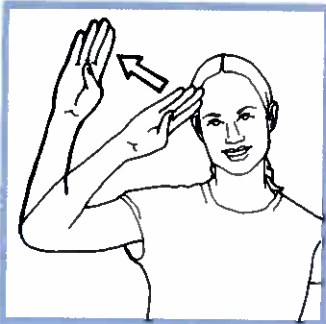


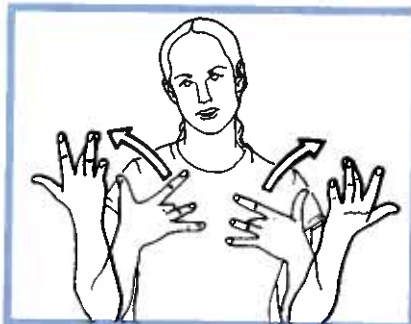
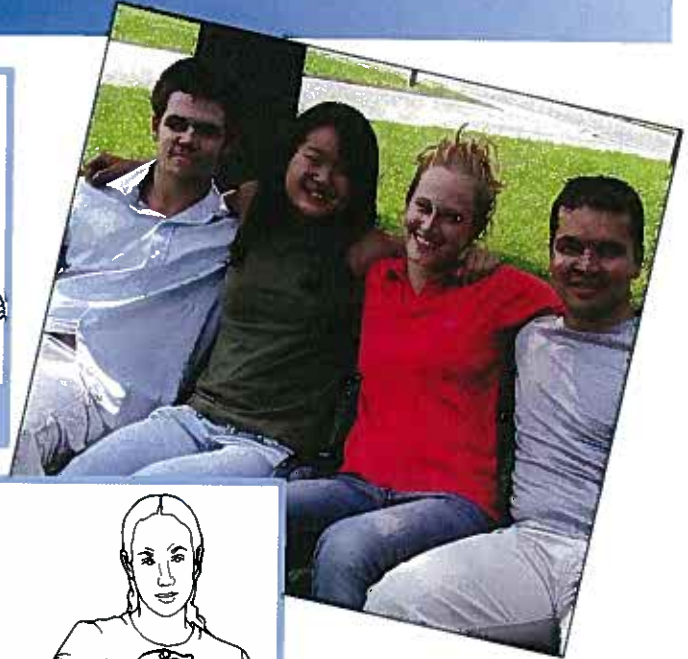
Greetings



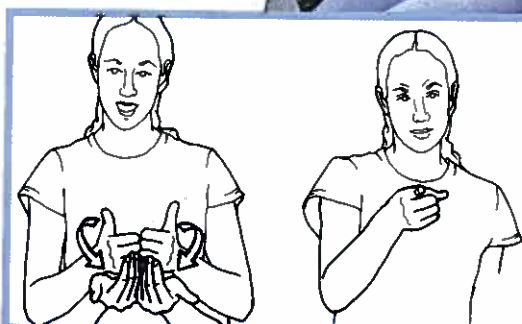
Hello!



Hi!



What's up?

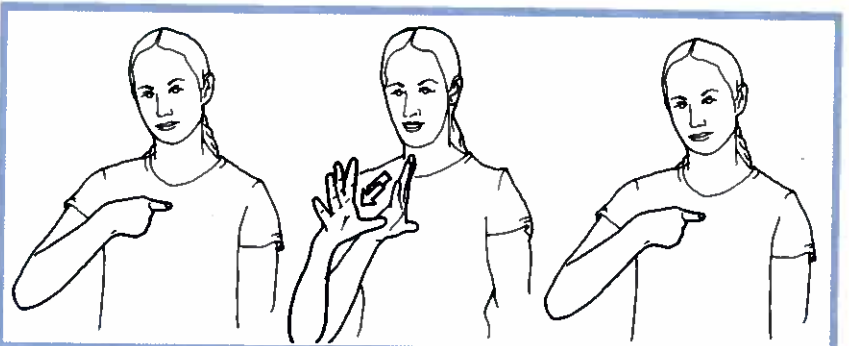


How are you?

When signing to a friend, sign *Hi!*, but with adults or people you don't know well, use the more formal *Hello*. Whether you want to be formal or casual, accompanying the sign with a smile means a lot to both Deaf and hearing people! *What's up?* is an informal way to ask *How are you?* in both American Sign Language and English. You can also sign *What's up?* one-handed, but both signs must include raising your chin.



What's up? How are you?



I'm fine.

Classroom Exercise

A

- 1 **Hello!** Exchange greetings with a classmate and ask how he or she is doing.
- 2 **How are you?** Ask a partner to tell you how another classmate is doing



How is he/she?



He/she is happy.

- 3 **Greetings.** Look at the list of people in italics. Would you use *What's up?* or *How are you?* to greet them?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>an acquaintance</i> | 4. <i>your partner</i> | 7. <i>buddy</i> | 10. <i>school administrator</i> |
| 2. <i>parents</i> | 5. <i>your ASL teacher</i> | 8. <i>younger brother</i> | |
| 3. <i>an ASL student</i> | 6. <i>grandmother</i> | 9. <i>teacher</i> | |

Vocabulary

How are you? & What's up?



