

28 in sign language

28 in Sign Language: A Comprehensive Guide to Different Methodologies

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Introduction:

Learning to represent numbers in sign language is a crucial step in effective communication with the Deaf community. While the specific signs can vary across different sign languages, understanding the common methods and variations is essential. This article delves into the different approaches to signing "28 in sign language," focusing primarily on American Sign Language (ASL) but also touching upon variations found in other sign languages. Mastering "28 in sign language," along with other numbers, builds a strong foundation for fluent sign language communication.

H1: The Primary Method: Combining Numbers in ASL

The most common method for signing "28 in sign language" (specifically in ASL) involves combining the signs for 20 and 8. This is a fundamental principle in many sign languages: breaking down larger numbers into manageable components. The sign for 20 is typically formed by extending two fingers, representing the tens digit, and then subtly moving the hand downward. The sign for 8 is formed with a slightly curled hand, held horizontally. Therefore, to sign 28, you would first sign 20, followed immediately by the sign for 8, creating a fluid, single expression for "28 in sign language." This method is intuitive and reflects a logical mathematical breakdown.

H2: Finger Spelling "28 in Sign Language"

While less common for smaller numbers like 28, finger spelling remains a viable option. Each letter of the number (T-W-E-N-T-Y-E-I-G-H-T) is meticulously formed, one after another. Finger spelling can be slower than the combined-number method and may not be preferred for rapid conversation. However, it's a crucial skill for representing words and numbers not easily expressed with established signs, making it an essential part of learning "28 in sign language" within a broader context.

H3: Regional Variations and Dialects in Signing "28"

It's essential to acknowledge the existence of regional variations and dialects within sign languages. While the combined method is widely used for "28 in sign language" in ASL, subtle differences in handshape or movement might exist across different regions of the United States or among different Deaf communities. These subtle variations don't alter the core meaning but highlight the dynamic nature of signed languages. Learning to recognize these subtle differences enhances your understanding of the richness and diversity of sign language.

H4: Comparative Analysis: "28" in Other Sign Languages

"28 in sign language" will differ significantly in other sign languages. British Sign Language (BSL), for instance, may use entirely different handshapes and movements for 20 and 8, resulting in a completely different sign for 28. Similarly, French Sign Language (LSF), German Sign Language (DGS), and Japanese Sign Language (JSL) all employ unique methods for representing numbers. Understanding this diversity underscores the importance of learning the specific rules and conventions of the target sign language.

H5: Context and Fluency: The Importance of Natural Signing

The speed and fluidity with which you sign "28 in sign language" will significantly impact its clarity. In a natural conversation, you wouldn't pause excessively between signing 20 and 8. Practicing smooth transitions between the two components is crucial for efficient communication. Context also plays a role; the surrounding signs and the overall conversation will help clarify the meaning, even if the individual components are slightly less precise.

H6: Learning Resources and Practice Techniques

Numerous resources are available to aid in mastering "28 in sign language" and other numbers. Online videos, sign language dictionaries, and instructional apps offer visual and auditory demonstrations. Regular practice, ideally with a Deaf tutor or native signer, is crucial for developing accuracy and fluency. Consistent practice, incorporating "28 in sign language" into various sentences and conversational contexts, will solidify your understanding.

Conclusion:

Signing "28 in sign language," while seemingly a simple task, opens a window into the nuanced and fascinating world of signed communication. Understanding the different methodologies, recognizing regional variations, and appreciating the broader context of

sign language are key to effective communication with the Deaf community. By mastering the combination method, understanding finger spelling, and acknowledging the diversity across sign languages, you build a strong foundation for clear and respectful interaction.

FAQs:

1. Is there only one way to sign 28 in ASL? While the combination method is the most common, finger spelling is also possible.
1. How is the number 28 signed in BSL? The method for signing 28 in BSL differs significantly from ASL; it will utilize different handshapes and movements.
1. Are there regional variations in signing 28 in ASL? Yes, subtle variations in handshape or movement might exist across different regions.
1. How can I improve my fluency in signing numbers? Consistent practice and interaction with native signers are crucial.
1. What are some good resources for learning sign language numbers? Online videos, apps, and instructional books are readily available.
1. Is it important to learn finger spelling for numbers? While less frequent for smaller numbers like 28, finger spelling is essential for numbers and words without established signs.
1. Why is context important when signing numbers? Context helps clarify meaning, especially if the individual signs are not perfectly executed.
1. Can I learn sign language numbers solely through online videos? While helpful, interaction with native signers provides invaluable feedback and ensures accuracy.

