NEWSLETTER



The news in IS: Scan or click on the QR codes to view the news in International Sign

The SIGN-HUB project has come to an end: our results!



Welcome to the fourth newsletter of the SIGN-HUB project!

Our project is over. After 4 years of hard and exciting work, we are proud to share our results in the following areas:

- we have gathered existing descriptions and produced novel descriptions of many linguistic phenomena of the grammar of 7 sign languages;
- ii. we have sent out questionnaires to collect more than 100 grammatical categories for the ATLAS that

will allow us to compare sign languages from all around the world;

- iii. we built assessment tools for 5 sign languages;
- iv. we collected 137
 interviews and produced a documentary containing the memories of Deaf signers from 7 countries;
- we have developed the digital platform that hosts all the contents, making it freely accessible to the public.





#4

2020



In this issue

Digital grammars are ready for launch! Page 2

The Atlas of world's sign languages is going wide Page 3

The tests have been administered and results on language assessment are very interesting Page 4

A collection of Deaf memories: the documentary reveals its treasure Page 5

The digital platform is ready Page 6

> What's next Page 7

> > Follow us Page 8





Digital grammars are ready for launch!

With the help of our deaf collaborators, we spent the last year improving our grammars and adding new content with more linguistic descriptions and visual examples. We also finalized guidelines the for conventions used in all the grammars. We are now in the last phase of uploading the grammars onto the SIGN-HUB platform.

Grammars are freely accessible

The grammars of seven sign languages (Catalan, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Turkish and Sign Language of the Netherlands) are on the SIGN-HUB interactive digital platform, freely accessible for anyone. They consist of Socio-historical six parts: background, Phonology, Lexicon, Morphology,

2.1. Borrowings from other sign lang

ð

Syntax and Pragmatics, with many chapters in each part. The size of each grammar varies due to the differences in the number of studies that were already done on each language before the project as well as to the different resources available in each team. However, we can report that if these grammars were printed instead of being digital, the total number of pages of seven arammars would be approximately 2000 pages with 6000 visual examples (still photos and videos) in total. We believe that the availability of a large number of visual examples, especially videos and gifs in the grammar books of sign languages will benefit future users (students, teachers, researchers, etc.)

tremendously.



N ALLE 40 B I ≡ ≡ A·TI· ♦ ¶· ⊠ ⊞ % ≣· ℃ C - Ø ⊡ ⊠ PART 3 Lexicon The core lexicon of TID contains the established signs and it forms the basis of the vocabulary items found in dictionaries such as *Göncel Tärk Igaret Dill Sächögä* (Updated Turkish Sign Language Dictionary). These are the words that every signer uses in their daily interactions. The vocabulary items in the lexicon are called lexicon items. All the lexical items in the TID core lexicon are invariably formed with one of the hand shapes described in [Phonology – Section 1.1.1.]. Many lexical items are not dependent on the context that they are used in. They can be interpreted when signed on their own. Some examples are below: Chapter 1. The native lexicon - 1.1. Core lexicon - 1.2. Non-core lexicon 🔂 1.2.1. Classifier constr 1.2.2. Pointing - 1.3. Interaction b core lexicon ô 1.3.1. Lexicalization pr 1.3.2. Modification of core lexico ß 1.3.3. Simultaneous of the non-dominant hand Information on data and consult - References Authorship information 2.2.1. Calques 🖨 Chapter 2. The non-native lexicon 🖨 Draft Drublish

Grammars on the platform

Writing these seven sign language grammars has not been the sole purpose. SIGN-HUB has aimed at developing a platform that can host more grammars in the future. To this end, the platform has been developed with two major functionalities. One is a tool that writers can use to create digital sign language grammars. This is a document editing software application with various formatting features for text editing and with tools that enable writers to store and to insert visual examples. It also includes the complete Table of Contents of the SignGram Blueprint with built-in chapters and section headings. The other functionality is the design and space that can host sign language grammars that will be written even after the end of the project. The grammars created on the SIGN-HUB platform (or parts of them) will be available for viewing online but they can also be converted to pdf files and downloaded.



