

# 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY INTERPRETERS WITH SMART GLASSES

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## SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING

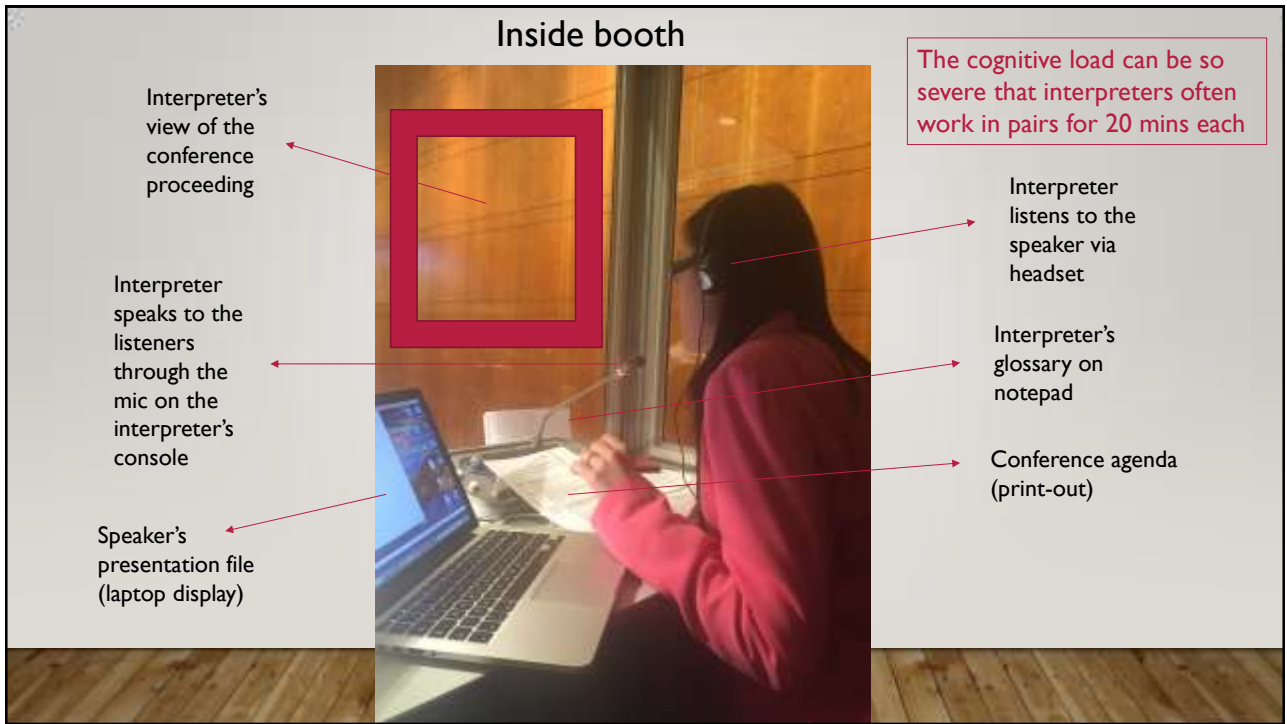
New Interpreting Lab, University of Essex



Interpret into B language for the audience

- Participants include A language speakers and B language speakers
- Interpreters: simultaneous interpret language from A to B or B to A, for live and efficient communication

Performance of an interpreter is reduced by multitasking which consumes cognitive resources (depends on number and nature of tasks) → How can smart-glasses reduce cognitive load ?



