

Languages & the Media 2021

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Audio Description from an E2U Language Perspective

A corpus-based study

Audio description and E2U language

- A proposal explored in Bernabé & Orero (2020).
- Discussed with AD and E2U language experts for the case of Catalan (Arias-Badia & Matamala 2020).
- Research conducted in the framework of the EASIT Project.



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Theoretical proposal

(Bernabé & Orero, 2020)

LEXICAL LEVEL

Consideration of word frequency, word length, and sense disambiguation.

- Avoiding words which include difficult syllables.
- Avoiding abstract words.
- Avoiding foreign words.
- Avoiding metaphors, irony, proverbs and idioms.

MORPHOSYNTACTIC LEVEL

Consideration of word order and sentence length.

- Avoiding pronouns if reference is unclear.
- Avoiding passive and progressive constructions.
- Prioritising short sentences without coordinate or subordinate clauses.
- Avoiding verbal periphrases.

Main conclusions drawn from the focus group with experts

(Arias-Badia & Matamala, 2020)

- E2U experts favour the proposal.
- AD experts are reluctant → they assume the main target of AD are persons with sight loss, but without cognitive disabilities. They believe providing 'self-evident' information may be perceived as patronising and could 'hinder their imaginative process.' → They propose an adapted audio introduction to cater for the needs of persons with cognitive disabilities.

Our research question

Is current AD in Catalan
already easy-to-understand?

*This study is understood as a step prior to
validation with users.*

Methodology

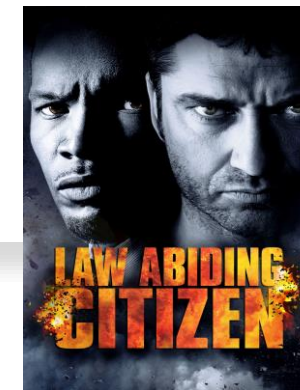
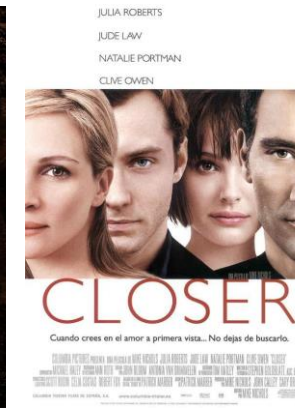
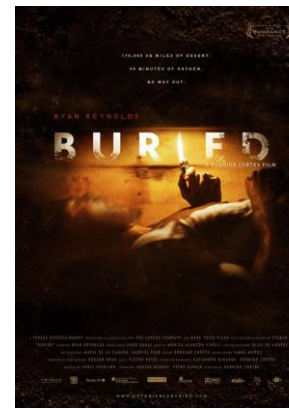
MATERIALS

- ✓ AD of 9 films in Catalan (2004-2012): 46,908 tokens.
- ✓ E2R plot summaries of opera in Catalan as a term of comparison for one of the measures.

TOOLS FOR SEMIAUTOMATIC ANALYSIS

- ✓ ContaWords.
- ✓ Desktop applications.

