REAL-TIME SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETATION IN POLICE INVESTIGATION USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

MOHAMMED THOUFEEK A[1], PAPITHA S[2], AJAYKUMAR A S[3], EZHIL R[4]

[1] *Student, Dept. of Information Technology, Bannari amman Institute of Technology, Tamil Nadu, India*
[2] *Student, Dept. of Information Technology, Bannari amman Institute of Technology, Tamil Nadu, India*
[3] *Student, Dept. of Computer Science, Bannari amman Institute of Technology, Tamil Nadu, India*
[4]*Professor, Dept. of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, Bannari amman Institute of Technology, Tamil Nadu, India*

ABSTRACT

Communication is the foundation upon which societies are built and relationships flourish. It breaks the barriers of language, culture, and distance, serving as the bedrock for understanding and connection. While spoken language is a primary mode of communication for many, the imperative for inclusive communication becomes profoundly evident when considering individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing. For this community, sign language emerges as a crucial and vibrant means of expression, breaking down barriers and offering a pathway to understand disabled people's feelings. Sign language is an expressive mode of communication that relies on visual-gestural elements to convey meaning. Deaf individuals use sign language not only for everyday conversations but also to participate in various aspects of life, including education, work, and social interactions. This project aims to enhance communication and accessibility in police investigations by implementing a real-time sign language interpretation system using artificial intelligence (AI). Deaf and hard-of-hearing individuals face significant challenges when interacting with law enforcement, as communication barriers may hinder effective understanding and cooperation. Using advanced artificial intelligence techniques, specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory networks (LSTMs), the proposed system aims to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement interactions with the deaf community. The integration of these neural network architectures allows for the recognition of a wide range of sign language expressions, ensuring adaptability to various signing styles and speeds. Real-time interpretation results are then provided, contributing to seamless communication and cooperation during police investigations.

Keyword: *communication, disabled people, sign language, social interactions, artificial intelligence, law enforcement, CNN, LSTM, gestures.*

1. *INTRODUCTION*

In a world where communication is fundamental to human connection, the barriers faced by individuals who communicate through sign language have sparked the development of innovative solutions. The project on "Real-Time Sign Language Interpretation For Police Investigation Using Artificial Intelligence" stands at the forefront of technological advancements, seeking to revolutionize the way we facilitate understanding between the deaf and hard-of-hearing communities and the broader society. Sign language serves as a primary mode of communication of

interaction for millions around the global population, particularly among the deaf and hard-of-hearing communities. The scarcity of proficient sign language interpreters and the difficulties linked to achieving effective communication in varied linguistic scenarios have prompted a demand for technological remedies. The integration of AI into sign language interpretation holds the promise of providing an efficient and reliable means for instantaneous translation, facilitating communication between individuals with varying linguistic abilities. The limited availability of qualified sign language interpreters in law enforcement settings, coupled with the urgency of police investigations, underscores the necessity for technological innovation. By integrating advanced AI techniques such as computer vision and natural language processing, this project endeavors to bridge the communication gap seamlessly. The system is designed to analyze and interpret sign language gestures instantly, enabling police officers to communicate effectively with individuals who use sign language, ensuring their rights are upheld and that crucial information is accurately conveyed.

2. *RELATED WORKS*

Shaheen Tabassum and Raghavendra R proposed a research article based on sign language used by people with a range of gestures and behaviours to communicate with each other. They used Convolution Neural Network (CNN) and Long Short-term Memory Network to identify and learn sign gestures.

Mayuresh Keni et Al. proposed a system that uses image processing system to identify english alphabetic sign language used by deaf people to communicate and converts into text which can be understand by normal people. This system has an advantage that there is no restriction of empty background. They used vision based approach with different techniques to recognize and match captured gestures with sign language data stored in database.

