

American Sign Language (ASL) Fingerspelling Detection

Shoaib Mohammed

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Abstract

Approximately 70 million people around the world are deaf-mute. While translation services have become easily accessible for about 100 languages, sign language is still an area that has not been explored. Our goal is to detect & translate the letters of ASL in real-time.

Keywords — ASL, fingerspelling, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), transfer learning, computer vision

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

According to the Communication Service for the Deaf (CSD) [1], there are 360 million deaf people worldwide. Another report by the World Health Organization (WHO) [2] bumps up the number to 466 million people or over 6% of the world's population suffering from disabling hearing loss. But even in this age of technology and communication, we are yet to see a universal translation system that helps bridge the gap between people that can and cannot speak. ASL is a natural language meaning it was not created and was spread by the people who employ the signs by the movement of hands, facial expressions, and body posture. The goal of this project is to detect and accurately translate the letters in ASL.

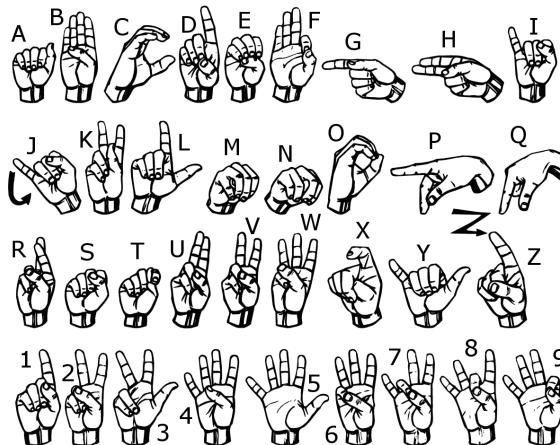


Figure 1: Alphabets in ASL

1.2 Geographical Distribution

The true count for the number of sign languages is still unknown given the vast majority, however, *Ethnologue* [3] lists this number to be 137 [4]. Given the vast majority, ASL is still the most popular sign language and is being widely used around the globe. In addition to being the primary source of communication for a sign language in the United States, ASL is being used throughout most of the provinces in Canada [5].



Figure 2: ASL being used around the world

Variations of ASL are also being used worldwide. Sign language similar to ASL is being used throughout Africa in places such as Nigeria, Ghana, Guyana, Central African Republic, Jamaica, Zimbabwe, and Kenya [6].

1.3 Scope & Limitations

The bottom line is that there is no universal sign language. For instance, the British Sign Language (BSL) differs by a great margin from ASL, this is clear when comparing Figure 1 with Figure 3. Generally speaking, a person in the US can understand spoken English in the UK but this is not the case with sign language. Even though there is a multitude of sign languages being used across the world, if an accurate model was developed to recognize a sign language, in our case, ASL, the same methodology could be applied to recognize other sign languages.

One big limitation for classification is that most signs require motion and are not static. Even more so as there are signs which are formed by the same motion but the repetition or the number of times a motion is repeated differs. Things get even more challenging as

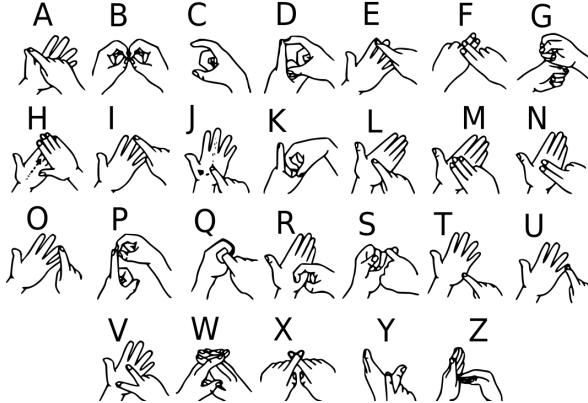


Figure 3: Alphabets in BSL

facial expressions are important in sign languages which is akin to the vocal tone of a person's voice when speaking. Two signs may be exactly the same visually but the face gesture of the signer makes them different.

Perhaps the major limitation is classifying each sign from the sheer corpus of signs in ASL. A dictionary on ASL contains illustrations for more than 1,600 signs [7]. However, our focus is classifying the alphabets alone which limits our range to 24 alphabets since we exclude the alphabets J & Z because these require motion.

2 Literature Survey

2.1 Population Statistics

A combined study in [8] estimates there were more than 250,000 deaf people and as many as 500,000 people who used ASL in 1972. Over the years, this number has been on the rise. Based on their research for in year 2006, fewer than 1 in 20 Americans or 10,000,000 people suffered from *hard of hearing* and close to 1,000,000 were classified as *functionally deaf*.

