Interpretation Design™

1 PARTICIPANTS

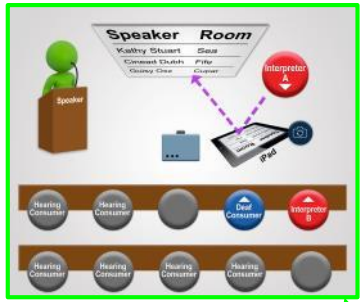
Deaf Consumers
Deafblind Consumers
Hearing Interpreters
Deaf Interpreters
Hearing Consumers
Clients & Agencies

Combines Resources
Reduces Disruptions
Conserves Energy
Creates Choice

2 METHODS

Standard On-Site Interpreting
Video Visual Feed™
Video Remote Interpreting 2.0™
Proximal Interpreting via Video™
VRI 2.0™ Online
Eye Path & Signal Alignment™

Video Visual Feed™



Video Remote Interpreting 2.0™

Proximal Interpreting via Video™

VRI 2.0™ Online

4 EQUIPMENT

Wireless Mics & Speakers
Tablet Mounts & Stands
Portable Video Backdrops
Portable Step Stools
Battery-Powered Lights
Ergonomic Devices

GOAL

To provide the *appropriate* accommodations and the *opportunity* for deaf & deafblind consumers to attain purposeful interaction, participation & comprehension at auditory-oriented interpreted events.

3 TECHNOLOGY

PC & Mac Laptops & Desktops
Tablets and Smartphones
Video Interpreting Software
High-Speed Internet
Reference & Language Apps
Kubi Remote-Controlled Holder

Forward

Introduction

Interpretation Design™ (IDS), is a new paradigm for interpreting in signed and spoken languages. This presentation describes and depicts IDS using the language pair, Spoken American English into American Sign Language. IDS is designed to create interpreting conditions so that:

1. Deaf & deafblind consumers have the opportunity to fully benefit from and contribute to auditory-oriented events;
2. Interpreters are able to perform interpretations accurately, safely and professionally.

BI is designed to prevent aspects of interpreting assignments that hinder the interpreter's ability to deliver effective interpretations – referred to as *distractions*. Numerous and recurrent distractions leave deafblind and deaf consumers with unfulfilled opportunities to receive the speaker messages accurately and fully. Distractions adversely affect interpreting quality and consumer experience. Examples of distractions are: interpreter miscues; poor sight lines; rapid pace; multiple visual stimuli. Conditions that cause distractions are: designated seating; materials not provided; packed agenda, poor lighting and uncaptioned videos.

Interpretation Design™ introduces new methods and uses of technology and equipment to prevent distractions and replace them with constructive actions. *Video Visual Feed*™ and *Proximal Interpreting via Video*™, for example, allow on-site interpreters to view speakers' non-verbal cues & visual aids

(cont.)

Introduction (cont.)

without turning. Interpreters instantly grasp context & content that are essential for comprehending the source language and producing an equivalent interpretation in the target language. IDS's video remote interpreting methods, *Video Remote Interpreting 2.0*™ and *VRI Online 2.0*™, also support interpreters' easy access to crucial visual information. *VRI 2.0*™, in particularly, adds a 2nd camera directed at the front of the room.

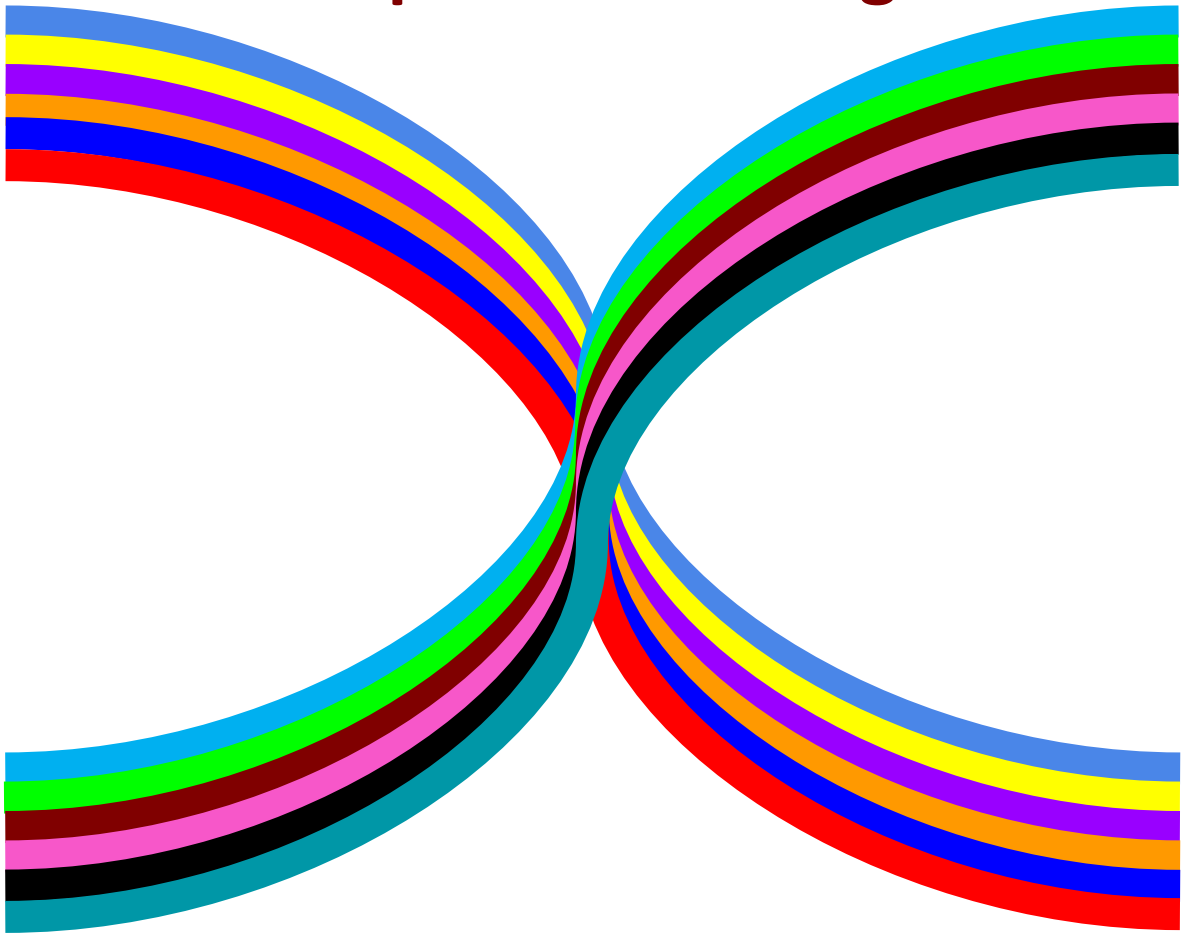
IDS is a schema that interpreting clients, language agencies, interpreters and consumers can use. They select, *blend* and manage tangible resources to provide *appropriate* accommodations. Resources are: 1) participants; 2) methods; 3) technology; and 4) equipment. The definition of *blend* is, "To mix things thoroughly with good results so the separate constituents cannot be distinguished – combining into an integrated whole" (Merriam-Webster).

