

A New Sign Language Translating System for Deaf Students in the Institutions of Kuwait

Wadhah Aqeel Al-khaldi¹ and Muhammad Sarfraz²

^{1,2}Kuwait University

Abstract- The Deaf classification speaks to a critical class at the worldwide level, and it is subsequently important to focus on the arrangement of noticeable educational projects and services to assist them with accomplishing self-acknowledgment and full joining into society. The proposed system to give a new translation system for deaf students in faculties, universities and higher institutes in Kuwait that has never been presented and considered which is called Video Relay Service. It can help deaf students to acquire better instructive administrations and improve their communication levels with their hearing students and educators in the State of Kuwait. So as to accomplish the goals of the investigation, the analyst relies upon the practical way to deal with test the noteworthiness and the attainability of the proposed framework.

Keywords: Deaf student, sign language, video relay service, translation system, communication.

I. Introduction

Nobody can prevent the basic significance of claiming correspondence in the life of people. It is the principle technique through which we can pass on messages and see one another. Without correspondence, there is constantly space for misconception and misinterpretation among people. Some of the time, individuals may have certain issues that keep them from viably imparting and participating in the general public. Hearing hindrances are among these issues. So as to defeat the issue of correspondence among people with hearing weaknesses, communications through signing have been presented. They can be viewed as significant methods for correspondence with individuals who have hearing hindrances. In addition, they can help in improving the nature of the instructive administrations being given to deaf students specifically everywhere throughout the world.

The author Marschark [10] clarifies that in the course of recent decades, there has been a change despite deaf training. Enactment, for example, National Law 118/71 in Italy and Ley Orgánica 10/2002 de Calidad de la Educación in Spain has looked to advance value and access for individuals with handicaps. In the United States, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination against people with incapacities, who are qualified, in any program getting government financing, just as scholastic establishments. The Education for All Handicapped Children Act (PL 94-142), went in 1975, ensured free and reasonable government-funded training for kids with disabilities. To a great extent because of such enactment, the measure of deaf students in coordinated or "standard" study halls has improved significantly.

Antonakos et al. [4] guarantee that around 70 million deaf individuals overall utilize Sign Languages (SLs) as their local dialects to impart and communicate with the encompassing situations. Gesture-based communications have shown up as a key arrangement through which an individual can pass on messages by the assistance of the body's developments and outward appearances. The ongoing years have seen an extraordinary spotlight on the best way to utilize PCs and electronic instruments to create gesture-based communications to speak with deaf students in various networks [15].

Microsoft has given numerous items and administrations to facilitate the procedure of deaf correspondence, for example, TTY/TDD service [16]. Also, Samsung has planned a video to consider the place for deaf people that can be gotten through an application introduced on cell phones Technology Usage for Deaf Community. There are additionally numerous iCloud administrations accessible for deaf individuals to improve the procedure of correspondence [5]. The paper [6] guarantees that virtualization and virtual situations can assume basic jobs in improving the way toward instructing and learning for deaf students at various instructive levels.

A communication via gestures can be prepared for interpretation utilizing cameras or flex sensors [11]. Gesture-based communication interpretation is considered a basic issue. It can connect the correspondence hole between deaf individuals and their hearing partners as it empowers correspondence with no composition or composing challenges. These interpretation devices in actuality can improve the quality and speed of the instructive procedure [12]. The procedure of

communication through signing interpretations includes three stages [13] represented in acknowledgment as follows:(1) understanding, all things considered, developments and outward appearances; (2) portrayal (reflected by symbols or animations);(3) interpretation (from content/discourse to gesture-based communication and the other way around).

At the Arab level, we can see that Arabic Sign Language (ArSL) is constrained to two fundamental classes; things/descriptive words and action words. In spite of the fact that there is a lot of endeavors that have been made to arrive at a brought together communication through signing, a significant number of these endeavors have not been effective and don't accomplish the necessary degree of achievement [1]. This implies the signs utilized in one language will vary from the other one [2]. This in truth has caused numerous scientists to accept that the Arabic Sign Language is still under development [3].

