The "villagesign" project Endangered sign languages in village communities

Prof. Ulrike Zeshan (Project Leader and IP UK) Dr. Angela Nonaka (IP US) Dr. Victoria Nyst (IP Netherlands) Prof. Dany Adone (IP Germany) Dr. Irit Meir (AP Israel) Context of our project: A crash course for non-signers

- What is a sign language?
- What is a deaf community?
- How do we study sign languages and deaf communities?
- What is a village sign language?
- Why are village sign languages endangered?

Life in a deaf village

- Ban Khor (Thailand): 3 examples of language use *in situ*
 - Foraging for cicadas
 - Fishing
 - At a shamanistic ceremony
- Desa Kolok (Bali)



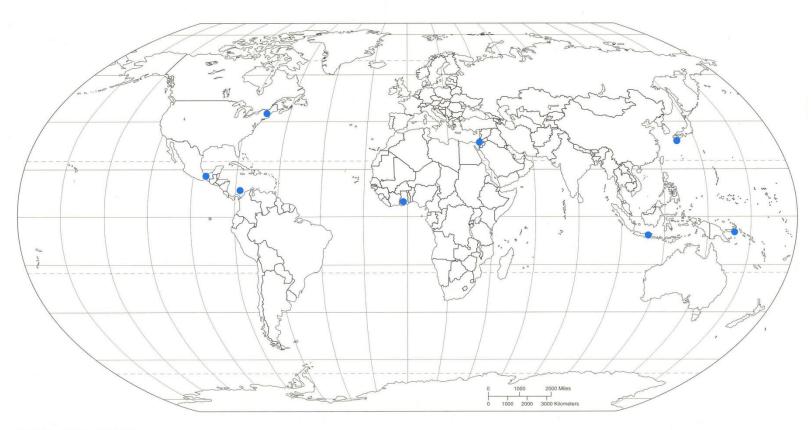




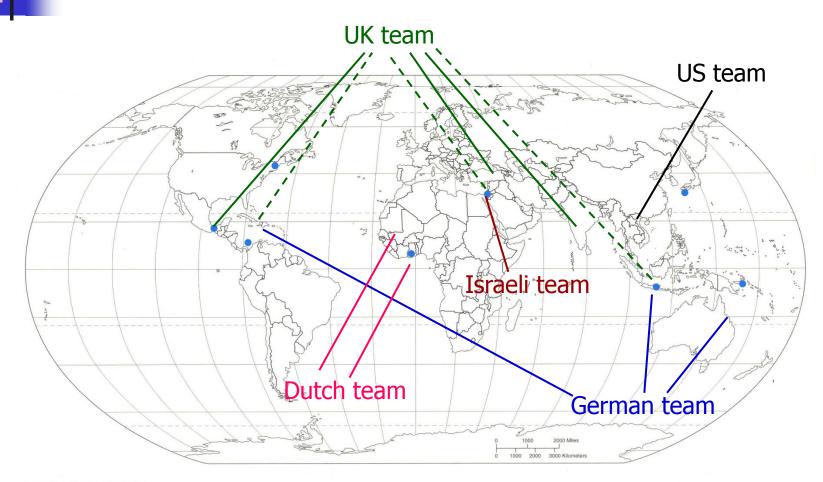
At a Shamanistic Ceremony

(Desa Kolok example)

Our field sites

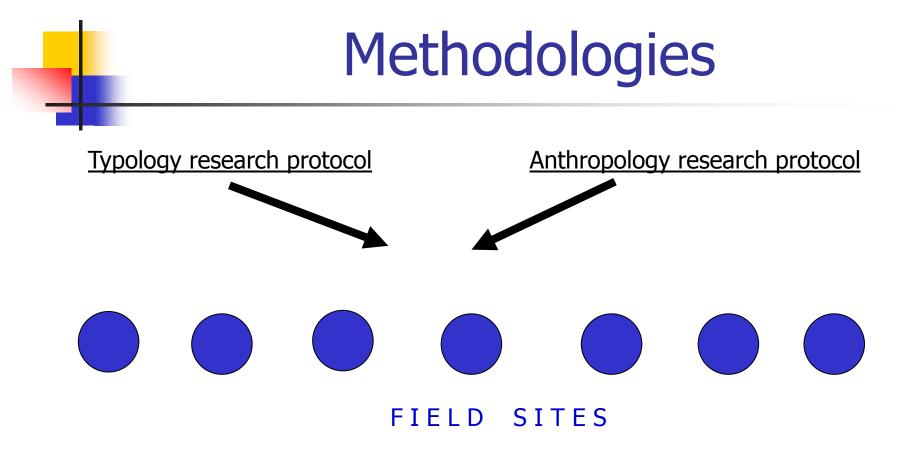


Our research teams



Research questions

- How do village sign languages challenge received views about the characteristics of "sign language" as a unified type of language?
- What role does the sociolinguistic setting of these village sign languages play in relation to the differences between rural and urban sign languages?
- How does our perspective on language modality, that is, signed versus spoken language, change if we consider a wider range of both urban and village sign languages?



Support strands:

- Ethical standards working group
- Corpus development working group
- Fieldwork methodology working group

Methodologies: Examples

- From sign linguistics
- From anthropology

Documenting Sign Languages

Sign Language Typology

TYPOLOGICAL PARAMETERS

DATA COLLECTION

*A.1.1 What are the possible word orders? X pron - poss poss – pron pron - poss – pron **X**] oss – pron – poss 0 0 Pain in throat 0 0 0 ain in ears 0 0 0 0 0 0

COMPARISON WITH SPOKEN LANGUAGE DATA

INDUCTIVE GENERALISATIONS

Anthropology in a deaf village

Holistic approach to language in situ

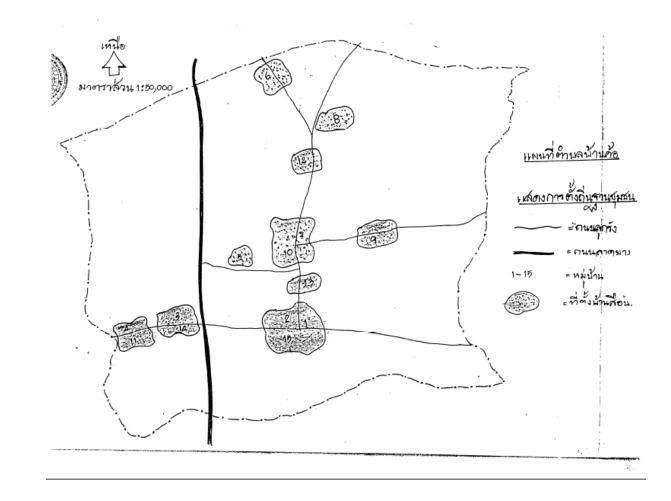
- Complementary methodology
- Establishing sociolinguistic context
- Topics of interest include:
 - Local constructions & explanations of "deafness"
 - Local language ideologies about sign language
 - Domains of local language use
 - Factors impacting language vitality or endangerment
 - First-pass estimate of speech/sign community

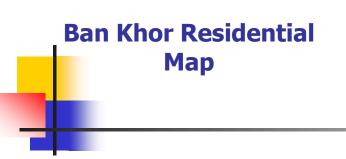
Anthropology in a deaf village

First-pass estimate of speech/sign community

- Size
- Scope
- Membership
- Metric
 - Mapping
 - Demographic analysis
 - Surname analysis
 - Kinship diagramming
 - Medical genetic pedigrees
 - Social network analysis

Mapping Ban Khor: Sub-district & Village





- Ban Khor = 3 *moo*
- 1.8 square miles or
 - 4, 663, 596 square meters 466.20 hectares

