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VOCATIONAL SIGN LANGUAGE ON TOURISM
TURİZMDE MESLEKİ İŞARET DİLİ

1. Unit 4: Transportation / Time, Telling the Time and time-related questions

- 4.1 Grammar / Time and related questions
- 4.2 Grammar / Question Words
- 4.3 Vocabulary / Timeline
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- 4.5 Vocabulary / Months
- 4.6 Deaf Culture / Communication of the Deaf

Unit 4: Transportation / Time and time-related questions

4.1 Grammar/ Time and Time Related Questions

BSL does not use tenses that show past, present and future in the same way as English or many other spoken languages. Instead BSL uses signs that move through space to show time. These movements are called timelines. There are 4 different BSL timelines

Timeline A

Signs that point over the shoulder are used to show that something happened in the past. To show the future signs move forward from the shoulder.

Examples: Along time ago

Future

Timeline B

the lower arm and hand are used to indicate weeks or short lengths of time.

Example: Long time

This week

Timeline B

the lower arm and hand are used to indicate weeks or short lengths of time.

Example: Long time

This week

4.2 Grammar/Question Words

Grammar/Question Examples

English: What's the time>

BSL: Time what?

English: What's the date

BSL: Date what?

English: What are you doing today

BSL: Today doing what?

4.3 Vocabulary / Timeline

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1		Yesterday went fishing		
2		What is happening tomorrow		
3		Longtime since I last had a holiday		
4		Every morning I swim in the sea		
5		This week the weather is hot		
6		Flight home delayed		
7		Last ferry leaves 4pm today		
8		Next year booked a cruise		
9		We deaprt from the hotel at 1100		
10		Hotel activities start in 15 minutes		
11		Trip postponed		
12		Waterpark booked next Tuesday		
13		Everyday I check the hotel information desk		
14		Today on the beach live entertainment		
15		Along time tourist		

		site discovered		
16		Tour today finishes at 4pm		
17		Been on a walking holiday before		
18		Every Sunday their is a local festival		
19		June is a most popular time for tourist to come here		
20		Future want to go on a skiing holiday		
21		Last year Governmet named this ancient village a tourist site		
22		Saving monthly to pay off this holiday		
23		The holiday rep is off today		
24		It is the same tour guide as last year		
25		Had vaccination 3 months before holiday		

Activity 1

4.4 Deaf Culture / The way that the hearing impaired

The idea that deafness is separate from disability is a hot topic and causes heated debate. Some say that being a sign language using Deaf person is not a disability, but instead means membership to a linguistic and cultural minority. Others, however, view deafness in all forms as a life limiting and disabling condition.

4.5 Vocabulary / Months

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1		JANUARY		
2		FEBRUARY		
3		MARCH		
4		APRIL		
5		MAY		
6		JUNE		
7		JULY		

8		AUGUST		
9		SEPTEMBER		
10		OCTOBER		
11		NOVEMBER		
12		DECEMBER		

Activity 2

4.6 Deaf Culture / Communication of the Deaf

Deaf people in the UK have two main ways of communicating with others – lip reading and sign language. Deaf people may not be able to hear what you're saying, but that doesn't mean they can't understand you. Especially if they use lip reading as a way to interpret conversations. Only 30% of spoken English can be accurately lip read (even by the best lip reader who has been deaf for many years). This makes it very hard for a deaf person to correctly read the speaker's lips. This is because many words cannot be differentiated as they have the same lip pattern.

Words that sound the same and have different meanings, but look the same on the lips e.g. which / witch, or break / brake.

It can be used with sign-supported English (SSE). This 'borrows' signs from British Sign Language and the speaker signs the key words in a normal English sentence while speaking in plain English.

Sign language comes in many forms. In the UK, deaf people use British Sign Language (known as BSL), but every country around the world has their own form of sign language. This is used mainly by people who have been deaf from birth and who are often therefore part of the Deaf Community.