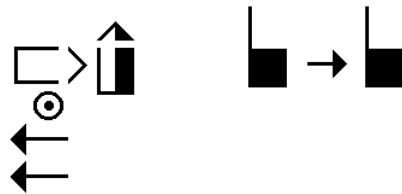


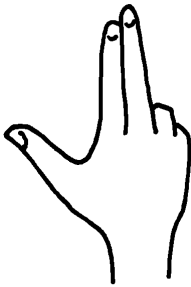
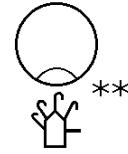
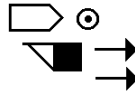
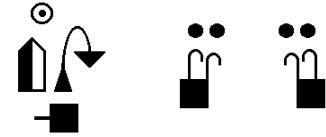
Lesson 11



Contents:

- New configurations
- New movement arrows
- Facial expressions: the eyes
- Eye gaze
- Dynamic symbols: Fast and Slow

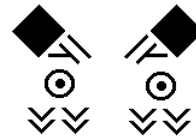
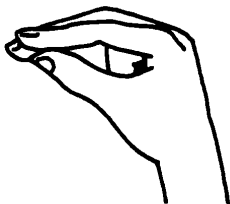
New configurations



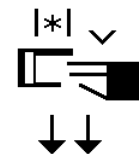
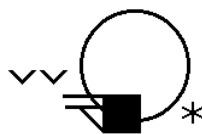
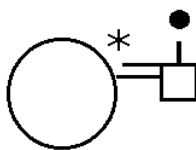
ALICANTE
ALICANTE (city in Spain)



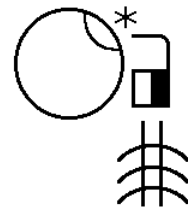
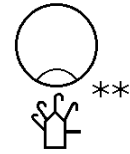
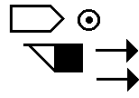
PAN
BREAD



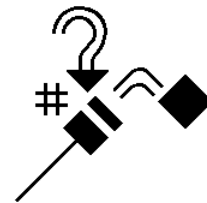
AZÚCAR
SUGAR



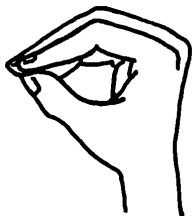
These three configurations are very similar to three we already learned. They are only used when the part of the hand that comes into contact with the body is the tip(s) of the finger(s).



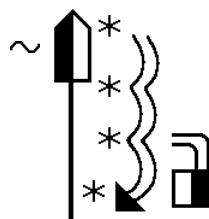
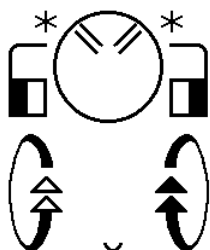
LOCO
CRAZY



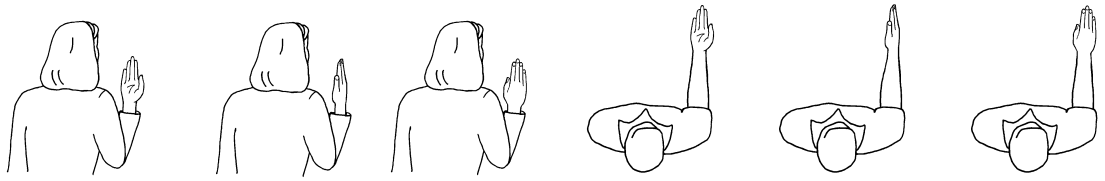
SERPIENTE
SNAKE








BOBO
DUMMY

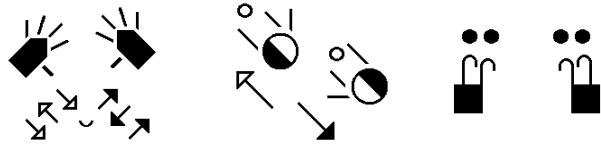


Summary: This chart summarizes the new configurations:

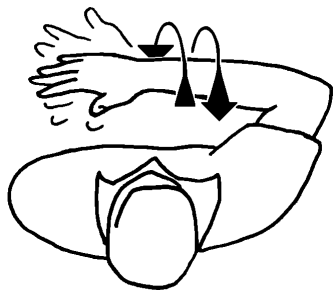


New movement arrows

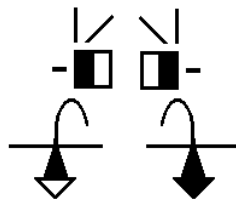
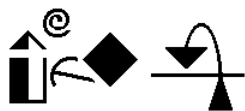
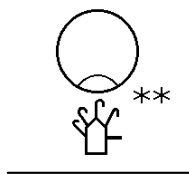
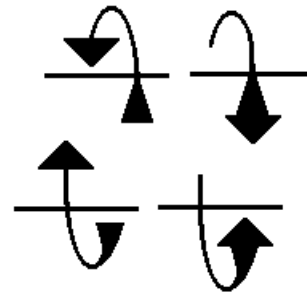


When the forearm is in a horizontal position, or parallel to the floor, crossing the body, this arrow is used to represent the movement.



The horizontal line means that the forearm is parallel to the floor, in the same way that a single-stemmed arrow represents a movement parallel to the floor.

These are the four basic forms of this kind of arrow. Use the arrow that best represents the movement of the forearm when you write this movement.



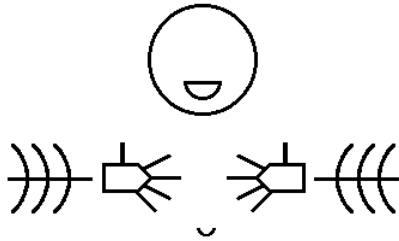
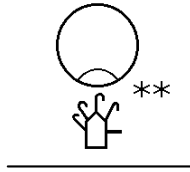
CERRAR (con llave)
TO CLOSE (with key)

SENTARSE
TO SIT DOWN

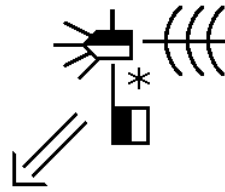
CARNET
ID CARD



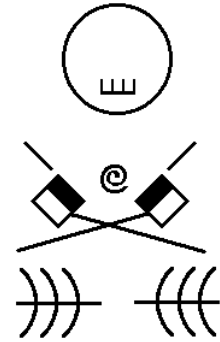
When your forearm rotates in a shaking motion, like shaking water off your hands, use this symbol:



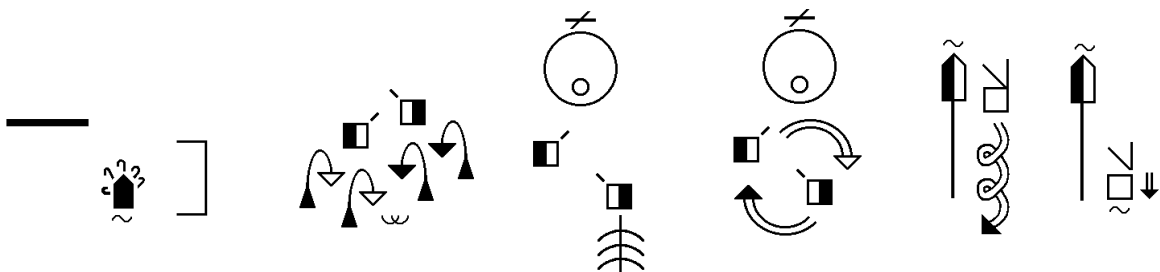
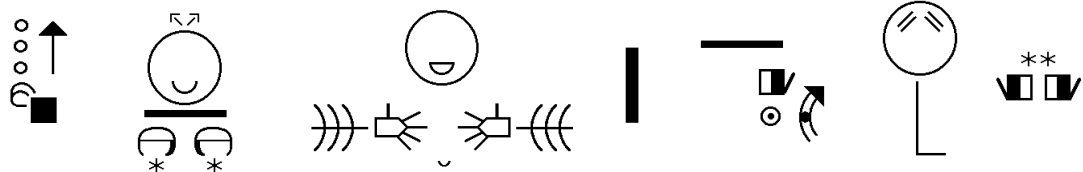
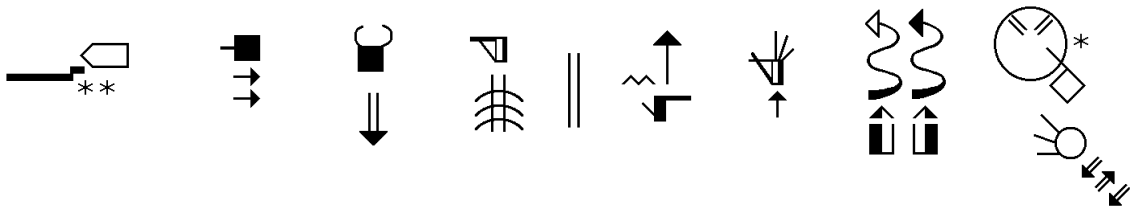
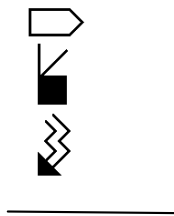
ALEGRIA
HAPPINESS



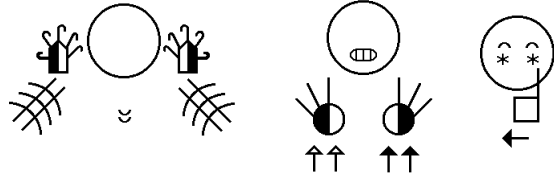
HELICÓPTERO
HELICOPTER



NERVIOSO
NERVOUS



Facial expressions: the eyes



We already learned the symbols used to represent the eyes (the general sign) when the hand is close to or touches the eyes. When the eyes do something specific, these symbols can be used:



eyes open



closed



squinted



wide open



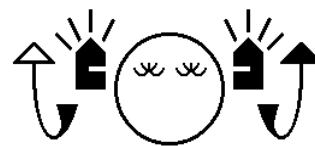
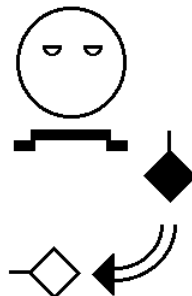
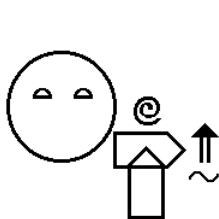
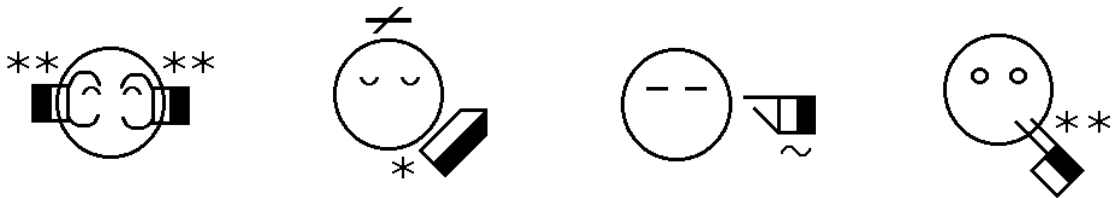
half open



