Lessons in SignWriting









Valerie Sutton



Lessons in SignWriting Textbook



Valerie Sutton



ISBN: 978-0-940361-00-3

Fifth Edition

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SignWriting texts by
Lucinda O'Grady Farnady and Adam Frost

Cartoons by Frank Allen Paul Illustrations by Ida Candelaria and Jayne Gunderson

Hand and body photos by Adam Frost

Sign language photos of Kevin Clark, Lucinda O'Grady Farnady, and Adam Frost

This book was prepared with SignPuddle Online. SignPuddle Software by Stephen E. Slevinski, Jr

Edited by Richard Gleaves

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The SignWriting Press www.signwriting.org



Lessons in **SignWriting Textbook** by **Valerie** Sutton



With contributions and photos from members of the Deaf Action Committee for SignWriting (the DAC) including...

Adam Frost



Lucinda O'Grady Farnady



Kevin Clark





Lessons in SignWriting Videos





The SignWriting videos are on YouTube, on a channel named **SignWriting Channel**. This channel includes the Lessons in SignWriting videos, and other videos about SignWriting.

For more information on learning SignWriting go to **www.signwriting.org**.













Dedication

This book is dedicated to the many people who have contributed their time, effort, knowledge, and resources to the development and worldwide use of SignWriting.

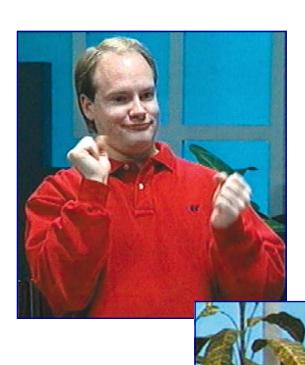


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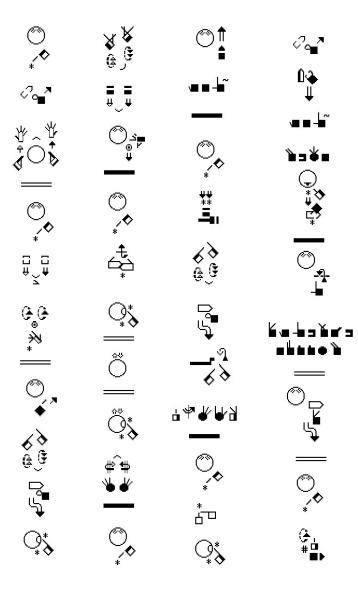
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Introduction

SignWriting® A Deaf Perspective...

by Lucinda O'Grady Farnady





I am writing to tell you how strongly I feel about SignWriting and how much it can benefit Deaf people.

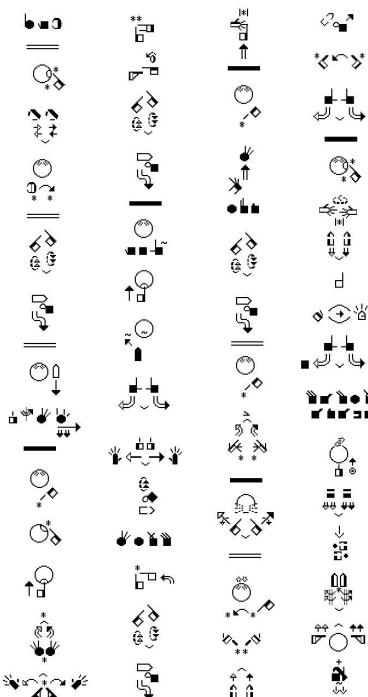
I was born Deaf to a Deaf family and I am a native American Sign Language (ASL) user. I have been working with Sign Writing since 1982. I was the first Deaf person to write articles in ASL, in SignWriting, for the SignWriter Newspaper. Later, Valerie Sutton and I established....

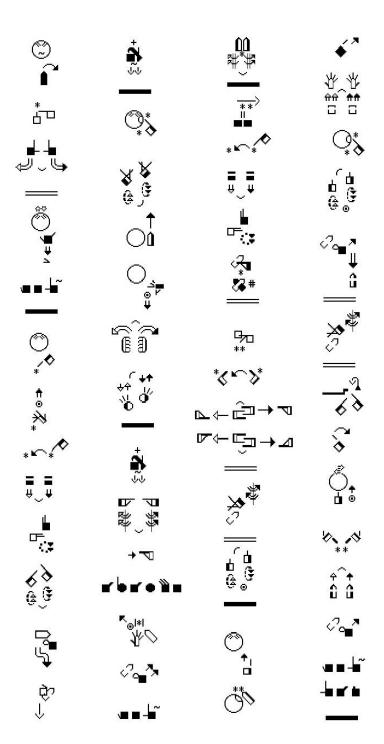


the Deaf Action Committee For SignWriting (the DAC) in 1988.

I think it is very important to spread the word about SignWriting. ASL is a language in its own right, yet until the development of SignWriting, it was a language without a written form. When I found out about Sign Writing I was thrilled to think that at last we would have a way to write our language.

Deaf Americans are one of the very few linguistic minorities that are unable to get books teaching English in







their native language.

I feel that we can use SignWriting in order to learn English. Deaf people will benefit greatly from books explaining English grammar and idioms in written ASL.

We can also use it to write down and preserve our stories, poetry and plays. As you know, there are many Deaf playwrights and poets, and up until now, they have not had a way to write the ASL in their literature.

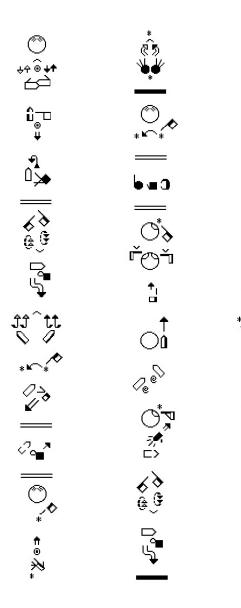


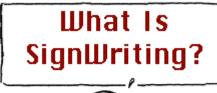
No matter what the project, SignWriting encourages us to read and write and I feel that is important.

All of us hope that you will enjoy learning SignWriting. Your interest and support is a great help to our Deaf community.



Lucinda







With SignWriting, you can....





READ Sign Language













LEARN Sign Language





TRANSCRIBE







Language





SHARE Sign Language





MEET Other People Who Write Sign Language

SignWriting

SignWriting is a **writing system** for the sign languages of the world (including American Sign Language, Brazilian Sign Language, Danish Sign Language, and many others).

SignWriting includes symbols which represent the handshapes and movements of sign language. It also includes symbols for the head and face, since they are also used in sign language.

SignWriting is precise enough to be used by researchers, yet simple enough to be learned by children. It is used around the world, and is the first writing system for sign language to be included in the Unicode Standard. Several software applications are available for using SignWriting.

This book presents the basic SignWriting alphabet, using examples from American Sign Language. For more information on SignWriting go to **www.signwriting.org**.





Signing Viewpoints

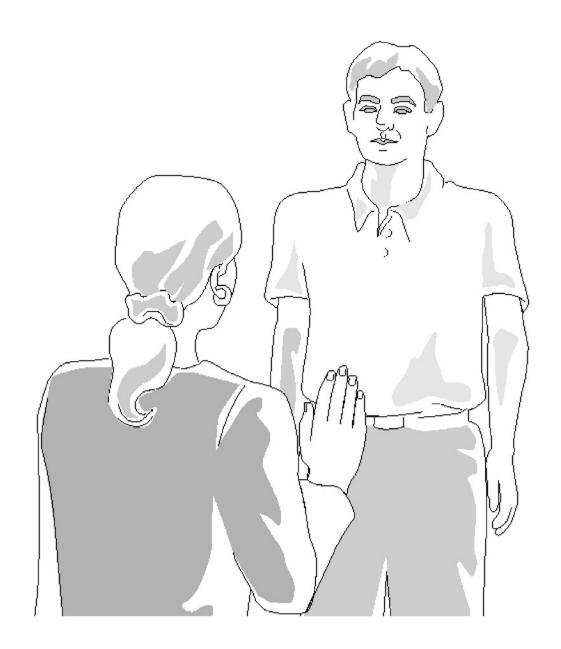
When someone is signing to you, you see the signs as an observer. The signer's right hand is on your left. This is called the **Receptive Viewpoint**.



Receptive Viewpoint

Signing Viewpoints

When you are signing to someone else, you see the signs from your own point of view. This is called the **Expressive Viewpoint**.



Expressive Viewpoint

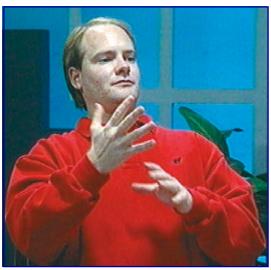
Which Viewpoint Are Signs Written In?

Are signs written in the **Expressive Viewpoint**?

Or the **Receptive Viewpoint**?









Signs are Written In The Expressive Viewpoint



Signs are written in the **Expressive Viewpoint**. You see the signs from your own point of view.

Deaf signers strongly prefer to write expressively.

The Expressive Viewpoint

When you think in sign language, you see your own hands signing. When you read or write SignWriting, you do the same thing.





Palm Facing

When you see the palm of your hand while you are signing, the symbol for the hand is a light, hollowed-out symbol.

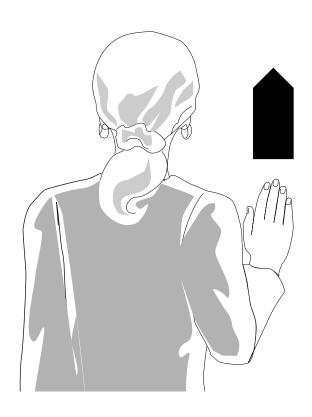
The palm of the hand is always written with a light symbol.



Palm Facing

When you see the side of your hand while you are signing, the symbol for the hand is partly filled-in, so it is half light and half dark.

The light part of the symbol shows which way the palm of the hand faces. The dark part indicates the back of the hand.



Palm Facing

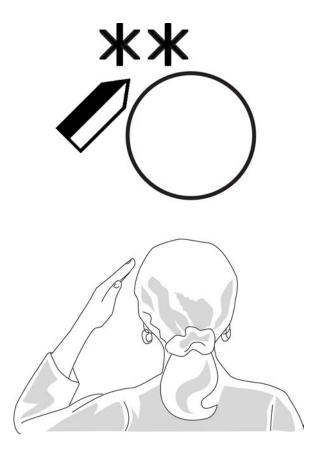
When you see the back of your hand while you are signing, the symbol for the hand is a dark, filled-in symbol.

The back of the hand is always written with a dark symbol.

Writing The Head

The head symbol is written with a circle. It represents your head as seen **from behind you**.

Because signs are written expressively, when your left hand is near the left side of your head, the hand symbol is placed **to the left** of the head symbol.



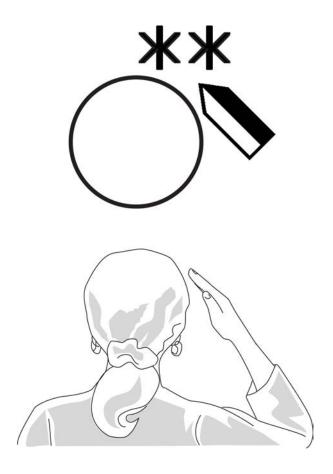
know (hand on the left side)

Note: The asterisk symbol means **touch**. Two asterisks mean **touching twice**.

Writing The Head

The head symbol is written with a circle. It represents your head as seen **from behind you**.

Because signs are written expressively, when your right hand is near the right side of your head, the hand symbol is placed **to the right** of the head symbol.



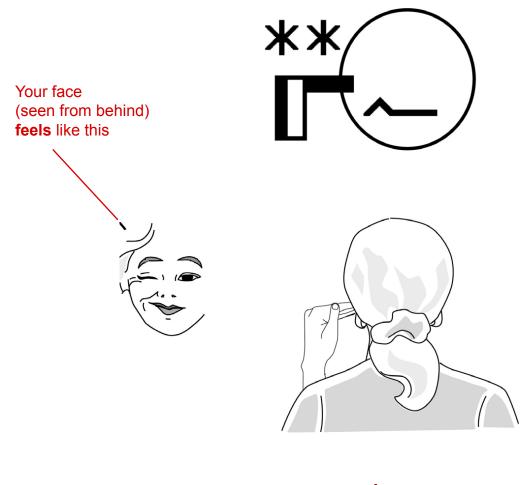
know (hand on the right side)

Note: The asterisk symbol means **touch**. Two asterisks mean **touching twice**.

Writing The Face

In face symbols your head is transparent, so you can see your facial expressions (and any hands contacting them) through the back of your head.

Because signs are written expressively, you write how **your face** feels to you, not how it looks to someone else.

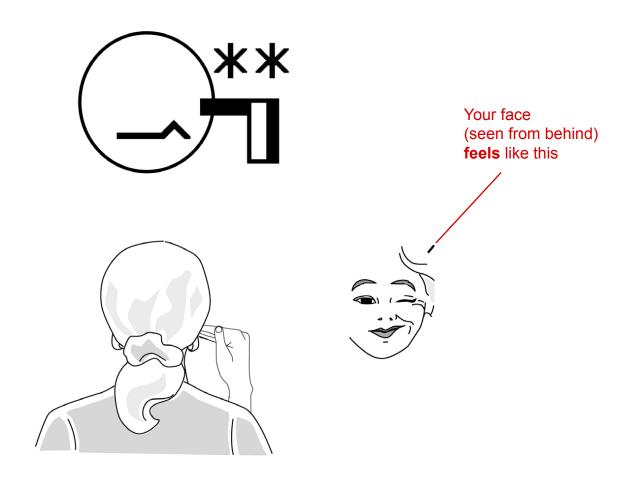


know (mouth pushed up on left side)

Writing The Face

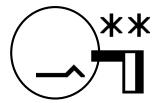
In face symbols your head is transparent, so you can see your facial expressions (and any hands contacting them) through the back of your head.

Because signs are written expressively, you write how **your face** feels to you, not how it looks to someone else.



know (mouth pushed up on right side)

Writing The Face



know (mouth pushed up on right side)

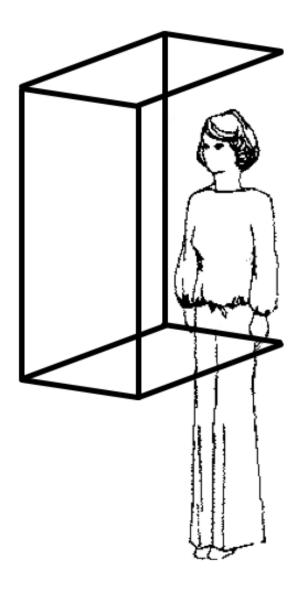






Signing Space is the area around you which you sign in.

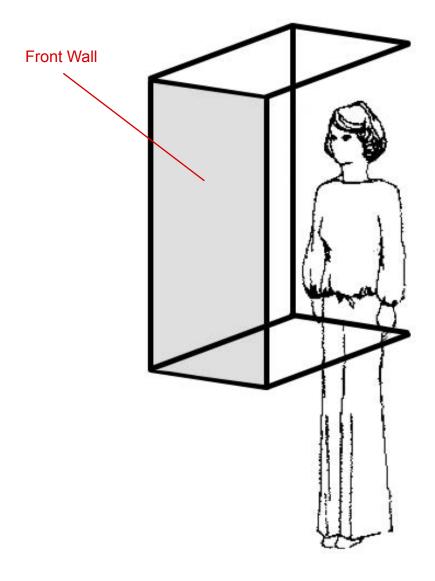
The SignWriting symbols are used to show the **position and movement** of your hands in the signing space.



Signing Space

The SignWriting symbols show two kinds of positions and movements in the signing space:

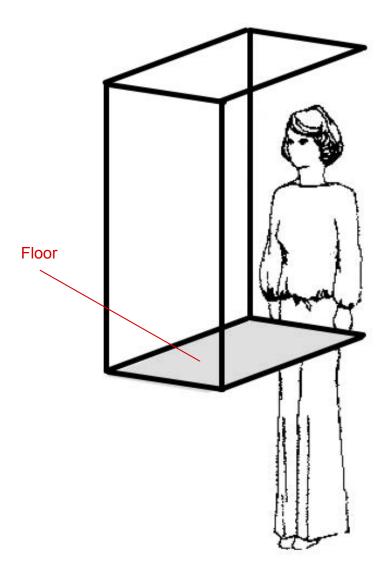
- Positions and movements that are parallel to the Front Wall
- Positions and movements that are parallel to the Floor



Front Wall

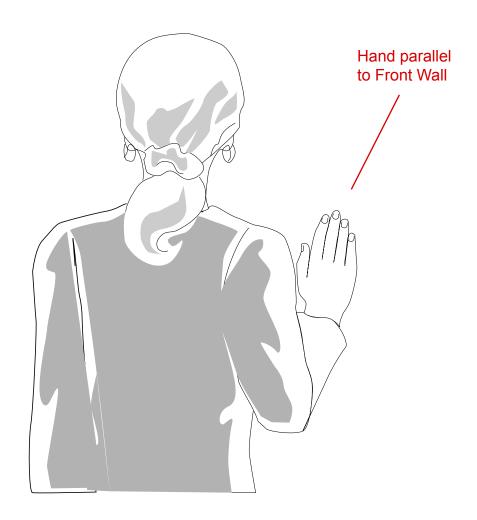
The SignWriting symbols show two kinds of positions and movements in the signing space:

- Positions and movements that are parallel to the Front Wall
- Positions and movements that are parallel to the Floor



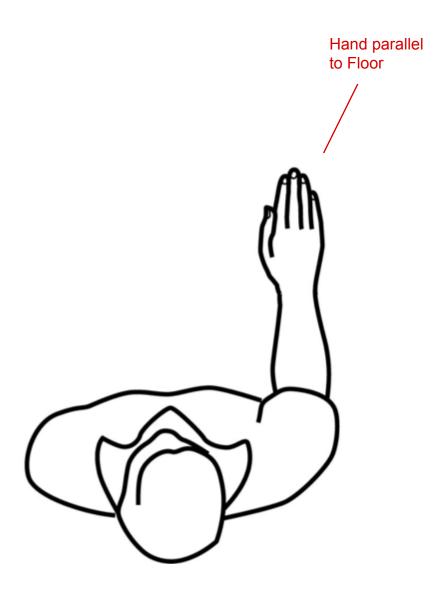
Floor

Positions and movements that are **parallel to the Front Wall** of the signing space are always shown in **Front View**, which shows the signing space from your point of view.



Front View

Positions and movements that are **parallel to the Floor** of the signing space are always shown in **Top View**, which shows the signing space as seen from above you.



Top View







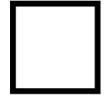
Hand Symbols

Hand symbols show the handshapes and position of your hands while you are signing.

	Fist	Closed fist
0	Circle	Open fist
	Flat	Flat hand
9	Curlicue	Open fist, with fingers touching base of thumb
	Oval	Open fist, with circle flattened out
	Cup	Four fingers and thumb in cup shape
	Claw	Four fingers and thumb in claw shape
	Hinge	Four fingers and thumb in hinge shape
	Angle	Hinge, with thumb tip touching fingers
\Box	Hook	Hinge, with fingers bent at middle joint

These are the basic hand symbols in SignWriting. All the other hand symbols are based on them.

Basic Handshapes

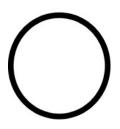




Closed Fist

The hand symbol **Fist** represents a closed fist, where the fingertips touch the palm of the hand.

It is written with a square.

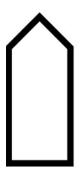




Open Fist

The hand symbol **Circle** represents an open fist, where the fingertips touch the tip of the thumb.

It is written with a circle.



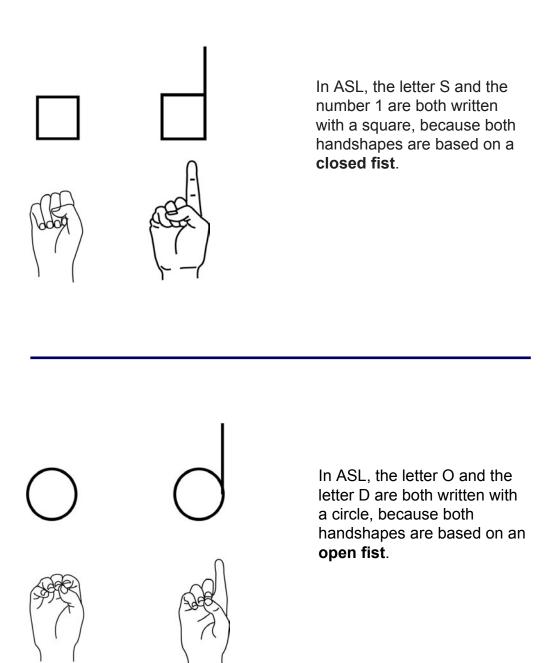


Flat Hand

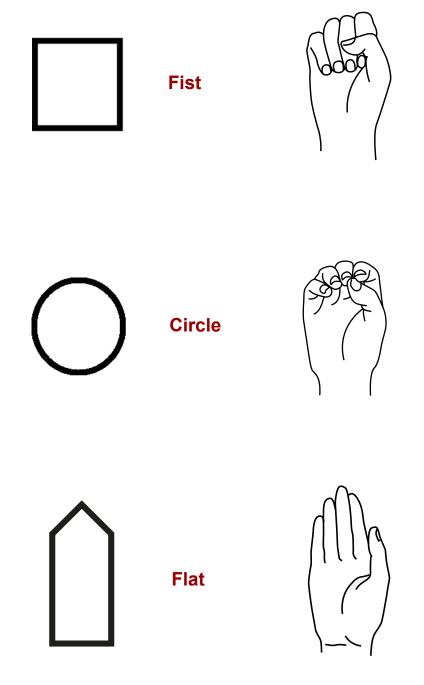
The hand symbol **Flat** represents a flat hand where the fingers extend straight up, while touching each other.

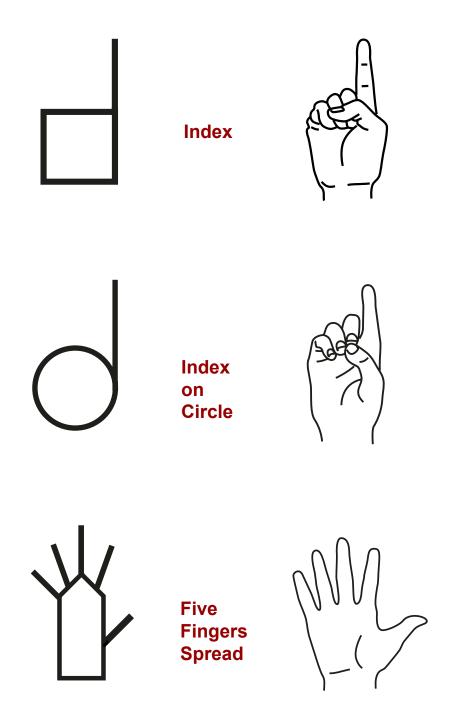
It is written as a rectangle with a tip at one end.

Related Handshapes

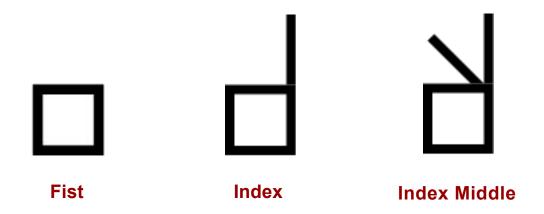


Basic Symbols

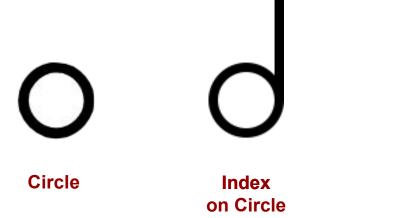


















Flat



Flat, Thumb Side



Five Fingers Spread

Action Fingers

The fingers on a hand symbol are called action fingers.

