LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

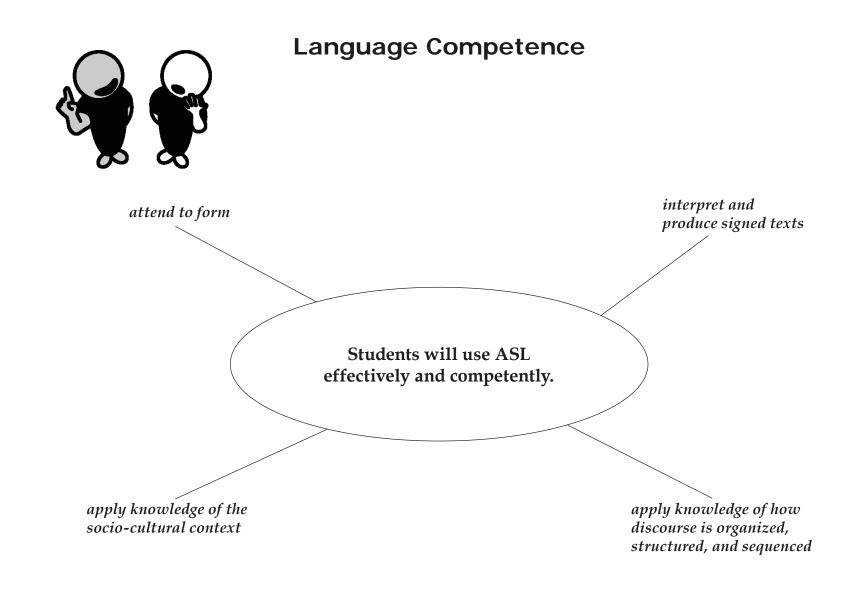
Language competence is a broad term which includes linguistic or grammatical competence,* discourse competence,* sociolinguistic or socio-cultural competence,* and what might be called textual competence. The specific learning outcomes under the heading Language Competence deal with knowledge of the language and the ability to use that knowledge to interpret and produce meaningful texts appropriate to the situation in which they are used. Language competence is best developed in the context of learning activities or tasks where the language is used for real purposes, in other words, in practical **applications**.

The various components of language competence are grouped under four cluster headings (see illustration). Under each of these cluster headings there are several strands (identified by strand headings for the bulleted SLOs) that show the developmental flow of learning from level to level. Each strand deals with a single aspect of language competence.

Although the learning outcomes isolate these components, language competence should be developed through classroom learning activities that focus on meaningful uses of the language and on **language in context**. Tasks will be chosen based on the needs, interests, and experiences of students. The vocabulary, grammatical structures, text forms, and social conventions necessary to carry out each task will be taught, practised, and assessed as students are involved in various aspects of the task itself, **not in isolation**.

Strategic competence is often closely associated with language competence since students need to learn ways to compensate for low proficiency in the early stages of learning if they are to use language for authentic communication from the beginning. This component is included in the language use strategies in the Strategies section.

^{*} Words followed by an asterisk [*] are defined in the Glossary





ASL and DC 10F	ASL and DC 20F
LC-1 attend to form	
Hand Shapes and Sign Vocabulary (Phonology) (LC–1.1)	Hand Shapes and Sign Vocabulary (Phonology) (LC–1.1)
 produce complete manual alphabet and basic ASL hand shapes 	 combine learned sign vocabulary and phrases to fulfill simple purposes
Lexicon (LC–1.2)	Lexicon (LC–1.2)
 recognize and use a repertoire of simple sign vocabulary and set phrases in familiar contexts, including the following areas of experience: 	 experiment with and use sign vocabulary and expressions in a variety of familiar contexts, including the following areas of experience:
people around us	home and its layout
seasons	careers
school	community
food	senses and feelings
sports	social life
■ fashion	any other areas that meet the needs and interests of th
any other areas that meet the needs and interests of the students	students



