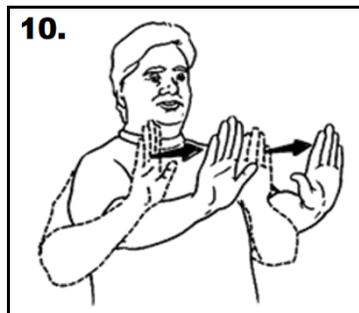
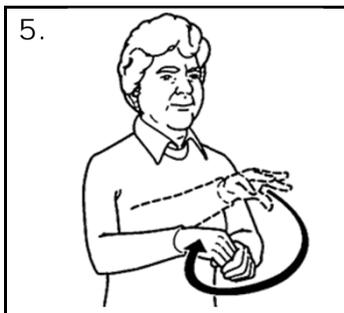
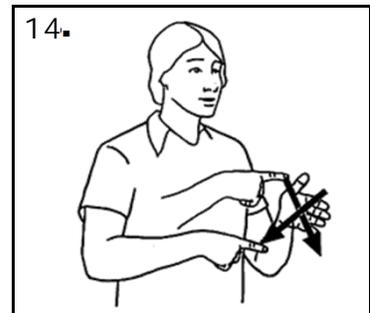
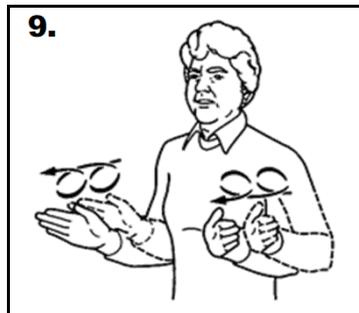
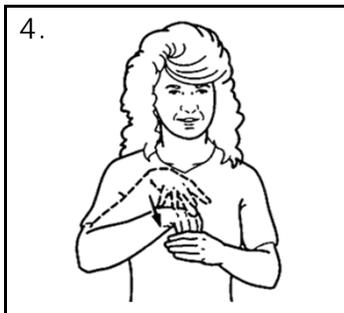
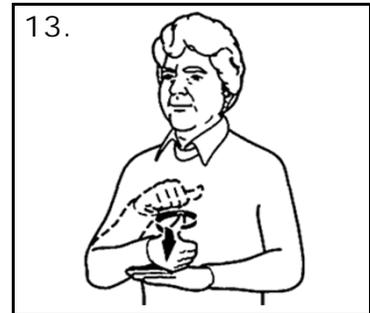
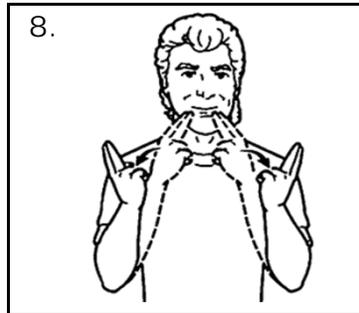
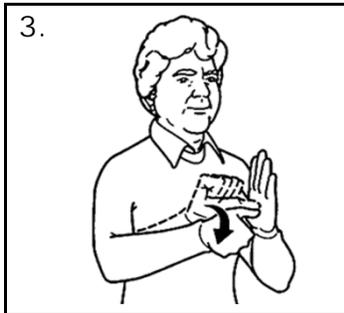
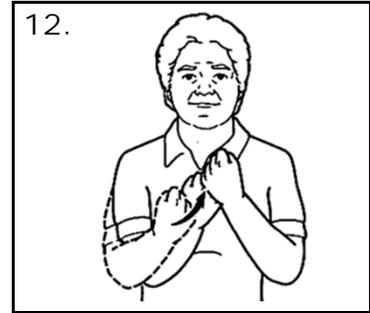
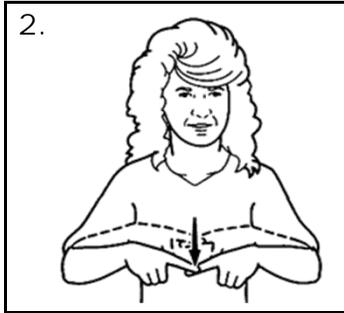
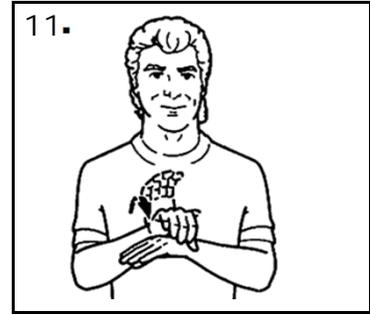
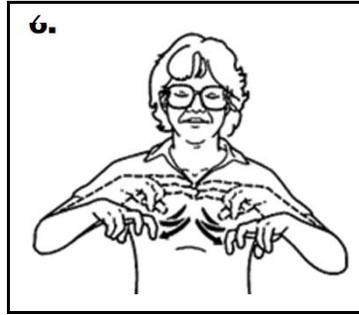
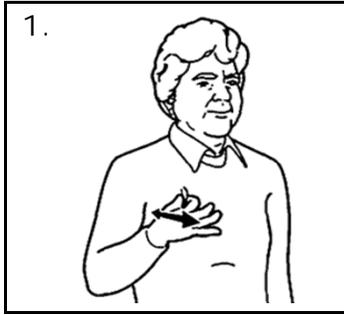


12 - Verbs (Part 2)



12 - Verbs (Part 2)

