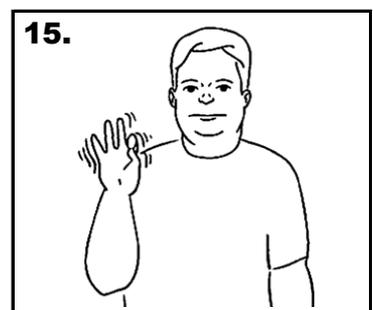
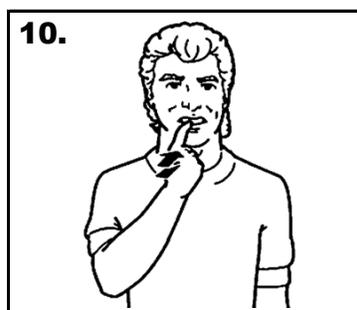
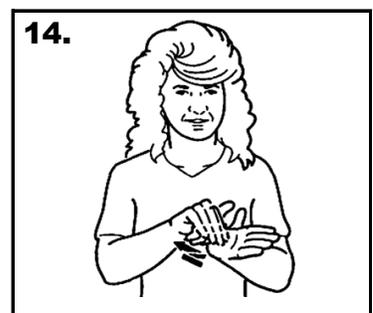
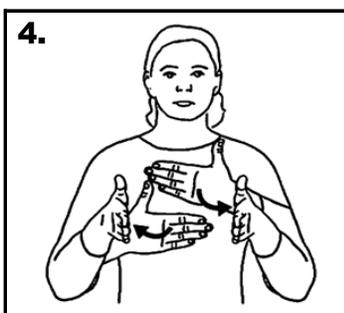
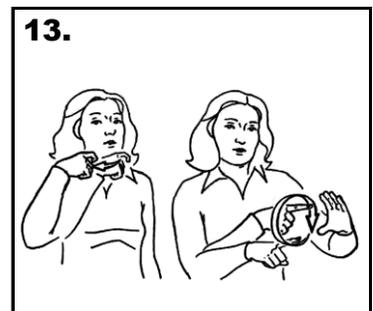
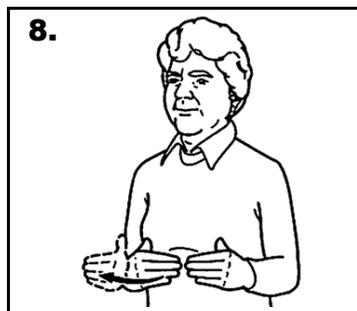
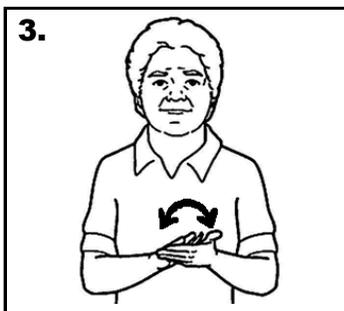
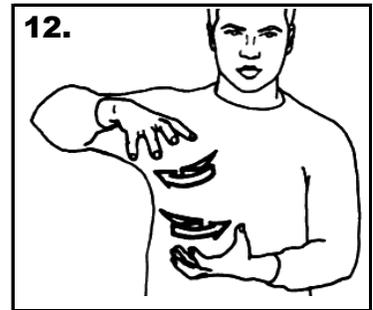
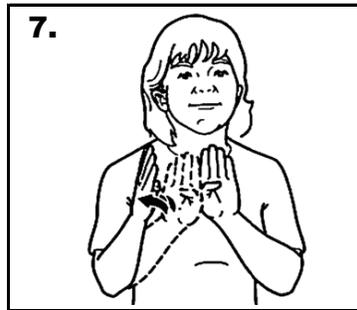
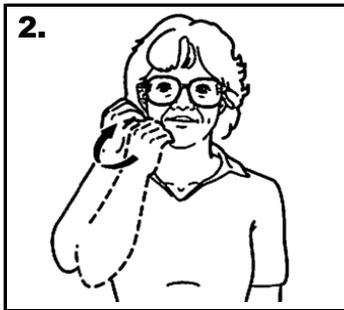
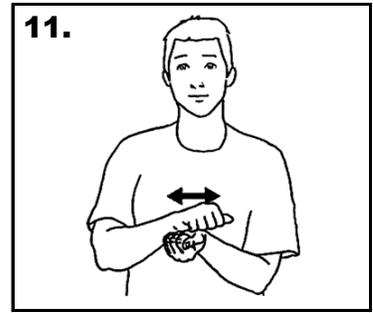
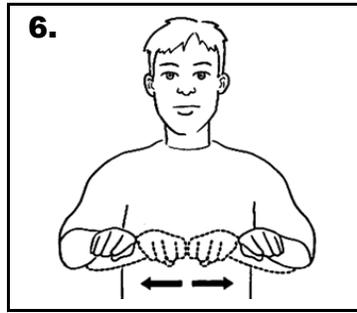