On slide one there is a one-page graphic diagram of IDS, The large "X" in the center is the IDS symbol and the shape represents its sturdy, yet flexible, structure. The curvy colored strands exemplify IDS's process of interflow and blending.

This set of slides complements the diagram by sequencing the development of IDS. The concept of blending, represented by the IDS logo on Slide 4, is the base on which each layer is built in turn. Additionally, there are high-quality schematics with descriptions and analyses of four IDS methods.

The author appreciates hearing your impressions and welcomes further discussion. Thank you.

Interpretation Design™



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Interpretation Design™

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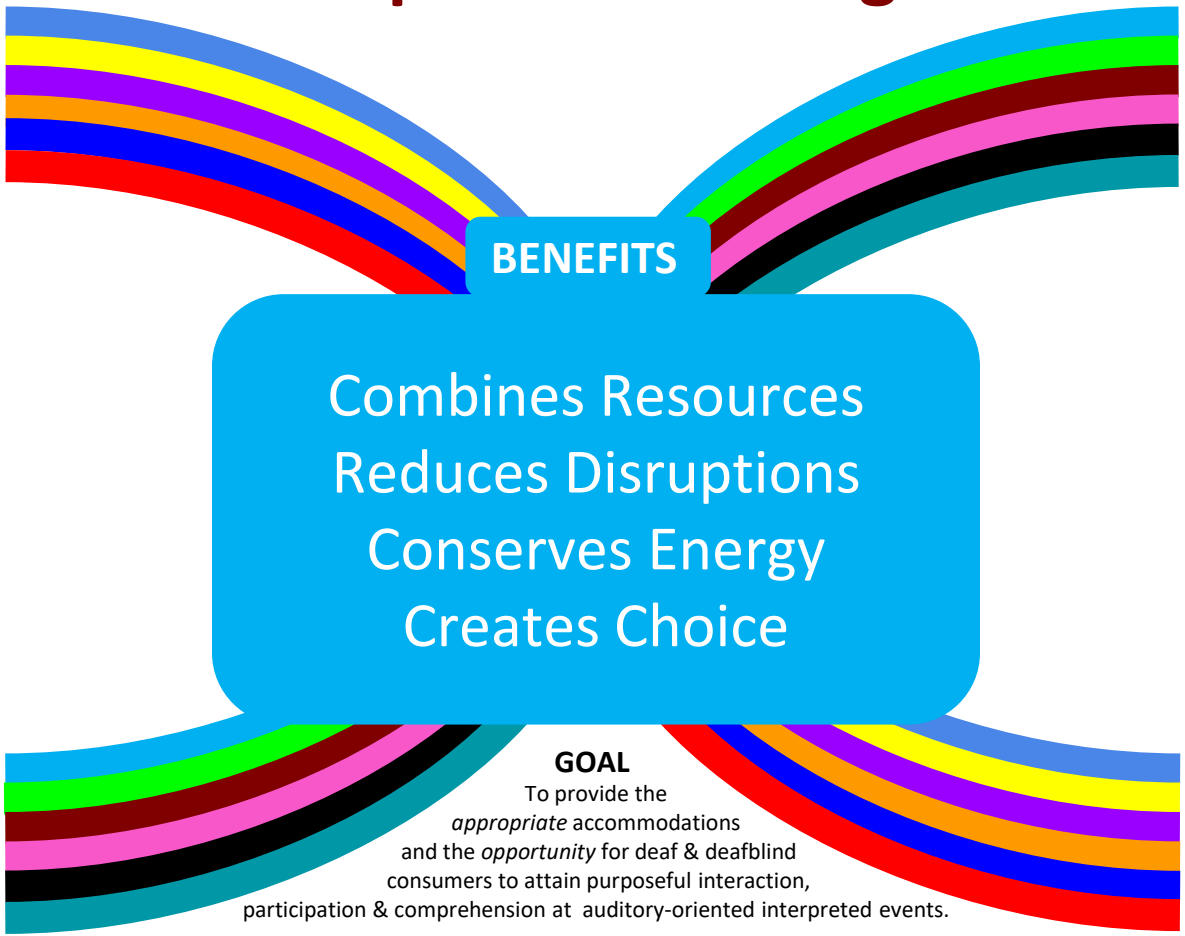
Interpretation Design™