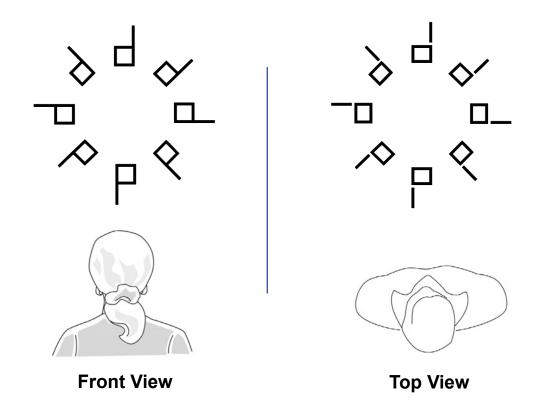
When reading SignWriting, a hand symbol's action fingers are more important than the rest of the symbol. To recognize a hand symbol, readers first look at its action fingers.

Hand symbols with action fingers are different hand symbols from the original basic hand symbol.

Ч	Index
8	Index Middle Cross on Circle
出	Index Middle Bent
4	Middle Thumb Circle, Index Up
	Claw
	Angle
%	Five Fingers Spread, Four Bent

Hand Directions

Hand symbols can point in eight different **directions**, to show which way your hand is pointing in the signing space.



Mirror

Hand symbols can be **mirrored** to show the left- and right-hand versions of a handshape.











Palm Facing

Palm Facing

The hand is parallel to the front wall, and is shown in **Front View**.



When you see the **palm of your hand** while signing, the hand symbol is light and hollowed-out.

The palm of the hand is always written with a light symbol.



When you see the **side of your** hand while signing, the hand symbol is partly filled-in, so it is half light and half dark.

The light part of the symbol shows which way the palm of the hand faces. The dark part indicates the back of the hand.



When you see the **back of your hand** while signing, the hand symbol is dark and filled-in.

The back of the hand is always written with a dark symbol.

Palm Facing

The hand is parallel to the floor, and is shown in **Top View**.

The **gap in the symbol** means the hand is parallel to the floor.



When you see the **palm of your hand** while signing, the hand symbol is light and hollowed-out.

The palm of the hand is always written with a light symbol.



When you see the **side of your** hand while signing, the hand symbol is partly filled-in, so it is half light and half dark.

The light part of the symbol shows which way the palm of the hand faces. The dark part indicates the back of the hand.

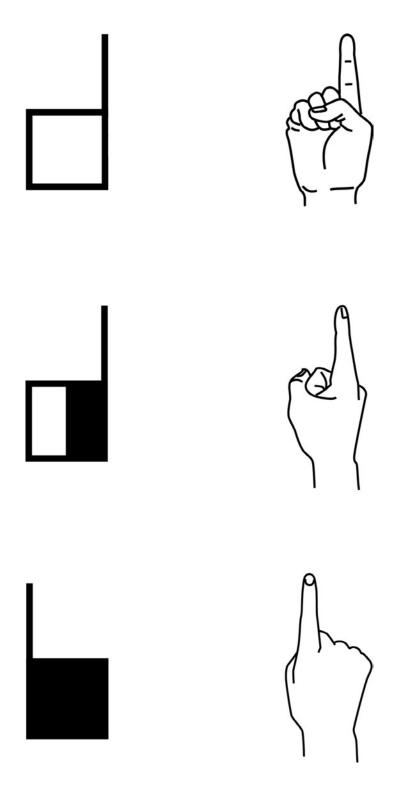


When you see the **back of your hand** while signing, the hand symbol is dark and filled-in.

The back of the hand is always written with a dark symbol.

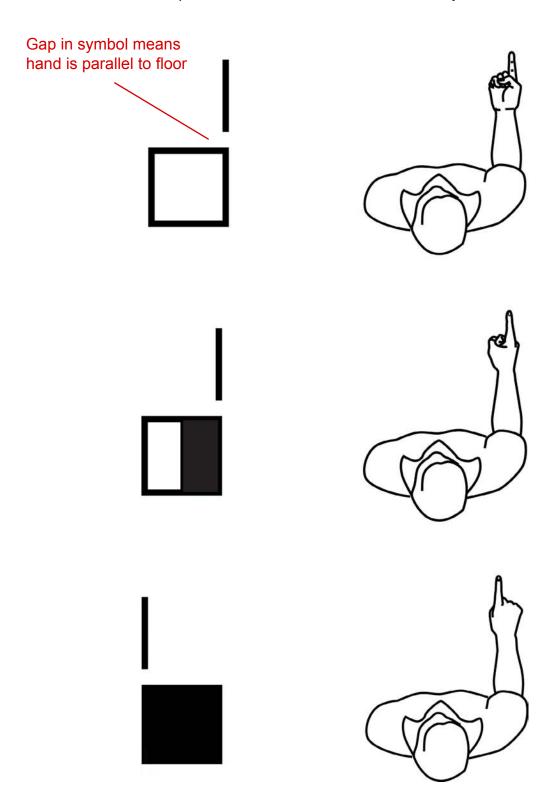
Index

The hand is parallel to the front wall, and is shown in **Front View**.



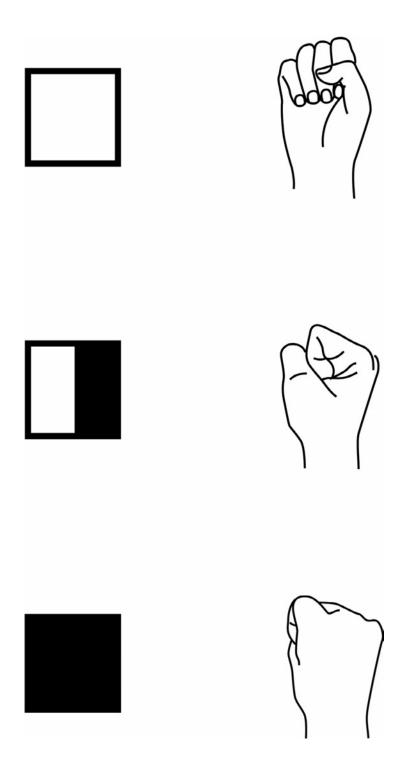
Index

The hand is parallel to the floor, and is shown in **Top View**.



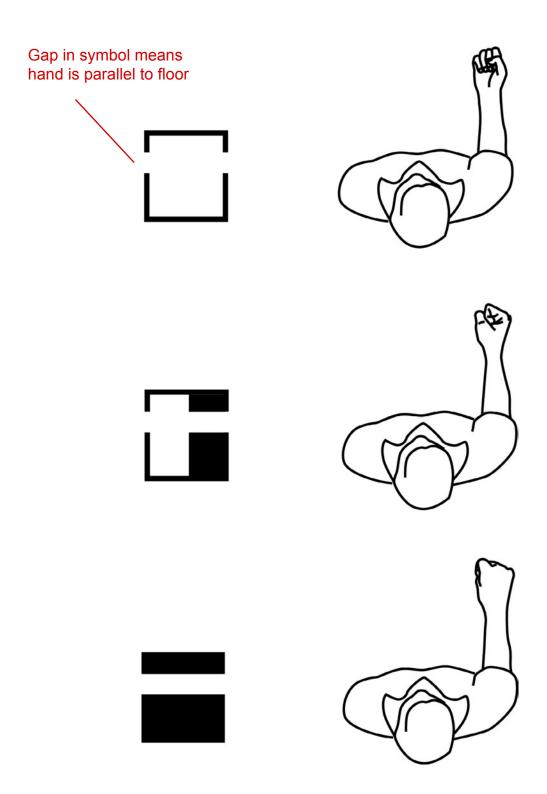
Fist

The hand is parallel to the front wall, and is shown in **Front View**.



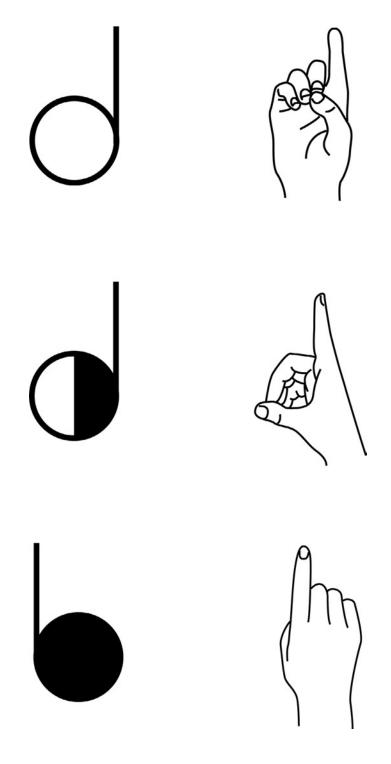
Fist

The hand is parallel to the floor, and is shown in **Top View**.



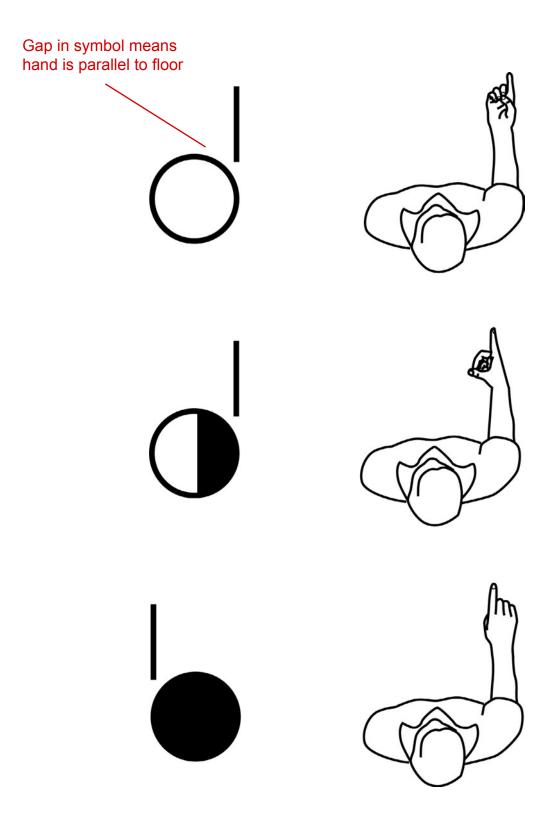
Index on Circle

The hand is parallel to the front wall, and is shown in **Front View**.



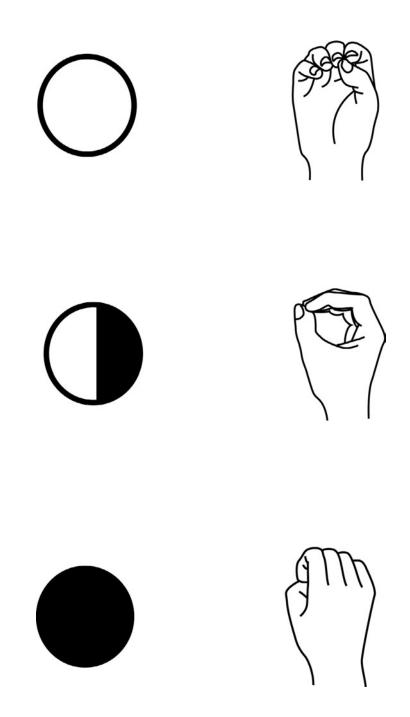
Index on Circle

The hand is parallel to the floor, and is shown in **Top View**.



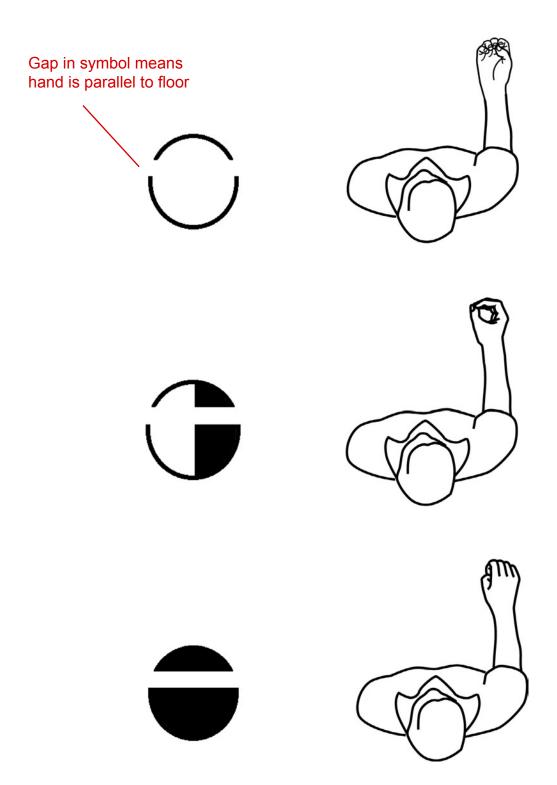
Circle

The hand is parallel to the front wall, and is shown in **Front View**.



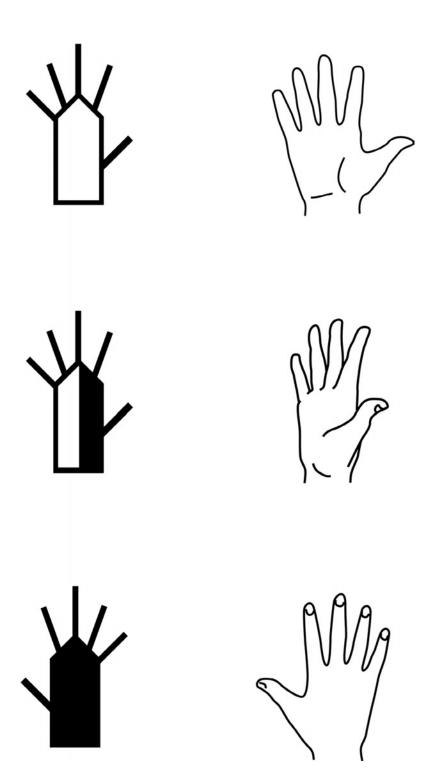
Circle

The hand is parallel to the floor, and is shown in **Top View**.



Five Fingers Spread

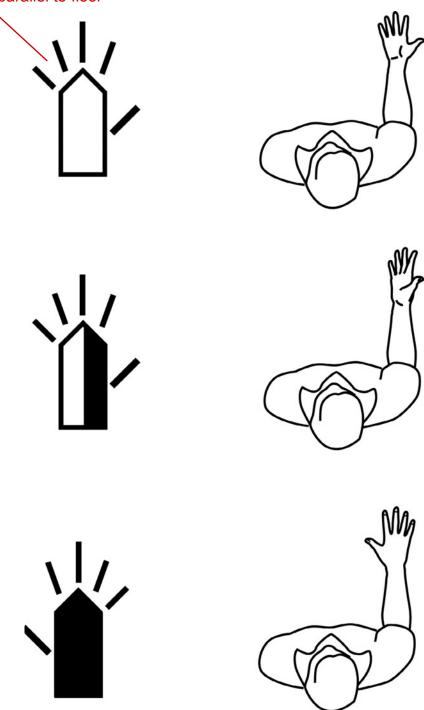
The hand is parallel to the front wall, and is shown in **Front View**.



Five Fingers Spread

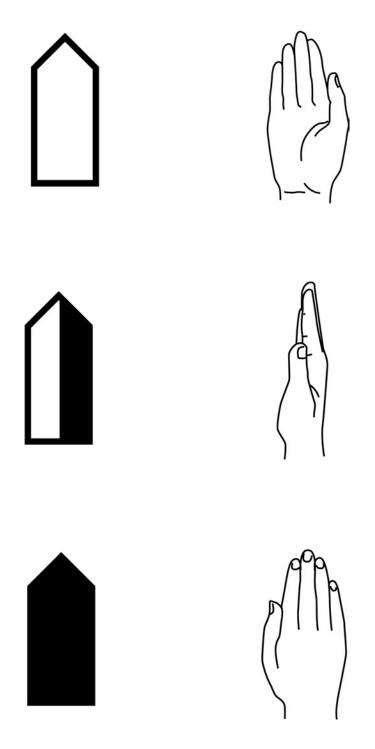
The hand is parallel to the floor, and is shown in **Top View**.

Gaps in symbol mean hand is parallel to floor



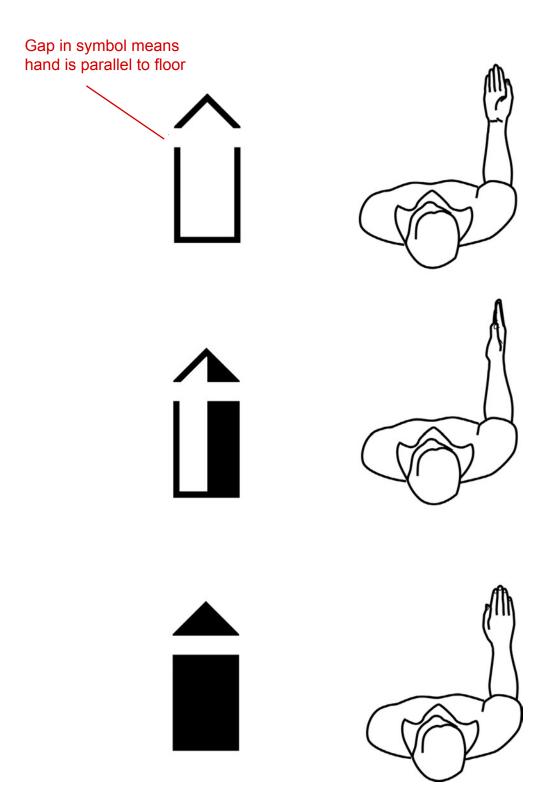
Flat

The hand is parallel to the front wall, and is shown in **Front View**.



Flat

The hand is parallel to the floor, and is shown in **Top View**.





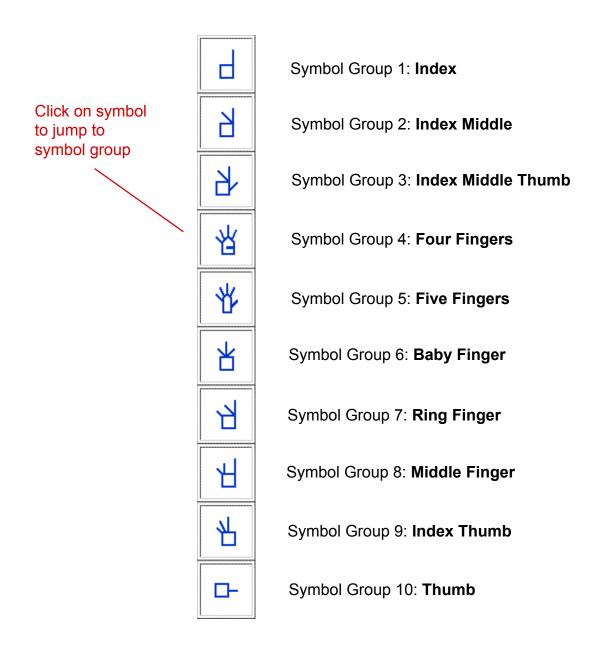


Symbol Groups

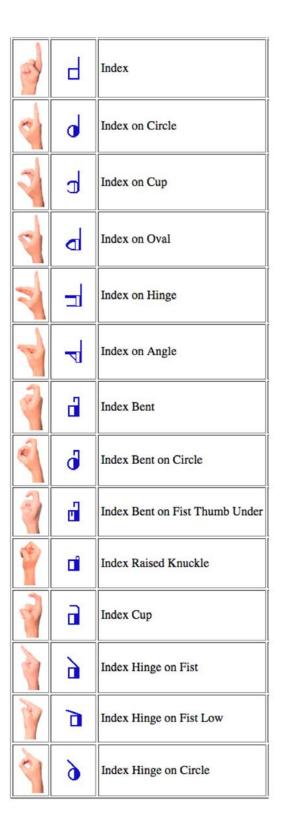
Symbol Groups

The SignWriting hand symbols are organized into **ten groups**. The symbols are grouped by their action fingers.

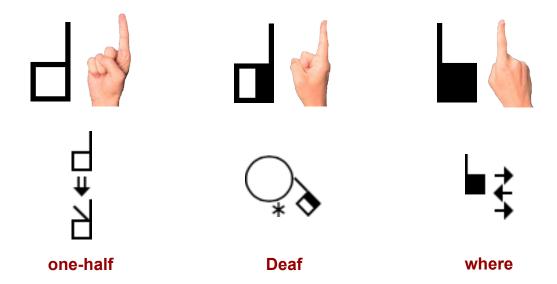
The ten hand symbol groups can be referred to by either their group name, or their group number.



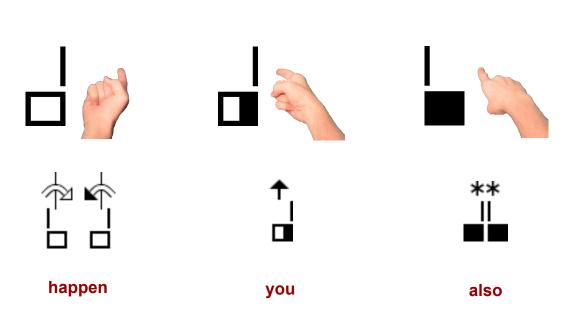
Symbol Group 1 (Index)



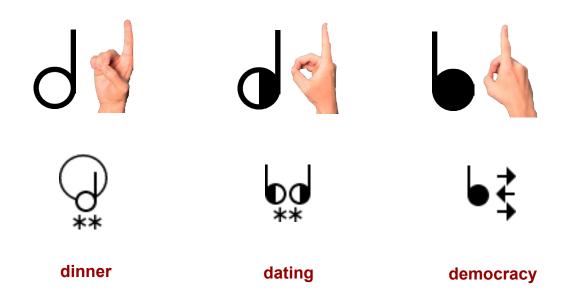
Front View



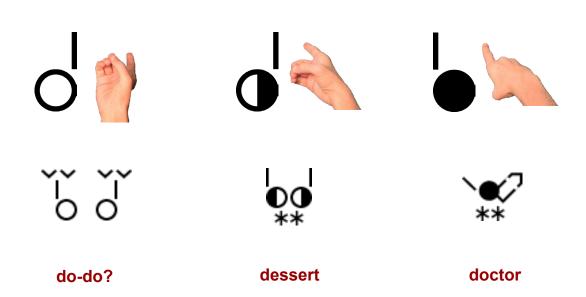
Top View



Front View



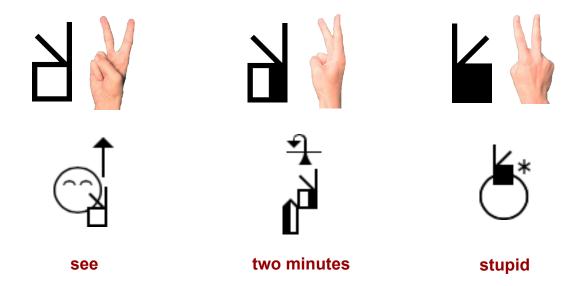
Top View



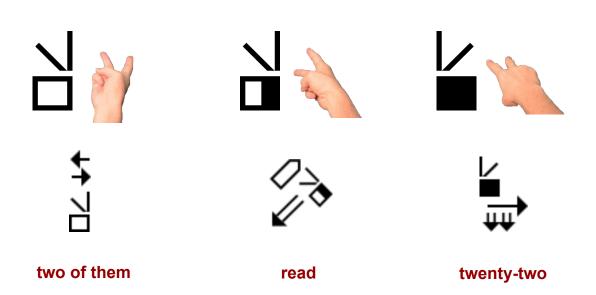
Symbol Group 2 (Index Middle)

on Circle
Bent
Raised Knuckles
Hinge
ldle Hinge
Middle Up
Unit
Unit, Index Bent
Unit, Middle Bent
Unit, Cup
Unit, Hinge
Cross

Front View



Top View



Symbol Group 3 (Index Middle Thumb)

M	予	Index Middle Thumb
	%	Index Middle Thumb on Circle
V	46	Index Middle Straight, Thumb Bent
4	<u> </u>	Index Middle Bent, Thumb Straight
-	a -	Index Middle Thumb Bent
T	a	Index Middle Hinge Spread, Thumb Side
1	₽	Index Up, Middle Hinge, Thumb Side
1	7	Index Up, Middle Hinge, Thumb Unit
1	b	Index Hinge, Middle Up, Thumb Side
Y	-1	Index Middle Up Spread, Thumb Forward
	<u>a</u>	Index Middle Thumb Cup
9	9	Index Middle Thumb Circle
9	℃	Index Middle Thumb Hook