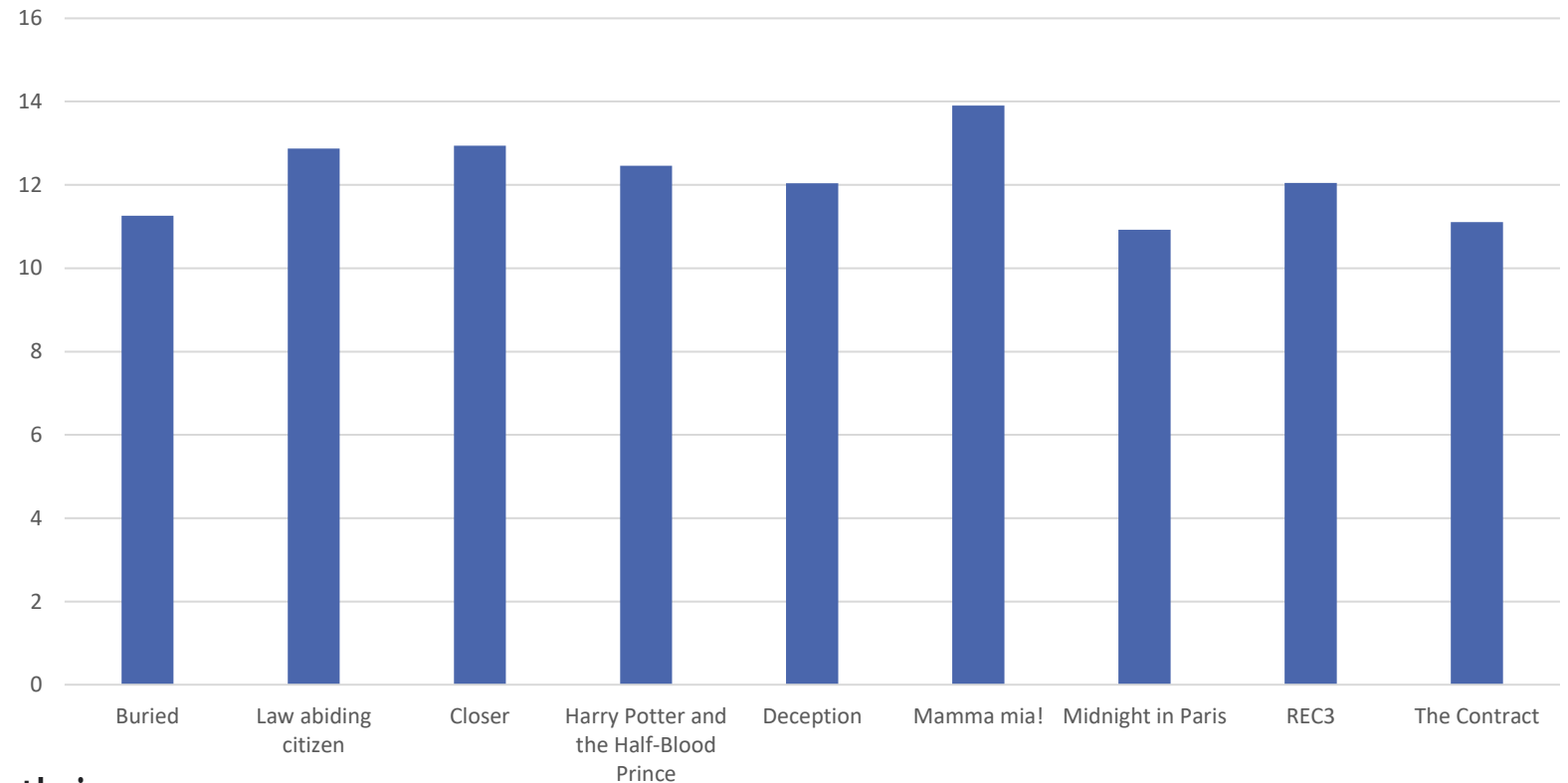
Complemented by manual annotation of a sample.



Sentence complexity

Sentence length

Average: 12.17



Average sentence length in...