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Combines Resources
Reduces Disruptions
Conserves Energy
Creates Choice

RESOURCES

1. Participants
2. Methods
3. Techniques
4. Equipment

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4 EQUIPMENT

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METHODS

1. Video Visual Feed
2. Video Remote Intrp. 2.0
3. Proximal Intrp. via Video
4. Equipment

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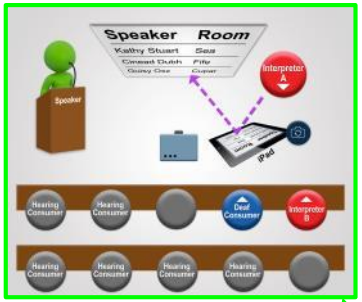
Video Visual Feed™



Video Remote Interpreting 2.0™

Proximal Interpreting via Video™

VRI 2.0™ Online

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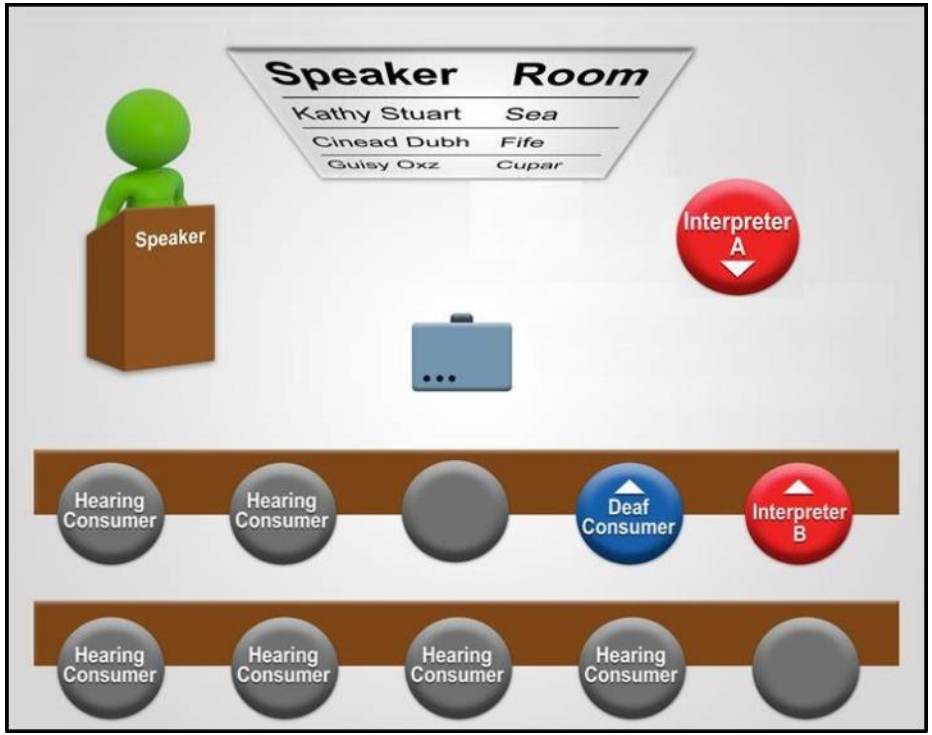
Standard On-Site Interpreting

Scenario

A deaf employee attends a company meeting with hearing colleagues. The speaker is hearing and using PowerPoint. There are two hearing interpreters.

Seating

- Seats in straight rows
- Employee & interpreters seated in front right corner
- Two empty seats nearby



Analysis

- No choice of seating
- 2 seats unoccupied nearby; no one wants to interfere
- Limited interaction & movement
- Interpreters do not have convenient visual access to speaker and screen
- Options to see are:
  - turn head
  - team interpreter feed
  - speaker's monitor
  - stand next to screen
- Deaf consumer experiences *Visual Split Attention*

KEY POINTS

1. Deaf consumer misses out on incidental information and conversations which supports acquiring the contents of the meeting.
2. Interpreters miss visual information vital to understanding message.

Video Visual Feed
Video Remote Interpreting 2.0
Proximal Interpreting via Video
VRI 2.0 Online
Interpretation Design

Standard On-Site Interpreting

Educational: Classroom

Legal: Courtroom

The Deaf juror (unseen) is sitting facing the interpreter on the other side of the partition wall to the left.

