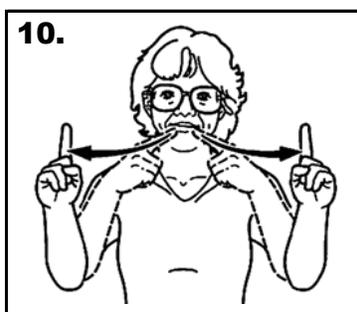
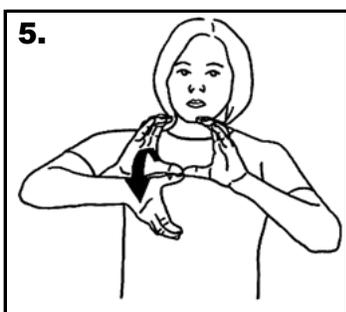
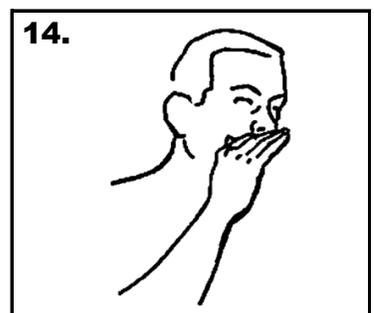
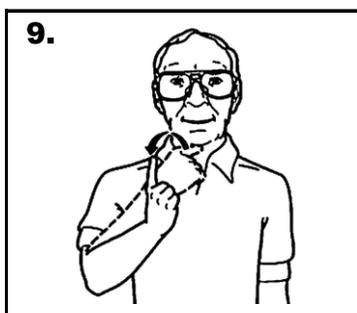
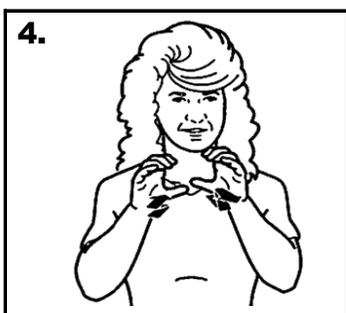
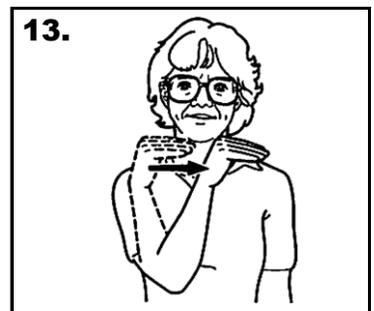
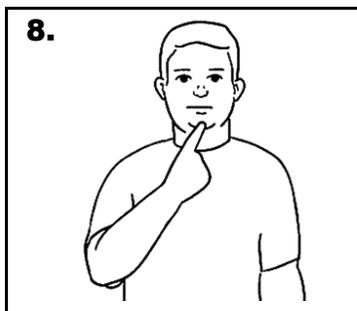
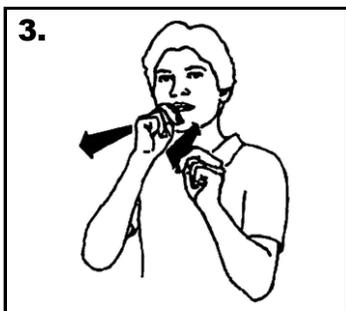
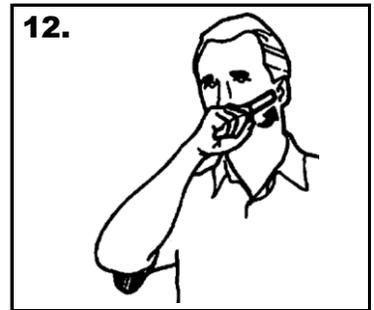
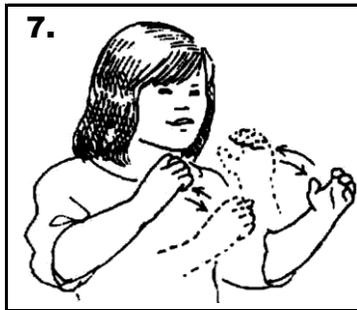
