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Linguistics

“regain”:

RE =

morpheme

“R” =

rhoneme

**If a small
part of a sign
has meaning,
what do we
call it?**

A

“morpheme.”

**A small,
meaningless
by itself, part
of a sign or
word is
called what?**

Phoneme

**What do we
call the
smallest
units (parts)
of language?**

Phonemes

**What do we
call the
building
blocks of a
word or sign?**

Phonemes.

**The ways in
which parts
of a sign
interact with
each other:**

**“Phonological
Processes.”**

**Two
scribbles on
paper have
contrast.**

**Those
scribbles are
different.
They look
different.**

**Neither
scribble
means
anything.**

**The scribbles
are
phonological.
They have
parts.**

**The parts
provide
contrast but
no
independent
meaning**

**Moving my
hand
sideways.**

**Moving my
hand up and
down.**

**Those
movements
are
phonemes.**

**Those two
movements
contrast.
They are
different.**

**But out of
context they
are
meaningless
phonemes.**

**The
movements
are
phonemes.**

**If I hold my
hand palm
up.**

**It contrasts
with holding
my hand
palm down.**

**The
orientation of
my hand is a
phoneme.**

**The phoneme
of
“orientation”
out of
context is
meaningless**

**If I hold my
hand up on
my left side
vs my right
side ...**

**It is different
true, but can
you say the
location
“means”
anything?**

**Out of
context, no.
Not yet.**

**“Location” is
a part of a
sign but out
of context
location is
meaningless**

**Location is a
phoneme. A
meaningless
unit of
language.**

**Handsnaps,
locations,
movements,
orientations,
NMMMS, &
holds are?**

Phonemes

**Phonemes
have contrast
but they don't
have _____?**

Meaning.

Thus
“phonology”
is the study
of what?

**The smallest
contrastive
parts of
language.**

**If we attach
meaning to a
phoneme...**

**That
phoneme is
considered a
“morpheme.”**

**A morpheme
is**

**“a phoneme +
meaning”**

**Out of
context, the
letter “C” is
just a
phoneme.**

**If I place that
“C” within
the context
of a “grade
report”...**

**That “C” is no
longer just a
phoneme**

**It becomes a
morpheme
that means,
“You need to
study more.”**

;-)

**Can you name
or show an
aspect of
signing that
doesn't create
meaning?**

**For example,
this
movement:**

**What does it
mean?**

**Nothing. It is
a byproduct
of ...**

...the phrase
**“FATHER
STUDY.”**

**It is an “in
between”
movement.**

**This type of
movement
happens
between any
two signs.**

**It is a
phonological
process. But
it is part of
signing...**

**If that
movement had
meaning we
would call it a
morphological
process.**

**But it doesn't,
so we will just
call it a
phonological
process.**

**What shall
we call this
“in-between”
movement
phonological
process?**

**Let's call it
“Movement
Epenthesis.”**

**So, what is
Movement
Epenthesis?**

**How do you
sign “IDEA”?**

**How do you
sign “GOOD?”**

**How do you
sign,
“Good idea!”**

**Hmmmmmm,
“Good idea!”**

looks

different from

GOOD / IDEA

**We shortened
the “hold” at
the end of
GOOD.**

**Shortening
the hold
didn't change
the meaning.**

**Reducing the
hold between
two signs
isn't a
morphological
process**

**Since no
“meaning” is
involved, it is
just a
phonological
process**

**Let's call that
phonological
process...**

**“Hold
Reduction.”**

New topic...

**How do you
sign DEAF?**

**Have you
seen it
signed the
other way?**

**EAR to CHIN
vs CHIN to
EAR?**

**Do both
versions
mean the
same?**

**There is no
difference in
meaning so
therefore this
is what kind
of process?**

A

**phonological
process.**

(Not

morphological.

)

**In the sign
DEAF, the first
and last
segments can
switch places.**

**Let's call this
phonological
process...**

“Metathesis”

**What other
signs can you
think of that
can switch
segments?**

CONGRESS

FLOWER

RESTAURANT

HONEYMOON

NAVY

TWINS

BACHELOR

PARENTS

HEAD

**What are
some signs
that don't
allow
metathesis?**

BODY

KING

CHRIST

INDIAN

BLOUSE

**THANKSGIVI
NG**

CHILDREN

THING

New topic...

**Sometimes a
part of a sign
takes on the
characteristics
of another
segment near it.**

**For example:
Sometimes
you'll see
people sign
"I KNOW" –
using a bent
hand for "I"**

The “I” (first person pronoun sign) took on the handshape of the upcoming sign “know.”

**Let's call
that process:**

Assimilation

**Assimilation is
when a segment
takes on the
characteristics
of a segment
near it.**

**What is
the old
sign for
“HORSE?”**

COW

CAT

DEER

**When both
hands perform
an identical
action we
sometimes drop
the passive
hand**

**Let's call this
principle:**

**“Weak Hand
Deletion”**

Review...

**Adding a
movement
segment
between
signs is:**

**Movement
Epenthesis**

**Shortening
the holds
when two
signs occur
in sequence:**

HOLD

REDUCTION

**Segments of
some signs
can change
places:**

Metathesis

**A segment
takes on the
characteristics
of a nearby
segment:**

Assimilation

**The passive
hand is
dropped in a
formerly 2-
handed sign:**

Weak Hand Deletion

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