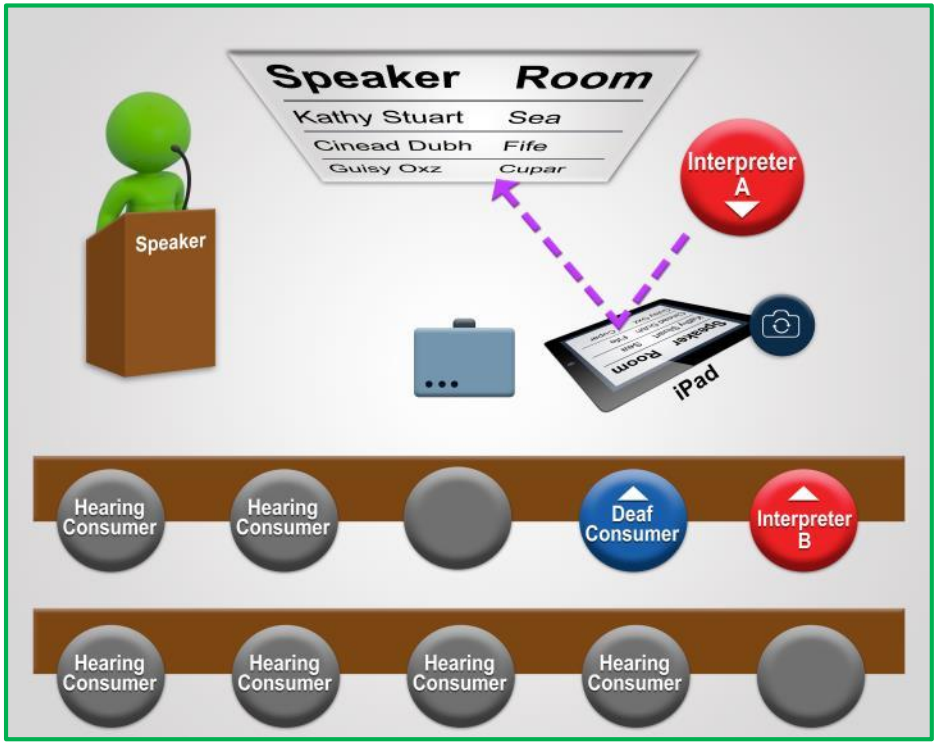
- Deaf consumers are sitting in the front of the rooms off to the side with no choice of seating
- The interpreters sit facing the deaf consumers and interpreters have little to no choice of seating.
- The interpreters have their backs to the speakers and other objects which make up the visual context and content
- The interpreters cannot readily view the important visual cues and contextual materials behind them
- To view the information, interpreters have to turn their heads, break eye contact with consumers or re-shift

Video Visual Feed™

Scenario

A deaf person attends a community forum. The speaker is hearing and using PowerPoint. There are two interpreters.

Interpreter A has an iPad mounted on a floor stand directly to the front of the room. There is an app running that displays the camera view correctly. The interpreter views activity up front in real-time.



Analysis

- Interpreter immediately grasps the visual component of the message, e.g.
  - speaker sarcasm
  - spelling, acronyms, digits
  - cartoons, charts, diagrams
  - bullet-points
- This is essential for:
  - accurate understanding
  - avoiding disruptions experienced by consumer
  - minimizing stress
  - smooth & correct delivery
  - reducing clarification disruptions to meeting flow

KEY POINTS

1. To interpret, one must understand;
2. To understand, one must fuse input modes;
3. To fuse input modes, one must take in all input modes
4. To take in the *visual* input mode, one must view the source in real-time

Standard On-Site Intr.
Interpretation Design
Video Visual Feed
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Proximal Interpreting via Video
VRI 2.0 Online
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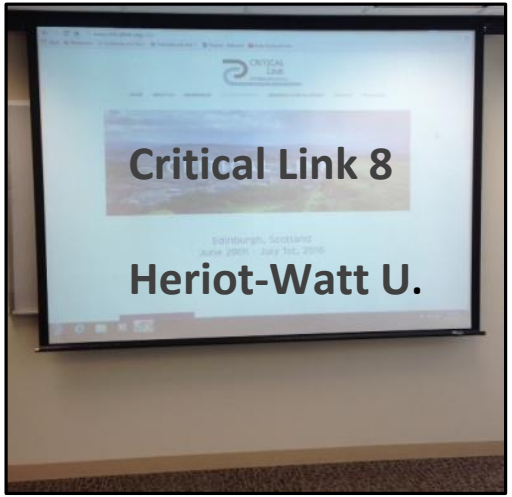
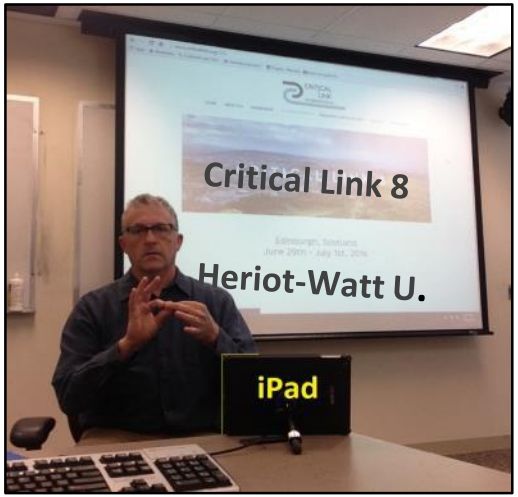
Video Visual Feed™



Audience View

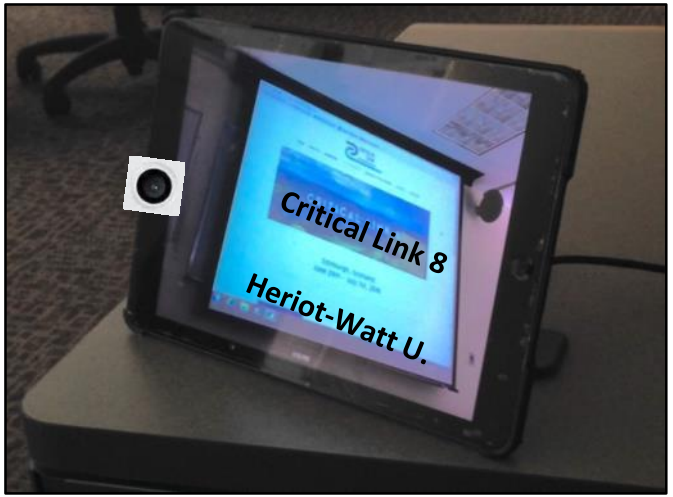
- A presenter shows this slide to the audience.
- Everyone in the room faces the slide except the working interpreter.