T. Karayilan et Al. demonstrates sign language recognition system using Backpropagation Neural Network Algorithm which is based on American sign language. This system uses image features and train them using back-propagation which helps to recognize letters with the stored database and resulted with accuracy of 70%.

K. Amrutha and P. Prabu developed a system that can read and recognize sign language with large dataset. They used KNN for feature extraction for classification and got an accuracy of 65%.

Mehreen Hurroo and Mohammad Elham proposed a system where hand gesture is detected using HSV colour algorithm and seated a background colour as black. So, those images will undergo some processing with different computer vision methods and then train the model using CNN algorithm. They used 10 American sign gestures and got 90% accuracy.

Ms. Rashmi D. Kyatanavar, Prof. P. R. Futane published a paper and discussed about the various methods how sign language can be predicted like based on skin color, using custom made color gloves, using finger detection and compared their efficiency and accuracy. Finally, concluded that using finger detection is better than other two methods. But in some cases depending upon the application suitable method can be chosen.

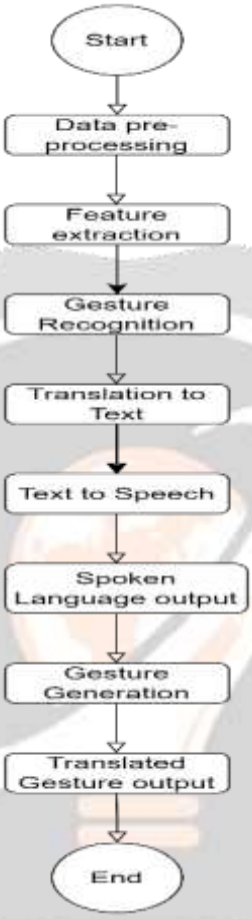
N.camgoz et al. proposed a novel about one of the deep learning method Sequence-to-sequence learning. In this there is a specialised expert system known as SubNets that are trained to solve the task. This is helpful in reducing human learning and education technique and they also has domain specific knowledge into the system. By using this they improved the performance of recognition system of sign language. They improved h accuracy 30% more than previous research.

3. *OBJECTIVE*

- IDENTIFY HOW ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ALGORITHMS CAN BE APPLIED TO RECOGNIZE AND INTERPRET SIGN LANGUAGE GESTURES.
- EXPLORE RELEVANT DATASETS FOR TRAINING SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETATION MODELS.
- DEVELOP USER EXPERIENCE DESIGN INTERFACE FOR BOTH POLICE OFFICERS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO USE SIGN LANGUAGE.

4. *PROPOSED WORK*

4.1 FLOW CHART



4.2 *DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING*

This module involves gathering a diverse dataset encompassing a wide range of sign language gestures relevant to police communication. The real-time sign language interpretation system should have dataset that involves providing accurate labels or descriptions for each element in the dataset, such as individual sign language gestures. With that dataset allowing the artificial intelligence model to learn and generalize effectively during the training phase. This enhances the model's accuracy and performance when recognizing and interpreting sign language gestures in real-world scenarios, such as those encountered in police investigations. Next preprocessing to ensure uniformity and clarity, addressing potential challenges such as variations in lighting conditions, background noise, and diverse signing styles. Special attention is given to collecting samples from real-world police scenarios to enhance the model's applicability. Implementation of advanced neural network architectures for frame-level processing, ensuring the model's ability to extract meaningful spatial features from video inputs. This curated dataset serves as the foundation for training the CNN, allowing it to discern intricate sign language gestures in real-time police scenarios, ultimately optimizing the system's effectiveness in law enforcement communication.

4.3 FEATURE EXTRACTION AND MODEL TRAINING

In the feature extraction and model training module of the real-time sign language interpretation system for police investigations using artificial intelligence, the focus is on capturing meaningful representations from the input data and training robust neural network architectures.During feature extraction,CNNs excel at extracting hierarchical

spatial features, discerning intricate patterns within the video frames. Simultaneously, LSTM networks are adept at modeling temporal dependencies in the sequential nature of sign language. Through iterative optimization the model learns to recognize and interpret the nuances of police-specific sign language gestures, optimizing its ability to operate in real-time scenarios. With fine-tuning, the neural network learns to recognize and interpret complex sign language expressions in real-time, facilitating effective communication in police investigations. This module ensures the system's adaptability to dynamic signing styles and its capability to contribute meaningfully to law enforcement scenarios.

