

Master ASL Unit 1

Greetings
and
Responses

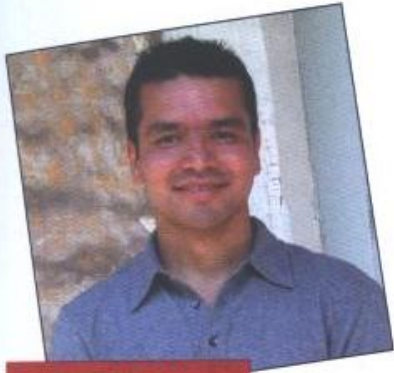
Meet the Characters (pg. 3)

- Become familiar with their faces.
- You will be seeing them through out the year in our book.

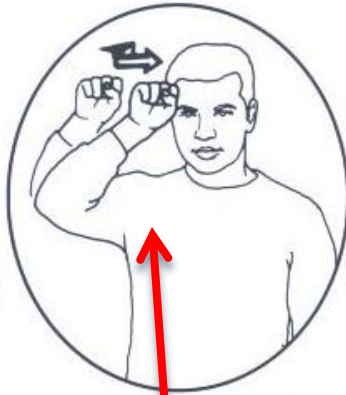
Introduction



The boys...



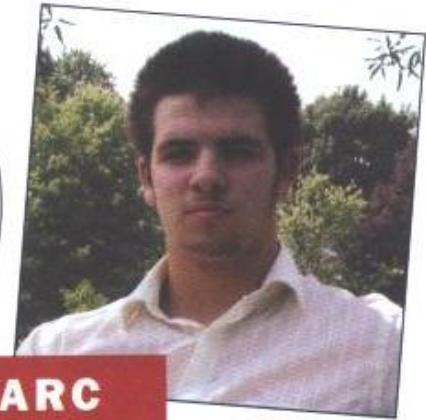
SEAN



Sean lives in Boston, Massachusetts, and is the only Deaf person in his family. Originally from Texas where he attended the Texas School for the Deaf, he now attends a public school and uses sign language interpreters in his classes.



MARC



Marc, his brother, and a younger sister are Deaf; his mother is hard of hearing, and his father is hearing. He plays football at a school for the Deaf, is a member of the speech and debate team and is involved in student government. He plans on attending Gallaudet University, the world's only university for Deaf students.

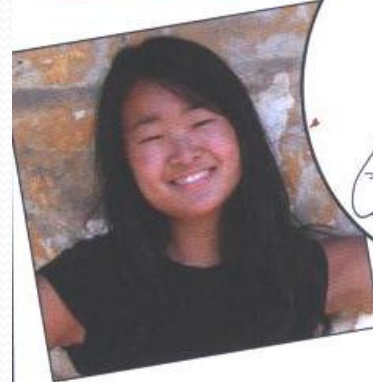
What do you think they are showing you in the drawn pictures?

KRIS

Kris is a university student studying government and law whose siblings, parents, and grandparents are all Deaf. An avid athlete, she loves to snowboard, ski, and play tennis. When she isn't studying, she can be found spending time with her family and is especially fond of storytelling competitions.



KELLY



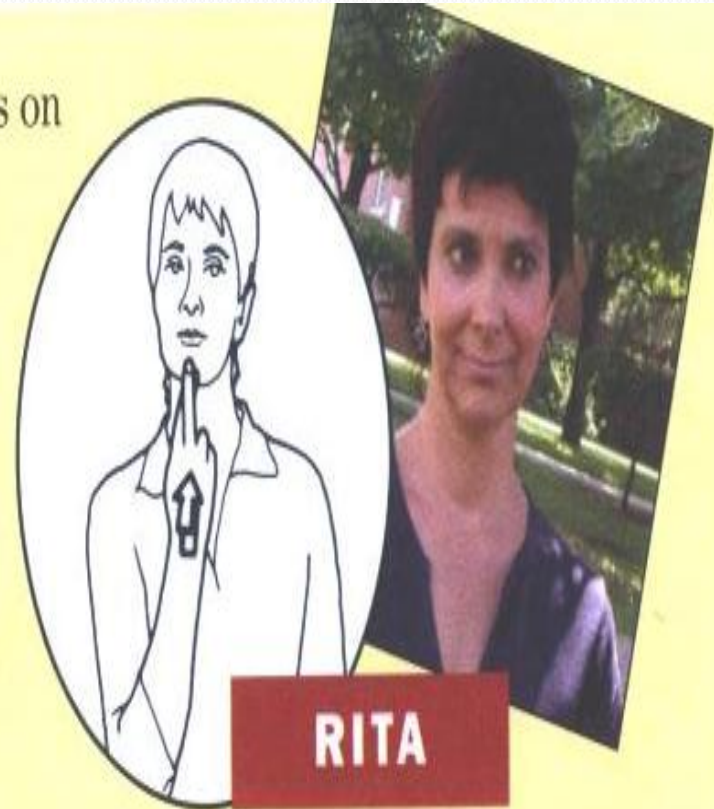
Kelly, like Sean, is the only Deaf person in her family, though she considers herself lucky because

her parents and older brother all learned American Sign Language. Kelly

enjoys drama, photography, and spending time on her creative writing. She wants to teach Deaf children after college. A pet peeve? When hearing people say, "I'll tell you later" or "It's not important."

The girls...

In her role as an ASL teacher, Rita presents information that focuses on ASL grammar and Deaf culture, gives tips on how to improve your signing, and answers common questions students have about ASL. For example, a frequent question is: “What is the difference between *deaf* and *Deaf*?” When *deaf* is not capitalized, it describes one’s hearing status. When capitalized, *Deaf* describes those individuals who are proud to be deaf and consider themselves members of the Deaf culture. They use American Sign Language as their preferred means of communication.



The “teacher”



Hello!



Hi!

GREETINGS...

More formal...



What's up?

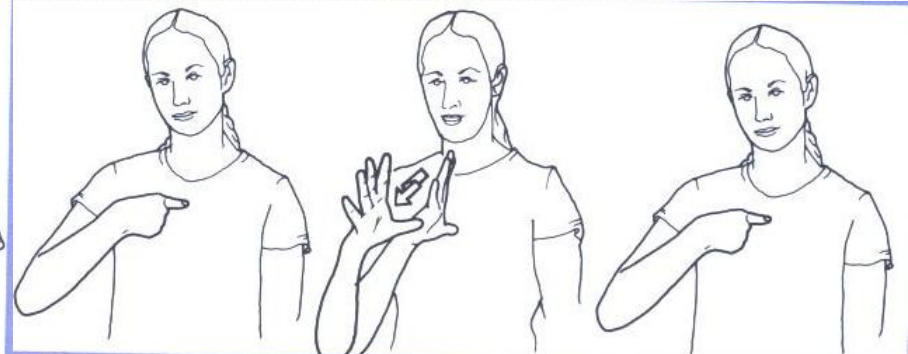


How are you?

