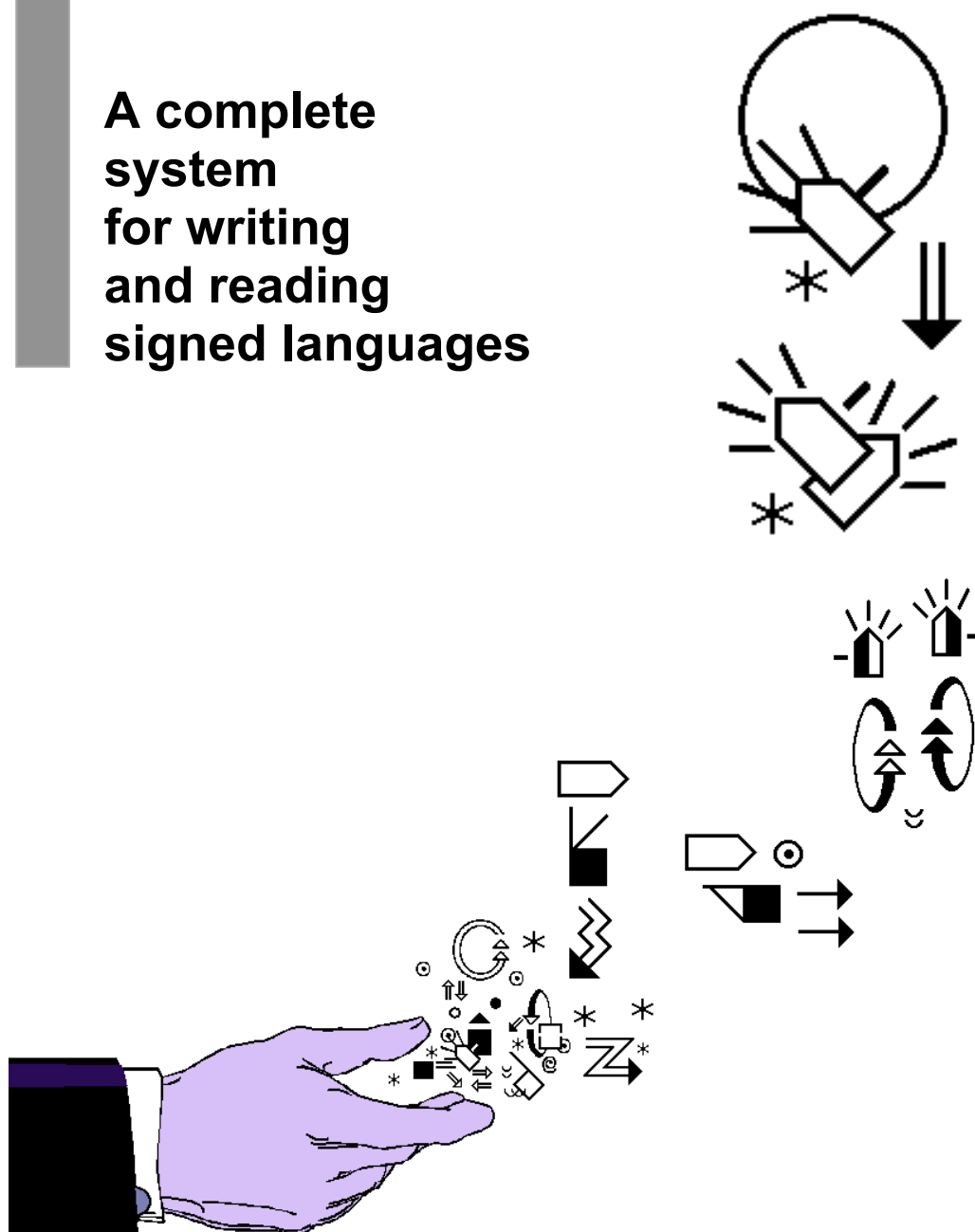


SignWriting®

**A complete
system
for writing
and reading
signed languages**



**Spanish Sign Language (LSE)
English Version**



ABOUT THESE LESSONS

SignWriting® was invented by Valerie Sutton, director of The Center for Sutton Movement Writing Inc., a non-profit educational organization founded in 1974 in California (USA). In 1988 this organization established The Deaf Action Committee for SignWriting and developed the SignWriter® software, designed by Richard Gleaves, and has published a variety of teaching materials including books and a video series. In Spain SignWriting is referred to as SignoEscritura® and the software is referred to as SignoEscritor®.

The lessons in this book are an amplification of the *Primeras Lecciones de SignoEscritura*, published (©1999) by the University of Alicante (Spain) by Irma María Muñoz Baell (University of Alicante) and Steve and Dianne Parkhurst (PROEL and SIL International). The Parkhursts saw the need to complete the lessons (expanding the book from four lessons to 13), and in doing so they claim responsibility for any errors in this material.

This English version is a translation of the materials produced in Spanish with sample signs and texts from Spanish Sign Language (LSE)--and more particularly from the Madrid dialect. The purpose of the English version is to illustrate the teaching methodology. It is not meant to be used as a guide to learning LSE, nor is it expected that signers who do not know LSE will understand the signed texts. The examples used here are not intended to imply that they are the "correct signs." We recognize that there is great variation in how signers of LSE sign, and we encourage Deaf writers to express themselves freely in their own language without artificial rules as to which signs may or may not be used.

Various people have helped in the development of this material. As mentioned above, Irma Muñoz translated (from English into Spanish) the majority of the *Primeras Lecciones*, which form the basis of the first half of this book. José Mari Reseco Parejo, Nolasco Marante and Roberto Benito (all Deaf) wrote most of the stories in this book and helped choose the LSE examples. Others that helped in the development of these materials include Valerie Sutton, inventor of SignWriting; Carlos Vázquez López, José Luis Fernández and María Jesús Carmona Alcalá of the Federación de Sordos de la Comunidad de Madrid; Gemma Piriz; Eva de Andrés Sanz; Chana Franchy, literacy specialist with SIL; and the nearly 300 people who gave input after taking the course at the Centro Prádez of the Confederación Nacional de Sordos de España (CNSE), the Federación de Sordos de Madrid, the Asociación de Sordos de Alcalá de Henares, among others, during the first three years that it has been taught in Spain (1998 - 2001). Many thanks to you all.

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SPAIN: Published by
PROEL <http://www.proel.org/>

USA: Published by
The SignWriting Press
<http://www.signwriting.org>

English Version:
ISBN-10: **0-914336-67-3**
ISBN-13: **978-0-914336-67-9**

ABOUT THIS BOOK

Steve and Dianne Parkhurst's remarkable textbook **SignoEscritura (SignWriting)**, first published in 2001 in Madrid, Spain, by PROEL, is considered to be one of the world's leading instruction reference manuals teaching SignWriting. No serious SignWriting student can be without it! The lessons are presented in a logical, visual and easy-to-follow format. Available in both Spanish and English, the entire book is free on the web for download, chapter by chapter, or download one complete doc: <http://www.SignWriting.org/spain>.

Spanish and English versions are available for purchase too. Go to the SignWriting Shop: <http://www.SignWriting.org/shop>

Steve Parkhurst's beautiful illustrations grace the pages of this book, and the clean sharp images of the SignWriting symbols are made possible by specially developed TrueType fonts designed and created by the Parkhursts themselves. This makes the SignWriting literature examples in Spanish Sign Language a pleasure to read.

So it is with gratitude, that I thank the Parkhursts for this artistic treasure. It is an historic work...one of the first textbooks written in the early years of SignWriting, laying the groundwork for newer textbooks to come. I use it daily with my own SignWriting students and we all refer to it, and highly recommend it!

Valerie Sutton
Inventor, SignWriting
August 18, 2007

NEW SOFTWARE IN 2007

Since the publication of **SignoEscritura** in 2001, SignWriting software has gone through enormous changes. The world's computer operating systems switched from MS DOS to Windows XP and Mac OS X, and the old SignWriter DOS and SignWriter Java programs became out-of-date. A new brilliant computer program

called **SignPuddle™**, developed by Steve Slevinski, is now our standard software for SignWriting. SignPuddle provides a free and easy way for SignWriting users to compose dictionaries and literature directly on the web. Or you can run it on your own computer, using the PocketPuddle, a USB Flash Drive, or with SignPuddle Servers.

SignPuddle™ Online



Write Sign Language
Dictionaries & Literature
in Any Sign Language
in the World...

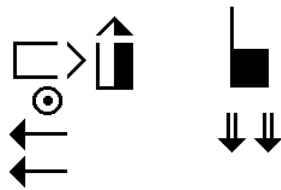
Free on the Web!

<http://www.SignBank.org/signpuddle>

Lessons

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Lesson 1

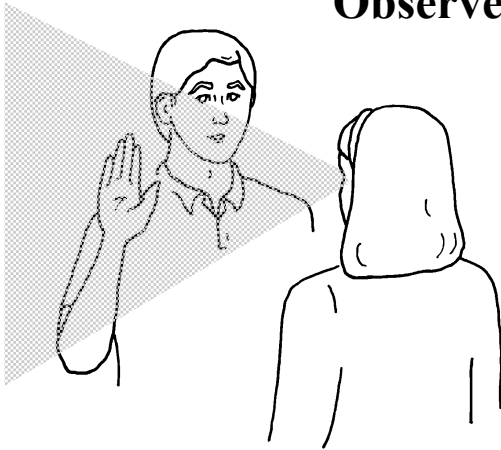


Contents:

- Observer's perspective and signer's perspective
- Hand orientations
- Three configurations
- A contact symbol: Touch
- The head

Two perspectives

Observer's perspective



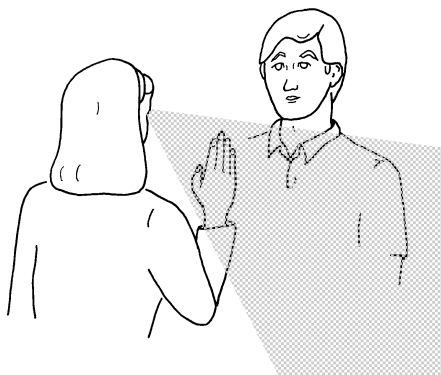
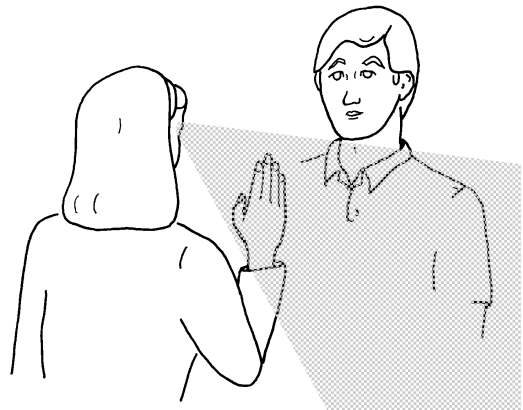
When another person signs to you, you see his hands. You are an observer.

This is called the “observer’s perspective.”

Signer's perspective

When you sign to someone, you see your own hands. You see the signs from your own perspective.

This is called the “signer’s perspective.”

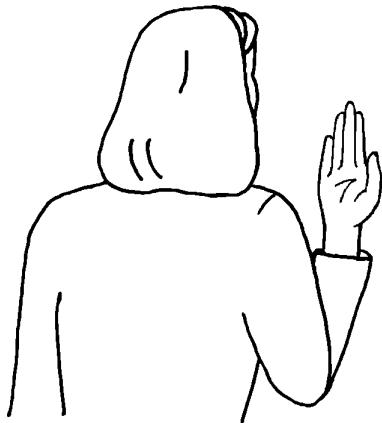


SignWriting is based on how you see your own hands when you sign—the signer’s perspective.



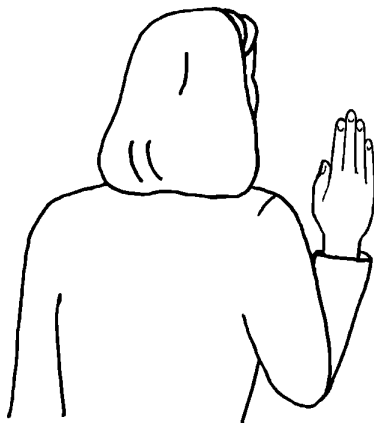
Hand orientation

When you read and write a sign, you write it the way you see your own hands.



The palm

If you can see the palm of your hand as you sign, the symbol that represents the hand will be **white**.



The back of the hand

When you see the back of your hand, the symbol that represents the hand will be **black**.



The side of the hand

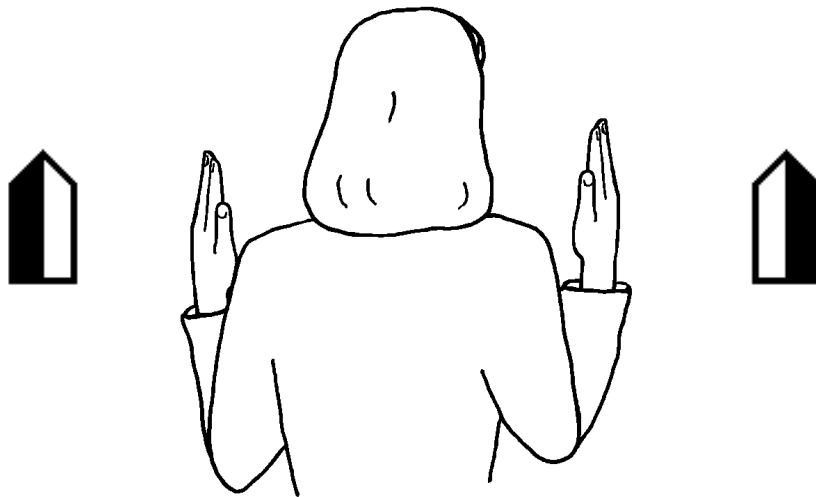
When you see the side of your hand, the symbol for the hand will be **half white, half black**.

The white part of the symbol shows which direction the palm is facing. The black part of the symbol shows the direction the back of the hand is facing.

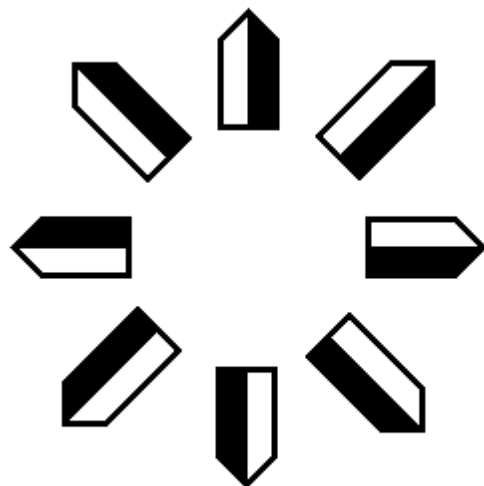
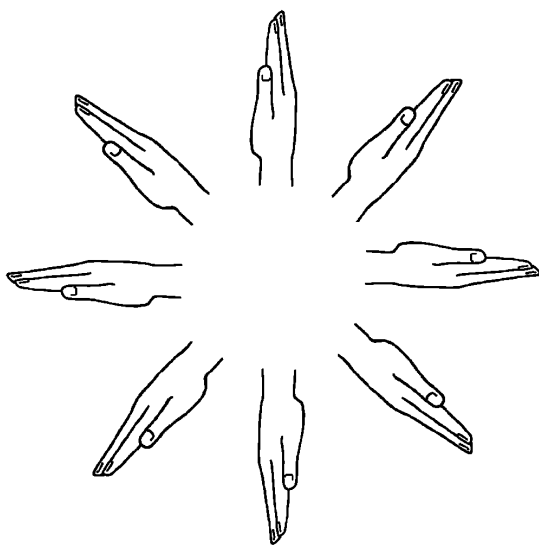


The **left** hand

The **right** hand



Rotating the hand



You can turn the symbol in any direction.

A contact symbol: Touch

SignWriting includes symbols that tell what kind of contact the hands make during the sign. This is the first contact symbol:

Touch

An asterisk is used to mean **touch**.



The **touch** symbol is used when the hands touch each other or some part of the body.

Try to read these signs:



We put the touch symbol near the place where the two hands touch each other.

TIEMPO (FÚTBOL)
TIME OUT



Two asterisks means that the hands touch **twice**.

CASA
HOUSE



APLAUDIR (oyentes)
APPLAUD (hearing people)

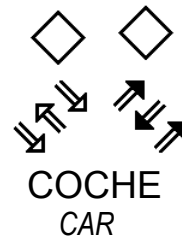
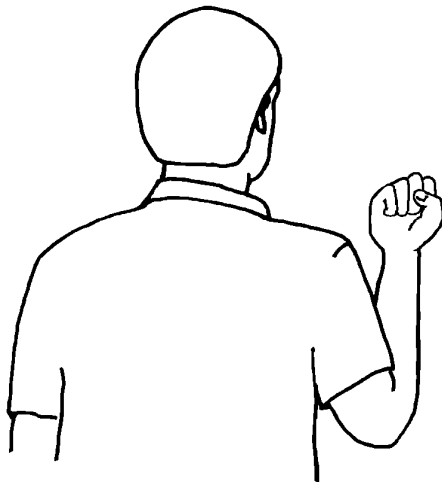


New configurations

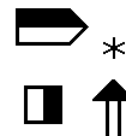
The closed fist

The closed fist is written as a **square**.

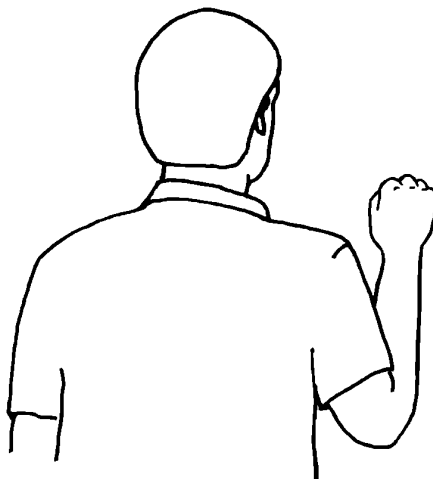
If, when you sign, you see the palm of your hand, the symbol used to represent it will be **white**.



If you see the side of your hand, the symbol will be **half black and half white**.



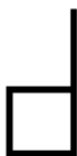
LLENO
FULL



If you see the back of your hand as you sign, the symbol will be **black**.

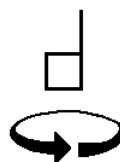


LAVAR
WASH



The square with one line extending from the corner represents the fist with the index finger extended.

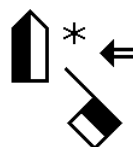
If, when you sign, you see the palm of your hand, the symbol used to represent it will be **white**.



SÓLO
ALONE



If you see the side of your hand, the symbol will be **half black and half white**.



LEY
LAW



If you see the back of your hand as you sign, the symbol will be **black**.



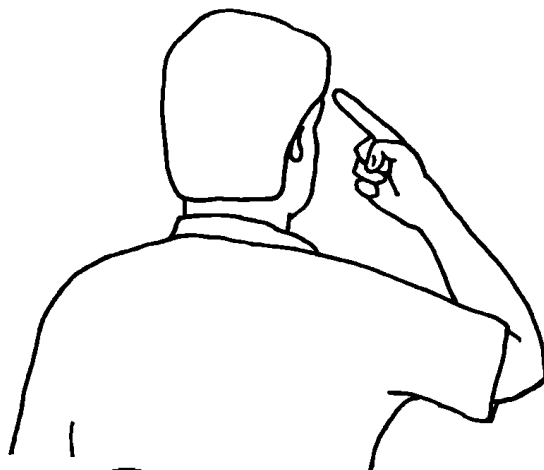
NO
NO



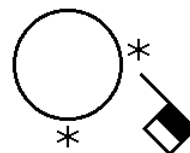
The head

A **circle** represents the head. You have to imagine that you are seeing your own head from **behind** you.

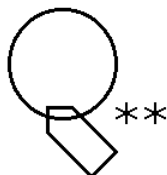
When you are signing with your right hand close to or touching the right side of your head, you write the symbols for the hand and the contact at the right side of the circle:



ABUELO
GRANDFATHER



SORDO
DEAF



EDAD
AGE

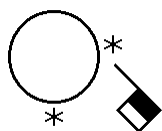
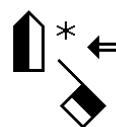
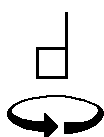
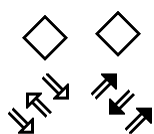
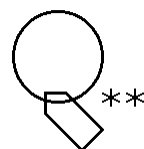
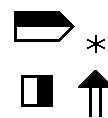
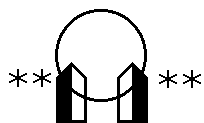


CONFESAR (MISA)
CONFESS (to a priest)

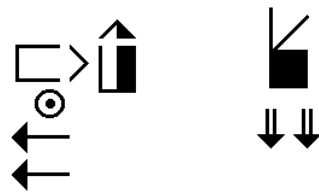
Read



Try to read these signs:



Lesson 2



Contents:

- Front view and top-down/overhead view
- Up-down movement
- Movements of the right and left hands
- A contact symbol: Brush
- Five new configurations

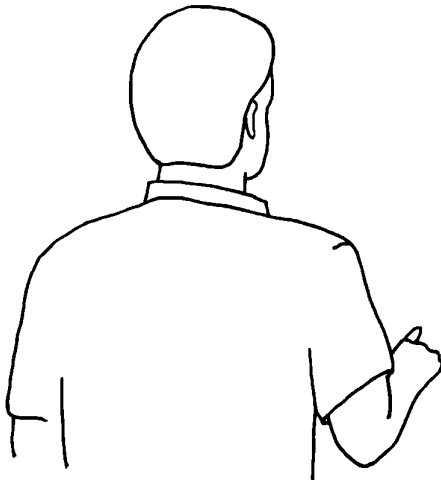
Two points of view



Front view

Hand parallel to the front wall

When the hand is vertical/upright, or **parallel to the front wall**, it's easy to see what its configuration is.



But when your hand is horizontal, or **parallel to the floor**, it's hard to see what its configuration is.

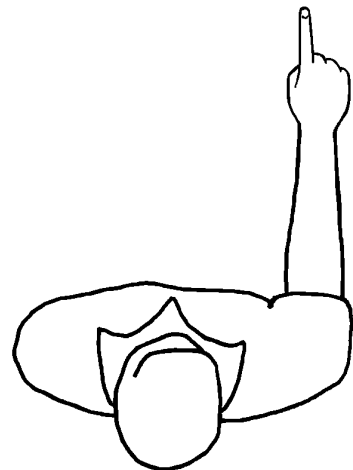
What can we do???



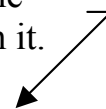
Top-down view

Hand parallel to the floor

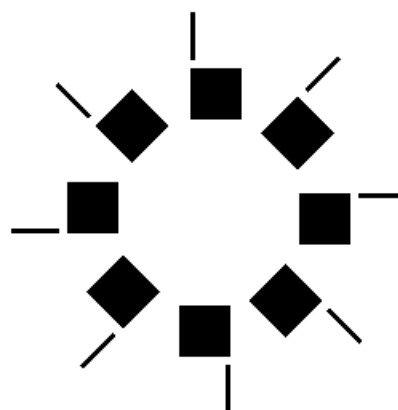
Because it's hard to see its configuration from the other point of view, when your hand is parallel to the floor, you write it as if you were seeing it from above.



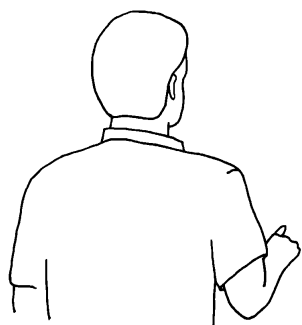
A small **gap** between the symbol for the hands and the symbol(s) for the fingers means that the hand is parallel to the floor. You pretend to look down on it.



This symbol can be rotated in all directions too.



Remember: this symbol means that the hand is parallel to the floor. It doesn't matter if you can actually look down on it or not.



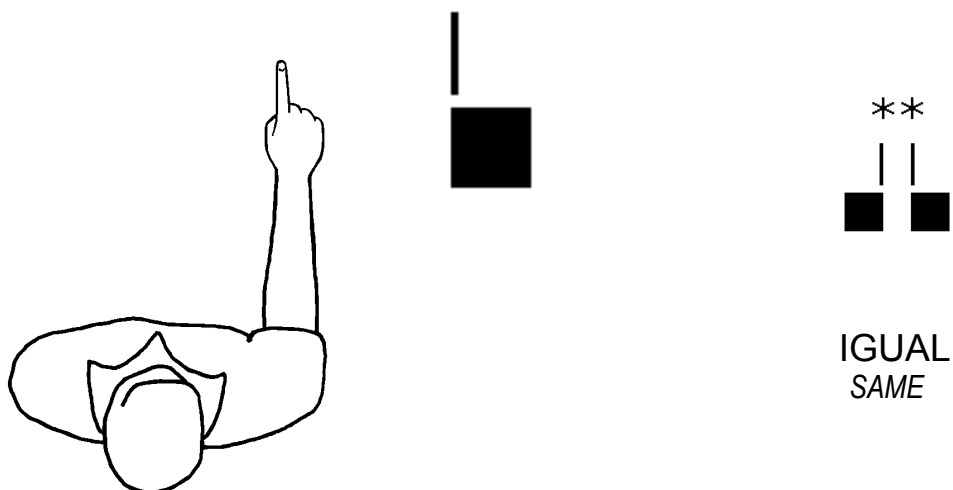
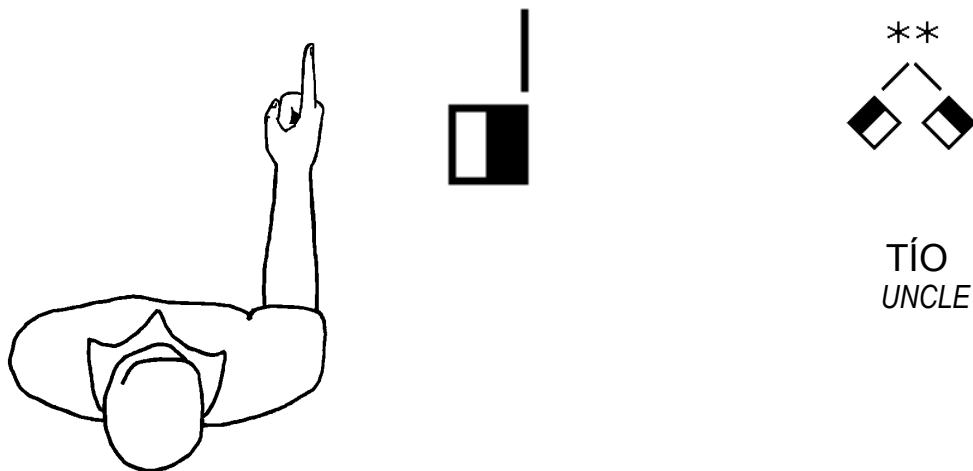
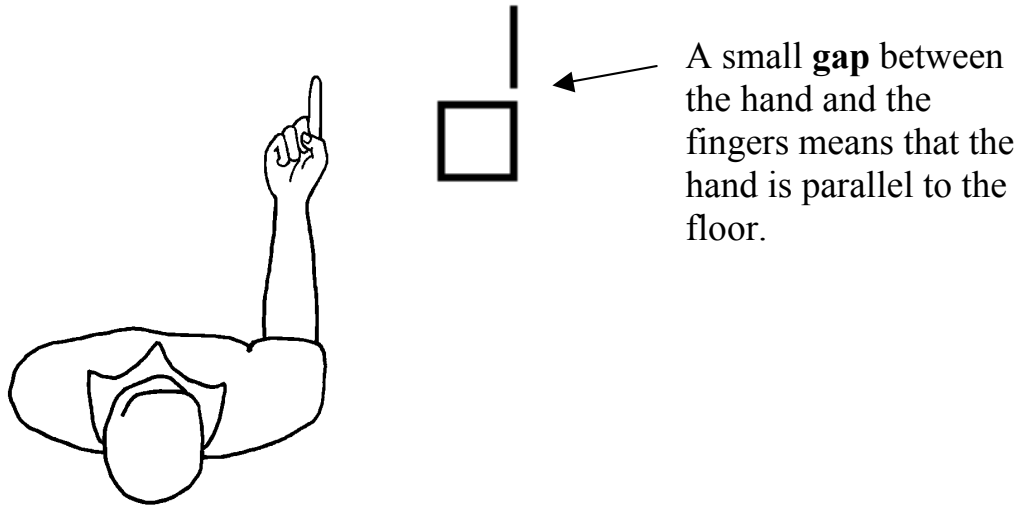
and

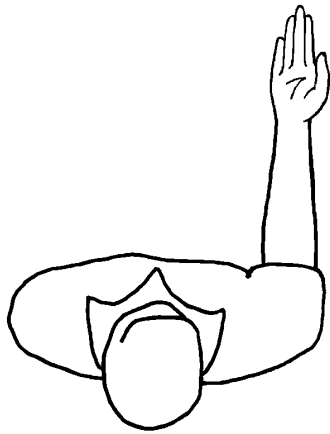


are written:



We'll look at some examples of configurations that we already know, but this time they'll be written from above, parallel to the floor.

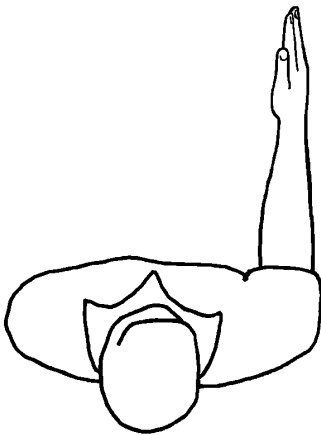




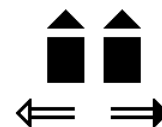
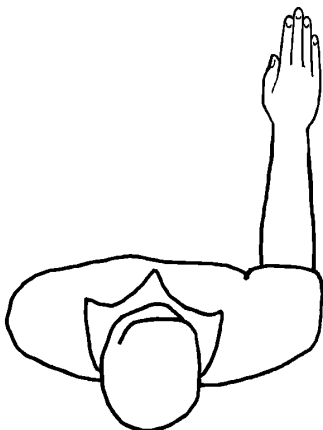
When the hand has no fingers extended, the **gap** is at the level of the **knuckles**. The gap means that the hand is parallel to the floor.



IMPORTANTE
IMPORTANT

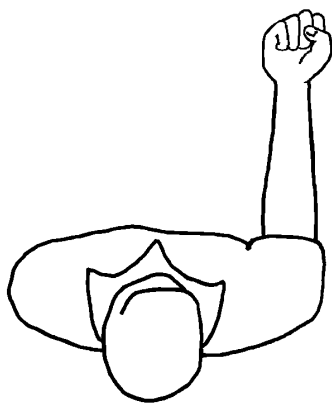


COMPAÑERO
COMPANION

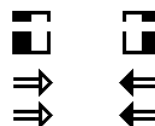
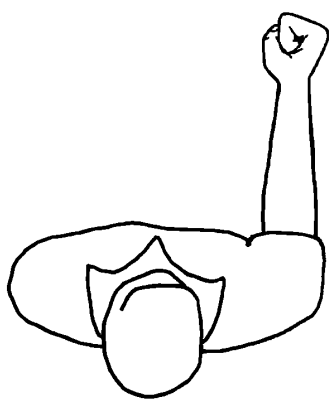


PLANO
FLAT

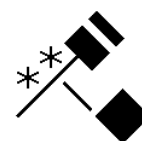
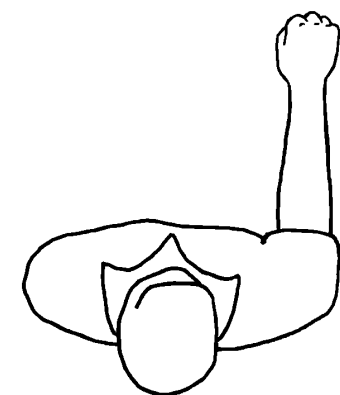




The **gap** at the level of the **knuckles** means that the hand is parallel to the floor.



FRIO
COLD



HORA
TIME

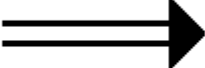
When one hand touches the opposite wrist or arm, we use a line to represent the arm. The contact symbol is written close to the point of contact.



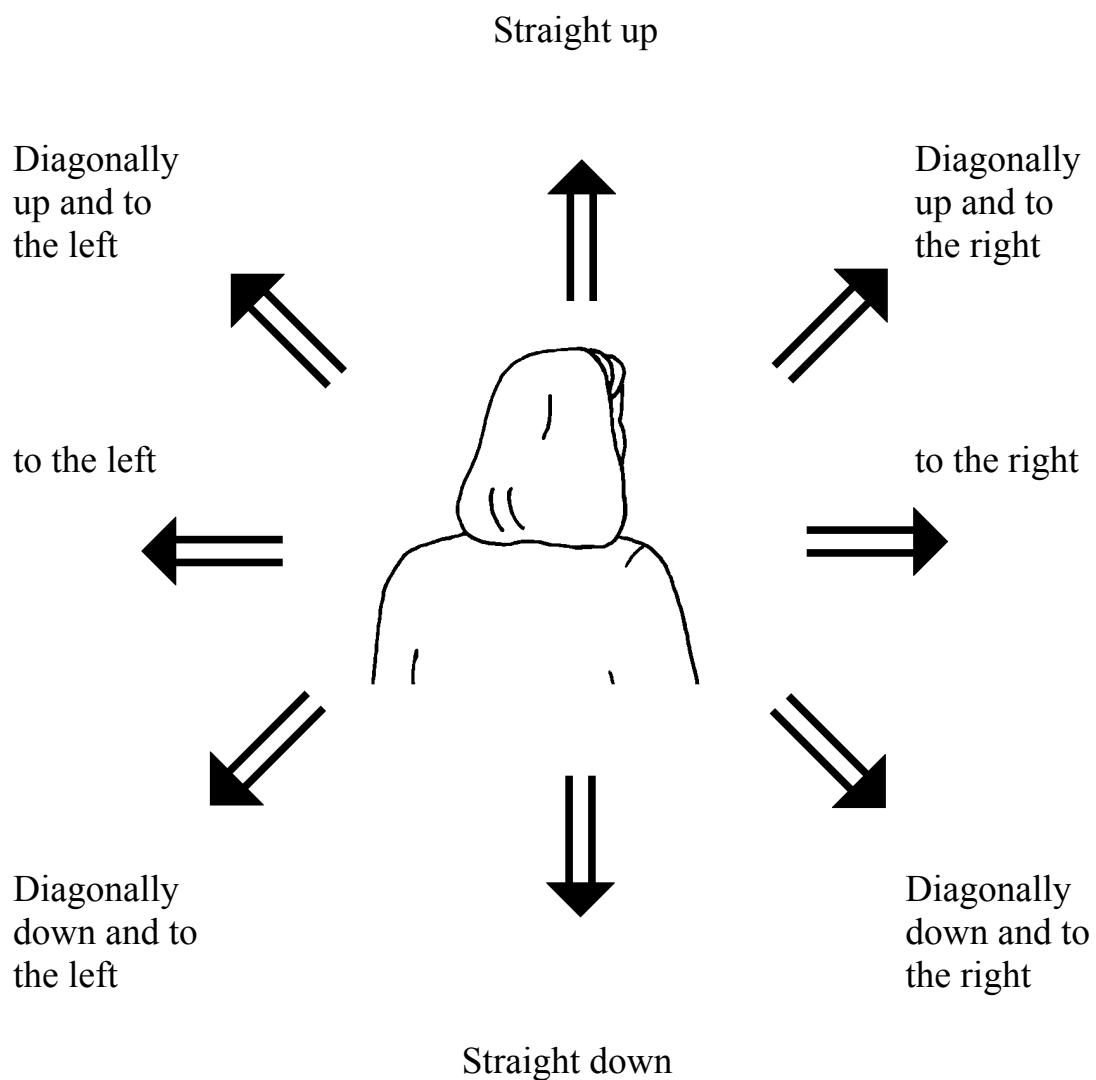
Movement arrows

Up-down movements

Up-down movements are parallel to an imaginary wall in front of the signer, on the vertical plane.

They are written with **double-stemmed arrows**: 

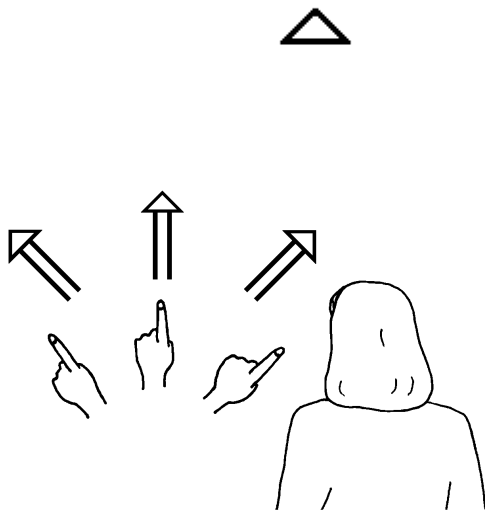
Vertical



Left- and Right-hand movements

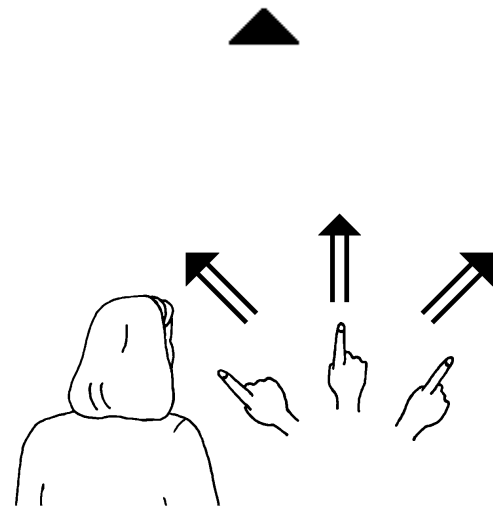
Left-hand movements

When the arrow head is **white**, it means that the **left** hand moves:



Right-hand movements

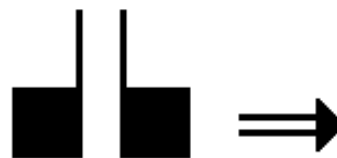
When the arrow head is **black**, the **right** hand moves:



In the following example, only the left hand moves.



In this example, only the right hand moves.



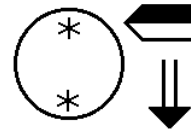
Read these examples of signs that use one hand:



BAJO
SHORT



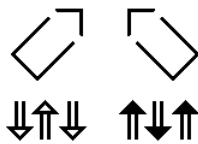
COLEGIO
SCHOOL



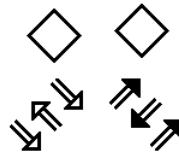
PADRE
FATHER

In the examples below, each hand moves several times. When there are several arrows for each hand, we read the sign's movement **from the center toward the edges** or **from the top to the bottom**.

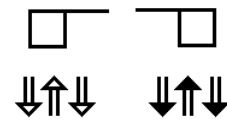
Examples:



PESO
WEIGHT



COCHE
CAR

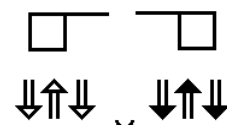
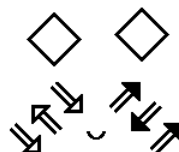
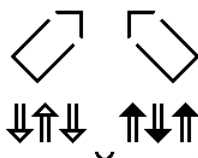


DISCUTIR
TO ARGUE

Sometimes seeing all those arrows can be confusing. One simple tool to help us remember where to start reading the arrows is the one written at the right, called a **tie**. A tie helps us remember that these two arrows are “tied together” and their movements are **simultaneous**, happening at the **same time**.