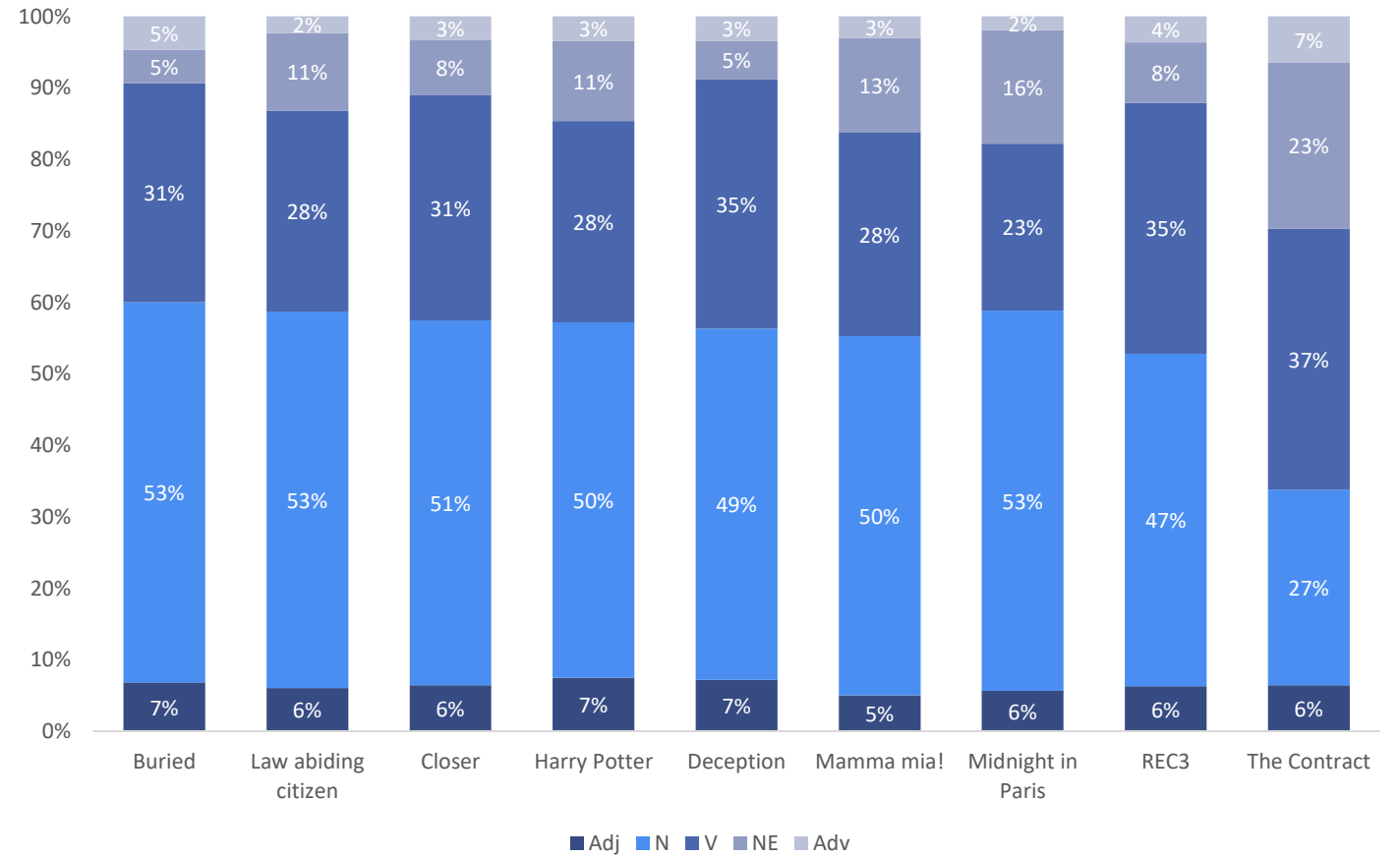


- general usage corpora in Catalan: 20.99;
- opera AD in Catalan: 13.71 (Hermosa-Ramírez, 2021);
- the VIW AD corpus in Catalan: 8.4 (Matamala, 2018).

