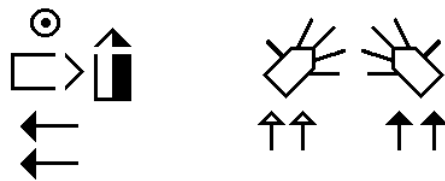


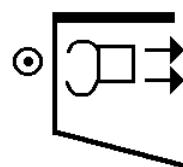
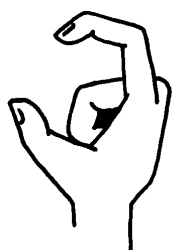
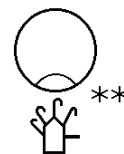
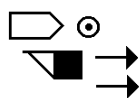
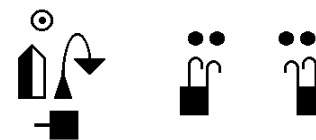
Lesson 10



Contents:

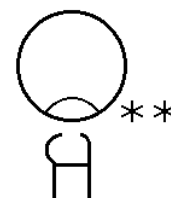
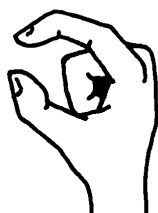
- New configurations
- New movement arrows
- Facial expressions: the mouth
- Head movements
- Punctuation mark: Question marks

New configurations

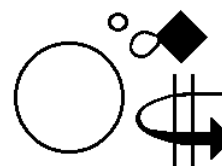


VOCAL

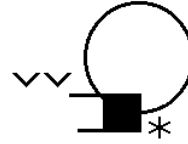
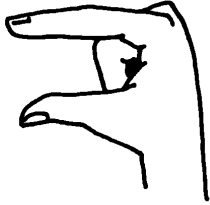
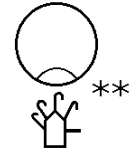
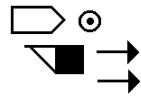
MONITOR (or other elected official in a Deaf association)



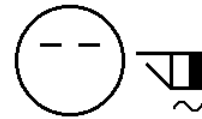
INGLÉS
ENGLISH



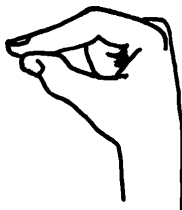
SOL
SUN



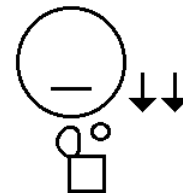
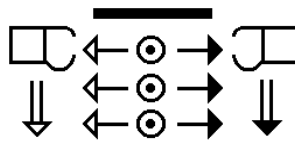
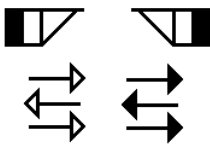
PÁJARO
BIRD



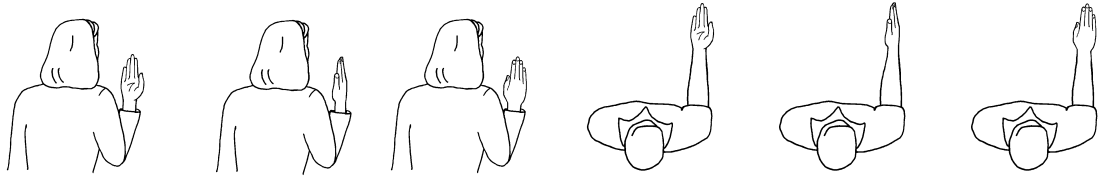
MUY POCO
VERY LITTLE




PUNTO
POINT

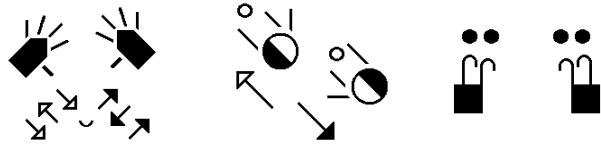


Summary: These are the orientations for the configurations in this lesson:

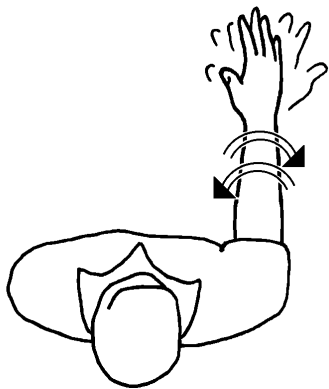


Movement arrows

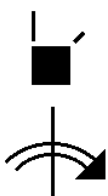
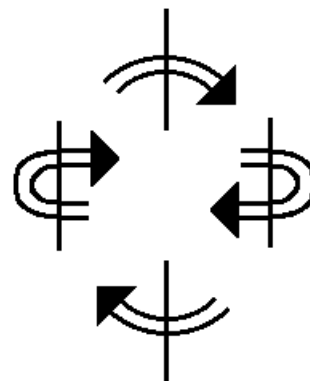


When the forearm is in a horizontal position, or parallel to the floor, and points forward and rotates, this arrow is used to write the movement.

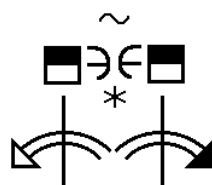


The single line means that the forearm is parallel to the floor, for the same reasons that a single-stemmed arrow represents movement that is parallel to the floor. The double-stemmed curved arrows mean that the hand rotates on the wall plane.

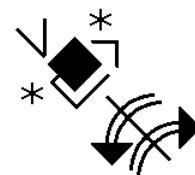
These are the four basic forms of this type of arrow. Use the arrow that best represents the rotation of the forearm to write the movement.



