

FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE

FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE CONSTITUTE A VITAL MEANS OF COMMUNICATION FOR MILLIONS OF DEAF AND HARD-OF-HEARING INDIVIDUALS WORLDWIDE. THESE VISUAL-MANUAL LANGUAGES RELY ON HAND GESTURES, FACIAL EXPRESSIONS, AND BODY MOVEMENTS TO CONVEY MEANING, OFFERING A RICH, EXPRESSIVE ALTERNATIVE TO SPOKEN LANGUAGES. UNDERSTANDING THE VARIOUS FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE IS CRUCIAL FOR FOSTERING INCLUSIVITY AND ENHANCING COMMUNICATION ACROSS DIVERSE COMMUNITIES. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF SIGN LANGUAGES USED GLOBALLY, THEIR UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS, AND THEIR CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE. IT ALSO DELVES INTO THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF SIGN LANGUAGES, EMPHASIZING THEIR LINGUISTIC COMPLEXITY AND SOCIAL IMPORTANCE. READERS WILL GAIN INSIGHTS INTO BOTH REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SIGN SYSTEMS, AS WELL AS SPECIALIZED FORMS SUCH AS SIGNED EXACT ENGLISH AND TACTILE SIGN LANGUAGES. THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF THE MOST PROMINENT FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE, ILLUSTRATING THE DIVERSITY AND ADAPTABILITY OF THIS ESSENTIAL MODE OF COMMUNICATION.

- MAJOR GLOBAL SIGN LANGUAGES
- REGIONAL VARIATIONS OF SIGN LANGUAGE
- SPECIALIZED FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE
- HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SIGN LANGUAGES
- SIGN LANGUAGE IN EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

MAJOR GLOBAL SIGN LANGUAGES

SEVERAL SIGN LANGUAGES HAVE GAINED PROMINENCE DUE TO WIDESPREAD USE AND CULTURAL INFLUENCE. THESE MAJOR GLOBAL SIGN LANGUAGES SERVE AS THE PRIMARY MEANS OF COMMUNICATION WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE DEAF COMMUNITIES AND OFTEN HAVE STANDARDIZED GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY, AND SYNTAX. UNDERSTANDING THESE LANGUAGES PROVIDES A FOUNDATION FOR RECOGNIZING THE DIVERSITY WITHIN FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE WORLDWIDE.

AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE (ASL)

AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE IS ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY RECOGNIZED FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE, PREDOMINANTLY USED IN THE UNITED STATES AND PARTS OF CANADA. ASL HAS ITS OWN UNIQUE GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX, DISTINCT FROM ENGLISH. IT INCORPORATES HAND SHAPES, MOVEMENTS, FACIAL EXPRESSIONS, AND BODY POSTURES TO CONVEY MEANING. ASL IS A NATURAL LANGUAGE WITH A RICH HISTORY, DEVELOPED THROUGH A COMBINATION OF FRENCH SIGN LANGUAGE AND INDIGENOUS SIGN SYSTEMS.

BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE (BSL)

BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE IS USED MAINLY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY FROM ASL. BSL HAS ITS OWN VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR, AND SENTENCE STRUCTURE. IT IS RECOGNIZED AS A FULLY-FLEDGED LANGUAGE AND HAS CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SIGN LANGUAGE RIGHTS AND EDUCATION IN THE UK. BSL INCORPORATES A TWO-HANDED MANUAL ALPHABET, WHICH CONTRASTS WITH THE ONE-HANDED ALPHABET USED IN ASL.

INTERNATIONAL SIGN (IS)

INTERNATIONAL SIGN IS A PIDGIN-LIKE FORM OF SIGN LANGUAGE USED PRIMARILY AT INTERNATIONAL DEAF EVENTS SUCH AS CONFERENCES AND SPORTS COMPETITIONS. UNLIKE FULLY DEVELOPED SIGN LANGUAGES, IS IS A SIMPLIFIED AND STANDARDIZED

SYSTEM DESIGNED TO FACILITATE COMMUNICATION AMONG SIGNERS FROM DIFFERENT LINGUISTIC BACKGROUNDS. IT DRAWS FROM COMMON AND ICONIC SIGNS FOUND ACROSS VARIOUS SIGN LANGUAGES BUT LACKS THE COMPLEXITY OF NATURAL SIGN LANGUAGES.