Less formal...



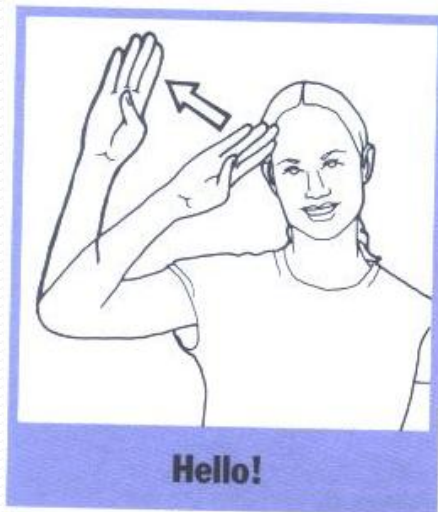
What's up? How are you?



I'm fine.

GREETINGS!

- Informal: (signing to a friend or someone very familiar)
 - HI
 - WHAT'S UP
- Formal: (signing to an adult or new acquaintance)
 - HELLO
 - HOW ARE YOU?



Vocabulary

How are you? & What's up?



To be busy



Confused



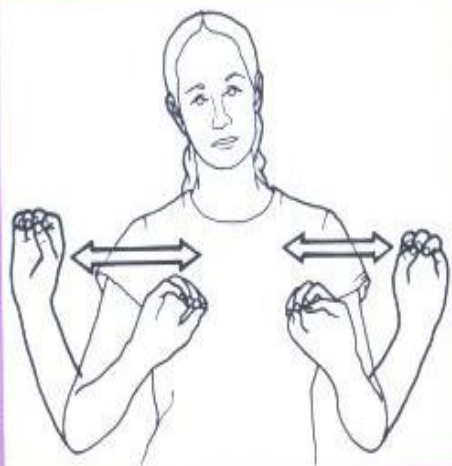
Fine



To be good, well



To be happy



Nothing, not much



Same old, the usual



Sleepy



So-so



To be tired

“How are you?” & “What’s Up”

Vocabulary (pg. 5)

- BUSY
- CONFUSED
- FINE
- (To be) GOOD, WELL
- HAPPY
- NOTHING, NOT-MUCH
- SAME-OLD, USUAL
- SLEEPY
- SO-SO
- TIRED

It can all change with your facial expression.
Example: SAME-OLD

Practice with a partner...

**When done,
switch roles
and sign it
again.**

Person #1

- 1. Hello
- 3. Nothing much.
How are you?

Person #2

- 2. What's up?
- 4. Good. (or any
other response you
would like to say.)

Would you use “What’s Up?” or “How are you?”

- Parents
- Another ASL student
- Your partner
- Your ASL teacher or other teachers
- Your boss at your first job
- Buddy
- Younger brother
- School principle
- An acquaintance

BEING verbs

- Am, is, are, was, were
- **Being verbs are NOT USED in ASL.**

Example:

- I ~~am~~ 15 years old.
- He ~~is~~ smart.

Deixis

(pronounced “dike – sis”)(pg. 6)

- If a person or object is not visible, point to an empty space, or where they were last seen and continue signing.
- Using the index finger to point is called DEXIS.
- *It implies the BEING VERB.* (I am, We are, You are, He is, etc....)
 - I, me
 - You
 - He, she, it
 - We, us
 - They
 - You (plural)

Ex. I **am** hungry. She **is** not hungry.





Conjugating Verbs: *To Be*



Deixis

Pointing is a logical feature of a signed, non-spoken language. It is not considered rude or impolite. If a person or object is not visible, point to an empty space and continue signing. Using the index finger to point is called **deixis**.



I am, me



You are



He, she, it is



We are, us



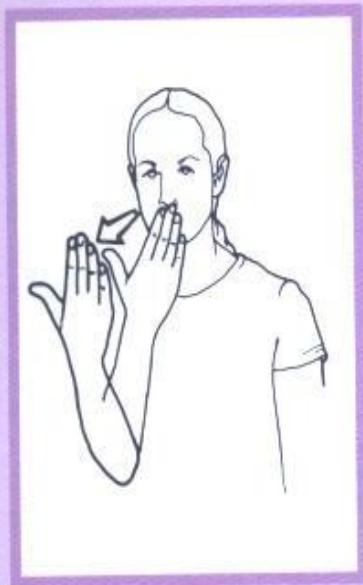
You are (plural)



They are

Vocabulary

More Greetings



Afternoon



Evening, night



Morning

**GOOD
vs.
BAD**

AFTERNOON

EVENING/NIGHT

MORNING

Vocabulary Review

- Hello, Hi
- What's Up?
- How are you?
- Busy
- Confused
- Fine
- Good
- Happy
- Nothing, not much
- Same old, the usual
- Sleepy
- So-so
- Tired
- Morning
- Afternoon
- Evening, night
- Name

Review Continue

- I, me
- You
- He, she, it
- We, us
- You (plural)
- They

**Introductions,
Making Conversation,
Signing Good-bye**



EYES ON ASL #1



Eye contact



Hold on



Look at me



Which sign means *focus* or *pay attention*, and which means *no eye contact*? How do you know?



Maintain eye contact when signing to others or when others sign to you. If you must look away, make the “hold on” sign first.

Why do I point Twice? Pg. 9

- Pointing back to yourself or the person you're talking about shows completion of train of thought. This allows somebody else to begin signing without interrupting you.
- Using Deixis at the end of a sentence is called closing signal.
- Remember to use a closing signal when:
 - Making a statement or comment about yourself or somebody else.
 - Asking a question

EYES ON ASL #2



Closing Signal

- Putting diexis at the end of a sentence is called a closing signal.
- Examples:
- ME BUSY ME.
- SHE TIRED SHE.

Introducing yourself

- Hello, my name is....
- HI ME NAME fs- _____.
- We don't write or use IS because it is implied in the deixis.

Class Practice

English:

They **are** busy.

She **is** happy.

I **am** confused.

We **are** happy.

She **'s** good.

I **'m** sleepy.

ASL-GLOSS:

- THEY BUSY THEY
- SHE HAPPY SHE
- ME CONFUSED ME
- WE HAPPY WE
- SHE GOOD SHE
- ME SLEEPY ME

LET'S PRACTICE!



Name



Last

Introduce yourself to your classmates, finger-spelling your complete name carefully.

Practice signing each sentence in ASL.

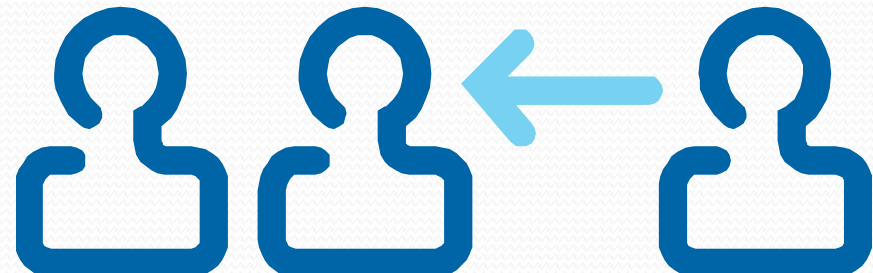
1. *She is Nina Patel.*
2. *My name is Cheryl.*
3. *He's Tyler Brophy.*
4. *I'm Niki, he's Aaron.*
5. *He's Luis Cortez.*
6. *My name is ___?___.*
7. *She is Erin.*
8. *His name is Jeff.*
9. *Her name is Lisa.*
10. *Her name is ___?___.*

Deaf Culture Tid-bit

- Introductions into the Deaf community tend to include both first and last names.

WHY?

- You may know people in common.
- The Deaf world can be very small.





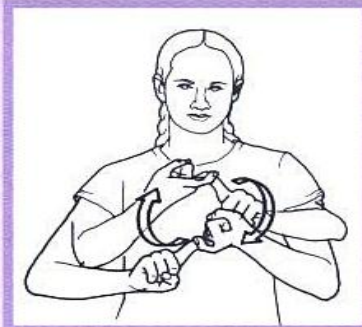
Eyes on ASL #3

There is no such thing as a one word answer, or reply, in American Sign Language.

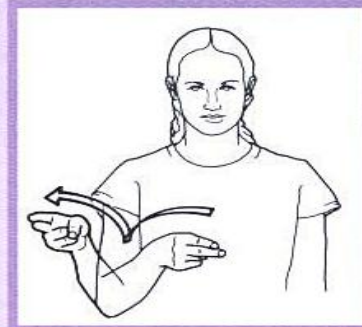
- Detail is key!
 - It's better to have more information, than not enough.



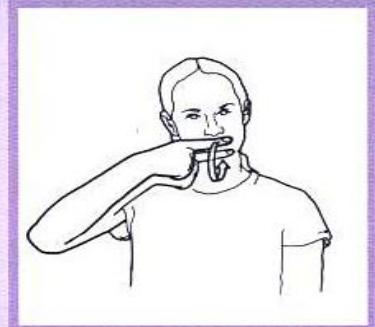
Deaf



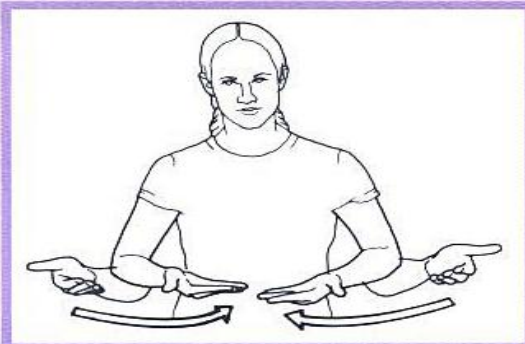
Friend



Hard of hearing



Hearing



To introduce



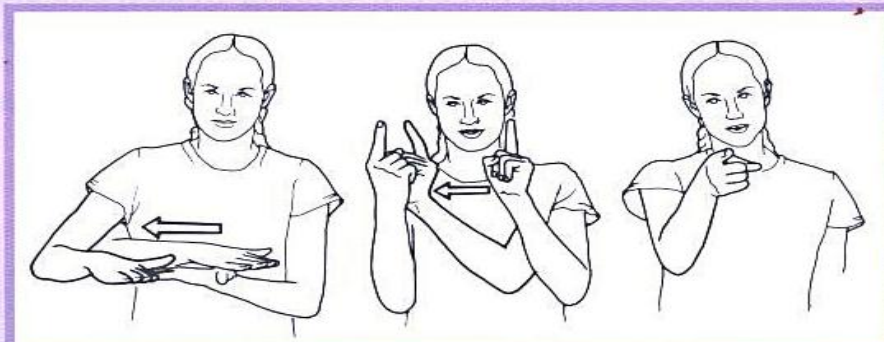
To meet



My



Nice



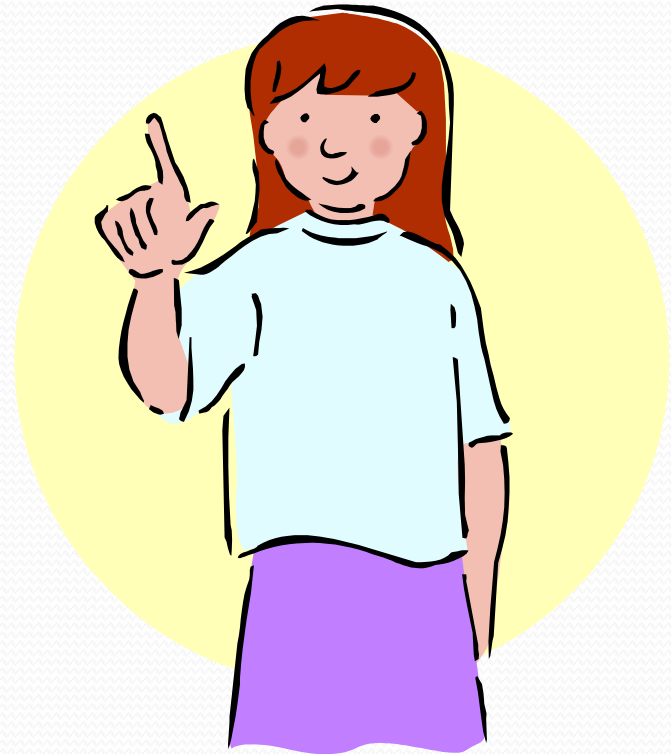
Nice to meet you



To want

Introductions Vocabulary Pg. 12

- DEAF
- FRIEND
- HARD-OF-HEARING
- HEARING
- INTRODUCE
- MEET
- MY
- NICE
- WANT
- NAME



Accent Step page. 12

When fingerspelling your complete name, you don't have to sign LAST NAME between the first and last name.

Just briefly pause and continue.



First Name

****pause****

Last name

Practice Sentences Pg. 9 & 11

English

- What's your name?
- My name is Kelly Boyd.
- I want to introduce my friend.
- Her name is Lisa.

