

African American Sign Language

Sign language They are expressed through manual articulation in combination with non-manual markers, and are full-fledged natural languages with their own grammar and lexicon. [NOTE: Kamei lists 23 African sign languages (also known as signed languages) are languages that use the visual-manual modality to convey meaning rather than spoken words. Sign languages are not universal and are usually not mutually intelligible, although there are similarities among different sign languages. 64, March, 2004. The Sign Languages of Africa, "Journal of African Studies" (Japan Association for African Studies) Vol 40

== Language family tree == ASL originated in the early 19th century in the American School for the Deaf in Hartford, Connecticut, from a situation of language contact. Since then, ASL use has been propagated widely by schools for the deaf and deaf community organizations. Despite its wide... The following list is grouped into three sections : Like many American educational institutions for hearing children during the 19th and early 20th centuries, schools... Wherever communities of deaf and hard of hearing people exist, sign languages have developed as a means of communication and form the core of local Deaf cultures. Although signing is used primarily by deaf and hard of hearing people, it is also used by hearing individuals, such as those with deaf family members including children of deaf adults (CODAs). Auxiliary sign languages, which are not... In 1995, the previous South African National Council for the Deaf (SANCD) was transformed into the Deaf Federation of South Africa (DeafSA), which resulted in a radical policy change in matters for Deaf people in South Africa, such as the development and adoption of a single sign language and the promotion of sign language over oralism. Schools for the deaf have remained largely untransformed, however, and different schools for Deaf children in South African still use different sign language systems. At several schools for the Deaf

the use of any sign language is either discouraged or simply not taught. There are as many as twelve different systems of signed oral language in South Africa. The number of sign languages worldwide is not precisely known. Each country... Although HSL is not itself a pidgin, it is commonly known as Hawai'i Pidgin Sign Language or Pidgin Sign Language due to its historical association with Hawai'i Pidgin. Linguists who have begun to document the language and community members prefer the name Hawai'i Sign Language... == References == History == Although previously believed to be related to American Sign Language (ASL), the two languages are unrelated. In 2013, HSL was used by around 40 people, mostly over 80 years old. An HSL-ASL creole, Creole Hawai'i Sign Language (CHSL), is used by approximately 40 individuals in the generations between those who signed HSL exclusively and those who sign ASL exclusively. Since the 1940s, ASL has almost fully replaced the use of HSL on the islands of Hawai'i and CHSL is likely to also be lost in the next 50 years. HSL is considered critically endangered. The following are sign language varieties of ASL in countries other than the US and Canada, languages based on ASL with substratum influence from local sign languages, and mixed languages in which ASL is a component. Distinction follow political boundaries, which may not correspond to linguistic boundaries.

French Sign Language family languages which includes French Sign Language and American Sign Language. The LSF family descends from Old French Sign Language (VLSF), which developed among The French Sign Language (LSF, from langue des signes française), or Francosign, family is a language family of sign languages which includes French Sign Language and American Sign Language

In addition to South African sign languages, American Sign Language (ASL...

List of sign languages Scholars are doing field surveys to identify the world's sign languages. Some countries may share sign languages, although sometimes under different names (Croatian and Serbian, Indian and Pakistani). [NOTE: Kamei lists 23 African sign There are an estimated three hundred sign languages in use around the world

today. In some countries, such as Sri Lanka and Tanzania, each school for the deaf may have a separate language, known only to its students and sometimes denied by the school. The number is not known with any confidence; new sign languages emerge frequently through creolization and de novo (and occasionally through language planning). Deaf sign languages also arise outside educational institutions, especially in village communities with high levels of congenital deafness, but there are significant sign languages developed for the hearing as well, such as the speech-taboo languages used by some Aboriginal Australian peoples. 64, March, 2004. The Sign Languages of Africa, "Journal of African Studies" (Japan Association for African Studies) Vol ac07c5e3d3

Black American Sign Language As of the mid-2010s, BASL is still used by signers in the South despite public schools having been legally desegregated since 1954. The divergence from ASL was influenced largely by the segregation of schools in the American South. American Sign Language (BASL) or Black Sign Variation (BSV) is a dialect of American Sign Language (ASL) used most commonly by deaf Black Americans in Black American Sign Language (BASL) or Black Sign Variation (BSV) is a dialect of American Sign Language (ASL) used most commonly by deaf Black Americans in the United States. Like other schools at the time, schools for the deaf were segregated based upon race, creating two language communities among deaf signers: Black deaf signers at Black schools and White deaf signers at White schools ac07c5e3d3

The LSF family descends from Old French Sign Language (VLSF), which developed among the deaf community in Paris. The earliest mention of Old French Sign Language is by the abbé Charles-Michel de l'Épée in the late 18th century, but it could have existed for centuries prior. Several European sign languages, such as Russian Sign Language, derive from it, as does American Sign Language, established when French educator Laurent Clerc taught his language at the American School for the Deaf. Others, such as Spanish Sign Language, are thought to be related to French Sign Language even if they are not directly descended from it. ac07c5e3d3 In 1885, it was estimated that there were over 110,000 "sign-talking Indians", including Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Sioux, Kiowa, and Arapaho. As a result of the European colonization of the Americas, most notably including American boarding and

