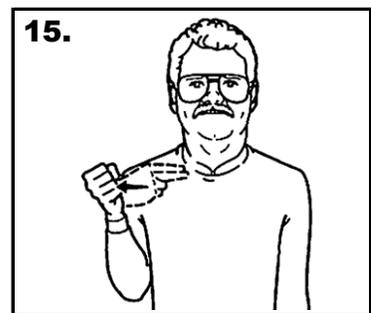
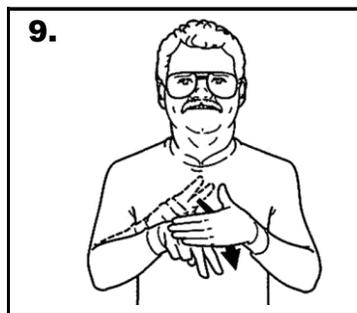
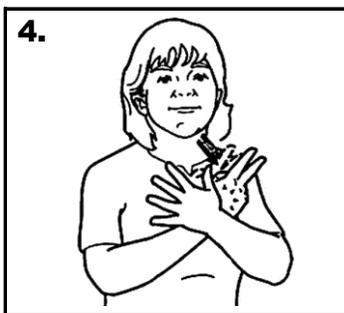
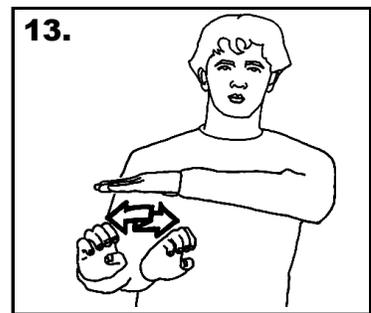
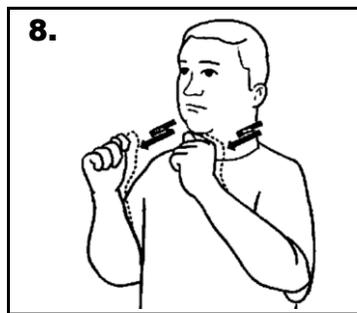
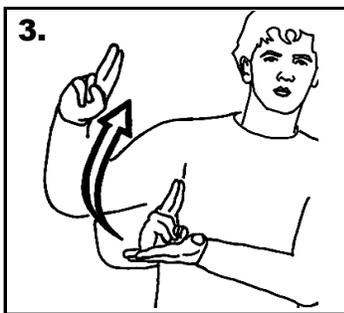
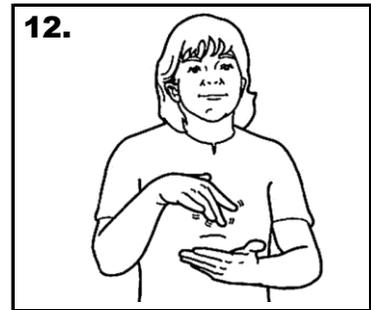
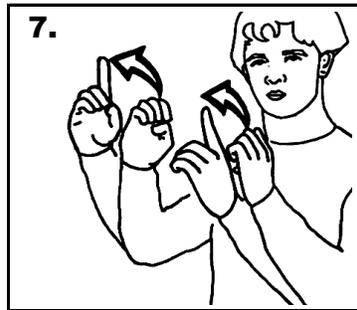
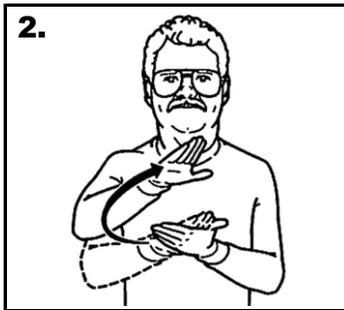
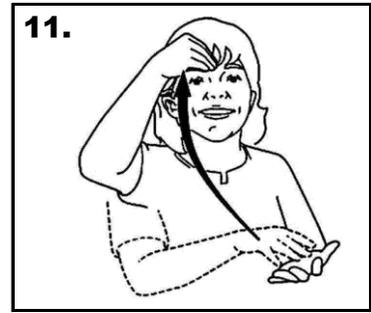
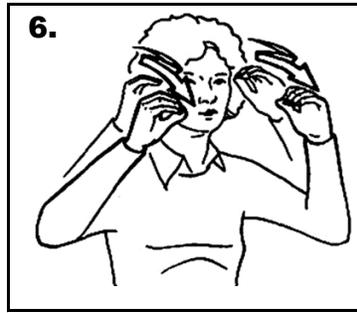
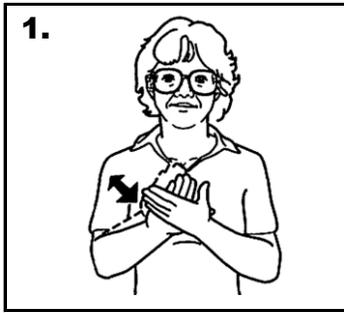
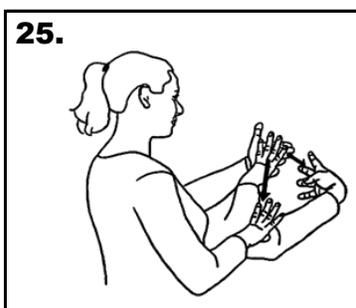
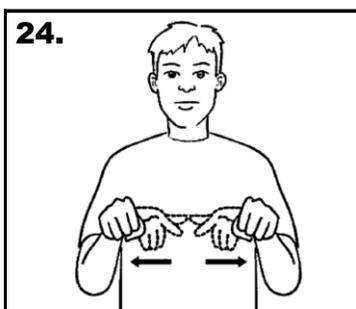
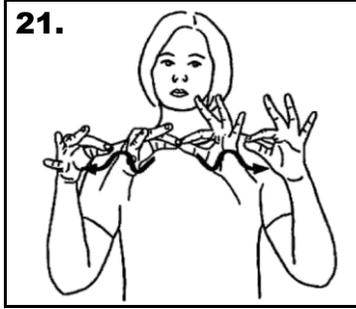