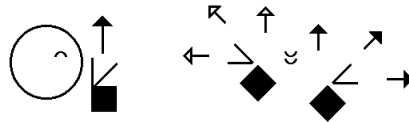
half closed



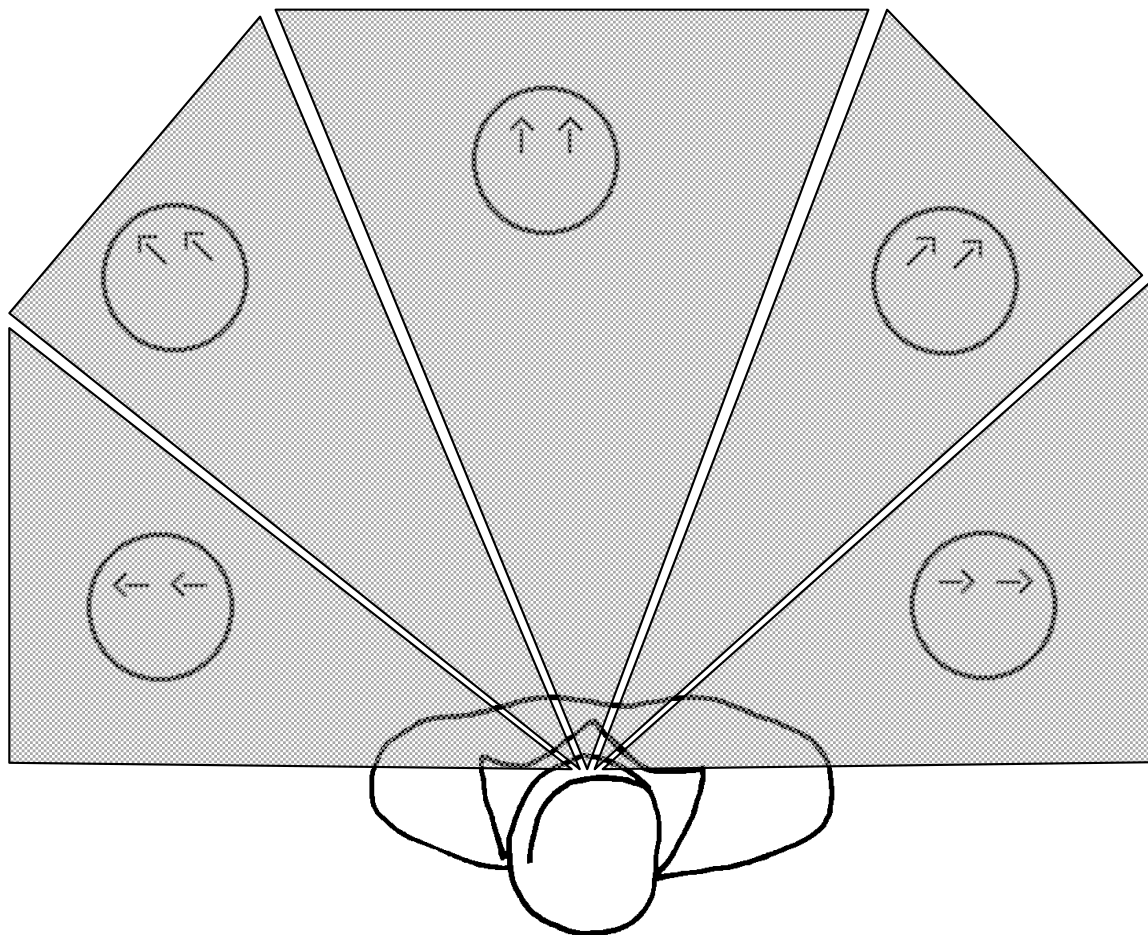
eyelashes



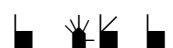
Eye Gaze



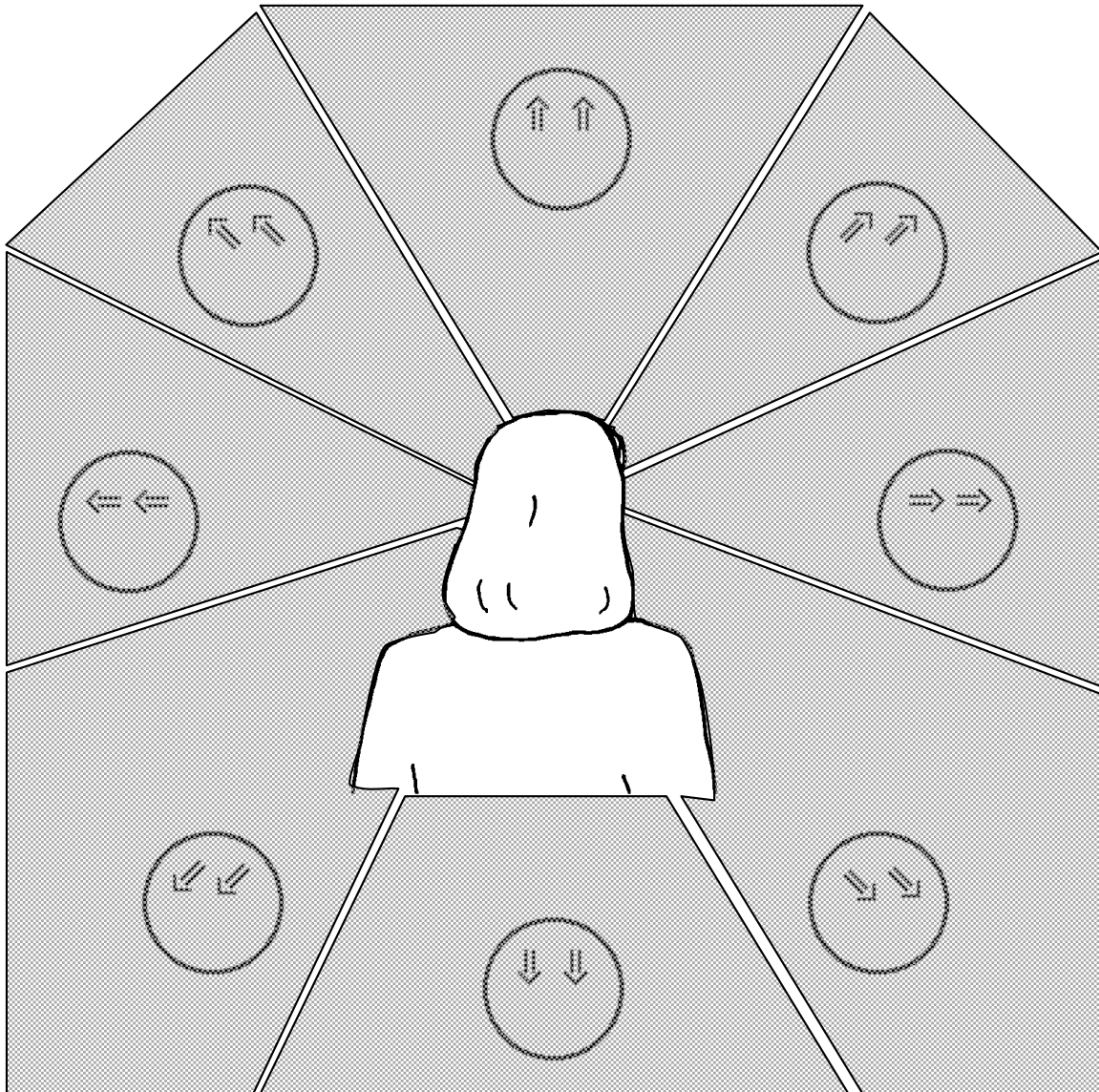
Sometimes it can be important to write the direction the eyes are looking. We represent the eye gaze with two kinds of arrows: single stemmed and double stemmed. This page shows single-stemmed arrows, which tell us that the eyes are looking straight forward, toward the right or toward the left.



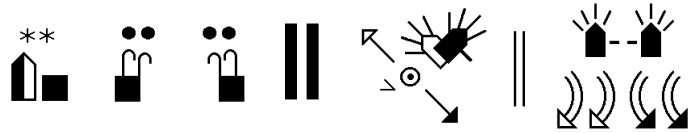
The arrows that show the eye gaze direction are written in the same place as the symbols for the eyes.



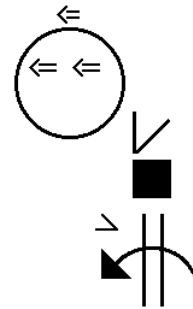
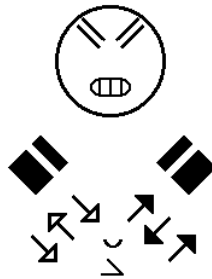
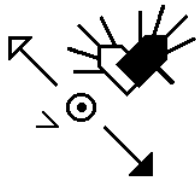
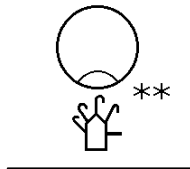
On this page we see the double-stemmed eye gaze arrows, which show that the eyes look up, down, and diagonally to the sides.



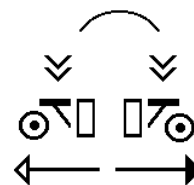
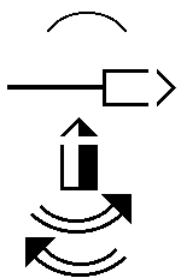
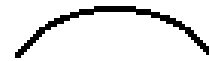
Dynamic symbols: Fast and Slow



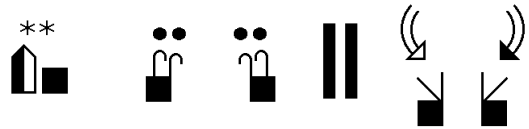
This symbol is used to show that a sign is pronounced rapidly or more emphatically than normal.



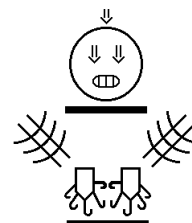
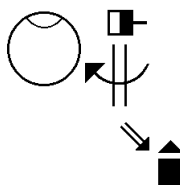
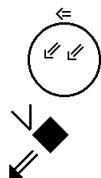
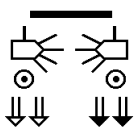
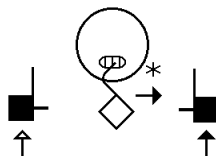
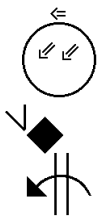
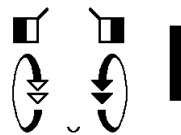
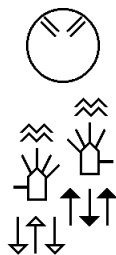
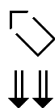
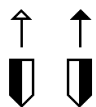
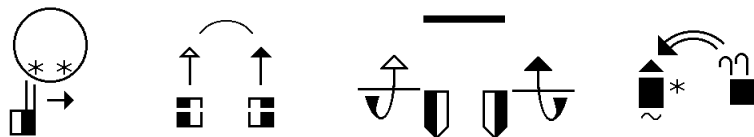
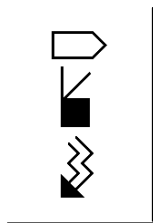
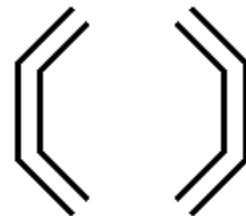
This symbol is used to show that a sign is pronounced more slowly than normal.
This symbol is placed above the entire sign.