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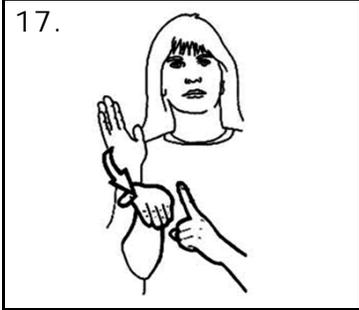
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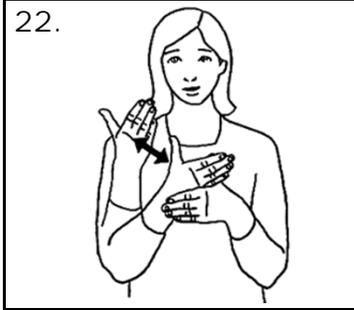
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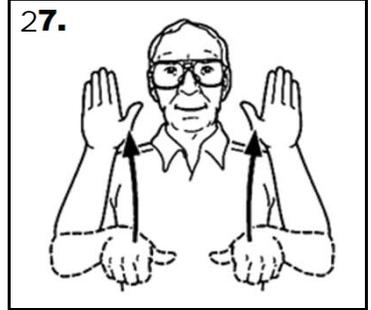
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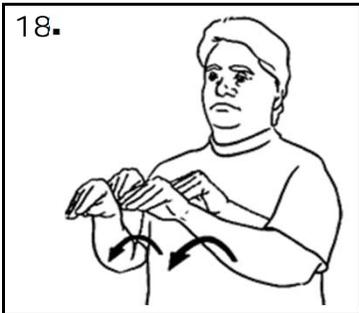
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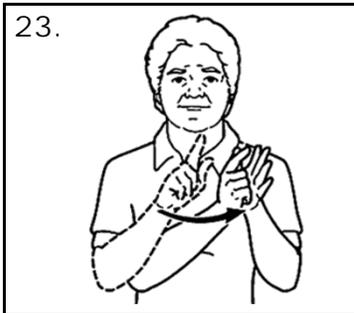
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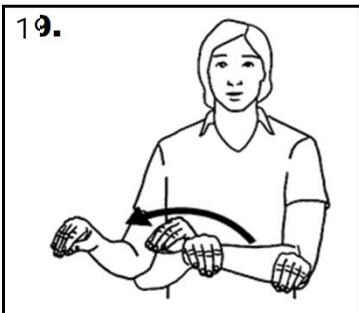
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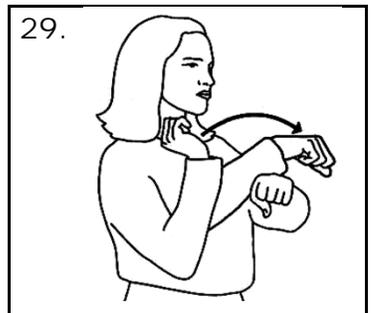
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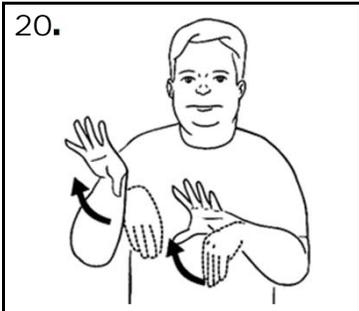
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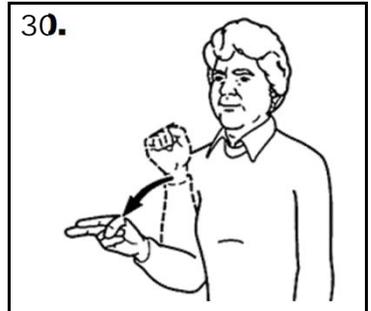
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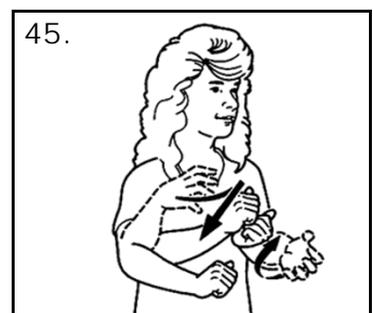
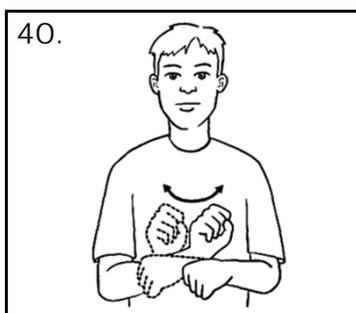
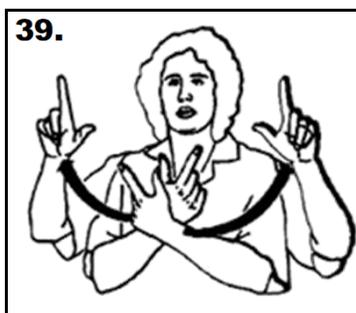
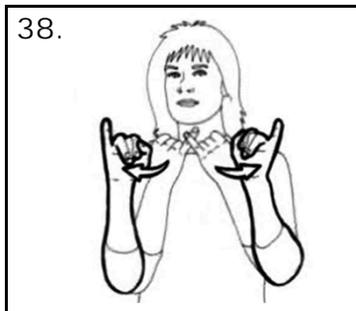
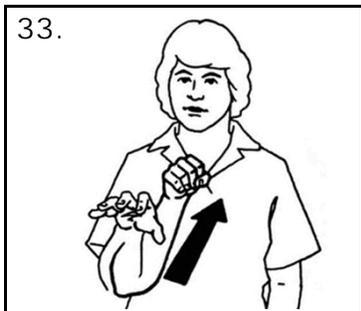
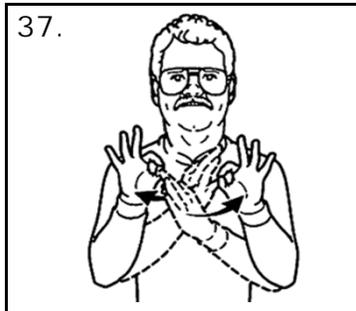
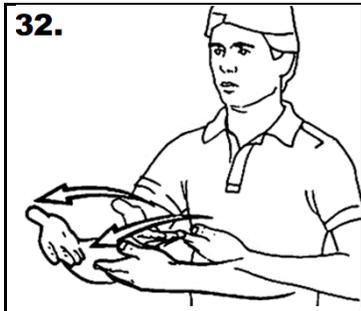
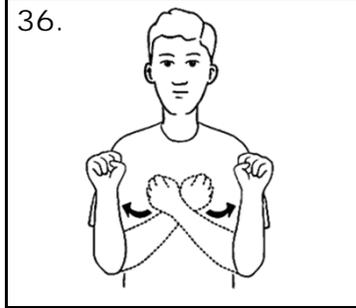
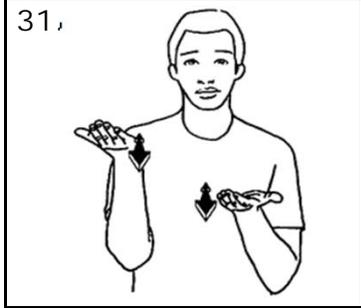
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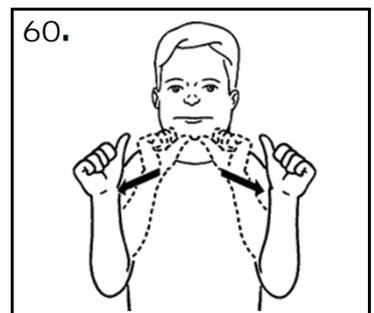
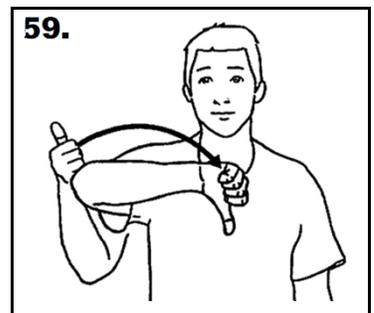
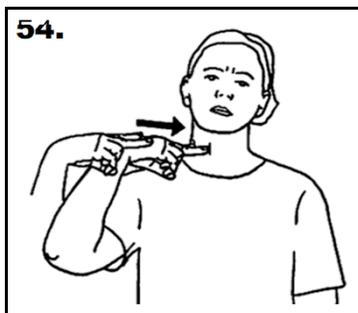
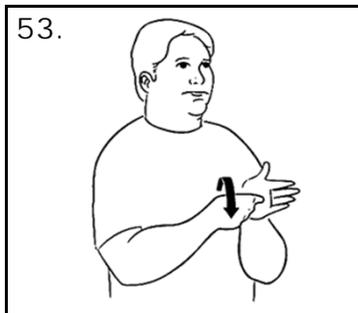
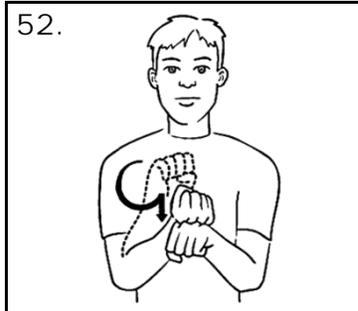
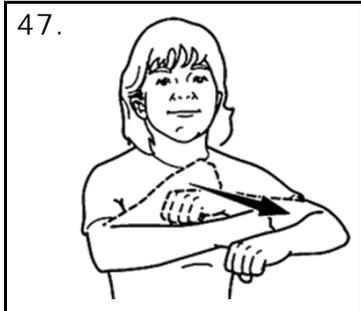
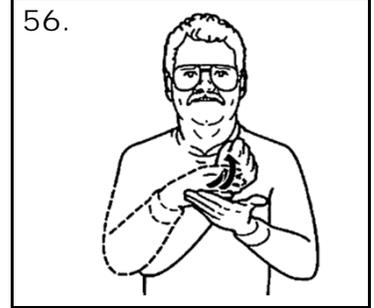
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12 - Verbs (Part 2)



