

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING
ANDROID SMS SUPPORT ASSISTANT FOR THE LUGANDA SPEAKING
BLIND PERSONS

SSENKOOTO STEPHEN

BU/UG/2014/32

+256774317468/ +256704854479

E-MAIL: ssenkootos74@gmail.com

SUPERVISOR:

Ms. GODLIVER OWOMUGISHA



A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING OF BUSITEMA
UNIVERSITY

DECLARATION

I SSENKOOTO STEPHEN, declare that the project titled **ANDROID SMS SUPPORT ASSISTANT FOR THE LUGANDA SPEAKING BLIND PERSON** is original and has been carefully made to the best of my knowledge and has not been submitted to any Institution of Higher Learning for any kind of award.


Sign..... SSENKOOTO

Date..... 06/06/2018



APPROVAL

I certify that the project under the title “**android sms support assistant for the Luganda speaking blind persons**” has been done under the supervision of Madam Godliver Owomugisha.

Signature 

Date 05/06/2018

Ms. GODLIVER OWOMUGISHA

Department of Computer Engineering

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My Supervisor, Ms. Godliver Owomugisha who has continuously guided me throughout this project has been a parent to me and provided where necessary, may God bless you Madam. Not forgetting my Father Mr. Senyimba Posiano, Mother Mrs. Namuli Rose, my brothers, sisters and friends who have provided financially, materially, spiritually until the completion of this project, may God bless you abundantly. Most important of all, the Almighty God, He has worked both indirectly and directly to see to it that I am successful.

LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

DIVA	Directions In to Velocities of Articulators
SMS	Short Message Service
NN	Neural Network
PC	Personal Computer
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
STT	Speech To Text

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Speech recognition	17
Figure 4.2: Flowchart of the application.....	26
Figure 4.3: Application Block Diagram	27
Figure 4.4: Flowchart for the sending process.....	29
Figure 4.5: Flowchart for the receiving process	29
Figure 5.1: Android Studio	29

ABSTRACT

The Population in Uganda is always increasing exponential throughout the all nation with an annual increase of at least a million people. The ever increasing population of Uganda consists of a certain proportion of Luganda speaking blind persons which are spread all over the country. Messaging is done by specifying the Receiver's contact number and the message body which has always been hard for the Luganda Speaking Blind person through the existing applications due to sight disabilities. Basically the current methods of messaging are too hard for the Luganda Speaking Blind Persons to use due to their design and Language used.

Despite the improvements in technology and wide spreading applications, the problem experience by the Luganda speaking blind people during the sending and receiving of messages with the existing messaging application has not been solved yet. The existing applications have limitations during their usage such as language used, user interface design and hence they does not interactively favor the Luganda speaking blind persons.

Since most of the Blind people in Uganda are illiterate but they know how to speak Luganda, it is therefore necessary to simplify the existing technology and mobile messaging applications to ease the life of the Luganda speaking Blind people, thus an android sms support assistant for Luganda speaking blind persons has been developed to solve this problem.

This new application that uses Luganda Speech to Luganda Text and Luganda Text to Luganda Speech technology for communication has been developed to ease communication for the Luganda speaking blind person with his or her friends through messages.

The main objective of this project is to develop an android sms support assistant for Luganda speaking blind persons since it is observed that Luganda speaking blind persons are limited by the current messaging applications in both sending of messages and understanding the received message.

Table of Contents

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS	iv
TABLE OF FIGURES	v
ABSTRACT.....	vi
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Problem statement.....	2
1.3 Objectives	2
1.3.1 General objectives.....	2
1.3.2 Specific objectives.....	2
1.4 Justification.....	2
1.4 Scope of the study.....	3
1.4.1 Technical scope.....	3
1.4.2 Geographical Scope	3
1.4.3 Time scope.....	3
1.5 Challenges.....	3
CHAPTER TWO	4
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	4
2.1 Introduction	4
2.2 Key terms	4
2.2.1 Activities	4
2.2.2 Services.....	4
2.2.2.1 Started	4
2.2.2.2 Bound.....	5
2.2.3 Content Providers.....	5
2.2.4 Broadcast receivers	5
2.2.5 Speech Acquisition	5
2.2.6 Speech to text conversion.....	5