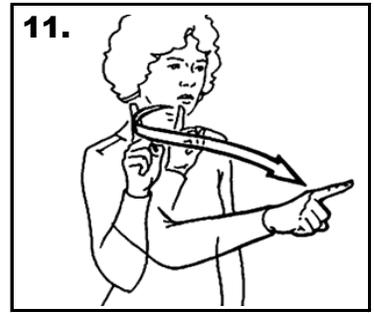
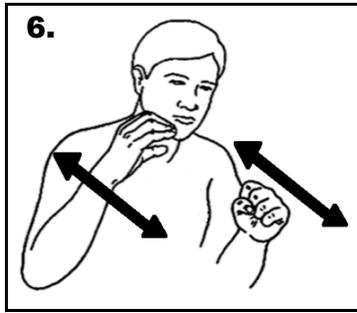
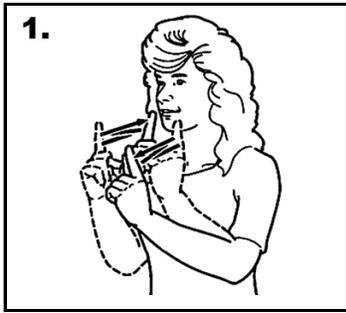
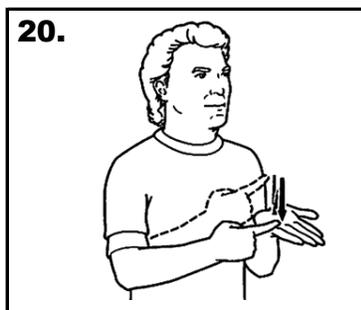
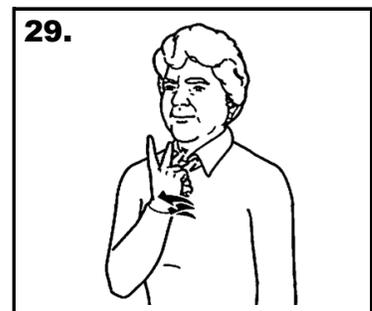
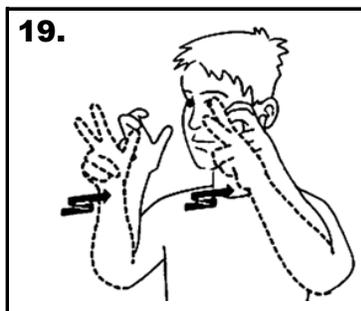
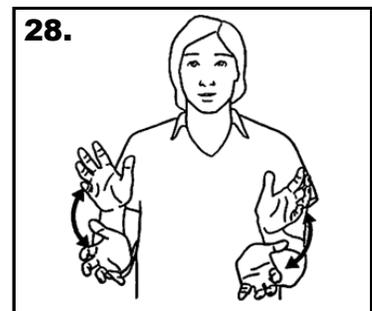
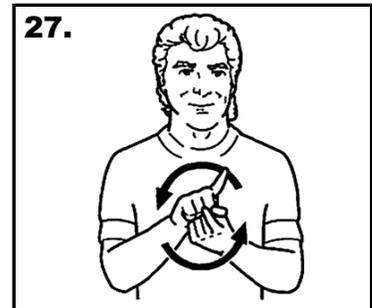
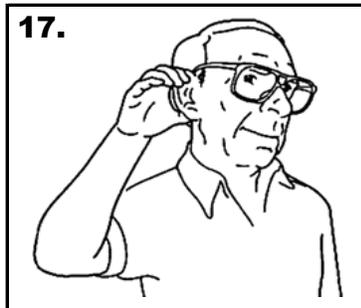


