

SIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND ASSESSMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION: DIDACTIC USE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CEFR

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Background

Target population

- 4-yrs bachelor program
- Teacher and Interpreter Sign Language of the Netherlands

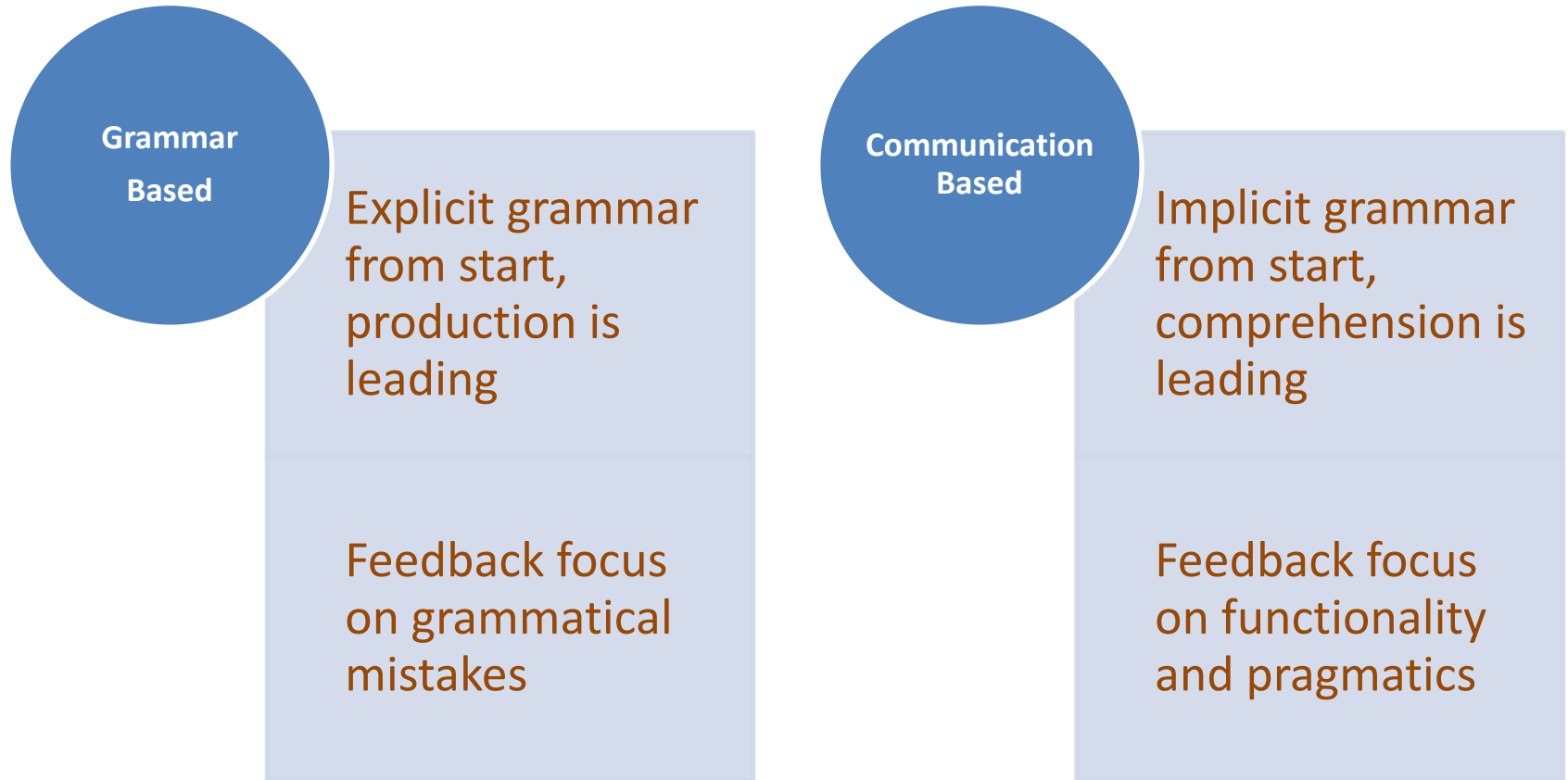
Didactic shift

- <2010 Grammar-based
- \geq 2010 Communication-based – teaching aligned to CEFR

Research purpose

- To evaluate the outcomes of this didactic shift on students' production of SL

Overview of didactic shift



Design of study

Data from Cohort study

Cross-sectional data collection →				
↓ Longitudinal data collection	Cohort 1 2009 – 2013 (Grammar-Based)	Cohort 2 (2010 – 2014) (Pilot – Comm. B)	Cohort 3 (2011 – 2015) (New – Comm. B)	Cohort 4 (2013 – 2016) (Established – Comm. B)
	Year 1	2	2	2
	Year 2	2	2	2

