

# SignGram Blueprint

---

A Guide to Sign Language Grammar Writing

Edited by

Josep Quer, Carlo Cecchetto, Caterina Donati, Carlo Geraci, Meltem Kelepir, Roland Pfau, and Markus Steinbach (Scientific Directors)

With the collaboration of Brendan Costello and Rannveig Sverrisdóttir



Funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union

**DE GRUYTER**  
MOUTON

ISBN 978-1-5015-1570-5  
e-ISBN (PDF) 978-1-5015-1180-6  
e-ISBN (EPUB) 978-1-5015-1608-5



This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 License.  
For details go to <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>

**Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data**

A CIP catalog record for this book has been applied for at the Library of Congress.

**Bibliographic information published by the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek**

The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data are available on the Internet at <http://dnb.dnb.de>.

© 2017 Josep Quer, Carlo Cecchetto, Caterina Donati, Carlo Geraci, Meltem Kelepir, Roland Pfau, and Markus Steinbach, published by Walter de Gruyter GmbH, Berlin/Boston  
The book is published with open access at [www.degruyter.com](http://www.degruyter.com).

Typesetting: Compuscript Ltd., Shannon, Ireland  
Printing and binding: CPI books GmbH, Leck  
Printed on acid-free paper  
Printed in Germany

# List of authors by section

**Part 1 Socio-historical background** (Roland Pfau, Carlo Geraci & Odd-Inge Schröder)

## **Part 2 Phonology**

Chapter 0 Preliminary considerations (Carlo Geraci)

Chapter 1 Sublexical structure (Onno Crasborn)

Chapter 2 Prosody (Carlo Geraci)

Chapter 3 Phonological processes (Carlo Geraci)

## **Part 3 Lexicon**

Chapter 0 Preliminary considerations (Brendan Costello)

Chapter 1 The native lexicon (Brendan Costello, Evita Fotinea, Annika Herrmann, Galini Sapountzaki & Rannveig Sverrisdóttir)

Chapter 2 The non-native lexicon (Aslı Göksel & Roland Pfau)

Chapter 3 Parts of speech

3.0 Definitions and challenges (Brendan Costello)

3.1 Nouns (Brendan Costello, Annika Herrmann & Rannveig Sverrisdóttir)

3.2 Verbs (Brendan Costello, Annika Herrmann, Roland Pfau & Rannveig Sverrisdóttir)

3.3 Lexical expressions of inflectional categories (Roland Pfau & Annika Herrmann)

3.4 Adjectives (Annika Herrmann & Rannveig Sverrisdóttir)

3.5 Adverbials (Brendan Costello, Annika Herrmann, Roland Pfau & Rannveig Sverrisdóttir)

3.6 Determiners (Lara Mantovan)

3.7 Pronouns (Brendan Costello, Annika Herrmann, Roland Pfau & Rannveig Sverrisdóttir)

3.8 Adpositions (Annika Herrmann & Rannveig Sverrisdóttir)

3.9 Conjunctions (Annika Herrmann & Rannveig Sverrisdóttir)

3.10 Numerals and quantifiers (Brendan Costello, Annika Herrmann, Lara Mantovan, Roland Pfau & Rannveig Sverrisdóttir)

3.11 Particles (Brendan Costello)

3.12 Interjections (Annika Herrmann & Rannveig Sverrisdóttir)

## **Part 4 Morphology**

Chapter 0 Preliminary considerations (Aslı Göksel)

Chapter 1 Compounding (Aslı Göksel & Roland Pfau)

Chapter 2 Derivation (Roland Pfau & Aslı Göksel)

Chapter 3 Verbal inflection

3.0 Definitions and challenges (Aslı Göksel & Roland Pfau)

3.1 Agreement (Roland Pfau & Carlo Geraci)

3.2 Tense (Roland Pfau, Athanasia-Lida Dimou, Evita Fotinea & Galini Sapountzaki)

- 3.3 Aspect (Annika Herrmann)
- 3.4 Modality (Annika Herrmann)
- 3.5 Negation (Roland Pfau & Rannveig Sverrisdóttir)
- Chapter 4 Nominal inflection (Roland Pfau, Rolf Piene Halvorsen & Odd-Inge Schröder)
- Chapter 5 Classifiers (Roland Pfau, Aslı Göksel & Brendan Costello)

## Part 5 Syntax

### Chapter 1 Sentence types

- 1.1 Declaratives (Klimis Antzakas, Caterina Donati)
- 1.2 Interrogatives (Carlo Cecchetto, Meltem Kelepir)
- 1.3 Imperatives (Chiara Branchini, Caterina Donati)
- 1.4 Exclamatives (Caterina Donati, Klimis Antzakas)
- 1.5 Negatives (Klimis Antzakas, Josep Quer, Caterina Donati)

### Chapter 2 Clause structure

- 2.1 The syntactic realization of argument structure (Josep Quer, Carlo Cecchetto)
- 2.2 Grammatical functions (Jóhannes Jónsson, Carlo Cecchetto, Caterina Donati)
- 2.3 Word order (Odd-Inge Schröder, Carlo Cecchetto, Jóhannes Jónsson, Chiara Branchini)
- 2.4 Null arguments (A. Sumru Özsoy, Chiara Branchini)
- 2.5 Clausal ellipsis (Carlo Cecchetto, Caterina Donati)
- 2.6 Pronoun copying (A. Sumru Özsoy, Caterina Donati)

### Chapter 3 Coordination and subordination

- 3.1 Coordination of clauses (Chiara Branchini, Meltem Kelepir)
- 3.2 Subordination (Chiara Branchini, Meltem Kelepir)
- 3.3 Argument clauses (Caterina Donati, Sumru Özsoy, Aslı Göksel)
- 3.4 Relative clauses (Chiara Branchini, Meltem Kelepir)
- 3.5 Adverbial clauses (Meltem Kelepir, Carlo Cecchetto, Markus Steinbach)
- 3.6 Comparative clauses (Caterina Donati)
- 3.7 Comparative correlatives (Carlo Geraci, Caterina Donati)