To be busy



Confused



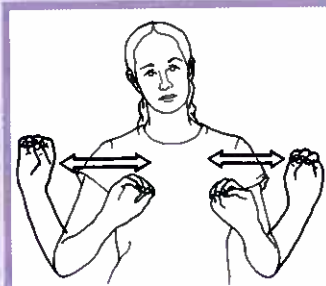
Fine



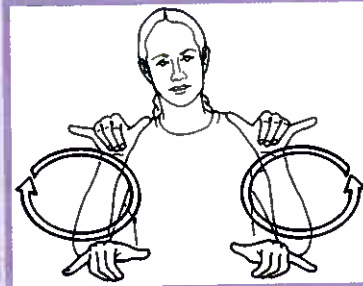
To be good, well



To be happy



Nothing, not much



Same old, the usual



Sleepy



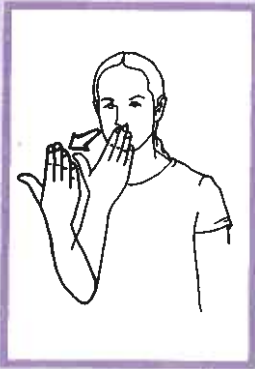
So-so



To be tired

Vocabulary

More Greetings



Afternoon



Evening, night



Morning

Classroom Exercise



- 1 **Greetings.** Greet your classmates and ask how they are doing.
- 2 **Dialogue.** Work with a partner to make a dialogue using vocabulary you've learned.
- 3 **What time of day is it?** Is it afternoon, evening, or morning in each illustration?



I Want to Know . . .

Why do I have to point twice?

Pointing back to yourself or the person you're talking about shows completion of a train of thought. This allows somebody else to begin signing without interrupting you. Using deixis at the end of a sentence is called a **closing signal**. Closing signals are especially important when asking questions using the Question Maker (page 15) or the WH-Face (page 42). Remember to use a closing signal when:

- Making a statement or comment about yourself or somebody else.
- Asking a question.

Eyes on ASL #2

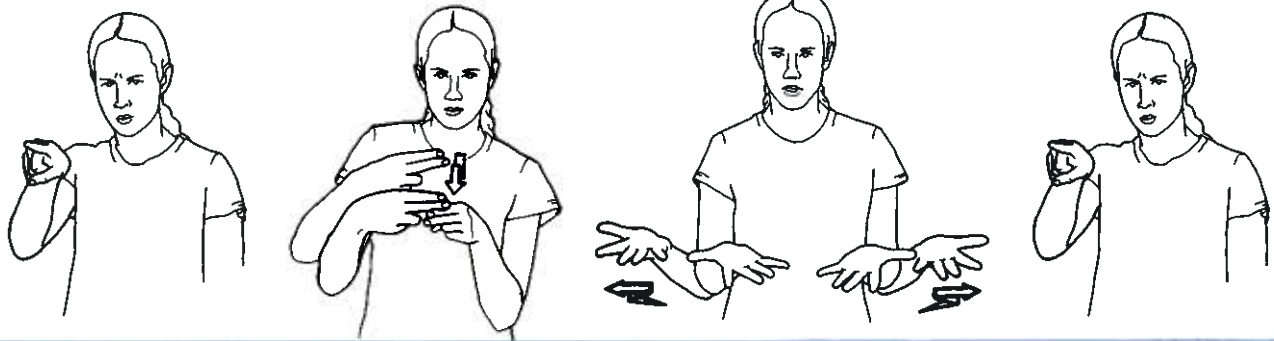
Always use a closing signal to complete a signed sentence.



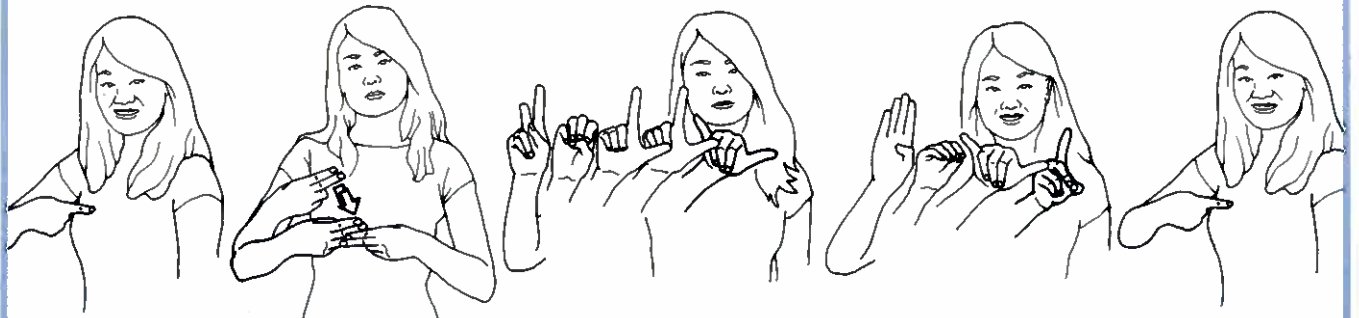
ASL sentences lacking closing signals are incomplete.



Names



What is your name?



My name is Kelly Boyd.

ASL Up Close



Conjugating Verbs: *To Be*



Deixis

Pointing is a logical feature of a signed, non-spoken language. It is not considered rude or impolite. If a person or object is not visible, point to an empty space and continue signing. Using the index finger to point is called **deixis**.



I am, me



You are



He, she, it is



We are, us



You are (plural)



They are

Classroom Exercise

B

How is everybody? Sign each sentence in ASL following the example. Use deixis as needed.



I'm not too bad

1. *They are busy.*
2. *She is happy.*
3. *I am confused.*
4. *We are happy.*
5. *She's good.*
6. *I'm sleepy.*
7. *It's so-so.*
8. *He's fine.*

FYI Don't forget to point back to the person.

“American Sign Language is of great value to the deaf, but could also be of great benefit to the hearing as well.... It is superior to spoken language in its beauty and emotional expressiveness. It brings kindred souls into a much more close and conscious communion than mere speech can possibly do.” —Thomas H. Gallaudet, 1848