

## 2.2. Ahozko hizkuntzak eta Zeinu Hizkuntzak

- Munduan 6 bat milioi pertsonak zeinu hizkuntzak darabiltza. 121 zeinu hizkuntza ezberdin.

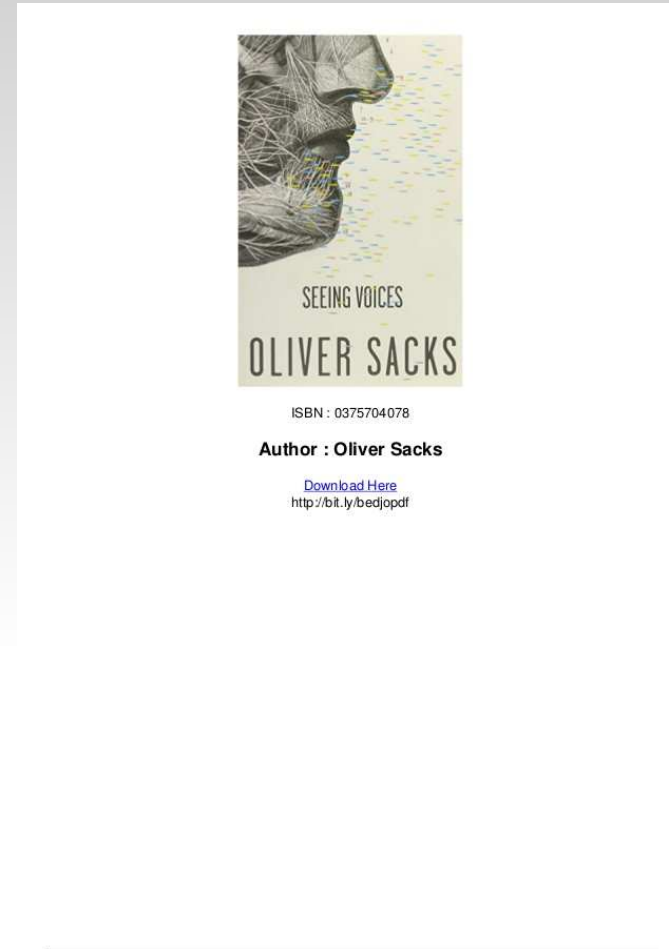
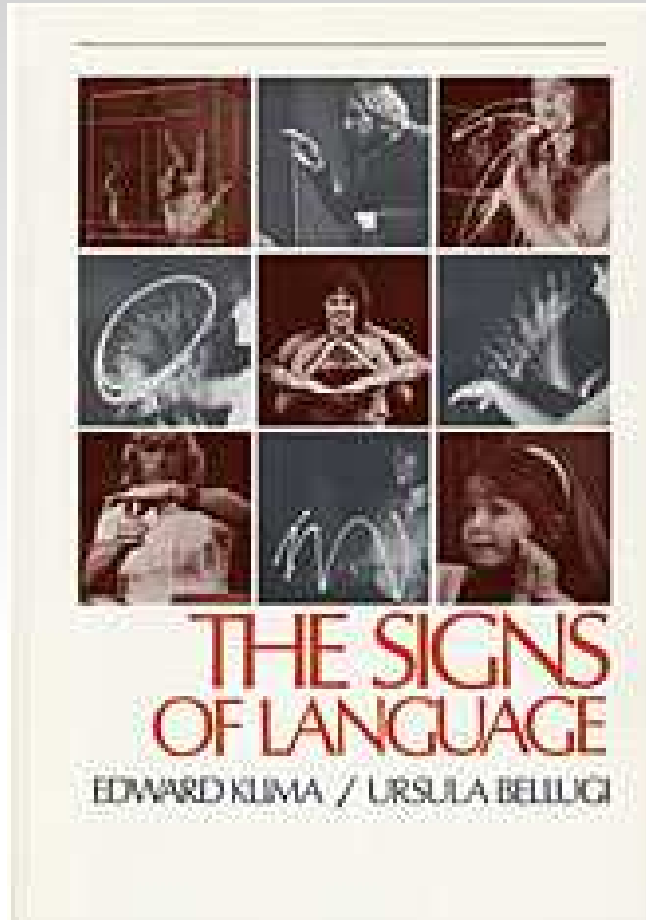
<http://libguides.gallaudet.edu/content.php?pid=114804&sid=997847>

### Ohiko sinesmenak

- Zeinu hizkuntzak ez dira benetako hizkuntzak, keinu/gestu sistema sofistikatuak baizik.
- Zeinuak errealitatearen irudikapen piktorikoak dira.
- 1960 ingurura arte zeinu hizkuntzak ez dira hizkuntza moduan aztertu.

