

# Conversion Of Text to Braille and SAPI Based Audio Generation for Visually Impaired Peoples

<sup>1</sup>Halitha Banu H, <sup>2</sup>Ms. Prabha N

<sup>1</sup>M.Sc., Student, <sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor  
<sup>1,2</sup>PG & Research Department of Computer Science,  
<sup>1,2</sup>Theivanai Ammal College for Women, Villupuram, Tamil Nadu  
halithabanu23@gmail.com

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## ABSTRACT

The outwardly hindered structure an essential piece of our general public. Three out of each five handicapped youngsters in the age gathering of 0-9 years, have been accounted for to be outwardly impeded in India. Because of their incapacity, outwardly weakened individuals face challenges in acquiring full benefit of PCs. A picture of the substance in the course reading will be taken and changed over into a Braille script. In 1918, Braille was acknowledged as a normalized material composition for the visually impaired. The principle motivation behind this venture is to plan and foster a Braille System and result gadgets for the outwardly disabled people that empower them to cooperate and impart. This review proposes a calculation which empowers the client to change over the text that regularly have in our everyday utilization into a Braille Script and hence work with the outwardly weakened. The Product that has been made is a natural and shortsighted plan that will empower the end client to serenely peruse.

**Keywords:** Braille Letter Conversion, SAPI, Text to Speech, English to Braille Conversion

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the current period our general surroundings will be electronic. Everything is at present accessible at computerized and virtual world and the entire world is taking the upsides of that yet the issue is emerging when the outwardly hindered individual will be worried about the electronic and digitized world. Roughly 84 million individuals in this world can't see and those visually impaired people couldn't have the option to exploit electronic world like perusing of advanced information from the electronic thing. They utilize the Braille language to peruse the information with the feeling of contacting to it however the issue is emerged while the perusing must be done from the electronic substance as they can't detect it by contacting to it.

Programming is created to play out the interpretation of Text to Braille and support of interpretation to Braille from numerous dialects with the interpretation adhering to grade guidelines. This application is upgrades to the current framework as far as highlights and capacities in making an interpretation of the text into Braille code. Among those includes that can be added to this application is to add the quantity of letters that can be deciphered. This application is an electronic application.

## 2. BRAILLE SYSTEM

### Braille Code

A braille code is a product program that makes an interpretation of a content into braille and sends it to a braille embosser, which delivers a printed copy of the first print message. Essentially just the content is changed, not the language. Braille interpretation programming or installed equipment changes over inkprint into braille or braille into inkprint. Normally somebody has inkprint in a word processor record or at a URL and needs braille. The braille could be shipped off a braille embosser to deliver actual braille or to an electronic notetaker. Another situation is that somebody has braille in an electronic braille notetaker that they need to created in inkprint to be imparted to somebody who doesn't understand Braille.

Braille interpretation programming is normally delegated Assistive Technology, since the activity of the product gives Braille to a visually impaired individual. Braille interpreters can be controlled by individuals with or without sight. A braille interpreter can run on a cell phone, PC, network server, or (all things considered) bigger smaller than usual PCs or centralized computers of bigger establishments. A few dialects use uncontracted braille, where each letter utilizes a particular braille character. Uncontracted braille requires control of capitalization, accentuation, numbers, and accentuation. A few dialects utilize contracted braille, where the principles for different braille shortenings are very complicated. The most troublesome aspect of

creating braille is settling on the choice of when and when not to utilize withdrawals. At the point when individuals settle on these choices it is braille record; when PCs settle on these choices it is braille interpretation.

### **ASCII Braille**

Braille ASCII utilizes the 64 ASCII characters somewhere in the range of 32 and 95 comprehensive. Generally capital letters in ASCII compare to their identical qualities in uncontracted English Braille. Note anyway that, dissimilar to standard print, there is just one Braille image for each letter of the letters in order.

