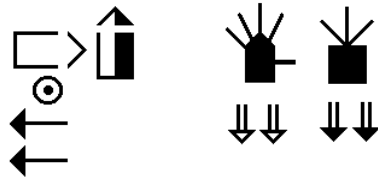


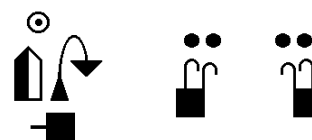
# Lesson 8



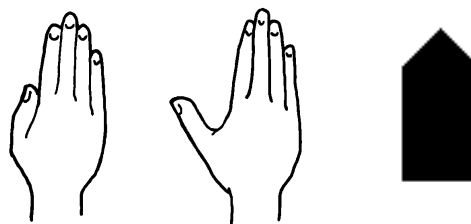
## Contents:

- Four new configurations
- Fingerspelling
- Contact symbol: Hit (Strike)
- The neck and back of the head
- New movement arrows
- The shoulders and waist

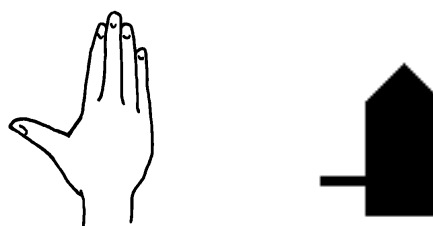
# New configurations



We have already seen (in LSE) that with this handshape, in most cases, it does not matter if the thumb is extended or not when you sign. For this reason, we will represent both of these configurations with this symbol.



In other signs, it is important to show that the thumb is extended. We will use this symbol to represent this configuration.



ZAPATOS  
SHOES

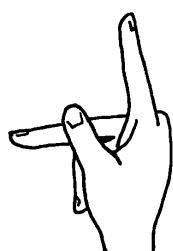


FEBRERO  
FEBRUARY



MARIPOSA  
BUTTERFLY

The following symbols are used for the LSE letters D, E, K, and R.



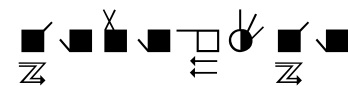
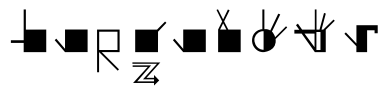
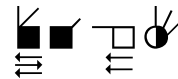
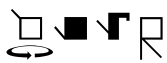
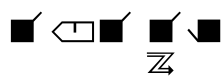
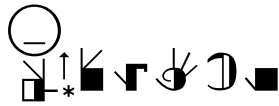
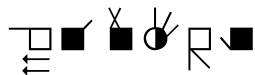
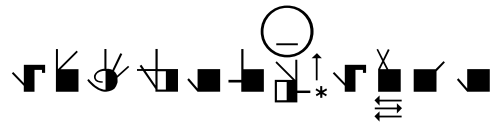
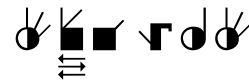
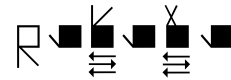
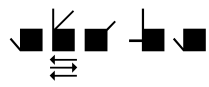
# Fingerspelling



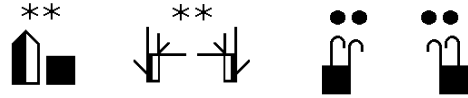
In this lesson we have learned the last handshapes needed to be able to write the manual alphabet and fingerspell words.

A	B	C	D	E	F
G	H	I	J	K	
L	LL	M	N	Ñ	O
P	Q	R	RR	S	T
U	V	W	X	Y	Z

Try to read these fingerspelled words:



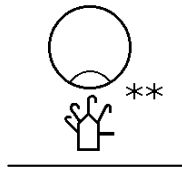
# Contact symbol



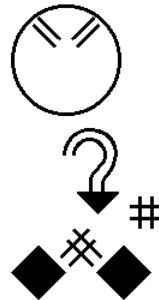
## Hit/Strike #

Hit or strike is written using the “pound” sign (a tic-tac-toe grid).

**Hit/strike** means contact that is more forceful than a simple touch. It does not slide across a body part; it simply hits it hard. In LSE, it intensifies a sign.