Method

- Recording interview (ca. 7 min.)
- All recordings are standardized to 6 min.
- Detailed annotation in Excel
- Variables of use-of-space include:
 - INDEX
 - Locative Signs
 - Classifiers
 - Verbs
 - List-Buoys

Measuring effectiveness

Practical relevance

to assess the quality
of our curriculum.

to add to the body of
literature on the
didactic uses of the
CEFR (e.g. Alderson,
2002; Goullier, 2007)

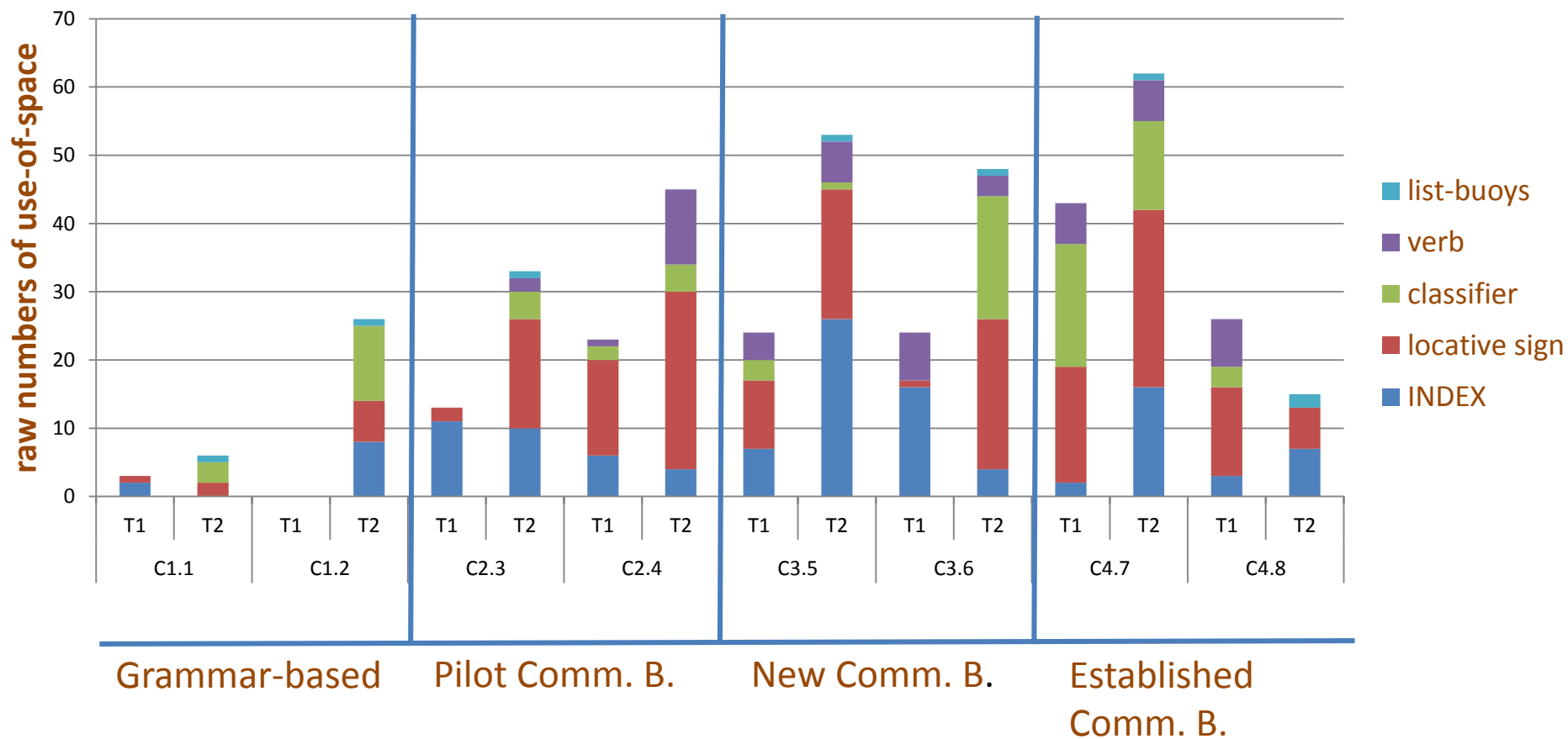
Theoretical relevance

to increase our
insights in L2-
development of Sign
Language

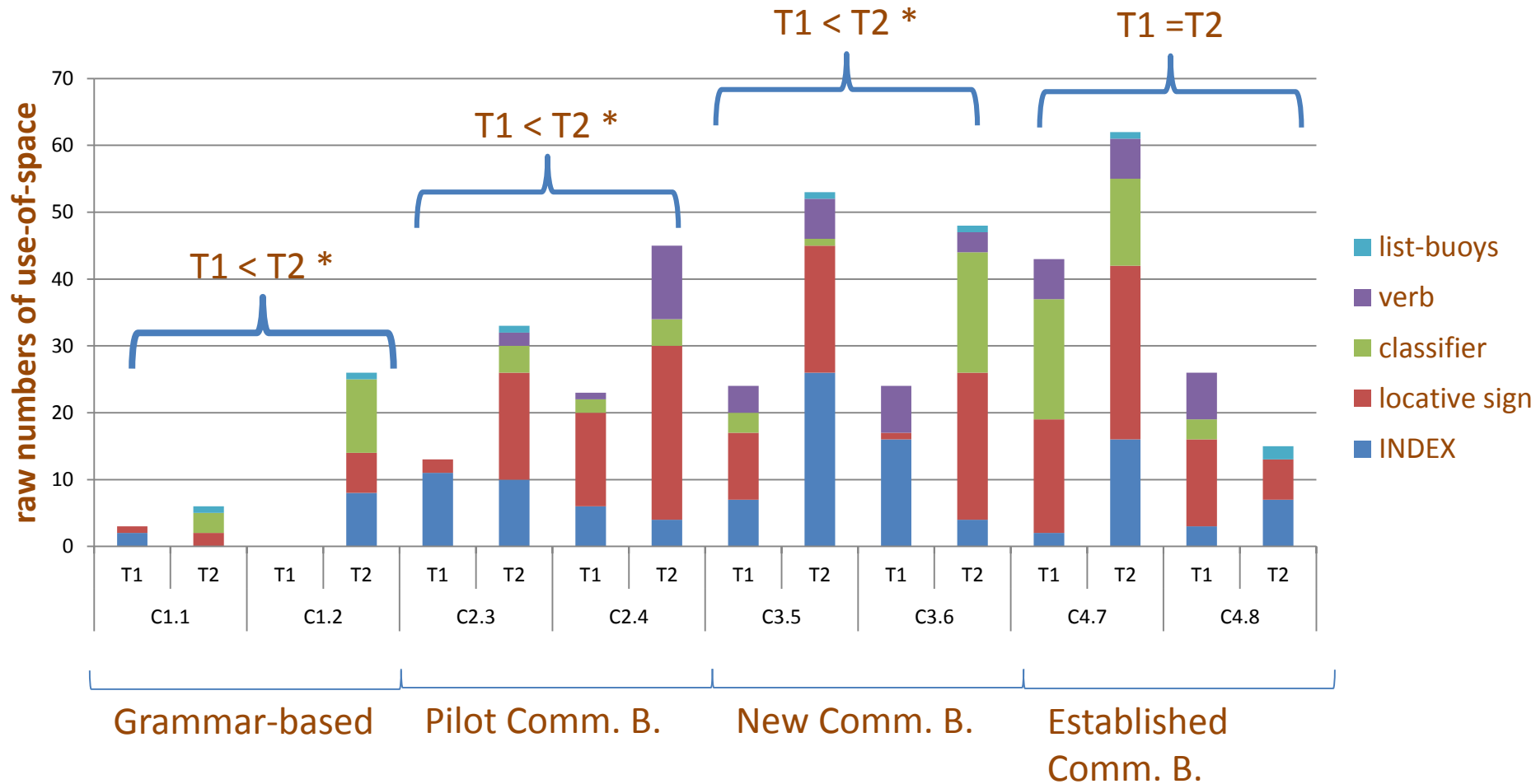
to contribute to the
refinement of the
CEFR descriptors
(e.g. Hulstijn, 2007;
Figueras, 2012)

In this study, effectiveness of didactics is measured on the use of space by L2-learners.

