

Where One Resides



to reside; to live at



close by; in close proximity to



CITY



WEST- 'W' handshape in front, move towards left.



EAST- 'E' handshape in front move towards right.

Areas/Landmarks



HIGHWAY



VARIETY



STORE



RIVER



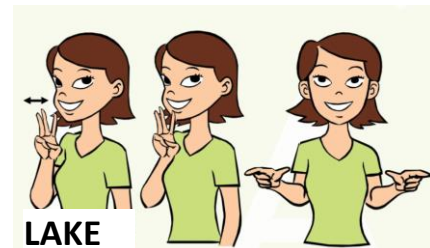
FOREST



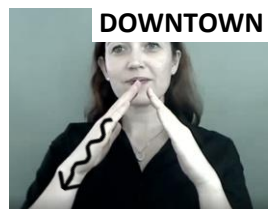
DOWNTOWN



FARM



LAKE



RESTAURANT

*CAFÉ is the same but with 'C' Handshape.

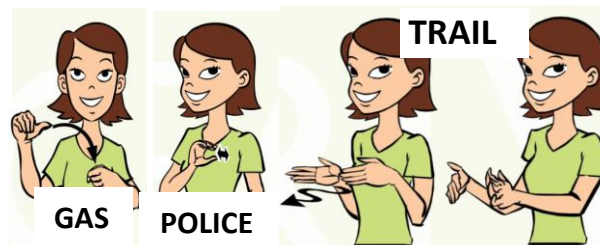


POND

ELEMENTARY



SCHOOL



TRAIL

GAS

POLICE

MUSEUM- both hands in 'M' handshapes trace 'M' starting from the middle.

HALL- Fingerspell.

MALL- Fingerspell.

PARK- Fingerspell PARK then sign area.



district, region, area

STATION- both hands in 'S' handshapes trace 'S' starting from the middle.



CEMETERY

Facilities and Other Locations



Giving Directions



Action Involving Location

raise brow raise brow
(location), (object), (person) + (action)

DOUBLE LETTERS

1. Letters that bounce → B, F, R, L, K
2. Letters without a bounce → M, D, N, T, S
3. Letters that move sideways → E, O, A

UP LETTERS: B, C, D, F, K, L, R, U, V, W, X

DOWN LETTERS: Y, Q, P

FIST LETTERS: A, E, I, O, S, T, N, M

Repeating numbers: 20, 30, 40, ... 90.

Stamping numbers: 33, 44, 55, ...99.

Other numbers are **"Fall forward"** or **"Drop-down"** numbers

MOUTH MORPHEMES

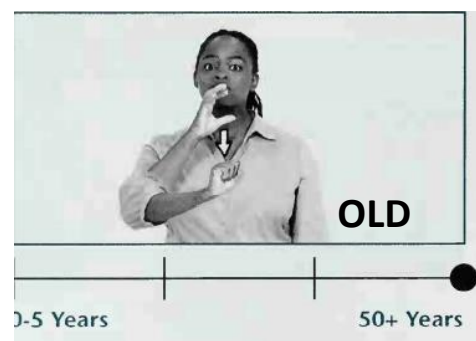
MM: moderately, normally, average; with ease.

OO: small, tiny, lightly, slowly. It may mean otherwise in some contexts (e.g. very long in time as in Y-LONG-head).

CHA: very big, very large, gigantic, very tall.

TYPE OF HOUSING

APARTMENT- fingerspell "APT"



Z in the Beginning

Z . ip

Z at the End

Li . **Z**

-**Double Z** use index and middle finger together when signing the letter Z.

Z in the Middle

si . **Z** . e

HOURS/MINUTES

For **numbers 1 – 9**, you incorporate the fingerspelled number with the sign for minute / hour.

Numbers 10 and up, fingerspell the number separately, then sign minute / hour.



OTHER SIGNS LEARNED



to need; should



to do repeatedly to be proficient; to drill oneself



to possess; to own



to have none of something



express gratitude; "Thank you"

CLASSIFIERS- Used to describe the size and shape of an object, represent the object itself, demonstrate how the object moves, and convey how it relates to other objects and or people.

In ASL, a noun should be signed first before using its classifier to refer to it until a subject or noun is changed. A classifier can integrate into a pronoun, an adjective, a verb, an adverb, and/or a preposition.

- **Semantic classifier (SCL):** function as a "pronoun" to replace a noun (or a noun in a predicate).

Examples: CL-1 (e.g. a person), CL-2 (e.g. two persons), CL-2-upsideup (a standing person), CL-2-claw (e.g. an animal), CL-3 (e.g. vehicle), etc.

- **Descriptive classifier (DCL):** describe a shape, a size, a texture, or a pattern of a noun.

Examples: stripes on a shirt, width or narrowness of a corridor, shape, length and thickness of a moustache, surface of a road that is under repair, etc.

- **Instrumental classifier (ICL):** describe how an object is handled.

Examples: using a tool, holding a book, cutting with a knife, pushing a button, lifting a jar lid, pulling a nail, etc.

- **Element classifiers (ECL):** use both handshapes and movements to describe the properties and movement of the elements of fire, water, and air.

- **Locative classifier (LCL):** used to show the location and movement of people, places, and objects; two types of locative classifiers. **1) location:** used to indicate a location of something, or the position relative to another. **2) pathline** of the object and its movement and/or distance.

- **Body classifier (BCL):** refers to a part of the body within the frame of the signing area (used directly for the part of a body).

Examples: hands "holding a person", tapping on a person's shoulder, etc.

- **Body part classifier (BPCL):** a symbol that refers to a part of the body beyond the frame of signing area.

Examples: legs, back, feet, etc. *context: you sign the ASL word FOOT and then use its classifier (e.g. the passive hand) to represent the foot. For a brain or a heart, you use the classifier in the mid-air space.

- **Plural classifier (PCL):** a plural symbol of a noun or subject.

Examples: CL-open-hand, horizontal, palm down for "many birds flying in the sky".

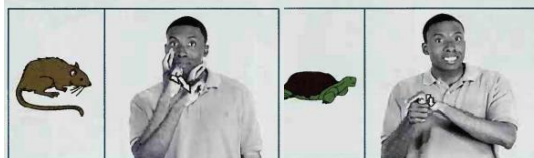
PETS



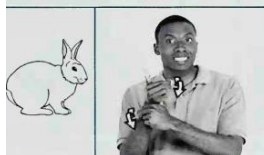
*Optional: 2 hands

DOG- Slap thigh twice.

LIZARD- put fist to mouth palm facing out, quickly stick out and pull in index finger (like a lizard tongue).



SNAKE



Describing your pets:

- number of pets
- size of pet
- colour(s) and marking(s)
- name of pets

GUM Story NOTES

GUM- 'X' handshape, tap twice on the chin.

For **necklaces**, the number of fingers used represents the number of necklaces.

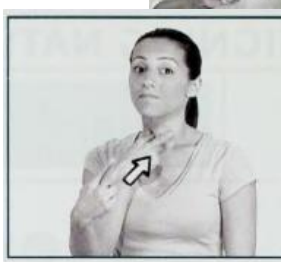


be unable to; can not do

*Also shake head



be infatuated with each other



to be unable to let go; to be stuck



a female parent; a mother



male; a male child; a boy

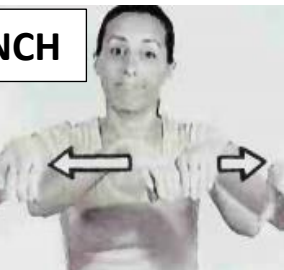


female; a female child; a girl

Raise eyebrows for each character transition



BENCH



to call out loudly, to shout



transition: used to indicate the end of one event or activity and the beginning of the next one; "after that"; "then"



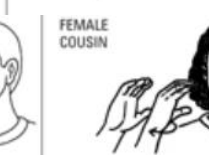
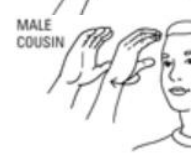
hasn't moved or changed; is still present

PAGES 321-324 of the Signing Naturally Workbook have more notes on THE GUM STORY.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS/FAMILY



a person(s) with whom one shares a residence; roommate



to live alone



to live with someone



a male sweetheart; a boyfriend



a male parent; father



a female parent; mother



a married man; male spouse; husband



a female sweetheart; a girlfriend



a married woman; female spouse; wife



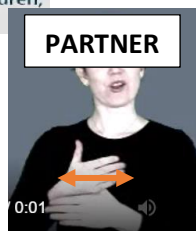
a male descendant; a son



a female descendant; a daughter



a social unit consisting of parents and children; a family



PARTNER

0:01