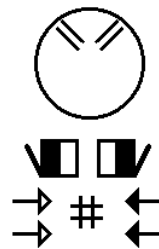


NEGRO  
BLACK



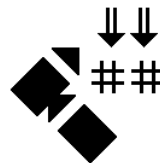
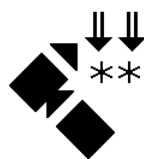
MUY NEGRO  
VERY BLACK

DURO  
HARD



DURÍSIMO  
VERY HARD

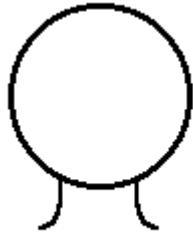
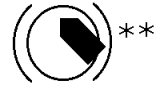
PORQUE  
BECAUSE



CULPA  
FAULT, GUILT

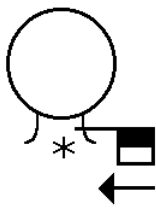


# The neck and the back of the head

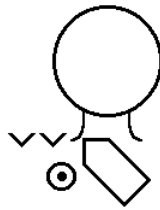


This is the symbol used to represent the neck, to show that the hands touch or are close to the neck.

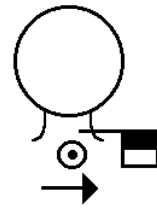
**the neck**



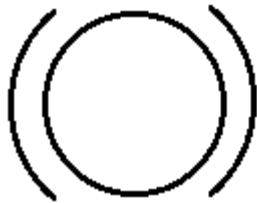
**PERDER**  
TO LOSE



**APETECE**  
TO BE APPETIZING TO

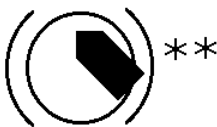


**PECADO**  
SIN

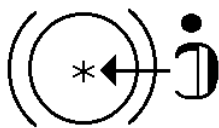


**back of the head**

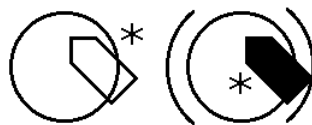
These curved lines are written at the sides of the circle that represents the head to show that the hand is behind the head.



Remember that your perspective doesn't change: just as the height of the hand does not affect your ability to write it as if you are seeing it from above, so the position of the head does not change the hand's orientation. In these two examples, the orientation of the hand is the same: in the first, the back of the hand is touching the face; in the second, the palm of the hand touches the back of the head.



**COLETA**  
PONYTAIL

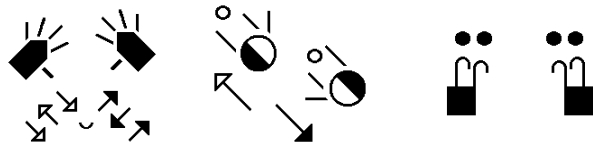


**HIPÓCRITA**  
HYPOCRITE



**ESPALDA**  
BACK

# New movement arrows



Any type of movement can be written, whether complex or simple. These arrows represent movements similar to those we have already seen.

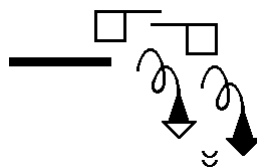
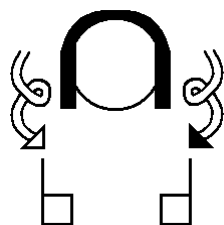
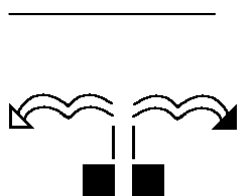
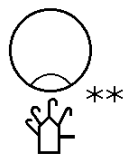
These movements are parallel to the front wall:



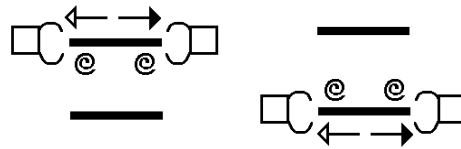
These are parallel to the floor:



These movements are parallel to the side wall:



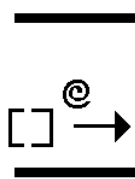
# The shoulders and waist



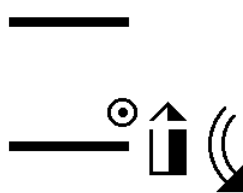
We have already learned the symbol that represents the shoulders, a thick horizontal line. The second line represents the waist. (If there is only one line, it is the shoulder bar.)



