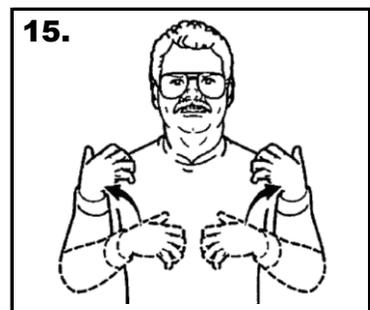
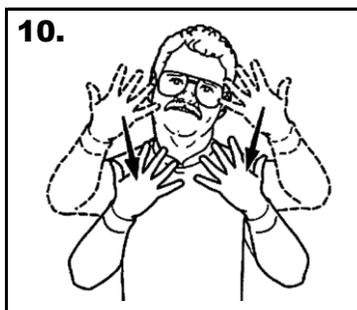
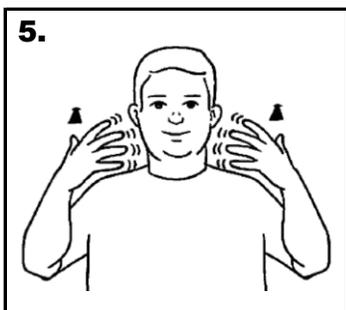
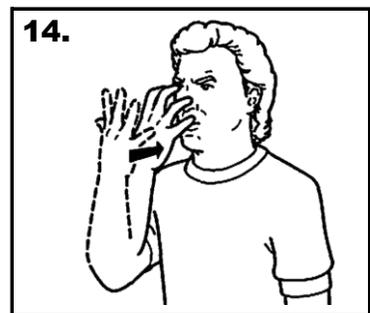
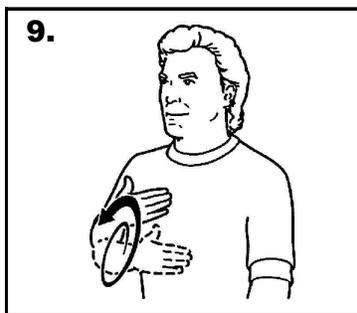
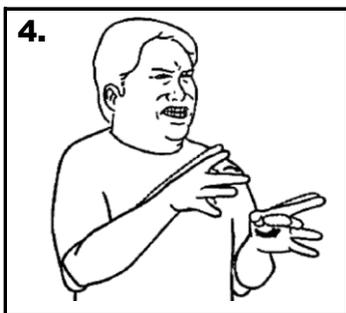
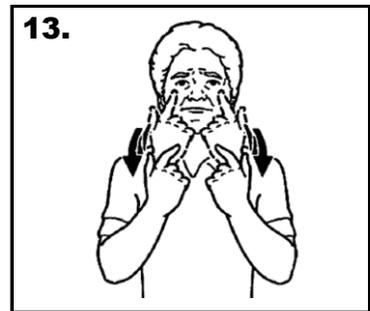
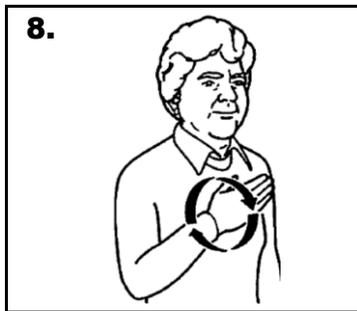
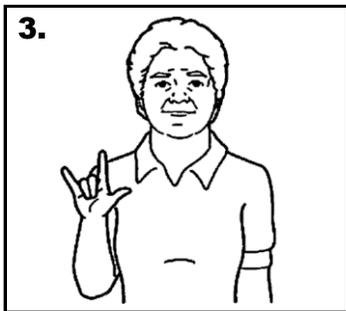
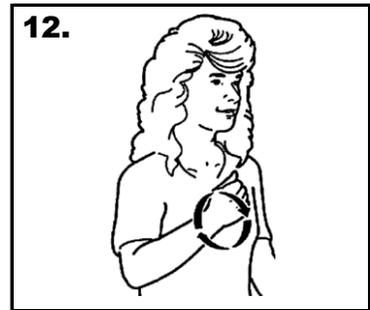
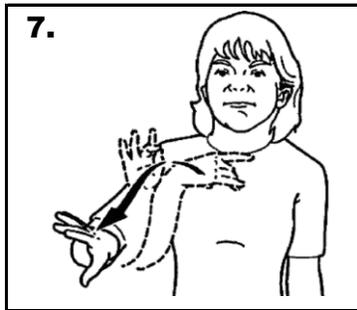
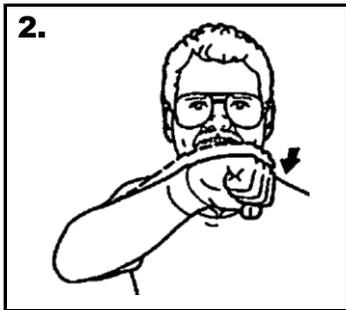
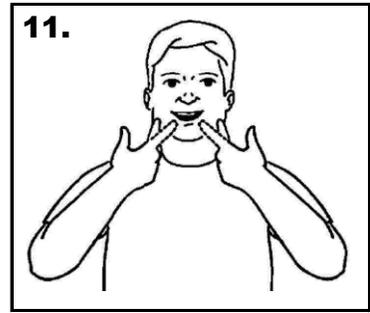
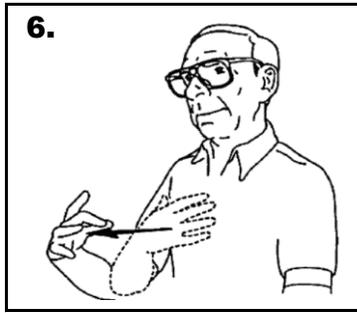
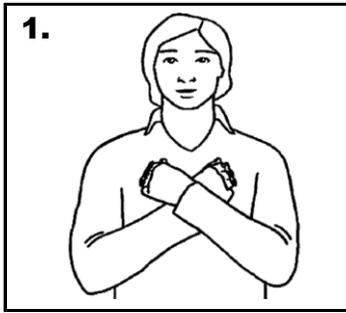
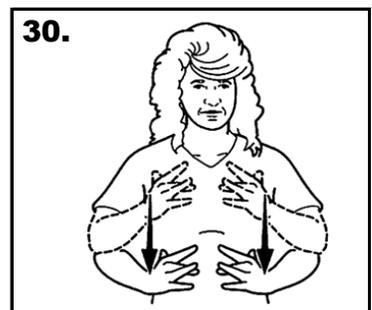
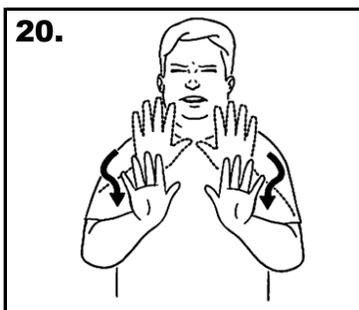
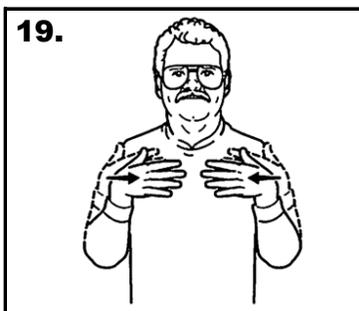
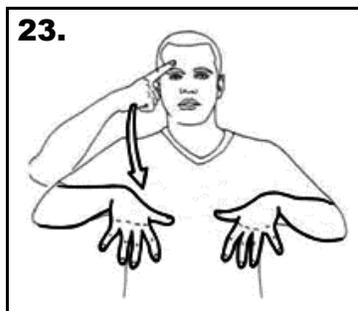
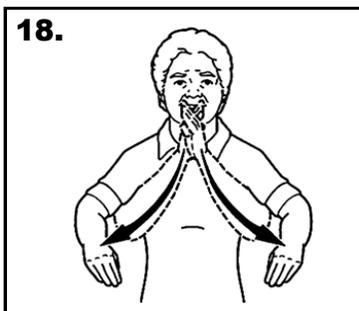
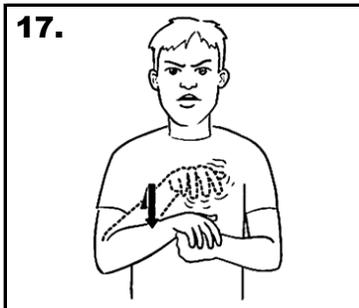
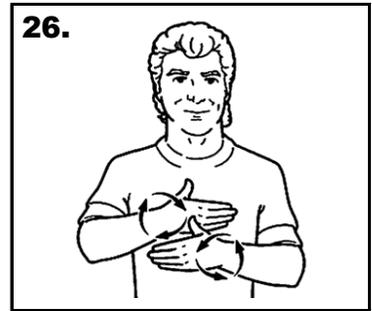
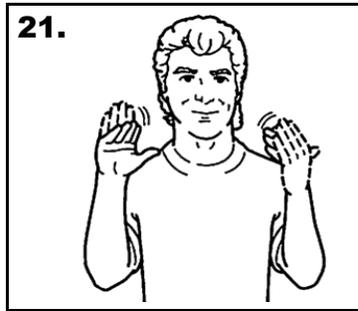
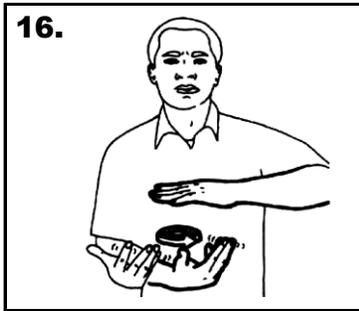


