**THE UNIVERSITY OF LAHORE**

*Department of Software Engineering & IT Faculty of Information Technology*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** | **Sign Language into natural language transcription using AI** |
| **Keywords:** | **Object detection, artificial intelligence, machine learning** |
| **Domain of the project:** | **Computer vision, machine learning, database, Webapp development** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr.** | **Student ID** | **Name** | **Email** |
| **1.** | 70113214 | Hamza Tariq | [70113214@student.uol.edu.pk](mailto:70113214@student.uol.edu.pk) |
| **2** | 70110706 | Hussnain Tariq | [70110706@student.uol.edu.pk](mailto:70110706@student.uol.edu.pk) |
| **3.** | 70111155 | Hammad Akhtar | [70111155@student.uol.edu.pk](mailto:70111155@student.uol.edu.pk) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Introduction | |
| The objective of this Final Year Project (FYP) is to pioneer an innovative system that transcribes Sign Language into natural language text, bridging communication gaps for the Deaf and hard of hearing community. Sign Language is a rich and complex visual language used by the Deaf, and this project aims to provide a means for the wider population to understand and engage with Sign Language conversations.  In this project, we embark on a unique approach where Sign Language users perform signing while our technology translates their signs into coherent and understandable natural language. The significance of this endeavor lies in facilitating inclusive communication and breaking down the barriers faced by the Deaf community in accessing information and interacting with others.  The foundation of our project begins with the compilation of a comprehensive dataset comprising video recordings of Sign Language conversations. This dataset encompasses various sign languages and dialects, allowing us to create a diverse and representative sample. We meticulously preprocess the video data, ensuring clarity and consistency in the signing gestures.  Next, we delve into the intricacies of Sign Language linguistics and cognitive features. Through advanced computer vision techniques, we extract vital information from the signing videos, including hand movements, facial expressions, and body language. These features play a pivotal role in deciphering the intended message accurately.  Our journey through the project involves the exploration of cutting-edge Natural Language Processing (NLP) models, including recurrent neural networks (RNNs), long short-term memory networks (LSTMs), and state-of-the-art transformer-based models such as BERT and GPT-3. These models serve as the backbone of our system, translating the visual nuances of Sign Language into written text.  Transparency and interpretability are at the core of our system. We dedicate considerable effort to developing methods that provide insights into how the model interprets Sign Language gestures, ensuring that the translation aligns with  the intended meaning. The user interface is thoughtfully designed to be intuitive, making it accessible for Sign Language users to input their signing and receive coherent text translations.  Throughout the project's lifecycle, we remain committed to ethical principles. We prioritize user data privacy, informed consent, and mitigating potential biases in the system. Additionally, we collaborate closely with members of the Deaf community and sign language experts to validate the accuracy and cultural sensitivity of our translations.  The anticipated outcome of our FYP is a robust Sign Language-to-text transcription system. This technology serves as a vital tool for bridging the communication gap between the Deaf community and the wider society. It empowers Sign Language users to engage in conversations, access information, and participate fully in various aspects of life. However, it's important to underscore that our system should complement, not replace, the importance of human interpreters in certain contexts. |

|  |
| --- |
| Purpose |
| The purpose of developing our project is to address the communication challenges faced by the Deaf and hard of hearing community. The need arises from the complexity of Sign Language, which creates barriers to effective communication. Our Sign Language-to-text transcription system aims to bridge this gap by translating Sign Language gestures into coherent natural language text.  In the market and societal context, our project offers a transformative solution. The system has the potential to improve communication accessibility for the Deaf community, allowing them to engage more effectively with the wider society. This technology goes beyond mere conversation facilitation; it can enhance access to information, education, employment opportunities, and social interactions, contributing to a more inclusive and understanding society.  The anticipated impact is profound, as our project seeks to empower individuals with hearing impairments, enabling them to participate fully in various aspects of life. It aligns with ethical principles, ensuring user data privacy and cultural sensitivity. Importantly, our technology is designed to complement human interpreters, emphasizing a balanced integration of technological advancements and human expertise in communication. Overall, the project aims to bring about positive changes in the lives of the Deaf and hard of hearing individuals, fostering inclusivity and equal participation in society. | |

