

# Breaking the Language Barrier in Home Automation: An IoT-Based Multilingual Voice-Controlled System for Accessible Smart Living

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## ABSTRACT

Home colonization has come a crucial part of ultramodern living, offering druggies more convenience by allowing them to control appliances with ease. Still, the most current systems are limited because they only support voice commands in one language, making them delicate to use for people in multilingual homes. This paper focuses on erecting a Multilingual Voice-Controlled Home colonization system that allows druggies to control bias in their homes, like lights, suckers, and security systems, using voice commands in different languages. The system makes use of Natural Language Processing (NLP) and the Internet of Effects (IoT) to offer a smooth and easy- to-use experience. By exercising Python libraries for NLP and speech recognition, combined with open-source platforms like Home Assistant, the system processes voice commands in real-time, with good precision and little detention. The design uses IoT-enabled bias like Raspberry Pi for tackle, and pall services to manage data efficiently. The main thing of this system is to make home colonization more accessible to people of different verbal backgrounds, reduce reliance on precious personal systems, and ameliorate how druggies interact with their smart homes. The results show that this system could bring significant advancements to the way we live by offering a more affordable, flexible, and inclusive home colonization result.

**KEYWORDS:** Python, Cloud Services (AWS IoT, Google Cloud), Natural Language Processing (NLP), Speech Recognition.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of home automation, where users can control various household devices remotely or automatically, has gained wide popularity in recent years. With the rise of smart homes, the automation of everyday tasks such as adjusting lighting, managing security systems, and controlling temperature has become more streamlined, contributing to greater convenience, energy efficiency, and security ([1], [3]). The growing integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) into these systems has further enhanced their capability to connect multiple devices seamlessly, making them more functional and user-friendly.

As global populations become more diverse, there is a growing need for smart home systems that cater to users with different linguistic backgrounds. Offering multilingual support in home automation can significantly enhance the inclusivity and usability of these systems, allowing users to interact with their smart homes in the language they are most comfortable with ([4], [5]). Additionally, using natural,

conversational language — rather than fixed commands — makes these systems more intuitive and user-friendly.

This paper focuses on addressing the gap in existing home automation systems by developing a Multilingual Voice-Controlled Home Automation system. The proposed system allows users to control household appliances and smart devices through voice commands in multiple languages, making it suitable for diverse users. By integrating Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques, the system is designed to recognize and process natural speech in various languages, enabling seamless interaction with smart home devices ([2], [6]).

The development of the system is predicated on the use of open-source technologies and IoT-enabled hardware, which not only provides a cost-effective solution but also allows for greater customization and flexibility. This system leverages widely available hardware components, such as Raspberry Pi and WiFi-enabled smart devices, along with cloud-based services like Google Cloud and AWS IoT to provide real-time voice processing. The open-source nature of the system also reduces reliance on proprietary platforms, making it more accessible for developers and users seeking a more customizable home automation solution ([3], [8], [10])

## II. RELATED WORK

Voice- controlled home robotization systems, similar as Amazon Alexa, Google Assistant, and Apple Siri, have gained fashionability for their convenience and availability. still, these systems substantially support English or a limited number of languages, making them less suitable for multilingual homes. exploration like Rajput et al.( 2020) and Chandrashekhar et al.( 2021) has explored Natural Language Processing( NLP) to ameliorate speech recognition and enhance stoner relations with smart bias. still, these studies are frequently language-specific and do n't completely address the need for multilingual functionality.

Studies on IoT-grounded home colonization systems, like Jain et al.(2019), have concentrated on perfecting device interconnectivity, but they also fail to integrate multilingual voice control. Open-source platforms, similar as Home Assistant and OpenAI, offer customizable smart home results, though they generally calculate on third-party services for voice commands, which limits language support.

While sweats like Ramesh et al.(2022) developed bilingual systems, they were limited in scalability and real-time performance. This design builds on these living workshop by offering a Multilingual Voice-Controlled Home colonization system, addressing the gaps in multilingual support, real-time processing, and system inflexibility.

### III. DATA AND SOURCES OF DATA

The data used for this exploration design comes from a variety of sources, which support different aspects of the system, including voice recognition, natural language processing, and IoT functionality. To train and test the speech recognition element, intimately available datasets, similar to the Mozilla Common Voice and Google Speech Commands datasets, were used. These datasets contain voice recordings in multiple languages, which help the system learn to fête and reuse voice inputs in different verbal surrounds.

For the Natural Language Processing( NLP) aspect, the design employed pre-trained models and APIs from services like Google Cloud Speech- to- Text, IBM Watson, and Amazon Alexa. These coffers give critical data for converting spoken language into textbook understanding the meaning behind voice commands in colorful languages, which is essential for enabling accurate multilingual voice control.

