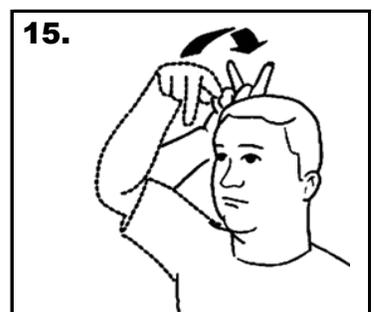
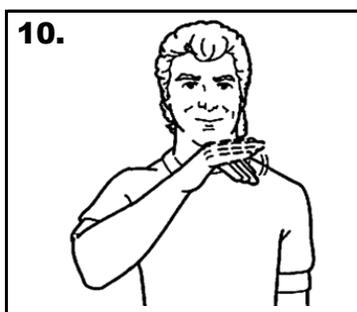
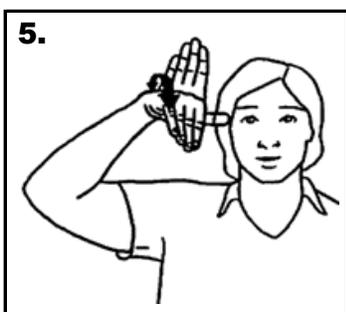
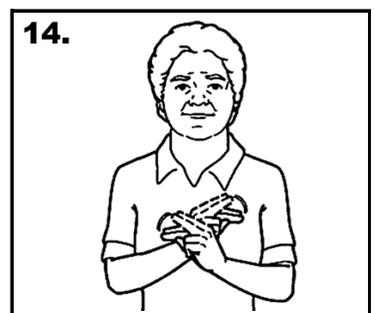
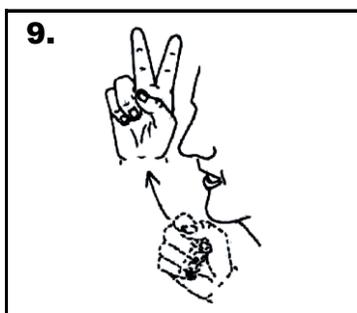
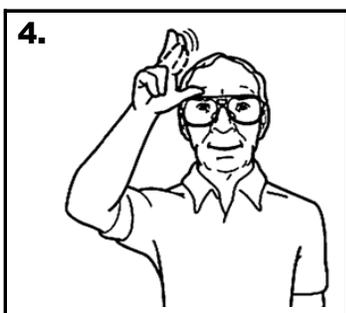
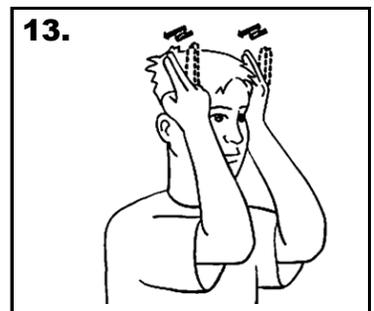
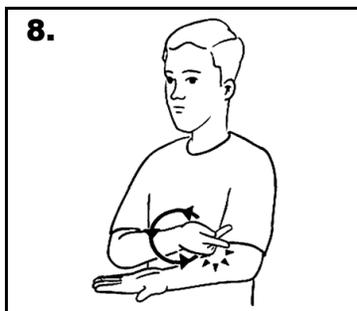
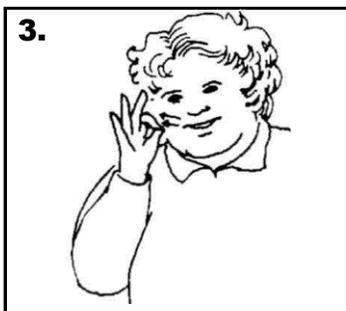
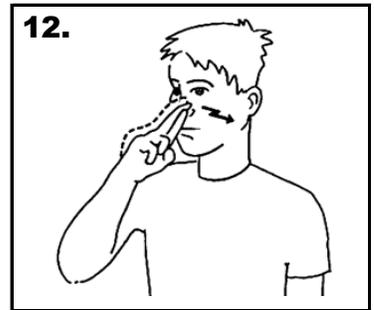
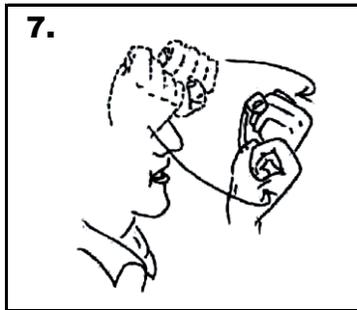