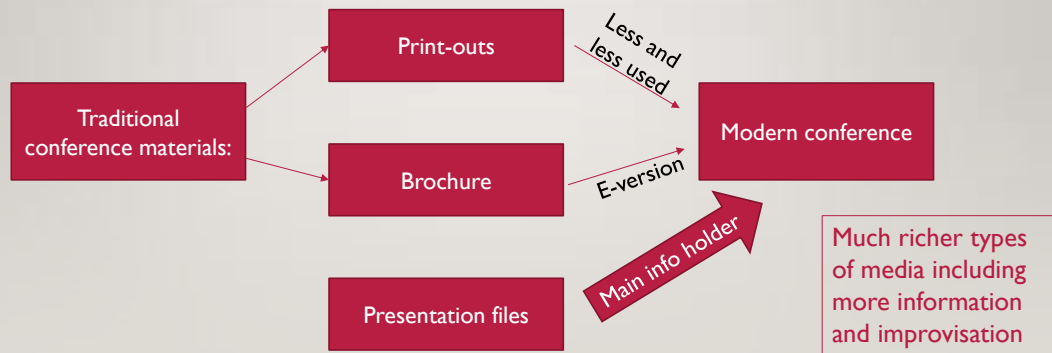
## BOOTH CONDITIONS

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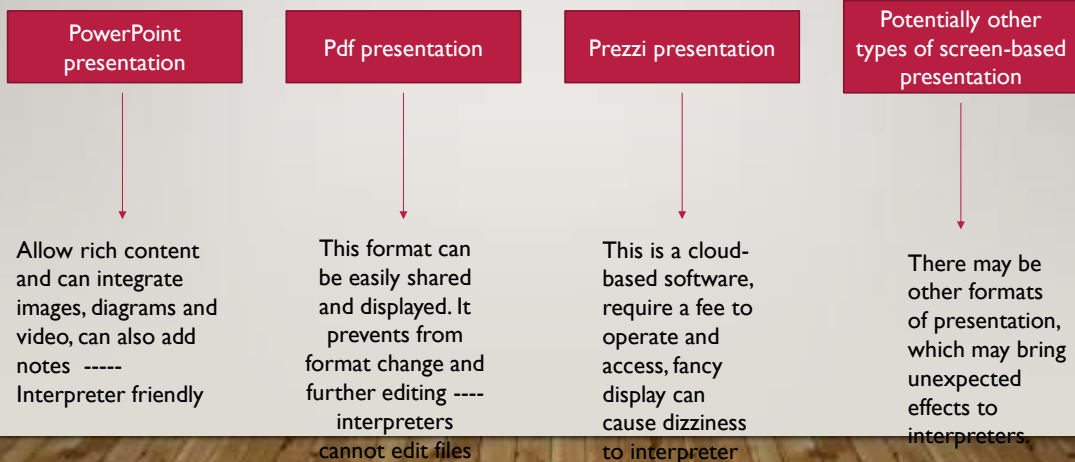
Some important aspects (of traditional booth)

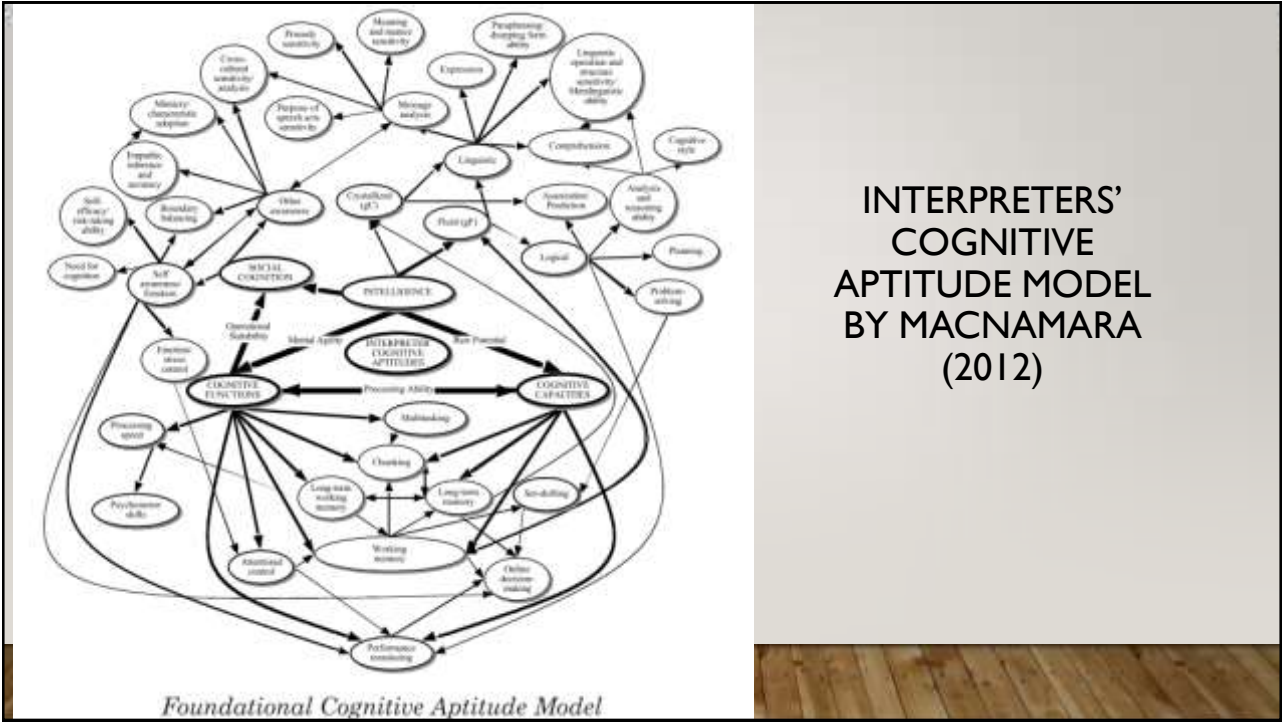
- Quietness of the booth (so interpreters can concentrate)
- Sound quality (to provide clearer speech)
- A good view of the conference/meeting proceedings. (to synchronise explanations)

