closed-captioning is the process of displaying text on a video screen to provide transcription of the audio portion of a program when captioning is applied in advance to pre-recorded programming and movies there is time to perfect the text and match the timing of the captions to the program speech however live programs like news and sports require the captioner to generate the captions as they listen to the live broadcast as a result live captions may include errors and may also fall behind the spoken word even when prepared by highly skilled and trained captioners in this video will show you the two forms of live captioning steno captioning where a captioner uses a keyboard to transcribe the audio on to
the screen and voice writing where the captioner repeats the spoken audio of the program and voice recognition software transcribes it let's begin with steno captioning my name is sander burns I'm the director of training recruitment and development for national captioning Canada live captioning is used for anything that is live programming some news weather any sports games political debates Sandra works from home and connects remotely to the TV studio each captioner researches the content of the television shows they work on with news programs for example they scour websites of major news organizations learning how to properly spell and pronounce the names of the people and places making headlines around the world I will input all the relevant data into a database which is very particular to
how I write steno captioners use specialized software that translates the words into a kind of shorthand a special language that allows the stenographer to produce up to 350 words per minute it takes a lot of focus to caption you literally have to stay engaged for the entire programming and fatigue definitely sets in there's a lot of wear and tear on your hands it's it is a physical process as well as a mental process people talking quickly and over top of each other is common on television this can make it very difficult for the captioner to capture every word accurately and unexpected names may present spelling challenges due to the speed of on-air conversation during live events and the rate at which the viewer can read on-screen captioning the steno captioner will occasionally need to paraphrase dialogue inevitably
the captions appear on the screen.
several seconds behind the action as soon as I start writing on my stenograph machine captions will start generating so there is a bit of a lag I'm hearing it I'm writing it it's processing through the modem it's going across to the network and going through an encoder at their end as well and then it comes across a television screen we experience lags anywhere from 2 lines up to as much as 6 or 7 lines we have what we call buffer times so that does contribute to the lag there's probably about maybe a three second buffer that I have to correct a spelling before it goes out on the air although steno captioning accounts for the majority of live captioning in Canada the other popular method is voice writing voice writing is different from the computer generated captions using voice recognition on some
social media sites because a person controls the process and researches the program it is much more accurate than the computer alone. My name is Josh Summers. I am a manager within the voice writing department at National Captioning Canada. Voice writing is the process by which we create captions for television and film using a human voice. Voice racing in theory is suitable for any type of programming, however, there are certain types of programming that voice writing is more suited to: live sports, newscasts, parliamentary proceedings faster, and panel shows. Talk shows are less suitable for voice writing because of the speed of speech. Each of our voice races will work out of a soundproof studio, they are录音 peaking. They will write everything as close to verbatim as 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