NARRATIVE: This **SCREEN FEED** chart is a new representation of the interpreting process that incorporates visual non-verbal and visual graphic information with the spoken language that speakers produce orally. In this model, interpreters are using a video screen that in real-time feeds visual information to them – "screen feed." The screens either have the visual pre-loaded or direct a camera. This version of the chart is static and fully labeled. Additionally, there is an animated version.

- *Spoken Language* [English] is the set of words that speakers articulate aloud in front of a group of people. Interpreters convert this set into a *Visual Language.*
- *Visual Non-Verbal Info.* is speakers' facial expressions, body language, gesture, or other physical actions that complements the speakers' words;
- *Visual Graphic Information* is speaker's visual aids, e.g. PowerPoint, slides, videos, whiteboard or any other display that complements the speakers' words
- *Visual Language* [ASL] is the set of signs that interpreters articulate openly in front of deaf consumers. Interpreters convert *Spoken Lang.* into *Visual Language.*

1. SPEAKER

A. Internal Representation of Message – is the internal thoughts that the speakers wants to convey to the audience. The goal, like in any communication act, is to convey and "plant" the exact same messages into the minds of interlocutors regardless of language. The second part of A. is when speakers internally plan and start to divide up the message into three parts; spoken language, visual non-verbal and visual graphic.

B. Message Divided into 3 Output Channels – Speakers complete the division of the message into 3 channels and output the information to the interpreters and deaf consumers, who receive it simultaneously.

2. INTERPRETER with Screen Feed

C. Message Reception/Perception – Interpreters auditorily and visually perceive/receive/input the three distinct input channels the content of which embodies the message. Here is where is the *screen feed* plays a critical role by feeding interpreters visual non-verbal and graphic information while they are continually listening and interpreting. Interpreters are able to connect the auditory and visual information for themselves for subsequent "transmission" to deaf consumers.

D. Message Interpretation Incorporating three Input Channels – Interpreters do the magic of interpreting the message and reassembling together the original two visual channels with the spoken language now converted to visual language. Interpreters have full awareness of the visual information and how it connects to what they hear. Next, they output the blended interpretation to the deaf consumers. See additional information for specific details and examples of visual to auditory connecting. Additionally, interpreters perform an important new skill. They monitor the deaf consumers' eyes and guide them where to look. The deaf consumers guide the interpreters too about what they want to look at. The key is that throughout all of this interpreters are aware of the visual information and when deaf consumers are looking at it.

3. DEAF CONSUMER

E. Message Reception/Perception – Deaf consumers visually perceive/receive/input the blended interpretation in one channel, in ASL, which embodies the message. Additionally, they receive the two visual input channels directly from the speakers in B.

F. Internal Representation of Message – Deaf consumers take in all of the information and synergize it into an internal thought or message.

