

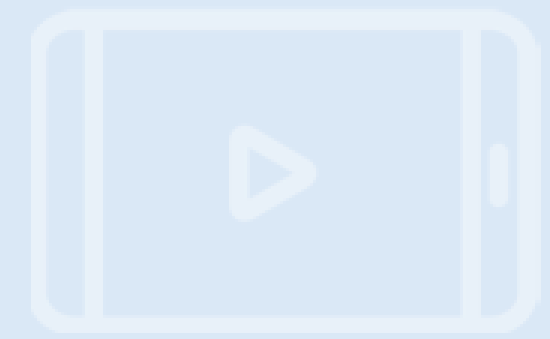
Unit 1. Media accessibility

Element 5. Media accessibility services

Sign language interpreting

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Overview

Sign language (SL)
interpreting.

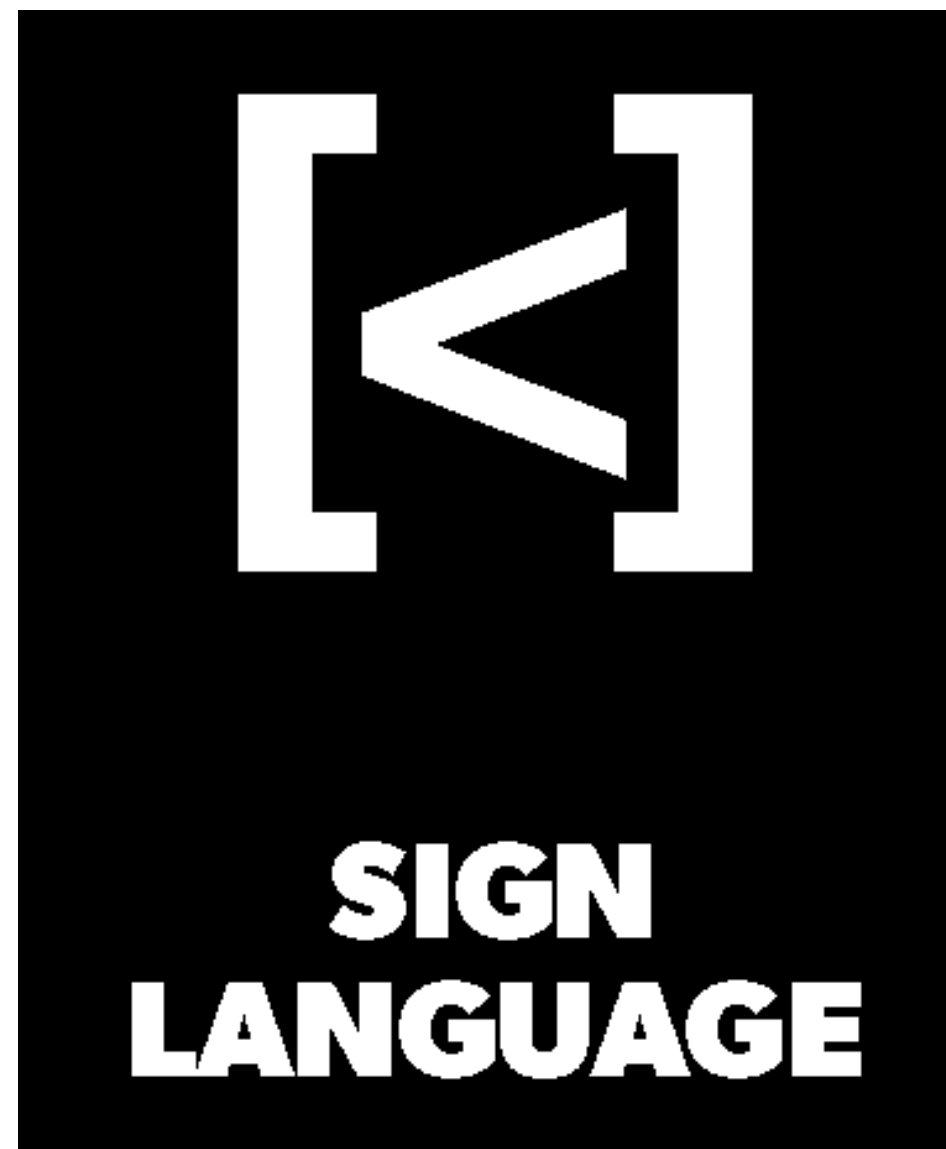
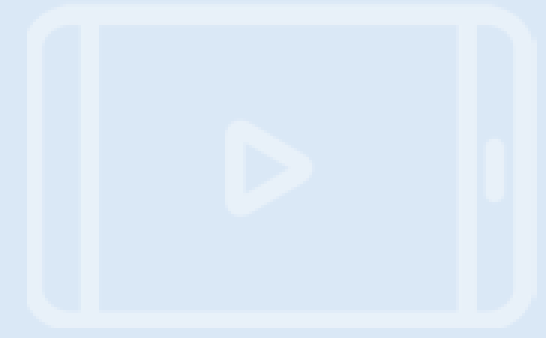
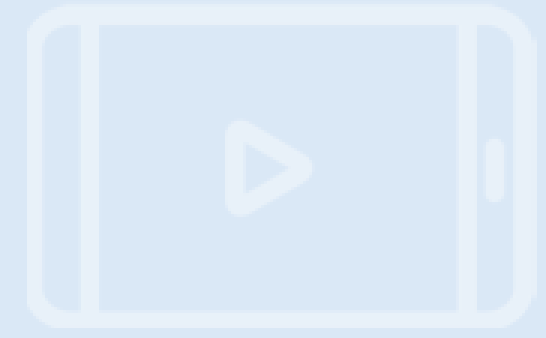