DOBLE
DOUBLE



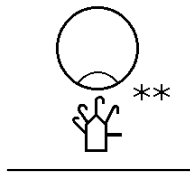
ROMPER
TO BREAK



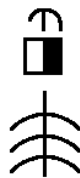
INSOMNIO
INSOMNIA



When the forearm rotates, like when you shake the water off your hands, use this symbol:



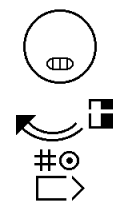
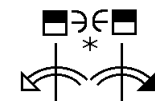
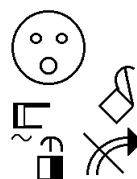
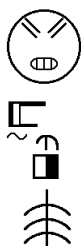
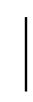
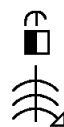
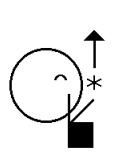
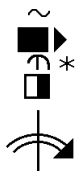
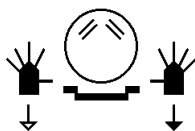
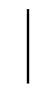
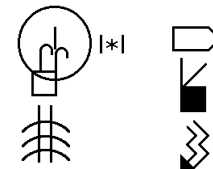
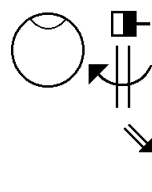
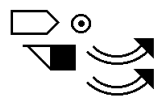
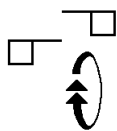
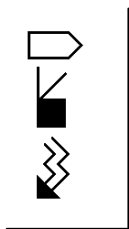
NORMAL
NORMAL



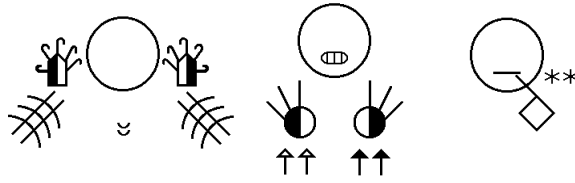
LLAVE
KEY



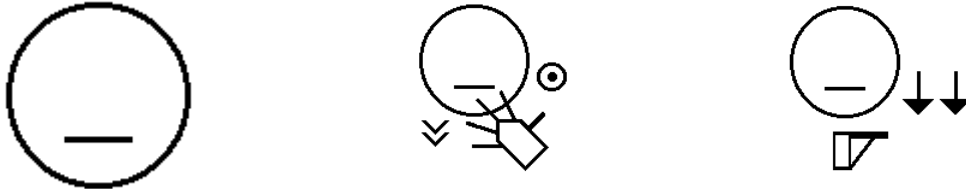
REGULAR
REGULAR/SO-SO



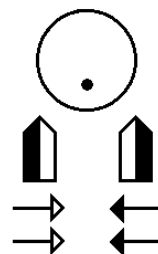
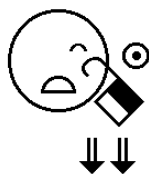
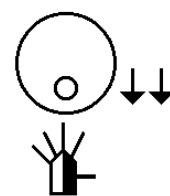
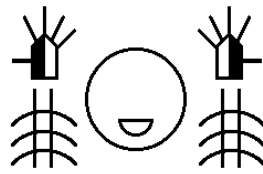
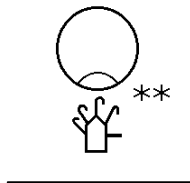
Facial expressions: the mouth



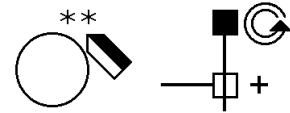
When the hand touches or comes close to the mouth, we show the location with this symbol:



If it is important to write exactly what the mouth is doing (smiling, frowning, etc.) we write that expression inside the circle that represents the face.

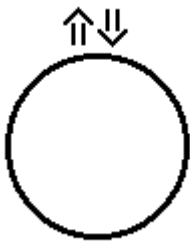


Head movements

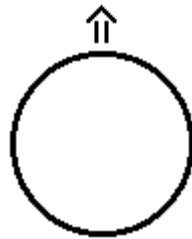


You can write head movements that go up and down (like when you say yes) and movements that turn (like when you say no).

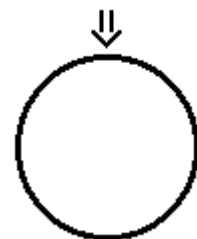
When you say yes or nod your head up and down, the movement is written with little double-stemmed arrows above the circle that represents the head. When you tip your head up to look at the stars, for example, the movement is written with one double-stemmed arrow that points upward. When you tip your head down to look at the floor, for example, the movement is written with one double-stemmed arrow that points downward.



**the head nods
up and down**

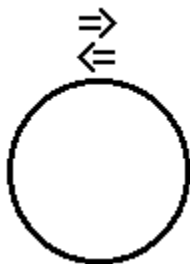


**to look at the
stars**

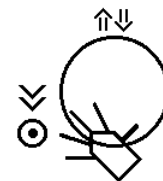


**to look at the
floor**

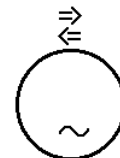
When you say no or shake your head back and forth, this movement is also written with small double-stemmed arrows above the circle that represents the head.



**the head moves
back and forth**

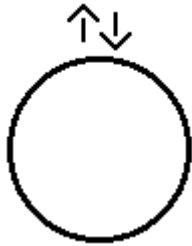


SÍ CONOZCO
YES, I KNOW (HIM)

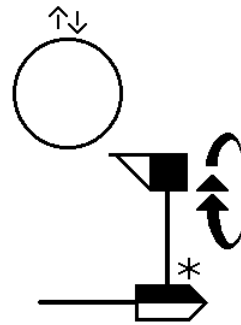


NO PUEDO
I CAN'T

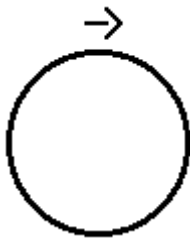
When the head moves forward, back, or toward one side or the other, the movement is written with small single-stemmed arrows above the circle that represents the head.



**the head moves
forward and backward**



AVESTRUZ
OSTRICH

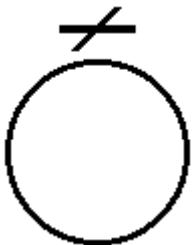


the head moves to the side

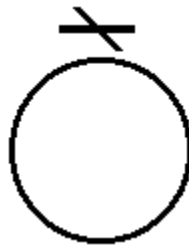


**ASOMARSE (CERCA DE
LA ESQUINA) PEEK AROUND CORNER**

When the head tilts to the side, making the nose follow a diagonal line instead of a vertical line, these symbols are written above the head. Imagine that you are drawing a line through the (diagonal) nose, crossing the shoulder line.