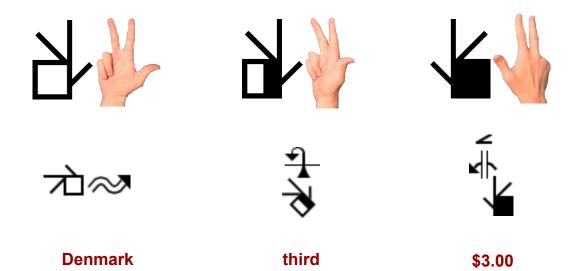
Symbol Group 3 (Index Middle Thumb)

The state of the s	4	Index Middle Thumb Hinge
P	***	Thumb Between Index Middle Straight
1	₽	Index Middle Unit, Thumb Side
	4	Index Middle Unit, Thumb Side Unit
	4	Index Middle Unit, Thumb Side Bent
18	4	Middle Thumb Hook, Index Up
	4	Index Thumb Hook, Middle Up
1	3	Index Middle Unit Hinge, Thumb Side
667	à	Index Middle Cross, Thumb Side
1	4	Index Middle Unit, Thumb Forward
3	- b	Index Middle Unit Cup, Thumb Forward
3	<u></u>	Middle Thumb Cup, Index Up
To the same of the	₫.	Index Thumb Cup, Middle Up

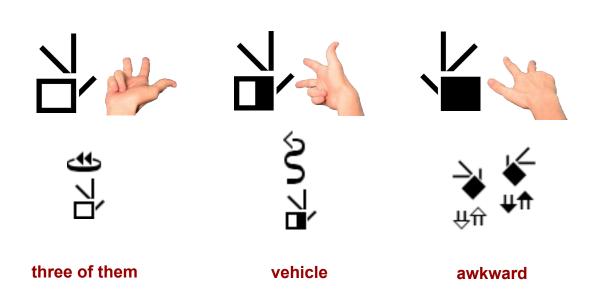
Symbol Group 3 (Index Middle Thumb)

13	4	Middle Thumb Circle, Index Up
0	∂ ∎	Middle Thumb Circle, Index Hinge
	₩.	Index Thumb Angle Out, Middle Up
	4	Index Thumb Angle In, Middle Up
	4	Index Thumb Circle, Middle Up
B	T T	Index Middle Thumb, Unit Hinge
de la company de	₹ □	Index Middle Thumb, Angle Out
A. C.	₹	Index Middle Thumb, Angle
1	4	Middle Thumb Angle Out, Index Up
The state of the s	*1	Middle Thumb Angle Out, Index Crossed
N	4	Middle Thumb Angle, Index Up
8	4	Index Thumb Hook, Middle Hinge

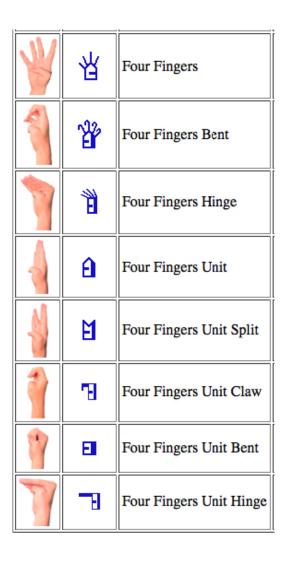
Front View



Top View



Symbol Group 4 (Four Fingers)

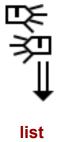


Front View













talk

\$4.00

Top View















four of them

talk-talk-talk

forty-four

Symbol Group 5 (Five Fingers)

*	界	Five Fingers Spread
1	些	Five Fingers Spread Heel
	%	Five Fingers Spread, Four Bent
MA	22/	Five Fingers Spread, Four Bent Heel
2	₩.	Five Fingers Spread Bent
4	22	Five Fingers Spread Bent Heel
4	71	Five Fingers Spread, Thumb Forward
9	1	Five Fingers Spread Cup
(V)	1	Five Fingers Spread Cup Open
		Five Fingers Spread Hinge Open
a	1	Five Fingers Spread Oval
X	1	Five Fingers Spread Hinge
9	1	Five Fingers Spread Hinge, Thumb Side
	ď	Five Fingers Spread Hinge, No Thumb
	1	Flat

Symbol Group 5 (Five Fingers)

Part 2

	1	Flat, Between Palm Facings
		Flat Heel
	ı	Flat, Thumb Side
	– ′	Flat, Thumb Side Heel
	ı	Flat, Thumb Bent
1	-1	Flat, Thumb Forward
	<u>or</u>	Flat Split Index, Thumb Side
	I	Flat Split Center
	1	Flat Split Center, Thumb Side
	I	Flat Split Center, Thumb Side Bent
	J	Flat Split Baby
	1	Claw
1	" □	Claw, Thumb Side
1	٦	Claw, No Thumb
1		Claw, Thumb Forward

Symbol Group 5 (Five Fingers)

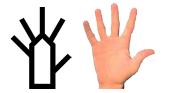
Part 3

	4	Hook Curlicue
	4]	Hook
1	21	Cup Open
	OD.	Cup
	T	Cup Open, Thumb Side
1	₯	Cup, Thumb Side
	ז	Cup Open, No Thumb
7	า	Cup, No Thumb
1	ב	Cup Open, Thumb Forward
3	<u>n</u>	Cup, Thumb Forward
	•	Curlicue Open
	9	Curlicue
	0	Circle
	Ø	Oval
T	1	Oval, Thumb Side
7	1	Oval, No Thumb

Symbol Group 5 (Five Fingers)

Part 4

3	1	Oval, Thumb Forward
1	Þ	Hinge Open
1	71	Hinge Open, Thumb Forward
W	=1	Hinge
	7	Hinge Small
Y	<u>}</u>	Hinge Open, Thumb Side
7	7	Hinge, Thumb Side
	>	Hinge Open, No Thumb
-	٦	Hinge, No Thumb
	40	Hinge, Thumb Side Touches Index
5	=₹0	Hinge, Thumb Between Middle Ring
	\[\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{	Angle













America

cool (very fine)

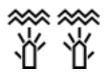
hello

Top View

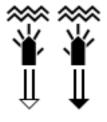








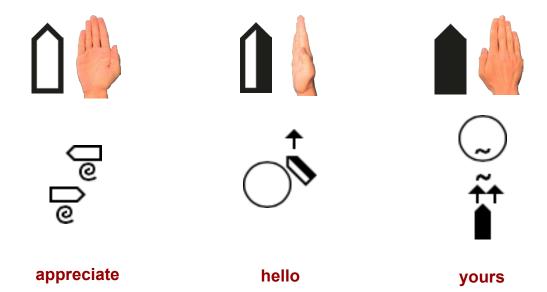




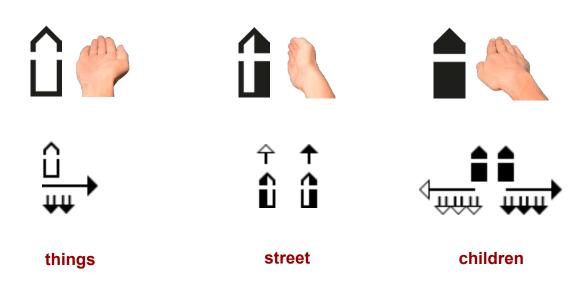
wait

condense

snow



Top View



Symbol Group 6 (Baby Finger)

Part 1

W W	出	Index Middle Ring
2	8	Index Middle Ring on Circle
K	#	Index Middle Ring on Hinge
1	4	Index Middle Ring on Angle
*	*	Baby Hinge
Sec.	4	Index Middle Ring, Bent
	4	Index Middle Ring, Unit
	***	Index Middle Ring, Unit Hinge
1	₩	Baby Down
*	*	Baby Down, Ripple Straight
7	a √	Baby Down, Ripple Curved
	4	Baby Down, Others Circle
	J	Baby Up

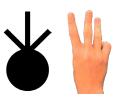
Symbol Group 6 (Baby Finger)

Part 2

4	1	Baby Up on Fist Thumb Under
9	ď	Baby Up on Circle
4	ðı	Baby Up on Oval
4	41	Baby Up on Angle
1	1	Baby Raised Knuckle
Y	6	Baby Bent
9	2	Baby Touches Thumb
3		Baby Thumb
7	→	Baby Thumb on Hinge
W	4	Baby Index Thumb
1	4	Baby Index Thumb on Hinge
T	4	Baby Index Thumb, Index Thumb Angle Out
7	4	Baby Index Thumb, Index Thumb Angle
4	Ы	Baby Index
9	d	Baby Index on Circle
4	上	Baby Index on Hinge
P	4	Baby Index on Angle

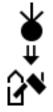












sixteen

six hours

six thousand

Top View









60→



six of them

six weeks

sixty-six

Symbol Group 7 (Ring Finger)

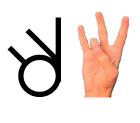
Part 1

W	A	Index Middle Baby
M,		
	9	Index Middle Baby on Circle
7	出	Index Middle Baby on Hinge
1	4	Ring Hinge
N	4	Index Middle Baby on Angle
	4	Index Middle Cross with Baby
4	4	Index Middle Cross with Baby on Circle
	4	Ring Down
1	₩	Ring Down, Index Thumb Hook, Middle Hinge
	*11	Ring Down, Middle Thumb Angle, Index Cross
	þ	Ring Up
(4)	ů	Ring Raised Knuckle
	4	Ring Baby

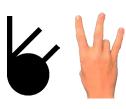
Symbol Group 7 (Ring Finger)

Part 2

9	P	Ring Baby on Circle
9	4	Ring Baby on Oval
P	4	Ring Baby on Angle
	7	Ring Middle
	4	Ring Middle Unit
	ů	Ring Middle Raised Knuckles
	Ы	Ring Index
	ì	Ring Thumb
1	ù	Ring Thumb Hook

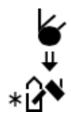












seventeen

seven hours

seven thousand

Top View













seven of them

seven weeks

seventy-seven

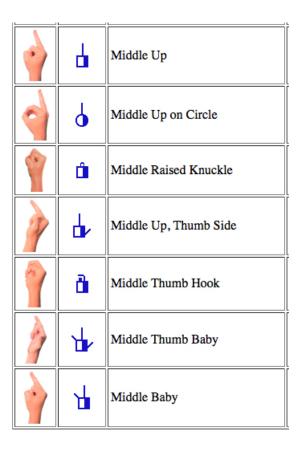
Symbol Group 8 (Middle Finger)

Part 1

	刊	Index Ring Baby
9	A	Index Ring Baby on Circle
	A	Index Ring Baby on Curlicue
The	¥	Index Ring Baby on Hook Out
*	¥	Index Ring Baby on Hook In
T	#	Index Ring Baby on Hook Under
1	В	Index Ring Baby on Cup
7	Ŧ	Index Ring Baby on Hinge
1	4	Index Ring Baby on Angle Out
T	4	Index Ring Baby on Angle
	₩	Middle Down
1	#	Middle Hinge

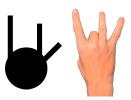
Symbol Group 8 (Middle Finger)

Part 2



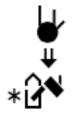












eighteen

eight hours

eight thousand

Top View













eight of them

eight weeks

eighty-eight

Symbol Group 9 (Index Thumb)

Part 1

	吊	Middle Ring Baby
9	∦	Middle Ring Baby on Circle
1	\$	Middle Ring Baby on Curlicue
7	\$	Middle Ring Baby on Cup
T	7	Middle Ring Baby on Hinge
P	4	Middle Ring Baby on Angle Out
P	4	Middle Ring Baby on Angle In
P	4	Middle Ring Baby on Angle
9	ℯ	Middle Ring Baby Bent
1	4	Middle Ring Baby Unit on Claw
1	4	Middle Ring Baby Unit on Claw Side
P	∤	Middle Ring Baby Unit on Hook Out

Symbol Group 9 (Index Thumb)

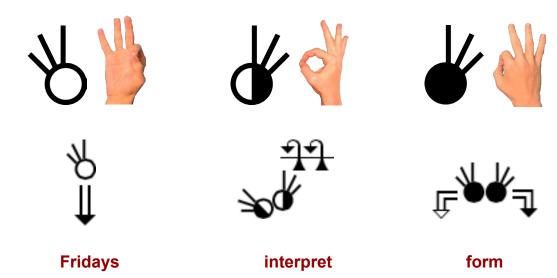
Part 2

R	*	Middle Ring Baby Unit on Hook In
R	4	Middle Ring Baby Unit on Hook
7	1	Index Hinge
	<u>_</u>	Index Thumb Side
1	-	Index Thumb Side on Hinge
		Index Thumb Side, Thumb Diagonal
	4	Index Thumb Side, Thumb Unit
8		Index Thumb Side, Thumb Bent
	d-	Index Thumb Side, Index Bent
16	di-	Index Thumb Side, Both Bent
3	9-	Index Thumb Side, Index Hinge
1	-	Index Thumb Forward, Index Straight
1	-01	Index Thumb Forward, Index Bent

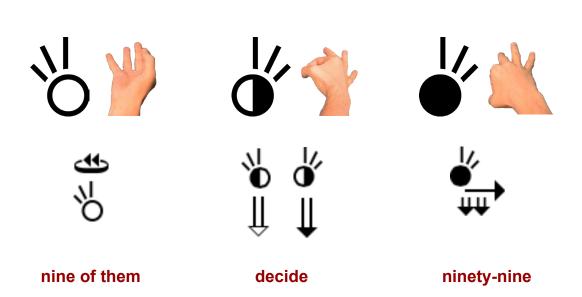
Symbol Group 9 (Index Thumb)

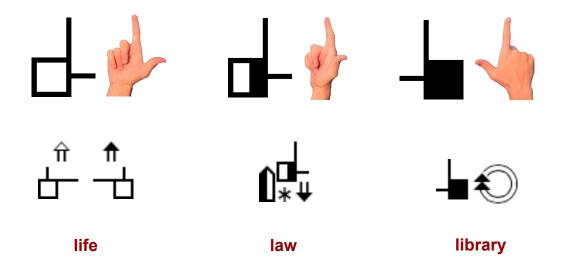
Part 3

		<u> </u>
5	4	Index Thumb Hook
*	1	Index Thumb Curlicue
	₺	Index Thumb Curve, Thumb Inside
\$	4]	Index Thumb Curve, Thumb Inside on Claw
	П	Index Thumb Curve, Thumb Under
9	91	Index Thumb Circle
3	311	Index Thumb Cup
The same of the sa	31	Index Thumb Cup Open
1	71	Index Thumb Hinge Open
1	—	Index Thumb Hinge Large
R	7	Index Thumb Hinge
	41	Index Thumb Hinge Small
	A	Index Thumb Angle Out
TO	<u></u>	Index Thumb Angle In
To last	T	Index Thumb Angle

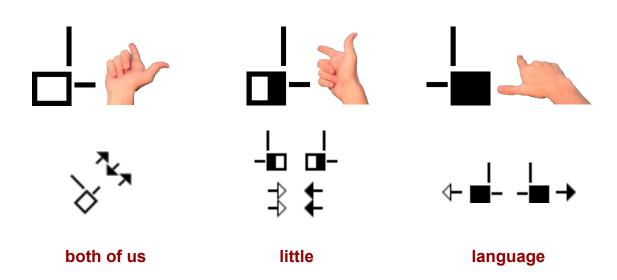


Top View



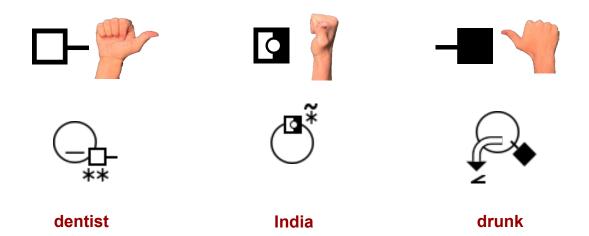


Top View

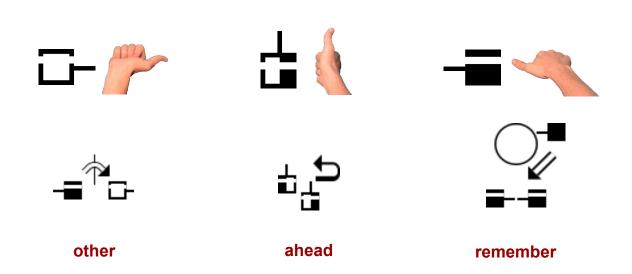


Symbol Group 10 (Thumb)

	<u> </u>	Thumb
	-	Thumb Heel
9	□/	Thumb Side Diagonal
	U	Thumb Side Unit
	□▶	Thumb Side Bent
	•	Thumb Forward
	d	Thumb Between Index Middle
57	ů	Thumb Between Middle Ring
57	Ċ	Thumb Between Ring Baby
	<u> </u>	Thumb Under Two Fingers
	E	Thumb Over Two Fingers
9	<u> </u>	Thumb Under Three Fingers
	<u> </u>	Thumb Under Four Fingers
	T	Thumb Over Four Raised Knuckles
		Fist
		Fist Heel



Top View



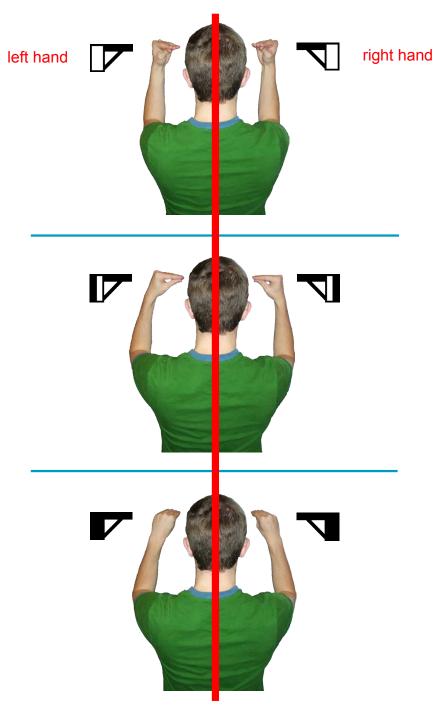


Writing Hands

Hands Relate to Center

Hand symbols are written to relate to the **center of the body**.

On most hand symbols, the action fingers point towards the center. Left hands are written to the left of the center. Right hands are written to the right of the center.

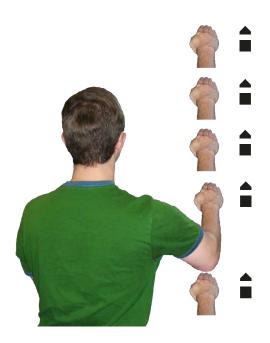


Hand Positions

The same hand symbol is used to write a hand in any position (high, low, near, far, behind).

The palm facing for a hand is written the same way for all hand positions. Even if you cannot see the palm, you can feel the direction of its palm facing.





Hands Pointing to Side

Hands can be positioned so their fingers point straight to the side. A hand in this position can be written two ways: either parallel to the front wall, or parallel to the floor.

While both ways of writing this hand are correct, write it to be parallel to the front wall. This form is easier to read.



Write It This Way



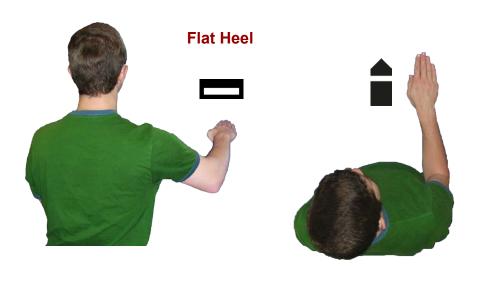
Harder To Read

Flat Hand Pointing Forward

The Flat Hand handshapes can be positioned so the five fingers point forward.

A hand in this position can be written two ways: either with a standard **Flat** symbol, or with a **Flat Heel** symbol, which shows the hand from the wrist's point of view (Wrist View).

Both ways of writing this handshape are correct.





Flat Hand Pointing Forward





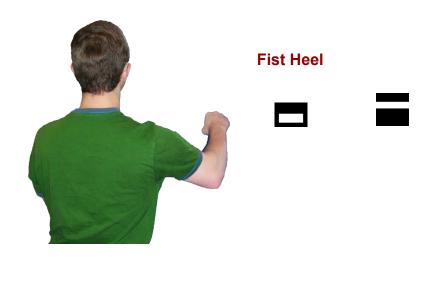


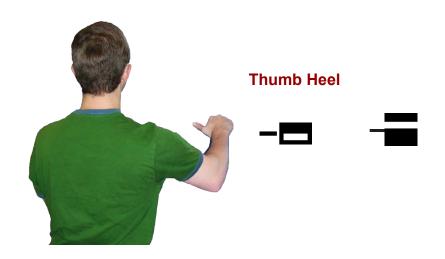
Fist Pointing Forward

The Fist handshape can be positioned so the knuckles point forward.

A hand in this position can be written two ways: either with a standard **Fist** symbol, or with a **Fist Heel** symbol, which shows the hand from the wrist's point of view (Wrist View).

Both ways of writing this handshape are correct.



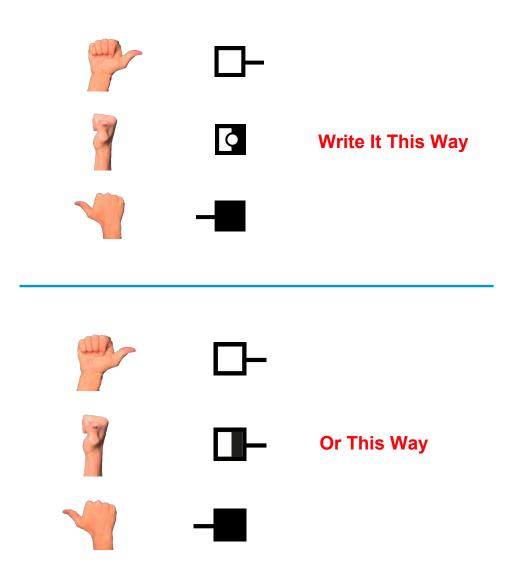


Thumb Pointing Back

The Thumb handshape can be positioned so the thumb points back at you.

A hand in this position can be written two ways: either with the **Thumb** symbol in sideways palm facing, or by adding a finger to the **Fist** symbol in sideways palm facing.

Both ways of writing this handshape are correct.

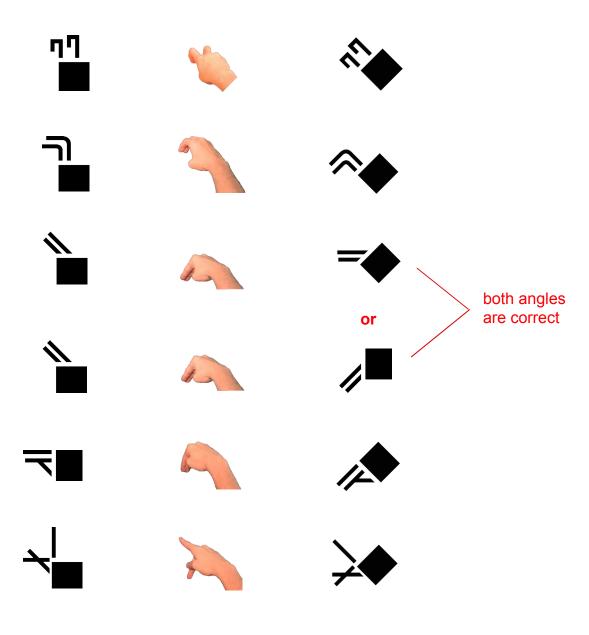


Fingers Pointing Down

In certain handshapes, the fingers point downward when the hand points forward.

In these cases the hand symbols **can be written at an angle**, so the symbol's action fingers also point downward.

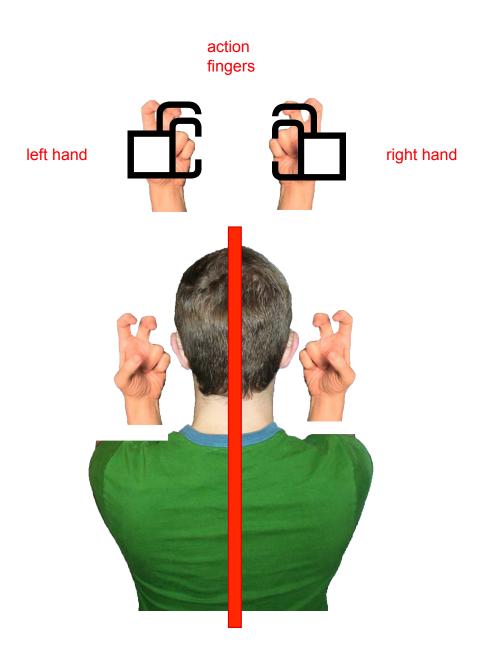
Both ways of writing these handshapes are correct.