Examples:



A contact symbol: Brush

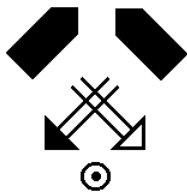
Brush



This type of contact is written as a circle with a dot in the center.

Brush is a light contact in which the hand slides across another surface and then separates again.

Examples:



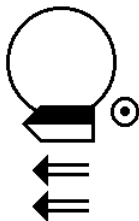
NOCHE
NIGHT



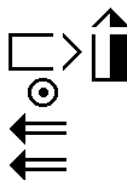
POR LA MAÑANA
MORNING



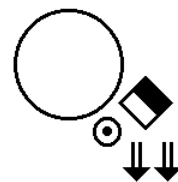
IR
GO



OCTUBRE
OCTOBER






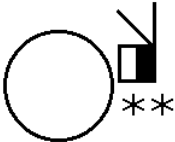
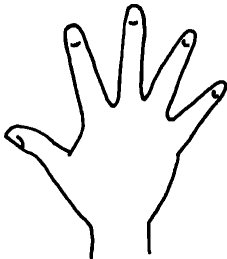
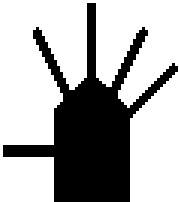
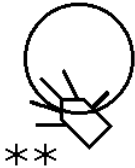


LECCIÓN
LESSON



TRAVIESO
MISCHIEVOUS

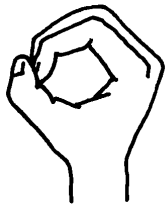
More configurations

Configuration:	Is written like this:	Example from LSE:
		 NEGRO <i>BLACK</i>
		 INDIO <i>INDIAN</i>
		 SIGNO <i>SIGN</i>

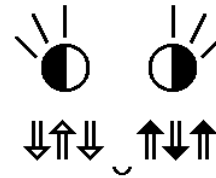
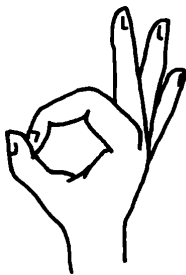
Configuration:

**Is written
like this:**

Example from LSE:

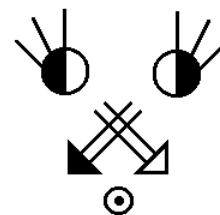
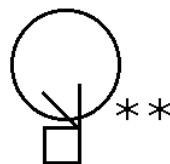
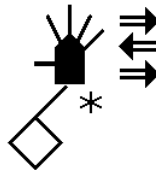
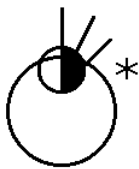


TUBO
TUBE/PIPE





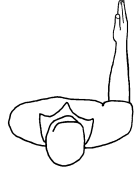











JUSTICIA
JUSTICE

More examples:

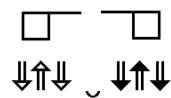
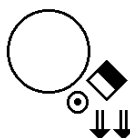
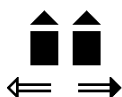
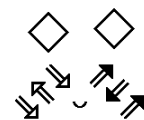
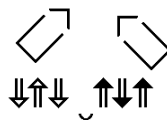
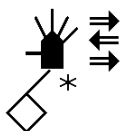
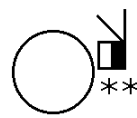
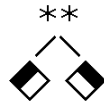
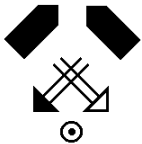
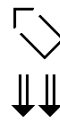
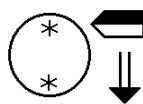
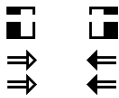
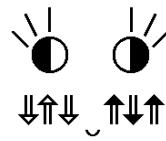


Summary: This chart shows all the configurations learned in Lessons 1 and 2, in each of their orientations:

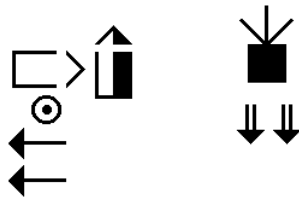
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						

Read

Try to read these signs:



Lesson 3






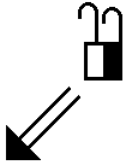
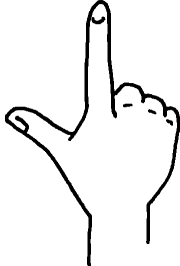

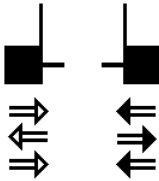





Contents:

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



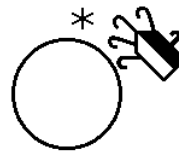
New configurations

Configuration:	Is written like this:	Example from LSE:
		 MAYO <i>MAY (month)</i>
		 VENIR <i>TO COME</i>
		 TELE <i>TV</i>
		 LUJO <i>LUXURY</i>

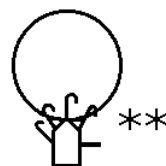
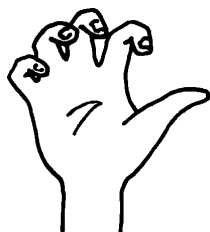
Configuration:

**Is written
like this:**

Example from LSE:

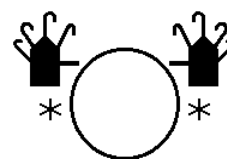
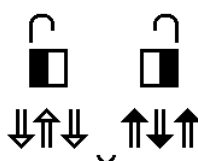
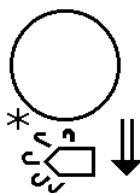
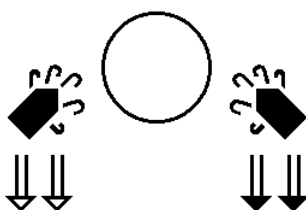
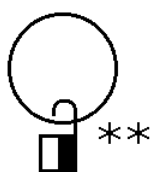


REY
KING















EJEMPLO
EXAMPLE

More examples:



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

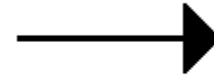
						
						
						
						
						
						
						

More movement arrows

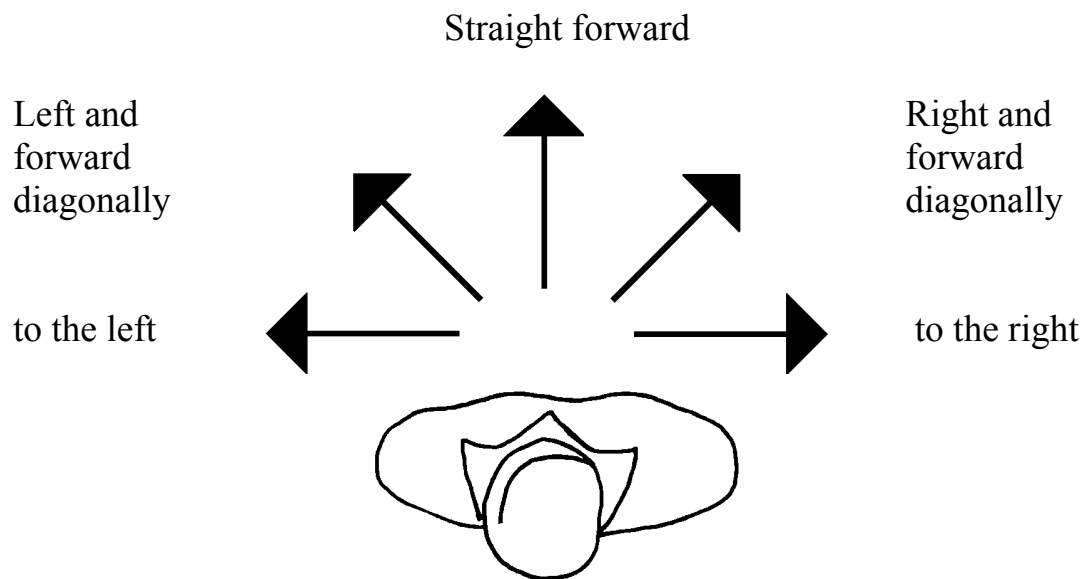
Back-and-forth movement

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

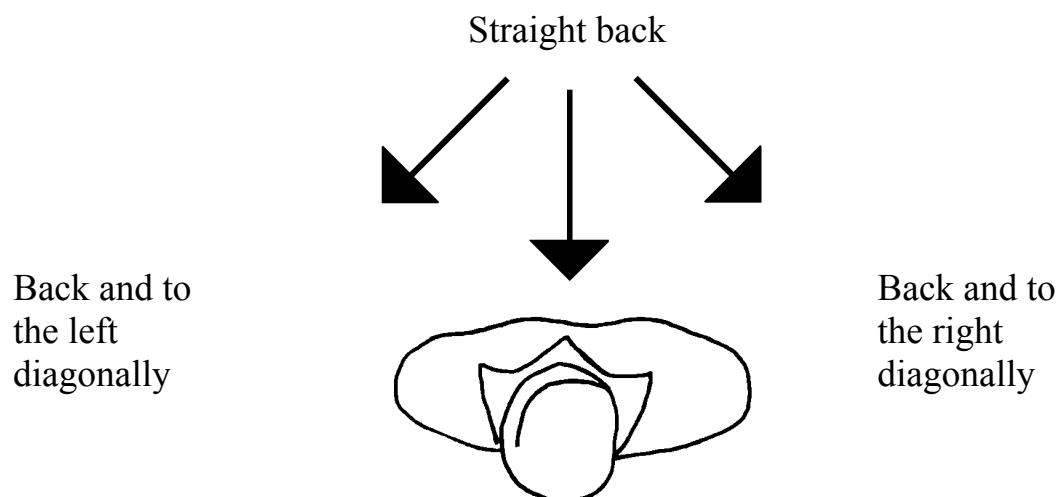
It is written with **single-stemmed arrows**:



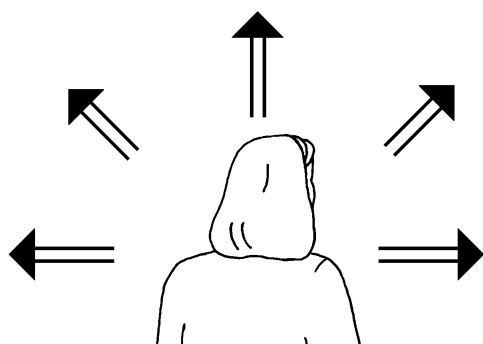
Horizontal plane



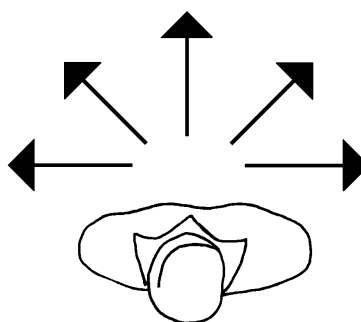
Horizontal plane



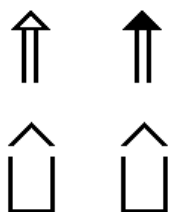
Up-down movement



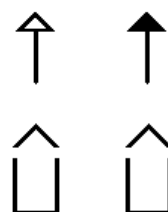
Back-and-forth movement



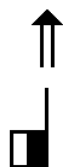
Note the difference between these pairs of signs:



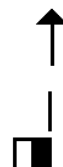
LEVANTAROS
STAND UP, EVERYBODY



AYUDAR
TO HELP

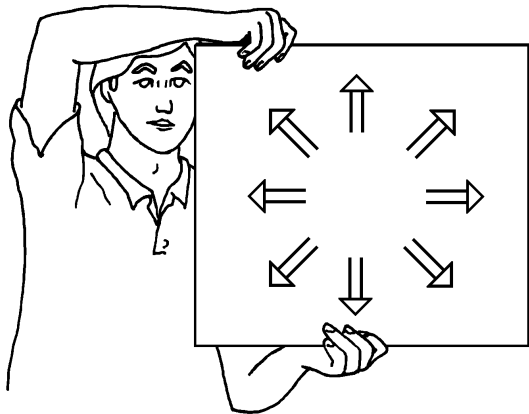


ARRIBA
UP

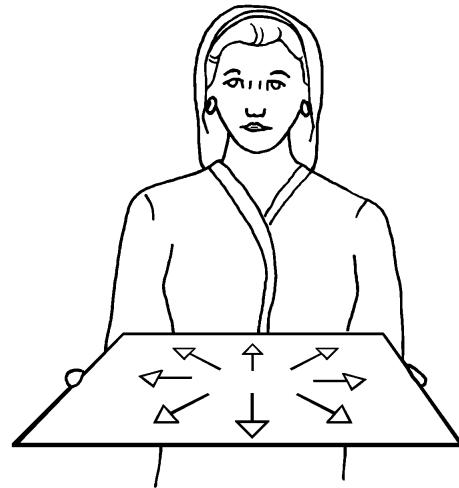


TÚ
YOU

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

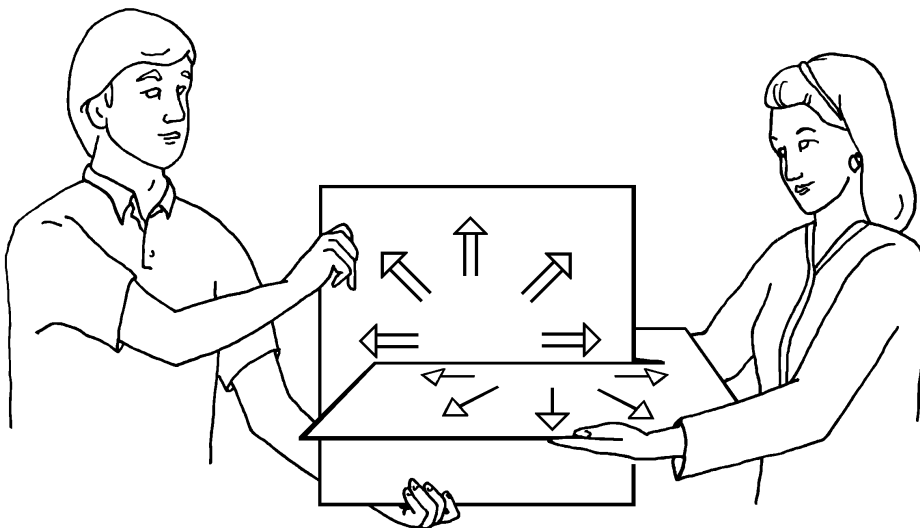


Movements that are parallel to the wall, or up and down

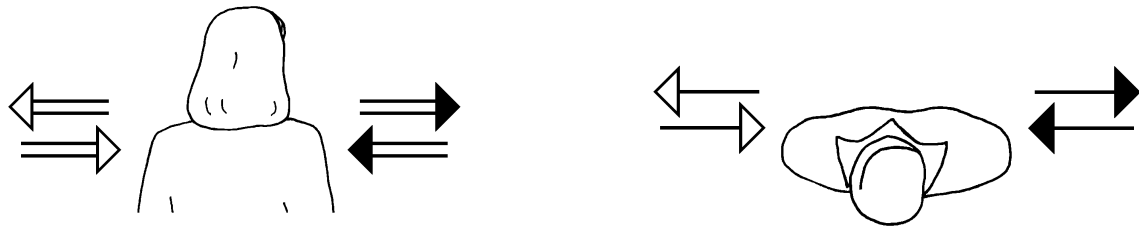


Movements that are parallel to the floor, or back and forth

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

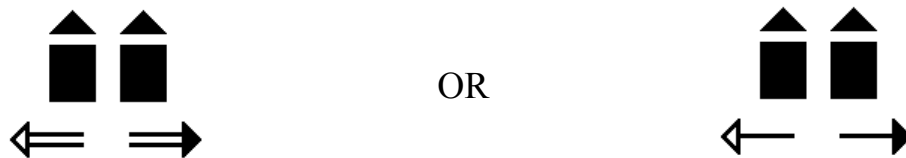


Straight movement toward the sides can be written using double-stemmed or single-stemmed arrows. The arrows below represent the same movements:



DOUBLE-STEMMED are the same as SINGLE-STEMMED

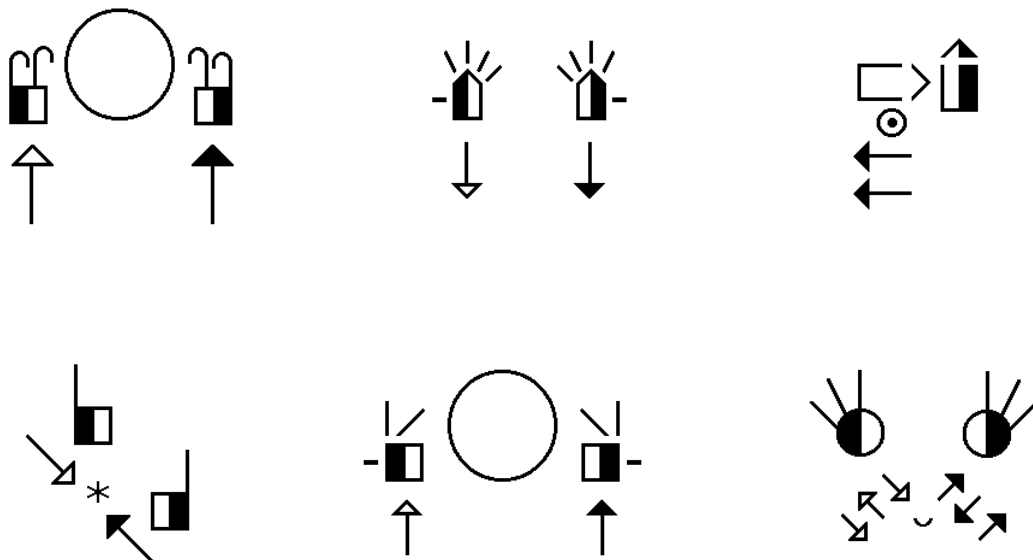
The sign PLANO (flat) can be written either way:



OR

They are exactly the same.

Examples:

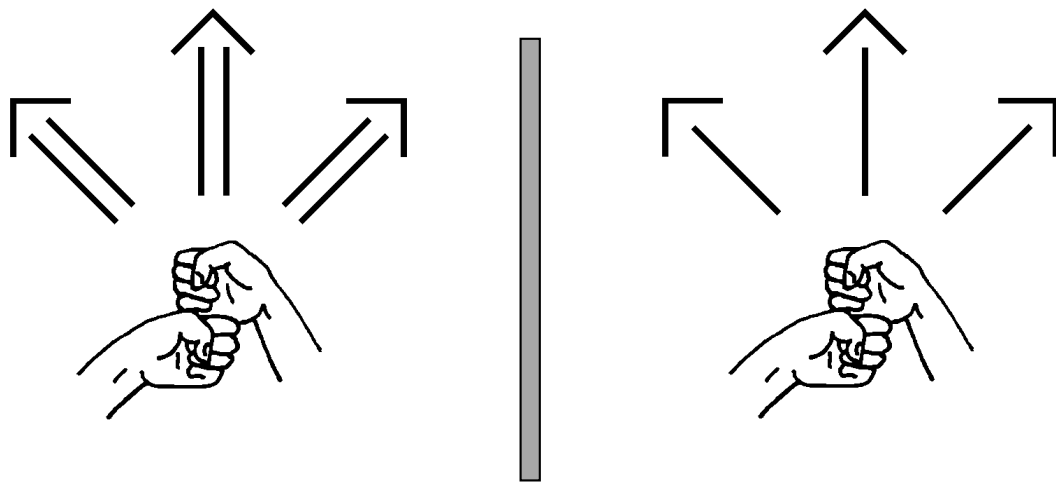


Both hands move as one unit

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.



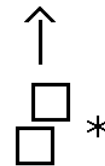
We call this an open arrow head and it means that both hands do the same thing while touching each other.



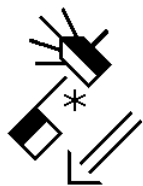
Examples:



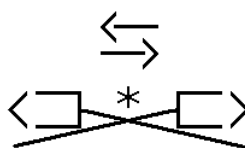
CAMIÓN
TRUCK



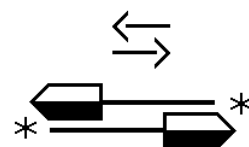
TROFEO
TROPHY



MARGINAR
TO DISCRIMINATE



BEBÉ (from two perspectives) BEBÉ
BABY



The body

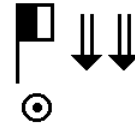
Sometimes the hands touch the body. When the hand touches the center of the chest, we write the contact symbol under the hand symbol.



YO
I, ME



PROPIO
BELONGING TO

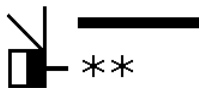


SENTIR
TO FEEL



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.)

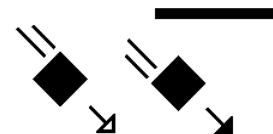
The left end of the bar represents your left shoulder, and the right end represents your right shoulder.



ELEGANTE
ELEGANT

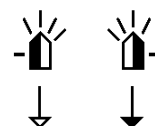
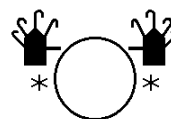
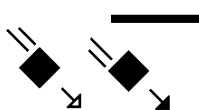
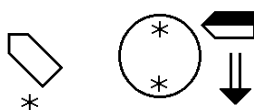


MILITAR
MILITARY



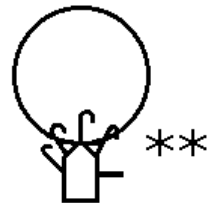
CAZAR
TO GO HUNTING

Try to read this sentence:

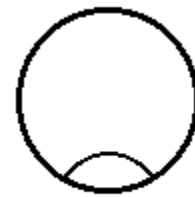


The face

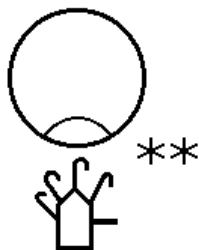
Sometimes it's hard to see which configuration is being used when the hand symbol is placed on top of the face symbol:



EJEMPLO
EXAMPLE

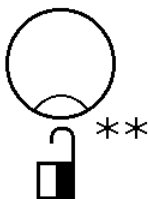


To separate them, we write a small semi-circle (scoop) on the part of the face the hand touches.

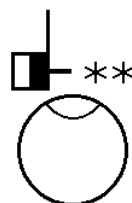


The hand and contact symbols are written close to the semicircle.

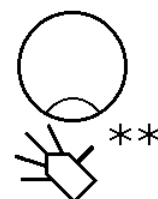
Examples:



DIFÍCIL
DIFFICULT



ALEMANIA
GERMANY



SIGNO
SIGN



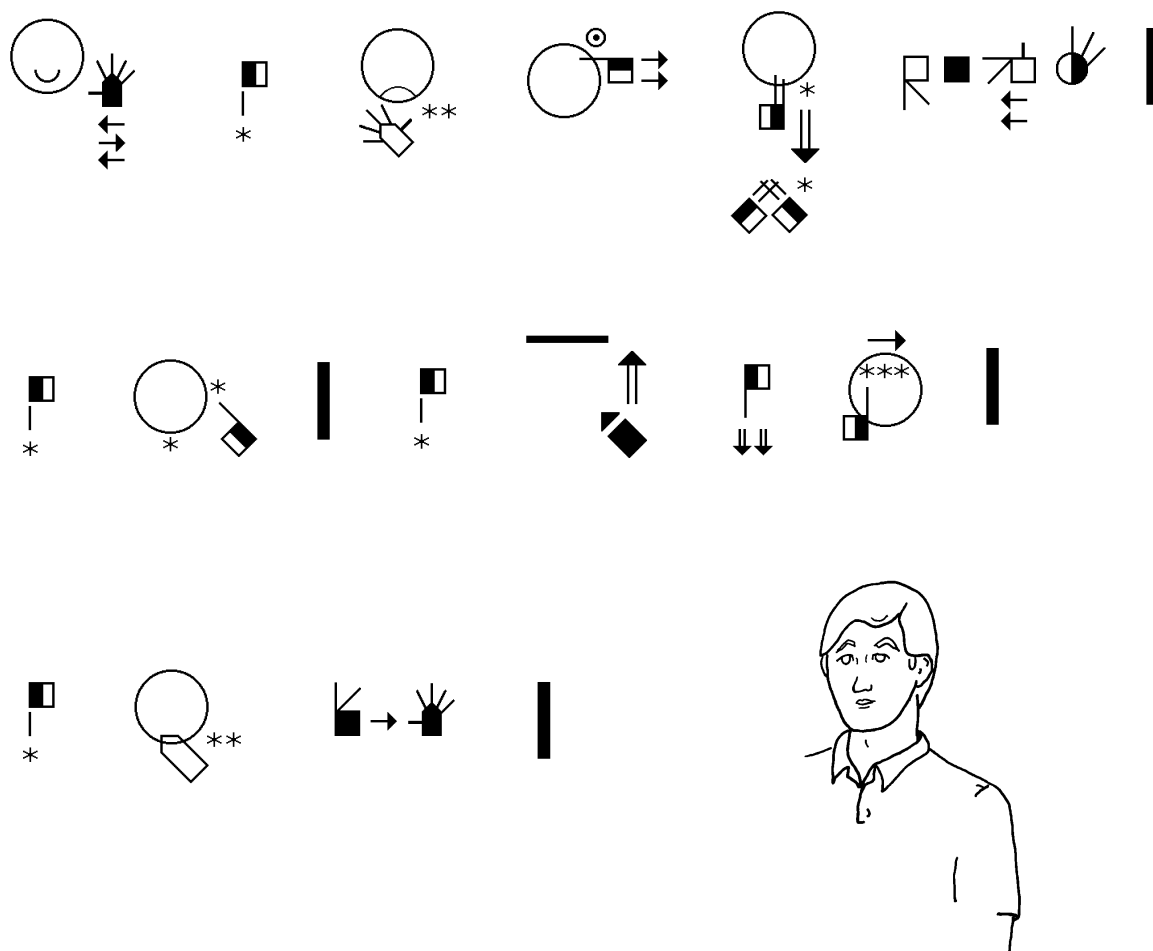
Punctuation Marks

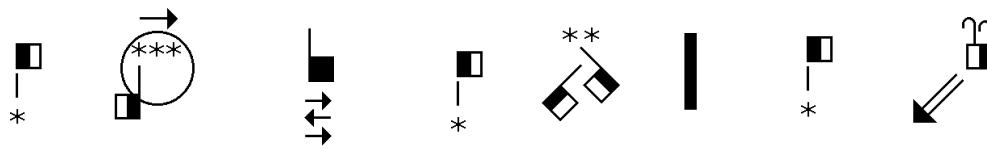
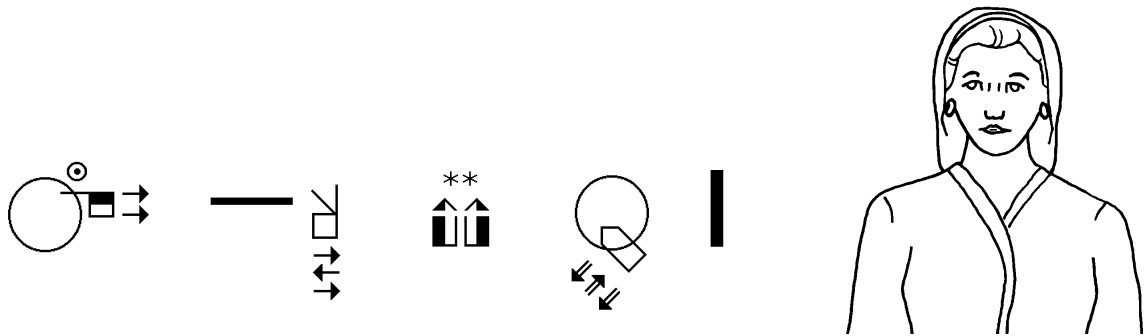
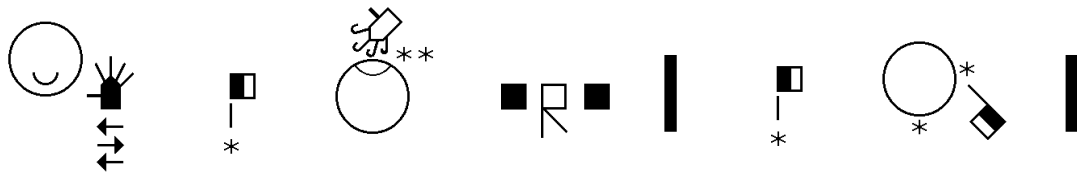
When we write a complete sentence, we finish the sentence with this symbol, which represents a period:



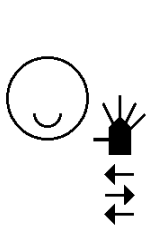
Read

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

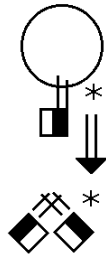




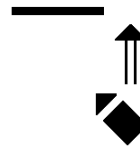
New vocabulary words:



HOLA
HI



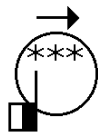
NOMBRE
NAME



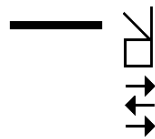
CRECER
TO GROW UP



AQUÍ
HERE



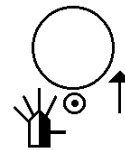
MADRID
MADRID



NOSOTROS DOS
WE TWO



TOLEDO
TOLEDO

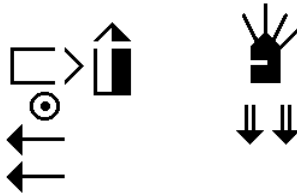


MOTIVO
BECAUSE

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?

Lesson 4



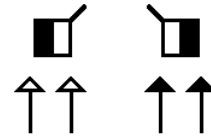
Contents:

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



New configurations

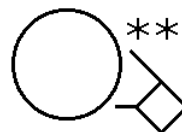
Configuration:	Is written like this:	Example from LSE:
----------------	-----------------------	-------------------



DIVERTIDO
FUN

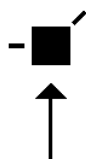
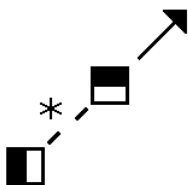


CERCA
CLOSE TO



TELÉFONO
TELEPHONE

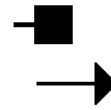
More examples:



Configuration:

**Is written
like this:**

Example from LSE:

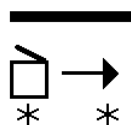
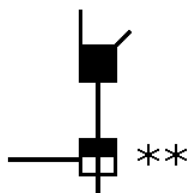
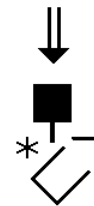
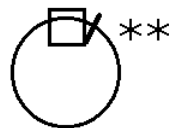
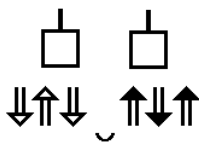


SEMANA
WEEK














DURO
HARD

More examples:

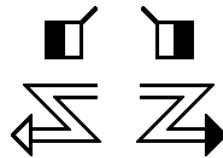


Summary: This chart shows all the new configurations from Lesson 4 in each of their orientations:

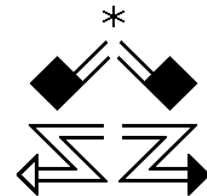
						
						
						
						
						
						

More movement arrows

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



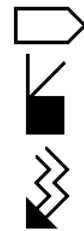
FELIZ
HAPPY



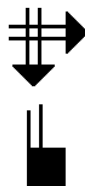
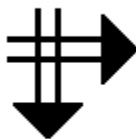
INTERNACIONAL
INTERNATIONAL



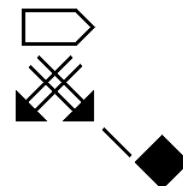
DINAMARCA
DENMARK



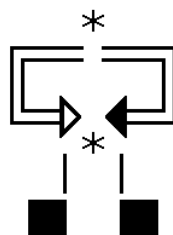
LEER
READ



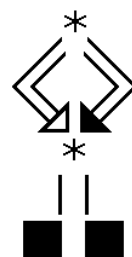
SUIZA
SWITZERLAND



ANULAR
TO CANCEL



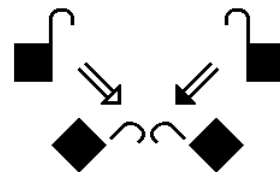
FORMA CUADRADA
SQUARE SHAPE



FORMA DE ROMBO
DIAMOND SHAPE



20
TWENTY



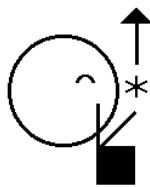
CITA / QUEDAR
APPOINTMENT/AGREE TO MEET



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.

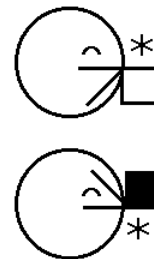
Examples:



VER
TO SEE



LOS OJOS
EYES

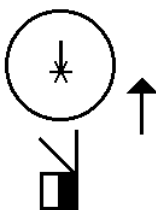


EXPERIENCIA
EXPERIENCE

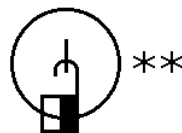


When the nose is the point of contact for a sign, a short vertical line down the center of the face represents the nose. The contact symbol can be written on the nose line, on the face near it, or off to the side of the face, whichever is clearer.

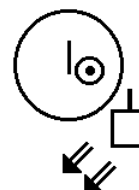
Examples:



DOS AÑOS
TWO YEARS



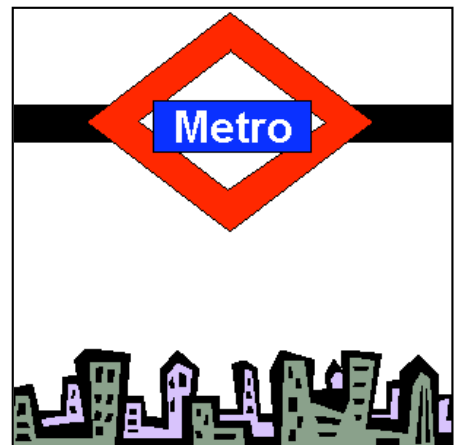
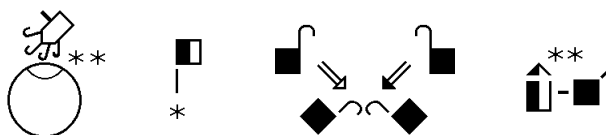
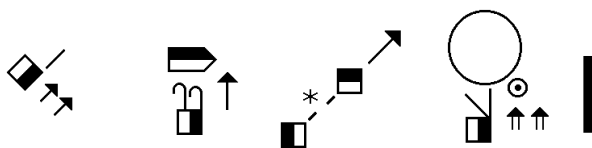
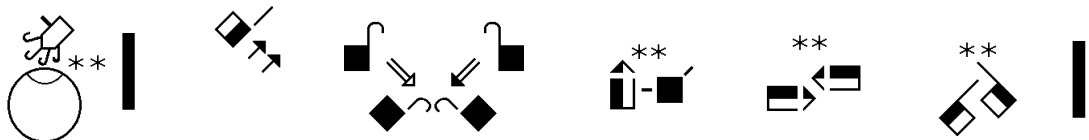
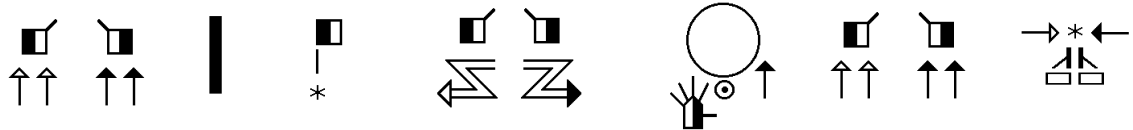
ANTIGUO
OLD/ANTIQUE

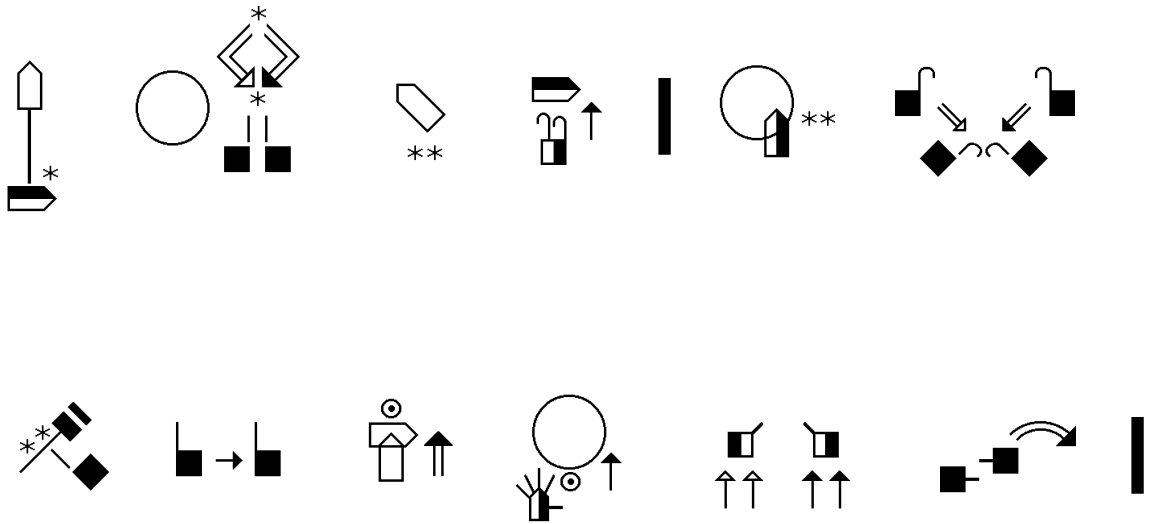


VINO
WINE

Read

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





New vocabulary words:

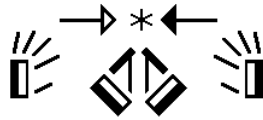
HOY	IR A	JUNTO / CON	UN SIGNO EN
TODAY	TO GO TO	TOGETHER/WITH	FORMA DE ROMBO
			DIAMOND-SHAPED SIGN

MENCIONADO	TODO EL DÍA
SAID BEFORE	ALL DAY

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:

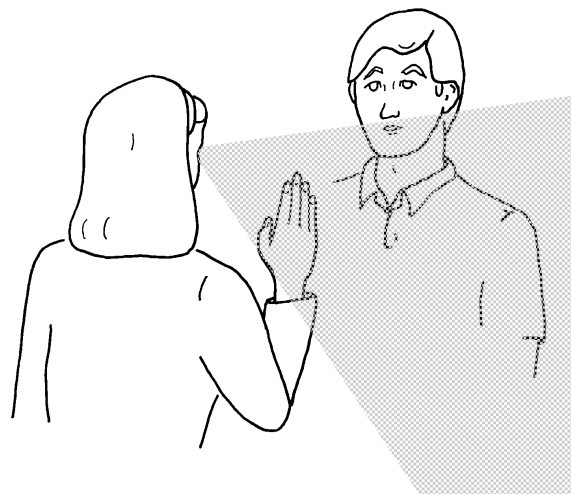
- Signer's perspective
- Configurations and orientations
- Arrows and other movement symbols
- Two contact symbols
- The body and the head
- The eyes and the nose
- A punctuation mark



Signer's perspective

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

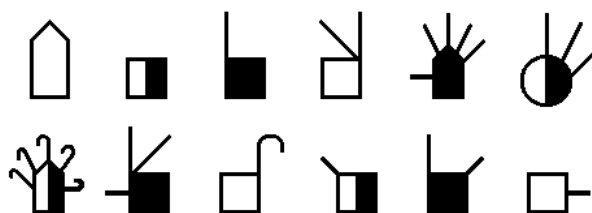
We call this the "signer's perspective."