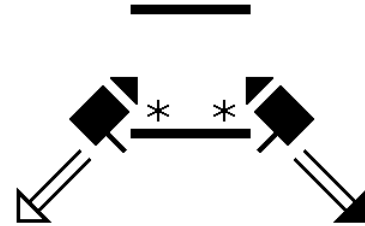
When the hands move near the waist, touch the waist or some part of the body near the waist, we write both lines and place the hands in relation to the waist.



HAMBRE  
HUNGRY



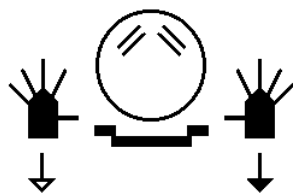
JAMÓN  
HAM



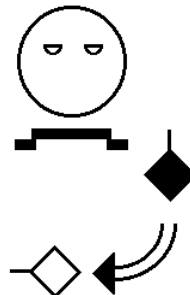
FALDA  
SKIRT



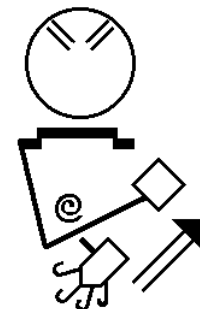
When both shoulders are raised or both shoulders droop, we use these symbols:



PERO  
BUT



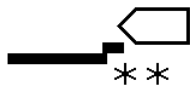
MUY CANSADO  
VERY TIRED



MUY POBRE  
VERY POOR



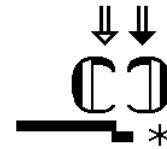
Sometimes only one shoulder is raised or droops. When that happens, we write it like this:



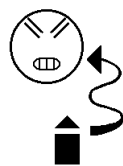
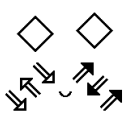
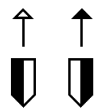
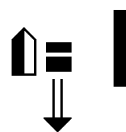
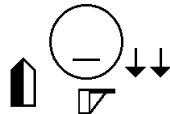
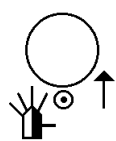
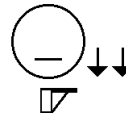
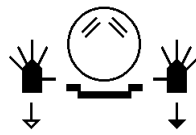
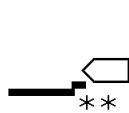
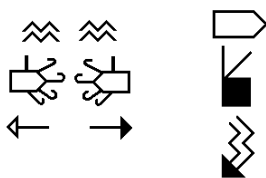
ANTES  
BEFORE