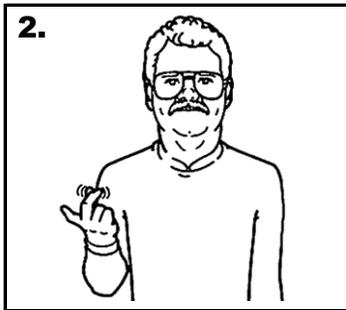
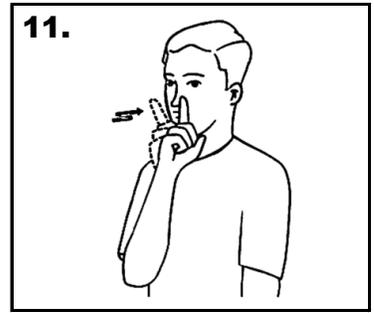
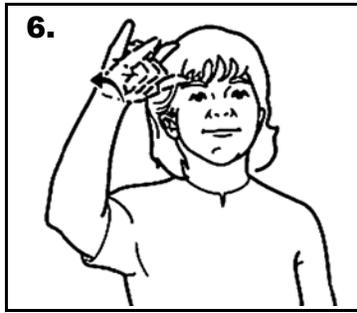
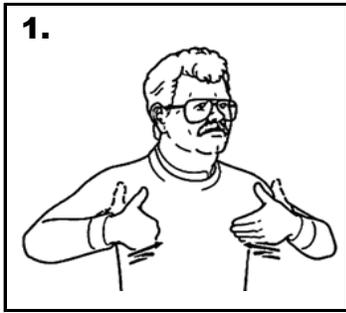
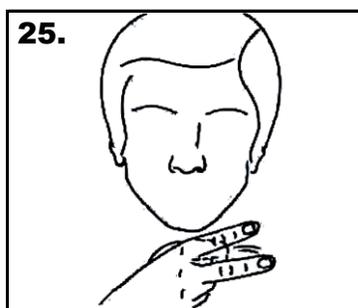
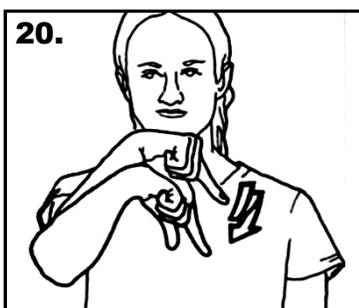
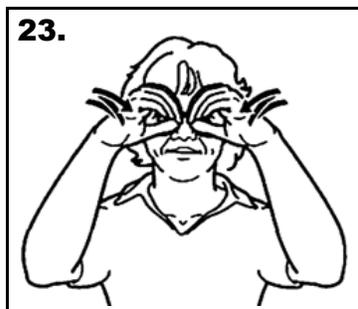
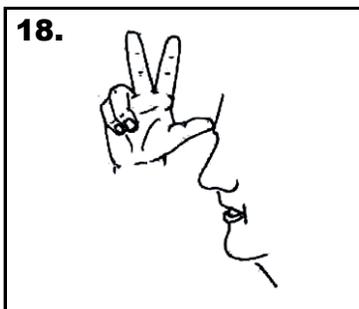
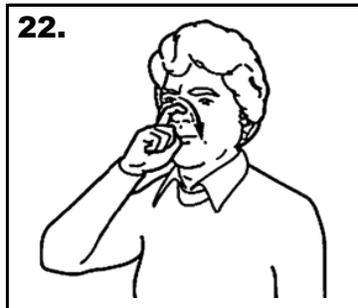
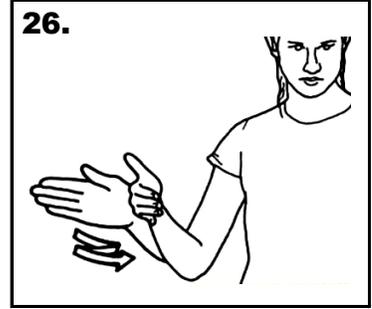


