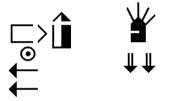
Lesson 4



Contents:

- Five new configurations
- New movement arrows
- Changes in configurations and orientations
- Eyes and nose



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New configurations

Configuration:	Is written like this:	Example from LSE:		
		T TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT		
	-	** CERCA CLOSE TO		
		**		
More examples:	- ■ ´	TELÉFONO TELEPHONE **		



Configuration:

Is written like this:

Example from LSE:







SEMANA WEEK

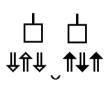






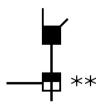
DURO HARD

More examples:













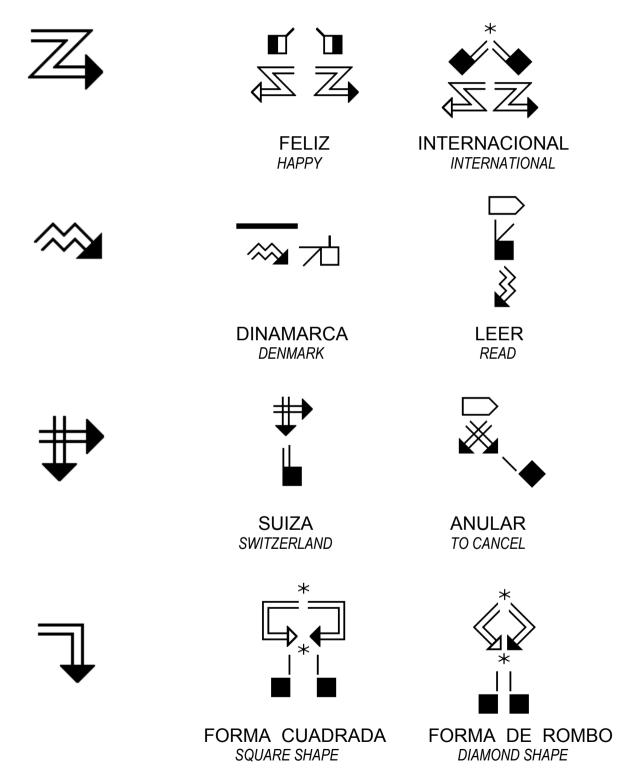
Summary: This chart shows all the new configurations from Lesson 4 in each of their orientations:

(Line)			

¥

More movement arrows

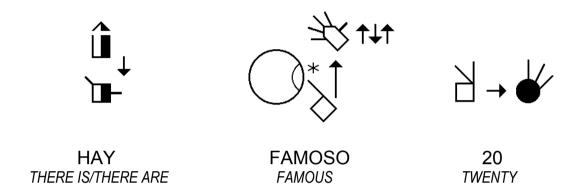
We can also write more complex movements on the plane of the front wall. These are written with double-stemmed arrows to represent updown movements:



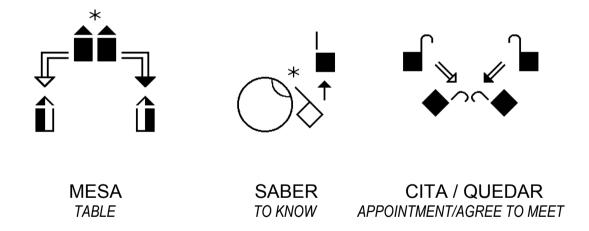


Changes in configurations and orientations

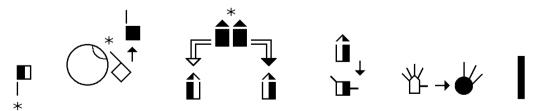
When a sign **starts with one** *configuration* **and ends with another**, if it is not obvious what the second one will be, we write both the initial and the final configurations.



When a sign **starts with one** *orientation* **and ends with another,** if it is not obvious what those orientations will be, we write both the initial and the final orientations.



Try to read this sentence:



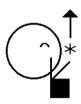


The eyes and the nose

When the focus of a sign is the eyes, or when the point of contact is the eyes or close to them, we write small semi-circles to represent the eyes.



Examples:



VER TO SEE

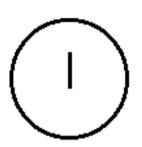


LOS OJOS EYES



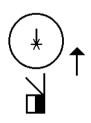
*

EXPERIENCIA EXPERIENCE

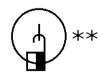


When the nose is the point of contact for a sign, a short vertical line down the center of the face represents the nose. The contact symbol can be written on the nose line, on the face near it, or off to the side of the face, whichever is clearer.

