

Liisa Sammalpenger

**The Situation of Speech to Text (STT)  
Interpreting in Nordic and Baltic Countries 2020  
A Survey among members of the VDNR**



Denmark

Finland

Norway

Sweden

Estonia

Latvia

## **A survey on the situation of speech-to-text (STT) interpreting in Nordic and Baltic countries**

The survey gathers the current state-of-the-art in STT interpreting in 2020 in the Nordic countries. VDNR member organisations get material for advocating to improve the situation for people who use interpreting services.

We also intend to provide basic information to participants of the next VDNR seminar, which will be held in September 2021 in Copenhagen, Denmark and simultaneously as a webinar. One of the topics of the seminar will be STT interpreting.

Speech-to-text interpreting STTI is intralingual translation in its basic form. The terminology used in different languages includes: skrivtolking (Se), skrivetolkning (Dk+No), kirjoitustulkkaus (Fi), kirjutustõlketeenus (Ee), teksta pierakstīšana(Lv).

The results of this study are useful in establishing interpreting services in a country where this type of interpreting service is still in its infancy.

The material for this survey is collected in November 2020. A representative from each country has provided information for the survey. Liisa Sammalpenger edited the questions for the questionnaire, the final report and the summary. She is a member of the deafened adults working group Kuto in Kuuloliitto, the Finnish Federation of Hard of Hearing. Updates and corrections are welcome.

Helsinki, 31<sup>th</sup> of May 2021

Liisa Sammalpenger  
sammalpenger @ gmail.com

### **VDNR**

VDNR (Vuxendövas Nordiska Råd, Nordic Council of Late-deafened Adults) is a co-operative organization working for ensuring that deafened adults achieve the same living conditions, rights and opportunities as other citizens in the Nordic and Baltic countries. VDNR also acts as a co-operation body for organisations elsewhere.

### **Contact:**

Trine Lindhardt Gaarsdahl, chairperson  
trinelindhardtgaarsdahl @ gmail.com

<http://VDNR.org>

# **A survey on the situation of speech-to-text (STT) interpreting in Nordic and Baltic countries**

## **Definition**

Speech-to-text interpreting is intralingual translation, that is interpreting from spoken language to text in the same language.

Speech-to-text interpreting, STTI, is a type of language-internal translation. It was previously known as print or writing interpreting, written interpretation, while current terminology refers to it as live captioning.

## **Results**

It would be advisable to improve the awareness that speech-to-text interpreting exists as one of the interpreting methods available

Although there are similarities in the current development between the countries, the biggest differences lie within using interpreter services when travelling abroad.

## **Conclusions**

In the Nordic countries interpreting services are based on individual needs and regarded as being part of subjective rights while in other European countries the approach may be different. It involves the individual in finding funds for the interpreting services in extra-curricular or work-external situations.

In Nordic countries, the development and progress of the STTI service is mostly similar, but there are differences toward using interpreting services abroad. Furthermore, regulations in some countries allow translating between languages, but in others it is not currently allowed. So-called relay interpreting may improve the current procedures.

## **Future vistas**

The need for advocating remote speech-to-text interpreting has arisen due to the 2020-2021 coronavirus pandemic. In the future, the interpreting services should be available in all occasions and preferably without prior booking well in advance.

**A survey on the situation of  
speech-to-text (STT) interpreting  
in Nordic and Baltic countries  
Kartläggning av situationen i skrivtolkning  
i nordiska och baltiska länder**

**Terminology & Abbreviations**

VXD = vuxendöv (Swedish) deafened as adult), late-deafened/deafened adult, dövbleven, kurdistunud, kuuroutunut, vēlā nedzirdība, dövblitt  
STT = speech-to-text  
STTI = speech-to-text interpreting, skrivtolkning, skrivetolkning, kirjoitustulkkaus, kirjutustõlketeenus, teksta pierakstīšana  
SLI = Sign Language interpreting  
SI = Speech impairment, talskada, puhevamma  
MHS = Mouth Hand System  
SSS = Sign Supported Speech, SS= Supporting Signs,  
TSK = tegn støtte kommunikation, TSS= Tecken som stöd, VP= viitottu puhe  
HLF=Hørselshemmedes Landsforbund  
Kela = the Social Insurance Institution of Finland, a government agency

