

# Gemma Barberà Pointing in SL and SpL: Anchoring vs Positioning

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## Point of departure

Pointings in sign language (SL) and spoken language (SpL) show phonological resemblance to a large extent.

#### However:

### **Pointing gesture ≠ pointing sign**

Difference in discursive function

Analysis of pointings to non-sender, nonaddressee oriented referents in Catalan Sign Language and spoken Dutch.

## Reference & modality

#### Concrete reference

Reference with an orientation towards an object, which is physically present.

#### **Abstract reference**

Reference with an orientation towards a location, to refer to something that is not physically present.

#### Modality

SL → Visual-gestural modality

SpL → Dominant: audio-vocal modality Dependent: visual-gestural modality

#### Differences

\*Productive abstract reference (SL) versus unproductive abstract reference (SpL)

\*Coreferentiality (SL) versus autonomous pointings (SpL)

## **Anchoring vs Positioning**

#### File cards

Reference tracking = file management

For every discourse referent a file card is created. Information to these file cards is added and new file-cards are created (Heim 1988).

#### Anchoring

= creation of a file card by a pointing

## woman (x)

x tells y

x says to y

#### **Positioning**

= spatio-temporal information given by a pointing.

The pointing is added as a NP apposition (two adjacent units denoting identical referent)

#### man (x)

x has coffee

x seated to the right of

Stay local principle in SL: When a discourse referent is physically present, use an anchor for reference which coincides with the position of the object

## Positioning in SL

Reference to a book present in the physical context



IX3 BOOK "There is a book..."



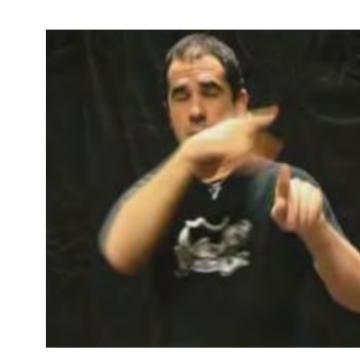
IX3 BOOK TRADITIONAL "Books are traditional..."

→ Anchor-establisher + position-giver

## Anchoring in SL



WOMAN IX3



second mention



**IX3** 3-SAY-1 third mention

## Positioning in SpL



[hij heeft heel veel k]offie voor z'n fans he has very much coffee for his fans '[He has lots of c]offee for his fans'

## Conclusions

Pointing signs -> anchoring & positioning Pointing gestures -> positioning

#### Selected references

Clark, H. 2003. Pointing and placing. In S. Kita (Ed.), Pointing. Where language, culture, and cognition meet (pp. 243-268). Hillsdale NJ:Erlb.

Heim, I. 1988. The Semantics of Definite and Indefinite Noun Phrases. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Massachusetts, Amherst Kendon, A. 2004. Gesture: Visible Action as Utterance. Cambridge University Press Cambridge: