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VOCATIONAL SIGN LANGUAGE ON TOURISM  
TURİZMDE MESLEKİ İŞARET DİLİ

**1. Unit 5: General Travel Vocabulary , hotel room facilities / Numbers**

- 5.1 Grammar / Numbers
- 5.2 Vocabulary / General travel
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## Unit 5: Defining People and Objects / Numbers

### 5.1 Grammar / Numbers

Whenever you use British Sign Language, sooner or later you'll need to indicate number. Whether you're talking money, time or quantity, you need to have the basic numbers at your fingertips

BSL has many regional variations, and numbers are particularly variable. Numbers are an essential part of sign language, and are needed for many conversations.

1. When signing all numbers, you only use your dominant hand. Your non-dominant hand is not used at all for numbers.
2. Know the the correct hand positioning when signing numbers. It is important when signing numbers that numbers are signed a few inches away directly in front of your body. Don't sign too high or too low from the centre of your body, otherwise, the other person won't be able to see what you are signing.
3. Learn to mouth the number you are signing. When you are signing a number, it is important that you mouth the number at the same time. This is so that the other person knows that you are signing a number and so won't confuse it with another sign.

Each month has its own sign in BSL. For example January, February etc. When signing dates, we start with the day, then the month and finally the year. Example 3 December 1990 – 7 June 2007

## 5.2 Vocabulary / General Travel

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1		We arrive at the airport at 9am		
2		Have your passport ready		
3		Do you have travel insurance		
4		Flight tickets show me		
5		Please give me your boarding pass		
6		Travel currency exchange		
7		Hand luggage 10kg		
8		Suitcase luggage 22kg		
9		Do you have your visa documents		
10		I have a travel guide		
11		I need a phrase book		

## Activity 1

### 5.3 Vocabulary/ Hotel room facilities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1		Double room available		
2		Single room booked		
3		I have a balcony view		
4		I have a sofa bed		
5		Bed linen is clean		
6		I have a bedside table next to the bed		
7		I need blackout curtains		
8		I have a flatscreen TV in my room		
9		Hotel information brochure is on the table		

10		Have only one wardrobe		
11		There are clothes hangers in the wardrobe		
12		Have hospitality tray facilities (tea and coffee)		
13		Mini bar available		
14		Hotel here has free wifi		
15		Air conditioning in every room		
16		Security safe for your things (valuables)		
17		Bathroom can use either wshower or bath		
18		Mirror on the wall		
19		Shower has showergel		
20		Hairdryer in top drawer		
21		Towels are provided		

## Activity 2

### 5.4 Deaf Culture/ Visual Noise

Noise When you communicate with Deaf and HOH (Hard of Hearing) people communication can be affected by 'visual noise' like bold wall patterns and anything or anyone moving in the background. Other distractions would be dim lighting, or, glare from lights. To a Deaf person this feels like trying to speak to someone when others are talking loudly in the background

### 5.5 Vocabulary / Colours

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1		Black		
2		Blue		
3		Dark blue		
4		Brown		



5		Green		
6		Grey		
7		Orange		
8		Pink		
9		Purple		
10		Red		
11		Yellow		
12		White		

## Activity 3

### 5.6 Deaf Culture / Deaf Parents' Children

CODA is an acronym for Child of Deaf Adult, which is used for the hearing individuals who were grown up by one or more deaf parents. Many CODAs are called bilinguals as they acquired both the sign language and the spoken language in their early ages. Along with that, they are blended with two cultures, names the Deaf culture and the culture of hearing society. This fact makes them function as a bridge between their parents and the hearing society that they live in, and they usually grow up being a translator for their families in a natural manner. Therefore it is common that many of them work up and improve themselves in this professionally and become sign language interpreters.