Sign Language 2

AUSLAN VOCABULARY

Lesson 1 - Family

Please note:

- You can change most signs with facial expression, etc. to add extra meaning.
- There is almost never one Auslan sign for each English word, or one English word for each Auslan sign.
Sign Language 2

AUSLAN VOCABULARY

Lesson 1 - Family (continued…)

Girl

Baby

Boy

Daughter

Son

Sister

Brother

Children
AUSLAN VOCABULARY

Lesson 1 - Family (continued…)

Aunt

Uncle

Cousin

Niece

Nephew

(Some photos were adapted from “Dictionary of Auslan Images” CD by Deaf Children Australia, 2004)
Sign Language 2

INSIGHTS INTO THE DEAF COMMUNITY

Non-manual features of Auslan

*(From Johnston and Schembri, “Australian Sign Language: An introduction to sign language linguistics” p97)*

Table 4.7 Non-manual features.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body part</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Body part</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Shaking</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Nodding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turning to the left</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turning to the right</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tilting to the left</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tilting to the right</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tilting backwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tilting forwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mouth (cont.)</td>
<td>Protruding the lips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rounding the lips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pressing the lips together</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Drawing the lips back</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stretching the lips</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turning up the corners of the mouth</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turning down the corners of the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pushing the tongue into the cheek</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pushing the tongue down below the lower lip</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Biting the lip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyebrows</td>
<td>Raising</td>
<td>Cheeks</td>
<td>Sucking in air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lowering</td>
<td></td>
<td>Blowing out air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Closing</td>
<td>Shoulders</td>
<td>Hunching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opening</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moving forwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blinking</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moving backwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Widening</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gazing forward and down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narrowing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gazing forward and upwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gazing to the left</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gazing to the right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gazing to the right</td>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Leaning forwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nose</td>
<td>Wrinkling</td>
<td></td>
<td>Leaning backwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>Opening</td>
<td></td>
<td>Leaning sideways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-manual features of Auslan include facial expression and movements of the eyes, mouth, head, and body. The use of stress, duration and rate of repetition are also non-manual features.

Sign Languages rarely use non-manual features alone to communicate. Some exceptions would be the ability to communicate the messages “YES”, “NO” and “I DON’T KNOW” without using a sign as such.

Non-manual features co-occur with manual signs in endless combinations (see the Fabulous Facial Features activities for examples).

Sometimes the connection of certain non-manual features in association with a particular sign is so strong that they become integrated and can form a “multi-channel sign”. With multi-channel signs, the combination of actions of the hands with those made by other parts of the body would not make sense if either the manual or non-manual component was missing. For example the sign “FORBID” must be signed with mouthing that looks like ‘hup’, “BIZARRE” must be signed with the mouthing ‘bah bah’, ‘IN CASE” must be signed with a puffed cheek.

Many non-manual features signal grammatical functions such as negation (eg: LIKE can become DISLIKE through a change in facial expression). Another example is the way simply raising ones’ eyebrows can change a statement into a question.

Further analysis and research into the use of non-manual features in Auslan is needed. It is clear however that certain facial expressions, eye gaze, mouth gestures, mouthing and movements of the head and body are associated with specific meanings and can become integrated with specific manual signs.

**NOTE:** The Fabulous Facial Features (FFF) activities in this course focus primarily on the modification of facial features in order to modify the meaning of a sign. The modification of other non-manual features (mouthing etc) is also involved however.
Sign Language 2
AUSTRALIAN VOCABULARY

Lesson 1 - Places

Please note:

- You can change most signs with facial expression, etc. to add extra meaning.
- There is almost never one Auslan sign for each English word, or one English word for each Auslan sign.

Balmain

Blacktown

Campbelltown

City

Gosford (G+G)

Liverpool
Sign Language 2
AUSLAN VOCABULARY
Lesson 1 – Places (continued....)

Newcastle

Newtown

Parramatta (P+P)

Penrith

House

Flat

(Some photos were adapted from “Dictionary of Auslan Images” CD by Deaf Children Australia, 2004)
Using Role shift in Auslan

(Adapted from “Australian Sign Language: An introduction to sign language linguistics” by Johnston and Schembri, 2007)

What is Role shift?

