**NGT GRAMMAR**

- **Project:** Descriptive grammar of Sign Language of the Netherlands (NGT). Implementing previous research & conducting original research, e.g. on **conditional clauses**.

- **Results:**
  1. Raised eyebrows seem optional (unlike in other sign languages);
  2. Head movement and/or tilt seems obligatory;
  3. When a manual marker is present, nonmanual markers are used less frequently.

**BODY-ANCHORED VERBS**

- **How does iconicity (form-meaning relation) affect sign language structure?**

- **Body-anchored verbs:**
  (examples from NGT)

- **Result:** only first person subject (‘I’) can be dropped due to iconic associations:

**CLASSIFIER PREDICATES**

- **Classifier predicates:** verbs of movement/location; the handshape **classifies an argument**

- **Research on ASL:** systematic connection between argument structure and classifier type

- **Results:** classifier predicates in Russian Sign Language & 4 other sign languages have complex event/argument structures

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**SIGN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION**

**BIMODAL BILINGUALISM**

- **How do deaf mothers and their deaf and hearing children combine spoken and signed language?**

- **Results:** utterances can consist of following combinations:
  - Fully signed and fully spoken
    - signs: **YOU WALK TO CAMP** (NGT or NL word order)
    - words: you walk to campfire
  - Mainly signed, with words produced simultaneously
    - signs: **YOU WALK TO CAMP** (usually NGT word order)
    - words: fire
  - Mainly spoken, with signs produced simultaneously
    - signs: **WALK CAMP** (usually NL word order)
    - words: you walk to campfire

- **Mixed signs and words are produced simultaneously, but content differs, e.g.**
  - signs: HUGGING........
  - words: you sweet rabbit

Both signs and words are necessary for complete message.

**SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION**

- **How do adults who acquire a sign language as a second language learn to use the signing space to express grammatical relations?**

  1. Case studies (n=2, longitudinal)
  2. Elicitation study (n=14, longitudinal) into classifiers and agreement verbs
  3. Intervention study (2018) - does explicit instruction help?

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**Sign Language Grammar & Typology Research Group**

We study aspects of the grammar of natural sign languages, their acquisition and diachronic change, and in how far sign languages differ from each other in various grammatical domains.