A screenshot of the editing process of the digital grammar of Turkish Sign Language (TİD) using the grammar tool provided on the SIGN-HUB platform.



The Atlas of world's sign languages is going wide

The subproject "Atlas of linguistic structures of the world's sign languages" looks back at a very busy year. In 2019, we finalized the development of the software tool for the questionnaires in close collaboration with our technological partner, CINI, and successfully tested and evaluated a pilot of the questionnaire with a small group of selected representative content providers. In parallel, we designed four comprehensive questionnaires on more than 100 socioLinguistic and grammatical categories covering the following areas: socio-historical background, lexicon, phonology, prosody, morphology, syntax and pragmatics. The questionnaires have been sent out worldwide to sign language experts. We hope to get feedback for at least 50 different sign languages, including well investigated sign languages such as ASL and BSL as well as many less investigated sign languages. The questionnaires as well as the evaluation of the data have been implemented in a way that allows for constant updates in the future.



Towards a digital access of the Atlas

The final step of the Atlas has comprised two parts: (i) evaluation of the linguistic data, pictures and videos provided by the contentproviders and (ii) design of the interactive visual presentation of the Atlas on SIGN-HUB the online platform. The first part involves the implementation of an automatic tool to create interactive maps on the basis of an underlying data base that have been compiled (and will be with updated) the information sign language worldwide experts have

provided and will provide through the questionnaires. The second part comprises the design of a general structure, maps, presentation of singlechoice and multiple-choice answers, and language specific socio-historical information.





A screenshot showing a mockup page of the Atlas.



The results on language assessment are very interesting

In the last phase of the project, the assessment team installed the tests on the platform dedicated to tests administration. For Italy, France, Catalonia and Spain, 9 tests are now available on the platform: 4 lexical tests; 4 syntactic tests and one non-linguistic test. In addition, Italy has also developed one more test for at least one signing parent);

- early signers (exposed to SL during kindergarten, before the age of 6);
- late signers (exposed to SL at school, between the age of 6 and 15).

Our main goal was to evaluate whether age of first language exposure has an impact on comprehension



A screenshot showing the lexical task with semantic distractors. Participants are invited to watch a sign on a video and select the corresponding picture.

adult signers (repetition task is not on which the platform), and France has two lexical tests adapted and one syntactic test *(relative)* clauses comprehension) to children. recruited We 43 LIS participants, 49 LSF participants, and 45 LSC participants. Recruitment and administration for LSE is ongoing.

For each sign language, participants are divided in 3 groups:

• native signers (exposed to SL from birth and with

production the and of different linguistic phenomena under study. Preliminary results of LIS, LSF and LSC show that that age of exposure does not have an impact on the lexical competence, while it has an impact on core syntactic competences. Native signers perform better on syntactic tasks compared to early and late signers. This is not the case for lexical tasks.



The Israeli Sign Language (ISL) team

The ISL team proceeded differently from the other teams. Given its expertise on language assessment, the Israeli team started testing before the platform was ready in order to recommend methods to the other teams. The Israeli team also focused on the detection of pathologies and the effectiveness of the various tests for diagnosing them. They reported the first case of syntactic SLI (specific language impairment) in a deaf signer of ISL. The impaired participant showed impaired performance in all of the syntactic tests, which was significantly below that of typical ISL signers. These findings demonstrate that similar types of language impairments may be present in languages of different modalities: spoken or signed. This brings further support to the claim that same brain mechanisms are responsible for the linguistic knowledge for both signed and spoken languages.





A collection of Deaf memories: the documentary reveals its treasure

With respect to the project component on 'Life stories of elderly Deaf signers', we focused on three main goals in the past year: a documentary movie, an edited volume, and the uploading of interviews to the project platform. Taken together, these outputs provide a fascinating and diverse perspective on cultural, historical, and linguistic aspects of Deaf communities, in particular older members of these communities, an often neglected group. Documenting their stories and experiences is an important contribution to the preservation of unique cultural heritage, this which would otherwise be lost.