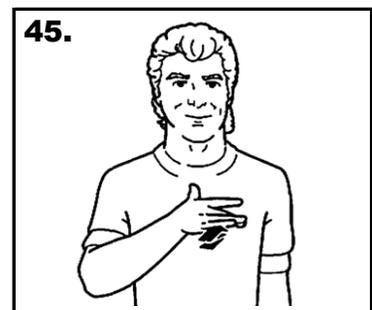
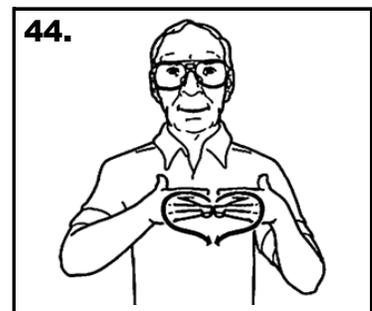
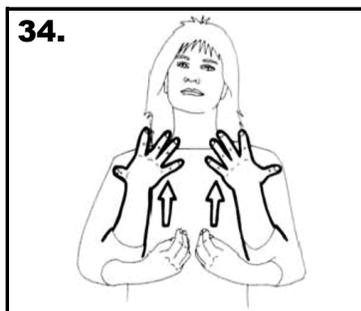
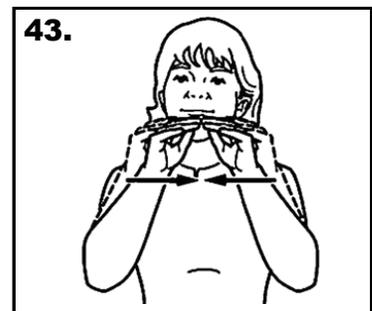
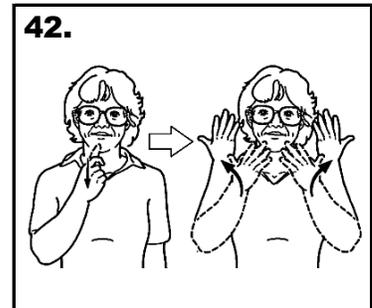
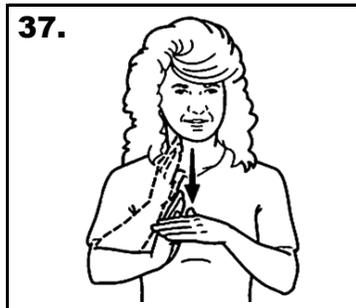
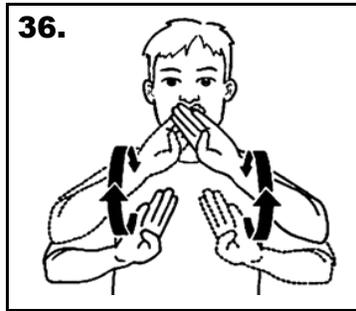
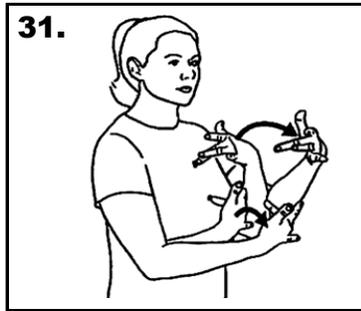
06 - Emotions