- Role shift in Auslan is when you describe what is happening (or has happened) between 2 or more people from the **point of view of those people**.
- Role shift is frequently used in Auslan and most often used when telling stories. This approach is very different to the way stories are told in spoken language, so it is a new skill for most hearing learners of Auslan.
- Compared to spoken language story-telling, signed language story-telling spends more time developing the character of the person who will be represented in the story. This is done by describing their physical characteristics and even their personality and attitude as well as their actions. Once developed, these characteristics are used to indicate who is “speaking”.

How do you use Role shift?

1. **Shifted expressive elements**: changing body language, facial expression and signing style to express the emotions (eg: anger, surprise, fear etc) and attitudes (eg: pride, determination etc) felt by the person represented.
2. **Shifted gaze and/or posture**: moving the eyes to a different position (eg: looking up when representing one character and down when representing the other – this is very common when reporting a conversation between an adult and a child) and/or moving the body (either turning the head to one side, angling the body with one shoulder forward, turning the entire torso to a different angle or stepping to one side), usually indicating one person standing to the left and the other to the right.
3. **Using space and location** to set up a location of people in space and then using ‘pointing’ to show who said what.

Sometimes just one of the above ways is used to show Role shift and sometimes a combination of all three are used.

Role shift can be used to show **dialogue** that has happened or **action** that has happened.
AUSLAN VOCABULARY

Lesson 2 - Everyday

Please note:

- You can change most signs with facial expression, etc. to add extra meaning.
- There is almost never one Auslan sign for each English word, or one English word for each Auslan sign.
Sign Language 2

AUSLAN VOCABULARY

Lesson 2 - Everyday (Continued…)

Angry

Bored

Nervous

Surprise

Tired

School

Shop

Restaurant

Church

Movies

Hospital

Bank

What

Where

(Some photos were adapted from “Dictionary of Auslan Images” CD by Deaf Children Australia, 2004)
Sign Language 2

AUSLAN VOCABULARY

Lesson 3 - Shopping

Please note:

- You can change most signs with facial expression, etc. to add extra meaning.
- There is almost never one Auslan sign for each English word, or one English word for each Auslan sign.
Lesson 3 - Shopping (continued…)

Carrot

Cheese

Chicken

Chocolate

Coffee

Meat

Milk

Onion

Orange

Potato

Soup

Sugar

Tea

Tomato

(Some photos were adapted from “Dictionary of Auslan Images” CD by Deaf Children Australia, 2004)
Sign Language 2

INSIGHTS INTO AUSLAN

Sign Language around the World

(For more information see “Australian Sign Language: An introduction to sign language linguistics” by Johnston and Schembri.)

- Sign languages are the natural languages of deaf communities.

- Sign Languages around the world are not the same as Auslan.

- There are many different sign languages around the world and many of these have developed independently of each other.

- The differences found between sign languages may include the handshapes used, the sentence structure and other non-manual features (such as head movements). In some countries they use a one handed alphabet and in other countries they use a two handed alphabet (see overpage). Even with these differences, different sign languages may be more similar to each other than spoken languages.

- Many Deaf people who travel overseas usually find learning a new Sign language is challenging and rewarding. Most of the time we communicate using gestures and describing actions. During the conversation or travelling we usually pick up many signs and adjust to the native language of the country we are visiting.

- Two deaf people who don’t know each other’s sign language will usually communicate more easily with each other than most hearing people who don’t know each other’s spoken language trying to communicate. After all, deaf people have a lifetime’s experience at making themselves understood by hearing people through mime and gesture and can quickly develop a “compromise sign system” (Johnston and Schembri, p71). It also helps that many different sign language grammars make similar use of location, orientation in space, direction, quality and speed of movement, facial expression and sign order. The area of greatest difference is the actual signs used rather than how they are used (Johnston and Schembri, p72).