Configurations and orientations

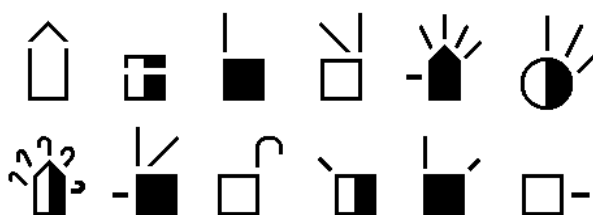
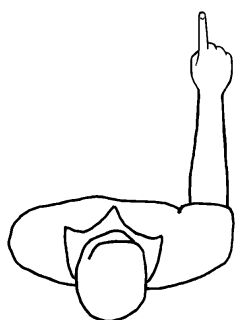
hand is parallel to the front wall

examples:


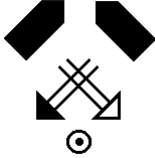
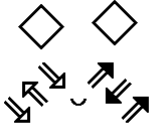


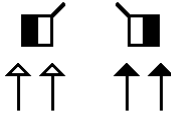

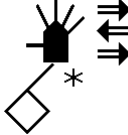
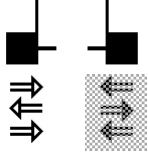


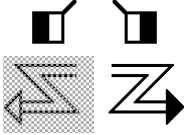


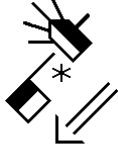

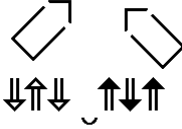
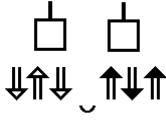


hand is parallel to the floor

examples:


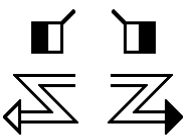



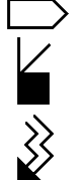
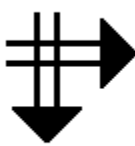
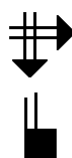
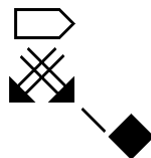

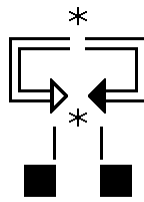
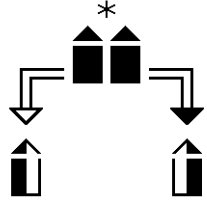


Arrows and other movement symbols

symbol:	examples:	
 up-down movement (front wall plane)		
 back-and-forth movement (floor plane)		
 movement of the right hand		
 movement of the left hand		
 both hands move together as one unit		
 multiple arrows when both hands move simultaneously		

symbol:





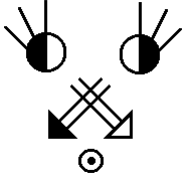

examples:

Two contact symbols

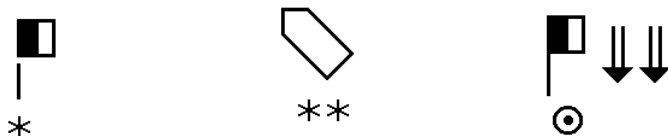
symbol:

examples:

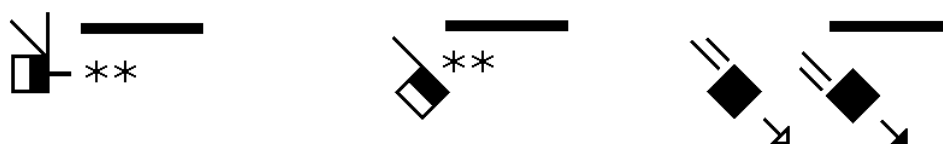
 touch		
 brush		

The body and the head

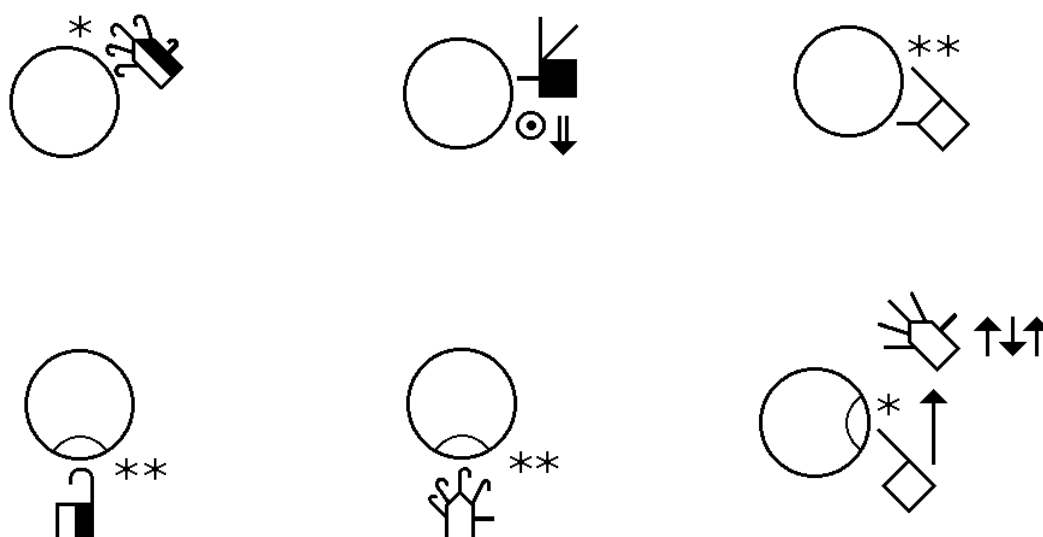
When the hand touches the center of the chest:



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

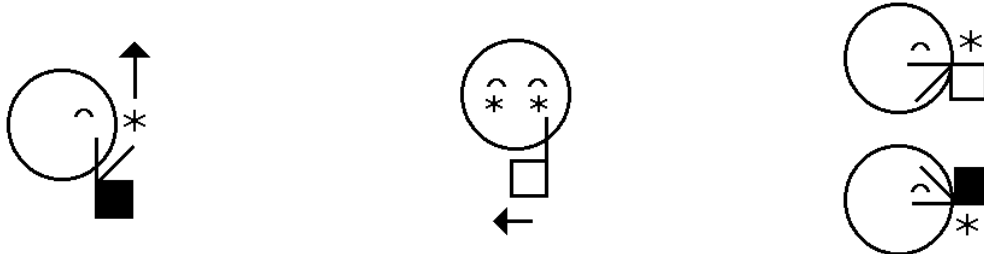


When the hand touches the head or face:

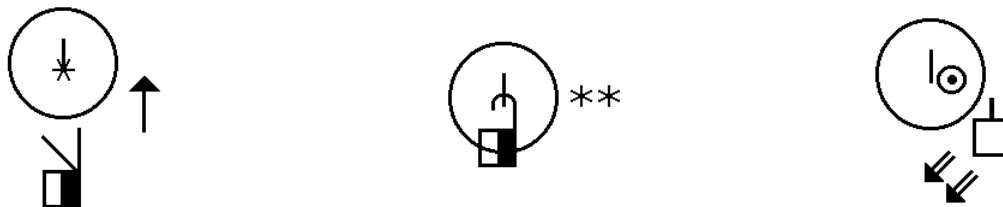


The eyes and nose

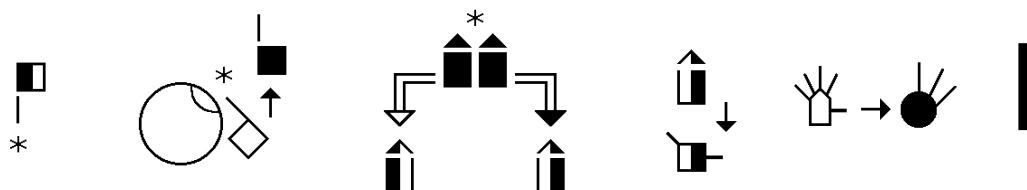
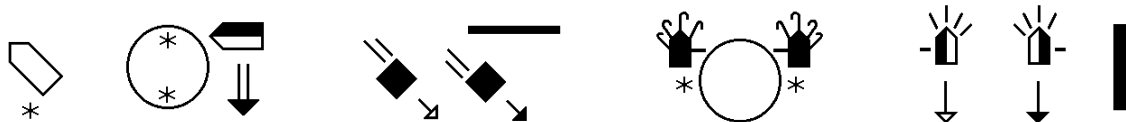
When the hand touches the face close to the eyes:



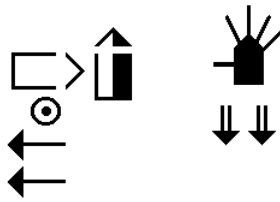
When the hand touches the nose:



A punctuation mark

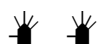


Lesson 5


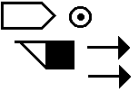






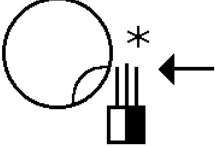
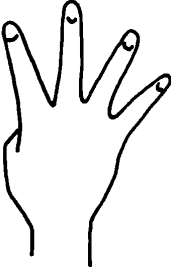

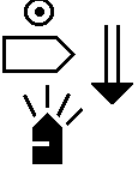





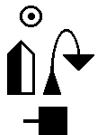
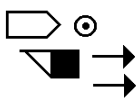
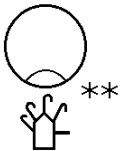
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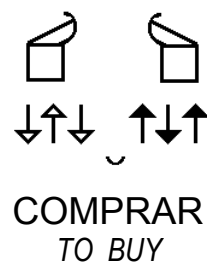
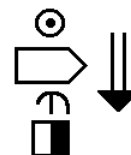
- New configurations
- Finger movements
- More movement arrows
- A contact symbol: Rub



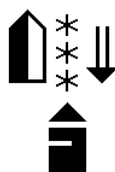
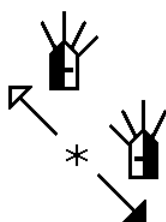
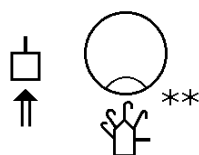
New configurations

Configuration:	Is written like this:	Example from LSE:
		
		
		<p>WHISKY WHISKEY</p> 
		<p>PUB BAR/PUB</p> 
		<p>BARCELONA BARCELONA</p> 
		<p>SUCIO DIRTY</p>













Configuration:	Is written like this:	Example from LSE:
		



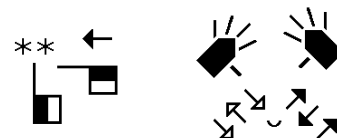
More examples:



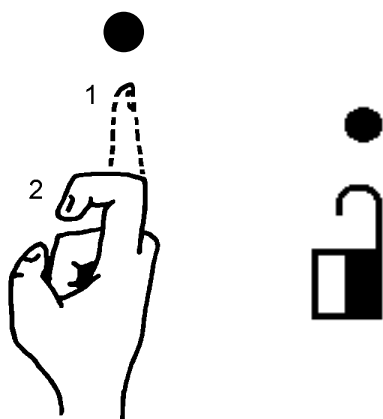
Summary: This chart shows all the new configurations from Lesson 5, in each of their orientations:

Finger movements

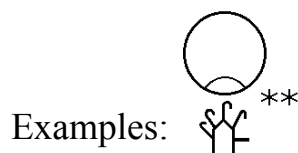


Middle joint closes



When the finger bends in the middle, as in a squeeze, this finger movement is written as a **black dot**.

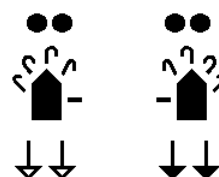
We write the black dot close to the finger that closes. Two black dots means two squeezes.



NECESITAR
TO NEED

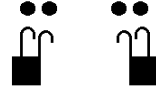
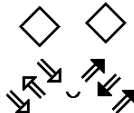
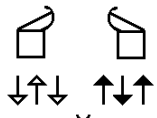
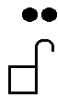
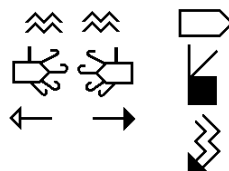


NUEVO
NEW

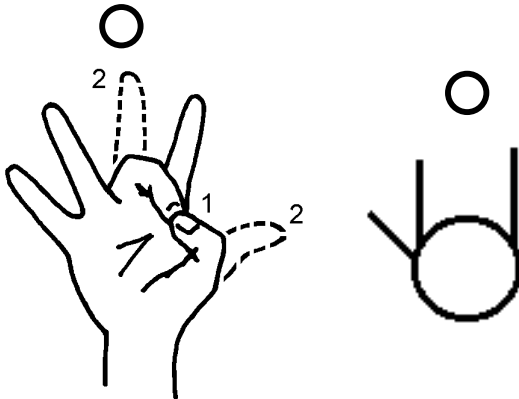


APRENDER
TO LEARN

Try to read this sentence:



Middle joint opens

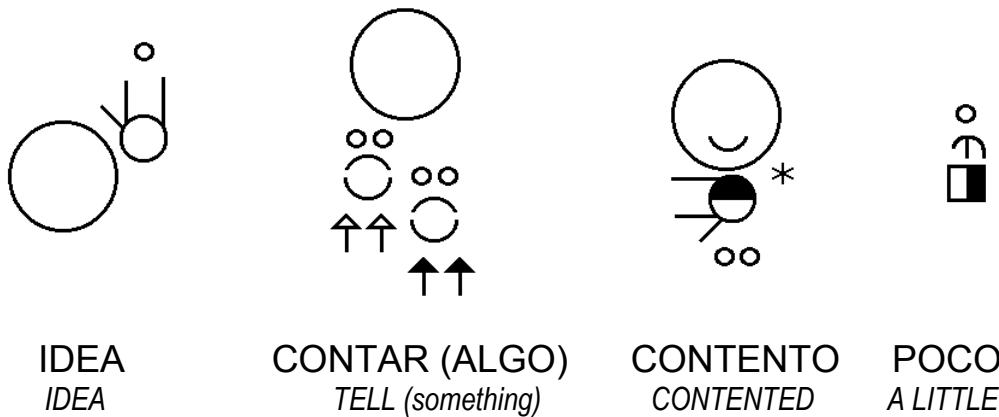


When the fingers are extended, as in a flick, the opening movement is written as a **white circle**.

We write the circle close to the fingers that flick open or close to the place where the movement is done. Two circles means two flicks.

The circle means that the fingers flick open. If one configuration is more important than the other, we write the most important one.

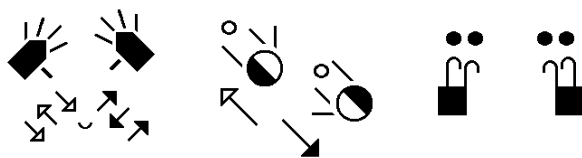
The most important one is the initial configuration in these examples:



In these examples, the final configuration is the most important:

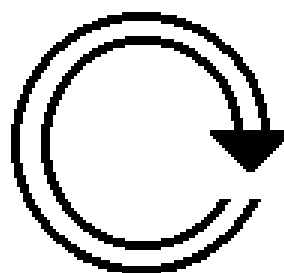


More movement arrows



Circular Movement

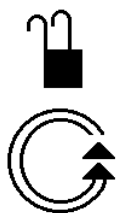
SignWriting has arrows for various kinds of circular movements. This first type of circular movement starts at the elbow; the forearm and hand move as a unit with no wrist rotation. The arrow head shows the direction of the movement, the number of circles, and the place where the movement starts. We will look at this type of movement on three planes.



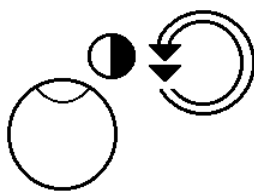
Plane 1
Circular movement

When the hand moves in a circle on the same plane as the front wall, the movement you would use to wash a window, the movement is written with this arrow (plane 1).

This circular movement is always the same distance from the body.



BUSCAR
TO LOOK FOR

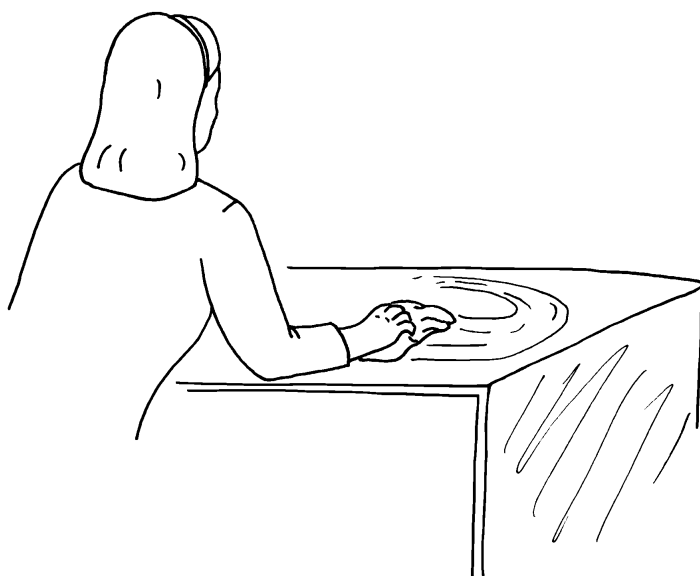


OPINIÓN
OPINION



LAVADORA
WASHING MACHINE

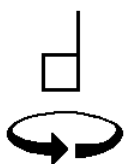




Plane 2
Circular movement

When the hand moves in a circle in a movement like you would use to wash a table with a cloth, this movement is written with this arrow (plano 2).

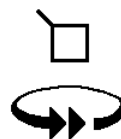
The arrow stem is **thicker** when the hand is **closer to the body** and **thinner** when the hand moves **farther from the body**.



SOLO
ALONE

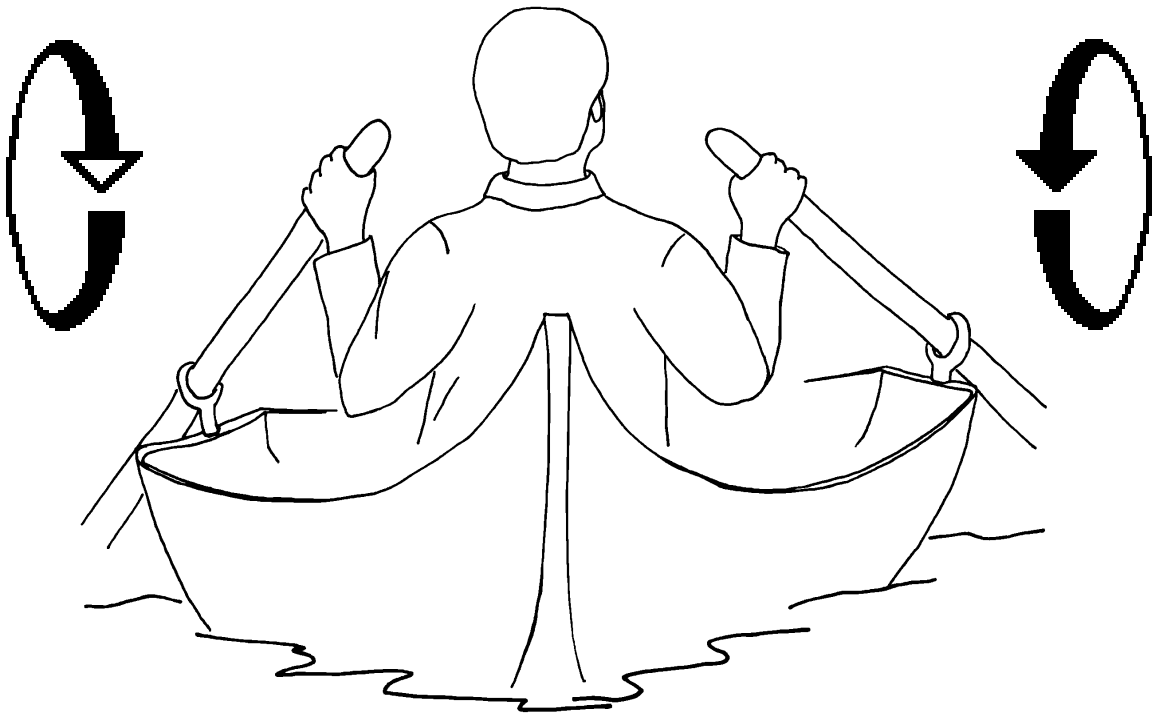


ACEITE
OIL



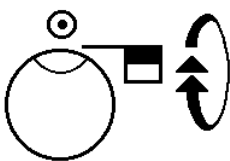
JEFE
BOSS

Plane 3
Circular movement

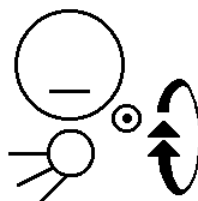


When the hand moves in a circle, the same movement used for rowing a boat, the movement is written like this (plane 3).

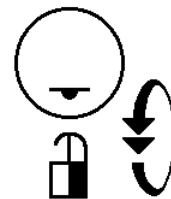
The arrow stem is **thicker** when the hand is **closer to the body** and **thinner** when the hand is **farther from the body**.



CULTURA
CULTURE




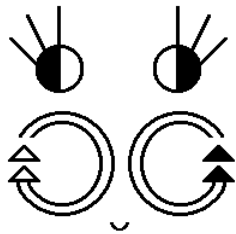
BUENAS TARDES
GOOD AFTERNOON



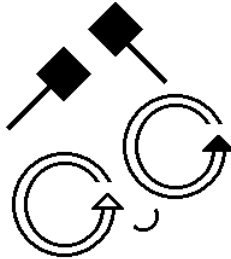
HELADO
ICE CREAM

Two-handed movements

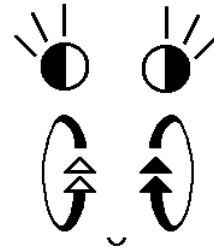
When a movement is written for both hands, this “tie” symbol  **unites** the movements to indicate that both hands move at the same time. The movement is **simultaneous**.




NADA
NOTHING

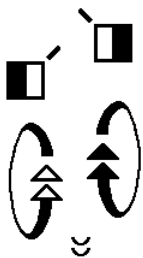


DEFENDER
TO DEFEND

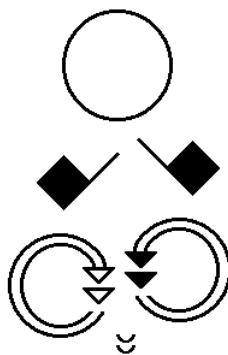


SIEMPRE
ALWAYS

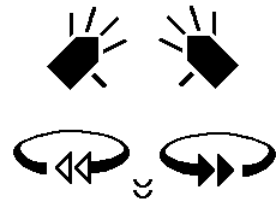
When the circular movement is written for both hands and the hands alternate, this symbol  is used to show that the hands alternate as they circle.



BICICLETA
BICYCLE

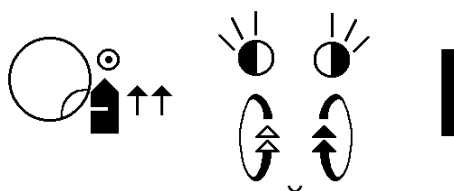
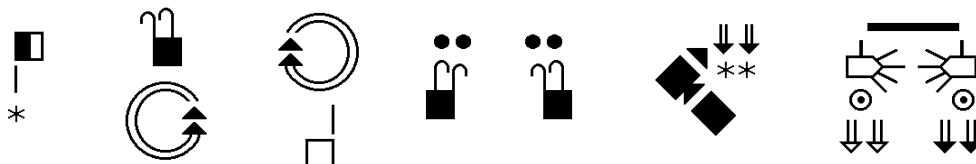
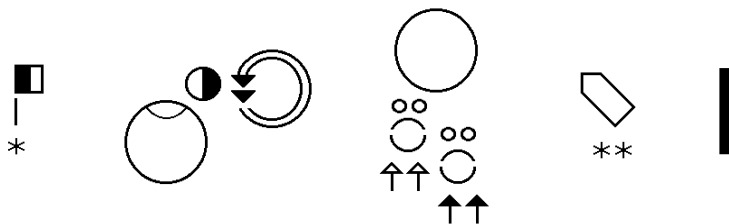
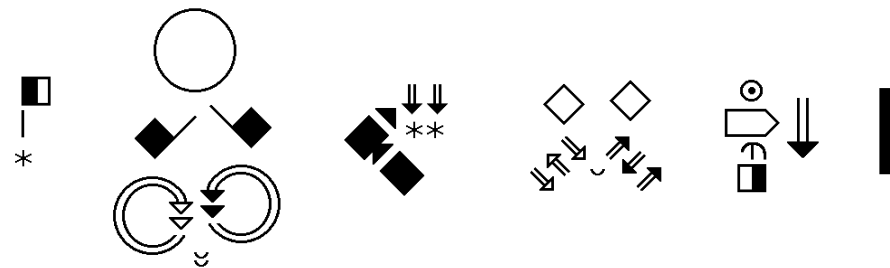
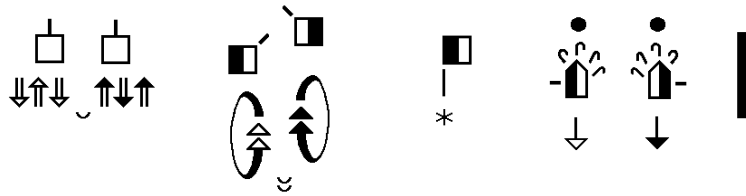
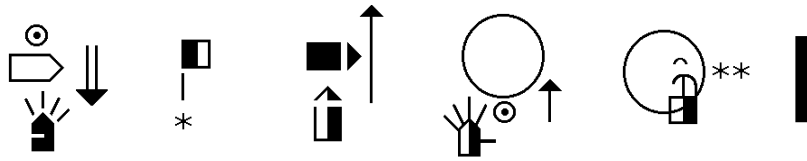
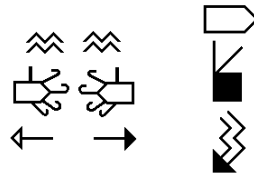


PROBLEMA
PROBLEM

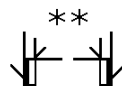


DOMINÓ
DOMINOES

Try to read these sentences:



A contact symbol

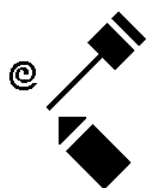


Rub (in a circle)

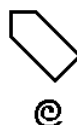


The motion of rubbing in a circle is written with a **spiral**.

A **rub** is when your hand makes circular contact with another part of the body, staying in constant contact without ever separating.



GOBIERNO
GOVERNMENT



PLACER
PLEASURE/NICE TO MEET YOU



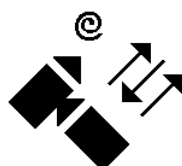
FARMACIA
PHARMACY

Rub (in a straight line)



This type of contact is written with the same spiral symbol, but it is written with one or more arrows.

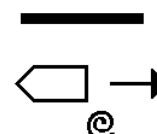
When the rub symbol is written with an arrow, the arrow determines the direction of the movement. The movement is made with constant contact in the direction(s) of the arrow.



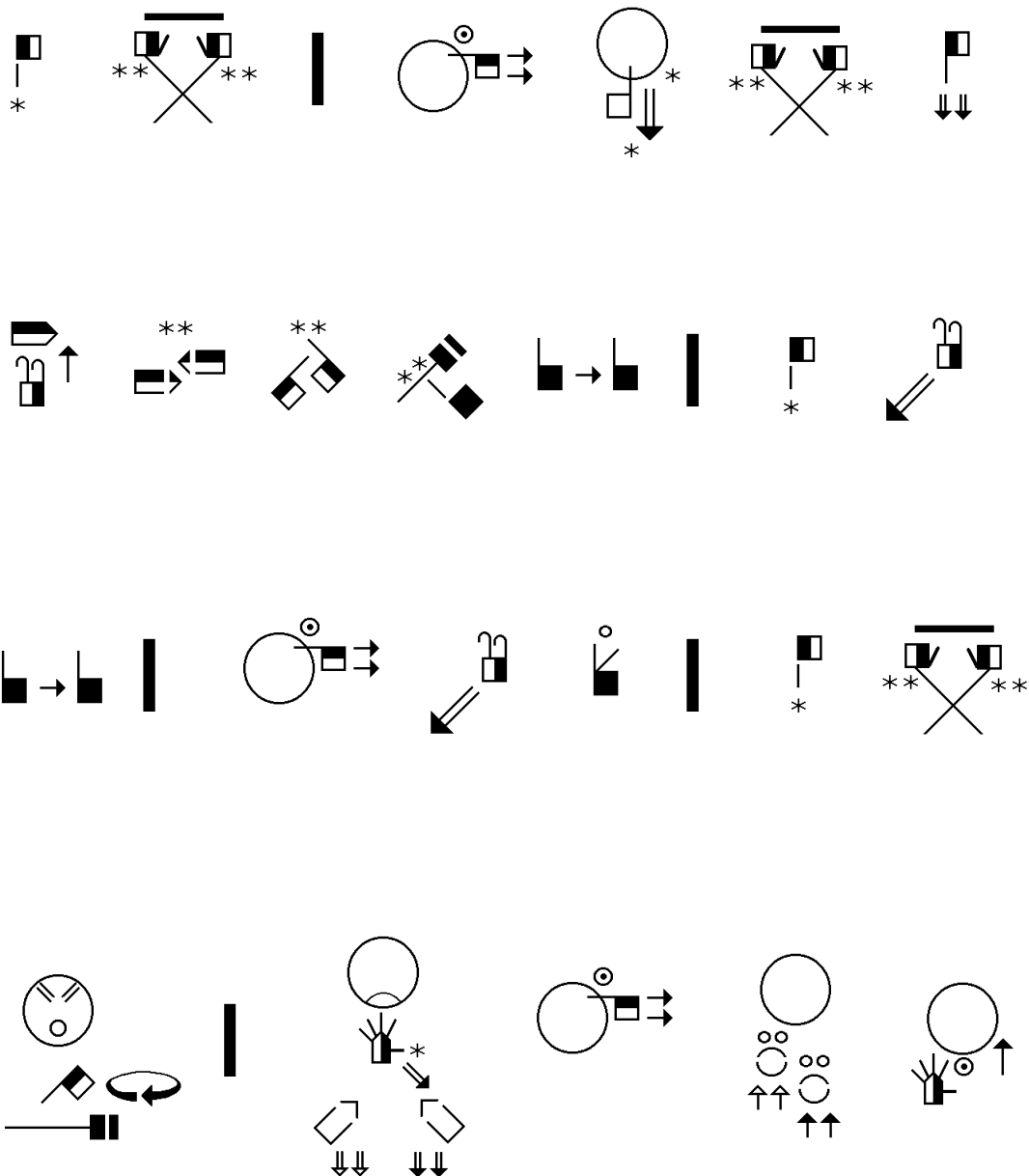
PERDÓN
EXCUSE ME

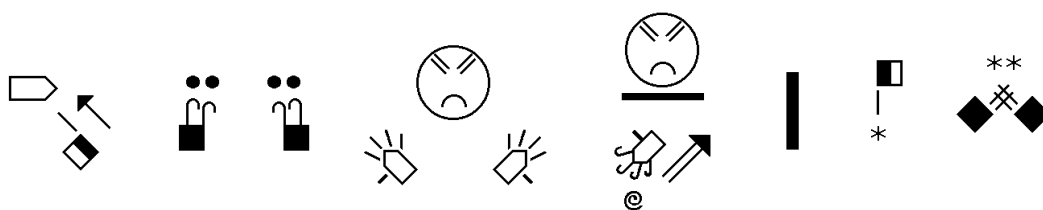
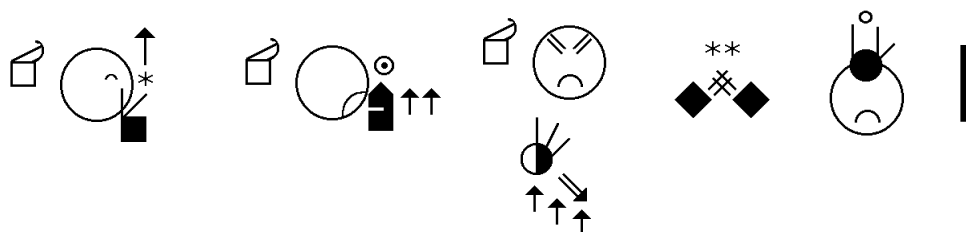
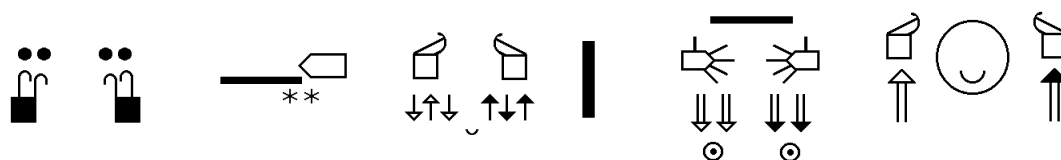
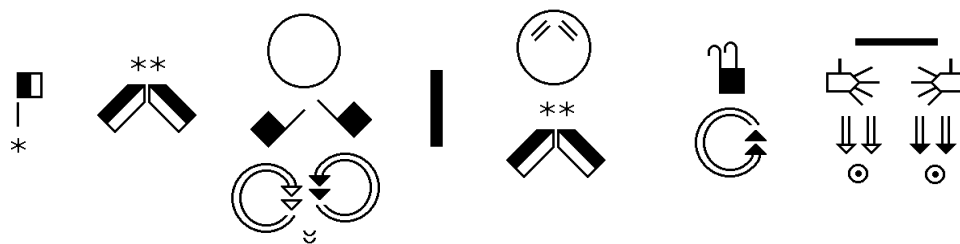


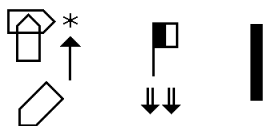
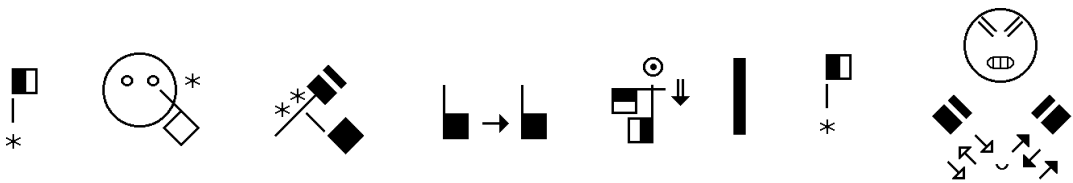
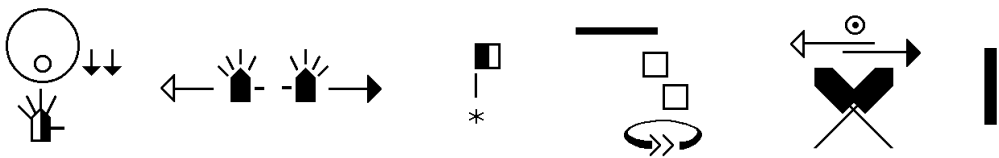
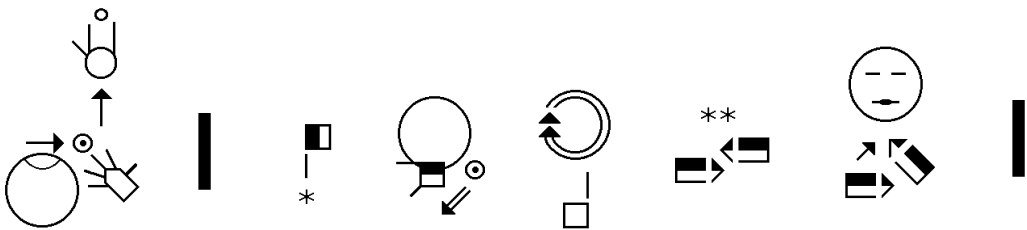
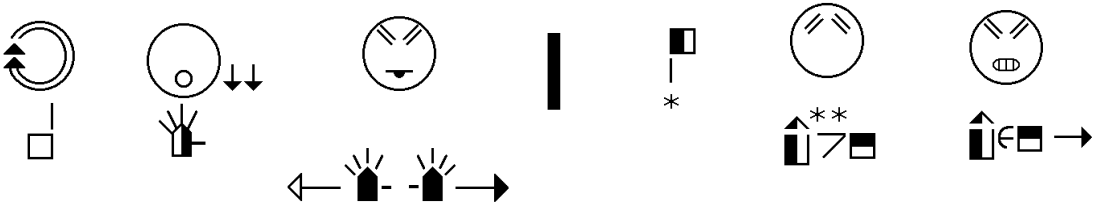
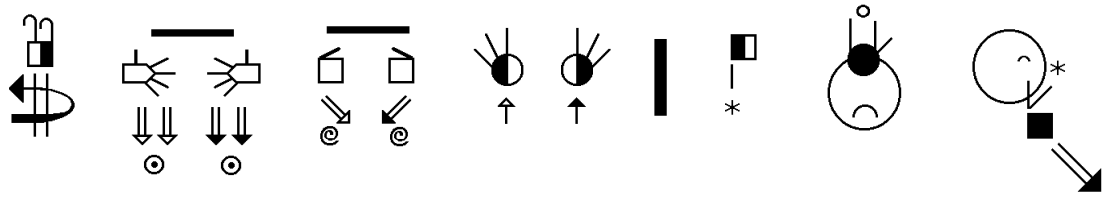
TEMPERATURA
TEMPERATURE



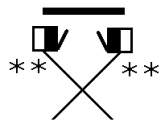
QUERER
TO WANT



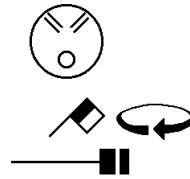




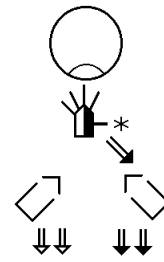
New vocabulary:



ESPERAR
TO WAIT



UNA HORA
ONE HOUR



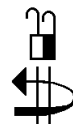
AHORA
NOW



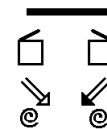
COGER (camisa)
PARA MIRARLA
PICK UP (shirt)
TO LOOK AT IT



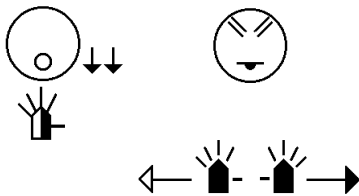
LAVAR
TO WASH



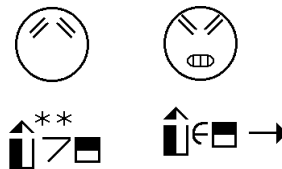
OTRO
OTHER



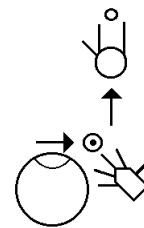
PONERME
LA CAMISA
PUT ON A SHIRT



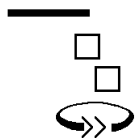
AGUA EN EL SUELO
WATER ON THE FLOOR



DESENCHUFAR
TO UNPLUG



POR FIN
FINALLY



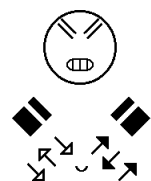
FREGAR
(el suelo)
TO MOP (the floor)



EQUIVOCADO
MISTAKEN



PUERTA ABIERTA UN POCO
(con los ojos entrecerrados
y la lengua entre los labios)
THE DOOR OPEN JUST A BIT
(eyes squinted and the tongue between the lips)



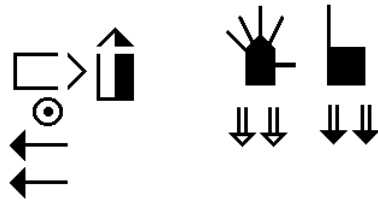
CORRER
TO RUN



Questions:

1. Where did Nacho tell Ana to wait?
2. When were they planning to meet?
3. What time did Nacho get there?
4. What was wrong with the shirt?
5. What did Nacho do with the dirty shirt?
6. Why was there water on the floor?
7. What time was it when Nacho finally looked at his watch?