### Chapter 4 The noun phrase

- 4.1 Determiners (Lara Mantovan, A. Sumru Özsoy)
- 4.2 Possessive phrases (Jóhannes Jónsson, Cristina Banfi)
- 4.3 Numerals (Lara Mantovan, A. Sumru Özsoy)
- 4.4 Quantifiers (Jóhannes Jónsson, Cristina Banfi)
- 4.5 Adjectives (A. Sumru Özsoy, Meltem Kelepir)
- 4.6 Multiple NP Constituents (A. Sumru Özsoy, Lara Mantovan)

### Chapter 5 The structure of adjectival phrase (Caterina Donati, A. Sumru Özsoy)

### Chapter 6 The structure of adverbial phrase (Chiara Branchini, Odd-Inge Schröder)

## Part 6 Semantics

- Chapter 0 Preliminary considerations – The meaning of words and sentences (Markus Steinbach)

- Chapter 1 Tense (Jette Kristoffersen, Andrea Lackner)
- Chapter 2 Aspect (Josep Quer, Markus Steinbach)
- Chapter 3 Event structure (Josep Quer, Markus Steinbach)
- Chapter 4 Modality (Andrea Lackner, Jette Kristoffersen)
- Chapter 5 Evidentiality (Vadim Kimmelman, Markus Steinbach)
- Chapter 6 Argument structure (Josep Quer, Markus Steinbach)
- Chapter 7 Classifiers predicates (Gemma Barberà, Markus Steinbach)
- Chapter 8 Comparison (Valentina Aristodemo, Francesca Panzeri, Carlo Geraci)
- Chapter 9 Plurality and number (Jette Kristoffersen, Andrea Lackner)
- Chapter 10 Quantification (Josep Quer, Markus Steinbach)
- Chapter 11 Possession (Jette Kristoffersen, Andrea Lackner)
- Chapter 12 Negation (Markus Steinbach, Roland Pfau)
- Chapter 13 Illocutionary force (Philippe Schlenker, Markus Steinbach, Josep Quer)
- Chapter 14 The meaning of embedded clauses (Carlo Cecchetto, Markus Steinbach, Meltem Kelepir)

### **Part 7 Pragmatics**

- Chapter 0 Preliminary considerations – Meaning in discourse (Markus Steinbach)
- Chapter 1 Reference (Gemma Barberà, Kearsy Cormier)
- Chapter 2 Reference tracking (Vadim Kimmelman, Markus Steinbach)
- Chapter 3 Speech acts (Markus Steinbach, Josep Quer)
- Chapter 4 Information structure (Asli Göksel, Gemma Barberà, Vadim Kimmelman)
- Chapter 5 Discourse structure (Gemma Barberà, Kearsy Cormier)
- Chapter 6 Reporting and role shift (Philippe Schlenker, Asli Göksel, Carlo Cecchetto, Markus Steinbach)
- Chapter 7 Expressive meaning (Gemma Barberà, Vadim Kimmelman, Markus Steinbach)
- Chapter 8 Signing space (Gemma Barberà, Vadim Kimmelman)
- Chapter 9 Figurative meaning (Vadim Kimmelman)
- Chapter 10 Communicative interaction (Andrea Lackner, Jette Kristoffersen)
- Chapter 11 Register and politeness (Jette Kristoffersen, Andrea Lackner)

---

## Part 3: Lexicon

### Chapter 0 Preliminary considerations — 73

- 0.1 What is the lexicon? — 73
- 0.2 Organization of the Lexicon Part — 75
- 0.3 How to use the Lexicon Part — 75

### Chapter 1 The native lexicon — 76

- 1.0 Definitions and challenges — 76
  - 1.0.1 What is the native lexicon? — 76
  - 1.0.2 Methodological challenges — 78
    - 1.1 Core lexicon — 79
    - 1.2 Non-core lexicon — 83
      - 1.2.1 Classifier constructions — 84
      - 1.2.2 Pointing — 85
      - 1.2.3 Buoys — 86
    - 1.3 Interaction between core and non-core lexicon — 86
      - 1.3.1 Lexicalization processes — 87
      - 1.3.2 Modification of core lexicon signs — 90
      - 1.3.3 Simultaneous constructions and use of the non-dominant hand — 92
- Elicitation materials — 93
- References — 93

## **Chapter 2 The non-native lexicon — 94**

- 2.0 Definitions and challenges — 94
- 2.0.1 What is the non-native lexicon? — 94
- 2.0.2 How to decide whether a particular form is borrowed — 94
- 2.0.3 Morpho-phonological marking of borrowed forms — 95
- 2.0.4 When should a borrowed form be considered part of the lexicon? — 95
- 2.0.5 Methodological challenges — 96
- 2.1 Borrowings from other sign languages — 96
- 2.2 Borrowings from (neighboring) spoken language — 97
- 2.2.1 Calques/loan translations — 97
- 2.2.2 Lexicalization of fingerspelling — 97
- 2.2.2.1 Initialization — 98
- 2.2.2.2 Multiple-letter signs — 100
- 2.2.3 Mouthing — 102
- 2.2.3.1 Full forms — 102
- 2.2.3.2 Reduced forms — 103
- 2.2.3.3 Mouthing and fingerspelling — 103
- 2.2.4 Other marginal types of borrowing — 103
- 2.3 Borrowings from conventionalized gestures — 104
- 2.3.1 Lexical functions — 105
- 2.3.2 Grammatical functions — 105
- Elicitation materials — 106
- References — 106

## **Chapter 3 Parts of speech — 107**

- 3.0 Definitions and challenges — 107
- 3.0.1 What are parts of speech? — 107
- 3.0.2 Methodological challenges — 108
- 3.1 Nouns — 109
- 3.1.1 Common nouns — 109
- 3.1.2 Proper nouns and name signs — 112
- 3.2 Verbs — 114
- 3.2.1 Plain verbs — 114
- 3.2.2 Agreement verbs — 115
- 3.2.3 Spatial verbs — 116
- 3.3 Lexical expressions of inflectional categories — 116
- 3.3.1 Tense markers — 117
- 3.3.2 Aspect markers — 118
- 3.3.3 Modality markers — 119
- 3.3.3.1 Deontic modality — 120