Braille ASCII was initially intended to be a method for putting away and sending six-dab Braille in a computerized design, and this keeps on being today essential use. Since it utilizes standard characters accessible on PC consoles, it tends to be effortlessly composed and altered with a standard word processor. Many Braille embossers accept their contribution to Braille ASCII, and virtually all Braille interpretation programming can import and commodity this configuration. A few organizations which produce Braille materials disseminate BRF documents. BRF records are documents which fundamentally contain Braille ASCII, yet additionally incorporate control characters, which influence how the Braille is printed or shown. These documents can then be decorated with a Braille embosser or printed, read on a Refreshable Braille show, or back-converted into standard text, which can then be perused by a Screen peruser or other comparative program. Many view BRF records as a more helpful method for getting brailled content, and it has expanding use as a circulation design. Unicode incorporates a method for encoding eightdot Braille; nonetheless, Braille ASCII keeps on being the favored arrangement for encoding six-speck Braille

### **3. REVIEW LITERATURE**

The framework of a part of the assessment business connected with the change of various types of substance to Braille is according to the accompanying:

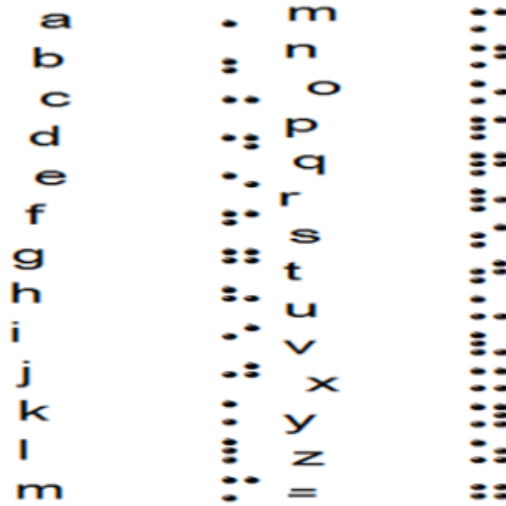
P. Blenkhorn et. al. [18] have sorted out on the issue of changing over Word-Processed Documents into planned Braille reports. The issue has been addressed in setting to the clients of the word processor who need to make Braille records. The translator will be joined with the word processor. It simplifies to use as translation is possible with the help of menu things in MSWord. They have used DLL written in C, to make a translation of Text to Braille. Braille Out system produces strong contracted Braille from a wide collection of records. The plan is incredible and speed is OK.

P. Blenkorn [10] has settled the issue of changing over Braille characters into print. The issue has been tended to with respect to Standard English Braille Characters. To determine this issue the researcher has presented Finite State System and matching computation. Maker has furthermore based on the contracted English Braille. The system has in like manner based on the letter sign change. A distinct table is given in the paper which is used by the maker to deliver the Text. The maker has furthermore used decision table plan to clearly communicate all of the norms used in the computation. The structure is taken a stab at the course of action of standard English Braille words and on the Braille, records made by Torch Trust for Blind.

M. Singh et. al. [9] settled the issue of changing over English and Hindi text into Braille characters. The makers have created the informational collection of the English and Hindi characters close by Braille same. They read an individual string, Separate the words in light of clear space, Break the contrasting word into relating letters, Access investigate table for planning characters of data string with investigate table characters, If characters match, then, print relating Braille characters all things considered and Repeat adventures until all of the characters of data string are facilitated with investigate table characters. They have attempted their structure for a couple of Hindi and English papers. They got 100% precision for English text to grade I Braille and near 100 percent accuracy for Hindi text.

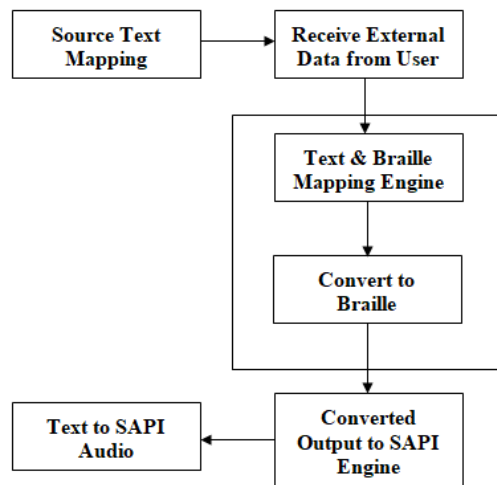
### **4. METHODOLOGY**

In Standard English Braille, large numbers of the 63 cells will relate to a letter of the Roman letters in order, or an accentuation mark. A couple of cells called withdrawal will address short words or syllables that are regularly experienced in English. At the point when it convert English message to Braille then the accompanying outline is utilized as the information base and the information message is matched for the relating Braille portrayal and assuming the person matches the comparing Braille is shown. Information and result window will resemble this when the text is changed over to Braille.



**Figure 1.** Sample Braille letter mapping for English Alphabets

The architecture of the system receives external text input from the end user and sends it to the Text to Braille Engine. The engine process the raw data received from the user and converts the text into Braille codes. In this process the text and Braille mapping is evolved in order to complete this process.