ASL - GLOSS

- YOU NAME WHAT YOU
- ME NAME fs- KELLY BOYD ME.
- ME WANT INTRODUCE MY FRIEND.
- SHE NAME L-I-S-A

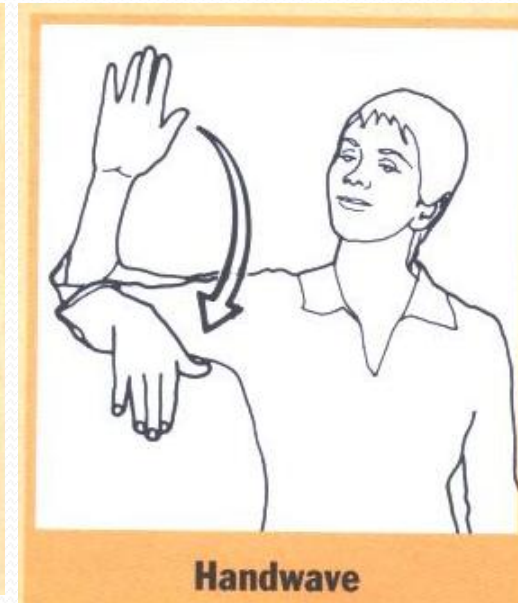
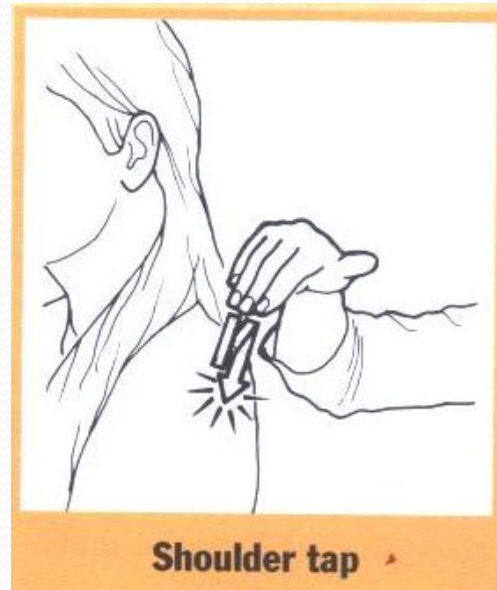
Interacting with Deaf People



- **Getting attention:**

- Getting the attention of a Deaf person is different from getting attention of a hearing person.

- It doesn't take much.



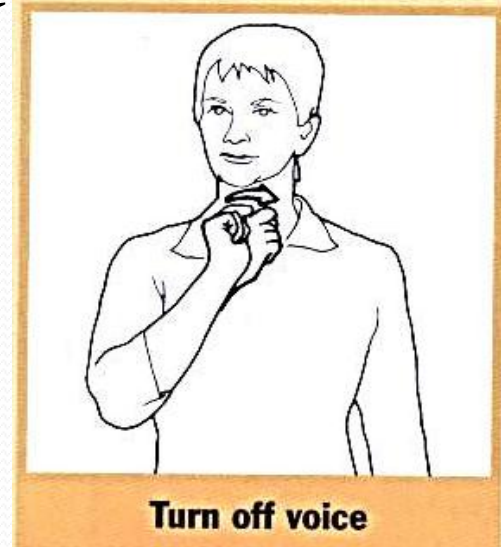
Interacting with Deaf People

- **Voices:**

- If you know sign, & use your voice to talk to another person instead of signing when a Deaf person is near is considered rude.

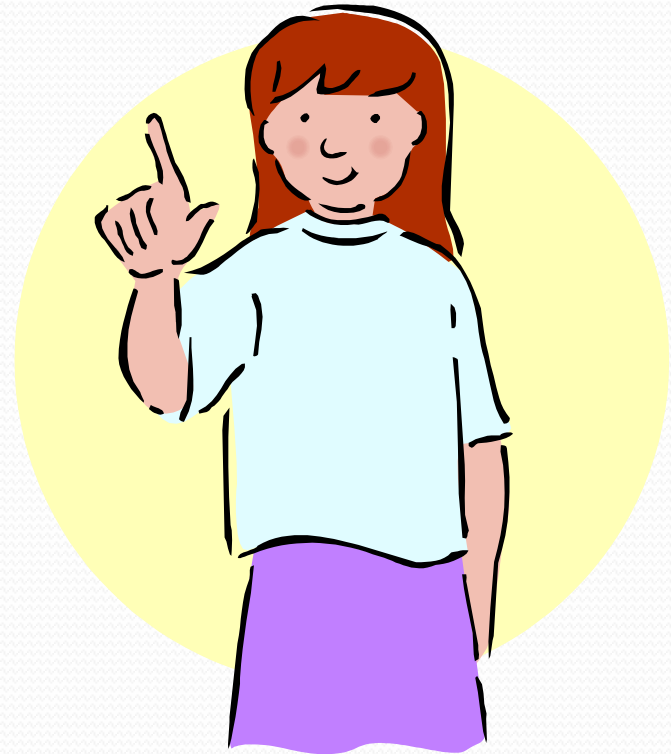
- Develop habit of always signing when a Deaf person is in the room

EQUAL ACCESS



Review- Introductions

- DEAF
- FRIEND
- HARD-OF-HEARING
- HEARING
- INTRODUCE
- MEET
- MY
- NICE
- WANT
- NAME



Vocabulary

Making Conversation



American Sign Language



Bathroom



To go to



To learn



No



Please



Again, repeat



**To sign,
sign language**



**Slow,
to slow down**



Thank you



Yes

Making Conversation Pg. 17

- American Sign Language
- Bathroom
- Go-to
- Learn
- To sign, sign language
- Slow, to slow down
- Yes
- No
- Please
- Again, repeat
- Thank you
- Use sign language, to sign (alternate)

