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Markers of (dis)fluency across signers' profiles in French Belgian Sign Language (LSFB) A comparative analysis between Native, Near-Native and Late Signers UNIVERSITE Ingrid Notarrigo and Laurence Meurant 2nd International Conference on Sign Language Acquisition (ICSLA) **DE NAMUR** ingrid.notarrigo@unamur.be & laurence.meurant@unamur.be 1-3 July 2015, Amsterdam **1.** Research question 3 groups : Native, Near-Native and Late Signers \Rightarrow Different behaviour according to language background? Several linguistic criteria involved in (Dis)Fluency 2. Background 4. Methodology 3.2) Annotation of linguistic criteria in ELAN 3.1) Data selection on extra-linguistic criteria Impact of a delayed L1 Acquisition at the level of Markers of (dis)fluency (fluencemes): Proficiency and Comprehension (Mayberry 1991) Palm-ups 4 min/signer of unprepared semi-interactive discourse Stops of the hands between signs Lack of studies at the level of Fluency and Production Deaf signers Word search gestures 4 Native 4 Near-Native 4 Late of LSFB Truncations 3. Theoretical framework Gaze directions Parents Deaf Hearing Hearing Co-occurring non-manuals Componential approach of (Dis)Fluency (Götz, 2013) status Age of LSFB 3.3) Data analysis in Excel and SPSS From birth After 9 Before 6 Combination of measurable markers (fluencemes) acquisition Speed and use of both hands Not only interruptions of the flow of speech, hesitations Frequency and Ratio of fluencemes Education With Deafs With Deafs With Hearings But also strategies to manage the discourse Mean comparison and correlation

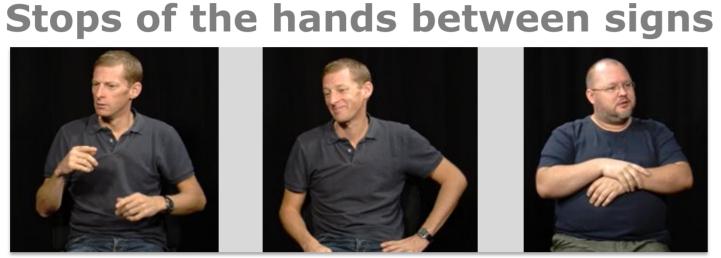
Palm-ups



Two hands

One hand

Neutral



On the body



Crossed

Signs articulated with one hand



Signs articulated with two hands

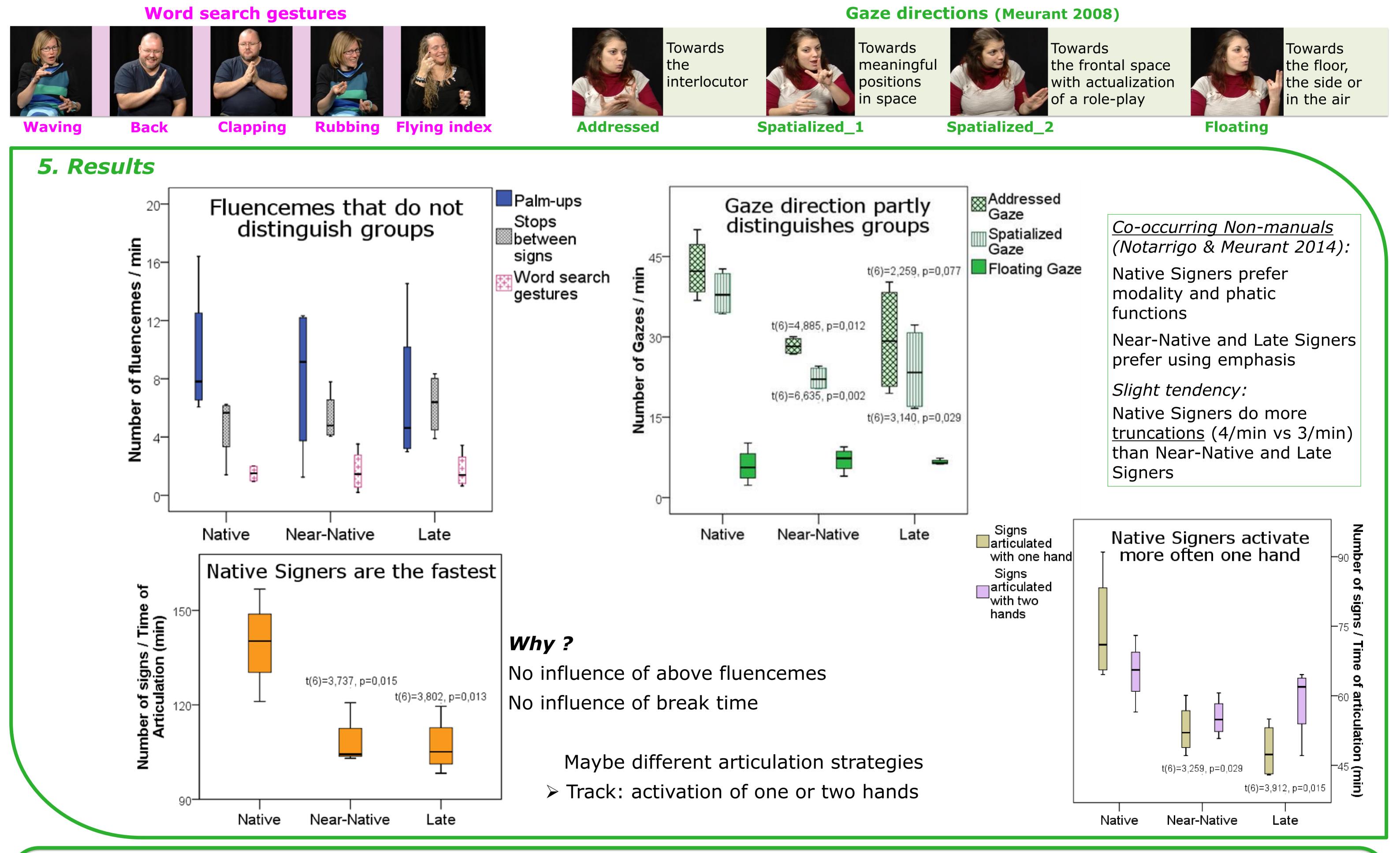
CORPUS LSFB

FREEDOM TO RESEARCH





Asymmetrical Symmetrical **Simultaneous**



6. Summary

• No distinction in the frequency of linguistic criteria involved in (Dis)Fluency between signers with different language background

 \Rightarrow That is for palm-ups, stops between signs, word search gestures, and floating gazes

• Except for rate of articulation: Native Signers (LSFB from birth) faster versus Near-Native/Late Signers (delayed LSFB) slower \Rightarrow And therefore, for the number of hands involved in signing and the number of addressed/spatialized gazes (positive correlation p<0,05)

7. Discussion	8. Further issues
 Relative impact of L1 delayed acquisition on Production and Fluency Acquisition of some markers of (dis)fluency locked in time Acquisition of some other markers of (dis)fluency achieved at any time 	 Holds of hands Repeated signs Phonological economy (Parisot & Villeneuve 2007) Additional signers
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