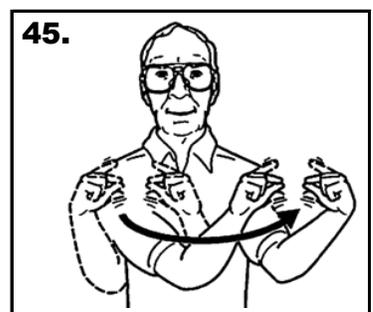
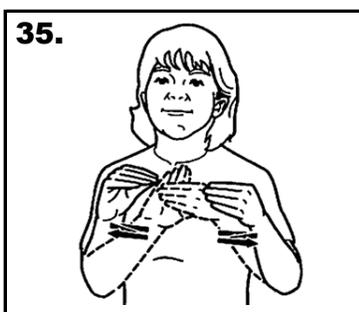
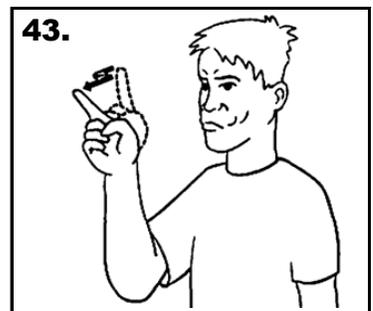
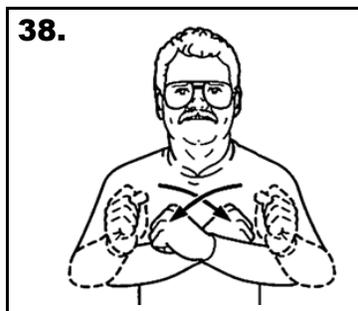
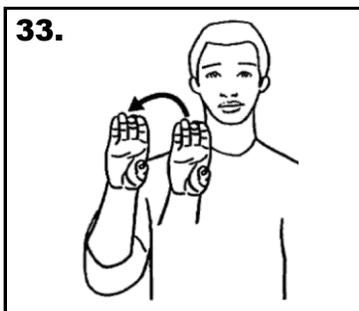
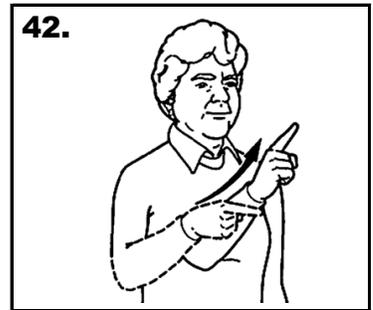
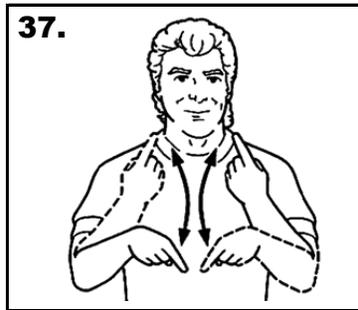
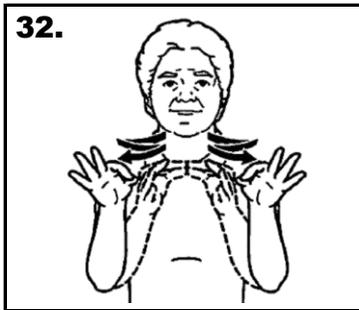
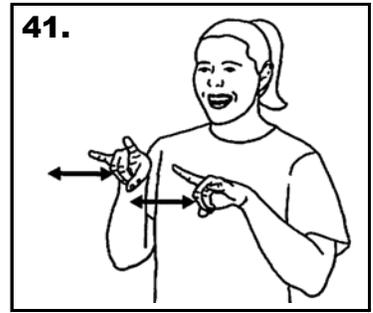
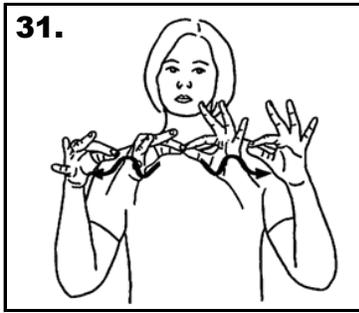
# 15 - Communication