|  |
| --- |
| Objectives |
| 1. **Develop a Functional Sign Language-to-Text Transcription System:** Create an advanced system capable of accurately transcribing Sign Language gestures into natural language text, ensuring functionality and reliability. 2. **Diverse and Representative Dataset:** Compile a comprehensive dataset containing video recordings of Sign Language conversations, encompassing various sign languages and dialects to ensure the system's inclusivity and adaptability. 3. **Implement Advanced Computer Vision Techniques:** Utilize cutting-edge computer vision techniques to extract crucial information from signing videos, such as hand movements, facial expressions, and body language, for precise interpretation of Sign Language nuances. 4. **Deploy State-of-the-Art NLP Models:** Explore and integrate state-of-the-art Natural Language Processing (NLP) models, including recurrent neural networks (RNNs), long short-term memory networks (LSTMs), and transformer-based models like BERT and GPT-3, to enhance the accuracy of translations. 5. **Ensure Transparency and Interpretability:** Develop methodologies that provide insights into the model's interpretation of Sign Language gestures, ensuring transparency and interpretability to align translations with intended meaning. 6. **User-Friendly Interface Design:** Design an intuitive user interface that allows Sign Language users to input their gestures effortlessly and receive coherent text translations, ensuring accessibility and usability. 7. **Adhere to Ethical Principles:** Prioritize user data privacy, informed consent, and address potential biases in the system, maintaining a strong commitment to ethical considerations throughout the project lifecycle. 8. **Collaborate with Deaf Community and Experts:** Work closely with members of the Deaf community and sign language experts to validate the accuracy and cultural sensitivity of translations, incorporating valuable feedback into system refinement. 9. **Empower Deaf Community Engagement:** Empower Sign Language users to actively engage in conversations, access information, and participate fully in various aspects of life, contributing to increased inclusivity and understanding within society.   **10. Complement Human Interpreters:** Emphasize that the system serves as a supplementary tool rather than a replacement for human interpreters, recognizing and respecting the irreplaceable role of human expertise in certain contexts. | | |

|  |
| --- |
| Existing Problems |
| 1. **Limited Availability:** Human interpreters may not be readily available at all times, leading to delays in communication for the Deaf community. This limitation hinders spontaneous and real-time interactions. 2. **Cost:** Hiring professional human interpreters can be expensive, making it difficult for some individuals or organizations to afford constant interpretation services. This financial barrier restricts access to effective communication. 3. **Scalability Issues:** Human interpreters may face challenges in scaling their services to meet the increasing demand, particularly in situations with a large number of Deaf individuals or simultaneous communication needs. 4. **Subjectivity and Variability:** Interpretation can be subjective, and individual interpreters may have different interpretations of the same Sign Language message. This subjectivity can lead to potential miscommunication and misunderstandings. 5. **Privacy Concerns:** In certain situations, relying on human interpreters may raise privacy concerns, especially when discussing sensitive or personal matters. Users may feel more comfortable with technology that ensures data privacy. 6. **Geographical Constraints:** Access to qualified interpreters may be limited in certain geographic areas, particularly in rural or remote locations. This can result in disparities in communication accessibility. 7. **Training and Certification Challenges:** Ensuring a consistent level of quality among interpreters requires standardized training and certification processes. Variability in interpreter skill levels can impact the quality of communication. |

|  |
| --- |
| Proposed Solution |
| 1. **Real-time Accessibility:** Our system aims to provide real-time translation, overcoming the delay associated with the availability of human interpreters. This feature is crucial for spontaneous and immediate communication. 2. **Cost-Effectiveness:** By automating the translation process, our system seeks to offer a cost-effective solution compared to hiring human interpreters. This can increase accessibility for individuals and organizations with budget constraints. 3. **Scalability:** The automated system is designed to be scalable, allowing it to handle a large number of simultaneous translation requests efficiently. This addresses the scalability issues faced by human interpreters. 4. **Consistency and Objectivity:** Machine learning models provide a consistent and objective approach to translation. By reducing subjectivity, our system aims to improve the accuracy and reliability of Sign Language translations. 5. **Privacy Considerations:** Our project places a strong emphasis on user data privacy. Unlike human interpreters, our system can ensure a level of privacy, especially in situations involving sensitive or personal information. 6. **Geographical Accessibility:** As a technology-driven solution, our system can be accessed remotely, promoting geographical accessibility in both urban and remote areas where access to qualified interpreters might be limited. 7. **Continuous Improvement:** Through machine learning, our system can continuously learn and improve its accuracy over time, adapting to various signing styles and nuances. This dynamic learning process enhances the quality of translations. |

Asdfghjk- nainna g -1258

|  |
| --- |
| **REFERENCES** |
| [Slobin, Dan. (1999). Sign language transcription at the morphological level: the Berkeley](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228850112_Sign_language_transcription_at_the_morphological_level_the_Berkeley_Transcription_System_BTS) [Transcription System (BTS).](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228850112_Sign_language_transcription_at_the_morphological_level_the_Berkeley_Transcription_System_BTS)  [(2023). A Survey on Indian Sign Language Translation Using Artificial Intelligence.](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/374051100_A_Survey_on_Indian_Sign_Language_Translation_Using_Artificial_Intelligence) [10.1007/978-981-99-3963-3\_33.](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/374051100_A_Survey_on_Indian_Sign_Language_Translation_Using_Artificial_Intelligence)  [M. Papatsimouli et al., "Real Time Sign Language Translation Systems: A review study," 2022 11th](https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9837666) [International Conference on Modern Circuits and Systems Technologies (MOCAST), Bremen,](https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9837666) [Germany, 2022, pp. 1-4, doi: 10.1109/MOCAST54814.2022.9837666.](https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9837666) |