**Questions**

**1. Types of interpreting**

a) Are there speech-to-text interpreters in your country? Since \_\_\_?\_\_\_

**Denmark:** Yes. Since 1988

**Estonia:** Yes. Since 2016

**Finland:** Vuxendövtoolkar 1986-88 (MHS & STT & SSS) Since 1995 "only STT", since 1995 combination STT & SL-interpreters, STT & SI 2005

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** Yes. HLF has been using STT since in the 80's. It has been formal since 1991

**Sweden:** Speech to text interpreters are available since 1994. A testing period started in 1969 and became permanent till 1994

b) Are there interpreters who do both speech-to-text **and** signed or Sign Language interpreting?

**Denmark:** Yes.

**Estonia:** Yes.

**Finland:** Yes,

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** Yes.

**Sweden:** Yes.

**Norway** and **Denmark** train interpreters who use both methods.

**Finland** and **Sweden** train also "only STT" interpreters.

c. Is there interpreting service for persons with normal hearing but speech impairment (SI)

(tolkning för talskadade) available?

**Denmark:** Not known

**Estonia:** No.

**Finland:** Yes, since 2006, also combinations SL & SI, or STT & SI

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** No.

**Sweden:** Yes.

d. Are there any limitations in methods the interpreters use?

**Denmark:** No.

**Estonia:** No.

**Finland:** Tendering results cause that some companies are not allowed to use STTI, only SL and some vice versa. Interpreters of SI with skills of SL or STT may not be allowed to use all the methods due to tendering results.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** No.

**Sweden:** Normally there is no limitation in the methods used, but it differs between the Regions (earlier Landsting). If there is a lack of STTI you sometimes get a SLI instead.

## 2. Interpreting service allowances

a) How many hours per year, month, etc. is allowed for one person to get interpreting services?

**Denmark.** Unlimited in most cases.

**Estonia:** The service is financed by the state as a pilot project, in the pilot project the service is only provided to the working age population but with no time limits. For the other age groups service is provided by local governments and local governments may have certain limitations.

**Finland:** Minimum (=at least) 180 hours/year (at least 360 for deafblind). You are free to apply for more hours, unlimited amount.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** No limitations.

**Sweden:** There is no limitation in the interpretation service for a person per year. Those who need urgent help, such as funerals, hospital visits etc., will get interpreting before others, if there is a lack of interpreters.

Are there other types of limitations for the interpreting service?

**Denmark:** Yes, for more private.

b) Are there situations / topics where there are NO time limits for interpreting services?

**Denmark:** Yes.

**Estonia:** Yes, but it does not depend on situations or topics, it depends on the age of the client.

**Finland:** All, but Hospitals, Police, Court etc. authorities have to pay themselves (not Kela)

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** No limitations.

**Sweden:** There is no limitation in topics or time. The user order text interpreting for the time needed.

Are there situations / topics where there are STRICT time limits for interpreting services?

**Denmark:** No, in principle there is ceiling of 20 hours per week of any situations , if not stated.

**Estonia:** No.

**Finland:** No. Please see Q3. traveling abroad

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** No.

**Sweden:** No strict time limits

### 3. Traveling abroad

What rules apply for interpreter services abroad?

a) for a group?

b) for an individual?

**Denmark: Both a) and b)** Only Handicap politics and sports event

**Estonia:** Both a) and b): No special rules for both cases but the client must cover all costs to interpreters. No government support.

**Finland:** Both a) and b) traveling abroad with interpreters here is a 14 days limit for automatic acceptance. If there are more days, you have to explain profoundly, to give a schedule etc.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** Both a) and b): For travels related to work or education all expenses are paid. If it's not related to work or education the user of the interpreting services must pay for travel expenses for the interpreters, but not the salary. In Norway interpreting services is an individual right, but you can still share screen so that a group can benefit from it.

**Sweden:** Both a) and b): Interpreting is available for a group but not always. The interpreting service centre decide if they can afford to pay for the service.

### 4. Translation and speech-to-text interpreting

Speech-to-text interpreting is intralingual (within a language), but what is the situation in working between two languages, that is to translate the spoken foreign language conversation into the native language text and vice versa? Is it:

a) possible and/or

b) allowed?

