Ableist language teching over sign language research

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What is **ableism**?

• "Ableism [...] is discrimination and social prejudice against people with physical or mental disabilities and/or people who perceive themselves as being disabled. Ableism characterizes people as they are defined by their disabilities and it also classifies disabled people as people who are inferior to non-disabled people." (Wikipedia)



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- Unfortunately, ableism is visible in many ways in academia and research:
 - who is included in terms of acceptance and accessibility
 - how we use language directly (e.g. deaf-and-dumb) or metaphorically (e.g. fall on deaf ears)



Motivation

- I am myself a hearing signer (late-learner) and sign language linguist
 - Sign language linguists have **noted a rise in tech involving sign languages** e.g. "sign language gloves", machine-learning "translators", etc.
- This is often **technoableism**: "rhetoric of disability that at once talks about empowering disabled people through technologies while at the same time reinforcing ableist tropes" (Shew 2020: 43)
- But research in these areas often come with ableist language that is, offensive labels for deaf/hard-of-hearing – which has led to open letters to publishers and retracted papers (Hochgesang 2021a)

Defining ableist language

 The term ableist language is used here to mean language referring to disabled from the perspective of abled people, equating disabled with 'deficient', specifically words/phrases referring to deaf and hard-of-hearing (hoh)



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Research question

Is the perceived increase in tech-related sign language research correlated with an increase in ableist language?



Data

Google Scholar

- papers matching "sign language"
- Years 2012-2022
- 162,800 articles

Google Scholar Alerts

- papers matching"sign language"
- Oct 2017–Feb 2023
- 8,368 article titles



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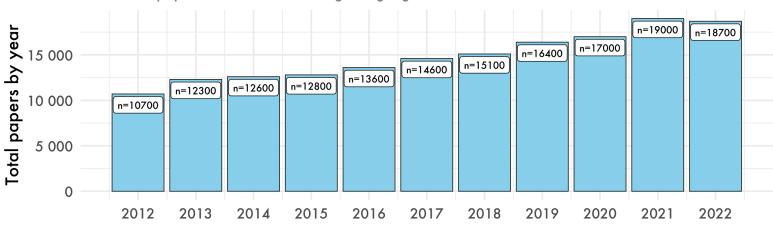


Google Scholar

"sign language"

Papers on Google Scholar (2012-2022)

Number of papers with search term "sign language"





Google Scholar

"sign language"

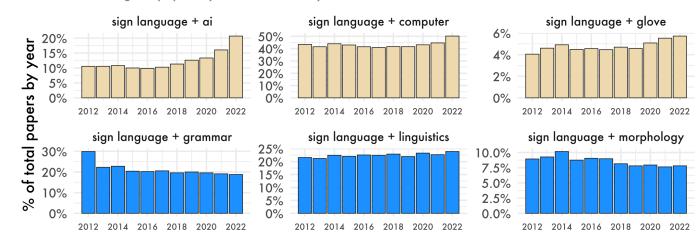


"ai" | "computer" | "glove"

"grammar" | "linguistics" | "morphology"

Papers on Google Scholar (2012-2022)

Percentage of papers by search term and year





Google Scholar

"sign language"

± "computer"

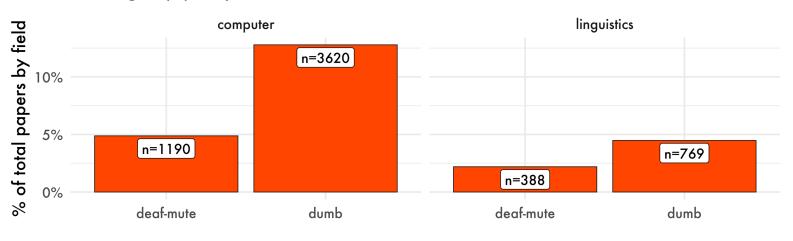
± "linguistics"

+ "deaf-mute"

+ "dumb"

Papers on Google Scholar (2012-2022)

Percentage of papers by ableist word and field





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Tech

ai, application, android, arduino, artificial, automat, cnn, controller, convolutional, device, glove, machine, nlp, python, recognition, real-time, sensor, software, system, transformer, virtual, wearable, ...