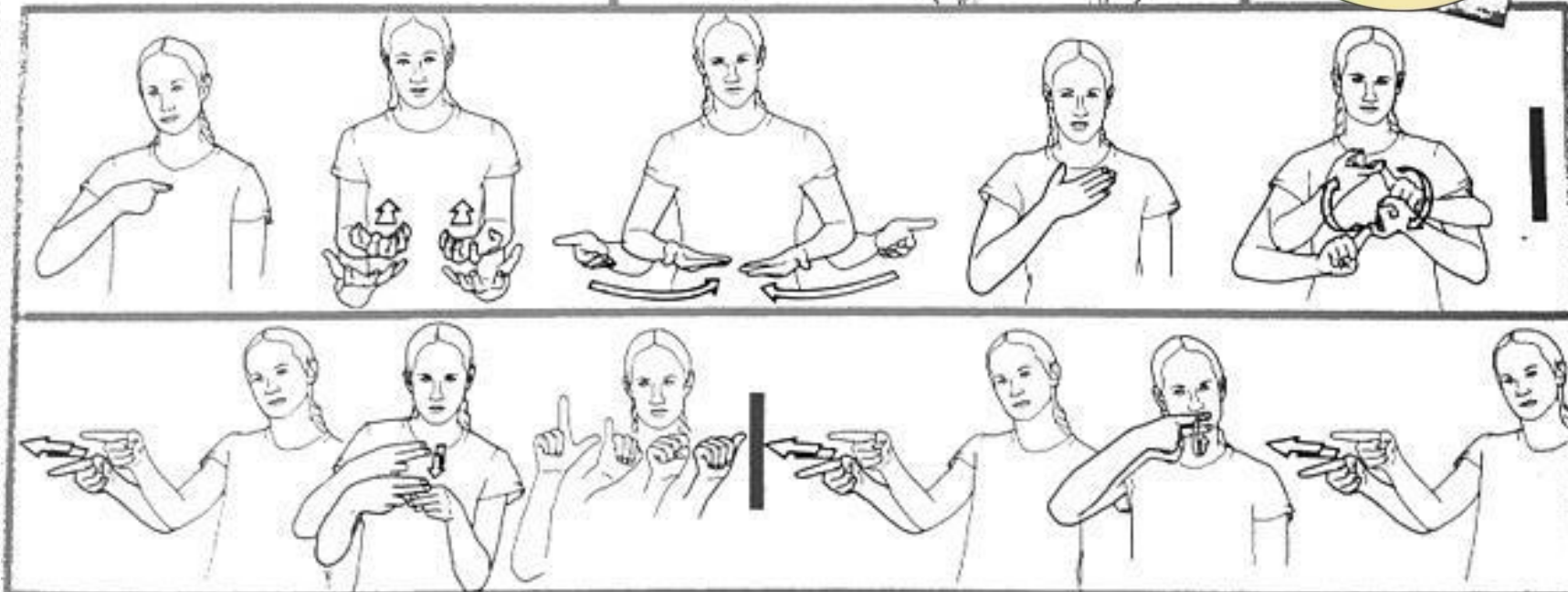
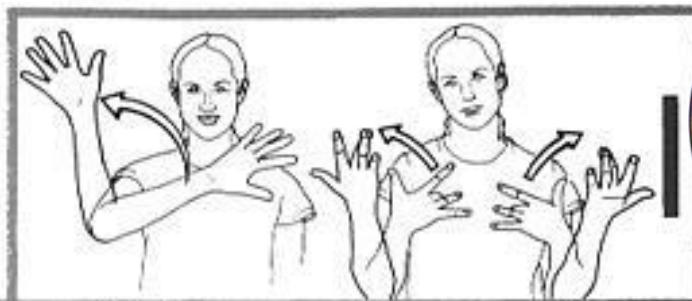
Introducing a friend... pg 13

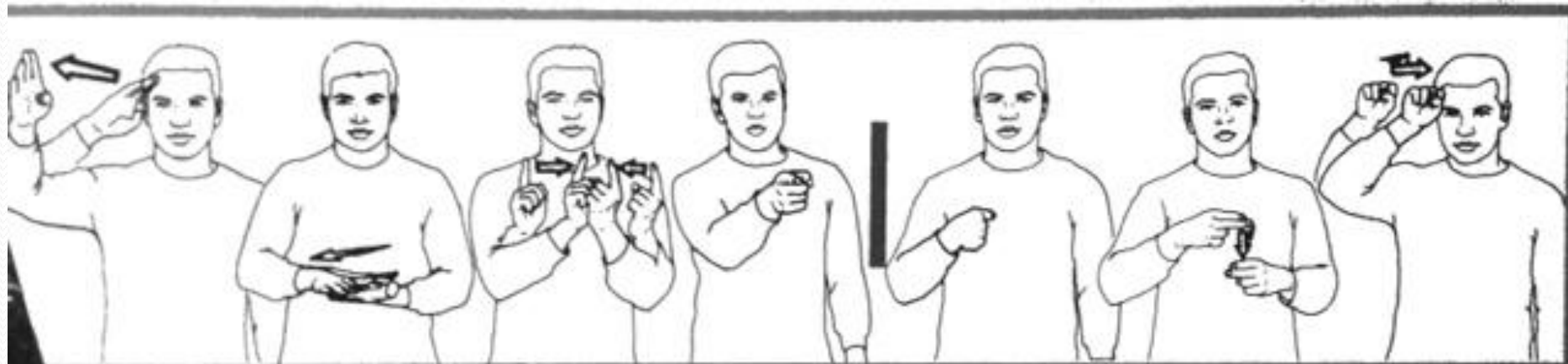
- See if you can break down the signs before we watch the video.



Introducing a Friend

Dialogue. Practice signing the dialogue with a classmate. Answer the comprehension questions when done.





The Question Maker (pg. 15)

- Raising your eyebrows forms the Question-Maker, an expression that shows you are asking a question.
- Keep the eyebrows raised until you've completed signing the question.
- Notice the difference the question maker makes to the example on page 15.

Raise your eyebrows!



Question-Maker

YES or NO Questions...



Classroom Exercise J

- Look on page 16 at numbers 1, 2, & 3.
 - What are each of the sentences saying?
- **When finished read the “Accent Step” at the bottom of the page.**
 - Be prepared to talk about it. You never know who I will call on.

Accent Step (pg 17)

When you use deixis, look towards the area you're pointing to. This is called EYE GAZE and helps "hold" that location for the person or thing you're signing about.

Signs you should know for your quiz!

- Hi, hello
- what's up
- busy
- Confused
- Fine
- Good, well
- Happy
- Nothing, not much
- Same old, the usual
- Sleepy
- So-so
- Tired
- Deixis
- Yes
- No
- Eye contact
- Hold on
- Look at me
- Pay attention
- Deaf
- Friend
- Hard of hearing
- Hearing
- Introduce
- Meet
- My
- Nice
- Want
- American Sign Language
- Bathroom
- To go to
- To learn
- I am , me
- You are
- He, she, it is
- We are, us
- You are (plural)
- They are
- Eye contact
- Please
- Again, repeat
- To sign, sign language
- Slow, to slow down
- Thank you
- Afternoon
- Evening, night
- Morning

Vocabulary

Farewells



Good-bye



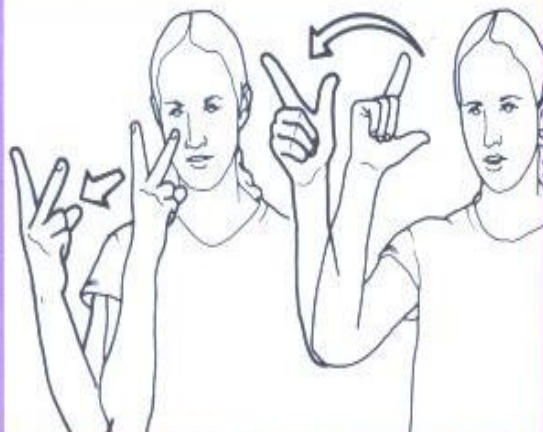
Later



Me too, same here



To see, to see you



See you later



See you tomorrow



Take care



Tomorrow

Accent Step (pg. 19)

Don't add the separate sign for **you** when signing **see you later** or **see you tomorrow**.