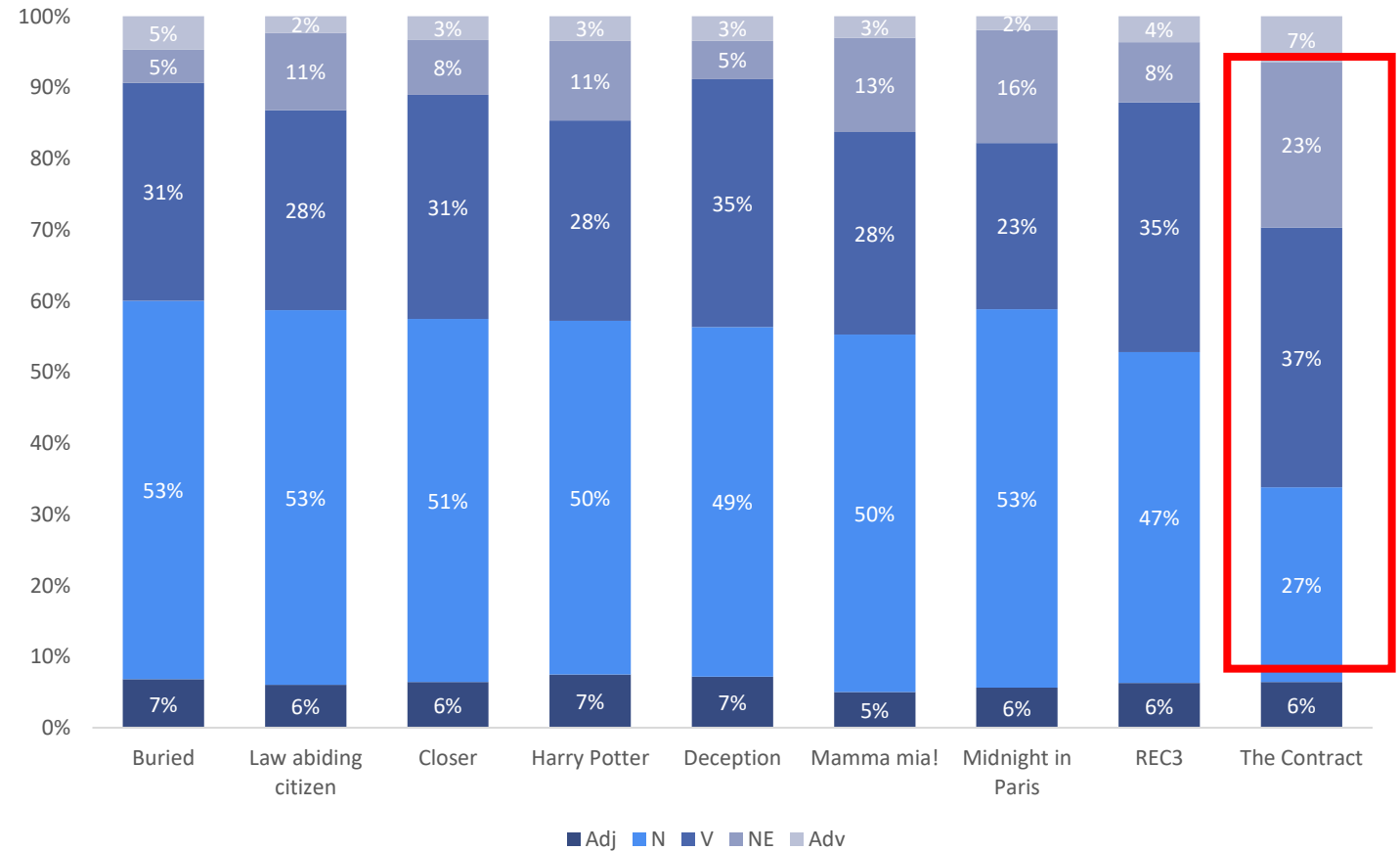
Sentence length put in perspective

Corpus	Words/sentence	Source
<i>The Affair</i> -AD (ES)	9	Arias-Badia, 2021
VIW-professionals-AD (ES)	8	Matamala, 2018
VIW-professionals-AD (ES)	8	
Films and TV series-AD (NL)	14	Reviere, 2018
CoPP-television dialogue (EN)	8	Arias-Badia, 2017
CoPP-subtitling (ES)	7	
Journal for the general public (ES)	15	Mari Mut, 1998-2013
Scientific journal (ES)	25	
Legal documentation (ES)	55	

