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# LIVE PARLIAMENTARY SUBTITLING
## between Accessibility and Reporting

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# Live parliamentary subtitling

1. The Product

2. The Process

3. The Function

4. Strategic Analysis

5. Quality Assessment

# 1. The Product

# 1. The product

Live parliamentary subtitling

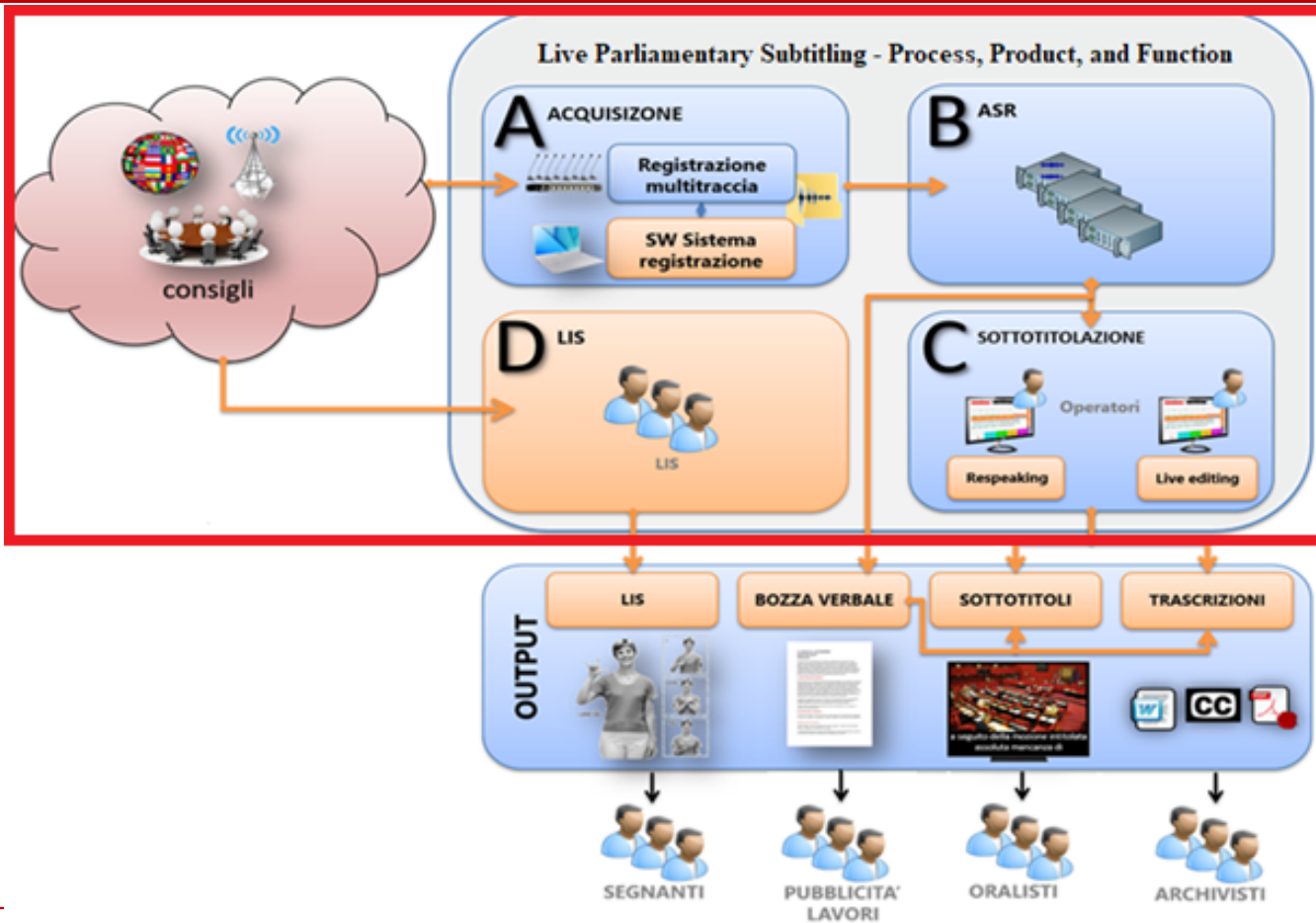is diamesic translation

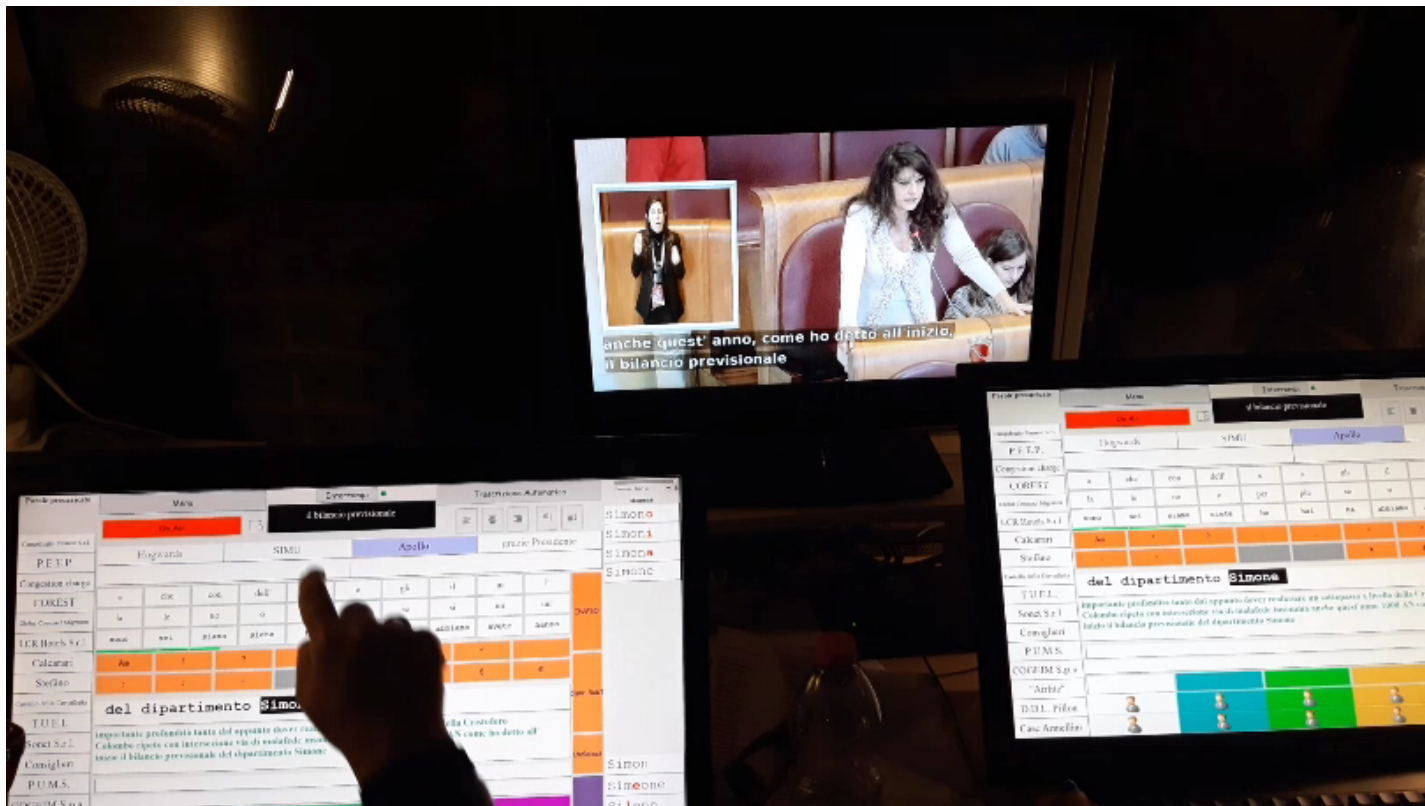performed in real-time

(Gottlieb 2005)