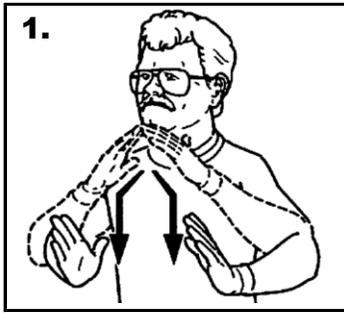
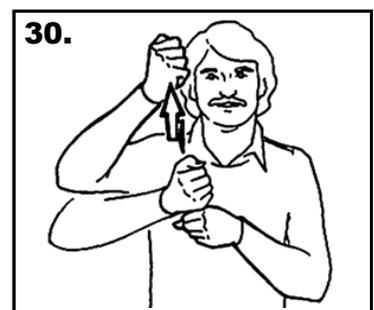
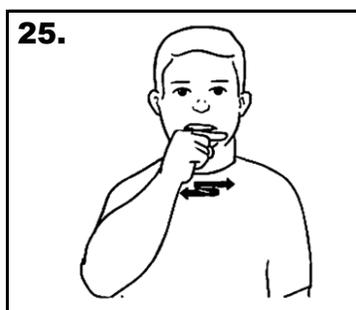
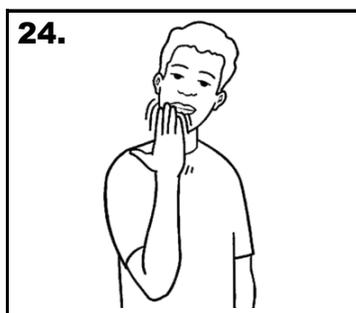
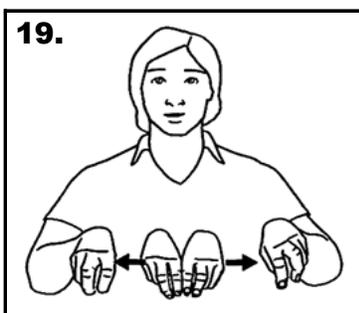
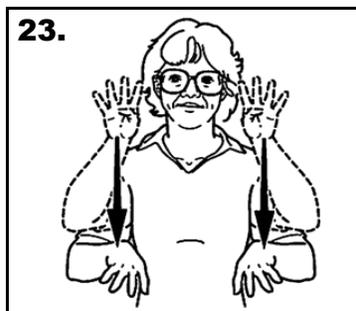
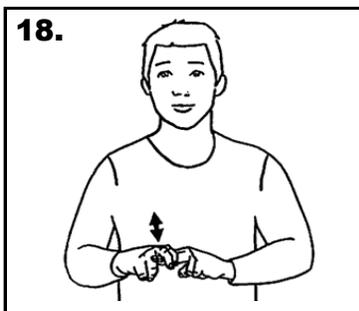
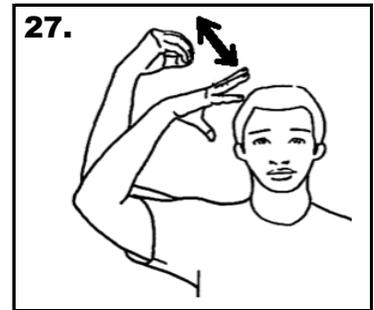
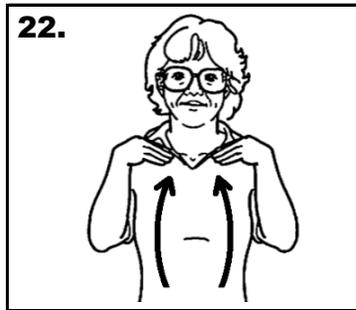
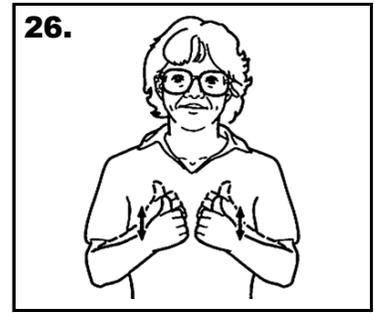
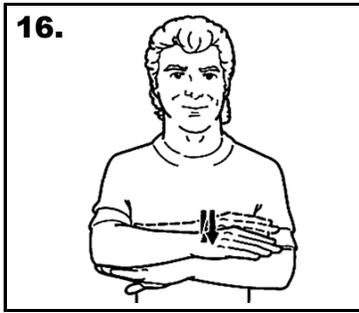


