



## Chapter 1

# Discussing Pain

- *Determining why the patient is in need of medical services.*
- *The basic characteristics of the patient's pain.*

## Dialogue

### 1-1 Doctor's Question

Tell me what's happening to you; why are you here?

- a. I have a terrible pain right here.

### 1-2 Doctor's Statement

Show me where the pain begins and follow to where it ends.

### 1-3 Doctor's Question

When did the pain start?

- a. Last night.
- b. This morning.
- c. Yesterday.
- d. Three days ago.
- e. Six weeks ago.

### 1-4 Doctor's Question

How long have you had the pain?

- a. I've had the pain for about fifteen minutes.
- b. For four hours.
- c. About three days.
- d. It's been coming and going for five weeks.
- e. For almost one month.
- f. Off and on for several years, but now it's worse than before.

### 1-5 Doctor's Question

Why do you think you have this pain?

- a. I don't know.
- b. I think it's an old injury coming back again.
- c. I bumped myself, but not very hard.
- d. You're the doctor, you tell me.

### 1-6 Doctor's Response

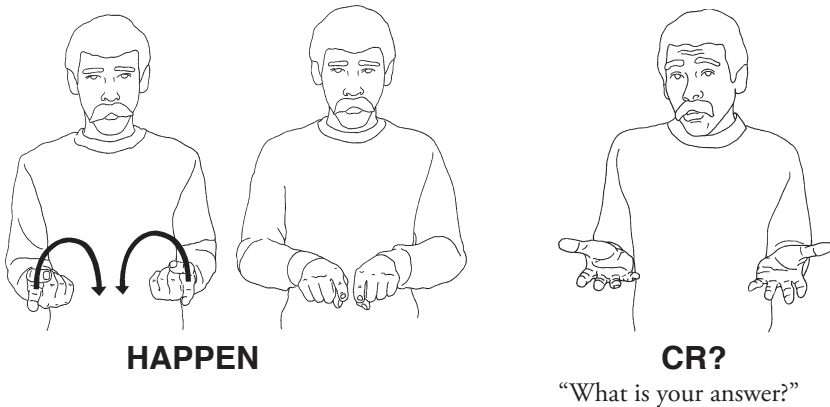
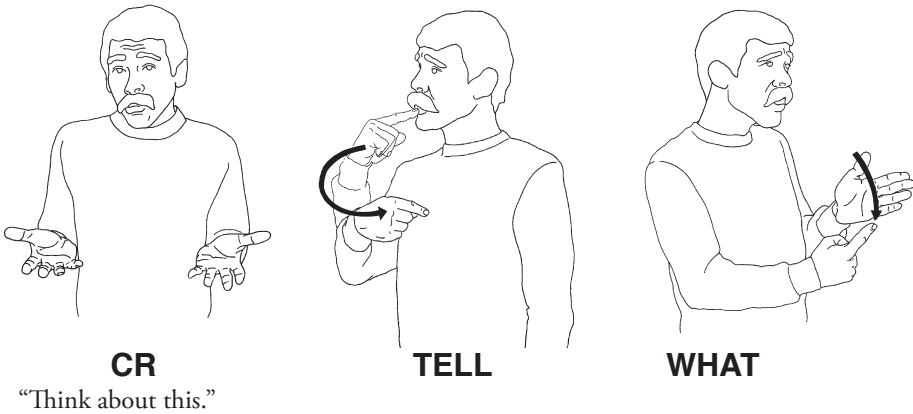
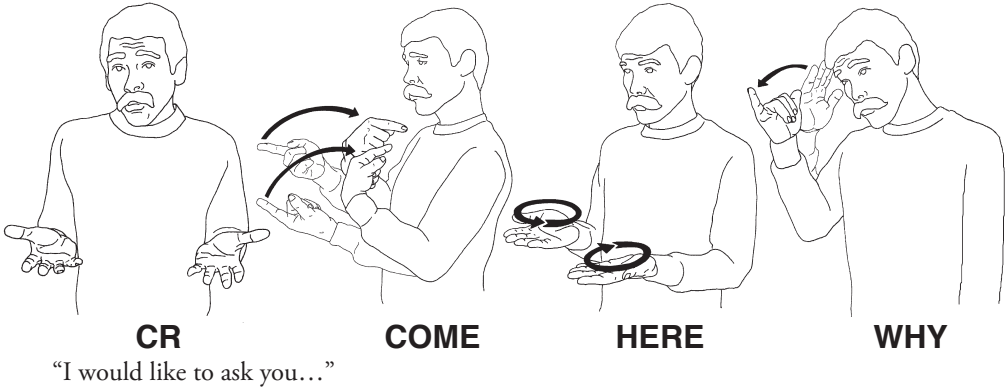
I'm a doctor, not a mind reader.

## Vocabulary

About.....53, 55	Injury.....69	Stop .....44
Again.....69	Knowledge .....72	Tell.....38
Appear –	Long .....52	Think .....66
Appear.....58, 61	Me .....39, 42, 44	This – Area.....40
Bump.....70	Mind.....74	Three – Days.....56
But.....63	Minutes.....54	Three – Days –
Close – To.....59	Morning.....48	Ago .....49
Come .....37	Night .....47	Up – Till – Now.....51,
CR .....37	Not .....71	53, 57, 60, 62
Doctor .....72	Now .....48, 63	Week.....58
Doctor .....73	Old (Age) .....68	Weeks – Past .....50
Fifteen.....54	One – Month....59	What.....38
Five .....57	Pain.40, 41, 45, 51,	When.....46
Four – Hours ....55	58, 64, 65	Where .....42, 44
Go – To.....43	Point (Pain – It) 66	Why.....38, 66
Happen.....39	Read.....74	Worse.....63
Hard .....71	Several.....62	Years.....62
Here.....37	Show – Me..42, 43	Yesterday .....47, 48
How.....52	Show – Up .....69	You.....65
I .....68	Six.....50	
I – Don't – Know67	Start .....43, 45	

### 1-1 Doctor's Question

Tell me what's happening to you; why are you here?



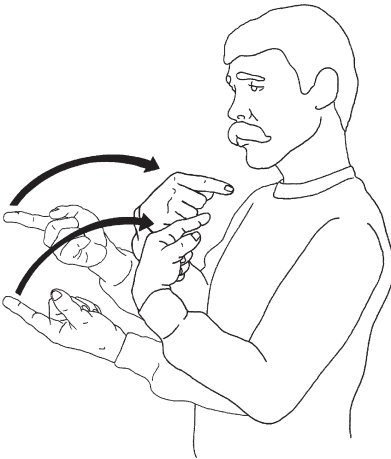
#### *ASL Grammar Notes*

ASL frequently establishes a fact first, "come here," and then asks something about the fact, "Why?" ASL sign order is sometimes different from English word order. This is especially true in longer, more complex sentences.



## CR

This sign is used as a polite indicator that the person will begin signing, or wants to establish that they are about to inquire about something. It is a conversational regulator. He is placing his hands in the sign area which is equivalent to someone saying “What I would like to know is...,” “I’d like to inquire...,” “Well...,” “Tell me...,” or “Hmmm...,” before beginning a sentence or within a sentence. When it appears at the end of a sentence, it could mean “Is that correct?” or “Is there anything else?” The exact meaning will change according to the sentence context.



## COME

The signer’s hands begin the sign away from his body, and then move toward his body. This sign uses direction to indicate that who is coming. Many signs are made using movement in a specific direction to clarify the sign or give it additional meaning.



## HERE

In this sentence, “here” is part of the “come here” sequence. When signs are linked together, the individual signs often do not have the full range of movement that they have when made alone.

### *DVD Notes*

The DVD shows this sign made with less movement than this picture would indicate.



## WHY

You established a fact or made a statement that someone came here. Now you find out something about the statement. This phrase has both a statement, “Come here,” and a question, “Why?”

### *DVD Notes*

Notice the change to an inquisitive facial expression when the doctor signs “Why?” He keeps his inquisitive facial expression throughout the question.

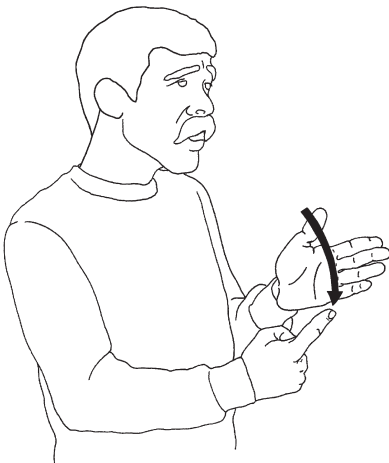


## TELL

The doctor touches his chin (or lower lip) and then his chest. The direction in which the finger moves is an important addition to the “tell” sign. It establishes who is telling whom. In this case, the “tell” sign is followed by the signer pointing to himself. Therefore, it means “tell me.” If you were saying, “Tell John,” you would point to John instead of to yourself after signing “tell.”

### *DVD Notes*

The doctor makes this sign less exaggerated than the picture here.



## WHAT

### *DVD Notes*

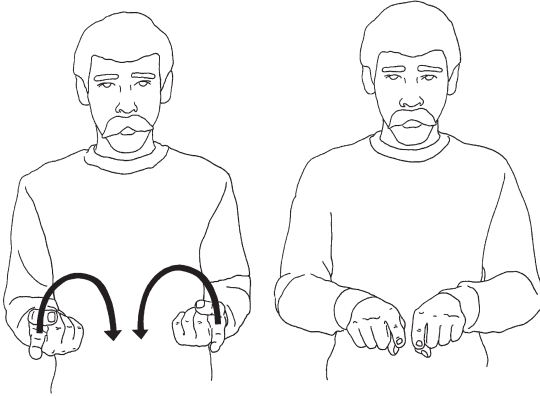
This sign is made with the same inquisitive facial expression as in “why.” The “wh” shape on the lips often accompanies this sign.

## HAPPEN

This sign can be repeated, “happen – happen,” with an inquisitive facial expression. Then it means “What happened?”

### DVD Notes

Notice the doctor ends the sentence with his hands in a Conversational Regulator position. Many questions end this way. Many Conversational Regulators show the signer is finished with their statement and they are waiting for a response.

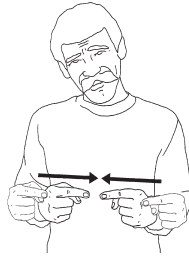


## 1-1a Patient's Response

I have a terrible pain right here.



**ME**



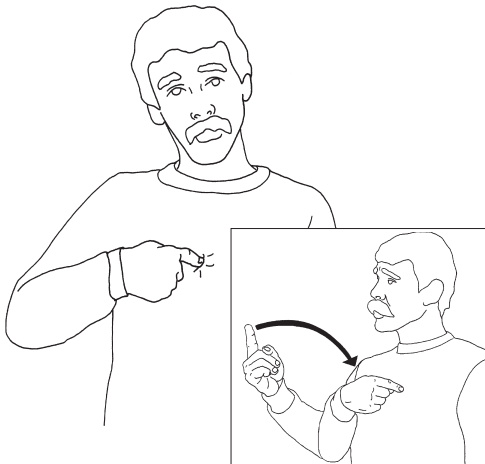
**PAIN**



**THIS – AREA**

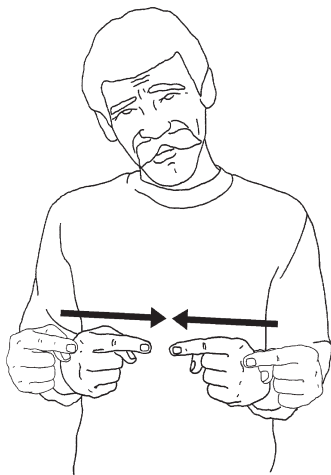
### ASL Grammar Notes

First, the signer introduces the topic, “his pain.” Then he describes something about the topic, “The pain is in this area.” This type of sentence structure is frequently used in ASL.