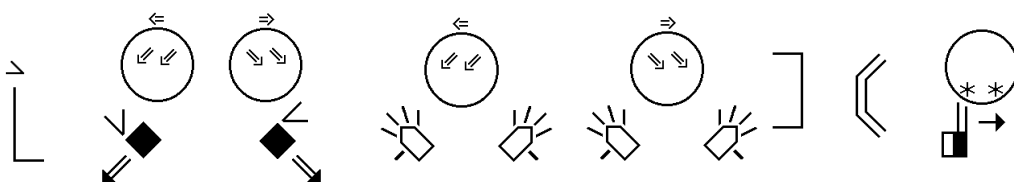
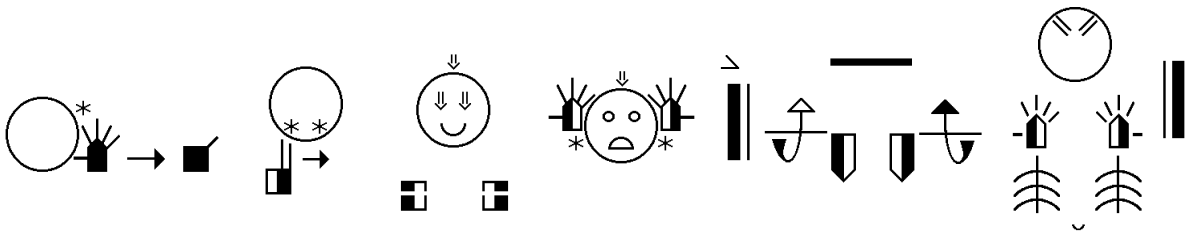
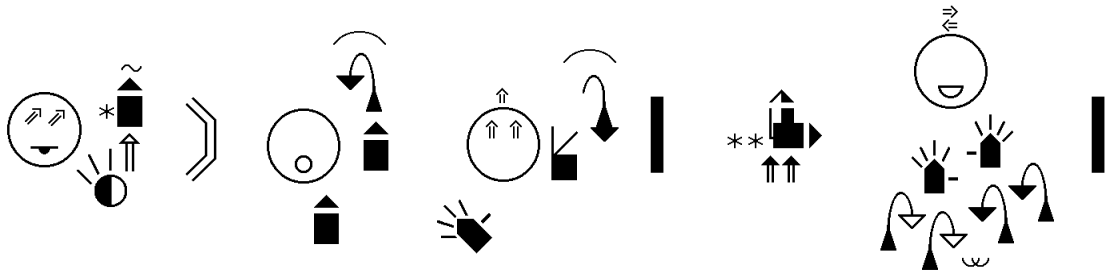
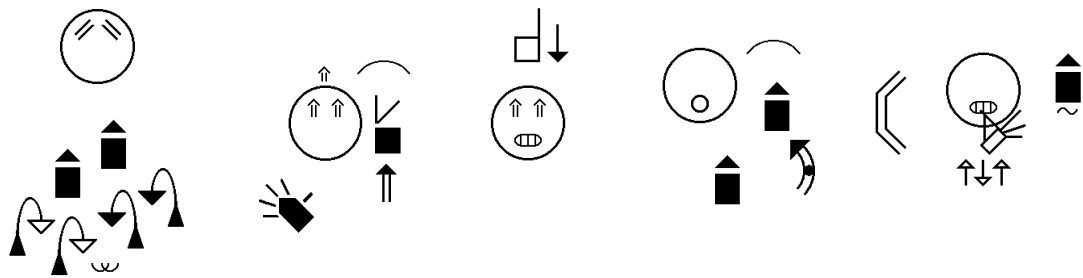
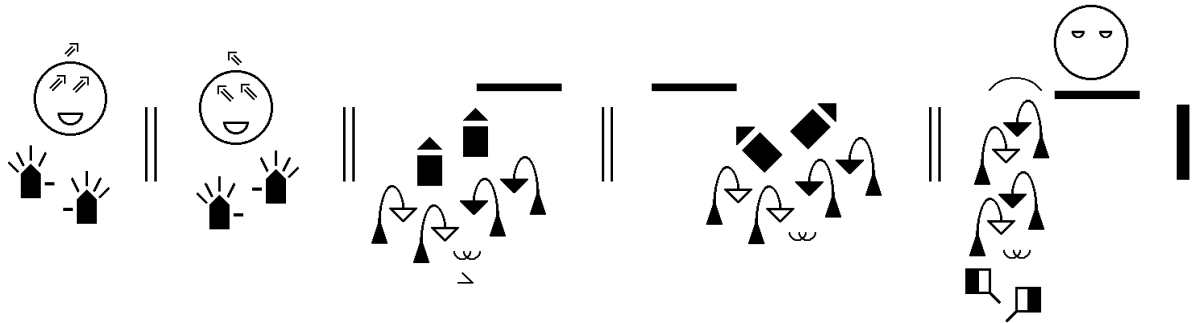
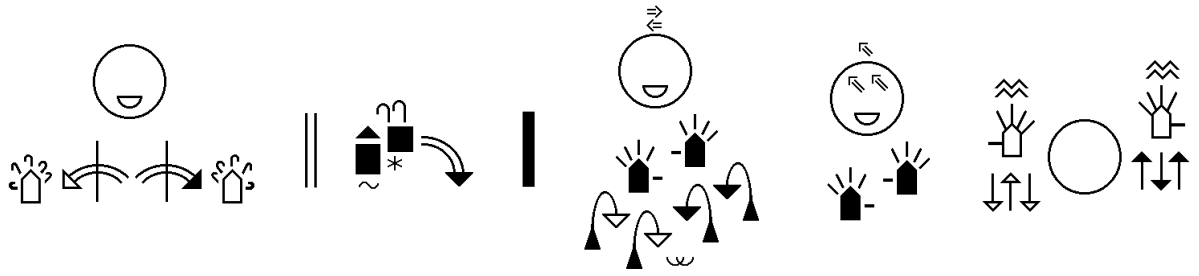