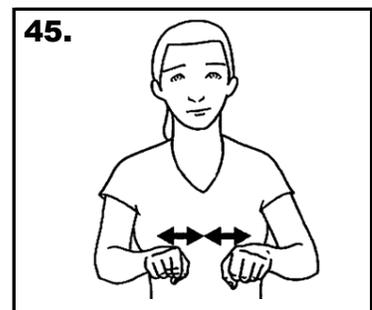
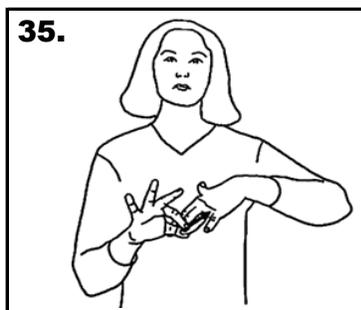
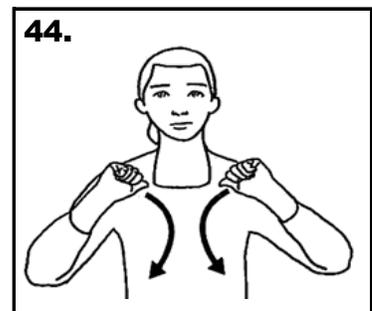
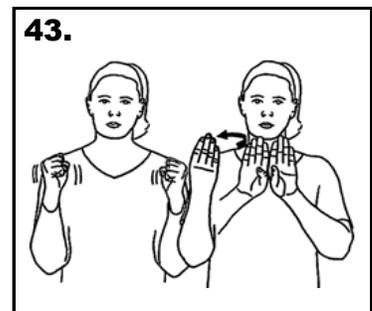
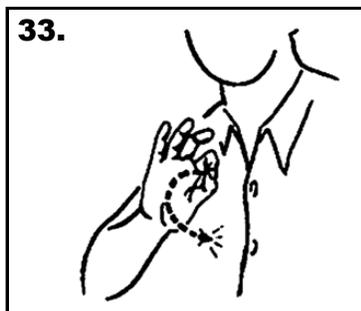
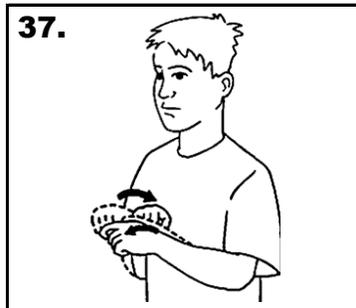
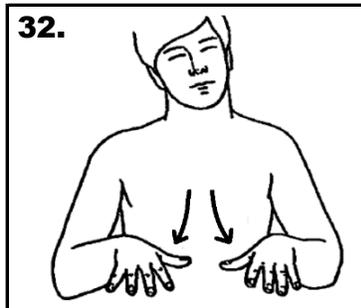
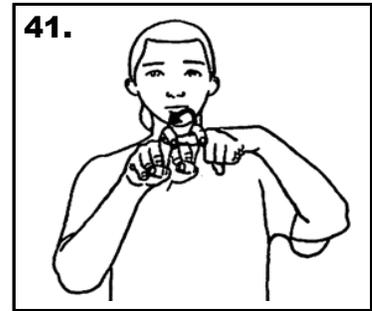
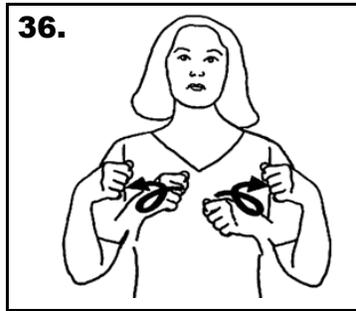
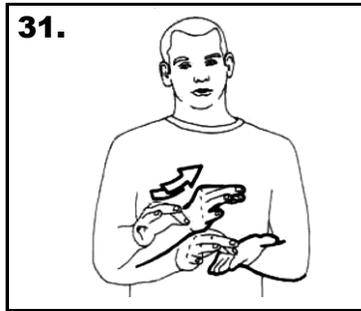
18 - Home & Furniture



