

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 4, April 2024

Gesture Control Vocalizer for Individuals with Speech Impairment

Dr. R. P. Labade¹, Dhokchaule Omkar Vijay², Gaikwad Shubham Tanhaji³, Ghuge Vishal Ashok⁴, Narawade Aniruddha Dagadu⁵

Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering^{1,2,3,4,5} Amrutvahini College of Engineering, Sangamner, A. Nagar, Maharashtra

Abstract: The "Gesture Control Vocalizer for Individuals with Speech Impairment" project pioneers assistive technology by utilizing flex sensors to translate intricate finger gestures into spoken language, offering a practical and independent means of communication for speech-impaired individuals. With a focus on enhancing quality of life, providing reliable communication in emergencies, and promoting inclusivity and empowerment, this project represents a significant stride towards a more inclusive and communicative society, embodying innovation, accessibility, and empathy. Through the integration of cutting-edge technology and a deep commitment to accessibility, the "Gesture Control Vocalizer for Individuals with Speech Impairment" project addresses the fundamental human right of communication for those facing speech challenges. By empowering individuals to express their thoughts, emotions, and needs effortlessly, the project not only reduces frustration and isolation but also ensures their participation in societal interactions. With its potential to revolutionize lives and foster inclusivity, this project stands as a beacon of progress towards a more equitable and communicative world, promising to make a profound impact on the lives of speech-impaired individuals and society at large.

Keywords: Assistive technology, speech impairment, gesture control, accessibility, inclusivity

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Communication is a fundamental human need, and the ability to express thoughts and emotions through speech is a cornerstone of our interactions. However, not everyone enjoys the privilege of fluent speech. Individuals with speech impairments, particularly those who are non-verbal or have limited speech capabilities, face significant challenges in conveying their thoughts, needs, and feelings effectively. These challenges can have a profound impact on their quality of life and social inclusion.

The "Gesture Control Vocalizer for Individuals with Speech Impairment" project is an innovative solution designed to empower individuals with speech impairments, enabling them to communicate more freely and effectively. The project aims to harness the power of modern technology to create a user-friendly and accessible means of communication that relies on gestures and sensors.

In this project, we focus on providing a communication tool specifically designed for individuals who have difficulty speaking or are non-verbal, such as those with speech impairments, severe physical disabilities, or individuals who are temporarily unable to communicate verbally due to a variety of reasons. Our solution incorporates a speaking system that allows these individuals to express their needs,

thoughts, and emotions through intuitive hand gestures. We utilize a flex sensor-based system to detect finger movements, converting these gestures into data that is transmitted to a receiver site. The receiver processes and decodes this data, translating it into spoken language using a speaker on the recipient's end. This innovative approach bridges the gap between an individual's intention to communicate and the ability to do so effectively.

The importance of this project is underscored by the immense impact it can have on the lives of those with speech impairments. It enables them to communicate with caregivers, family members, and peers more naturally, providing them with a newfound sense of independence and social inclusion. This technology offers a solution not only for daily communication but also in emergency situations where verbal communication may be impossible.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 4, April 2024

The Gesture Control Vocalizer represents an inclusive and forward-thinking approach, promoting the inclusion and well-being of individuals who have been marginalized by the limitations of traditional communication methods. The project combines technology, accessibility, and a focus on the needs of its users to empower individuals with speech impairments, allowing them to interact with the world more confidently and with greater autonomy.

1.2 Motivation

The motivation behind the development of the gesture-controlled vocalizer system lies in the profound impact it can have on the lives of individuals with speech impairments. By addressing the pressing need for more natural and effective communication methods, this technology promises to offer a lifeline to those facing challenges in expressing themselves verbally. Through its focus on improving quality of life, promoting independence, and providing a reliable means of emergency communication, the project aims to empower speech-impaired individuals and foster a more inclusive society where every voice is valued. The prospect of enhancing accessibility and enabling individuals to express their needs and emotions through intuitive gestures serves as a driving force, inspiring the project team to push boundaries and innovate in the realm of assistive technology. Ultimately, the project's motivation is deeply rooted in the belief that communication is a fundamental human right, and by harnessing technology to break down barriers, it can significantly improve the lives of those with speech impairments, paving the way towards a more equitable and communicative world.

1.3 Problem Definition and Objectives

The aim of the project is to develop a gesture-controlled vocalizer system that enables individuals with speech impairments to communicate naturally and independently. This technology aims to improve their quality of life, provide a means for clear and immediate communication during emergencies, and promote inclusivity by valuing the voices of all individuals in society.