## CHANGING INTERPRETING ENVIRONMENTS

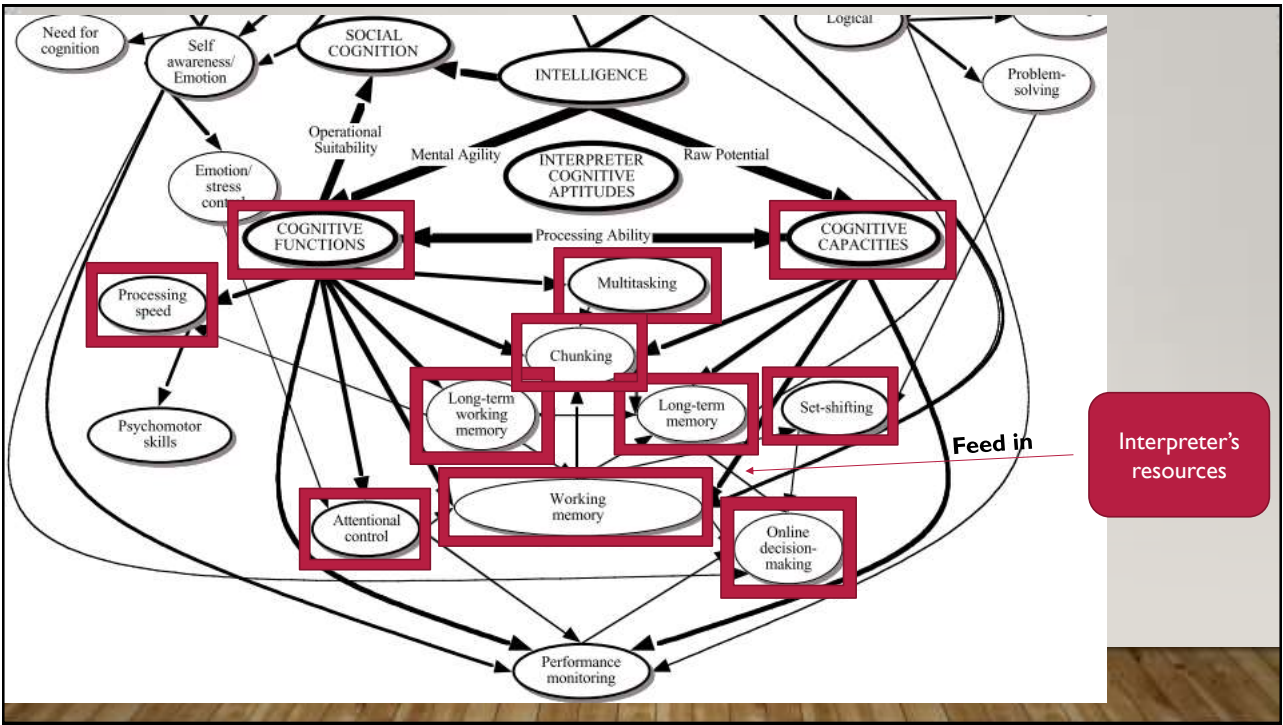


## EXAMPLES OF CHANGING FORMATS





# INTERPRETERS' COGNITIVE APTITUDE MODEL BY MACNAMARA (2012)



Interpreter's resources

## INTERPRETERS RESOURCES

- Conference agenda
- Speaker's presentation file
- Glossary

Materials are on separate media:  
laptop, paper, and notepad.



## Disruptions and challenges from the conference environments

lighting  
disruption

Music  
disruption

screen size  
and image  
quality  
variation

screen  
position



Good and direct view, relatively small room,  
dimmed lights



No view of the main screen,  
side view of the speaker, large  
conference room

## Simultaneous interpreter's view at the Lecture Theater 6 in University of Essex

Lighting affect  
interpreter's view of  
the projector



Interpreter's gaze is  
away from the desktop  
computer inside booth

Unrecognizable  
text



## COGNITIVE DEMANDS

**Stroud Number;** number of elementary mental discriminations (between 5-20 in people)

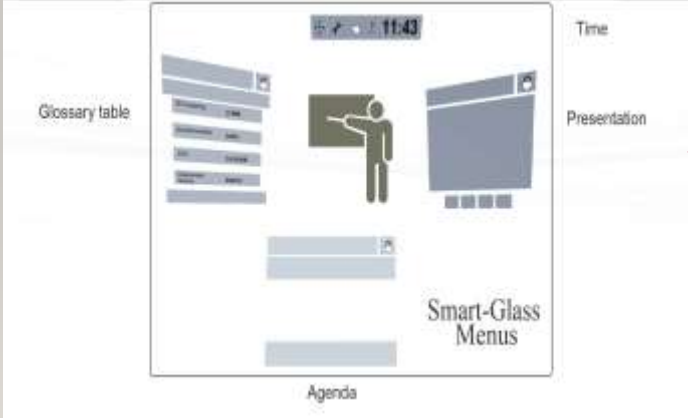
- Working memory
  - eg remembering large vocabularies for specialist areas)
- Understanding reasoning and manipulating information
  - Understanding the logic or sentiment of what is being said so that can be convey – not just word-for-word translation)
  - Using long glossary lists
  - Resolving unfamiliar (usually unexpected) words not in glossary (sometimes accessing internet, where, even the typing requires cognitive effort)