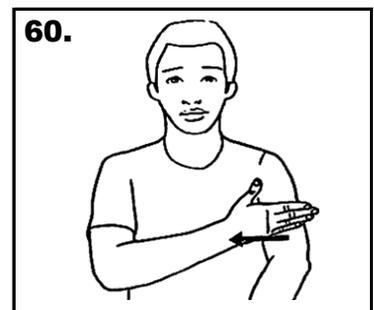
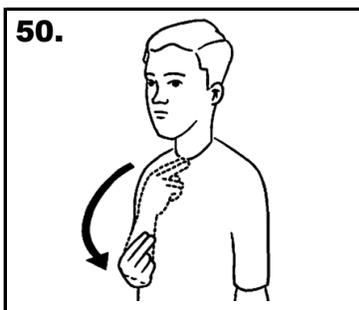
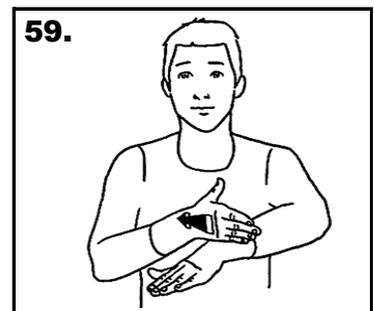
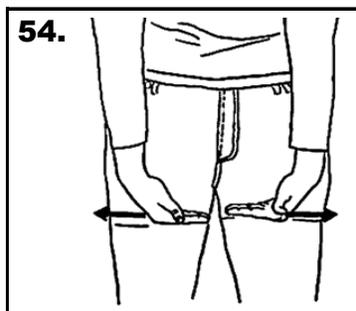
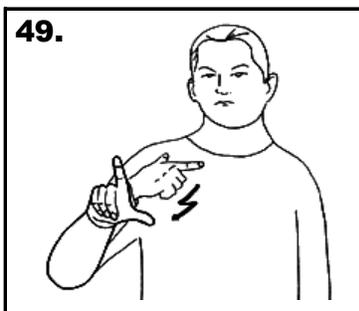
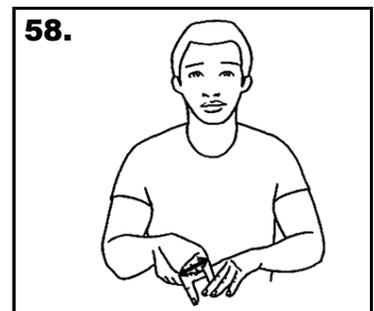
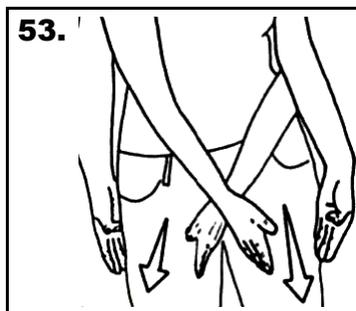
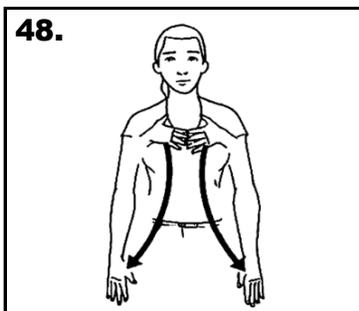
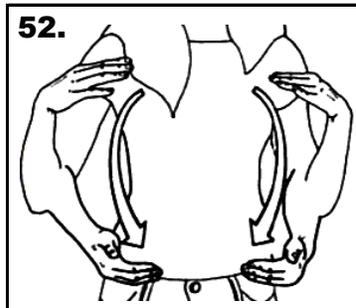
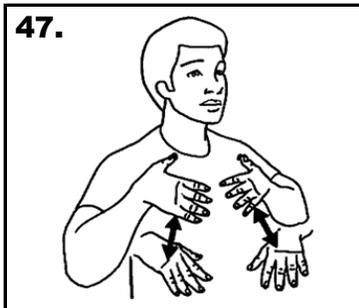
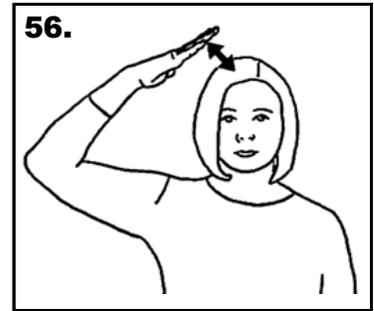
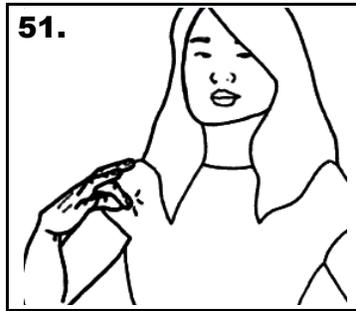
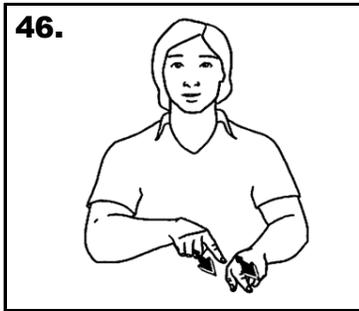
18 - Home & Furniture