## ME

Here is an example of the “me” sign used as the equivalent of “my” in English. The “me” sign also means “I” and occasionally “my” or “mine.” In ASL, the sign “me” is often made at the beginning and end of a sentence. Signers may also start with an index finger in front of and away from them, and then point to themselves. This would mean “Tell me.”



## PAIN

This sign is made at the location of the pain.

### *DVD Notes*

Notice the painful facial expression while the “pain” sign is made. The patient also glances down at the sign while he makes it. He moves his fingers together one time. A variation of “pain” is shown in 1-2 with a twisting motion.



## THIS – AREA

This sign shows the location of the pain.

### *DVD Notes*

Notice the patient looks down at the area of the pain while making the “this – area” sign. He also holds his base hand in the last position, “pain,” while he uses his other hand to show the area. Signers frequently freeze a hand or hands at the last sign they make while waiting for a response. They can also freeze one hand and use the remaining hand to complete a phrase or add information to the sentence.

### 1-2 Doctor’s Statement

Show me where the pain begins and follow to where it ends.

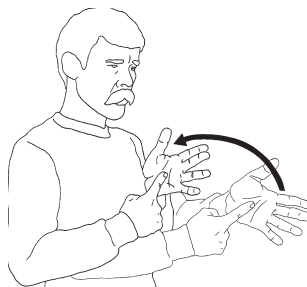


**CR**

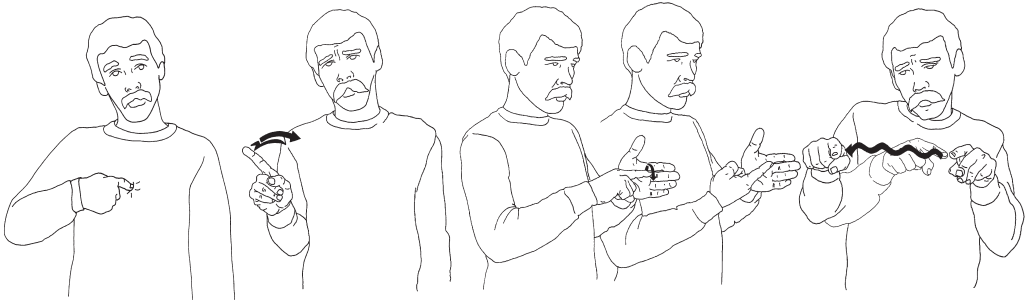
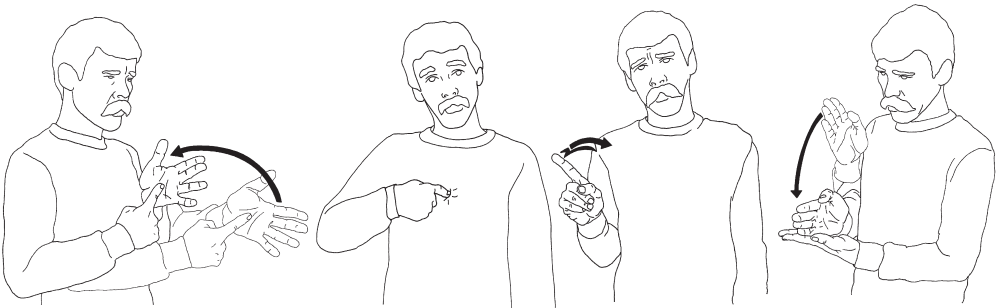
“Think about this.”



**PAIN**



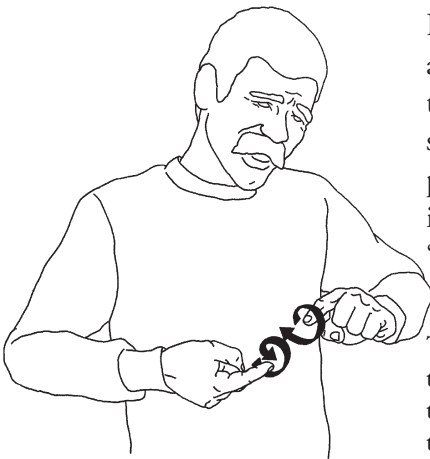
**SHOW – ME**

**ME****WHERE****START****GO - TO****SHOW - ME****ME****WHERE****STOP***ASL Grammar Notes*

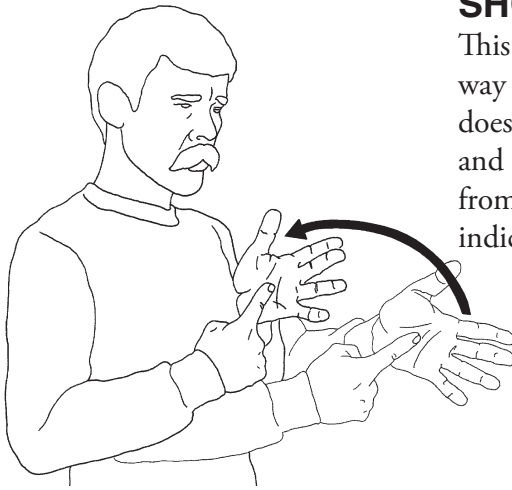
This is an example of a typical sentence in which the topic, “pain,” is established at the beginning of the sentence. After establishing the topic “pain,” the signer uses space and direction to talk about the start and stop of the pain by showing a different location for each.

**PAIN**

Here the doctor places the sign “pain” in a space in front of him. He is doing two things: 1) establishing the topic of the sentence, and 2) giving the topic “pain” a place or space so it can be referred to later in the sentence. Now he can begin asking “What about the pain?”

*DVD Notes*

The doctor's raised brow is used to show that this is the sentence topic. The slight pause before he makes the next sign also helps to emphasize that “pain” is the topic. The expression would be different (as in 2-1e) if you were referring to feeling the pain.



## SHOW – ME

This sign uses direction in the same way that the “come – here” sign does. It begins away from the signer and moves inward. Moving the sign from the signer toward someone else indicates “show – you.”



## ME

The doctor adds the sign “me” to emphasize himself. The “me” is built into the “show – me” sign by the sign’s inward movement. Adding the “me” is optional.



## WHERE

### *DVD Notes*

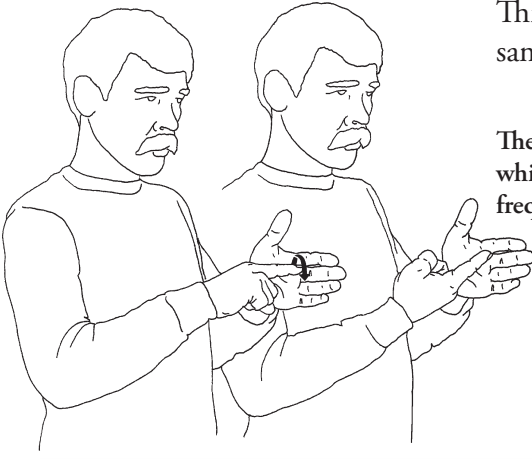
The patient squeezes his brow and uses the “wh” mouth expression with this sign. Each time he refers to the pain he glances at the space where he put the “pain” sign. In this case, “where” refers to the pain.

## START

This sign is intentionally made at the same location as the topic sign “pain.”

### *DVD Notes*

The patient makes a “yee” mouthshape while he signs “start.” This is an expression frequently used to show intensity.



## GO – TO

The doctor uses his fingers to establish the space where the pain begins and then moves one finger to represent the pain’s path.

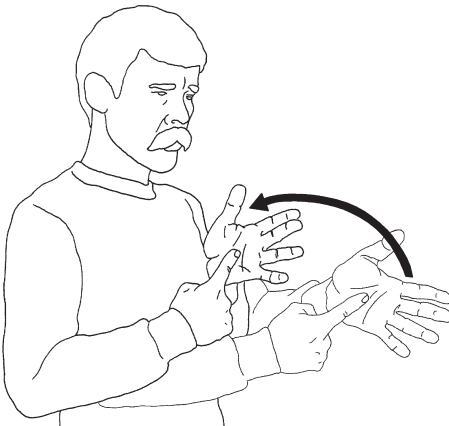
### *DVD Notes*

Notice the doctor’s puffed cheeks while he shows the pain traveling from one location to another. Puffed cheeks are used to show distance or the act of traveling. This expression is used when talking about driving a car or flying in a plane.



## SHOW – ME

This “show – me” sign is made in a location toward the body as in the previous “show – me.” However, it starts at the place the index finger stopped when making the “go – to” sign. This new location is important because the different space establishes a different aspect of the pain (where it stops).



**ME**

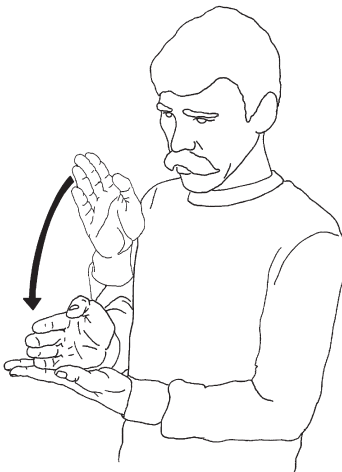
This sign is optional here because the “me” is built into the “show – me” sign (when the sign “show” moves toward the signer).

**WHERE**

The signer keeps an inquisitive expression.

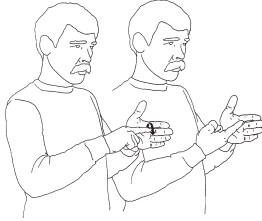
**STOP***DVD Notes*

Notice the doctor’s “yee” mouthshape is the same as it was when he signed “start.” When the signer is finished, he makes a “Got it?” facial expression and movement. This is not a formal sign but the signer’s way of assuring he is understood. The person watching a signer would respond with the appropriate signals, such as a nod of the head or another expression letting the signer know he is understood.



## 1-3 Doctor's Question

## When did the pain start?

**PAIN****START****WHEN****CR?**

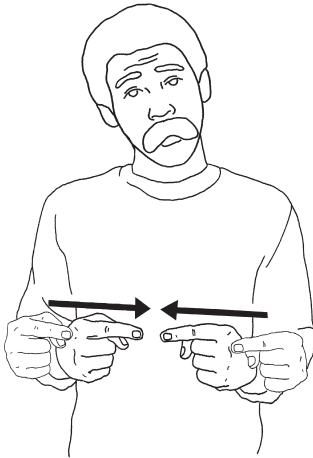
“What do you think?”

