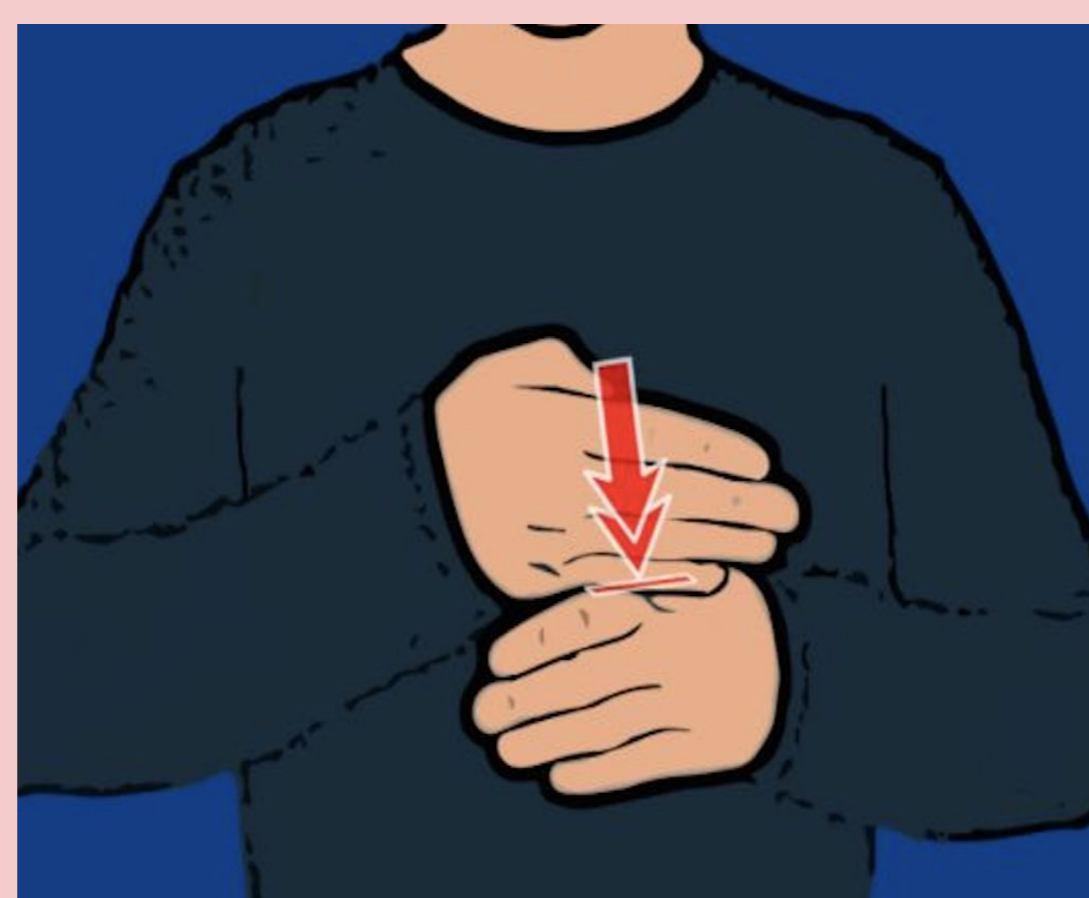
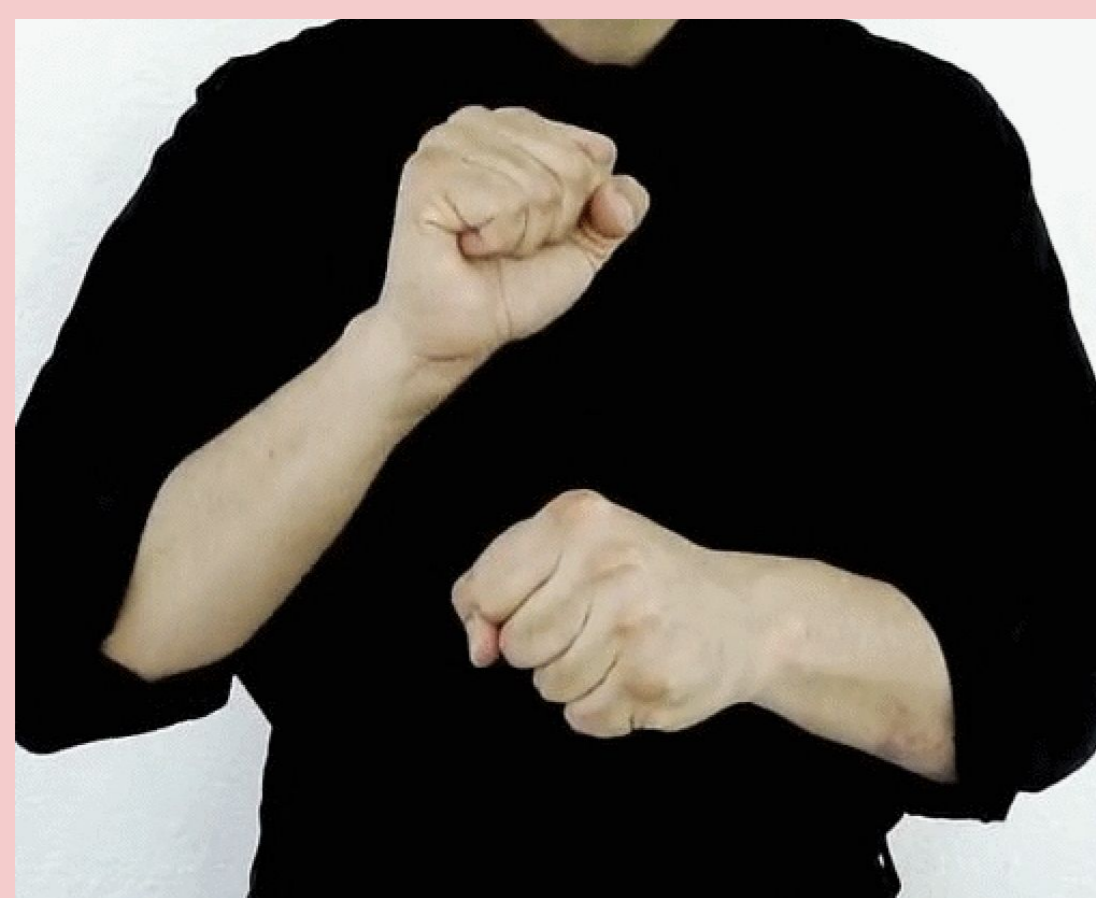