Notwithstanding the difficulties referenced above, we should concede that albeit communications via gestures have seen expanded consideration and experienced improvement as of late. Arabic Sign Languages are still in their formative stages. Abdel-Fattah (2005) states that Arabic gesture-based communications won't empower students to arrive at the degree of greatness in materials being educated. Likewise, there are sure impediments identified with customary recordings particularly those worried about transmission capacity imperatives [13].

The paper [19] proposes an Arabic Sign Language Translation System (ArSL-TS) for making an interpretation of content into communication via gestures activities for deaf clients with mobiles dependent on a standard Arabic Sign Language. The framework is given moment input about the significance of the Arabic content to assist deaf with peopling comprehend the back rub all the more unmistakably.

A nearby take a gander at the instructive procedure in Kuwait shows that there are numerous issues related to training students with handicaps spoke to in unseemly educational plan that spotlights on amount alone and demoralizes hands-on exercises that are considered as the need to satisfy students' needs. In expansion, Kuwaiti instructors have negative mentalities towards the incorporation of students with various impedances into ordinary homerooms [8].

The specialist has some close to home perception which is being communicated here. Kuwait University used to concede students with extraordinary needs and significant inabilities like a visual deficiency. As of late, the college began tolerating deaf students as well. The college, up 'til now, isn't completely mindful of the deaf students' needs. The college doesn't have any full-time interpreters. Students are permitted to bring interpreters from the Ministry of Education to satisfy the unique needs of the students. These low maintenance interpreters are typically contracted by different schools and universities. They are full-time interpreters in better places. The interpreters are particular and productive in understanding the necessities of the deaf students. There are no particular associations to compose the specializations in the interpreters' gatherings. Some of the time, the interpreters lack good capacities in communication via gestures that permit him/her to contact deaf students by composing messages through WhatsApp, and so on. Deaf students are permitted to visit the instructor's office where they can contact different interpreters when required by Face Time call through the understudy's telephone. In Kuwait University, each deaf understudy has an interpreter. Interpreters are permitted to compose for deaf students at addresses and during the assessment.

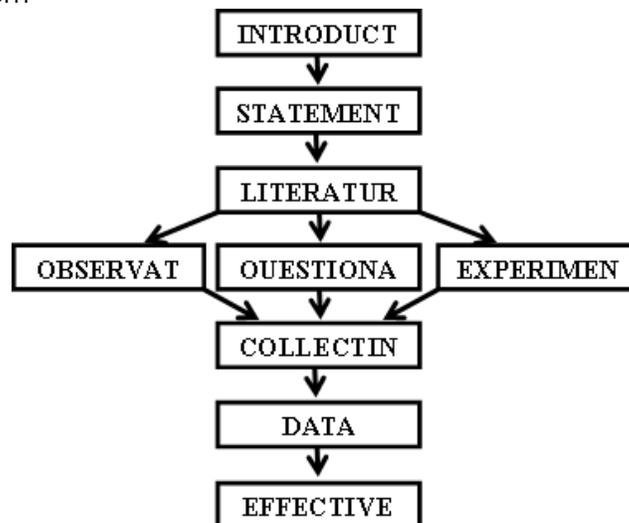
The Kuwaiti society understands that deafness is a marvel that can't be disregarded. The report [17] that the quantity of deaf individuals in the State of Kuwait isn't actually known. In any case, it generally evaluates that there are around 8,000 deaf individuals in the State of Kuwait. The article [20] looked to recognize the predominance of hearing impedances among high-hazard babies inside the Kuwaiti State. The outcomes indicated that the pervasiveness of hearing disability was 11.5%. About 43.48% had extreme rashness that spoke to a fundamental hazard factor of hearing misfortune. The article [10] uncovered that the high level of relationships between family members among Kuwaitis was a basic factor in the advancement of an inherited hearing hindrance.