4.4 GESTURE RECOGNITION

In the gesture recognition module of the real-time sign language interpretation system for police investigations using artificial intelligence, the focus lies on developing algorithms and models capable of accurately interpreting sign language gestures in real-time. Leveraging techniques from computer vision and machine learning, the system analyzes video input to detect and recognize hand movements, facial expressions, and body language associated with sign language communication. Advanced neural network architectures like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) may be employed to extract spatial features from video frames, while recurrent neural networks (RNNs) such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks can capture temporal dependencies within sequences of gestures. By training the model on a diverse dataset encompassing various sign language expressions relevant to police interactions, the system learns to recognize and interpret these gestures with high accuracy, facilitating effective communication between law enforcement officers and individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing. This module is fundamental to ensuring the system's responsiveness and reliability in real-world police investigation scenarios.

4.5 TRANSLATION OF TEXT TO SPEECH

In the module dedicated to translating text to speech within the real-time sign language interpretation system for police investigations using artificial intelligence, the integration of Google Text-to-Speech (gTTS) technology plays a pivotal role. Using gTTS, the system converts the interpreted sign language gestures into textual format with high accuracy and efficiency. Natural language processing (NLP) techniques are employed to process and translate the recognized sign language gestures into coherent text representations. Subsequently, gTTS is utilized to synthesize the translated text into speech output. This process ensures that the synthesized speech maintains clarity and naturalness, enhancing the effectiveness of communication between law enforcement officers and individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing during police investigations. By using gTTS alongside advanced neural network architectures such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, the system achieves real-time translation of sign language into spoken language, thereby promoting accessibility and inclusivity in law enforcement interactions.

4.6 GESTURE GENERATION

In the Gesture Generation module of the real-time sign language interpretation system for police investigations using artificial intelligence, the focus is on generating natural and coherent sign language gestures based on the interpreted spoken language. This process involves mapping the textual representations of spoken language into sequences of sign language gestures, considering factors such as grammar, syntax, and context. By training the model on a diverse dataset encompassing various sign language expressions relevant to police interactions, the system learns to generate accurate and contextually appropriate sign language gestures in real-time. In this module communication between law enforcement officers and individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing during police investigations, thereby enhancing accessibility and inclusivity in law enforcement interactions.

5. RESULT ANALYSIS

The system's effectiveness in accurately recognizing and interpreting sign language gestures in real-time police scenarios is measured, considering factors such as lighting conditions, background noise, and variations in signing styles. Additionally, feedback from law enforcement officers and individuals who use sign language is gathered to

gauge the system's practical utility and identify areas for improvement. Through the analysis of the results, insights are gained into the system's strengths and weaknesses, guiding future enhancements and iterations to further optimize its performance and usability in police investigations.

6. FUTURE WORK

Future work should focus on improving data collection, enhancing machine learning models, and expanding the platform's accessibility. Collaboration with law enforcement organizations, governments can further enhance the platform's effectiveness in addressing sign language gestures and improving communication with disabled people.

7. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development of a real-time sign language interpretation system for police investigations using artificial intelligence, incorporating techniques such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, represents a significant advancement in enhancing communication and accessibility in law enforcement interactions. Through careful data collection, preprocessing, gesture recognition, translation of text to speech, and gesture generation modules, the system has been engineered to accurately interpret and respond to sign language gestures in real-time. By using AI technologies, the system enables seamless communication between law enforcement officers and individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, thereby facilitating more inclusive and effective police investigations.

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