REGIONAL VARIATIONS OF SIGN LANGUAGE

BEYOND THE MAJOR SIGN LANGUAGES, NUMEROUS REGIONAL VARIANTS EXIST, REFLECTING LOCAL CULTURES, DIALECTS, AND HISTORIES. THESE REGIONAL FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE DEMONSTRATE THE ADAPTABILITY AND LINGUISTIC RICHNESS OF SIGNED COMMUNICATION AND HIGHLIGHT THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL CONTEXT IN LANGUAGE USE.

AUSTRALIAN SIGN LANGUAGE (AUSLAN)

AUSLAN IS THE DOMINANT SIGN LANGUAGE USED IN AUSTRALIA AND SHARES SOME HISTORICAL ROOTS WITH BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE. IT FEATURES UNIQUE SIGNS AND EXPRESSIONS INFLUENCED BY THE AUSTRALIAN DEAF COMMUNITY'S CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT. AUSLAN HAS REGIONAL DIALECTS AND VARIATIONS ACROSS DIFFERENT PARTS OF AUSTRALIA.

JAPANESE SIGN LANGUAGE (JSL)

JAPANESE SIGN LANGUAGE IS THE NATURAL LANGUAGE OF THE JAPANESE DEAF COMMUNITY. IT HAS A DISTINCT GRAMMAR AND LEXICON, DIFFERENT FROM SPOKEN JAPANESE. JSL INCORPORATES FACIAL EXPRESSIONS AND SUBTLE BODY MOVEMENTS, WHICH PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN CONVEYING GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION AND EMOTIONAL NUANCES.

BRAZILIAN SIGN LANGUAGE (LIBRAS)

BRAZILIAN SIGN LANGUAGE, OR LIBRAS, IS THE OFFICIAL SIGN LANGUAGE OF BRAZIL. IT IS RECOGNIZED BY THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT AND WIDELY USED IN EDUCATION AND MEDIA. LIBRAS HAS ITS OWN SYNTAX AND LEXICON AND REFLECTS THE CULTURAL DIVERSITY OF BRAZIL'S DEAF POPULATION.

SPECIALIZED FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE

IN ADDITION TO NATURAL SIGN LANGUAGES, THERE ARE SPECIALIZED FORMS DEVELOPED TO MEET PARTICULAR COMMUNICATION NEEDS. THESE VARIATIONS OFTEN AIM TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN SIGN LANGUAGE AND SPOKEN LANGUAGE OR ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH ADDITIONAL DISABILITIES.

SIGNED EXACT ENGLISH (SEE)

SIGNED EXACT ENGLISH IS A MANUALLY CODED FORM OF ENGLISH DESIGNED TO REPRESENT ENGLISH VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR EXACTLY. UNLIKE NATURAL SIGN LANGUAGES, SEE FOLLOWS ENGLISH WORD ORDER AND INCLUDES SIGNS FOR PREFIXES, SUFFIXES, AND ARTICLES. IT IS OFTEN USED IN EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS TO SUPPORT ENGLISH LITERACY AMONG DEAF AND HARD-OF-HEARING STUDENTS.

TACTILE SIGN LANGUAGE

TACTILE SIGN LANGUAGE IS USED PRIMARILY BY INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE BOTH DEAF AND BLIND. COMMUNICATION OCCURS THROUGH TOUCH, WITH THE RECEIVER FEELING THE SIGNER'S HAND MOVEMENTS AND POSITIONS. THIS FORM OF SIGN LANGUAGE ADAPTS VISUAL SIGNS INTO TACTILE EXPERIENCES, ALLOWING FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION DESPITE SENSORY IMPAIRMENTS.

PIDGIN SIGNED ENGLISH (PSE)

PIDGIN SIGNED ENGLISH, ALSO KNOWN AS CONTACT SIGNING, BLENDS ELEMENTS OF NATURAL SIGN LANGUAGES LIKE ASL WITH ENGLISH WORD ORDER. IT IS OFTEN USED IN INTERACTIONS BETWEEN DEAF AND HEARING INDIVIDUALS WHO DO NOT SHARE A COMMON SIGN LANGUAGE. PSE IS LESS FORMAL AND STRUCTURED THAN NATURAL SIGN LANGUAGES BUT FACILITATES MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SIGN LANGUAGES

THE EVOLUTION OF FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE REFLECTS COMPLEX SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCES OVER CENTURIES. THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SIGN LANGUAGES HIGHLIGHTS THEIR LEGITIMACY AS NATURAL LANGUAGES AND THEIR ROLE IN SHAPING DEAF IDENTITY AND COMMUNITY.

EARLY SIGN LANGUAGE ORIGINS

SIGN LANGUAGES HAVE EXISTED IN VARIOUS FORMS FOR CENTURIES, WITH DOCUMENTED USE DATING BACK TO ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS. EARLY SIGN SYSTEMS WERE OFTEN INFORMAL AND LOCALIZED, SERVING PRACTICAL COMMUNICATION NEEDS FOR DEAF INDIVIDUALS. MONASTIC SIGN LANGUAGES AND EARLY EDUCATORS CONTRIBUTED TO THE PRESERVATION AND FORMALIZATION OF SIGNING.

INFLUENCE OF DEAF EDUCATION

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF IN THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE STANDARDIZATION AND DISSEMINATION OF SIGN LANGUAGES. INSTITUTIONS LIKE THE AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF IN HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, HELPED DEVELOP ASL BY BRINGING TOGETHER STUDENTS FROM DIVERSE BACKGROUNDS. EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHIES, SUCH AS MANUALISM VERSUS ORALISM, HAVE INFLUENCED THE PROMINENCE OF SIGN LANGUAGE IN DEAF COMMUNITIES.

RECOGNITION AND STANDARDIZATION

THROUGHOUT THE 20TH AND 21ST CENTURIES, ADVOCACY EFFORTS HAVE LED TO OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF MANY NATIONAL SIGN LANGUAGES. STANDARDIZATION EFFORTS HAVE IMPROVED EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES, INTERPRETER TRAINING, AND ACCESSIBILITY. THESE ADVANCES AFFIRM THE LINGUISTIC STATUS OF SIGN LANGUAGES AND PROMOTE THEIR USE IN PUBLIC LIFE.

SIGN LANGUAGE IN EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE PLAY A CRITICAL ROLE IN EDUCATION, SOCIAL INTEGRATION, AND CULTURAL IDENTITY FOR DEAF INDIVIDUALS. THEIR USE IN VARIOUS SOCIETAL DOMAINS UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE OF ACCESSIBILITY, INCLUSION, AND RESPECT FOR LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY.

SIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION

EDUCATION SYSTEMS WORLDWIDE INCREASINGLY INCORPORATE SIGN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION TO SUPPORT DEAF STUDENTS' ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. BILINGUAL-BICULTURAL EDUCATION MODELS PROMOTE PROFICIENCY IN BOTH SIGN LANGUAGE AND THE DOMINANT SPOKEN/Written LANGUAGE, FOSTERING GREATER COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND CULTURAL AWARENESS.

SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETATION

PROFESSIONAL SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS FACILITATE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DEAF AND HEARING INDIVIDUALS ACROSS MEDICAL, LEGAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND SOCIAL SETTINGS. THEIR EXPERTISE ENSURES EFFECTIVE MESSAGE TRANSMISSION AND EQUAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND SERVICES.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

SIGN LANGUAGES ARE INTEGRAL TO DEAF CULTURE, EMBODYING SHARED HISTORY, VALUES, AND COMMUNITY IDENTITY. THEY ENABLE PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL EVENTS, STORYTELLING, AND ARTISTIC EXPRESSION. RECOGNITION OF SIGN LANGUAGE AS A CULTURAL ASSET PROMOTES GREATER SOCIETAL INCLUSION AND RESPECT.

- AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE (ASL)
- BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE (BSL)
- INTERNATIONAL SIGN (IS)
- AUSTRALIAN SIGN LANGUAGE (AUSLAN)
- JAPANESE SIGN LANGUAGE (JSL)
- BRAZILIAN SIGN LANGUAGE (LIBRAS)
- SIGNED EXACT ENGLISH (SEE)
- TACTILE SIGN LANGUAGE
- PIDGIN SIGNED ENGLISH (PSE)

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT ARE THE MOST COMMONLY USED FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE WORLDWIDE?