18 - Home & Furniture



18 - Home & Furniture



Chapter 18: Home & Furniture

1. house
2. home
3. cook, fry, kitchen
4. room, office, box, package
5. window
6. floor, ground
7. door
8. gate
9. key
10. glass, crystal, porcelain
11. wash
12. washing machine, laundry
13. dryer
14. soap, detergent
15. furniture
16. table, desk
17. sit
18. chair, seat
19. sofa, couch, row
20. bed
21. drawer
22. blanket
23. drapes, curtain
24. mirror
25. toothbrush
26. bathe, bath
27. shower
28. shampoo
29. scissors
30. umbrella
31. sew (by hand)
32. sewing machine
33. buttons
34. haircut, barber, hairdresser, hairstylist
35. ring
36. tie, knot
37. rip, tear
38. candle
39. light, light bulb
40. dye
41. closet, hanger
42. iron
43. refrigerator
44. coat, jacket
45. shoes
46. socks, hose
47. clothes, attire, wear
48. dress, gown
49. leather
50. neck tie
51. shirt, volunteer, apply
52. blouse
53. pants, slacks
54. shorts
55. luggage, bag, purse
56. hat
57. bracelet
58. flipflops
59. long sleeve
60. short sleeve

Grammar & Deaf Culture:

Chapter 18: *Home & Furniture*



The Study of Language

Linguistics is the scientific study of human language. Linguistics can be broadly broken into three categories or subfields:

1. The study of language **form**
2. The study of language **meaning**
3. The study of language in **context**



1. Language Form (Structure)

The first is the study of language structure, or grammar. This focuses on the system of rules followed by the speakers (or hearers) of a language. It encompasses:

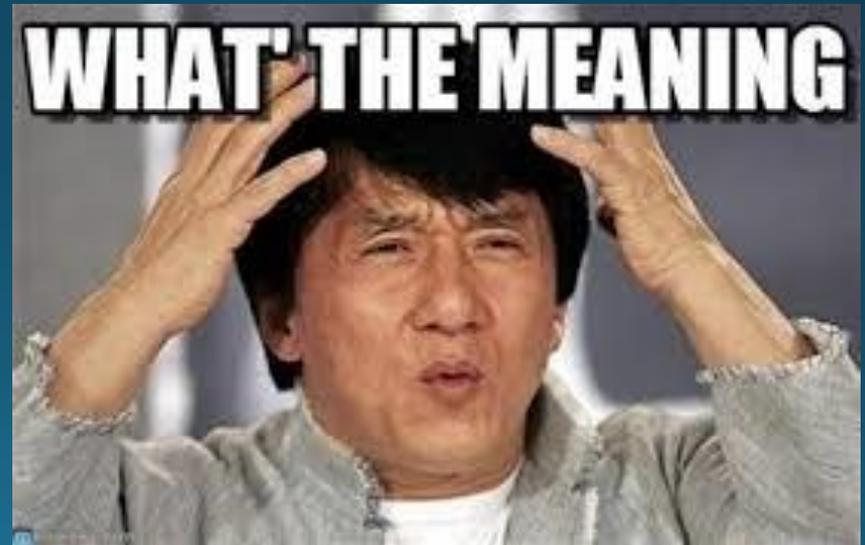
- **Morphology** (the formation and composition of words)
- **Syntax** (the formation and composition of phrases and sentences from these words)
- **Phonology** (sound systems)

Phonetics is a related branch of linguistics concerned with the actual properties of speech sounds, non-speech sounds, and how they are produced and perceived.