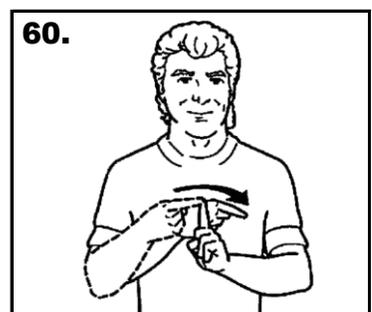
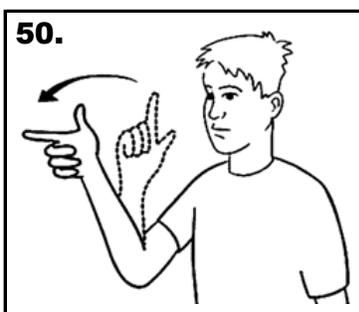
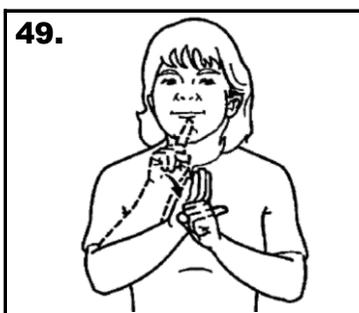
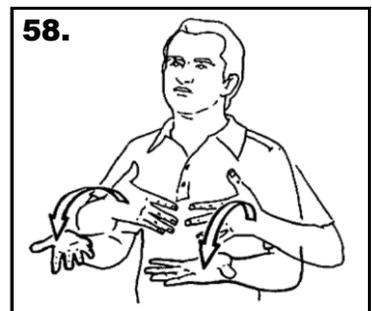
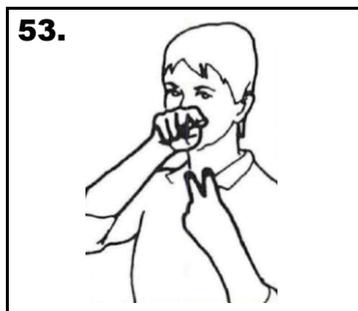
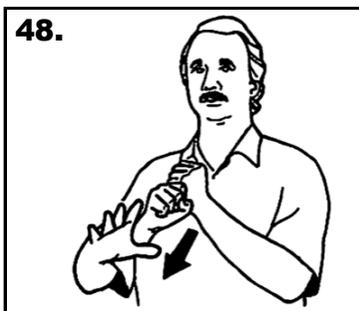
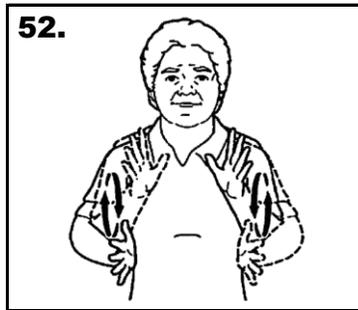
## 15 - Communication