*Dirudienez, edozein hiztunek egiten dituen ohiko keinuen garapen soila besterik ez dira. Ahozko hizkuntzan oinarritzen diren keinuak besterik ez dira. (Bloomfield 1933, Language)*

## 2.2. Ahozko Hizkuntzak eta Zeinu Hizkuntzak



- Artikulu interesgarria: Sacks-en liburuari buruzko erreseina: *The New York Review of Books*. Vol. 38, number 6, march 28, 1991. Review The Language of the Deaf, By David M. Perlmutter.  
<http://semantics.uchicago.edu/kennedy/classes/sum07/myths/perlmutter-nyrb.pdf>

## 2.2. Ahozko Hizkuntzak eta Zeinu Hizkuntzak

- Bideo interesgarriak
- **Amerikako Indioen zeinu Hizkuntza:**
- Indian Sign Language Council of 1930  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bfT2a5SGDFA>
- **A brief history of Native American Sign Languages.**
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vhxs9Uq-Pt4>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=trHXTXP2-LY>
- Native American Life - Early 20th Century & Plains Indian Sign Language – 1940s
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J-2L\\_OTtWcI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J-2L_OTtWcI) (9 minututik aurrera)
- **Martha Vineyard-eko zeinu hizkuntzari buruz:**
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cZfVTZ2-Nyk>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r2HiuVpTxWA>  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o\\_euOAP8asw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o_euOAP8asw)

## 2.2. Ahozko hizkuntzak eta Zeinu Hizkuntzak

- **Ohar historiko bat:**

“ Unable to acquire speech, the deaf were viewed as "dumb" or imbecilic and not recognized as persons under the law...Without language, intellectual or social development is impossible. But how could the deaf acquire language? Attempts to teach the deaf to speak had proved extremely difficult, succeeding only with those who had some experience of speech—whether through residual hearing or by having learned to speak before becoming deaf. For those born entirely or almost entirely deaf, learning to speak was extremely difficult, if not impossible.

Like many problems that resist solution, this one was rooted in a basic unconscious assumption: the equating of language with speech. It took the Abbé de l'Epée, a French cleric who wanted to bring the deaf the word of God, to discover that there were deaf people in Paris who already had a language—not oral but signed. L'Epée learned their language and approached them through it, developing a method of teaching them to read and write French. For the first time deaf people were able to acquire an education. L'Epée's school, founded in 1755, trained teachers who by his death in 1789 had established twenty-one schools for the deaf in France and Europe. Sacks describes the results: This period—which now seems a sort of golden period in deaf history—saw the rapid establishment of deaf schools, usually manned by deaf teachers, throughout the civilized world, the emergence of the deaf from neglect and obscurity, their emancipation and enfranchisement, and their rapid appearance in positions of eminence and responsibility—deaf writers, deaf engineers, deaf philosophers, deaf intellectuals, previously inconceivable, were suddenly possible.

<http://semantics.uchicago.edu/kennedy/classes/sum07/myths/perlmutter-nyrb.pdf>

## 2.2. Ahozko hizkuntzak eta zeinu hizkuntzak

- The school founded by the Abbé de l'Epée had much to do with the genesis of American Sign Language (ASL). Laurent Clerc, a Deaf graduate of the school, introduced French Sign Language as the language of instruction in the first American school for the deaf in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1817. ASL emerged from a blending of French Sign Language with the sign languages already in use in America, brought to the school by its pupils. The school became the center of a signing community and sent its graduates to teach in new schools for the deaf, spreading ASL throughout the United States and to most of Canada. Passed from generation to generation for almost two hundred years, ASL is now the language of a community of several hundred thousand.