Farewell Vocabulary Pg. 20

- Good bye
- Later
- Me too, same here
- See you, to see you
- See you later
- See you tomorrow
- Take care
- Tomorrow



Saying Good-bye Pg. 19

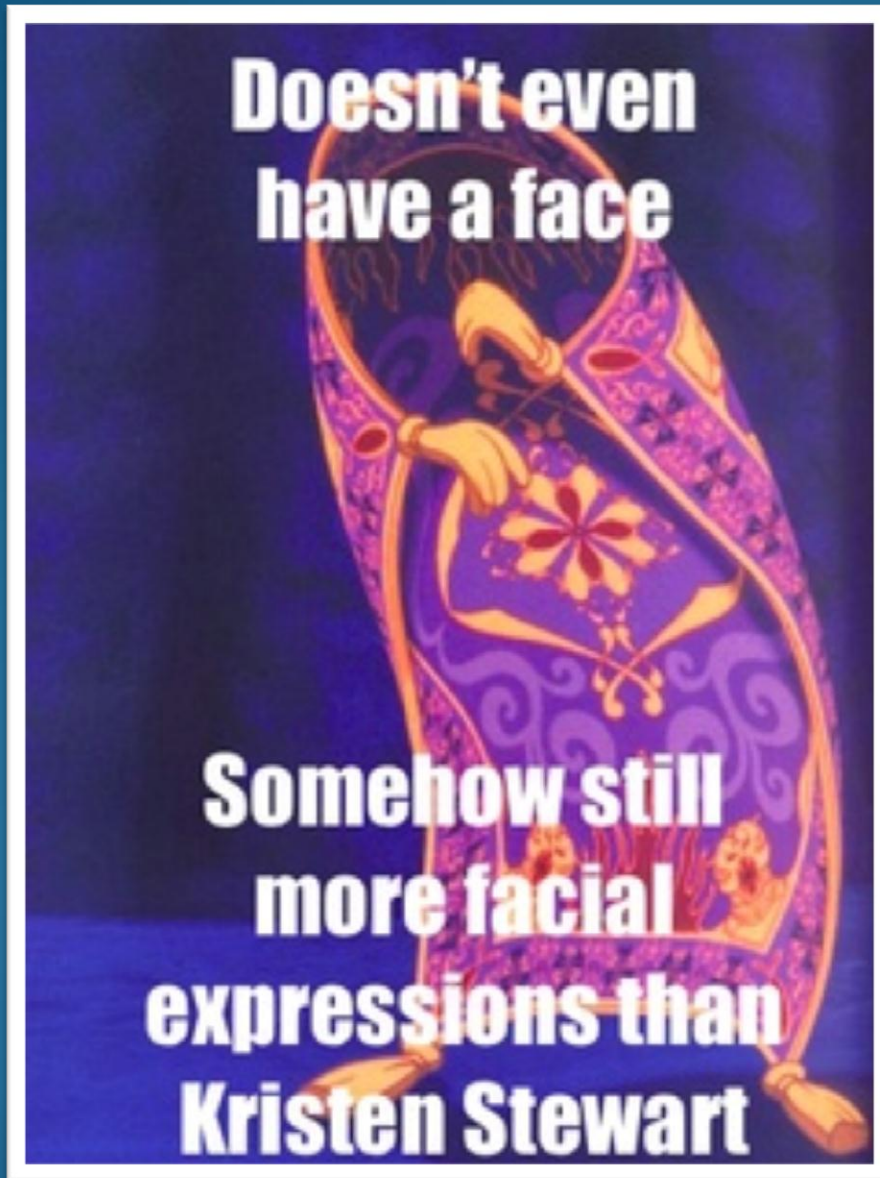
English

- I' m happy to have met you!
- Me too! I' ll see you tomorrow.
- Yes, tomorrow morning. Take care!
- Good-bye

ASL - GLOSS

- ME HAPPY MEET YOU
- SAME-AS ME SEE TOMORROW
- YES TOMORROW MORNING TAKE CARE
- GOOD-BYE

Facial Expressions



Facial Expressions pg. 25

- Conveys your tone of “voice” while you sign.
- Without it, the sign is incomplete.
- Your facial expressions should match the meaning and content of what you’re signing so if you’re singing *I am happy* then look happy! 😊
- The sign can stay the same every time, but it means something different with a new facial expression.
 - Look at the example on Page 25

Accent Step (pg 27)

It is normal to feel awkward or uncomfortable making facial expressions at first, but with practice you will become more confident and skilled. Without them you can't sign questions, show interest, or carry on a satisfying conversation.

Think of learning facial expressions as a fun challenge!



