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**Derive a
noun
from a
verb.**

Example:

SIT ~

CHAIR

**Show me
a
compound
sign.**

Example:

THINK-

MARRY =

BELIEVE

**Show me an
example of
lexicalized
fingerspelling**

Examples:
#JOB, #BACK

Morphology: Verbs ~ Nouns, Compounding, & Lexicalizing



**... are all
ways to
derive new
signs.**

**Another way
is to borrow
from other
languages.**

Example:
ITALY
CHINA

**Verbs ~ Nouns,
Compounding,
Lexicalizing, &
Borrowing ...**

**... all involve
using “free
morphemes”**

**Free
Morphemes
can stand
alone.**

**In English,
“Cat” is a
free
morpheme.**

**The suffix
“-ed” is
not a free
morpheme.**

**“-ed” is a
bound
morpheme.**

**“-ed” is a
meaningful unit
of language but
it must be
attached to a
word.**

**In the sign WEEK,
you can change the
handshape from a 1
to a 2, or a 3 and so
on to mean a
specified number of
weeks.**

**The sign “TWO-
WEEKS” can be
thought of as
having two
meaningful
parts:**

1. The bundle of information consisting of the holds, movement, location, orientation, and nonmanual signal.

**2. The
handshape:
In the sign “TWO-
WEEKS” the “2
handshape” is a
bound morpheme.**

Note: For most native signers, the handshape for WEEK can be changed from 1 through 9.

WEEKS

3-WEEKS

9-WEEKS

11

WEEKS

MONTHS

2-

MONTHS

6-

MONTHS

9-

MONTHS

14

MONTHS

**DOLLAR
AMOUNTS**

YEARS

3

YEARS

**3-YEARS
AGO**

**4-YEARS
AGO**

5

YEARS

AGO

EXACT

TIME

3

O'CLOCK

7:36 AM

Around

2 PM

**PERIOD
OF TIME**

**From 9
to 11**

HEIGHT

5'

7''

**FIRST
PLACE**

**SECOND
PLACE**

**THIRD
PLACE**

Numbers

on a

shirt

(Jersey)