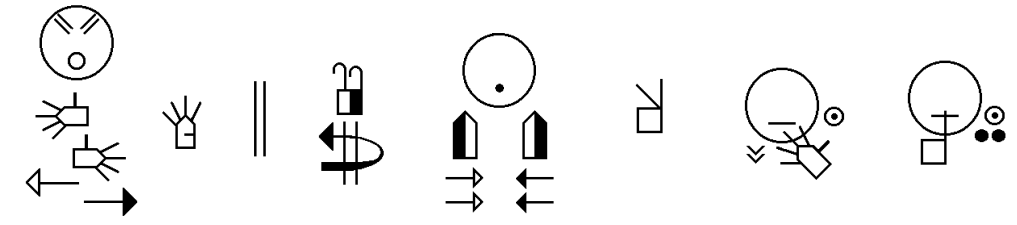
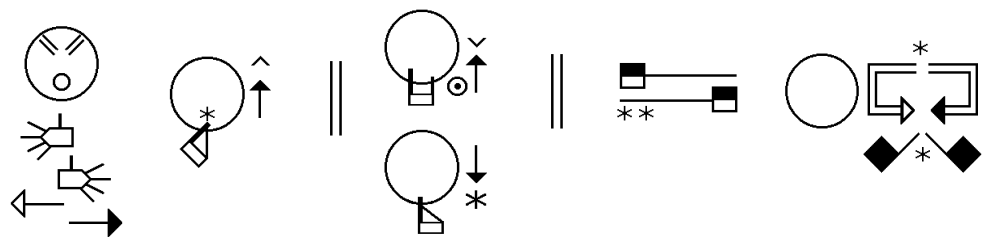
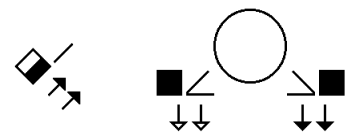
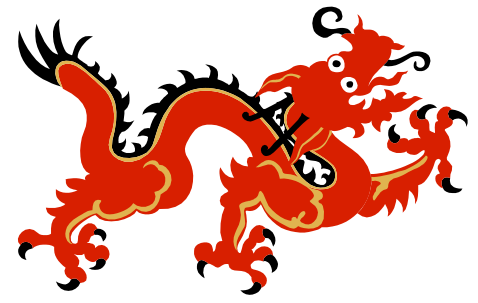
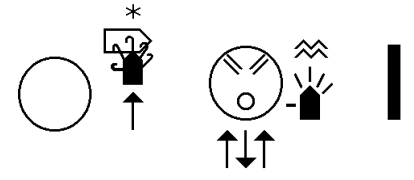
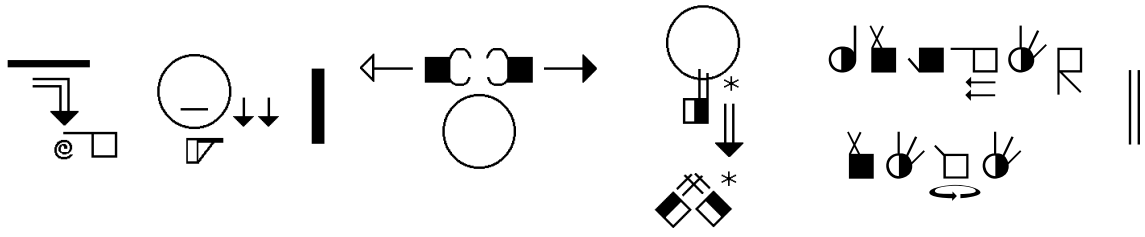
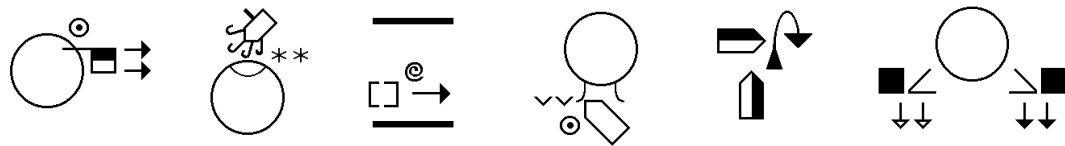
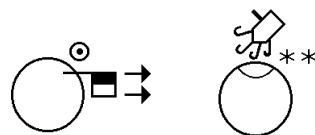
PIJO  
SNOB

