

Producing Scientific-ASL Conversations with Your Students

Scott Cohen Georgia State University NRSC/DeafTEC National Math & Science Conference October 28th – 30th, 2024

Georgia<u>State</u> University 01

Introduction

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Introduction

Meet Scott

Ph.D. candidate in science education

Research interests:

- Science Teacher's Pedagogical Content Knowledge
- Informal STEM Learning
- Translanguaging

Former high school science teacher

Experienced the challenge with inconsistency with scientific-ASL lexicons

Will discuss some strategies on producing scientific-ASL conversations in your classroom

By leveraging existing scientific-ASL resources with theory about language of science



Where are you from?
What school/class do you teach?
What do you hope to get out of this workshop?

Who is in the audience?





State of Matter (ASL Clear, 2022)

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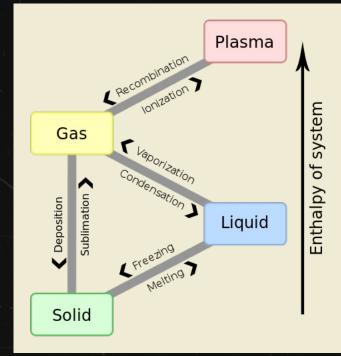
- Matter
- Mass
- Volume
- Atom
- Solid
- Liquid
- Melt
- Gas
- Evaporation

- Plasma
- Ionization
- Deionization
- Condensation
- Freeze
- Sublimation
- Deposition
- Liquify
 - Solidify

What did you notice about how the words listed below were signed?

- Matter
- Mass
- Volume
- Atom
- Solid
- Liquid
- Melt
- Gas
- Evaporation

- Plasma
- Ionization
- Deionization
- Condensation
- Freeze
- Sublimation
- Deposition
- LiquifySolidify



The Framework for K-12 Science Education (National Research Council, 2013)

Next Generation Science Standards



Global competition to Global Citizenship

We only have one world with finite resources – creating a sustainability future

Scientific literacy & Socioscientific Issues

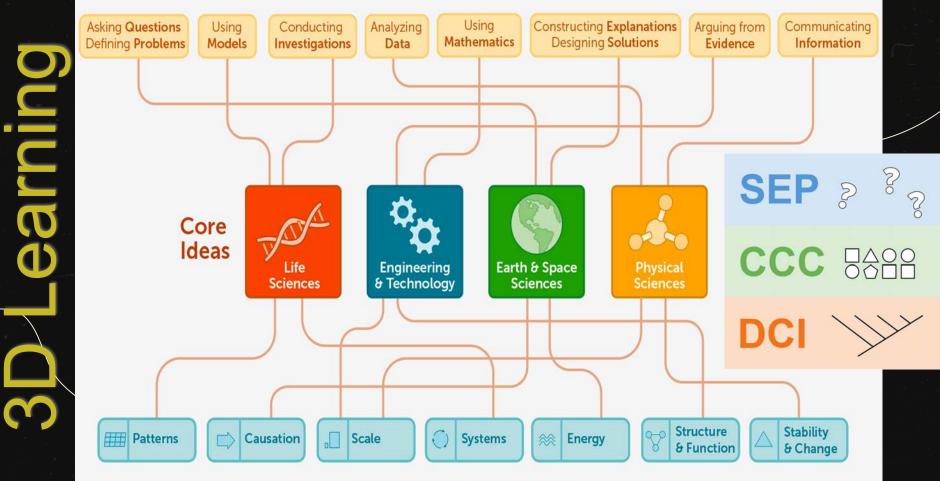
02

Understanding how to apply scientific knowledge to our daily discourse and behaviors 03

Epistemological shift

Change in how students learn about knowledge from static to dynamics

Practices



Crosscutting Concepts

Motion and Stability: Forces and Interaction

Next Generation Science Standards

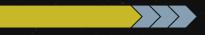


5th grade

Support an argument that the gravitational force exerted by Earth on object is directed down

Middle School

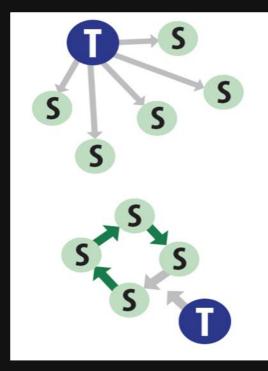
Construct and present arguments using evidence to support the claim that gravitational interactions are attractive and depends on the masses of interacting objects