As indicated by the Administration of Schools of Special Education in Kuwait, the main school for deaf guys was set up in 1959–60, trailed by another school for deaf females in 1960–1961 [9]. The leader of the Women's Institute for Development and Peace in Kuwait required the arrangement of productive interpreters who can adequately utilize gesture-based communication for the deaf network in the field of training for its noticeable noteworthiness in improving correspondence and social consideration of those individuals in the network.

II. Problem Statement

As a result of the ongoing enlistment of deaf students in colleges and universities of Kuwait, another communication via gesture interpreting framework ought to be acquainted with facilitating the procedure of instruction for these students. To the specialist's good skills, and online gesture-based communication deciphering framework for deaf students to help employees, colleges and higher establishments in Kuwait have never been presented and examined. In light of this issue, this examination plans to explore deaf students' needs as far as improving the interpretation framework through presenting new innovation, "Video Relay Service". The innovation will be used and inspected to quantify the degree of adequacy; it can have, on the learning procedure of deaf students.

III. Design for Proposed System



III. a. Proposed Methodology

This examination endeavors to address not many Research Questions (RQ): The primary research question of the ebb and flow study can be defined as follows:

Whatever degree can another communication through signing deciphering framework help in improving the instructive framework for deafunderstudies in Kuwait?

RQ1. What is the expected service standard of the deaf students from the video relay system in Kuwait?

RQ2. What is the expected service standard of the teachers from the video relay system in Kuwait?

RQ3. Does the expectation match the deliverables by the Video Relay Service (VRS) provider?

RQ4. What is the real-time application environment of the VRS?

The study has some limitations. This study is going to be limited to deaf students studying in institutions universities and higher institutes in Kuwait.

III. b. Research Design

This investigation oversees a recursive profundity talk with configuration to recognize the factors that impact understudies to pick video hand-off help (RQ1), the factors that depict the desires for the educator (RQ2), and the factors that depict the desires for the video hand-off interpreters (RQ3). The factors are then broke down with a content examination procedure to comprehend the hidden factors in the investigation relating to all exploration addresses which at the same time finds an important understanding of the examination question. Since the examination configuration is exploratory commonly, this gives knowledge and the augmentation to comprehend the end is as yet void. Exploratory inquires about give knowledge and direction towards future research on a greater scale. In like manner, this examination attempts to analyze the significance and substance design relating to the three research questions.

A non-probabilistic testing strategy will be controlled utilizing a helpful or snowball impact. This examining strategy is generally managed when the inspecting casing of the populace is obscure. The vast majority of the past research has managed this examination structure with more noteworthy significance. Helpful examining technique passes on a more prominent importance for the examples as long it doesn't digress the portrayal of the populace.

Fifteen examples were gathered of deaf understudies, 7 teachers, and 7 translators. The example is helpful and delegate of the researching populace. The example meet came for 2 months to land at an important comprehension. The examples were recognized from Kuwait University, Kuwait International Law School, and the College of essential instruction. Since the example size was constrained, the achieved tests are increasingly engaged ordinarily.

An exploratory systematic methodology was picked to investigate the factors separate from the examination and the exploration structure. All the more definitely this structure encourages a recursive model to stepping stool the inquiries as needs are and to manufacture the examination fittingly without veering off the investigation angles. The specialist utilized tables and figures for each question of the survey so as to delineate the frequencies and the rates of every educator', interpreters' and understudies' reactions.

The research instrument is direct observation in real classrooms, the question that was answered through personal interviews after that experiment conducted. The poll addresses all exploration questions. It contains both parametric and non-parametric areas of inquiries, making out of ostensible, ordinal, interim and proportion scale questions. The poll permits the utilization of different investigations all through the examination. The survey has three sections for RQ1, RQ2, and RQ3; inquiries to understudies, educators, and interpreters. The poll was approved by specialists to affirm the inquiries broadening and confining develop legitimacy. All fragments in the poll are open-finished portions aside from two. Of the two portions, one estimates the effect of administration quality and different estimates the rank request scaling of the things relating to RQ1 and RQ2 individually. The unwavering quality of the administration quality things in RQ1 probably won't be qualified for measurable assessment since the example size is little, which may represent a high deviation

