



#3117 BEGINNING ASL VIDEOCOURSE #9: DOLLAR SIGNS

OPEN CAPTIONED SIGN ENHANCERS, INC., 1991

Grade level: 4-13+

38 mins.

1 Instructional Graphic Enclosed

DESCRIPTION

Instructor Billy Seago introduces money and banking signs as Mr. Bravo and Scott make a deposit. The Cultural Notes focus on improved employment opportunities for the Deaf due to TTYs, relay services, and interpreting services. The Grammatical Notes show the signing difference in numbers used with money. Includes review, practice, and story sessions. The Beginning ASL Videocourse Series.

INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

- ◆ To introduce signs for money and banking.
- ◆ To demonstrate ways for signers to communicate with nonsigners and vice versa.
- ◆ To present an ideal banking situation with no communication barriers.
- ◆ To demonstrate a different way of signing numbers used with money.

BEFORE SHOWING

NOTE: The numbers displayed in the left-hand corner of the screen are referents for the commercially produced curriculum and are unrelated to this lesson guide.

1. Review the vocabulary and Cultural and Grammatical Notes from Lessons 1-8.
2. Become familiar with the theme, and target vocabulary listed in the VIDEO CONTENTS. These may be enlarged, copied, and distributed.
3. Explain that numbers are signed differently according to usage. Observe how the hand twists when money signs (one through nine dollars) are made.
4. Share personal experiences of communication between signers and nonsigners. Explain that the video will show four appropriate such communications exchanges.

DURING SHOWING

1. View the video more than once, with one showing uninterrupted.

C a p t i o n e d M e d i a P r o g r a m

2. Facial/body expressions and mouth movements convey specific grammatical information. Pause and practice these.
3. Pause as Mr. Bravo communicates his deafness on paper. Discuss other ways to communicate this.
4. Point to the four things the bank teller does as she tries to communicate with Mr. Bravo. Pause and discuss.
5. Define a *loan sign* as a word which is fingerspelled so quickly that it evolves to become a common sign in itself.
6. Pause after "bank" is signed as a fingerspelled loan sign. Practice. Demonstrate others such as "car," "back," "hurt," and "job."
7. Pause after Scott takes advantage of the bank teller's inability to read signs by joking about her in her presence. Discuss how Deaf and hearing people may tend to do this.
8. Pause after "address" is signed during the review session. Signing some verbs twice makes them nouns. Other examples are "sit-chair," "fly-plane," and "eat-food."
9. Pause after "social security" is signed during the review session. Explain that the sign is also used for other words such as "shortstop," "Sesame Street," and "Sunday school." Use context to get the meaning.
10. Pause after monthly, and explain that it may mean menstrual periods or rent in some regions.
11. Pause after the story. Explain how annual interest is calculated. Compare actual interest figures to those used in the story.

AFTER SHOWING

Discussion Items and Questions

1. Review and practice signing the vocabulary.
2. Review the Cultural Notes and Grammatical Notes.
3. Discuss the impact of technological advances on Deaf employment opportunities.

Applications and Activities

1. Signs for some vocabulary may vary regionally. Check with local sources for commonly accepted signs for vocabulary in this video.
2. Discuss Scott's "utopian" world with no communication barriers. Read *Islay* by Douglas Bullard in which a Deaf man becomes governor and makes a state of, by, and for Deaf people.
3. Practice signing numbers. (See INSTRUCTIONAL GRAPHIC.)
4. Bring in grocery items and practice signing their prices
5. Play games using money, such as Monopoly, and practice signing money signs.
6. Bring in items and conduct mock auctions.
7. Bring in toy cars or newspaper advertisements for cars and practice bargaining over prices.

C a p t i o n e d M e d i a P r o g r a m

8. Invite a Deaf treasurer from a local organization of the Deaf to give a financial report.
9. Call a Deaf person, using the relay service
10. Invite a panel of Deaf people with varied occupations to discuss how they use money signs in their professions.

VIDEO CONTENTS

Vocabulary

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. \$ 1.00 | 13. check | 25. people |
| 2. \$ 5.00 | 14. deposit | 26. percent |
| 3. \$ 10.00 | 15. dollar | 27. same |
| 4. \$ 20.00 | 16. drive | 28. save |
| 5. \$ 50.00 | 17. fast | 29. savings |
| 6. \$100.00 | 18. How much? | 30. signature |
| 7. address | 19. interest | 31. slow |
| 8. all | 20. license | 32. social security |
| 9. balance | 21. million | 33. telephone |
| 10. bank | 22. money | 34. thousand |
| 11. birthday | 23. more | 35. three thousand |
| 12. charge or fee | 24. number | 36. withdraw |

Cultural Notes

Traditionally, employment for the Deaf has been limited to assembly line work, printing jobs, working in the post office, sewing jobs, and menial labor, such as janitorial work. Today, Deaf people are employed in diverse careers, such as artists, directors, dancers, photographers, counselor, secretaries, teachers, lawyers, doctors, and business owners. Advancements such as TTYs, relay services, and interpreting services have made this possible.

Grammatical Notes

Signs for numbers vary according to context. When signing one dollar through nine dollars, the hand twists with signing "dollar." Starting with ten, sign the number and then the sign for "dollar."

INSTRUCTIONAL GRAPHIC

One instructional graphic is included with this lesson guide. It may be enlarged and used to create transparencies or copies.

◆ NUMBERS GAME

NUMBERS GAME

Directions: Survey schoolmates and fill in the chart. Then practice signing the numbers.



Name					
Address					
Telephone Number					
Height					
Birth date					
Number of siblings or children					
Year of graduation from high school					
Social Security Number					
Cost of last meal at a restaurant					
Special event (specify)					

Captioned Media Program