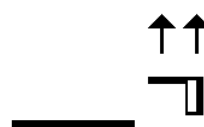
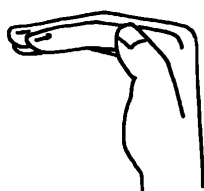
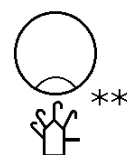
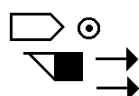
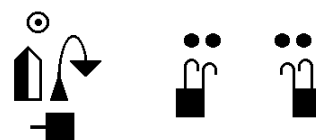
Lesson 6



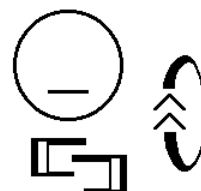
Contents:

- New configurations
- New movement arrows
- New finger movements
- New kind of movement
- New punctuation marks

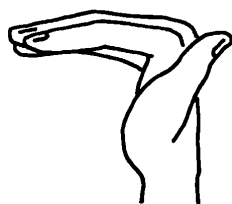
New configurations



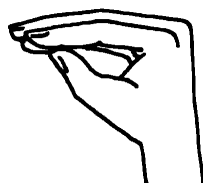
ADULTO
ADULT



BOCADILLO
SUB SANDWICH

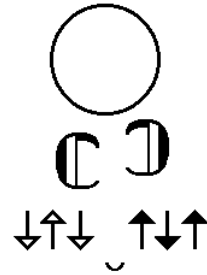
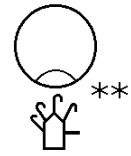
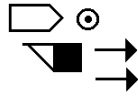


EXTRANJERO
FOREIGNER



HACER
TO DO/TO MAKE

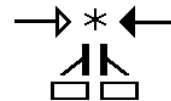
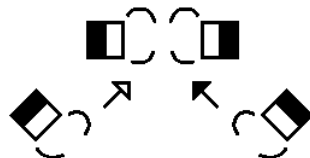
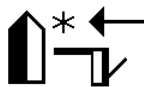
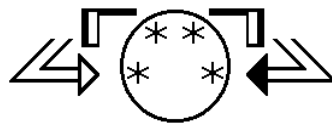
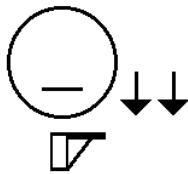
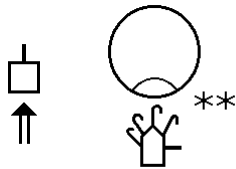




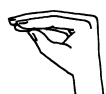
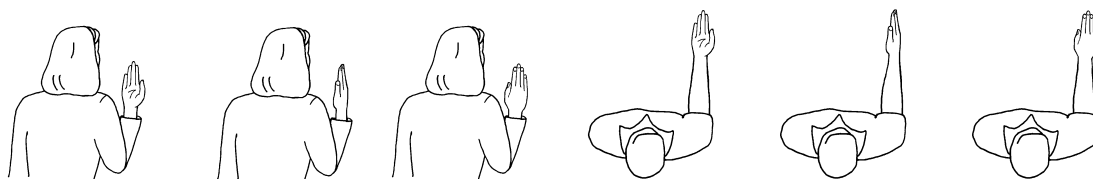
COMUNICACIÓN
COMMUNICATION



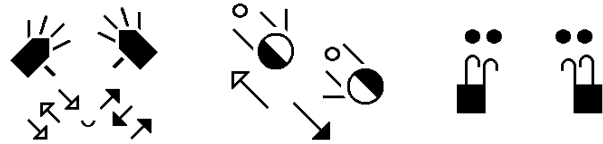
PERSONA
PERSON



Summary: These are the rotations for the new configurations:

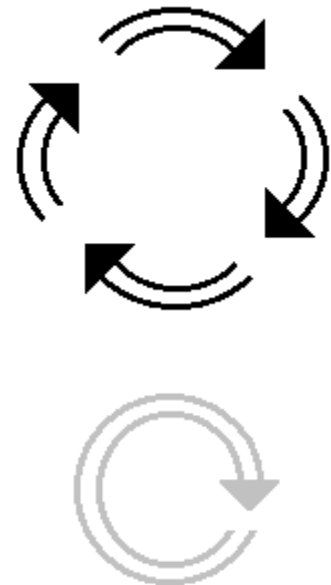


New movement arrows



Curved movement

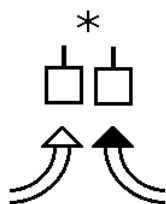
These are the arrows that represent curved movements that form partial circles, on the same three planes that we saw before.



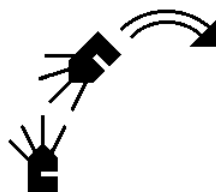
Plane 1
Curved movement

This group of arrows represents parts of the circular movement on the same plane as that of washing the window (plane 1).

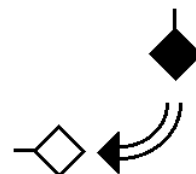
These arrows represent movement that curves one direction or the other, without letting the hand come closer to or move farther from the body.



FINAL
CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

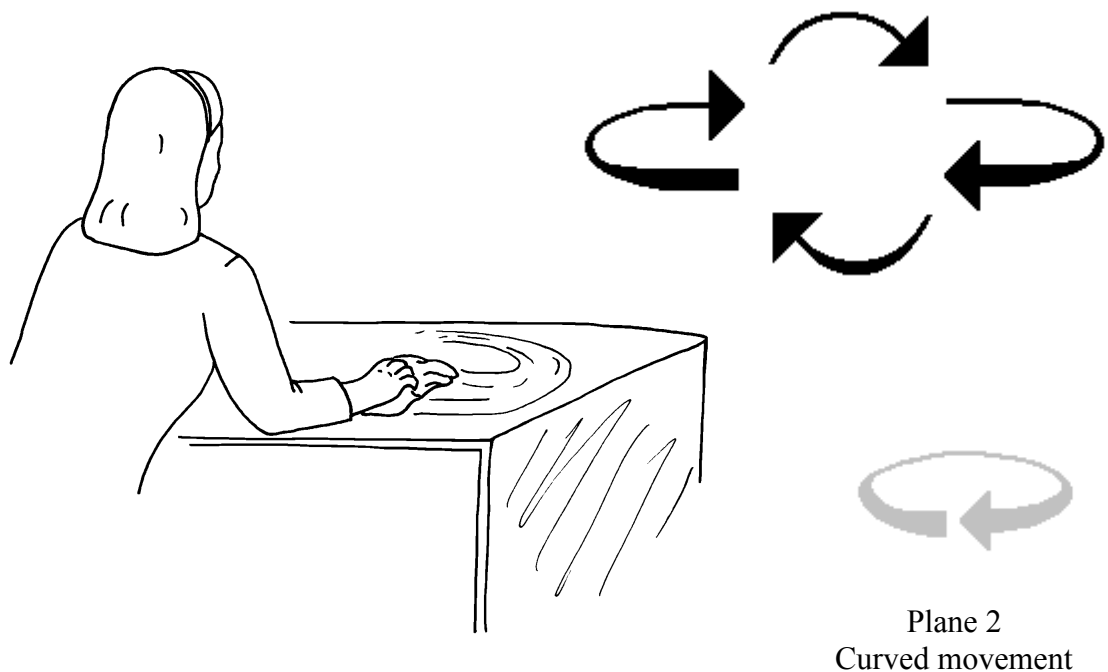


ARCO IRIS
RAINBOW



CANSADO
TIRED

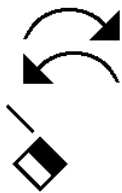




This group of arrows represents the parts of the same circular movement on the plane used for washing the table (plane 2).

These arrows represent curved movement that moves toward and away from the body.

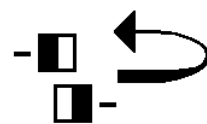
The arrow stem is **thicker** when the hand moves **closer** to the body and **thinner** when the hand moves **away** from the body.



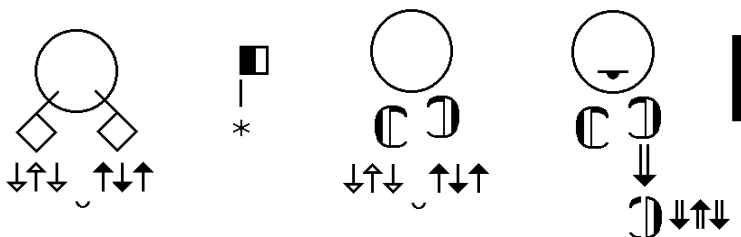
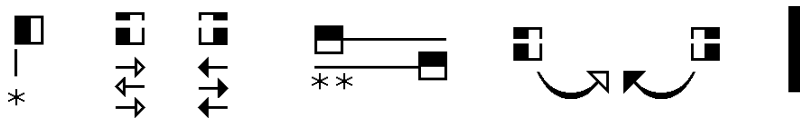
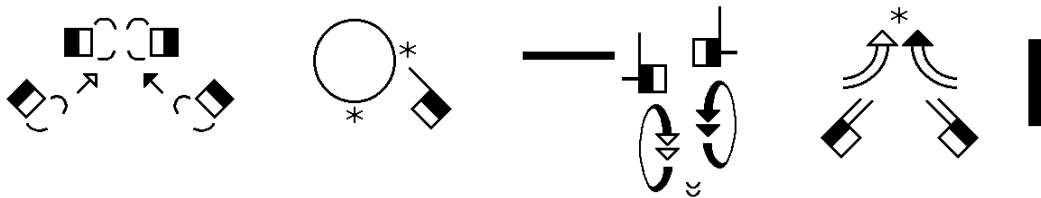
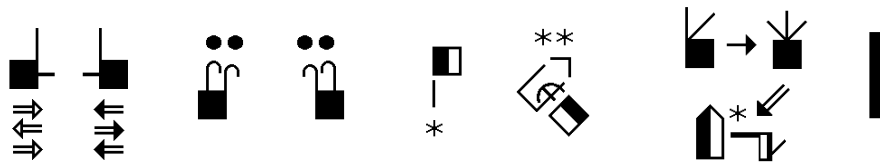
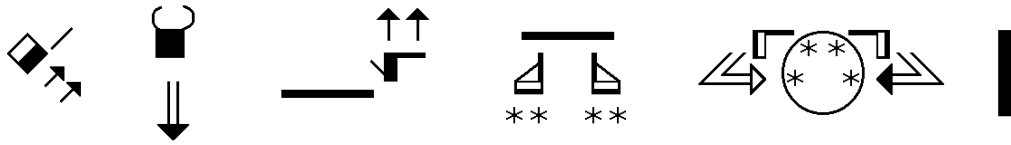
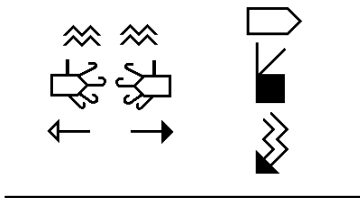
VOSOTROS
YOU (PLURAL)



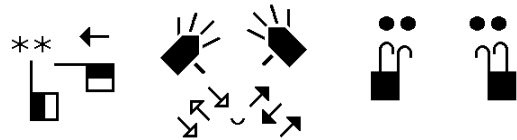
ABRIR (LA VENTANA)
OPEN (THE WINDOW)



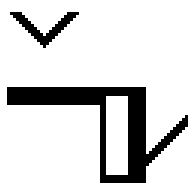
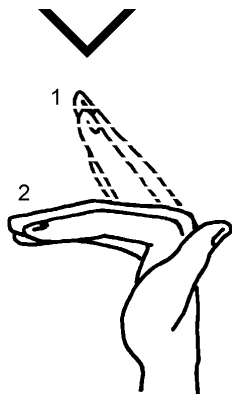
PRIORIDAD
PRIORITY



New finger movements

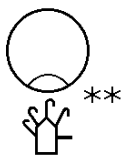


Bending the fingers from the knuckle



When the fingers bend from the knuckle, this movement is written as the tip of a small arrow head that points down.

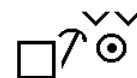
When there are two arrow heads, the fingers bend twice.



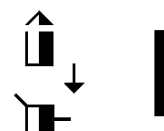
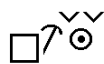
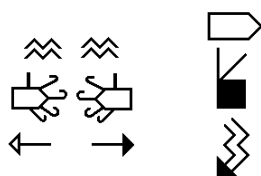
ALMOHADA
PILLOW



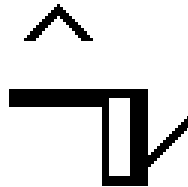
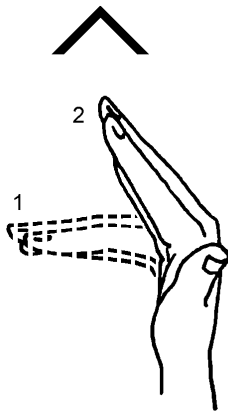
MUCHO
A LOT



DINERO
MONEY

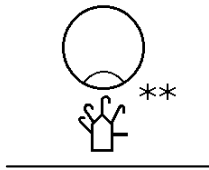


Extending the fingers from the knuckles



When straight fingers are extended from the knuckles, the movement is written as a small arrow head that points upward.

Two arrow heads means that the fingers are extended twice.



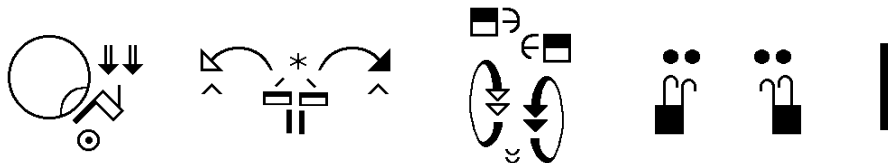
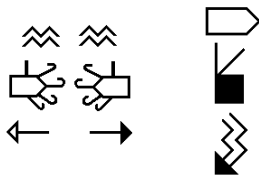
EXPULSAR
TO FIRE/THROW OUT



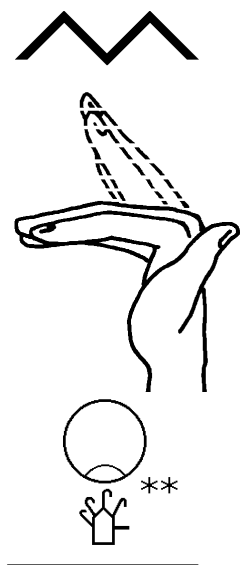
FEO
UGLY



INAUGURAR
INITIAL OPENING



Opening and closing (bending and extending) the fingers from the knuckles



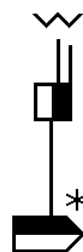
The fingers move together, opening and closing from the knuckles, as if they were one unit. They are bent and extended together. This movement is represented by a string of arrow heads that point up and down (any direction is fine).



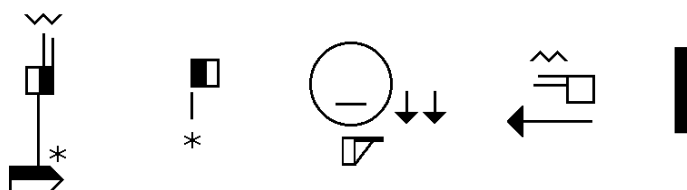
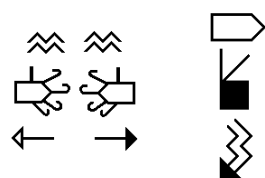
ÁNGEL
ANGEL



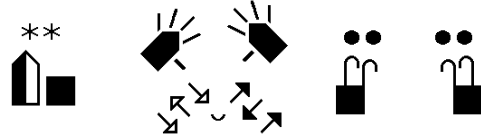
PEZ
FISH



VIERNES
FRIDAY



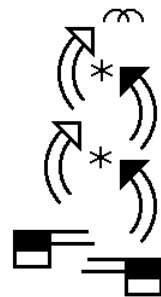
An new kind of movement



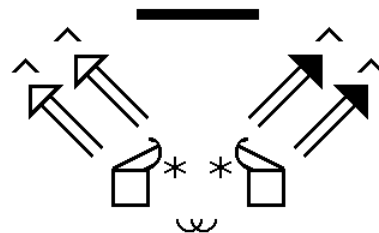
When you want to write a movement in which **one hand moves and then the other**, this symbol is used. It means that one hand completes its action before the other starts to move.



This symbol is related to the ties that represent simultaneous movements and alternating movements that we have already learned.



CONSTRUIR
TO BUILD



GASTAR DINERO
TO SPEND MONEY

Two new punctuation marks

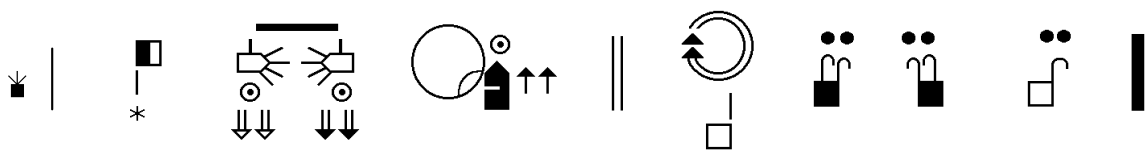
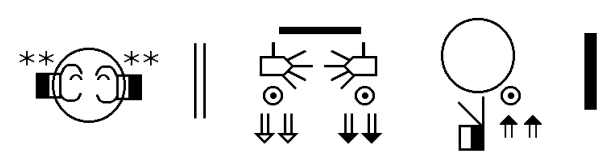
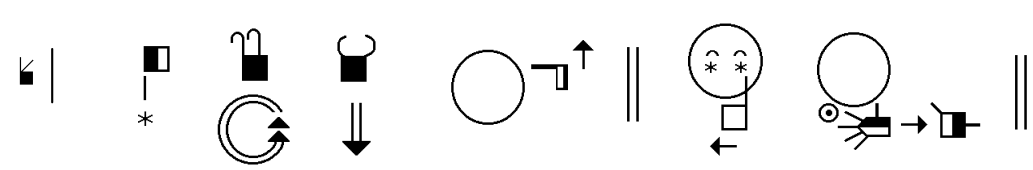
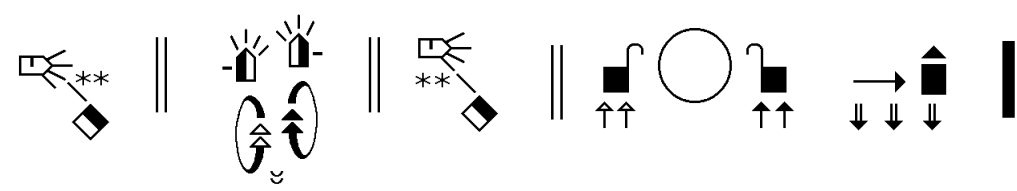
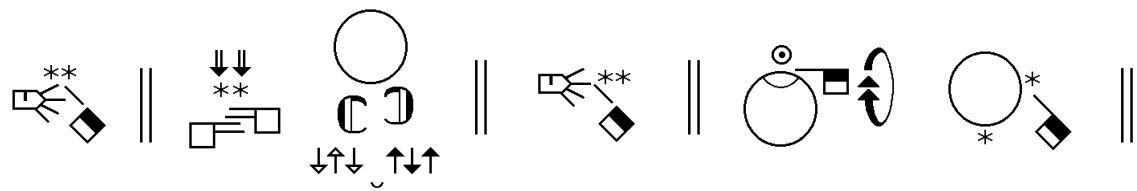
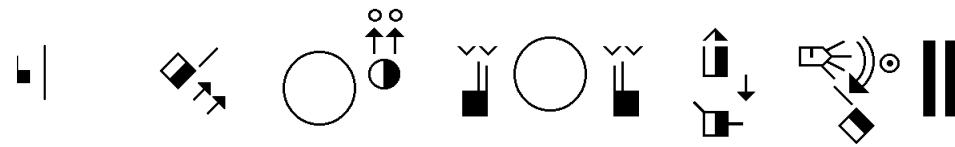
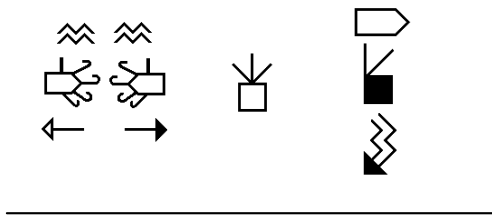


These two thick lines represent a **colon** (since one vertical line means a period, or one dot, two lines are two dots). We use the colon before a list of items.

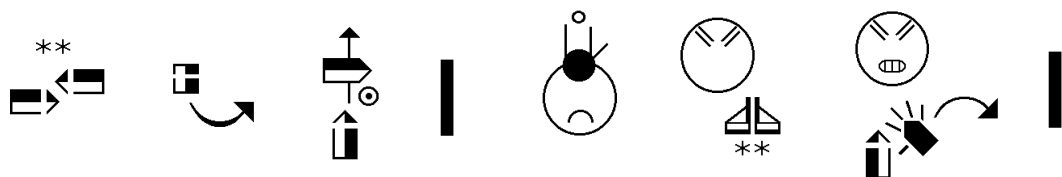
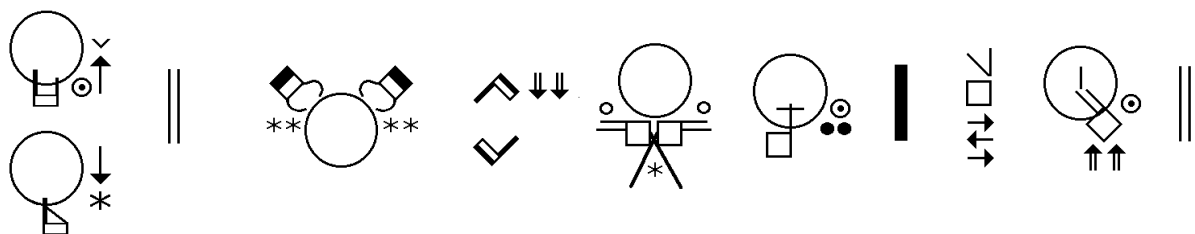
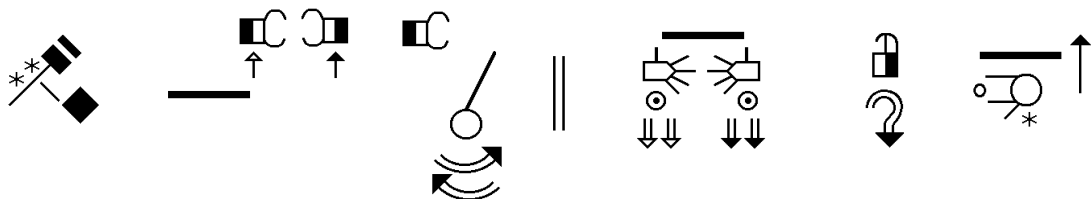
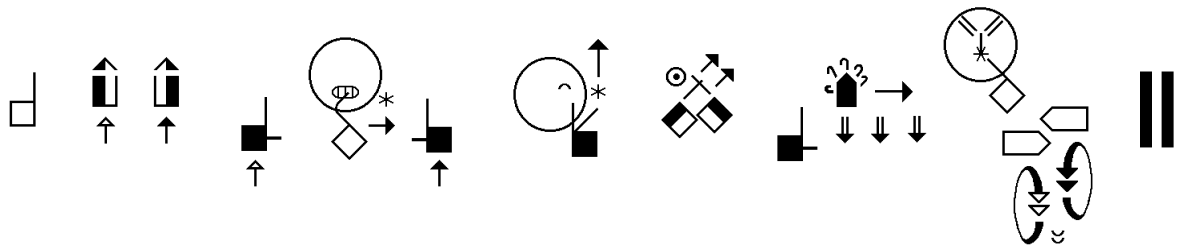
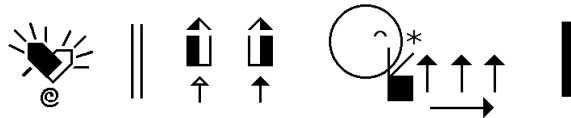
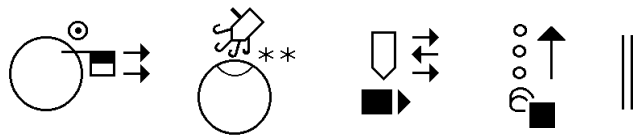
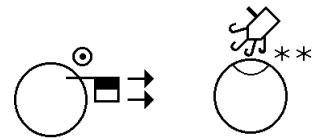


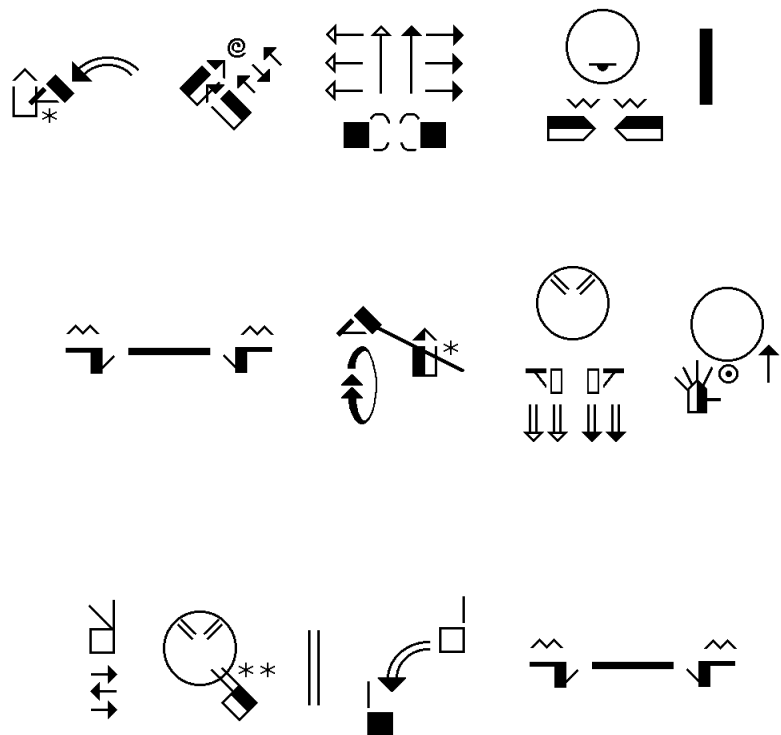
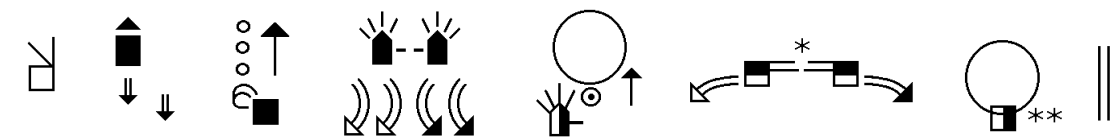
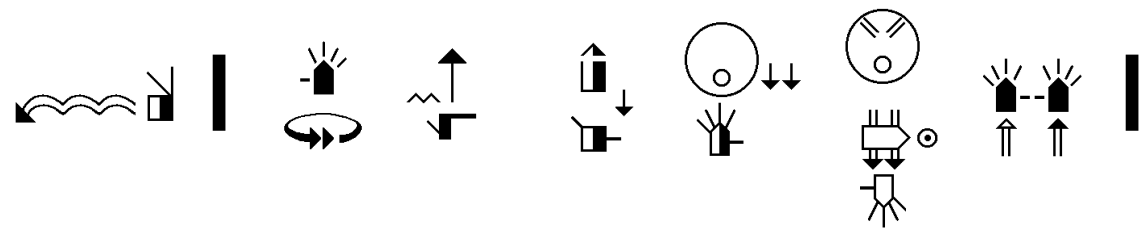
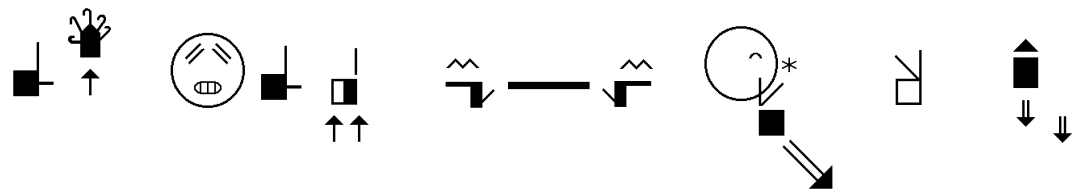
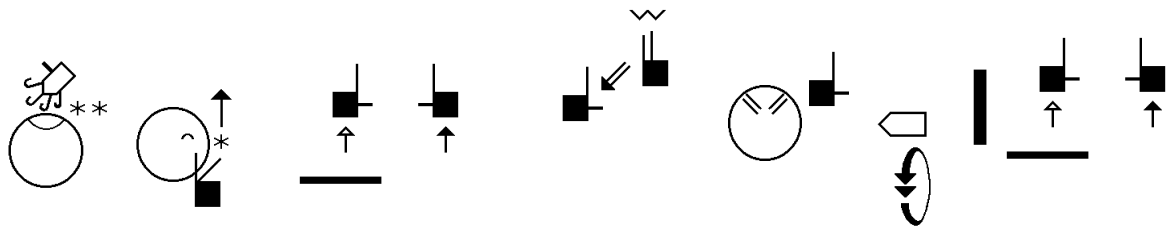
Two thin lines represent a **comma**. We use commas between items in a list or between related ideas.

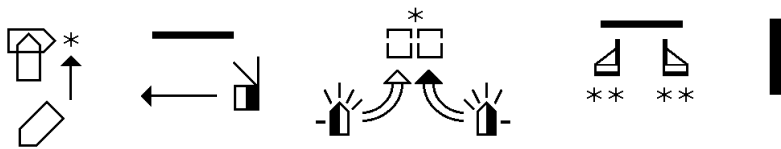
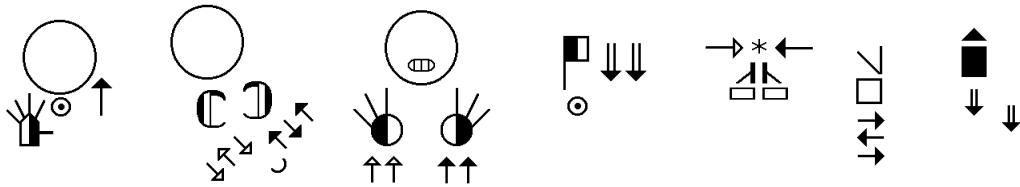
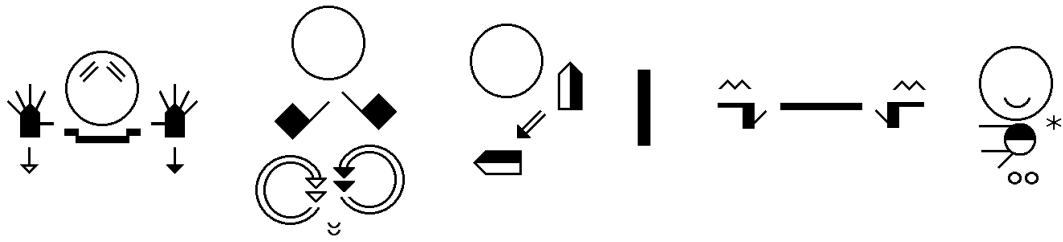
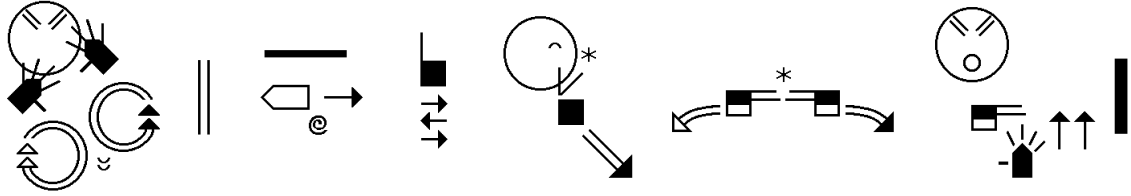
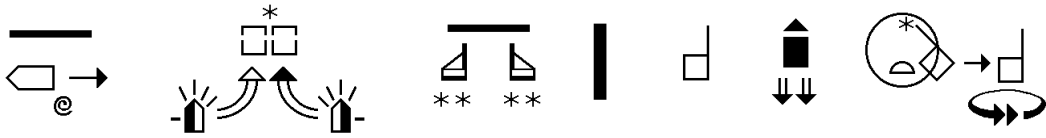




Nacho and Ana



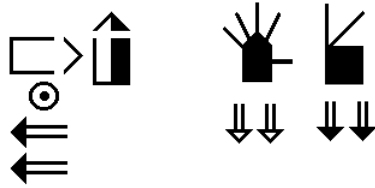




Questions:

1. Write one thing that Nacho and Ana saw in the store window.
2. What is the little bear wearing?
3. What did Ana see?
4. Why are the children walking slowly?
5. Who was watching out for the children?
6. Why is the angel happy?

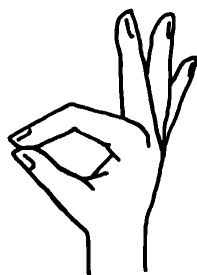
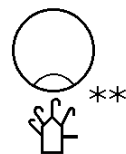
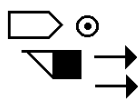
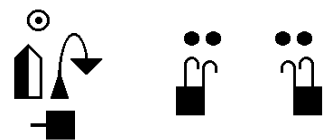
Lesson 7



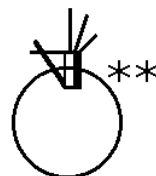
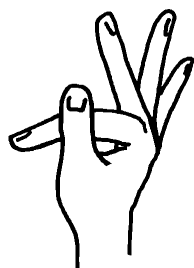
Contents:

- Six new configurations
- New finger movements
- Contact symbols: Hold and In-Between
- Ears and hair
- New movement arrows

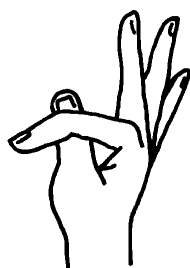
New configurations



CAFÉ
COFFEE



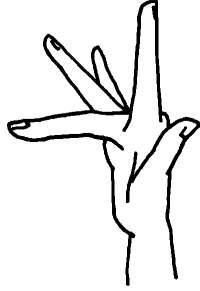
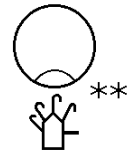
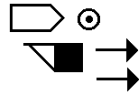
DOMINGO
SUNDAY



"T"
THE LETTER "T"



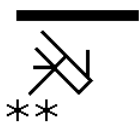
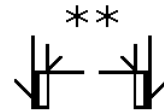
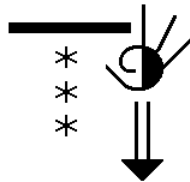
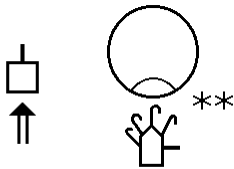
SEÑOR
SIR/MISTER







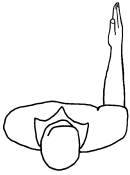







LIMPIO
CLEAN



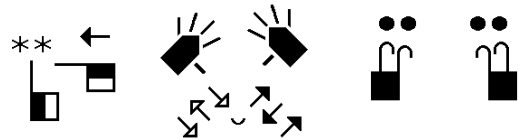
Y
AND



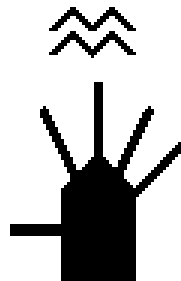
Summary: This chart summarizes the new configurations:

New finger movements

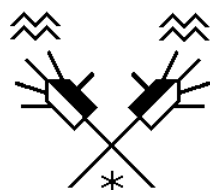
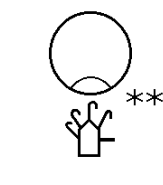


Alternating opening and closing of the fingers from the knuckle joints



The fingers alternate moving up and down, like when you drum your fingers on a table.

The symbol for this alternating movement is two rows of small arrow heads pointing up and down.



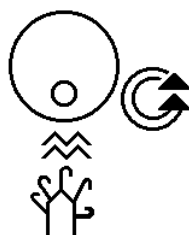
JUGAR
TO PLAY



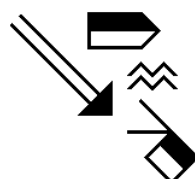
ARAÑA
SPIDER



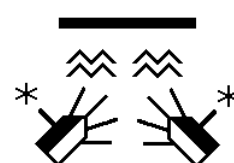
HABLAR
TO SPEAK



PICANTE
SPICY HOT

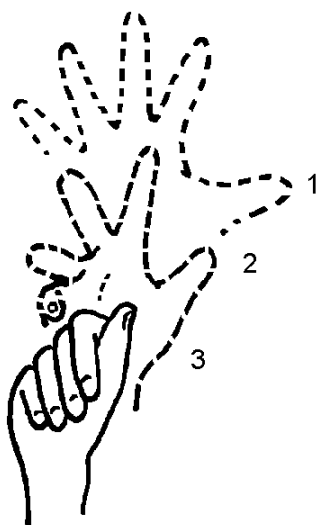


BUCEAR
SCUBA DIVING



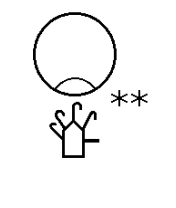
VACACIONES
VACATION

Closing the hand from the knuckles, one finger at a time

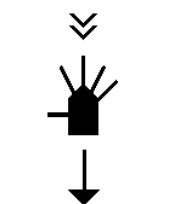


The fingers close once, one at a time, starting from the little finger and ending with the index finger.

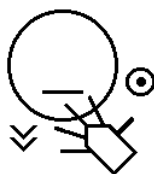
The symbol used to represent this single close of the hand is two arrow heads, one inside the other, pointing down.



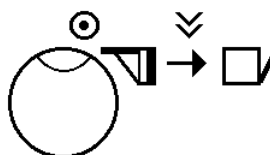
Remember: when a sign starts with one configuration and ends with another, if it is not clear what the two configurations are, we write both the first and the second.



ROBAR
TO ROB

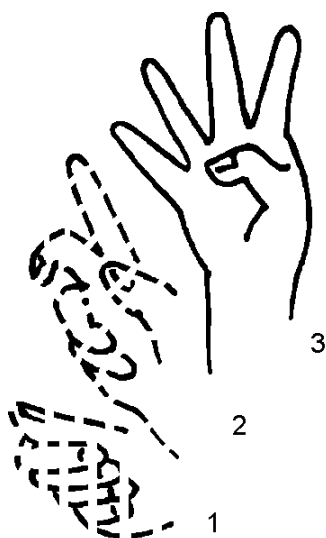


COLORES
COLORS



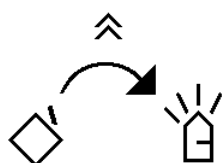
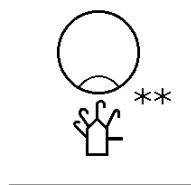
OLVIDAR
TO FORGET

Opening the hand from the knuckles, one finger at a time

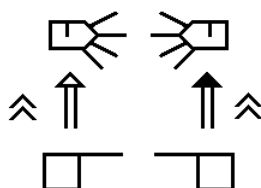


The fingers are extended, opening the hand one finger at a time, starting with the index and ending with the little finger.