Blank face



To be bored



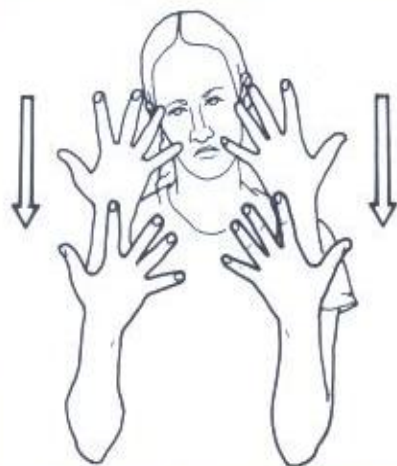
To be excited



Facial expressions



To be mad, angry



To be sad



To be sick



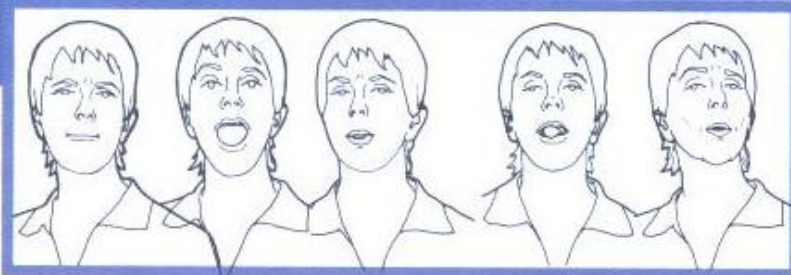
To be scared, afraid

Signing with Facial Expressions

pg. 26

- BLANK FACE
- BORED
- EXCITED
- FACIAL EXPRESSIONS
- MAD, ANGRY
- SAD
- SICK, ILL
- SCARED, AFRAID

Using Non-Manual Signals

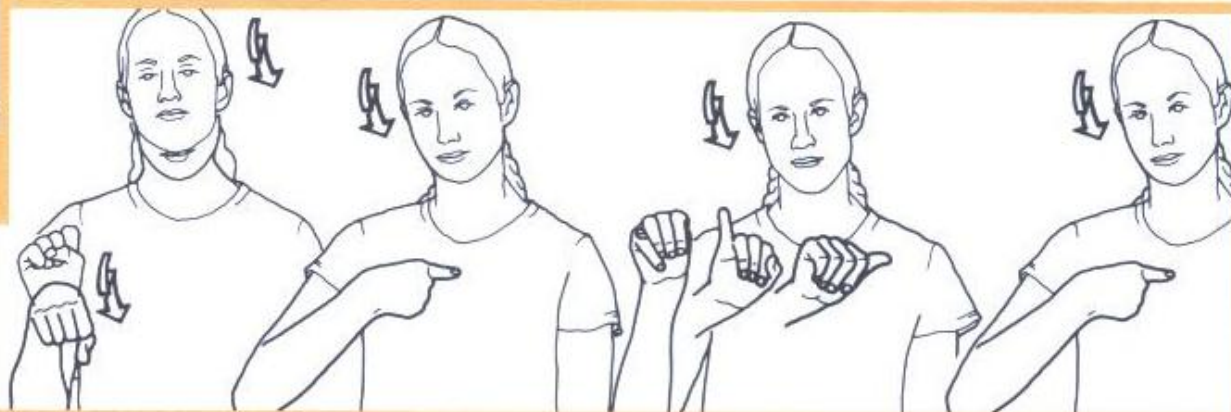


Head shake

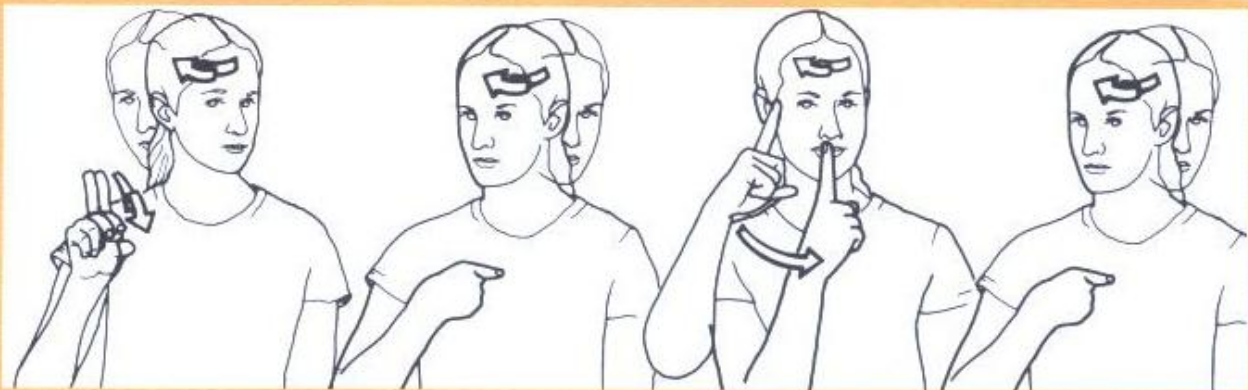


Head nod

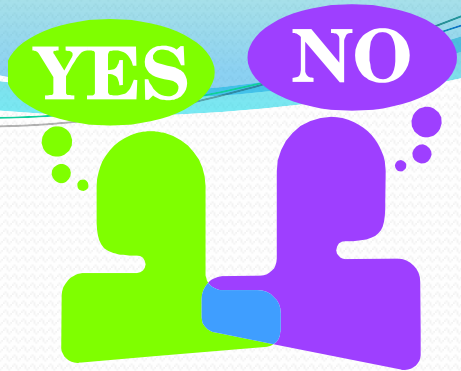
You have already begun using two important non-manual signals when you sign *yes* or *no*. These signs must be paired with two NMS called the **head nod** and the **head shake**. Use these non-manual signals when using *yes* or *no* or when you affirm or negate sentences. Gently nod or shake your head while signing your sentence instead of wildly exaggerating your head movement! Look at the examples to see how these NMS are used in ASL sentences.



Yes, I am Mia.



No, I'm not Deaf



Using NMS (pg 28)

- You have already begun using two important non-manual signals when you sign yes or no. These signs must be paired with two NMS called the head nod and the head shake.
- Use these non-manual signals when using yes or no or when you affirm or negate sentences. Gently nod or shake your head while signing your sentence instead wildly exaggerating your head movement.
- Look at the examples on page 28 to see how these NMS are used in ASL Sentences.

Non Manual Signals pg. 25

NMS – (Non Manual Signals) are the various parts to a sign that are not sign on the hand.

- **ASL adverbs are made by the eyes and eyebrows.**



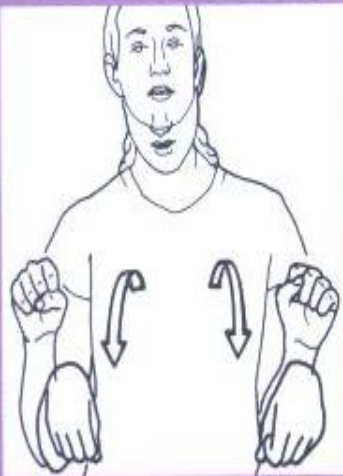
- One important group of NMS is facial expressions.

- **ASL adjectives use the mouth, tongue and lips**



Vocabulary

Using NMS



Can, may



Can't, may not



Don't know



Don't like



Don't understand



I'm not, not me



To know



To like



To understand

Using NMS Vocabulary pg. 29

- Can, may
- Can't
- To know
- To like
- To understand
- Don't know
- Don't like
- Don't understand
- I'm not, not me



Signing with Facial Expressions

pg. 26

- BLANK FACE
- BORED
- EXCITED
- FACIAL EXPRESSIONS
- MAD, ANGRY
- SAD
- SICK, ILL
- SCARED, AFRAID

Number time!

- Let's review the numbers and see how you do!
- We are going to add on to the numbers...



To be absent



I don't mind



Due, to owe



Favorite



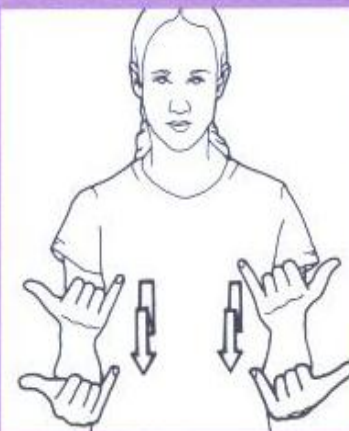
Movie



To practice



School



Today, now

Conversation Vocabulary (p. 30)



- ABSENT
- DON'T-MIND
- DUE, OWE
- FAVORITE, PREFER, TASTE
- MOVIE
- PRACTICE
- SCHOOL
- TODAY, NOW

Using NMS, sign the phrase.

1. He's not absent.
2. Not today.
3. The homework isn't due.
4. I don't mind.
5. We don't understand.
6. They don't like the movie.

Focus: “How do people learn American Sign Language?” pg. 22-23

Look at the handout of pages 22 & 23....

READ SILENTLY

Main Points:

- Majority of Deaf are raised in hearing families.
 - 10% of Deaf have Deaf parents
- Often the use of sign language was forbidden, but because it is a NATURAL & INTUITIVE language, it couldn't be suppressed.
- Many older Deaf have multiple stories of only being allowed to sign when not in class or school.