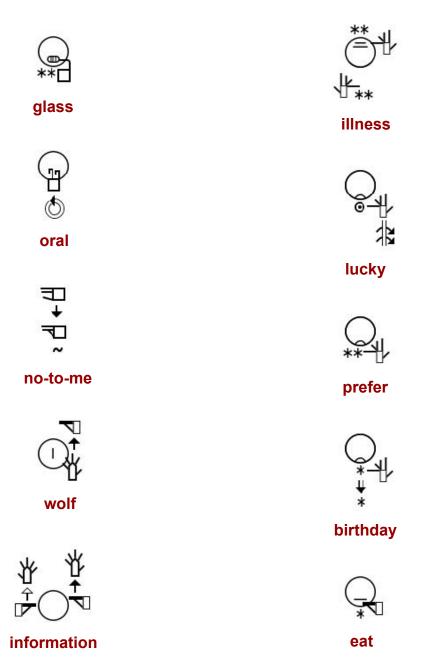
Fingers Pointing Back

In certain handshapes, the fingers point back at you when the hand points upward.

In these cases the hand symbols are written so **the action fingers point towards the center of the body**. The palm facing on these symbols shows the palm facing back at you.



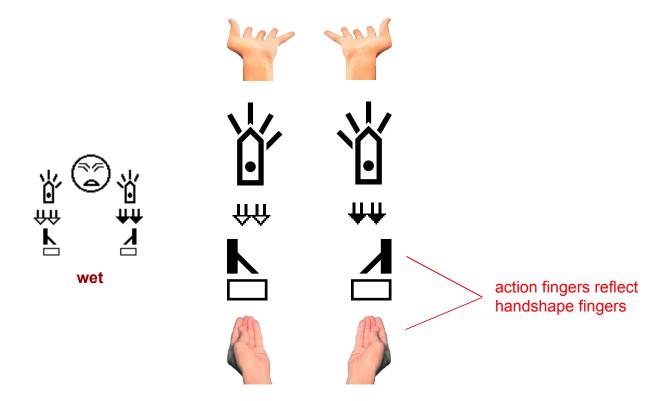
Fingers Pointing Back



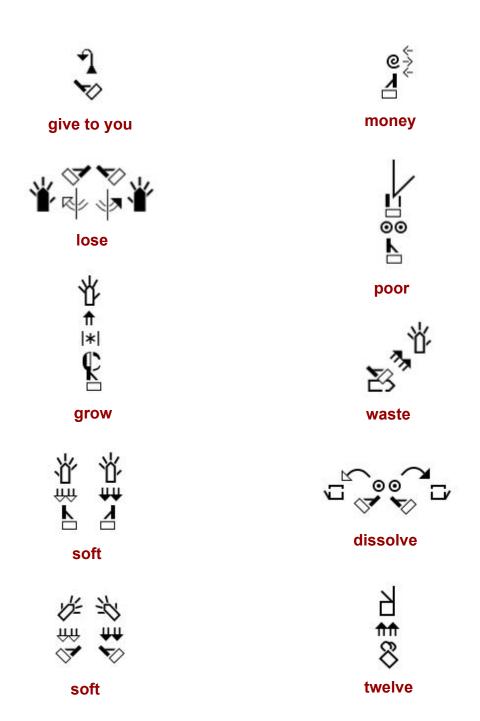
Fingers Pointing Up

Angle handshapes can be positioned so their fingers point upward.

In this case the **Angle** hand symbols are written so **the action fingers also point upward**. The palm facing on these symbols shows the palm facing upward.



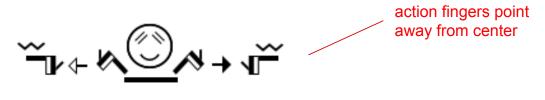
Fingers Pointing Up



Fingers Pointing Away

In most signs, the hands point towards the center of the body.

But in a few signs the hands point away from the center. In this case the hand symbols are written so the action fingers also point away from the center.



fairy godmother

The American Manual Alphabet

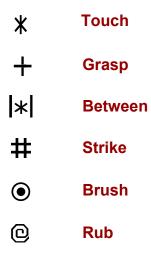
•	а	•	n
•	b	•	0
•	С	*	р
•	d	*	q
3	е	ď	r
-	f		S
	g		t
P P	h	L	u
=	i	L	٧
4	j	*	W
4	k	7	Χ
	1	√ ≥ 3	У
"	m	Z	z



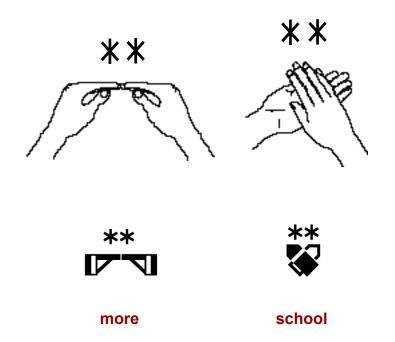


Contact Symbols

Contact symbols show different kinds of contact between your hands, or between your hand and another part of your body.



Repeated contact is written by placing multiple contact symbols next to each other in a sign.

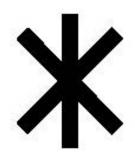




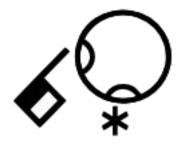
The contact symbol **Touch** is written with an asterisk.

It shows the hand gently contacting another part of the body.

Touch Contact





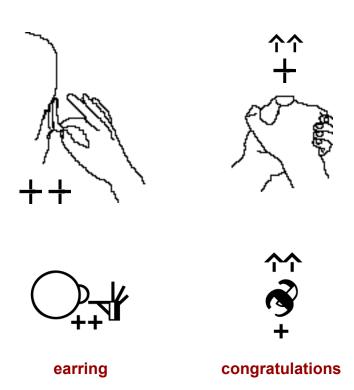




dating

Deaf

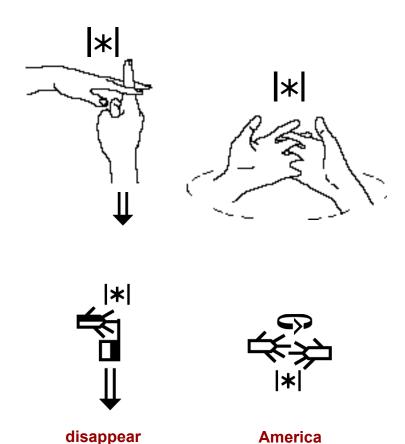
owe

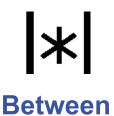




The contact symbol **Grasp** is written with a plus symbol.

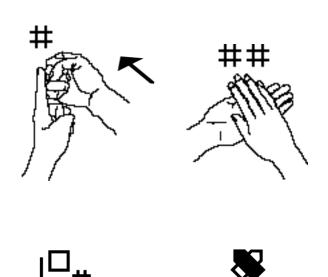
It shows the hand grasping or pinching a part of the body or a prop, such as clothing.





The contact symbol **Between** is written with
an asterisk between two
lines.

It shows contact between two fingers or other parts of the body.



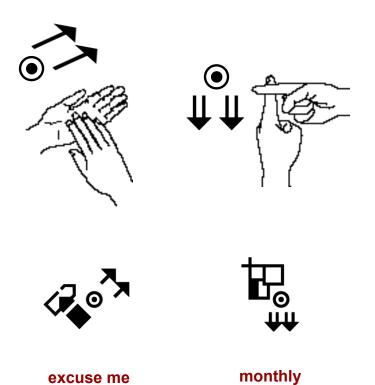
clap

hit



The contact symbol **Strike** is written with a hashtag.

It shows the hand contacting a surface with force.



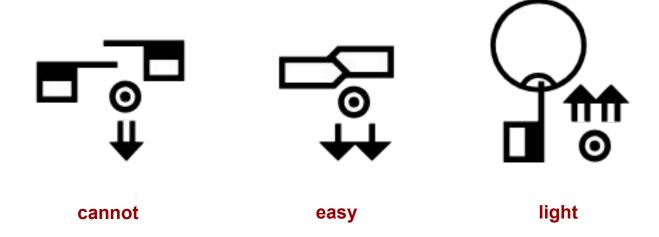


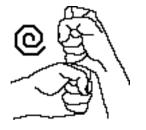
The contact symbol **Brush** is written with a circle containing a dot.

It shows movement that first contacts and then **moves off** the surface.

Brush Contact











Circular Rub

The contact symbol **Circular Rub** is written with a spiral symbol.

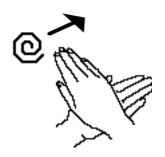
It shows contact that moves in a circle while remaining on the surface.

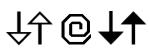




coffee

chocolate











neat

eager

Straight Rub

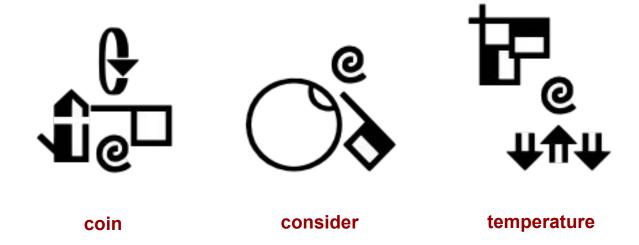
The contact symbol Circular Rub can show rubbing in a straight line (rather than a circle).

Straight rub contact is written by placing movement symbols next to the rub symbol.

The contact moves in the direction of the movement symbols.

Rub Contact





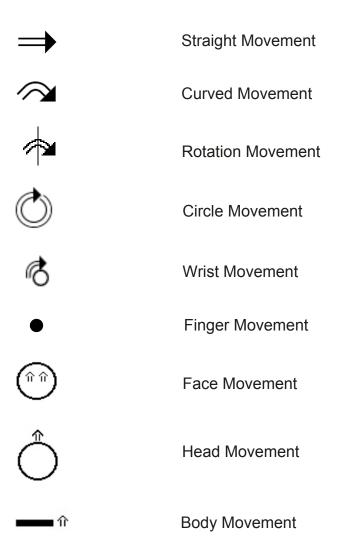








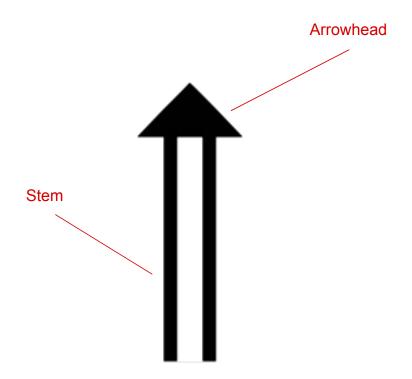
Movement symbols show the movements you make in the signing space.



This chapter introduces the movement symbols. The symbols are described in detail in the following chapters (including the **Face**, **Head**, and **Body** chapters).

A movement symbol has the following parts:

- The **arrowhead** shows which hand is moving (or for the face, head, and body, general movement).
- The **stem** shows the direction of the movement, and its path through the signing space.

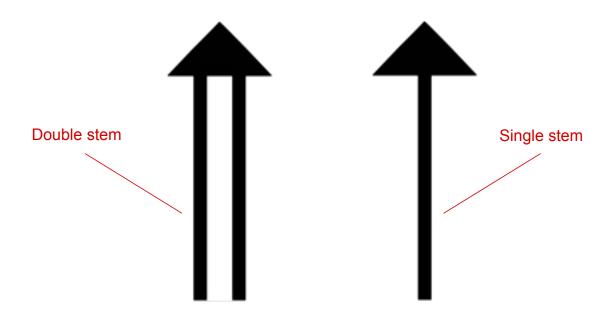


Movement Symbol

Movement Stem

Movement symbols with a **double stem** show movements that are parallel to the Front Wall.

Movement symbols with a **single stem** show movements that are parallel to the Floor.

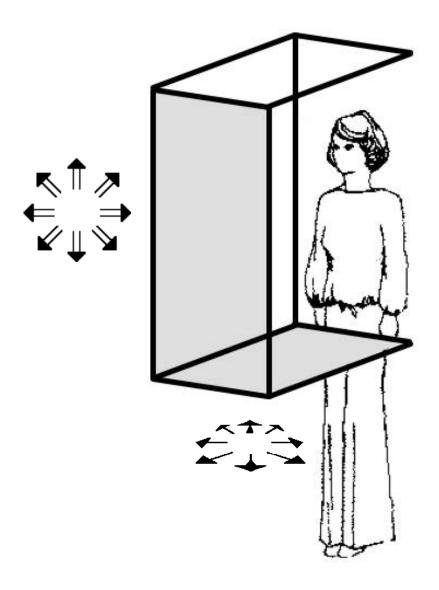


Movement Stem

Movement Stem

Movement symbols with a double stem show movements that are parallel to the **Front Wall**.

Movement symbols with a single stem show movements that are parallel to the **Floor**.



Movement Stem

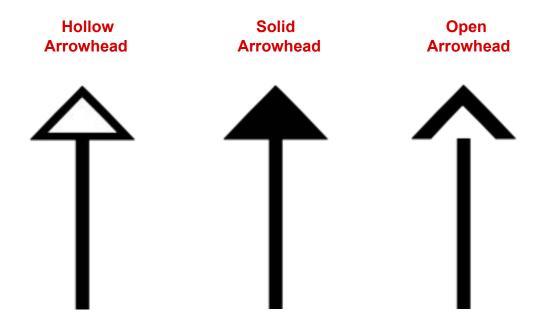
Movement Stem

\Rightarrow	\rightarrow	Straight Movement
$ \curvearrowright $	\sim	Curved Movement
	₩	Rotation Movement
	4	Circle Movement
₫	<i>&</i>	Wrist Movement
	$\hat{\uparrow}$	Face Movement
Ô	Ô	Head Movement
	 ↑	Body Movement

Movement Arrowhead

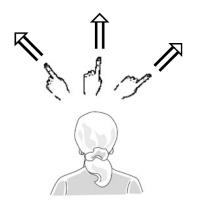
The **arrowhead** on a movement symbol identifies what is moving:

- A hollow arrowhead shows your left hand moving.
- A solid arrowhead shows your right hand moving.
- An open arrowhead shows both hands moving, on the same movement path. For face, head, and body movements, this arrowhead shows the general movement of these features.

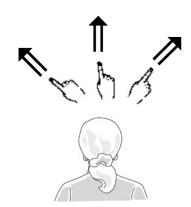


Movement Arrowhead

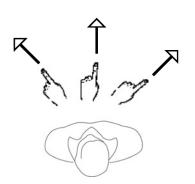
Movement Arrowhead



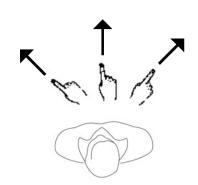
Left Hand



Right Hand



Left Hand



Right Hand



house



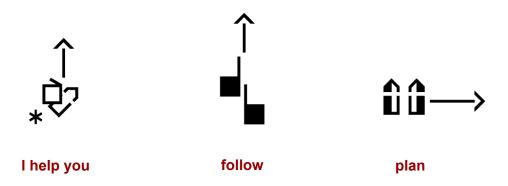
way

Movement Arrowhead

For hand movements, a movement symbol defines a **path** through the signing space which the hand follows as it moves.

A hand movement symbol with an **open** arrowhead shows **both** your hands sharing the same movement path.

Hands sharing the same movement path either stay in contact as they move, or remain close to each other.

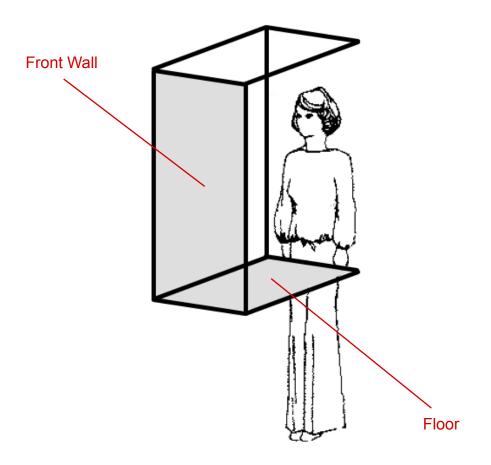


For face, head, and body movements, an **open** arrowhead shows movement of the specified part of the face, head, or body.

Because it is used to show several types of movement, the open arrowhead is called a **General Arrowhead**.



Movement Planes

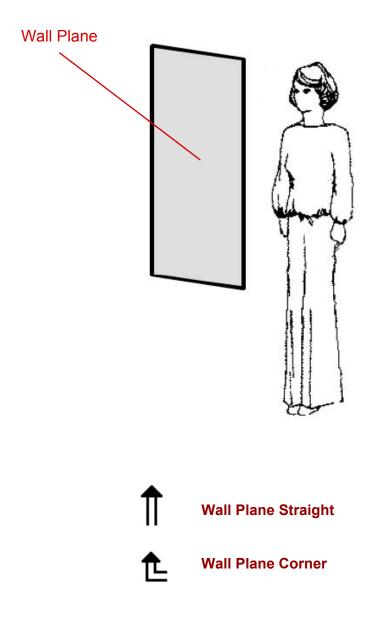


Signing Space

Movement Planes

The Front Wall of the signing space is called the **Wall Plane**.

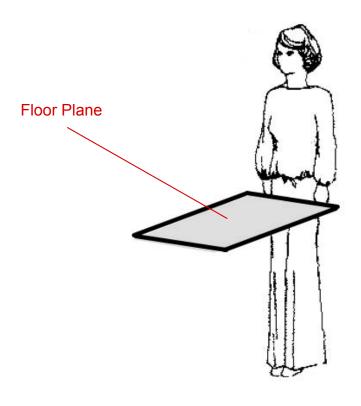
SignWriting symbols that show movement parallel to the Wall Plane include the term "Wall Plane" in their symbol names.



Movement Planes

The Floor of the signing space is called the **Floor Plane**.

SignWriting symbols that show movement parallel to the Floor Plane include the term "Floor Plane" in their symbol names.





Mirror

Movement symbols can be **mirrored** to show the left- and right-hand versions of a movement.

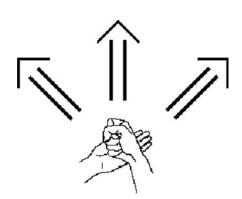


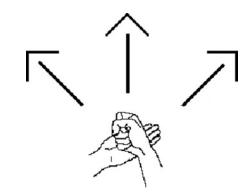


house

spaghetti

Review - Movement





Double-stemmed movement symbols show movement parallel to the Wall Plane.

Single-stemmed movement symbols show movement parallel to the Floor Plane.

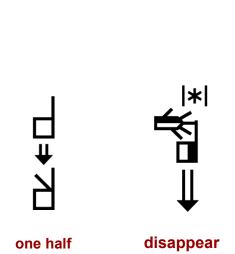


Straight Movement Symbols

Straight Movement symbols show straight movements in the signing space.



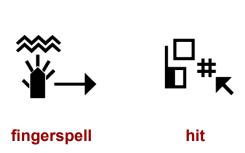
Basic Movement Symbols





The movement symbol **Wall Plane Straight** is written with a double-stemmed arrow.

It shows straight movement which is parallel to the Wall Plane.



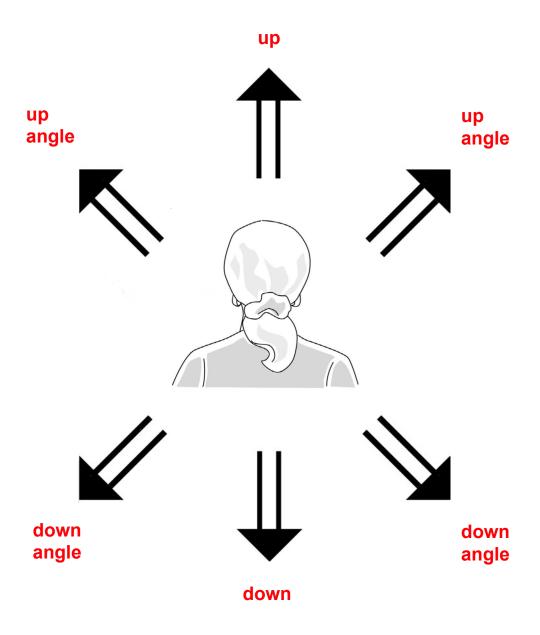


The movement symbol **Floor Plane Straight** is written with a single-stemmed arrow.

It shows straight movement which is parallel to the Floor Plane.

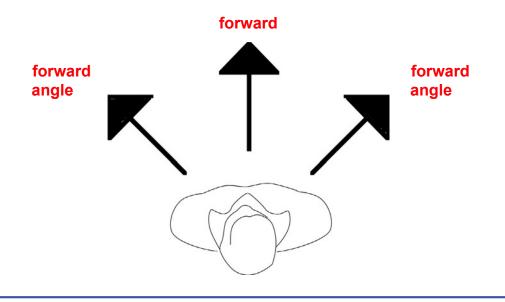
Wall Plane

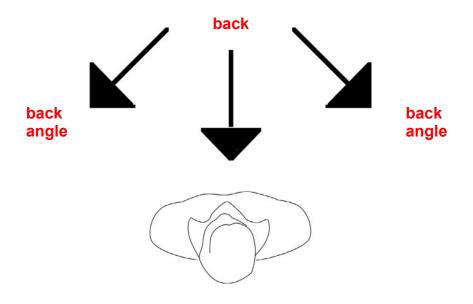
Straight movement symbols can point in eight different **directions**, to show the path of the movement through the signing space.



Front View

Floor Plane



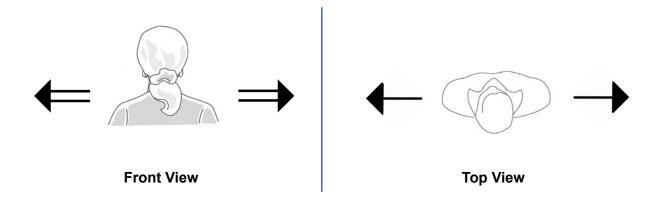


Top View

Side Movement

Movements can point straight to the side of the signer.

Movement to the side is the same from both the Front View and Top View of the signing space. It can be written with **double-stemmed** or **single-stemmed** arrows.



Multiple Movements

Movement symbols can show **multiple movements** of a hand, which are either repeated or alternating movements.

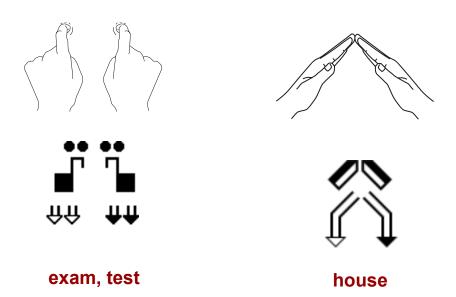
Multiple movement is written by placing multiple movement symbols next to each other in a sign.