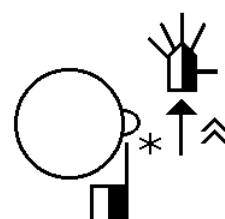
The symbol for this alternating opening of the hand is two small arrow heads, one inside the other, pointing up.



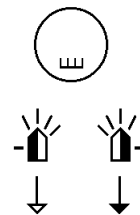
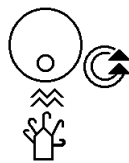
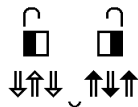
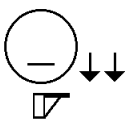
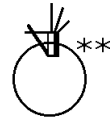
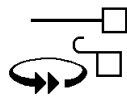
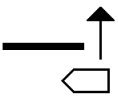
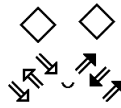
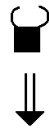
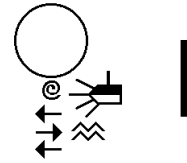
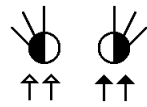
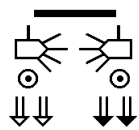
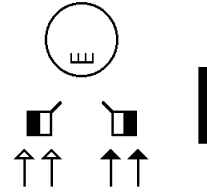
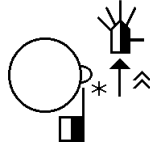
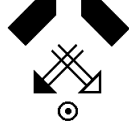
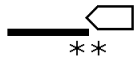
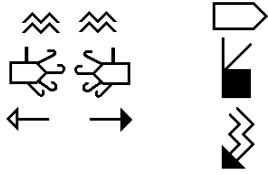
ALGUNOS
SEVERAL



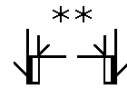
EDIFICIO
BUILDING



MADRUGADA
DAWN (*stay up all night*)

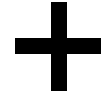


New Contact symbols

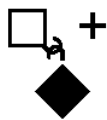


Hold

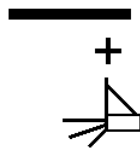
We use a plus sign to represent a hold.



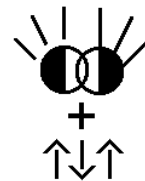
Hold means that the hand grabs and holds another part of the body, the hair, or a piece of clothing.



CASADO
MARRIED/SPOUSE

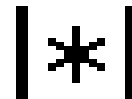


ROPA
CLOTHING



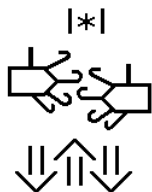
AMIGO
FRIEND

In-Between

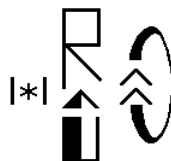


The symbol for in-between is an asterisk between two vertical lines.

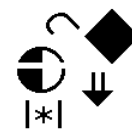
In-between means any kind of contact between two other body parts. It is most often used for when the hand passes between fingers, but it can also mean that the nose is between the fingers or the hand is between the upper arm and the body.



FÁBRICA
FACTORY

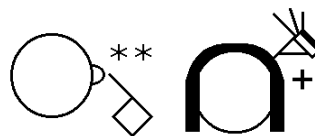


MONTAR A CABALLO
RIDE HORSEBACK

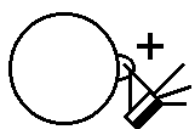
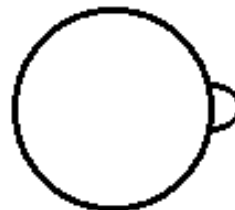


PARTICIPAR
PARTICIPATE

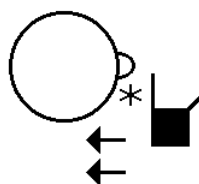
The ear(s) and the hair



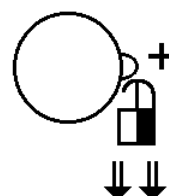
When the hand touches or gets close to the ear, use this symbol.



MUJER
WOMAN



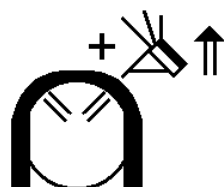
RUIDO
NOISE



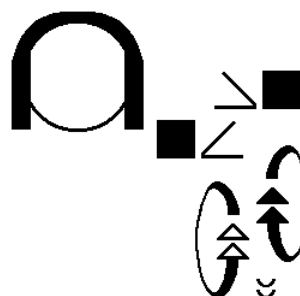
CUMPLEAÑOS
BIRTHDAY



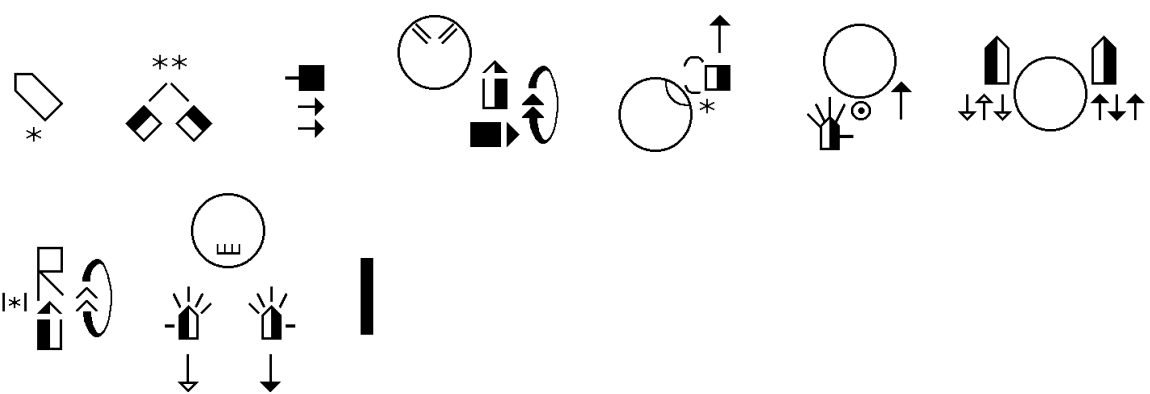
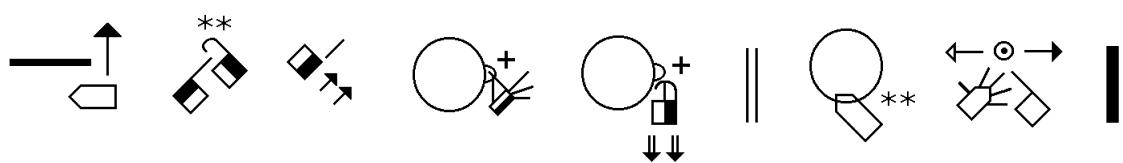
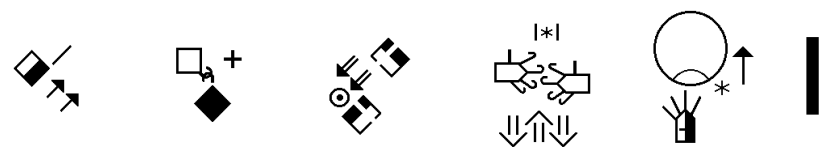
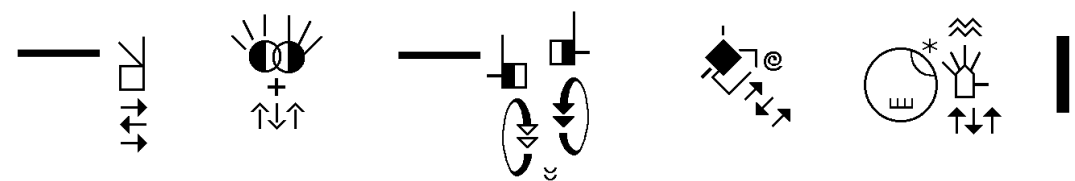
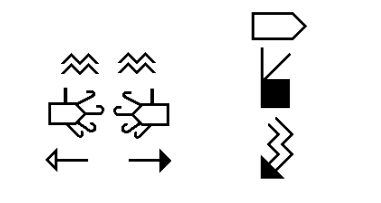
When the hand touches the hair or the sign focuses on the hair, use this symbol.



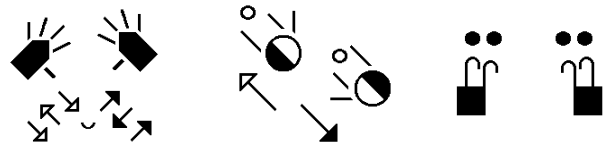
HARTO
FED UP



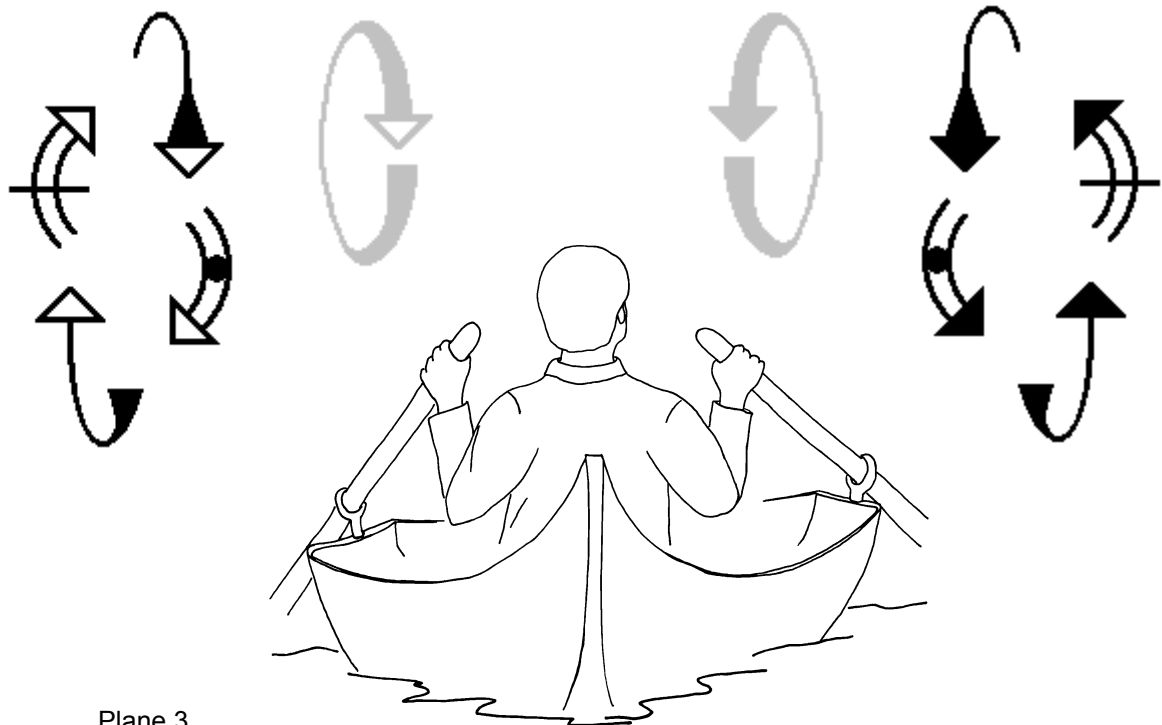
PELUQUERO
HAIR STYLIST



New movement arrows



This group of arrows represents parts of the same circular movement that we saw before, the movement used for rowing a boat (plane 3).



Plane 3
Curved movement

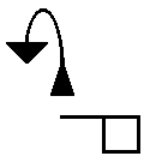
These arrows represent the same motion, but in the opposite direction:



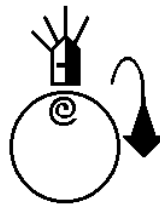


These two arrows represent movements that curve over the top of the circle. The first comes back toward the signer in an arc, and the second goes up and over in an arc away from the signer. Single-stemmed arrows, with wider sections nearer the signer, are used because the basic movement goes more back and forth than up and down.

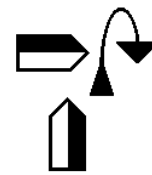
The arrow stem is thicker when the hand is closer to the body and thinner when it is farther away.



LUEGO
LATER



LOS ROMANOS
ROMANS (from Rome)



IR A
TO GO TO

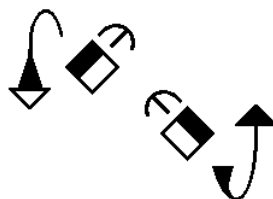


These two arrows represent movements that curve at the bottom part of the circle. The first represents a movement that comes closer as it curves under; the second curves down and under as it moves away from the signer. The basic movement is back and forth.

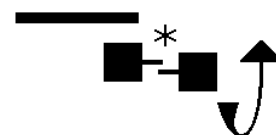
The arrow stem is thicker when the hand is closer to the body and thinner when the hand moves away from the body.



NACER
TO BE BORN



VENDER
TO SELL

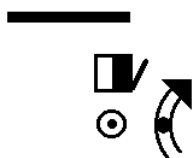


A PARTIR DE
AS OF (a certain date)

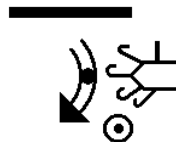


These two arrows represent up-and-down movement that curves toward the body. The basic movement is up and down, so the arrow used is double stemmed.

The black dot between the arrow stems means that the hand moves closer to the body during its trajectory and then moves away.



APROVECHAR
TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

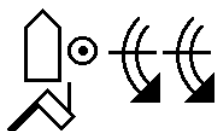


YA
ALREADY

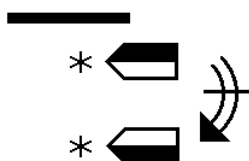


These two arrows represent up-and-down movement that curves toward the horizon. Double-stemmed arrows are used because the basic movement is up and down.

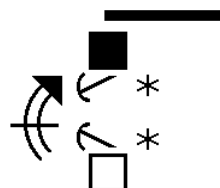
The line that crosses the arrows represents the horizon; it means that the hand moves farther away from the body as it moves up or down, then it comes closer again.



CORTAR
JAMÓN
TO CUT HAM

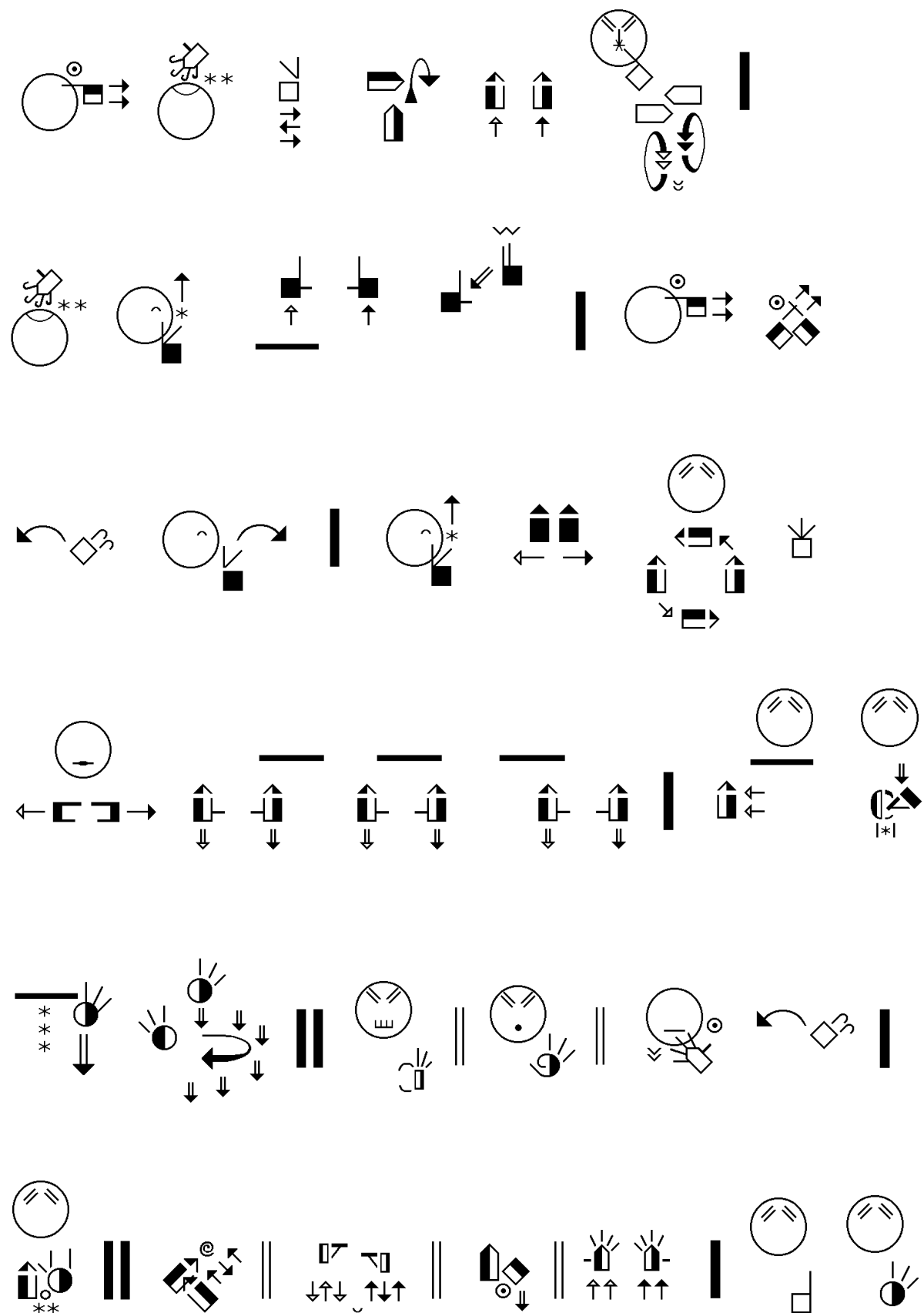
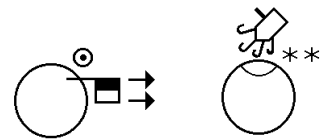


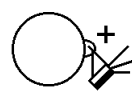
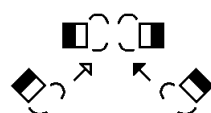
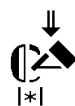
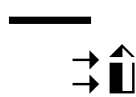
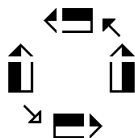
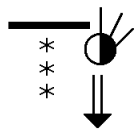
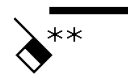
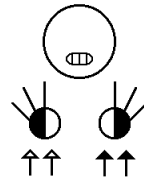
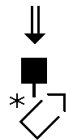
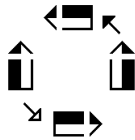
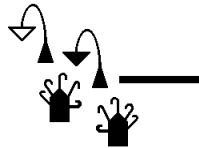
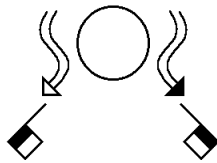
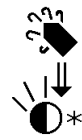
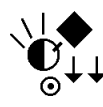
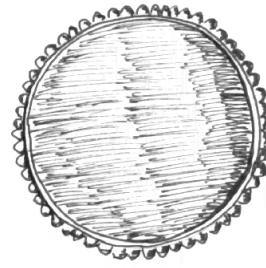
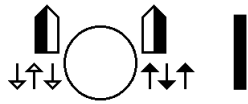
RICO
RICH

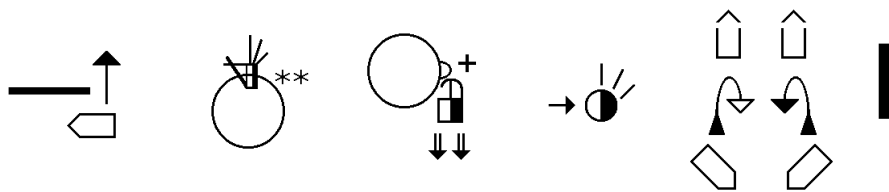
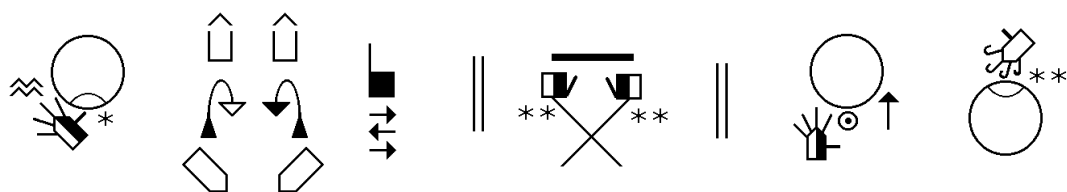
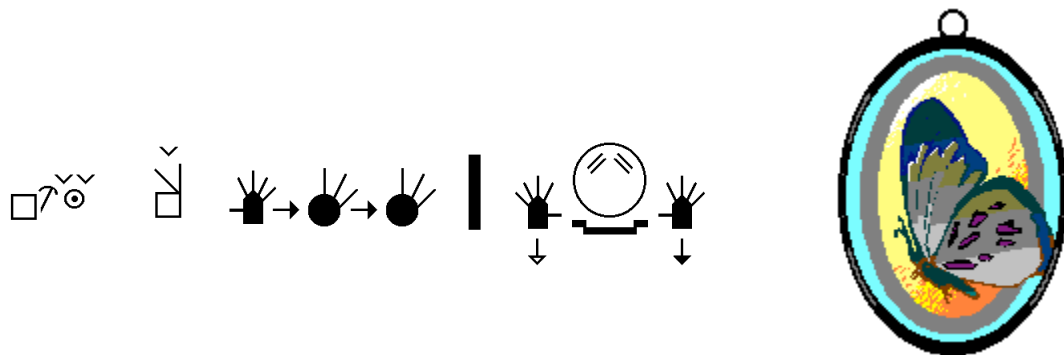
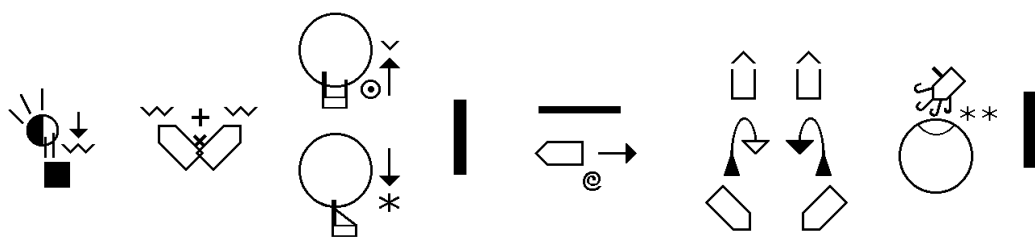
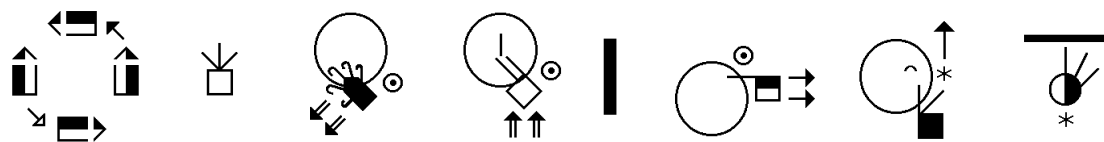
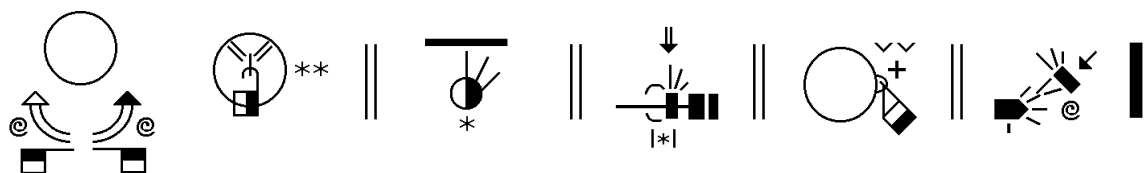


ESPAÑA
SPAIN

Nacho and Ana



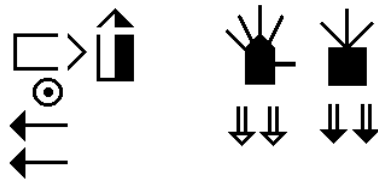




Questions:

1. What was inside the first box?
2. What were the two buttons that Nacho described made out of?
3. What was inside the second box?
4. What was inside the third box?
5. What did Nacho buy?
6. How much did he pay?
7. Why did he not want to give it to her now?

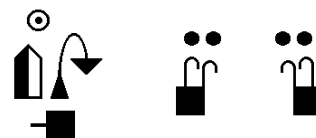
Lesson 8



Contents:

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

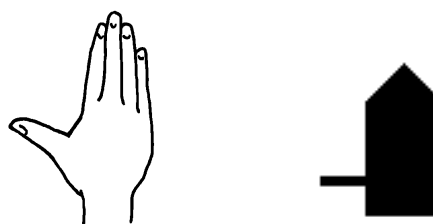
New configurations



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

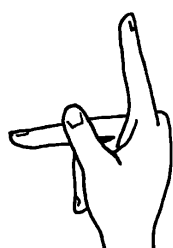


FEBRERO
FEBRUARY









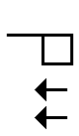
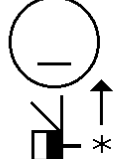

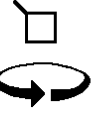



















MARIPOSA
BUTTERFLY

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

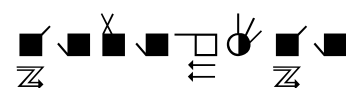
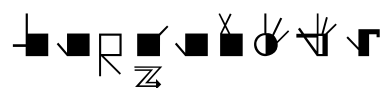
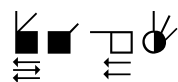
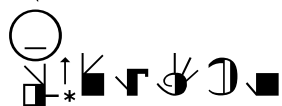
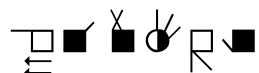
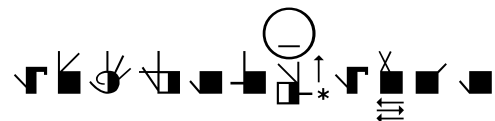
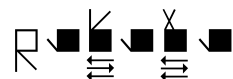
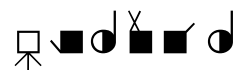
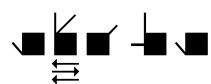


Fingerspelling

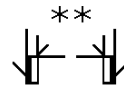
In this lesson we have learned the last handshapes needed to be able to write the manual alphabet and fingerspell words.

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

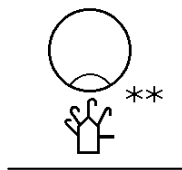


Hit/Strike

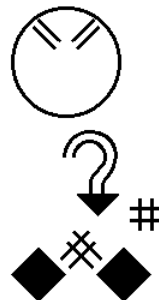


Hit or strike is written using the “pound” sign (a tic-tac-toe grid).

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.

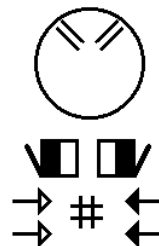


NEGRO
BLACK



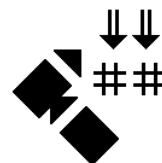
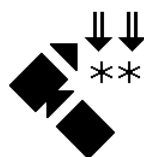
MUY NEGRO
VERY BLACK

DURO
HARD



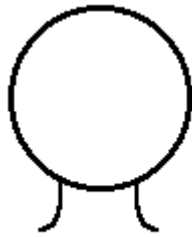
DURÍSIMO
VERY HARD

PORQUE
BECAUSE



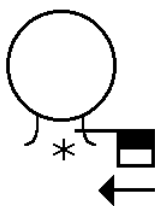
CULPA
FAULT, GUILT

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.

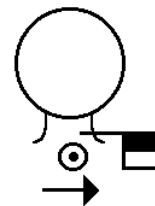
the neck



PERDER
TO LOSE



APETECE
TO BE APPETIZING TO

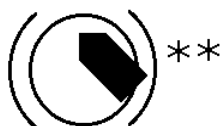


PECADO
SIN

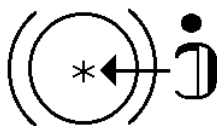


back of the head

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

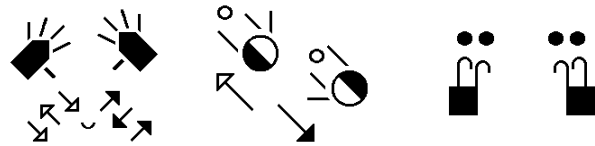


HIPÓCRITA
HYPOCRITE



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.

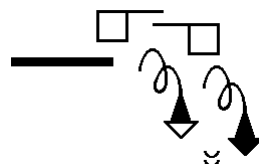
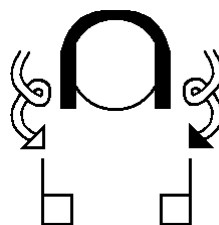
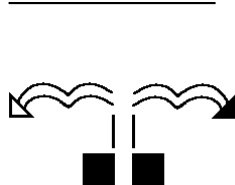
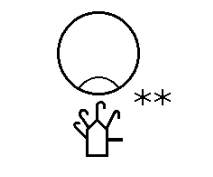
These movements are parallel to the front wall:



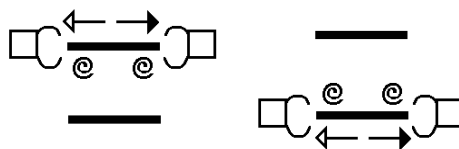
These are parallel to the floor:



These movements are parallel to the side wall:



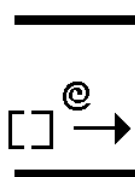
The shoulders and waist



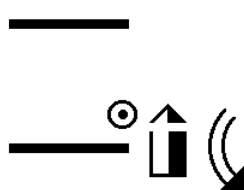
We have already learned the symbol that represents the shoulders, a thick horizontal line. The second line represents the waist. (If there is only one line, it is the shoulder bar.)



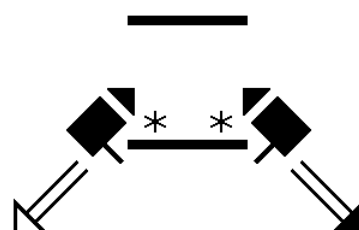
When the hands move near the waist, touch the waist or some part of the body near the waist, we write both lines and place the hands in relation to the waist.



HAMBRE
HUNGRY



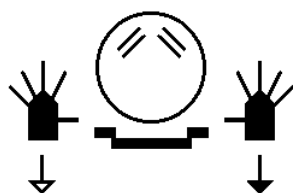
JAMÓN
HAM



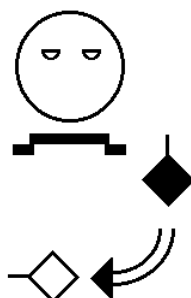
FALDA
SKIRT



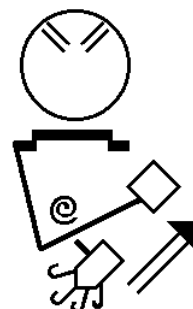
When both shoulders are raised or both shoulders droop, we use these symbols:



PERO
BUT

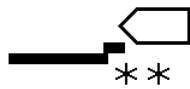


MUY CANSADO
VERY TIRED



MUY POBRE
VERY POOR

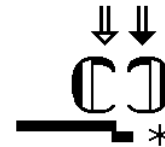
Sometimes only one shoulder is raised or droops. When that happens, we write it like this:



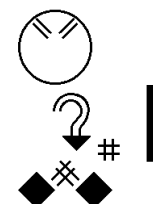
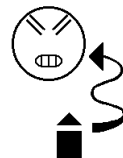
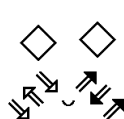
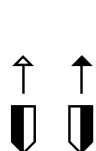
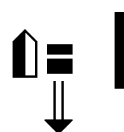
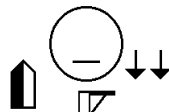
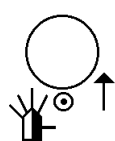
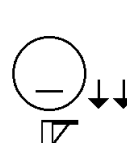
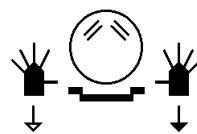
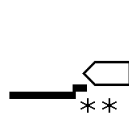
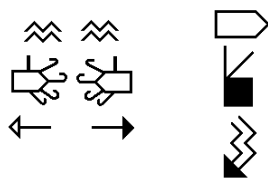
ANTES
BEFORE



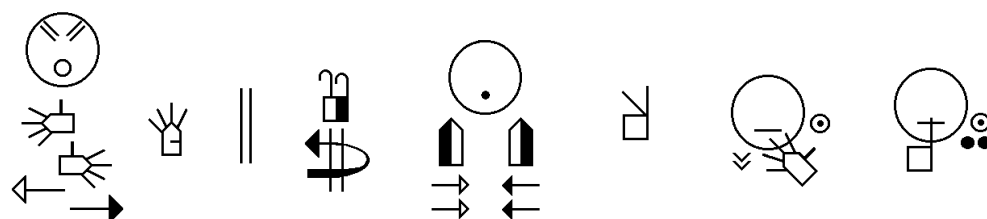
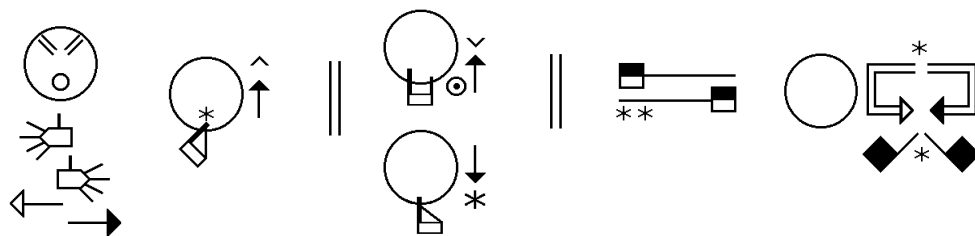
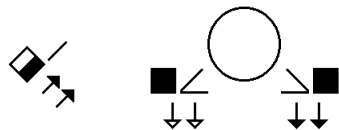
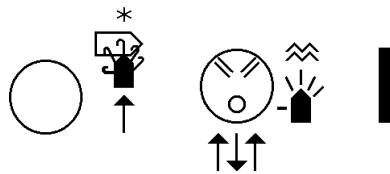
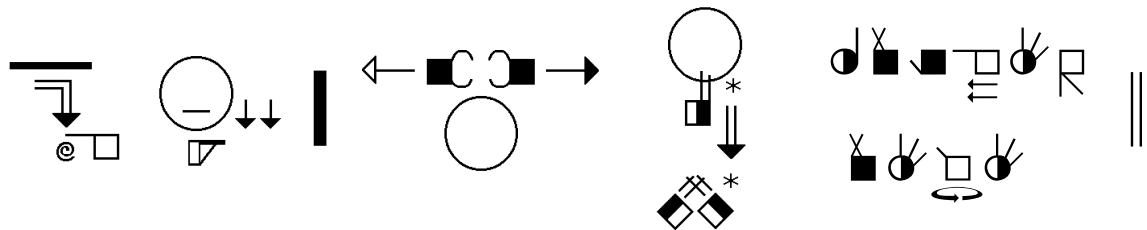
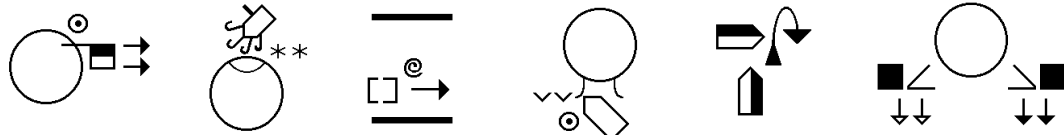
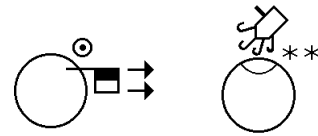
PIJO
SNOB

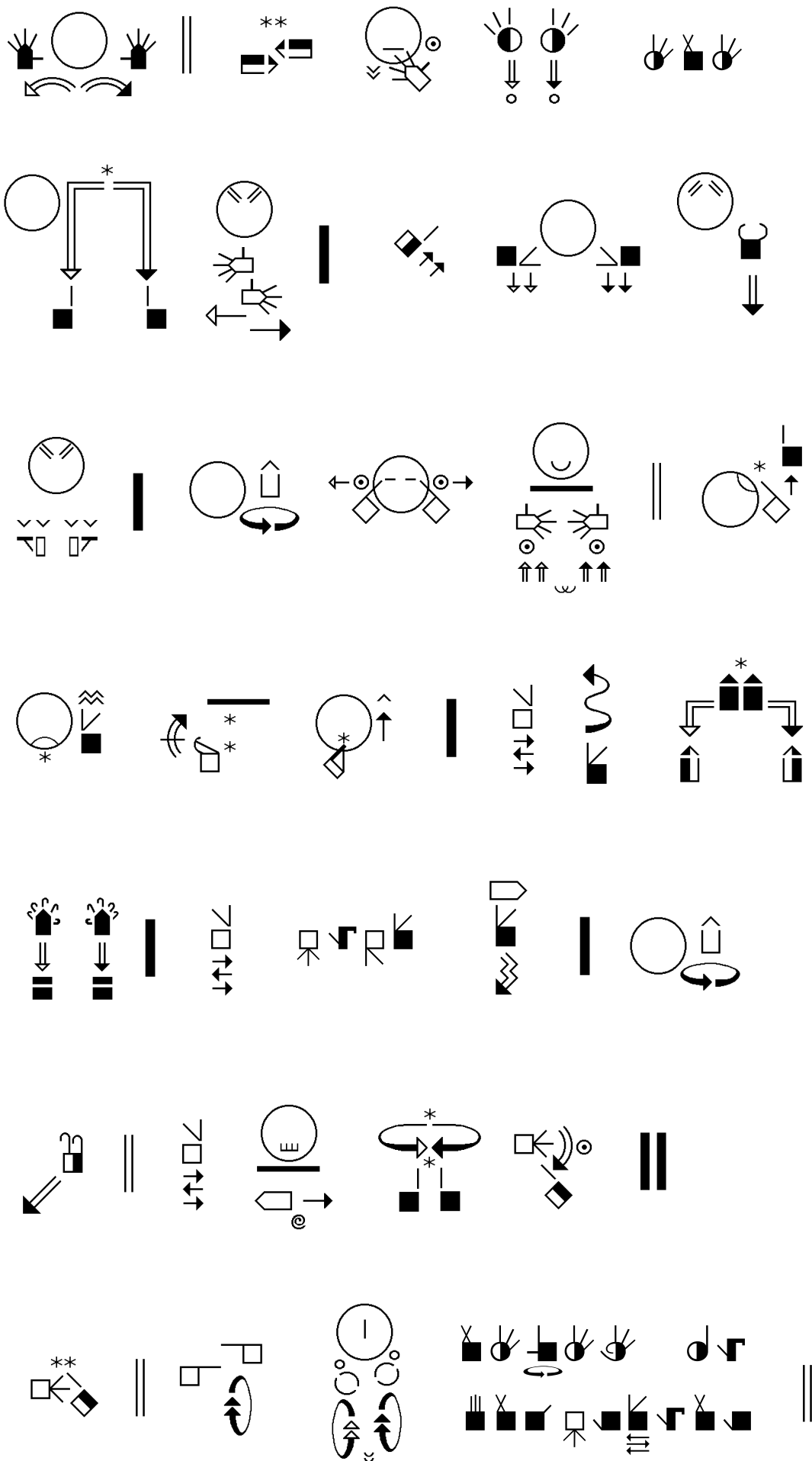


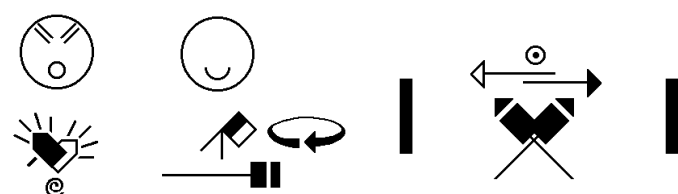
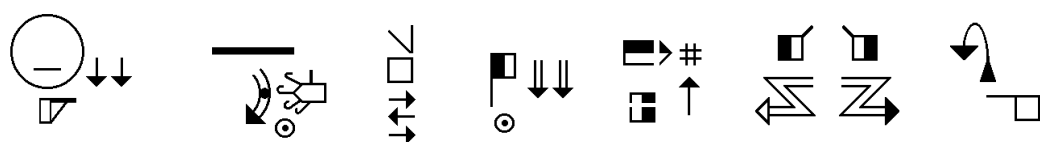
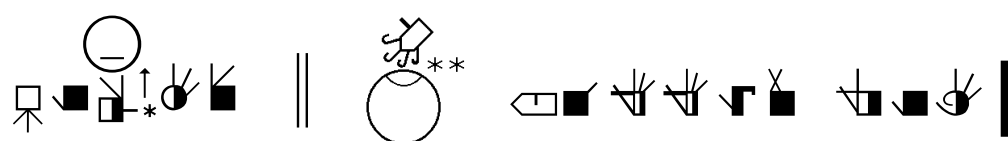
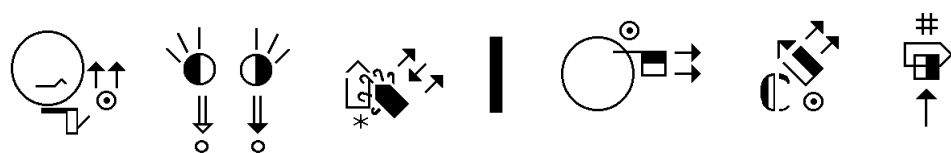
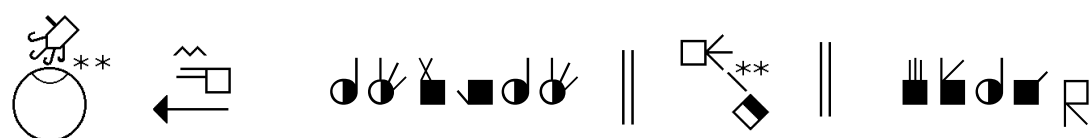
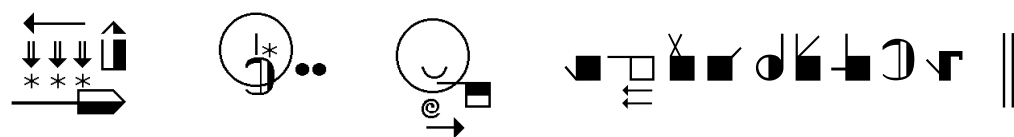
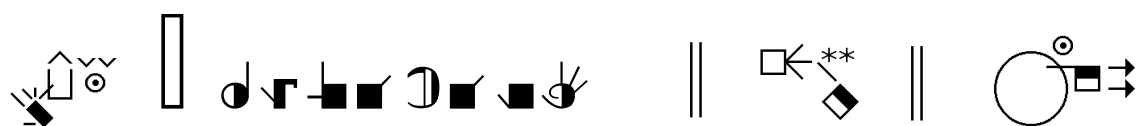
CARGA
WEIGHT