- 3.3.3.2 Epistemic modality — 121
- 3.3.4 Agreement markers — 122
- 3.4 Adjectives — 124
  - 3.4.1 Attributive adjectives — 124
  - 3.4.2 Predicative adjectives — 126
- 3.5 Adverbials — 127
  - 3.5.1 Verb-oriented adverbials — 128
  - 3.5.2 Sentence adverbials — 129
- 3.6 Determiners — 130
  - 3.6.1 Definite determiners — 132
  - 3.6.2 Indefinite determiners — 132
- 3.7 Pronouns — 134
  - 3.7.1 Locative and demonstrative pronouns — 134
  - 3.7.2 Personal pronouns — 135
    - 3.7.2.1 Person — 136
    - 3.7.2.2 Number — 137
    - 3.7.2.3 Clusivity — 138
    - 3.7.2.4 Case — 139
    - 3.7.2.5 Gender — 139
    - 3.7.2.6 Honorific pronouns — 140
    - 3.7.2.7 Logophoric pronouns — 140
  - 3.7.3 Possessive pronouns — 141
  - 3.7.4 Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns — 142
  - 3.7.5 Interrogative pronouns — 142
  - 3.7.6 Relative pronouns — 143
  - 3.7.7 Indefinite pronouns — 144
- 3.8 Adpositions — 144
  - 3.8.1 Manual adpositions — 144
  - 3.8.2 Adpositions and spatial relations — 145
- 3.9 Conjunctions — 146
  - 3.9.1 Coordinating conjunctions — 146
  - 3.9.2 Subordinating conjunctions — 146
  - 3.9.3 Correlative conjunctions — 148
- 3.10 Numerals and quantifiers — 148
  - 3.10.1 Numerals — 148
    - 3.10.1.1 Cardinal numerals — 149
    - 3.10.1.2 Ordinal numerals — 150
    - 3.10.1.3 Distributive numerals — 151
  - 3.10.2 Quantifiers — 151
- 3.11 Particles — 152
  - 3.11.1 Negative particles — 152



3.11.2	Question particles —	153
3.11.3	Discourse particles —	154
3.12	Interjections —	155
	Elicitation materials —	155
	References —	156
	<b>Complete list of references – Lexicon —</b>	<b>157</b>

Here, we also subsume temporal adverbials under sentence adverbials (see the section on temporal adverbs [Syntax – Section 6.4.2.1] in the Syntax Part. This category includes adverbials like *yesterday*, *soon*, and *later*. It should be pointed out, however, that according to some authors, temporal adverbials cut across the two categories (Parsons 1990). If the grammar writer adopts the internal structure suggested here, it is up to her/him to decide where to treat these adverbials. If the section on adverbials is structured according to the semantic contribution of the adverbials (see the introduction to this section), then there will be a separate subsection on temporal adverbials. See also the section on sentential adverbs [Syntax – Section 6.4.1] in the Syntax Part.

### 3.6 Determiners

By “determiner”, we refer to a class of elements whose function is to provide information on referentiality (i.e. the relation between the noun and what the noun refers to). In grammar handbooks, determiners are often labeled “articles” (English *the/a*), and demonstratives (e.g. English *this/that*) are commonly subsumed under determiners. Traditionally, determiners are categorized into two groups: definite [Lexicon – Section 3.6.1] and indefinite [Lexicon – Section 3.6.2] determiners (see also the section on determiners [Syntax – Section 4.1] in the Syntax Part).

On the one hand, definite determiners (in English, prototypically *the*, but also demonstratives like *this*) are used when the speaker presupposes that the interlocutor can identify the referent(s) of the nominal expression. Definite determiners can be used for three different purposes (Lyons 1999): (i) to refer back to something or someone that has been previously mentioned in the discourse (e.g. ‘The cat was feeling hungry’, with the cat already introduced in the discourse); (ii) to refer to something or someone that is easily identifiable in the extra-linguistic context (e.g. ‘Could you pass me the pen?’, with the pen visible to the interlocutors); (iii) to refer to a referent that is unique in its genre (e.g. ‘the Earth’, or ‘the driver’ when talking about a bus trip).

On the other hand, indefinite determiners (prototypically *a/an*) are used when the speaker presupposes that the interlocutor cannot identify the referent(s) of the nominal expression. Indefinite determiners are used to introduce new information, specifically new referents, into the discourse (e.g. ‘Yesterday I saw a cat’, where the cat is a first-mention entity). See the section on definiteness [Semantics – Section 2.1.2] in the Semantics Part for more on this distinction.

In sign language linguistics, definite determiners are frequently identified as pointing [Lexicon – Section 1.2.2] signs, also referred to as “indexes” (e.g. Zimmer & Patschke (1990) for ASL). What the grammar writer should pay particular attention to is the linguistic function associated to indexes. As a matter of fact, in many sign languages, pointing signs are polyfunctional elements that can be used for various grammatical functions, not only as determiners, but also as demonstratives, personal

pronouns, and locatives. Therefore, there may be some confounders making it hard to pinpoint real determiners. Still, it might be the case that indexes functioning as determiners can be distinguished from the others by characteristics such as movement (single, repeated, tense), hand orientation (palm oriented down or sideways), or even eye gaze (Pfau 2011). The following list of properties may help the grammar writer in pinpointing indexes functioning as determiners (see Neidle & Nash 2012).

(i) *Isolation*

Within the noun phrase [Syntax – Chapter 4], determiners cannot be used in isolation. In other words, if the determiner does not co-occur with a noun, the output is ungrammatical, as shown for English and Italian in (a). Also, a determiner cannot appear in isolation as an answer to a question, as is illustrated in (b) (note that the Italian examples are translations of the English ones). The examples reveal that this test only works for “basic” determiners (like English *the*, Italian *il*), but not for demonstratives, as demonstratives can also function as demonstrative pronouns [Lexicon – Section 3.7.1].

- a. I saw \*the / this / him (English)  
 Ho visto \*il / questo / lui (Italian)
- b. Q: What did you see? A: \*the / this / him (English)  
 Q: Che cosa hai visto? A: \*il / questo / lui (Italian)

In some sign languages, there might be a slight phonological difference (e.g. hand orientation) between a pointing sign functioning as determiner and a pointing sign functioning as a demonstrative [Lexicon – Section 3.7.1] or personal pronoun [Lexicon – Section 3.7.2]. This test could be used to distinguish them: in isolation contexts, determiners are not acceptable, whereas demonstratives and pronouns are acceptable.