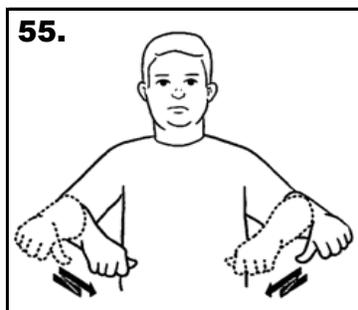
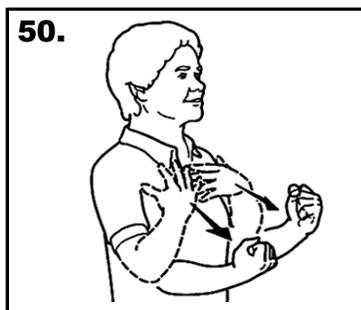
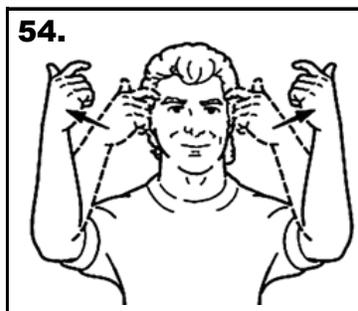
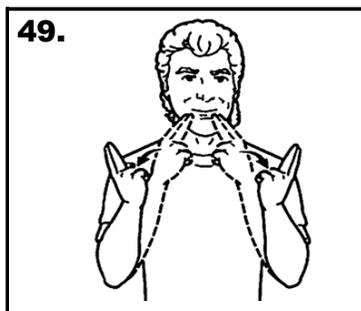
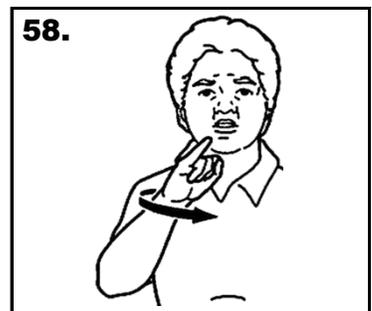
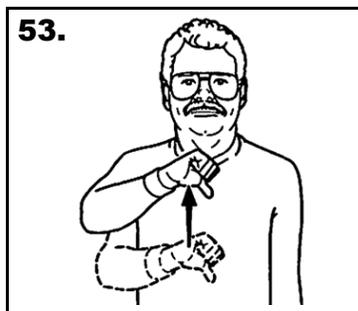
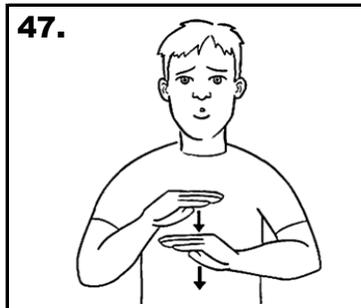
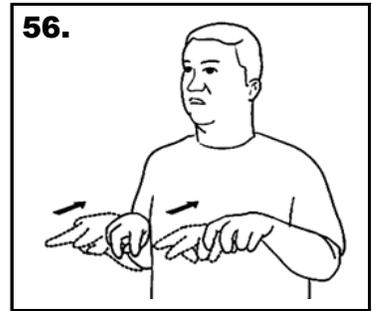
06 - Emotions