1. What is the best way to practice signing 28? Incorporate the sign into sentences and conversations to improve fluency and natural signing.

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common errors to avoid when learning to sign numbers.

1. Advanced ASL Numbering: Signing Larger Numbers and Fractions: Techniques for signing much larger numbers and fractions in ASL.

28 in sign language: Baby Sign Language Diane Ryan, 2021-08-10 Teach your baby how to communicate without words. Your baby has many wants and needs. Some you can figure out. Others need a little more patience. While your baby learns to make their requests verbally, you can teach them gestures and signs that will help bridge the gap of understanding. Baby Sign Language offers the tools and techniques you need to teach sign language to your baby. As a parent, you might have concerns about speech and language delays. Or you might be concerned that your baby hasn't started talking yet. Baby sign language is something that can promote early speech as well as speech development. This can be especially important for a baby diagnosed with autism or other language issues. This revised edition includes these features: -150 illustrations of popular signs to teach your baby -An express program for quicker results -Games and activities to make signing more fun -Expert advice on speech and language development Signing with your baby not only results in a happier and less frustrated child, but research also shows that learning sign language could help a child speak earlier and develop a higher IQ.

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28 in sign language: Number Signs for Everyone Cinnie MacDougall, 2008-01-01 Focuses on using number signs in American Sign Language. Beyond counting, this book and DVD include handshapes for expressing numbers in quantities, time, money measurements, game scores, and more.

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28 in sign language: The Everything Baby Sign Language Book Teresa R Simpson, 2008-02-01 Signing babies are taking over, asking for more milk and later nap times. Sure, they might not get their way, but signing gives them a way to express themselves. Frustrated communication is often the root cause of crying and tantrums in babies and toddlers. Usually it is caused by the lag between a child's desire to be understood and their ability to form words. Sign language bridges this gap. The Everything Baby Sign Language Book teaches parent and children to use a combination of sign language and homemade gestures to communicate needs, wants and feelings. Using this book and instructional DVD, baby and parent will be well on their way to using their hands to speak! Please note: DVD is not included with the e-book version of this title

28 in sign language: Semantic Fields in Sign Languages Ulrike Zeshan, Keiko Sagara, 2016-02-22 Typological studies require a broad range of linguistic data from a variety of countries, especially developing nations whose languages are under-researched. This is especially challenging for investigations of sign languages, because there are no existing corpora for most of them, and some are completely undocumented. To examine three cross-linguistically fruitful semantic fields in sign languages from a typological perspective for the first time, a detailed questionnaire was generated and distributed worldwide through emails, mailing lists, websites and the newsletter of the World Federation of the Deaf (WFD). This resulted in robust data on kinship, colour and number in 32 sign languages across the globe, 10 of which are revealed in depth within this volume. These comprise languages from Europe, the Americas and the Asia-Pacific region, including Indonesian

sign language varieties, which are rarely studied. Like other volumes in this series, this book will be illuminative for typologists, students of linguistics and deaf studies, lecturers, researchers, interpreters, and sign language users who travel internationally.

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28 in sign language: Nonmanuals in Sign Language Annika Herrmann, Markus Steinbach, 2013-06-20 In addition to the hands, sign languages make extensive use of nonmanual articulators such as the body, head, and face to convey linguistic information. This collected volume focuses on the forms and functions of nonmanuals in sign languages. The articles discuss various aspects of specific nonmanual markers in different sign languages and enhance the fact that nonmanuals are an essential part of sign language grammar. Approaching the topic from empirical, theoretical, and computational perspectives, the book is of special interest to sign language researchers, typologists, and theoretical as well as computational linguists that are curious about language and modality. The articles investigate phenomena such as mouth gestures, agreement, negation, topicalization, and semantic operators, and discuss general topics such as language and modality, simultaneity, computer animation, and the interfaces between syntax, semantics, and prosody. Originally published in *Sign Language & Linguistics* 14:1 (2011)

