A THESPIAN GRAMMAR OF THE BODY

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CREATIVEVOLANG

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LANGUAGE IS COMPOSITIONAL

(KRIFKA 2013, SMITH & KIRBY 2012, SANDLER & LILLO-MARTIN 2006)

A COMPLEX EXPRESSION IS INTERPRETED IN TERMS OF THE MEANINGS OF ITS PARTS AND THE WAY THEY COMBINE



LANGUAGE IS COMPOSITIONAL

(KRIFKA 2001, SMITH & KIRBY 2012, SANDLER & LILLO-MARTIN 2006)

WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF THE COMPONENTS AND HOW DO THEY COMBINE?



GESTURAL ORIGIN THEORIES

(CORBALLIS 2002, ARBIB 2012)

- In apes, gestures are more voluntary and flexible than vocalizations (Tomasello 2008; Liebal et al 2015)
- Apes can learn signs (e.g., Gardner & Gardner 1969) but not spoken words
- All humans gesture with speech when they communicate (McNeill 1992) including blind people (Iverson & Goldin-Meadow 1998)
- All deaf communities develop sign languages naturally, without a model or instruction (Senghas & Coppola 2001; Sandler et al 2005)

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GESTURAL COMPONENTS ARE THOUGHT OF MAINLY AS HAND GESTURES

Arbib's (2012) model: Earliest precursors involved gesture and vocalization together. (Facial expression also played a role.) But mostly hands:

"I might mime a flying bird by **flapping my arms up and down**....The power of pantomime is the ability to create an open ended set of complex messages exploiting the primates' open-ended **manual dexterity.**" (2012:219)

WHY RESTRICT ATTENTION TO THE HANDS?

In sign languages, hands convey word-like units. Attention to words in spoken language and hands in sign/gesture has been unduly influenced by the narrow perspective of traditional linguistics: focus on written words and syntax.

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BROADER WORKING DEFINITION:

Language is a communication system comprised of intentional **compositional** expressions.

THE HUMAN COMPOSITIONAL REPERTOIRE IS FAR RICHER THAN HANDS/WORDS

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- Intentional expressions are comprised not only of words and their arrangement – but of attitudes, emotions, perspectives, and actions – and their components
- In spoken medium: expressed by voice, gestures of hands, face, and body
- In sign medium, all intentional expressions are conveyed by the body
- Components and their combinations most vividly revealed by creative extension
- Goal: to enrich the model of language that evolution has afforded to humans



THE BODY AS A SOURCE OF COMPOSITIONALITY IN LANGUAGE





CREATIVE EXTENSION OF SIGN LANGUAGE COMPONENTS

- What are the sequential and simultaneous corporeal components afforded to visual language?
- How are they extended in creative expression?
- The grammar of the body in creative expression reveals the complexity of human communicative competence



1. LINGUISTIC USE OF THE BODY IN <u>SIGN LANGUAGE</u>



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The hands: lexical items





DOG





Head and body in prosody: delineating and relating parts of the sentence

CREATINE /OLANG

(Nespor & Sandler 1999)



Topic phrase: (small dog that) I found last week



Comment phrase: *ran away*

Face: intonation has grammatical function and is aligned with hand and head

MOVEMENT (Nespor & Sandler 1999; Sandler 2012a; Dachkovsky & Sandler 2009)



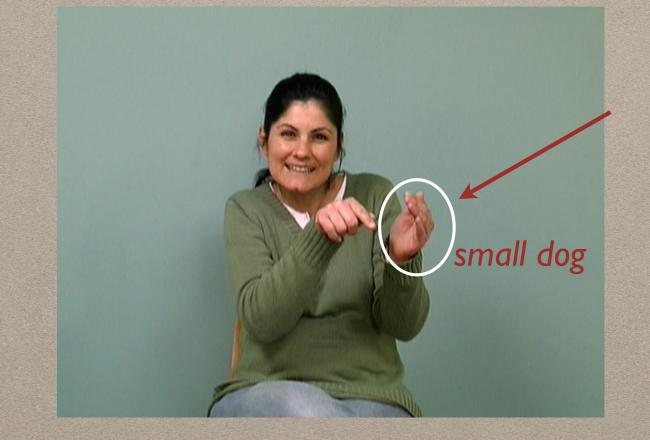


Topic: small dog that I found last week

Comment: ran away

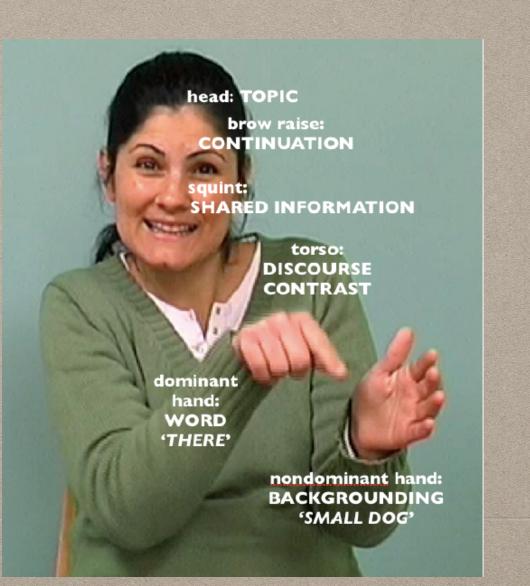
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Two independent hands



Nondominant hand: topic continuity





SIMULTANEOUS COMPOSITIONALITY

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ADDITIONAL PRODUCTIVE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT: CLASSIFIERS

- set of lexical handshapes that stand for classes of entities according to size and shape or semantic category
- combine with gestural/mimetic movements and locations



small round object



cylindrical object

CREATIVE/OLANG



'car rides under bridge'

2. USE OF THE BODY IN CREATIVE EXPRESSION

CREATIVITY UNLEASHES THE FULL COMMUNICATIVE REPERTOIRE

THE EBISU THEATRE LABORATORY

- 7 deaf actors, 1 hearing, all ISL signers
- Performance constructed through improvisation (Atay Citron, director)
- Meant to be accessible to both deaf and hearing audiences
- Extends sign language devices to create visual theatre
- Creative extension reveals the components and their combinations



1. SIGN LANGUAGE WITH CREATIVE EXTENSION OF BASIC SIGN LANGUAGE ELEMENTS

Who is Ebisu?