06 - Emotions



06 - Emotions



Chapter 6: Emotions

1. love (for relationships)
2. love (for things)
3. i love you
4. hate, detest, loath
5. friendly, pleasant, cool
6. like
7. don't like, dislike
8. please
9. happy, merry, joy
10. sad
11. laugh
12. sorry, regret, apologize
13. cry, weep
14. mad
15. angry, wrath, furious
16. boiling mad
17. lose temper, blow up
18. peace, calm, silent
19. fear, afraid, terror
20. fear
21. hope, wish, anticipate, expect
22. grief, mourn
23. shocked
24. shocked
25. shocked
26. enjoy, appreciate
27. feel
28. mercy, sympathy, poor thing, pity
29. excited
30. depressed
31. tendency, inclined
32. concerned
33. lonely
34. inspire, revival
35. eager, can't wait, enthusiastic, looking forward to, Methodist
36. frustrated
37. humble, meek, modest
38. ashamed, shame
39. shy
40. flirt
41. embarrassed
42. blush
43. kiss
44. heart
45. heart
46. satisfy, content
47. relieved
48. guilt, conscious
49. innocent
50. strong, courage, mighty, healthy
51. complain, protest, whine
52. disgusted, gross
53. proud
54. conceited, arrogant, proud
55. brag, boast, show off
56. selfish, greedy
57. jealous
58. jealous
59. patient, endure, bear, tolerate, put up with
60. suffer, agony

Grammar & Deaf Culture:

Chapter 6:

Emotions



Rhetorical Questions

A Rhetorical Question is a question that is asked to make a point, not really asking a true question.

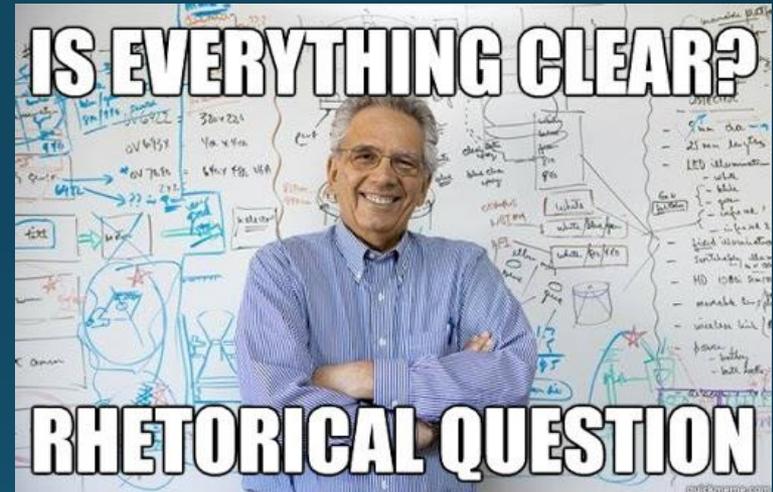
Examples:

“Are you stupid?”