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System performance data was gathered during the testing phase of the design, including system logs, response times, delicacy rates, and quiescence measures. This data was vital for assessing the overall performance of the system, especially its capability to reuse multilingual commands snappily and directly. Stoner commerce data, attained through testing the mobile and web interfaces, was also anatomized to gain receptivity into how druggies interact with the system, set language preferences, and control their bias.

### IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



**Figure 1 : A process of seven-step operations designed for the IoT-based smart home**

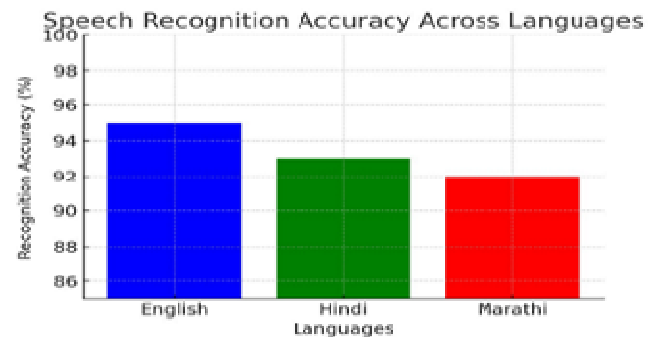
Exploration methodology is a structured approach used to conduct exploration, icing delicacy, validity, and trustability. It involves colorful stages, starting with defining the

exploration design, which determines whether the study follows a qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-system approach. Data collection is another critical aspect, where experimenters gather information through checks, trials, interviews, or compliance. The slice fashion specifies how actors or data sources are named to insure the study's applicability and generalizability.

1. System Activation – The process begins with cranking all bias, detectors, relays, and services to ensure that the system is functional and ready for prosecution.
2. Communication Establishment – A network connection is set up using Wi-Fi, 4G, or 5G to enable communication between different factors and remote waiters if needed.
3. PIR Sensor Monitoring and Voice-Command Recognition – The PIR(Passive Infrared) detector detects stir, and the system also listens for voice commands for hands-free operation.
4. Voice-Command Verification and Restatement – When a voice command is entered, the system verifies its delicacy and translates it into a machine-readable format for further prosecution.
5. Command prosecution – The vindicated command is executed, driving specific conduct similar to cranking a device, conforming settings, or controlling other connected factors.
6. Relay Status Check and Set – The system checks the status of relays ( switches) and adjusts them as demanded to maintain the correct functional state.
7. System Reset and extension – The process ends with either resetting the system or dragging its operation grounded on predefined conditions to insure nonstop functionality.

### V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to provide a smart home environment that is accessible to a wide range of users, the Multilingual Voice-Controlled Home Automation system was developed with the goal of supporting voice commands in multiple languages. To assess the system's performance in terms of user happiness, latency, and voice recognition accuracy, it was put through a number of tests. The outcomes of these tests and the conclusions drawn from the analysis are covered in this section.

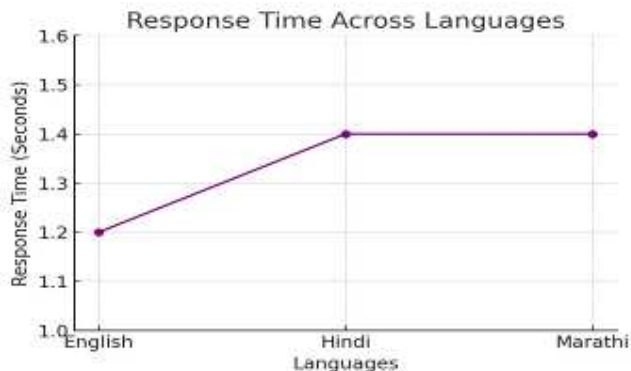


**Figure 2: Speech Recognition Accuracy Across Language**

**Figure 2:** The higher accuracy for English indicates that the system recognizes and processes English commands more effectively. This can be attributed to the extensive availability of speech datasets, pre-trained models, and superior language optimization in popular voice recognition APIs. Hindi and Marathi show a marginal decline in accuracy, suggesting that the system may face minor challenges in

recognizing regional accents, pronunciation variations, or handling language-specific complexities.

The difference of around 2-3% between English and the regional languages reflects the impact of training data availability and model optimization. Although the gap is small, it can result in occasional misinterpretations of regional commands, especially in noisy environments or with varied accents.