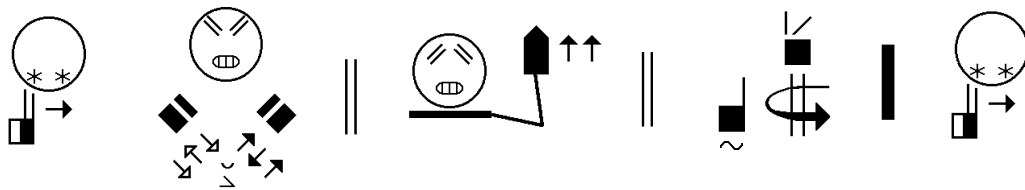
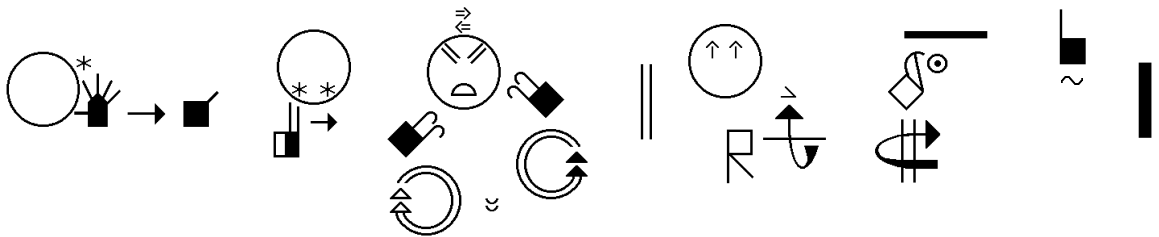
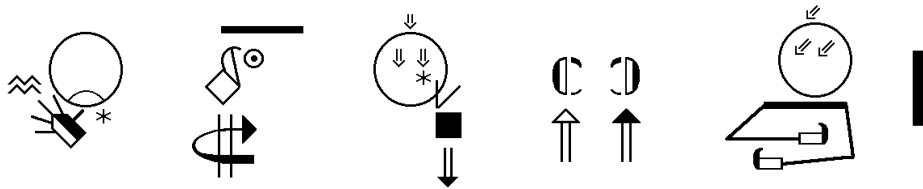
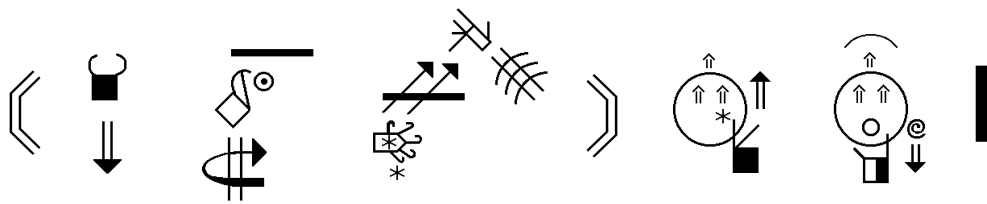
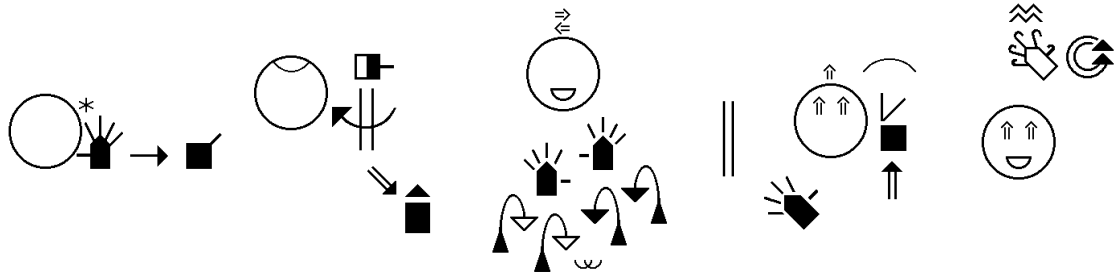
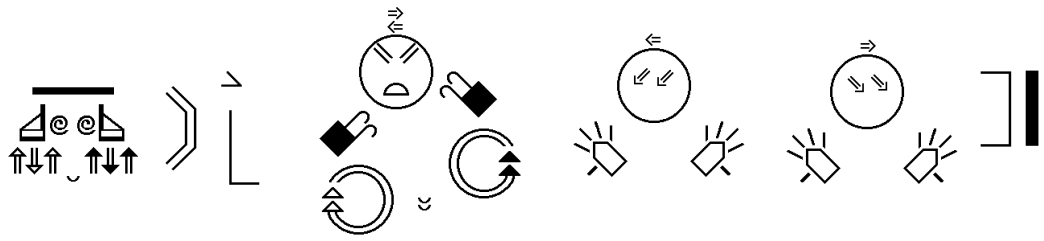
Punctuation mark: Parenthesis



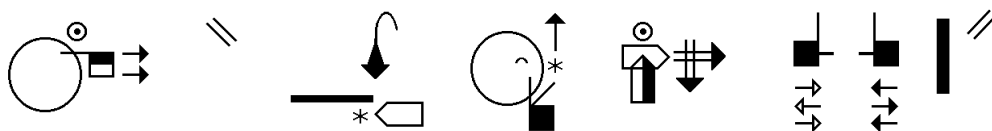
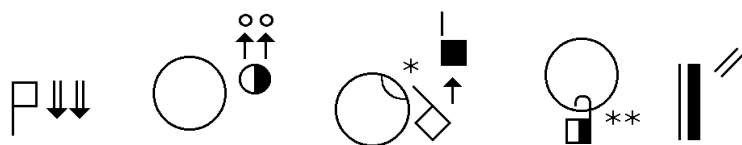
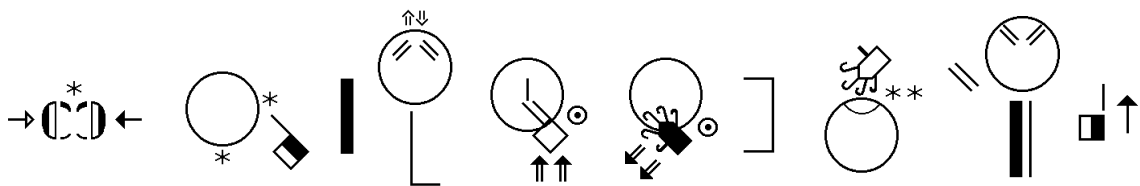
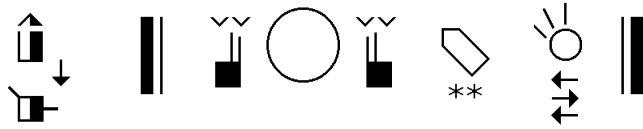
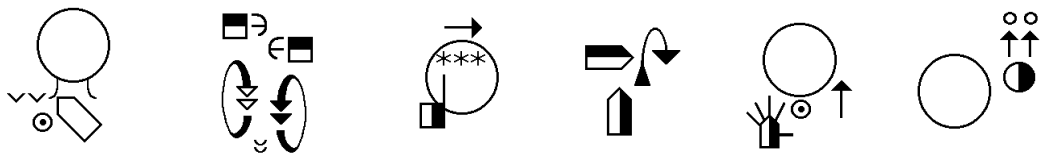
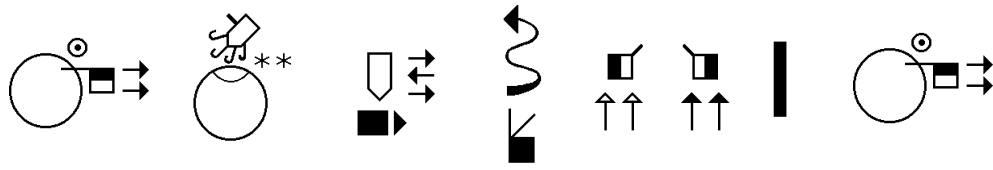
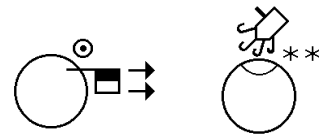
This pair of symbols is used to enclose parenthetical information. Quite often, when this type of information is shared, the signer's posture changes (he leans back slightly, etc.), so the parenthesis implies that the reader does the same thing. It eliminates having to write down all the changes.