“Do you want to get fired?”

“Are you crazy?”

“Who cares?”



ASL commonly uses Rhetorical Questions to create statements. The question is signed and then answered right away. IT IS NOT a question because the question sign is somewhere in the middle, not the end of the sentence.

Rhetorical Questions

Examples:

I LIVE, **WHERE**, CALIFORNIA = I live in California.

I EAT, **HOW**, SLOW = I eat slowly.

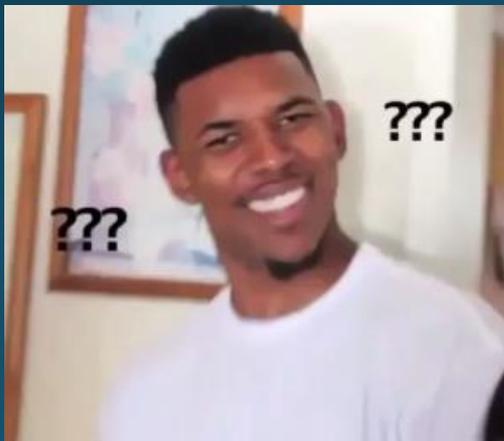
I GO, **WHERE**, SCHOOL = I'm going to school.

SUPERVISOR, **WHO**, MY MOM = My mom is the supervisor.

I EAT, **WHEN**, THIS MORNING = I ate this morning.

I CAN'T, **WHY**, I'M TIRED = I can't because I'm tired.

I PAID, **WHAT**, \$300 = I PAID \$300



Note that the interpretation of a rhetorical question DOES NOT use the question word that is signed in ASL.

The Deaf Clap

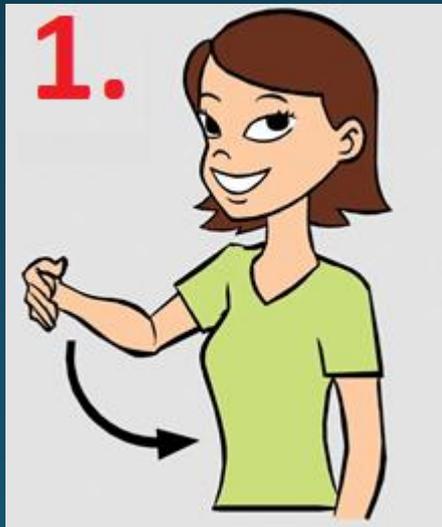
Deaf people typically clap by striking their hands together only when surrounded by hearing people. Otherwise, they use the more visual sign of raising their hands (5 hand shapes) and twisting their wrists rapidly to “clap”.



“You’re Welcome” in ASL

There are a few ways of expressing the concept of *“You’re Welcome”* in ASL.

1. Using the sign WELCOME
2. Signing THANK YOU back to the person
3. Simply a head nod and smile

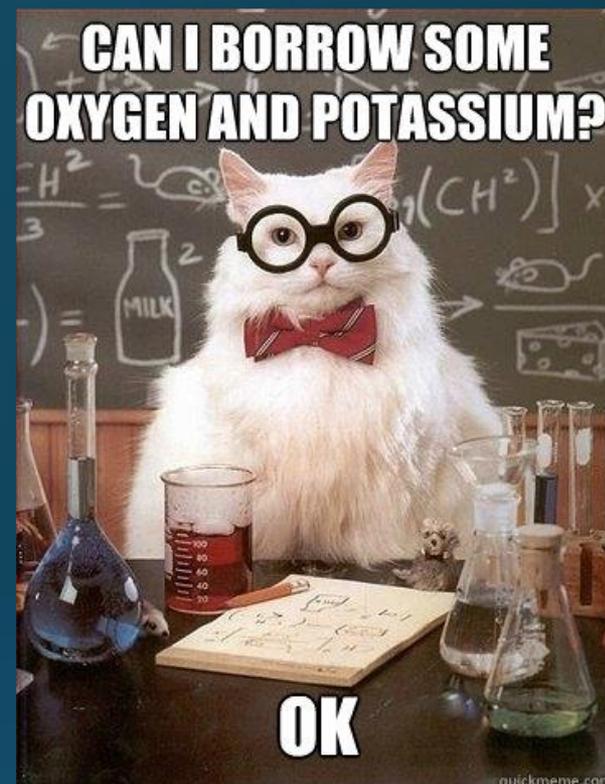


Loan Signs

In ASL, a **loan sign** is a sign that has been “borrowed” from English. These signs have evolved from fingerspelling the word and over time have evolved into their own sign. Also called a **Lexicalized sign**.