(ii) *Plural forms*

Determiners, demonstratives, and personal pronouns can include number information. In sign languages, to indicate plurality, they may be articulated as pointing signs accompanied by a circular or an arc-like movement in the neutral space. Conversely, locatives [Lexicon – Section 3.7.1] do not show this pattern. The test on plural forms may be used to distinguish determiners from locatives.

Noun phrases in ASL can include two co-occurring pointing signs, one in prenominal position and the other in postnominal position. The following examples show that the prenominal index can be articulated with an arc-like movement (a), but the postnominal one cannot (b).

- a. IX<sub>PL-ARC</sub> MAN IX KNOW PRESIDENT  
 ‘Those men over there know the president’ (ASL, MacLaughlin 1997: 117)
- b. \*IX MAN IX<sub>PL-ARC</sub> KNOW PRESIDENT

These examples provide evidence for claiming that the prenominal pointing sign is a determiner while the postnominal pointing sign is a locative (MacLaughlin 1997).


*(iii) Articulatory restrictions*

Determiners are articulated by moving the pointing sign in neutral space along a fixed path [Phonology – Section 1.3.1] length. This particular type of movement cannot undergo path variation (a). Conversely, pointing signs functioning as locatives can be directed to a point closer to the signer or towards a point farther away in space in order to iconically show proximity and distance (b).

- a. \* IX<sub>[+DISTAL]</sub> MAN IX<sub>i</sub> KNOW PRESIDENT  
 b. IX<sub>i</sub> MAN IX<sub>[+DISTAL]</sub> KNOW PRESIDENT  
 ‘The/that man over there knows the president’

(ASL, Neidle & Nash 2012: 270)

### 3.6.1 Definite determiners

Definite determiners are typically realized by means of a pointing sign directed to the spatial location associated with the referent(s). A sequence like HOUSE INDEX<sub>3</sub> could thus be interpreted as ‘the house’. While the -handshape is most commonly used for pointing, other handshapes are also possible, such as an open hand and a handshape with thumb extended (Neidle & Nash 2012). Fenlon, Schembri, Rentelis & Cormier (2013) show that in BSL, the category of determiners is particularly subject to handshape variation. The grammar writer should consider the immediate phonological environment in order to detect possible assimilation [Phonology – Section 3.1.1] patterns.

We already pointed out that demonstratives are a type of definite determiner, and that they may be phonologically very similar, if not identical, to other definite determiners. In fact, depending on the sign language, the sequence HOUSE INDEX<sub>3</sub> could also mean ‘that house’ (or even ‘house there’; see the section on locative and demonstrative pronouns [Lexicon – Section 3.7.1]). We encourage the grammar writer to look for phonological features – be they manual or non-manual – that distinguish different uses of pointing signs within the noun phrase.

The non-manual markers that may accompany definite determiners are: eye gaze, head tilt, raised eyebrows, and slightly raised chin. Eye gaze and head tilt are usually directed toward the location to which the index points. See also the corresponding section [Syntax – 4.1.1.3] and the section on articles expressed by non-manual marking only [Syntax – Section 4.1.1.4] in the Syntax Part.

### 3.6.2 Indefinite determiners

Indefinite determiners usually differ from their definite counterparts [Lexicon – Section 3.6.1] in that the pointing sign is directed upward and moves toward a broader

area, rather than a specific point in space. In ASL and in LIS, indefinite determiners require a tremoring motion (MacLaughlin 1997; Bertone 2009). Things are different in HKSL, where the indefinite determiner and the cardinal ONE are articulated similarly. Some older signers avoid homophony by producing the cardinal ONE with a slight rotation of the forearm.

The non-manual markers that may accompany indefinite determiners are: furrowed eyebrows, wrinkled nose, lowered mouth corners, and raised shoulders. In sign languages, these non-manuals are generally used to denote uncertainty. See also the corresponding section [Syntax – 4.1.1.3] and the section on articles expressed by non-manual marking only [Syntax – Section 4.1.1.4] in the Syntax Part.

Indefinite nominal expressions can fall into two categories, namely specific or non-specific (see specificity [Pragmatics – Section 1.4] for more information). The former is associated with a particular referent that is known by the sender, but not by the addressee. The latter is associated with an unspecified referent that is unknown to both the sender and the addressee. The distinction between specific indefinites and non-specific indefinites may be conveyed in different ways. In ASL, specific indefinites are marked by eye gaze directed toward the spatial location of the referent (a), whereas non-specific indefinites involve roving eyes toward an upward location (b).

- eg<sub>i</sub>
- a. SOMETHING/ONE WOMAN<sub>i</sub> ARRIVE  
‘Some/a (specific) woman arrives.’ (ASL, Bahan 1996: 274)
- wandering eyes
- b. SOMETHING/ONE WOMAN<sub>i</sub> ARRIVE  
‘Some/a woman arrives.’ (ASL, Bahan 1996: 273)

In LSC, the distinction between specific and non-specific is conveyed by spatial location. Specificity is marked in the lower part of the frontal plane (a), whereas non-specificity is marked in the upper part (b).

- eg:contralateral
- a. IX<sub>1</sub> CAT WANT BUY  
‘I want to buy a cat (specific).’ (LSC, Barberà 2012: 259)
- eg:ipsi-up
- b. CAT IX<sub>3PL:ipsi-up</sub> IX<sub>1</sub> WANT BUY  
‘I want to buy a cat (non-specific).’ (LSC, Barberà 2012: 261)

Taken together, the grammar writer should investigate whether indefinite determiners (if attested at all) as a group differ formationally from definite determiners, and moreover, whether in the former group, specificity may be marked by non-manual features.