*ASL Grammar Notes*

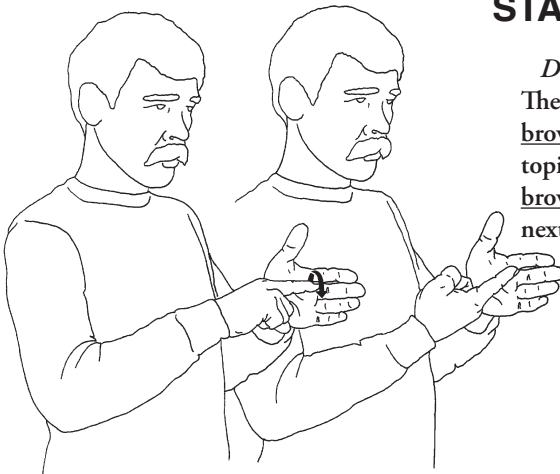
Establish the topic first, “pain,” and then discuss, “What about the pain?” In this case, “It starts when?”

**PAIN***DVD Notes*

Notice the doctor's raised brow while he makes this sign. This indicates that “pain” is the sentence topic. The slight pause after this sign also makes “pain” stand out as the topic.

**START***DVD Notes*

The face starts changing from the raised brow to a squeezed brow expression. The topic was established with the raised brow. Facial emphasis is placed on the next idea, “when the pain started.”

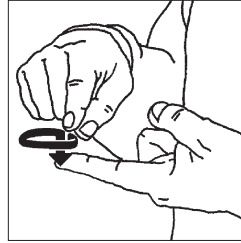




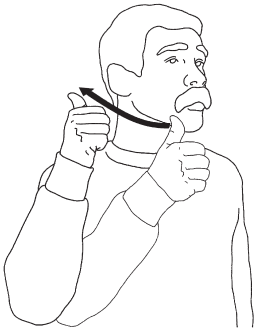
## WHEN

### *DVD Notes*

The doctor continues to hold his inquisitive “wh” facial expression. The doctor also includes the “huh?” hand movement at the end of his question.



### 1-3a Patient's Response Last night.



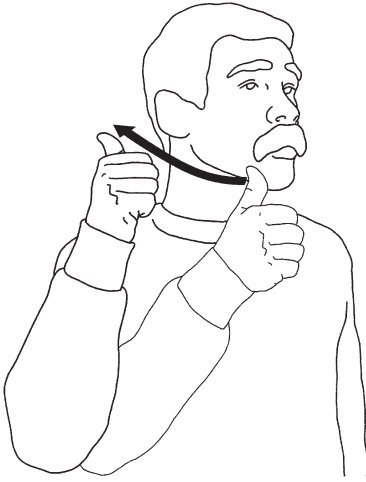
## YESTERDAY



## NIGHT

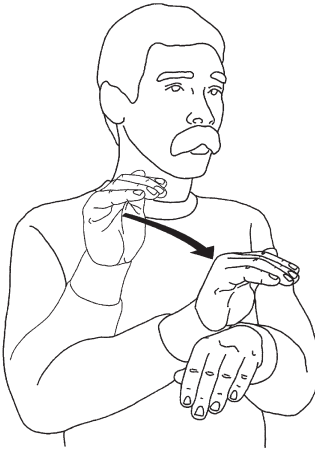
### *ASL Grammar Notes*

The past tense is established with the sign “yesterday.” Once the time indicator is established, all the signs that follow are understood to be in the past. For example, in this sentence, the word “night” follows “yesterday.” So the sign “night” refers to the previous night.



## YESTERDAY

This is a time indicator sign, so it moves to the rear (from the chin moving backwards), indicating the past.



## NIGHT

### *Hint*

The action hand represents the setting sun.

### 1-3b Patient's Response

**This morning.**



**NOW**



**MORNING**

### *ASL Grammar Notes*

This response has a structure similar to “last night.” The time indicator, “now” (present tense), comes first; the time of day, “morning,” follows.



## NOW

If you bounce this sign twice it means “now” and/or “today.”

### *DVD Notes*

Notice the emphasis in the patient’s facial expression. A very good example of this sign meaning “right now” and the corresponding expression is found in 4-11.



## MORNING

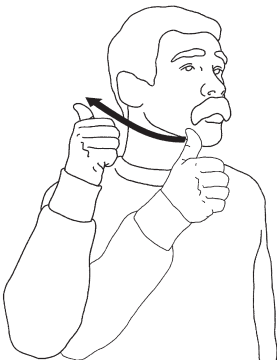
### *Hint*

The action hand represents the sun rising in the sky.

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### 1-3c Patient’s Response Yesterday.

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## YESTERDAY

This sign makes use of direction (moving behind the body) to show it is past tense.

## 1-3d Patient's Response

Three days ago.

*ASL Grammar Notes*

This sign adds the number “three” to the past tense sign “yesterday,” meaning “in the past.” The backward movement of the hand (in relation to the body) is used to show that this sign is in the past tense. Many time indicator signs use direction to show reference to the past. Later you will see some signs which use a forward motion (in front of the body) to show you are referring to the future.

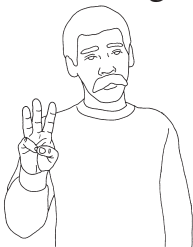


### THREE – DAYS – AGO

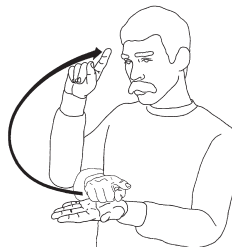
This sign starts out in the “yesterday” position and the hand opens, making the number “three,” as it moves backwards. To sign “two – days – ago,” the thumb would be folded in as the hand stops.

## 1-3e Patient's Response

Six weeks ago.



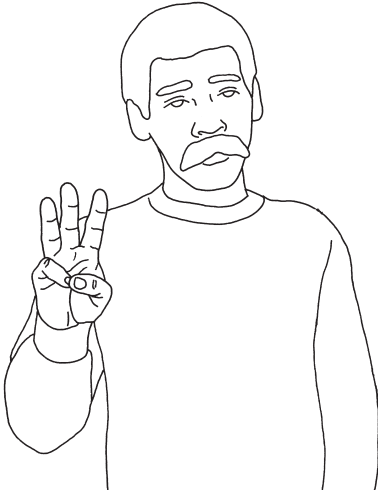
**SIX**



**WEEKS – PAST**

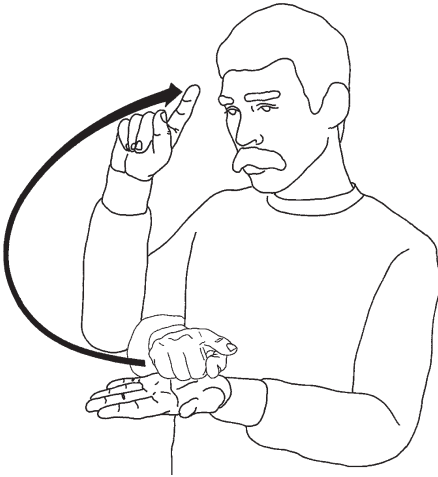
*ASL Grammar Notes*

The patient establishes the number “six,” and then makes the “week” sign. He moves the sign “week” in a past tense direction.



## SIX

Many beginning signers think this sign means “three.” It is a common mistake to switch the “three” and “six.” Remember that “three” uses the thumb, index, and middle fingers.



## WEEKS – PAST

The sign “weeks – past” combines the “week” sign with a backward movement to indicate the past. The sign “six” automatically makes the sign “week” plural.

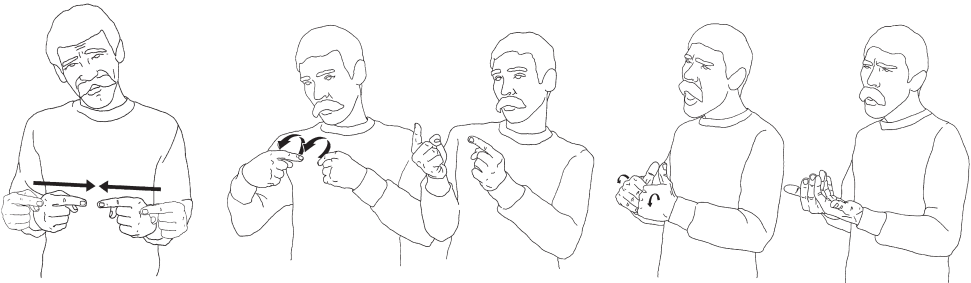
### *DVD Notes*

Notice that the base hand moves into the “week” position while the “six” is being signed. Then the base hand is kept in the “week” position while the action moves from the “six” handshape to begin the “weeks – past” sign.

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### 1-4 Doctor’s Question

How long have you had the pain?

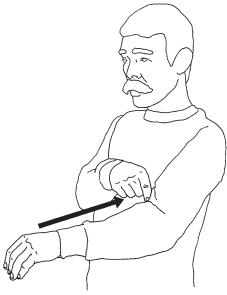


**PAIN**

**UP – TILL – NOW**

**HOW**

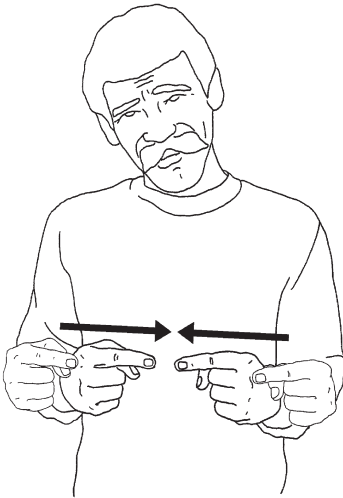
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**LONG****CR?**

“What can you tell me about it?”

### *ASL Grammar Notes*

This sentence follows the same pattern as 1-3, setting up the topic first and then discussing something about the topic.



## **PAIN**

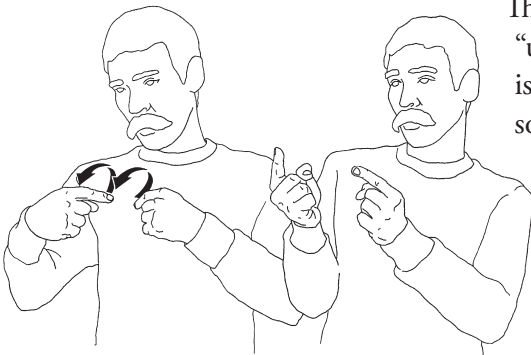
The sign “pain” can be made in different ways to mean different types of pain or various durations of pain. This signer brings his finger tips together two times. Sometimes signers bring their fingers together one time, while others twist the hands. This variety in signs is equivalent to a speaker’s individual use of descriptions to denote the subtle differences, types, or degrees of pain. Different people will make the same sign in slightly different ways; they have an accent of their own.

### *DVD Notes*

The facial expression is used to show that “pain” is the topic.

## **UP – TILL – NOW**

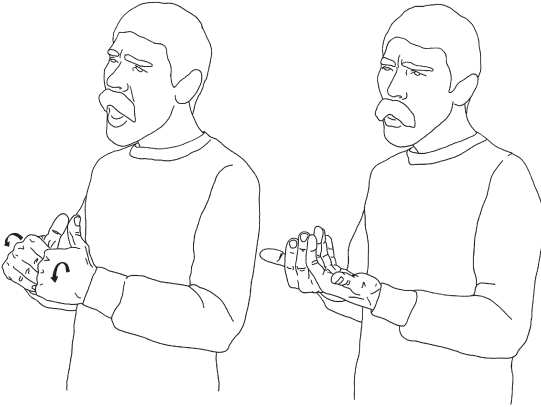
This sign can be glossed to mean “up until this point” or “since.” It is frequently used to ask how long someone has been doing something or how long something has been happening. Notice this sign moves from the body forward in the direction of the future (outward from the signer).