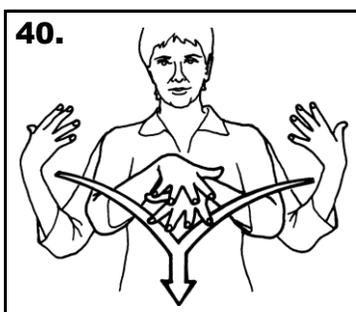
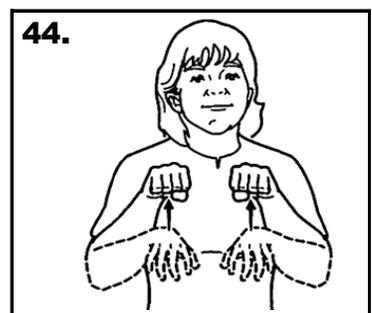
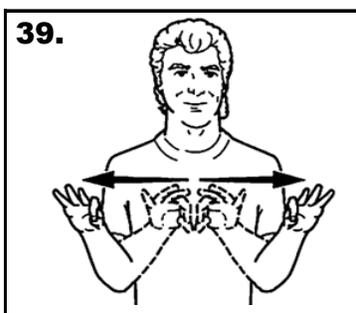
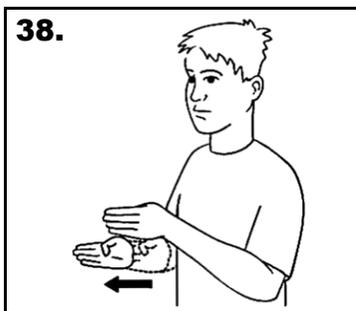
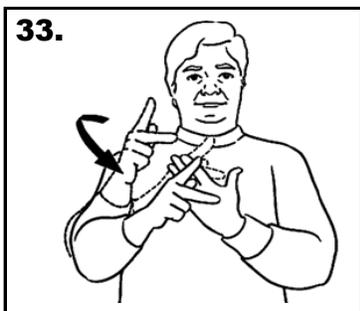
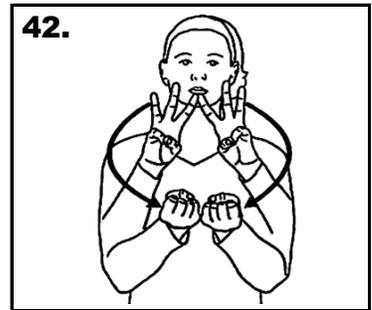
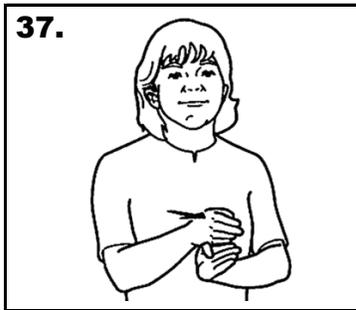
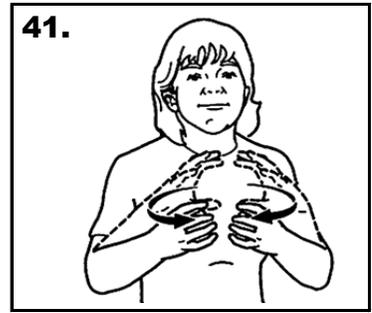
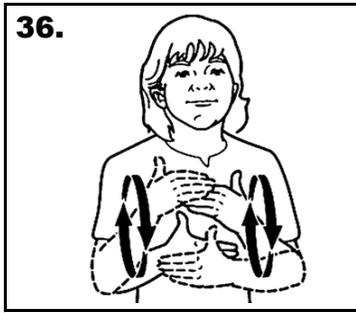
19 - Education (Part 1)