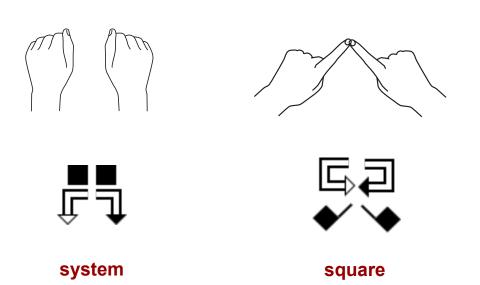


Wall Plane

\uparrow	Wall Plane Straight Movement From Elbow	¢	Wall Plane Bend Angle-Straight
ĦĦ	Wall Plane Double Small, Quick Movement	Ŀ	Wall Plane Corner Straight-Corner
₩А	Wall Plane Double Alternating Small, Quick Movement	Þ	Wall Plane Check Angle-Corner-Straight
%	Wall Plane Cross Cross One Way, Then Other	Ů	Wall Plane Box Straight-Corner-Straight
^	Wall Plane Triple Small, Quick Movement	Ħ	Wall Plane Zigzag Straight-Corner-Angle
ሰ ψሐ	Wall Plane Triple Alternating Small, Quick Movement	\$	Wall Plane Peaks Mountain Tops

Wall Plane

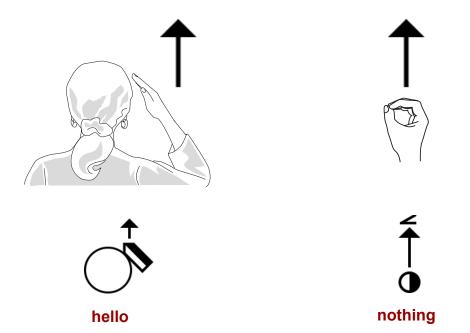


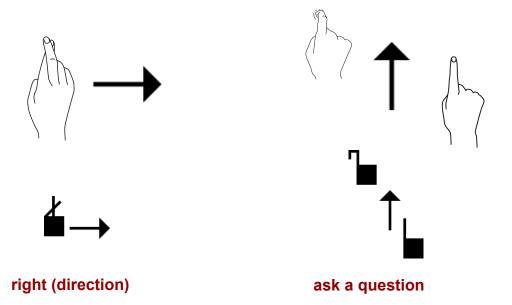


Floor Plane

↑	Floor Plane Straight Movement From Elbow	₹	Floor Plane Bend Angle Straight
11	Floor Plane Double Small, Quick Movement	Ĺ	Floor Plane Corner Straight-Corner
↓ ↑	Floor Plane Double Alternating Small, Quick Movement	₺	Floor Plane Check Angle-Corner-Straight
*	Floor Plane Cross Cross One Way, Then Other	Ĺ	Floor Plane Box Straight-Corner-Straight
111	Floor Plane Triple Small, Quick Movement	\uparrow	Floor Plane Zigzag Straight-Corner-Angle
↑↓↑	Floor Plane Triple Alternating Small, Quick Movement	$\uparrow_{\mathcal{V}}$	Floor Plane Peaks Mountain Tops

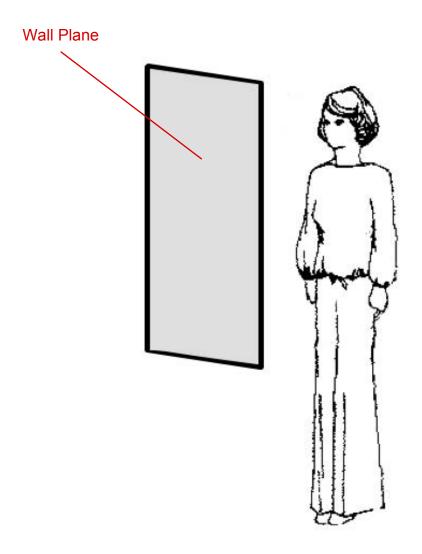
Floor Plane





Review – Wall Plane

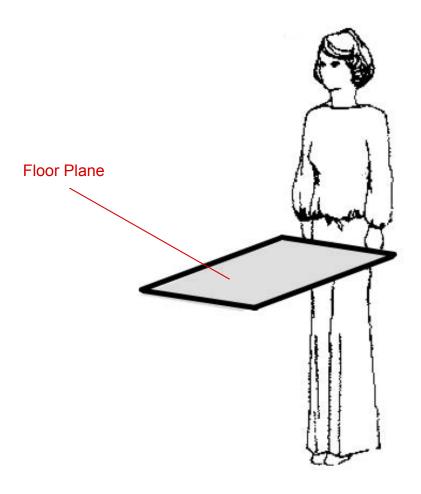
The **Front Wall** of the signing space is called the **Wall Plane**.



Wall Plane

Review – Floor Plane

The **Floor** of the signing space is called the **Floor Plane**.

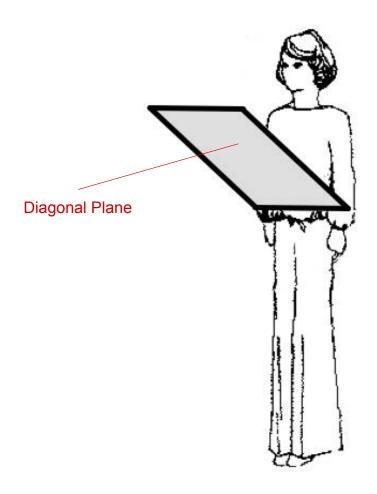


Floor Plane

Diagonal Plane

In addition to the **Wall** and **Floor** planes, SignWriting defines a **Diagonal Plane**.

This plane is used to show diagonal movements in the signing space.

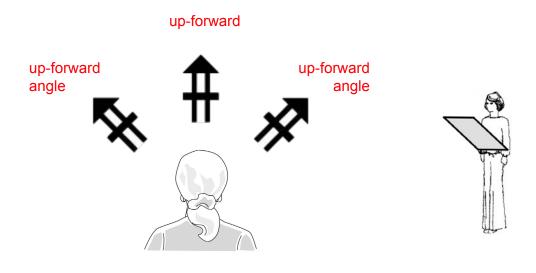


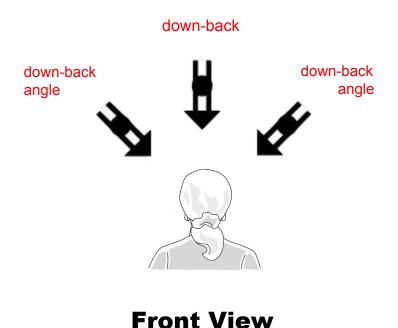
Diagonal Plane

Diagonal Movement

Straight movements parallel with the **Diagonal Plane** are written with symbols that show diagonal movement. These symbols have a **line** or **dot** on their movement stems to indicate that the movement is diagonal.

The **line** on a movement stem indicates diagonal movement up and forward. The **dot** indicates diagonal movement down and back.





Diagonal Plane



Diagonal Plane Up-Forward



Diagonal Plane Down-Back



airplane takes off

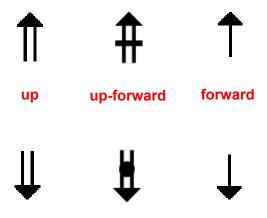
down



airplane lands

back

Review – Straight Movement



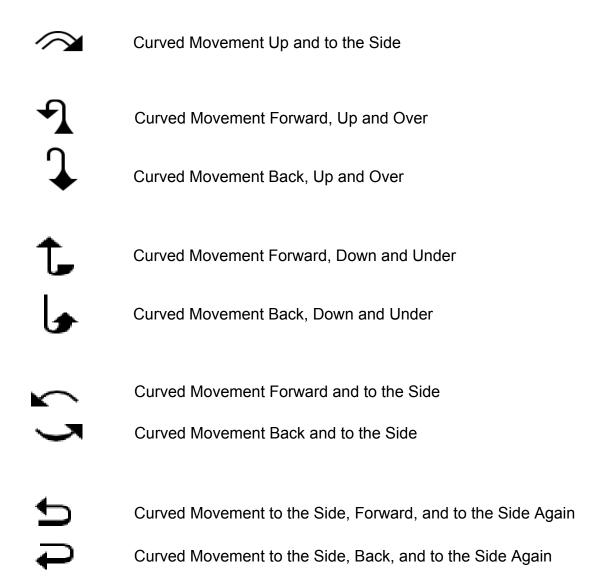
down-back



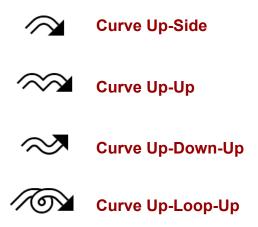


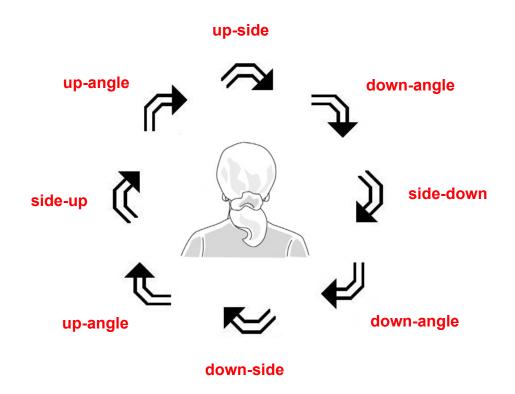
Curved Movement Symbols

Curved Movement symbols show curved movements in the signing space.

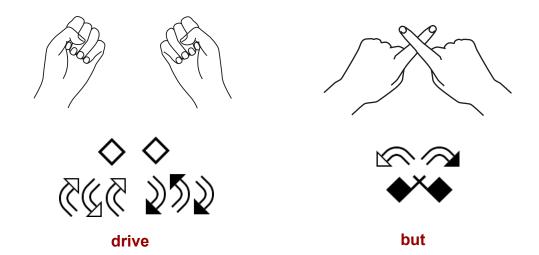


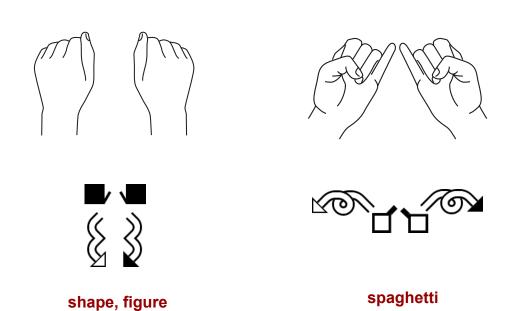
Wall Plane





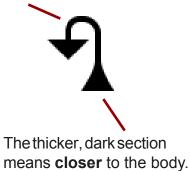
Wall Plane

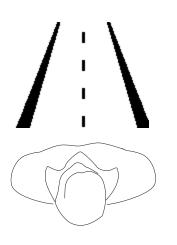




Floor Plane

The thinner section means **farther** from the body.





Close & Far Perspective Like looking down a road, closer is wider and darker.











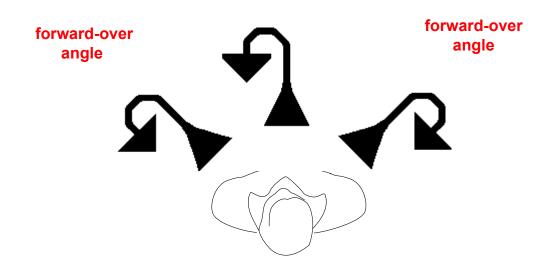




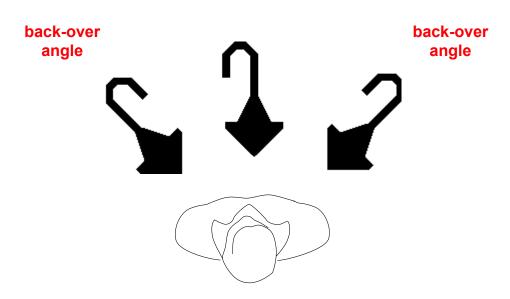


Floor Plane

forward-over



back-over

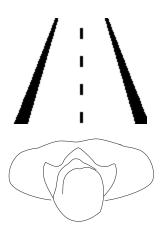


Floor Plane

The thinner section means **farther** from the body.



The thicker, dark section means **closer** to the body.



Close & Far Perspective Like looking down a road, closer is wider and darker.



Forward-Under



Forward-Under-Under



Forward-Loop-Under



Forward-Under-Over



Back-Under



Back-Under-Under



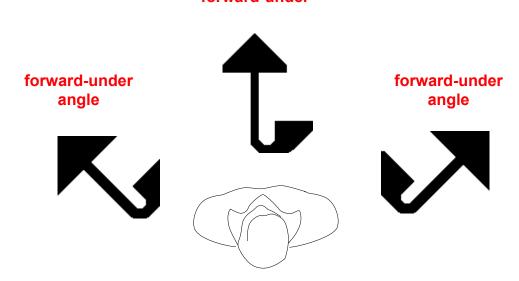
Back-Loop-Under



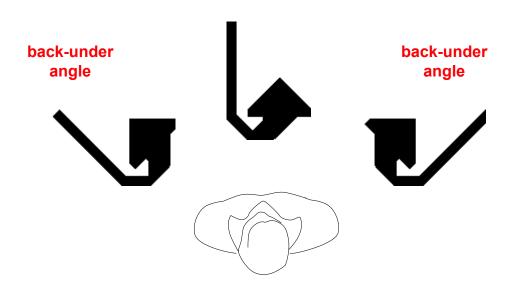
Back-Over-Under

Floor Plane

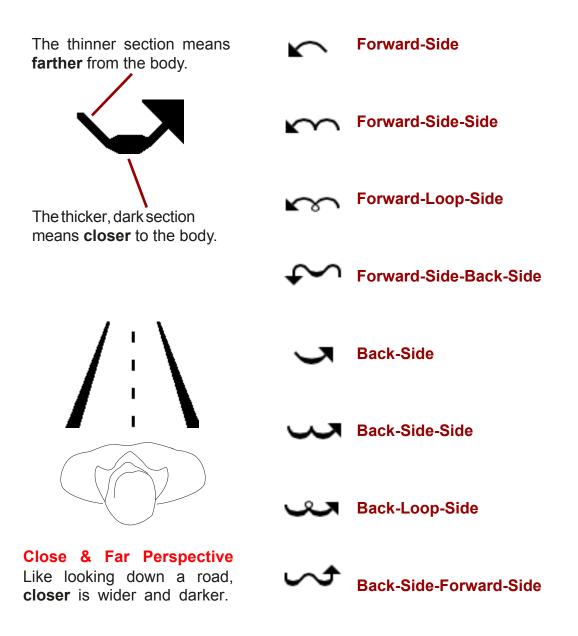
forward-under



back-under



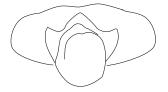
Floor Plane



Floor Plane

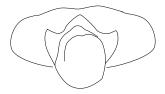
forward-side





back-side





Floor Plane

The thinner section means farther from the body.

Side-Forward-Side Twice

Side-Forward-Side Loop

The thicker, dark section means closer to the body.

Side-Forward-Side Loop

Side-Forward-Side Snake

Side-Back-Side

Side-Back-Side Twice

Close & Far Perspective

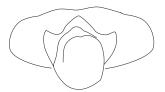
Like looking down a road, **closer** is wider and darker.

Side-Back-Side Snake

Floor Plane

side-forward-side



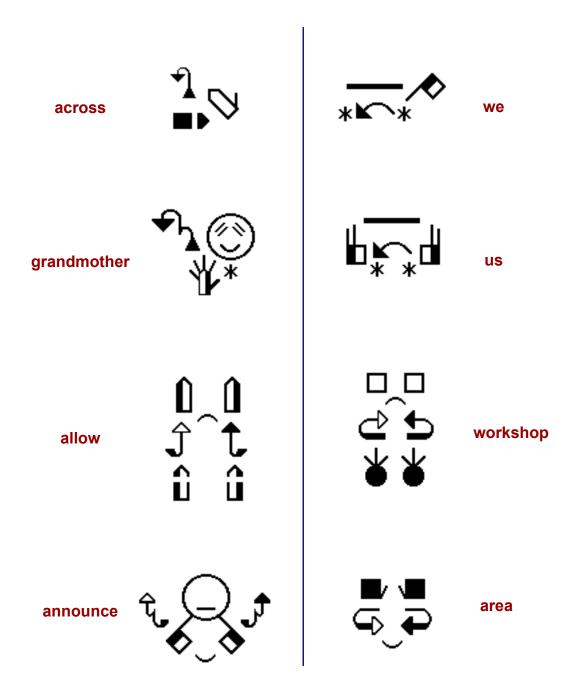


side-back-side





Floor Plane





Rotation Movement Symbols

Rotation Movement symbols show rotation movements made with your forearm.

*	Rotation Movement
4	Traveling Rotation Movement
$\stackrel{\bigstar}{\Rightarrow}$	Shaking Rotation Movement

Rotation movement symbols show **rotation** movements made with your **forearm**. The forearm rotates while staying in the same place.







Rotation symbols include a line representing the forearm, and a curved movement symbol.

The forearm line (also called the **axis-line**) shows the direction of the forearm. A double line shows the forearm is parallel to the front wall. A single line shows the forearm is parallel to the floor. A single horizontal line shows the forearm is to the side.

The movement symbol shows the **direction** and **type** of rotation. The movement symbol's arrowhead shows which forearm is rotating.

Push and Pull Rotations

These two rotation symbols highlight **different parts of the same rotation** movement:



Baby finger rotates forward and to the side.



Thumb rotates back (towards the chest) and to the side.

The choice of symbol to use depends on which finger is leading the rotation (in this case, either the thumb or baby finger).

In some signs the leading finger **pushes** the hand through the rotation movement. In other signs the leading finger **pulls** the hand through the rotation.

Forearm Up



The double line shows the forearm is parallel to the **front wall**. The movement symbol shows a single rotation in the **counterclockwise** direction. The arrowhead shows the right forearm is rotating.



Baby finger rotates forward and to the side.



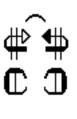
Thumb rotates back and to the side.

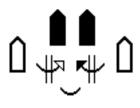


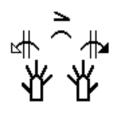
Baby finger rotates to the side, forward, and to the side again.



Thumb rotates to the side, back, and to the side again.





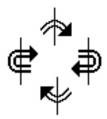


class

close

finish

Forearm Forward



The single line shows the forearm is parallel to the **floor**. The movement symbol shows a single rotation in the **clockwise** direction. The arrowhead shows the right forearm is rotating.



Thumb rotates up and to the side.



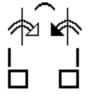
Baby finger rotates down and to the side.



Baby finger rotates to the side, down, and to the side again.



Thumb rotates to the side, up, and to the side again.

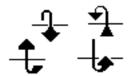


break



dead

Forearm Side



The single horizontal line shows the forearm is pointing to the **side**. The movement symbol shows a single rotation in the indicated direction. The arrowhead shows the right forearm is rotating.



Thumb rotates forward, up and over.



Thumb rotates back, up and over.



Baby finger rotates forward, down and under.



Baby finger rotates back, down and under.





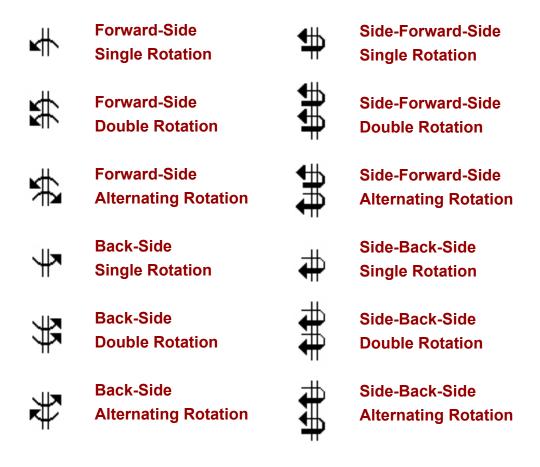


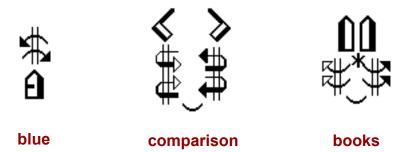
third

apple

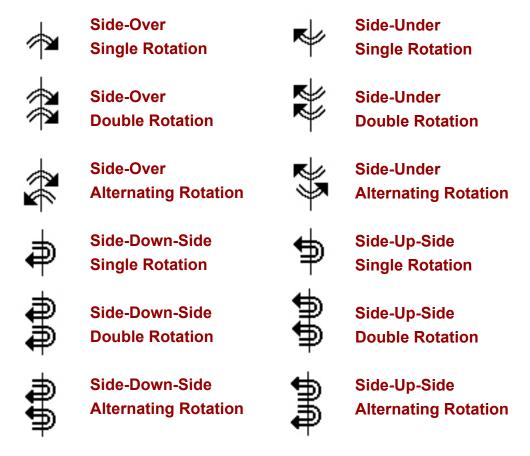
begin

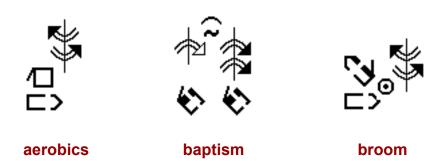
Forearm Up





Forearm Forward





Forearm Side



Forward-Over Single Rotation



Forward-Under Single Rotation



Forward-Over
Double Rotation



Forward-Under Double Rotation



Forward-Over
Alternating Rotation



Forward-Under Alternating Rotation



Back-Over Single Rotation



Back-Under Single Rotation



Back-Over
Double Rotation



Back-Under
Double Rotation



Back-Over
Alternating Rotation



Back-Under
Alternating Rotation



apple



bald



weight

Traveling Rotation

SignWriting includes movement symbols which show the forearm moving through the signing space as it rotates.

This **traveling movement** is shown by the movement arrowhead that is added to the symbol's forearm line. The resulting line serves as both a forearm line showing the axis of rotation, and a movement symbol showing the direction of the traveling movement.



Wall Plane Twist Straight With Rotation



Floor Plane Twist Straight With Rotation



Wall Plane Twist-Twist Straight With Rotation



Floor Plane Twist-Twist
Straight With Rotation



Wall Plane Twist-Shake **Straight With Rotation**



Floor Plane Twist-Shake Straight With Rotation

Shaking Rotation

A few rotation movement symbols show **shaking rotation**. This type of rotation does not specify how many rotations your arm makes. Instead, it indicates a fast shaking motion.

The shaking rotation symbol can be written with or without a movement arrowhead. When **no** arrowhead is added, the shaking rotation symbol is placed next to a hand symbol to show the hand shaking.









Shaking Movement Forearm Parallel with Wall Plane









Shaking Movement Forearm Parallel with Floor Plane



Circle Movement Symbols

Circle Movement symbols show circle movements made with your forearm.



Arm Circle Movement, Up and to the Side



Arm Circle Movement, Forward and Back

Circle movement symbols show **circle** movements made with your **forearm**.



Arm Circle Movement, Up and to the Side



Arm Circle Movement, Forward and Back

The movement symbol shows the direction of the circle. A double-stemmed symbol shows **side-to-side** circle movement (which is parallel to the front wall). A thicker, single-stemmed symbol shows **forward-back** circle movement (which is parallel to the floor or side of the signing space).

The movement symbol's arrowhead shows the number of circles. It also shows which arm moves, and the **starting position** in the circle where the movement begins.



Arm Circles Once, Starts Up



Arm Circles Twice, Starts Down

Depending on the forearm direction, **forward-back** circle movements can be parallel to the floor or side of the signing space. Unlike side-to-side circle movements, forward-back circle movements have only two starting positions: **near** and **far**.



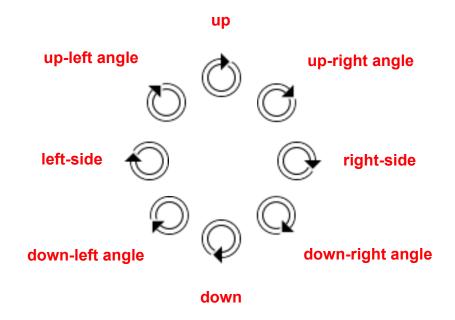
Arm Circles Once, Starts Far

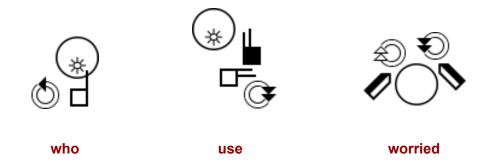


Arm Circles Twice, Starts Near

Side-to-Side

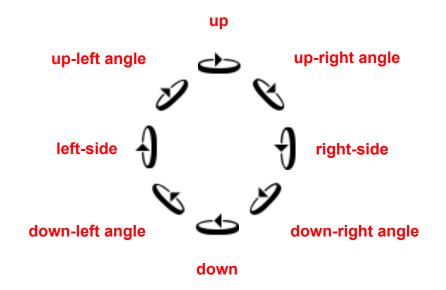






Forward-Back











Wrist Movement

Wrist Movement Symbols

Wrist Movement symbols show the movements made with your wrist.

₫	Wrist Circle Movement, Up and to the Side

Wrist Circle Movement, Forward and Back

Wrist Flex Movement

Wrist

Wrist circle movement symbols show **circle** movements made with your **wrist**.