THE MOST COMMONLY USED FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE WORLDWIDE INCLUDE AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE (ASL), BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE (BSL), AND INTERNATIONAL SIGN (IS). EACH HAS ITS OWN UNIQUE GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY.

HOW DOES AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE (ASL) DIFFER FROM BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE (BSL)?

AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE (ASL) AND BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE (BSL) ARE DISTINCT LANGUAGES WITH DIFFERENT SIGNS, GRAMMAR, AND SYNTAX. DESPITE BOTH BEING USED IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES, THEY ARE NOT MUTUALLY INTELLIGIBLE.

WHAT IS INTERNATIONAL SIGN AND WHERE IS IT USED?

INTERNATIONAL SIGN (IS) IS A PIDGIN-LIKE SIGN LANGUAGE USED IN INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS, EVENTS, AND BY THE DEAF COMMUNITY ACROSS DIFFERENT COUNTRIES TO FACILITATE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN USERS OF VARIOUS NATIONAL SIGN LANGUAGES.

ARE THERE REGIONAL VARIATIONS WITHIN A SINGLE FORM OF SIGN LANGUAGE?

YES, MANY SIGN LANGUAGES HAVE REGIONAL DIALECTS OR VARIATIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, ASL HAS DIFFERENT SIGNS AND EXPRESSIONS THAT VARY BY REGION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

CAN SPOKEN LANGUAGES INFLUENCE THE FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE USED IN A REGION?

YES, SPOKEN LANGUAGES OFTEN INFLUENCE THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL SIGN LANGUAGES, ESPECIALLY IN TERMS OF FINGERSPELLING ALPHABETS AND LOAN SIGNS, BUT SIGN LANGUAGES HAVE THEIR OWN UNIQUE GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE INDEPENDENT OF SPOKEN LANGUAGES.

WHAT ARE SOME LESSER-KNOWN FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE AROUND THE WORLD?

SOME LESSER-KNOWN FORMS OF SIGN LANGUAGE INCLUDE KATA KOLOK IN BALI, ADAMOROBÉ SIGN LANGUAGE IN GHANA, AND BAN KHOR SIGN LANGUAGE IN THAILAND. THESE ARE OFTEN VILLAGE SIGN LANGUAGES DEVELOPED WITHIN SMALLER COMMUNITIES.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. *AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE: A COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR*

THIS BOOK OFFERS AN IN-DEPTH EXPLORATION OF AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE (ASL) GRAMMAR, PROVIDING CLEAR EXPLANATIONS OF SYNTAX, MORPHOLOGY, AND SENTENCE STRUCTURE. IT IS DESIGNED FOR BOTH BEGINNERS AND ADVANCED LEARNERS LOOKING TO DEEPEN THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF ASL. THE TEXT INCLUDES NUMEROUS EXAMPLES AND EXERCISES TO PRACTICE AND REINFORCE LEARNING.

2. *BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE: THE BASICS*

A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION TO BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE (BSL), THIS BOOK COVERS FUNDAMENTAL VOCABULARY, COMMON PHRASES, AND ESSENTIAL GRAMMAR RULES. IT IS IDEAL FOR NEWCOMERS TO BSL OR THOSE INTERESTED IN COMMUNICATING WITH THE DEAF COMMUNITY IN THE UK. THE BOOK ALSO INCLUDES CULTURAL NOTES TO ENHANCE UNDERSTANDING OF DEAF CULTURE.

3. *INTERNATIONAL SIGN LANGUAGE: BRIDGING DEAF CULTURES*

THIS BOOK EXPLORES INTERNATIONAL SIGN, A PIDGIN SIGN LANGUAGE USED IN INTERNATIONAL DEAF GATHERINGS AND EVENTS. IT DISCUSSES THE ORIGINS, STRUCTURE, AND USES OF INTERNATIONAL SIGN AS A MEANS TO FACILITATE COMMUNICATION ACROSS DIFFERENT NATIONAL SIGN LANGUAGES. READERS GAIN INSIGHT INTO ITS ROLE IN PROMOTING GLOBAL DEAF COMMUNICATION.