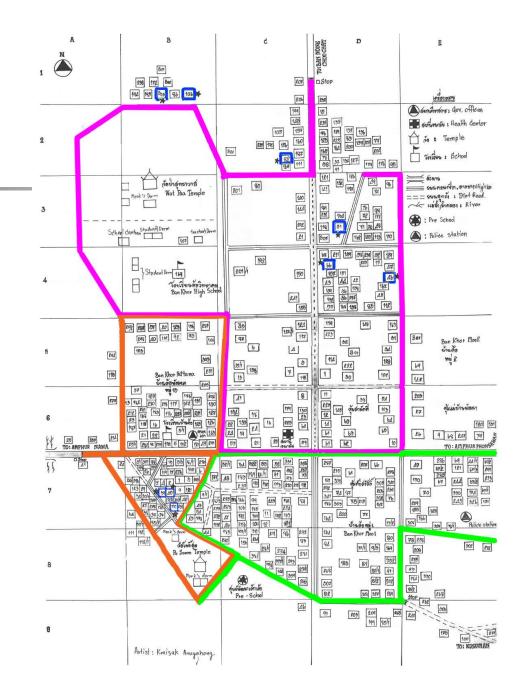
KEY:

Moo 1 = orange

Moo 2 = pink

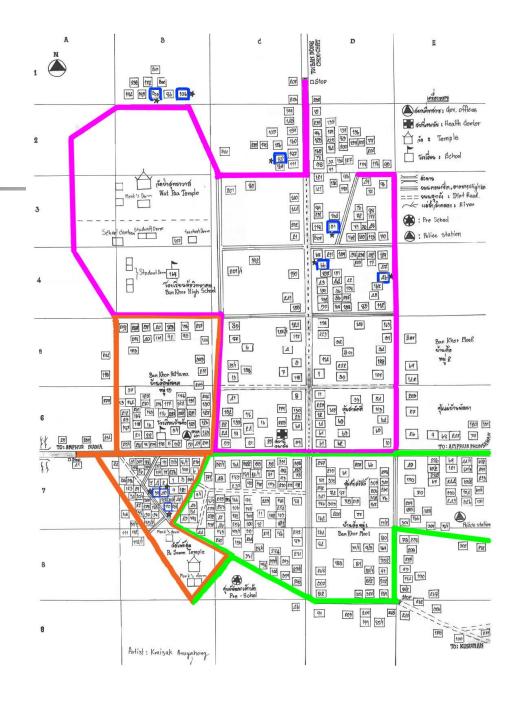
Moo 15 = green

deaf home = blue





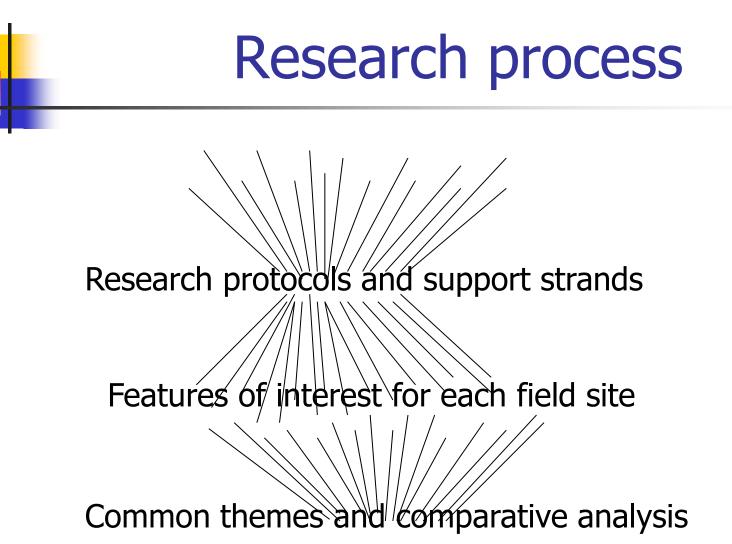
- 16 deaf/ total pop. 2,741
- 4 generations of signers
- Belong to 3 kin groups
- Hereditary deafness
- Dominant transmission
- Clustering of deaf people in sub-villages #2 & 15



BKSL Speech/Sign Community

Social Network Analysis Results

- 400+ signers = conservative estimate
- BKSL speech/sign community size:
 - 15% of all villagers
 - 26% of sub-village (Moo) #2



Possible areas of overlap with other EuroBabel projects

- Grammatical domains, e.g.:
 - Spatial reference
 - Number
 - Word classes
 - Person marking
- Ethics/community involvement, e.g. training for language communities
- Methodologies and practical considerations, e.g. video corpora



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