  - Dealing with changes from scheduled order or idiosyncratic behaviours of speakers

## SMART TECHNOLOGY + INTERPRETERS = BETTER PERFORMANCE?




This work-in-progress research is exploring how smart glasses can:

- Extend working memory (what information to provide, and how, eg online glossaries, annotated speaker names etc)
- How cognitive load can be reduced through better HCI (eg placement of information in field of view, automating searching, co-interpreting linkage)

SmARTI (Smart Augmented Reality Technology for Interpreters)  
a potential solution to simultaneous interpreters



Chantel Chen wearing Sony (AR) Glasses

Chantel Chen wearing Meta I

## TESTING SMART GLASSES WITH INTERPRETERS



## STUDIES ARE NOT JUST COVERING COMPUTATIONAL ISSUES

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### FOR EXAMPLE - META 1 GLASSES

- Too heavy to wear for more than 3 minutes
- Not suitable for girls with long hair
- Colored shades affect vision
- Strap creates discomfort



## PROJECT STATUS

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- Work-in progress
- SmARTI (Smart Augmented Reality Technology for Interpreters) model created
- Meta-I scoping trials data being analysed to allow next version of platform and evaluations to be created and evaluated



## REFERENCE

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Macnamara BN (2012) Interpreter Cognitive Aptitudes. *J Interpret* 19:9–31.