To Develop a gesture recognition system using flex sensors to detect hand movements.

To Create a receiver site to process and decode gesture data into spoken language.

To Enable individuals with speech impairments to express their needs and emotions through intuitive gestures.

To Enhance communication accessibility, improve quality of life, and provide a means for emergency communication.

1.4. Project Scope and Limitations

The project aims to design, develop, and implement a gesture-controlled vocalizer system catering to individuals with speech impairments, facilitating intuitive and independent communication through the recognition and translation of hand gestures into spoken language. This involves creating a comprehensive solution encompassing gesture recognition using flex sensors, data processing for accurate interpretation, and the provision of a user-friendly interface to enable seamless expression of thoughts and emotions.

Limitations As follows:

Real-time accuracy challenges in gesture recognition. Constraints on the range of detectable gestures. Complexity limitations in interpreting nuanced hand movements.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

"Hand Gesture Vocalizer for Deaf and Mute People" was proposed by Rucha P. Palsule, Riya R. Bomdre, Muddasir I. Attar, Niraj B. Kapase This paper presents the implementation of a Gesture Vocalizer for Mute and Deaf People that will provide the mute and deaf people to convey their message in sign language which is converted into audio and also displayed. After wearing the glove and turning on the system, once the user uses and sign language for convey the message this system will convert that message into audio signal and also get displayed. In this project we have used Arduino UNO controlled Hand Gesture Vocalizer. This project documentation includes all major design aspects[1]

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in DOI: 10.48175/568



204



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 4, April 2024

"Gesture Vocalizer for Deaf and Dumb" was proposed Rajeshwari H M, Basavaraj N V, Kiran S Terdal, Nandeesh B S. People work together to share their views, ideas, and knowledge with those around them. However, it is not the same for the deaf and dumb. People who are deaf or mute can communicate via sign language with others. The sign language recognition system facilitates communication between people with speech impairments and nonspeech impaired people, hence bridging the gap in communication. Hand gestures are more crucial than other types of touches (arm, face, head, and body) as they reflect the user's perception in a small amount of time. The flex sensor changes the bend value to resistance, so whenever the bend increases, the resistance value also increases. The Accelerometer measures the displacement of the hand. The values of these sensors are converted to digital data and then processed by the Microcontroller, and the results are transmitted to the output device (phone) via the Bluetooth module (HC05).[2]

"Hand Gesture Based Vocaliser for the Speech Impaired" was propseed Suyash Ail, Bhargav Chauhan, Harsh Dabhi3, Viraj Darji Yukti Bandi Communication a basic form of interaction between two individuals. Humans have been using speech to communicate with each other since the ancient times. But for the speech and hearing-impaired people it becomes a real challenge to put up their views due to their disability. This project aims at developing a microcontroller-based Vocaliser that converts hand gestures to audible sound. The system is easy to calibrate according to the user's need thus removing the complications of different hand sign conventions used around the globe. This system is further developed to work as a home automation system that uses hand gestures to control various appliances like fan or light[3]

"A Review on Gesture Vocalizer" Deena Nath, Jitendra Kurmi, Deveki Nandan Shukla Gesture Vocalizer is a boon to facilitate two-way communication between the dumb and others. Normally the deaf use hand gestures to communicate with others which is very difficult for others to understand same as deaf and dumb cannot communicate using any verbal language. Gesture Vocalizer System is a device which uses two sensors i.e. accelerometer and flex sensors fixed on the digital glove. These sensors are used to gauge the hand gestures. This system uses a speech synthesizer circuit that converts the hand movements into speech output and the display gives the text in the desired human understandable language for the corresponding movements. In the same way, the speech input is converted into the desired gestures for the dumb to understand.[4]

"Digital Vocalizer System for Speech and Hearing Impaired" Kiran R Digital vocalizer is a social initiative project that aims to uplift people who are speech and hearing impaired, by facilitating them to have a better communication with the public. It is estimated that there are about 9.1 billion people in the world who are deaf and are have speech impairments. In their day-to-day life, they face a lot of problems whilst trying to communicate with society. Generally, the deaf and ones who have speech impairments use sign language for communication, but they find it difficult to communicate with others who do not understand sign language. Sign language relies on sign patterns, i.e., body language, orientation and movements of the arm and fingers etc. to convey information between people. This venture is conceptualized to address the need of developing an electronic device that can translate sign language into speech in order to facilitate easy communication between the dumb and deaf and the general public.[5]

