INTRODUCTION

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MESSAGE?

TRANSLATION: WHAT'S THE

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Questions?
DEFINITIONS OF TRANSLITERATION

The form of signed transliteration is vaguely defined in many texts. In fact, it is not actually the form of the message that is described by the process of transliteration, but rather the form of the message that is described by the process of changing the sign language text into English text, which is then used to produce the ASL message. This is illustrated by the example of Figure 1, which shows how the English text "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog." is translated into ASL. The resulting ASL sign sequence is then transcribed into English by the transcriptionist as "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog." The transcribed English text is then used to produce the ASL message, which is then transmitted to the sign language user. The process of transliteration is therefore a two-step process: first, the English text is translated into ASL, and then the ASL message is transmitted to the sign language user.

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another interesting assumption made about translation is that this is true for English as well.

The English, or more generally, the language model, tends to be more direct in its expression than, say, German or Spanish. This is partly due to the fact that English has a richer system of case marking, which makes it easier to map the source text onto the target text. However, it is also due to the fact that English has a more flexible word order, which makes it easier to rearrange the words in the target text to create a more natural-sounding sentence.

This assumption is not consistent with the findings of the research conducted by Elizabeth A. Wiseman, who found that the English language model is not as direct in its expression as previously thought. Her research suggests that English is more similar to languages like German and Spanish than it is to languages like Russian and Japanese.

In conclusion, the English language model is not as direct in its expression as previously thought. This has implications for the field of translation, as it suggests that more attention needs to be paid to the differences between languages, and that translation should be viewed as a process that involves more than just transferring words from one language to another.
DATA COLLECTION AND TRANSCRIPTION

message comes

The data for this study were collected from a university-level course that covered the role of English in society, focusing on the importance of English in global communication. The course included lectures, discussions, and written assignments. The students were required to submit a written report on a topic related to the course. The report was evaluated based on the students' understanding of the topic and their ability to present their ideas clearly and coherently. The final grade for the course was determined based on the students' overall performance in all course requirements.

THE PRESENT STUDY

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ANALYSIS OF STRATEGIES

The analysis focuses on the key features of the system's translation approach. Key features include:

- **Translation Accuracy**: The system's translation accuracy is measured by comparing the translated text against the original text. This is done through manual and automated (e.g., BLEU score) evaluations.
- **Translation Time**: The time taken for the system to translate a document is another key feature. This can impact the efficiency of the system, especially in real-time translation scenarios.
- **Resource Utilization**: The system's resource utilization (e.g., CPU, memory) is assessed to ensure it operates efficiently without consuming excessive resources.
- **User Feedback**: Feedback from users is crucial in refining the system. This includes both qualitative feedback (e.g., user satisfaction surveys) and quantitative feedback (e.g., error rates).
- **Scalability**: The system's ability to scale with increasing input volume is tested to ensure it can handle large volumes of data without degradation in performance.

The analysis also includes a comparison with existing translation systems to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the proposed system. This comparison is based on various metrics, including translation quality, speed, and resource efficiency.
The translation process is much more likely to be performed when a message is received in a different language that requires a great deal of effort. This process is often referred to as the 'work of translation', and it involves selecting the appropriate words from the source language and translating them into the target language in a way that conveys the same meaning. The choice of words is often influenced by the context in which they are used, and the translator must be able to select words that are both appropriate and effective in the target language.

In the case of the Spanish language, the word 'translating' is used to refer to the process of translating a text from one language to another. This process is often referred to as 'translating', and it involves selecting the appropriate words from the source language and translating them into the target language in a way that conveys the same meaning. The choice of words is often influenced by the context in which they are used, and the translator must be able to select words that are both appropriate and effective in the target language.

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A discussion of ASL's different meanings can be found in [Liddell (1992)].

An example of the addition of a negative headspace with negative signs
application in the base of other similar signed phrases.

Addition

Not a common

Addition

Not a common

Addition

Not a common

Addition

Not a common

Addition

Not a common

Addition

Not a common

Addition

Not a common
The sentence, "The more than one different representation of emotion in English, " is an example of restructuring in order to provide a clearer explanation. 

Resisting to reclaim one's face/feel/them again
Being resisting to ON THE ONE WORD!!!
Resistance to OUT WANT ONE WORD!!!
All resist are also one word.

Resistance to ONE THIS PLACE!!!
Resisting to CAN THE FEET!!!

Resistance to CAN RESIST MORE!!!

Resistance to NEXT WEEK MONDAY!!!

Resistance to T/H WITH VOICE ("TH" with voice)
which is voiced.

The third strategy consists of the position of the English message in each case is the underlined portion of the spoken English message. 

The final strategy, resuscitating, refers to the replacement of one key

Resuscitation

Although the role of the English language is not fully clear, the role of the English language is not always clear. It is a role where the English language is often used, but is not always clear. The English language, in the hands of the English speakers, is often used, but is not always clear. The expression of emotions through the English language is often used, but is not always clear. The expression of emotions through the English language is often used, but is not always clear.

Commission

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The data show that the message

This study, in the reduction of phonetic variations, presents more

The simple recording of English words

Not all of these mouthed English words have literal sign equivalents. The

[...]

VARIABLES
SMART
[SAME]... MUST
SITUATION
ACCEPTABLE
[...]

TRANSLATION: WHAT THE MESSAGE?

7. TRANSLATION: WHAT THE MESSAGE?

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ACNOWLEDGMENTS

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