ASL shares structural features with Irish Sign Language, Swedish Sign Language, Dutch Sign Language, Latvian Sign Language, Swiss Sign Language, Austrian Sign Language, Italian Sign Language, and Spanish Sign Language; these languages are said to be "related" because they all evolved from French Sign Language, which was introduced into schools for the deaf in all these countries by graduates of L'Epée's school and merged with local sign languages already in use. There are also many differences arising from the differences among the local sign languages with which French Sign merged or from independent changes during the past two centuries. ASL and British Sign Language, having no common ancestor, are not related and are mutually unintelligible. Taiwan Sign Language is related to Japanese Sign Language and Korean Sign Language. These Asian sign languages are not related to the sign languages of Europe or their offshoots in America such as ASL.

<http://semantics.uchicago.edu/kennedy/classes/sum07/myths/perlmutter-nyrb.pdf>

## 2.2. Ahozko hizkuntzak eta Zeinu Hizkuntzak

- **Zeinu hizkuntzak vs. Letreiatze sistemak**

Zeinu hizkuntzak ez dira letreiatze sistemak (Hatzamarren bidezko letreiatze sistemak: letraz letrako “itzulpen”/errepresentazio sistema bat).

- **Zeinu hizkuntzak vs. SEE (Signing exact English), etc.**

SEE: hitzez hitzeko eta morfemaz morfemako ingelesaren errepresentazioa zeinuen bidez.

- Some forms of manual communication look like "signing" but are not ASL. One is "fingerspelling," in which a hand configuration or "handshape" corresponds to each letter of the alphabet. Like the Morse code, this is only a way of representing words written in the Latin alphabet. There are also forms of "signed English" invented by educators to teach English to deaf children. Perhaps the most widely used is Signing Exact English (SEE), which borrows many signs from ASL. A SEE sentence is simply English transposed word for word into signs, following English syntax in every detail. Also transposed into sign are verbal suffixes such as -s, -ed, -en, -ing, as well as prefixes and suffixes that form derived words in English, e.g. -al (refusal), -ment (amendment), -ship (scholarship), -ous (dangerous), mis- (misunderstand), and so on. SEE is thus a manual representation of English, not an independent language. Many hearing people confuse these manual communication systems with ASL Op.cit. 3.or.

## 2.2. Ahozko hizkuntzak eta Zeinu Hizkuntzak

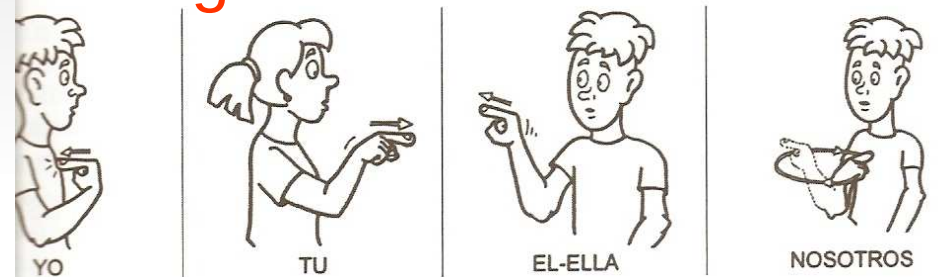
### *Zeinu hizkuntzak:*

- Zeinuak ez dira irudikapen piktorikoak; *arbitrarioak* dira.
- Ez dago zeinu hizkuntza bakar bat. Elkar-ulertzerik ez zeinu hizkuntza batetik bestera.
- Zeinu hizkuntzek ahozko hizkuntzen ezaugarriak eta konplexutasun maila dute; funtzio berak betetzen dituzte.
- Ahozko hizkuntzek bezala, artikulazio bikoitzaren ezaugarria daukate zeinu hizkuntzek.

# Zeinu hizkuntzetako oinarrizko bost artikulazio parametroak

Adibidea: Lengua de signos española (LSE)

## Mugimendua



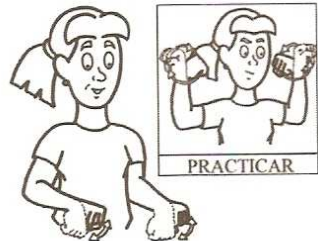
- **Eskuaren forma** (LSEn 29 forma bereizi izan dira)
- **Orientazioa**. Goian/behean, gorputzerantz/aurrealdera, ezkerrean/eskuinean...
- **Mugimendua**. Zuzena, zirkularra, bueltan-bueltan, kiribilean... (LSEn 18 mugimendu bereizi izan dira)
- **Artikulazio gunea**. Gorputza, burua, ezker besoa, ezker eskua.
- **Aurpegiera**.