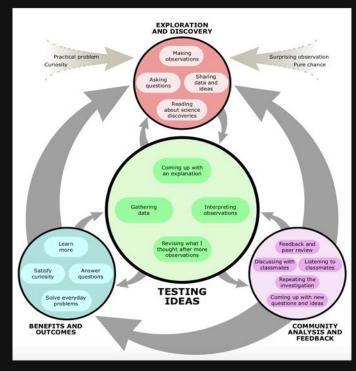


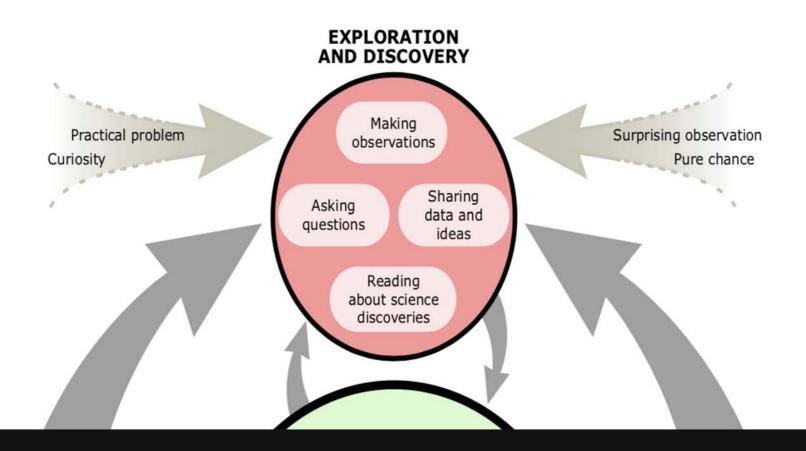
High School

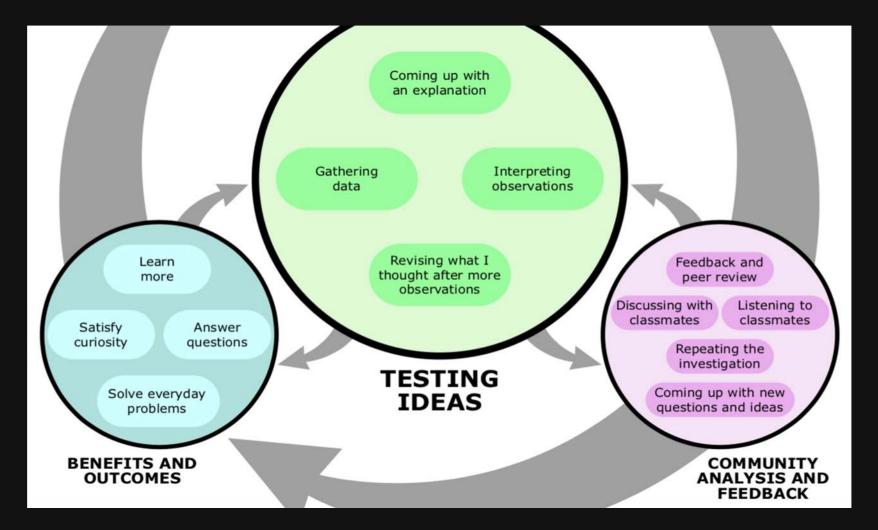
Use mathematical representations of Newton's Law of Gravitation and Coulomb's Law to describe and predict the gravitational and electrostatic forces between objects

Redistribute learning responsibility from teacher-centered to student-centered









Language of Science



Distinct lexicon & grammatical repertoires

Lexicon = Technical Terms (technicality) Grammatical = Reasoning about the term (rationality)