## HOW

### *DVD Notes*

Here the doctor shakes his head slightly to show he is asking a question. His expression asks, “What about it?” or “What information do you have about this?”

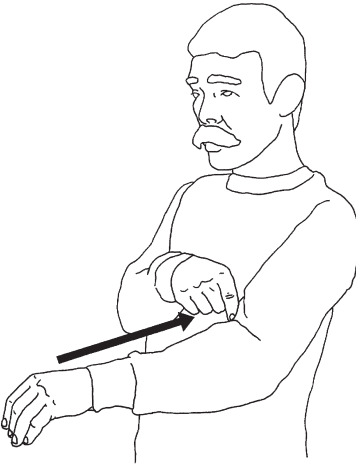


## LONG

This sign can mean both physical length and duration of time.

### *DVD Notes*

Notice the doctor makes a CR sign with one hand at the end of the sentence. This CR would mean, “What can you tell me about it?”



### 1-4a Patient's Response

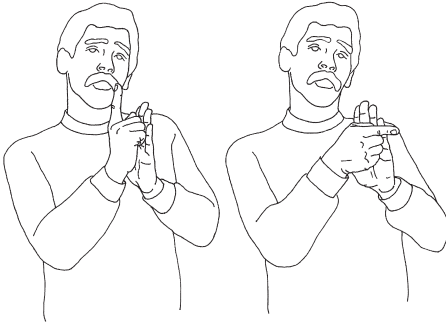
I've had the pain for about fifteen minutes.



**UP – TILL – NOW**

**ABOUT**

**FIFTEEN**



## MINUTES

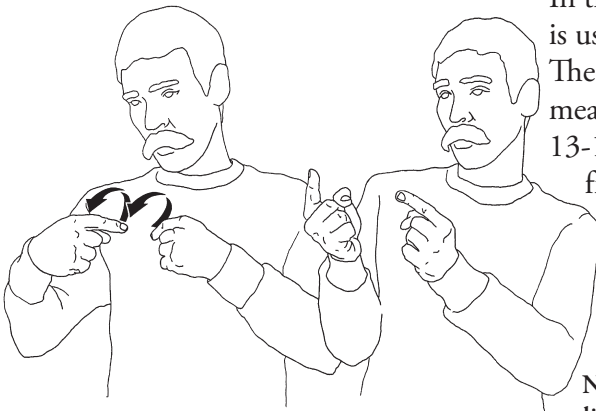
### *ASL Grammar Notes*

In this response the “up-till-now” sign means “for.” The phrase “I’ve had the pain” is implied from the previous question.

## UP – TILL – NOW

In this sentence, the “up – till – now” is used instead of the English “for.”

There is a sign “for,” but it is used to mean “what for?” or “this is for,” as in 13-14. The topic, “pain,” is implied from the doctor’s question. The “up – till – now” sign means the period of time since the person first experienced the pain.



### *DVD Notes*

Notice the patient moves his shoulder slightly forward.

## ABOUT

This sign, as it is used here, means “approximately,” or “in the area of.”

It can be used to mean quantity, as in “approximately three days or so”; and physical location, as in “the rash spread all around my left side”—in the area of.



### *DVD Notes*

This movement is equivalent to the English “well,” as in “well...about fifteen minutes.” In this case, the signer’s base hand is in the “what” position as he signs “about.” However, the signer’s base hand is optional. It is not required to express this idea.

## FIFTEEN

### *DVD Notes*

The base hand relaxes until it is needed for the next sign.



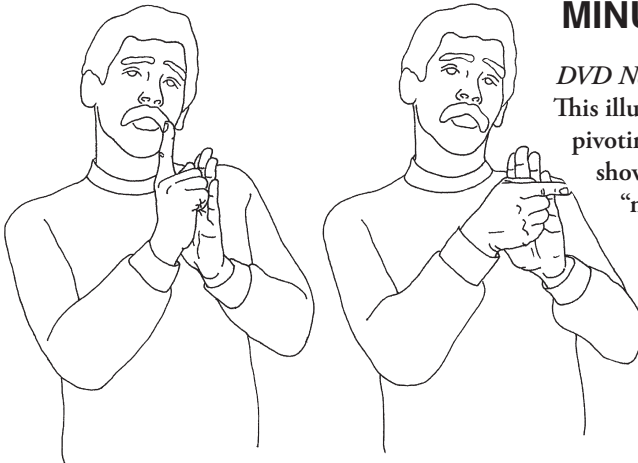
## MINUTES

### *DVD Notes*

This illustration shows the thumb pivoting on the palm. The DVD shows an alternate way to sign “minutes.”

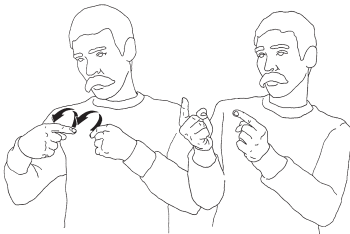
### *Hint*

The signer moves his finger like the minute hand of a clock moving from 12 to 3 (fifteen minutes passing).



### 1-4b Patient's Response

For four hours.



**SINCE (UP – TILL – NOW)**

**FOUR – HOURS**

### *ASL Grammar Notes*

This “up – till – now” is used in the same way it is in 1-4a. The signer establishes the time frame, “up – till – now,” and then show a quantifier, “four – hours.”



## FOUR – HOURS

This is an example of a number incorporated sign.

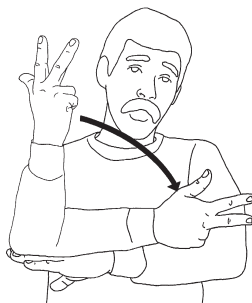
### *Hint*

The “four” is made on the action hand and moves around the base hand one time as if representing the hour hand of a clock.

### 1-4c Patient's Response About three days.



**ABOUT**



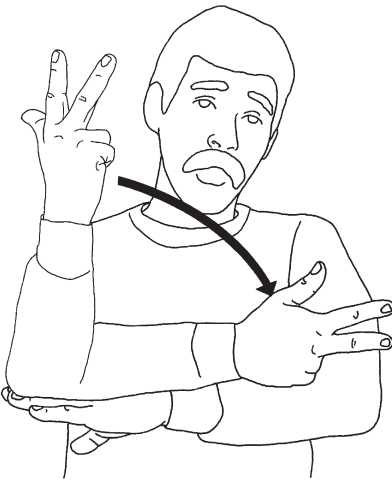
**THREE – DAYS**



## ABOUT

### *DVD Notes*

Notice the patient's pursed lips and her facial expression. This expression is frequently used when showing approximation.



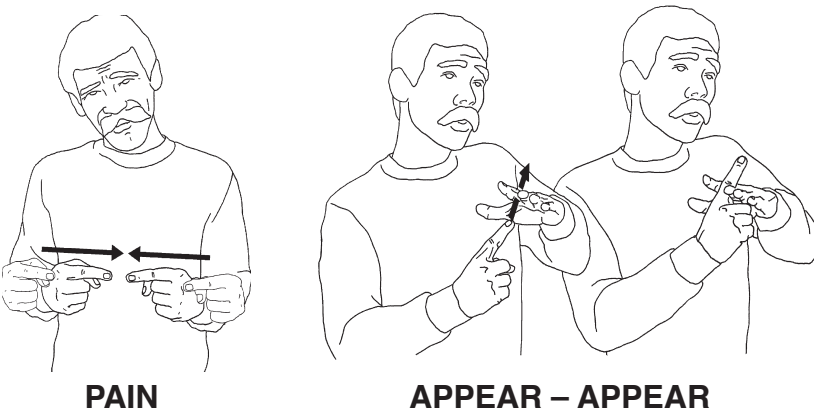
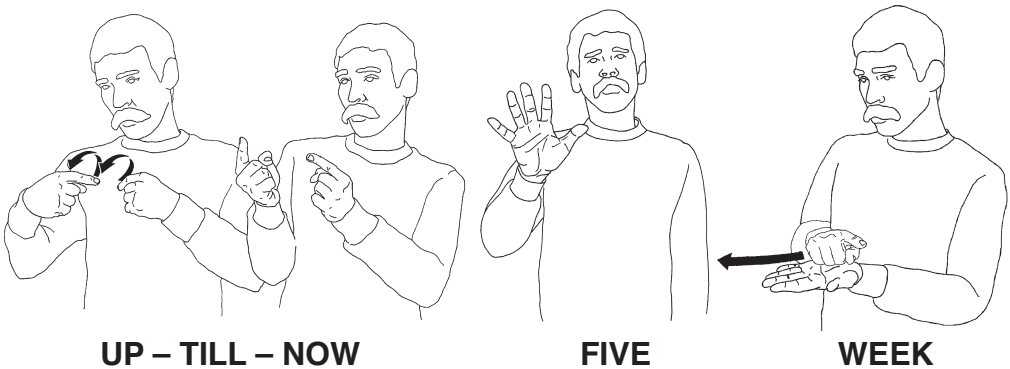
## THREE – DAYS

The patient makes the number “three” on her action hand while making the sign for “day.” Using the number “three” with the “day” sign indicates “three – days.” This is another example of a number incorporated sign like “four – hours” in 1-4b.

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### 1-4d Patient’s Response

It’s been coming and going for five weeks.



*ASL Grammar Notes*

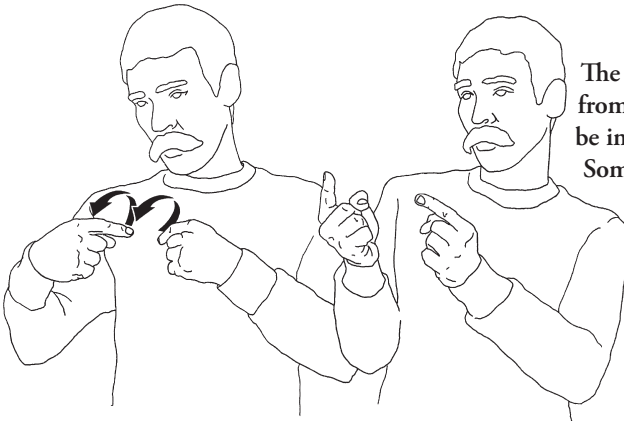
The patient shows the “five” first and then makes the sign for “week.” The “week” sign is made without a backward (past) movement because the time indicator “up – till – now” has already put the whole response in the past. Once “up – till – now” is established, all signs which follow refer to the past.

This is an important characteristic of ASL—many sentences begin with a time indicator to establish the tense. Once the time (tense) is indicated, the signs that follow will automatically be in that same tense. This eliminates the use of different signs for each tense of a verb. Take the phrase “I go,” for example. In English, we use “I will go,” “I am going,” or “I went.” In ASL, you would establish the tense first with a time indicator, then sign “I go,” as in “yesterday I go,” “today I go,” or “tomorrow I go.” A sentence is always present tense when no time indicator is shown at the beginning of the sentence.