NOTE: It is difficult to photograph projection slides and tablet displays. In order to best illustrate *Video Visual Feed*, we added sample text into the photos.



Deaf Consumer View

- The Interpreter **brings and sets up iPad** on the table facing the screen.
- He orients the iPad with its front-facing camera and display facing the speaker and/or projection screen.
- He opens the app *True Visage* or something comparable. The app reserves the built-in mirror image of the front camera.



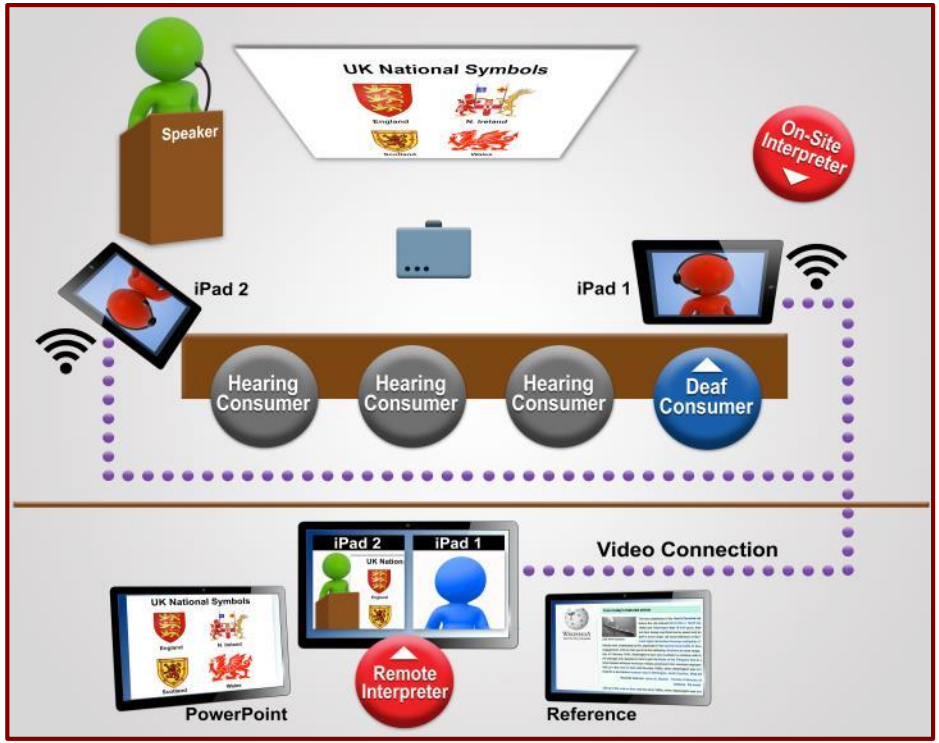
Interpreter View of Screen on iPad

- The Interpreter can view the projection screen and/or speaker in **real-time** without having to crane one's neck and lose eye contact
- This allows the interpreter to incorporate the visual part of the speaker's message, e.g. facial expressions, non-verbal cues and the content .
- The *Video Visual Feed* allows the interpreter to reduce distractions and interpret more clearly.

Video Remote Interpreting 2.0™

Scenario

- College in Alberta, Canada
- Deaf student 8-week heavy equipment course
- One on-site interpreter; one remote interpreter
- Two iPad cameras on-site
- Remote interpreter has PC desktop with 3 monitors
- Internet & Zoom software connect all devices
- Remote interpreter has real-time visual access to deaf student, visual aids instructors & co-interpreter



Analysis

- Deaf student sees screen, instructors and visual aids in single field of view
- Two on-site cameras, slides & team interpreter make remote interpreter aware of context and content
- Instructors aware and respectful of deaf student's challenge and modality
- Interpreter produces accurate and well-timed interpretations

KEY POINTS

1. Mather: Visual Split Attention: Dual Visual Access
2. Eye Path and Signal Alignment
3. Everyone performs own role,

Video Visual Feed
Standard On-Site Intr.
Interpretation Design
Map for VRI
Proximal Interpreting via Video
VRI 2.0 Online