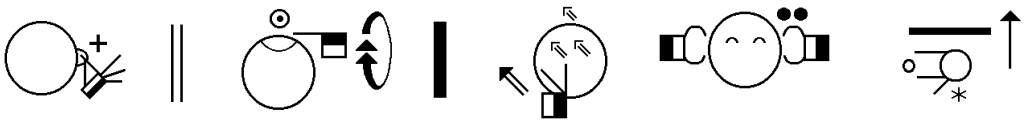
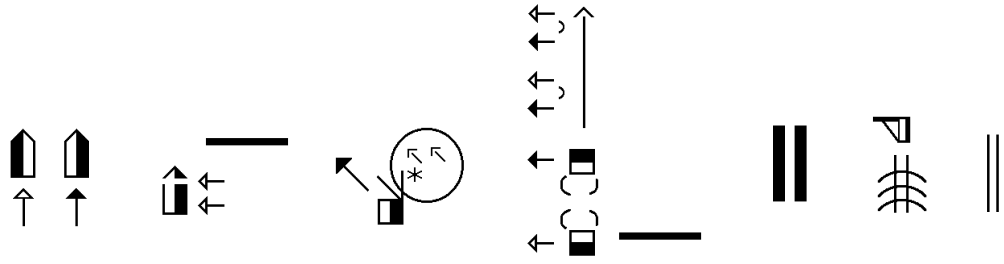
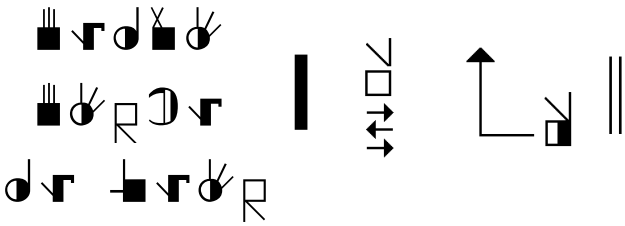
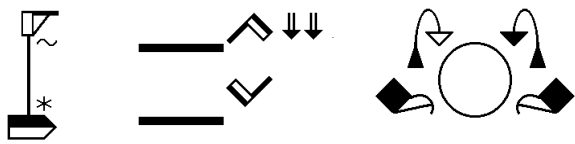
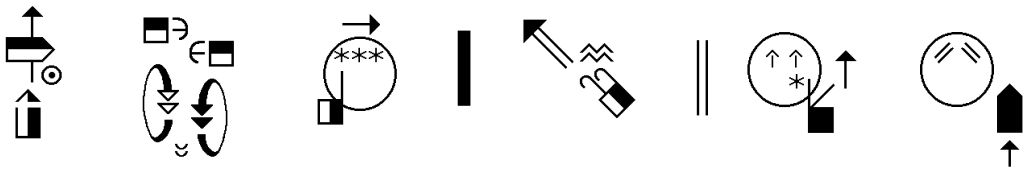
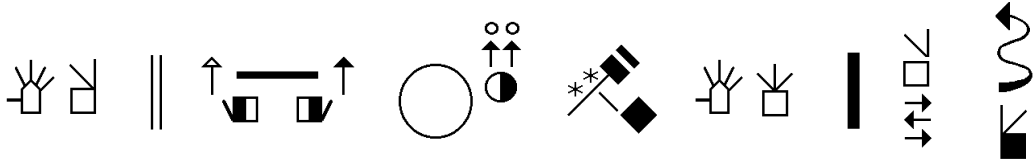
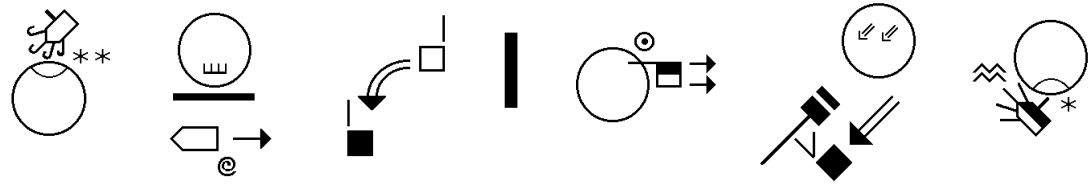


