CAB video ASL without box - Video

Video Transcript

0:01
closed-captioning is the process of
0:03
displaying text on a video screen to
0:05
provide transcription of the audio
0:07
portion of a program when captioning is
0:10
applied in advance to pre-recorded
0:12
programming and movies there is time to
0:15
perfect the text and match the timing of
0:17
the captions to the program speech
0:19
however live programs like news and
0:22
sports require the captioner to generate
0:24
the captions as they listen to the live
0:27
broadcast as a result live captions may
0:30
include errors and may also fall behind
0:33
the spoken word even when prepared by
0:35
highly skilled and trained captioners in
0:38
this video will show you the two forms
0:41
of live captioning
0:42
steno captioning where a captioner uses
0:45
a keyboard to transcribe the audio on to

0:47
the screen and voice writing where the
0:50
captioner repeats the spoken audio of
0:52
the program and voice recognition
0:54
software transcribes it let's begin with
0:58
steno captioning my name is sander burns
1:00
I'm the director of training recruitment
1:03
and development for national captioning
1:04
Canada live captioning is used for
1:07
anything that is live programming some
1:09
news weather any sports games political
1:13
debates
1:13
Sandra works from home and connects
1:16
remotely to the TV studio
1:18
each captioner researches the content of
1:21
the television shows they work on with
1:24
news programs for example they scour
1:26
websites of major news organizations
1:28
learning how to properly spell and
1:30
pronounce the names of the people and
1:32
places making headlines around the world
1:35
I will input all the relevant data into
1:39
a database which is very particular to

1:42
how I write steno captioners use
1:44
specialized software that translates the
1:47
words into a kind of shorthand a special
1:49
language that allows the stenographer to
1:52
produce up to 350 words per minute it
1:56
takes a lot of focus to caption you
1:58
literally have to stay engaged for the
2:00
entire programming and fatigue
2:02
definitely sets in there's a lot of wear
2:04
and tear on your hands it's it is a
2:06
physical physical process as well as a
2:08
mental process people talking quickly
2:10
and over top of each other is common
2:13
on television this can make it very
2:15
difficult for the captioner to capture
2:18
every word accurately and unexpected
2:20
names may present spelling challenges
2:23
due to the speed of on-air conversation
2:26
during live events and the rate at which
2:28
the viewer can read on-screen captioning
2:30
the steno captioner will occasionally
2:33
need to paraphrase dialogue inevitably

2:36
the captions appear on the screen
2:37
several seconds behind the action as
2:40
soon as I start writing on my stenograph
2:42
machine captions will start generating
2:45
so there is a bit of a lag I'm hearing
2:47
it I'm writing it it's processing
2:49
through the modem it's going across to
2:51
the network and going through an encoder
2:53
at their end as well and then it comes
2:55
across a television screen we experience
2:58
lags anywhere from 2 lines up to as much
3:01
as 6 or 7 lines we have what we call
3:03
buffer times so that does contribute to
3:06
the lag there's probably about maybe a
3:09
three second buffer that I have to
3:11
correct a spelling before it goes out on
3:14
the air although steno captioning
3:16
accounts for the majority of live
3:18
captioning in Canada the other popular
3:20
method is voice writing voice writing is
3:23
different from the computer generated
3:25
captions using voice recognition on some

3:28
social media sites because a person
3:30
controls the process and researches the
3:33
program it is much more accurate than
3:35
the computer alone my name is Josh
3:37
summers I am a manager within the voice
3:40
writing department at national
3:42
captioning Canada voice writing is the
3:45
process by which we create captions for
3:48
television and film using a human voice
3:52
voice racing in theory is suitable for
3:55
any type of programming however there
3:56
are certain types of programming that
3:58
voice writing is more suited to live
4:00
sports being won newscasts also
4:04
parliamentary proceedings faster
4:06
programming panel shows talk shows are
4:09
less suitable for voice writing kyouda
4:12
because of the speed of speech each of
4:14
our voice races will work out of a
4:17
soundproof studio they are Ries peaking
4:21
everything as close to verbatim as
4:22
possible that they are hearing through

4:24
their headphones
4:25
and when the vote them is not possible
4:28
then they are respeaking
4:29
and paraphrasing without losing any
4:32
meaning from the original dialogue the
4:35
biggest challenge for a voice writer is
4:38
coping with somebody who speaks very
4:40
quickly in voice writing every voice
4:43
writer has a top speed if you like which
4:45
they are able to respec beyond which
4:48
accuracy will suffer with voice
4:51
recognition software there is a buffer
4:53
essentially whereby the software holds
4:56
back a certain amount of speech input to
4:58
gather context so that it can output the
5:00
most accurate captions possible this
5:03
video was produced by accessible media
5:05
incorporated at the initiative of the
5:08
Canadian Association of Broadcasters and
5:10
the CBC captioning for this video was
5:13
prepared by closed captioning Services
5:15
Incorporated