## **1.** ASL to English Exhaustion Exercise

## RECEIVE

#### ARRIVE

#### INFORM

#### **IMPROVE**

advance

accumulate	'bout time!	acquaint	
acquire	enter	advise	i
attain	gain	alert	1
earn	get to	announce	0
come into possession	made it	apprise	(
collect on	reach	brief	(
garner	show up / show	clue in	(
get / get hold of		enlighten	
get one's hands on	RECENTLY	familiarize	
obtain		give notice	
reap	a bit ago	illuminate	
retrieve	a minute ago	impart	
secure	a second ago	let know / let in on	
	barely	notify	
	just / just now	post	
	lately	tell	
	of late	by way of	1

# ameliorate better develop elevate enhance enrich find remedies further inflate make strides / better make enhancements move toward solution perfect rectify the situation refine reform upgrade

## WORSEN

#### BORED

decay decompensate decline deflate degenerate deteriorate diminish exacerbate get worse regress retrogress sink lose ground

uh-UH Putting me out I'm not having it You've go to be kidding There is no way Don't put me through all that I'm over it

## WHOA (SILLY)

Man! Dude! Sheesh! Ay ay ay! Pshhht! Aaaggh! Whoa! Ee-errr!

# 2. Just as sometimes English words have gestural equivalents in ASL, some ASL signs can be translated as vocal gestures. Of course, manual/vocal gestures are swappable.

UMMMMM "fs-twitch" = Ummm, Ahhhh, I want to say it's... Courtroom or deposition story: NOD-HEAD = mmhmm SHAKE-HEAD or SHRUG-SHOULDERS = mmMMmm ("I dunno") RAISED-HAND "If I may..."

"Loved the dress at Macy's, looked at price, Whoa!" Uh-uh-uhh (neg voice)

GALLY NOSE TWITCH I'm with you / I feel you / Exactly / Tell me about it / Dude.

## 3. Idioms do not necessarily indicate a drop in register.

That's all she wrote	See this thing through
Bit the dust	In no uncertain terms
Nailed it	Took own sweet time
as all get out.	Were it not for
Pitch a fit	Of one's own accord
One foot out the door	

## 4. Do not attempt to wield vocabulary you are not comfortable with... yet.

This means above or below your register, and out of your dialect. I've seen interpreters crash and burn. It's not pretty. Pick your proving grounds wisely.

One idea is to choose a word or words before your assignment, and try to assimilate them into your work. If it is a new word, you must have heard it used by a reliable informant, understand word's grammatical function, connotation, and insert it into the appropriate context. This strategy is best used with words you already know and use, but cannot retrieve while voicing.

Good s-t-v is not about big words. Work that draws attention to the interpretation or worse yet to the interpreter at the expense of equivalency is not transparent, and **not good**. Non-signers should not say, "Did she really say that? What's the sign for that?"

# 5. Use natural language, tone, and phrasing. Sound like a real person.

Whose parents corrected their English? You need to thank them. Finish your words. Differentiate the vowels. Speak naturally, varying the pitch and speed of your voice. Talk good English.

Grammar Pitfalls

- mass vs. count nouns: fewer vs. less
- this data vs. these data
- repeated or emphatic words (mod-u-late your voice)
- double negatives okay
- Reported speech: conversations (labeling the speaker vs. commenting "she said that...")
- good (adjective) "It was good." vs. well (adverb) "It went well."
- farther (distance) vs. further (more)
- I vs. me vs. myself ("myself" is used with "I", not as a substitute for "me")
- I (subject) vs. me (object) with compounds:
  - "Rachel and I are hungry." vs. "The food is for Rachel and me."
  - Take out the compounds and restate: "I am hungry." vs. "The food is for me."
- who (subject) vs. whom (object and always after a preposition)
  - "Who told the story?" vs. "Whom is the story about?", with/for/by/to whom

\*\*Subject: What/whom the sentence is about. \*\*Object: Something/one involved in the predicate.

# 6. SELF is a be-verb.