**Figure 2.** System Architecture

**5. PROPOSED SYSTEM**

Presently when will change the message over to Braille then a similar table will be utilized as information base and when will enter any message .Then the letter of message will be coordinated with the diagram on the off chance that any person is coordinated, the comparing match of Braille is shown as result character.

The means which are followed when any English or Hindi text is changed over into braille are as per the following

1. Peruse a person string.
2. Separate the words based on clear space.
3. Break the comparing word into relating letters
4. Access look - into table for coordinating of characters of information string with look - into table characters.

5. In the event that characters match, print comparing Braille character for what it's worth.
  6. Rehash stages 4 and 5 until every one of the characters of information string are coordinated with look - into table characters
- On after the means referenced above will actually want to change English and Hindi text over to Braille. This change is completely founded on design coordinating.

## 6. SAPI TEXT TO SPEECH

The Speech Application Programming Interface or SAPI is an API created by Microsoft to permit the utilization of discourse acknowledgment and discourse blend inside Windows applications. Until this point, various variants of the API have been delivered, which have sent either as a feature of a Speech SDK or as a component of the Windows OS itself. Applications that utilization SAPI incorporate Microsoft Office, Microsoft Agent and Microsoft Speech Server.

By and large, all adaptations of the API have been planned to such an extent that a product designer can compose an application to perform discourse acknowledgment and union by utilizing a standard arrangement of points of interaction, open from an assortment of programming dialects. Furthermore, it is feasible for an outsider organization to deliver their own Speech Recognition and Text-To-Speech motors or adjust existing motors to work with SAPI. On a basic level, as long as these motors adjust to the characterized interfaces they can be utilized rather than the Microsoft-provided motors.

By and large, the Speech API is an openly redistributable part which can be sent with any Windows application that desires to utilize discourse innovation. Numerous forms of the discourse acknowledgment and combination motors are additionally uninhibitedly redistributable.

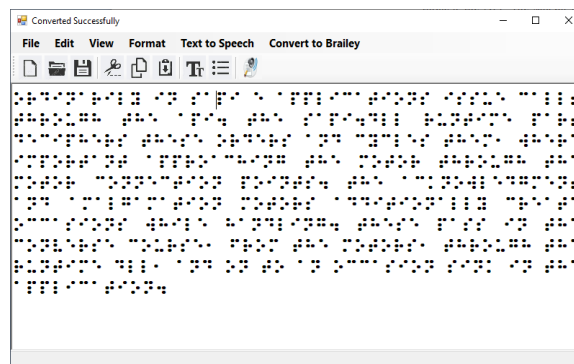
The Speech API can be considered a connection point or piece of middleware which sits among applications and discourse motors. In SAPI adaptations 1 to 4, applications could straightforwardly speak with motors. The API incorporated a theoretical point of interaction definition which applications and motors adjusted to. Applications could likewise utilize improved on more significant level items instead of straightforwardly calling strategies on the motors.

In SAPI 5 in any case, applications and motors don't straightforwardly speak with one another. All things considered, each converses with a runtime part (sapi.dll). There is an API executed by this part which applications use, and one more arrangement of points of interaction for motors.

Ordinarily in SAPI 5 applications issue calls through the API. The sapi.dll runtime part deciphers these orders and cycles them, where important approaching the motor through the motor connection points. The acknowledgment and amalgamation motors additionally create occasions while handling. These pass in the converse course, from the motors, through the runtime DLL, and on to an occasion sink in the application.

## 7. RESULT

The proposed system has evolved its full features. The result of the system has shown below.



## 8. CONCLUSION

This paper centers around the transformation of filtered Braille records to comparing text in English language. In the wake of distinguishing the beginning of the Braille message, the lines and consequently the Braille cell are divided. Lattices are drawn

in light of the standard estimation of the Braille cells and the dabs are extricated. Braille has a standard example of letter sets and just the planning varies from one language to another. Involving fitting planning for every language the letters in order are recognized and put away as text. These texts are perused out by voice synthesizer. The extraction of the spots was impacted when they were not restricted to the standard estimation and because of the presence of noise during filtering.

Planning mistakes happened when the Braille has comparable portrayal for the letter set and the accentuation. These are dispensed with somewhat utilizing straightforward standards administering the language. The planning blunders are low for a large portion of the greater level records. The voice synthesizer utilized for communicating in the English language had a decent articulation.

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