

## GLOSSARY OF EIPA TERMINOLOGY

A Tool For Understanding This Assessment:

Attached you will find a glossary of terms supporting the feedback you received with your EIPA assessment.



ITEM: I - C. Register

DESCRIPTION Register refers to the adjustments to language that are made according to the situation and the context. Individuals make changes in how they speak/sign in different social situations (formal, informal, religious, legal, lecture).

I. What is Register?

A.

ITEM: I - D. Sentence And Clausal Boundaries (not run)

ITEM: I - F. Production And Use Of Non-Manual Adverbial/Adjectival Markers

DESCRIPTION In sign language, the face (mouth) and body will provide adverbial and adjectival information.

- A. In sign language, there are specific signs for adverbs (quickly, regularly, recently) and adjectives (huge, bright, long).
- B. Facial behaviors should support these signs.
- C. Interpreters, when pace of speech is rapid and the information complex, may strongly mark the facial feature in lieu of the sign.

EXAMPLES:

cs marker	close by, just
cha	huge
intense	immense
mm	regular
open mouth	far away
pursed lips	A. very thin

Use of Signing Space:

ITEM: I - G. Use Of Verb Directionality/Pronominal System

DESCRIPTION Verbs can be signed with directional movement to show agent/source and object/goal. (This movement can be from source to goal as well as reciprocal). Verb signs can also specify the location of the action

- A. Verbs can be signed to show subject, object, and indirect object.
  1. Verb to start with signer as subject
  2. Uses a preposition

## ITEM: I - H. Comparison/Contrast, Sequence And Cause/Effect

DESCRIPTION Sign placement can be made in the signer's field to visually demonstrate comp/contrastive statements, sequential statements and cause/effect statements

- A. When skilled/fluent signers want to use a comparison/contrast, demonstrate a sequence or indicate a cause/effect relationship, they will sign one referent in one signing field (left) and the other referent in the other signing field (right) and then use a body shift between the two.
- B. This use of signing space can be done with either noun phrases or verb phrases.
- C. Generally, placement of referents in signing space starts on the signer's left side and moves to the right.
- D. Words like WHICH, EITHER, OR, BUT, THEN, AND, OTHER, are words that indicate the need for body shifting to indicate a comparison/contrast.

## ITEM: I - I. Location/Relationship Using ASL Classifier System

DESCRIPTION Prepositions such as ON, IN, or UNDER, indicate the location of certain objects/actions. Prepositions in a signed language can be demonstrated by using classifiers



## Roman II: Interpreter Product Sign to Voice: Can Read and Convey Signers:

### ITEM: II - A. Signs

DESCRIPTION This item focuses on the amount of signs an interpreter can understand. (It does not focus on fluency or intonation, but solely on the amount of vocabulary comprehended.)

### ITEM: II - B. Fingerspelling

DESCRIPTION This item focuses on the amount of fingerspelling an interpreter can understand. (It does not focus on fluency or intonation, but solely on the amount of fingerspelling comprehended.)

### ITEM: II - C. Register

DESCRIPTION Register is the type of language people use in different social situations (formal, informal, religious, legal, lecture). This item strongly correlates with B & D. An interpreter who cannot understand signs, fingerspelling, or nonmanual behaviors cannot understand/produce a spoken English message demonstrating correct register.

### ITEM: II - D. NonManual Behaviors And ASL Morphology



### ITEM: II - G. Sentence Types

**DESCRIPTION** This item focuses on the interpreter's comprehension and production of varying sentence types (statements, yes/no questions, ~~w~~ questions, conditionals). See Roman ~~E~~ for more in-depth discussion of sentence types.

### ITEM: II - H. Emphasize Important Words, Phrases Affect/Emotions

**DESCRIPTION** This item focuses on the interpreter's comprehension and production of correct ~~stress~~ as well as affect/emotions in their spoken message. See Roman ~~A & B~~ for more in-depth discussion of stress and affect.

### Word Choice:

### ITEM: II - I. Correct English Word Selection

**DESCRIPTION** This item focuses on the interpreter's comprehension ~~of~~ sign language and correct interpretation into spoken English. Focus is on matching the meaning between the source sign language/systems and English.

### Interpreter Performance:

### ITEM: II - J. Add No Extraneous Words/Sounds To Message

**DESCRIPTION** This item focuses on the interpreter's comprehension of a signed message and production of a clean, spoken English message. (No "Ummms...", "Oh gosh! I missed that!," sighs, external processing.)



**DESCRIPTION:** This item focuses on how well the interpreter is able to produce fingerspelling. The focus is on the clarity, fluency and rate of production of fingerspelled items.

**ITEM:**

## Roman IV: Overall Factors Message Processing:

### ITEM: IV - A. Appropriate Eye/Contact And Movement

DESCRIPTION Eye contact plays an important role in signing. Eye gaze can be used

- A. As a pronominal indicator.
- B. To follow directional verb movement.
- C. To emphasize fingerspelling (looking at the spelling hand).

### ITEM: IV - B. Developed A Sense Of The Whole Message Voice to Sign

DESCRIPTION This item focuses on the

ITEM: IV - E. Demonstrated Process Decalage (lag time) Appropriately Sign to Voice