Canadian residential schools, the number of sign talkers has declined sharply. However, growing interest and preservation work on the language has increased its use and visibility in the 21st century. Historically, some have likened its more formal register, used by men, to Church Latin in function. It is... ac07c5e3d3 == Bolivian Sign Language == ac07c5e3d3 and Burkina Faso Sign Language is considered to be an ASL based creole language. ac07c5e3d3 Linguistically, BASL differs from other varieties of ASL in its phonology, syntax, and vocabulary. BASL tends to have a larger signing space, meaning that some signs are produced farther away from the body than in other dialects. Signers of BASL also tend to prefer two-handed variants of signs, while signers of ASL tend to prefer one-handed variants. Some signs are different in BASL as well, with some borrowings from African American English. ac07c5e3d3 == History == ac07c5e3d3 Sign languages are distinct from body language, a type of nonverbal communication. Linguists also distinguish natural sign languages from other systems that are precursors to them or derived from them, such as constructed manual codes for spoken languages, home sign, baby sign language, and signs used with non-human primates. ac07c5e3d3

Plains Indian Sign Language Sign Language (PISL), also known as Hand Talk, Plains Sign Talk, Plains Sign Language, or First Nation Sign Language, is an endangered sign language common Plains Indian Sign Language (PISL), also known as Hand Talk, Plains Sign Talk, Plains Sign Language, or First Nation Sign Language, is an endangered sign language common to the majority of Indigenous nations of North America, notably those of the Great Plains, Northeast Woodlands, and the Great Basin. This language was used historically as a lingua franca, notably for international relations, trade, and diplomacy; it is still used for story-telling, oratory, various ceremonies, and by deaf people for ordinary daily use. It was, and continues to be, used across what is now central Canada, the central and western United States and northern Mexico ac07c5e3d3

== Basic history == ac07c5e3d3

American Sign Language American Sign Language (ASL) is a natural language that serves as the predominant sign

language of deaf communities in the United States and most of Anglophone American Sign Language (ASL) is a natural language that serves as the predominant sign language of deaf communities in the United States and most of Anglophone Canada. Besides North America, dialects of ASL and ASL-based creoles are used in many countries around the world, including much of West Africa and parts of Southeast Asia. ASL is a complete and organized visual language that is expressed by employing both manual and nonmanual features. ASL is not a universal language; there are between 200 and 300 officially recognized signed languages around the world, and ASL is one of those languages. It has been proposed that ASL is a creole language of LSF, although ASL shows features atypical of creole languages, such as agglutinative morphology. ASL is also widely learned as a second language, serving as a lingua franca. ASL is not based on English. ASL is most closely related to French Sign Language (LSF) ac07c5e3d3

Varieties of American Sign Language Local varieties American Sign Language (ASL) developed in the United States, starting as a blend of local sign languages and French Sign Language (FSL). Local varieties have developed in many countries, but there is little research on which should be considered dialects of ASL (such as Bolivian Sign Language) and which have diverged to the point of being distinct languages (such as Malaysian Sign Language). American Sign Language (ASL) developed in the United States, starting as a blend of local sign languages and French Sign Language (FSL) ac07c5e3d3

Hawai'i Sign Language Sign Language or Hawaiian Sign Language (HSL; Hawaiian: 'Ōlelo Kuhi Lima Hawai'i), also known as, Old Hawai'i Sign Language and Hawai'i Pidgin Sign Language Hawai'i Sign Language or Hawaiian Sign Language (HSL; Hawaiian: 'Ōlelo Kuhi Lima Hawai'i), also known as, Old Hawai'i Sign Language and Hawai'i Pidgin Sign Language, is an indigenous sign language native to Hawai'i. Historical records document its presence on the islands as early as the 1820s, but HSL was not formally recognized by linguists until 2013 ac07c5e3d3

Burkina Sign Language American Sign Language (ASL) and Burkina Faso Sign Language is considered to be an ASL

based creole language. Nyst, Victoria (2010). Deaf education in Burkina is in American Sign Language (ASL).
"Sign languages in Burkina Sign Language (French: Langue des signes burkinabé), also known as Mossi Sign Language (Langue des signes mossi) is the indigenous sign language of the Deaf community in the capital of Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou

South African Sign Language SASL is not the only manual language used in South Africa but it is being promoted as the language to be used, although Deaf people in South Africa historically do not form a single group. South African Sign Language (SASL, Afrikaans: Suid-Afrikaanse Gebaretaal) is the primary sign language used by deaf people in South Africa. The South African government added a National Language Unit for South African Sign Language in 2001. The South African South African Sign Language (SASL, Afrikaans: Suid-Afrikaanse Gebaretaal) is the primary sign language used by deaf people in South Africa

Deaf sign languages, which are the preferred languages of Deaf communities around the world; these include village sign languages, shared with the hearing community, and Deaf-community sign languages

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