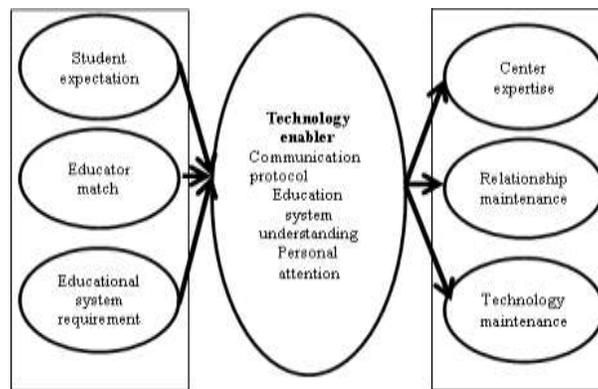


Figure 2: Possible Prototype for VRS.

III. c. Methodology Pertaining to RQ4

The approach relating to RQ4 was not the same as the other three research inquiries in a contingent configuration. It is utilized as a test examine structure with a similar example in three levels to be specific, understudies, educators and the interpreters to research the adequacy of the VRS. Figure 2 refines the system that was researched by deaf students. This exploration question received a case procedure to finish the examination question RQ4. Fifteen cases were asked.

IV. Hypothesis

There are two hypotheses in RQ4:

- [1]. Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no noteworthy mean contrast between the instructor's perception scores towards the understudies and the interpreters.

[2]. Alternative Hypothesis (Ha): There is a critical mean distinction between the educator perception scores towards the understudies and the interpreters.

V. Practical Experiment and Learning

This section examines the execution of the video hand-off assistance office and its extension for deaf students. This will give a useful understanding of how this administration can be reached out in instruction stages in Kuwait. Furthermore, this part is examining the declarations of the innovation associated with the framework and investigated the level of helpfulness for the individuals, and inside and out a survey of the plan of action, and model of this model.

