

**Name 2
ways ASL
creates
new signs.**

**Deriving
nouns
from
verbs.**

Compounding

**Give me an
example of
deriving.**

SIT >

CHAIR

FLY >

PLANE

**Give me an
example of
compounding**

SISTER

BELIEVE

**OPEN-BOOK
vs BOOK is
an example
of what?**

**Noun-verb
pair, process-
morpheme,
reduplication,
derivation**

**THINK-
TOUCH =
OBSESS is
an example
of what?**

COMPOUNDING

**A third way
of creating
new units
(signs) in
ASL is by...**

**Representing
the symbols
of written
English with
ASL signs.**

**What
signs are
those?**

ABC ...

Fingerspelled Signs

**How do
we gloss
fingerspell
ing?**

D-A-S-H-

E-S

**The sign
"C" is a
sign, not
a letter.**

**We might call
it a letter. But
it is really a
"sign" that
represents a
letter.**

**Fingerspelling
g: A, B, C ...
are "free
morphemes."**

**They are
meaningful
units of
language.**

**Sometimes
"changes"
happen when
produced in
sequence.**

**We show a
"changed"
fingerspelle
d word with
an # symbol**

Example

"R" vs

C-A-R vs

#CAR

**How do
you sign
"back?"**

Various

B-A-C-K

VS

#BACK

**#BACK =
"B-K" (plus
movement)**

W-H-A-T

VS

#WHAT

**#WHAT =
"W-T" (plus
movement)**

**Fingerspelling
changes to
look more
like a sign.**

**Separate
morphemes
change to
look like one
morpheme.**

**We call
that
change
process...**

**Lexicaliz
ation**

Lexeme
= "word"
(sort of)

Lexicalization
= become
like a word

**become
wordlike**

#Bank

Back

Off

On

If

Sale

Early

But

Bus

Car

Ha

Do

So

Ok

Ko

Job

Yes

No

Dog

Toy

Fix

what

**What
changes
occur in
lexicalized
fingerspelled
words?**

Deletions

#WHAT

=WT

#DOG =

DG

**Location
changes**

#FOOD

**Handshapes
change**

#CAR

#NO

**Movement
added**

#BACK

#SALE

#TRUE

**Orientation
change**

#JOB

#BURN

**#say-NO-to-
me**

Reduplication

#HA

#DO

**Second
hand
added**

#BACK

(together)

#WHAT!

Grammatical information

#no

VARIOUS

BED

#BED

BUSY

#BUSY

CAR

#CAR

LIFE

#STYLE

**Dr. Bill
Vicars
Lifeprint.
com**