

Australian Sign Language (Auslan)

This is first comprehensive introduction to the linguistics of Auslan, the sign language of Australia. Assuming no prior background in language study, it explores each key aspect of the structure of Auslan, providing an accessible overview of its grammar (how sentences are structured), phonology (the building blocks of signs), morphology (the structure of signs), lexicon (vocabulary), semantics (how meaning is created), and discourse (how Auslan is used in context). The authors also discuss a range of myths and misunderstandings about sign languages, provide an insight into the history and development of Auslan, and show how Auslan is related to other sign languages, such as those used in Britain, the USA and New Zealand. Complete with clear illustrations of the signs in use and useful further reading lists, this is an ideal resource for anyone interested in Auslan, as well as those seeking a clear, general introduction to sign language linguistics.

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Australian Sign Language (Auslan)

An Introduction to Sign Language Linguistics

Trevor Johnston and Adam Schembri





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To our parents: Patricia and Eric Johnston & Marie and Charles Schembri





Contents

	wledgements entions for sign notation	<i>page</i> xi xiii
1 S 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	igned languages and linguistics What is language? What is linguistics? Signed languages: Myths and miscond A brief history of the study of signed Signed languages and gesture Summary Further reading	
2 2 2 2 2 2 2	uslan in social context 1 The deaf population, the deaf commu population 2 Auslan and the deaf community 3 The language of the deaf community 4 Bilingualism and diglossia 5 Sociolinguistic variation in the deaf community 6 Summary 7 Further Reading	27 29 30 41
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	uslan and other signed languages 1 Signed languages of Aboriginal Austr 2 The origins of Auslan 3 British Sign Language (BSL) 4 From BSL to Auslan 5 BSL and Auslan compared 6 Auslan and Irish Sign Language (ISL) 7 Auslan and other signed languages with auslan and other unrelated signed languages of the dev 8 Auslan and other unrelated signed languages of the dev 9 Emerging signed languages of the dev 10 Summary 11 Further Reading	54 55 57 60 65 65 6th some BSL contact guages of the world 71



More information

Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-83297-7 - Australian Sign Language (Auslan): An Introduction to Sign Language Linguistics Trevor Johnston and Adam Schembri Frontmatter

viii Contents

4		netics and phonology: the building blocks of signs	77
	4.1	The internal structure of words	77
	4.2	The internal structure of signs	79
	4.3	Sign parameters and notation systems	81
	4.4	Minimal pairs in Auslan	82
	4.5	Sign types	83
	4.6	Manual signs	84
	4.7	Non-manual and multi-channel signs in Auslan	96
	4.8	Constraints on word and sign structure	99
	4.9	Simultaneity and sequentiality in sign structure	108
	4.10	Features, segments and syllables	111
	4.11	Phonological processes	114
	4.12	Summary	116
	4.13	Further Reading	116
5		phology: sign formation and modification	117
	5.1	The morpheme in signed and spoken language	117
	5.2	Morphological processes: Derivation and inflection	123
	5.3	Sign formation processes	124
	5.4	Processes of sign modification	136
	5.5	Summary	156
	5.6	Further Reading	156
6	Lexi	con: the structure of Auslan vocabulary	157
	6.1	The Auslan lexicon	157
	6.2	The native lexicon	159
	6.3	The non-native lexicon in Auslan	176
	6.4	Summary	187
	6.5	Further Reading	188
7	Synt	ax: the structure of sentences in Auslan	189
	7.1	Word classes in Auslan	189
	7.2	Sentences and their constituents	197
	7.3	Sentence types	199
	7.4	Constituent order in simple clauses	202
	7.5	Content questions	208
	7.6	Topicalisation	209
	7.7	Pseudo-clefts (or 'rhetorical questions')	210
	7.8	Negation and affirmation	211
	7.9	Constituent order in clause complexes	212
		Coordination and subordination	213
		Basic word order?	215
	7.12		217
	7.13	Further Reading	217



More information

Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-83297-7 - Australian Sign Language (Auslan): An Introduction to Sign Language Linguistics Trevor Johnston and Adam Schembri Frontmatter

Contents ix

8	Sema	antics and pragmatics: sign meaning and sentence meaning	219
	8.2	Types of meaning	224
	8.3	Sign, sentence and utterance meaning	227
	8.4	Sign meaning	227
	8.5	Iconicity and metaphor in Auslan	232
	8.6	Sentence meaning	242
	8.7	Utterance meaning	246
	8.8	Summary	252
	8.9	Further reading	252
9	Disco	ourse: structure and use above the sentence	253
	9.1	Register, style and genre	253
	9.2	Information structure	265
	9.3	Cohesion	270
	9.4	Summary	277
	9.5	Further Reading	277
10	Issu	es in the study of signed languages	279
	10.1	Issues of theory	280
	10.2	Issues in data collection	282
	10.3	Issues in signed language description	284
	10.4	Conclusion: signed languages and linguistics	295
Ret	erenc	25	297
Ind		- -	319