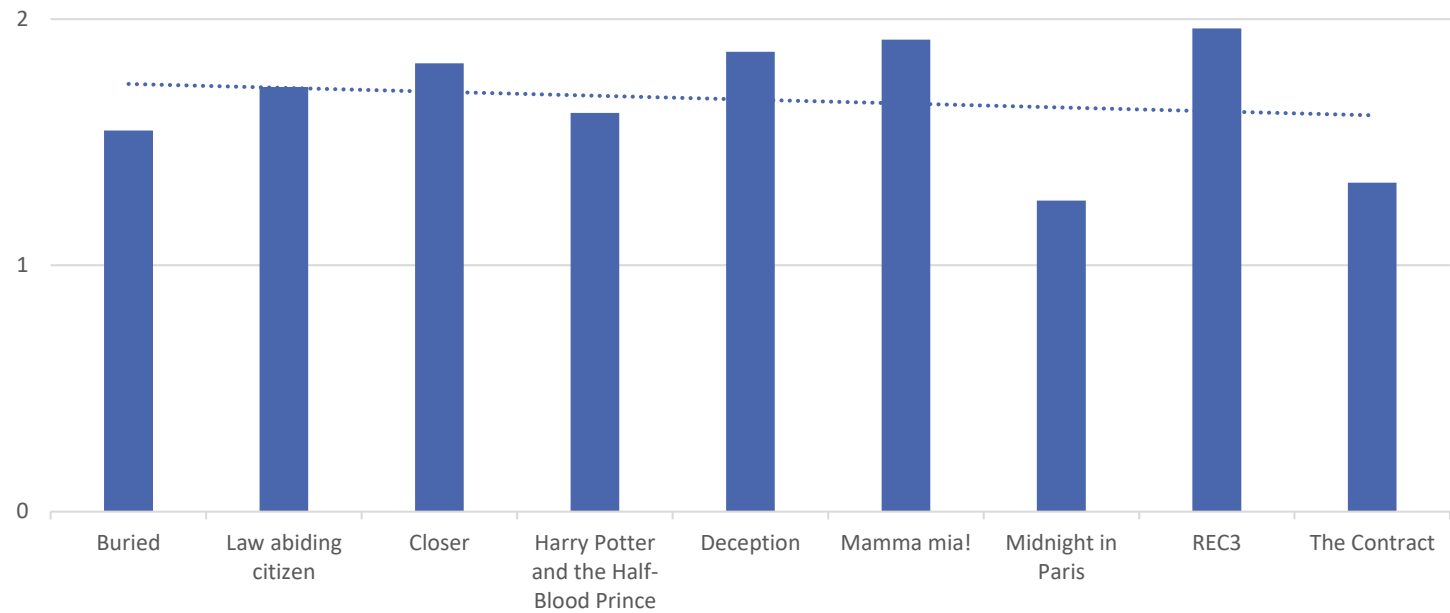
PoS distribution



PoS distribution



Verbs per sentence



Verbal periphrases in frequent bigrams

- *fa anar* (10)
- *deixa anar* (7)
- *deixa caure* (6)
- *va corrent* (4)
- *fa sortir* (4)
- *fa giravoltar* (4)
- *va mirant* (3)
- *fa passar* (3)
- *fa beure* (3)
- *entra corrent* (3)

Verbal periphrases in frequent bigrams

- *fa anar* (10) 'uses'
- *deixa anar* (7) 'lets go'
- *deixa caure* (6) 'lets fall'
- *va corrent* (4) 'runs' PROGRESSIVE
- *fa sortir* (4) 'makes leave'
- *fa giravoltar* (4) 'makes turn'
- *va mirant* (3) 'looks' PROGRESSIVE
- *fa passar* (3) 'makes go through'
- *fa beure* (3) 'makes drink'
- *entra corrent* (3) 'comes in running' PROGRESSIVE

Lexical analysis

Aboutness

Words that typify the corpus

Three words present in the lists of the 30 most frequent words in all film:

- *mirar* 'look' – 53,198 oc. [CTILC]
- *mà* 'hand' – 51,954 oc. [CTILC]
- *fer* 'make/do' – 502,599 oc. [CTILC]

Aboutness

is interesting from a
narratological point of view

A by-product of analysing the kinds of information commonly provided by audio description is that **we also learn something about what events commonly happen in films**. Consider, for example, phrases that describe **characters looking at each other and at key objects**, phrases that indicate characters changing location and phrases that describe characters' expressions of emotions.

Salway (2007)

Aboutness

Words that typify the corpus

Names of characters: *Jonathan, Paul, Harry, Sarah, Dunnigan...*

Locations: *carrer* ('street'), *terra* ('floor'), *bosc* ('forest'), *cuina* ('kitchen'), *presó* ('jail')...

Objects: *cotxe* ('car'), *taula* ('table')...

Film-specific lexicon: *vareta* ('wand'), *ensangonar* ('cover in blood'), *infectar* ('infect'), *encenedor* ('lighter').

A note on SL/GL (Salway 2007).

	Lexical density (TTR)	Vocabulary richness (lemmas/tokens)	Information load (lexical words/tokens)
Buried	0.24	0.18	0.45
Law abiding citizen	0.2	0.16	0.48
Closer	0.19	0.15	0.44
Harry Potter and the Half- Blood Prince	0.18	0.13	0.46
Deception	0.18	0.14	0.45
Mamma mia!	0.2	0.15	0.48
Midnight in Paris	0.3	0.25	0.49
REC3	0.19	0.14	0.46
The Contract	0.2	0.16	0.32

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The Contract	0.2	0.16	0.32
Average	0.21	0.16	0.45



Average lexical density (TTR) in...