NOTE: Borrowing from other languages happens in many languages. Consider these words we use in English which are actually from other languages:

patio, waltz, ninja, fiancé, plaza, déjà vu, karaoke, gesundheit, piñata, tsunami



Common ASL Loan Signs

AC = air conditioner

ALL = all

APT = apartment

BBQ = barbecue

BNK = bank

BUS = bus

CLB = club

CO = company

HS = high school

IF = if

JB = job

NG = no good

OH = oh

OK = okay

RX = prescription

TB = too bad

TV = television

WOW = wow

WT?! = what?!

ZZ = pizza

ASL signs from Loan Signs

Some signs in ASL were lexicalized long ago and have evolved into their own sign. *Examples: YES, NO, WHAT?!*



Classifiers

In ASL, a **classifier** is a handshape that is combined with location, orientation, movement, and nonmanual signals to form a predicate (what the noun is doing).

Important to remember:

- What each classifier CAN represent
- The noun should be specified before the classifier is used.
- Many signs are created from classifiers

Some Common Classifiers:

NOTE: On paper, classifiers are noted as “CL:” followed by the handshape.

CL: 1 - A person.

CL: 3 - A land OR water vehicle.

CL: ILY - An airplane

CL: B - A flat surface.

CL: bent V - Legs (person or animal)

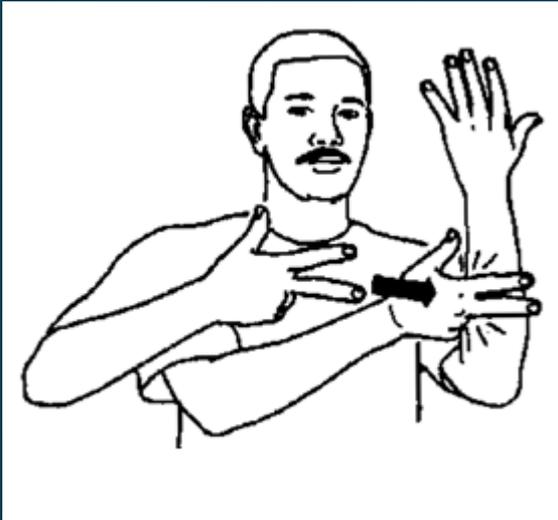
CL: 4 - Running fluid

CL: Claw 5 - Buildings or structures

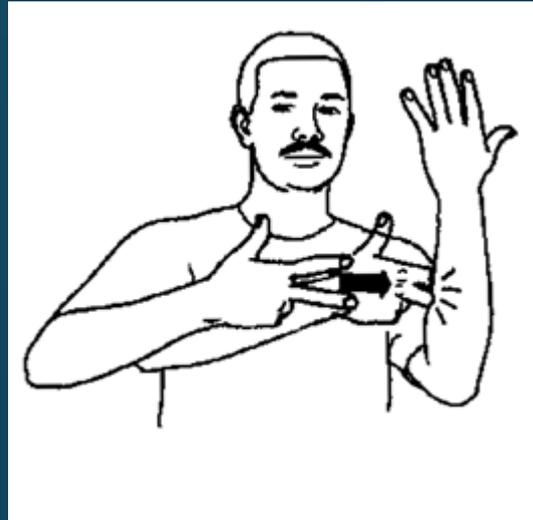
CL: F - Small round flat objects

CL: F's - Long tube

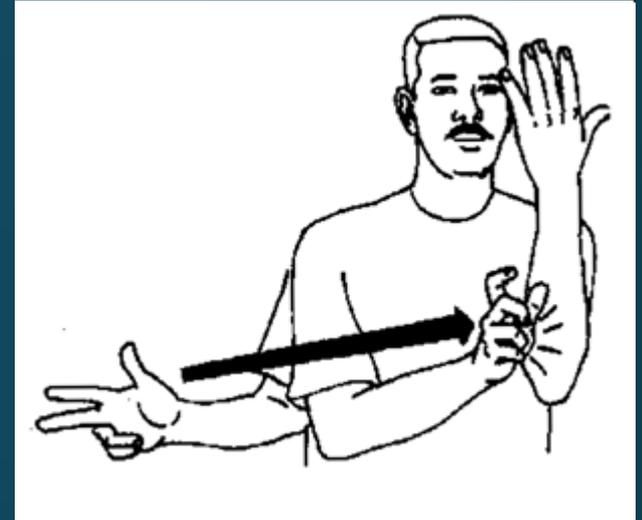
For more examples: Youtube: “ASL Classifiers”