- The sign language of some countries are very similar to Auslan (for example England and New Zealand sign languages which are all part of the British Sign Language “family” of sign languages). Other countries have very different signs and grammar from Auslan (such as Japan, America and Russia). If the other country speaks English (for example America) familiar mouthing and word order can help to understand the different signs used however.
BRITISH MANUAL ALPHABET

JAPANESE MANUAL ALPHABET

AMERICAN MANUAL ALPHABET

RUSSIAN MANUAL ALPHABET
Sign Language 2

AUSLAN VOCABULARY

Lesson 4 – Sign around the World

Please note:

- You can change most signs with facial expression, etc. to add extra meaning.
- There is almost never one Auslan sign for each English word, or one English word for each Auslan sign.
Sign Language 2
AUSLAN VOCABULARY

Lesson 4 – Sign around the World (continued…)
Sign Language 2
AUSLAN VOCABULARY

Lesson 4 – Sign around the World (continued…)

(Some photos were adapted from “Dictionary of Auslan Images” CD by Deaf Children Australia, 2004)
Please note:

- You can change most signs with facial expression, etc. to add extra meaning.
- There is almost never one Auslan sign for each English word, or one English word for each Auslan sign.

House

Flat

Bathroom

Bedroom

Kitchen (K+K)

Laundry

Lounge

Room

Toilet (T+T)
Lesson 5 – Lost and Found (continued…)

- Clothes
- Dress
- Gloves
- Hat
- Jacket
- Jeans
- Jumper
- Pants
- Shirt
- Shoes
- Shorts
- Skirt
Sign Language 2

AUSLAN VOCABULARY

Lesson 5 – Lost and Found (continued…)

(Some photos were adapted from “Dictionary of Auslan Images” CD by Deaf Children Australia, 2004)
Sign Language 2
AUSLAN VOCABULARY

Lesson 6 – Emotions

Please note:

- You can change most signs with facial expression, etc. to add extra meaning.
- There is almost never one Auslan sign for each English word, or one English word for each Auslan sign.

Who
Where
What
Why
How
When
Rain
Wolf
Pig
Sign Language 2
AUSLAN VOCABULARY
Lesson 6 - Emotions (continued…)

True
False
Search
Know

(Some photos were adapted from “Dictionary of Auslan Images” CD by Deaf Children Australia, 2004)
Please note:

- You can change most signs with facial expression, etc. to add extra meaning.
- There is almost never one Auslan sign for each English word, or one English word for each Auslan sign.
Lesson 7 – Celebrations (continued…)

Champagne

Congratulations

Sarcastic

Party

Fun

Present

Give

Topic

(Some photos were adapted from “Dictionary of Auslan Images” CD by Deaf Children Australia, 2004)
Sign Language 2

INSIGHTS INTO AUSLAN

Famous deaf and hard of hearing people

Marlee Matlin (1965 - )

At 21, Marlee Matlin became the youngest person to receive the Best Actress Oscar for her debut film performance in Children of a Lesser God (1986). She has starred in films such as The Player (1992), Hear No Evil (1993), It’s My Party (1995), Askari (2001), and What the Bleep Do We Know (2005) and guest starred in TV shows CSI: NY, Law and Order: SVU, and The West Wing among many others.

Source: http://www.marleematlinsite.com/index.html

Andrew Foster (1925 – 1987)

Born in 1925, Andrew Foster was the first black person to graduate with a bachelor’s degree from Gallaudet University. He founded 31 schools and 2 centres for deaf children in Africa and was awarded an honourary doctorate in Humane Letters in 1977. He was killed in a plane crash in Rwanda in 1987.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Foster_(educator)

Bernard Bragg (1928 – )

Born in 1928 to Deaf parents, Bernard Bragg attended the school now known as the New York School for the Deaf. He has acted, written plays, taught, lectured and been involved in the setting up of the National theatre of the Deaf. Gallaudet University awarded him an honorary doctorate in Humane Letters for his work in the Deaf community.

Source: http://www.nad.org/braggabout

Queen Alexandra (1844 – 1925)

Danish Wife of King Edward VII of the United Kingdom. Queen Alexandra had a hearing loss caused by hereditary otosclerosis and was known to attend a Deaf church in London and use fingerspelling. A scar on her neck made her favour high collars and so she set the trend for the classic Edwardian style of dress. Her mother in law, Queen Victoria, had a very positive attitude to deafness and allowed several schools for Deaf children to be known as royal schools.