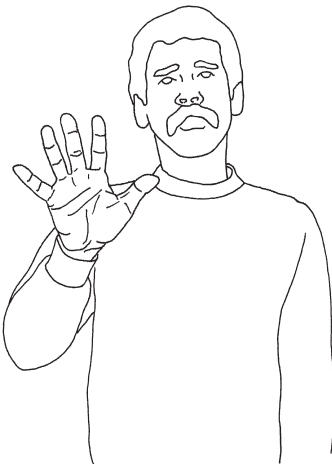
**UP – TILL – NOW***DVD Notes*

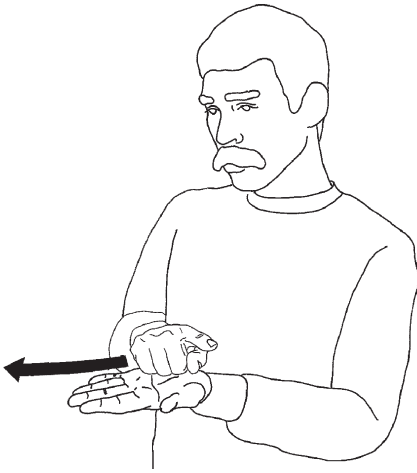
The patient signs “up – till – now” from her left shoulder. This sign can be initiated from either shoulder.

Sometimes, the next sign determines whether the right or left side is used.

**FIVE**

The number “five” automatically makes the sign “week” plural, as in “six weeks” in 1-3e.

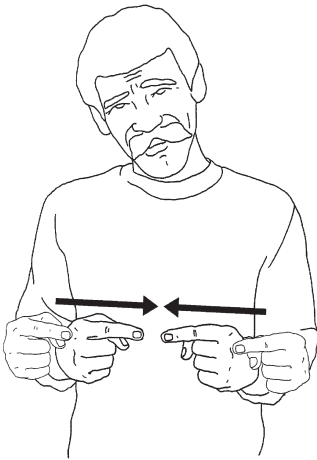




## WEEK

This sign is used to denote “week.” The number “one” through “four – weeks” can be shown by making the appropriate number on the action hand while signing “week.” “Five” or “more – weeks” is signed by linking the number hand, “five” for example, and then adding the “week” sign to mean “five – weeks.”

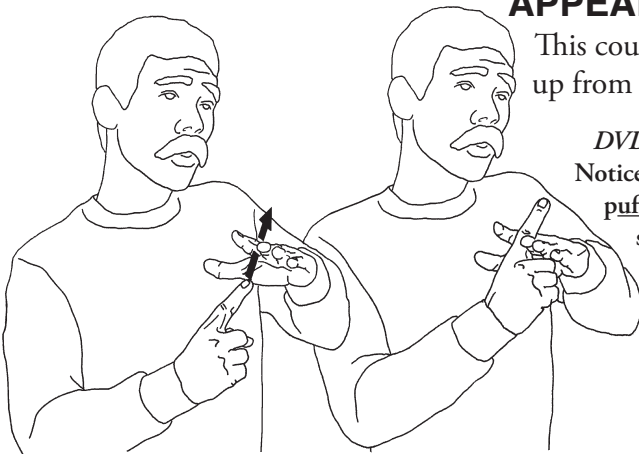
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## PAIN

This patient makes the sign for “pain” with only one inward movement of her fingers. It is different from the way “pain” was made in 1-2 and 1-3 (with two inward movements). The meaning is similar. The signer’s accent is different.

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## APPEAR – APPEAR

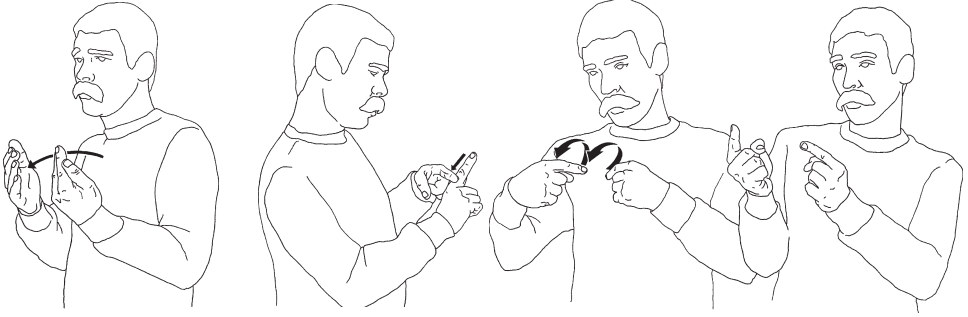
This could be glossed “as it pops up from time to time.”

### *DVD Notes*

Notice the signer’s facial expression, puffed cheeks “pa,” when she signs “appear – appear.”

## I-4e Patient's Response

For almost one month.



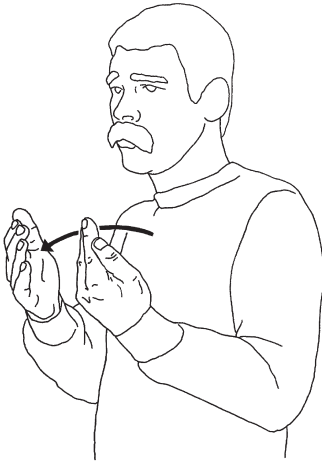
**CLOSE – TO**

**ONE – MONTH**

**UP – TILL – NOW**

### *ASL Grammar Notes*

A time indicator can be signed at the end of short sentences.



## **CLOSE – TO**

This sign can also mean “nearly,” “almost,” or “in the area of.”

### *DVD Notes*

Here the patient holds the base hand out to establish the present time and then moves the action hand from the past toward the base hand to represent “nearly,” “almost,” or “close – to.” Notice the patient’s “yee” mouthshape while she signs “close – to.” Also, notice how she mouths some of the words. Signers frequently mouth some words while signing.



## **ONE – MONTH**

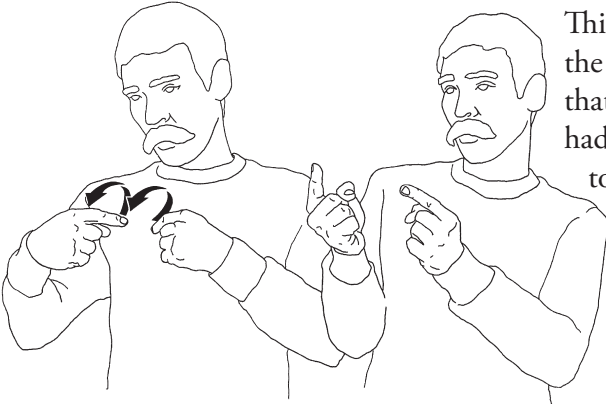
This sign is similar to the “week” and “day” signs in that the signer uses the number on the action hand and combines it with the “month” sign to mean “one – month.”

## UP – TILL – NOW

This sign, made at the end of the sentence, confirms the fact that the signer means she has had the pain for one month up to this point in her life.

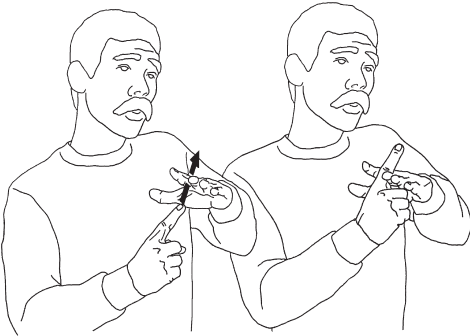
### *DVD Notes*

Notice the patient's shoulder moves slightly forward.

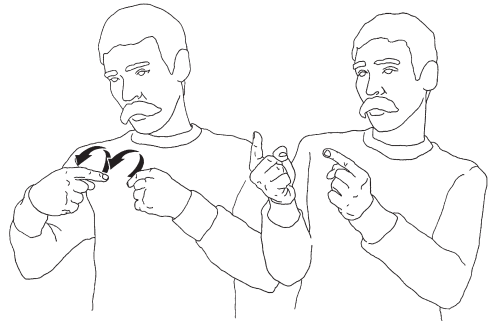


## 1-4f Patient's Response

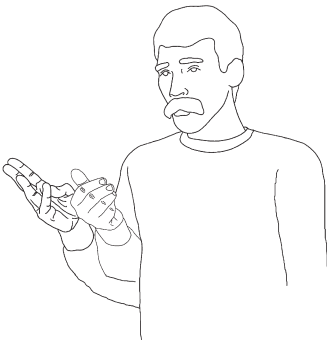
Off and on for several years, but now it's worse than before.



**APPEAR – APPEAR**



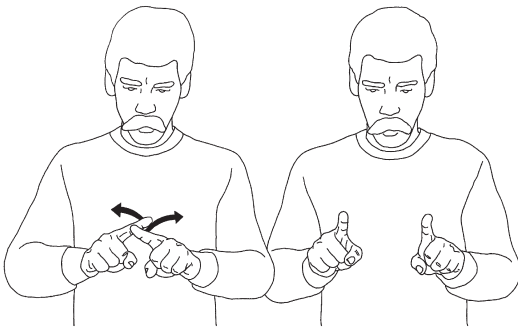
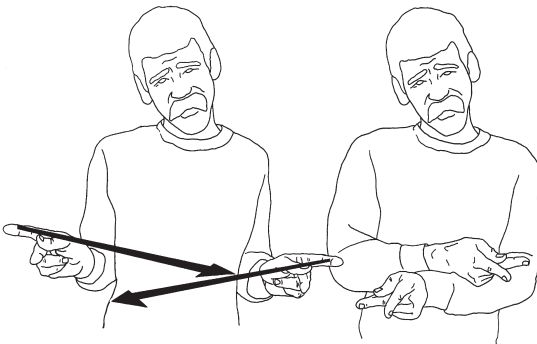
**UP – TILL – NOW**



**SEVERAL**



**YEARS**

**BUT****NOW****WORSE****PAIN***DVD Notes*

Notice in this response the frequently changing facial expression the patient uses to add meaning.

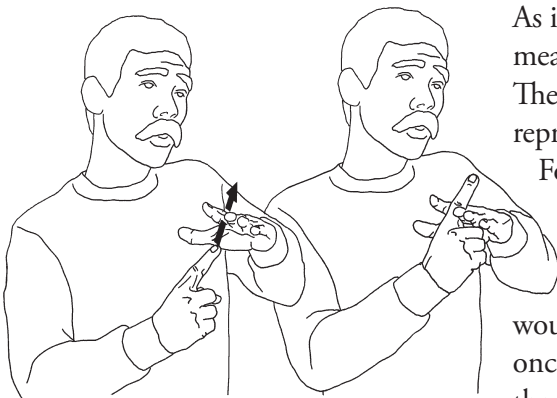
*ASL Grammar Notes*

The “pain” in this sentence is implied from the doctor’s question. First, the patient explains the past and then the present circumstances of his pain.

**APPEAR – APPEAR**

As in 1-4d, this “appear – appear” means “it pops up once in a while.” The manner in which this sign is made represents the frequency of the pain.

