



UNIT 2

Element 1 – Learning outcome 2

TRANSCRIPT: Non-verbal elements



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1 Slide 1

LiveTextAccess: Training for real-time intralingual subtitles.

2 Slide 2

This is Unit 2. Linguistic competence. Element 1. Functionality which is made of accuracy, readability and legibility.

3 Slide 3

Non-verbal elements. Created by UAB.

4 Slide 4

The learning outcomes for this unit are to identify when non-verbal elements need to be described and to produce legible and readable transcriptions while creating the transcripts for the live situation.

5 Slide 5

In this unit we will be dealing with the following points: Non-verbal elements, Speakers identification, Paralinguistic features, Music and at the end of the lecture a summary will be provided.

6 Slide 6

Non-verbal elements.

7 Slide 7

Importance of information. According to Neves: "offering information such as speakers identification, sound effects, music or paralinguistic information, it means giving more rather than less." Language needs to be manipulated to accommodate technical constraints, such as space or font size and shape according to the textual features of the working context. Speaker identification, paralinguistic features and music are relevant elements that should be provided to our audience and adapted to each working context as different settings will require different needs.

8 Slide 8

Speakers identification.

9 Slide 9

The real-time intralingual subtitle is responsible for identifying speakers. There are two main methods to identify a speaker. Colours and labels. It will mainly depend on the working context and also the country in which the subtitling is provided in terms of colours white, yellow, cyan and green are common colours used for speaker identification in many countries and mainly for the TV working context.

10 Slide 10

In other working contexts such as conferences and parliaments it is more common the use of labels in which the name of the speaker is inserted usually in brackets and capital letters. In some cases the use of dashes or hyphens might be used to indicate the speakers' change.

11 Slide 11

Paralinguistic features.

12 Slide 12

Paralinguistic features include accent, pronunciation, intonation, vocal non-verbal information and pauses and hesitations. These features may also be included if they are significant for the viewer.

13 Slide 13

Accents and pronunciation. Some paralinguistic features are accents and pronunciation that in some cases might cause an added problem to the real-time intralingual subtitler due to a very close accent, the use of a localism, or the use of non standard words such as "gotcha" or "kinda" but this information might be relevant to convey the message of the speaker and must be indicated. According to Zárata it is worth bearing in mind that reading the words with an indication of their pronunciation is not something we normally do so it might require some extra reading time.

14 Slide 14

Intonation. In terms of intonation it is important to convey the meaning to the audience as in some cases loud speech, sarcasm or lyrics might be important to understand the intended message of the source text. These features should be subtitled when the professional considers them important and they are conveyed exclusively through the voice without any visual reference.

15 Slide 15

Non-verbal sounds. Vocal non-verbal sounds\Nare those produced by a human voice and are non-verbal such as coughing, crying or laughing the use of the simple present tense to subtitle sounds follows conventional grammar principles. Non-vocal sounds linked to action can be an applause which should also be indicated in the subtitle.

16 Slide 16

Pauses and hesitation. In real-time intralingual subtitling is often the case that the speaker does not follow a proper path and pauses and hesitations often interrupt the flow of speech specially in spontaneous speeches. In the case of hesitations, the use of three dots between and within words might be used also for sentences that remain unfinished. This is specially the case for verbatim subtitles also in the case of stutters which may have a corresponding orthographic transcription in the form of an interjection like "hum". In the case of sensatim or edited subtitles the use of three dots and stutters might be omitted but if a sentence remains unfinished it is recommended to include three dots at the end otherwise the audience may think that they are losing some information.

17 Slide 17

Music.

18 Slide 18

Real-time intralingual subtitlers need to make music accessible to the audience. The importance of music is generally underestimated perhaps there is a misconception that Deaf and HoH audiences do not enjoy music but they might perceive music in a different manner. The inclusion of the name of the instrument or the style in the descriptive label is often advised if the artist is unknown. In the case of a famous song it might be better to indicate the style, the name of the song and/or the name of the group.

19 Slide 19

Summary.

20 Slide 20

As a summary we should stress the following points: First, offering non-verbal information to the viewers means more rather than less. Second, language needs to be manipulated to transfer the non-verbal elements of the source text. Third, speakers identification, paralinguistic features and music are essential for some users.

21 Disclaimer, acknowledgement and copyright information

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22 Additional metadata¹

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Length (pages, actual length of audio or video)	7 pages
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