## References

### Main sources on parts of speech in sign languages:

- Aarons, D., B. Bahan, J. Kegl & C. Neidle. 1995. Lexical tense markers in American Sign Language. In K. Emmorey & J. Reilly (eds.), *Language, gesture, and space*, 225–253. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Cormier, K. C. 2012. Pronouns. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 227–244. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Fuentes, M. & L. Tolchinsky. 2004. The subsystem of numerals in Catalan Sign Language. *Sign Language Studies* 5(1). 94–117.
- Kimmelman, V. 2009. Parts of speech in Russian Sign Language: The role of iconicity and economy. *Sign Language & Linguistics* 12(2). 161–186.
- Klima, E. & U. Bellugi. 1979. *The signs of language*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- McBurney, S.L. 2002. Pronominal reference in signed and spoken language: Are grammatical categories modality-dependent? In R.P. Meier, K. Cormier & D. Quinto-Pozos (eds.), *Modality and structure in signed and spoken languages*, 329–369. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Meir, I. 2012. Word classes and word formation. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 77–112. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Padden, C. 1988 [1983]. *Interaction of morphology and syntax in American Sign Language* (Outstanding Dissertations in Linguistics, series IV). New York: Garland Press.
- Sapountzaki, G. 2012. Agreement auxiliaries. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 204–227. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Schwager, W. & U. Zeshan. 2008. Word classes in sign languages: Criteria and classifications. *Studies in Language* 32(3). 509–545.
- Supalla, T. & E.L. Newport. 1978. How many seats in a chair?: The derivation of nouns and verbs in American Sign Language. In P. Siple (ed.), *Understanding language through sign language research*, 91–132. New York: Academic Press.
- Tang, G. & F. Sze. 2002. Nominal expressions in Hong Kong Sign Language. In R.P. Meier, K. Cormier & D. Quinto-Pozos (eds.), *Modality and structure in signed and spoken languages*, 296–319. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Waters, D. & R. Sutton-Spence. 2005. Connectives in British Sign Language. *Deaf Worlds* 21(3). 1–29.
- Wilcox, S. & B. Shaffer. 2006. Modality in ASL. In W. Frawley (ed.), *The expression of modality*, 207–237. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Zeshan, U., E.C. Escobedo Delgado, H. Dikyuva, S. Panda & C. de Vos. 2013. Cardinal numerals in rural sign languages: Approaching cross-modal typology. *Linguistic Typology* 17. 357–396.
- Zimmer, J. & C. Patschke. 1990. A class of determiners in ASL. In C. Lucas (ed.), *Sign language research: theoretical issues*, 201–210. Washington, DC: Gallaudet University Press.

### General sources on parts of speech:

- Ansaldo, U., J. Don & R. Pfau (eds.). 2010. *Parts of speech: empirical and theoretical advances*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Baker, M.C. 2003. *Lexical categories: Verbs, nouns, and adjectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Schachter, P. & T. Shopen. 2007. Parts-of-speech systems. In T. Shopen (ed.), *Language typology and syntactic description. Vol. 1: Clause structure* (2nd edition), 1–60. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Štekauer, P. & R. Lieber. 2005. *Handbook of word formation*. Dordrecht: Springer.
- Spencer, A. & A.M. Zwicky (eds.). 2001. *The handbook of morphology*. Oxford: Blackwell.

## Complete list of references – Lexicon

- Aarons, D., B. Bahan, J. Kegl & C. Neidle. 1995. Lexical tense markers in American Sign Language. In K. Emmorey & J. Reilly (eds.), *Language, gesture, and space*, 225–253. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Aboh, E.O., R. Pfau & U. Zeshan. 2005. When a wh-word is not a wh-word: The case of Indian Sign Language. In T. Bhattacharya (ed.), *The Yearbook of South Asian languages and linguistics 2005*, 11–43. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Adam, R. 2012. Language contact and borrowing. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 841–862. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Alibašić Ciciliani, T. & R.B. Wilbur. 2006. Pronominal system in Croatian Sign Language. *Sign Language & Linguistics* 9(1/2). 95–132.
- Ann, J. 1998. Contact between a sign language and a written language: Character signs in Taiwan Sign Language. In C. Lucas (ed.), *Pinky extension and eye gaze: Language use in Deaf communities*, 59–99. Washington, DC: Gallaudet University Press.
- Aronoff, M. & F. Anshen. 1998. Morphology and the lexicon: Lexicalization and productivity. In A. Spencer & A.M. Zwicky (eds.), *The handbook of morphology*, 237–247. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Bahan, B. 1996. *Non-manual realization of agreement in American Sign Language*. PhD dissertation, Boston University.
- Baker, M.C. 2003. *Lexical categories: Verbs, nouns, and adjectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bank, R. 2014. *The ubiquity of mouthings in NGT. A corpus study*. PhD dissertation, Radboud University Nijmegen. Utrecht: LOT.
- Barberà, Gemma. 2012. *The meaning of space in Catalan Sign Language (LSC). Reference, specificity and structure in signed discourse*. PhD dissertation, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona.
- Battison, R. 1978 [2003]. *Lexical borrowing in American Sign Language*. Silver Spring, MD: Linstok Press.
- Berenz, N. 2002. Insights into person deixis. *Sign Language & Linguistics* 5(2). 203–227.
- Bergman, B. & L. Wallin. 2001. A preliminary analysis of visual mouth segments in Swedish Sign Language. In P. Boyes Braem & R. Sutton-Spence (eds.), *The hands are the head of the mouth*, 51–68. Hamburg: Signum Verlag.
- Bertone, C. 2009. The syntax of noun modification in Italian Sign language (LIS). *Working Papers in Linguistics* 2009. Venice: Dipartimento di Scienze del Linguaggio, Università Ca' Foscari, 7–28.
- Boyes Braem, P. & R. Sutton-Spence (eds.) 2001. *The hands are the head of the mouth: The mouth as articulator in sign languages*. Hamburg: Signum.
- Brennan, M. 1990. *Word formation in British Sign Language*. Stockholm: University of Stockholm.
- Brentari, D. 1998. *A prosodic model of sign language phonology*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.
- Brentari, D. (ed.). 2001. *Foreign vocabulary in sign languages*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Brentari, D. & C. Padden. 2001. Native and foreign vocabulary in American Sign Language: A lexicon with multiple origins. In D. Brentari (ed.), *Foreign vocabulary in sign languages*, 87–119. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Brinton, Laurel J. & Elizabeth Closs Traugott. 2005. *Lexicalization and language change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Carmel, S.J. 2004 [1975]. *International hand alphabet charts*. Published by author.
- Clements, G.N. 1975. The logophoric pronoun in Ewe: Its role in discourse. *Journal of West African Languages* 2. 141–177.
- Cormier, K. 2008. Do all pronouns point? Indexicality of first person plural pronouns in BSL and ASL. In P. Perniss, R. Pfau & M. Steinbach (eds.), *Visible variation: Comparative studies on sign language structure*, 63–102. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

