

An Assessment of Appropriate Sign Language Representation for Machine Translation in the Healthcare Domain

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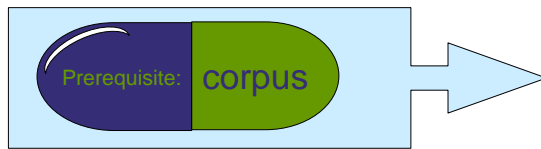
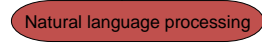
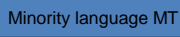
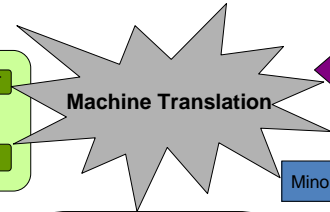
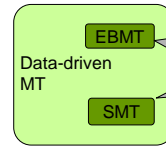
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Project Background



Prescription:

- Assistive cross-communication technology
- Native language use
- Cost-effective
- Focus on high translation quality
- Medical secretary interactions



Transcription method

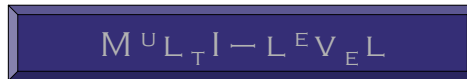
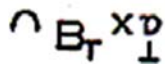
- N.B.*
- Sensitive context
 - Domain specific data
 - Maximal representation of SLs
 - Computability of representation



HamNoSys



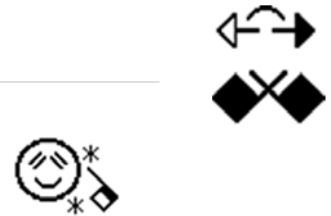
Stokoe Notation



Linguistic Annotation



SignWriting



- detailed phonetic description
- possible unnecessary use of symbols for MT

- comprehensive, flexible
- subjective, uses one language to describe another

- concise
- not widely used/not currently machine readable

Discussion

A full representation is of prime importance for both SLs and MT. The extent of the language must be honoured, but also full phonetic detail is required for complete MT systems in order to facilitate on-the-fly animation. Missing detail means reduced accuracy, a quality that is imperative in an MT system focusing on the healthcare domain.

All the above representation approaches can provide phonetic detail necessary, but it is the coded version of this detail rather than the symbols themselves that is of use to the MT system.

HamNoSys, being the most developed of the linear systems, machine readable, and having individual phonemes described that could be used in the animation process, it appears the most appropriate for current MT.

We envision that if SignWriting was widely accepted, used and machine readable, it could positively facilitate the translation process by containing compound information in one symbol, and removing the need for the complex animation process.

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