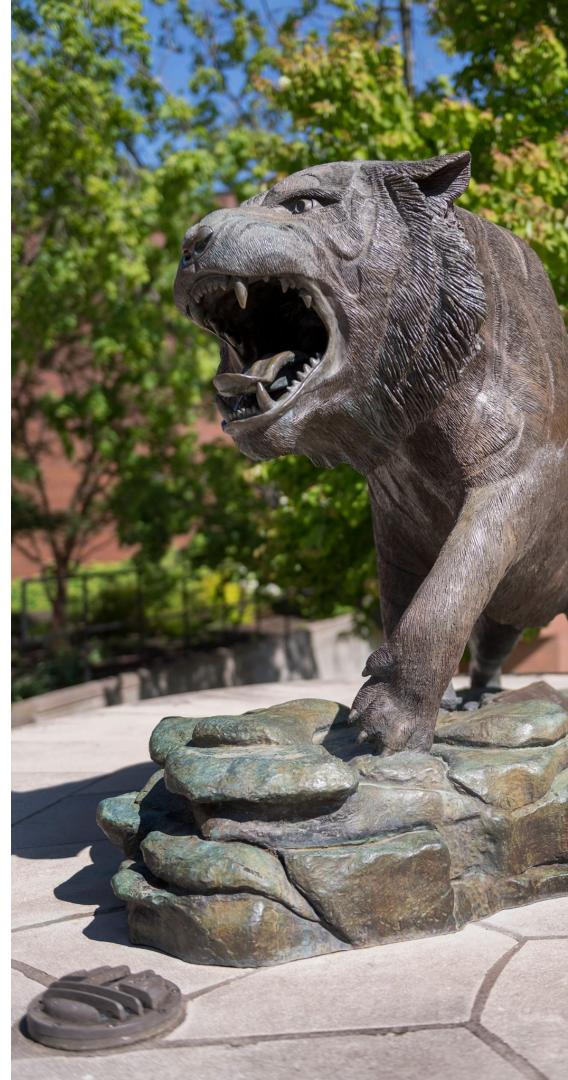




Analyzing the Prosodic Forms and Functions of Non-manual Markers in American Sign Language

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December 4, 2025



Background

American Sign Language

- Prosody in signed languages involves speed, pauses, disfluencies, and **Non-Manual Markers (NMMs)** [6]
- NMMs are critical for accurate comprehension and translation [2]
 - Fluent ASL users of all language statuses utilize certain phonetic [1] and semantic [11] features, such as coarticulation when fingerspelling and final lengthening.
- Difference between **grammatical** NMMs and **prosodic** NMMs [12]
 - E.g. Speed [12] and Constructed Action [4]

Prosody in ASL

- **Unimodal Prosodic Cues**
 - E.g. Eyebrows in Sign Language of the Netherlands [5]
- Disambiguation cues include “repetition, emphatic lexical signs, and [other] **prosodic markers.**” [10]
 - Fluent ASL signers utilize fewer disambiguating cues than non-signers and signers of other languages [8]
- **Form and function** [3]
 - Complexity with classifiers and kinematics [9]
 - Bidirectional effects [7]

Research Questions

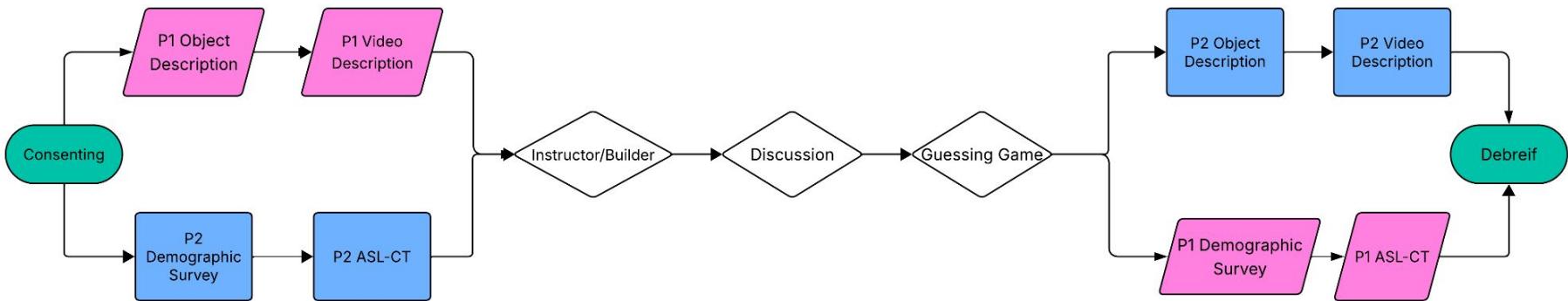
- **RQ1:** Which NMMs have prosodic functions in ASL?
- **RQ2:** What are the differences in form between the prosodic and grammatical functions of similar NMMs?
- **RQ3:** Is it possible to distinguish the function of a prosodic NMM from its form alone?

Methods

Experimental Setup



Procedure



Preliminary Results

Annotations

The screenshot displays a video annotation software interface. At the top, there is a menu bar with tabs: Grid, Text, Subtitles, Lexicon, Comments, Recognizers, Metadata, and Controls. Below the menu, there are two volume sliders: 'Volume:' and 'Rate:', both set to 100. A video preview window shows a person in a room with a whiteboard. The timeline at the bottom shows a sequence of events from 00:00:02.060 to 00:00:11.000. The tracks include:

- P2_eyebrow [0]
- P1_signingtu [2]
- P2_signingtu [0]
- P1_mouth [5]
- P2_mouth [0]
- P1_disfluenc [5]
- P2_disfluenc [0]
- P1_focus [1]
- P2_focus [0]

Annotations on the timeline include: 'signi' (P1_signingtu), 'signing' (P1_signingtu), 'purse' (P1_mouth), 'trail-off' (P1_disfluenc), 'false' (P1_disfluenc), 'pause' (P1_disfluenc), 'pause' (P2_mouth), 'preser' (P2_focus).

Annotation example by Amber Hamilton

Analysis

- **RQ1**
 - Head nods, head tilts, body movement, and eyebrow height are salient prosodic cues
 - Not body tilt (unobserved) or turn taking (not a NMM)
 - Mouthing and disfluencies require further study

- **Reliability Metrics**
 - Cohen's Kappa for intra-rater reliability
 - Fleiss' Kappa for inter-rater reliability

Discussion

Conclusion

- **Strengths**
 - Exploratory study confirming prior research
 - Strong future directions
- **Limitations**
 - No current statistical significance
 - Only annotating for presence of NMMs, not different functions
- **Ethical Impact**
 - Under-studied language, language deprivation
 - Clear consent and debriefing process for public release
 - Collaboration with deaf researchers

Future Work

- **RQ2**
 - Collect data from 64 L1 signers
 - Annotate functions of NMMs with a high degree of reliability
 - Duration, amplitude, co-occurrence with manual elements [3]
 - Number of prosodic cues produced simultaneously [8]
- **RQ3**
 - Determining the line between ASL mouth morphemes and mouthing of English words alongside signs
 - Building a model to predict functions of NMMs from form
 - OpenFace Action Units, MediaPipe Face Mesh

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Questions?