- Cormier, K. 2012. Pronouns. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 227–244. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Cormier, K., D. Quinto-Pozos, Z. Sevcikova & A. Schembri. 2012. Lexicalisation and de-lexicalisation processes in sign languages: Comparing depicting constructions and viewpoint gestures. *Language and Communication* 32(4). 329–348.
- Cormier, K., A. Schembri & M. Tyrone. 2008. One hand or two? A crosslinguistic analysis of the non-native lexicon in signed languages. *Sign Language & Linguistics* 11(1). 3–44.
- Cormier, K., A. Schembri & B. Woll. 2010. Diversity across sign languages and spoken languages: Implications for language universals. *Lingua* 120(12). 2664–2667.
- Costello, B. 2015. *Language and modality: Effects of the use of space in the agreement system of lengua de signos española (Spanish Sign Language)*. University of Amsterdam & University of the Basque Country PhD dissertation.
- Cruse, D.A. 2001. The lexicon. In M. Aronoff & J. Rees-Miller (eds.), *The handbook of linguistics*, 238–264. London: Blackwell.
- Davidson, K. 2013. 'And' or 'or': General use coordination in ASL. *Semantics & Pragmatics* 6. 1–44.
- Demir, S. 2010. Sessizliğin dili: Türk İşaret Diline dair gözlemler. *Bilgi* 54. 1–20.
- Dryer, M. & M. Haspelmath (eds.) 2013. *The world atlas of language structures online*. Leipzig: Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. <http://wals.info> (accessed 21 August 2014).
- Duarte, K. 2010. The mechanics of fingerspelling: Analyzing Ethiopian Sign Language. *Sign Language Studies* 11(1). 5–21.
- Engberg-Pedersen, E. 1993. *Space in Danish Sign Language: the semantics and morphosyntax of the use of space in a visual language*. Hamburg: Signum.
- Fenlon, J., K. Cormier, R. Rentelis, A. Schembri, K. Rowley, R. Adam & B. Woll. 2014. *BSL SignBank: A lexical database of British Sign Language (first edition)*. London: Deafness, Cognition and Language Research Centre, University College London.
- Fenlon, J., K. Cormier & A. Schembri. 2015. Building BSL SignBank: The lemma dilemma revisited. *International Journal of Lexicography* 28(2). 169–206.
- Fenlon, J., A. Schembri, R. Rentelis & K. Cormier. 2013. Variation in handshape and orientation in British Sign Language: The case of the '1' hand configuration. *Language and Communication* 33(1). 69–91.
- Fischer, S. 1996. The role of agreement and auxiliaries in sign language. *Lingua* 98. 103–120.
- Fischer, S. & B. Gough. 1999 [1972]. Some unfinished thoughts on FINISH. *Sign Language & Linguistics* 2(1). 67–77.
- Frishberg, N. 1975. Arbitrariness and iconicity: historical change in American Sign Language. *Language* 51. 696–719.
- Fuentes, M. & L. Tolchinsky. 2004. The subsystem of numerals in Catalan Sign Language. *Sign Language Studies* 5(1). 94–117.
- Gil, D. 1988. Georgian reduplication and the domain of distributivity. *Linguistics* 26(6). 1039–1066.
- Gutiérrez-Sigut, E., B. Costello, C. Baus & M. Carreiras. 2015. LSE-Sign: A lexical database for Spanish Sign Language. *Behavior Research Methods*. 1–15.
- Haspelmath, M. & A.D. Sims. 2010 [second edition]. *Understanding morphology*. London: Hodder Education.
- Hendriks, B. 2008. *Jordanian Sign Language: aspects of grammar from a cross-linguistic perspective*. PhD dissertation, University of Amsterdam. Utrecht: LOT.
- Herrmann, A. 2013. *Modal and focus particles in sign languages. A cross-linguistic study*. Berlin/Nijmegen: De Gruyter Mouton/Ishara Press.
- Hock, H.H & B.D. Joseph. 1996. *Language history, language change, and language relationship: An introduction to historical and comparative linguistics*. 2nd ed. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 2009.
- INSOR (Instituto Nacional para Sordos). 2006. *Diccionario básico de la lengua de señas colombiana*. Bogotá: Ministerio de Educación Nacional.



- Isenhath, J.O. 1990. *The linguistics of American Sign Language*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland.
- Janzen, T. 2012. Lexicalization and grammaticalization. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 816–841. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Johnston, T. 1998. *Signs of Australia. A new dictionary of Auslan (Australian Sign Language)*. North Rocks, NSW, Australia: North Rocks Press.
- Johnston, T. 2003. Language standardization and signed language dictionaries. *Sign Language Studies* 3. 431–68.
- Johnston, T. & A. Schembri. 1999. On defining lexeme in a signed language. *Sign Language & Linguistics* 2(2). 115–185.
- Johnston, T. & A. Schembri. 2007. *Australian Sign Language: An introduction to sign language linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kegl, J. 2003. Pronominalization in American Sign Language. *Sign Language & Linguistics* 6(2). 245–265.
- Kendon, A. 1988. Parallels and divergences between Warlpiri Sign Language and spoken Warlpiri: analyses of signed and spoken discourses. *Oceania* 58. 239–254.
- Kendon, A. 2004. *Gesture: Visible action as utterance*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kimmelman, V. 2009. Parts of speech in Russian Sign Language: The role of iconicity and economy. *Sign Language & Linguistics* 12(2). 161–186.
- Kimmelman, V. 2015. Distributive quantification in RSL. Talk given at FEAST, Barcelona, May 2015. (<http://www.uva.nl/binaries/content/documents/personalpages/k/i/v.kimmelman/en/tab-three/tab-three/cpitem%5B2%5D/asset?1431595669572>)
- Kita, S. 2009. Cross-cultural variation of speech-accompanying gesture: A review. *Language and Cognitive Processes* 24(2). 145–167.
- Klima, E. & U. Bellugi. 1979. *The signs of language*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Kubuş, O. 2008. *An analysis of Turkish Sign Language (TİD) phonology and morphology*. M.Sc. Thesis, Middle East Technical University, Ankara.
- Liddell, S.K. 1980. *American Sign Language syntax*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Liddell, S.K. 2003. *Grammar, gesture, and meaning in American Sign Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lillo-Martin, D. 1986. Two kinds of null arguments in American Sign Language. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* 4(4). 415–444.
- Lillo-Martin, D. 1995. The point of view predicate in American Sign Language. In K. Emmorey & J. Reilly (eds.), *Language, gesture, and space*, 155–170. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Lillo-Martin, D. 2012. Utterance reports and constructed action. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 365–387. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Lillo-Martin, D. & E. Klima. 1990. Pointing out differences: ASL pronouns in syntactic theory. In S. Fischer & P. Siple (eds.), *Theoretical issues in sign language research, Vol. 1, Linguistics*, 191–210. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Lillo-Martin, D. & R.P. Meier. 2011. On the linguistic status of ‘agreement’ in sign languages. *Theoretical Linguistics* 37(3/4). 95–141.
- Lyons, C. 1999. *Definiteness*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Machabée, D. 1995. Signs in Quebec Sign Language. In C. Lucas (ed.), *Sociolinguistics in Deaf communities*, 29–61. Washington, DC: Gallaudet University Press.
- MacLaughlin, D. 1997. *The structure of determiner phrases: Evidence from American Sign Language*. Doctoral dissertation, Boston University, Boston, MA.
- Marsaja, I.G. 2008. *Desa Kolok. A deaf village and its sign language in Bali, Indonesia*. Nijmegen: Ishara Press.
- Matras, Y. 2009. *Language contact*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- McBurney, S.L. 2002. Pronominal reference in signed and spoken language: Are grammatical categories modality-dependent? In R.P. Meier, K. Cormier & D. Quinto-Pozos (eds.), *Modality and structure in signed and spoken languages*, 329–369. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- McKee, D., R. McKee & G. Major. 2011. Numeral variation in New Zealand Sign Language. *Sign Language Studies* 12(1). 72–97.
- McKee, R.L. & S. Wallingford. 2011. ‘So, well, whatever’: Discourse functions of *palm-up* in New Zealand Sign Language. *Sign Language & Linguistics* 14(2). 213–247.
- Meier, R.P. 1990. Person deixis in American Sign Language. In S. Fischer & P. Siple (eds.), *Theoretical issues in sign language research, Vol. 1, Linguistics*, 175–190. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Meier, R.P. & D. Lillo-Martin. 2013. The points of language. *Humana.Mente – Journal of Philosophical Studies* 24. 151–176.
- Meir, I. 1999. A perfect marker in Israeli Sign Language. *Sign Language & Linguistics* 2(1). 43–62.
- Meir, I. 2003. Grammaticalization and modality: The emergence of a case-marked pronoun in Israeli Sign Language. *Journal of Linguistics* 39. 109–140.
- Meir, I. 2012. Word classes and word formation. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 77–112. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Meir, I. & W. Sandler. 2008. *A language in space: The story of Israeli Sign Language*. New York: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Miller, C. 1994. Simultaneous constructions and complex signs in Quebec Sign Language. In I. Ahlgren, B. Bergman & M. Brennan (eds.), *Perspectives on sign language structure: Papers from the Fifth International Symposium on Sign Language Research*, 131–147. Durham: ISLA.
- Miller, C. 2001. The adaptation of loan words in Quebec Sign Language: Multiple sources, multiple processes. In D. Brentari (ed.), *Foreign vocabulary in sign languages*, 139–173. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Mindess, A. 1990. What name signs can tell us about deaf culture. *Sign Language Studies* 66. 1–24.
- Morgan, M. 2006. Interrogatives and negatives in Japanese Sign Language (JSL). In U. Zeshan (ed.), *Interrogative and negative constructions in sign languages*, 91–127. Nijmegen: Ishara Press.
- Neidle, C., J. Kegl, D. MacLaughlin, B. Bahan & R.G. Lee. 2000. *The syntax of American Sign Language. Functional categories and hierarchical structure*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.
- Neidle, C. & J. Nash. 2012. The noun phrase. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 265–292. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Ó’Baóill, D. & P.A. Matthews. 2002. *The Irish Deaf community Vol.2: The structure of Irish Sign Language*. Dublin: The Linguistics Institute of Ireland.
- Özyürek, A. 2012. Gesture. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 626–646. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Paales, L. 2010. On the system of person-denoting signs in Estonian Sign Language: Estonian personal name signs. *Sign Language Studies* 10(3). 317–335.
- Padden, C. 1988 [1983]. *Interaction of morphology and syntax in American Sign Language* (Outstanding Dissertations in Linguistics, series IV). New York: Garland Press.
- Padden, C. 1998. The ASL lexicon. *Sign Language & Linguistics* 1(1). 39–60.
- Padden, C. & C. Gunsauls. 2003. How the alphabet came to be used in a sign language. *Sign Language Studies* 4(1). 10–33.
- Parsons, T. 1990. *Events in the semantics of English: A study in subatomic semantics*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.
- Perniss, P. 2007. *Space and iconicity in German Sign Language*. PhD dissertation, University of Nijmegen. Nijmegen: MPI Series in Psycholinguistics.
- Pfau, R. 2011. A point well taken: On the typology and diachrony of pointing. In D.J. Napoli & G. Mathur (eds.), *Deaf around the world. The impact of language*, 144–163. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Pfau, R. & J. Quer. 2007. On the syntax of negation and modals in Catalan Sign Language and German Sign Language. In P. Perniss, R. Pfau & M. Steinbach (eds.), *Visible variation: Comparative studies on sign language structure*, 129–161. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Pfau, R. & M. Steinbach. 2005. Relative clauses in German Sign Language: Extraposition and reconstruction. In L. Bateman & C. Ussey (eds.), *Proceedings of the North East Linguistic Society (NELS 35)*, Vol. 2, 507–521. Amherst, MA: GLSA.
- Pfau, R., M. Steinbach & B. Woll. 2012. Tense, aspect, and modality. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 186–204. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Pfau, R. & M. Steinbach. 2016. Complex sentences in sign languages: Modality – typology – discourse. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & A. Herrmann (eds.), *A matter of complexity: Subordination in sign languages*, 1–35. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Quer, J. 2012. Quantificational strategies across language modalities. In M. Aloni, V. Kimmelman, F. Roelofsen, G. Sassoon, K. Schulz & M. Westera (eds.), *Logic, language and meaning*, 182–191. Berlin: Springer.
- Quer, J. & S. Frigola. 2006. Cross-linguistic research and particular grammars: A case study on auxiliary predicates in Catalan Sign Language (LSC). Paper presented at *Workshop on Cross-linguistic Sign Language Research*, Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, January 2006.
- Rathmann, C. 2000. *The optionality of agreement phrase: Evidence from signed languages*. Master's thesis, University of Texas at Austin.
- Sandler, W & D. Lillo-Martin. 2006. *Sign language and linguistic universals*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sapountzaki, G. 2012. Agreement auxiliaries. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 204–227. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Schembri, A. & T. Johnston. 2007. Sociolinguistic variation in fingerspelling in Australian Sign Language (Auslan): A pilot study. *Sign Language Studies* 7(3). 319–347.
- Schwager, W. & U. Zeshan. 2008. Word classes in sign languages: Criteria and classifications. *Studies in Language* 32(3). 509–545.
- Shaffer, B. 2002. CAN'T: The negation of modal notions in ASL. *Sign Language Studies* 3(1). 34–53.
- Smith, W. 1990. Evidence for auxiliaries in Taiwan Sign Language. In S.D. Fischer & P. Siple (eds.) *Theoretical issues in sign language research, Volume 1: Linguistics*, 211–228. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Spencer, A. 2001. Morphology. In M. Aronoff & J. Rees-Miller (eds.), *The handbook of linguistics*, 213–237. London: Blackwell.
- Spencer, A. & A.M. Zwicky (eds.). 2001. *The handbook of morphology*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Steinbach, M. 2012. Plurality. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 112–136. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Steinbach, M. & R. Pfau. 2008. Grammaticalization of auxiliaries in sign languages. In P. Perniss, R. Pfau & M. Steinbach (eds.), *Visible variation: Comparative studies on sign language structure*, 303–340. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Štekauer, P. & R. Lieber. 2005. *Handbook of word formation*. Dordrecht: Springer.
- Supalla, T. & E.L. Newport. 1978. How many seats in a chair?: The derivation of nouns and verbs in American Sign Language. In P. Siple (ed.), *Understanding language through sign language research*, 91–132. New York: Academic Press.
- Sutton-Spence, R. 1998. Grammatical constraints on fingerspelled English verb loans in BSL. In C. Lucas (ed.), *Pinky extension and eye gaze: Language use in Deaf communities*, 41–58. Washington, DC: Gallaudet University Press.
- Sutton-Spence, R. 2006. Fingerspelling. In K. Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics, Vol. 4* (2nd edition), 468–473. Oxford: Elsevier.