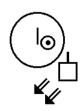
Examples:



DOS AÑOS TWO YEARS



ANTIGUO OLD/ANTIQUE

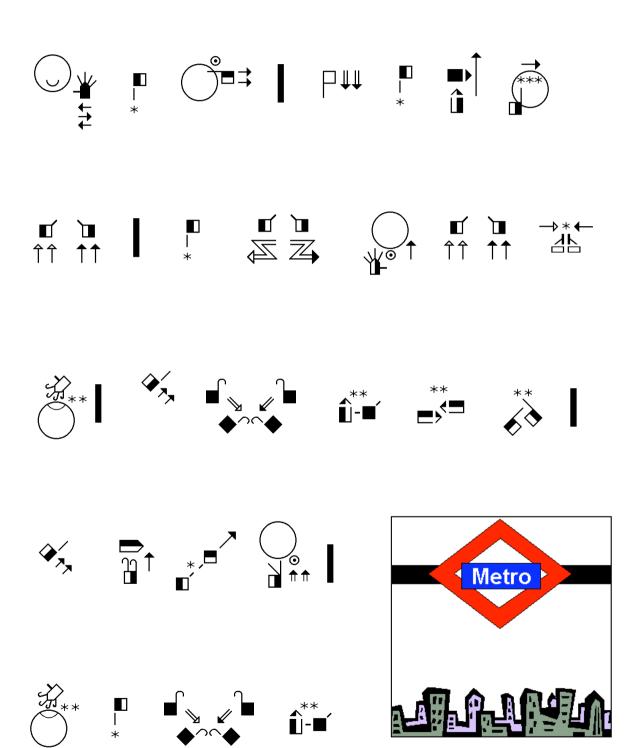


VINO WINE

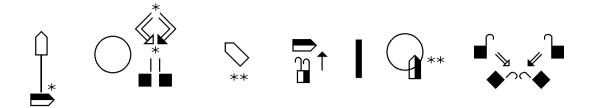


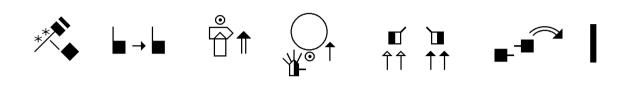
Read

Read this short story. If you need help with a sign, check the vocabulary list on page 47.

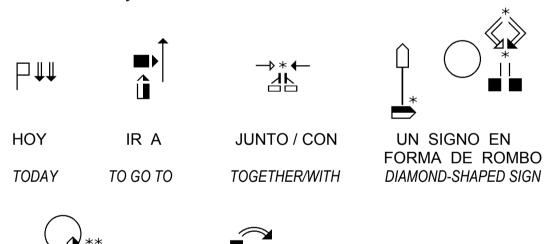








New vocabulary words:



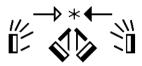


Questions:

- 1. Who did Nacho agree to meet?
- 2. At what Metro station will they meet?
- 3. Which Metro line is it on (which color)?
- 4. In what part of the station are they going to meet?
- 5. At what time?
- 6. What are they going to do all day?



Summary



Contents:

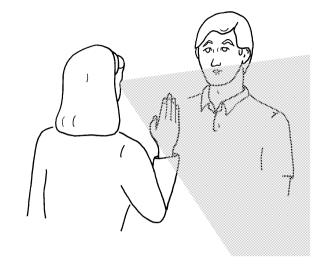
- Signer's perspective
- Configurations and orientations
- Arrows and other movement symbols
- Two contact symbols
- The body and the head
- The eyes and the nose
- A punctuation mark

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Signer's perspective

When you sign to another person, you see the signs from your own perspective.

We call this the "signer's perspective."

