df

[11] T. Hanke, G. Langer, and C. Metzger. (2001). Encoding nonmanual aspect of sign language. In T. Hanke (ed.), Interface definitions. ViSiCAST Deliverable D5-2.

[12] Hanke T. (2004). HamNoSys – representing sign language data in language resources and language processing contexts. In O. Streiter and C. Vettori, (ed.), Sign Language Processing Satellite Workshop of the Fourth International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation, Lisbon, Portugal, May 2004. http://www.lrec-conf.org/proceedings/lrec2004/ws/ws18.pdf

[13] Hanke T. (2007). HamNoSys – hamburg notation system for sign languages. Institute of German Sign Language.

[14] Jennings V, Elliott R, Kennaway R, Glauert J. (2010). Requirements for a signing avatar. Fourth Workshop on the Representation and Processing of Sign Languages: Corpora and Sign Language Technologies, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom. http://www.academia.edu/2348900/Requirements_for_a_signing_avatar

[15] Kipp M, Heloir A, Nguyen Q. (2011). Sign language avatars: Animation and comprehensibility. In Vilhjálmsson HH, Kopp S, Marsella S, and Thórisson KR. (ed.), Intelligent Virtual Agents 6895: 113-126. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-23974-8_13

[16] Martin A. (2017). Interprètes en langue des signes : un manque criant en Belgique. Le Soir, Février. https://references.lesoir.be/article/interpretes-en-languedes-signes-un-manque-criant-en-belgique-/?TrackID=3#sc=socialmedia&me=socialmedia&cm=0

[17] Rayner M, Armando A, Bouillon P, Ebling S, Gerlach J, Halimi S, Strasly I, and Tsourakis N. (2015). Helping domain experts build phrasal speech translation systems. In J. F. Quesada, F.-J. M. Mateos, T. Lopez-Soto (ed.), Future and Emergent Trent in Language Technology, Sevilla, Spain, November 2015, pp. 41-52. https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-33500-1

[18] Rayner E, Baur C, Bouillon P, Chua C, and Tsourakis N. (2016). Helping non-expert users develop online spoken CALL courses. Workshop on Speech and Language Technology in Education (SLaTE), Leipzig, Germany.

[19] Rayner E, Bouillon P, Ebling S, Strasly I, and Tsourakis N. (2016). A framework for rapid development of limited-domain speech-to-sign phrasal translators. 12th International Conference on Theoretical Issues in Sign Language Research (TISLR12), Melbourne, Australia. http://archive-ouverte.unige.ch/unige:79988

[20] Rayner E. (2016). Using the Regulus Lite Speech2Sign Platform. http://www.issco.unige.ch/en/research/projects/Speech2Si gnDoc/ build/html/index.html

[21] Trainslate. Université de Genève, Mars 2017. http://speech2sign.unige.ch/en/applications/trainslate/

[22] Wells JC. (1997). SAMPA computer readable phonetic alphabet. In D. Gibbon, R. Moore, and R. Winski, (ed.), Handbook of Standards and Resources for Spoken Language Systems, Berlin, Germany – New York, United States of America. http://www.phon.ucl.ac.uk/home/sampa/