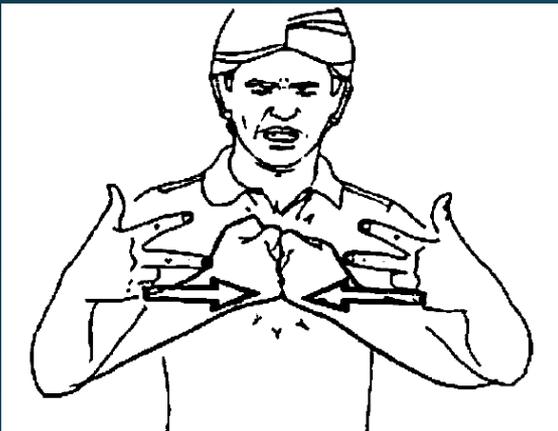
Side Collision



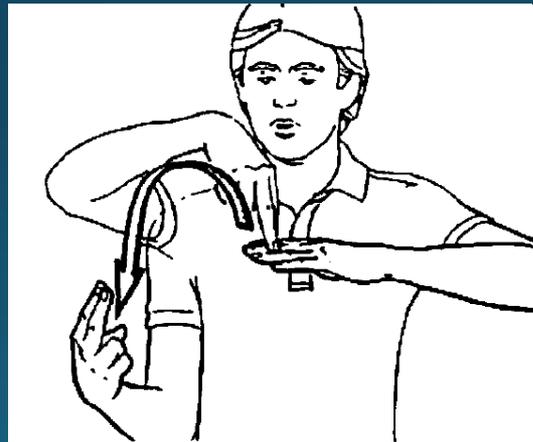
Front end Collision



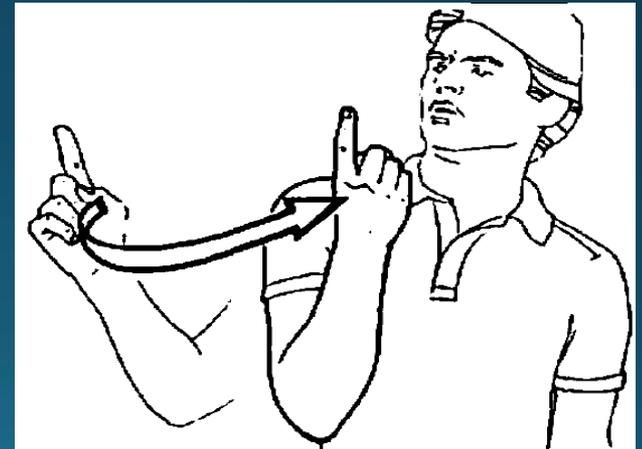
Back end Collision



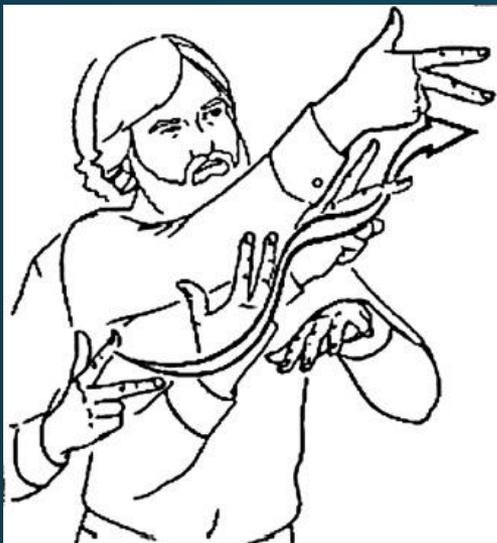
Head on collision



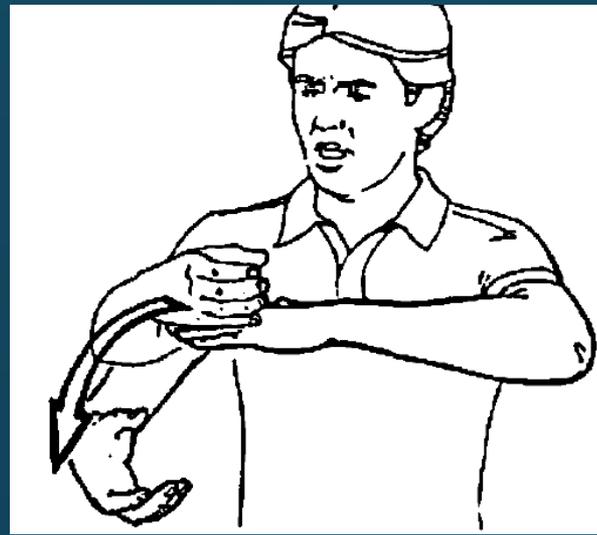
Diving



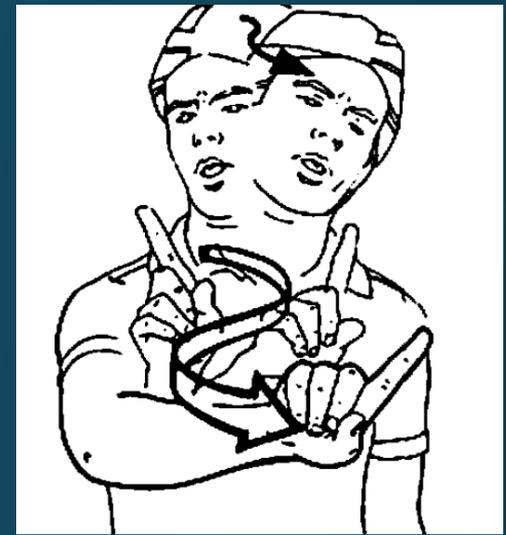
Person confronts me



**Driving up
a bumpy road**



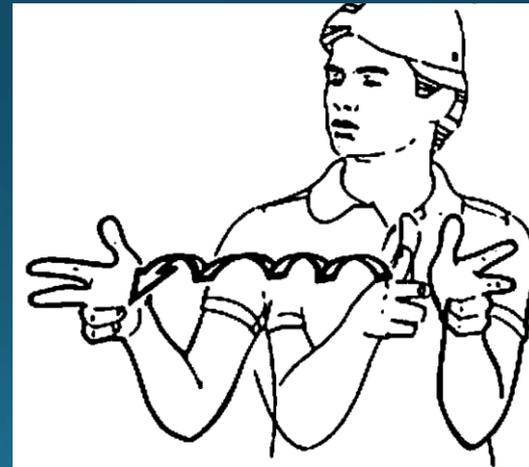
Cup spilling



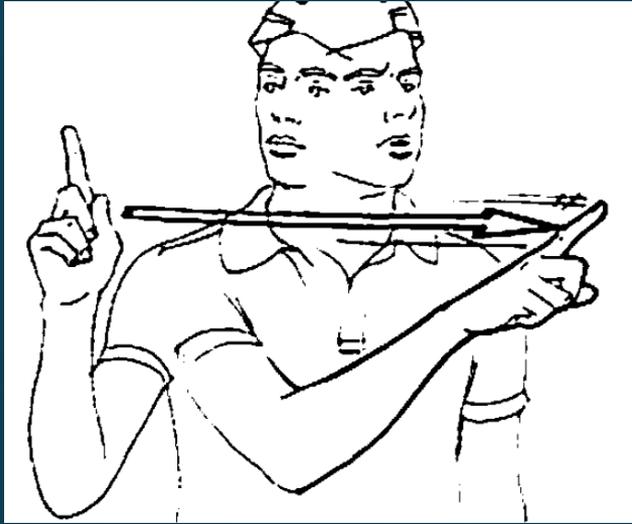
**Person
staggering**