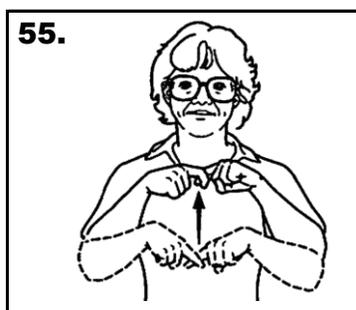
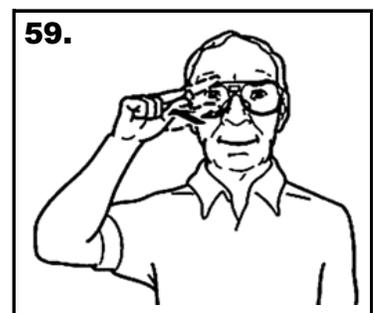
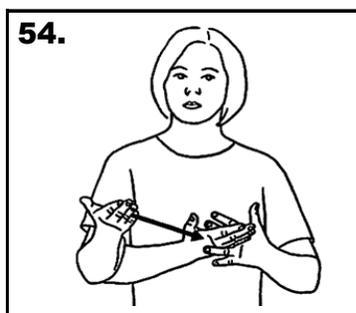
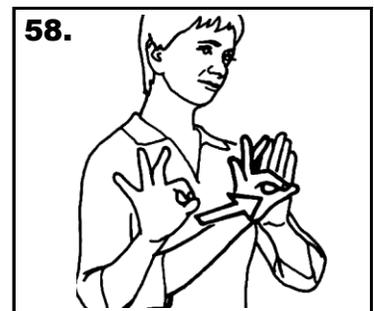
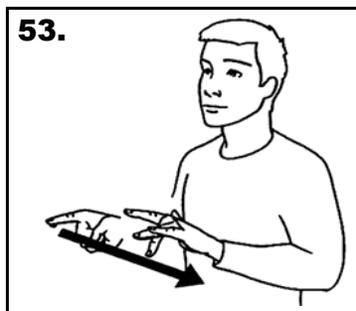
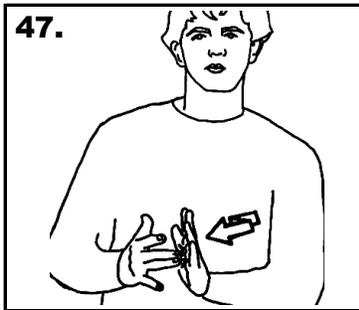
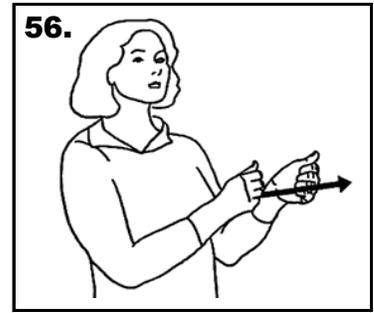
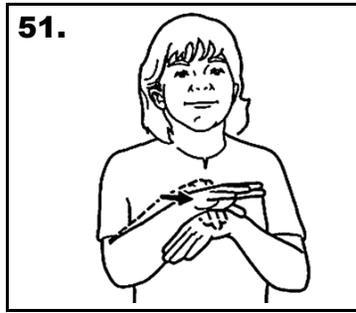
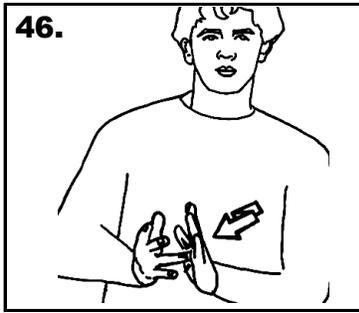
19 - Education (Part 1)