For example, making the movement several times quickly would mean the pain comes frequently. A slower motion made several times, would indicate the pain comes only once in a while. One motion indicates the pain appears all of a sudden.

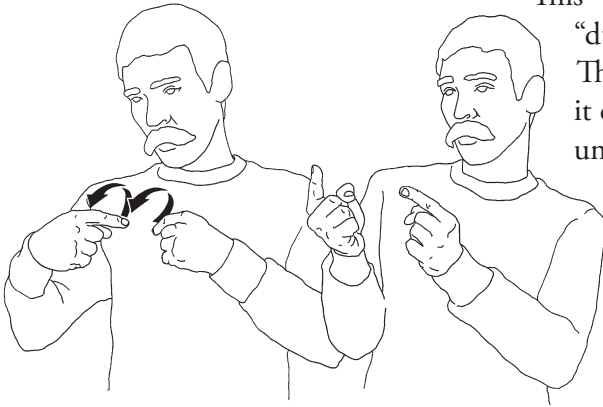


## UP – TILL – NOW

This “up – till – now” means “during the last several years.”

This sign is flexible in that it can also mean “since,” “up until this point in your life,” “in your entire life,” or “during a specific period of time.” The meaning is determined by the context of the sentence or other qualifiers added to the sentence.

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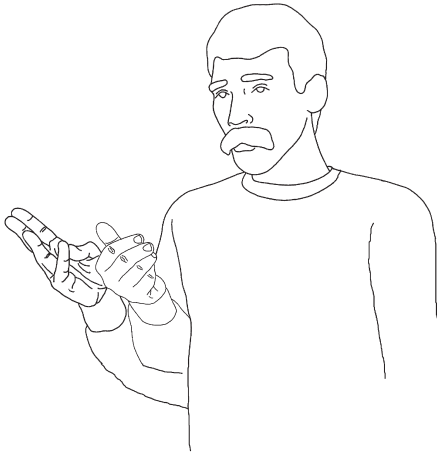


## SEVERAL

This sign is the quantifier for the sign “year.”

### *Hint*

The thumb slides across “several” fingers. Be sure to begin this sign at the index finger.

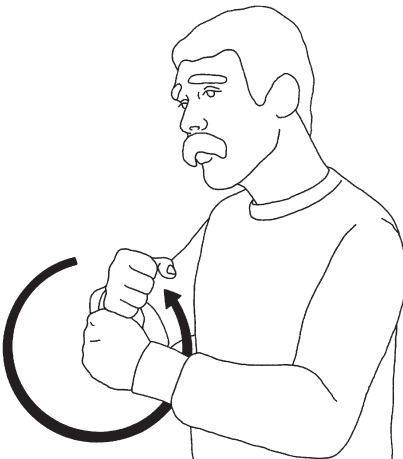


## YEARS

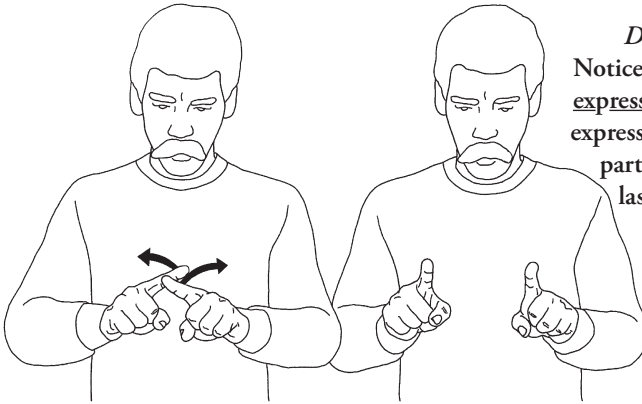
The preceding sign “several” automatically makes the sign “year” plural.

### *Hint*

The action of the hands represents the earth going around the sun.



## BUT



### *DVD Notes*

Notice the patient's facial expression for this sign. The expression helps separate the first part of the response from the last.

## NOW

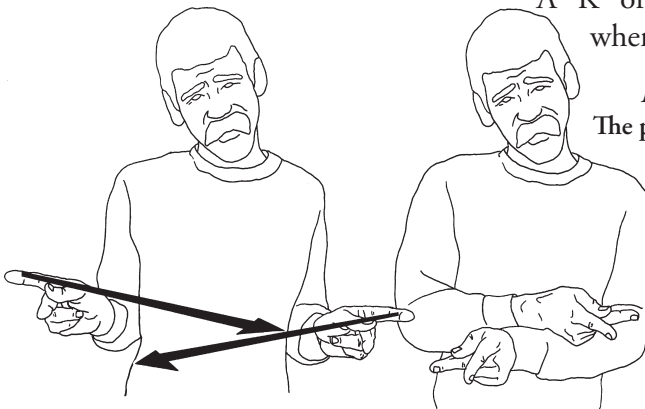


### *DVD Notes*

The patient makes the “yee” mouthshape with this sign. This expression accompanies several signs referring to recent or present time. You will see a slight pause after this sign to help separate the first part of the response from the last.

## WORSE

A “K” or “2” handshape can be used when making this sign.



### *DVD Notes*

The patient's face shows discomfort while he makes the sign for “worse” and he continues this expression for “pain.” He also makes this sign a little slower than usual to emphasize that the pain is worse.



## PAIN

The patient brings his hand together two times and slightly twists them. That is his accent. For more about accents, see the explanation for “pain” in 1-4.

### 1-5 Doctor’s Question

Why do you think you have this pain



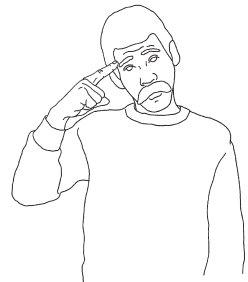
**CR**



**PAIN**



**YOU**



**THINK**

“I would like to inquire...”



**CR**



**WHY**



**POINT (PAIN – IT)**



**CR?**

“Recall if you will...”

“What do you think?”

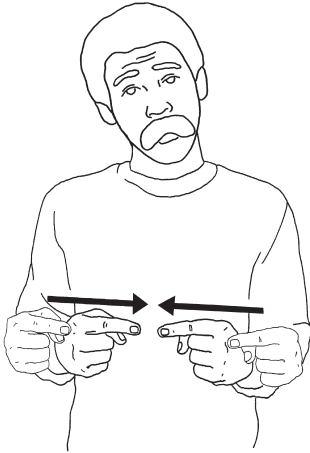
#### ASL Grammar Notes

Pointing and glancing have important functions in ASL. In ASL, the signer establishes a space for something and then refers to it later by pointing and/or glancing at the space. In this question, both pointing and glancing are used as pronouns with the sign “pain” in the same way the pronoun “it” would be used in English.

*ASL Grammar Notes*

Signers have different styles, just as speakers have different ways of enunciating. This signer has a relaxed style compared to the other people in this course. Among the Deaf, you will see a wide variety of signing styles; some are precise and detailed while others are more loose and relaxed. Initially, it may take more effort to understand a relaxed signer than it would to understand someone with a slower or clearer style. A possible translation for the three Conversational Regulators in this sentence could be:

1. "I would like to inquire."
2. "Recall if you will..."
3. "What do you think?"

**PAIN***DVD Notes*

Notice the doctor makes this sign in a space in front of him. He will refer to the pain again later in the sentence by pointing to that space.

**YOU***DVD Notes*

The doctor makes this sign very quickly on his way to the next sign—similar to a contraction in English.

*Hint*

In ASL, pointing is not only accepted, but required. Signers point to objects or people near them while conversing.



## THINK

### *DVD Notes*

As the doctor finishes this sign, he brings his base hand up and then looks down at it as if he were holding the pain in his hand. This glance re-establishes the pain.



## WHY

### *DVD Notes*

The doctor's base hand is in the space where he signed "pain." He mouths the word why and keeps his base hand in the "pain" space. Notice his glance is also still at the "pain" space.



## POINT (PAIN – IT)

The doctor refers to the patient's pain by pointing at the appropriate space.

### *DVD Notes*

He finishes the question by regaining eye contact with the patient. Notice his inquisitive facial expression.

## 1-5a Patient's Response

**I don't know.**

*ASL Grammar Notes*

It is impossible to always have a word-for-sign gloss. Sometimes several English words gloss into one sign. Similarly, several signs may be used to translate an English word. The three words "I," "don't," and "know" translate into one sign that means "I don't know."

Sometimes the meaning of a sign can be changed by adding a motion to it. Here, "know" is changed to "don't – know" by turning it outward.



**I – DON'T – KNOW**

The "I" is inferred, but not signed here.

*DVD Notes*

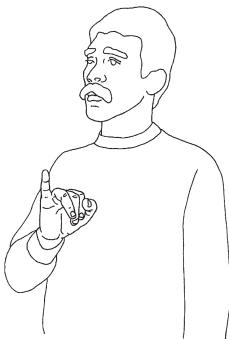
Notice the patient shrugs his shoulders and makes the appropriate facial expression to emphasize his response.

*Hint*

This sign takes the sign "know" and throws it away.

## 1-5b Patient's Response

**I think it's an old injury coming back again.**



**I**



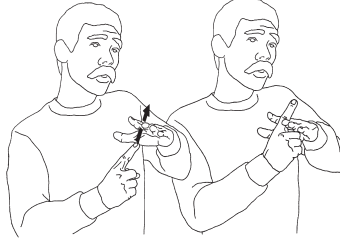
**THINK**



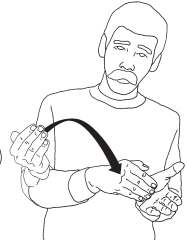
**OLD (AGE)**



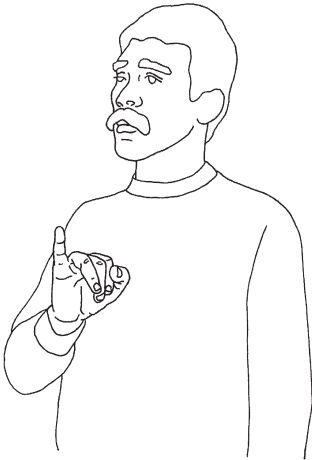
**INJURY**



**SHOW – UP**



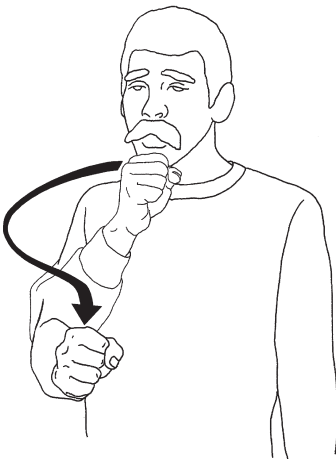
**AGAIN**



**I**

*DVD Notes*

The patient uses the sign “I” instead of “me.” The “I” sign is interchangeable with “me.”



**OLD (AGE)**

This sign also means “age.”

*Hint*

The hand outlines an old man’s beard.