**the head, tilted
to the right**



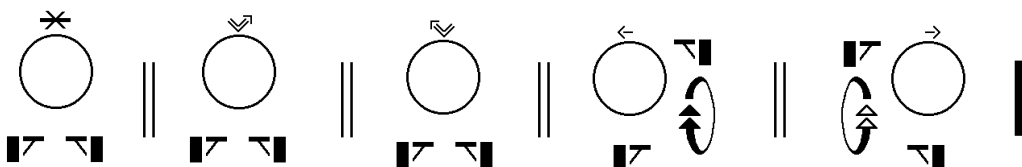
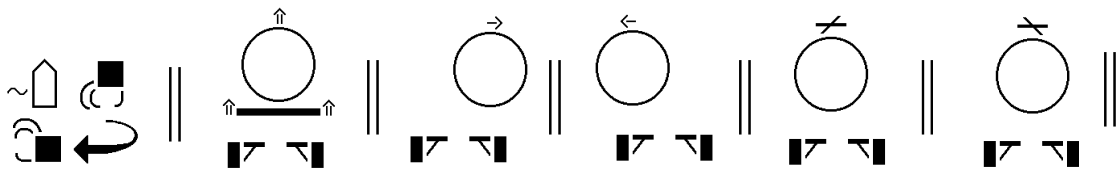
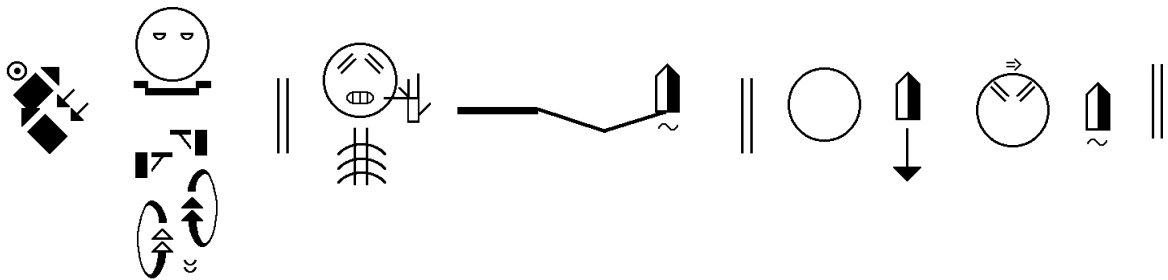
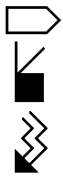
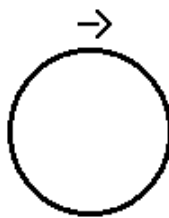
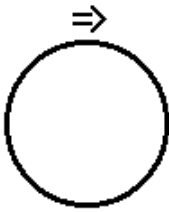
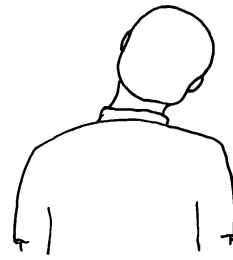
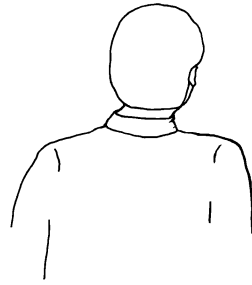
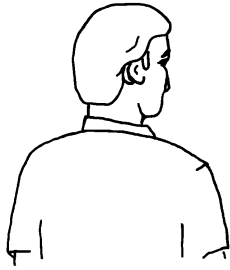
**the head, tilted
to the left**

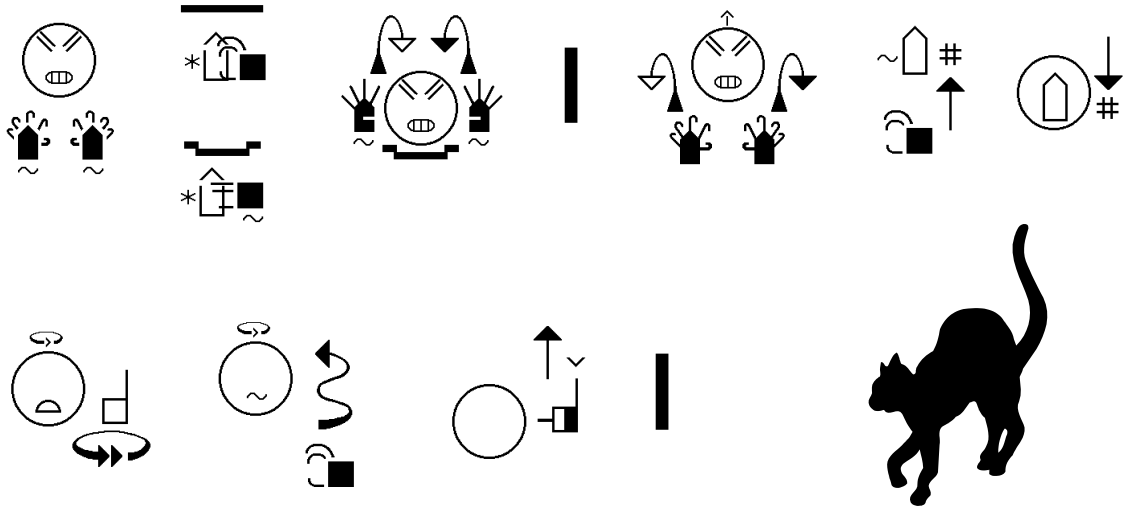


DORMIR
TO SLEEP

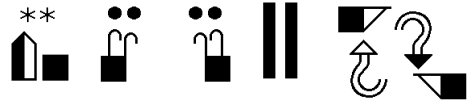


Notice the difference between these three types of head movements:





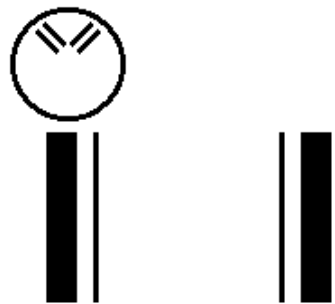
Punctuation mark: Questions marks

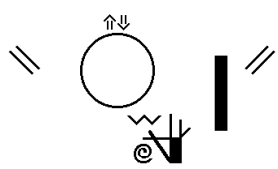
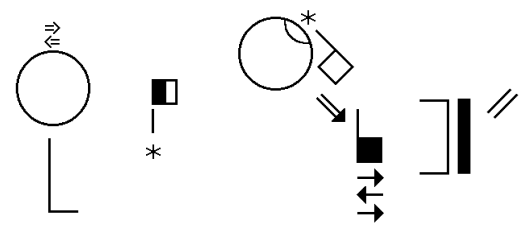
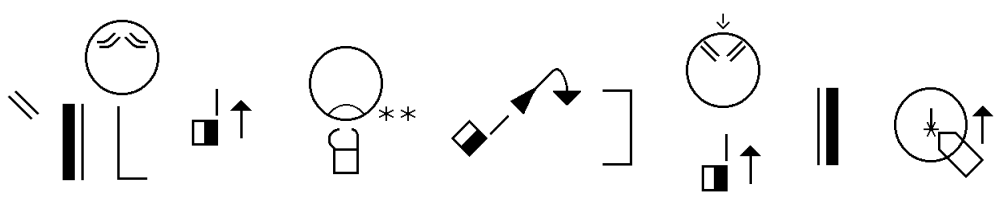
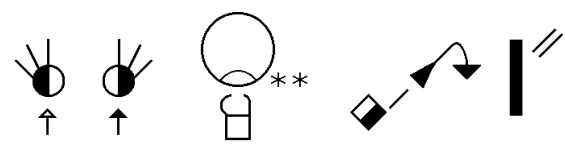
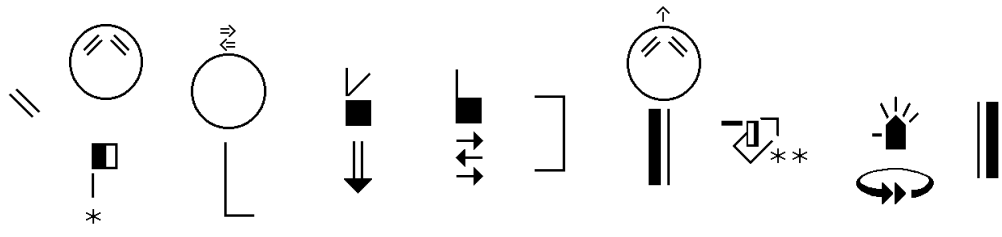
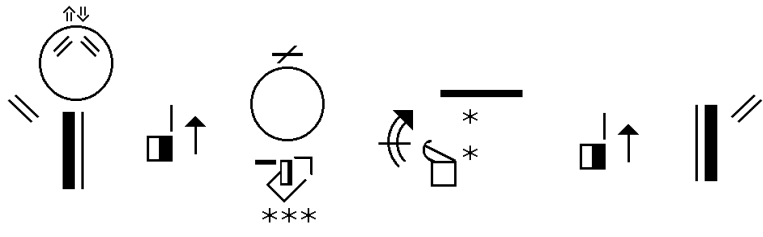
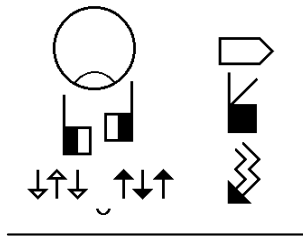


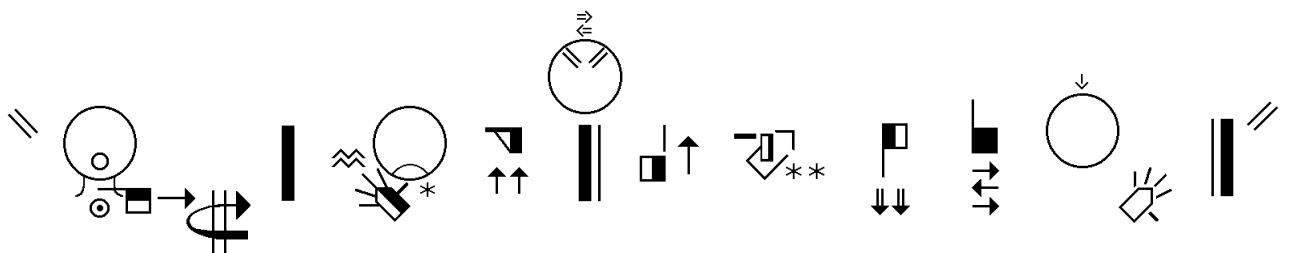
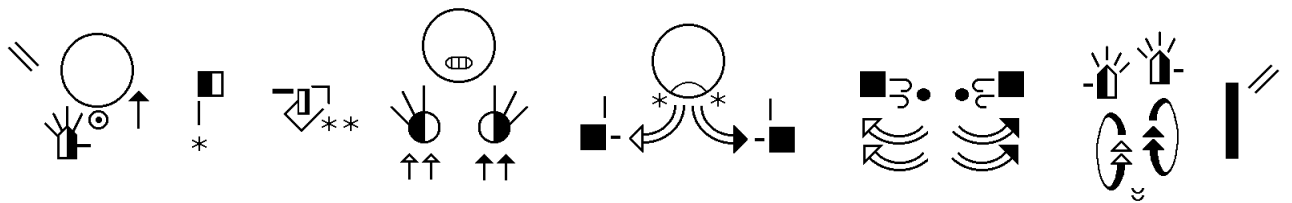
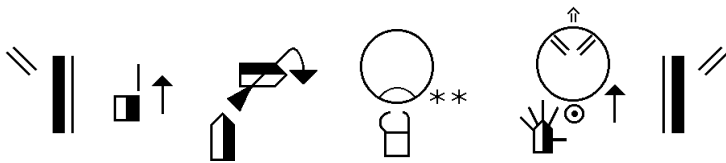
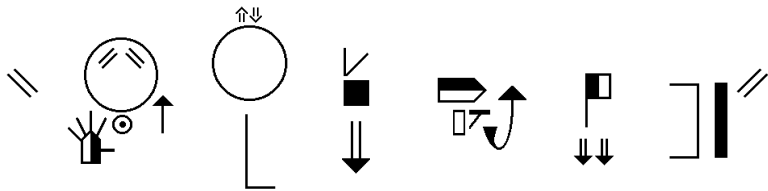
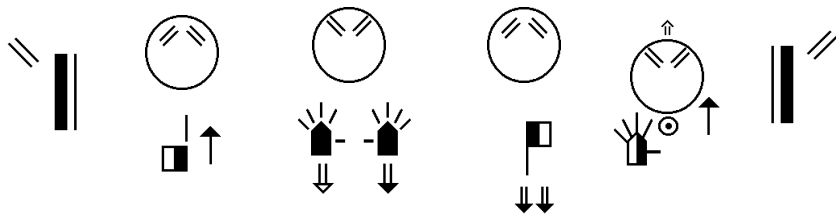
Question marks in SignWriting for LSE are written with a series of four vertical lines: at the beginning of the question, we write a thick line **and a thin line**; at the end of the question, we write them in reverse, a thin line followed by a thick line. (Question marks in ASL use only the second pair of lines, but we added the initial set because written Spanish uses a pair of question marks.)