In 2016, the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) [9] released statistics about hearing loss in the United States. About 2 to 3 out of every 1,000 children have hearing loss. Approximately 15% of adults (37.5 million) aged 18 and over report trouble hearing and 18% of adults aged 20-69 have speech-frequency hearing loss in both ears. Furthermore, about 2% of adults aged 45-54, 8.5% of adults aged 55-64, 25% of adults aged 65-74, and 5% of adults aged 75 and

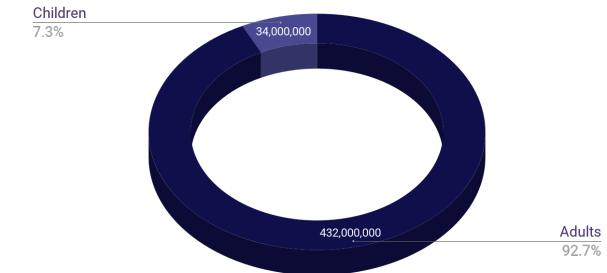


Figure 4: Distribution of the population

older have disabling hearing loss.

In terms of the distribution of people suffering from hearing loss [2], 432 million people are adults and 34 million are children. Future projections estimate 630 million people by 2030 and over 900 million people by 2050.

2.2 Existing Models

There has been ongoing research in this area with the growth in machine learning and datasets being made available publicly. Many of the models use Kinect to recognize the hand gestures and map them to ASL.

Earlier versions of work used a sensory glove. In 2005, Cemil and Ming [10] worked on recognizing the alphabets in ASL by using a sensory Cyberglove and a motion tracker to extract the gestures. By processing the data of the fingers on the strain gauges, the trajectory, and orientation from the motion tracker through an Artificial Neural Network (ANN), high accuracy results were achieved. Building upon this in 2011, Cemil and Ming [11] used feature extraction with noise reduction and were able to classify 50 ASL words. A similar approach was used in 2014 [12] where the output of the sensor glove gets sent to a microcontroller through an Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC). The glove uses flex sensors which capture the bending of each finger. The predicted letter gets displayed on an LCD. Although this worked well, it is impractical in real-life. The whole system requires several high components to be connected each time someone needs to sign a letter.



