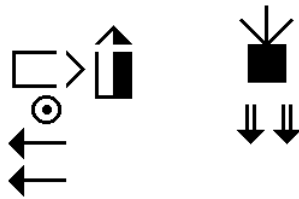


# Lesson 3



## Contents:

- Six new configurations
- Back-and-forth movement
- The body
- The face
- A punctuation mark



# New configurations

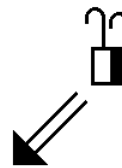
---

|                       |                                  |                          |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Configuration:</b> | <b>Is written<br/>like this:</b> | <b>Example from LSE:</b> |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|

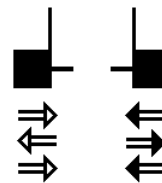
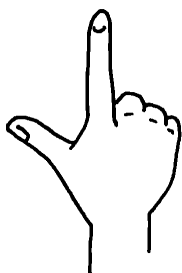
---



MAYO  
MAY (month)



VENIR  
TO COME



TELE  
TV



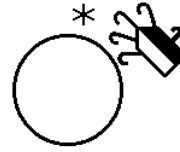
LUJO  
LUXURY

**Configuration:**

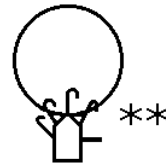
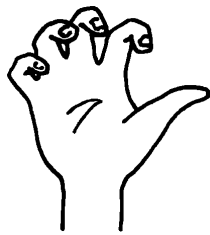
**Is written  
like this:**

**Example from LSE:**

---

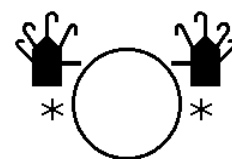
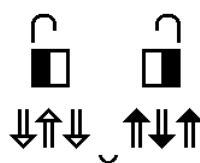
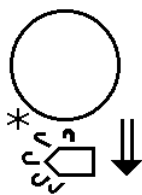
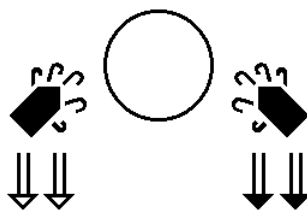
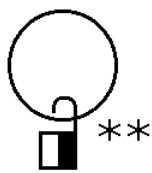


REY  
KING

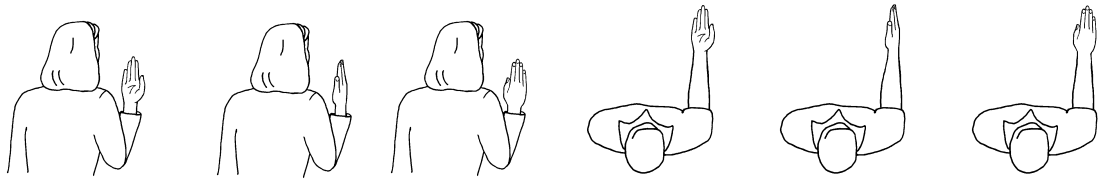


EJEMPLO  
EXAMPLE

More examples:



Summary: This chart shows all the new configurations from Lesson 3, in each of their orientations:



|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |



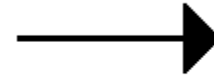
# More movement arrows

---

## Back-and-forth movement

Back-and-forth movement is movement that is parallel to the floor.

It is written with **single-stemmed arrows**:

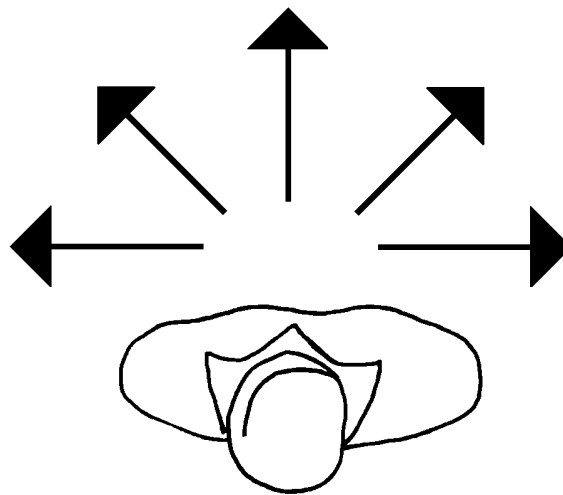


## Horizontal plane

Straight forward

Left and  
forward  
diagonally

to the left



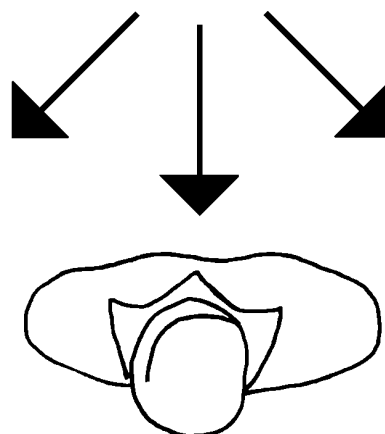
Right and  
forward  
diagonally

to the right

## Horizontal plane

Straight back

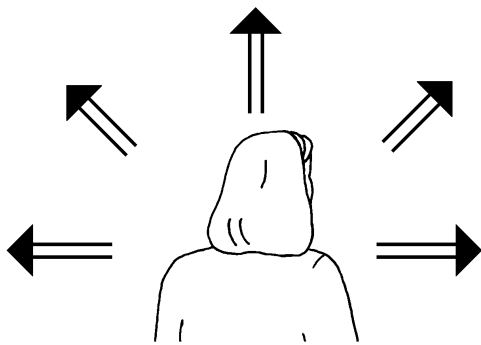
Back and to  
the left  
diagonally



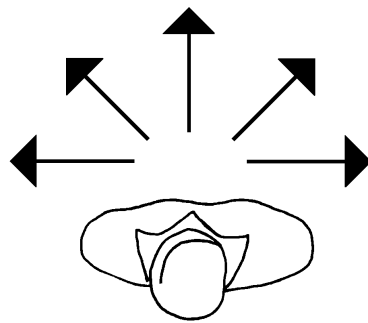
Back and to  
the right  
diagonally



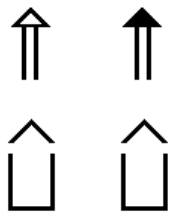
**Up-down movement**



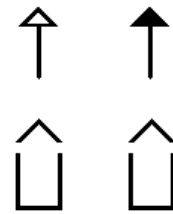
**Back-and-forth movement**



Note the difference between these pairs of signs:



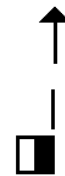
**LEVANTAROS**  
*STAND UP, EVERYBODY*



**AYUDAR**  
*TO HELP*

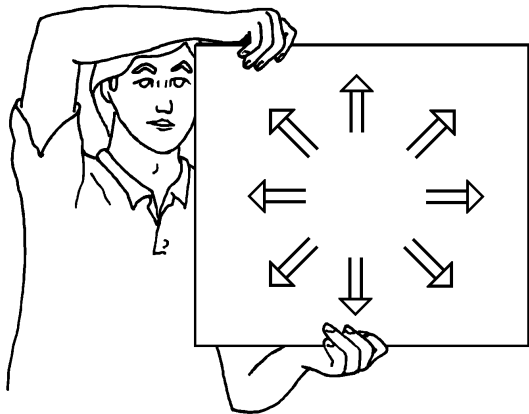


**ARRIBA**  
*UP*

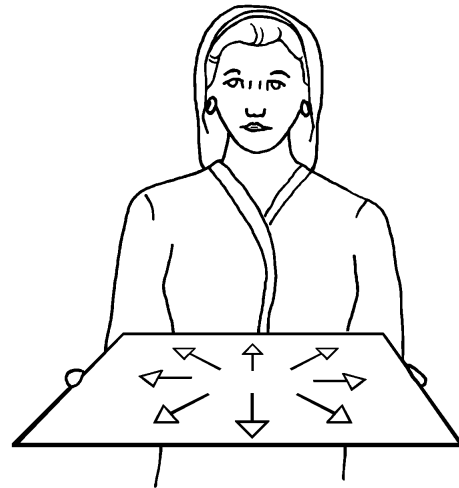


**TÚ**  
*YOU*

Remember: these groups of arrows represent movements on two planes:

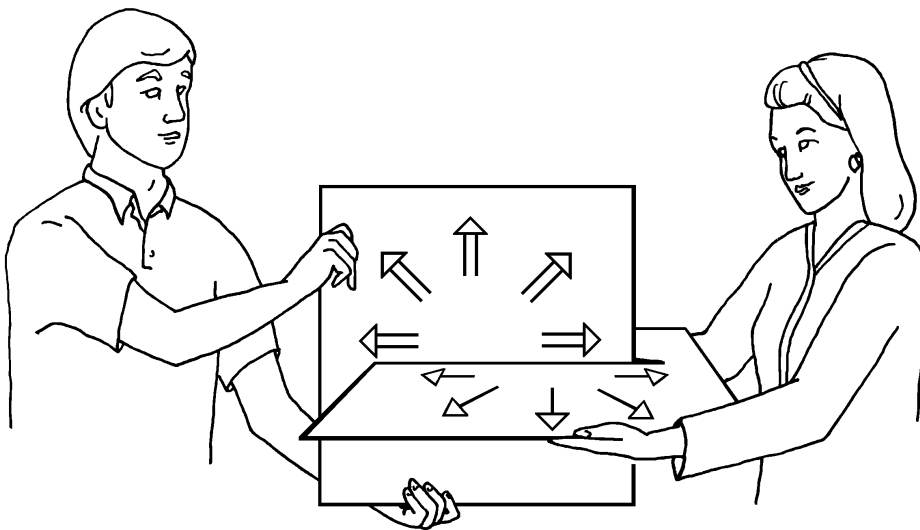


Movements that are parallel to the wall, or up and down

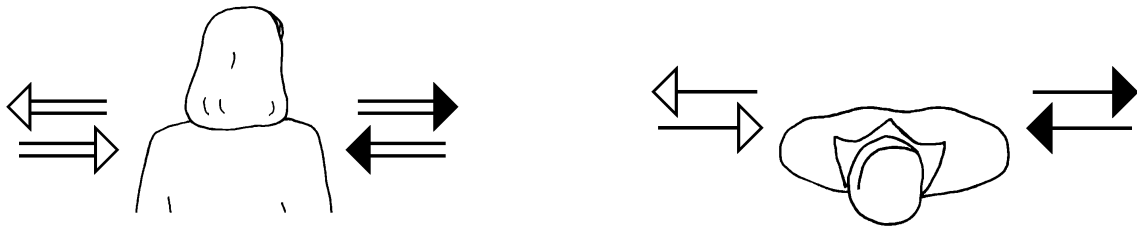


Movements that are parallel to the floor, or back and forth

When the two planes overlap, some arrows on each plane represent the same movements toward the sides.



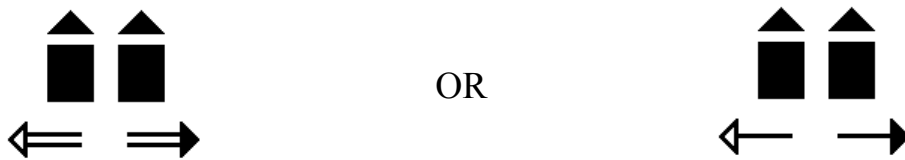
Straight movement toward the sides can be written using double-stemmed or single-stemmed arrows. The arrows below represent the same movements:



DOUBLE-STEMMED are the same as SINGLE-STEMMED

---

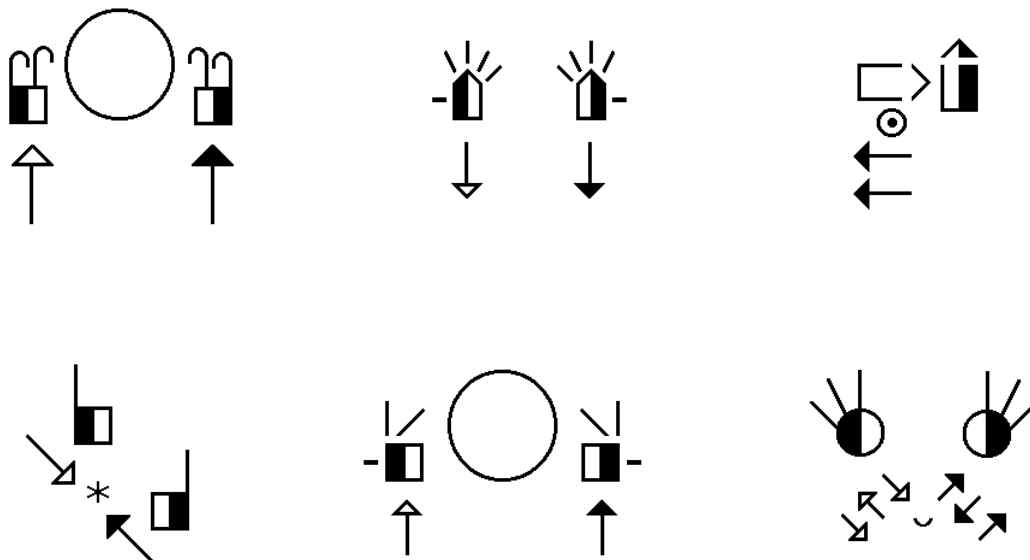
The sign PLANO (flat) can be written either way:



They are exactly the same.