- opera AD in Catalan: 0.39 (Hermosa-Ramírez, 2021).
- AD in other languages/products: 0.26 (EN, Arma); 0.51 (EN, Perego); 0.42 (Soler-Gallego); 0.38 (NL, Reviers).

The Gunning Fog Index

A specific measure for E2U language

Formula

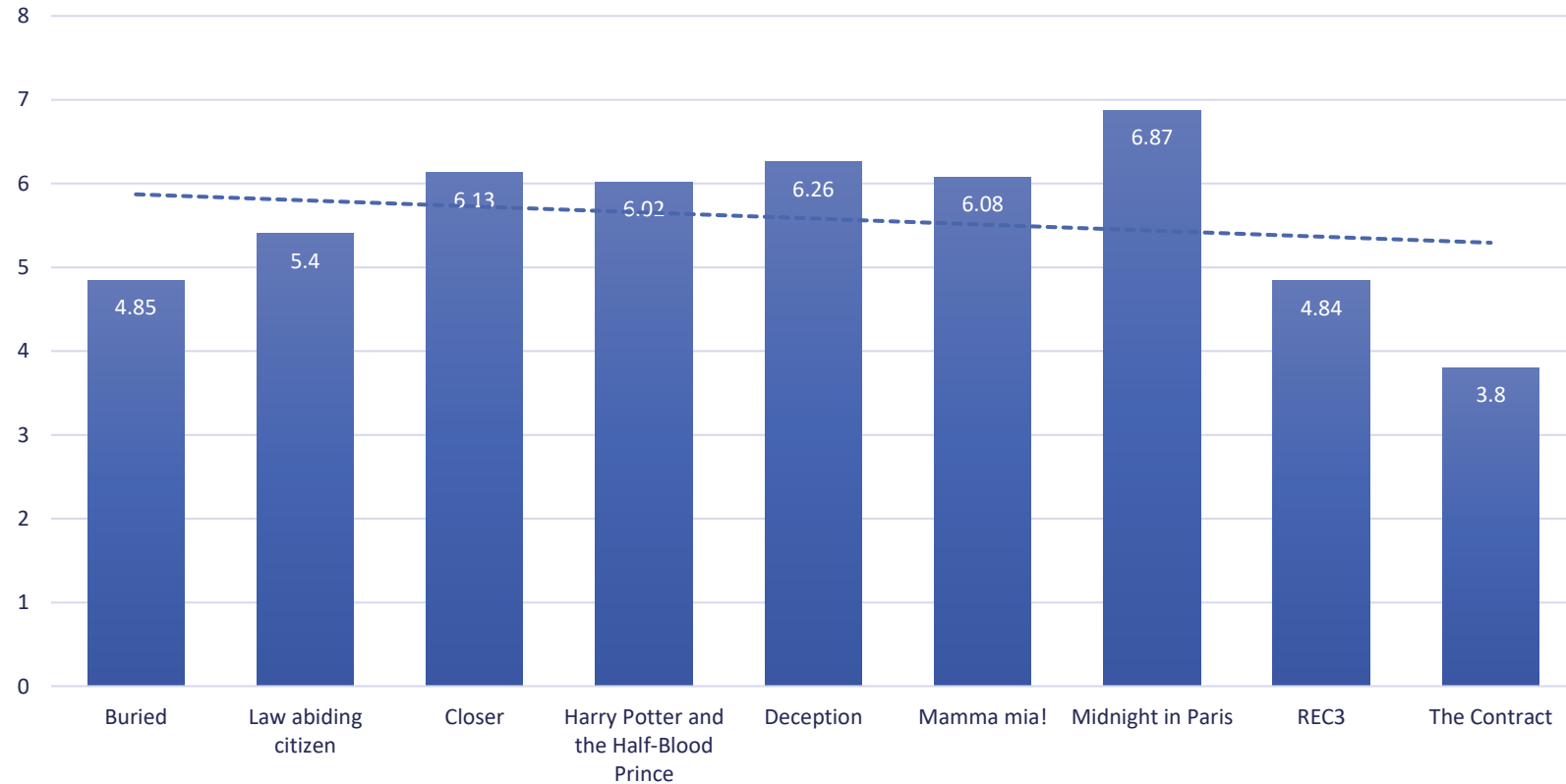
Applied on samples of 100-150 words of each film

A= Average sentence length [Number of words/Number of sentences].