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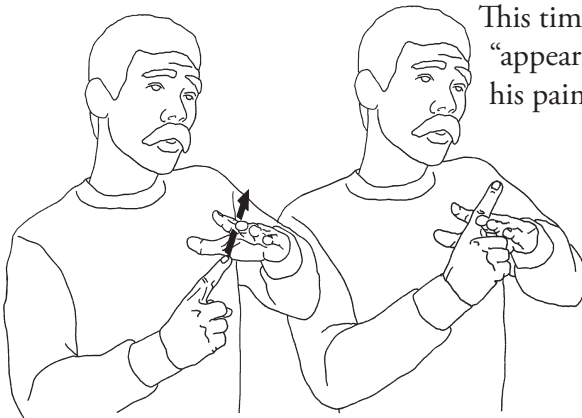
## INJURY



You will notice that the sign for “hurt,” “pain,” “injury,” or any other synonym is the same. The “pain” sign can be made with different facial expressions and variations in hand motions to describe the degree and type of pain.

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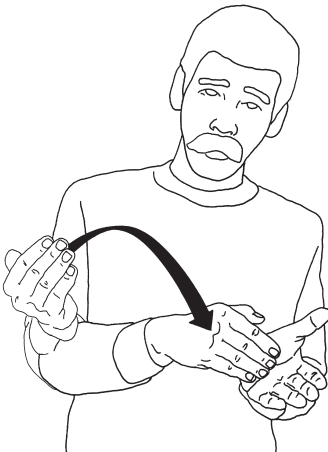
## SHOW – UP



This time, the signer makes the “appear” sign one time to indicate his pain has returned.

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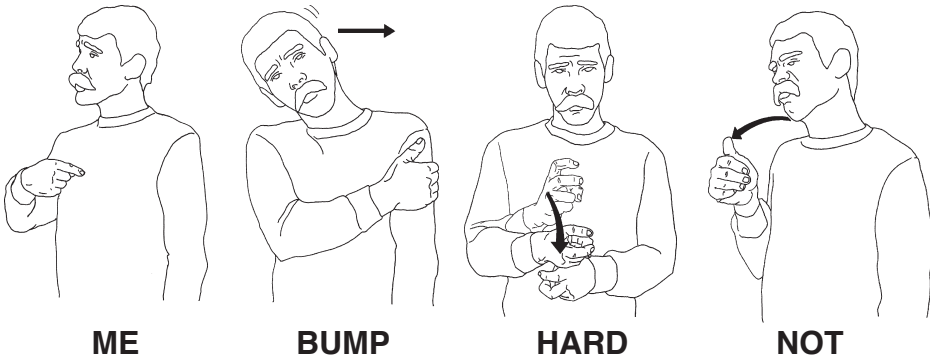
## AGAIN



This sign can be repeated to denote a continually repeating occurrence.

### 1-5c Patient's Response

I bumped myself, but not very hard.



#### ASL Grammar Notes

This response includes a question, “hard?...not.” The signer asks a question, and then answers it. To establish the question and answer sequence, the signer uses two different facial expressions. While she signs “hard,” she uses one expression to ask, “Did I hit it hard?” and then she answers her own question, changing her expression to “no” as she signs “not.” She also pauses after signing the question “hard?” to show it is the question part of the phrase.



### BUMP

The patient mimes that she bumped her arm. This sign could be made anywhere on the body depending where the bump occurred.

#### DVD Notes

Notice the signer’s painful expression and her head movement as she mimes getting bumped.

## HARD

### *DVD Notes*

The patient's face changes to a raised brow questioning expression.



## NOT

### *DVD Notes*

The patient shakes her head to emphasize "not."

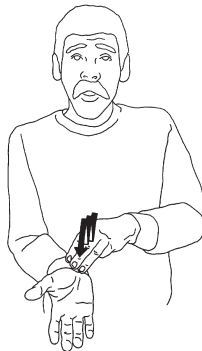


### 1-5d Patient's Response

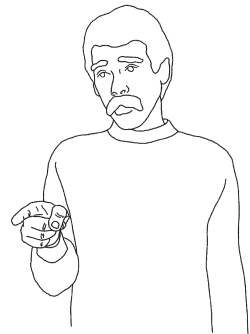
You're the doctor, you tell me.



**YOU**



**DOCTOR**



**YOU**



**KNOWLEDGE**



**YOU**



**TELL - ME**

*ASL Grammar Notes*

Some signs incorporate a letter on one or both hands as part of the sign. The “M” used in the sign “doctor” is the first letter for the word “medical.” This is called an initialized sign.



**DOCTOR**

The signer places the letter “M” (medical) on her wrist. This is one version of the sign “doctor.” Some people place the letter “D” (doctor) on their wrists instead of the “M.” Placing an “N” on the wrist means “nurse.”

*Hint*

The sign resembles someone taking a pulse.



**KNOWLEDGE**

In this case, the sign means “you’re the one with all the brains” (“brilliant,” “intelligent”).

*DVD Notes*

Notice the patient’s confronting expression throughout her response.

## 1-6 Doctor's Response

I'm a doctor, not a mind reader.



**ME**



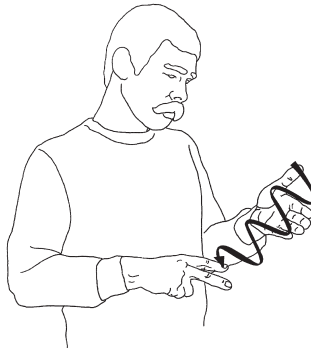
**DOCTOR**



**ME**



**MIND**



**READ**



**NOT**



**DOCTOR**

*DVD Notes*

Notice the doctor's head nods slightly while he signs "me doctor." He pauses here to separate this from the rest of the sentence.

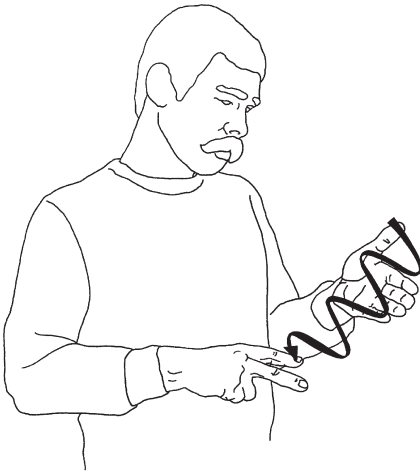


## MIND

Here is another example of a question. “Me – mind – reader?” is the question and “not” is the answer.

### *DVD Notes*

The doctor has two distinct facial expressions: a questioning one with “me – mind – reader,” and a negative one with “not.”



## READ

This sign could also mean “reads”, “reading,” “reader,” or “have read,” depending on the context of the sentence.

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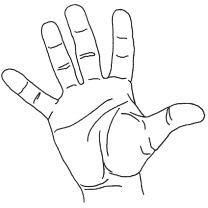







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# Chapter 1: Practice Exercises

• Numbers • Days of the Week • Time Indicators

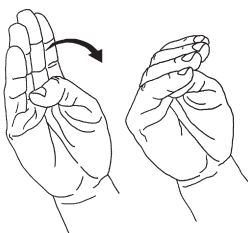
Follow along with the DVD to practice the numbers below. Notice that the signer mouths the numbers for added clarity. The DVD shows the ASL model.

Numbers: 1 through 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 125, 154, 278, 1,000 and 1,463

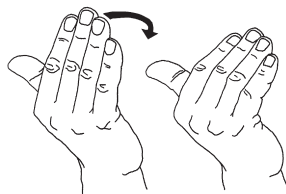
		
1	2	3
		
4	5	6
		
7	8	9
		
10	11	12



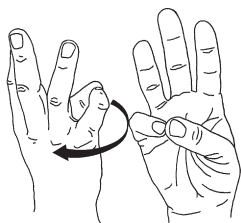
13



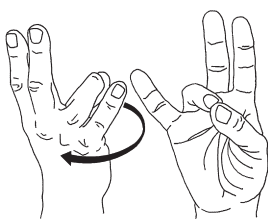
14



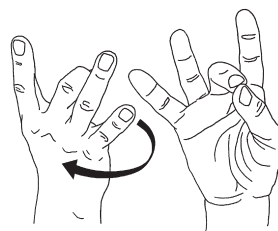
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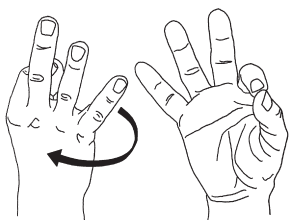
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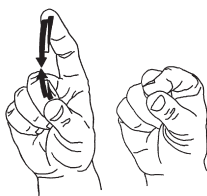
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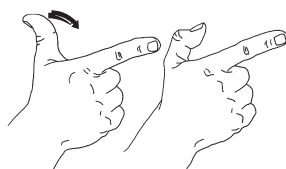
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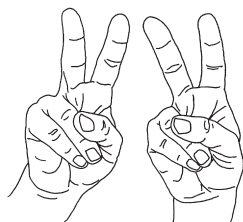
19



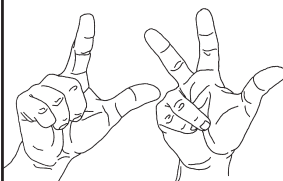
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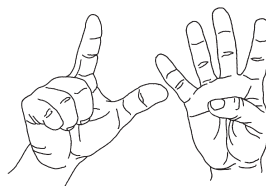
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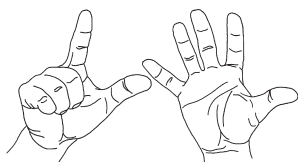
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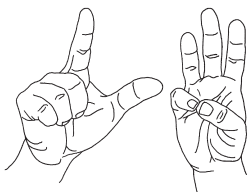
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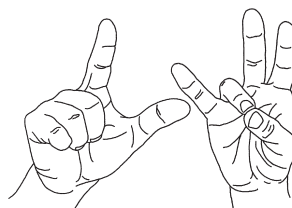
24



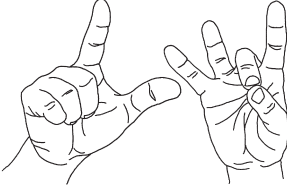
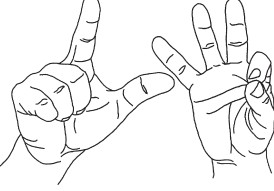
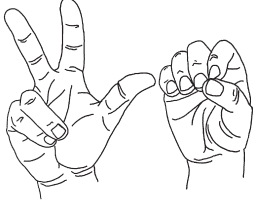
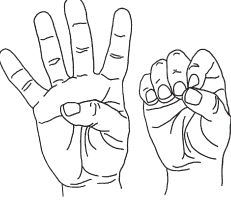
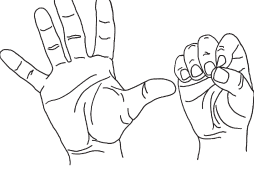
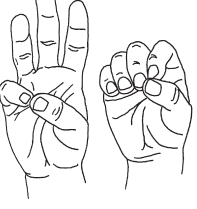
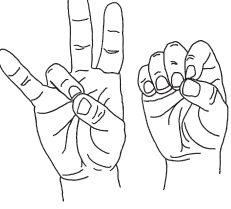
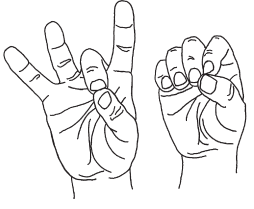
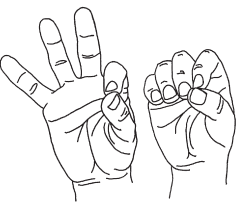
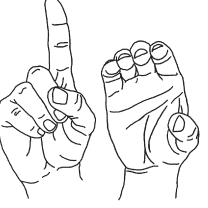
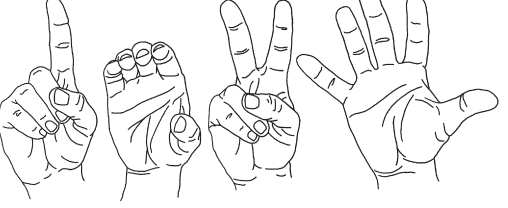
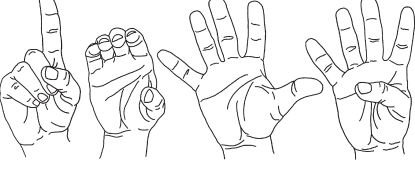
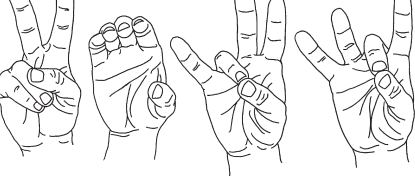
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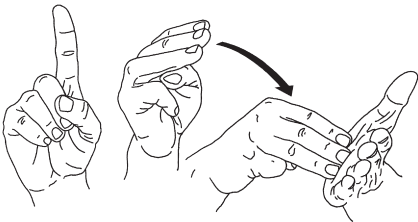