High rationality and low technicality in the language of science

Scientific communication structured by theme and rheme pattern

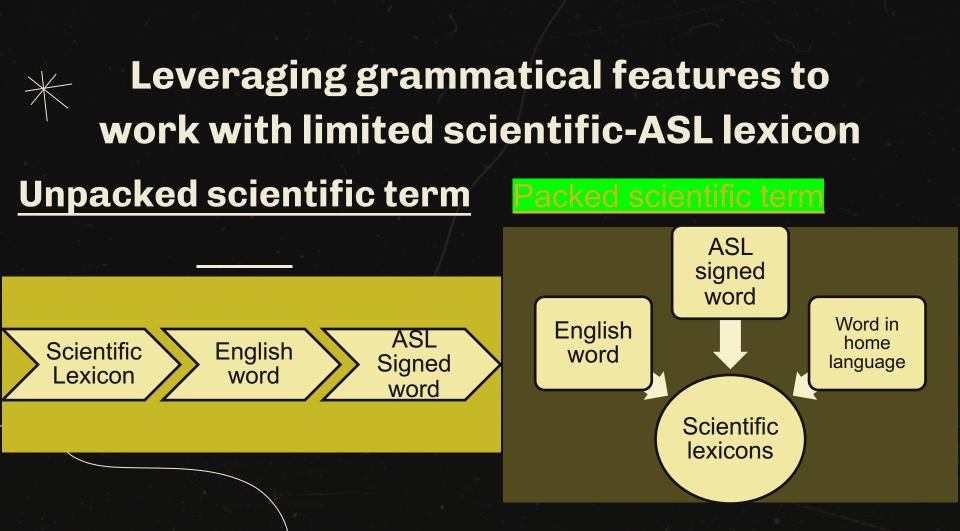


Metaphorical power via grammatical drift

Discourse reflecting cultural language and content-specific vocabulary of science

Excerpt of a science reading

Most of the Universe consists of matter and energy Energy is the capacity to do work. Matter has mass and occupies space. All matter is composed of basic elements that cannot be broken down to substances with different chemical or physical properties. Elements are substances consisting of one type of atom, for example Carbon atoms make up diamond, and also graphite. Pure (24K) gold is composed of only one type of atom, gold atoms. Atoms are the smallest particle into which an element can be divided (Farabee, 2007).



Thematic progression in scientific communication



 Starting point of what we know

Rheme

 Provide new information or explanation about the theme

Where is the theme? Rheme?

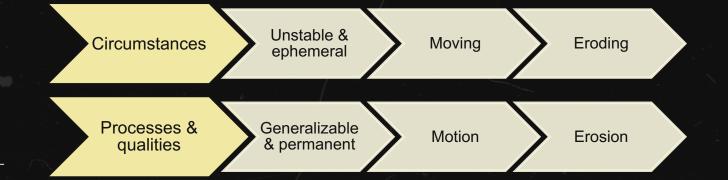
Most of the Universe consists of matter and energy. Energy is the capacity to do work. Matter has mass and occupies space. All matter is composed of basic elements that cannot be broken down to substances with different chemical or physical properties. Elements are substances consisting of one type of atom, for example Carbon atoms make up diamond, and also graphite. Pure (24K) gold is composed of only one type of atom, gold atoms. Atoms are the smallest particle into which an element can be divided (Farabee, 2007).

Where is the theme? Rheme?

What exactly are colors when we see them?



Metaphorical power via grammatical drift Normalization of everyday term (Buxton et al., 2018)



Where is the metaphor

"In 2020, we had the largest number of mega-fire across the Western US that we have ever seen. When we have multiyear droughts that leave behind an enormous amount of **dead downed wood**, when an **ignition** does occur, there is an enormous amount of **fuel**. It allows for incredibly **explosive growth**. That spreads the fire quickly across the landscape. We just didn't see these mega-fires 20,30 years ago. And now we're seeing them annually."

(Video excerpt from Climate change, HHMI Biointeractive video)

Where is the metaphor in ASL? (Atomic Hands, 2022)

What exactly are colors when we see them?

The visible light you see is a form of energy, like heat and sound.



Small group exercise



Gather a group of 3 to 4 people to work together on translating a scientific passage to ASL



Choose one of the topics: Energy, Matter, Weather, or Friction

Pick one member from your group to share the scientific-ASL





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Tips to promote scientific-ASL conversations in your classroom

- Encourage students to express and receive their language and communication ability to talk about science
 - Show the scientific-ASL videos as language model
 - Provide multiple representations (Written text, role playing, visual demonstration, etc...)
- Fostering scientific communication
 - Make communication plan with your students on conversing about science with their peers
 - Recognize communication breakdown and take steps to clarify
 - Develop check-in system
 - Teachable moment on conflict resolution

Thank you for coming and hope you enjoyed this workshop

Feel free to contact me via
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