Screen Feed ENGLISH TO ASL INTERPRETATION: FLOW OF SPOKEN AND VISUAL INFORMATION

1. SPEAKER

A.
Internal Representation of Message

B.
Message Divided into 3 Output Channels

2. INTERPRETER with Screen Feed

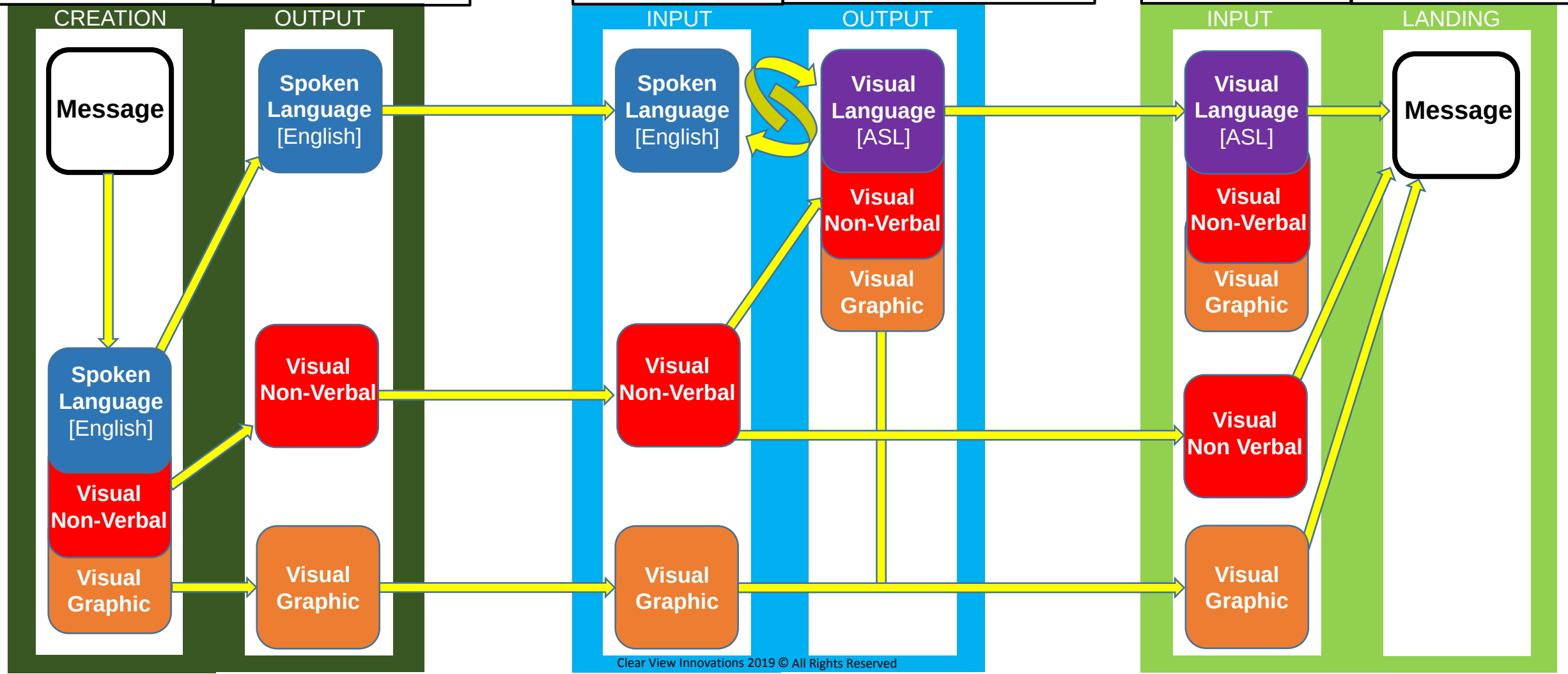
C.
Message Reception/ Perception

D.
Message Interpretation Incorporating 3 Input Channels

3. DEAF CONSUMER 7-17-19

E.
Message Reception Perception

F.
Internal Representation of Message



NARRATIVE: This **STATUS QUO** chart is a new representation of the interpreting process that incorporates visual non-verbal and visual graphic information with the spoken language that speakers produce orally. It is meant to be used in conjunction with and compared to the version with interpreters using. This version of the chart is static and fully labeled. Additionally, there is an animated version. *Status Quo.*

•*Spoken Language* [English] is the set of words that speakers articulate aloud in front of a group of people. Interpreters convert this set into a *Visual Language.*
•*Visual Non-Verbal Information* is speakers' facial expressions, body language, gesture, manual demonstration or any other physical actions that complements the speakers' words;
•*Visual Graphic Information* is speaker's visual aids, e.g. PowerPoint, slides, videos, whiteboard or any other display that complements the speakers' words
•*Visual Language* [ASL] is the set of signs that interpreters articulate openly in front of one or more deaf consumers. Interpreters convert *Spoken Language* into *Visual Language.*

1. SPEAKER

A. Internal Representation of Message – is the internal thoughts that the speakers wants to convey to the audience. The goal, like in any communication act, is to convey and "plant" the exact same messages into the minds of interlocutors regardless of language. The second part of A. is when speakers internally plan and start to divide up the message into three parts; spoken language, visual non-verbal and visual graphic.

B. Message Divided into 3 Output Channels – Speakers complete the division of the message into 3 channels and output the information to the interpreters and deaf consumers, who receive it simultaneously.

2. INTERPRETER Status Quo

C. Message Reception/Perception – Interpreters auditorily perceive/receive/input the auditory input channel only. They do not readily view the visual information

D. Message Interpretation Incorporating three Input Channels – NA

3. DEAF CONSUMER

E. Message Reception/Perception – Deaf consumers visually perceive/receive/input the interpretation in one channel, in ASL. Additionally, they receive the two visual input channels directly from the speakers in B.

F. Internal Representation of Message – Deaf consumers take in all of the information and synergize it into an internal thought or message. Though they are doing this without the assistance and guidance of the interpreters.

REMARKS: The main difference between the SCREEN FEED (SF) and STATUS QUO (SQ) scenarios are that in SF deaf consumers have to do less work, re-interpreting, searching for information, and expend less energy on wasteful actions so that they can re-direct their cognitive load towards perceiving and understanding the message.

7-17-19

Status Quo

ENGLISH TO ASL INTERPRETATION: FLOW OF SPOKEN AND VISUAL INFORMATION

7-17-19