2.2.7	Speech recognition.....	6
2.2.8	Speech Analysis.....	6
2.2.9	A phoneme.....	6
2.2.10	Acoustic Model.....	7
2.2.11	Dictionary file.....	7
2.2.12	Language Model:.....	7
2.3	Related works.....	7
2.3.1	Mobile Messenger for the Blind.....	7
2.3.2	Just Speak: enabling universal voice control on Android.....	7
2.3.3	VOICE COMMUNICATOR: An Android Mobile Application for Hearing-impaired and Blind Communications.....	8
2.4	Weaknesses of the existing systems.....	8
2.4.1	Mobile messenger for the blind.....	8
2.4.2	Just Speak: enabling universal voice control on Android.....	8
2.4.3	VOISEE COMMUNICATOR: An Android Mobile Application for Hearing-impaired and Blind Communications.....	9
2.5	The Designed System.....	9
CHAPTER THREE.....		10
METHODOLOGY.....		10
3.1	Introduction.....	10
3.2	Data Collection.....	10
3.2.1	Literature Review.....	10
3.2.2	Internet.....	10
3.3	Requirements Analysis.....	10
3.4	Application design.....	11
3.5	Tools for the application.....	11
3.5.1	Software tool:.....	11
3.5.2	Hardware tool:.....	11
3.6	Application Implementation.....	12
CHAPTER FOUR.....		13
APPLICATION DESIGN AND ANALYSIS.....		13
4.0	Introduction.....	13

4.1 Functional analysis.....	13
4.2 Requirement Analysis.....	13
4.3 Application Design.....	14
4.3.1 Logical design of the application.....	14
4.3.2 Physical design.....	15
4.4 Components Used In The Application Design.....	16
4.4.1 Speech Recognition (STT) module.....	16
4.4.2 Speech synthesis (TTS) module.....	16
4.4.3 SMS Sender.....	16
4.5 Data Flow Diagrams.....	16
4.5.1 Flowchart for the Sending process.....	16
4.5.2 Flowchart for the receiving process.....	17
CHAPTER FIVE.....	18
IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING.....	18
5.0 Introduction.....	18
5.1 Development Platforms.....	18
5.1.1 Android Studio and Android Software Developer Kit (SDK).....	18
5.1.2 LM Tool.....	18
5.2 Code segments.....	19
5.2.1 Algorithm to match keywords with phrases after receiving message.....	19
5.2.2 Methods for getting phone number from contact name and sending message to contact.....	20
5.3 Testing.....	20
5.3.1 Unit Testing.....	21
5.3.2 Integration testing.....	21
5.3.3 Application Testing.....	21
5.4 Application Verification and Validation.....	21
5.5 Application evaluation.....	21
CHAPTER SIX.....	22
DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	22
6.0 Introduction.....	22
6.1 Summary of Work Done.....	22
6.2 Critical Analysis /Appraisal of The Work.....	22

6.3 Recommendations.....	22
6.4 Conclusion.....	23
REFERENCES.....	24

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background.

Blindness is becoming a social problem sharply impinging on the conscience of the world. Even if a person is incurably blind, he still has social rights and economic possibilities that must be realized and fulfilled. This calls for the clarification of the many aspects of blindness and the determination of the measure of society's responsibility for that segment of the world's population which labors under the handicap of visual impairment [1]. The modern world is becoming increasingly conscious not only of the problems confronting its citizens of the dark but also of the potential contribution to society that can be made by the sightless. And from the earliest times blindness has aroused compassion, based primarily on two almost conflicting emotions: fear and sympathy [2]. Fear, not of the blind but that their own sight might be lost, engenders in people a sympathy that makes them want to help the blind and to make life as easy as possible for them.

Clinical examination was performed in Uganda and a World Health Organization (WHO) form completed, with analysis by its computer program in 2005. Results by WHO categorize 14.8% had visual impairment, 6.5% had severe visual impairment, 63.2% were blind and 15.2% were too young to test. The acuities and causes were similar in school and community groups, excepting cortical visual impairment and multiple impairment, which are much commoner in the community. Cataract was the largest cause of visual impairment (30.7%) and surgical outcome was unsatisfactory. Visual loss following corneal ulceration was the second commonest cause of subnormal vision (22.0%) [3].

Baganda are the most dominate ethnic tribe in Uganda accounting for at least 16.5% of the total population followed by Banyankole with 9.6% and Basoga with 8.8%. This shows that Luganda is the most widely spoken local language in Uganda and some of these Luganda speaking are blind not only baganda but also some bantu tribes have some Luganda speaking blind people amongst them.

Therefore this android sms support assistant for Luganda speaking blind persons developed using speech to text and text to speech technology with a Luganda dictionary support

