

ASL and English Linguistics

1. In English, pronouns can be marked with all of the following grammatical information except which one?
 - a. Gender
 - b. Number
 - c. Location**
 - d. Reflexive

2. Which of the following would not constitute an appropriate use of mouthing in ASL?
 - a. Lexical accompaniment to certain signs such as PAH, CHA, NOT-YET, and FINISH.
 - b. Adverbial marking such as “carefully,” “carelessly,” and “recently.”
 - c. Mouthing to distinguish words that are manually homophonous in ASL such as “team,” “group,” “family,” and “tribe.”**
 - d. Mouthing accompanying fingerspelled names.

3. Which of the following is not true of ASL?
 - a. ASL is a Creole of French Sign Language and a number of indigenous sign languages pre-existing in the United States in the 1800s.
 - b. ASL uses facial expressions to mark adverbial information and to distinguish various sentence level grammatical constructions.
 - c. ASL can indicate both direct speech and direct action using role shifts.
 - d. ASL verbs are more likely to indicate morphological agreement with subjects than with objects.**

4. All but one of the following is true of American Sign Language:
- a. Relative clauses are marked with a tensed cheek facial expression and the relative noun phrase can remain inside the clause.
 - b. Relative clauses like THAT, WHICH, and WHO can occur at the end of the relative clause and are marked with a tensed cheek facial expression that also spreads over the rest of the relative clause.**
 - c. While the basic word order is a subject-verb-object, the noun phrase corresponding to the ground (the larger, more stationary referent in a verb of motion or location), is usually moved to the beginning of the sentence and marked as a topic.
 - d. Who, what where type question words can appear in their original position, at the end, or at the beginning and end and a characteristic brow furrow is also associated with this construction.
5. All but which of the following signs have a corresponding fingerspelled loan sign in some dialects of ASL:
- a. EARLY
 - b. SOON
 - c. WHAT
 - d. ACT**
6. A semantic classifier in ASL is:
- a. A bound morpheme that indicated the location of a referent by occupying the same position in the signing space.
 - b. A verb that can move around in the signing space to depict actions like flying a plane or driving a car.
 - c. A handshape that specifies the size and shape of some object.**
 - d. An ASL morpheme that functions like a pronoun in defining a class of object that shares some physical or abstract characteristic.

7. Fingerspelled loan words in ASL arose as a result of all but which of the following:
- a. An attempt on the part of Deaf signers to exclude hearing signers from understanding and participating in exclusive conversations.
 - b. The cultural maintenance of ethnic boundaries in the Deaf Community.
 - c. The accommodation of Deaf native signers to the receptive needs of English speakers in contact communication.**
 - d. The tendency for all conventionalized forms to conform to the morpheme structure constraints of the primary language.
8. Facial expressions in American Sign Language are used for all of the following but
- a. As adverbial markers.
 - b. As a means of caricature.**
 - c. As a back channeling mechanism.
 - d. As lexical affect markers.
9. In American Sign Language, pronouns can be marked with all of the following grammatical information except which feature?
- a. Possessive
 - b. Reflexive
 - c. Gender**
 - d. Number
10. The following has the lowest frequency of occurrence in ASL grammar:
- a. Suffixation**
 - b. Compounding
 - c. Spreading of facial expressions
 - d. Use of definite and indefinite determiners

11. In American Sign Language:

- a. Nouns are typically marked for gender by their position on the forehead versus the chin.
- b. Who, what, where question words can be left in place.
- c. Tense is never marked within the sentence.
- d. **Adverbs can occur between the verb and its direct object.**

12. In interpreting from English into American Sign Language it is important to remember all of the following except:

- a. ASL and English don't always have word to word equivalencies and may require a phrase in one language for a single word in another.
- b. **ASL is a reduced form of English lacking function words such as forms of the verb "to be", complementizers like "that" and infinitive "to", as well as most prepositions.**
- c. English and ASL are produced in two different modalities and therefore their grammars are completely different.
- d. ASL has a different vocabulary than English and therefore cannot express all the same concepts that English can, therefore at times cultural adjustments need to be made.

13. With respect to English and ASL:

- a. English is a high context language and ASL is a low context language.
- b. **English is a low context language and ASL is a high context language.**
- c. Both English and ASL are low context languages.
- d. Both English and ASL are high context languages.

14. Pointing in ASL can be all but which of the following:

- a. A pronoun.
- b. An article of determiner.
- c. **An adjective.**
- d. An adverb.

15. All but one of the following are characteristics of ASL grammar. Which one is not?
- a. Size and shape specifiers
 - b. Sandwich verbs
 - c. Lexical complementizers**
 - d. Classifiers
16. All but one of the following are characteristics of derived nouns in ASL:
- a. The movement is repeated and restrained.
 - b. The derived form can be modulated for distributive aspect.**
 - c. A PERSON suffix can be added (e.g., comparable to English –er).
 - d. The handshape is the same as that in the corresponding verb
17. The English counterpart to object classifiers in ASL would be
- a. Adjectives like big, small, red, green, blue.
 - b. Noun adjuncts like stone fence, stone sidewalk, stone patio.
 - c. Partitives like a loaf of bread, a stick of gum, wad of paper, a grain of sand.**
 - d. Shape descriptions like hairpin turns, U-joints, kidney-shaped swimming pool.
18. Which of the following linguistic features is found in ASL but not English.
- a. Possessive Pronouns
 - b. Object-Verb agreement**
 - c. Rhetorical questions
 - d. Subject-verb-object word order
19. Which of the following is true regarding noun-verb pairs in ASL?
- a. The noun and verb are signed the same because the meaning is understood from the context of the message.
 - b. The noun is signed using a smaller double movement.**
 - c. The noun is generally spelled and the verb is signed.
 - d. Verbs are derived from gestures.

20. An English word that approximates the most common meaning of an ASL sign is known as a
- a. Root
 - b. Cognate
 - c. Gloss**
 - d. Synonym
21. Which of the following linguistic features is found in English, but not in ASL?
- a. Relative clauses
 - b. Subject-verb agreement
 - c. Gender distinctions in the pronoun system**
 - d. Subject-verb-object word order
22. Which statement below is not a grammatical rule for ASL
- a. Parameters of a sign
 - b. Conjugate verbs**
 - c. Dominance
 - d. Classifiers
23. _____ is an example of a conjugate.
- a. Word pencil and a picture of a pencil
 - b. The sign “eat,” the sign “sleep,” and the sign “home.”
 - c. German word: haus; English word: house**
 - d. Sign “train gone.”
24. A picture of a person is known as an _____
- a. Arbitrary symbol
 - b. Icon**
 - c. Illustration
 - d. Assertion
25. There are _____ types of questions in ASL.
- a. 2
 - b. 3**
 - c. 4
 - d. 5

26. The Sign “GOOD MORNING” is known as _____.
- a. Contraction
 - b. Idiom
 - c. Compound**
 - d. Temporal aspect
27. _____ is an example of temporal aspect.
- a. Finish**
 - b. A-CL
 - c. Monday
 - d. Name Sign
28. “Over time,” “regularly,” “long time” and “over and over again” are examples of
- a. Referents
 - b. Locatives
 - c. Temporal aspects**
 - d. Distributional aspects
29. “GIVE-GIVE-GIVE-GIVE” is an example of
- a. Distributional aspects**
 - b. Temporal aspects
 - c. Locatives
 - d. Pluralization