# 15 - Communication



# 15 - Communication



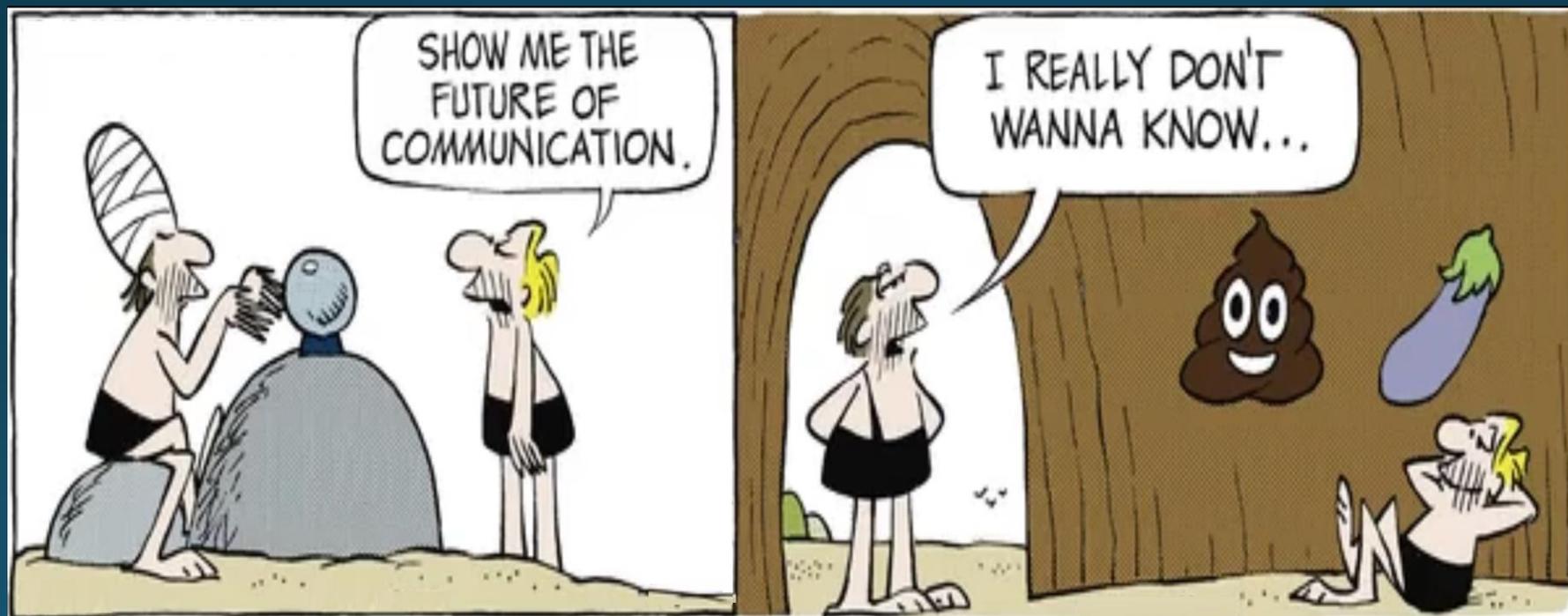
## Chapter 15: Communication

1. talk with, conversation
2. interview
3. negotiate, bargain
4. communicate
5. mis-communicate, communication breakdown
6. Simultaneous Communication (Sim-Com)
7. Total Communication
8. say
9. tell
10. announce, declare, tell everyone
11. command, order, demand
12. tattle, tell on, snitch
13. lie
14. whisper (speaking)
15. whisper (in sign)
16. hear, ear
17. listen
18. listen
19. receptive (visually)
20. discuss, debate, talk about
21. sign
22. sign
23. fingerspell
24. lecture, speech, presentation, a talk
25. read lips, speech, oral
26. interpret
27. translate
28. chat
29. voice
30. talk, speak
31. sentence, language
32. captions, subtitles
33. captions, subtitles
34. message, comment
35. story, narrative
36. ignore
37. argue, quarrel, fight (non-physical)
38. boxing, fight (physical)
39. yell, scream, shout
40. yell at, scream at, shout at, chew out, bawl out
41. mock, ridicule, tease, make fun of
42. insult, offend
43. scold, reprimand, rebuke
44. facial expression, body language
45. gossip, rumor
46. show, demonstrate, display, example, represent, model, symbol
47. exaggerate, long time, extend
48. advertisement, propaganda, commercial, publicize, promote
49. promise, vow, guarantee, warrantee, pledge
50. to second, i agree with you
51. let's see, we'll see
52. gesture
53. eye contact
54. perspective, point of view
55. feedback
56. explain, describe, define, directions, instructions
57. define, describe, directions
58. admit, confess
59. admit, confess
60. off point, off topic

# *Grammar & Deaf Culture:*

## Chapter 15:

### *Communication*

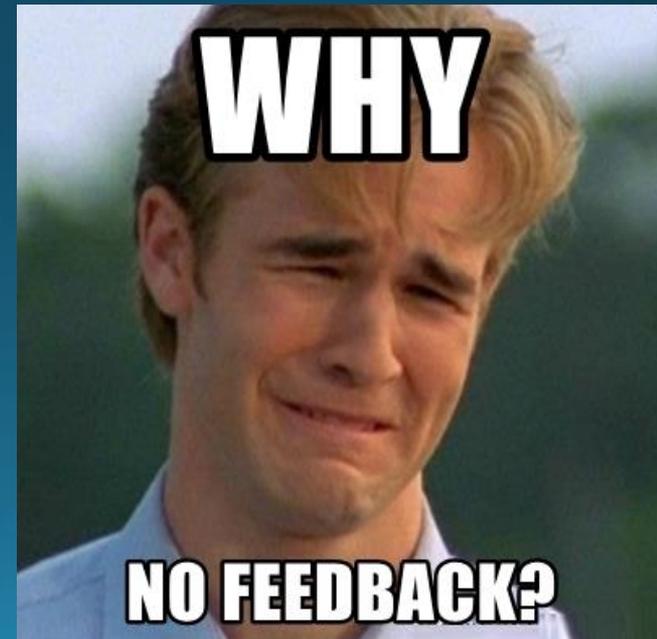


# Backchannel Feedback

Backchannel feedback refers to ways a person in a conversation shows that they are paying attention, understanding the signer, responding to what the signer is saying, reinforcing communication, and/or showing emotional involvement.