The documentary movie

The 40-minute documentary movie "We were there - we includes here" short are fragments from interviews that were conducted in the context of the project as well as fragments from previously existing materials (from France and Israel). In thematically organized episodes, the elderlv signers share experiences from the past some of them funny, others touching or even confronting concerning personal relationships, work, education, and historical events. The offers which movie. an unprecedented glimpse at this group, should have had its premiere at the final SIGN-HUB event in Barcelona.

The edited volume

The edited volume "Our lives - our stories: Life experiences elderly Deaf signers" of includes chapters authored by SIGN-HUB members, based information collected on during the interviews and researchers from outside the project, who work on related issues. The volume, which will be published by De Gruyter Mouton (expected publication date September 2020), thus offers a kaleidoscopic yet homogenous perspective on the life experiences of Deaf elderly signers, including the World Second War in Flanders, schooling in Philadelphia, and military service in Turkey - to name just three of the many aspects addressed in the chapters.



Uploading on the digital platform

While this newsletter is being composed, the uploading of materials to the project platform is ongoing. Within the project, we conducted 137 interviews, all with two cameras – so, there will be a lot of material for uploading. All (parts of) interviews will be linked to metadata, such that the platform will be searchable (e.g., interviews from Italy, interviews with female interviewees, interviews with signers older than 80 years, etc.).



Dovenvreugt ('Deaf's joy), a home for elderly Deaf people in the Netherlands (1953 - 1971).



The digital platform is ready

During the last year, we sensibly improved the SIGN-HUB platform. In order to allow the platform host the material produced in the different tasks, our computer scientists worked on the code to solve bugs and improve access to the content.

The Grammar tool is the interface where SL grammar writers are compiling the grammars of DGS, LIS, LSC, LSE, LSF, NGT and TID. It works like a word processor and it's on-line!

We worked on the interface to create the ATLAS maps, we implemented the enduser interfaces (i.e., the webpages that you will see at the end of the project). At the moment, we cannot show any typological map because the data collection is still ongoing. What we can show, though, is what the questionnaire looks like.



All toys in good order!

The end of the project also meant that we closed up things and put back all toys in good order.



ļ		Integrated Proje
	-	News
2	÷.	Information
		Producers

	🗅 DGS	collection	08/01/2020 19:04
tegrated Projects	□ ISL	collection	18/03/2020 20:57
2WS	🗅 LIS	collection	08/01/2020 17:37
formation	□ LSC	collection	08/01/2020 19:03
oducers y workspaces	🗅 LSE	collection	08/01/2020 19:04
	C LSF	collection	08/01/2020 17:37
	🗅 NGT	collection	08/01/2020 19:03
		collection	08/01/2020 17:41

То

language Each has its folder and in each folder we archived the videos for created SIGN-HUB. Every time you will search for a SIGN-HUB video, you will be searching inside this closet. It is the core of our shared memory, where the sad and happy moments of Deaf people's lives are saved.

