Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

**«Московский государственный лингвистический университет»**

**(ФГБОУ ВО МГЛУ)**

**Аннотация**

к выпускной квалификационной работе

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Направление подготовки: 45.03.02 Лингвистика (очная форма обучения)

Профиль: «Теория и практика перевода жестового языка межкультурной коммуникации»

Группа 0-8-40

на тему: Роль артикуляционного компонента в

русском жестовом языке и калькирующей жестовой речи

(The significance of the articulatory component in

Russian Sign Language and Sign-Supported Russian)

**Key words**: Russian Sign Language (RSL), Sign-Supported Russian (SSR), phonology, non-manual component, articulation, mouthing, mouth openness.

The present bachelor’s thesis deals with the use of articulatory component in Russian Sign Language (RSL) and Sign-Supported Russian (SSR) by the signers who come from the deaf and hearing families.

The **structure** of the paper includes Introduction, reflecting the subject of the research, its objectives and composition, four Chapters, Conclusion, Bibliography and Appendix. Chapter I concentrates on the differences between Russian Sign Language and Sign-Supported Russian and provides the information about pidgin, which compiles the features of the above mentioned systems and such phenomenon as Contact Signing as well as factors defying the use of the certain elements typical of the described systems. Chapter II offers overview on the development of sign languages phonology and provides a description of the components of signs with special emphasis on the importance of non-manual component. Chapter III focuses on the articulatory components and classification of mouthings used by signers who have different origin and background. Chapter IV describes the experimental procedure providing analysis of the video records with the materials of the preceding and current studies. Conclusion sums up the results of the theoretical and practical parts of our work. Bibliography includes 43 sources. Appendix contains the video material. The paper is supported by visual materials such as tables, figures and diagrams in order to make the examples more illustrative and the theoretical and practical inferences more clear.

The **relevance** of this paper is caused by lack of knowledge about Russian Sign Language and Sign-Supported Russian, especially by the absence of any significant studies on articulatory component concerning RSL and SSR. The accomplished work can be useful for further research in this field and help the adequate sign language acquisition.

The **subject** of our work is articulatory component in RSL and SSR, especially the degree of mouth openness in common signs. The **object** of the present paper is the use of mouth patterns by signers who come from different types of families. The **purpose** of the research is to distinguish between two systems which are sometimes used interchangeably and find the correlation between the use of RSL or SSR and the degree of mouth openness as well as the choice of types of mouthings applied by deaf and hearing signers.

The **material** for the analysis is the videos, taken by the deaf and hearing participants belonging to different types of families, where they retell short films using RSL or SSR. Thus, the main **methods** applied in the research are the analysis of the degree of mouth openness and types of mouthings of the signers, elements of statistic analysis and linguistic interpretation.

The work is aimed to get the overall view of the current state of affairs concerning the use of articulatory component in RSL and SSR and to emphasize that the non-manual elements and especially mouth patterns play an important role in communication among the deaf community and they should not be neglected by the deaf and hearing signers.

The empirical **results** show a strong correlation between the use of RSL or SSR and the degree of mouth openness as well as the choice of applied types of mouthings. The obtained results will be significant for future research of non-manual component in RSL and can be useful for the adequate sign language acquisition by both deaf and hearing and for the development of sign language interpreters’ skills.

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