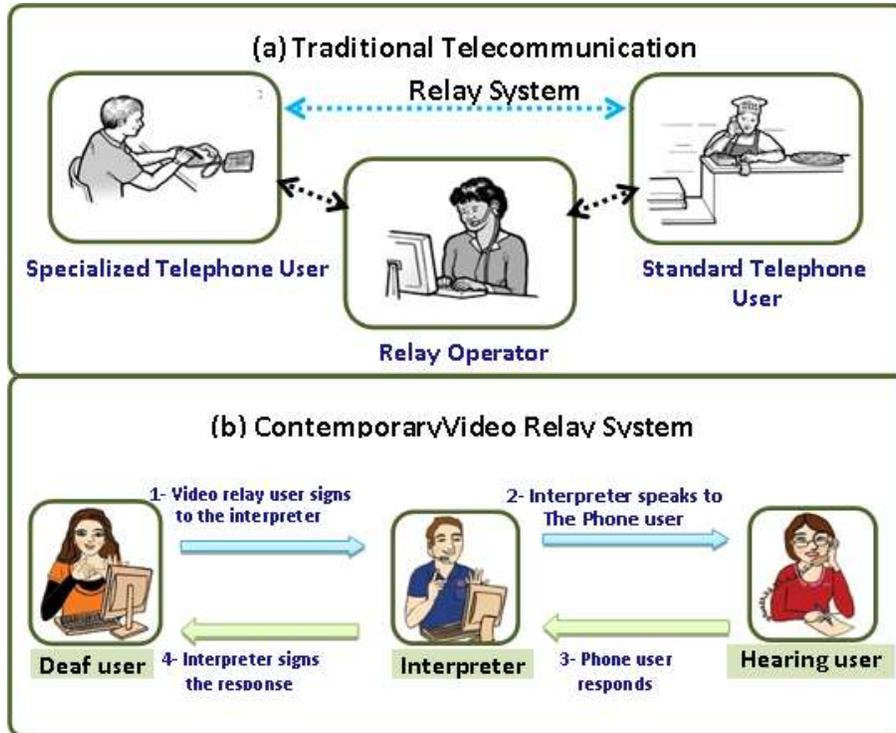


Figure 3: The Process of Video Relay System

VI. Technology

Figure 3 explains the process of Traditional Telecommunication Relay System. The innovation of Video Relay Service (VRS) is based upon the innovation of the Telecommunication Relay Service (TRS). Lifting from such a correspondence medium, innovation has developed profiting numerous zones and divisions around the world. Generally, TRS clients transfer back or forward between the content phones and correspondence colleagues. The significant information is conveyed inside the innovation of VRS administration. In the VRS call, correspondence collaborators are viewed as Video Interpreter (VI) who has common place information on gesture-based communications. The VI constructs more prominent significance to the correspondence medium and manufactures a wide situation of cooperation between the gatherings.

The advantage of VRS is progressively unconstrained and conveys advances in standard with TRS. The gesture-based communications are effectively transmitted and conveyed continuously with no troubles. Despite the fact that there is an excess that may arise in light of the innovation framework or absence of legitimate system association, the convey forward of the VRS is so powerful and it stretches out to different fields particularly for deaf students. Alongside this, the Internet Protocol Relay (IPR) is another innovation which is like conventional strategies. Yet, the fundamental contrast among VRS and IPR is the suddenness that VRS praises are higher than that of IPR. This has yielded extraordinary outcomes in general for the VRS framework. The general structure for VRS is based upon the framework as cited in Figure 4.



Figure 4: An Example of the VRS System

The expansion of the framework and the administration offered are increasingly exact. They empower the learning of deaf students more agreeable than other conventional techniques. Figure 5 presents a point by point case of the VRS procedure.



Figure 5: A detailed example of the VRS Process

This administration manufactures a far-reaching system and has a lot of interpreters in their grasp to support the deaf students and the substance upgrades from educators' point of view. The nitty-gritty trial deciphers different outcomes thus do the innovation empowering agents. The framework works in a manner concurring the examination type, which is transmitted to the hand-off help, and afterward, the interpreter who ought to be a specialist in communication through signing component manufactures the transfer administration and offers a great quality of innovation and outline. Figure 6 is a case of a portioned procedure of the VRS innovation.

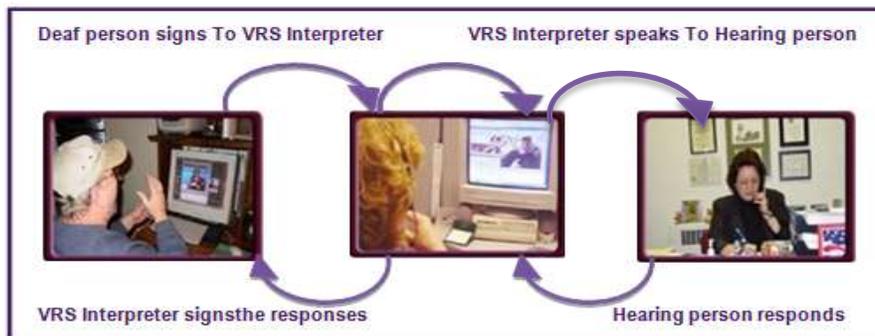


Figure 6: A Segmented Process Of The VRS Technology

VI. a. Practical Applications

The down to earth utilization of this test were directed in Kuwait schools with deaf students, interpreters, and educators. The innovation plans and other fundamental model were worked to move the significant levels to a considerable advancement. The examination examiner tested a theoretical area utilizing the VRS innovation with the authorization of the educator of the class. The examination can be clarified in Figure 6 out of an exploratory point of view.