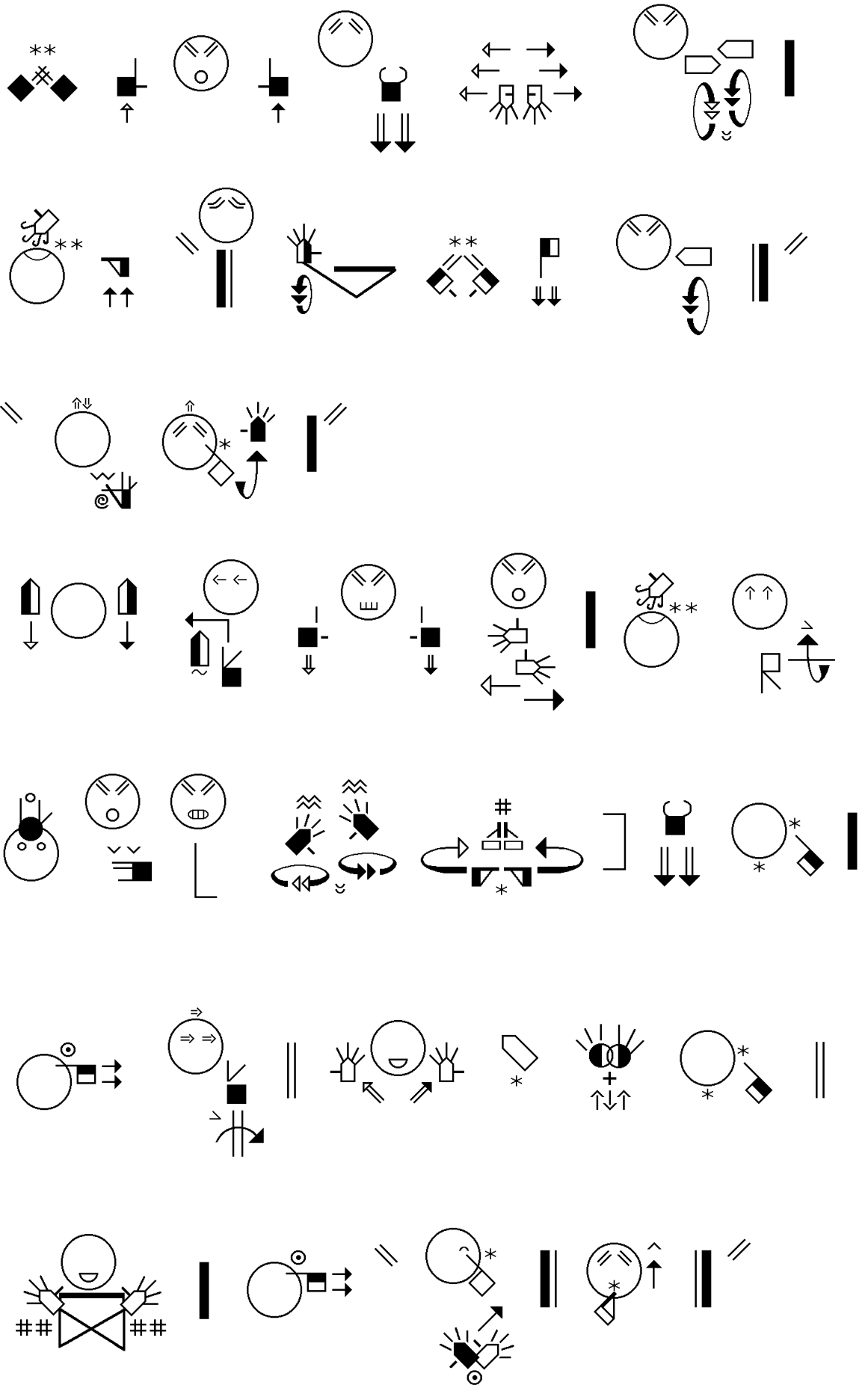


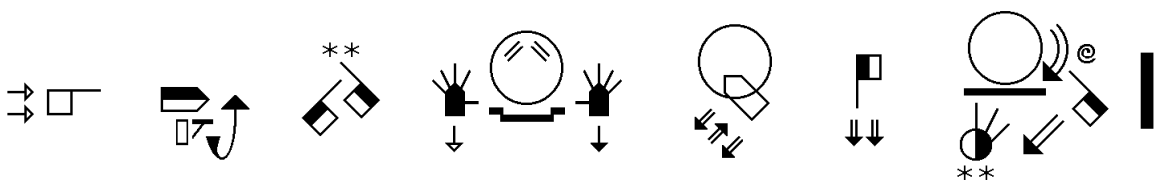
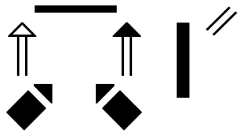
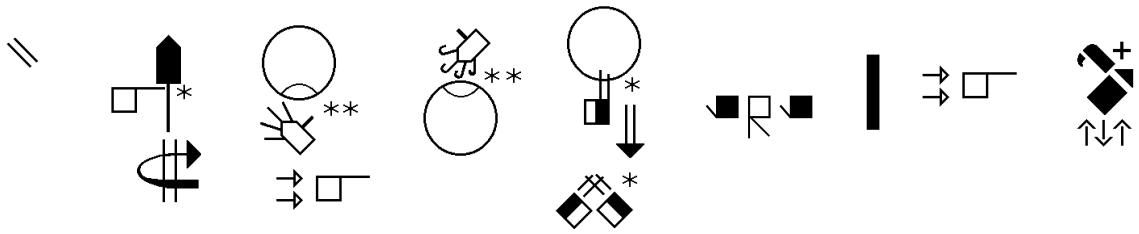
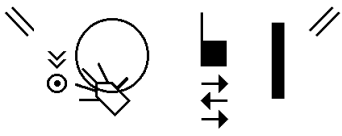
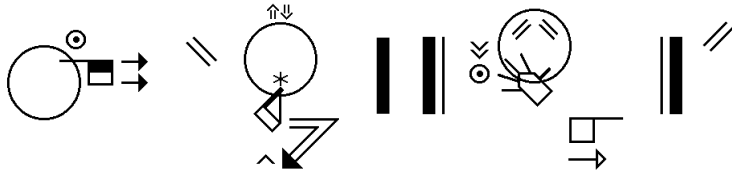
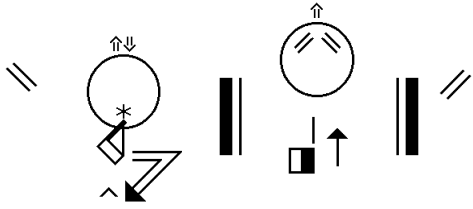


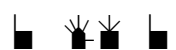
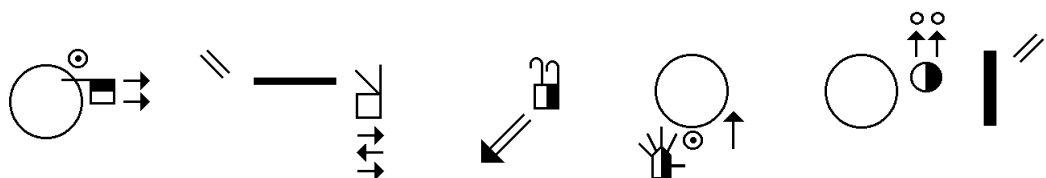
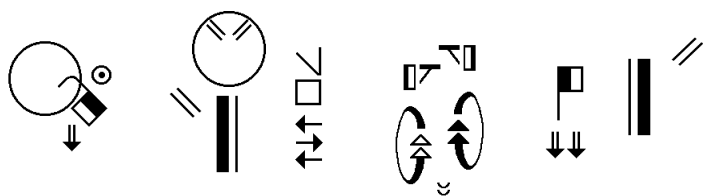
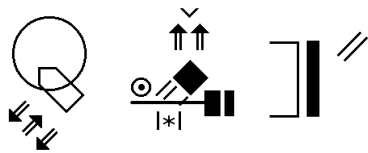
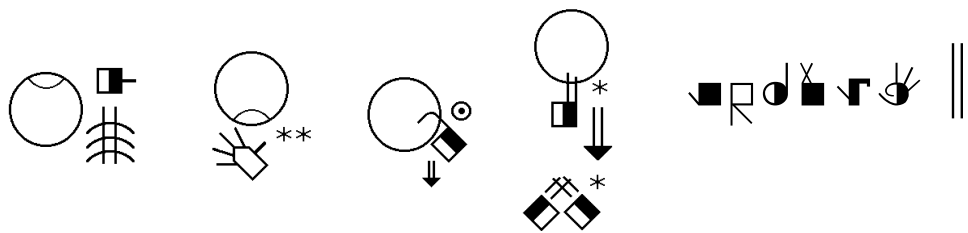
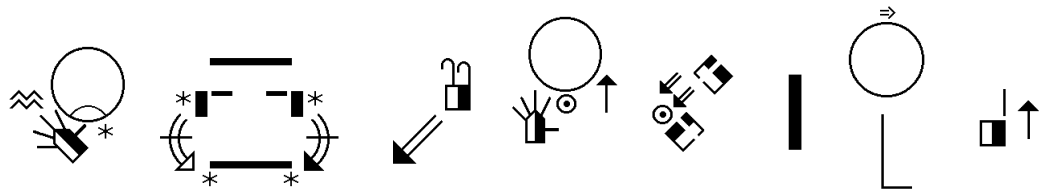
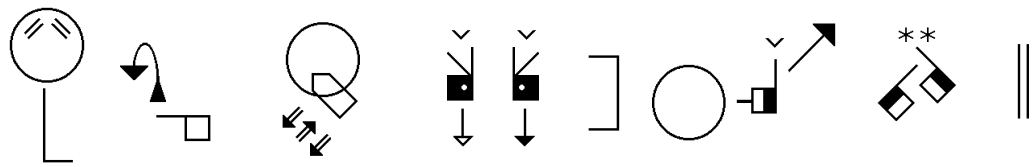
Nacho and Ana

