Dr. Bill Vicars

Lifeprint.com

Suppose a person decides to study the phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and other aspects of a language. We could say that what he/she is doing **S**

... engaging in a scientific study of language.

What should we call the scientific study of language?

Linguistics

I NUS II WE scientificaly SUCVAS WE **Nave**

structure





language-[2] = sentence

communication

system-

system-



All languages are communication systems, but not all communication systems are languages.

Languages are types of rule governed communication systems.

How can we tell if a communication system is a language or not?

Don't answer that. I'm going to tell you...

If it walks like a duck and quacks like a duck.

It's a duck.

If an animal has the features of a duck we know it is a duck. Thus to know if a communication system is a language or not we need to know the features of a language.

Features shared by communication systems and languages:

- * Composed of Symbols
- * Organized and used systematically
- * May be arbitrary or iconic
- * Shared by members of a community

Will discuss each of these more but

Features that both communication systems and languages have:

- * System
- * Arbitrary or Iconic
- * Symbols
- * Shared by community

I don't expect you to know what these things mean yet. I'm just pointing out that communication systems and languages share Communication systems have arbitrary and/or iconic symbols that are organized and used systematically by members of a community.

Languages are types of communication systems.

Therefore languages also have arbitrary or iconic symbols that are shared by a community. Languages have some EXTRA features that make languages special (unique/different) from other communication systems.

In addition to being a system of arbitrary or iconic symbols shared by a community, languages are also able to... **Produce infinite new messages.**

Show relationships between symbols

Add new symbols

Talk about anything (unrestricted domains)

Break down to smaller parts

The same symbol can mean different things

Can discuss the past or future

Evolves (changes)

ALSO... Language users:

Can monitor their own usage of their language.

Must be learned from other users of the language.

Can learn more than one variation.

Can use the language to discuss the language.

Show me a symbol for a smal 4 egged furry an ma house pet.

(...or dog, or hamster. But not a fish.)

Some signs have two moving hands. Give me an example.

Rule: If both hands move during a sign there is a tendency for both hands to have the same handshape.

what should we call the rule that if both hands move during a sign there is a tendency for both hands to have the same handshape?



"Symmetry Condition"

Give me an example of a 2-handed sign finationals cliferent handshapes.



Inthose examples, do both hands move?

What shou c we cal the moving hand?

Dominant hand

What should we cal the hon-movinc hanc ?

Any of these will work:

Non-Dominant hand Passive hand Base hand

In a two-handed sign, if each hand has a different handshape do both hands move? What should we cal the rule that in a twohanded sign, if each hand has a different handshape then only the active hand moves?

no

What should we cal the rule that in a twohanded sign, if each hand has a different handshape then only the active hand moves?



"Dominance Condition"

What handshapes does the base hand use in a two handed sign has different handshapes?





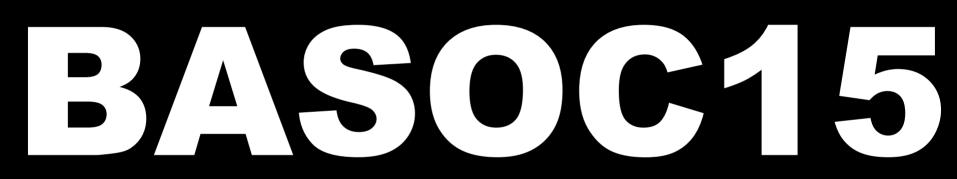
COMMUNIST



When a two handed sign has different handshapes, the passive hand tends to be one of what 7 basic handshapes?

When a two handed sign has different handshapes, the passive hand tends to be one of what 7 basic handshapes?





alternating movement



movement



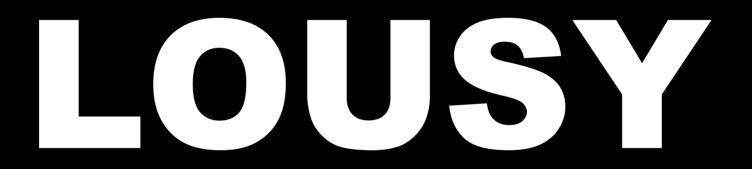




GIRL Jonnet









Show me some conc signs. They look lke what they represent

Enclisi aconciv??

In spoken anguages a word sounding **Kewhat It** represents is **caled** Operatoroeia

is that ASL is a anguage because it has the features of a anguage. Just



Spoken anguages nave word forms that seem re atec in meaning.

-<mark>Ump, rump</mark>, cump, nump, mump, ump,

Phonesthesia

Snow me some signs fiai seem "re ated" via handshape.

Example What signs use the cominant handshape?



schematized, encocec ext



Just as words are different in spoken anguages. They are also different in signed anguages.

STUDENT [ASL]

STUDENT Thai SLI



EXESSIECS ong-time" S la srupt y



CATESIT/ BIRDESIT



Nembers of a community share the same communication svstem.

Language is productive

(any topic)

EIGUERG has ways of showing the relationship **Delween**

One of the many ways ASL shows relationships between signs is by nonmanual signals:

Example: DRIVE ("mm")



regulary unexceptionaly



care essly



Another way language shows relationships between symbols (words) is thru the use of prepositions:

"The book is on the table."

preposition such as "on" ASL would include the concept through depiction:

TABLE, INDEX, BOOK

[depict is just a fancy word for "show"]

Depiction is the new terminology for "classifier



Where did the sign for **BROTHER** come from? How about the sign for HOME? How about JAPAN? BROTHER is a compound of BOY SAME (later mutated). HOME is a compound of EAT SLEEP (later mutated). JAPAN is a form of borrowing as a result of language contact.

Language has mechanisms for introducing new symbols such as compounding and anguage contact.

MCROWAVE

####