Wrist Circle Movement, Up and to the Side



Wrist Circle Movement, Forward and Back

The curved movement symbol shows the direction of the circle. A double-stemmed movement symbol shows **side-to-side** circle movement (which is parallel to the front wall). A single-stemmed movement symbol shows **forward-back** circle movement (which is parallel to the floor or side of the signing space).

The movement symbol's arrowhead shows the number of circles. It also shows which wrist moves, and the **starting position** in the circle where the movement begins.



Wrist Circles Once, Starts Up



Wrist Circles Twice, Starts Down

Depending on the wrist direction, **forward-back** circle movements can be parallel to the floor or side of the signing space. Unlike side-to-side circle movements, forward-back circle movements have only two starting positions: **near** and **far**.



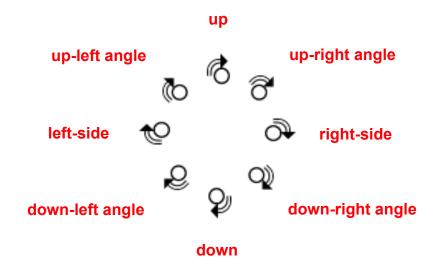
Wrist Circles Once, Starts Near



Wrist Circles Twice, Starts Far

Wrist

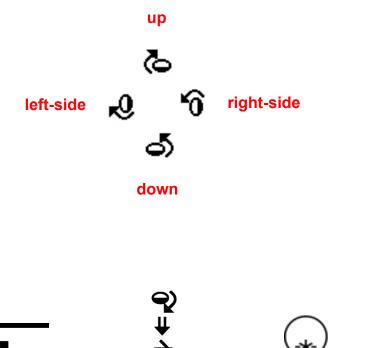


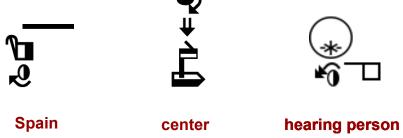




Wrist







Flex Movement

Wrist

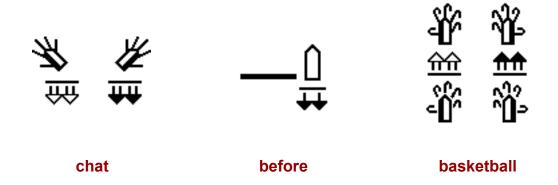
Wrist flex movement symbols show **flex** movements made with your **wrist**. The hand moves in different directions while the wrist stays in the same place.

Wrist-flexing symbols include a horizontal line representing the wrist, and a straight movement symbol (single, double, alternating).

The **wrist line** shows the axis of motion.

The movement symbol shows which wrist flexes, and the direction and type of movement.







Finger Movement

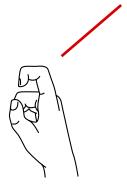
Finger Movement Symbols

Finger Movement symbols show the movement of your fingers.

- Finger Bends in Middle
- O Finger Straightens in Middle
- ✓ Finger Bends at Knuckle
- **>>>** Fingers Bend and Straighten Together at Knuckles
- Fingers Alternately Bend and Straighten at Knuckles



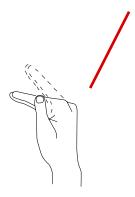
Finger Bends and Straightens in Middle



Finger bend and straighten movements in the **middle** of a finger are called **Squeeze** and **Flick** movements.



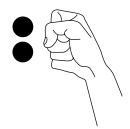
Finger Bends and Straightens at Knuckle



Finger bend and straighten movements at the **knuckle** are called **Hinge** and **Trill** movements.











huh?

milk

Finger Bends in Middle

This symbol is written with a dark dot. It shows a finger bending in the middle, like a claw. It is also called a Squeeze movement.

This symbol is placed near the finger that bends. Two of these symbols represent two bends of the finger.









eleven

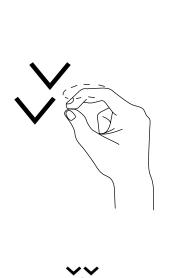
understand



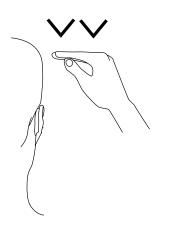
Finger Straightens in Middle

This symbol is written with a **light dot**. It shows a finger bent in the middle, straightening out. It is also called a **Flick** movement.

This symbol is placed near the finger that straightens. Two of these symbols represent two straightenings of the finger.









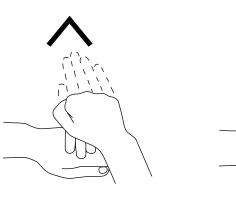
boy



Finger Bends at Knuckle

This symbol is written with a down arrow. It shows a finger bending at the knuckle, like the hinge on a door. It is also called a **Hinge** movement.

This symbol is placed near the finger that bends. Two of these symbols represent two bends of the finger.





send





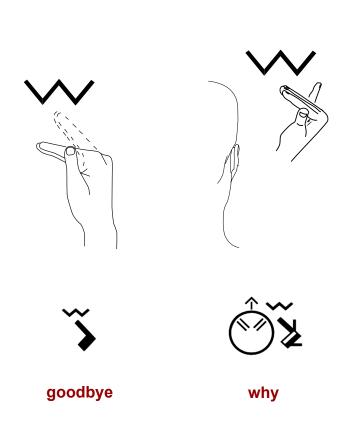
send-send



Finger Straightens at Knuckle

This symbol is written with an **up arrow**. It shows a finger bent at the knuckle straightening out, like the hinge on a door. It is also called a **Hinge** movement.

This symbol is placed near the finger that straightens. Two of these symbols represent two straightenings of the finger.





This symbol is written with a row of connected **down arrows**. It shows that all four fingers bend and straighten together as a unit, at the knuckles, like the hinge on a door. It is also called a **Hinge** movement.

This symbol is placed near the fingers that bend and straighten together.









fingerspell

typing

$\wedge \wedge$

Fingers Alternately Bend and Straighten at Knuckles

This symbol is written with a double row of connected **up arrows**. It shows that all four fingers bend and straighten independently, at the knuckles, like typing on a keyboard. It is also called a **Trill** movement.

This symbol is placed near the fingers that alternately bend and straighten.

Writing Finger Movement

In certain signs, the fingers of a hand bend or straighten one after the other, in a specific order.

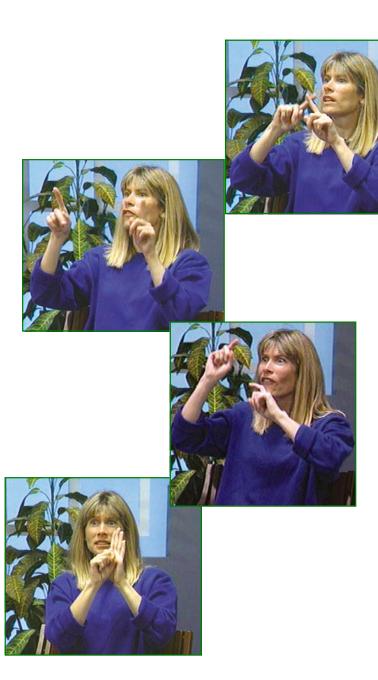
This finger movement is shown by writing several **Finger Bends** or **Straightens in Middle** symbols on top of a curved movement symbol.



In this example the fingers on the hand bend in sequence, changing the handshape from **Five Fingers Spread** to **Thumb Side Diagonal**.

The order of the finger movement follows the direction of the movement symbol. Movement begins at the stem of the movement symbol, and ends at its arrowhead.







Face Symbols

Face symbols show facial expressions.

The face symbols are organized into **ten groups**. The symbols are grouped by the parts of the face.

\bigcirc	Symbol Group 1: Forehead
	Symbol Group 2: Eyebrows
\odot	Symbol Group 3: Eyes and Eyegaze
\bigcirc	Symbol Group 4: Ears and Cheeks
	Symbol Group 5: Breathing and Nose
	Symbol Group 6: Mouth
\odot	Symbol Group 7: Tongue
	Symbol Group 8: Teeth
	Symbol Group 9: Chin
?	Symbol Group 10: Other

Face Symbols



Forehead



Neutral Forehead



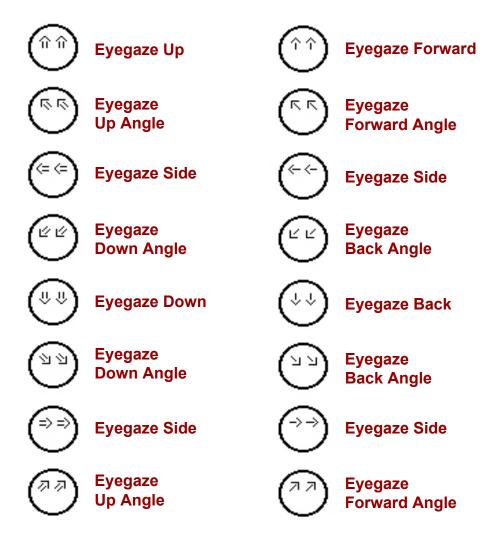
Wrinkled Forehead

Eyebrows		Eyebrows Down Inside
Eyebrows Up	Ø	Right Eyebrow Down Inside
Right Eyebrow Up	\bigcirc	Left Eyebrow Down Inside
Left Eyebrow Up		Eyebrows Up Inside
Eyebrows Neutral		Right Eyebrow Up Inside
Right Eyebrow Neutral		Left Eyebrow Up Inside
Left Eyebrow Neutral		Eyebrows Down Outside
Eyebrows Down		Right Eyebrow Down Outside
Right Eyebrow Down		Left Eyebrow Down Outside
Left Eyebrow Down		Eyebrows Up Outside
		Right Eyebrow Up Outside
		Left Eyebrow Up Outside

Eyes and Eyegaze

\bigcirc	Eyes Open	O O Bug Eyes	
\bigcirc	Right Eye Open	Eyes Half O	pen
\bigcirc	Left Eye Open	Right Eye H	lalf Open
<u>-</u>	Eyes Squint	Left Eye Ha	lf Open
\bigcirc	Right Eye Squints	Eyes Half S	hut
\odot	Left Eye Squints	Right Eye H	lalf Shut
\odot	Eyes Closed	E Left Eye Ha	lf Shut
\bigcirc	Right Eye Closed	Eyelashes	
\odot	Left Eye Closed	Right Eyela	sh
\bigcirc	Eyes Squeezed Tightly Together	Left Eyelasi	h

Eyes and Eyegaze



Ears and Cheeks



Ears and Cheeks

0	Cheeks Filled With Air	\odot	Right Cheek Tense High
0	Right Cheek Filled With Air	\odot	Left Cheek Tense High
\mathbf{O}	Left Cheek Filled With Air	\odot	Cheeks Tense Middle
\bigcirc	Cheeks Without Air	\odot	Right Cheek Tense Middle
\bigcirc	Right Cheek Without Air	\odot	Left Cheek Tense Middle
\bigcirc	Left Cheek Without Air	<u></u>	Cheeks Tense Low
Θ	Cheeks Sucked-In	\bigcirc	Right Cheek Tense Low
\bigcirc	Right Cheek Sucked-In	\odot	Left Cheek Tense Low
\odot	Left Cheek Sucked-In	\bigcirc	Whole Face Over To The Right
⊙	Cheeks Tense High	\bigcirc	Whole Face Over To The Left

Breathing and Nose



Air Out



Air In



Exhale



Inhale



Neutral Nose



Contact
Tip of Nose



Wrinkle Nose



Wiggle Nose

Mouth



Mouth Neutral Straight Closed



Closed Mouth
Protrudes Forward



Closed Smile



Closed Smile with Pressure on Sides of Mouth



Open Smile, Half Straight



Closed Frown



Closed Frown with Pressure on Sides of Mouth



Half Frown Half Straight



Open Mouth



Open Mouth Protrudes Forward



Open Mouth Wrinkles Around Sides of the Mouth

Mouth

	Oval Open Mouth Horizontal		Double Wrinkles Left Side Mouth
▣	Rectangular Open Mouth Horizontal		Single Wrinkles Around Mouth
0	Oval Open Mouth Vertical (Yawn)	\bigcirc	Single Wrinkle Right Side Mouth
	Rectangular Open Mouth Vertical	\bigcirc	Single Wrinkle Left Side Mouth
\odot	Kiss	\bigcirc	Tense Lips
(î.o)	Kiss Protrudes Forward		Tense Lips Protrude Forward
\bigcirc	Lips Sucked In Pressed Together		Tense Lips Sucked Back
Q	Upper Lip Over Lower Lip		Lip Corners Both Up
\bigcirc	Lower Lip Over Upper Lip		Lip Corner Up Right
	Double Wrinkles Around Mouth		Lip Corner Up Left
	Double Wrinkles Right Side Mouth	\bigcirc	Upper Lip Up In the Middle

Tongue

\odot	Tongue Sticks Outside Up	•	Tongue Licks Lip Outside Up
®	Tongue Sticks Outside Up Angle		Tongue Licks Lip Outside Up Angle
(a)	Tongue Sticks Outside Side	(E)	Tongue Licks Lip Outside Side
(e)	Tongue Sticks Outside Down Angle	(Tongue Licks Lip Outside Down Angle
\bigcirc	Tongue Sticks Outside Down	Q	Tongue Licks Lip Outside Down
@	Tongue Sticks Outside Down Angle	Q	Tongue Licks Lip Outside Down Angle
(Tongue Sticks Outside Side	G.	Tongue Licks Lip Outside Side
③	Tongue Sticks Outside Up Angle	<u>_</u>	Tongue Licks Lip Outside Up Angle
(Tongue Sticks Outside Straight Center Mouth		
<u></u>	Tongue Sticks Outside Curled Center Mouth		

Tongue

•	Tongue Tip Touches Inside Up	<u></u>	Tongue Inside Rests Roof Mouth
•	Tongue Tip Touches Inside Up Angle	\odot	Tongue Inside Rests Up Angle
•	Tongue Tip Touches Inside Side Left	o	Tongue Inside Rests Left Side
	Tongue Tip Touches Inside Down Angle	o	Tongue Inside Rests Down Angle
•	Tongue Tip Touches Inside Down	<u></u>	Tongue Inside Rests Bottom
•	Tongue Tip Touches Inside Down Angle	o	Tongue Inside Rests Down Angle
•	Tongue Tip Touches Inside Side Right	o	Tongue Inside Rests Right Side
•	Tongue Tip Touches Inside Up Angle	.	Tongue Inside Rests Up Angle

Teeth Chin **Teeth Neutral** Chin Up **Mouth Open Upper Teeth** Chin **Touch Tongue Up Angle Lower Teeth Chin Side Touch Tongue Upper Teeth** Chin **Down Angle Touch Lower Lip Lower Teeth Chin Down Touch Upper Lip** Chin **Teeth Bite Lip Down Angle Teeth Bite Right Chin Side** Side of Lip **Teeth Bite** Chin **Left Side of Lip Up Angle**

Chin **Other Question Face Chin Forward** Forward Angle Neck **Chin Side Excited** Chin Back Angle Hair **Chin Back** Chin Back Angle **Chin Side** Chin

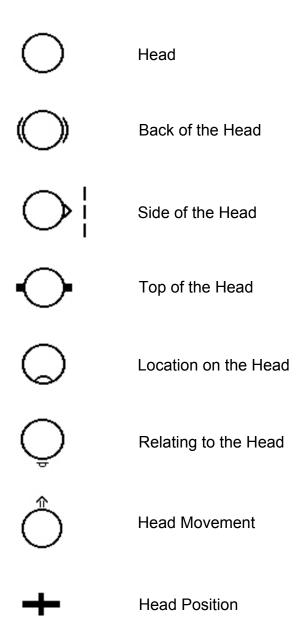
Forward Angle





Head Symbols

Head symbols show locations on the head, and head movement and positions.

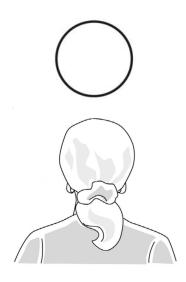


Basic Head Symbol

The **Head** symbol is the basic head symbol in SignWriting. All the other head symbols (and face symbols) are based on it.

Symbols based on the Head symbol are different symbols from the Head symbol.

The one exception is the face symbol **Neutral Face**. This is the Head symbol, but with an **alias** symbol name.





Top of Head



Head

Eyebrows Down

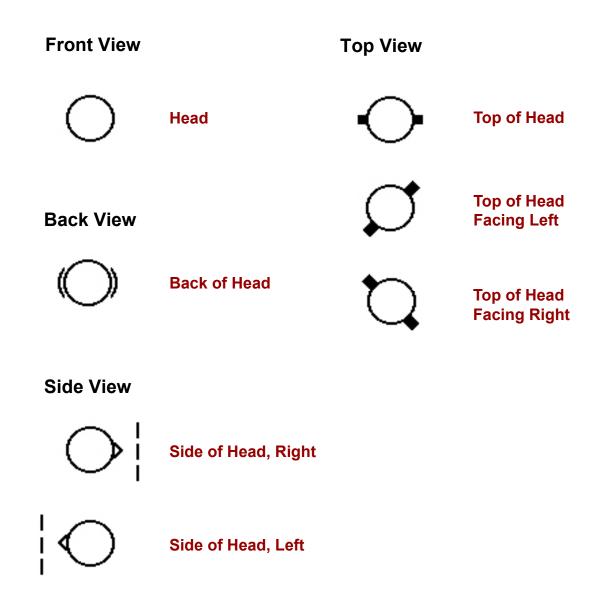


Neutral Face

Head Views

The head symbols can show the head from several viewpoints.

Different parts of the head are visible from each viewpoint.



Locations on the Head

The **small half-circles** inside some head symbols show the location on the head where contact occurs.

These head symbols are used to specify **locations on the head** that are **visible** from the symbol's viewpoint. Locations on the head that are *not* visible from the viewpoint must be written another way (see "Edge of the Head").

Front View		Back Vie	w
	Front of Head Chin		Back of Head Above Neck
\bigcirc	Front of Head Low Angle		Back of Head Low Angle
\bigcirc	Front of Head Cheek		Back of Head Behind Ear
\bigcirc	Front of Head High Angle		Back of Head High Angle
\bigcirc	Front of Head Above Forehead		Back of Head High
\bigcirc	Front of Head High Angle		Back of Head High Angle
\bigcirc	Front of Head Cheek		Back of Head Behind Ear
\bigcirc	Front of Head Low Angle		Back of Head Low Angle

Locations on the Head

Top View		Side View	
\bigcirc	Top of Head Back	\bigcirc	Side of Head Under Ear
\bigcirc	Top of Head Back Angle	\bigcirc	Side of Head Low Angle
\bigcirc	Top of Head Side	\bigcirc	Side of Head Towards Nose
0	Top of Head Forward Angle	\bigcirc	Side of Head High Angle
\bigcirc	Top of Head Forward	\bigcirc	Side of Head Over Ear
\bigcirc	Top of Head Forward Angle	\bigcirc	Side of Head High Angle
\bigcirc	Top of Head Side	\bigcirc	Side of Head Towards Back
\bigcirc	Top of Head Back Angle	\bigcirc	Side of Head Low Angle

Edge of the Head

Contact symbols are placed outside head symbols to show contact with the **edge** of the head, which is **not visible** from the head symbol's viewpoint.

The head symbol **Relating To** also specifies the edge of the head. But it is used only to **reference** the edge of the head, and not to show actual contact with it.

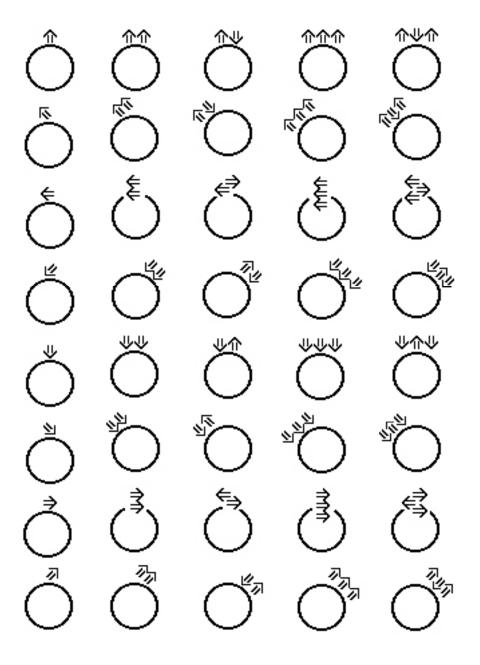
Front View

Ô	Relating To Under Chin	\bigcirc	Touch Under Chin
	Relating To Side of Head Down Angle	O _*	Touch Side of Head Down Angle
\bigcirc	Relating To Side of Head	*	Touch Side of Head
\bigcirc	Relating To Side of Head Up Angle	\bigcirc^*	Touch Side of Head Up Angle
Ô	Relating To Top of Head	$\overset{*}{\bigcirc}$	Touch Top of Head
\bigcirc	Relating To Side of Head Up Angle	*	Touch Side of Head Up Angle
\bigcirc	Relating To Side of Head	*	Touch Side of Head
\bigcirc	Relating To Side of Head Down Angle	\bigcirc	Touch Side of Head Down Angle

Wall Plane

Head symbols with **double-stemmed** movement symbols show head movement where your face changes direction.

For instance, **nodding** your head up and down ("yes"), or **shaking** your head from side to side ("no").



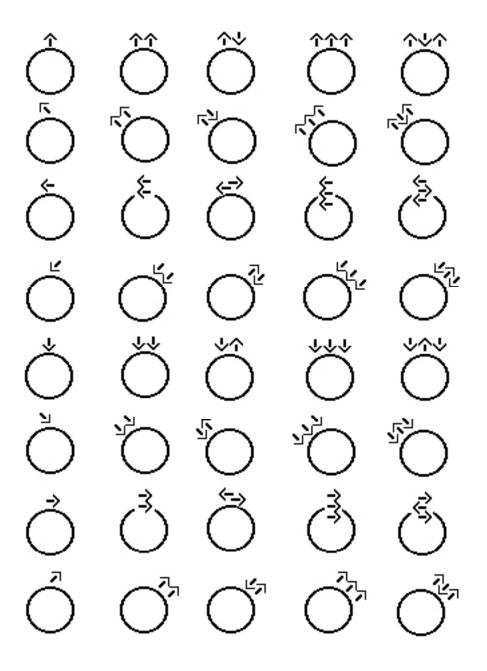
Wall Plane

Ô	Head Movement Wall Plane Straight
$\bigcirc^{\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow}$	Head Movement Wall Plane Double
$\bigcirc^{} \!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!$	Head Movement Wall Plane Double Alternating
	Head Movement Wall Plane Triple
$\bigcap^{\pitchfork \psi \Uparrow}$	Head Movement Wall Plane Triple Alternating

Floor Plane

Head symbols with **single-stemmed** movement symbols show head movement where your face stays in the same direction.

For instance, **craning** your neck forward to look at something more closely.



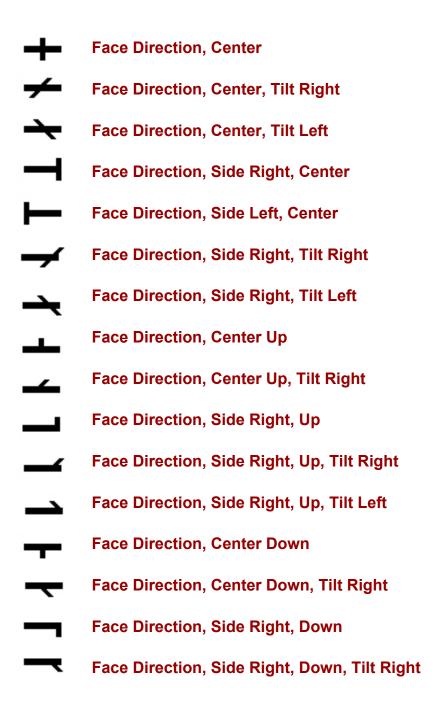
Floor Plane

Ô	Head Movement Floor Plane Straight
Ô	Head Movement Floor Plane Double
Õ	Head Movement Floor Plane Double Alternating
$\bigcap^{\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow}$	Head Movement Floor Plane Triple
$\bigcirc \widehat{\bigcirc}$	Head Movement Floor Plane Triple Alternating

Head Positions

These symbols show the **position of your face** (looking up or down; looking left or right; tilted to the left or right).