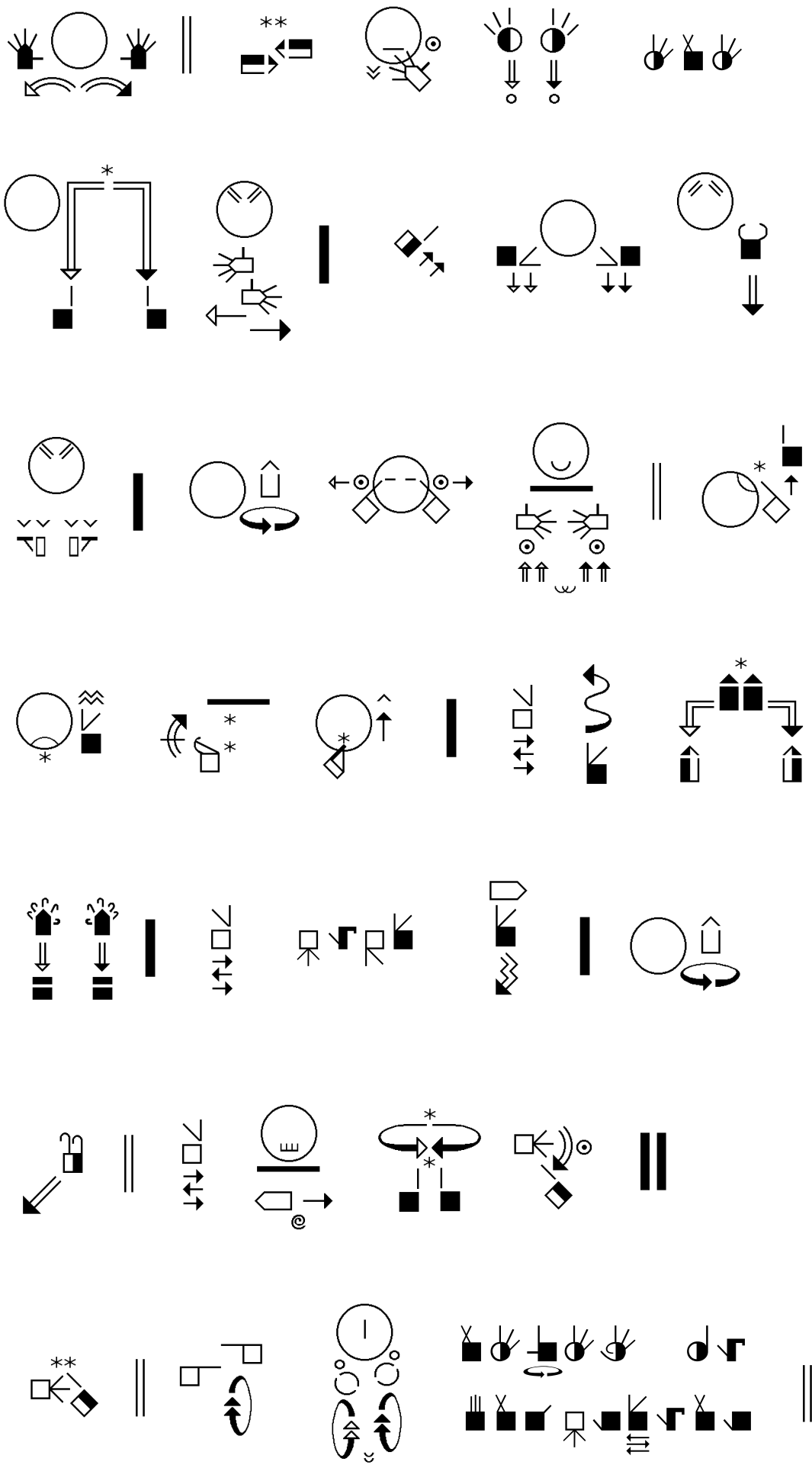


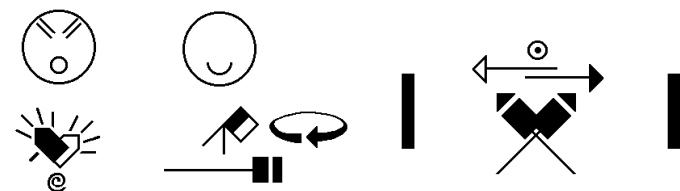
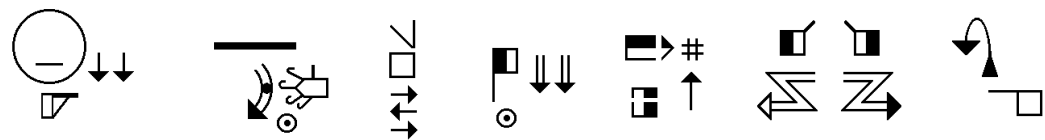
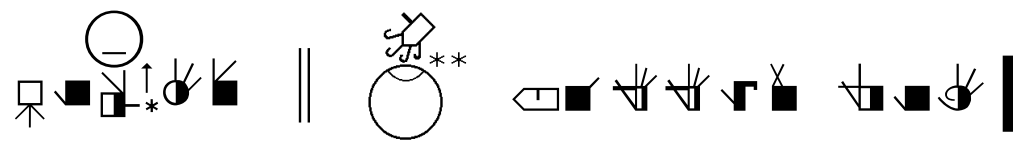
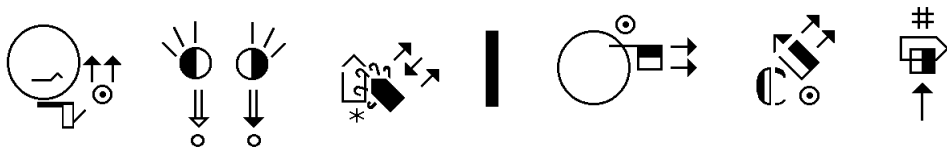
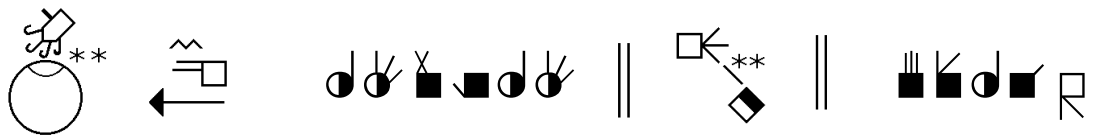
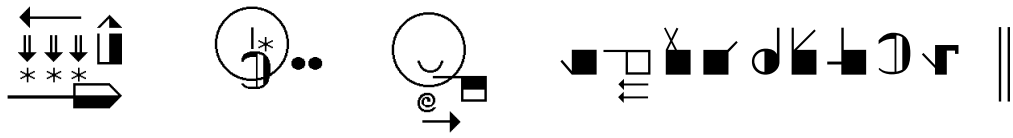
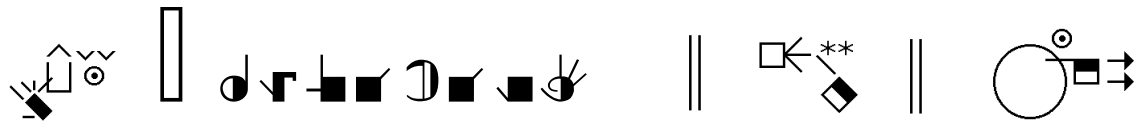
CARGA  
WEIGHT