**Denmark:** a) and b) Yes.

**Estonia:** Possible if relay interpreting is applied.

**Finland:** Not allowed. It would be possible, but currently is not allowed.

Due to different language groups it is more challenging between Finnish and Scandinavian languages than between Scandinavian languages and f.ex. English. If **relay** interpreting were allowed by Kela, it would work better. Translation is allowed when signed, but not by typing.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** Yes, both possible and allowed, but every interpreter decides for themselves if they will accept jobs that require interpreting between two languages.

**Sweden:** Inter-lingual interpreting speech-to-text is available not only for English to Swedish but also to several languages if there is a suitable interpreter.

### 5. Streaming a meeting/conference/seminar

What rules are there in streaming the speech-to-text interpretation as a part of a seminar live (so-called live captioning or live-subtitling)? (equality&non-discrimination, likabehandling, tasa-arvo, tasavertaisuus)

**Denmark:** None.

**Estonia:** No rules.

**Finland:** Yes, but usually not saved, or saved for a limited time.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** It's up to every interpreter to decide for themselves if they are comfortable with this.

**Sweden:** Depending on the Corona pandemic most interpreters now have been forced to learn how to work in a streaming situation (distanstolkning – remote interpreting - etätulkkaus). Special rules not known.

## **6. If a streamed meeting is interpreted either in sign and/or text, is it allowed to save the interpret within the meeting?**

**Denmark:** No

**Estonia:** Yes.

1) Saving is allowed when interpreter Works in live environment when streaming meeting is end in this case when exists contract before beginning of the meeting and this is only for secretary of the meeting to do a protocol of the meeting;

2) Second moment – please read carefully – This service is available in Estonia, I don't know how about in other countries. If someone save streaming meeting – for example a seminar in dictaphone, i.e. if allowed to record lecturers speech. Now the person send saved file to interpreter and asks to do speech to text. In this case interpreter Works not in live environment and interpreter can be in a peaceful environment to write the text without mistakes. After interpreting interpreter send the written file back to the person.

**Finland:** It depends on interpreters and/or their companies.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** If the seminar is being recorded it needs to be accepted in advance by the interpreters/ministry of interpreting (NAV Tolketjeneste) through a spesific form. These regulations are still being developed as Covid-19 has made it a more prominent question.

**Sweden:** No, it's never allowed.

## **7. Interpret, the resulting text**

a) What are the rules in your country governing the interpret?

**Denmark:** Not possible to get a copy.

**Estonia:** I a) and b) nterpreted texts are not saved by the interpreters nor given to anyone. If the event and the captioning is streamed and/or saved by the event organiser, the captions are saved and disseminated together with everything else.

**Finland:** Kela allows. Interpreters/companies say No. Many of STT-interpreting programmes can't saved the text.

**Latvia:** No such service available.

**Norway:** Has to be deleted right away, with a few exceptions.

**Sweden:** Not allowed to save STT writing from computers. If results or notes have to be saved a note support (anteckningsstöd) can be ordered. No formal education requirement is needed for that person, who is writing down the notes on paper to be saved. Such service is often used for university studies. By the way, it is not forbidden to take photos of the texts on screens during a session.

b) Are the individuals present given the interpret if requested?

**Denmark:** No.

**Estonia:** see a).

**Finland:** Generally not. Instead, you are allowed to take pictures of the screen.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** It is possible, but only if the user has applied through a spesific form and is granted the right. This is most common for students.

**Sweden:** The interpreting service does not include to give saved results in text to the user.

## 8. Research, studies

a) Are there studies or research published on speech-to-text interpreting in your country?

**Denmark:** No.

**Estonia:** No.

**Finland:** Yes, English summaries of them will be found on VDNR.org

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** Not specifically on speech-to-text interpreting, but on the whole interpreting field from 2018. See link under b), ps. in Norwegian.

**Sweden:** Yes.

b) If yes, is it possible to get a list of links?

