

## Introduction

Work on terminology in Libras has been ongoing since 2009, supported by Brazilian legislation in 2002 which recognizes the language and allows deaf people greater access to Brazilian Universities. As most academics are deaf, they have expanded terminological signs for the Brazilian deaf academic community and defined the characteristics of terminology studies from the early years to the present.

Terminology plays an important role in the modern world, with its many scientific and technological innovations, since these scientific and technological advances need to have appropriate names and terms. Thus, terminological repertoires, systematized or harmonized - through Terminology - contribute to make communication between specialists more effective, and above all, to be concise, precise and appropriate (Cabr , 1996). Creating specialised lexicons does not only imply that there is a one-to-one correspondence between words and signs in Portuguese, and it is probable that the resulting collection of signs is not very representative of the lexicon of sign language.

## Objectives

How to extract the term signs?

How should we deal with gaps in specialised lexicons in Libras?

How have the general lexicon and the specialized lexicon in Libras already been recorded in Brazil?

In which contexts are the term signs used?

## AIMS OF THE STUDY

This research is based on the theoretical and methodological structure of corpus linguistics. The methodology for developing the corpus project includes the following steps: (I) *corpus project*; (II) *construction of the corpus*; (III) *corpus processing*; (IV) *data analysis*; (V) *validation of candidates for new terms*; (VI) *preparation of the terminology sheet*. The first step, the corpus project, is the description of corpora. The study corpus is composed by videos in Libras. The e-book "Sign Language Acquisition by Deaf and Hearing Children" has 11 chapters in Libras and slides with topics in Portuguese, from which Chapter 2 on **L1 Input Development** was chosen, which are the comparable ones in Libras and the slides in Portuguese language.

The main term selected from this chapter is *Input*, with three signs referring to *Input* taken from videos on the "YouTube" platform used by the deaf community. Five (5) signs for *Input* were identified in differentiated contexts of production in Libras.

Corpus-based terminology: Libras signs and their use are described in the terminology on the basis of available corpus data.

The type hierarchy of the annotational database (Elan and SignWriting) pre-structures available corpus data

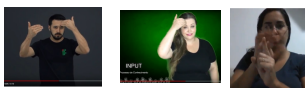
Similar basic analytical questions regarding a sign's properties re-occur with regard to different lemma sign candidates

Useful queries, views, and visualisations are pre-stored in our Elan database to support terminology and lexicographic analysis, decision-making, and

Description at various stages of the process.

In the terminology entry, findings are summarised in the description of a sign's properties.

## Conventional "Input" Signs



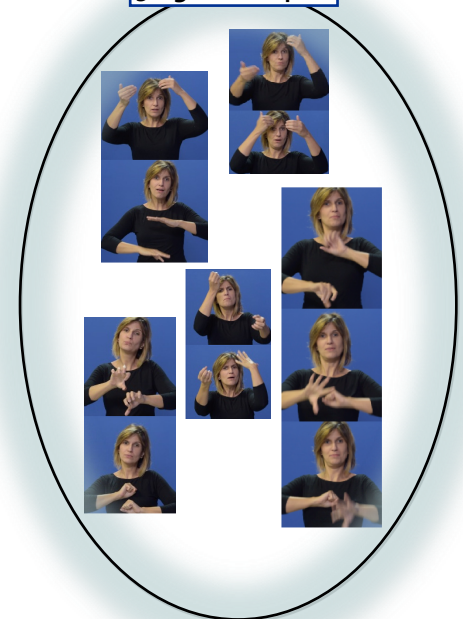
**Concordancer:** lists the occurrences in video of a certain sign and its immediate context

- 1) **Input** complete and accessible
- 2) Overcoming **input**
- 3) Prior to **input**
- 4) **Input** not native
- 5) Unable to access **input**
- 6) Not exposed to **input**
- 7) **Input** delayed
- 8) Accesible to child
- 9) Child using a complete and accesible language



Minutos	49:38
Frequ�ncia de ocorr�ncia	4.456
Sinal de Input 1	46
Sinal de Input 2	2
Datilogia I-N-P-U-T	28

## 5 signs for Input



## Summarizing...

The results allowed us to design standards from the morphological, syntactic and semantic perspective, and to identify thematic traits. To prove that such traits construct the specificity of the term in the area, the analysis was replicated in corpora of non-specialized texts. The comparison of results showed differences between the patterns of use in both types of corpora and demonstrated that the traits revealed in the specialized language are peculiar to the thematic area and characterize its extralinguistic context of communication for the annotation process. As a conclusion, the project can be extended to other areas of knowledge, providing terminological dictionaries in Libras for teachers, interpreters and especially for deaf academics.

## References:

- CABR , M.T. (1996) "Importancia de la terminolog a en la fijaci n de la lengua", Revista internacional de l ngua portuguesa, N 15, Lisboa: Editorial Noticias, p.9-24.
- JOHNSTON, T. (2001). The lexical database of Auslan (Australian Sign Language). *Sign Language Linguistics*, 1(2), 145-169.
- JOHNSTON, T. (2003). Language Standardization and Sign Language Dictionaries. *Sign Language Studies*, 3(4), 431-468.
- FARIA-NASCIMENTO, Sandra Patr cia. Representa  es Lexicais da L ngua de Sinais Brasileira: uma proposta lexicogr fica. (Tese de Doutorado). Universidade de Bras lia, 2009.
- Lima, Vera L cia de Souza e. L ngua de sinais: proposta terminol gica para a  rea de desenho arquitet nico/Vera L cia de Souza e Lima. – 2014.
- MCKEE, D. & MACKEE, R., PIVAC, S., PIVAC, L. & VALE, M. (Eds.) (2011). Online Dictionary of New Zealand Sign Language. Deaf Studies research Unit. Wellington: Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. Recuperado em Junho 24, 2011 de <http://nzsl.vuw.ac.nz/nzsl>.
- STUMPF, M. S. OLIVEIRA, Janine Soares de e DUTRA, Ramon Miranda (prelo). The letras libras glossary as a tool for the study of terminological units in Libras (Brazilian Sign Language).