	3.7.6. Relative pronouns			
	ゆ B I Ⅲ Ⅲ A-TI- 6 ¶- Ⅲ Ⅲ ● ■ ● ■- つ ○ ー グ □ №	 D (8 6	
3.7.2. Personal pronouns	French Sign Language use both manual, and non-manual markers to identify relative clauses. There are two different relative pronouns signs 'PERSON-C,' and 'P'.			
3.7.2.1. Person	"PERSON-CL' is for human referents only and is used in appositive relative clauses (see Part 3.4), an example is provided below.		22	26
3.7.2.2. Number	IX-1 PREPER LITTLE GRIL PERSON-CL PET DOG			10
3.7.2.3. Clusivity	'I prefer the little girl, who pets the dog.'			
3.7.2.4. Case	'PERSON-CL' is illustrated in the following figure :			
3.7.2.5. Gender		10	<u> </u>	
3.7.2.6. Honorific pronouns	The second manual relative pronoun is the demonstrative sign glossed as 'pi' (or 'CE-pichenette' in Millet & Verlaine, 2017) after the mouthing element marking it. The relative pronoun 'pi' is used for restrictive relative clauses and any type of head, whether human, non- human or inanimate as shown in the following examples :	1	-	
3.7.2.7. Logophoric pronouns É				
3.7.3. Possessive pronouns	a. IX-1 PREFER VET PLOUE DOG 'I prefer the vet who cures the dog.'	199	Star.	
3.7.4. Reflexive and reciprocal pro	to end prefere no vuit cures.	Mr. Bar	STEP	
3.7.5. Interrogative pronouns	10 0. IX-1 PREFER NAPSIN PLUGHTER COVER			
3.7.6. Relative pronouns	I prefer the napkin which covers the lighter.' Mote: 300 Symboles: 1498			
3.7.7. Indefinite pronouns	,			
8. Adpositions				
3.8.1. Manual adpositions				
3.8.2. Adpositions and spatial relati				
.9. Conjunctions				

A screenshot of the interface of the grammar tool



A screenshot of the questionnaire interface

end.

For us, this means that we

archived all our materials.

we created a Cloud Closet!

this

We call it the workspace.



WHAT'S NEXT

Final SIGN-HUB conference

The final SIGN-HUB conference «All hands on deck: sign languages and Deaf communities» should have taken place at Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), Barcelona on March 25-26, 2020 to share the results of the project with the Deaf community, Deaf and hearing researchers and the general public. To our regret, due to the general situation and the spreading of the coronavirus, the event has been cancelled.





The next FEAST conference

The eighth meeting of the Formal and Experimental Advances in Sign language Theory (FEAST) has been the official conference of our research project. It is a regular forum to discuss formal approaches to sign language grammar, experimental approaches to sign languages, and their interaction.

The conference will be accessible to both Deaf and hearing participants through interpreting services between English and International Sign/American Sign Language. FEAST is meant to take place in Paris on June 18-19, 2020, however, in regard to the current world situation, its realization is uncertain and we are considering to either have it fully online, or to postpone it to the Fall of this year. In either case, we want the conference to be held this year. For updates follow our Facebook and twitter pages.



The screening of the Documentary movie

The documentary movie shows a selection of the interviews to Deaf elderly signers from 7 countries. Deaf signers share their memories on personal events, as well as on work, education and collective European historical events. The premiere screening of the Documentary movie was meant to take place in Barcelona on March 25, 2020. Since the final event won't take place, we plan on organizing screenings of the Documentary in different countries. Check the national websites for Documentary screenings in your country.



See the documentary trailer: https://vimeo.com/375209668





SIGN-HUB: preserving, researching and fostering the linguistic, historical and cultural heritage of European Deaf signing communities with an integral resource

The SIGN-HUB website

Visit the project website to get more information on the project, to keep updated on our dissemination activities and results, and to contact us. www.sign-hub.eu



Our Facebook page

To keep updated with our activities, to share your comments and experience with the scientific and Deaf communities visit our Facebook page

www.facebook.com/sign.hub.project





Subscribe online to receive the SIGN-HUB Newsletter by writing to <u>sign-hub@upf.edu</u>



European Horizon 2020 European Union funding for Research & Innovation National websites

Visit the project national website of your country:

- Spain: https://www.upf.edu/web/sign-hub
- France: <u>https://sites.google.com/view/signhub</u> <u>france/</u>
- Germany: <u>https://www.uni-</u> goettingen.de/de/546745.html
- The Netherlands:
 www.uva.nl/sign.hub.
- Italy: <u>http://www.sign-hub.it/</u>
- Turkey: <u>https://signhub.boun.edu.tr/en</u>
- Israel: http://www.tau.ac.il/~naamafr/signhub/index.html

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 693349.