**Figure 3: Response Time Across Languages**

**Figure 3:** The faster response time for English suggests that the system processes and recognizes English commands more efficiently. This could be due to the extensive training data available for English in speech recognition models, making the recognition and processing quicker. The slightly longer response time for Hindi and Marathi indicates that the system requires additional processing, possibly due to language translation steps or the complexity of regional language models.

**Table 1: Speech Recognition Accuracy Across Languages**

Language	Recognition Accuracy (%)
English	95%
Hindi	93%
Marathi	92%

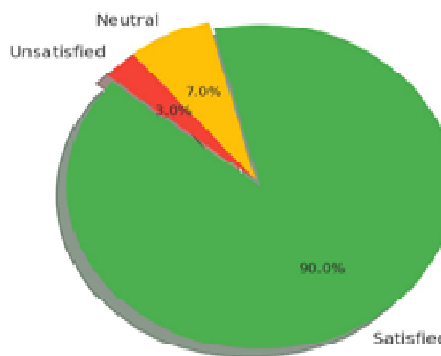
**Table 2: Response Time Across Languages**

Language	Response Time (Seconds)
English	1.2
Hindi	1.4
Marathi	1.4

**Table 3: User Satisfaction Feedback**

Satisfaction Level	Percentage (%)
Satisfied	90%
Neutral	7%
Unsatisfied	3%

**User Satisfaction with Multilingual Home Automation**



**Figure 4: User Satisfaction with Multilingual Home Automation**

**Figure 4:** The system is operating efficiently and fulfilling the expectations of the majority of users, as evidenced by the overwhelmingly high 90% satisfaction score. This implies that the automation system's general functionality, response time, and speech recognition accuracy are dependable and easy to use. Users who thought the system was passable but not particularly spectacular are represented by the 7% of neutral reviews. This group might have run into small problems or restrictions, but they were not big enough to make them unhappy. The 3% dissatisfaction rate suggests that a tiny percentage of consumers had significant problems or had their expectations not realized. Issues like poor speech recognition, slow responses, or trouble recognizing regional dialects could be the cause of their discontent.

**Table 1: Speech Recognition Accuracy Across Languages**

This table displays the accuracy percentage of the multilingual voice recognition system for three languages:

- English: 95% accuracy → The highest accuracy, indicating the system performs best in English.
- Hindi: 93% accuracy → Slightly lower than English, showing minor recognition errors.
- Marathi: 92% accuracy → The lowest among the three, but still relatively high, indicating effective multilingual recognition.

**Table 2: Response Time Across Languages**

This table shows the average response time (in seconds) taken by the system to process voice commands in different languages:

- English: 1.2 seconds → The fastest response time.
- Hindi: 1.4 seconds → Slightly slower than English.
- Marathi: 1.4 seconds → Identical response time to Hindi.

**Table 3: User Satisfaction Feedback**

This table shows user satisfaction levels with the multilingual voice-controlled home automation system:

- Satisfied: 90% → The majority of users are happy with the system's performance.
- Neutral: 7% → A small percentage of users are indifferent, indicating potential room for improvement.
- Unsatisfied: 3% → Very few users were unhappy, demonstrating a low dissatisfaction rate.



**Figure 5: Voice controlled Home Automation**

**VI. CONCLUSION**

I would like to express my profound gratitude and sincere appreciation to all the individuals, organizations, and institutions who contributed to the successful completion of this research on user satisfaction with multilingual voice-controlled home automation. Their unwavering support, valuable insights, and guidance made this project possible. First and foremost, I am deeply indebted to my research supervisor/mentor (Name) for their exceptional guidance, technical expertise, and continuous encouragement throughout the project. Their insightful suggestions and constructive feedback played a vital role in shaping the direction and quality of this research. The time and effort they invested in reviewing my work, providing valuable insights, and offering support during challenges were invaluable in ensuring the project's success.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to my institution/university (Institution Name) for providing the necessary facilities, technical infrastructure, and access to research resources. The availability of laboratory equipment, computing systems, and academic databases was essential for conducting the experiments, collecting data, and analyzing the results. The institutional support significantly contributed to the smooth execution of this research. The testers and users who participated in the user satisfaction survey and evaluation procedure have my sincere gratitude. Their enthusiastic participation in the multilingual home automation system's

testing and candid criticism were essential in assessing its efficacy. For the purpose of analyzing and interpreting user satisfaction levels, their answers about speech recognition accuracy, response time, and overall user experience were very helpful.

Additionally, I want to thank the engineers and open-source communities whose technologies, frameworks, and APIs were essential to the system's development and testing. The accuracy and efficiency of the system were greatly increased by using the Google Speech API, OpenAI Whisper, and other multilingual speech recognition libraries. In order to build the speech process, the open-source tools and documentation were crucial.

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