III. REQUIREMENT AND ANALYSIS

ATmega328P Microcontroller: Microcontroller: ATmega328P Clock Speed: Up to 20 MHz Power Supply: Typically 5V, but can operate in a wide voltage range (1.8V to 5.5V) I/O Pins: 23 general-purpose I/O pins Communication Interfaces: USART, SPI, I2C Other Features: 32KB Flash memory, 2KB SRAM, 1KB EEPROM, ADC, timers/counters, low-power modes, bootloader support 12-0-12 2Amp Centre Tapped Step Down Transformer: Input Voltage: 230V AC Output Voltage: 12V, 12V, 0V Output Current: 2 Amp ISSN 2581-9429 Copyright to IJARSCT 205 DOI: 10.48175/568 IJARSCT

www.ijarsct.co.in





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 4, April 2024

Mounting: Vertical mount type Winding: Copper 433MHz RF Transmitter Receiver Wireless Module: Range: Up to 100 meters in open space Receiver Frequency: 433 MHz Receiver Sensitivity: 105 dBm Receiver Supply Current: 3.5 mA Transmitter Frequency Range: 433.92 MHz Transmitter Supply Voltage: 3V to 6V Transmitter Output Power: 4 to 12 dBm 16x2 LCD: Matrix: 16x2 Power Supply: 2.7V to 5.5V Duty Cycle: 1/16 Interface: Standard 0.1-pitch pin headers Capacitors: Capacitance: 0.1µF, 100µF, 450µF, 470µF **Resistors**: Resistance: 10Ω , $1k\Omega$, $2.2k\Omega$, $10k\Omega$ ADXL345 Sensor: Sensor Type: Three-axis acceleration sensor Output: Digital (I2C/SPI) Sensitivity: Adjustable ($\pm 2g, \pm 4g, \pm 8g$) Power Supply: Low power consumption Flex Sensor: Type: Linear response flex sensor Resistance: $25k\Omega$ (flat resistance), $45k\Omega$ to $125k\Omega$ (bend resistance range) Power Rating: 0.50 Watts continuous, 1 Watt Peak Height: 0.43mm Temperature Range: -35°C to +80°C 12V 7Ah Lead Acid Rechargeable Battery: Voltage: 12V Capacity: 7Ah Chemistry: Lead Acid Features: Absorbent Glass Mat (AGM) technology, maintenance-free operation, long service life, low selfdischarge, UL-recognized component, can be mounted in any orientation ISD1820 3-5V Voice Module Recording and Playback Module: Operating Voltage: 3-5V Features: Onboard microphone and loudspeaker, non-volatile storage, record and playback functionality, can be operated directly or with a microcontroller Recording Length: Up to 10 seconds Storage: Analog flash memory

IV. SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 System Architecture

The below figure specified the system architecture of our project.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 4, April 2024





4.2 Working of the Proposed System

In the design and operation of the "Gesture Control Vocalizer for Individuals with Speech Impairment," the system components work in unison to empower individuals with speech impairments to communicate more effectively. The flex sensor, typically integrated into a wearable device, detects the intricate movements of the user's fingers. These movements are translated into signals proportional to the degree of finger bend. The Atmega328P microcontroller plays a central role in processing these signals, enabling it to recognize specific hand gestures and convert them into corresponding audio messages.

The RF transmitter becomes instrumental in transmitting these audio messages from the microcontroller to the receiver, ensuring that the receiver can be located at a short but practical distance from the user. The RF receiver is designed to receive and amplify these audio messages, ensuring they can be heard clearly. An audio amplifier further magnifies these messages, driving the speaker to output them audibly.

An optional LCD display serves to visually represent the text of these audio messages, catering to users who are deaf or hard of hearing. Finally, the entire system relies on a power supply block, whether in the form of a battery or power adapter, to provide the requisite power to all components. The operation of the system commences when the user initiates a hand gesture wearing the flex sensor-equipped glove. The ensuing process culminates in the user being able to effectively convey their thoughts, needs, and emotions, fostering a more inclusive and communicative environment.





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 4, April 2024

4.3 Circuit Diagram

The below figure specified the Circuit Diagram of our project.



Figure 4.3: Simulation Diagram

4.3 Result

The results of the project demonstrate significant progress towards achieving the goal of developing a gesturecontrolled vocalizer system for individuals with speech impairments. Through the successful integration of flex sensors and receiver sites, the system showcases the ability to accurately detect and translate hand gestures into spoken language, providing users with a practical and intuitive means of communication. User testing has shown promising outcomes, with participants able to express their thoughts and needs effectively, highlighting the system's potential to enhance communication accessibility and quality of life for individuals facing speech challenges.

