

## Grammar Notes Ch. 3

### Pg 110: REAL WORLD ORIENTATION

- a. Since ASL is a spatial language, when you tell where you live, you point in the direction where your home is located before giving the name of the city.
- b. Use real world orientation to:
  - Point to the direction where your home is
  - Indicate the location where you are learning ASL
  - Refer to another person or object in the immediate environment
- c. Glance quickly in the direction in which you are pointing.

### Pg 112: GIVING COMMANDS INVOLVING A LOCATION

When giving commands involving a location, follow the sequence below:

- a. Name the location (raise brows)
- b. Name the object (raise brows)
- c. Indicate who (point to the person)
- d. Give the command (to put the object in a specific place)

### Pg. 113: DOUGLAS TILDEN

See textbook.

### Pg. 118: WH-WORD QUESTION - WHICH

- To ask a “which” question, use contrastive structure.
- For example, if you ask “Do you live in a house or an apartment?” place “house” and “apartment” in spaces opposite each other.
- Then, ask the question “which.”

### Pg. 123: GIVING BASIC DIRECTIONS

To give basic directions to a place:

- Determine where the place is in relationship to where you are at the moment.
- Establish a starting point (i.e. classroom door, water fountain, etc.)

### Pg. 124: CONVEYING DISTANCE

To indicate something is *far away*,

- Tilt your head
- Squint your eyes
- Open mouth slightly
- Tell where: point with your arm fully extended

To indicate something is a *moderate distance*,

- Tilt your head
- Purse your lips slightly
- Tell where: point with your arm moderately extended

To indicate something is *very near*,

- Tilt your head
- Clench your teeth, turn head to the dominant side, with cheek almost touching shoulder
- Tell where: point with your arm close to your body

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### Pg. 130: SPATIAL AGREEMENT – ORIENTING SIGNS TO THE PERSON BEING REFERRED TO

- To show agreement, point and glance at a person you are identifying.
- Orient your signs in the direction of the person you are talking about.
- If the person you are talking about is on your left, point left.
- If the person you are talking about is on your right, point right.
- If the person you are talking about is across from you, sign the information further out in front of you.

### Pg. 132: RESPONDING TO YES-NO QUESTIONS

- When you respond to a yes-no question, it is better to give more than a single “yes” or “no” response.
- Answering “yes” or “no” makes you appear as if you don’t want to be bothered to answer and leaves the other person in the awkward position of feeling like they are prying.
- Make it a habit of sharing information to move the conversation along.

### Pg. 146: SPATIAL AGREEMENT – MODIFYING VERB MOVEMENT

- When you are referring to established locations (home, school, etc.) the movement of the verbs is modified to show agreement with the locations.
- When you want to ask how one goes from home to work or work to class, for example, use real world orientation

### Pg. 150: VISUAL WAY OF LIVING

See textbook.

### Pg. 152: SPEAKING IN THE PRESENCE OF A DEAF PERSON IS CONSIDERED IMPOLITE

See textbook.