Case Study: On-Site & VRI 2.0™

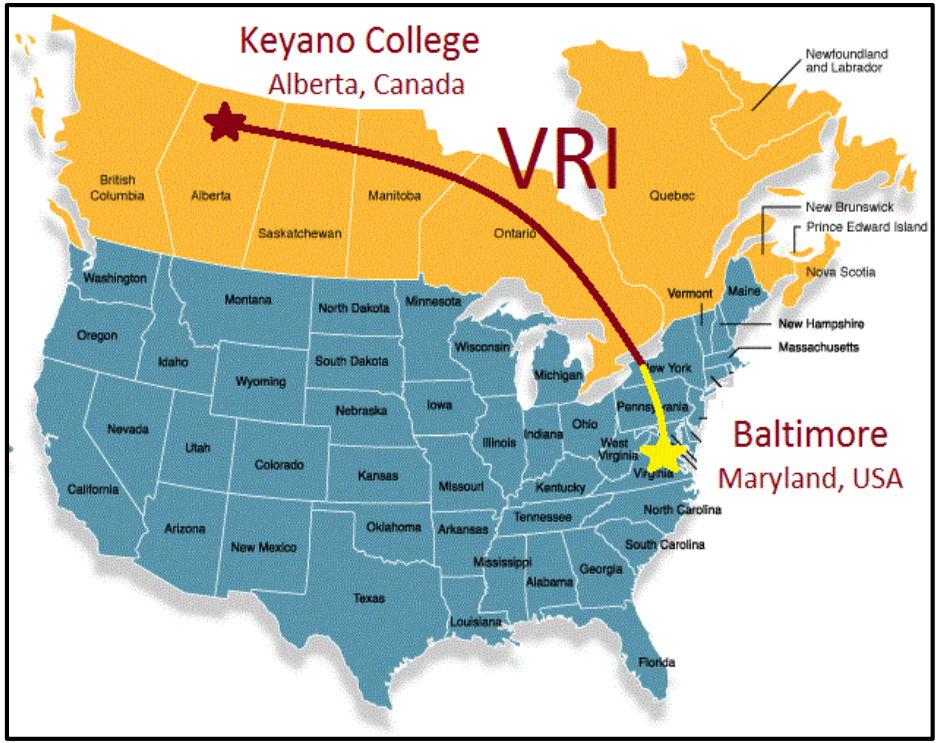
PARTICIPANTS

Deaf Consumers
Hearing Interpreters
Hearing Consumers
Clients & Agencies

EQUIPMENT

ON-SITE
- wireless microphone
- table iPad stand
- portable floor iPad stand

VRI CENTER
- wireless headsets
- microphone/speaker



METHODS

Proximal Interpreting
Simultaneous & Consecutive
Video Remote Interp. 2.0™

TECHNOLOGY

ON-SITE
- 2 iPad tablets
- Zoom video software
- WiFi Internet connection

VRI CENTER
- PC desktop with 3 monitors
- Zoom video software
- Ethernet Internet
- reference & language apps

Video Remote Interpreting 2.0
Video Visual Feed
Standard On-Site Intr.
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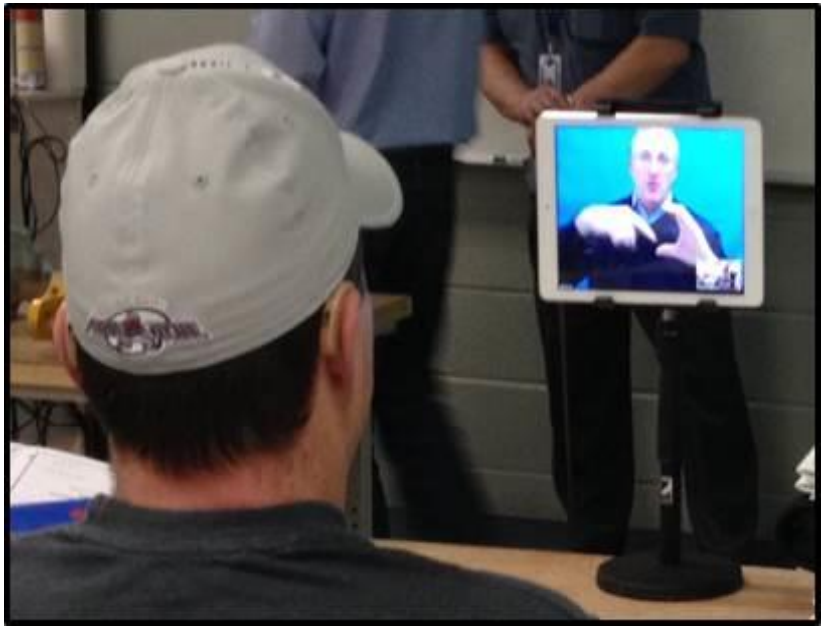
Case Study: Video Remote Interpreting 2.0™



Click here to play movie

Click here to play movie

Video Remote Interpreting 2.0
Video Visual Feed
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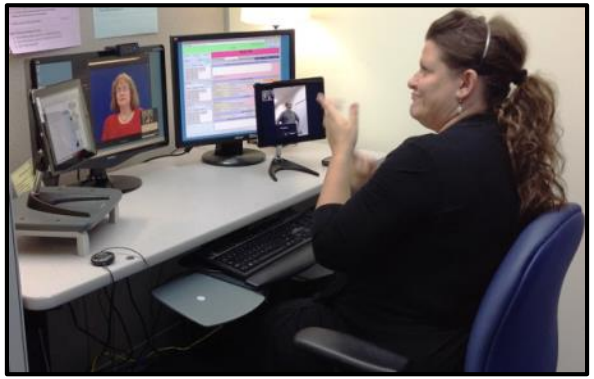
Demo Video: Video Remote Interpreting 2.0™