19 - Education (Part 1)



19 - Education (Part 1)



Chapter 19 Education (Part 1)

1. school, academic
2. college
3. university
4. graduate school
5. library
6. teach, educate, instruct
7. education
8. tutor
9. read
10. write
11. learn
12. study
13. elementary
14. middle, center
15. high school
16. word, term
17. big word, technical vocabulary
18. to curse, foul language, profanity
19. vocabulary
20. practice, train, rehearse
21. sentence, language
22. language
23. grammar
24. linguistics
25. schedule
26. paragraph
27. article, column
28. chapter, lesson, unit, module
29. title, theme, topic, quote
30. test, exam
31. page
32. dictionary
33. program
34. project
35. curriculum
36. process, procedure
37. major, main, career, line of work, field
38. minor
39. degree, diploma
40. mainstream, merge, mesh, combine, integrate
41. class
42. workshop
43. graduate
44. take up, adopt
45. drop
46. freshman
47. sophomore
48. junior
49. senior
50. principal
51. advice, counsel
52. absent, gone, missing
53. skip, missing
54. break, recess, intermission
55. suspend, pause, break
56. pass
57. fail
58. flunk, fail
59. Gallaudet
60. residential school, St. Augustine

Grammar & Deaf Culture:

Chapter 19: *Education (Part 1)*



Schema

When anyone enters a situation, they bring with them a **schema**, a framework that is based upon their personal experiences and cultural background.

- Also called “Constructs”
- Schemas are **like scripts**
- **Help us make sense** of events and know how to act correctly.
- Schemas are **used to organize** our observations, form impressions, predict what will happen next, determine what is expected of us and generally make sense of interactions with others.

Consider:

Football Game

Church Service

Restaurant

Register

All languages have registers that allow speakers to modify the language in order to convey levels of formality or degree of familiarity between participants.

- Register (or style) is a label for the way we vary our speech or sign when we communicate with people in different settings.
- The register chosen depends on the closeness or distance we feel to that individual (or group) because of authority, goal, or relationship.
- In ASL, the physical distance of the audience will also be a factor.



What Does Register Determine?

The Register one uses will dictate:

- Turn-taking and interaction
- Clarity (i.e., diction, enunciation, etc.) of signs or speech
- Complexity and completeness of sentence structure
- Choice of vocabulary
- Volume of speech or size of signs
- Rate or speed of speech or signs
- Speaker goals
- Use of fillers and hesitations
- Allowable topics of discussion.



ASL has FIVE Registers

1. Frozen
2. Formal
3. Consultative
4. Casual / Informal
5. Intimate



FROZEN Register

- The same each time it is rendered (never changes)
- Vocabulary and sentence structure may be archaic
- Focus on the meaning as a ritual not the words
- Communication is not emphasized
- Signs are produced in larger signing space (just as microphones are used to ensure all in the large group can hear)
- No turn taking (may recite or copy)
- Slower rate, clearer production
- Usually used for large groups of people (weddings, funerals, swearing in ceremonies, sports events and religious ceremonies)
- Goal: To unite a large group, evoke reverence or stimulate individual memories related, deliver a formal proclamation

FROZEN Register

Examples:

- Lord's Prayer
- Pledge of Allegiance
- Miranda Warning
- A Poem
- A song

FROZEN is the BEST register for new interpreters to start!