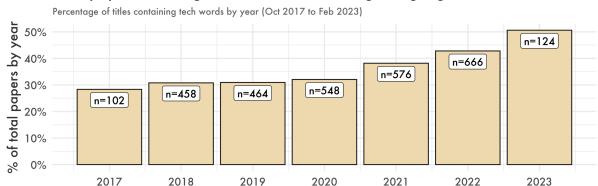
Linguistics

clause, communication, conversation, corpus, discourse, grammar, iconic, interaction, linguist, morphology neuroling, object, phonetic, phonology, psycholing, semantic, socioling, subject, syntax, ...



Tech

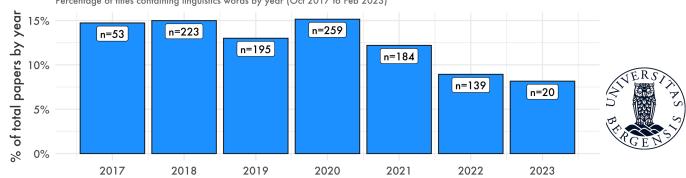
Tech papers in Google Scholar Alerts for "sign language"



Linguistics papers in Google Scholar Alerts for "sign language"

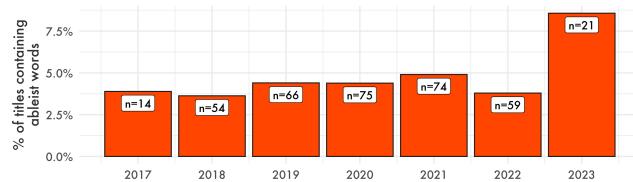
Percentage of titles containing linguistics words by year (Oct 2017 to Feb 2023)

Linguistics



Ableist titles in Google Scholar Alerts for "sign language"

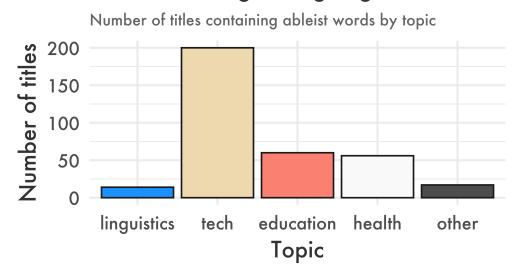
Percentage of titles containing ableist words by year (Oct 2017 to Feb 2023)



Word	Tokens
impair*	270
dumb	48
mute	42
(ab)normal	11
Total	371

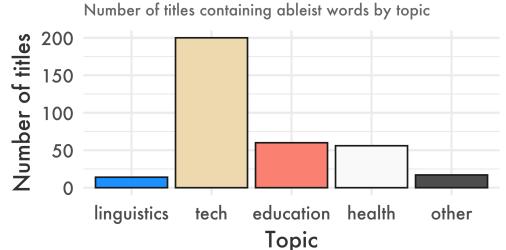


Ableist titles in Google Scholar Alerts for "sign language"



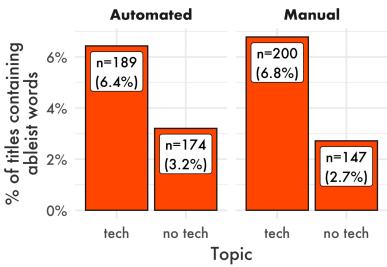


Ableist titles in Google Scholar Alerts for "sign language"



Ableist titles in Google Scholar Alerts for "sign language"

Percentage of titles containing ableist words by topic





Conclusions

- Ableist language in publications on SLs correlates with tech-related research
- Ableist language is offensive, excluding and suggests a low level of awareness
 of the actual wants and needs of deaf communities (cf. technoableism)
- Ableist language reinforces biases of both researchers (who is involved) and their output (resources and applications)



Take-home message

- Researchers working on developing language resources for any group, but particularly marginalized ones, should:
 - have enough knowledge and awareness about the context and history of the group to not reinforce offensive and oppressive language use
 - work in direct consultation and collaboration with the community
- This has already been outlined by many (deaf) scholars advocating for inclusive, ethical research (e.g. Harris et al. 2009; Hill 2020; De Meulder 2021; Hochgesang, 2021b; Hochgesang & Palfreyman 2022)

Maartje De Meulder (2021: 18)

"who is the language technology for, and why?"

Thank you!

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- Hochgesang, J. (2021a). Open Letter to Springer Editors and Their Response.
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