12 - Verbs (Part 2)



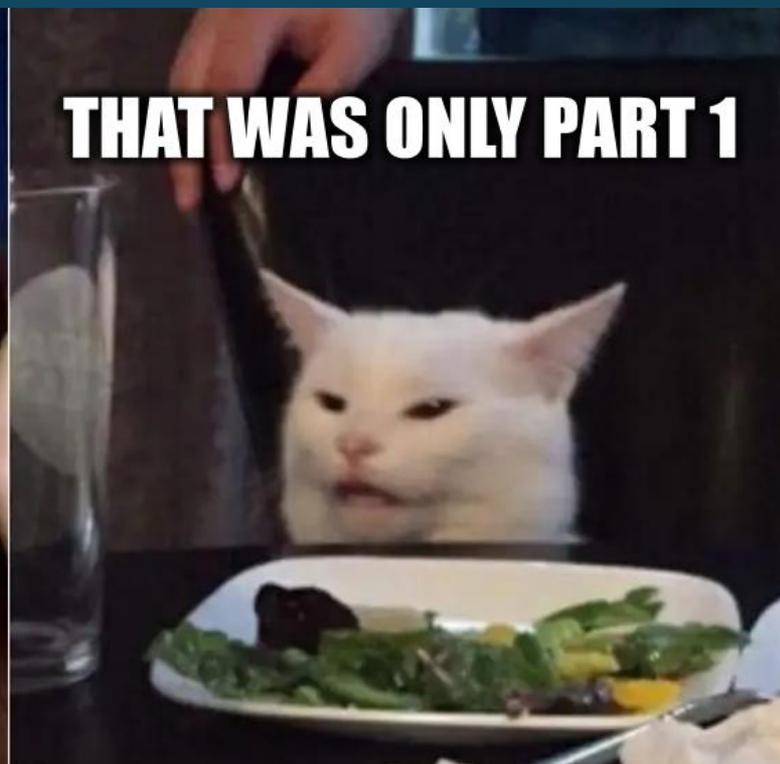
Chapter 12: Verbs (Part 2)

1. volunteer, apply
2. depend on, rely on
3. emphasize, stress, impress
4. include, incorporate
5. all inclusive
6. analyze, examine
7. blame, accuse, charge
8. innocent
9. encourage
10. push
11. force, make
12. support, allegiance
13. establish, set up, founded
14. cancel, criticize
15. warning
16. urge, persuade, convince
17. convince, persuade
18. put, place
19. move
20. move away
21. interrupt, interfere
22. bother
23. forbid, prohibit, illegal, not allowed
24. reject
25. fail
26. line of people
27. give up, surrender, forfeit
28. interpret
29. overcome, conquer, beat, defeat
30. beat, defeat
31. service, wait on
32. bring, take, deliver, carry
33. take
34. miss
35. hide, conceal
36. save, safe
37. free
38. independence
39. liberty
40. slave
41. share
42. temptation
43. steal, rob, theft
44. kill, murder
45. destroy, demolish
46. block, protect
47. block, protect, guard, defend
48. hit, strike
49. beat up, abuse
50. punish, penalty, consequence
51. merge, mesh, combine, mainstream
52. lock
53. lock
54. stuck
55. cause, make
56. take advantage of (good way), seize an opportunity
57. take advantage of (bad way)
rip-off, abuse (non-physical)
58. skip, missing, absent
59. deny, reject, decline
60. denial

Grammar & Deaf Culture:

Chapter 12:

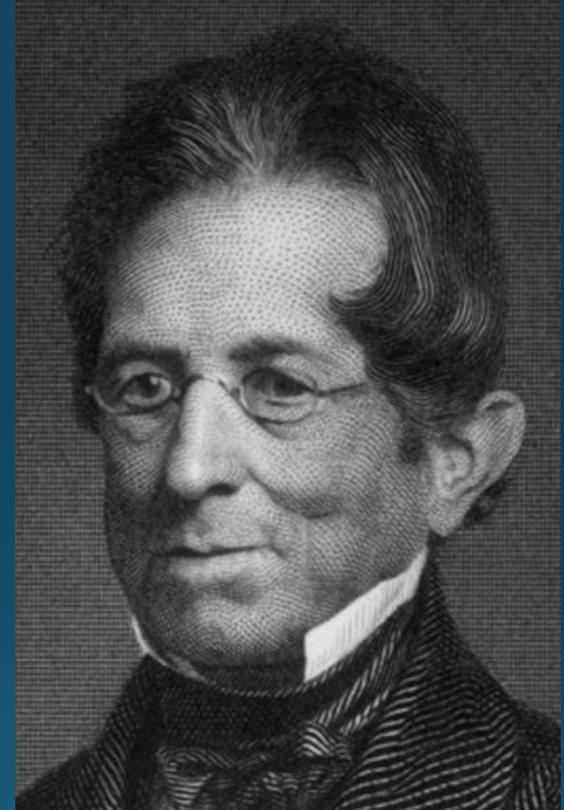
Verbs (Part 2)



History of ASL

A VERY Brief History of ASL:

- Before 1814, Deaf people across the US used their own local sign systems and gestures that varied from state to state (called **Old ASL or Indigenous ASL**)
- **Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet** had a neighbor with a deaf daughter (**Alice Cogswell**) not being educated.
- Thomas travels to Europe to research education methods for the Deaf
- Thomas returns to the US with a French teacher (**Laurent Clerc**) to help him establish a school for the Deaf in the US (**in Hartford Connecticut**)
- At this free public school for the Deaf, many students brought their Old ASL and mixing it with French Signs they were taught: ASL was standardized and spread across the US as they returned home.



NOTE: ASL has roots from both Old ASL and French Sign Language

American School for the Deaf

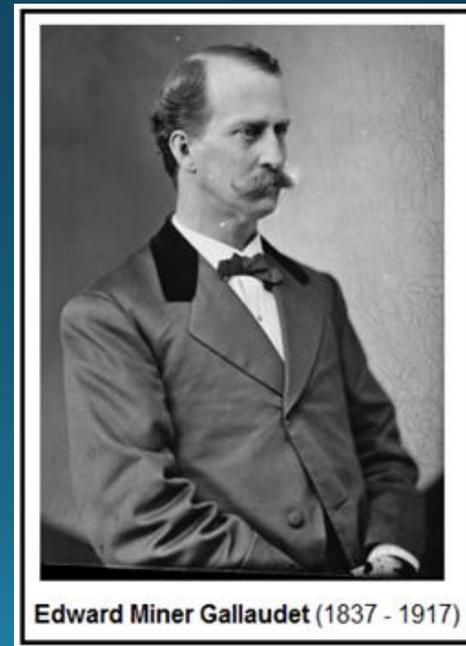
In 1817, Gallaudet and Clerc's American Asylum for Deaf-Mutes, now **the American School for the Deaf (ASD)** was established in Hartford, Connecticut. This was a huge milestone in American Deaf history. This was **the first free public school for the deaf in America**. Alice Cogswell was the first to enroll. The school grew quickly with Gallaudet as principal and Clerc as head teacher. Deaf people from all over the United States were brought together for the first time. These children brought signs from home with them. American Sign Language stemmed from these signs as well as the signs from the French Sign Language that Gallaudet learned from Clerc.



The Gallaudet Legacy

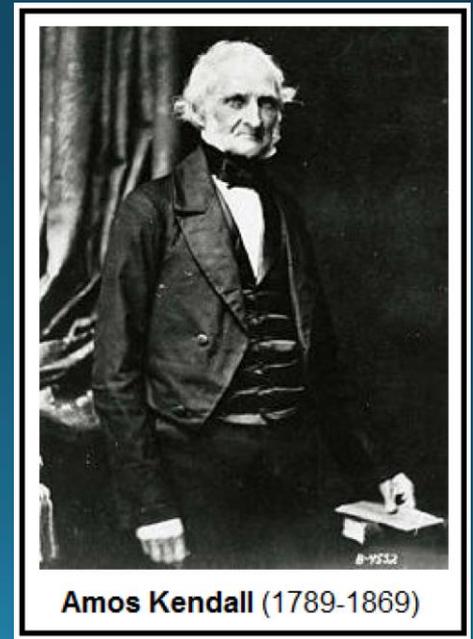
Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet died in 1851. However, **two of his sons continued his work** in the deaf education field. Thomas Gallaudet founded Saint Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes in 1852 in New York City. Edward Miner Gallaudet, his younger brother, became a teacher at the school in Hartford.

By 1863, there were **twenty-two schools** for the deaf in the US. Most of them were founded by Clerc's students and trained teachers (both deaf and hearing). They continued to use Clerc's teaching methods in these schools.



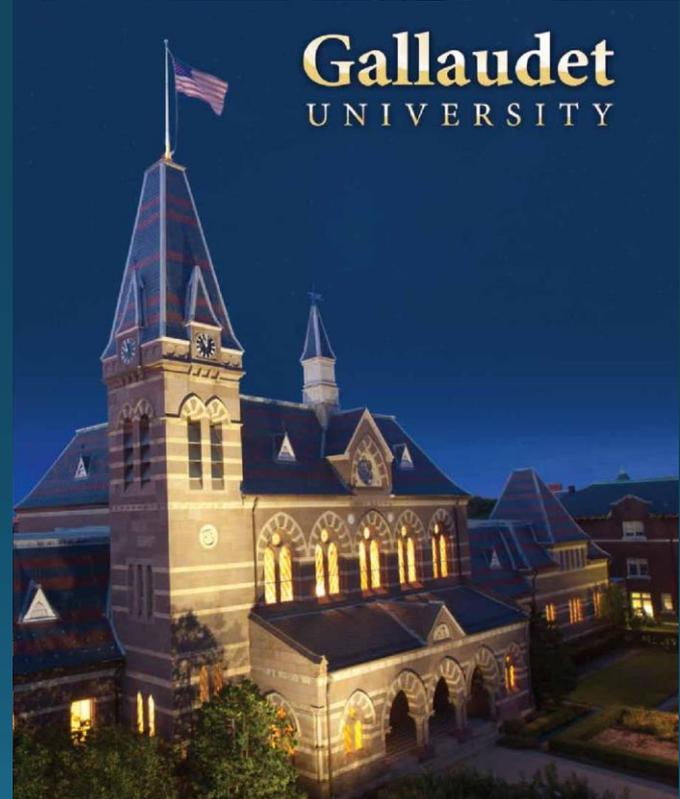
The President Lincoln Connection

Edward always wanted to establish a college for the deaf, but the extravagant funding always seemed impossible. However, in 1857, **Amos Kendall**, an American politician who served as U.S. Postmaster General, sent Edward a letter. Kendall was a wealthy philanthropist from Washington who donated acres of his land in Washington, D.C. to establish a residential school he called the **Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind**. In his letter, he asked Edward to be the superintendent of this school. Edward accepted the job, but still wanted to establish a college for the deaf. Edward presented his idea to Congress. Congress passed legislation in 1864, **signed by President Lincoln**, allowing the Columbia Institute to grant college degrees.



Gallaudet University

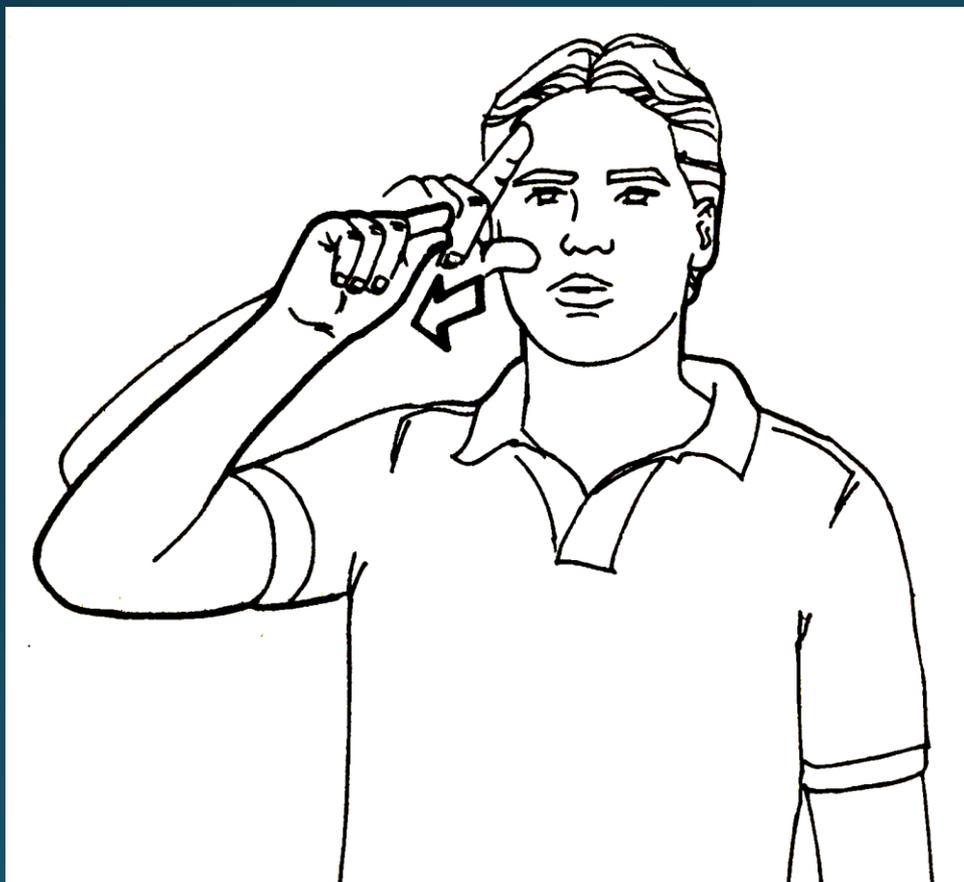
In 1864, the Columbia Institute's college division (the National Deaf-Mute College) opened. **This was the first college for the deaf in Deaf history.** After Kendall died in 1869, the remaining eighty-one acres of his estate were eventually sold to the Columbia Institution. In 1891, the first training center for teachers of the deaf was established at the school. In 1893, the National Deaf-Mute College was renamed **Gallaudet College** in honor of Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. In 1986, the school's name was changed again to Gallaudet University. **Gallaudet University is known today as the first and only liberal arts university for the deaf in the world located in Washington, D.C.**