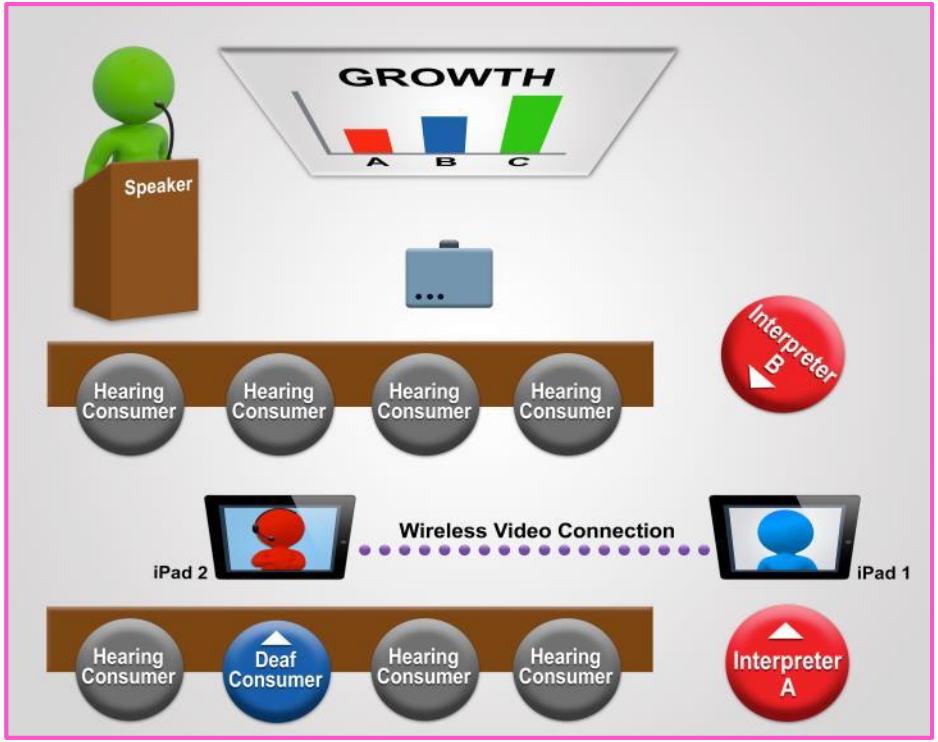
Click here to play movie

Standard On-Site Intr.
Video Visual Feed
Video Proximal Interpreting
Interpretation Design
Video Remote Interpreting 2.0
VRI 2.0 Online

Proximal Interpreting via Video™

Scenario

- Employee meeting
- Deaf consumer seated in 2nd row among co-workers
- Consumer has **iPad B** mounted and views interpreter on display
- Interpreter A seated in open area with **iPad A** on stand & signs into camera
- Video Connection links consumer and interpreter with WiFi and software
- Interpreter B seated in front of A monitoring consumer



Analysis

- Consumer has choice of seat
- Opportunity for free interaction and movement
- Consumer and interpreter both face and see the same information as everyone
- Better chance to strike new relationships and network
- Interpreters have choice of seating and type of chair
- Interpreters do not block audience, compete with and encroach on presenter's space – less distraction

KEY POINTS

1. Deaf consumers have choice, control and freedom to manage their own time and place and it helps to build more cooperation & respect.
2. Interpreters are more in control of their own positioning and process.

Video Remote Interpreting 2.0
Video Visual Feed
Standard On-Site Intr.
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Pilot: Proximal Interpreting via Video™

Frederick County (Maryland) Library Lecture Series

- Consumer **chooses** his own seat in center.
- He is sitting among his children with whom he came, analogous to **sitting with friends or co-workers.**
- Consumer comfortably views presenter, slides & interpreter in a **single visual field**.
- He is connected with interpreter through WiFi and video software.
- Consumer can adjust the orientation, angle and placement of the iPad **himself and as he pleases.**

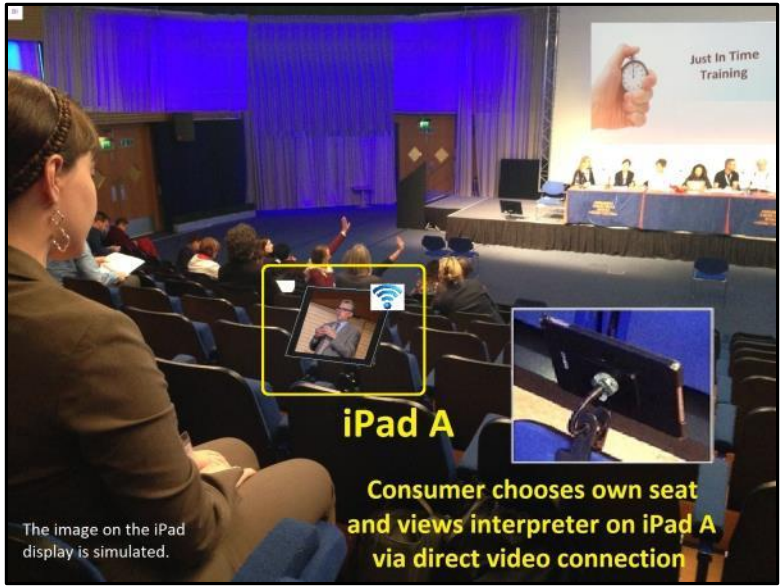
- Video Proximal Interpreter **chooses** her location and chair – comfort.
- She **faces the front** of the room, thus she is fully aware of context & content and visual cues
- iPad is mounted hands-free, **at eye level** and securely.
- The portable backdrop allows VPI to video from most locations in the room

- Interpreter is seated away from deaf consumer off to the side and behind him.
- Thus, she does not block anyone and less obtrusive to the presenter
- This configuration makes it more likely for the consumer to mingle, meet and talk with other attendees rather than stay up front and talk with the interpreters only during breaks.