24 - Animals

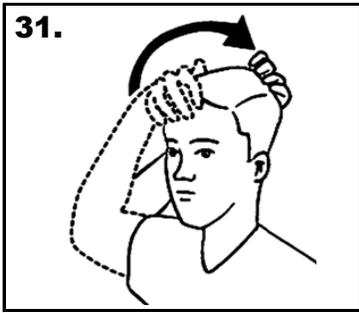


24 - Animals

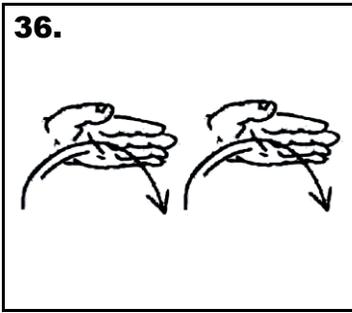


24 - Animals

31.



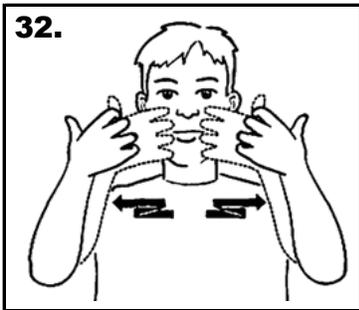
36.



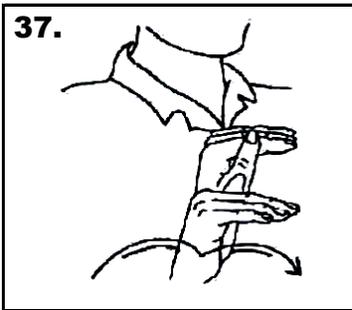
41.



32.



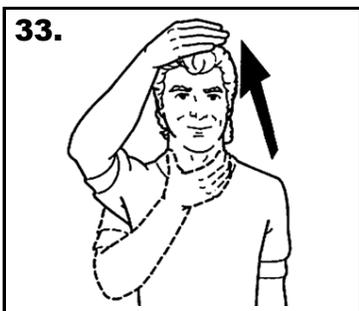
37.



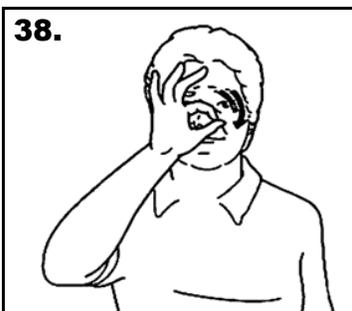
42.



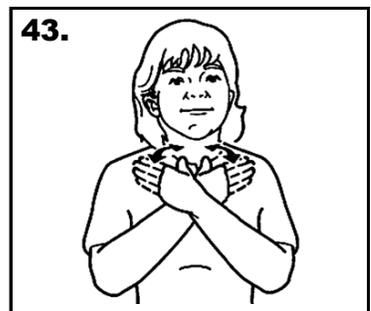
33.



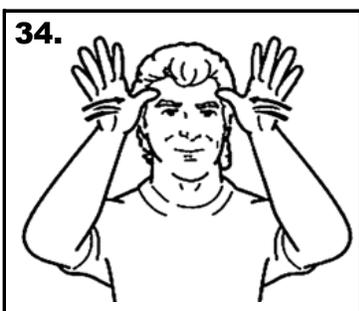
38.



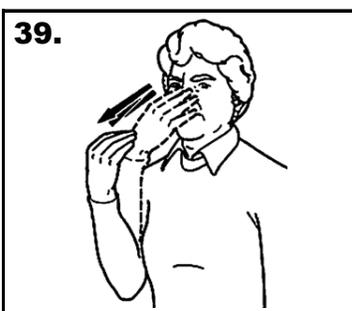
43.



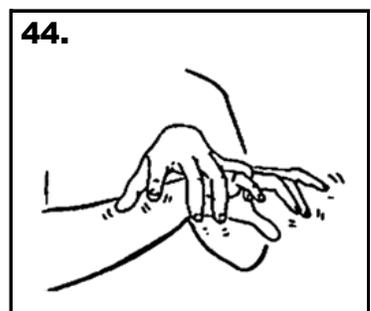
34.



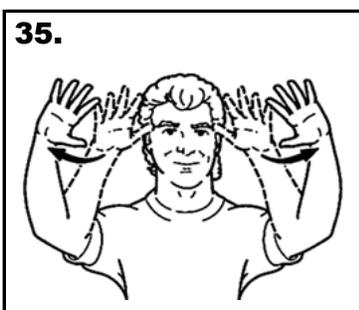
39.



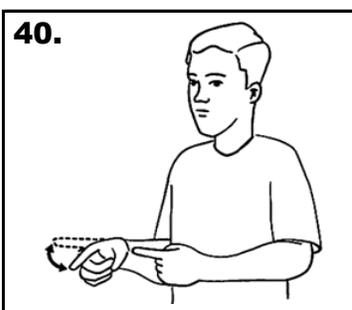
44.