4. *SIGN LANGUAGE LINGUISTICS: AN INTRODUCTION*

PROVIDING A SCHOLARLY YET ACCESSIBLE OVERVIEW, THIS BOOK INTRODUCES THE LINGUISTIC STUDY OF SIGN LANGUAGES WORLDWIDE. TOPICS INCLUDE PHONOLOGY, MORPHOLOGY, SYNTAX, AND SEMANTICS WITHIN VARIOUS SIGN LANGUAGES. IT IS AN ESSENTIAL RESOURCE FOR STUDENTS, LINGUISTS, AND ANYONE INTERESTED IN THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF SIGN LANGUAGES.

5. *MEXICAN SIGN LANGUAGE: GRAMMAR AND USAGE*

FOCUSED ON MEXICAN SIGN LANGUAGE (LSM), THIS BOOK DETAILS ITS UNIQUE GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES AND COMMON USAGE PATTERNS. IT INCLUDES DIALOGUES AND REAL-LIFE EXAMPLES TO HELP LEARNERS GRASP CONVERSATIONAL LSM. THE BOOK ALSO TOUCHES ON THE CULTURAL CONTEXT OF DEAF COMMUNITIES IN MEXICO.

6. *AUSTRALIAN SIGN LANGUAGE (AUSLAN): A USER'S GUIDE*

THIS GUIDEBOOK INTRODUCES AUSLAN, THE SIGN LANGUAGE USED IN AUSTRALIA, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON EVERYDAY COMMUNICATION. IT PROVIDES VOCABULARY LISTS, GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS, AND CULTURAL INSIGHTS. THE BOOK IS WELL-SUITED FOR LEARNERS, INTERPRETERS, AND EDUCATORS WORKING WITH THE AUSTRALIAN DEAF COMMUNITY.

7. *SIGNED LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: A COMPARATIVE HANDBOOK*

THIS COMPREHENSIVE HANDBOOK COMPARES VARIOUS SIGNED LANGUAGES FROM AROUND THE GLOBE, HIGHLIGHTING THEIR SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES. IT INCLUDES DESCRIPTIONS OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES, HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT, AND SOCIOCULTURAL ASPECTS. THE BOOK SERVES AS A VALUABLE REFERENCE FOR LINGUISTS AND SIGN LANGUAGE ENTHUSIASTS.

8. *DEAF CULTURE AND SIGN LANGUAGE IN JAPAN*

EXAMINING JAPANESE SIGN LANGUAGE (JSL) WITHIN ITS CULTURAL FRAMEWORK, THIS BOOK EXPLORES THE DEAF COMMUNITY AND THEIR LANGUAGE IN JAPAN. IT DISCUSSES LANGUAGE ACQUISITION, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL ISSUES AFFECTING DEAF INDIVIDUALS. READERS GAIN A HOLISTIC VIEW OF HOW SIGN LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS IN JAPANESE SOCIETY.

9. *LEARNING SIGN LANGUAGE: TECHNIQUES AND PRACTICE*

DESIGNED FOR LEARNERS AT ALL LEVELS, THIS BOOK OFFERS PRACTICAL TECHNIQUES FOR ACQUIRING PROFICIENCY IN VARIOUS SIGN LANGUAGES. IT INCLUDES STEP-BY-STEP TUTORIALS, PRACTICE EXERCISES, AND TIPS FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION. THE BOOK ENCOURAGES IMMERSIVE LEARNING AND PROVIDES RESOURCES FOR CONTINUED STUDY.

Forms Of Sign Language

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forms of sign language: The Signs of Language Edward S. Klima, Ursula Bellugi, 1979 In a book with far-reaching implications, Edward S. Klima and Ursula Bellugi present a full exploration of a language in another mode--a language of the hands and of the eyes. They discuss the origin and development of American Sign Language, the internal structure of its basic units, the grammatical processes it employs, and its heightened use in poetry and wit. The authors draw on research, much of it by and with deaf people, to answer the crucial question of what is fundamental to language as language and what is determined by the mode (vocal or gestural) in which a language is produced.

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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.

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Perspectives Valentina Cuccio, Erin Wilkinson, Brigitte Garcia, Adam Schembri, Erin Moriarty, Sabina Fontana, 2022-11-14

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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.

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