Objective

The objective of the research is to register the origin of the Brazilian Sign Language - LSB, inexistent in the area of the Linguistics, the aim at-space modality. The origin of this Brazilian Sign Language was not studied and searched, consequently, it was subjects to the "deletion" in the theoretical and historical speeches of the area of the pathological and therapeutically clinic, due to hegemony of the verbal language that predominated in the history of the deaf community, and, therefore it was not registered officially in the area of the linguistics.

The research also intends to study the phenomena that occur in the influence and its exposition of the French language of signals - LSF on the Brazilian Sign Language – LSB and vice versa. Registering its origin and its phenomena, it is possible and to transform the its history of the LSB that future could be inserted as subjects, contents and concepts in didactic books and of the visual pedagogy, whose it disciplines that many deaf people yearn for to conquer its spaces.

Method

Through the comparison of the current LSF (1857) and the LSB (1875, 1969 and 2002), through books of LSB

Material

Photographic register and of books of the LSB

Result

The Brazilian Sign Language is a natural language, as well as any another language verbal, of the Brazilian deaf community, influenced or with the interferences, loans of the signals of the French language of signals, in its great influence on the LSB.

Initially, the Director Edward Huet started the institute with two pupils and when Brazil left, in 1861, four years later, for personal problems, he had seventeen pupils. Ahead of this fact and considering the little time that the Director remained in Brazil, we question:

. That base of the French language was enough to influence all the Brazilian deaf people who studied there?
. What it had of the Brazilian Sign Language?
. If already it had a LSB, as it was and which the influence?
. Influence the Brazilian Sign Language with the regional language of the deaf people who had been to the INES to study, since at that time it was an educational reference and professional formation?

In accordance with the BRITO (1995, p.19) the language of signals "had appeared spontaneously of the interaction between people and because, due to its structure, they at last allow the expression of any concept - descriptive, emotional, rational, literal, metaphor, concrete, abstract -, they allow the expression of any meaning decurrently of the communication and expressive necessity of the human being".

Conclusion

With this research it will imply a total reorganization to interdisciplinary in the universities, as: sociology, anthropology, neurology, psychology, educational epistemology and in knowing that the LSB can lead and will stimulate some studies, linguistic lines and research. Also it will go to offer given so that this language of signals is taught, apprehended and to be culturally valued by deaf people and not using listeners, this with intention to inside recognize the L1 (first language of the deaf people) of the communication. Equally, it will offer to subsidies for future substance and subjects of the deaf culture: culture and identity through the visual experience, to explain the proper grammatical rules of the LSB and to elaborate teaching material didactic that will make possible a systematic education of language.

Revalidating the origin of the sign language, one also revalidates the culture and deaf identity and allows to the deaf people best representation of its position while citizen or "deaf", learning and valued citizen of this language.

Here it is the question of the presentation of this conference first draft of.

For this, it is necessary to require a deep research to investigate the origin of the Brazilian Sign Language as base and main production of some knowledge and epistemologies that are necessary lack in the linguistic area, as well as the production of some subjects that urge to facilitate at new the propitious moments of the inclusion of "knowing" of the education of the deaf people.

Reference


GAMA, Flausino José. Iconographia dos signaes dos surdos mudos. Acervo do INES: Rio de Janeiro. 1875