28 in sign language: Sign Languages Diane Brentari, 2010-05-27 What are the unique characteristics of sign languages that make them so fascinating? What have recent researchers discovered about them, and what do these findings tell us about human language more generally? This thematic and geographic overview examines more than forty sign languages from around the world. It begins by investigating how sign languages have survived and been transmitted for generations, and then goes on to analyse the common characteristics shared by most sign languages: for example, how the use of the visual system affects grammatical structures. The final section describes the phenomena of language variation and change. Drawing on a wide range of examples, the book explores sign languages both old and young, from British, Italian, Asian and American to Israeli, Al-Sayyid Bedouin, African and Nicaraguan. Written in a clear, readable style, it is the essential reference for students and scholars working in sign language studies and deaf studies.

28 in sign language: A New Dictionary of Sign Language Enya Cohen, Lila Namir, I. M. Schlesinger, 2016-10-10

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comprehensive, fully illustrated curriculum contains captivating activities and lesson plans grouped by themes, including feelings, food, seasons, animals, songs, and families. Sign to Learn also contains strategies for using sign language with children with special needs and in multilingual classrooms, and it describes how ASL can assist you in developing a literacy program and in managing your classroom. Information-rich appendices include a thorough ASL illustration index, sample letters to families, and resources for further reading.

28 in sign language: *Grammar, Gesture, and Meaning in American Sign Language* Scott K. Liddell, 2003-03-13 Sample Text

28 in sign language: *The Sociolinguistics of Sign Languages* Ceil Lucas, 2001-10-04 This is an accessible introduction to the major areas of sociolinguistics as they relate to sign languages and deaf communities. Clearly organised, it brings together a team of leading experts in sign linguistics to survey the field, and covers a wide range of topics including variation, multilingualism, bilingualism, language attitudes, discourse analysis, language policy and planning. The book examines how sign languages are distributed around the world; what occurs when they come in contact with spoken and written languages; and how signers use them in a variety of situations. Each chapter introduces the key issues in each area of inquiry and provides a comprehensive review of the literature. The book also includes suggestions for further reading and helpful exercises. The Sociolinguistics of Sign Languages will be welcomed by students in deaf studies, linguistics and interpreter training, as well as spoken language researchers, and researchers and teachers of sign language.

28 in sign language: *American Sign Language Made Easy for Beginners* Travis Belmontes-Merrell, 2022-08-02 Learn American Sign Language the easy way! Become a lifelong learner of American Sign Language (ASL) with this guide for true beginners. It breaks down ASL fundamentals and gives you step-by-step instructions for signing more than 400 vocabulary words, organized by practical topics like greetings, hobbies, times, places, and more. The building blocks of ASL—Lay the foundation for ASL learning as you explore the five parameters of signing: handshape, location, movement, palm orientation, and non-manual markers. Clear guidance for novices—Learn how to sign each vocabulary word with the help of detailed written directions and large, full-color photos, so you know you're doing it right even if it's your first sign ever. Lessons and quizzes—Put your new skills to the test with themed lessons designed for real-world conversations, and brief quizzes at the end of each section. Make learning ASL fun and easy with this top choice in American Sign Language books for beginners.

28 in sign language: *Foreign Vocabulary in Sign Languages* Diane Brentari, 2001-03 This volume explores the grammatical and social contexts for borrowing from various spoken languages into their corresponding sign languages (e.g., from English into ASL). For graduate and professional-level (psycho)linguists and deaf studies specialists

28 in sign language: *American Sign Language* Dennis Cokely, Charlotte Lee Baker-Shenk, 1991 The videocassettes illustrate dialogues for the text it accompanies, and also provides ASL stories, poems and dramatic prose for classroom use. Each dialogue is presented three times to allow the student to converse with each signer. Also demonstrates the grammar and structure of sign language. The teacher's text on grammar and culture focuses on the use of three basic types of sentences, four verb inflections, locative relationships and pronouns, etc. by using sign language. The teacher's text on curriculum and methods gives guidelines on teaching American Sign Language and Structured activities for classroom use.