REFERENCES

- [1] N. C. Smith, "Corporate social responsibility: whether or how?," *California management review*, vol. 45, no. 4, pp. 52-76, 2003.
- [2] D. Goleman, *Emotional intelligence*. Bantam, 2006.
- [3] K. M. Waddell, "Childhood blindness and low vision in Uganda," *Eye*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 184-192, 1998.
- [4] W.-M. Lee, *Beginning android 4 application Development*. John Wiley & Sons, 2012.
- [5] A. Sahami Shirazi, N. Henze, A. Schmidt, R. Goldberg, B. Schmidt, and H. Schmauder, "Insights into layout patterns of mobile user interfaces by an automatic analysis of android apps," in *Proceedings of the 5th ACM SIGCHI symposium on Engineering interactive computing systems*, 2013, pp. 275-284: ACM.
- [6] A. Reina, A. Fattori, and L. Cavallaro, "A system call-centric analysis and stimulation technique to automatically reconstruct android malware behaviors," *EuroSec*, April, 2013.
- [7] A. Chaudhuri, "Language-based security on Android," in *Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN fourth workshop on programming languages and analysis for security*, 2009, pp. 1-7: ACM.
- [8] J. Liu and J. Yu, "Research on development of android applications," in *Intelligent Networks and Intelligent Systems (ICINIS), 2011 4th International Conference on*, 2011, pp. 69-72: IEEE.
- [9] L. Darcey and S. Conder, *Sams teach yourself Android application development in 24 hours*. Pearson Education, 2011.
- [10] R. Sanguini, F. Tosolin, and E. Algarotti, "Speech 2: Precision Teaching: dimostrare l'efficacia della formazione e-learning nel contesto lavorativo."
- [11] J. A. Tourville and F. H. Guenther, "The DIVA model: A neural theory of speech acquisition and production," *Language and cognitive processes*, vol. 26, no. 7, pp. 952-981, 2011.
- [12] B. M. Ballinger, J. Schalkwyk, M. H. Cohen, C. G. L. Allauzen, and M. D. Riley, "Speech to Text Conversion," ed: Google Patents, 2011.
- [13] D. McCulloch *et al.*, "Speech to text conversion," ed: Google Patents, 2016.
- [14] S. Primorac and M. Russo, "Android application for sending SMS messages with speech recognition interface," in *MIPRO, 2012 Proceedings of the 35th International Convention*, 2012, pp. 1763-1767: IEEE.
- [15] R. V. Shannon, F.-G. Zeng, V. Kamath, J. Wygonski, and M. Ekelid, "Speech recognition with primarily temporal cues," *Science*, vol. 270, no. 5234, pp. 303-304, 1995.
- [16] R. McAulay and T. Quatieri, "Speech analysis/synthesis based on a sinusoidal representation," *IEEE Transactions on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing*, vol. 34, no. 4, pp. 744-754, 1986.
- [17] L. R. Rabiner and R. W. Schafer, *Digital processing of speech signals*. Prentice-hall Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1978.
- [18] H. Kawahara, J. Estill, and O. Fujimura, "Aperiodicity extraction and control using mixed mode excitation and group delay manipulation for a high quality speech analysis, modification and synthesis system STRAIGHT," in *Second International Workshop on Models and Analysis of Vocal Emissions for Biomedical Applications*, 2001.
- [19] A. Kloekhorst, *Etymological dictionary of the Hittite inherited lexicon*. Brill Academic Pub, 2008.
- [20] L. Lamel, J.-L. Gauvain, and G. Adda, "Lightly supervised and unsupervised acoustic model training," *Computer Speech & Language*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 115-129, 2002.
- [21] K. N. Stevens and A. S. House, "Speech perception(Acoustic model and linguistic, syntactic, lexical and semantic factors in speech perception and production process)," *Foundations of modern auditory theory.*, vol. 2, pp. 3-62, 1972.

- [22] Z. Wang, T. Schultz, and A. Waibel, "Comparison of acoustic model adaptation techniques on non-native speech," in *Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing, 2003. Proceedings.(ICASSP'03). 2003 IEEE International Conference on*, 2003, vol. 1, pp. I-I: IEEE.
- [23] K. Chen, M. Hasegawa-Johnson, and A. Cohen, "An automatic prosody labeling system using ANN-based syntactic-prosodic model and GMM-based acoustic-prosodic model," in *Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing, 2004. Proceedings.(ICASSP'04). IEEE International Conference on*, 2004, vol. 1, pp. I-509: IEEE.
- [24] J. Breen, "JMDict: a Japanese-multilingual dictionary," in *Proceedings of the Workshop on Multilingual Linguistic Resources*, 2004, pp. 71-79: Association for Computational Linguistics.
- [25] Y. Bengio, R. Ducharme, P. Vincent, and C. Jauvin, "A neural probabilistic language model," *Journal of machine learning research*, vol. 3, no. Feb, pp. 1137-1155, 2003.
- [26] C. Zhai and J. Lafferty, "Model-based feedback in the language modeling approach to information retrieval," in *Proceedings of the tenth international conference on Information and knowledge management*, 2001, pp. 403-410: ACM.
- [27] J. Sánchez and F. Aguayo, "Mobile messenger for the blind," in *Universal access in ambient intelligence environments*: Springer, 2007, pp. 369-385.
- [28] Y. Zhong, T. Raman, C. Burkhardt, F. Biadsy, and J. P. Bigham, "JustSpeak: enabling universal voice control on Android," in *Proceedings of the 11th Web for All Conference*, 2014, p. 36: ACM.
- [29] J. A. Landicho, "VOISEE COMMUNICATOR: An Android Mobile Application for Hearing-impaired and Blind Communications," *IJIM*, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 26-31, 2016.
- [30] R. L. Lynch, "Speech Recognition Engine Comparison," *Project54, University of New Hampshire*, 2003.