Results

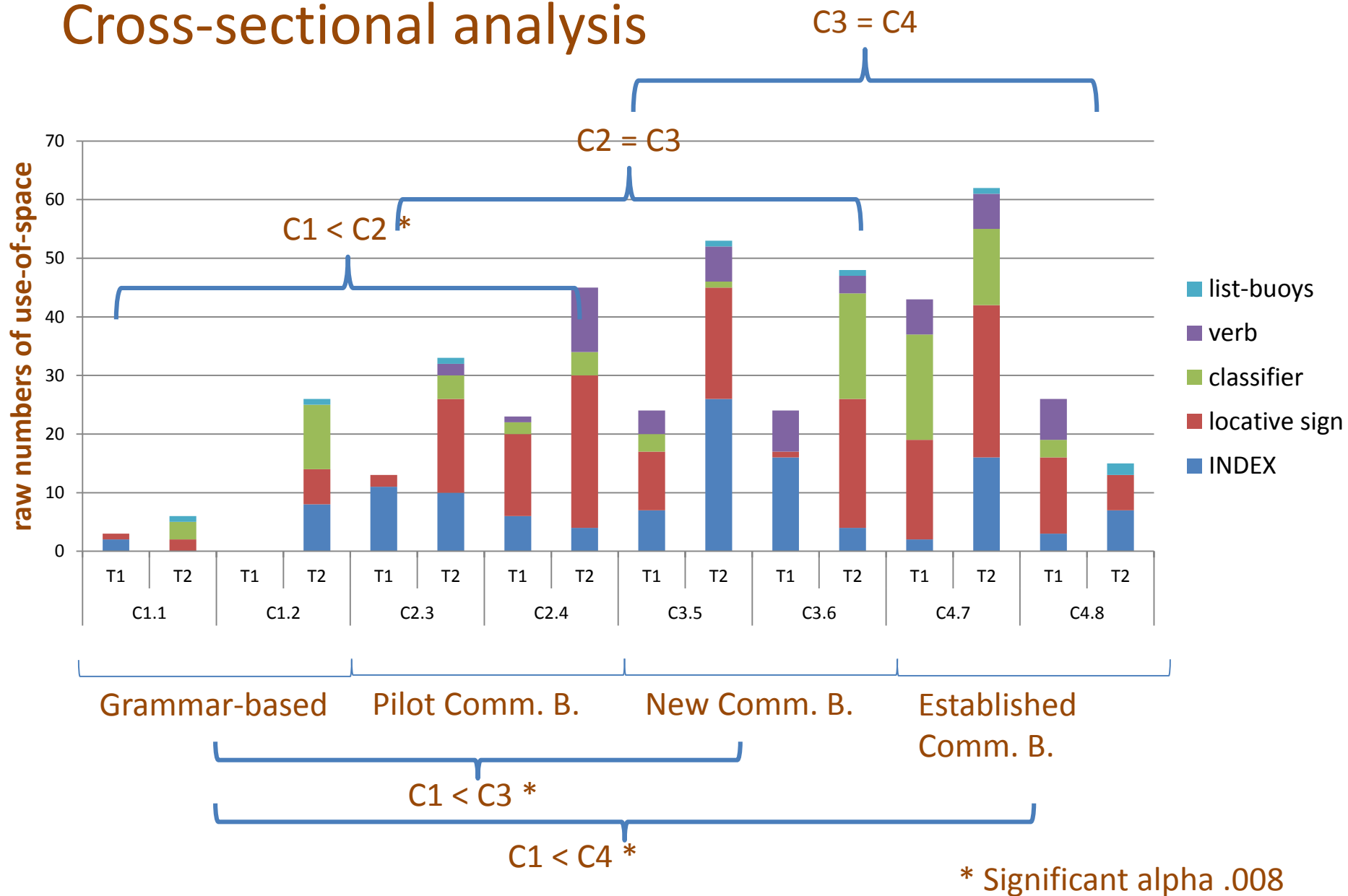


Longitudinal analysis



* Significant alpha .01

Cross-sectional analysis



Conclusions

- **Longitudinal analysis** = L2 learners progress in their use of space (irrespective of didactics).
- **Cross-sectional analysis** = L2 learners have better use of space in the communication based approach as compared to grammar-based approach.