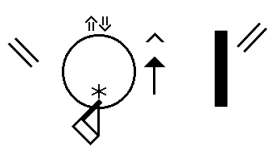
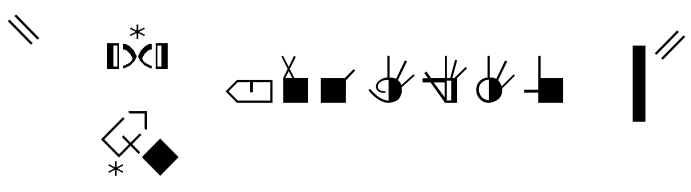
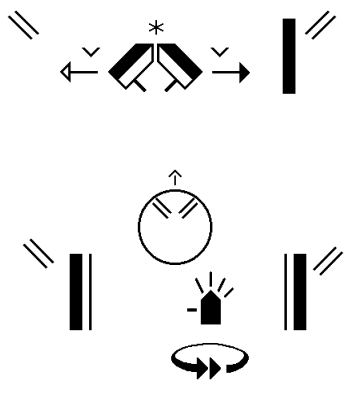
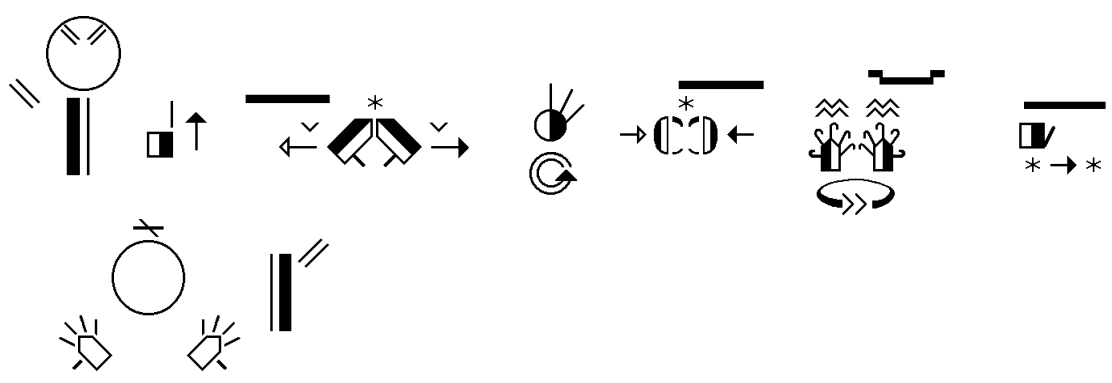
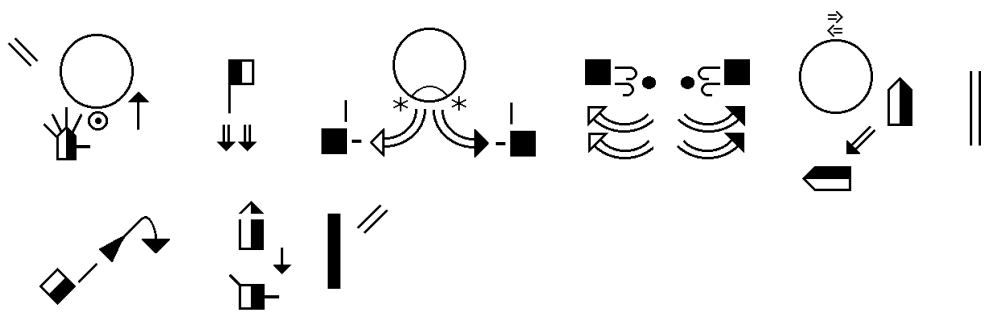


When the same facial expression is used during the whole question, you don't need to re-write the face with each sign. You can write it one time above the first question mark to show that the same facial expression is maintained during the entire question.