## Done in TWO ways:

- NMMs such as laughing, head nodding/shaking, etc.)
- Response Signs  
(OH I SEE, REALLY?, NO!, WOW, etc.)



# Turn Taking

Dropping the hands after a comment is an indication that you are through “talking.”

Not dropping your hands after a comment could indicate that you are not finished

with your turn, or,

when combined

With NMMs, it could

indicate that you

are asking a question.



# The Question Marker

Recall that in ASL, there are two types of true questions:

- "Yes/No Questions" (eye brows up)
- "WH Questions" (eye brows down)

For both types, the question must be placed at the end of what is being asked.

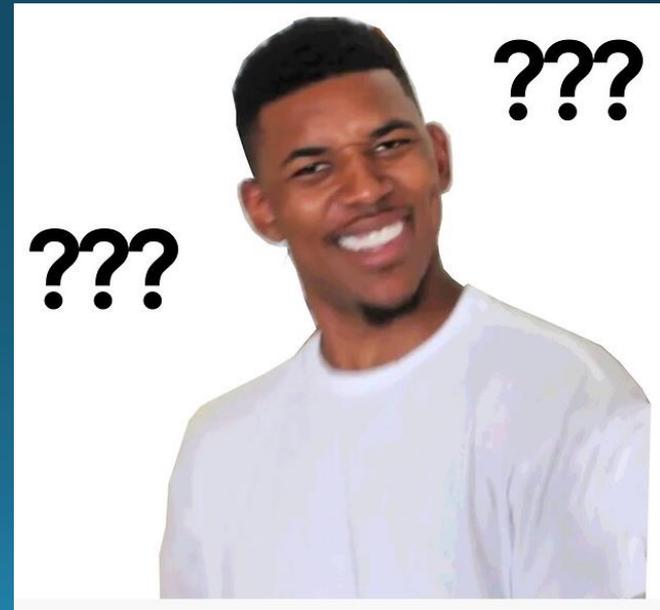
The question mark sign CAN be used  
At the end of a question to indicate  
That a question is being asked.  
However, this can ONLY be done  
during certain situations.



# When to use The Question Marker

- It is best used **informally**, between friends or people you know well.
- Usually **NOT used for WH questions** because the WH sign at the end already shows the question.
- To **emphasize** a question is being asked.
- Allows an individual to pose a question **to a group** when the answer can be provided by anyone.

**NOTE:** The usual NMMs must still present when signing the question mark sign.



# The Question Marker

When in doubt, it is best **NOT** to use the question marker at the end of the question. It will always be appropriate to sign purely in ASL and express the question through the use of NMMs and sign placement.



# Implied Concepts

In English there can be words or concepts that are not mentioned but implied or understood. This is not the case in ASL. When expressing a concept in ASL, the complete concept must be signed.

## *EXAMPLES:*

- **Many** wish they had studied more in school.
- Cats are independent but **some** are not.
- Exercise and eating right are important.  
**The latter** is more difficult.
- Sharpen the pencils, if **any** break, re-sharpen them.
- **A few** showed up to the event.
- There are 5 exams, **the lowest** is dropped.

# The Passive Voice

In English, passive voice is when  
The target of the action gets  
Promoted to the subject position.



Instead of saying, "Bob wrote the book," in passive voice it's "The book was written by Bob." The subject of the sentence becomes the book which receives the action, bob writing. The focus of the sentence has changed from Bob to the book.

In ASL, there is NO PASSIVE VOICE. The order of what is signed must be changed to active voice.