28 in sign language: *Formational Units in Sign Languages* Rachel Channon, Harry van der Hulst, 2011-10-27 Sign languages and spoken languages have an equal capacity to communicate our thoughts. Beyond this, however, while there are many similarities, there are also fascinating differences, caused primarily by the reaction of the human mind to different modalities, but also by some important social differences. The articulators are more visible and use larger muscles with consequent greater effort. It is difficult to visually attend to both a sign and an object at the same time. Iconicity is more systematic and more available in signs. The body, especially the face, plays a

much larger role in sign. Sign languages are more frequently born anew as small groups of deaf people come together in villages or schools. Sign languages often borrow from the written form of the surrounding spoken language, producing fingerspelling alphabets, character signs, and related signs. This book examines the effects of these and other differences using observation, experimentation and theory. The languages examined include Asian, Middle Eastern, European and American sign languages, and language situations include home signers and small village signers, children, gesturers, adult signers, and non-native signers.

28 in sign language: *Research Methods in Sign Language Studies* Eleni Orfanidou, Bencie Woll, Gary Morgan, 2015-03-16 *Research Methods in Sign Language Studies* is a landmark work on sign language research, which spans the fields of linguistics, experimental and developmental psychology, brain research, and language assessment. Examines a broad range of topics, including ethical and political issues, key methodologies, and the collection of linguistic, cognitive, neuroscientific, and neuropsychological data Provides tips and recommendations to improve research quality at all levels and encourages readers to approach the field from the perspective of diversity rather than disability Incorporates research on sign languages from Europe, Asia, North and South America, and Africa Brings together top researchers on the subject from around the world, including many who are themselves deaf

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28 in sign language: *Sign Language* Roland Pfau, Markus Steinbach, Bencie Woll, 2012-08-31 Sign language linguists show here that all questions relevant to the linguistic investigation of spoken languages can be asked about sign languages. Conversely, questions that sign language linguists consider - even if spoken language researchers have not asked them yet - should also be asked of spoken languages. The HSK handbook *Sign Language* aims to provide a concise and comprehensive overview of the state of the art in sign language linguistics. It includes 44 chapters, written by

leading researchers in the field, that address issues in language typology, sign language grammar, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, sociolinguistics, and language documentation and transcription. Crucially, all topics are presented in a way that makes them accessible to linguists who are not familiar with sign language linguistics.

28 in sign language: Sign Language and Linguistic Universals Wendy Sandler, Diane Carolyn Lillo-Martin, 2006-02-02 Sign languages are of great interest to linguists, because while they are the product of the same brain, their physical transmission differs greatly from that of spoken languages. In this pioneering and original study, Wendy Sandler and Diane Lillo-Martin compare sign languages with spoken languages, in order to seek the universal properties they share. Drawing on general linguistic theory, they describe and analyze sign language structure, showing linguistic universals in the phonology, morphology, and syntax of sign language, while also revealing non-universal aspects of its structure that must be attributed to its physical transmission system. No prior background in sign language linguistics is assumed, and numerous pictures are provided to make descriptions of signs and facial expressions accessible to readers. Engaging and informative, Sign Language and Linguistic Universals will be invaluable to linguists, psychologists, and all those interested in sign languages, linguistic theory and the universal properties of human languages.

28 in sign language: Universal Access in Human-Computer Interaction. Applications and Practice Margherita Antona, Constantine Stephanidis, 2020-07-10 This two-volume set of LNCS 12188 and 12189 constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Universal Access in Human-Computer Interaction, UAHCI 2020, held as part of the 22nd International Conference, HCI International 2020, which took place in Copenhagen, Denmark, in July 2020. The conference was held virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The total of 1439 papers and 238 posters have been accepted for publication in the HCII 2020 proceedings from a total of 6326 submissions. UAHCI 2020 includes a total of 80 regular papers which are organized in topical sections named: Design for All Theory, Methods and Practice; User Interfaces and Interaction Techniques for Universal Access; Web Accessibility; Virtual and Augmented Reality for Universal Access; Robots in Universal Access; Technologies for Autism Spectrum Disorders; Technologies for Deaf Users; Universal Access to Learning and Education; Social Media, Digital Services, Inclusion and Innovation; Intelligent Assistive Environments.