FORMAL Register

- Usually one speaker addresses a fairly large group of listeners
- Virtually no turn-taking or linguistic interaction between the speaker and the audience
- There is a physical separation between the speaker and the audience
- Typically creates a psychological distance between the speaker and the listeners
- Vocabulary and sentence structure tends to be compound and complex
- The insertion of some frozen texts is common
- Public speaking and signing demands clear diction and well enunciated articulation, requiring a deliberate and slower-than normal rate of production
- Signing space is enlarged and the volume of speech is increased in order to permit the message to be carried to all members

FORMAL Register

Goals often include

- to inspire or encourage
- to teach or instruct
- to recognize or honor
- to sell or convince
- to move to action.

Examples:

- a pastor delivering a sermon
- a graduation speech
- comments at a large conference.



CONSULTATIVE Register

- One of the individuals has an "expert" status or an enhanced command of the topic at hand
- There is a desire to interact with the listener or audience to confirm that communication has taken place.
- Generally used in one-on-one or small group interactions
- Complete, compound sentence structure is the
- Professional or technical "jargon;"
- Terms that have specialized meaning within the particular technical or professional field of the "expert:"
- Variety of unwritten turn-taking rules that vary depending on the personal style of the person of status.

CONSULTATIVE Register

Goals often include

- teaching
- informing
- instructing
- diagnosing
- describing
- demonstrating
- explaining

Examples:

- classroom
- doctor's office
- job training



CASUAL Register

- Participants involved have equal status
- Sentences are slightly truncated resulting in some fragments, as well as run-on sentences within informal exchanges.
- Slang and improper grammatical forms are frequently used
- Turn-taking is much more fluid and a certain amount of interrupting to take the floor is acceptable in most cases.
- Participants often "finish each other's sentences" or presume what the other person was going to say.
- Corrections and clarifications can be made immediately if miscommunication or an incorrect assumption has been made (unlike previous registers)
- physical touch is more likely: handshake, hugs, etc.
- The physical distance used is often fairly close.
- more rapid rate of speaking/signing, as well as less precision in enunciation and production.

CASUAL Register

Goals often include

- to tease
- to inquire
- to inform
- to share or borrow
- to give or take

Examples:

Conversations between neighbors or co-workers, students, or colleagues that are chatting as peers or equals



INTIMATE Register

- Does not mean sex!
- Intimate register refers to communication exchanges that take place between individuals who have a shared history (Example: inside jokes)
- Individuals involved are able to communicate without the use of complete sentences and in certain cases or without the use of any language at all
- Turn-taking is rapid, sentences are frequently incomplete, and there is a noticeable absence of specialized jargon or technical language
- Seem to read each other's minds when observed by an outsider.

INTIMATE Register

Goals often include

- to tease
- to joke
- to gossip
- to play
- to entertain



Examples:

Conversations between close friends or family members with shared history or experience

Register Variation Example

Imagine a male patient going to the doctor's office and the female nurse wishes to weigh him. Here are some different ways that she might speak to him:

Formal: Please come into the examining room, Mr. Smith. If you will step up onto the scale, I would like to get your weight.

Consultative: Come into the room here, Mr. Smith. How much do you weigh? . . . O.K. Please step on the scales and I'll check that. Oh, I see here that you are 5 pounds heavier. Maybe your scales at home are light.

Casual: So, John, come in and we'll see how much you're weighing today. Boy I bet those kids of yours have grown a lot. . . . Yeah, they're just at that age. . . . OK. You're 162 pounds on the nose.

Intimate: John, we're lookin' like you put on weight. Let's check you out. Now, don't be shy. Step up there. Yep. I'm right; up 12. Margaret's not gonna be very happy with you. You'll have to tell her to quit making that dessert you like so well. You let her pamper you too much.

REVIEW

- schema
- register
- factors that determine register
- frozen register
- formal register
- consultative register
- casual/informal register
- intimate register
- examples of each register