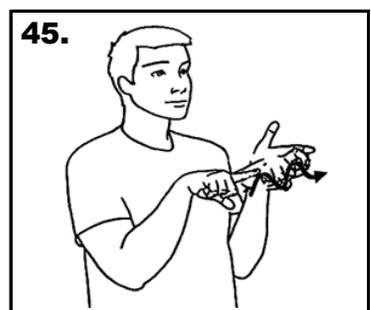
35.



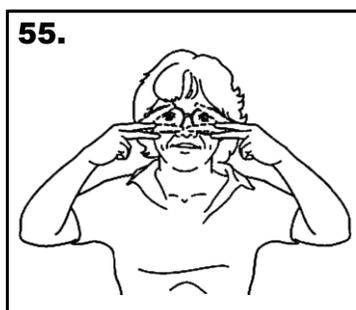
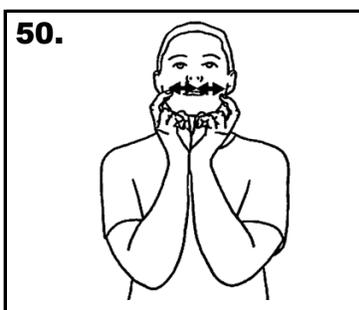
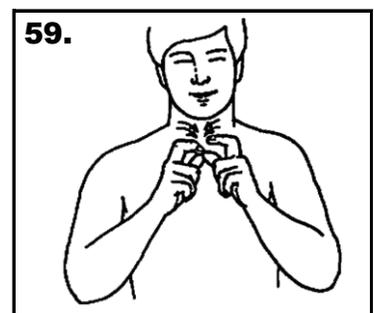
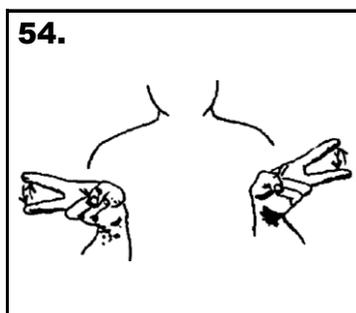
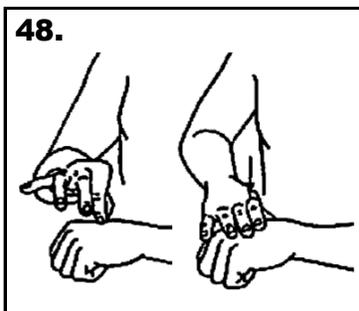
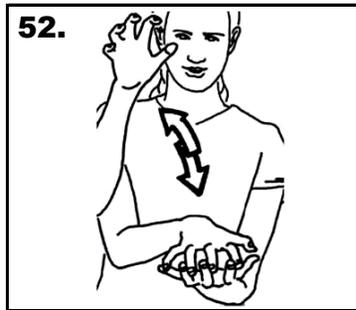
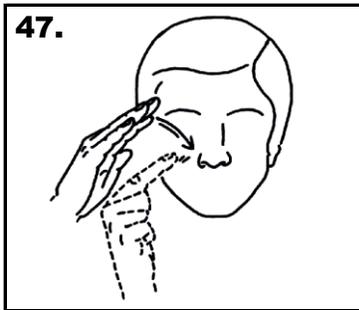
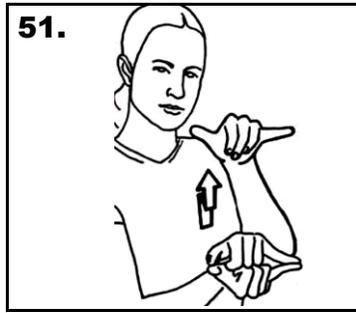
40.



45.



24 - Animals



Chapter 24: Animals

1. animal
2. dog
3. cat
4. horse
5. donkey, mule, stubborn
6. cow
7. buffalo, bison
8. sheep, lamb
9. goat
10. pig, swine, pork, dirty, filthy
11. mouse
12. rat
13. rabbit, hare
14. bunny
15. skunk
16. bird, chicken
17. duck
18. rooster
19. hen
20. turkey
21. eagle, hawk
22. parrot
23. owl
24. turtle
25. frog
26. fish
27. monkey
28. gorilla
29. elephant
30. bear
31. lion
32. tiger
33. giraffe
34. deer, antelope, reindeer
35. moose
36. camel
37. kangaroo
38. fox
39. wolf
40. tail
41. snake, serpent
42. rattlesnake
43. butterfly
44. spider
45. worm
46. bug, insect, ants
47. bee
48. mosquito
49. squirrel
50. squirrel
51. hippopotamus
52. alligator, crocodile
53. crab
54. lobster
55. racoon
56. dolphin
57. whale
58. shark
59. shrimp
60. shrimp

