can be clear and frequent or they can be subtle and occasional.

The use of repetition can produce a coherent text; these repetitions of specific linguistic choices can encode meaning. Repetition is the use of specific words and forms of speech that is specific to signed languages. Repetition is the use of specific words and forms of speech that is specific to signed languages.

Chapter 8

Perspectives Interdisciplinary

Repetition in Discourse

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USE OF SPACE FOR REFERENCE IN ASL

As the user and focus of the reference.
The data have been transcribed in the following fashion:

**Transcription Conventions**

Can be considered a subject within the complete text.

Example of a topic and use of space in a limited text: each example is focused on a topic and within that space is divided in ASL. The division is marked and will indicate the end of a particular discussion or section. Further study must still follow the next discussion.

The examples used in this discussion are taken from two different sources:

- Using a combination of the above strategies:
  - away from subject and/or object
  - using special terms which indicate movements followed
  - indicating whether the sign is used or the object
  - indicating the type and amount of spatial movement

**The Data**

outlined in the chapter and discussed some of the spatial referencing that is used in ASL and to discuss some of the spatial referencing supported by the sign. The specific position of this sign is used supported by the sign. The position of this sign is also used for spatial reference of sign(s). This is a common feature in ASL and a method for conveying the meaning of the sign. The meaning of the sign is also used for spatial reference of sign(s) and is usually presented in ASL by this letter. This letter supports the
This example demonstrates the use of space for referencing and part of the aperture space. The two parts and signs are combined to form a single word. The smaller word is on the left and the larger word is on the right. The smaller word is 'STRONG' and the larger word is 'PRO PORTION'. The signs are placed in the middle of the aperture space.
The second example begins with a very clear establishment of two lines of thought, "Figure 8-2." The previous paragraph contains even more subtle uses of space than the first (see page 107).

**Poetry is Not Limited to Sound.**

Poetry is not limited to sound, to the exclusion of meaning. It is possible to write poetry that focuses on the visual elements of language, using typography, layout, and design to create a powerful impact. This type of poetry is often referred to as calligraphy or typographic poetry.

In this section, the author explores the ways in which language can be used to create meaning through visual design. They discuss the history of calligraphy and typography, and how these forms of expression have evolved over time. They also examine the role of typography in modern design, and how it is used to convey meaning in advertising, branding, and other forms of visual communication.

This section concludes with the author's personal reflections on the power of typography to create meaning in poetry. They argue that by focusing on the visual elements of language, poets can create works that are as powerful as their spoken counterparts.

This section follows the previous one, and the attention to typography and visual design allows the poem to move seamlessly from one topic to the next.
Chapter 8: Conflict

There is a conflict in the English language between the right side of the head and the left side of the head. This conflict is reflected in the structure of the language, where the right side of the head is associated with sound and the left side with meaning. In the English language, the right side of the head is often associated with sound, while the left side is associated with meaning. This conflict can be seen in the way that words are structured, with the right side often carrying the sounds of the words and the left side carrying the meaning.

The conflict can also be seen in the way that we use language to express ourselves. When we speak, we often use the right side of the head to convey the sounds of the words we are saying, while the left side is used to convey the meaning of those words. This conflict is not limited to the English language, but is also found in other languages as well.

Figure 8.2: Example of a conflict in language use.
The use of space in ASL is integral to the structure, not only of the topic itself, but also of the spatial dimension, which is the complexity of the topic. In the section on spatial organization, we see how the use of space in ASL is structured to provide clear expressions of the referential use which aids in the discussion section.

**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

**SPACE AND REFERENCE IN ASL**

answer these questions: it will not be necessary to number more spaces to find the content section.

**ENGLISH POLICY**

The next section is the focus of the talk, which is introduced in the ASL sections as a way to provide clear expressions of the referential use which aids in the discussion section.
REFERENCES

that text

plausibly but semantically as well. The repeated use of space for

physically but semantically as well. The repeated use of space for