ASL and DC 30S	ASL and DC 40S
LC-1 attend to form	
Hand Shapes and Sign Vocabulary (Phonology) (LC–1.1)	Hand Shapes and Sign Vocabulary (Phonology) (LC–1.1)
 use ASL creatively and for aesthetic purposes 	 use complex ASL creatively and for aesthetic purposes
Lexicon (LC–1.2)	Lexicon (LC–1.2)
 use an expanded repertoire of sign vocabulary and expressions in a variety of familiar contexts, including the following areas of experience: technology vacations and travel leisure activities fine arts current events any other areas that meet the needs and interests of the students 	 use an expanded and detailed repertoire of sign vocabulary and expressions in a variety of familiar contexts, including the following areas of experience: unforgotten moments interesting facts rules accidents money major decisions health conditions storytelling any other areas that meet the needs and interests of the students



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General Learning Outcome for Language Competence: Students will use ASL effectively and competently.

natical Structures (LC–1.3) e, in modelled situations,* the following grammatica ments: loan signs
e, in modelled situations ,* the following grammatica ments:
ments:
 wh- questions: How? How long? Why? What are you doing? yes/no questions pronouns: collective demonstrative emphatic classifier basic classifiers/location continuous/repetitious adverbs numerical adjectives ASL compounds time regularity, duration, and approximation

* **Modelled Situations:** This term is used to describe learning situations where a model of specific linguistic elements is consistently provided and immediately available. Students in such situations will have an emerging awareness of the linguistic elements and will be able to apply them in very limited situations. Limited fluency and confidence characterize student language.



ASL and DC 30S	ASL and DC 40S
LC-1 attend to form (continued)	
Grammatical Structures (LC–1.3)	Grammatical Structures (LC–1.3)
use, in modelled situations,* the following grammatical elements:	use, in modelled situations,* the following grammatical elements:
loan signs	Ioan signs
wh- questions	wh- questions
rhetorical questions	rhetorical questions
relative pronouns	relative pronouns
indefinite pronouns	indefinite pronouns
cardinal/ordinal numbers	cardinal/ordinal numbers
advanced classifiers/location	complex classifiers/location
singular/plural nouns	singular/plural nouns
singular/plural verbs	singular/plural verbs
– tense	– tense
 directional 	 directional
relative clauses (understand)	relative clauses
simple conditional sentences	basic conditional sentences
role shifting	role shift variations
comparatives/superlatives	comparatives/superlatives
reflexive pronouns	reflexive pronouns

* **Modelled Situations:** This term is used to describe learning situations where a model of specific linguistic elements is consistently provided and immediately available. Students in such situations will have an emerging awareness of the linguistic elements and will be able to apply them in very limited situations. Limited fluency and confidence characterize student language.



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General Learning Outcome for Language Competence: Students will use ASL effectively and competently.

ASL and DC 10F	ASL and DC 20F
-C-1 attend to form <i>(continued)</i>	
Grammatical Structures (LC–1.3)	Grammatical Structures (LC–1.3)
	 use, in structured situations, ** the following grammatical elements: finger spelling gender signs wh- questions: What? Where? How? Who? How many? When? yes/no questions personal pronouns possessive pronouns cardinal and ordinal numbers topicalization simple classifiers/location body/gaze shifting singular/plural nouns singular/plural verbs tense
	directionalnegation/assertion
	adjectives

** Structured Situations: This term is used to describe learning situations where a familiar context for the use of specific linguistic elements is provided and students are guided in the use of these linguistic elements. Students in such situations will have increased awareness and emerging control of the linguistic elements and will be able to apply them in familiar contexts with teacher guidance. Student language is characterized by increasing fluency and confidence.