Grammar & Deaf Culture:

Chapter 24:

Animals



ASL Poetry

ASL poetry is a literary form that evolved from the art of sign language storytelling. Like English oral poetry, signed performance poetry uses the conventions of **repetition, rhyme, alliteration, rhythm,** and **meter** to construct linguistic patterns that add **emphasis, meaning,** and **structure** to word forms.



ASL Poetry

Unlike traditional verse, **modern ASL poetry** transforms phonetic expressions into visual ones and one-dimensional words into three-dimensional shapes.

ASL poets use their hands to sign words and their bodies to express vivid images, related concepts, sudden realizations, conflicting thoughts, and underlying emotions.

ASL Poetry

An extended use of physical space allows ASL poetry to expand beyond the limitations of written and spoken verse. Rather than simply stringing words together in an abstract fashion, **ASL poets combine dynamic and shapes, facial expressions, and body movements** that provide simultaneous narrative and commentary during the performance of a work. As a result, ASL poetry is rich in multi-layered meaning yet perfect in its fluid simplicity.



ASL Poetry

ASL Poetry did not simply arrive on the scene in its current sophisticated state. **Many** poets, linguists, and performance artists have played **substantial roles** in its defining, developing, and refining.



Dr. Clayton Valli, a Deaf linguist, author, and poet, was one of the first individuals to analyze and define the basic characteristics of ASL poetry. Identifying traits in signed poetry that corresponded to conventions found in spoken and written forms, **Dr. Valli developed the foundational principles for constructing and analyzing ASL works. He is known as the father of ASL Poetry.**

Rhyme in ASL Poetry

Rhyme, according to his findings, is formed through the **repetition of particular handshapes** and the movement paths of signs along with the non-manual signals such as facial expressions and body movements. **Signs that repeat the same handshape create the basis for ASL's rhyme scheme** which is somewhat similar to English alliteration. This repetition does not refer to the reiteration of initial letters contained in a sign's English translation, such as the letter "b" in "boy," "baby," and "bad." Instead, **ASL rhyme refers to the recurrence of a single handshape** that is fundamental to a variety of signs, such as the "b" shape used to sign "birth," "children," and "adult."

Rhythm in ASL Poetry

Just as English poetic rhythm is created through **stressed** and **unstressed** syllables of verse, ASL poetic rhythm is produced by the **intentional action or inaction of signs**.

By adjusting the pace of a sign, repeating its movement, or pausing to hold it suspended in the air, **recurring patterns of motion and stillness** shape the **rhythm** of a poem and structure the meter of its phrases.



The Future of ASL Poetry

As ASL poetry moves into the future, Valli's notion of the "poetics of visual language" continues to guide authors toward a future that is **not reliant** upon verbal or written forms for definition or validation.

New techniques and analyses will undoubtedly continue to emerge to meet the needs of ASL poets who are shaping this exciting literary form.

ASL Literature

Both hearing and Deaf people create and enjoy literature, artistic works such as stories, poetry, riddles, and more. The literature of most cultures is written, though cultures that do not use or have a written language also produce a specific type of literature. This type is called **oral literature**, meaning stories are preserved and passed down only by the act of storytelling.



ASL Literature

The literature produced by the Deaf culture is part of this tradition since it relies on the act of live or recorded storytelling for transmission, even though ASL literature is not spoken but signed. **ASL Poetry in its many forms of visual literature are passed down from generation to generation through the act of storytelling.** Performances of ASL literature are popular events for both Deaf and hearing members of the Deaf community.



The Major Forms of the Literature in ASL:

ASL poetry: Covers a broad spectrum of genres and topics, performed by a Deaf poet. Deaf poets such as Clayton Valli and Ella Mae Lentz are cherished for their poetry reflecting the shared Deaf experience.

Classifier stories: Works that use only one or more specific classifiers to tell a complete, plot-driven story.

The Major Forms of the Literature in ASL:

Handshape rhymes: Works in which the signer tells an entire story using only one handshape, often incorporating meter, or rhythm, based on the story's plot.