Image by DR Design



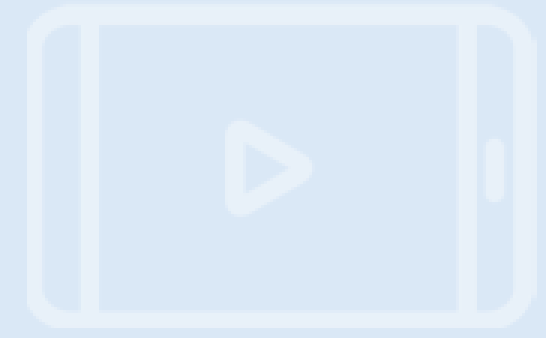
Interpreting

- From an oral language into an oral language.
- From an oral language into a sign language.
- From a sign language into a sign language.
- From a sign language into an oral language.



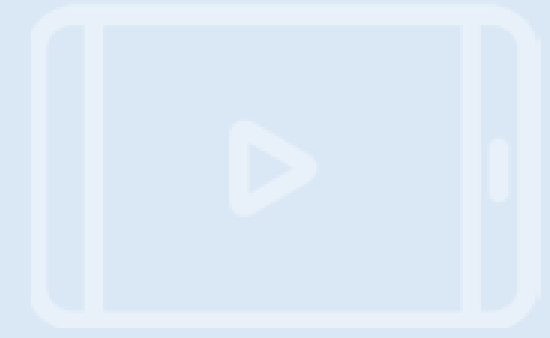
Sign languages

- Main means of communication for Deaf people.
- Natural, visual-gestural.
- Many different sign languages.



Interpreting

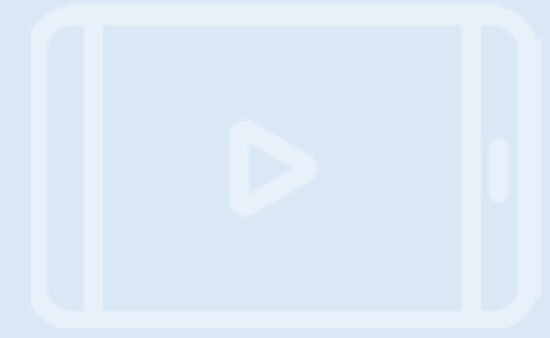
- Into spoken or sign languages.
- Useful in many settings.
- Simultaneous, consecutive or liaison.
- Live or recorded (with or without preparation).
- In the same place or remotely.



SL on screen

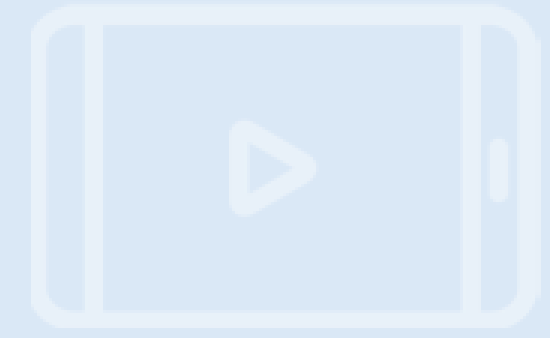
- Different positions of the interpreters.
 - Picture-in-picture.
 - Background.
 - Split in two.

www.signlangtv.org



Automatic interpreters

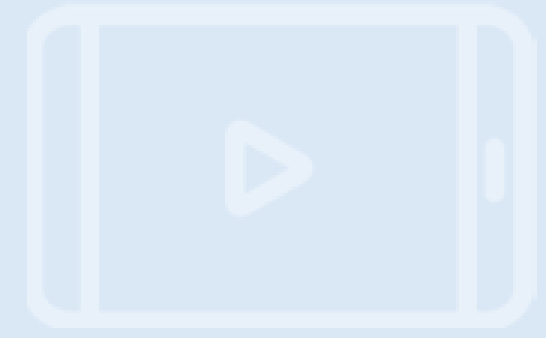
- Avatars
- Virtual characters.
- Speech recognition.
- Machine translation.
- Sign language synthesis (text-to-sign).



HBB4ALL project

- Guidelines on SL:

https://pagines.uab.cat/hbb4all/sites/pagines.uab.cat/hbb4all/files/sign_language_interpreting_in_hbbtv.pdf



Factors

- Illumination, space for signing, shot type.
- Visuals interaction and screen layout.
- Colour combination.
- Shape and size of interpreter on screen.
- Interpreter position.



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