2. Language Meaning

The study of **language meaning** is concerned with how languages employ logical structures and real-world references to convey, process and assign meaning, as well as to manage and resolve ambiguity. This subfield encompasses:

- **Semantics**
(how meaning is inferred from words and concepts)
- **Pragmatics**
(how meaning is inferred from context).



3. Language Context

Paralanguage (sometimes called body language) refers to the non-verbal elements of communication used to **modify meaning** and **convey emotion**. Paralanguage may be expressed consciously or unconsciously and include:

- Gestures
- Tone
- facial expressions
- anything else that does not involve words, signed or spoken.



Paralinguistics is the study of paralanguage.

What is Interpreting?

The process of **changing a message from one language to another**, conveying all essential elements of meaning and maintaining dynamic equivalence.

An interpreter takes a source language message and, after working through a complex mental process, expresses that same message into the target language, maintaining essential elements of meaning and dynamic equivalence.



How did Interpreting start?

For years, interpreting was done by **volunteers** such as family and friends of Deaf people. Churches began establishing Deaf ministries as well to reach out to the Deaf community.

Interpreting became a Profession in 1964 when the RID was founded.



Dynamic Equivalence

In an interpreted event, maintaining the "chemistry" between a speaker and her/his audience that allows a connection to be made and the speaker's goals to be accomplished.

In other words, the Deaf audience is receiving an equivalent experience as the hearing audience.

Example: The speaker makes a joke and both the hearing AND Deaf audience laughs and understands the joke.



A Language (L1): one's first language, usually the language your parents speak although this is not always the case, also known as mother tongue or native language.

B Language (L2): refers to one's second language, one acquired by living in a country where that language is spoken, by interacting frequently with people using that language or by studying the language formally.

C Language (L3): a language one can "manage" to comprehend what is spoken/signed, however the individual speaks/signs with a heavy accent, improper grammatical structure and frequent semantic errors.

**** Interpreters most frequently interpret to their B Language ****

Mis-Cue: Interpretation error.

Source Language: the language in which an original message is conveyed and upon which interpretation is based.

The “FROM” Language

Target Language: the language into which a message is interpreted with equivalent meaning.

The “TO” Language

Translating: changing a message from the frozen form of one language into the frozen form of another language; this is an emerging field for Deaf individuals

Example: videotaped translations of textbooks, plays and poems

Modality: refers to the channel through which a message is expressed, specifically aural/oral or visual/gestural.

Client: a term used to refer to those for whom sign language interpreters work. Includes both Deaf and hearing people involved; Also called **consumer**.

Processing Time: the time used by the interpreter to analyze the source language utterance and to make cultural and linguistic adjustments before producing an equivalent message in the target language (“lag time”)

NOTE: MORE processing time results in LESS miscues

Transliteration: the process of taking a message and expressing it in a **different form of the *same* language**. Thus, if the message is expressed in spoken English and the interpreter expresses it in signed English - a different form of the *same* language - the work being performed is transliteration. While the forms of English vary in modality from auditory to visual in transliteration, only one *language* is involved. The process is easier than interpretation simply because there is no change in languages. Transliteration includes various forms of English-based signing.

Oral Transliteration: making spoken English visible for an oral Deaf individual; includes repeating what is being said without speech, selecting words that are most easily speech-readable and sometimes using a gesture for clarification.

Interference: when a bilingual person unconsciously uses parts of one language in another language. The signer may use a handshape or a movement that is not part of the language he is using, simply by accident. In spoken language, an example is the use of Spanglish where aspects of English and Spanish may be mixed when communicating.

Sight translations: This usually refers to changing a message from a frozen form in one language into spoken or signed form of another language. The translation is done on first sight, without the time normally required to prepare a formal translation.

Code Switching

When a speaker alternates between two or more languages, or language varieties, in the a single conversation

Example: Spanglish

In Sign Language this can occur between signing systems (ASL, PSE, SEE, etc.)

Example:

- An interpreter switching from ASL to PSE while interpreting to match the client's preference
- A Deaf person switching from ASL to SEE with an ASL student



Review

- linguistics
- morphology
- syntax
- phonology
- phonetics
- semantics
- pragmatics
- paralanguage
- paralinguistics
- interpreting
- RID foundation year
- first interpreters
- dynamic equivalence
- A Language (L1)
- B Language (L2)
- C Language (L3)
- mis-cue
- source language
- target language
- translating
- modality
- client/consumer
- processing time
- transliteration
- oral transliteration
- interference
- sight translation
- code switching