ABC stories: Using only the letters of the alphabet in sequence (either A - Z or Z - A), the signer tells a complete story. ABC stories combine elements of classifier stories and handshape rhymes.

The Major Forms of the Literature in ASL:

Number stories: Similar to ABC stories, the signer uses specific number signs to tell a story. Number signs can be made in sequence like ABC stories (numbers 1 - 10, for example), in a challenging pattern (numbers 7, 5, 7, 5, for example), or in reverse order.

ASL Narratives: Signed in formal ASL, narratives often relate events and aspects of the shared Deaf experience, especially humorous tales of being Deaf in a hearing world. ASL narratives often highlight Deaf history, famous Deaf persons, and Deaf accomplishments or triumphs over adversity.

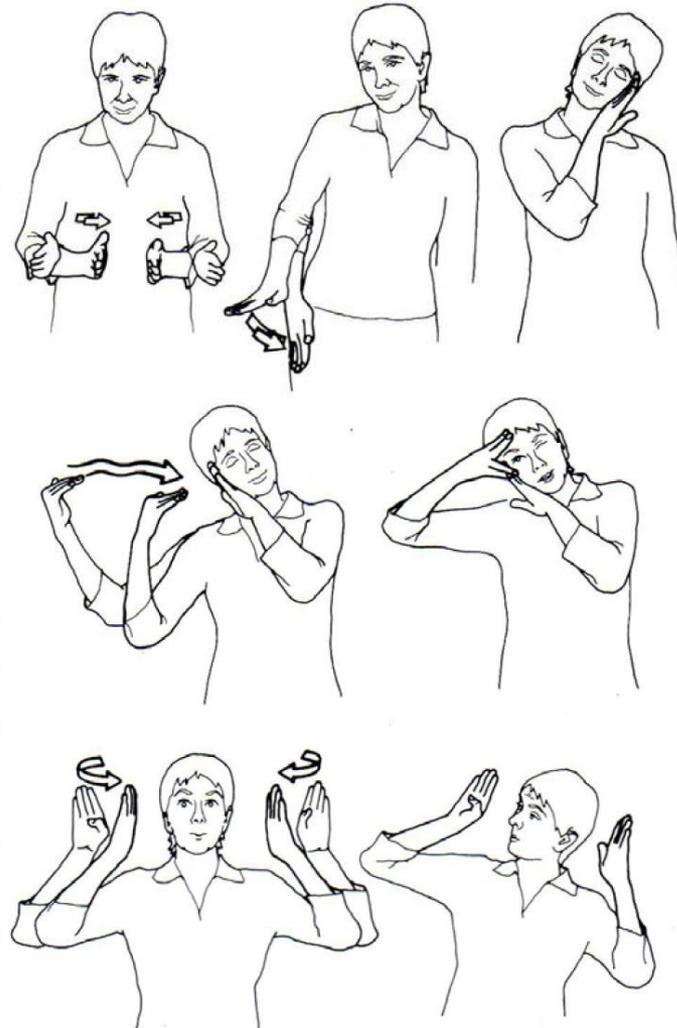
Here is an example of a simple ABC story transcribed into English.

The Haunted House

- A:** “knock on door”
- B:** “door opens”
- C:** “signer looks around”
- D:** “signer hears something”
- E:** “signer is frightened”
- F:** “signer looks around carefully”
- G:** “signer sees someone running away”
- H:** “signer decides to depart”
- I:** “begins imagining things”
- J:** “notices artwork on the wall”
- K:** “portrait of a man with cigar”
- L:** “signer outlines portrait on wall”
- M:** “signer hears sound”
- N:** “signer looks closer at portrait”
- O:** “signer notices a hole in portrait”
- P:** “signer sees a person swinging in the air”
- Q:** “it is the queen”
- R:** “hanging by a rope”
- S:** “she is dead”
- T:** “all of a sudden”
- U:** “signer glances to the right”
- V:** “sees someone standing there”
- W:** “person says something to the signer”
- X:** “signer’s legs shake”
- Y:** “person tells signer to stay”
- Z:** “signer escapes”

The story below can be both a classifier story and a handshape rhyme. Use your imagination to complete the story using only CL: B.

Sleeping Puppy



REVIEW

- ABC stories
- ASL Literature
- ASL Narratives
- ASL Poetry
- Classifier stories
- Dr. Clayton Valli
- Handshape rhymes
- Number stories
- oral literature
- Rhyme in ASL Poetry
- Rhythm in ASL Poetry