**Denmark:** --

**Estonia:** --

**Finland:** Yes. Will be found on website VDNR.org

**Latvia:** No. Some NGO (like we and Latvian Deaf Union) have collected some information, mostly from foreign sources but it is still insufficient. This is shared with parliament, ministries, television. But these were mostly proposals/ideas on what could be done to introduce STT services. Without success. No political will/no money, no understanding, no support.

**Norway:** <https://evalueringsportalen.no/evaluating/ny-organisering-av-tolketjenesten-for-dove-og-horselshemmede/Probarapport%202018%20-%2009%20Ny%20organisering%20av%20tolketjenestene%20for%20d%C3%B8ve%20og%20h%C3%B8rselshemmede%20.pdf/@@inline>

**Sweden:** --(later)

## 9. How to reach out?

a) How are the persons eligible to use interpreting services informed about it?

**Denmark:** In member paper

**Estonia:** Websites, FB, Youtube, information seminars, HOH organisations, meetings, events where people see and experience the service. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1486wM9i8L8&feature=youtu.be>

**Finland:** Informing within the Hearing Organisation, (Kuuloliitto) its associations, clubs and Magazine. Via Kela-news. Social media peer counselling.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** There are no formal ways, but they may find information through resourch on the internet, HLF etc.

**Sweden:** People can be informed on telephone and in internet by 1177 Vårdguiden that gives health care information, by Hørsellinjen telephone and internet (HRF's information service for hearing problems), by hearing care centres or by hearing associations.

b) How to orientate people to use the interpretation service?

**Denmark:** By meetings.

**Estonia:** Give guidance, contacts where to apply, encourage members of EVL to order the services for meetings and other occasions

**Finland:** People are allowed to get orientation at home by an interpreter. There is material available at Kela.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** HLF has information on our website. The ministry of interpreting (NAV Tolketjeneste) has information on their website.

**Sweden:** Often when interpreting has been ordered the interpreting service centre

reminds about the possibility to contact them for ordering all kinds of interpreting needs. The information about how to use interpretation service is mostly spread among the users and associations.

c) Are there training “How to use interpreting services” or similar counselling/courses available?

**Denmark:** No.

**Estonia:** No.

**Finland:** Courses of adaptation to hearing loss or becoming deafened, there might be presentation by a peer counsellor on how to use Interpreting service.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** No, not to our knowledge.

**Sweden:** Now and then, there are courses about how to use interpreting service often arranged by local hearing associations.

## 10. Remote interpreting

a) What solutions for remote interpreting are there in your country?

**Denmark:** Zoom, Teams

**Estonia:** Remote interpreting service has been designed for deaf people using sign language. Service is available via Skype Mo-Sa.

<https://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/puue-ja-hoolekanne/kaugtolke-teenus>

STT interpreters have provided remote interpreting service on request, ad hoc.

**Finland:** Kela allowed remote interpreting in STT first in March 2020, beginning from zero. Many alternative platforms are tested.

**Latvia:** No such service available.

**Norway:** Norwegian speech-to-text interpreters use the program Velotype/Velonote. As of now it's not possible to integrate Velonote into a meeting in Teams, Zoom etc. Must use two different meeting platforms.

**Sweden:** Remote interpreting is possible. Microsoft Teams is often used by the interpret services. Illumitype (added 5/2021). Automated interpreting to text is also available.

b) What platforms have been found useful?

**Denmark:** Zoom

**Estonia:** STT interpreters have used zoom.us. Google Drive, Sign Language interpreters Skype.

**Finland:** Zoom, Google Meet, Text on Tap, Google Docs and Teams, Skype

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** Microsoft Teams, Google Meet, Whereby

**Sweden:** Skype, Google Meet, Google Hangout, StarLeaf, Zoom

c) Are there rules or limits in use?

**Denmark:** No.

**Estonia:** Remote services for deaf (Sign Language) are available Mo-Fri 9-17, Sa 10-16 at Skype. STT remote service upon request, ad hoc.

**Finland:** No

**Latvia:** .-

**Norway:** No.

**Sweden:** Rules and limits not known.

## 11. Other methods than qwerty keyboard

a) Do interpreters use Velotype or similar systems?