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xii

Original drawings by Shaun Fahey first appeared in *The Survival Guide to Auslan* (Johnston & Schembri, 2003) published by North Rocks Press. Additional images not found in *The Survival Guide to Auslan* are derived from the original drawings by Shaun Fahey (see above) or from those by Peter Wilkin in the *Auslan Dictionary* (Johnston, 1989). They were created through the magic of digital manipulation by Trevor. Handshape drawings used in Figures 4.8 and 4.14 are reprinted with permission from Prillwitz *et al.* (1989) published by Signum Press. The Taiwan Sign Language handshape illustration in Figure 4.14 is reproduced with permission from Baker & Cokely (1980) published by Gallaudet University Press. Finally, the Warlpiri Sign Language handshapes in Figure 4.14 (Kendon, 1988) and the illustrations in Figures 8.10 and 8.11 (Taub, 2001) have been reproduced with permission from the cited publications by Cambridge University Press.

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Conventions for sign notation

General example	Specific instances	Explanation and example
SIGN	CAR	The English gloss of a sign is written in small capitals. It is the most commonly associated and/or nearest translation of the sign. Video clips of all Auslan signs cited in this book can be viewed by visiting the on-line Auslan dictionary at www.auslan.org.au.
SIGN-SIGN	LOOK-BACK	A sign glossed with more than one word. The words are separated by hyphens.
PRO-	PRO-1 I, me PRO-2 you PRO-3 he/him, she/her, it	A personal pronoun.
POSS-	POSS-1 my, mine POSS-2 your, yours POSS-3 his, her, hers, its	A possessive pronoun.
PT+	+f forward/front +c centre/self +lf left +rt right +dn down	A pointing sign. The gloss is followed by specification, after a plus symbol, of the location it points to.
SIGN+If If+SIGN+rt SIGN+gen	+f forward/front +c centre/self +lf left +rt right +dn down +rept repeated +exh exhaustive ('all') +mult multiple ('each') +fast +slow +hold +gen genitive (possessive)	A manual modification made to a sign is described by letters after a plus symbol, as listed here. The modification may involve a location, a direction, a manner of movement, or the addition of an affix (+gen). For example: ASK+If = 'the sign ASK directed towards the left of the signing space ("ask him/her")'. If+ASK+rt = 'the sign ask moves from the left of the signing space to right side ("he/she asked him/her")'. MOTHER+gen = 'the sign mother with the possessive affix ("mother's")'.
A-B-C-D	T-O-Y-O-T-A	A fingerspelled sign is represented by letters in small capitals separated by hyphens.
SIGN^SIGN	MOTHER^FATHER	The two elements of a compound are separated by a caret symbol (^). For example, MOTHER^FATHER = PARENTS.



Frontmatter More information

xiv

Canaral avample	Specia	fic instances	Evaluation and avample
General example		fic instances	Explanation and example
expression	br	brow raise	A bar above a sign or series of
SIGN SIGN SIGN	bf	furrowed brow	signs is used to show the scope of
	hs	head shake	a facial expression or non-manual
	hn	head nod	behaviour. Letters at the right hand
	hb	head back	end of the bar are used as labels,
	ht	head tilted	with meanings as listed. For
	htf	head tilted forward	example,
	htb	head tilted back	_
	fl	forward lean	<u>br</u>
	rl	right lean	PRO-2 DEAF
	11	left lean	Are you deaf?
	mm	pursed lips	
	00	rounded lips	= the signer raises the eyebrows
	th	protruding tongue	while the signs PRO-2 and DEAF
	gr	grimace	are produced. An English
	cs	cheek to shoulder	translation (in italics) may be
	!	with stress	added underneath, as shown.
	rs:	role shift	
		(specified after colon)	
CL:G-PERSON-PASS-B	Y		A depicting sign is represented by
			CL (for 'classifier') followed a
			colon and a label representing the
			handshape. It is followed by a
			description of what is depicted.
CA:WINK			Constructed action is represented
			by CA (for 'constructed action')
			followed a colon and a description
			of the action.
sh SIGN2	sh = s	ubordinate hand	The notation of subordinate
2h SIGN1	2h = t	wo hands	(usually left) and dominant
dh SIGN3	dh = d	lominant hand	(usually right) hands is placed on
			separate tiers to show
			simultaneous articulation of two
			signs, one on each hand. For
			example,
			sh CL:B-flat
			2h BALL
			dh PT+dn
			= 'after the two-handed sign BALL
			is produced the dominant hand
			points under subordinate flat
			hand'.
B, 1, 5, Bent 5, A, H,	x, 7, 0, g	gO, O>, C, V, F, I, W, Y, ILY,	Letter, names or numbers are used
3.			to refer to handshapes in the text.
			A complete list of handshapes used
			in Auslan can be found in Table
			4.9