# Passive Voice Examples

English	ASL
My house was sold by my brother.	BROTHER MY HOUSE SELL FINISH.
My car was stolen.	MY CAR SOMEONE STOLE.
This animal is called barn owl.	(point) NAME B-A-R-N O-W-L.
Bill is survived by his wife, Tammy.	BILL DIE FINISH BUT WIFE HIS ALIVE.
Twenty people were killed in the explosion.	20 PEOPLE DIE WHY? EXPLOSION.
Many cars are made in Japan.	JAPAN MAKES CARS MANY
The report was written carelessly!	SOMEONE REPORT TYPE CARELESS!

**NOTE:** The passive voice can easily be resolved if a transitive verb (directional sign) is used. Recall that transitive verbs always provide information about the subject and object of the verb making it very clear.

English	ASL
I was asked by him.	HE(point) ASK-ME
I was helped by the manager.	MANAGER HELP-ME FINISH.

# Imperatives

Imperative sentences, or commands, are made in the following way:

1. The **YOU** pronoun is usually absent.
2. The signer **looks directly** at the person they are giving the command to.
3. The verb must have a **sharp and tense** movement.  
A sharp head nod may accompany the verb.

## Examples:



# Outlining

Frequently used to describe the shape, size, or appearance of objects, places, or things.

- The tips of the index fingers are used to **outline the shape** or show detail.
- The non-dominant hand is used as a **reference point** for clarity.



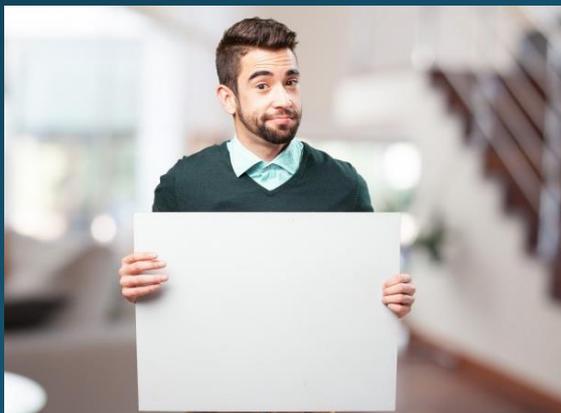
# Outlining Examples



HOME HAVE TABLE OUTLINE-KIDNEY-SHAPED. 'I have a table at home that is kidney-shaped.'