**Denmark:** No

**Estonia:** No.

**Finland:** Velotype was used in 1987-1993, by four interpreters, Velotype is still an option for STT students, but no interest found. The Finnish language is different from other Nordic languages and English, it is double challenging to velotype Finnish.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** Velotype. There have been projects concerning stenography, but it's not in common use among interpreters.

**Sweden:** Some interpreters use Velotype but it is no standard. The interpreter uses the method he/she likes best.

b) What other alternative typing methods are used in your language?

**Denmark:** None.

**Estonia:**--

**Finland:** qwerty-based programmes/software: KITU, Protype, Velonote, Text on Top, Word

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** There have been projects concerning stenography, but it's not in common use among interpreters.

**Sweden:** Illumitype (added May 2021)

c) Is re-speaking used in interpreting?

**Denmark:** No

**Estonia:** --

**Finland:** Not in interpreting. In Yle, the national broadcast company, they use re-speaking in preparation of subtitles. Finnish is difficult to automated speech recognition.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** No, not yet.

**Sweden:** Not known.

If not, are the methods in planning for the future?

**Denmark:** None.

**Estonia:** --

**Finland:** Perhaps in subtitling in TV

**Latvia:**-

**Norway:** There are projects to develop general speech-to-text-technology, not specifically trained to one persons voice.

**Sweden:** --

## 12. How is interpreting service funded in your country?

**Denmark:** Public

**Estonia:** Pilot project by the State

**Finland:** Kela, the social insurance institution of Finland, government agency.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** By the government, with a couple of exceptions.

**Sweden:** The interpreting service is funded by the state via the different regions. The regions, for example region Uppsala, are responsible among other things for the health care.

## 13. Legislation (add the link of your country)

**Denmark:** <https://danskelove.dk/tolkeloven>

**Estonia:** <https://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/puue-ja-hoolekanne/kirjutustolke-teenus>

**Finland:** <https://www.finlex.fi/sv/laki/alkup/2010/20100133>

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** <https://lovdata.no/nav/rundskriv/r10-07f#ref/lov/1997-02-28-19/%C2%A710-7>

**Sweden:** Hälso- och sjukvårdslagen 1994 §3b, Hälso- och sjukvårdslagen 2017:30 8kap. 7§ p.3

## 14. Educational system

a) Which type of institution provides STT interpreter education?

**Denmark:** Bachelor level Københavns Professions Højskole, Tegnsprogs- og skrivetolk uddannelsen .

<https://www.kp.dk/uddannelser/tegnsprogs-+og+skrivetolk/>

**Estonia:** Currently there have been 2 training courses for the STT interpreters in Estonia, both held by the STT interpreters' association and financed by the state.

**Finland:** Humak University of Applied Science Humak, Helsinki and Diak, Turku

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** Two universities in Norway, OsloMET (Oslo) and Høgskulen på Vestlandet (Bergen). Both interpreter educations combine sign language and STT education.

**Sweden:** Södertörns Folkhögskola provides STT interpreter education

<https://www.sodertorn.fhsk.se/kurser/skrivtolk/>

b) Is the STT tuition free of charge or is there a specified fee on tuition?

**Denmark:** Free.

**Estonia:** As the finances come from the state, the courses are free of charge for the students.

**Finland:** 300€ in open university

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** It's free.

**Sweden:** The STT tuition lasts for 1 year and is free of charge, 800 SEK is paid per term for service.

## 15. Entry requirements

Are there certain criteria for entry in STT interpreter education?

a) Minimum speed of typing required: \_\_\_\_\_

**Denmark:** No specific speed.

**Estonia:** Minimum speed of typing required is 200 characters per minute

**Finland:** In 1980s-2000s: 8000 characters/30 min before. Now minimum 9.000 char/30 min to get through to examination as one of six examinations.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** No such criteria.

**Sweden:** A minimum writing speed of 300 characters per minute at the entry and 500 per min. to pass the education.

b) Other requirements, please specify

**Denmark:** --

**Estonia:** Has a very good knowledge of written Estonian, has good hearing, and as to personality - has traits suitable for an interpreter.

**Finland:** In the 1980's-2000s: age 18 or more, normal hearing, good command in Finnish language, clear speech. NOW: In open university anyone can register to studies,\*please see explanations in 16. Other Comments below.