ASL and DC 30S	ASL and DC 40S
LC-1 attend to form (continued)	
Grammatical Structures (LC–1.3)	Grammatical Structures (LC–1.3)
 Grammatical Structures (LC-1.3) use, in structured situations,** the following grammatical elements: loan signs wh- questions: How long? Why? When? What are you doing? yes/no questions pronouns: collective demonstrative emphatic classifier ordinal numbers basic classifiers/location adverbs continuous/repetitious numerical adjectives ASL compounds 	 use, in structured situations,** the following grammatical elements: loan signs wh- questions rhetorical questions relative pronouns indefinite pronouns cardinal/ordinal numbers advanced classifiers/location singular/plural nouns singular/plural verbs tense directional relative clauses (understand) simple conditional sentences role shifting
 Asic compounds time regularity, duration, and approximation 	comparatives/superlativesreflexive pronouns

** Structured Situations: This term is used to describe learning situations where a familiar context for the use of specific linguistic elements is provided and students are guided in the use of these linguistic elements. Students in such situations will have increased awareness and emerging control of the linguistic elements and will be able to apply them in familiar contexts with teacher guidance. Student language is characterized by increasing fluency and confidence.



ASL and DC	ASL and DC
10F	20F

LC-1 attend to form *(continued)*

Grammatical Structures (LC–1.3)

Grammatical Structures (LC–1.3)



ASL and DC 10F	ASL and DC 20F
LC-1 attend to form <i>(continued)</i>	
Grammatical Structures (LC–1.3)	Grammatical Structures (LC–1.3)
 use, independently and consistently,*** the following grammatical elements: finger spelling gender signs wh- questions: What? Where? How? Who? How many? When? yes/no questions personal pronouns possessive pronouns cardinal and ordinal numbers topicalization simple classifiers/location body/gaze shifting singular/plural nouns singular/plural verbs 	 use, independently and consistently,*** the following grammatical elements: loan signs wh- questions: How long? Why? When? What are you doing? yes/no questions pronouns: collective demonstrative emphatic classifier ordinal numbers basic classifiers/location adverbs continuous/repetitious
 tense directional 	numerical adjectivesASL compounds
negation/assertionadjectives	 time regularity, duration, and approximation

*** Independently and Consistently: This term is used to describe learning situations where students use specific linguistic elements consistently in a variety of contexts with limited or no teacher guidance. Fluency and confidence characterize student language.



ASL and DC 10F	ASL and DC 20F
LC-1 attend to form (continued)	
Non-manual Features* (LC–1.4)	Non-manual Features* (LC–1.4)
 imitate and experiment with basic non-manual features with guidance 	 practise basic non-manual features with and without guidance
LC-2 interpret and produce signed texts	
Sign Reading (LC–2.1)	Sign Reading (LC–2.1)
 watch and understand simple signed sentences in familiar contexts 	 watch and understand a series of simple signed sentences in familiar contexts
Signing (LC–2.2)	Signing (LC–2.2)
 imitate and produce simple signed sentences in familiar contexts 	 produce a series of simple signed sentences in familiar contexts
Viewing (LC–2.3)	Viewing (LC–2.3)
 view and understand a variety of visuals and other media and communication forms, in guided situations 	 view and understand a variety of visuals and other media and communication forms, in guided and unguided situations
Representing (LC–2.4)	Representing (LC-2.4)
 use a variety of visuals and other media and communication forms to express meaning, in guided situations 	 express meaning through the use of visual elements in a variety of media, in guided and unguided situations
Interactive Fluency (LC–2.5)	Interactive Fluency (LC–2.5)
 engage in simple interactions, using short phrases 	 engage in simple interactions using simple sentences

* Words followed by an asterisk [*] are defined in the Glossary.