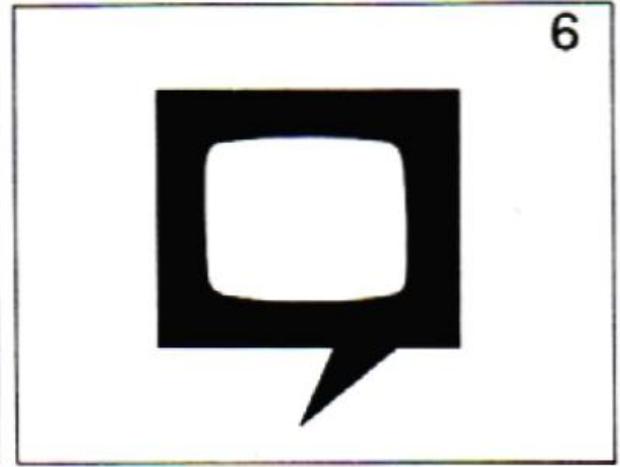
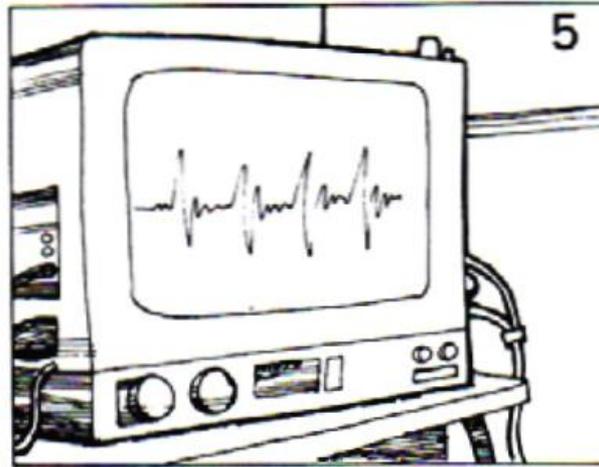
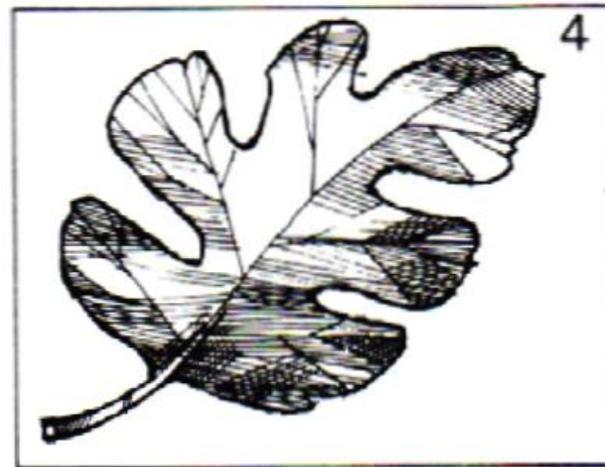
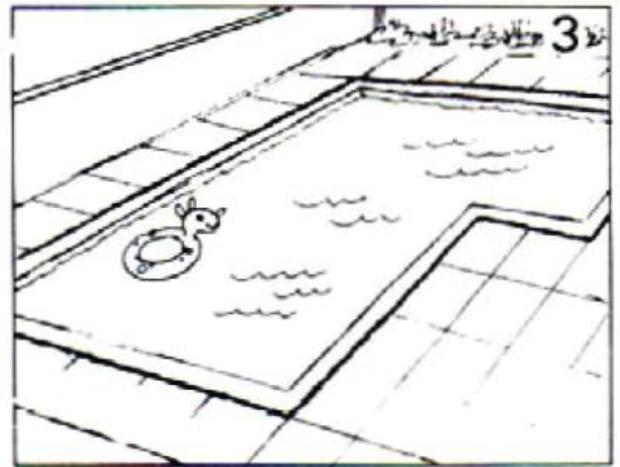
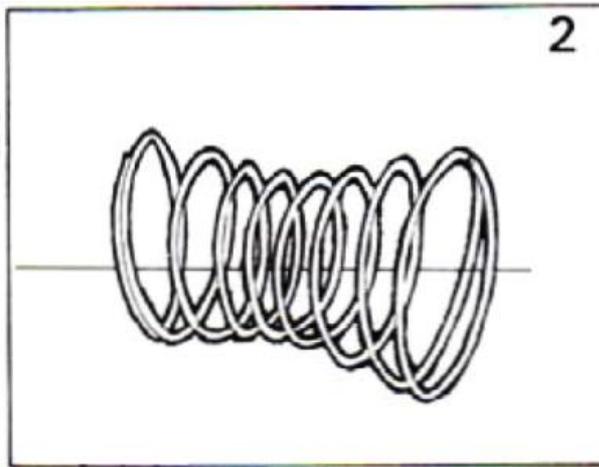
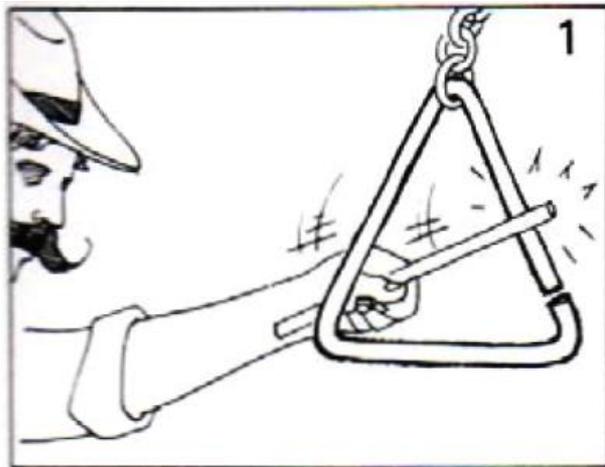
FLOWER BOWL HAVE SCALLOPED-RIM. 'The flower bowl has a scalloped rim.'



HAVE PAPER OUTLINE-RECTANGLE THERE. 'There's a big piece of paper there.'



# Outlining Practice



# Review

- Backchannel Feedback
- Turn Taking
- The Question Marker
- Implied Concepts
- The Passive Voice
- Imperatives
- Outlining