26

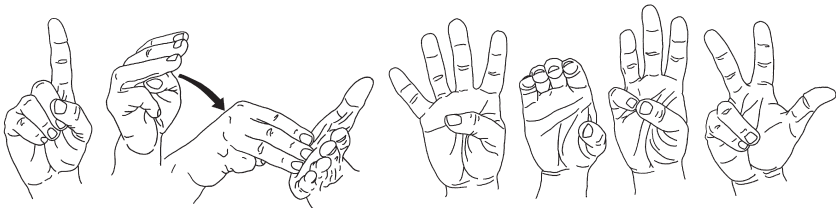


27

 <p>28</p>	 <p>29</p>	 <p>30</p>
 <p>40</p>	 <p>50</p>	 <p>60</p>
 <p>70</p>	 <p>80</p>	 <p>90</p>
 <p>100</p>	 <p>125</p>	
 <p>154</p>		 <p>278</p>

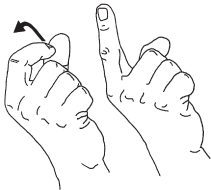


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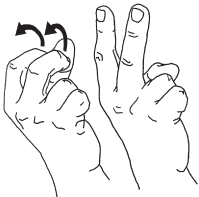


1463

**Numbers**  
Second Variation: 11 – 30



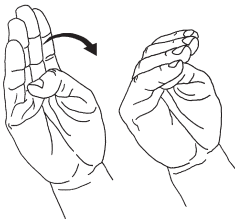
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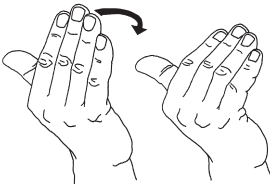
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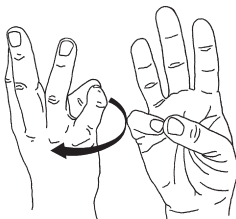
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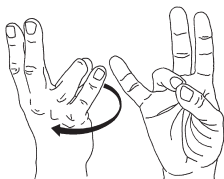
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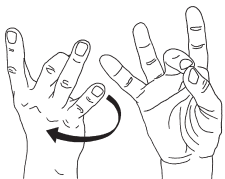
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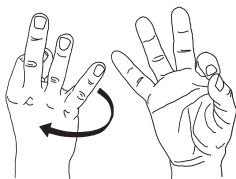
16



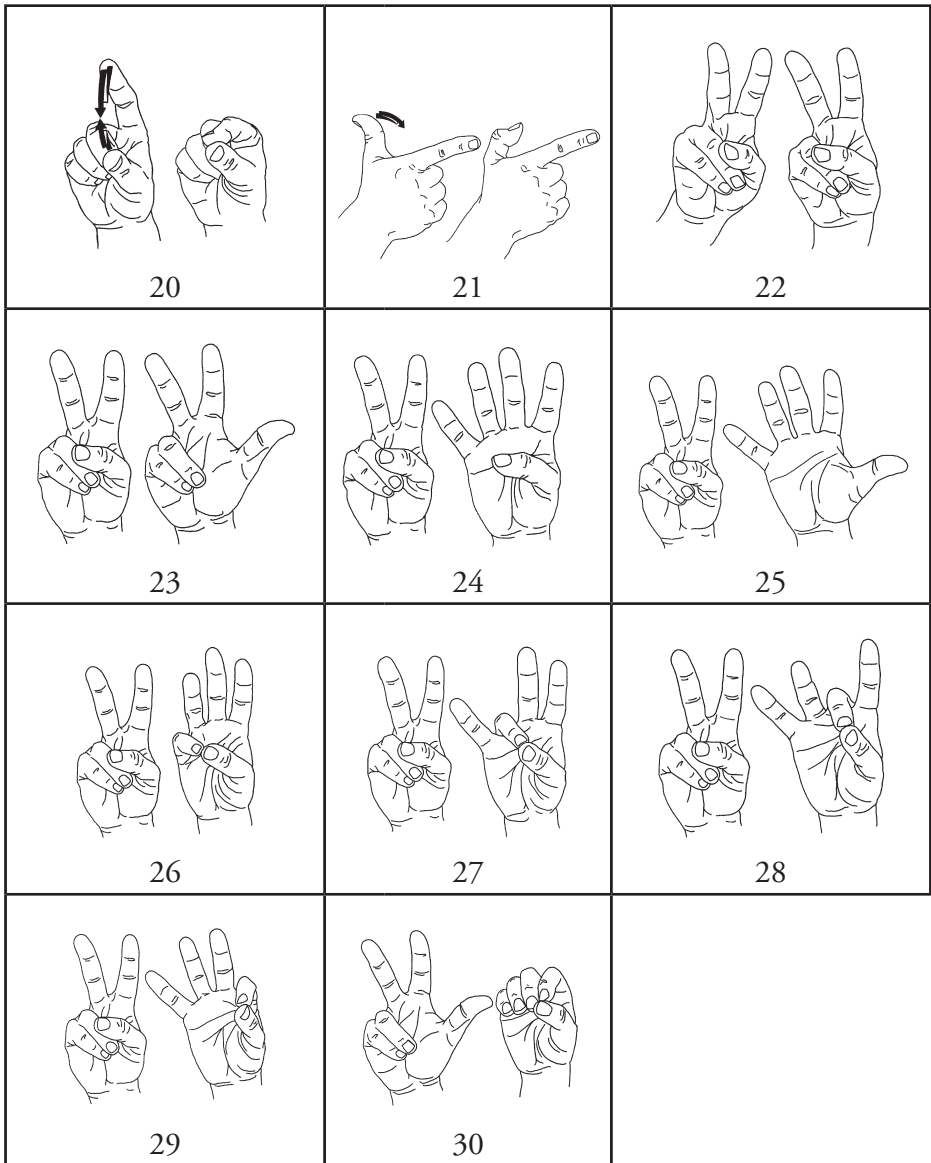
17



18

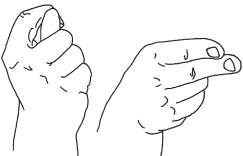





19




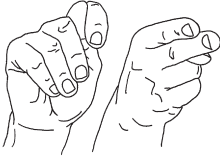





### Days of the Week

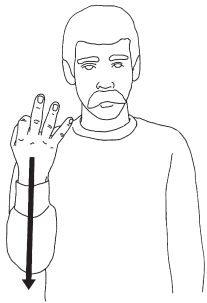

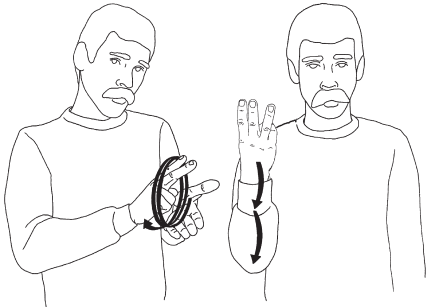

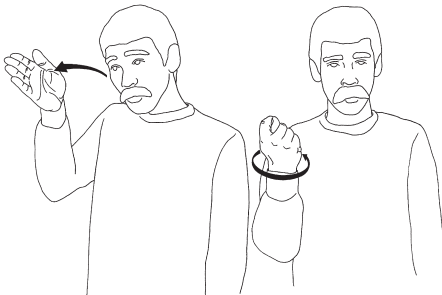

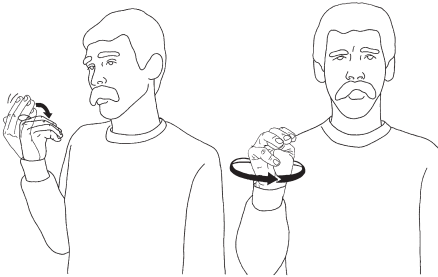



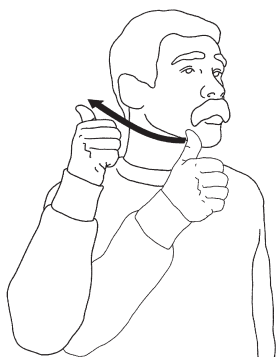
 <p>Thursday</p>	 <p>Friday</p>	 <p>Saturday</p>
 <p>Sunday</p>		

Days of the Week  
Second Variation

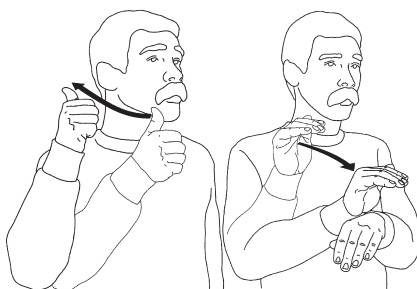
 <p>Monday</p>	 <p>Tuesday</p>	 <p>Wednesday</p>
 <p>Thursday</p>	 <p>Friday</p>	 <p>Saturday</p>
 <p>Sunday</p>		

## Time Indicators (Past)

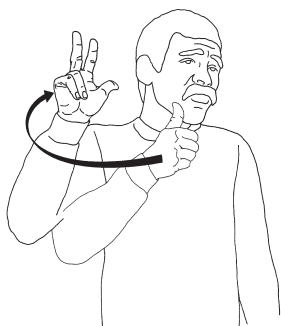
 <p>Every Friday</p>	 <p>A Little Bit Ago</p>
 <p>Every Other Wednesday</p>	 <p>A While Ago</p>
 <p>Next Tuesday</p>	 <p>In the Past</p>
 <p>Last Monday</p>	 <p>A Long Time Ago</p>



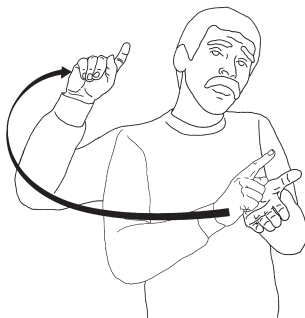
Yesterday



Last Night



Several Days Ago



Last Week



Last Month



Last Year