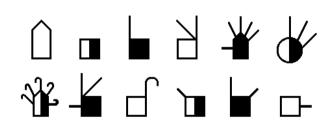


Configurations and orientations

hand is parallel to the front wall

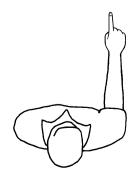


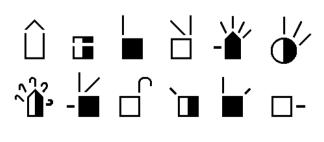




hand is parallel to the floor

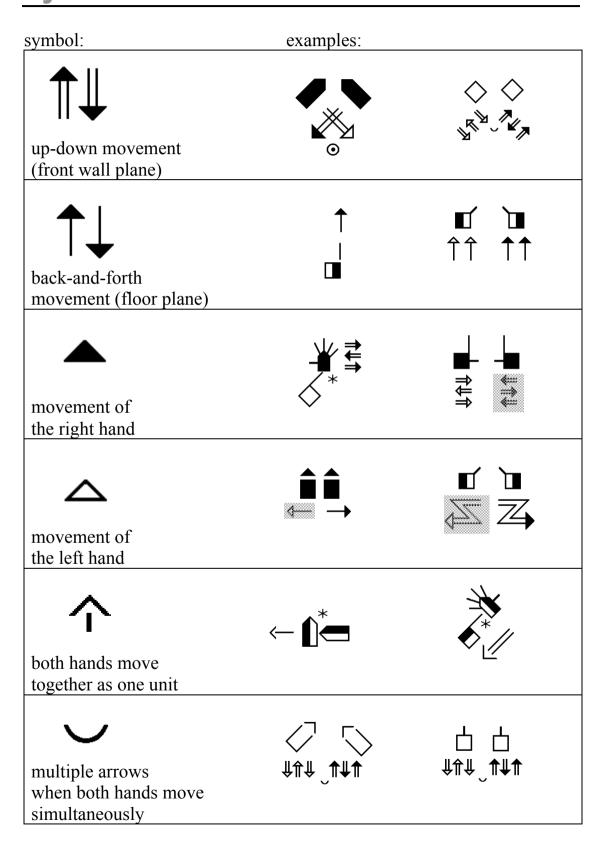
examples:

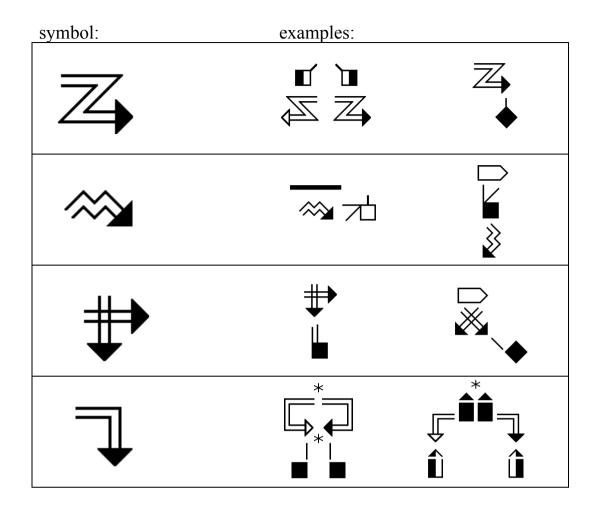




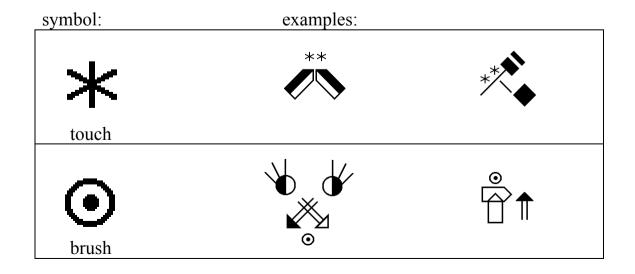
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Arrows and other movement symbols





Two contact symbols



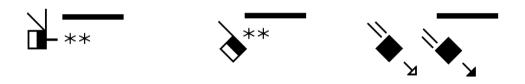


The body and the head

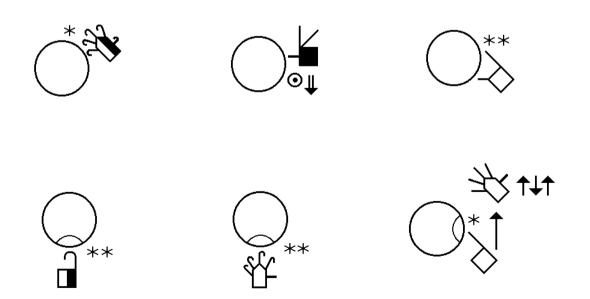
When the hand touches the center of the chest:



When the hand touches or is close to one side of the chest or shoulders:



When the hand touches the head or face:



The eyes and nose

When the hand touches the face close to the eyes:

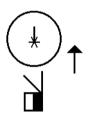


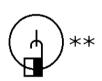


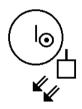




When the hand touches the nose:



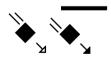




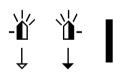
A punctuation mark





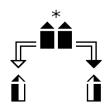




















Lesson 4

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