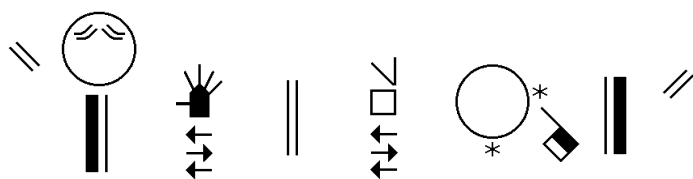
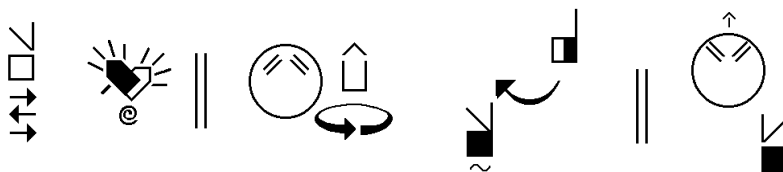
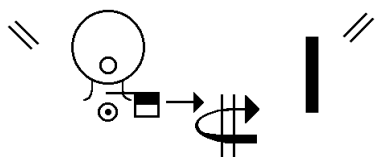
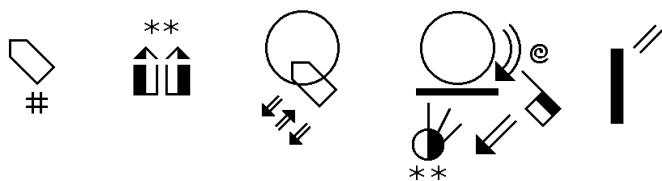
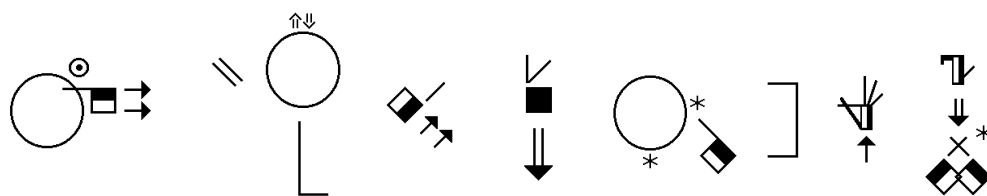
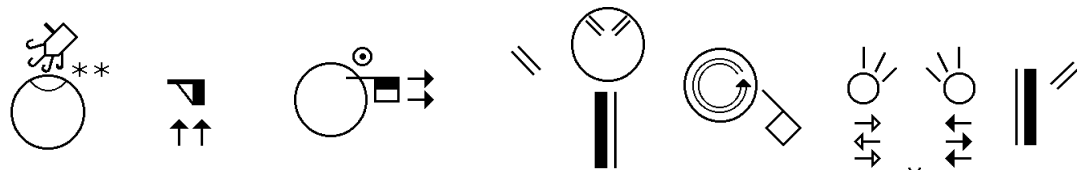
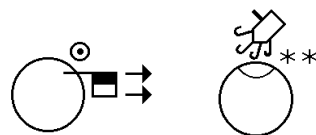


