

I'm not a robot



























influence in early Deaf education Philippines, it has evolved significantly. FSL has its own distinct grammar, phonology reflecting Filipino culture, and they are considered separate languages based on sign language linguistics. Q: What is the FSL Act (RA 11106)? A: The FSL Act (RA 11106), or The Filipino Sign Language Act, is a Philippine law enacted in 2018. It declares FSL as the national sign language of the Filipino Deaf and mandates its use in government transactions, education, the justice system, healthcare, and media to ensure accessibility Philippines for Deaf citizens. Q: Was there sign language in the Philippines before the Americans arrived? A: While concrete documentation is scarce, it is highly likely that various forms of pre-colonial communication Philippines existed among Deaf individuals, such as home signs or local sign systems within families and communities. However, a standardized, widely used sign language across the islands is not documented before the introduction of ASL-based education. Q: Who are some key figures in the history of FSL? A: While many individuals contributed, Ms. Delight Rice founded the first school (now PSD). In modern advocacy and linguistics, Dr. Liza Martinez is a prominent figure known for her research and advocacy for FSL recognition. Leaders within the Philippine Federation of the Deaf (PFD) and countless community advocates have also been crucial. Indirectly, Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet’s work influenced the methods initially brought to the Philippines. Q: How is FSL related to Deaf culture in the Philippines? A: FSL is intrinsically linked to Deaf culture Philippines. It is the primary medium through which cultural values, stories, traditions, and social norms are expressed and transmitted within the Deaf community Philippines. The language fosters a shared identity and is central to cultural events and artistic expression. Q: Where can someone learn Filipino Sign Language (FSL)? A: FSL can be learned through courses offered by institutions like the De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde School of Deaf Education and Applied Studies (DLS-CSB SDEAS), community classes often organized by Deaf organizations associated with the Philippine Federation of the Deaf (PFD), and increasingly through online resources and workshops facilitated by Deaf FSL tutors. Sources: Republic Act No. 11106: “An Act Declaring the Filipino Sign Language as the National Sign Language of the Filipino Deaf and the Official Sign Language of Government in All Transactions Involving the Deaf, and Mandating Its Use in Schools, Broadcast Media, and Workplaces.” (Available online via Official Gazette of the Philippines) Martinez, Liza. (Various publications and presentations on FSL linguistics and history). Specific academic papers or books by Dr. Martinez would be cited here in a formal bibliography. (Note: Accessing specific academic papers might require database access, but her work is foundational). Philippine Federation of the Deaf (PFD) website and publications. (Often provide historical context and advocacy information). [Search for PFD Official Website] De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde School of Deaf Education and Applied Studies (DLS-CSB SDEAS) resources. [Search for DLS-CSB SDEAS Website] Abat, Rafaelito M. & Martinez, Liza. (2006). “The History of Sign Language in the Philippines: Piecing Together the Puzzle.” Paper presented at the 10th Philippine Linguistics Congress, University of the Philippines, Diliman. (Illustrative example of relevant academic work). Eberhard, David M., Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig (eds.). (2023). Ethnologue: Languages of the World. Twenty-sixth edition. Dallas, Texas: SIL International. Online version: . (Provides linguistic classification information, though specifics on FSL history might be limited). Historical accounts of the Thomasites and early American-period education in the Philippines (General historical texts on Philippine-American relations and education). Category: Contemporary Period (1986-Present) Usage of Filipino Sign Language was reported in 2009 as being used by 54% of sign-language users in the Philippines.[12] In 2011, the Department of Education declared Signing Exact English the language of deaf education in the Philippines.[13] In 2011, Department of Education officials announced in a forum that hearing-impaired children were being taught and would continue to be taught using Signing Exact English (SEE) instead of Filipino Sign Language (FSL).[14] In 2012, House Bill No. 450 was introduced in the Philippine House of Representatives by Rep. Antonio Tinio (Party-list, ACT Teachers) to declare FSL as the National Sign Language of the Philippines and to mandate its use as the medium of official communication in all transactions involving the deaf and the language of instruction of deaf education.[13] As of May 2014[update], that bill was pending with the Committee on Social Services.