Gallaudet
UNIVERSITY


GALLAUDET
UNIVERSITY

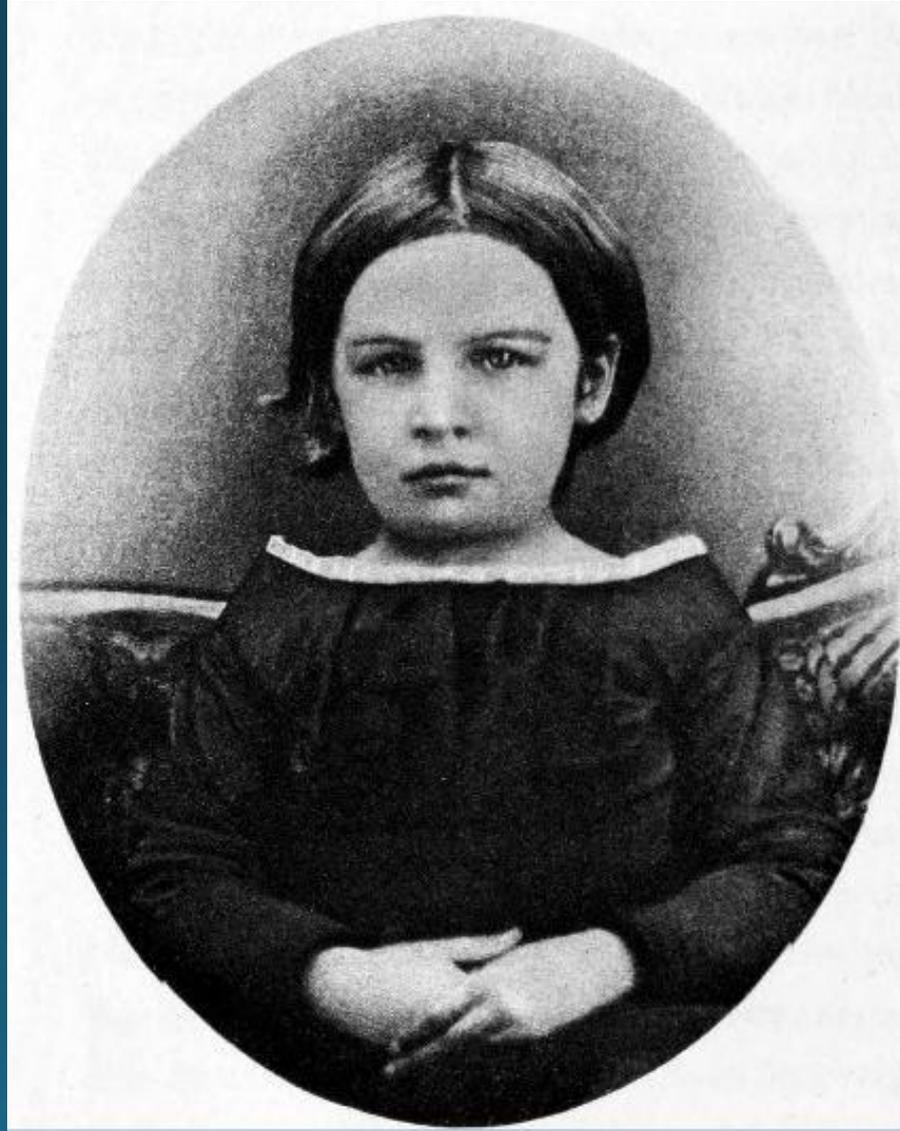
Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet



Laurent Clerc



Alice Cogswell



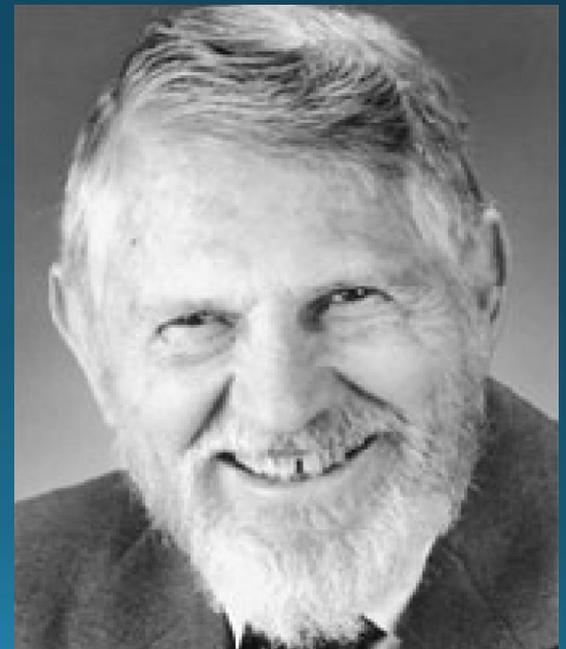
William Stokoe (“stow-key”)

William Stokoe (1919-2000) was a renowned linguistics pioneer of American Sign Language and is considered the **“Father of ASL linguistics”** by the ASL community.

Gallaudet University hired William Stokoe as the chair of the English department in 1955. In the 1960s, he observed sign language used by Gallaudet students.

He studied and discovered that it contained linguistic features (phonology, morphology, syntax, etc.) like any spoken language.

He proclaimed that ASL was indeed a true language of its own.



Deaf President Now

Deaf President Now (**DPN**) was a huge protest at Gallaudet University that started in March of 1988. The students, faculty, and staff at the university as well as **the national Deaf community** were united and fought together for one clear goal, to finally have a deaf person run the world's only deaf university, Gallaudet University.

DPN Events...

- Gallaudet's 7th hearing president was elected, **Elizabeth A. Zinser**.
- Two very qualified Deaf candidates were overlooked.
- A **protest broke out that lasted seven days**. The protestors shut down the entire campus during this movement. They blocked campus entrances; no one could enter the school. Many were arrested and made national headlines.
- **Zinser resigned** after a week of these protests.
- **Irving King Jordan**, a faculty member of Gallaudet, became the first deaf president of the University.



DEAF PRESIDENT NOW!