# 1. The product

# 2. The Process

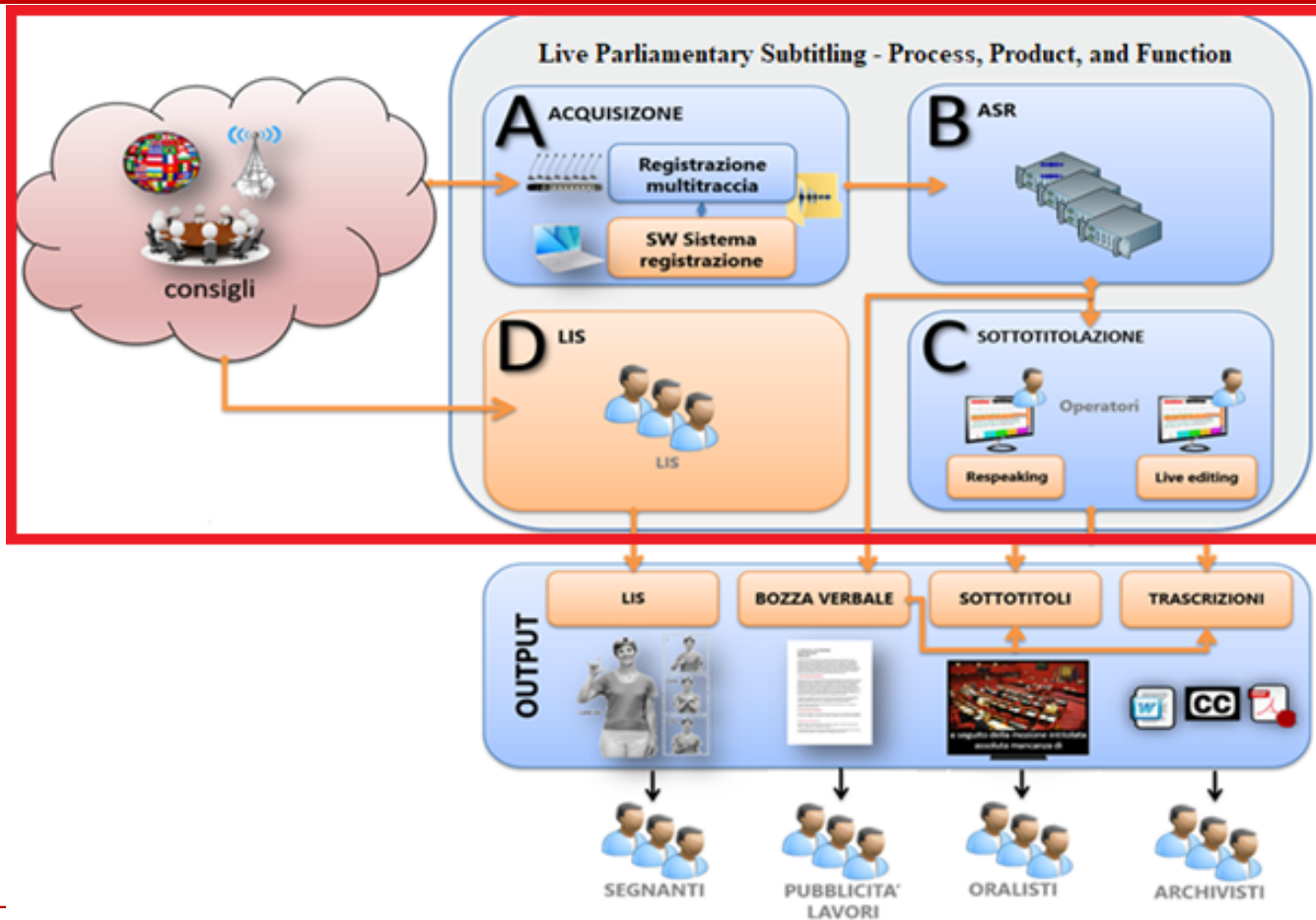# 2. The Process



Live Parliamentary Subtitling - Process, Product, and Function

