



ACADEMICA
**An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal**
(Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02248.5

NLP BASED SIGN GESTURES RECOGNITION SYSTEM

Mr Madhav Singh Solanki*

*SOEIT, Sanskriti University,
Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA

Email id: madhavsolanki.cse@sanskriti.edu.in

ABSTRACT

There are many methods for identifying signs, each of which generates a word for each one. It focuses on converting sign language into an appropriate English sentence. NLP techniques are also used in addition to sign recognition. The input is a framed and split video of sign language. This booklet teaches deaf and mute people sign language. It's tough for non-blind persons to engage with blind people due to communication difficulties. To address this issue, the article suggests and describes an effective method. Language technology methods such as POS tagging and the LALR parser are used to convert identified sign words into English phrases. A number of applications are available on the market that allows blind people to interact with the world. Combining technology will not be able to address the problem of mobile sign language translation in daily activities. A video interpreter can assist deaf or hearing-impaired people in a variety of situations. People with hearing impairments will be able to learn sign language and have films translated into sign language as a consequence of this research. The present work may be used as a communication interface for both speech-impaired and non-speech-impaired individuals. It will assist bridge the communication gap between speech-impaired people and the rest of the population by capturing and analyzing signals, as well as recognizing and displaying output in the form of comprehensible phrases.

KEYWORDS: *Communication, Hearing and speech, NLP, Parsing, Sign Language.*

REFERENCES

1. S. Basar, A. Adnan, N. H. Khan, and S. Haider, "Color Image Segmentation Using K-Means Classification On RGB Histogram," *Recent Adv. Telecommun. Informatics Educ. Technol.*, 2014.
2. M. Mohandes, J. Liu, and M. Deriche, "A survey of image-based Arabic sign language recognition," 2014, doi: 10.1109/SSD.2014.6808906.
3. C. H. Wu, Y. H. Chiu, and C. S. Guo, "Text generation from Taiwanese sign language using a PST-based language model for augmentative communication," *IEEE Trans. Neural Syst. Rehabil. Eng.*, 2004, doi: 10.1109/TNSRE.2003.819930.
4. P. S. Rajam and G. Balakrishnan, "Real time Indian Sign Language Recognition System to aid deaf-dumb people," 2011, doi: 10.1109/ICCT.2011.6157974.
5. M. Zimmermann, J. C. Chappelier, and H. Bunke, "Offline grammar-based recognition of handwritten sentences," *IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Mach. Intell.*, 2006, doi: 10.1109/TPAMI.2006.103.
6. A. D. Wilson and A. F. Bobick, "Parametric hidden Markov models for gesture recognition," *IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Mach. Intell.*, 1999, doi: 10.1109/34.790429.
7. K. Dabre and S. Dholay, "Machine learning model for sign language interpretation using webcam images," 2014, doi: 10.1109/CSCITA.2014.6839279.
8. C. Jung, C. Kim, S. W. Chae, and S. Oh, "Unsupervised segmentation of overlapped nuclei using bayesian classification," *IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng.*, 2010, doi: 10.1109/TBME.2010.2060486.
9. S. A. Mehdi and Y. N. Khan, "Sign language recognition using sensor gloves," 2002, doi: 10.1109/ICONIP.2002.1201884.
10. M. C. Surabhi, "Natural language processing future," 2013, doi: 10.1109/ICOISS.2013.6678407.