---

Examples:



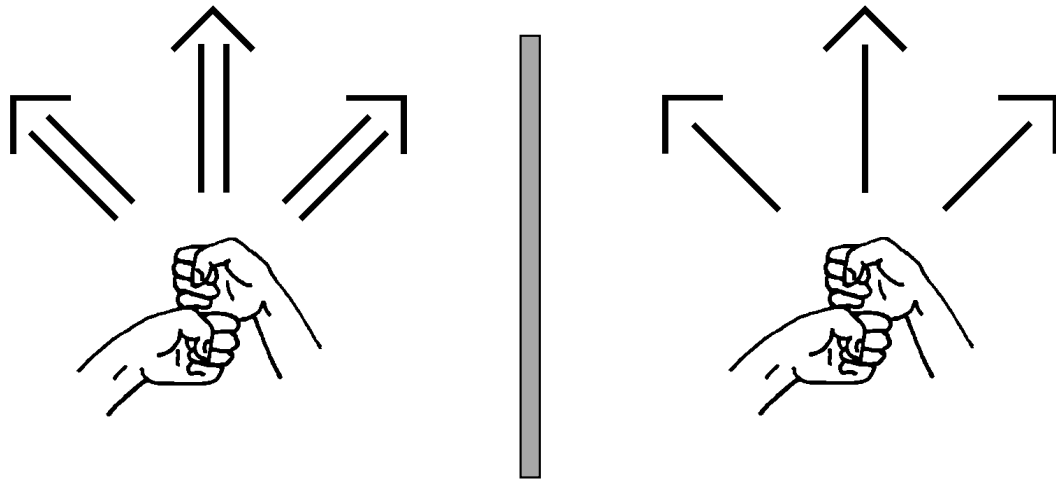


## Both hands move as one unit

When the hands touch each other and move together in the same direction, they move as a unit and need only one arrow, with a special arrow head.



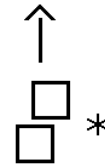
We call this an open arrow head and it means that both hands do the same thing while touching each other.



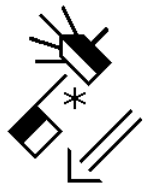
Examples:



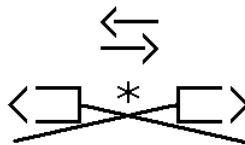
CAMIÓN  
TRUCK



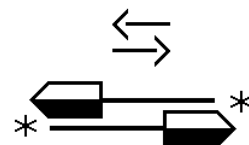
TROFEO  
TROPHY



MARGINAR  
TO DISCRIMINATE



BEBÉ (from two perspectives)  
BABY



BEBÉ  
BABY



# The body

---

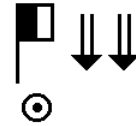
Sometimes the hands touch the body. When the hand touches the center of the chest, we write the contact symbol under the hand symbol.



YO  
I, ME



PROPIO  
BELONGING TO

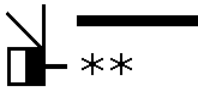


SENTIR  
TO FEEL



When the hands touch one side of the chest or the shoulders, a heavy bar represents the shoulders. (This bar is also used when the hands are close to one side of the body without touching it.)

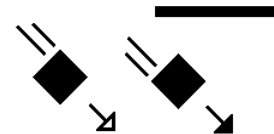
The left end of the bar represents your left shoulder, and the right end represents your right shoulder.