Suppressing the learning and use of sign language has taken many forms across the centuries.

Main Points Cont'd...

- 1960s- ASL gained recognition as a unique language from English.
- 1970s- Schools started using ASL to teach Deaf children
- 1980s- Deaf community started being recognized as a cultural minority rather than a disabled group of people.
- 1988- Deaf President Now
- 1990s- ASL became the fastest growing language offered as a foreign language... & IT KEEPS GOING!

What is the best way to learn a language?

- IMMERSE YOURSELF! It's sink or swim.
- Make Deaf friends and attend Deaf events.
- You will quickly realize there is a "Deaf World"
- Be open-minded and take an interest.

- You will get out the language, what you put in.

Pg 23.

- As a student of ASL, keep this in mind:
 - Need to recognize and accept that ASL is NOT ENGLISH.
 - ASL has it's own syntax (word order), grammar, nuances, etc. that are designed for the eye, not the ears like hearing people are used to.
 - ASL makes visual sense.
 - One word in English can have many separate signs in ASL, depending on the concept (meaning). It's all about the meaning...
 - FOR EXAMPLE...

Which sign would you use?

Can you figure out which sign matches each sentence?

1. *Please get the book . . .*
2. *Please get him . . .*
3. *I don't get it . . .*
4. *I get tired . . .*
5. *I got home . . .*
6. *I've got it . . .*

TO GET



To understand



To have



Shoulder tap



To arrive



To get something



To become

Pg. 23 continued

- Don't translate word for word. Think of the concept behind it. What is it really trying to say?
- Don't "talk" silently while signing. It takes away from the visual aspect.
 - If you can mouth what you are saying while signing, and it makes sense, IT IS NOT ASL.
- Don't focus on the other person's hands. Learn to make eye contact, and you will see everything else with it.

Where are the “little” words like *is*, *to*, and *are*? Pg 24.

- Often asked, but it’s part of a bigger question: “Is ASL like English, except that it’s signed instead of spoken?”
 - NO!
- All languages have different ways of putting words together into correct sentences.
- If you translate ASL signs, or any other language in English word for word it won’t make sense.
- ASL does not need separate “little” words because they are already included in the sign.
 - Example: Thank you.

Page 24 continued...

- For example: Thank you.
 - English requires the **verb** “to thank” and the **object** “you”
 - ASL uses one sign to incorporate both the verb and the object.
- Adding in these words could cause it to not make sense, or to look funny. “Thank you you”
- It is important to learn how to use the language properly. Respect the language, event if it’s not yours.

Accent Steps (pg 28)

You don't need a separate sign for **don't** and **not**.
Just use the head shake while signing the sentence.

Using NMS (pg 28)

English

- Yes, I am Mia.
- No, I' m not Deaf.
- They aren' t sick.
- I didn' t go to the bathroom.
- Yes, I' m learning how to sign.

ASL - GLOSS

- YES I M-I-A I
- NO I DEAF I
- THEY NOT-SICK
- I NOT-GO-TO BATHROOM
- YES, I LEARN SIGN I

Partner Practice...

- They don't know my name. (**Yes, they do.**)
- He isn't paying attention. (**No, he isn't He doesn't have eye contact.**)
- Are you sick? (**No, I'm not.**)
- I like learning ASL. (**Me too.**)
- We're very busy today! (**Yes, a lot of practice!**)

WE HAVE FINISHED UNIT 1!!!

- We will begin Unit 2, but you still have a test (on scantron) for Unit 1. We will take that test on **Thursday!!!**

- Goodbye
- Late
- Me too, same here
- To see, to see you
- See you later
- See you tomorrow
- Take care
- Tomorrow
- Blank face
- To be bored
- To be excited
- Facial expressions
- To be mad, angry
- To be sad
- To be sick
- To be scared, afraid
- Can, may
- Can't, may not
- Don't know
- Don't like
- Don't understand
- Understand
- I'm not, not me
- To know
- To like
- To be absent
- I don't mind,
 - Do you mind?
- Due, owe
- Favorite
- Movie
- Practice
- School
- Today, now

Review of all Unit 1 signs!!!

- Absent
- Afternoon
- Again, repeat
- American sign language
- Bathroom
- Blank face
- Bored
- Busy
- Can, may
- Can't, may not
- Confused
- Deaf
- Don't like
- Don't understand
- Due, owe
- Evening, night
- Excited
- Eye contact
- Facial expressions
- Favorite
- Fine
- Focus, pay attention
- Friend
- Go-to
- Good, well
- Good-bye
- Happy
- Hard of hearing

Review of all Unit 1 signs!!!

- He, she, it
- Hearing
- Hello
- Hold on
- Homework
- I am, me
- I don't mind
- Introduce
- Know
- Last
- Later
- Learn
- Like
- Look at me
- Mad, angry
- Me too, same here
- Meet
- Morning
- Movie
- My
- Name
- Nice
- No
- No eye contact
- Nothing, not much
- Please
- Practice
- Sad

Review of all Unit 1 signs!!!

- Same old, the usual
- Scared, afraid
- School
- See
- Sick
- Sign, sign language
- Sleepy
- Slow, to slow down
- Tomorrow
- Turn off voice
- Understand
- Want
- We are, us
- What's up
- So-so
- Take care
- Thank you
- They
- Tired
- Today, now

Review Unit 1!!!

- Count to 30 using your ASL numbers.
- What is a Deixis?
 - Using the index finger to point to a person or object.
- What is a closing signal?
 - Using the Deixis at the end of the sentence.
- How do you get a Deaf person's attention?
 - Tap their shoulder, wave your hand

Review Unit 1!!!

- When hearing and Deaf people are present, it is considered rude if you don't _____.
 - Sign
- What is the Question Maker?
 - Raising of your eye brows indicating you're asking a YES or NO question
- What is Eye Gaze?
 - Looking towards the area you are pointing to when using Deixis.

Review Unit 1!!!

- What does NMS stand for?
 - Non-Manual Signals
- What are Non-Manual Signals?
 - The various parts to a sign that are not signed on the hands. (Ex. Facial expressions)
- ASL Adverbs are made by your...
 - Eyes and eyebrows

Review Unit 1!!!

- ASL Adjectives are made by your...
 - Mouth, tongue, and lips
- What are facial expressions?
 - Convey the tone of your “voice” while you sign, show how you are feeling
- What are two NMS that you already use?
 - The head nod (yes) and head shake (no)

Conversation Practice

- Stand next to someone you don't know very well.

Get out a piece of paper...

- On your paper, write down three questions for your partner, using vocabulary you have learned so far.
- Sign the question to your partner using ASL, and write down their answer.
 - You may only sign each question **2 times**.
- ***If you don't understand, ask them to repeat the question.