Simulation: Proximal Interpreting via Video™

Critical Link 8 Conference, Edinburgh, Scotland

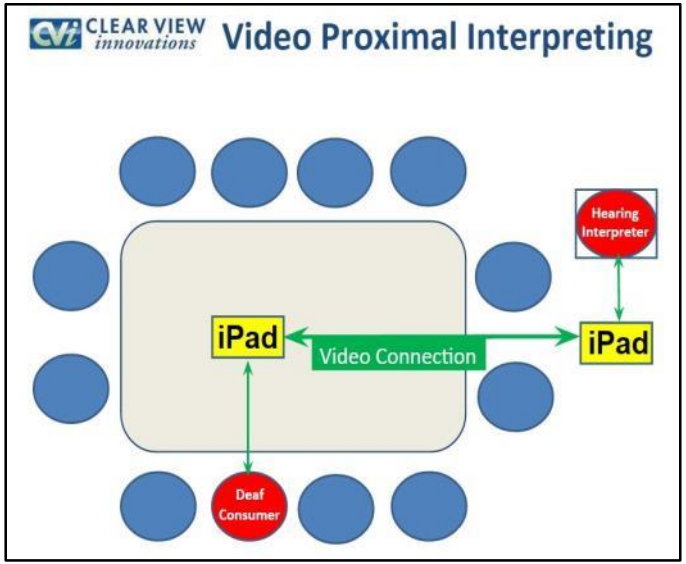
- Consumer **chooses** her own seat in center.
- She is sitting **with her colleagues** (to left, not pictured).
- Consumer comfortably views presenters, audience, slides & interpreter in a **single visual field**.
- She is connected with interpreter through WiFi and video software.
- Consumer can move, detach, adjust the orientation, angle and placement of the **iPad A herself and as she pleases**.



- Video Proximal Interpreter **chooses** his location for visibility & comfort
- He **faces the front** of the room, thus he is fully aware of context, content and visual cues, the visual part of the communicated message.
- **iPad B** is mounted hands-free and securely, at **eye level**.
- Interpreter can move, adjust the orientation, angle and placement of the iPad **himself and as he pleases.**

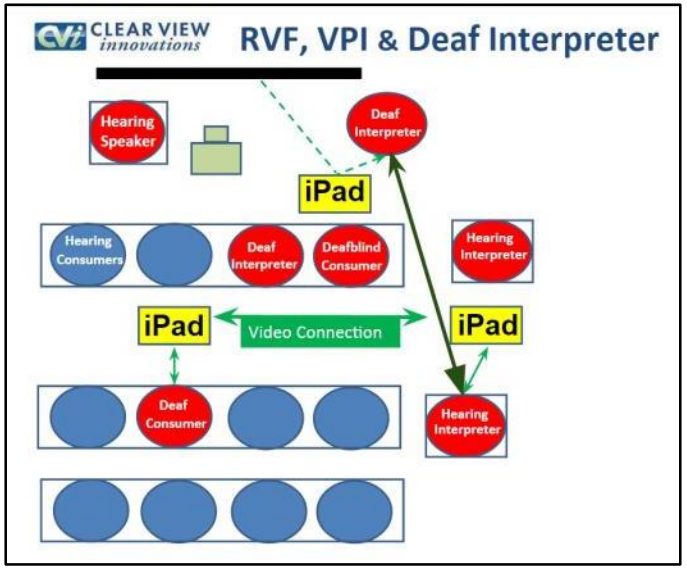
- Standing in the rear, the interpreter does not block anyone and is less obtrusive to the presenter.
- This configuration makes it more likely for the consumer to mingle, meet and talk with other attendees rather than stay up front and interact only with the interpreters.

More Proximal Interpreting Scenarios



The Video Proximal Interpreter is seated **facing** the speaker to the patron's right. She signs into the iPad camera mounted hands-free, at eye-level and securely.

The organizers set up a solid contrasting color backdrop to block the sunlight.



This side-view photograph shows how the interpreter and deaf patron are seated in relation to each other.

As usual, the interpreter would voice for any comments from the Deaf patron. The interpreter would temporarily move to the front in case of technical problems.

VRI 2.0™ Online

Scenario

- Task force online meeting
- Moderator, one hearing & one deaf participant in separate locations
- Two team interpreters A & B in separate locations
- Participants are connected via video conferencing
- Interpreters alternate into and out of the large window
- Interpreters get preparation materials and pre-conference with participants
- Technical design, preparation, testing & in-session support

Analysis

- Advanced planning, testing and rehearsal are imperative
- All participants must have eye-level sight lines, appropriate dress and adequate sound, lighting and background
- *Video Connection B* is essential for interpreter teaming communication
- Planning, preparation, practice & pre-conferencing are vital; ground rules
- Goal is for session to be open and balanced for all

Proximal Interpreting via Video
Video Remote Interpreting 2.0
Video Visual Feed
Standard On-Site Intr.
Interpretation Design

KEY POINTS

1. These assignments need extensive planning, preparation and rehearsals
2. The deaf and hearing participants are most likely to receive similar experiences
3. This event shows that the higher the technology the more equal the access

END OF SHOW

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