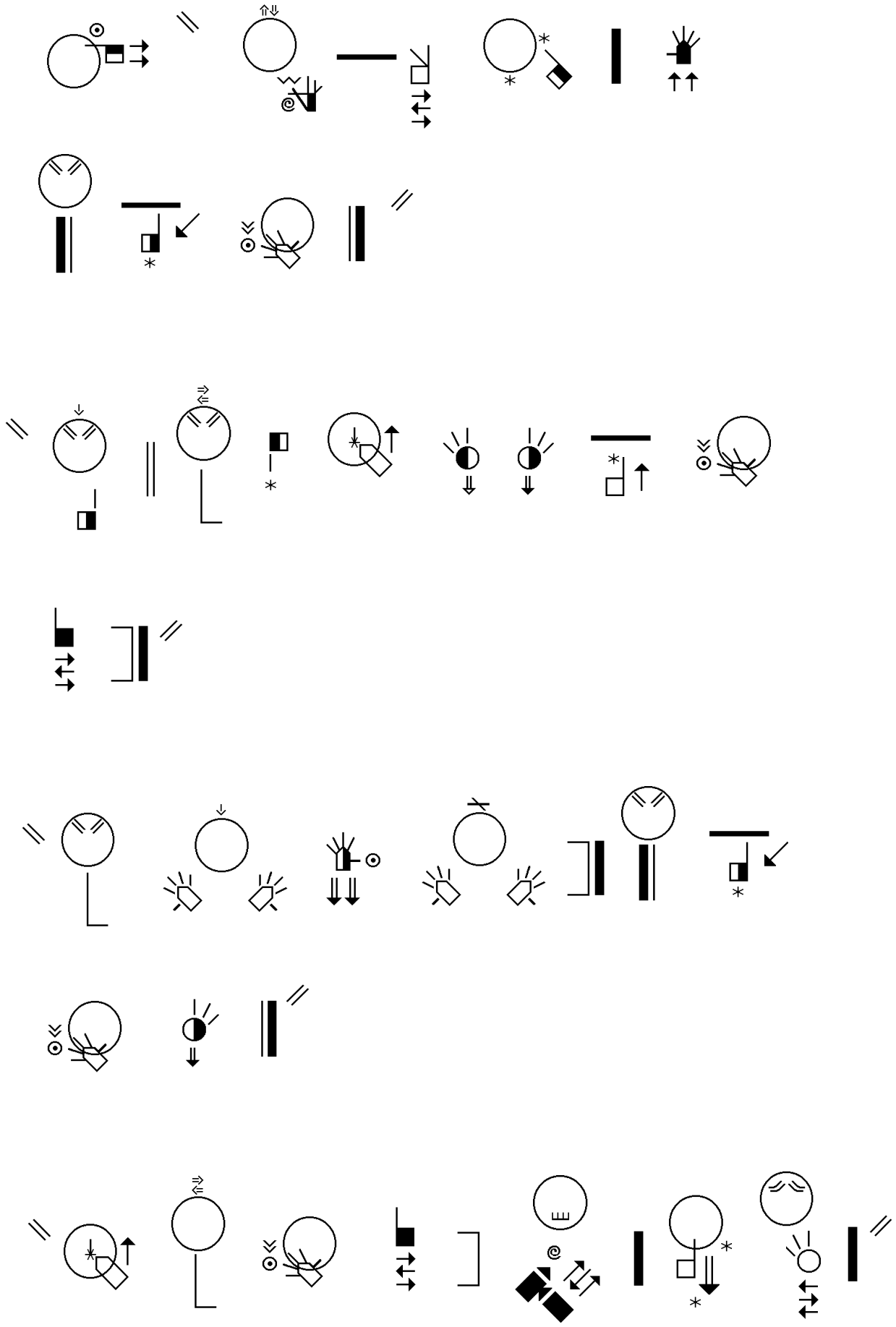


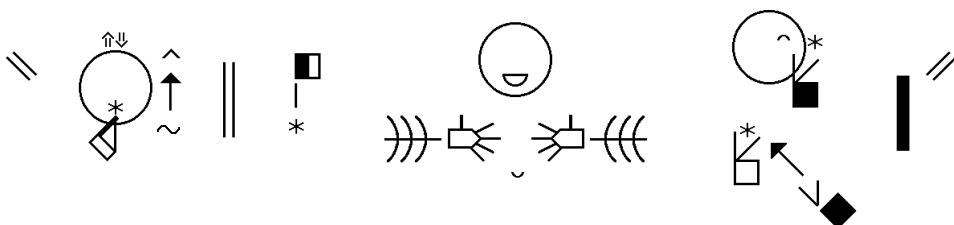
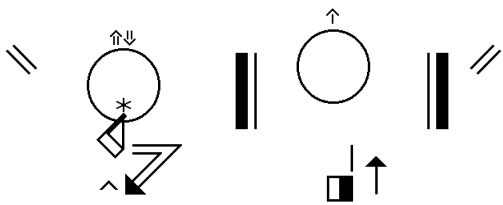
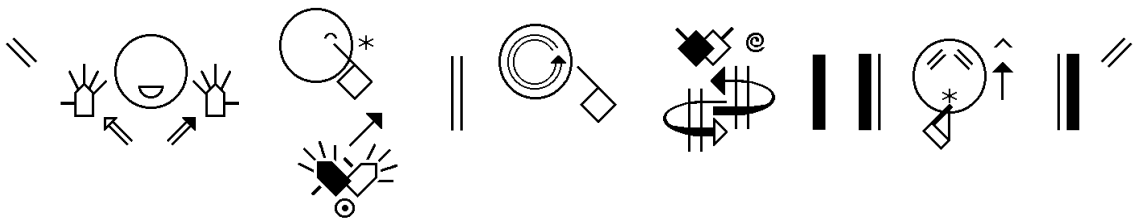
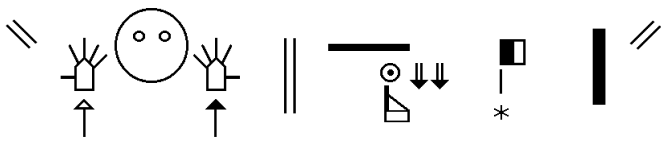
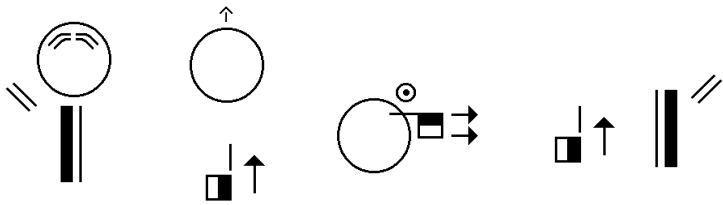
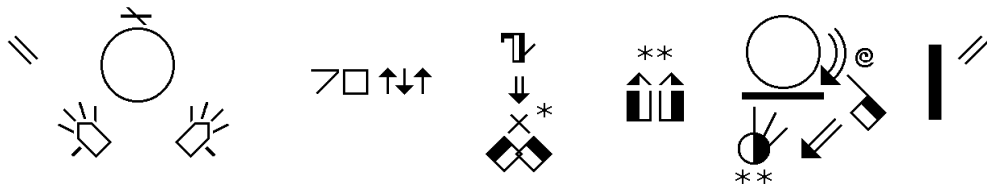