THE 1988 REVOLUTION AT
GALLAUDET
UNIVERSITY

JOHN B. CHRISTIANSEN &
SHARON N. BARNARTT

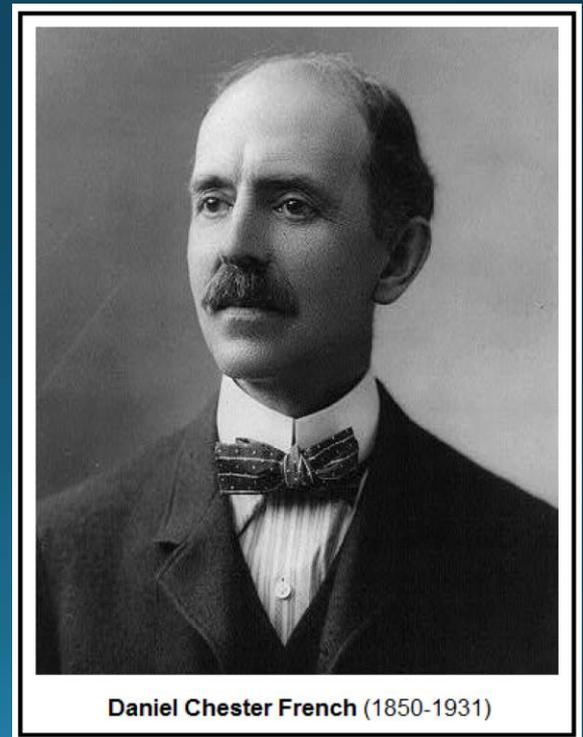
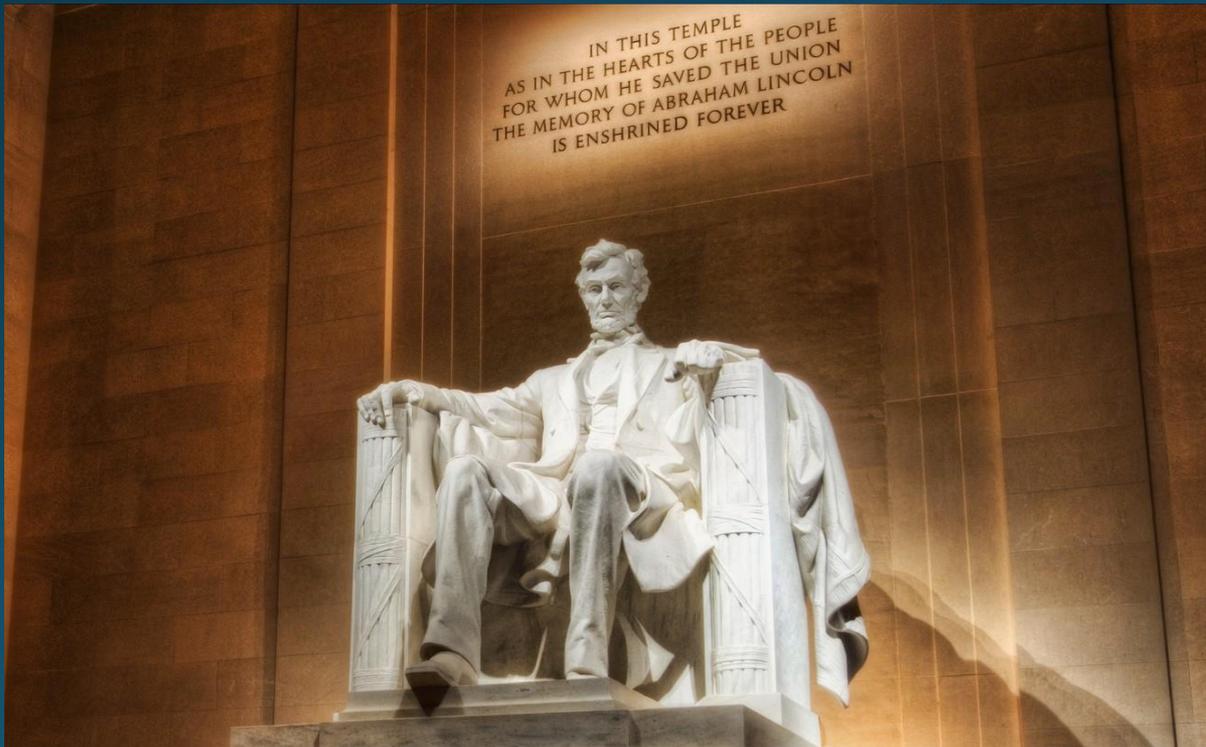


DPN Significance

The DPN movement unified deaf people of every age and background. They **collectively** fought until they were heard. They triumphed and proved that they don't have to let society take control of their culture. Since then, DPN has become synonymous with **self-determination and empowerment for Deaf and hard of hearing people everywhere.**

Daniel Chester French

An American sculptor. His best-known work is the sculpture of a seated Abraham Lincoln at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

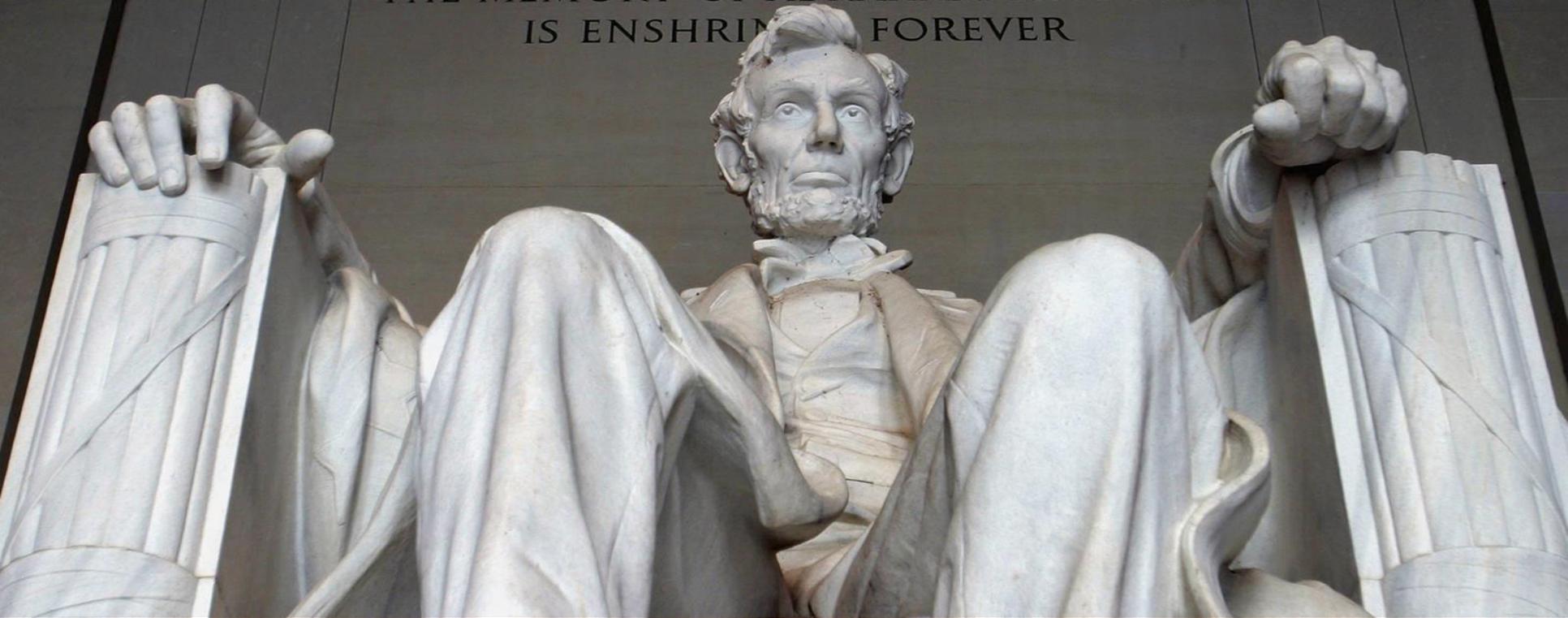


Daniel Chester French (1850-1931)

An Urban Legend ???