• Lugar de articulación (zona del cuerpo en la que se colocan las manos, o *toponema*). Hay cuatro zonas básicas, que se subdividen en puntos más concretos: cuerpo, cabeza, brazo izquierdo (o no dominante) y mano izquierda (o no dominante).



Siguiendo con nuestro ejemplo, la configuración de los pronombres vista anteriormente, en la zona de la sien corresponde al verbo SABER.

Entre el signo de MOTO y el de PRACTICAR la diferencia más importante radica en el lugar de articulación: a la altura de la cintura para el primero y de las orejas en el segundo.



## Artikulazio gunea

... el dedo índice extendido en forma de estrella.

## Orientazioa

le /

le  
i-  
al  
or



ALUMNO



PROFESOR

... puede ser un movimiento recto.



## 2.2. Ahozko hizkuntzak eta Zeinu Hizkuntzak

### **Aurpegiera.**

Adibide bat: Bekainen mugimendua galderetan.

Bai/ezko galderak:

<http://www.lifeprint.com/asl101/pages-layout/yesnofacial%20expression.htm>

N/Z galderak

<http://www.lifeprint.com/asl101/pages-layout/whfacialexpression.htm>

## 2.2. Ahozko hizkuntzak eta Zeinu Hizkuntzak

### Ahozko vs. keinu hizkuntzak

#### Berdintasun nagusiak

- Ezaugarri eta konplexutasun maila berbera. Funtzio berberak betetzen dituzte.
- Artikulazio bikoitza
- Gramatika: hiztegia, fonetika-fonologia, sintaxia...
- Jabekuntza
- Hizkuntz-patologiak

#### Ezberdintasun nagusiak

- Modalitatea: aho-belarri bitarteko kanala vs. keinu-begi bitartekoa
- Linealtasuna vs. aldiberekotasuna
- Espazioaren gramatikalizazioa

## 2.2. Ahozko Hizkuntzak eta Zeinu Hizkuntzak

- *Confederación nacional estatal de personas sordas (CNSE)*

<http://www.cnse.es/lengua.php>

- Espainian bi zeinu hizkuntza ezberdin daude: i) *zeinu hizkuntza espainola* eta ii) *zeinu hizkuntza katalana*

*En la actualidad conviven en el Estado Español dos lenguas de signos, la lengua de signos española y la lengua de signos catalana en la Comunidad Autónoma de Cataluña, tal y como reconoce la Ley 27/2007, de 23 de octubre, por la que se reconocen las lenguas de signos españolas y se regulan los medios de apoyo a la comunicación oral de las personas sordas, con discapacidad auditiva y sordociegas. La lengua de signos catalana está reconocida a través de la Ley 17/2010, de 3 de junio, de la lengua de signos catalana.*

*Además tenemos la Ley 11/2011, de 5 de diciembre, por la que se regula el uso de la lengua de signos española y los medios de apoyo a la comunicación oral de las personas sordas, con discapacidad auditiva y con sordoceguera en Andalucía. Asimismo, existen referencias a la lengua de signos española en los Estatutos de algunas Comunidades Autónomas: Andalucía, Aragón, Castilla y León, Comunidad Valenciana, Extremadura e Islas Baleares, así como la lengua de signos catalana en el Estatuto de Autonomía de Cataluña.*

## 2.2. Ahozko Hizkuntzak eta Zeinu Hizkuntzak

- Llengua de Signes Catalana

<http://llengua.gencat.cat/permalink/6704109d-5386-11e4-8f3f-000c29cdf219>

[https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lengua\\_de\\_signos\\_catalana](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lengua_de_signos_catalana)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8115kcGfglY>

- American Sign Language University

<http://www.lifeprint.com/>

- American Sign Language Classes

<http://www.lifeprint.com/>

- Hitzaldi baten eskuorria: ezaugarriak eta egitura sintaktikoak

<http://www.linguistik.uni-mainz.de/nisl/wilbur.pdf>

## 2.2. Ahozko Hizkuntzak eta Zeinu Hizkuntzak

- Oinarrizko irakurketa:
- Irakurri: Escandell et al. (2014). *Claves del Lenguaje Humano*. Madrid: Editorial Universitaria Ramón Areces. 39-55 or.