ITU Workshop on Making Television Accessible – From idea to reality" hosted and supported by Nippon Hōsō Kyōkai (NHK)

(Tokyo, Japan, 28 May 2012)

Captioning Service Issues and Standardization

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- Standardization? What kind of?
 - ▶ Lingual? → No
 - → Funding / costs ? → No
 - ▶ Legal standardization ? → No
 - Similar contractual relations ? → No

- Standardization? What kind of?
 - Media convergence?
 - Solved, but depends on infrastructure
 - Accuracy determination?
 - WER rate or NER model
 - Acceptable delay on live programs

- Standardization? What kind of?
 - ▶ Formal?
 - Number of lines
 - Reading speed
 - Display mode (word per word, block)
 - Language level: (verbatim or simplified language)
 - Placement: top or bottom
 - Broadcasting features

- Standardization? What kind of?
 - Formal standardization: largest variety
 - There are pros and cons for almost any solution
 - Solution manly depends on
 - existing subtitling culture
 - which of stakeholders leads the discussion

- Standardization? What kind of?
 - All the differences
 - due to human intervention
 - therefore culture-driven
- An ongoing cultural exchange is essential

- Standardization? What kind of?
 - Future with automatic subtitling?
 - Utopia or nightmare?
 - This technology will prevail, though not for all kinds of programs

- Requirements for television
 - Profile-less recognition
 - Punctuation
 - Minimal delay for live programs and sync for prerecorded programs

- Other issues
 - For live or prerecorded programs?
 - Who takes responsibility for wrong recognition? Can anyone intervene in an emergency?
 - Difference between what is said and written
 - Verbatim at any price?

- Existing service, mainly for
 - secret services and media supervision
- Recognition
 - is getting better
 - even surprisingly good

- So, why haven't we used this service so far?
 - Results are hardly legible
 - Post-editing too time-consuming
 - Punctuation mostly missing or wrong
 - Suppliers are not confident with subtitling requirements

- For what kind of programs?
- Our decision
 - Only for prerecorded programs
 - Only for non-fictional programs
 - Post-editing is mandatory
 - Savings have to be relevant
- Other countries use automatic subtitling for live coverage!
- Same for video portal

- Mutual interdependency
 - They have the technology
 - We have the contents

SAVAS

- Sharing audiovisual language resources for Automatic subtitling
- Funded by the EU research fund
- 4 countries, 6 languages
- 200 hours per language annotated
- Duration: 2 years

SAVAS

- Better positioning of European broadcasters and subtitling companies
- Better accessibility for target groups
- ▶ Linked with translation: export locally produced contents for a global market
- Making subtitles more affordable

- Why do we participate?
 - We'll get an appropriate database for our own content
 - Well thought-out export-filter for
 - good legibility
 - efficient post-editing

- Final questions 1
 - Which kind of programs are suitable?
 - Also for live/near live programs?
 - Also for fictional programs?
 - Savings
 - Recognition and post editing
 - Impact for working places

- Final questions 2
 - Consequences for the stylebook?
 - Can punctuation be used to set new captions?

Conclusions

- For traditional subtitling, an ongoing cultural exchange is essential
- Automatic subtitling will help to accelerate the processes but it's not the solution for any kind of program