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What the Hands Reveal About the Brain.
Howard Poizner, Edward Klima and Ursula Bellugi.
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Appendix

Notation

In this book we have not notated all aspects of patients' signing; we have designated only those notations that are relevant to the discussions and figures. Otherwise, we present English translations of the signing.

SIGN	Words in capital letters represent English glosses for ASL signs. A gloss is chosen on the basis of common usage among deaf researchers and informants in giving an English translation for the sign. The gloss represents the meaning of the unmarked, unmodulated, basic form of a sign out of context.
SIGN-SIGN	Multiword glosses connected by hyphens are used when more than one English word is required to translate a single sign, for example, LOOK-AT.
W-O-R-D	Fingerspelled words are represented by hyphenated capital letters. Fingerspelling is one of the many special subsystems of ASL (see Battison 1978).
'meaning'	Words within single quotation marks indicate the meaning or referent of the signs.
“word”	Double quotes for words or signs indicate direct quotations, nonliteral meanings, etc.
/W/	For specifying sublexical parameters of signs, for example, specific Hand Configurations, Places of Articulation, or Movements, we use notation

within slashes, using symbols from Stokoe, Casterline, and Croneberg (1965). Slashes are also used for specifying phonemic components in spoken languages, for example, /r/.

ASL Morphology

- SIGN[˘]SIGN Sign glosses joined by a circumflex indicate compound signs in ASL.
- SIGN^[Modulation] A superscript bracketed word following a sign gloss indicates that the sign is made with some change in form associated with a change in meaning from its basic, uninflected form. Thus the sign has undergone a morphological process. The particular specifications of grammatical processes in ASL (for example, Reciprocal, Iterative, Continuative, Apportionative External, Allocative Indeterminate) are spelled out in Klima and Bellugi (1979).
- SIGN^[D], SIGN^[iD] Derivational processes can also be specified in ASL (for example, SIGN^[D:Nominalization]). Some derivational processes are called Idiomatic Derivatives ([iD]), such as CHURCH^[iD] meaning 'narrow-minded.'
- SIGN^['regularly'] Morphological processes can be indicated by the specification of grammatical category of change or by the meaning of the inflected form. The sign GIVE under the Exhaustive inflection may be indicated as either GIVE^[Exhaustive] or GIVE^['to each'].
- SIGN^[+] A plus indicates that a sign has not been made in its uninflected form but does not specify what change the sign has undergone.
- SIGN^{[[X]X]} Inflectional forms embedded within other inflections are indicated by nested brackets.
- PERSON-classifier-GO-BY; CL:/G/ Classifier verbs in ASL are indicated either semantically (PERSON-classifier, VEHICLE-classifier) or by the particular Hand Configuration used to mark the class (CL:/G/, CL:/3/), using the notation from Stokoe, Casterline, and

Croneberg (1965). More information on classifiers as verbs of location and motion can be found in Supalla (1982, 1986).

ASL Spatialized Syntax

As part of the spatialized syntax of ASL, a horizontal plane in signing space is used for abstract spatial loci. Nouns, verbs that can be indexed, pronouns, classifiers, and size and shape specifiers can be associated with abstract spatial loci, and these are indicated by subscripts. Description of notation for this system is as follows.

- INDEX or (SHE) Pronominal forms made with a pointing hand may be specified either as INDEX or as a sign gloss within parentheses. The form within parenthesis ((ME), (HE), (IT), (THERE)) is interpreted from context.
- ${}^a\text{SIGN}_b$; SIGN_a ;
 SIGN_{b-c} Subscripts from the beginning of the alphabet are used to indicate spatial loci. Nouns, pronouns, and verbs of location are marked with a subscript to indicate the loci at which they are signed (INDEX_a , BOY_a , AT-X_a) in planes of signing space. Inflected verbs are marked with an initial subscript to mark origin location; a final subscript indicates the endpoint location (${}_a\text{GIVE}_b$). Subscripts with a hyphen indicate a plural index (SIGN_{b-d}).
- ${}_i\text{SIGN}_j$ Subscripts from the middle of the alphabet are used to indicate abstract indexes, reference as well as coreference.
- $\frac{\text{neg}}{\text{SIGN}}$ A line over a sign or signs indicates a particular facial expression occurring simultaneously with the sign(s). The facial expression may be part of the grammatical meaning. The particular meaning of the facial expression indicated by the gloss, is written above the line.
- *SIGN An asterisk preceding a sign or sentence indicates that the sign or word is inappropriate for the context and/or ungrammatical. Asterisks are also used for paraphasias at different levels (phonemic, morphological, syntactic) as well as neologisms in aphasic signing or writing.

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