The vertical line represents the position of your **nose** as it relates to the horizontal line of your **shoulders**.

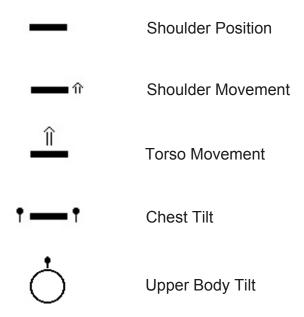






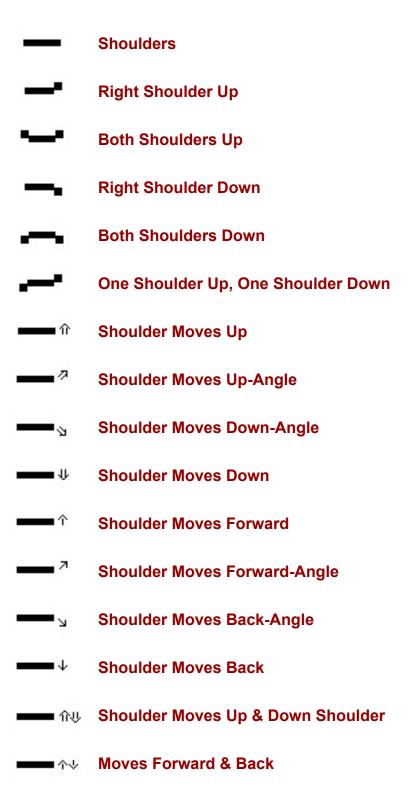
Body Symbols

Body symbols show positions and movement of the shoulders, and movement of the upper body.



Shoulders

The **Shoulder** symbols show positions and movement of the shoulders. The symbols without movement symbols show **positions**.



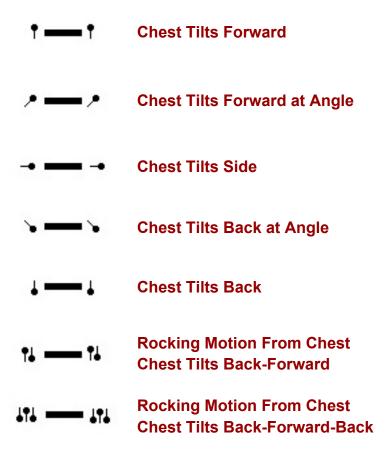
Torso Movement

The **Torso** symbols show movement of the torso. The axis of motion is the **hips**.



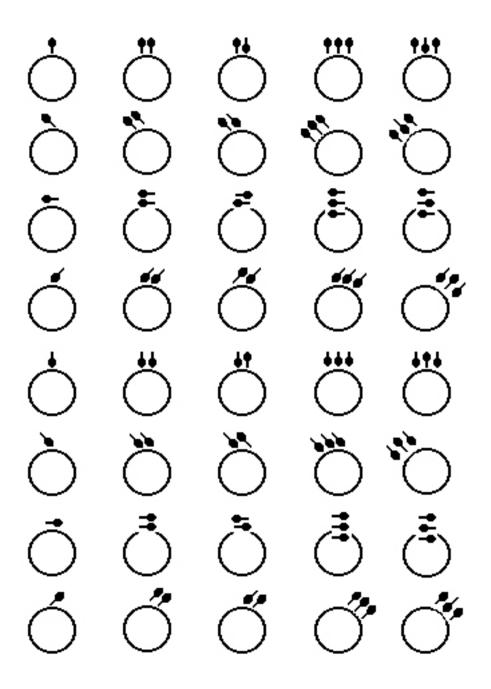
Chest Tilt

The **Chest Tilt** symbols show the chest tilting, or rocking back and forth, in the specified direction. The axis of motion is the **spine**. No other part of the body moves.

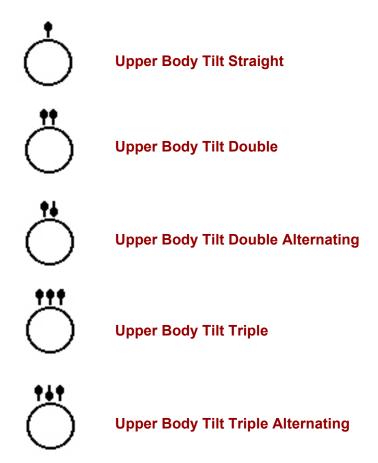


Upper Body Tilt

The **Upper Body Tilt** symbols show the upper body **tilting**, or rocking back and forth, in the specified direction. The axis of motion is the **hips**. The neck and upper body do not bend – they remain straight, moving in a unit from the hips.



Upper Body Tilt

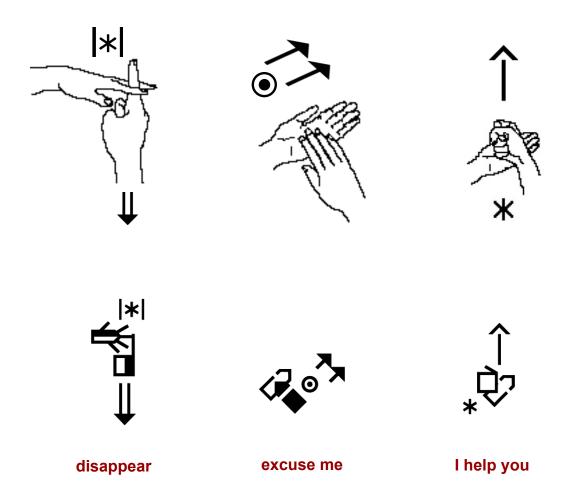






Hand symbols in a sign are written in the same arrangement as the hands have in the signing space.

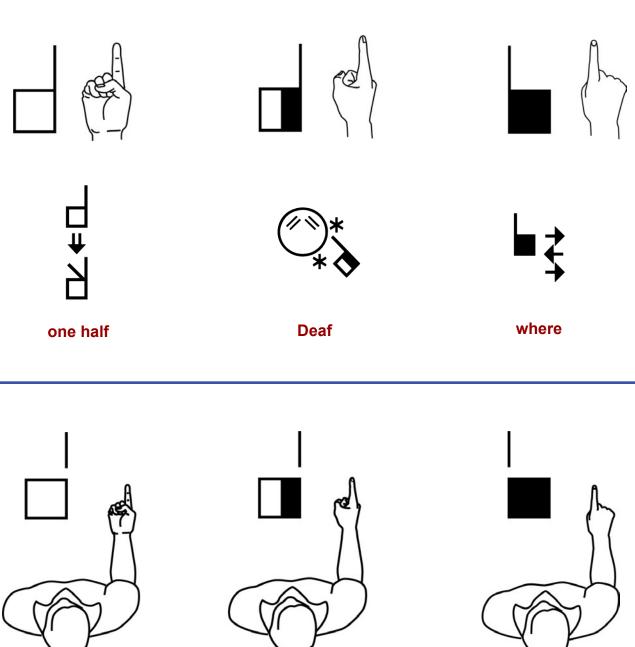
The hand symbols may **touch** or even **overlap** to represent contact between the hands.



Movement symbols are usually written next to a hand symbol, to make it clear which movements belong to which hands.

But in some signs the hand symbol placement (**left** or **right**) determines which movements belong to which hands.











you

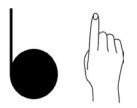




also











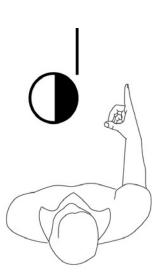


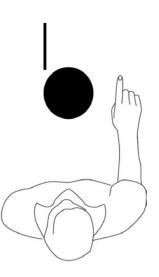
dinner

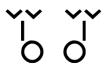
dating

democracy









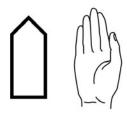




do-do?

dessert

doctor





window







house





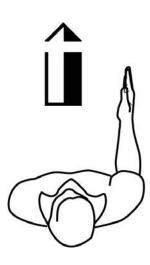


his, hers



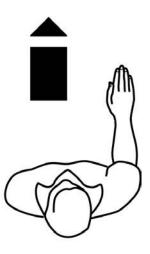


things





way, street





children





Spelling Rules

Spelling Rules

SignWriting defines formal spelling rules for writing signs. These rules ensure that all signs are written in a compact and consistent form.

The spelling rules are part of a **three-step procedure** for writing a sign:

- 1. Write the sign's **position of contact** (if any)
- 2. Identify the center of the sign
- 3. Write the sign's **movement symbols** (if any)

Position of Contact

Many signs are based on **contact**, either between two hands, or between a hand and the face or body.

When writing the position of contact, place the two contacting symbols as **close** to each other as possible, just as they appear in the real sign. There should be little or no space between the two contacting symbols.







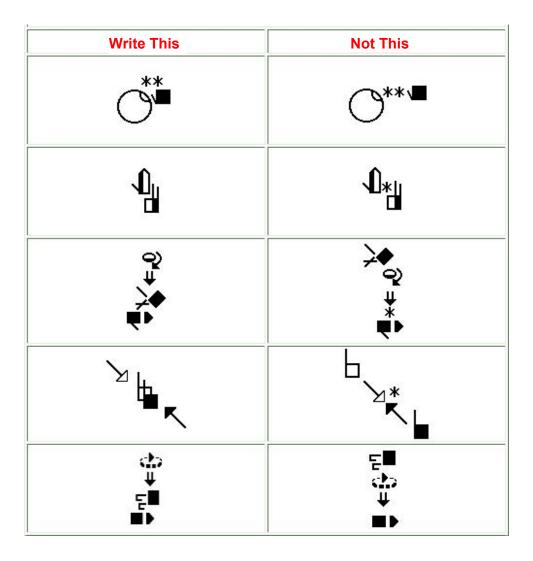
If contact can be shown this way, by the close placement of symbols, then the contact symbol **Touch** is **not used** to show contact in this case.

However, to write double-touch contact between symbols, the **Touch** symbol **must be used** twice to show the double touch.

Position of Contact

Some written signs consist only of contact between two symbols. In this case the other spelling rules are not needed, and the written sign is complete.

Other signs do not have any contact between symbols. In this case the other spelling rules are needed to complete the written sign.

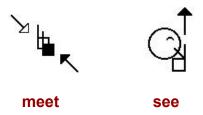


Position of Contact

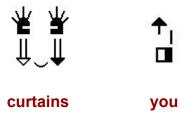
Center of the Sign

Every written sign has a visual **center**. It is where the reader focuses while reading the sign. It also holds the meaning of the sign.

When a sign has a **position of contact**, it is the center of the sign.



But when a sign has no position of contact, then the sign's **beginning hand position** is the center of the sign.

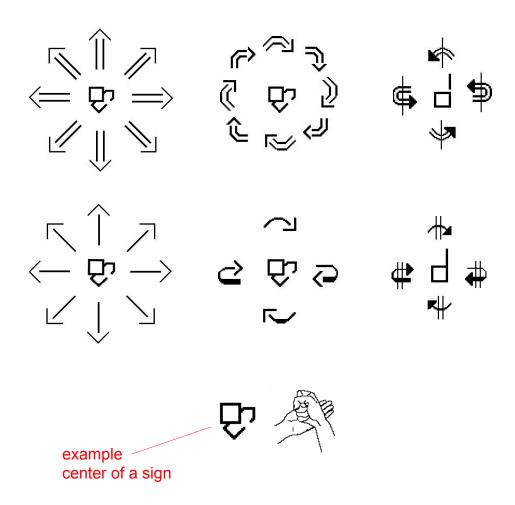


If a sign has movement symbols, they are placed to relate to the center of the sign. They either point directly **towards** the center of the sign, or **away** from it. This is the next spelling rule.

If a sign has movement symbols, they are placed to relate to the center of the sign. They either point **towards** the center of the sign, or **away** from it.

The **diagrams** below show how to place movement symbols in a sign. They are called **movement wheels**, and serve two purposes:

- For each type of movement symbol (straight, curved, rotation), they show all its possible symbol positions.
- For each symbol position, they show **where** that symbol should be written next to the center of a sign.

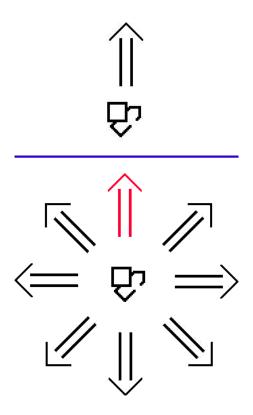


Straight Movement

When writing straight movement, if the movement is **upward** in the signing space, then choose the movement symbol which shows movement straight up.

Find this symbol on the **movement wheel** for straight movement parallel to the **wall plane**. The symbol appears at the top of the wheel, directly above the center of the wheel.

As shown by the movement wheel, place the movement symbol **directly above** the center of the sign, pointing straight up.

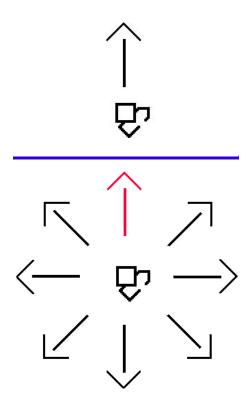


Straight Movement

When writing straight movement, if the movement is **forward** in the signing space, then choose the movement symbol which shows movement forward.

Find this symbol on the **movement wheel** for straight movement parallel to the **floor plane**. The symbol appears at the top of the wheel, directly above the center of the wheel.

As shown by the movement wheel, place the movement symbol **directly above** the center of the sign, pointing straight up.

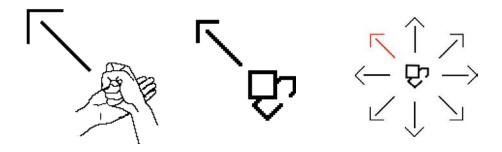


Straight Movement

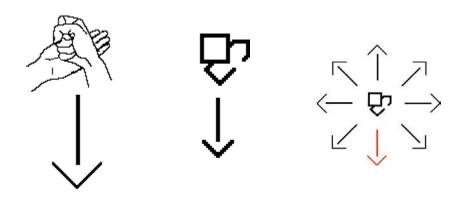
When writing straight movement, if the movement is **angled forward** in the signing space, then choose the movement symbol which shows movement angled forward.

Find this symbol on the **movement wheel** for straight movement parallel to the floor plane. The symbol appears in the upper left part of the wheel, angled above the center of the wheel.

As shown by the movement wheel, place the movement symbol at **an angle** from the center of the sign, pointing away from the center.



If a straight movement points **back** in the signing space, then as shown by the movement wheel, place the movement symbol directly **below** the center of the sign, pointing straight down.

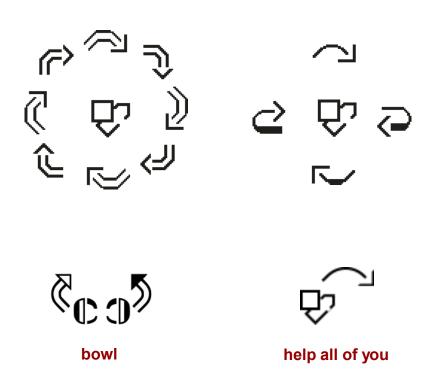


Curved Movement

When writing curved movement, choose the proper **movement symbol** and symbol position for that movement.

Find the symbol in the **movement wheel** for that symbol.

Place the curved movement symbol next to the center of the sign, as shown by the movement wheel.

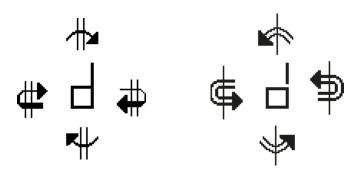


Rotation Movement

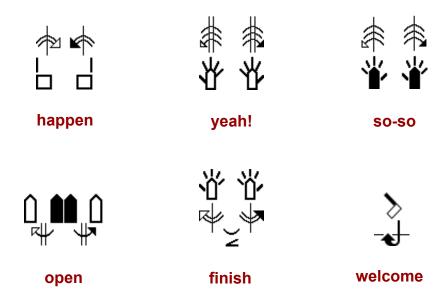
When writing rotation movement, choose the proper **movement symbol** and symbol position for that movement.

Find the symbol in the **movement wheel** for that symbol.

Place the rotation movement symbol next to the center of the sign, as shown by the movement wheel.



If an rotation movement symbol curves **downward**, then it is usually placed under the center of the sign. If the movement symbol curves **upward**, it is usually placed above the center of the sign.

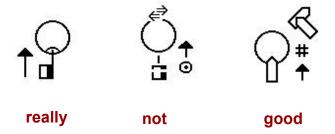


Exceptions

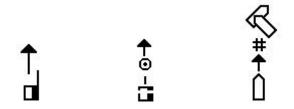
In some cases, the SignWriting spelling rules **do not work** when writing a sign.

For instance, sometimes a movement symbol cannot be placed according to its movement wheel. This happens because the placed symbol would **collide** with another symbol in the sign (typically, a face or shoulder symbol).

In this case, it is necessary to place the movement symbol to the **side** of the center of a sign.



If a face symbol was not part of these signs, their movement symbols would have been placed according to the **movement wheel**.

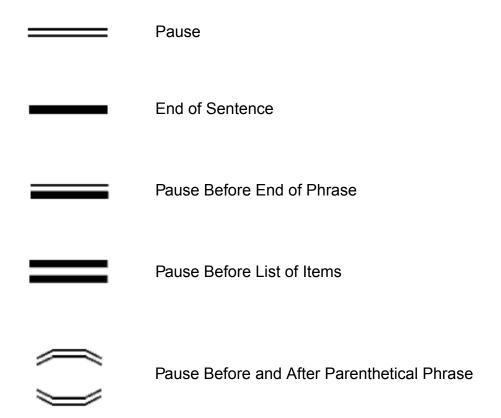




oo ☐ Writing Sentences

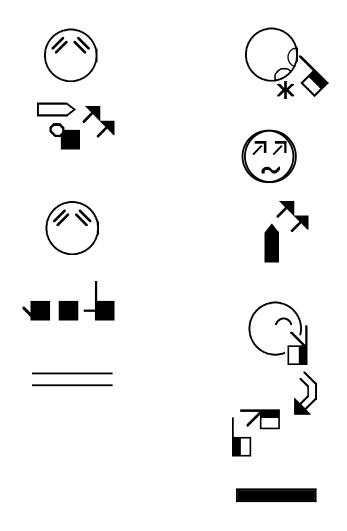
Punctuation Symbols

Punctuation symbols are used to write sentences in sign texts.



Sentences in SignWriting are written **down the page**, from top to bottom.

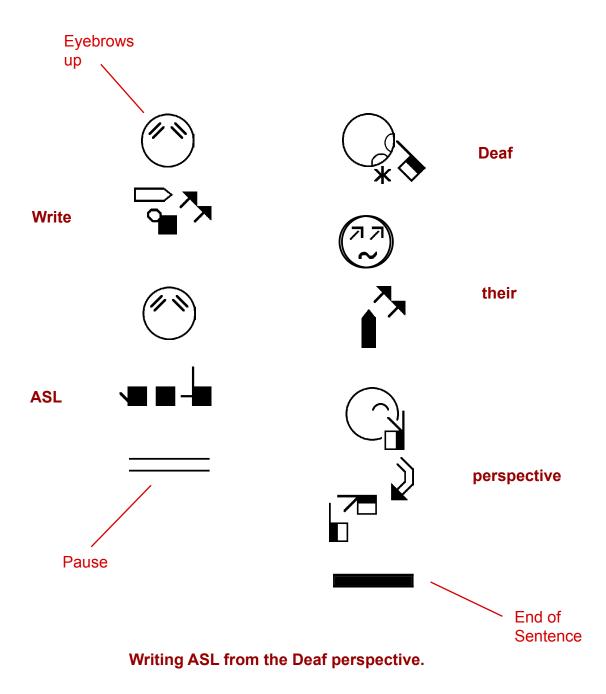
Successive lines of writing are written from left to right, across the page.



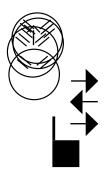
Writing ASL from the Deaf perspective.

Sentences in SignWriting are written **down the page**, from top to bottom.

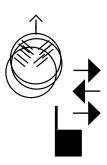
Successive lines of writing are written from left to right, across the page.



Questions in SignWriting are marked by the sign language grammar and a special **punctuation symbol**.



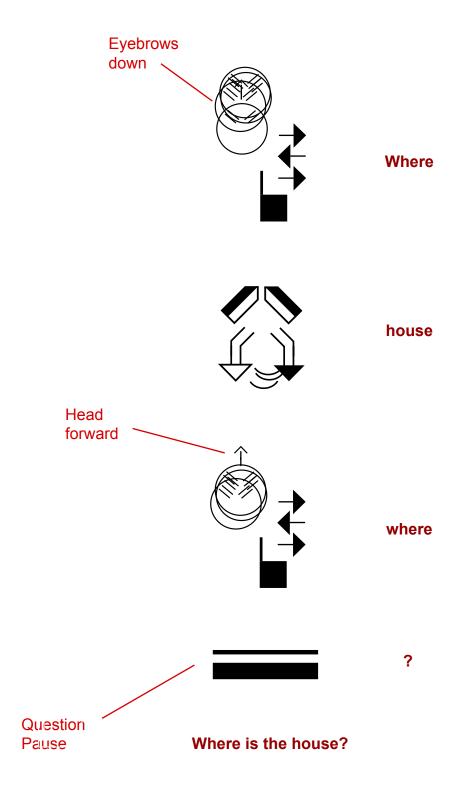






Where is the house?

Questions in SignWriting are marked by the sign language grammar and a special **punctuation symbol**.



Punctuation

Punctuation symbols are used to **punctuate** sentences in sign texts.



Similar to a comma in English.

End of Sentence

Similar to a period in English.

Pause Before End of Phrase

Similar to a semicolon in English.



Question Pause Before End of Phrase

Similar to a question mark in English.

When a sentence or phrase ends in a question, there is a slight pause at the end. The **Pause** symbol is used to write that pause. But to work as a question pause, this symbol must be preceded by signs that include the head movements and facial expressions for grammatically marking questions. These include **Head Forward** and **Eyebrows Up** or **Down**.



Pause Before List of Items

Similar to a colon in English.

This is used in the middle of a sentence, marking a new phrase that lists items 1, 2, 3, and so on.



Pause Before and After Parenthetical Phrase

Similar to parentheses in English.

Marks an added thought in a sentence, starting with the curved-up symbol and ending in the curved-down symbol.

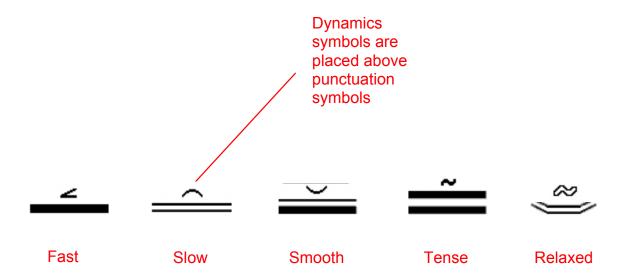
Punctuation Dynamics

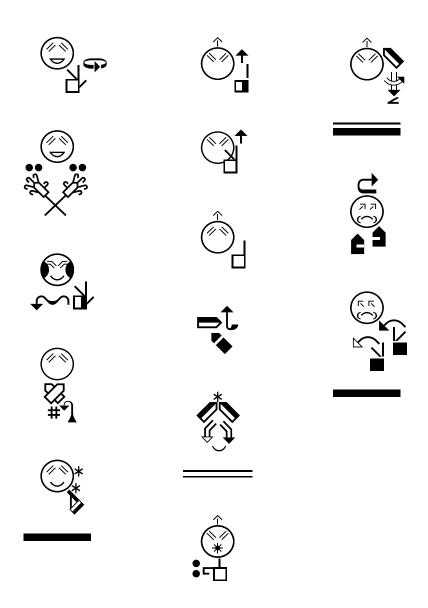
SignWriting includes **dynamics symbols** which can be placed next to punctuation symbols to show the speed, timing, and quality of entire phrases and sentences.

The dynamics symbol **Fast** indicates that the **preceding** phrase or sentence is signed quickly. This is similar to an exclamation point in English.