B= Percent Hard Words [“Complex” words/Number of words].

$$(A+B) * 0.4$$

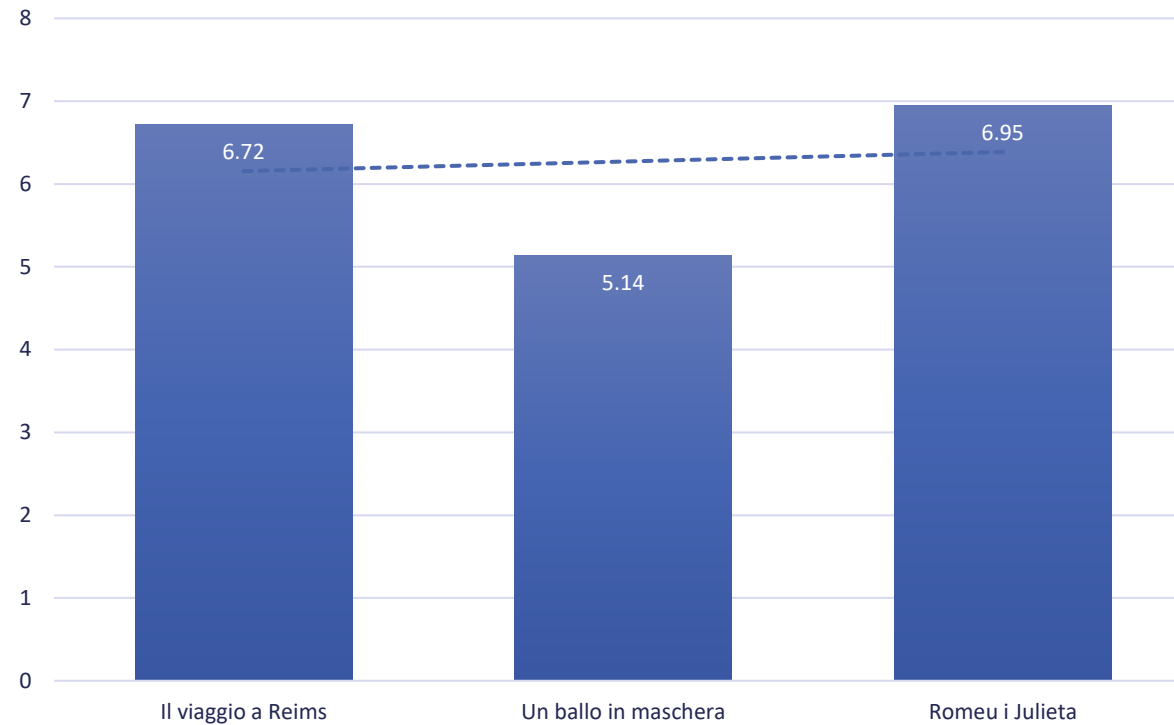
Gunning fog index



A Gunning Fox Index score of 7 or 8 is ideal, and anything higher than 12 is too complex for most people to read.

In Perego (2020), this index is used to compare the difficulty entailed in screen AD and art AD in English (4.07 vs 16.13).

Gunning fog index



Three E2R opera plot summaries validated by the Catalan E2R Association were taken as term of comparison.

A closer look

at the potentially “most complex” AD
in our corpus: *Midnight in Paris*

STRUCTURE

118 AD units

145 simple sentences / 52 complex
sentences, most of which are copulative
sentences (44).

A closer look

at the potentially “most complex” AD
in our corpus: *Midnight in Paris*

STYLE AND CONTENT

No literary tropes or figurative language.
Only one lexicalised comparison: ‘En Gil se
la queda mirant amb **uns ulls com
taronges**’. – 81 collocates for *ull-taronja* in
CTILC.

No neology or foreign words.

Almost all AD units use SVO in Catalan,
which fosters clarity. 2 instances of non-
neuter order.

Final remarks

- A vast ground seems to be shared by professionals in AD and E2R in Catalan in terms of how texts are structured:
 - ✓ simple clauses are preferred;
 - ✓ neuter syntactic order is prioritised;
 - ✓ general usage lexicon is employed;
 - ✓ clarity in the identification of characters and objects is deemed a priority;
 - ✓ ...
- Now, these results are to be reinforced by testing them with users.

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