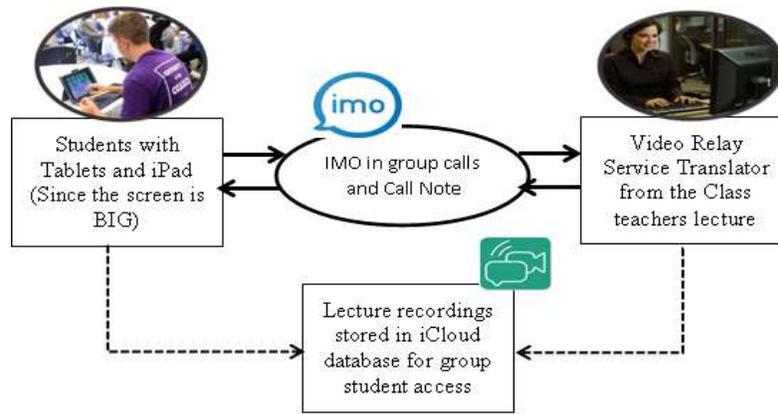


Figure 7: Classroom VRS Experiment

The interpreter has a PC and a webcam in a private room; he is educated about the settings. Scarcely any hard of hearing understudies were accessible in the homeroom and all were given a tablet or iPad, and instructors were offered earphones to talk with the interpreters through video call gathering.

During the test, we deliberately abstained from utilizing iPhone or different cell phones in light of the fact that the screen is little and it won't be obvious to hard of hearing understudies. Additionally, the cell phones may conceivably get into abrupt separation from the guest. However, there are various programming like WhatsApp, IMO, Skype, and Google Duo, yet we wanted to utilize IMO bunch association requires a few properties like the following: IMO has continuous calls and the association is unconstrained with building up high similarity in the tablets. IMO is a broadly utilized and elective hotspot for WhatsApp video calling. This application has more choices and has multi bunch highlights and furthermore acknowledges both low and high transfer speed association with appropriate video inclusion. This gives greater ease of use of the clients and repays the fundamental errands at an appropriate level. It was recognized that each understudy and educator has a private IMO account.

All understudies, instructors, and interpreters were associated with a video call gathering to make the accompanying advances: The VRS mediator is in an alternate webpage with web association, while the Teacher gives the talk and interpreter can listen by means of earphones. Hard of hearing understudy demand a video call utilizing a PC or iPad then Translator signs to hard of hearing understudies through a webcam. The iPad or workstation is put before the hard of hearing understudy and join the video call gathering so the Students can sign back to the interpreter through his gadget cam or type instant messages. Interpreter addresses the educator by means of the mouthpiece to approach an inquiry or posing for rehashing some data. Toward the finish of the talk, Translator can record the video call by means of CallNote application. The recorded recordings are put away in the iCloud database for bunch understudy get to.

The investigation utilized call note programming to record the video call address. This empowers the understudies to return and change the showing notes and talks during their advantageous occasions, particularly during assessment time. The recorded talks are transferred in iCloud database for the gathering of understudies to download and get to it whenever the timing is ideal. The interpreter offers the administration through an amplifier and video chronicles. There are two administrations; the first is a live help and the other one is recorded viewings. In spite of the fact that recorded viewings are helpful for all gatherings included yet the significant accentuation is given to live viewings.

VII. Result of the Experiment

This area talks about the pragmatic trial with the VRS innovation with the deaf students in Kuwait colleges. Practically all the deaf students in Kuwait colleges and schools were drawn nearer by the examination specialist. This investigation was directed in one session.

VII. a. Prior to Experiment

Before the examination, the scholars express dissatisfaction with this innovation and they felt the video transfer administration may not be convenient. The physical nearness of the interpreter in the study hall is considered to increase the value of trigger the deaf students and helped them to communicate unexpectedly with the instructor in the study hall. All the more significantly, before the examination, the deaf students and instructor had an issue towards the innovation acknowledgment and improving empowering agent in the innovation prerequisites. The understudies and educator felt that the human nearness of the interpreter in the study hall can't be supplanted by the VRS innovation.

VII. b. Learning and Implications from the Experiment

Applying this framework is fruitful innovatively, however, it needs more foundation support. The administration offered here is feeble to incorporate. The foundation office isn't sufficient in Kuwaiti Universities. New plans in the new structures are required in future.