Figure 5: Cyberglove and Flock of Birds by Ascension

References

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Additional Resources

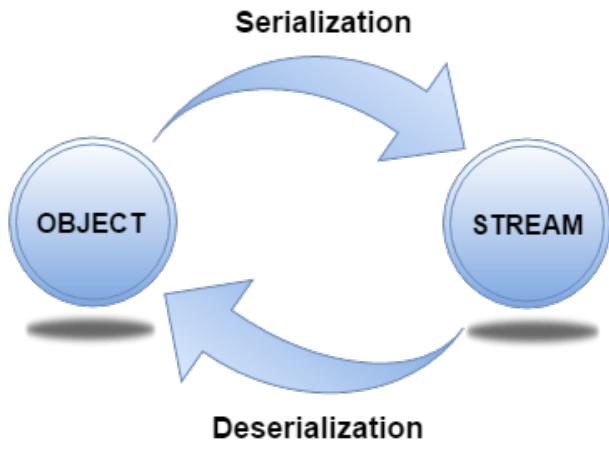


Figure 6: Process of serialization & deserialization



Figure 7: ASL alphabets from our dataset

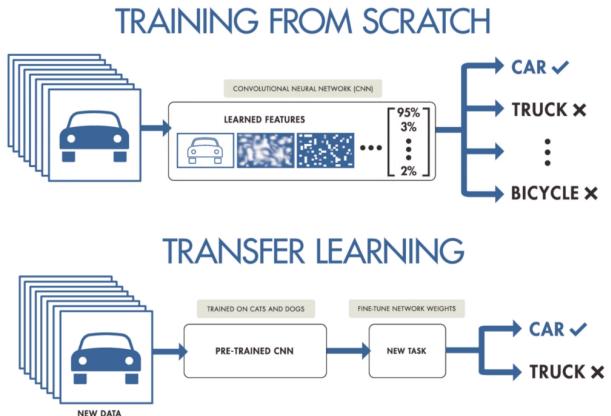


Figure 8: Training from scratch vs. transfer learning

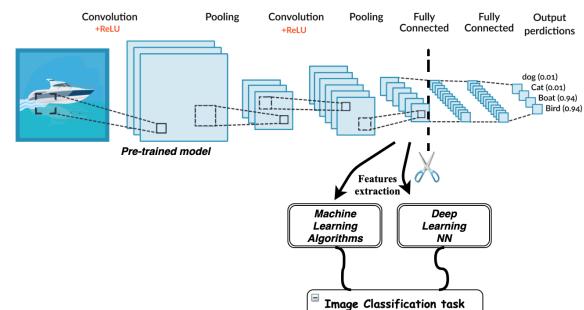


Figure 9: Transfer learning process

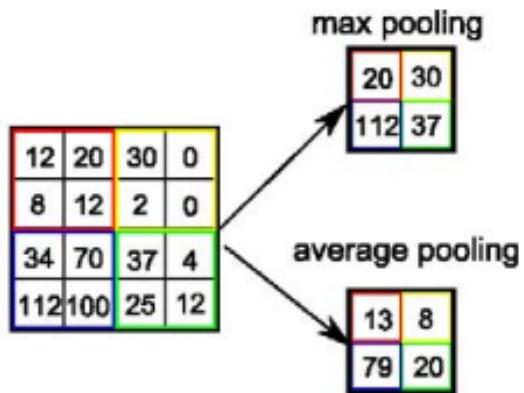


Figure 12: Process of training the model

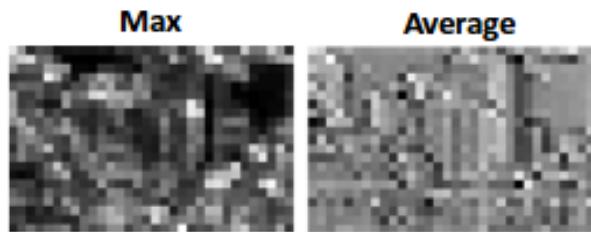


Figure 10: Max pooling vs. Average pooling

LOGITS SCORES ○ SOFTMAX PROBABILITIES

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow S(y_i) = \frac{e^{y_i}}{\sum_j e^{y_j}} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} p = 0.7 \\ p = 0.2 \\ p = 0.1 \end{array}$$

Figure 11: Softmax function pushing high scores close to 1 and low scores close to 0

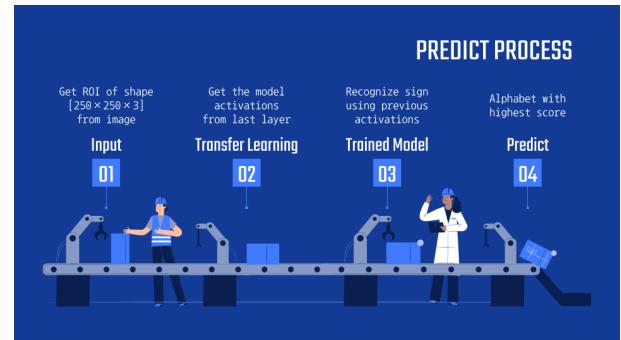


Figure 13: Process of testing the model

Model	Size	Accuracy	Parameters
MobileNetV2	14 MB	0.713	3,538,984
InceptionV3	92 MB	0.779	23,851,784
Xception	88 MB	0.790	22,910,480
InceptionResNetV2	215 MB	0.803	55,873,736

Table 1: Transfer learning model statistics

Model	Size	Accuracy	Parameters
MobileNetV2	91 MB	0.918	7,934,872
InceptionV3	99 MB	0.924	8,598,424
Xception	100 MB	0.908	8,721,304
InceptionResNetV2	93 MB	0.848	8,074,136

Table 2: Trained model statistics using varying transfer learning models

ID	Layer (Type)	Number of Parameters
1	dense_1 (Dense)	<i>dependent</i>
2	dense_2 (Dense)	524,800
3	dense_3 (Dense)	131,328
4	dense_4 (Dense)	32,896
5	up_sampling2d_1 (UpSampling2D)	0
6	conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	131,136
7	depthwise_conv2d_1 (DepthwiseConv2D)	1,088
8	up_sampling2d_2 (UpSampling2D)	0
9	depthwise_conv2d_2 (DepthwiseConv2D)	1,088
10	conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	65,600
11	dense_5 (Dense)	8,320
12	dense_6 (Dense)	33,024
13	dense_7 (Dense)	131,584
14	dense_8 (Dense)	525,312
15	dense_9 (Dense)	2,099,200
16	dense_10 (Dense)	2,098,176
17	dense_11 (Dense)	524,800
18	dense_12 (Dense)	131,328
19	dense_13 (Dense)	32,896
20	max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	0
21	flatten_1 (Flatten)	0
22	dense_14 (Dense)	<i>dependent</i>

Table 3: Model architecture and number of parameters in each layer

ID	Layer (Type)	Number of Parameters
1	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	(None, 6, 6, 1024)
2	(None, 8, 8, 512)	(None, 6, 6, 512)
3	(None, 8, 8, 256)	(None, 6, 6, 256)
4	(None, 8, 8, 128)	(None, 6, 6, 128)
5	(None, 16, 16, 128)	(None, 12, 12, 128)
6	(None, 13, 13, 64)	(None, 9, 9, 64)
7	(None, 10, 10, 64)	(None, 6, 6, 64)
8	(None, 20, 20, 64)	(None, 12, 12, 64)
9	(None, 17, 17, 64)	(None, 9, 9, 64)
10	(None, 14, 14, 64)	(None, 6, 6, 64)
11	(None, 14, 14, 128)	(None, 6, 6, 128)
12	(None, 14, 14, 256)	(None, 6, 6, 256)
13	(None, 14, 14, 512)	(None, 6, 6, 512)
14	(None, 14, 14, 1024)	(None, 6, 6, 1024)
15	(None, 14, 14, 2048)	(None, 6, 6, 2048)
16	(None, 14, 14, 1024)	(None, 6, 6, 1024)
17	(None, 14, 14, 512)	(None, 6, 6, 512)
18	(None, 14, 14, 256)	(None, 6, 6, 256)
19	(None, 14, 14, 128)	(None, 6, 6, 128)
20	(None, 7, 7, 128)	(None, 3, 3, 128)
21	(None, 6272)	(None, 1152)
22	(None, 24)	

Table 4: Shape of each layer in trained model for different transfer learning models