# Nacho and Ana







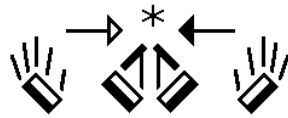
Questions:

1. What kind of restaurant did Nacho and Ana go to?
2. What was the name of the restaurant?
3. In the restaurant, how many windows were big and how many were small?
4. What did they eat for their first course?
5. What did they eat for their second course?
6. What did they eat for their third course?
7. What did they drink?





# Summary



## Contents:

- Contact symbols
- Finger movement
- Movement arrows


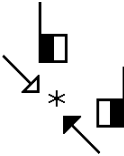

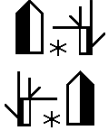


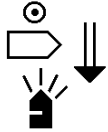


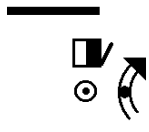



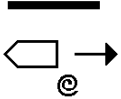
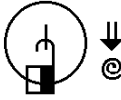
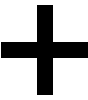

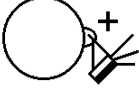
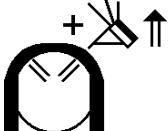

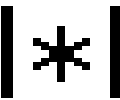
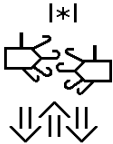

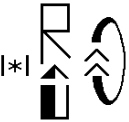
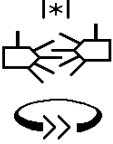
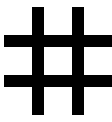
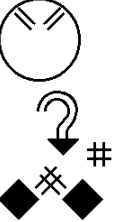
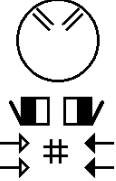
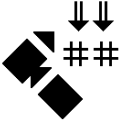
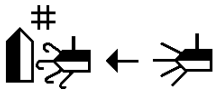
# Contact symbols



These are the contact symbols we have learned:

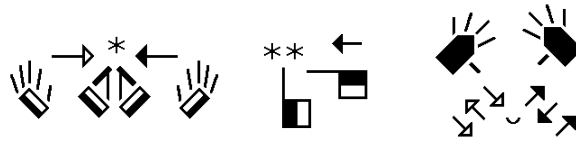
symbols:

examples:

 touch				
 brush				
 rub				
 grab				
 in-between				
 strike				




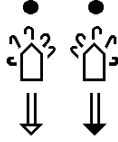
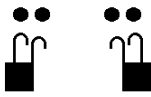



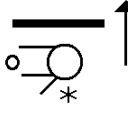




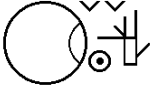










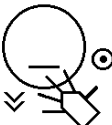
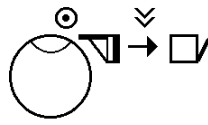


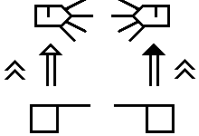
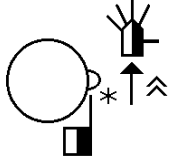

