● Detect the hands and recognize the sign language and convert to text.

● A mobile application used to convert sign language to its equivalent

text/audio in the form of an Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS).

But after a sufficient study of all aspects of these applications we discover some cons, that may hinder the ease of use of the service including:

● Machine-dependent.

● Expensive to buy.

● Don't support real-time translation.

● One-way translation.

So we want to cover these shortcomings and improve the quality of our project, through including the following features:

● Realtime translation.

● Two-way communication.

● Simple and easy to use mobile app.

● Machine-independent.

**2.5 Summary**

Our project provides a solution that helps deaf individuals in arabic countries to communicate with normal people. In this chapter we discussed the academicians and scientists researches and papers that exist previously and offer the same service, also shows a background information, software tools and techniques needed to understand how we are going to read and interpret throw our machine learning model, develop and apply hand gesture recognition system and recognize the way of conversion from Arabic speech to ArSL.

And finally, we discuss the relationship between our intended project and the related work taking into consideration all the advantages and disadvantages to reach our goal by developing a technique that allows deaf hearing and speech impaired people, who use sign language to effectively and efficiently communicate with normal people without any obstacles.

Chapter 3 :

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Saber