Source: http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/DeafStudiesTeaching/dhcwww/chapter3.htm
Famous deaf and hard of hearing people (continued…)

Dorothy Shaw (- 1990)

Dorothy Shaw was a long-time activist in the NSW Deaf community, and became the first President of the Australian Association of the Deaf when it was established in 1986. She advocated for the development of Deaf and Hearing impaired children’s literacy and literary skills. She was awarded the Order of Australia Medal in 1989 for her dedication.

When Dorothy died in 1990, donations in lieu of flowers for her funeral were passed on to Deafness Resources Australia (DRA). The Board of DRA decided to establish a short story writing competition for young Deaf people, in memory of Dorothy Evelyn Shaw.


Nola Colefax (1921 – )

Awarded the Order of Australia Medal (OAM) in 1981 for her service to the Theatre of the Deaf, Nola was an outstanding mime artist and pioneered the teaching of non-verbal communication in the theatre-in-education program in NSW schools.

Nola, with Anne E Lawrence, is the author of Signs of Change, a thrilling story of a small group of people making theatre history in a little known Australian community. This book interweaves the personal history of Nola Colefax with the history, culture and development of the Deaf community. It describes the role creativity has played in Nola’s life, and the links between the theatre and the emerging Deaf ‘voice’, especially around deaf education.

Deaf people have a variety of celebrations and social occasions every year. Deaf people celebrate their community, deaf values and each other. They celebrate and gather in many ways such as at fetes, sporting events, performances, and various small events. Celebrations maybe local, state-wide or national.

**Australian Deaf Games:**

Deaf people from all over Australia participate in the Australian Deaf Games which is held every 3 years in one state. Each state gets a turn to host the event. Sports played at the Australian Deaf Games include basketball, cricket, tennis, swimming, ten pin bowling etc. The games are run by Deaf Sports Australia.  
*Website: www.deafsports.org.au*

**Deaf Australia (NSW):**

DA(NSW) celebrates many sorts of events every year. They have functions monthly at Burwood RSL such as Nights of Entertainment, information nights, Theatre, etc. They also celebrate National Week of Deaf People with a series of events throughout that week (usually in October).  
*Website: www.nswad.org.au*

**Deaf Seniors:**

Deaf Seniors meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. The group visits various places and organises activities such as Bingo, Carpet Bowls, Market Day, etc. Seniors groups run in Sydney, Wollongong, Newcastle and Gosford. For more information on events ask the Deaf Society of NSW.

**Deaf Clubs:**

A popular meeting place in the community at the moment is Burwood RSL with events usually organised by Deaf Australia (NSW), Deaf Australia or Australian Theatre of the Deaf or sports clubs in Sydney. Club Burwood (97 Burwood Road, Burwood) is another popular gathering place with the Deaf community meeting every 3rd Friday of the month to socialise. Students are welcome to attend. Another popular Deaf social group is the Blue Mountains Deaf Social Group. Many students attend because it is fun and relaxed and always has something special on. Contact: Fax: 4782 9120.
INSIGHTS INTO AUSLAN

Socialising in the Deaf Community – NSW (continued…)

**Deaf Coffee shops:**

This is a very popular event for both Deaf and hearing people to get together for a coffee and a chat.

Chatswood: 11am – 1st Friday every month at Westfield Shopping Centre, meet near McDonalds.

Richmond: 11am – 2nd Friday every month at Richmond Club, East Market St, Richmond.

Penrith: 11am – 3rd Friday every month at Penrith Plaza Shopping Centre, near McDonalds.

Liverpool: 11am – 4th Friday every month at Westfield Shopping Centre, near Muffin Break, ground floor food court.

**Deaf Sports:**

Sport is very popular in the Deaf Community and there are many deaf sports groups in Sydney. Those still running are Darts, Basketball, Soccer, Cricket, OZ Tag, Tennis, Table Tennis, Football and Rugby Union.

**Ephpheta Centre:**

The Ephpheta Centre provides Mass in Auslan and events such as Playgroup get together, Seniors group, Craft group etc. They also provide support for Deaf people who live alone or need help.

*Website: www.ephpheta.org.au*