Moreover, the project's outcomes lay the foundation for future advancements in assistive technology, particularly in the realm of gesture recognition and communication assistance. The successful implementation of the gesturecontrolled vocalizer system underscores the feasibility and efficacy of harnessing cutting-edge technology to address the unique needs of speech-impaired individuals. As further developments are made in machine learning algorithms and sensor technologies, the potential for refining and expanding the capabilities of the system grows, promising even greater improvements in communication accessibility and inclusivity for individuals with speech impairments.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in DOI: 10.48175/568



208



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 4, April 2024

V. CONCLUSION

Conclusion

In summary, the "Gesture Control Vocalizer for Individuals with Speech Impairment" project offers a groundbreaking solution for better communication. It enhances the lives of those with speech impairments, fostering inclusivity in healthcare, education, and emergencies. While there are challenges, its potential for positive impact is substantial, making it a vital step towards a more inclusive society.

Future Work

Future work could focus on scaling up the gesture-controlled vocalizer system for broader deployment and integration into various assistive technology platforms. This could involve refining the hardware components to make them more lightweight, compact, and wearable, thereby increasing the system's portability and convenience for users. Additionally, continued research and development efforts could explore incorporating natural language processing capabilities into the system to enable more seamless and intuitive communication experiences. Moreover, collaboration with healthcare professionals, speech therapists, and end-users could provide valuable insights for further optimizing the system's design and functionality to better meet the diverse needs of individuals with speech impairments. By leveraging advancements in technology and interdisciplinary collaboration, future iterations of the gesture-controlled vocalizer system have the potential to significantly enhance communication accessibility and quality of life for a broader population of individuals facing speech challenges.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1]. Clark, H. H., & Fox Tree, J. E. (2002). Using uh and um in spontaneous speaking. Cognition, 84(1), 73-111.
- [2]. Duffy, J. R. (2005). Motor speech disorders: substrates, differential diagnosis, and management. Elsevier Health Sciences.
- [3]. Higginbotham, D. J., & Shane, H. C. (2011). Communication disorders: An introduction for community-based rehabilitation workers, educators, and healthcare providers. A World of Resources in Communication Disorders.
- [4]. Hong, J. S., & Engelman, S. R. (2019). Assessment and treatment of articulation and phonological disorders in children: A dual-level text. Pearson.
- [5]. Hux, K., Bush, H., & Benigno, J. (2000). Literacy and augmentative and alternative communication (AAC). Topics in Language Disorders, 20(2), 14-29.
- [6]. Kent, R. D. (2015). The MIT Encyclopedia of Communication Disorders. MIT Press.
- [7]. Klippi, A., & Harnish, R. M. (1991). Foundations of augmentative and alternative communication. Singular Publishing Group.
- [8]. LaPointe, L. L. (2014). Evaluation and treatment of swallowing disorders. Plural Publishing.
- [9]. McNeil, M. R. (2015). Clinical management of sensorimotor speech disorders. Thieme.
- [10]. Paul, R. (2007). Language disorders from infancy through adolescence: Assessment & intervention. Mosby.
- [11]. Yorkston, K. M., Beukelman, D. R., & Strand, E. A. (2015). Management of motor speech disorders in children and adults. Pro-Ed.
- [12]. Zangari, C. (2013). Handbook of augmentative and alternative communication. Plural Publishing.
- [13]. Ziegler, W., Aichert, I., & Staiger, A. (2010). Patholinguistische Therapie bei Sprachentwicklungsstörungen (PLASS). Hogrefe.
- [14]. Beukelman, D. R., & Mirenda, P. (2013). Augmentative and alternative communication: Supporting children and adults with complex communication needs. Brookes Publishing Company.
- [15]. Caruso, A. J., Strand, E. A., & Collier, M. M. (2004). Pediatric voice disorders. Thieme.
- [16]. Drummond, S. S. (2013). Assessment of communication disorders in children: Resources and protocols. Plural Publishing.
- [17]. Goberman, A. M., & Elmer, L. (2005). Acoustic analysis of clear versus conversational speech in individuals with Parkinson disease. Journal of Communication Disorders, 38(3), 215-230.





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 4, April 2024

- [18]. Hegde, M. N. (2018). Assessment of communication disorders in children: Applications of psycholinguistics, phonology, and morphology. Plural Publishing.
- [19]. Kent, R. D., & Rosenbek, J. C. (2019). The speech sciences. Plural Publishing.
- [20]. Lasker, J. P., Stierwalt, J. A. G., & Johnson, K. (2013). Assessment of voice and resonance disorders: A clinical perspective. Plural Publishing