A popular urban legend is that **Lincoln is shown using sign language** to represent his initials, with his left hand shaped to form an "A" and his right hand to form an "L". The National Park Service denies this story, calling it an urban legend. While it is not clear that sculptor Daniel Chester French intended Lincoln's hands to be formed into sign language versions of his initials, it is possible that French did intend it, because **he was familiar with American Sign Language**, and he would have had a reason to do so, that is, to pay **tribute to Lincoln for having signed the federal legislation giving Gallaudet University**, a university for the deaf, the authority to grant college degrees. Daniel Chester French **had a son who was deaf and was familiar with sign language**. There are no clear documents showing that French had Lincoln's hands carved to represent the **letters "A" and "L"** in American Sign Language but many believe this to be true.

IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER



ages.com





Another statue that Daniel Chester French is well known for is the statue ***“Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Alice Cogswell”*** which is located on the campus of Gallaudet University. The statue portrays Thomas Gallaudet fingerspelling the alphabetical letter "a" to his pupil Alice who imitates him. It symbolizes a new beginning of education for the little deaf girl and for the history of deaf education in America.

Idiom

A phrase or an expression that has a figurative, or sometimes literal, meaning.

- **EVERY** Language has them

Examples:

“The student is on cloud 9.”

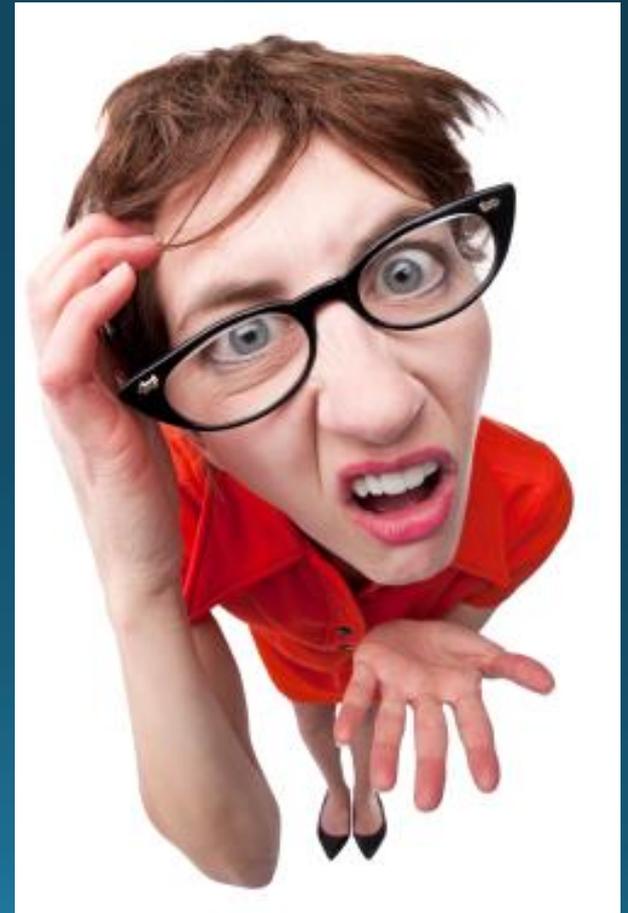
“He kicked the bucket.”

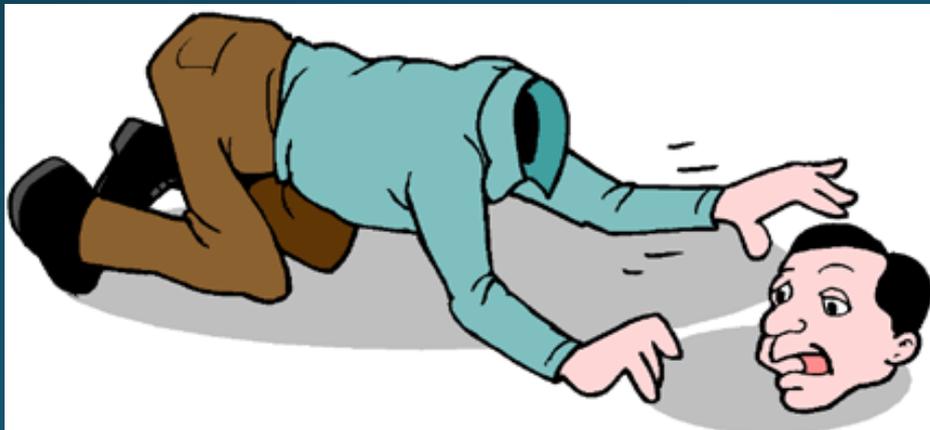
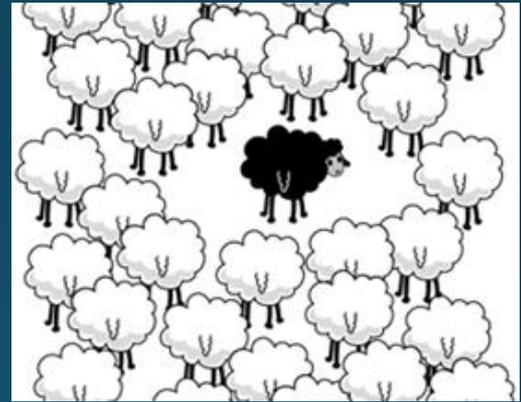
“The test was a piece of cake.”

“He’s as cool as a cucumber.”

When interpreting idioms from any language to ASL:

- **CONCEPT is most important**
- The same words are not always used





ASL has many Idioms of its own.

The most famous:

“TRAIN GO SORRY”

***English Meaning: You missed the boat
You had to be there.***



A few more ASL Idioms

“I I I” = Egotistical

“TOUCH FINISH” = Been there

“ON THE FENCE” = Undecided

“FISH SWALLOW” = Gullible

“FISH MIND” = Gullible

“VOMIT” = Really hate

“THINK SELF” = Up to you

“TRUE BIZ” = Actual

“ZERO MIND” = Know nothing

“GUT KNOW” = Gut feeling



Review

- A Brief History of ASL
- Old ASL
- Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet
- Laurent Clerc
- Alice Cogswell
- American School for the Deaf
- The Lincoln Connection
- Gallaudet University
- William Stokoe
- Deaf President Now (DPN)
- Idioms
- ASL Idioms