Nacho and Ana



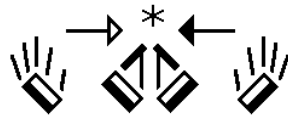




Questions:

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 sybmols



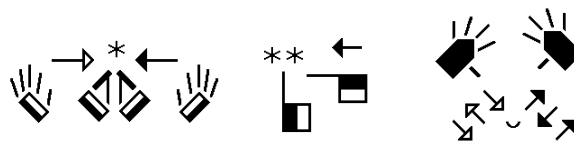
These are the contact symbols we have learned:

symbols:

examples:

 touch				
 brush				
 rub				
 grab				
 in-between				
 strike				


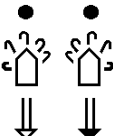




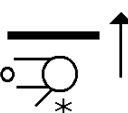















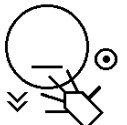
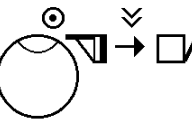

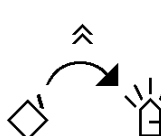
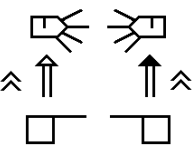
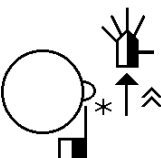

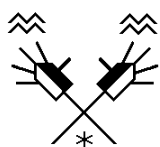


Finger movements



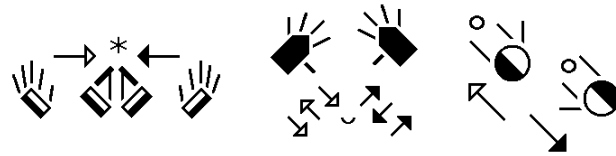
These are the symbols for finger movements:

symbol:

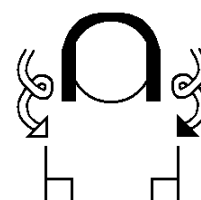
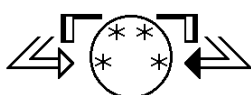
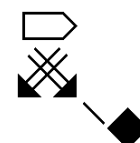
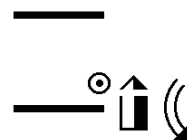
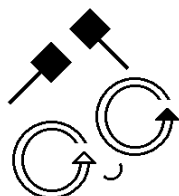
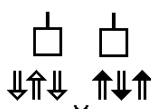
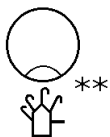
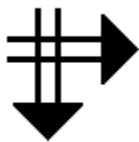
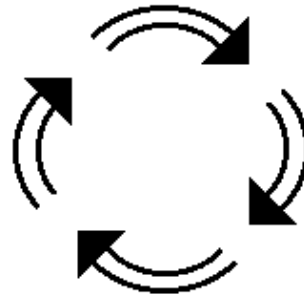
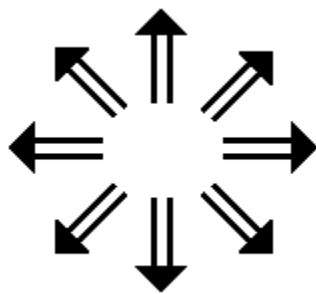
examples:

 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	  

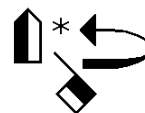
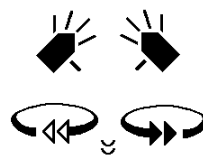
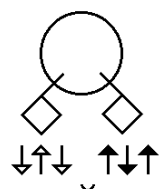
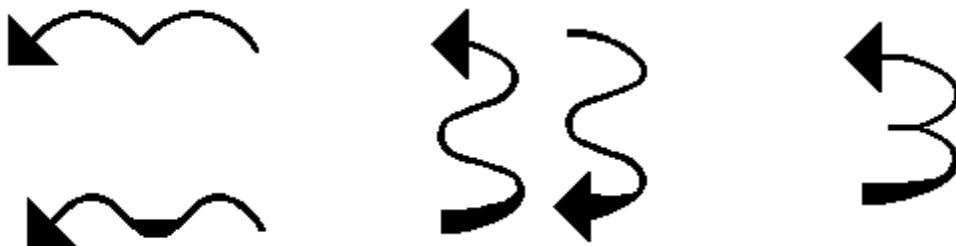
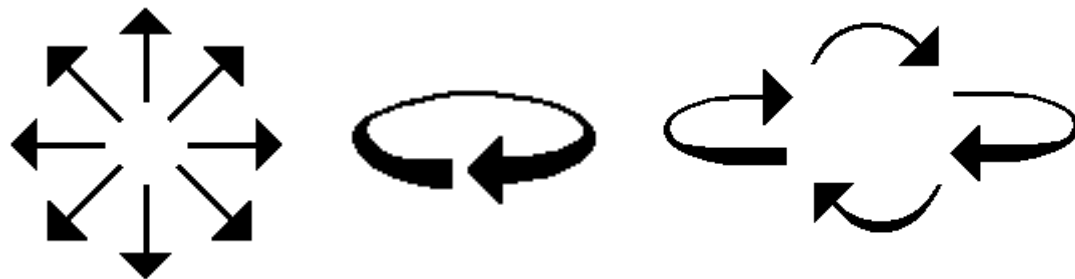
Movement arrows



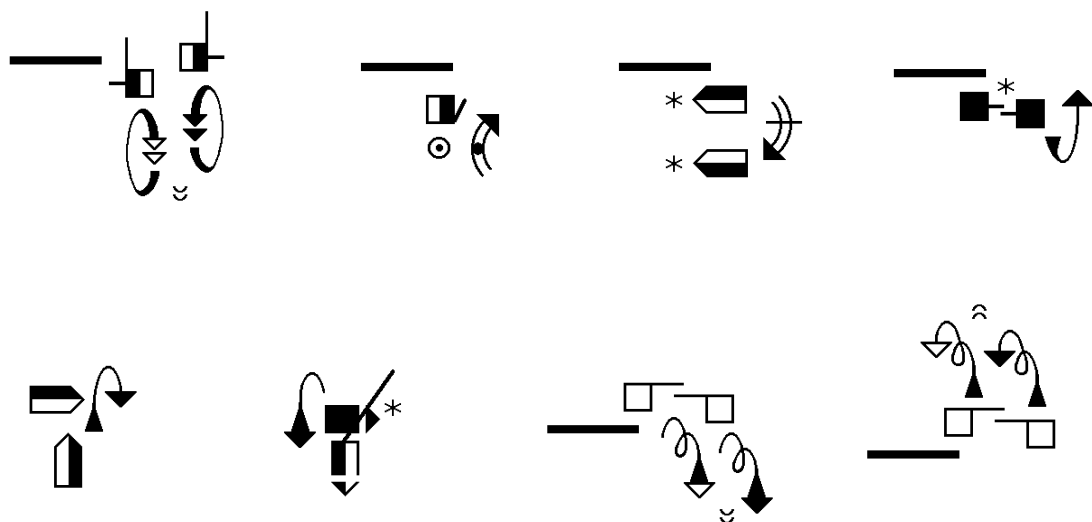
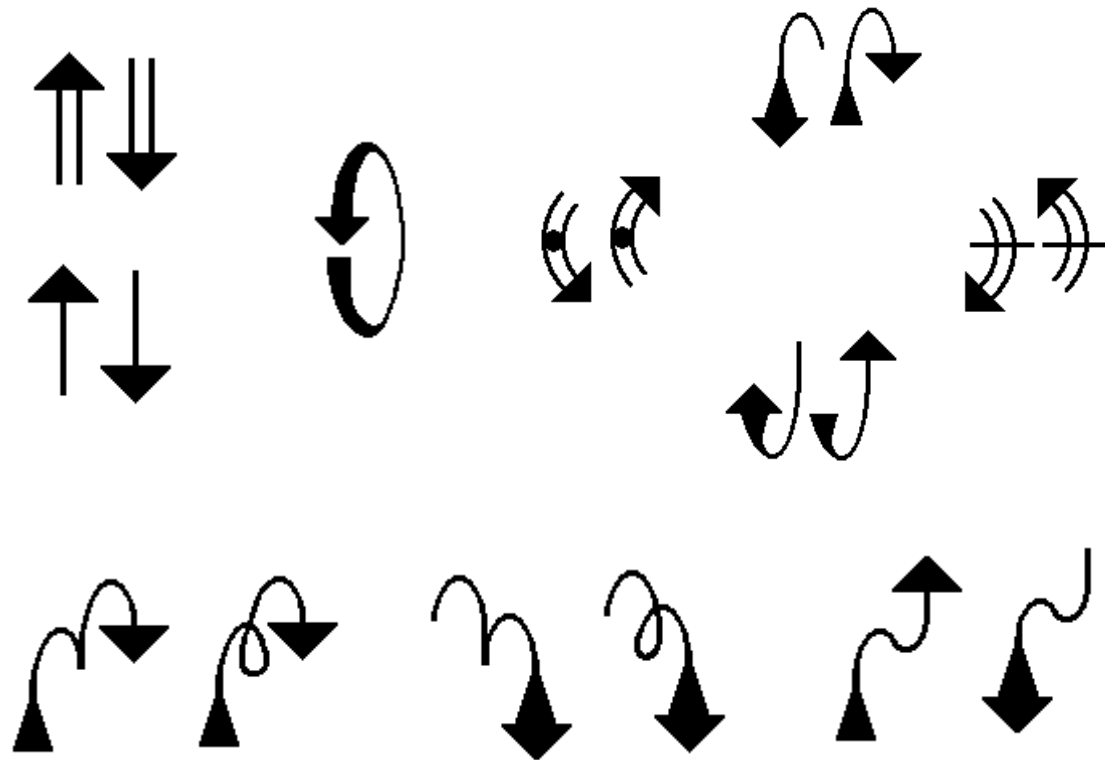
This section is a summary of all the arrows we have seen so far. The arrows below are for movements that are **parallel to the front wall**; all are **double stemmed**.



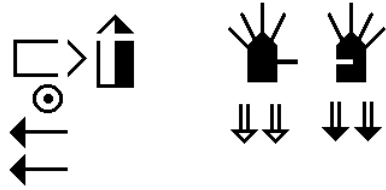
All these arrows represent movements that are **parallel to the floor**; they are written as **single-stemmed** arrows.



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.



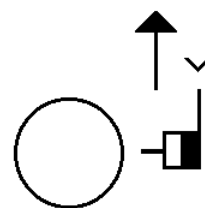
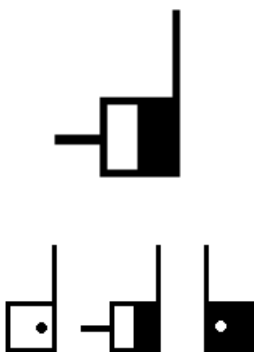
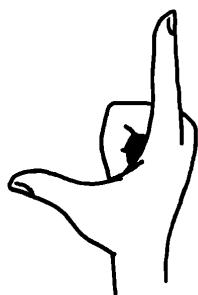
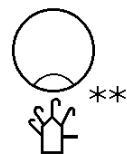
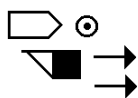
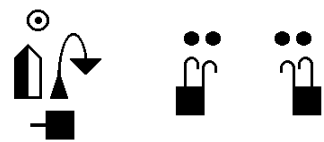
Lesson 9



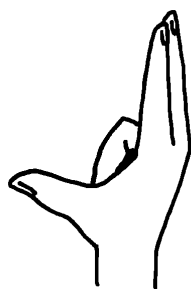
Contents:

- New configurations
- New movement arrows
- Facial expressions: Eyebrows
- Punctuation mark: Brackets
- New dynamic symbol: Tense
- How to write a classifier

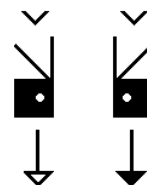
New configurations



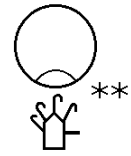
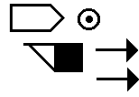
ME VOY
I'M GOING



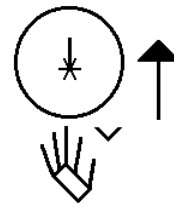
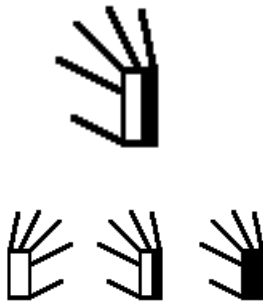
SOCIO
MEMBER



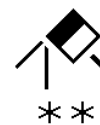
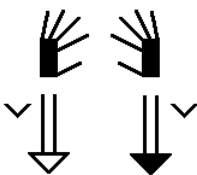
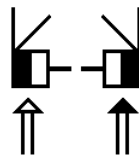
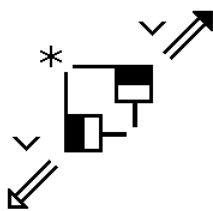
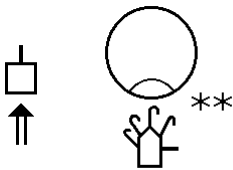
FIN
END



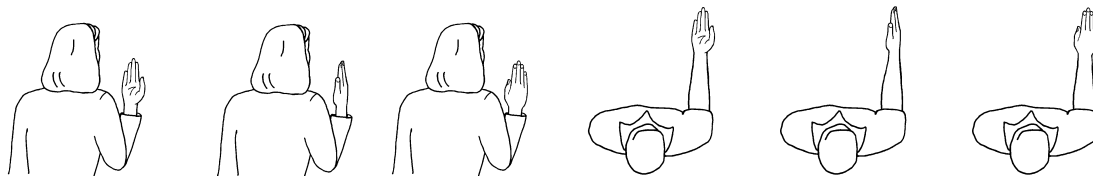
MISA
MASS



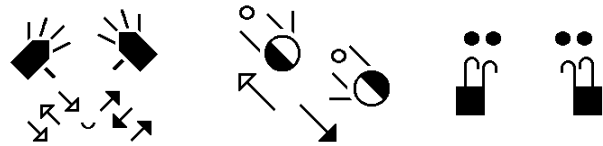
PERRO
DOG



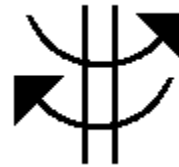
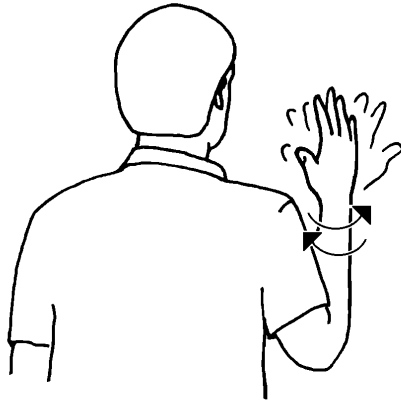
Summary: These are the orientations for the configurations in this lesson:



New movement arrows

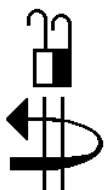
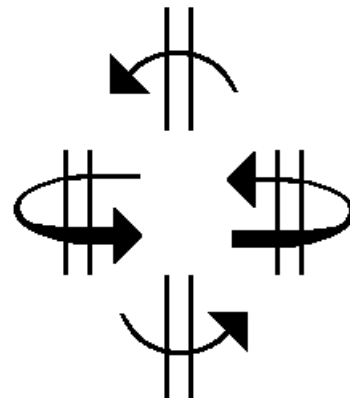


When the forearm is in an upright (vertical) position, or parallel to the wall, and twists, this is the arrow used to write that kind of twist.

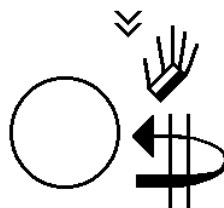


The two vertical lines mean that the forearm is in a vertical position, just like double-stemmed arrows mean that the movement is on the vertical plane, or parallel to the wall/up and down. The single-stemmed curved arrow means that the hand's rotation is parallel to the floor.

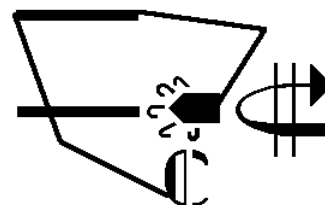
These are the four basic types of this kind of arrow, and each is reversible. We use the one that best describes the movement we are making to write the wrist rotation.



OTRO
OTHER

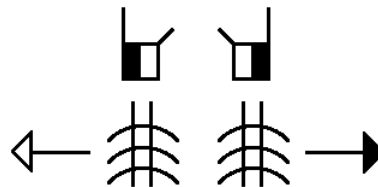
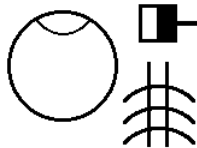
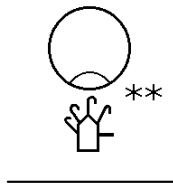


CIELO
SKY



CERRAR UNA TARRINA
CLOSE A JAR

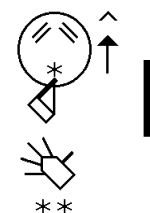
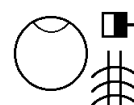
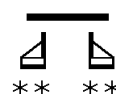
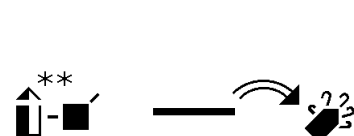
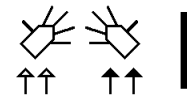
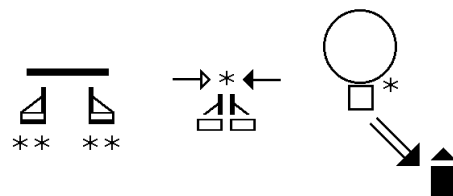
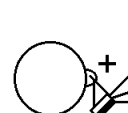
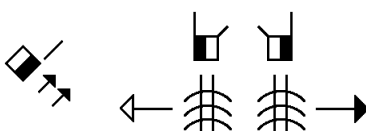
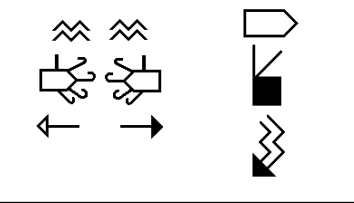
When you shake your forearm, as if you were shaking water from your hands, you use this symbol:



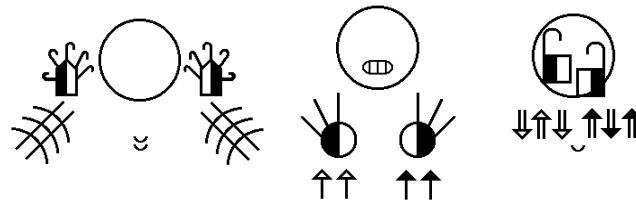
HOMBRE
MAN

BOSQUE
FOREST

JOVEN
YOUNG

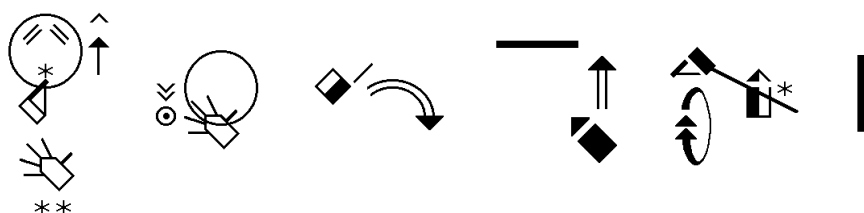
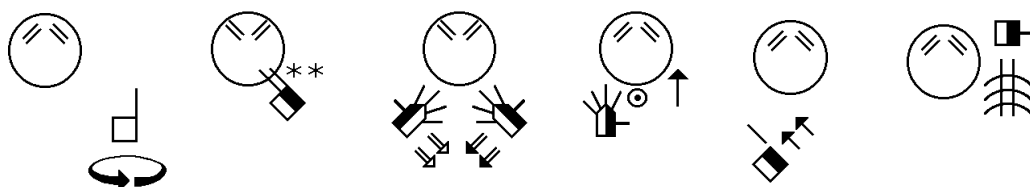
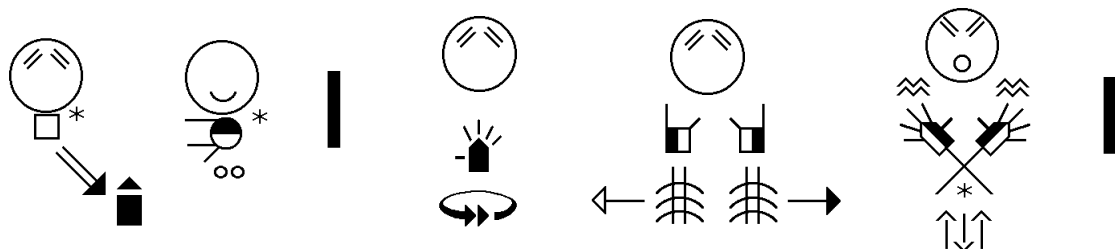
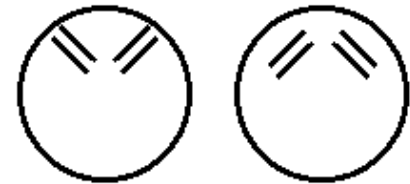


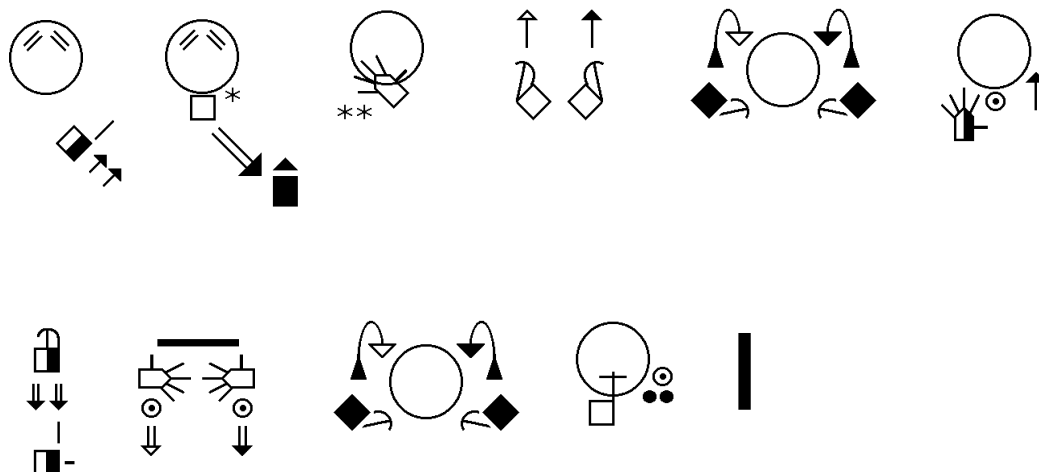
Facial expressions: eyebrows



When we write sentences, it can be important to write whether the eyebrows are up or down. Each eyebrow is written with two short lines, pointed down or up, according to the facial expression you want to write.

Other eyebrow positions include these:



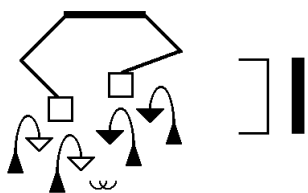
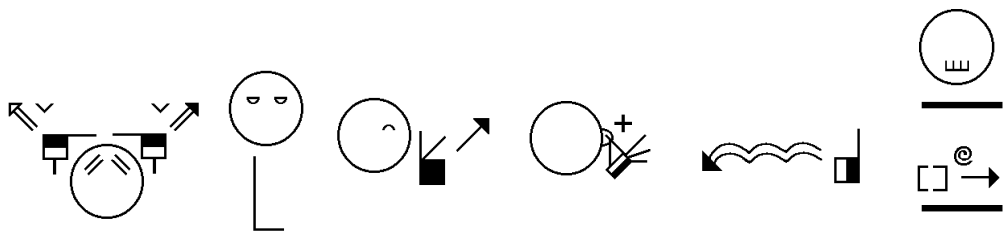
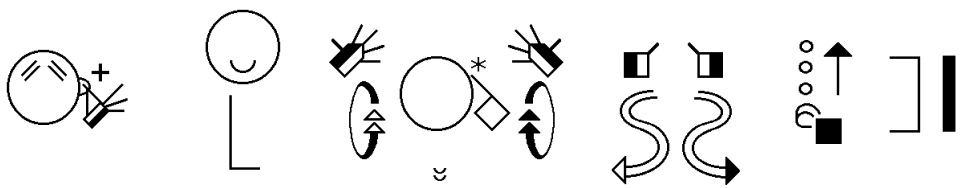
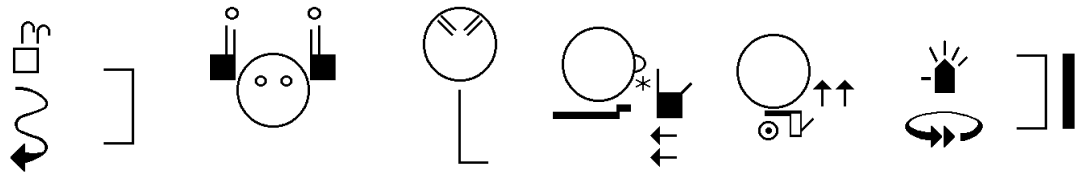
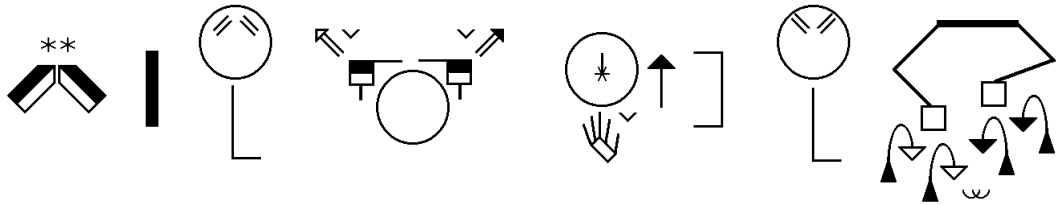
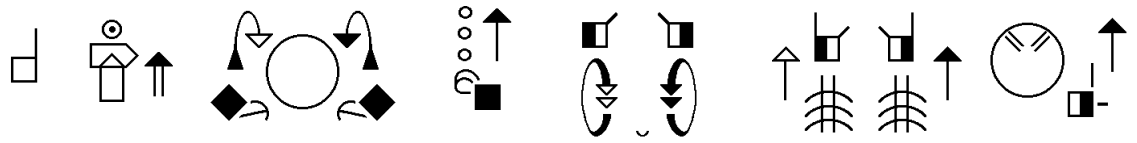
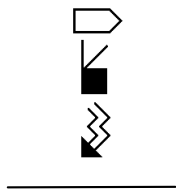


Punctuation mark: brackets

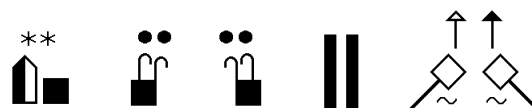


Sometimes a whole sentence or phrase is signed with the same facial expression. When this happens, we have the option of writing the same facial expression over each sign (unnecessary redundancy), or of enclosing the sentence or phrase in brackets. Over the first sign, we write the facial expression used during the sign, with an opening bracket. After the last sign that uses the same expression, we use a closing bracket to show that this expression ends.

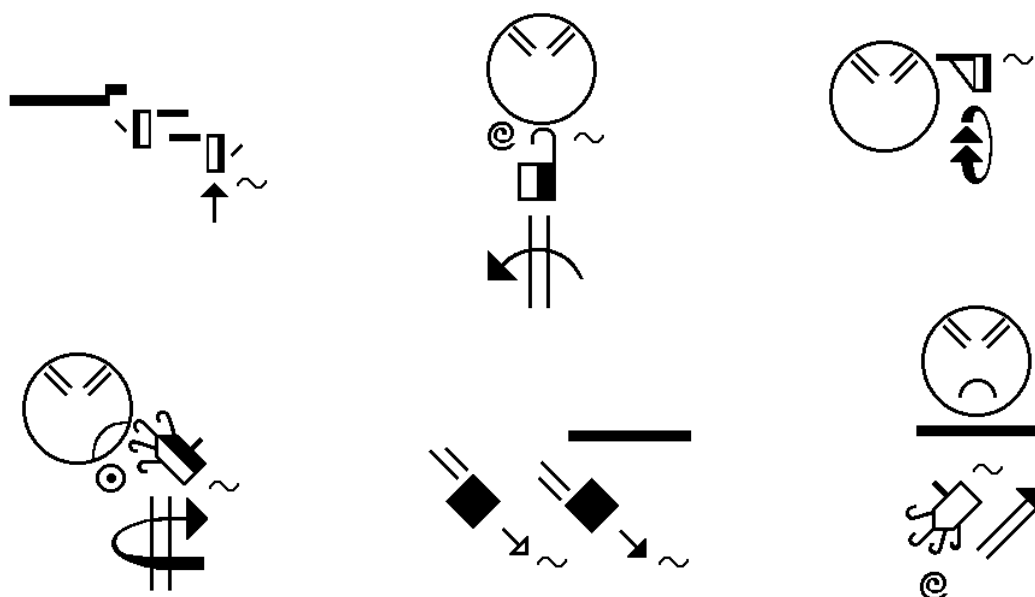




Dynamic symbol: tense



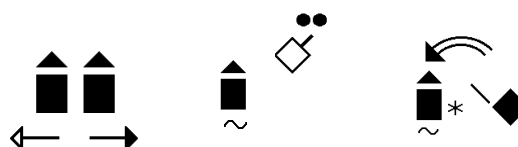
When writing a sign that is pronounced with the muscles more tense than normal, use this symbol:

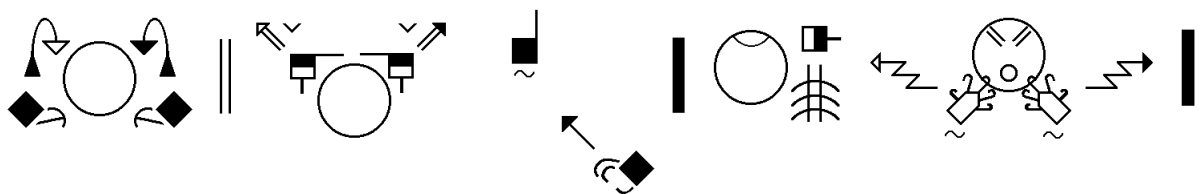
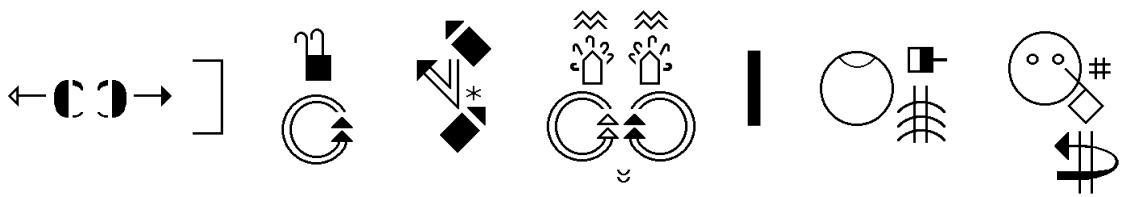
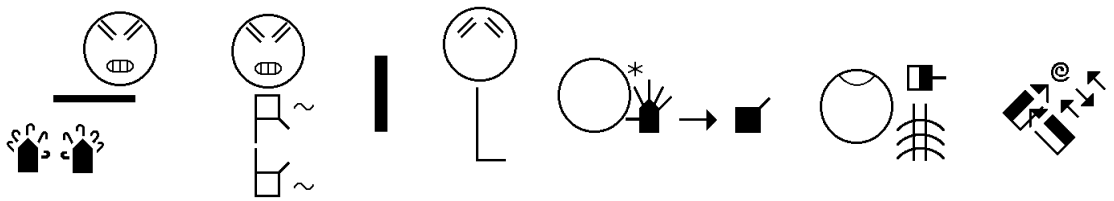
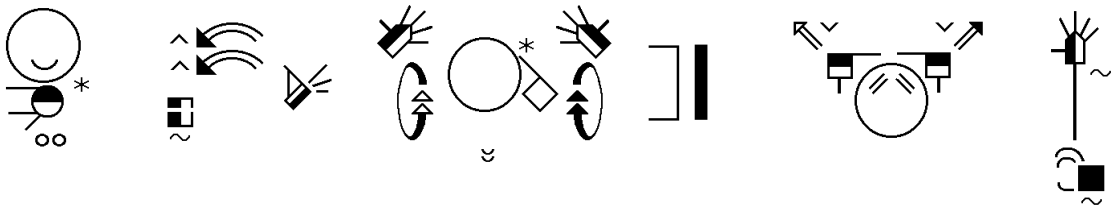
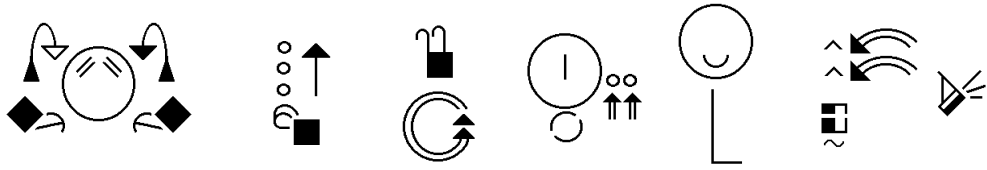
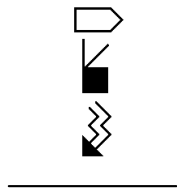


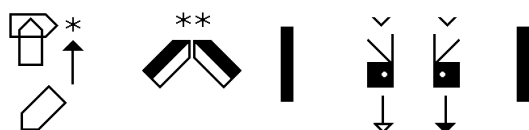
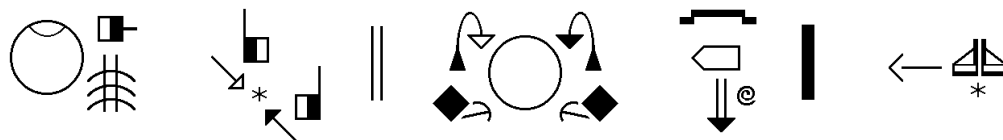
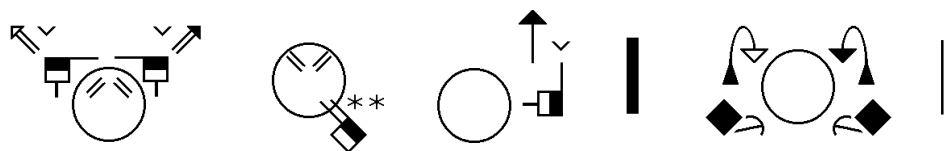
How to write a classifier



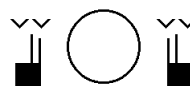
To write a classifier, we use the symbol that is used to make a sign tense. When used as an indicator as a classifier, it tells us that the hand is held in space to represent another object.