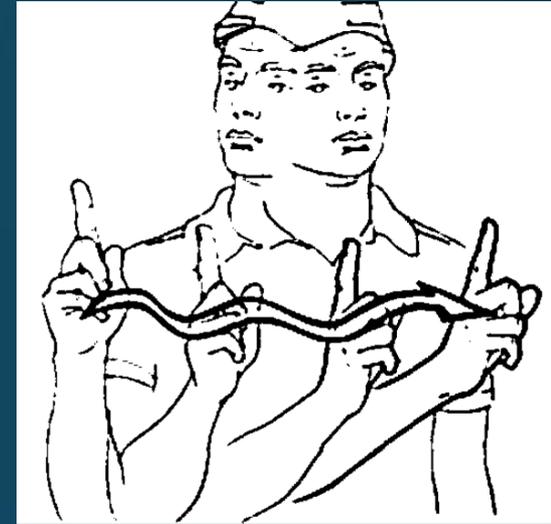
Person walking away



A row of cars / boats etc.



Person ran by me



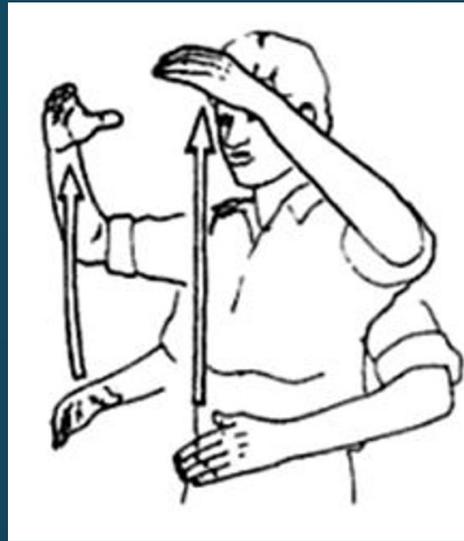
Person staggered by me



A vehicle passed me



**A tube, staff,
pipe, etc**



A column



A frame

REMEMBER: *Classifiers can mean multiple things so you should establish the context or what you're talking about before using the classifier.*

Review

- Rhetorical Questions
- The Deaf clap
- You're Welcome in ASL
- Loan Signs
- Classifiers