A Machine Learning-based Segmentation Approach for Measuring Similarity Between Sign Languages



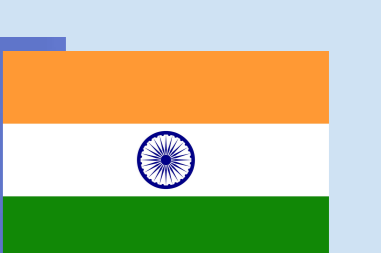
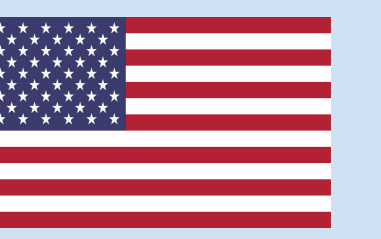
Tonni J Das, Gisella Bejarano, Pablo Rivas

Classic Method: Lexicostatistics



Movement
Location
Handshape
Orientation

Segmentation and sign recognition



Input video



[Renz et al, 2021]

Machine Learning Model
(trained in BSL)



EXACT_MATCH,
MATCH_SYNG,
MATCH_SYNGP

overlap

00:00:00,312 → 00:00:00,815
let

00:00:00,312 → 00:00:00,815
forget

00:00:00,312 → 00:00:00,815
emotion

00:00:00,440 → 00:00:00,920
empty, discuss, dirty, tidy, let, want

00:00:01,120 → 00:00:01,440
Slip, low, not, grow-up, surprise, say

00:00:00,312 → 00:00:00,815
Low, say, enough, clothes, panic, angry

Results

Sign Language	Woodward Similarity (in %)			Swadesh Similarity (in %)			Classic Similarity (in %)
	Exact	Synonym Ground Truth	Synonym Prediction	Exact	Synonym Ground Truth	Synonym Prediction	
ASL	28.57	33.33	47.62	13.95	23.26	39.53	25
Auslan	23.72	50	57.69	34.62	46.15	48.72	77
ISL	0	9.09	9.09	0	0	0	7

Table 2: Each represent the similarity score between that sign language and BSL. “Woodward similarity” column represents overlap percentage of Woodward words occurrences according to proposed 3 metrics in 3 datasets. “Swadesh similarity” represents similar overlap percentage for Swadesh words occurrences. “MATCH_SYNG” represents results closely similar to classical similarity score for each dataset.

Auslan Sign Language	MATCH_SYNG (in %)		
	Swadesh Similarity	Woodward Similarity	Classic Similarity
Northern 1	39.29	25	77
Northern 2	45	28.57	
Northern 3	27.59	23.53	
Total Of this 3 files	36.36	25	
Melbourne	55.17	75	77
Sydney	68	61.11	
Total Of this 2 files	63.29	68.42	

Table 3: Disaggregated analysis of Australian dialects.