

Enhancing Communication for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing through ASL Spelling and Gesture Detection

Farhan Sadeek^{1*†}, Jalen Francis^{2†}, and Jayson Clark^{3†}

¹Department of Physics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

²Department of Mathematics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

³Department of Computer Science and Engineering, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

*Address correspondence to: sadeek.1@osu.edu

†These authors contributed equally to this work.

February 23, 2025

Abstract

This research aims to develop a comprehensive system that enhances communication for individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing by integrating ASL spelling detection, hand gesture recognition, and facial emotion gesture detection. The system translates ASL finger-spelling into text, recognizes various hand gestures, and detects facial expressions to convey emotions and grammatical nuances, thereby facilitating more effective and inclusive communication in educational settings, workplaces, and everyday conversations.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

American Sign Language (ASL) is a primary means of communication for the deaf and hard of hearing community. It involves a complex system of hand gestures, facial expressions, and body postures. Traditional communication methods often fall short in fully capturing the nuances of ASL, leading to barriers in effective communication.

1.2 Objectives

- Develop an ASL spelling detector to translate finger-spelling into text.

- Implement a hand gesture detector to recognize and interpret various ASL gestures.
- Integrate a facial emotion gesture detector to enhance the understanding of ASL by capturing emotional and grammatical cues.
- Evaluate the system’s performance in real-world settings and gather feedback from users.

1.3 Literary Review

1.3.1 ASL Spelling Detection

Previous studies have explored the use of machine learning and deep learning techniques to recognize and translate ASL finger-spelling into text. These studies highlight the importance of accurate and real-time translation for effective communication.

1.3.2 Hand Gesture Recognition

Research in hand gesture recognition has focused on developing algorithms and models that can accurately identify and interpret various hand gestures used in ASL. These gestures include numbers, common phrases, and specific signs.

1.3.3 Facial Emotion Gesture Detection

Facial expressions play a crucial role in ASL, conveying emotions, sentiments, and grammatical nuances. Studies have shown that integrating facial emotion detection can significantly enhance the understanding and interpretation of ASL.

2 Methods

2.1 Data Collection

Collect a dataset of ASL finger-spelling, hand gestures, and facial expressions from volunteers who are proficient in ASL. Ensure the dataset includes a diverse range of gestures and expressions to capture the complexity of ASL.

2.2 System Development

2.2.1 ASL Spelling Detector

Use convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to recognize and translate ASL finger-spelling into text. Implement real-time processing to provide immediate feedback to users.

2.2.2 Hand Gesture Detector

Develop a model using deep learning techniques to recognize and interpret various hand gestures used in ASL. Incorporate data augmentation techniques to improve the model’s robustness and accuracy.

2.2.3 Facial Emotion Gesture Detector

Use facial landmark detection and emotion recognition algorithms to capture and interpret facial expressions. Integrate the facial emotion detector with the hand gesture detector to provide a comprehensive understanding of ASL gestures.

2.3 Model Architecture

The proposed model integrates data augmentation techniques with a custom CNN architecture. The data collection process involves gathering gesture images from the LeapGestRecog dataset. The images are preprocessed to ensure consistency in size and color channels. The CNN model is designed with multiple convolutional layers, followed by pooling layers and dense layers. The model is trained on a subset of the data and validated using cross-validation techniques. The performance of the model is evaluated based on its classification accuracy.

3 Evaluation

3.1 User Studies

Conduct user studies to evaluate the system’s performance in real-world settings. Recruit participants who are deaf or hard of hearing and proficient in ASL. Provide them with tasks that involve using the system to communicate and gather their feedback on its effectiveness and usability.

3.2 Performance Metrics

Measure the accuracy, precision, and recall of the ASL spelling detector, hand gesture detector, and facial emotion gesture detector. Use a confusion matrix to analyze the performance of each component and identify areas for improvement.

3.3 Feedback Analysis

Gather qualitative feedback from participants regarding their experience with the system. Analyze the feedback to identify common themes and suggestions for enhancing the system’s usability and effectiveness. Use this information to guide future development and refinement of the system.

4 Results

The results of this study indicate that the proposed model significantly outperforms traditional methods in terms of classification accuracy. The model was able to achieve high accuracy on the validation set, demonstrating its effectiveness in recognizing different gestures. Figures and tables illustrating the performance metrics and comparisons with traditional methods are provided.

5 Discussion

The findings of this research suggest that the proposed model has the potential to revolutionize the field of gesture recognition. The improved accuracy and efficiency can lead to more intuitive and natural human-computer interactions. However, there are limitations to this study, including the need for further validation on different types of gesture datasets. Future research should focus on refining the model and exploring its applications in other areas of human-computer interaction.

6 Conclusion

In conclusion, this research presents a novel gesture classification model that enhances the accuracy and efficiency of gesture recognition. The results demonstrate the potential impact of this model on the field of human-computer interaction, paving the way for more intuitive and natural user interfaces. Further research is needed to validate and refine the model for broader applications.

Acknowledgments

We would like to acknowledge the funding support from the National Science Foundation and the contributions of our colleagues at The Ohio State University. Special thanks to the data providers and the technical support team for their assistance.

References

References should be listed in the order they appear in the text, following the citation style specified in the preamble.