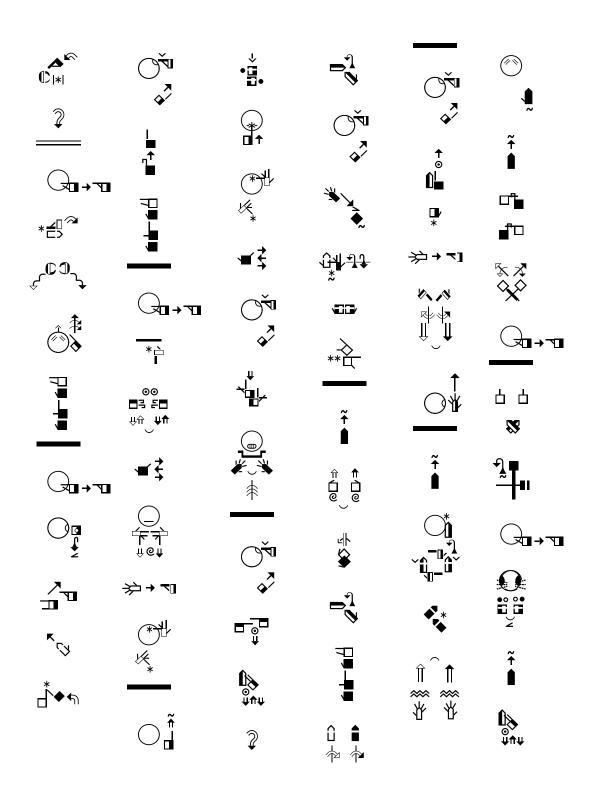
The dynamics symbols **Slow**, **Smooth**, **Tense**, and **Relaxed** can also be placed next to punctuation symbols, to give the feeling of slow, smooth, tense, or relaxed sentences.

For more information on dynamics symbols, see the **Dynamics** chapter.





The three bears arrive home. They see someone has entered the house. Who? They don't know. The door is already open a crack. They push the door open and look around.





Dynamics

Dynamics Symbols

Dynamics symbols show properties of positions, movements, facial expressions, and signing.

$\widehat{}$	Simultaneous
\approx	Alternating
~	Uneven Alternating
$\overline{}$	Slow
\smile	Smooth
_	Fast
2	Fast with Emphasis
~	Tense
≈	Tense with Emphasis
\approx	Relaxed
≋	Relaxed with Emphasis

Dynamics

SignWriting includes five types of dynamics symbols.

Movement Dynamics are placed next to movement symbols. They indicate movement that is fast, slow, smooth, tense, relaxed, simultaneous, or alternating.



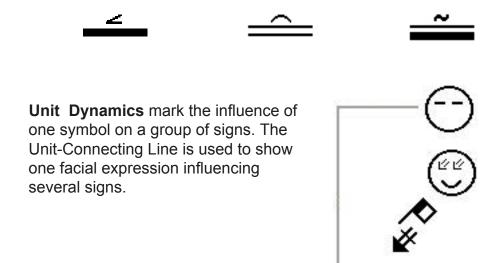
Hand Dynamics are used to mark classifiers. Classifiers are hands that remain in the same position for an extended period of time.



Face Dynamics show tense or relaxed facial expressions. The Tense symbol is used to show squeezed eyes, raised cheeks, and lips that press together.



Punctuation Dynamics show the speed, timing, and quality of entire phrases and sentences.



Movement Dynamics

Movement Dynamics show different kinds of movement. They are used by placing dynamics symbols next to **movement symbols**.

The symbol names below are **aliases** for the basic dynamics symbols.

$\widehat{}$	Simultaneous Movement Both hands move at the same time.
~	Alternating Movement Both hands move at the same time, but perform the same alternating movement in opposite directions.
~	Uneven Alternating Movement Both hands move, but not at the same time. Movement alternates between the hands – when one hand stops, the other starts.
	Slow Movement
$\overline{}$	Smooth Movement
_	Fast Movement
1	Fast Movement Fast Movement with Emphasis
<i>A AA</i> ~	
<i>A AA</i> ~ &	Fast Movement with Emphasis
<i>1</i> 111	Fast Movement with Emphasis Tense Movement

Hand Dynamics

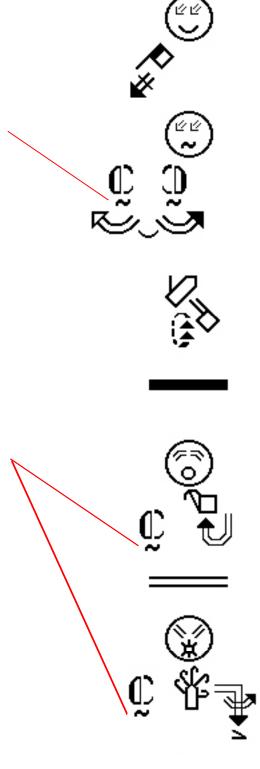
Hand Dynamics are used to mark classifiers. Classifiers are hands that remain in the same position for an extended period of time.

Classifiers are written as hand symbols with an associated classifier marker. The marker is the dynamics symbol **Tense**. It is always placed under the hand symbol.

In the text to the right, Goldilocks sees a bowl of porridge. The bowl is established in space by a feeling of tension, like placing something on a table. This anchors the image of a bowl in space. The **Tense** symbol marks that feeling.

After the classifier is created, one hand continues to mark the classifier (while remaining in the same position), while the other hand signs other signs. The **Tense** symbol remains under the hand that marks the classifier.

In the text, Goldilocks says that she sees the bowl, and then eats the porridge from it. But the porridge is too hot.



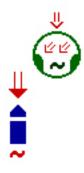
Face Dynamics

Face Dynamics show tense or relaxed **facial expressions**.

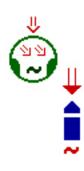
Facial expressions are essential to writing sign language stories and literature. They mark grammar and emphasis. The face symbol **Tense Lips** shows the dynamics of the lips tensing as a hand is established in space as a classifier. Tension on the lips and near the hands is often written together.

In the example below, the sign for "bed" is written with the dynamics symbol **Tense** under the hand symbol, to mark the sign as a classifier. At the same time, the lips are tensed to create the classifier in space.

Three options are shown below for creating the classifier in different parts of the signing space.







The bed is placed to the left side. It is established in the **left space**, to the left of the facial expression.

The lips **tense** as the classifier is placed in space.

The bed is placed in the center. It is established in the center space, directly under the facial expression.

The lips **tense** as the classifier is placed in space.

The bed is placed to the right side. It is established in the **right space**, to the right of the facial expression.

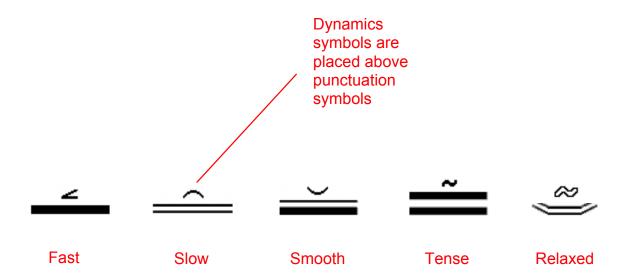
The lips **tense** as the classifier is placed in space.

Punctuation Dynamics

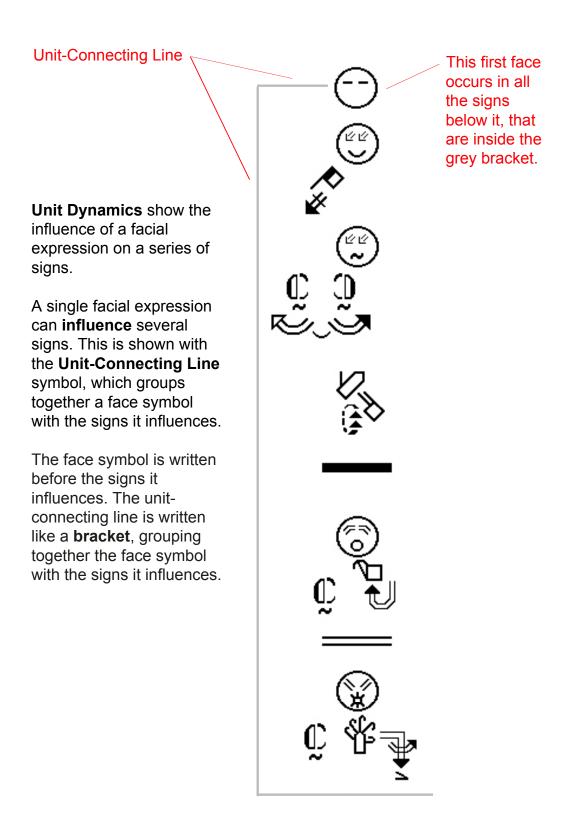
Punctuation Dynamics show the speed, timing, and quality of entire phrases and sentences. They are used by placing dynamics symbols next to **punctuation symbols**.

The dynamics symbol **Fast** indicates that the **preceding** phrase or sentence is signed quickly. This is similar to an exclamation point in English.

The dynamics symbols **Slow**, **Smooth**, **Tense**, and **Relaxed** can also be placed next to punctuation symbols, to give the feeling of slow, smooth, tense, or relaxed sentences.

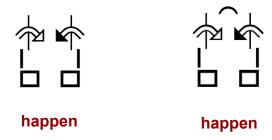


Unit Dynamics

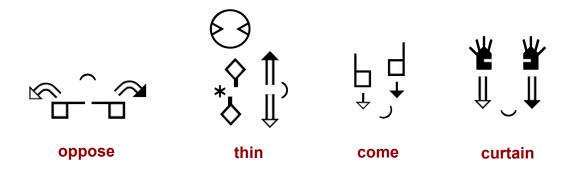


Writing Dynamics

The dynamics symbol **Simultaneous** is optional. If a sign contains no dynamics symbols, its hand movements are assumed to be simultaneous.

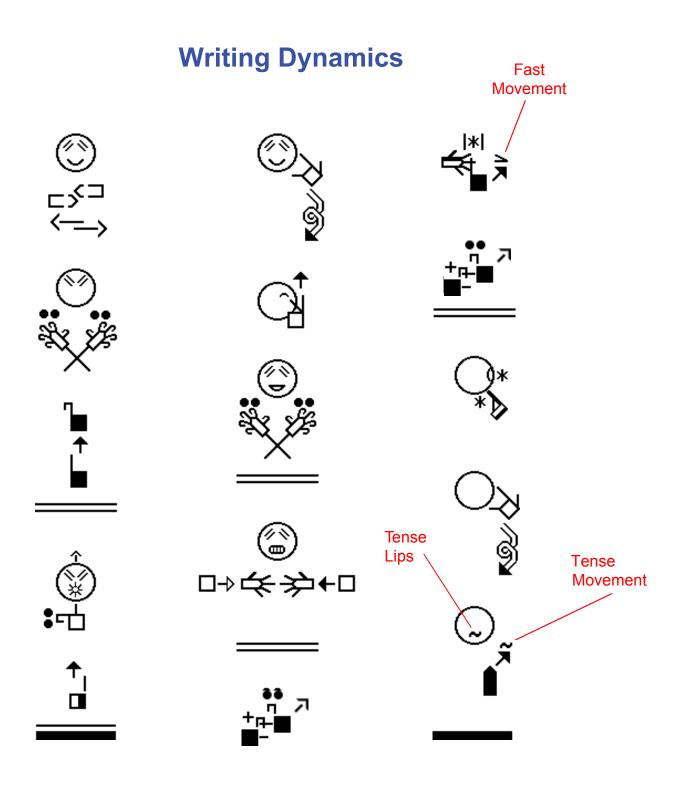


The dynamics symbols **Simultaneous**, **Alternating**, and **Uneven Alternating** are placed so they visually link the two movement symbols.

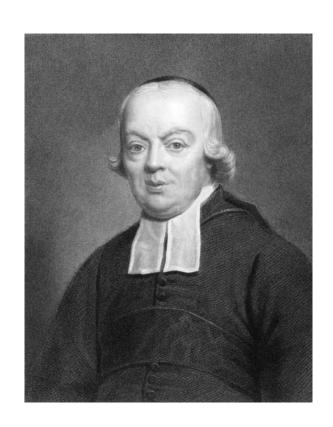


When used in pairs, the dynamics symbols **Fast** and **Fast with Emphasis** are usually (but not always) placed so they point to the center of the body.





Baby Bear asks "Who are you?" Goldilocks saw the bears, became frightened, shot out of the house, and ran all the way home.

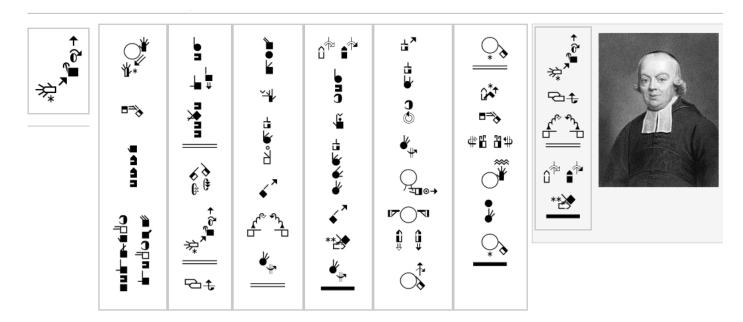


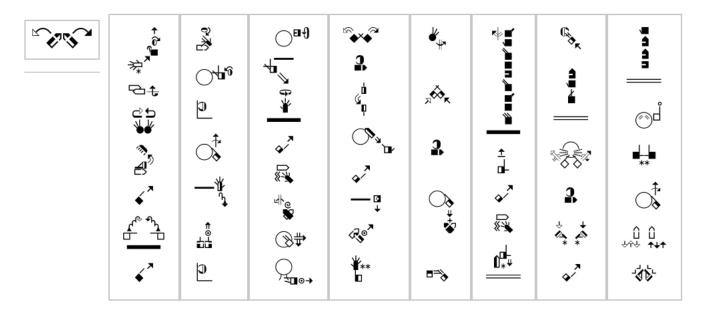
Sign Text

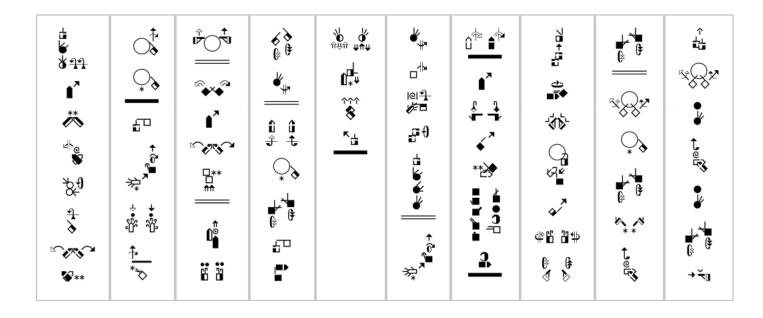
Sign Text

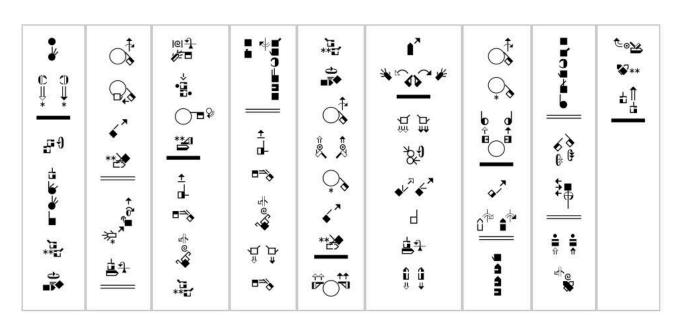
The following text is a biography of **Charles-Michel de l'Épée**.

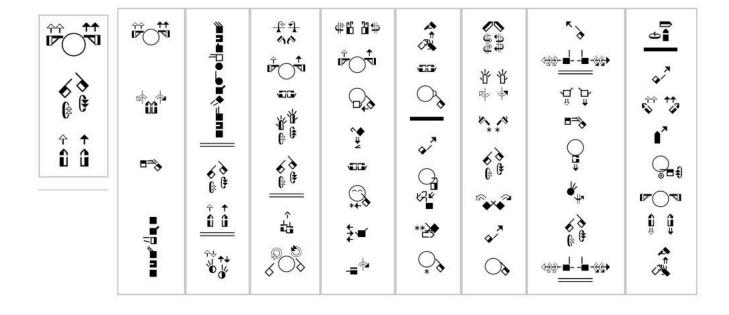
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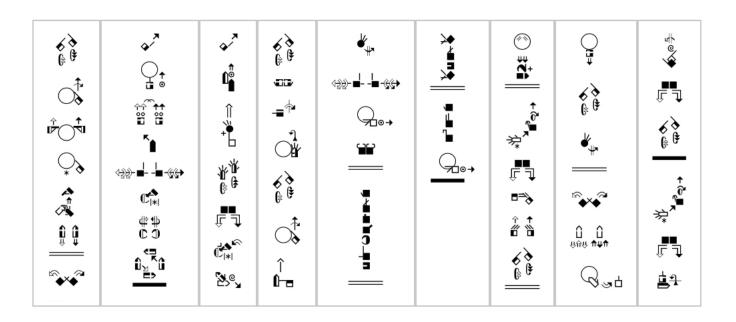


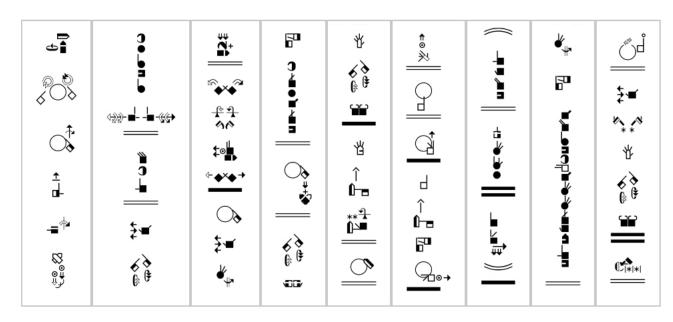


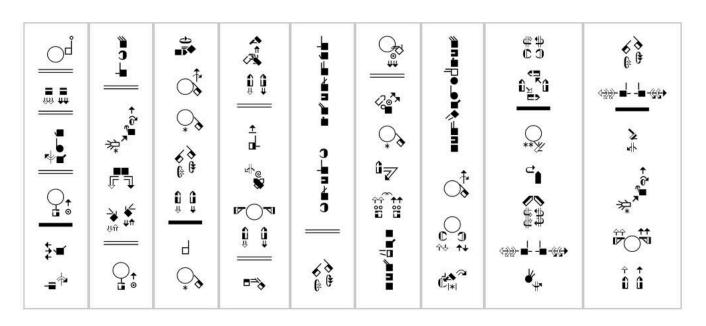


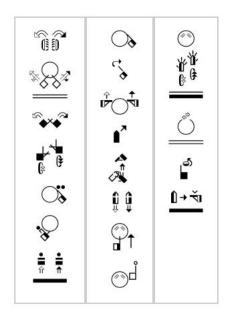




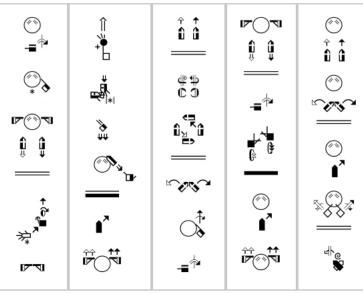


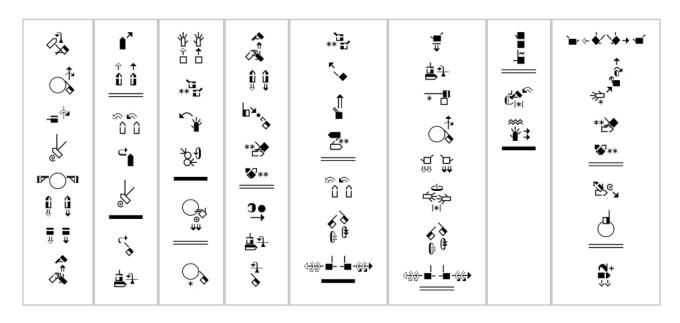


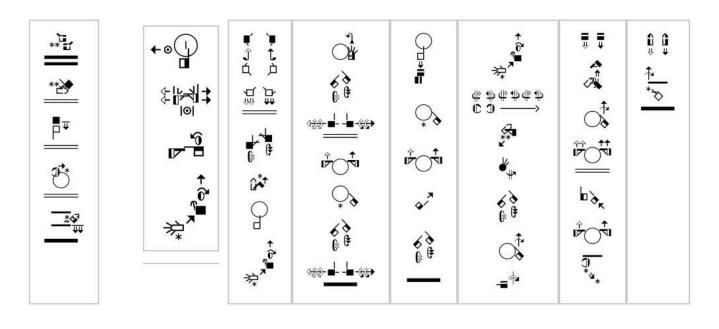


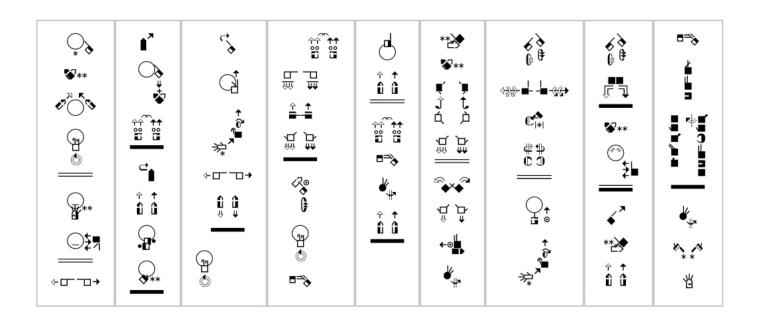


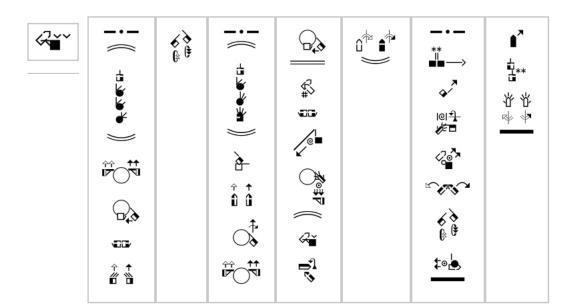


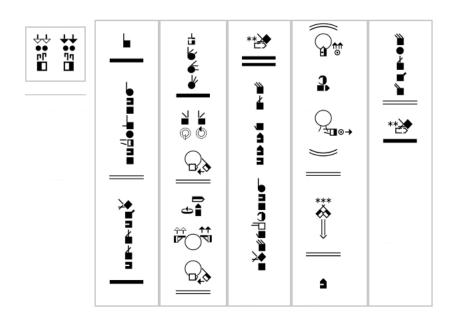


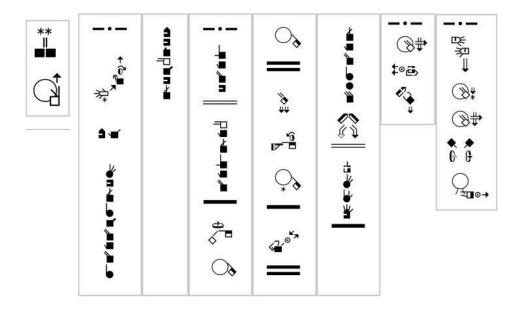






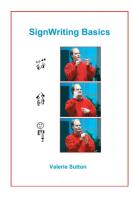






This text was written in ASL by Adam Frost. It is based on an earlier text which was signed in ASL by Lucinda O'Grady Farnady, recorded on video, and transcribed by Charles Butler Neto.

SignWriting Books



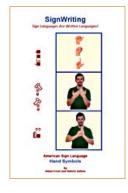
SignWriting Basics by Valerie Sutton

Provides an introduction to the basic concepts of SignWriting. All examples are in American Sign Language (ASL).



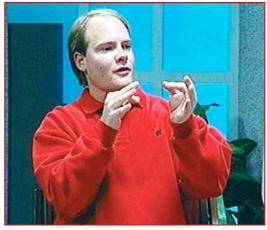
SignWriting Hand Symbols by Valerie Sutton and Adam Frost

Provides a detailed description of the hand symbols in the international SignWriting alphabet.



American Sign Language Hand Symbols by Adam Frost and Valerie Sutton

Provides a detailed description of the hand symbols used in American Sign Language.















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