



## #B Term 3 - Lesson 24

### Auslan Structure - Grade 5

<b>The Victorian Curriculum (F - 2)</b> Strand: Understanding, Sub-strand: Systems of Language (VCASFU140) Strand: Understanding, Sub-strand: Systems of Language (VCASFU138) Strand: Communication, Sub-strand: Translating (VCASFC134)	<b>The Australian Curriculum (V9 1 - 2)</b> Strand: Understanding language and culture, Sub-strand: Understanding systems of language (AC9L2AU2U01) and (AC9L2AU2U02)
<b>NSW Syllabus Code(s):</b> Understanding texts in Auslan: Responding to texts (AU1-UND-01)	

Preparation prior to lesson	The teacher prints a copy of the pictures to assist with the Lesson Practice. Refer to Lesson Plan for English to Auslan sentences. Write on a sheet if required.
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Learning Intention	We are learning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About Auslan structure (word order/grammar)</li> <li>Learn how Auslan grammar differs from English grammar.</li> </ul>
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Success Criteria	I can <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use Auslan structure when signing a message. (English phrase or sentence).</li> <li>Understand that small english words such as - a, and, to, is, the, an - are not used in Auslan.</li> </ul>
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Time	Teacher	Resources
5 mins	Set up the video to watch. Students seated on the floor.	
5 mins	<p><b>Introduction:</b></p> <p>Introduce the topic - <b>Auslan Structure (Grammar)</b> In this lesson we show how Auslan structure (sign order) is different from English (word order). It has its own order for a purpose and that is to make conversation flow and easier to follow. The topic first gives the best indication about what the communication is about. This is easiest for Deaf people. There is also flexibility about sign order in Auslan.</p> <p>Deaf people need to be visually alert and always watching in order to communicate. The Auslan structure assists the Deaf person to communicate and follow a conversation.</p> <p>With English, in a sentence, you can have several words before the main idea/topic is even mentioned! There are also many small words that have no meaning on their own (to, the, an, a - are a few of these). This does not happen in Auslan structure.</p> <p><b>(Start of Lesson)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read and discuss the Learning Intention and Success Criteria.</li> <li>• Check for understanding, clarifying vocabulary as necessary.</li> </ul>	Provided above
10 mins	<p><b>Explicit Teaching:</b> Watch the video</p> <p>Use teacher discretion to decide if the class needs to watch any part of the video a second time.</p> <p><b>Taught:</b> Auslan grammatical structure - the word order in Auslan – topic first, (then comment or question) what's happening - object and then the action e.g. man wood chop.</p> <p>Also where and how to use question signs, e.g. movie want go when</p> <p>A simple sentence example - (as per the video) English: The dog is eating dinner Auslan: dog dinner eat</p>	Lesson 24 video
5 mins	<p><b>Explanation of Activity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss some differences between Auslan structure and English sentences (grammar).</li> </ul>	The English sentences (picture stimulus) to

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Practice using Auslan (grammatical) Structure.</b></li> <li>- Use the <b>pictures</b> as initial examples to demonstrate and practice converting English sentences to Auslan structure.</li> <li>- Look at the picture, write the English sentence on the whiteboard, then in pairs (ala turn and Talk) students discuss changing the sentence to Auslan</li> <li>- The teacher asks a couple of pairs to share (using Auslan) with the class. Do this with both pictures.</li> <li>- Next the teacher writes one of the <b>English sentences</b> on the whiteboard (no pics) and the students turn to the other side/different partner to discuss and change to Auslan Structure.</li> <li>- Once again the teacher asks some students to share (using Auslan) with the class.</li> <li>- Continue until each English sentence is converted into Auslan.</li> <li>- Why did they decide on those signs/that word order/structure?</li> <li>- Which English words are not used?</li> </ul>	<p><b>change/convert to Auslan Structure:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The dog is eating its dinner (Auslan: dog dinner eat)</li> <li>2. The girl is reading a book. (Auslan : girl book read)</li> </ol> <p><b>English sentences to convert to Auslan structure:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On his nature walk Elvin saw a mushroom. (Auslan: Elvin nature walk mushroom see)</li> <li>- At school we play at lunchtime (Auslan:school lunchtime play)</li> <li>- The boy is watching the TV. (Auslan: boy TV watch)</li> <li>- For breakfast my father eats eggs (Auslan: father breakfast eggs eat <b>or</b> breakfast father eggs eat)</li> </ul>
15 mins	<p><b>Activity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discuss some differences between Auslan structure and English sentences (grammar).</li> <li>● Practice using Auslan (grammatical) Structure. (as above)</li> </ul>	
5 mins	<p><b>Reflection with Students:</b> (Select from the following options)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Is Auslan grammar/structure the same as English?</li> <li>● Give an example of how Auslan structure (sign order) is different from English grammatical structure/word order.</li> <li>● Can you explain why Auslan structure/sign order, used by Deaf people, might be different to English (word order)?</li> <li>● List some of the small words used in English, which are not used in Auslan.</li> <li>● What else do you notice with Auslan structure, compared to English? (less/fewer signs than words, quick and easier to follow in a conversation)</li> </ul>	

**ACTIVITY PICTURES:**  **Auslan Structure Pics 2.pdf**