# 2. The Process – ASR mode

# 2. The Process



Live Parliamentary Subtitling - Process, Product, and Function

# 2. The Process – respeaking mode
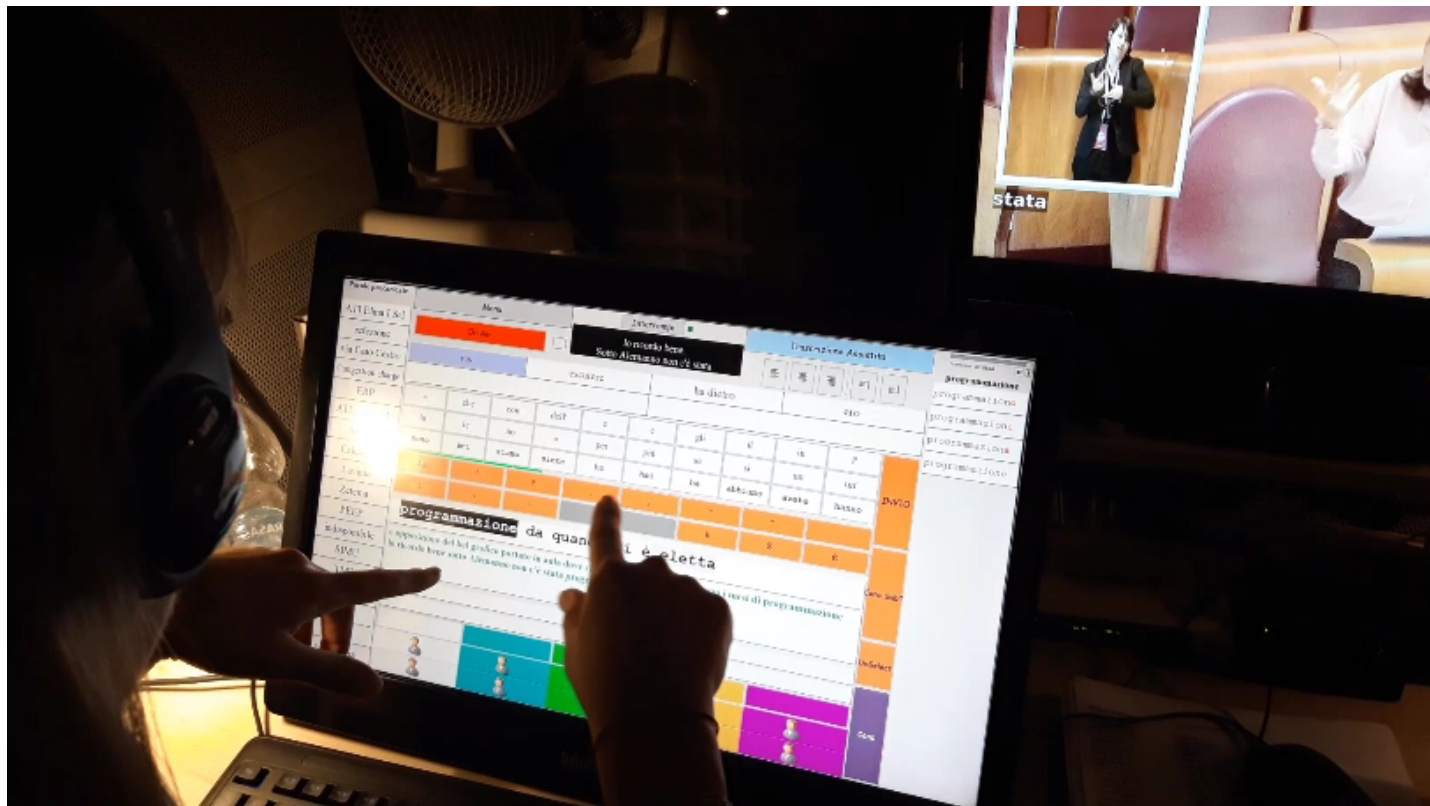
# 3. The Function

# 3. The Function



Live Parliamentary Subtitling - Process, Product, and Function
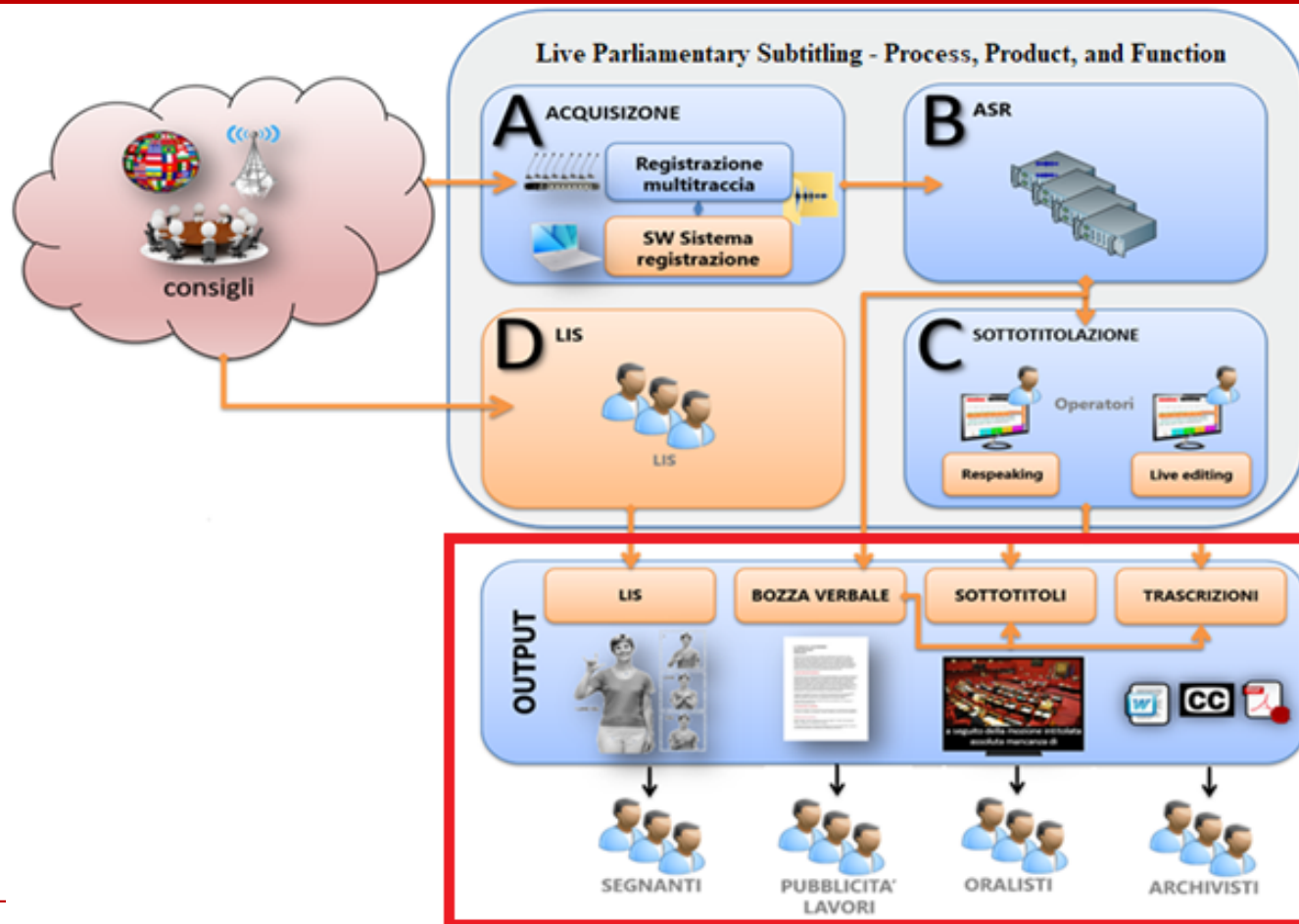
# 4. Strategic Analysis

# 5. Strategies – understanding

- **Form strategies:** phonetic + morpho-syntactic input
  is turned into lexico-grammatical comprehension of ST;

- **Content strategies:** propositions are turned into conceptual comprehension of ST;

- **Textual strategies:** macrostrategies used by speaker
  are turned into spatial and temporal comprehension of ST;

- **Procedural strategies**: knowledge of genre and text
  are turned into comprehension of moves and phases to apply during production of TT;

- **General Knowledge strategies:** shared knowledge of language and culture
  is turned into ST global comprehension to apply during production.

# 5. Strategies – production

- **Inferencing**: anticipating lexico-grammar or conceptual elements;

- **Memorising**: postponing lexico-grammar or conceptual elements;

- **Editing strategies**: monitoring and editing lexico-grammar or conceptual mistakes by
  - ✓ **Pre-editing**: adding glossary to vocabulary;
  - ✓ **Peri-editing:** avoiding possible mistakes thru synonymy or paraphrase;
  - ✓ **Post-editing:** correcting mistakes personally, externally or collaboratively;

- **Exit strategies (3Gs):**
  - ✓ **Generalization:** compensating linguistic lacks thru simplification; paraphrase; reformulation, repetition of previous content;
  - ✓ **Gordian Knot:** compensating losses through cut & knit strategies;
  - ✓ **Garwood**: when in doubt, leave it out.

# 5. Strategies – production

| RESPEAKING + EDITING | ASR + EDITING |
|---|---|
| **Inferencing**: 2 + 2(?) | **Inferencing**: 0 |
| **Memorising**: 13 | **Memorising**: 0 |
| **Pre-editing**: 7 | **Pre-editing**: 7 |
| **Peri-editing**: 3 | **Peri-editing**: 0 |
| **Post-editing**: 7 | **Post-editing**: 21 |
| **Generalization**: 5 | **Generalization**: 0 |
| **Gordian Knot**: 2 | **Gordian Knot**: 1 |
| **Garwood**: 1 | **Garwood**: 3 |
| **TOTAL: 40 (42?)** | **TOTAL: 32** |

# 5. Quality Assessment

# 5. Quality Assessment

- **Legibility:** subtitles pace allows effortless reading;

- **Cohesion:** subtitles are cohesive and coherent;

- **Consistency:** subtitles say the same as the speech (NER / IRA / WIRA models);

- **Completeness:** subtitles are as informative as the speech (NER / IRA / WIRA models);

- **Correct grammar:** subtitles grammar mirror the speech grammar;

- **Correct terminology:** subtitles lexis mirror the speech lexis;

- **Readability:** subtitles are quantitatively (how many characters per minute) and qualitatively (punctuation and delay) in line with reading standards.

# 5. Quality Assessment

| RESPEAKING + EDITING | ASR + EDITING |
|---|---|
| **Legibility**: 108 wpm | **Legibility**: 132 wpm |
| **Cohesion**: more | **Cohesion**: same |
| **Consistency**: 97.8% IRA | **Consistency**: 98.1% IRA |
| **Completeness**: 73.3% verbatim | **Completeness**: 99.4% verbatim |
| **Correct grammar**: 88% | **Correct grammar**: 98.8% |
| **Correct terminology**: 99.6% | **Correct terminology**: 98.2% |
| **Readability**: set + 7.6" delay | **Readability**: set + 5.8" delay |

# Conclusions

1. Post editing strategies are more adopted in ASR mode;

2. Exit strategies are equally used in both modes;

3. Respoken subtitles are less dense, consistent, and complete, and mirror the grammar of the ST less;

4. Respoken subtitles are more cohesive and coherent, and mirror ST terminology more and are more delayed.

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