28 in sign language: Quantitative Linguistic Analysis of Czech Sign Language Jiří Langer, Jan Andres, Martina Benešová, Dan Faltýnek, The main aim of this book is to present current research outcomes from quantitative analysis of Czech sign language. A multidisciplinary research project entitled "The Theoretical Basis for Teaching Czech Sign Language Tested through Quantitative Linguistic Methods" was carried out by researchers from three faculties of Palacký University in Olomouc, Czech Republic. It is the first attempt in the field of quantitative linguistics applied to a sign language. The authors believe that their book can serve at least as an introduction for further steps in this meritorious interdisciplinary area.

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28 in sign language: The Deaf-mute Population of the United States, 1920 United States. Bureau of the Census, 1928

28 in sign language: Sign Language in Indo-Pakistan Ulrike Zeshan, 2000-01-01 To find a suitable framework for the description of a previously undocumented language is all the more challenging in the case of a signed language. In this book, for the first time, an indigenous Asian

sign language used in deaf communities in India and Pakistan is described on all linguistically relevant levels. This grammatical sketch aims at providing a concise yet comprehensive picture of the language. It covers a substantial part of Indopakistani Sign Language grammar. Topics discussed range from properties of individual signs to principles of discourse organization. Important aspects of morphological structure and syntactic regularities are summarized. Finally, sign language specific grammatical mechanisms such as spatially realized syntax and the use of facial expressions also figure prominently in this book. A 300-word dictionary with graphic representations of signs and a transcribed sample text complement the grammatical description. The cross-linguistic study of signed languages is only just beginning. Descriptive materials such as the ones presented in this book provide the necessary starting point for further empirical and theoretical research in this direction.

28 in sign language: *Theoretical Issues in Sign Language Research, Volume 2* Susan D. Fischer, Patricia Siple, 1991-06-25 The recent recognition of sign languages as legitimate human languages has opened up new and unique ways for both theoretical and applied psycholinguistics and language acquisition have begun to demonstrate the universality of language acquisition, comprehension, and production processes across a wide variety of modes of communication. As a result, many language practitioners, teachers, and clinicians have begun to examine the role of sign language in the education of the deaf as well as in language intervention for atypical, language-delayed populations. This collection, edited by Patricia Siple and Susan D. Fischer, brings together theoretically important contributions from both basic research and applied settings. The studies include native sign language acquisition; acquisition and processing of sign language through a single mode under widely varying conditions; acquisition and processing of bimodal (speech and sign) input; and the use of sign language with atypical, autistic, and mentally retarded groups. All the chapters in this collection of state-of-the-art research address one or more issues related to universality of language processes, language plasticity, and the relative contributions of biology and input to language acquisition and use.

28 in sign language: *Sign Languages of Aboriginal Australia* Adam Kendon, 1988 This 1988 book was the first full-length study ever to be published on the subject of sign language as a means of communication among Australian Aborigines. Based on fieldwork conducted over a span of nine years, the volume presents a thorough analysis of the structure of sign languages and their relationship to spoken languages.

28 in sign language: *Modal and Focus Particles in Sign Languages* Annika Herrmann, 2013-12-12 Bringing together the research fields of sign language linguistics and information structure, this book focuses on the realization of modal particles and focus particles in three European sign languages: German Sign Language, Sign Language of the Netherlands, and Irish Sign Language. As a cross-linguistic investigation based on a systematic methodological approach, the study analyzes the results particularly with regard to nonmanual features expressed by articulators such as the body, head, and face. The analyses of the data provide interesting insights into the syntax-prosody interface in sign languages and the interaction of syntax and prosody in general. Modal and focus particles have not been thoroughly investigated in sign languages. This volume presents the first study on this phenomenon and is thus an innovative contribution to the field. From a methodological and theoretical perspective, it draws on up-to-date linguistic tools and provides professionally elicited and annotated data. The book accounts for the results within existing theoretical models. Given its specific focus on nonmanuals, the book contributes to recent debates on information structure and the syntax-prosody interface and will be of special interest to both sign and spoken language linguists.

28 in sign language: *Directions in Sign Language Acquisition* Gary Morgan, Bencie Woll, 2002-01-01 This is the second volume in the series 'Trends in language acquisition research'. The unusual combination in one volume of reports on various different sign languages in acquisition makes this book quite unique.