- Sutton-Spence, R. & B. Woll. 1999. *The linguistics of British Sign Language: an introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Takkinen, R., T. Jantunen & I. Seilola. 2016. A typological look at kinship terms, colour terms and numbers in Finnish Sign Language. In U. Zeshan & K. Sagara (eds.), *Semantic fields in sign languages: Colour, kinship and quantification*, 123–162. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton & Ishara Press.
- Tang, G. & P. Lau. 2012. Coordination and subordination. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 340–365. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Tang, G. & F. Sze. 2002. Nominal expressions in Hong Kong Sign Language. In R.P. Meier, K. Cormier & D. Quinto-Pozos (eds.), *Modality and structure in signed and spoken languages*, 296–319. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Taşçı, S.S. 2012. *Phonological and morphological aspects of lexicalized fingerspelling in Turkish Sign Language (TİD)*. MA thesis, Boğaziçi University, Istanbul.
- Valli, C., C. Lucas & K.J. Mulrooney. 2005. *Linguistics of American Sign Language. An introduction*. Washington, DC: Gallaudet University Press.
- van Loon, E., R. Pfau & M. Steinbach. 2014. The grammaticalization of gestures in sign languages. In C. Müller, A. Cienki, E. Fricke, S.H. Ladewig, D. McNeill & S. Tessendorf (eds.), *Body – language – communication: An international handbook on multimodality in human interaction*, 2133–2149. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Vermeerbergen, M., L. Leeson & O. Crasborn (eds.). 2007. *Simultaneity in signed languages: Form and function*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Waters, D. & R. Sutton-Spence. 2005. Connectives in British Sign Language. *Deaf Worlds* 21(3). 1–29.
- Wilcox, S. 2007. Routes from gesture to language. In E. Pizzuto, P. Pietrandrea & R. Simone (eds.), *Verbal and signed languages. Comparing structures, constructs, and methodologies*, 107–131. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Wilcox, S. & B. Shaffer. 2006. Modality in ASL. In W. Frawley (ed.), *The expression of modality*, 207–237. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Wilcox, S. & P. Wilcox. 1995. The gestural expression of modality in ASL. In J. Bybee & S. Fleischman (eds.), *Modality in grammar and discourse*, 135–162. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Woodward, J. 1978. All in the family: Kinship lexicalization across sign languages. *Sign Language Studies* 19. 121–138.
- Woodward, J. 1991. Sign language varieties in Costa Rica. *Sign Language Studies* 73. 329–346.
- Woodward, J. 1993. The relationship of sign language varieties in India, Pakistan, and Nepal. *Sign Language Studies* 78. 15–22.
- Zeshan, U. 2004. Interrogative constructions in signed languages: Cross-linguistic perspectives. *Language* 80(1). 7–39.
- Zeshan, U. (ed.). 2006. *Interrogative and negative constructions in sign languages*. Nijmegen: Ishara Press.
- Zeshan, U., E.C. Escobedo Delgado, H. Dikyuva, S. Panda & C. de Vos. 2013. Cardinal numerals in rural sign languages: Approaching cross-modal typology. *Linguistic Typology* 17. 357–396.
- Zimmer, J. & C. Patschke. 1990. A class of determiners in ASL. In C. Lucas (ed.), *Sign language research: theoretical issues*, 201–210. Washington, DC: Gallaudet University Press.
- Zwitsersloot, I. 2003. *Classifying hand configurations in Nederlandse Gebarentaal*. PhD dissertation, University of Utrecht. Utrecht: LOT.
- Zwitsersloot, I. 2012. Classifiers. In R. Pfau, M. Steinbach & B. Woll (eds.), *Sign language – An international handbook*, 158–186. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Zwitsersloot, I. & I. van Gijn. 2006. Agreement phenomena in Sign Language of the Netherlands. In P. Ackema, P. Brandt, M. Schoorlemmer & F. Weermen (eds.), *Arguments and agreement*, 195–229. Oxford: Oxford University Press.