ELEGANTE  
ELEGANT

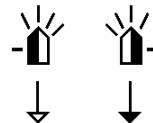
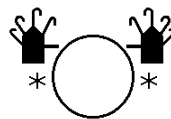
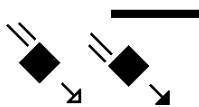
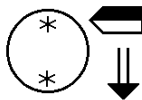
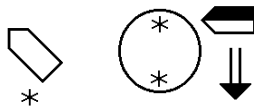


MILITAR  
MILITARY



CAZAR  
TO GO HUNTING

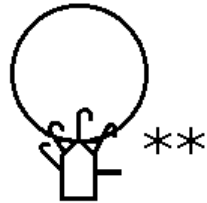
Try to read this sentence:



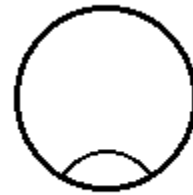
# The face

---

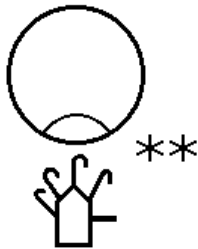
Sometimes it's hard to see which configuration is being used when the hand symbol is placed on top of the face symbol:



EJEMPLO  
EXAMPLE

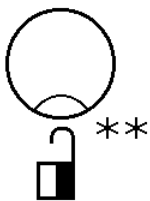


To separate them, we write a small semi-circle (scoop) on the part of the face the hand touches.

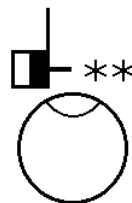


The hand and contact symbols are written close to the semicircle.

Examples:



DIFÍCIL  
DIFFICULT



ALEMANIA  
GERMANY



SIGNO  
SIGN



# Punctuation Marks

---

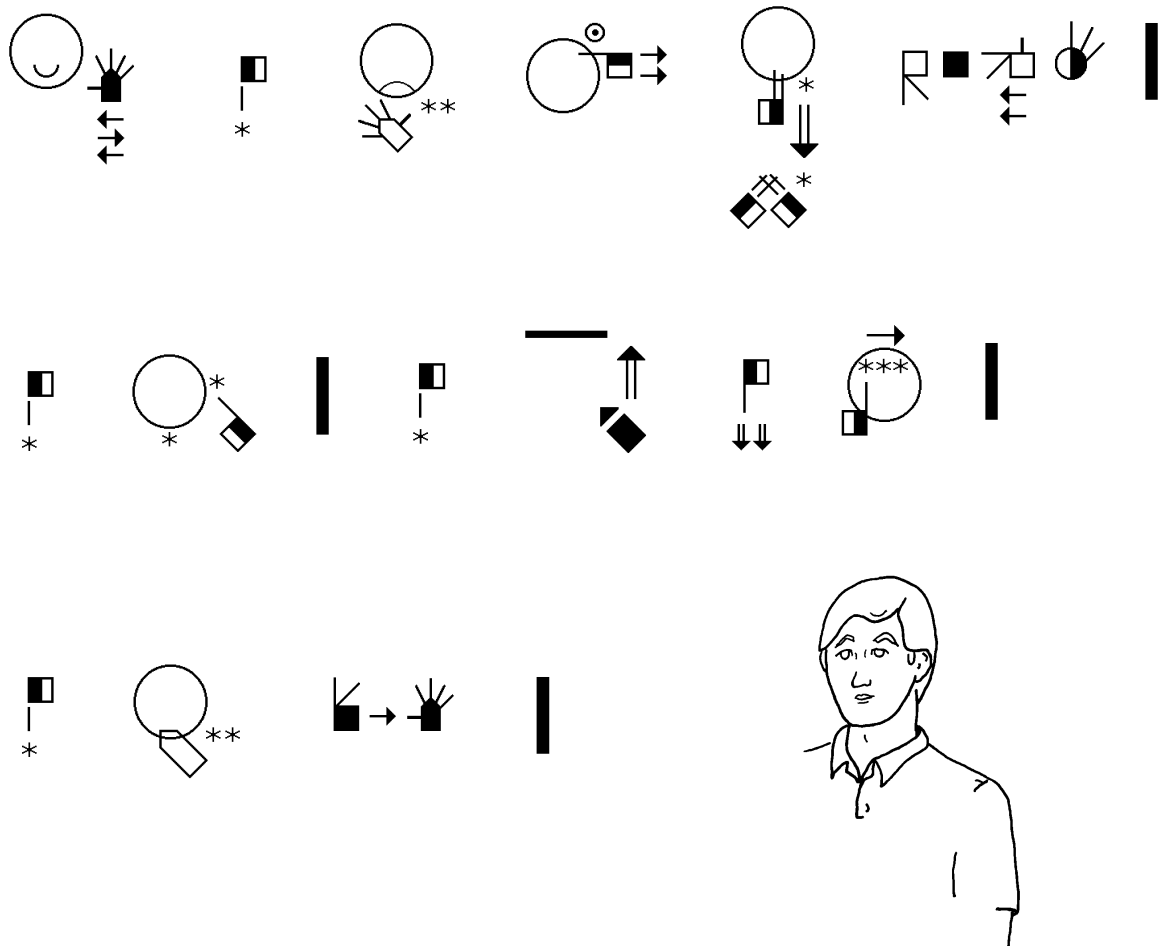
When we write a complete sentence, we finish the sentence with this symbol, which represents a period:

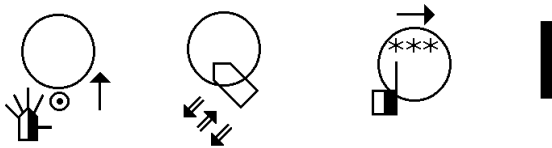
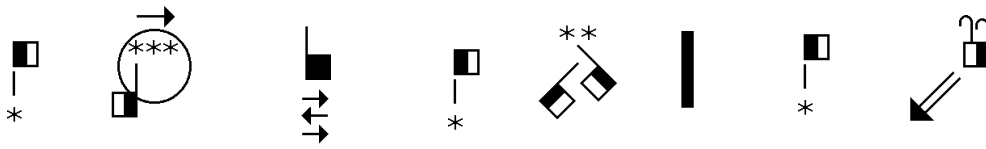
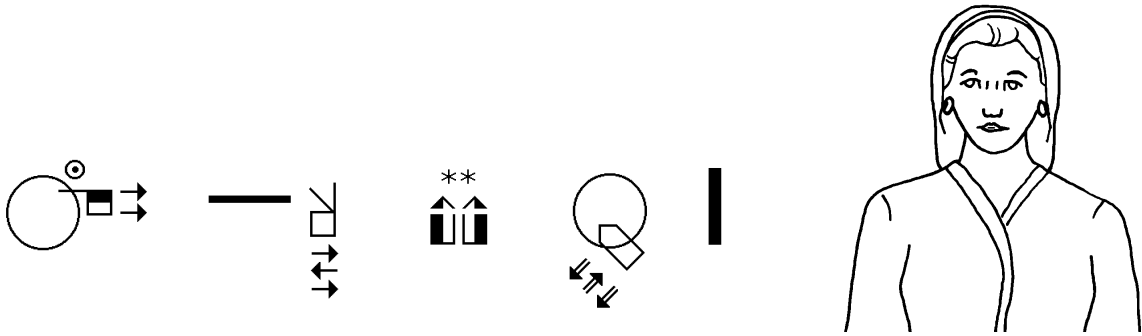
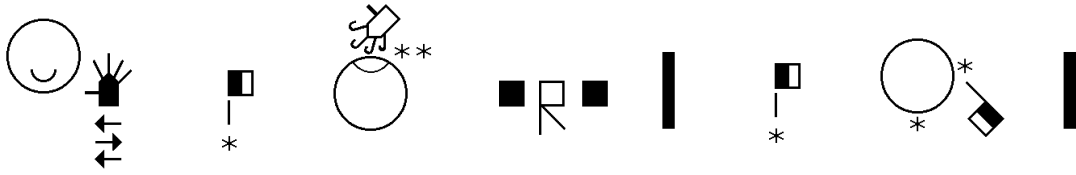


## Read

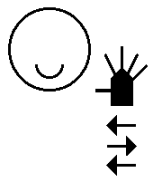
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Read this short story. If you can't figure out a sign, refer to the vocabulary list on page 38.

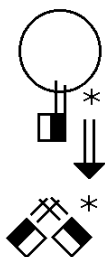




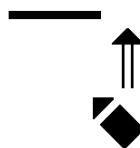
New vocabulary words:



HOLA  
HI



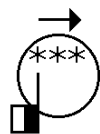
NOMBRE  
NAME



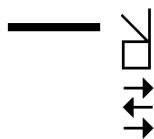
CRECER  
TO GROW UP



AQUÍ  
HERE



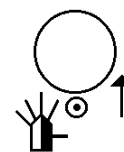
MADRID  
MADRID



NOSOTROS DOS  
WE TWO



TOLEDO  
TOLEDO



MOTIVO  
BECAUSE

---

Questions:

1. Who are the two people in the story? What are their names?
2. What are their name signs?
3. Are they Deaf or hearing?
4. Where did Nacho grow up?
5. Where is Ana from?
6. Why did she come to Madrid?
7. How old is Nacho?