**Latvia:** -

**Norway:** No.

**Sweden:** The pupil must have its own computer and qwerty, must be 18 year or older, have good sight and hearing, be free from drug problems, have passed a test in knowledge of Swedish words and language

## **16 Other Comments:**

**Latvia:**

Our opinion: There in Latvia the interpret STT services are not planned and/or enforced on governmental level despite of our activities (letters, meetings etc) to propose to do something. In general, with a view to Directive of 2006 there are some measures taken but they refer to tools and applications like "easy to read" and text – to speech, mostly in gov home pages. As to concerning text support for TV the answers are – no money, there is a need for specific techniques. Actually, there is a lack of political will. STT interpreters we saw first when you were in Riga. Yes, probably we (as NGO) can apply for funds in EU and then create some solutions, but this needs free time and becoming an expert in this area (what are technical possibilities, programs etc.). You had to quit jobs to this. No universities are preparing STT interpreters since it would require approved and elaborated programs for teachers. Educational sector will not do this unless there is not a strong believe that we can provide at least 15 students a year. Or it should be a state program (state funded) then. Even more, we suggested a number of times that we need to introduce at least a profession SST-interpreter. No success as to yet. So if we could find a legally binding grounds on international/EU level imposing governments to achieve certain goals in STT and/or titling this would be good tool for discussion with government.

Only interpreting services available (subtitles) are in cinema (partially but not for all movies) in some (one or two theatres and opera). This is funded by private sector. As far as I know, some minor funds are allocated for subtitling within central TV1 and it is possible to watch some of movies, news and broadcasts on internet that have been later subtitled (about 10% of the content). No on-line subtitling is available.

Vocabulary (Added May 2021): The bad news is that we do not have any approved or widely commonly used terms for late deafened and speech-to-text. The good news is that we can create these terms and start to use them. Sometimes we use a bit different terms with same meaning. We, however agreed on such terms, more close to Eng version:

- 1) speech-to-text interpreting - teksta pierakstīšana (Process. Writing down a text)
- 2) speech-to-text interpreter- teksta pierakstītājs (Person who writes down text)
- 3) late deafened - vēlā nedzirdība (nom)
- 4) late hard-of-hearing - vēlā vājdzirdība

**Denmark:**

The MHS and TTS interpreter education started in August 1988 at the National Hearing Institute in Fredericia, located at the old A-school.

Ulla Henriksen Carl was head of education. She was asked if she liked to be involved, because she had helped building the content of the education in advance.

There were also some qualification courses in the start-up phase for the interpreters, which worked in advance, and they took place quite rightly at Fredericia youth hostel. But they were MHS interpreters, not written interpreters.

There were two cohorts with the education in Fredericia, and then the education was moved to the hearing institute in Copenhagen, where there were also two cohorts.

Many years later the education was moved to the institute of sign language of Copenhagen in which it is present today  
The new interpreters are hybrids. The older ones are STT or sign-language according to the history of education.

### **Finland:**

STT-interpreters are trained at **Humak** University of Applied Science since 2002  
Successful completion of the programme. Earlier Kuuloliitto, the Finnish Federation of the hard of Hearing arranged short courses.

Final exams refer to interpreting demonstrations given in the final stages of STT. In the exams, students demonstrate professional interpreting skills. The exam includes five parts. Each of them is assessed separately. The student have to acquire good skills in assessment to get any assignments.

**Diak** University of Applied Science has additional STT module for SL-interpreters.

Interpreting for people with **speech difficulties** is meant for people who cannot speak but can express himself/herself with other means like for example with the blink of an eye. In Finland the interpreting service for disabled people is instructed by law. The only condition is, as said previously: one has to have a way to communicate (to receive and to deliver).

Interpreter for people with speech difficulties will have numerous ways of interpreting. It all depends on the client which is the way of communication he/she is familiar with and capable of using. One might use a communicator (there are lots of these nowadays), board of alphabets (different variations of these, also different ways of using them), signs, blink of an eye and body language as in whole, BLISS, writing main words, drawing, using simple language (avoiding complicated sentences) etc.

STT-interpreters are allowed to study SI-interpreting, too.

<https://www.puhevammaistentulkkit.fi/> (Interpreters for persons with speech impairments)