Quotation marks

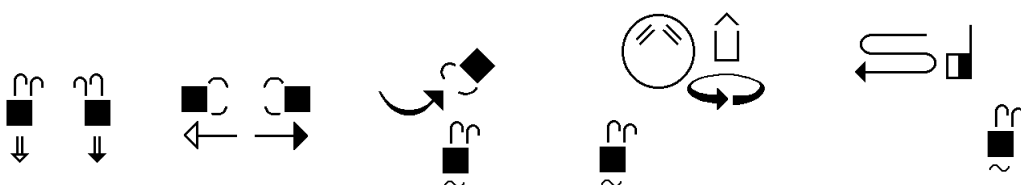
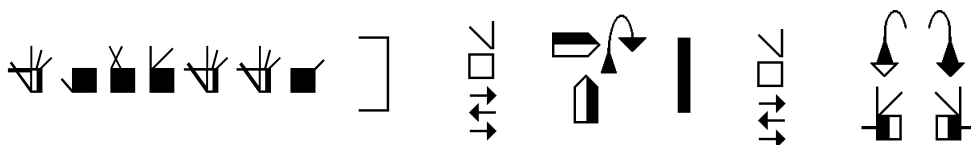
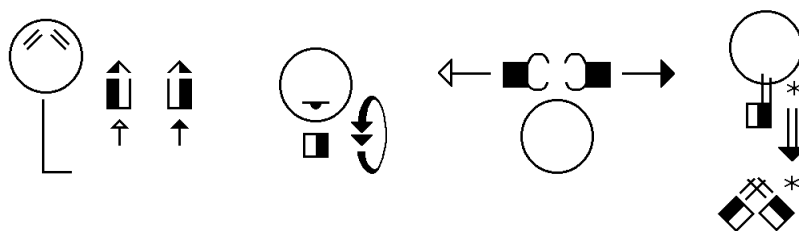
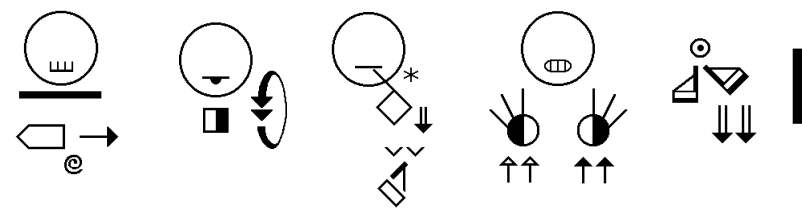
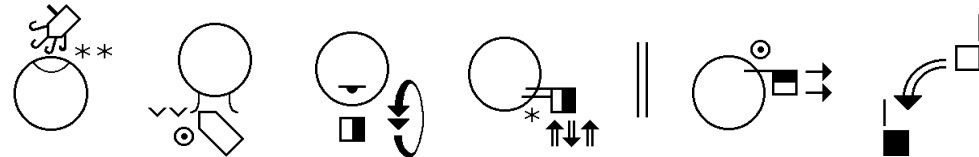
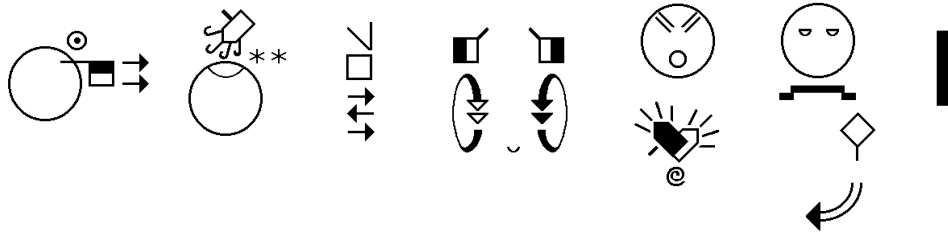
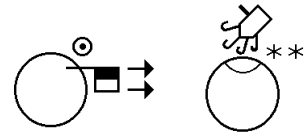


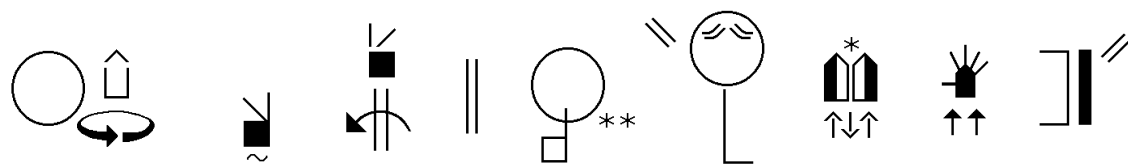
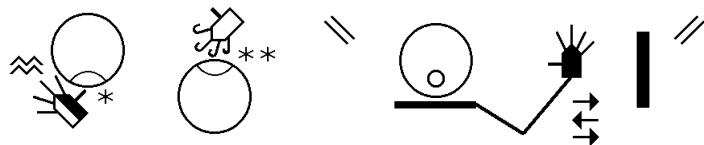
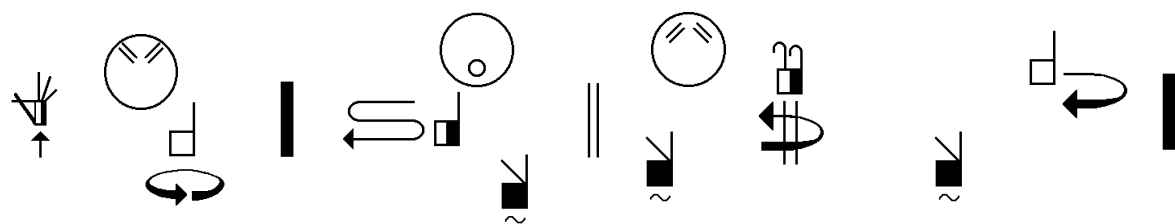
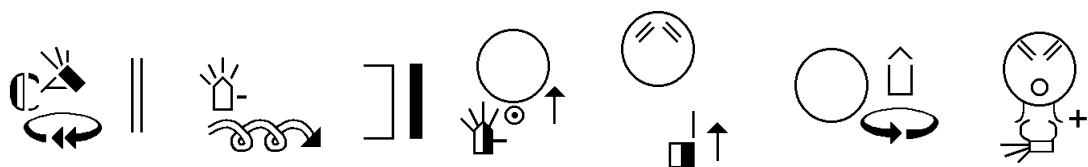
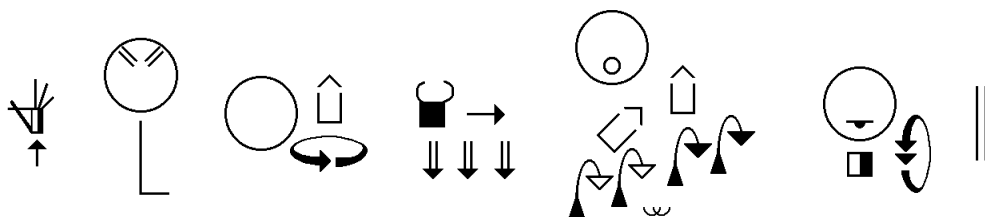
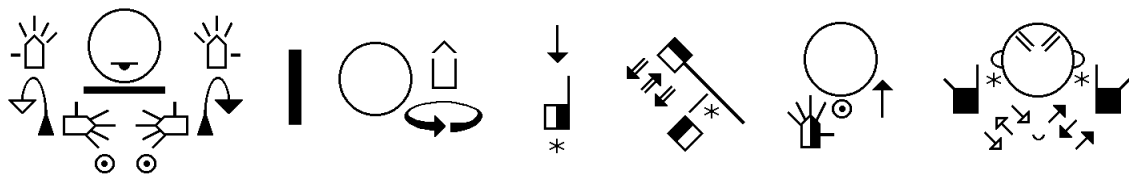
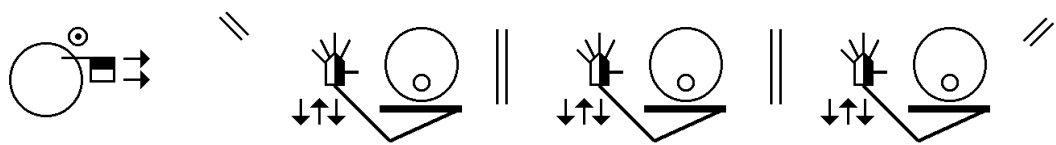
When a signer says (signs) the exact words of another person, as if that person were saying them, the words are a quote and they are written between quotation marks. Quotation marks in SignWriting are two short diagonal lines written before and after the quote.

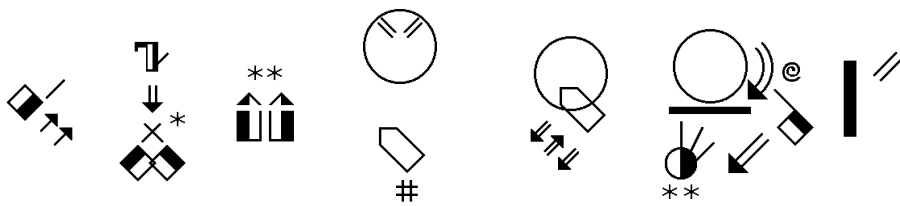
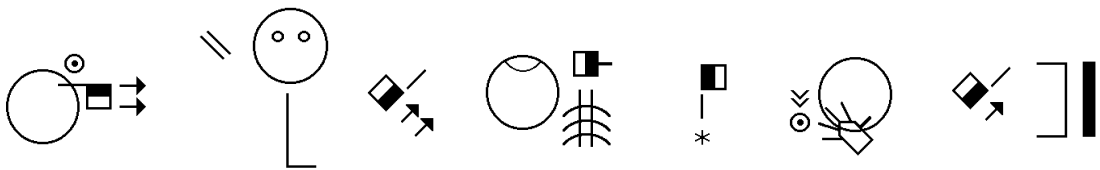
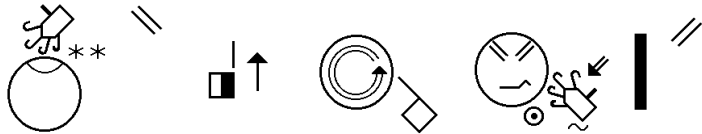
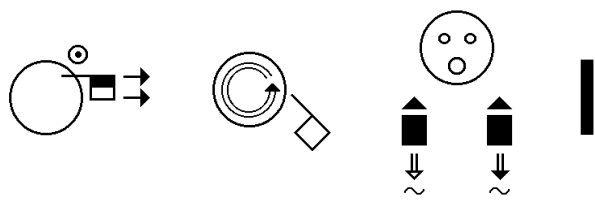


If the quote includes other types of punctuation marks, those marks are written inside the quotation marks too.

Nacho and Ana



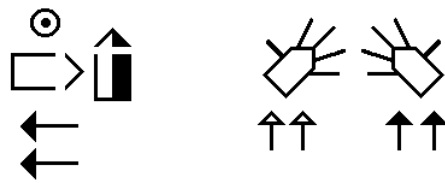




Questions:

1. What flavor did Ana want?
2. What flavor did Nacho want?
3. What was the name of the store?
4. Why did the waiter not serve them?
5. Who did Ana call?
6. Why did Nacho make such a strange face?

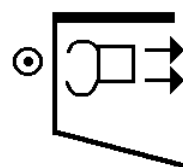
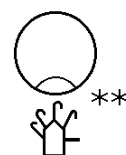
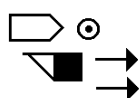
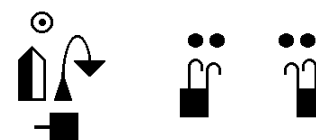
Lesson 10



Contents:

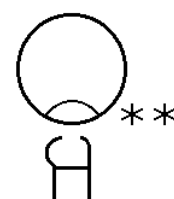
- New configurations
- New movement arrows
- Facial expressions: the mouth
- Head movements
- Punctuation mark: Question marks

New configurations

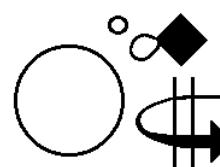


VOCAL

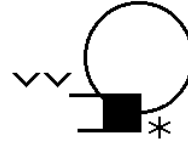
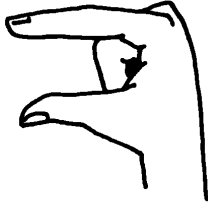
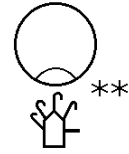
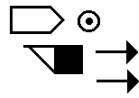
MONITOR (or other elected official in a Deaf association)



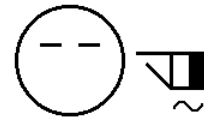
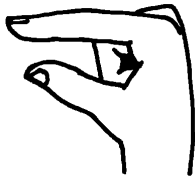
INGLÉS
ENGLISH



SOL
SUN



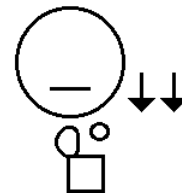
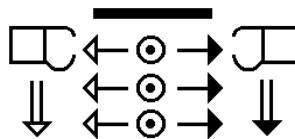
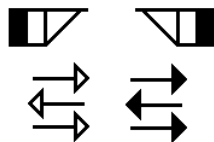
PÁJARO
BIRD



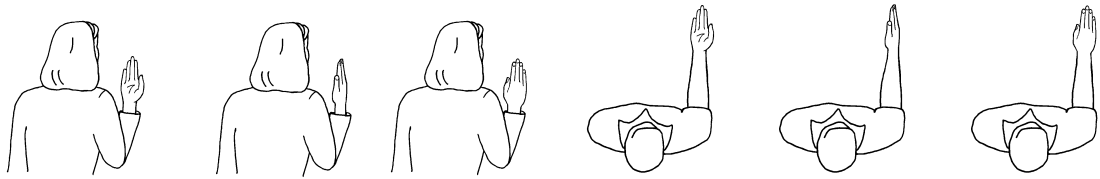
MUY POCO
VERY LITTLE



PUNTO
POINT

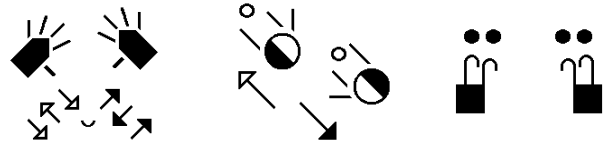


Summary: These are the orientations for the configurations in this lesson:

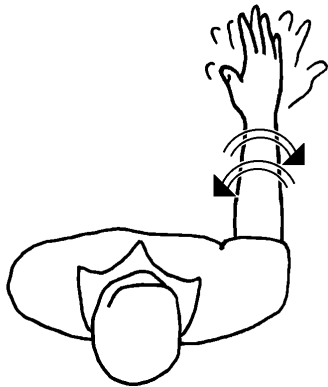


Movement arrows

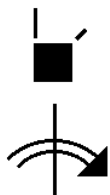
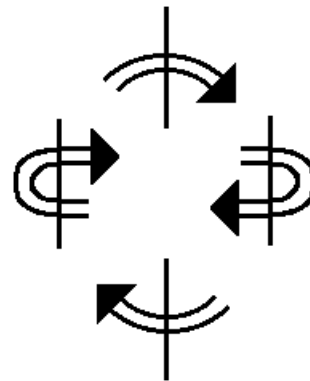


When the forearm is in a horizontal position, or parallel to the floor, and points forward and rotates, this arrow is used to write the movement.

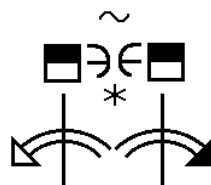


The single line means that the forearm is parallel to the floor, for the same reasons that a single-stemmed arrow represents movement that is parallel to the floor. The double-stemmed curved arrows mean that the hand rotates on the wall plane.

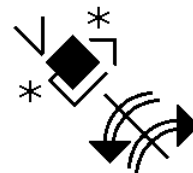
These are the four basic forms of this type of arrow. Use the arrow that best represents the rotation of the forearm to write the movement.



DOBLE
DOUBLE



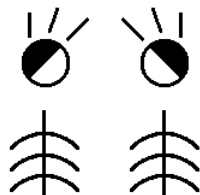
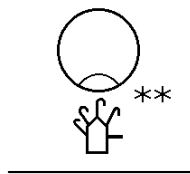
ROMPER
TO BREAK



INSOMNIO
INSOMNIA



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



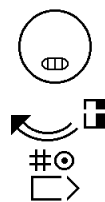
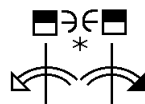
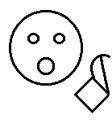
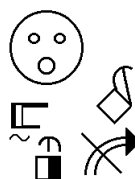
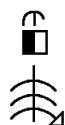
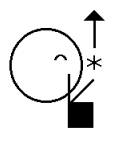
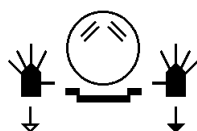
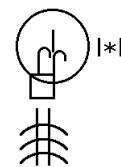
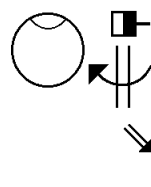
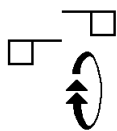
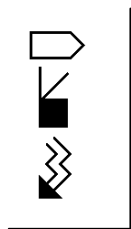
NORMAL
NORMAL



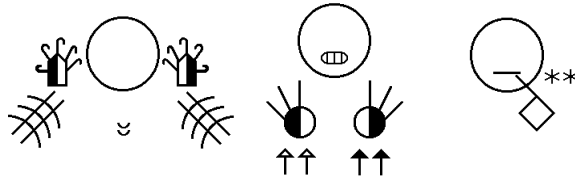
LLAVE
KEY



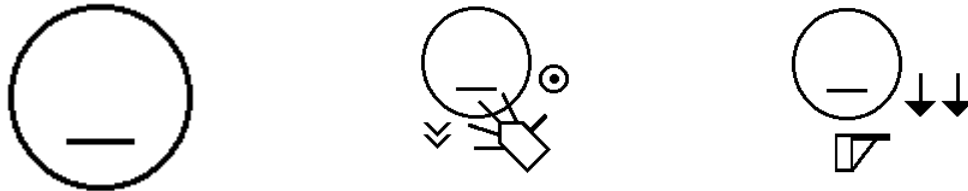
REGULAR
REGULAR/SO-SO



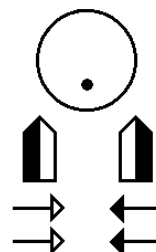
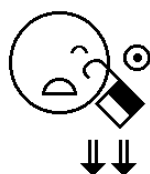
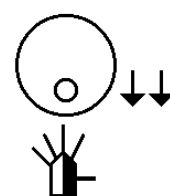
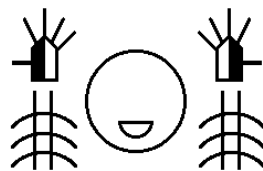
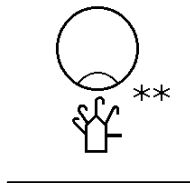
Facial expressions: the mouth



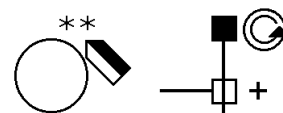
When the hand touches or comes close to the mouth, we show the location with this symbol:



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.

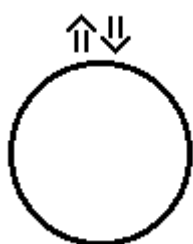


Head movements

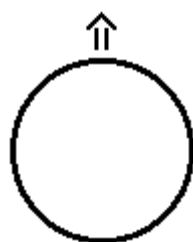


You can write head movements that go up and down (like when you say yes) and movements that turn (like when you say no).

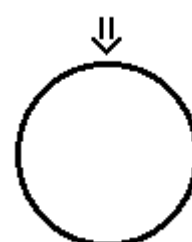
When you say yes or nod your head up and down, the movement is written with little double-stemmed arrows above the circle that represents the head. When you tip your head up to look at the stars, for example, the movement is written with one double-stemmed arrow that points upward. When you tip your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

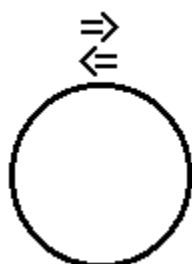


**to look at the
stars**

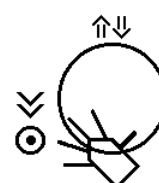


**to look at the
floor**

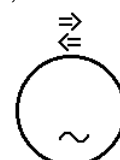
When you say no or shake your head back and forth, this movement is also written with small double-stemmed arrows above the circle that represents the head.



**the head moves
back and forth**

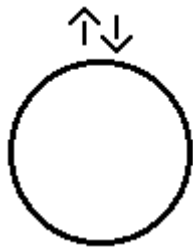


SÍ CONOZCO
YES, I KNOW (HIM)

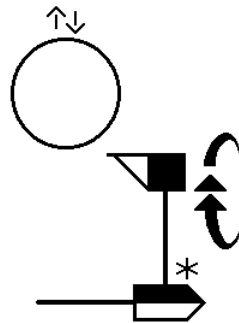


NO PUEDO
I CAN'T

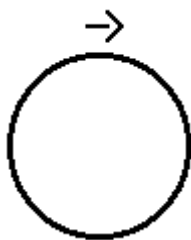
When the head moves forward, back, or toward one side or the other, the movement is written with small single-stemmed arrows above the circle that represents the head.



**the head moves
forward and backward**



AVESTRUZ
OSTRICH

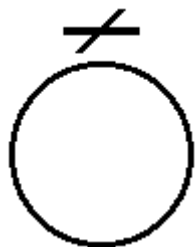


the head moves to the side



**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**

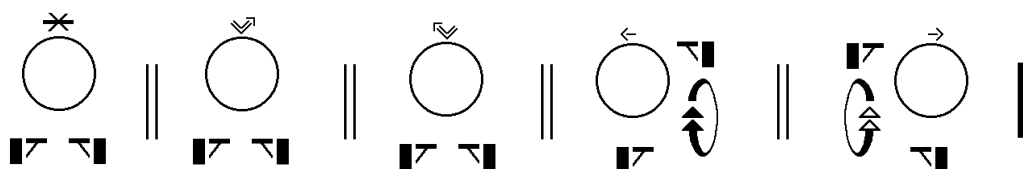
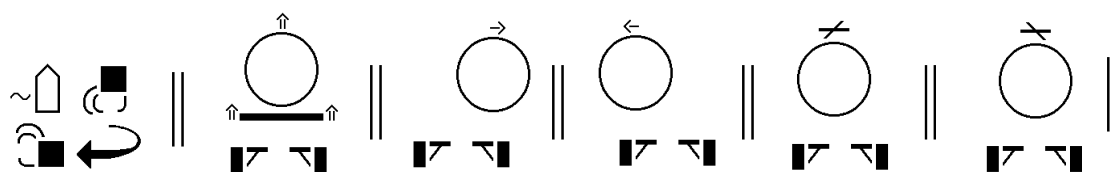
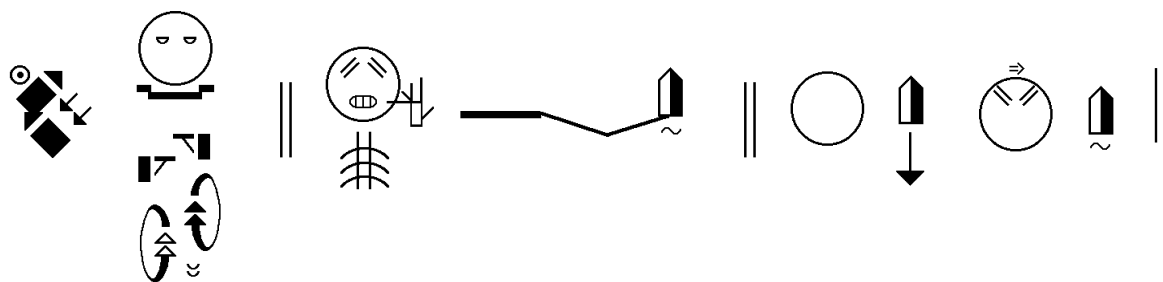
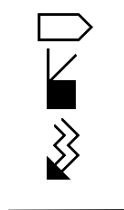
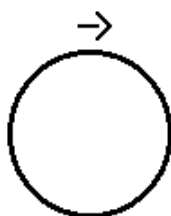
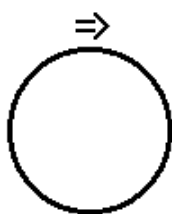
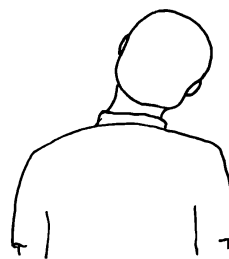
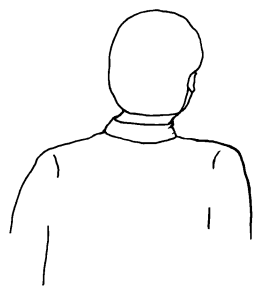
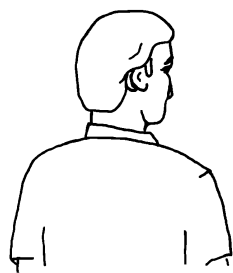


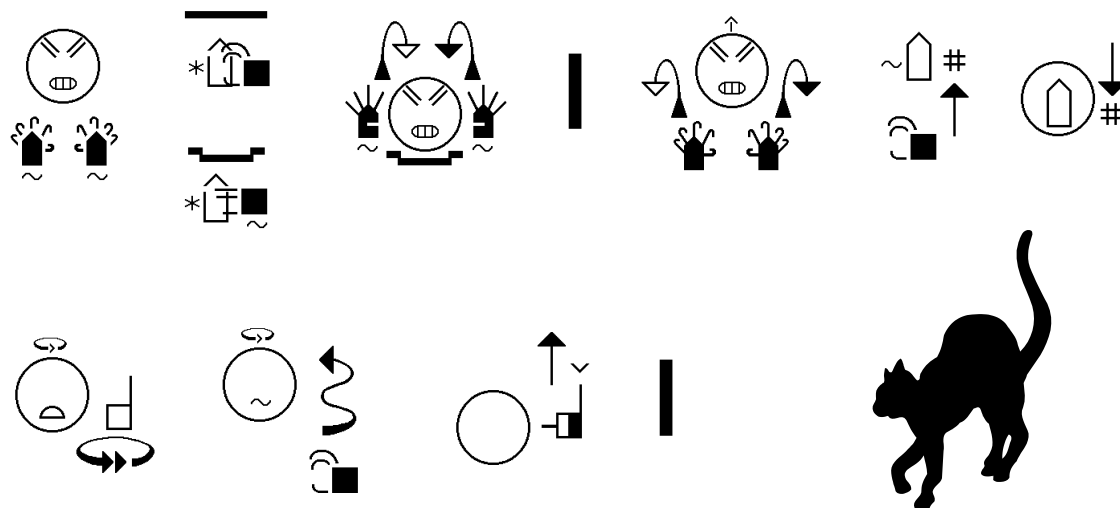
**the head, tilted
to the left**



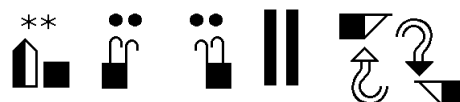
DORMIR
TO SLEEP

Notice the difference between these three types of head movements:





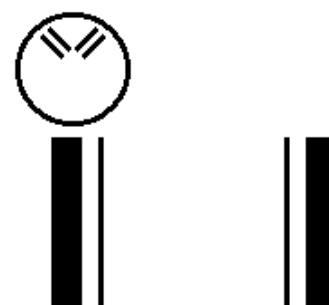
Punctuation mark: Questions marks

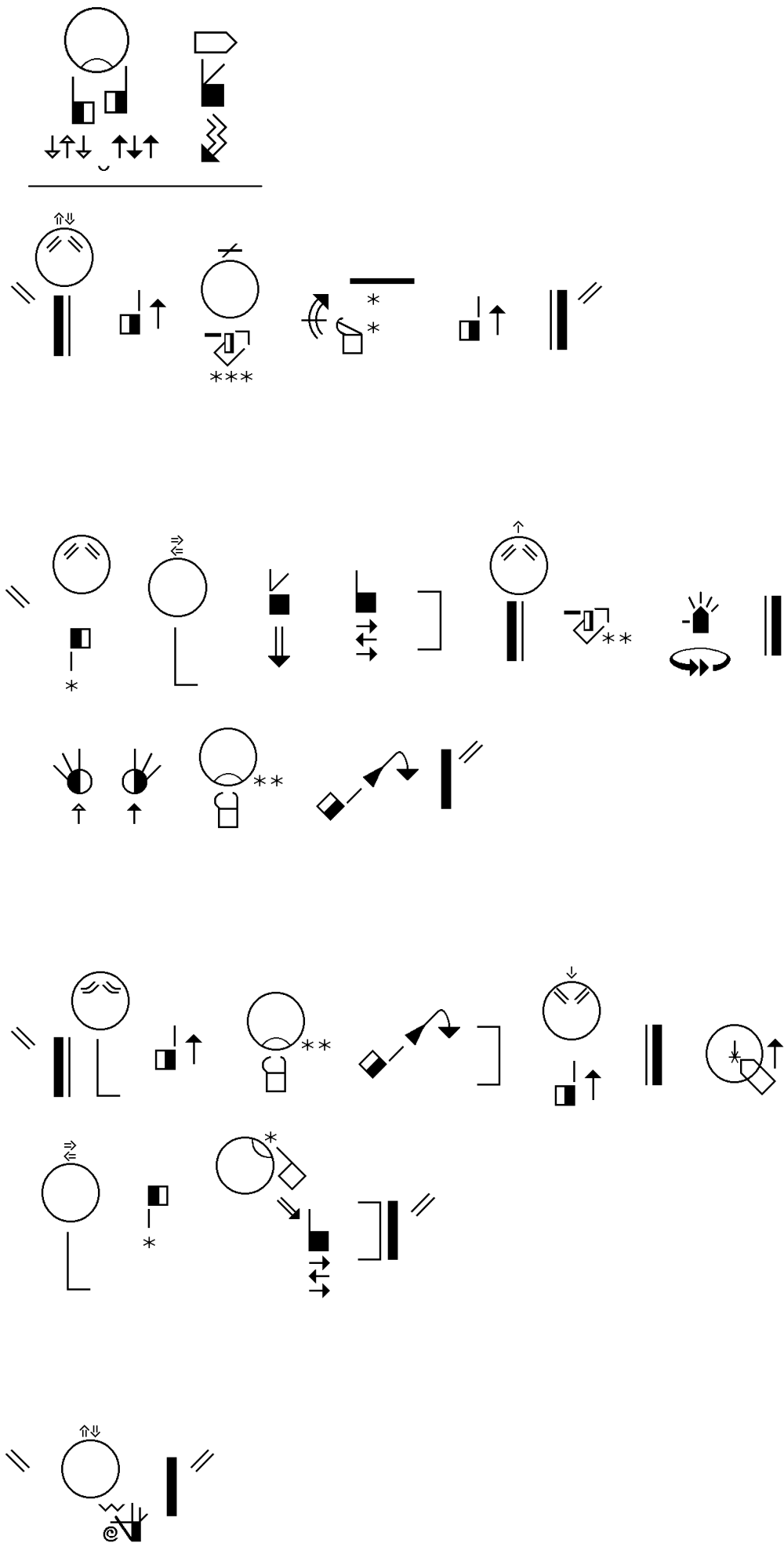


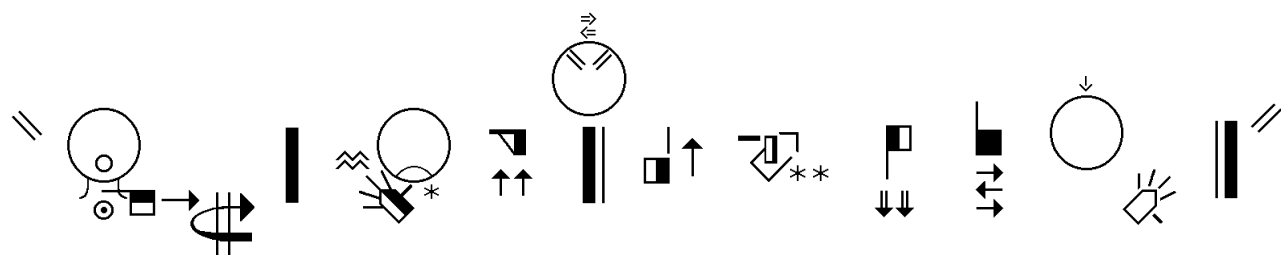
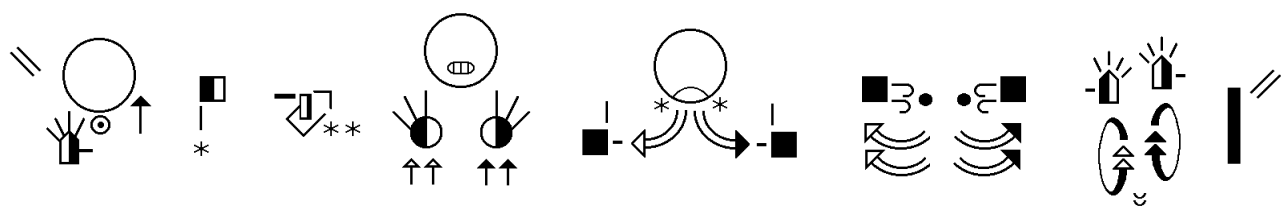
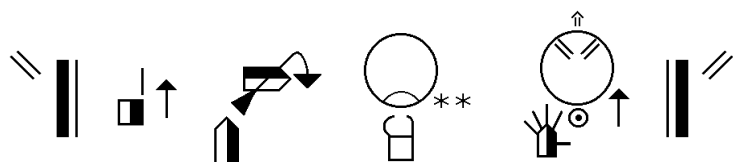
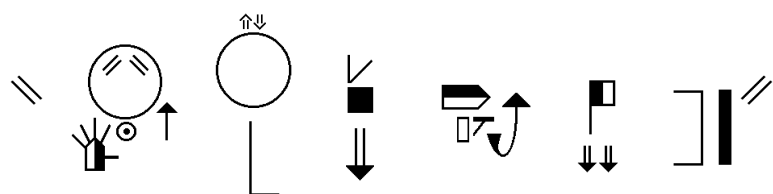
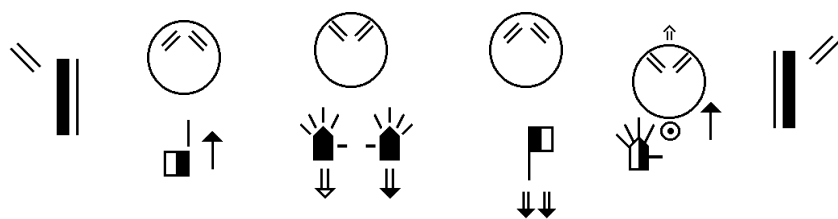
Question marks in SignWriting for LSE are written with a series of four vertical lines: at the beginning of the question, we write a thick line **and a thin line**; at the end of the question, we write them in reverse, a thin line followed by a thick line. (Question marks in ASL use only the second pair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

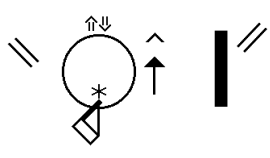
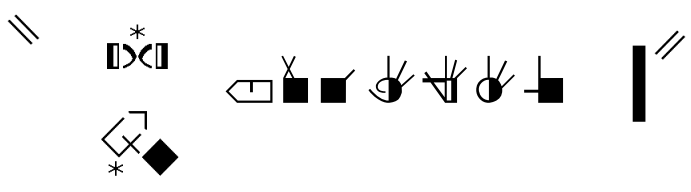
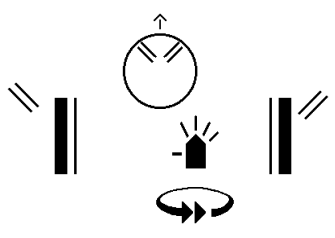
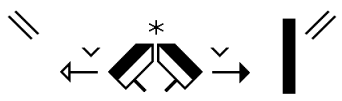
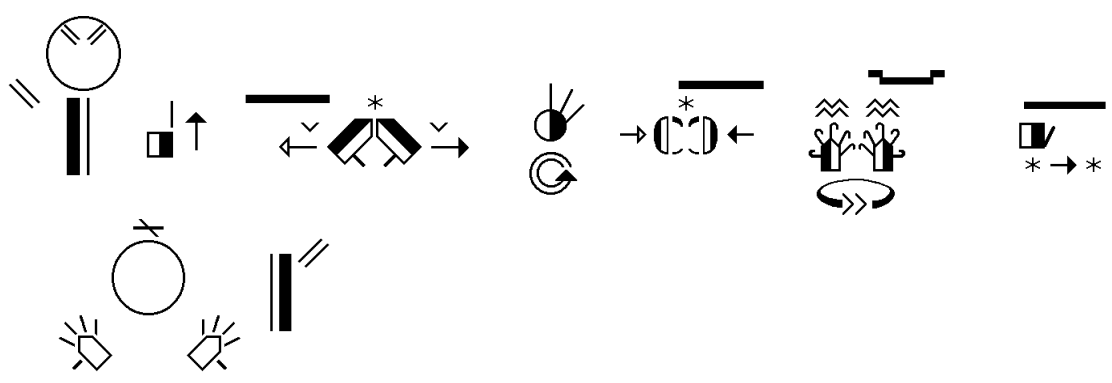
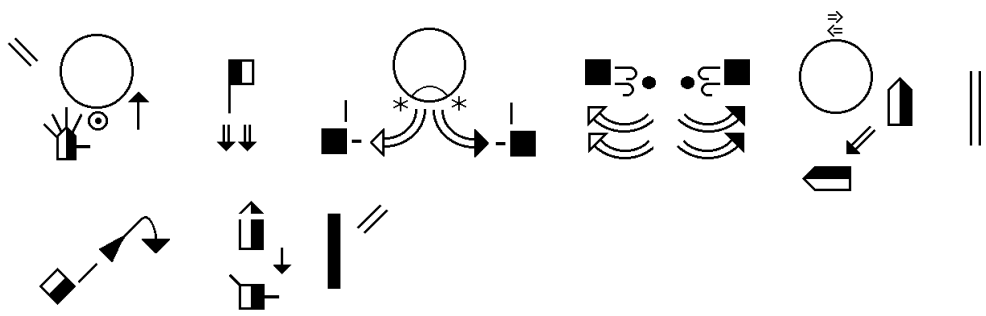


When the same facial expression is used during the whole question, you don't need to re-write the face with each sign. You can write it one time above the first question mark to show that the same facial expression is maintained during the entire question.