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Bogaerde, Roland Pfau, Trude Schermer, 2016-06-23 How different are sign languages across the world? Are individual signs and signed sentences constructed in the same way across these languages? What are the rules for having a conversation in a sign language? How do children and adults learn a sign language? How are sign languages processed in the brain? These questions and many more are addressed in this introductory book on sign linguistics using examples from more than thirty different sign languages. Comparisons are also made with spoken languages. This book can be used as a self-study book or as a text book for students of sign linguistics. Each chapter concludes with a summary, some test-yourself questions and assignments, as well as a list of recommended texts for further reading. The book is accompanied by a website containing assignments, video clips and links to web resources.

28 in sign language: Sign Language Phonology Diane Brentari, 2019-11-21 Surveys key findings and ideas in sign language phonology, exploring the crucial areas in phonology to which sign language studies has contributed.

28 in sign language: A Phonological Grammar of Kenyan Sign Language Hope E. Morgan, 2022-07-05 This grammar of Kenyan Sign Language (KSL) phonology adds to a sparse literature on the units of categorical form in the world's sign languages. At the same time, it brings descriptive and theoretical research on sign language phonology into better alignment by systematically evaluating current models of sign language phonology for each of the main parameters – handshape, location, and movement – against the KSL data. This grammar also makes a methodological contribution by using a unique dataset of KSL minimal pairs in the analysis, demonstrating that minimal pairs are not as infrequent in sign languages as previously thought. The main content of the book is found in five chapters on handshape, location, core articulatory movement, manner of movement, and other distinctive features (e.g., orientation, mouth actions). The book also contains two large appendices that document the phonological evidence for each of the 44 handshapes and 37 locations. This book will be a key reference for descriptive and typological studies of sign phonology, as well as a helpful resource for linguists interested in understanding the similarities and differences between current models of sign phonology and identifying promising avenues for future research.

28 in sign language: Sign Language Made Simple Karen Lewis, 1997-08-18 Sign Language Made Simple will include five Parts: Part One: an introduction, how to use this book, a brief history of signing and an explanation of how signing is different from other languages, including its use of non-manual markers (the use of brow, mouth, etc in signing.) Part Two: Fingerspelling: the signing alphabet illustrated, the relationship between signing alphabet and ASL signs Part Three: Dictionary of ASL signs: concrete nouns, abstractions, verbs, describers, other parts of speech-approx. 1,000 illustrations. Will also include instructions for non-manual markers, where appropriate. Part Four: Putting it all together: sentences and transitions, includes rudimentary sentences and lines from poems, bible verses, famous quotes-all illustrated. Also, grammatical aspects, word endings, tenses. Part Five: The Humor of Signing: puns, word plays and jokes. Sign Language Made Simple will have over 1,200 illustrations, be easy to use, fun to read and more competitively priced than the competition. It's a knockout addition to the Made Simple list.

28 in sign language: Variation in Indonesian Sign Language Nick Palfreyman, 2019-01-29 This pioneering work on Indonesian Sign Language (BISINDO) explores the linguistic and social factors that lie behind variation in the grammatical domains of negation and completion. Using a corpus of spontaneous data from signers in the cities of Solo and Makassar, Palfreyman applies an innovative blend of methods from sign language typology and Variationist Sociolinguistics, with findings that have important implications for our understanding of grammaticalisation in sign languages. The book will be of interest to linguists and sociolinguists, including those without prior experience of sign language research, and to all who are curious about the history of Indonesia's urban sign community. Nick Palfreyman is a Leverhulme Early Career Research Fellow at the International Institute for Sign Languages and Deaf Studies (iSLanDS), University of Central Lancashire.

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Shengyun Gu, Feng Yang, Yin'er Zhu, Jeroen van de Weijer, 2024-09-02 Applying the framework of the Prosodic Model to naturalistic data, this book presents a systematic study of the phonological structure of Shanghai Sign Language (SHSL). It examines the handshape inventory of SHSL in terms of its underlying featural specifications, phonetic realization and phonological processes such as assimilation, epenthesis, deletion, coalescence, non-dominant hand spread and weak drop. The authors define the role of the prosodic hierarchy in SHSL and analyze the linguistic functions of non-manual markers. This systematic investigation not only contributes to our understanding of SHSL itself, but also informs typological research on sign languages in the world.

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