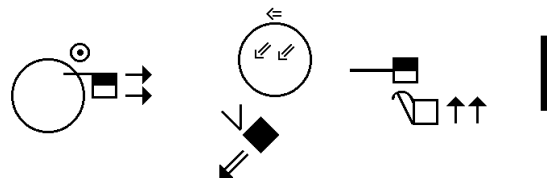
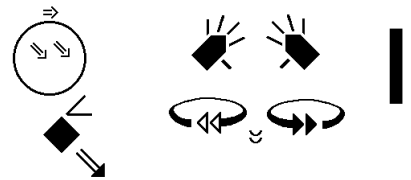
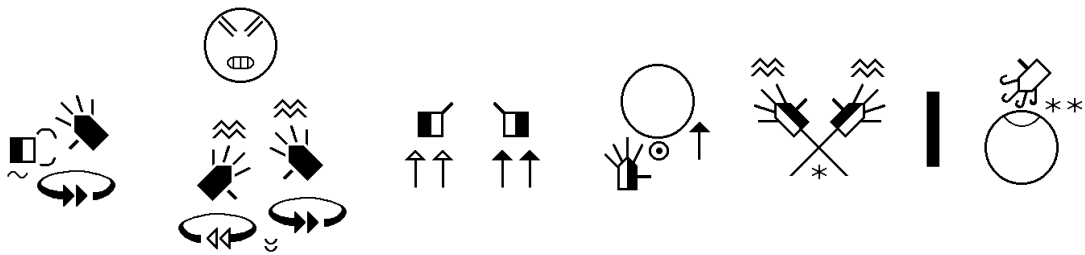
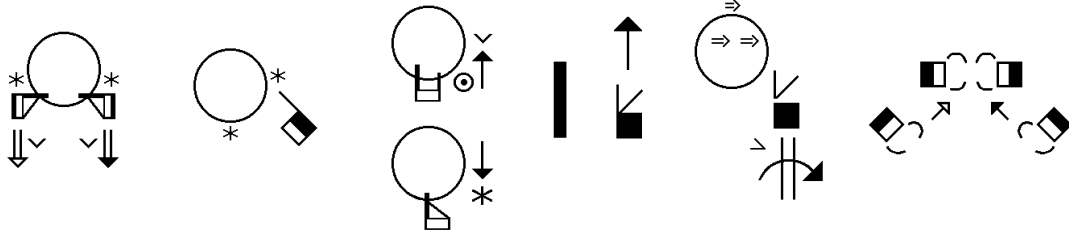
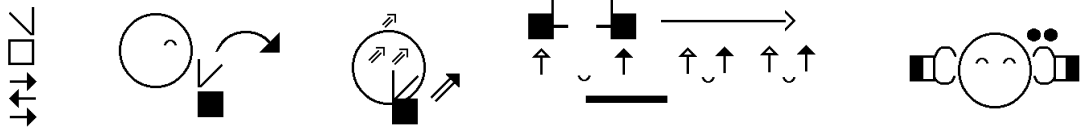
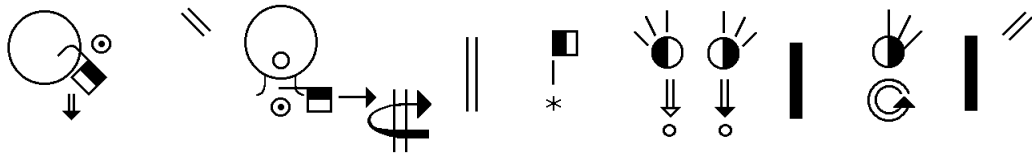


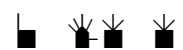
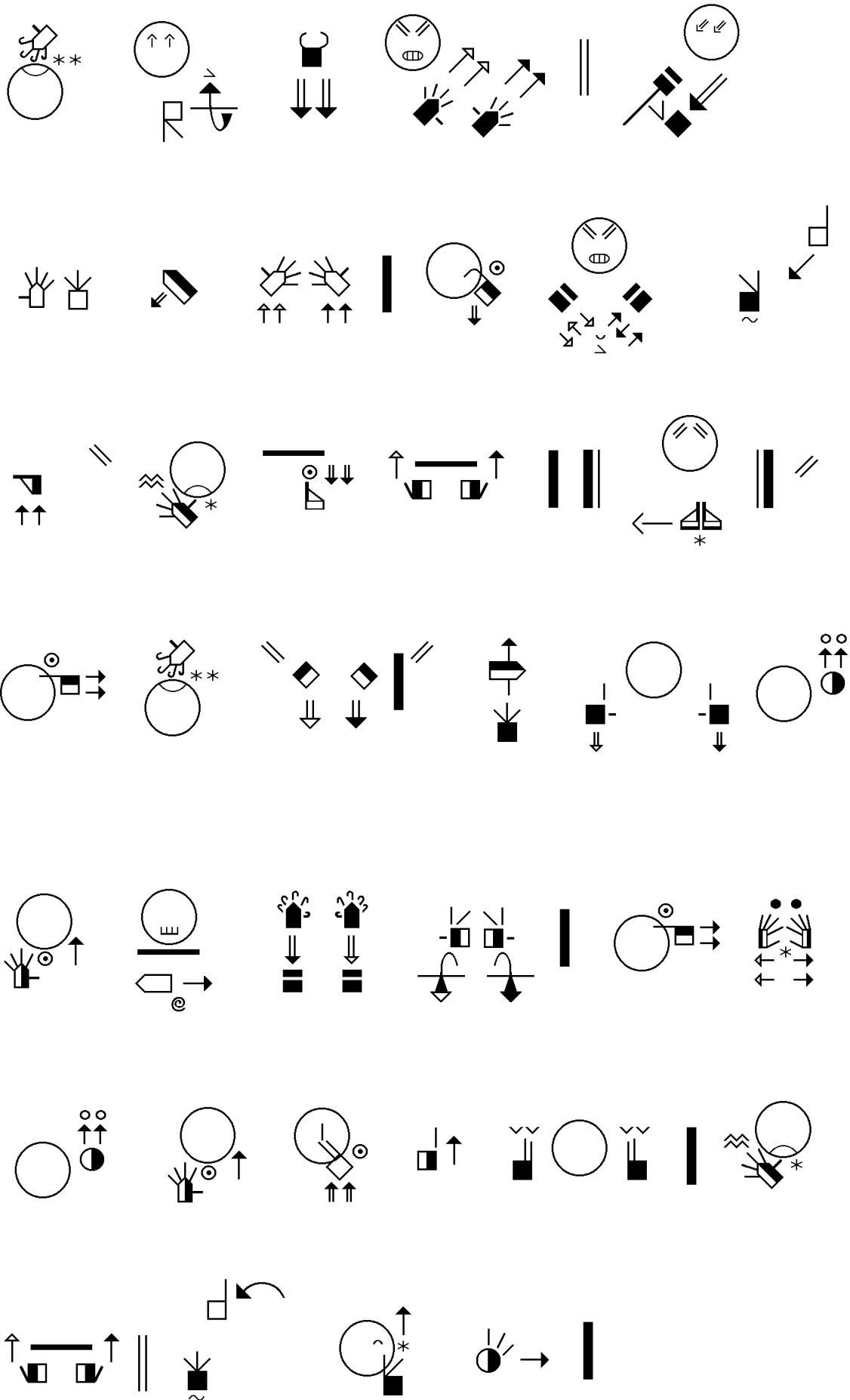












Questions:

1. What was the topic of the lecture?
2. How did Nacho know that there was going to be a lecture at the association?
3. What was the first thing they saw when they entered the association?
4. What did they see in the big photo?
5. Why did Ana come back to Madrid?
6. What games were the people playing?
7. Who went to see the lecture?