VII. c. Cultural Challenges

The more significant part of the learning test is that the social practices among male and female understudies are so constrained in Kuwait. Particularly in the college where a large portion of the classes are determined for male understudies just or female understudies just which establishes a major test for the understudies, instructors, and the interpreters too. Physical interpreters are restrictive. They fall inside the social component of the nation. VRS has a video association that a few females think that it's very uncovering for their security which constructs the social issue to shape IMO gatherings and for the interpreter to address the understudies in a similar passage. In addition, the protection worries of the female deaf students might be being referred to when recording the video call.

VII. d. VRS Experiment

The analysis, in general, is hailed to be another development and advancement to help deaf students. Despite the fact that there are numerous challenges in understanding the customary correspondence hand-off, however, this transfer administration isn't as entangled in light of the fact that it is developed with the everyday contraptions and the use example of such activities. This is an extraordinary maintain for the deaf students and the innovation will break numerous boundaries for deaf students.

VII. e. Difficulties in the VRS

Holding an iPad is unrealistic since the charging offices are constrained and it continually needs association. Holding a total session with an iPad or some other tablet has numerous commonsense troubles. The framework in the colleges isn't adequate to apply such innovation. Administration was poor at the college and in certain lobbies, there was no administration by any stretch of the imagination. In this way, we applied the examination at an outside corridor that had solid assistance.

The comparative study was followed as of now at a worldwide level. The procedure of the current transfer administrations was demonstrated through the pictorial portrayal which begins from the year 1990 in the USA (Florida Telecommunications Relay, Inc., 1990). It contrasts the customary technique and the contemporary strategy for transfer administrations for the deaf students. In this part, the functional application is executed through the two analyses, for example, before the analysis and after the test. The viability of the trial is additionally investigated through the criticism of the recipients like deaf students, interpreters and the instructors. Henceforth the handy methodology of Virtual Relay Services is talked about well in this part.

VIII. Conclusion and Recommendations:

Video Relay Service is an innovation in excess of an individual situated movement. In spite of the fact that understudies, interpreter, and educators go inseparably to elevate the framework and to increase significant yield, still, the suggestion and direction are increasingly worried about the innovation interfaces and its applications. This innovation has different circles of association and it is a test for deaf students, interpreters and educators. Despite the fact that innovation has extraordinary benefits to deaf students, still, it is constantly emotional to the framework and other system situated

prerequisites. On account of Kuwait, it is a major test and developing its advantages is an extreme undertaking to acquire. The innovation has its very own limitations as far as framework and system offices. IMO was comprehended to be a proficient device to lead this video hand-off help. Notwithstanding the previously mentioned imperatives like system, framework, legitimate presentation in hard of hearing understudy's place, and so forth., the developing innovation scene and its web2.0 controls in the semantic cloud will assemble a tremendous degree for the VRS in future, notwithstanding the present situation. The most significant part of this investigation is the social effects that prevent deciphering conduct. Framing gatherings and the interpreters' point of view concerning the limitations on the sexual orientation viewpoints and the understudy perspectives influence the interpretation conduct. This social effect can make an antagonistic impact on gathering an innovation speed for deaf students. All the more intricately, this is a conflicting perspective to attempt new advancements and manufacture an innovation eco framework for the deaf students.

This is progressively common in Arab nations. Future viewpoints can be developed to inspire such obstacles and construct an opening network to the deaf students and improve their life plans to a more noteworthy degree. With the exception of Kuwait University, the rest of the colleges are not keen on offering full-time deaf students' interpreters. A few schools and instructors start to give low maintenance interpreters from The Ministry of Education. Be that as it may, the practical arrangement ought to be gotten by the legislature to support the instruction network and the deaf students.

Some deaf students favor arriving up in grants or possess financing to continue their instruction in different nations. This is an extraordinary reminder for the administration since they are enabling their understudies to travel to another country searching for offices the administration was not ready to give. The legislature can receive new innovations and give a framework to the deaf students. This will get a maintainable answer for the nation's training improvement. While the innovation has encouraged the significance of the philanthropic practices that are developing all around, this will be an effective activity, which the administration can make to the deaf students. They can inbreed new innovations and receive new techniques to move inequality with the other countries' instructive improvement.