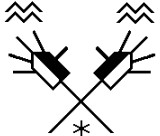


# Finger movements



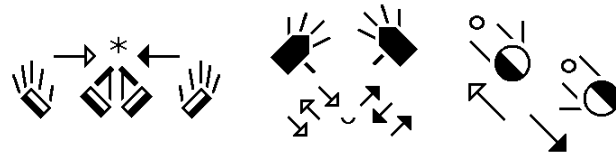
These are the symbols for finger movements:

symbol:

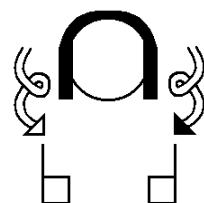
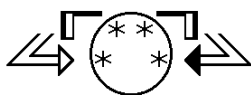
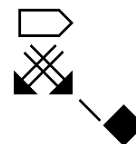
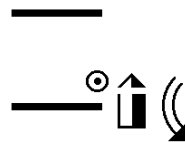
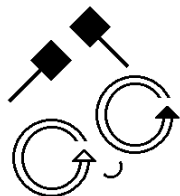
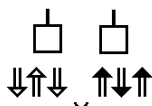
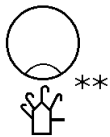
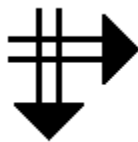
examples:

 squeezing the fingers closed	  
 flicking the fingers open	  
 closing the fingers from the knuckle	  
 closing the fingers from the knuckle	  
 opening and closing fingers from the knuckle	  
 closing fingers once alternately from knuckles	  
 opening fingers once alternately from knuckles	  
 alternating movements of fingers from the knuckle joints	  

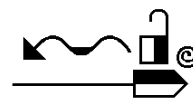
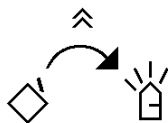
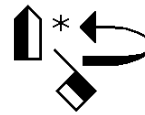
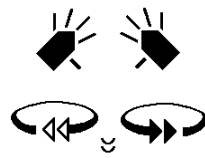
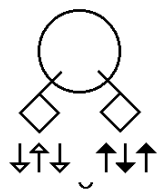
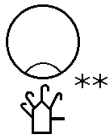
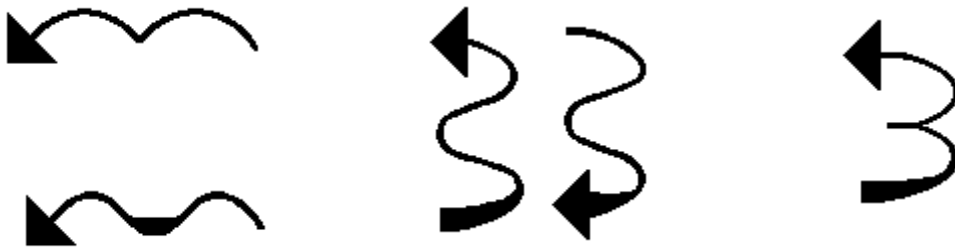
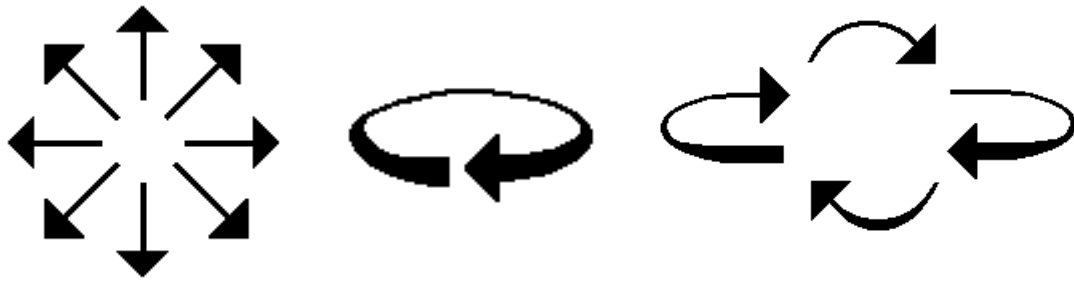
# Movement arrows



This section is a summary of all the arrows we have seen so far. The arrows below are for movements that are **parallel to the front wall**; all are **double stemmed**.



All these arrows represent movements that are **parallel to the floor**; they are written as **single-stemmed** arrows.



The arrows in this group represent movements that are **parallel to the side wall**. When the main movement is up and down, the arrow is double stemmed; when the main movement is back and forth, the arrow is single stemmed.