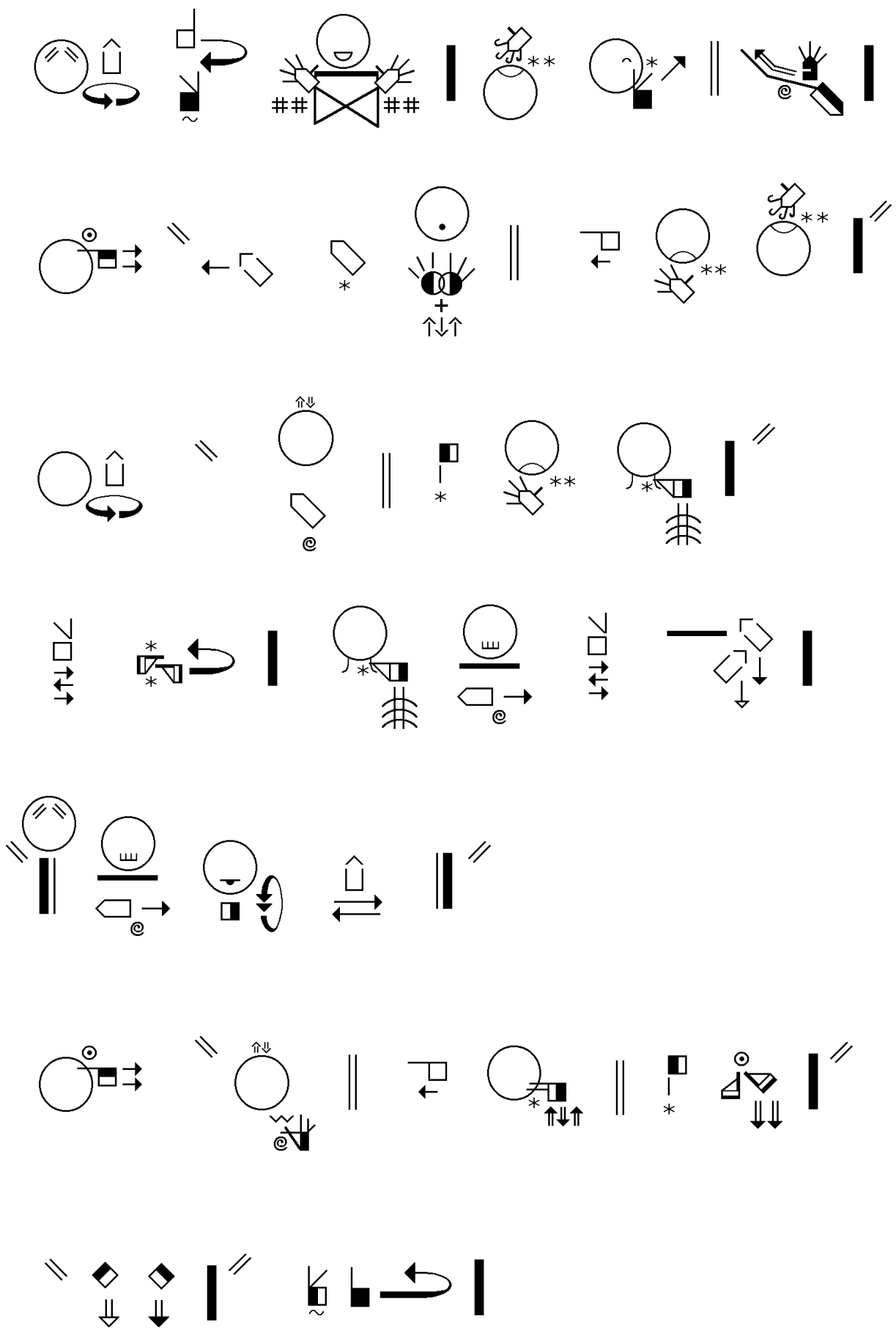


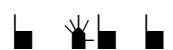
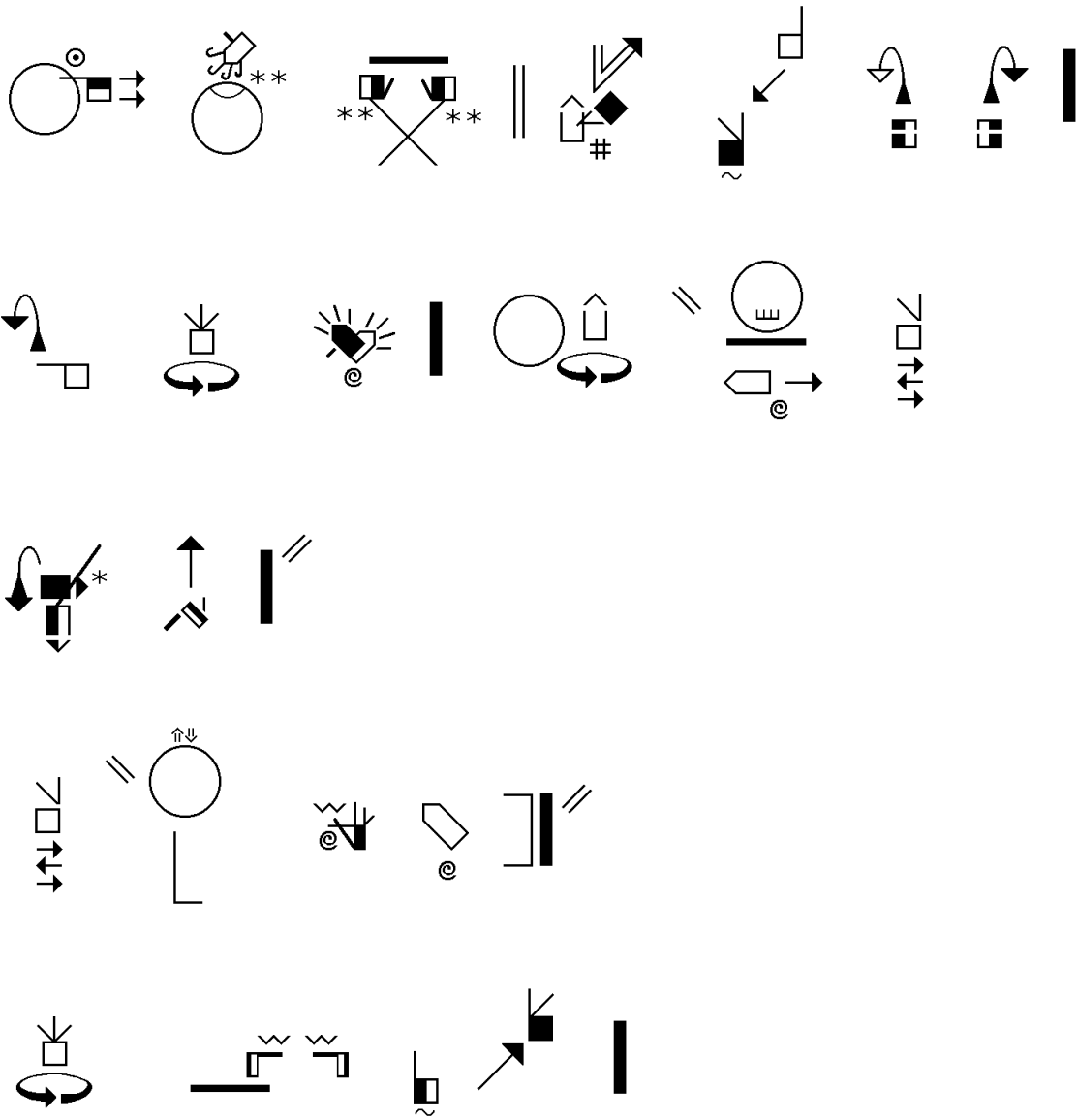
Nacho and Ana











Questions:

1. Why didn't the waiter recognize Nacho?
2. What did the waiter do when he finally did recognize his friend?
3. How did Ana feel about all this?
4. What was the waiter's sign name?
5. Who bought the ice cream cones?
6. Before they left, what did the waiter say to them?