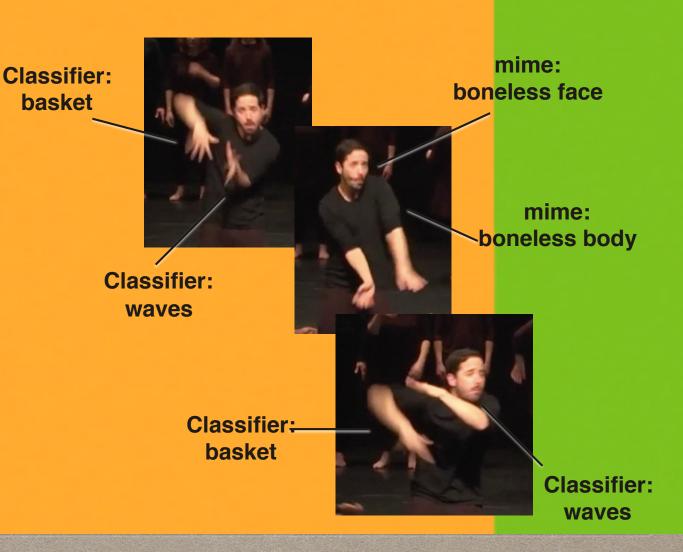
CL: islands

What is the story of Ebisu?

'that island'

SIGN LANGUAGE WITH CREATIVE USE OF BASIC SIGN LANGUAGE ELEMENTS

SIMULTANEOUS & SEQUENTIAL COMPONENTS

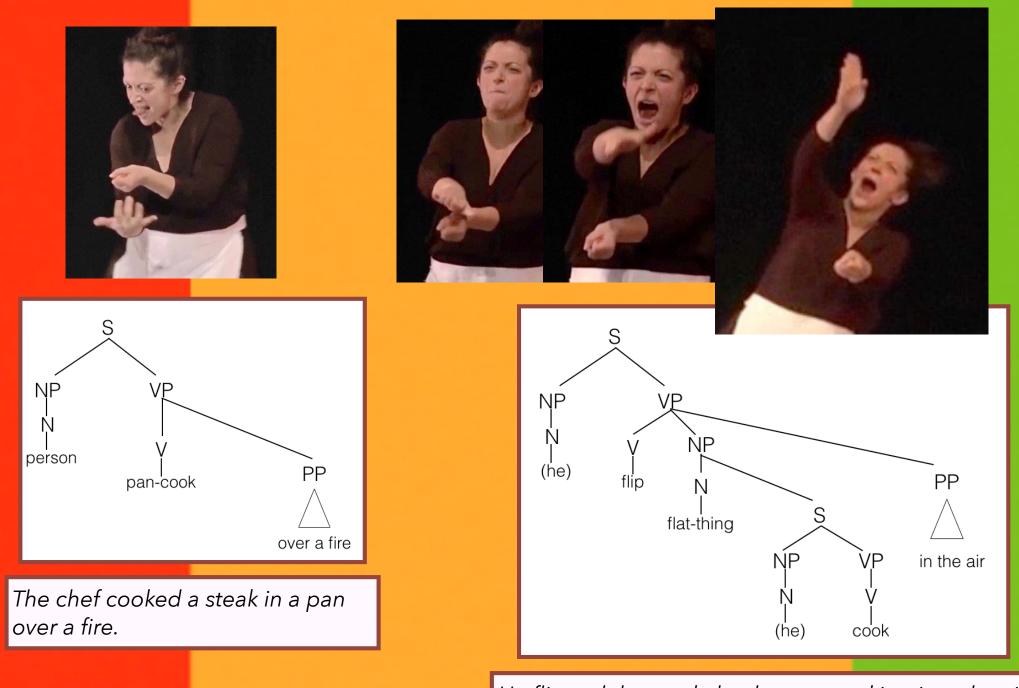


COMMUNICATIVE USE OF diner THE WHOLE BODY: (Sutton-Spence & Napoli 2010) perspective **BODY PARTITIONING** (Wulf & Dudis 2005) sign: SNAIL Eating snails snail perspective narrator MOVIE perspective snail perspective snail perspective narrator perspective diner perspective

SIGN AND GESTURAL COMPOSITIONS CREATE COMPLEX 'SYNTAX'



(Belsitzman, Sandler & Citron 2016)



He flipped the steak that he was cooking into the air

Cf. flexible tree structures (Fitch 2014) 24

The chef cooked the steak in a pan over a fire. He flipped the steak that he was frying way up high in the air. The steak wafted and flipped its way down, landing in the pan with a thud.



IS THIS LANGUAGE?

LANGUAGE IS A COMMUNICATION SYSTEM COMPRISED OF INTENTIONAL COMPOSITIONAL EXPRESSIONS



THE CREATIVE GRAMMAR OF THE BODY REVEALS AN ENRICHED MODEL OF THE FORM AND SUBSTANCE OF HUMAN LANGUAGE





THANK YOU

Actors: Golan Zino, Lee Dan, Ella Okhotin, Adis Tesffa Sibaht

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Associate Director: Michal Vaknin

Research: Gal Belsitzman

Video: Yonatan Tsur

Video Clips: Shai Davidi



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