

From: Ron Carlson ddscarlson@hawaiiintel.net
Subject: B
Date: July 30, 2021 at 10:56 AM
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CB

11.123 **Ampersand and wynn.** In Old English and Middle English texts a sort of stylized seven (the Tironian *et*) may be found for *and*, but the modern ampersand may be substituted for this. In Old English texts \mathfrak{P} or \mathfrak{p} (wynn) is found for *w*; the modern *w* is often substituted for this.

11.124 **Old English vowels.** Modern editors of Old English sometimes distinguish between long and short vowels and diphthongs by means of a macron over the long versions (e.g., \bar{a} , \bar{x} , \bar{e} , \bar{ea} , \bar{eo} , \bar{i} , \bar{io} , \bar{o} , \bar{u} , \bar{y}). Note that, with the exception of the \mathfrak{x} ligature, diphthongs are usually marked with a macron over only the first vowel.

American Sign Language (ASL)

11.125 **Signed languages.** The visual-gestural languages used by deaf people in different parts of the world are called signed languages. Signed languages are quite different from spoken languages (although there may be regional effects of language contact), and a particular signed language may or may not share the same national or geographic boundaries as spoken languages in the same locations. The individual elements of these languages are known as signs.

11.126 **Components of signs.** Signs have five major articulatory components—handshape, location, orientation, movement, and (in some cases) distinctive nonmanual signals.

11.127 **Writing ASL.** Many formal systems for writing signed languages exist; however, none has been adopted for widespread use by deaf signers. This section offers an overview of some of the most frequently employed conventions for written transcription of signing. For additional resources, see Charlotte Baker-Shenk and Dennis Cokely, *American Sign Language: A Teacher's Resource Text on Grammar and Culture*; and Clayton Valli, Ceil Lucas, Kristin J. Mulrooney, and Miako Villanueva, *Linguistics of American Sign Language: An Introduction* (bibliog. 5).

11.128 **Glosses in ASL.** The written-language transcription of a sign is called a *gloss*. Glosses are words from the spoken language written in small capital letters: WOMAN, SCHOOL, CAT. (Alternatively, regular capital letters may be used.) When two or more written words are used to gloss a single sign, the glosses are separated by hyphens. The translation is enclosed in double quotation marks.

The sign for "a car drove by" is written as VEHICLE-DRIVE-BY.

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