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ASL and DC 30S	ASL and DC 40S
LC-1 attend to form (continued)	
Non-manual Features* (LC–1.4)	Non-manual Features* (LC–1.4)
 use basic non-manual features with guidance 	 use complex non-manual features with/without guidance
LC-2 interpret and produce signed texts	
Sign Reading (LC–2.1)	Sign Reading (LC–2.1)
 watch and understand short signed texts in familiar contexts 	 watch and understand lengthy or complicated texts in familiar contexts
Signing (LC–2.2)	Signing (LC–2.2)
produce short signed texts in familiar contexts	 produce lengthy or complex texts in familiar contexts
Viewing (LC–2.3)	Viewing (LC–2.3)
 view and understand multiple visual elements in a variety of media in guided situations 	 view and understand multiple visual elements in a variety of media in independent situations
Representing (LC–2.4)	Representing (LC–2.4)
 express meaning through the use of multiple visual elements in a variety of media, in guided situations 	 express meaning through the use of visual elements in a variety of media in independent situations
Interactive Fluency (LC–2.5)	Interactive Fluency (LC–2.5)
 manage short interactions with ease, with pauses for planning and repair 	 manage short interactions with ease without needing to pause for planning or repair

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ASL and DC 10F	ASL and DC 20F
LC-3 apply knowledge of the socio-cultural context	
Register (LC–3.1)	Register (LC–3.1)
 recognize register of signed communication 	 experiment with and use register in a variety of situations
Variations in Language (LC–3.2)	Variations in Language (LC–3.2)
 experience a variety of sign styles 	 acknowledge and accept individual differences in signing (e.g., regional and gender variations)
Social Conventions (LC–3.3)	Social Conventions (LC–3.3)
 use basic politeness conventions (e.g., greeting, eye contact) 	 recognize simple social conventions in everyday situations (e.g., calling for attention, turn-taking, interpersonal space)



ASL and DC 30S	ASL and DC 40S
LC-3 apply knowledge of the socio-cultural context	
Register (LC–3.1)	Register (LC–3.1)
 use register to recognize formal and informal situations 	 use register appropriately in formal and informal situations
Variations in Language (LC–3.2)	Variations in Language (LC–3.2)
 recognize some common variations in signing (e.g., age, gender) 	 recognize several common variations in signing (e.g., age, gender, ethnicity)
Social Conventions (LC–3.3)	Social Conventions (LC–3.3)
 recognize and use important social conventions in everyday interactions (e.g., turn-taking, calling for attention, interpersonal space) 	 recognize and use appropriate social conventions in everyday interactions with ease (e.g., turn-taking, calling for attention, interpersonal space, sympathy)



ASL and DC 10F	ASL and DC 20F
LC-4 apply knowledge of how discourse is organized, stru	ctured, and sequenced
Cohesion/Coherence* (LC-4.1)	Cohesion/Coherence* (LC-4.1)
 sequence elements of a simple story, process, or series of events link words or groups of words in simple ways 	link several sentences coherentlyuse common conventions to structure texts
Text Forms* (LC–4.2)	Text Forms* (LC–4.2)
 experience a variety of signed text forms 	 recognize a variety of signed text forms
 recognize some simple text forms 	 use some simple signed text forms in their own productions
Patterns of Social Interaction (LC–4.3)	Patterns of Social Interaction (LC–4.3)
 initiate and respond to social interaction patterns 	 use simple conventions to open and close conversations and to manage turn taking
	 initiate interactions, and respond using a variety of social interaction patterns

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ASL and DC 30S	ASL and DC 40S
LC-4 apply knowledge of how discourse is organized, structured, and sequenced	
Cohesion/Coherence* (LC-4.1)	Cohesion/Coherence* (LC-4.1)
 organize texts, using common patterns interpret simple references within texts organize texts to indicate steps in a procedure or directions to follow 	 organize texts, using appropriate patterns interpret basic references within texts organize texts to show the sequence of events in a procedure
Text Forms* (LC–4.2)	Text Forms* (LC–4.2)
 recognize a variety of signed text forms delivered through a variety of media analyze and identify the organizational structure of a variety of signed text forms 	 recognize a variety of signed text forms delivered through a variety of actual events and from experience analyze and plan the organizational structure of a variety of signed text forms
Patterns of Social Interaction (LC–4.3)	Patterns of Social Interaction (LC–4.3)
 initiate interactions, and respond using a variety of social interaction patterns 	 initiate interactions, and respond using a wide variety of complex social interaction patterns

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