IX. References:

1. Abdel-Fattah, M. (2005). Arabic Sign Language: A Perspective. *Journal Of Deaf Studies And Deaf Education*, 10(2), 212-221.
2. Abdo, M., Hamdy, A., Salem, S., &Saad, E. M. (2015). Arabic alphabet and numbers sign language recognition. *International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications*, 6(11), 209-214.
3. Assaleh, K., Shanableh, T., Fanaswala, M., Amin, F., & Bajaj, H. (2010). Continuous Arabic Sign Language Recognition in User Dependent Mode. *Journal of Intelligent Learning Systems and Applications*, 2, 19-27.
4. Antonakos, E., Roussos, A., &Zafeiriou, S. (2015, May). A survey on mouth modeling and analysis for sign language recognition. *11th IEEE International Conference and Workshops on Automatic Face and Gesture Recognition*, Vol. 1, 1-7. IEEE.
5. Australian Web Industry Association. (2014). *The accessibility of Cloud computing – Current And Future Trends*. Australia.
6. Kaufmann, H. (2011). Virtual environments for mathematics and geometry education. *Themes in science and technology education*, 2(1-2), 131-152.
7. Access-Disability Support Unit. (2016). *Glossary of Conditions/ Impairments/ Disability*. University of Malta, Malta.
8. Aldaihani, M. (2011). *A comparative study of inclusive education in Kuwait and England* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Birmingham).
9. Al-Hilawani, Y. (2009). Perspectives and reviews on deafness in the State of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. *Deaf people around the world: Educational and social perspectives*, 119-132.
10. Al-Sebeih, K., Al-Kandari, M., Al-Awadi, S. A., Hegazy, F. F., Al-Khamees, G. A., Naguib, K. K., & Al-Dabbous, R. M. (2014). Connexin 26 gene mutations in non-syndromic hearing loss among Kuwaiti patients. *Medical Principles and Practice*, 23(1), 74-79.
11. Arif, A., Rizvi, S. T. H., Jawaid, I., Waleed, M. A., &Shakeel, M. R. (2016). Techno-Talk: An American Sign Language (ASL) Translator. *International Conference on Control, Decision and Information Technologies*, 665-670. IEEE.
12. Baldassarri, S., Cerezo, E., &Royo-Santas, F. (2009, August). Automatic translation system to Spanish Sign Language with a virtual interpreter. In *IFIP Conference on Human-Computer Interaction*, 196-199. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.
13. Boulares, M., &Jemni, M. (2012, April). Mobile sign language translation system for the deaf community. In *Proceedings of the international cross-disciplinary conference on web accessibility*, 37. ACM.
14. Martins, P., Rodrigues, H., Rocha, T., Francisco, M., &Morgado, L. (2015). Accessible options for deaf people in e-learning platforms: technology solutions for sign language translation. *Procedia Computer Science*, 67, 263-272.

15. Parton, B. S. (2005). Sign language recognition and translation: A multi-disciplined approach from the field of artificial intelligence. *Journal of deaf studies and deaf education*, 11(1), 94-101.
16. Microsoft Corporation. (2013). *Administrator's Guide for Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) 5.0* MDOP Information Experience Team. TechNet Library.
17. Deaf in Kuwait. (2019). Retrieved on 17 July 2019, from https://joshuaproject.net/people_groups/19007/KU
18. Marschark, M., Pelz, J. B., Convertino, C., Sapere, P., Arndt, M. E., & Seewagen, R. (2005). Classroom interpreting and visual information processing in mainstream education for deaf students: Live or Memorex®?. *American Educational Research Journal*, 42(4), 727-761.
19. Halawani, S. M. (2008). Arabic sign language translation system on mobile devices. *IJCSNS International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security*, 8(1), 251-256
20. Al-Meqbel, A., & Al-Baghli, H. (2015). The prevalence of hearing impairment in high-risk infants in Kuwait. *Auditory and Vestibular Research*, 24(1), 11-16.