[15] Republic Act No. 11106 signed by President Rodrigo Duterte on October 30, 2018 In September 2018, Senate Bill No. 1455, sponsored by Senators Nancy Binay, Sherwin Gatchalian, Chiz Escudero, Bam Aquino, Loren Legarda, Joel Villanueva, Cynthia Villar, and Mizg Zubiri, passed on third and final reading. On October 30, 2018, Republic Act 11106 or The Filipino Sign Language Act was signed into law by President Rodrigo Duterte declaring the Filipino Sign Language as the national sign language of the Filipino Deaf. The law also declares the country’s national sign language as the official sign language of the government in all transactions involving the deaf.[16] The law, which seeks to eliminate all forms of discrimination against the Filipino Deaf, also mandates the use of the Filipino Sign Language in schools, broadcast media (instructing the Kapisanan ng mga Brodkaster ng Pilpinas [KBPF] and Movie and Television Review and Classification Board [MTRCB] to adopt guidance for requiring that sign language interpretation be offered during all news and public affairs programmes),[17] and workplaces. It also mandates the Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino, in consultation with the stakeholders, to establish a national system of standards and procedures for the interpretation of the Filipino Sign Language. The University of the Philippines System and other education agencies are tasked to develop guidelines for the development of training materials in the education of the Deaf. The law also require the availability of qualified sign language interpreters in all hearings, proceedings, and government transactions involving the Deaf.[18] “The FSL shall be recognized, promoted and supported as the medium of official communication in all transactions involving the deaf, and as the language of instruction of deaf education, without prejudice to the use of other forms of communications depending on individual choice or preference,” the law states. The Department of Education (DepEd), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (Tesda), and all other national and local government agencies involved in the education of the deaf, are tasked to use and coordinate with each other on the use of FSL as the medium of instruction in deaf education.[19] The law became effective on November 27, 2018[16] while its implementing rules and regulations was approved in 2021.[20] On June 1, 2024, the coalitions of Philippine Federation of the Deaf and Alliance of Concerned Teachers (ACT) protested at Liwasang Bonifacio against the Commission on the Filipino Language’s (CFL) plan to abolish its Filipino Sign Language (FSL) Unit. According to ACT, the CFL, led by its chairman Arthur P. Casanova, decided to abolish the unit after some of the unit’s members requested the release of their salaries. The members said the abolition will effectively layoff the deaf personnel, “thus, depriving Deaf Filipinos of their language rights and violating the mandate of RA 7104.”[21][22] 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)495 views2 pagesFilipino Sign Language (FSL) is a true language that naturally developed within the Filipino deaf community, distinct from spoken Tagalog and English. While influenced by American Sign Langu...AI-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSave 05\_Primer on Filipino Sign Language FSL For Later0%0% found this document useful, undefined0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)495 views2 pagesFilipino Sign Language (FSL) is a true language that naturally developed within the Filipino deaf community, distinct from spoken Tagalog and English. While influenced by American Sign Language, FSL has undergone substantial changes to its vocabulary, structure, and grammar, making it a separate language. FSL reflects regional diversity in the Philippines and shows the effects of language contact and change over time. The language plays an important role in Filipino deaf cultural identity and rights.0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)495 views2 pagesFilipino Sign Language (FSL) is a true language that naturally developed within the Filipino deaf community, distinct from spoken Tagalog and English. While influenced by American Sign Langu...AI-enhanced title and description Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Filipino Sign Language (FSL) is the natural signed language of the Filipino Deaf community. Contrary to popular belief, its 'Filipino' label does not mean that it follows the syntax and grammar of the spoken Filipino language.FSL is influenced by American Sign Language (ASL) and Signed English, both from which FSL has borrowed a number of signs. However, What you should know:Sign language is not EnglishFilipino Sign Language does not follow spoken Filipino or Tagalog.FSL is not gesture. While the linguistically isolated deaf communicate through gesture, the language of the Deaf community is FSL. It has its own unique syntax and grammar that make it a language on its own. Although a number of signs are iconic - that is, the sign looks like the object / action (example: BALL, EAT) - it should be noted that this is simply the nature of signed languages and should not be reason to degrade it to a form of gesture.The manual alphabet is not sign language in its entirety. If a child knows the signed alphabet, it does not mean that he or she knows the meaning of fingerspelled words.

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