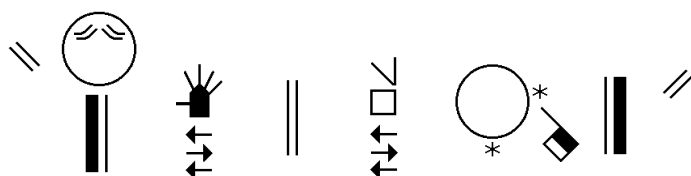
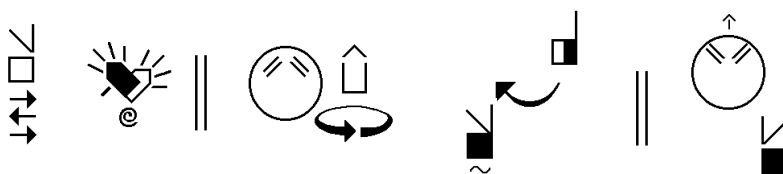
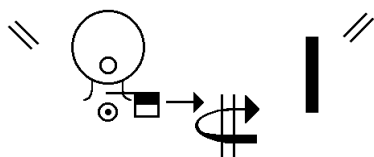
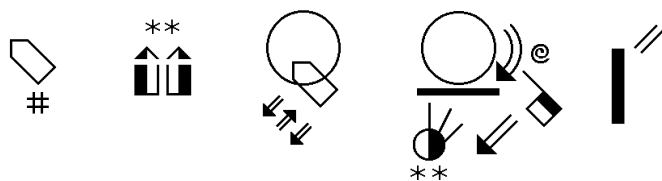
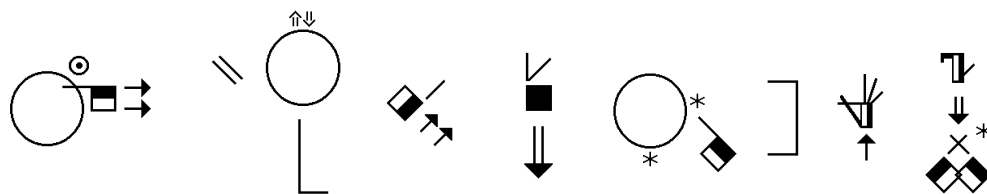
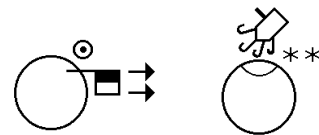


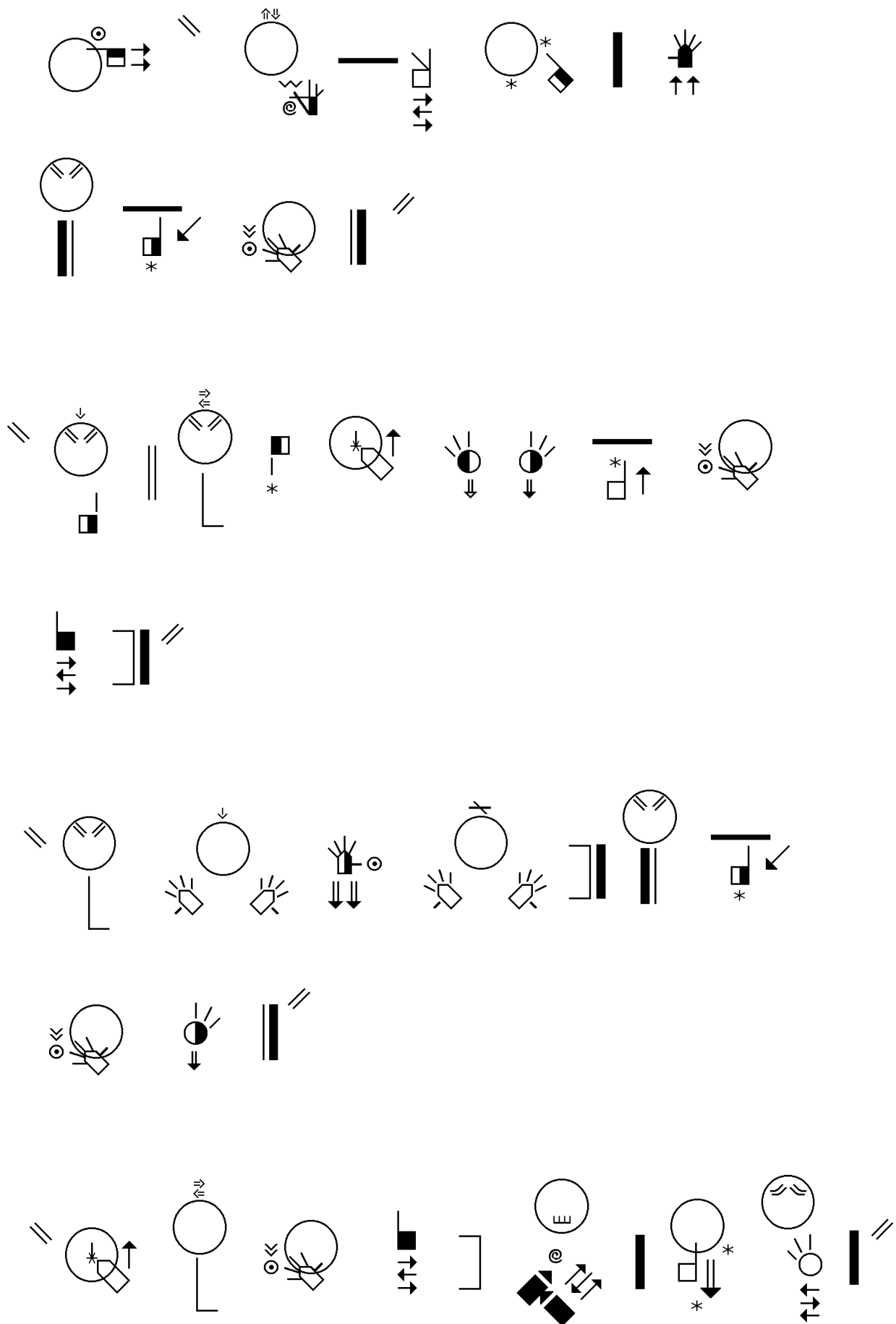


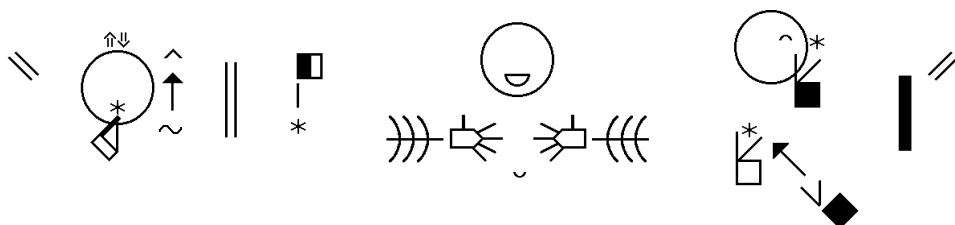
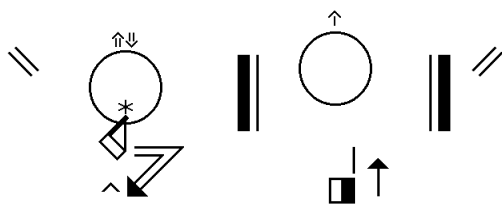
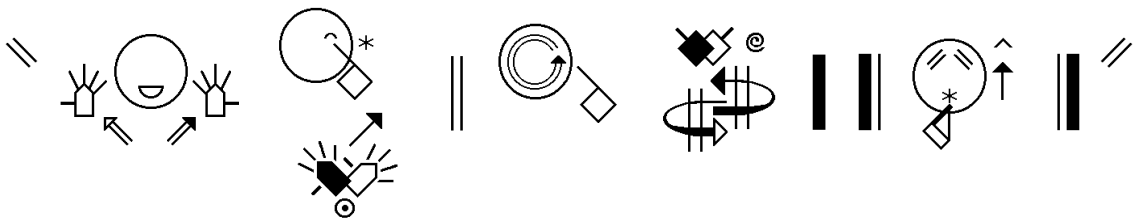
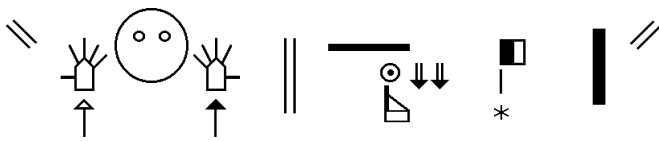
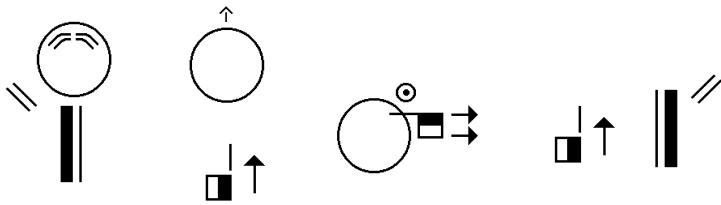
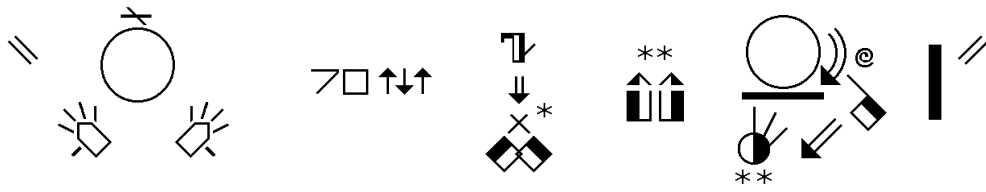


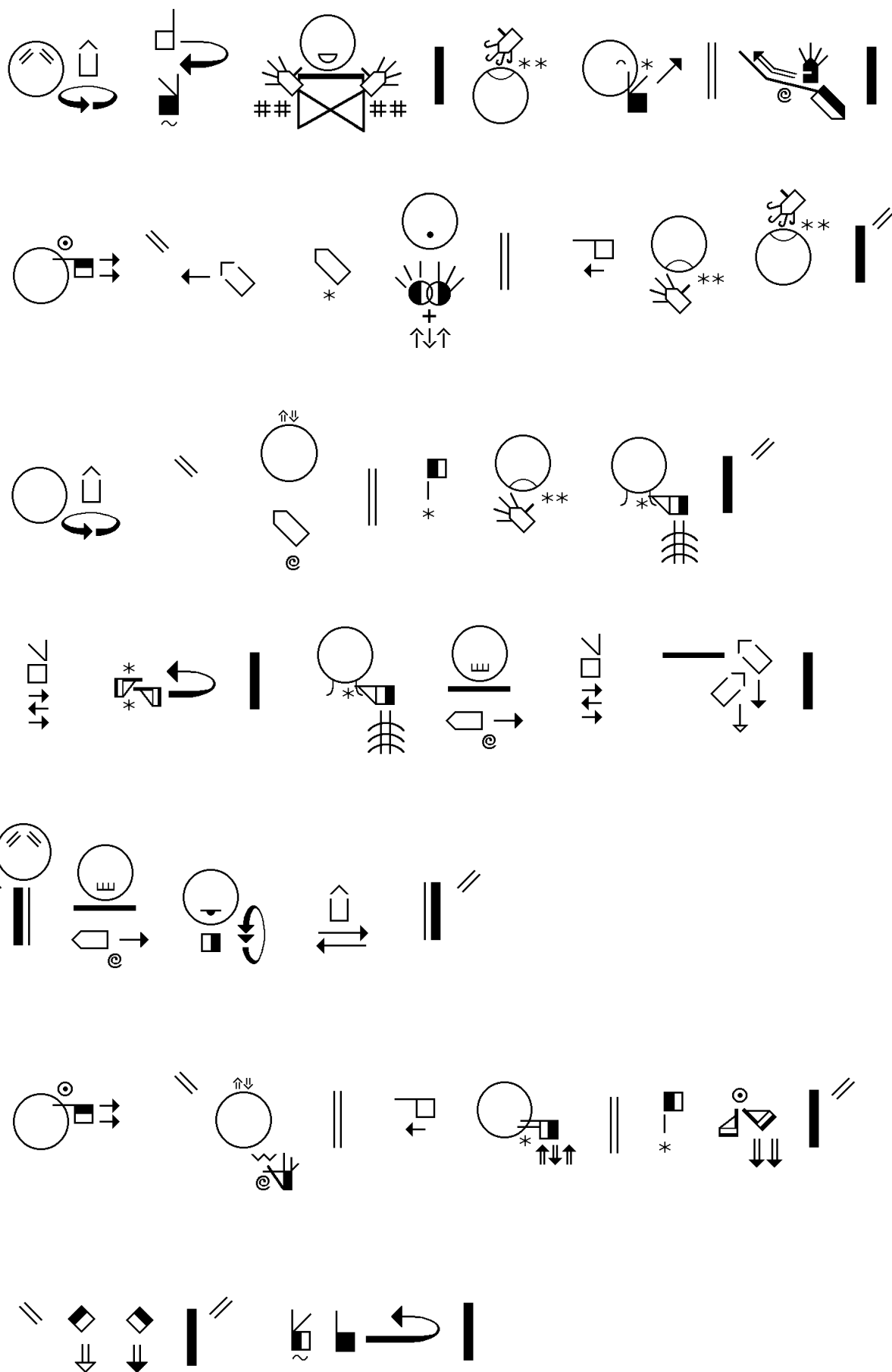


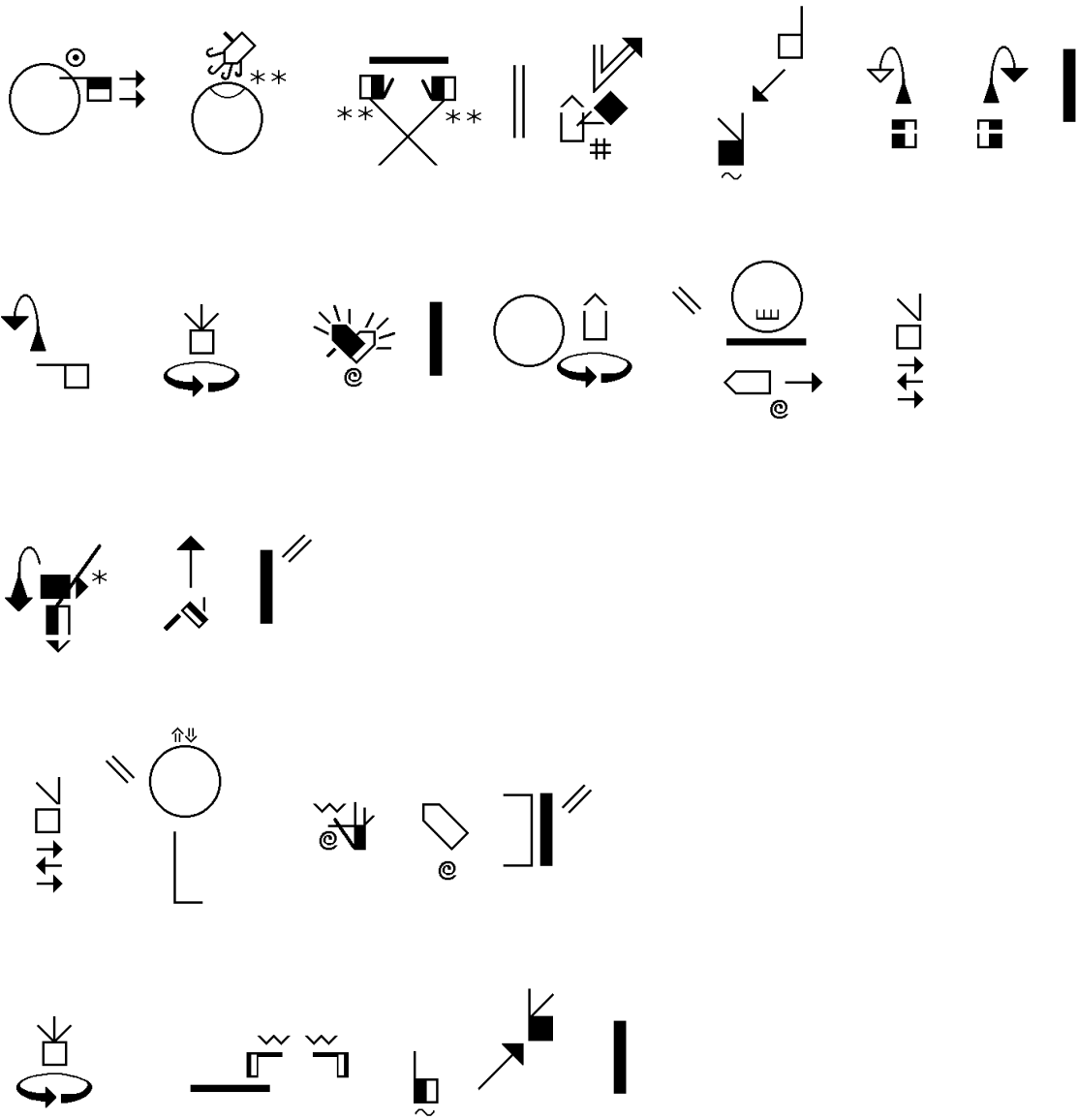
Nacho and Ana







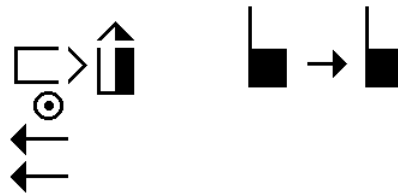




Questions:

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?

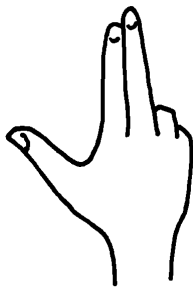
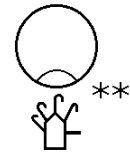
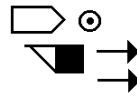
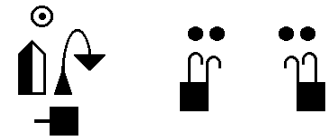
Lesson 11



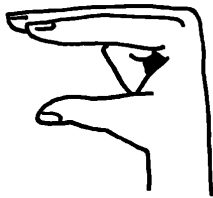
Contents:

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

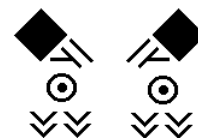
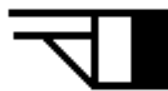
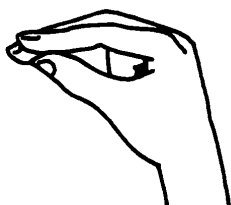
New configurations



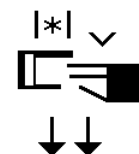
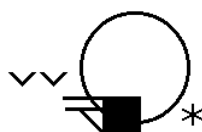
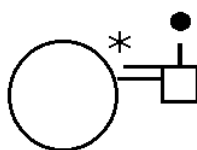
ALICANTE
ALICANTE (city in Spain)



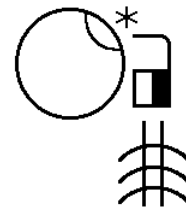
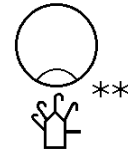
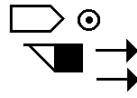
PAN
BREAD



AZÚCAR
SUGAR



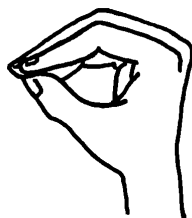
These three configurations are very similar to three we already learned. They are only used when the part of the hand that comes into contact with the body is the tip(s) of the finger(s).



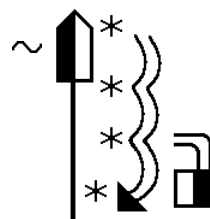
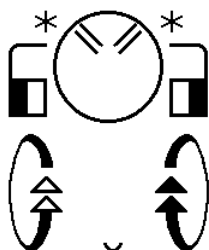
LOCO
CRAZY



SERPIENTE
SNAKE



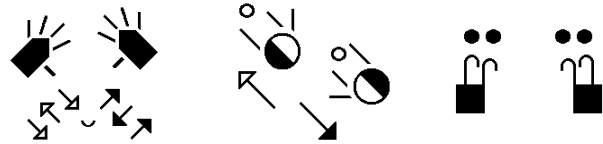
BOBO
DUMMY



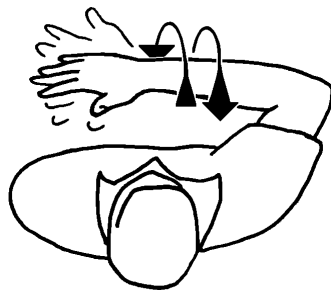
Summary: This chart summarizes the new configurations:



New movement arrows

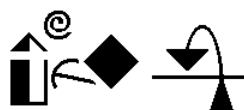
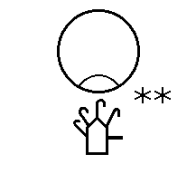
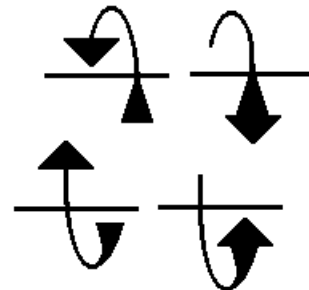


When the forearm is in a horizontal position, or parallel to the floor, crossing the body, this arrow is used to represent the movement.

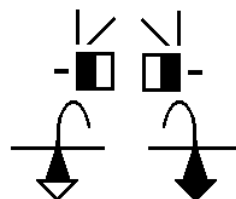


The horizontal line means that the forearm is parallel to the floor, in the same way that a single-stemmed arrow represents a movement parallel to the floor.

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.



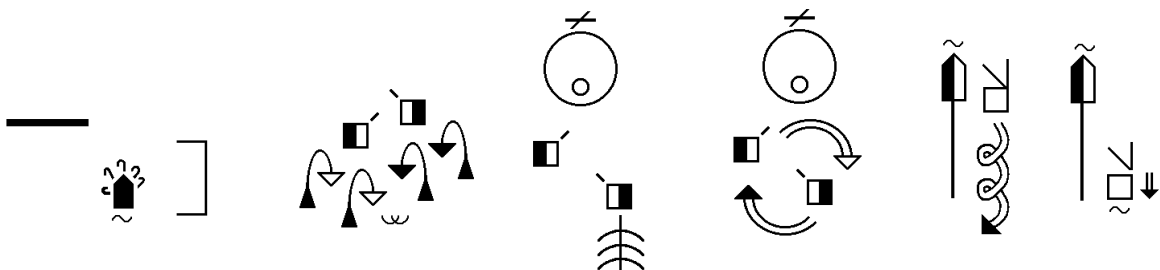
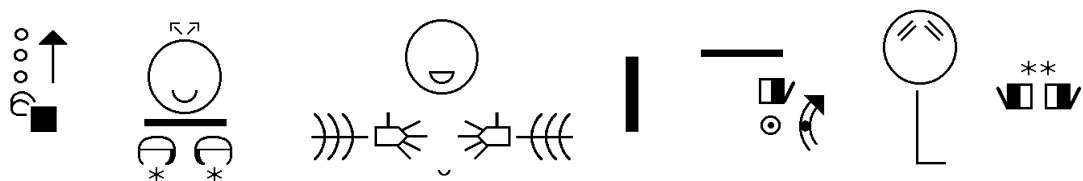
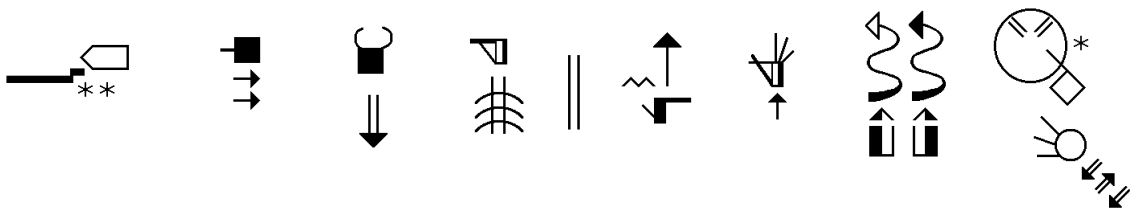
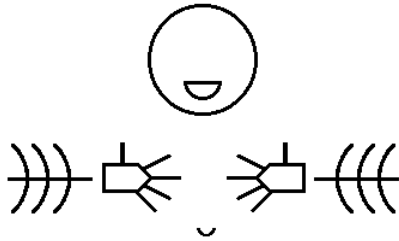
CERRAR (con llave)
TO CLOSE (with key)

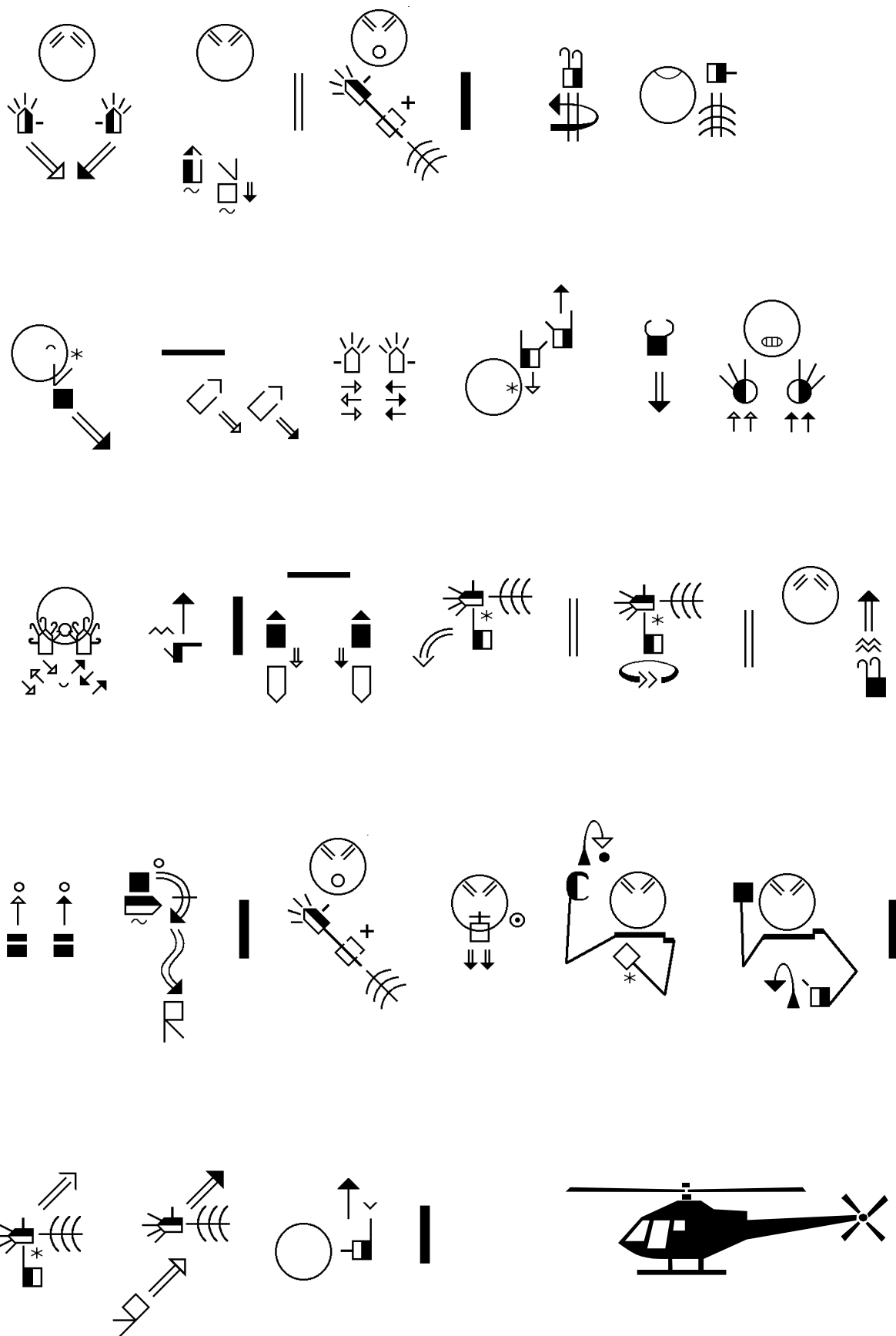


SENTARSE
TO SIT DOWN

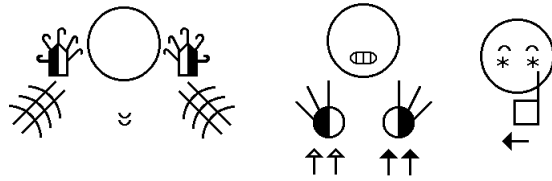


CARNET
ID CARD

\lll 



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



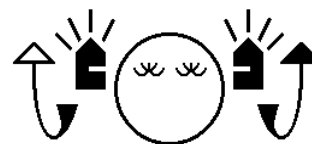
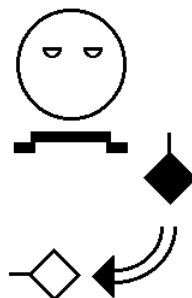
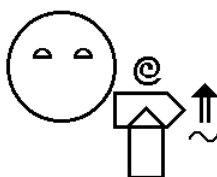
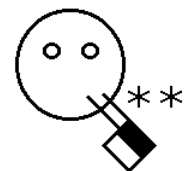
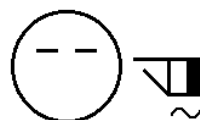
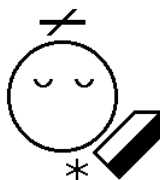
half open



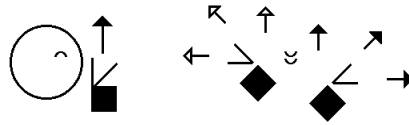
half closed



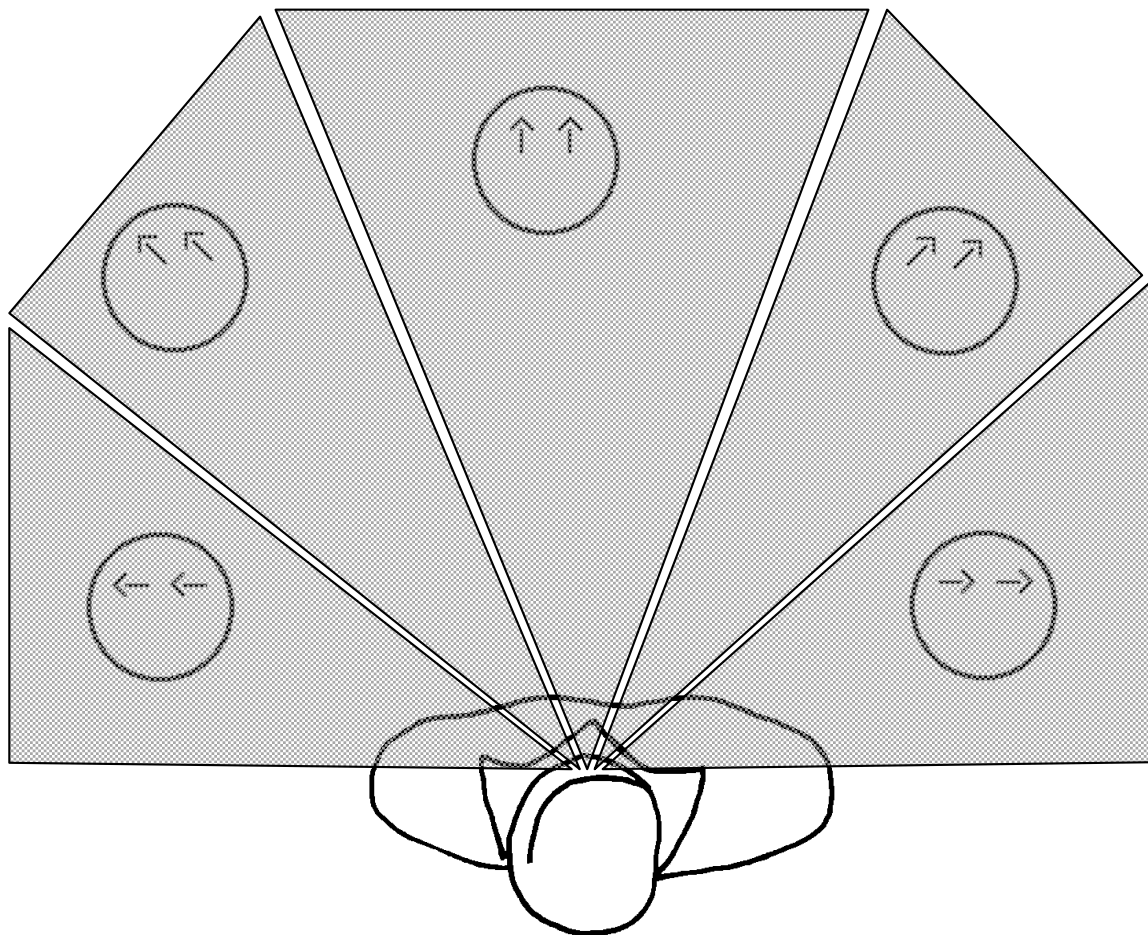
eyelashes



Eye Gaze

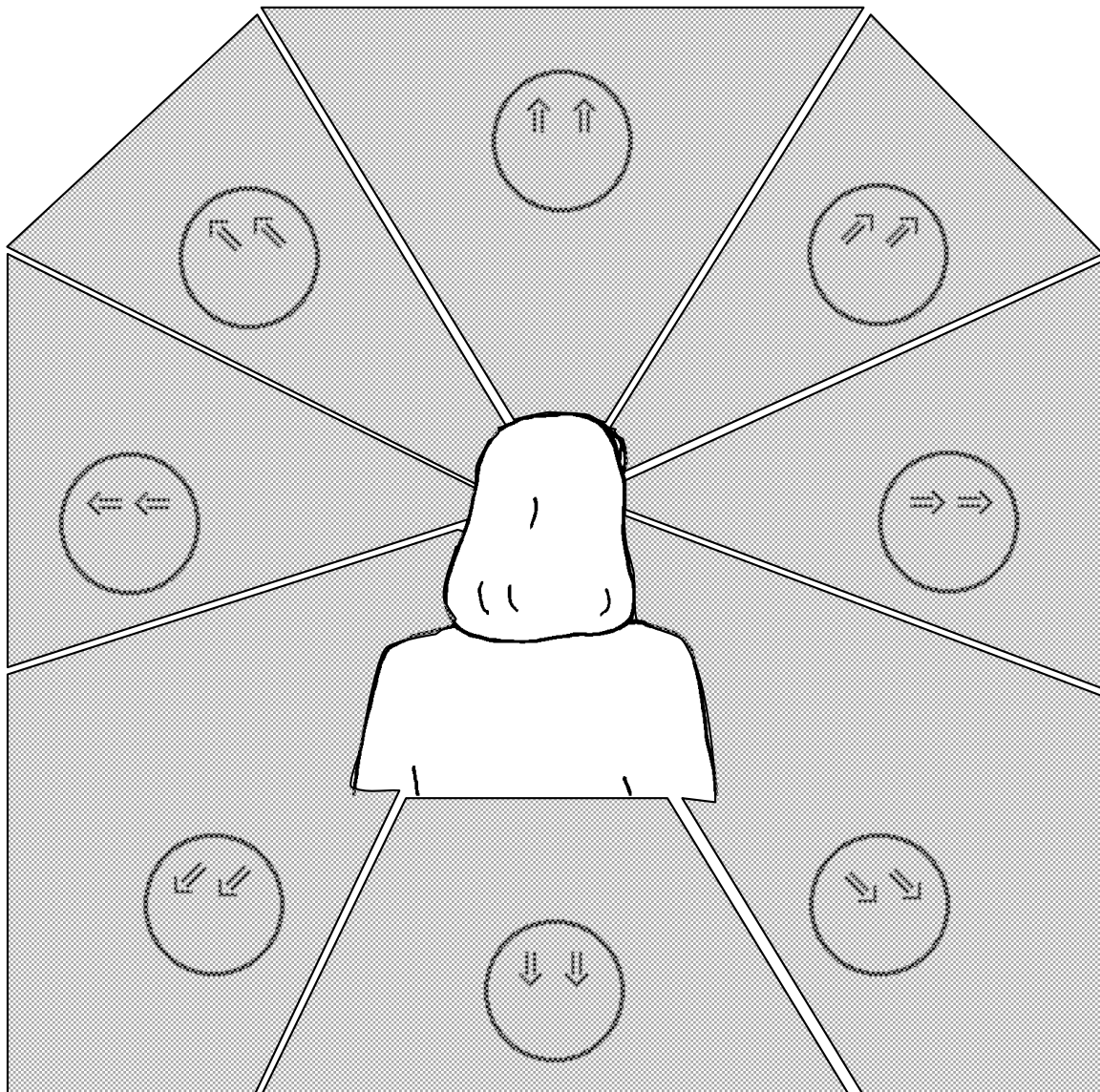


Sometimes it can be important to write the direction the eyes are looking. We represent the eye gaze with two kinds of arrows: single stemmed and double stemmed. This page shows single-stemmed arrows, which tell us that the eyes are looking straight forward, toward the right or toward the left.

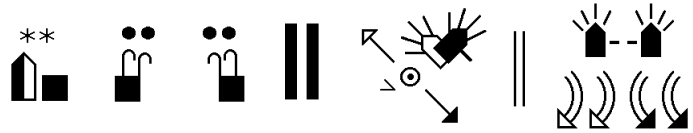


The arrows that show the eye gaze direction are written in the same place as the symbols for the eyes.

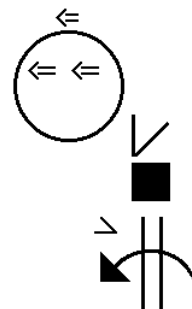
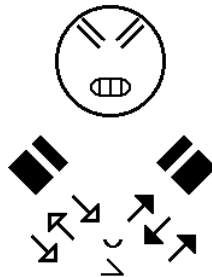
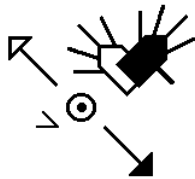
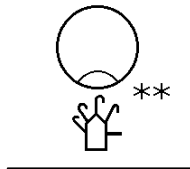
On this page we see the double-stemmed eye gaze arrows, which show that the eyes look up, down, and diagonally to the sides.



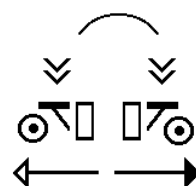
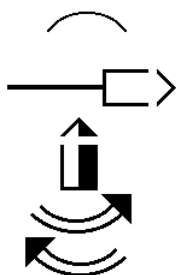
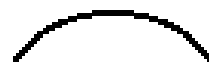
Dynamic symbols: Fast and Slow



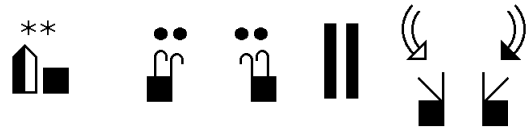
This symbol is used to show that a sign is pronounced rapidly or more emphatically than normal.



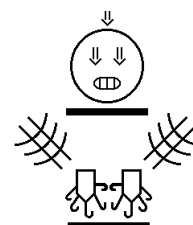
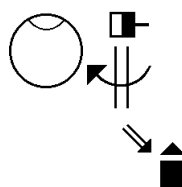
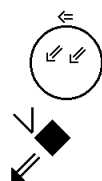
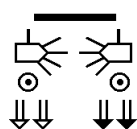
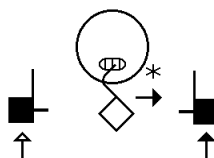
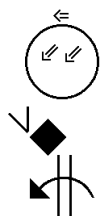
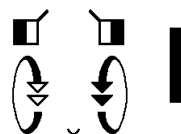
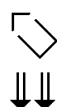
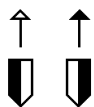
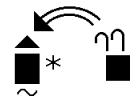
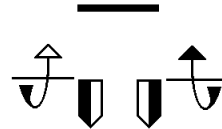
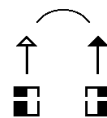
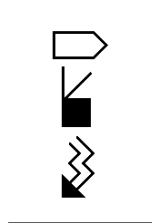
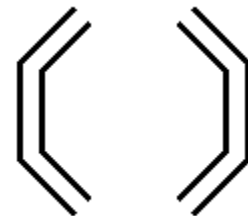
This symbol is used to show that a sign is pronounced more slowly than normal.
This symbol is placed above the entire sign.

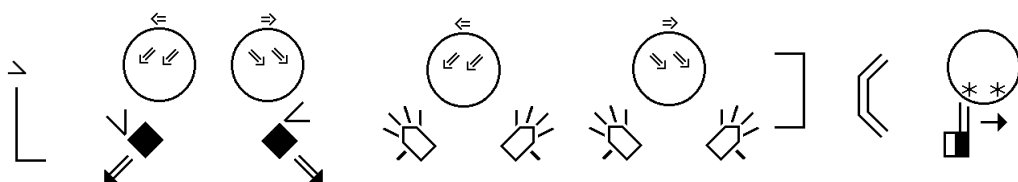
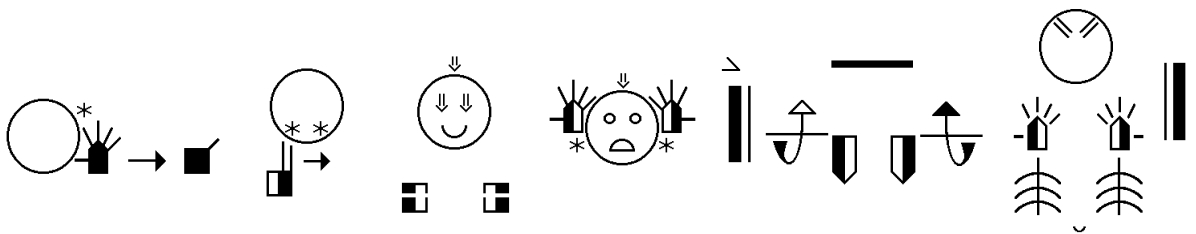
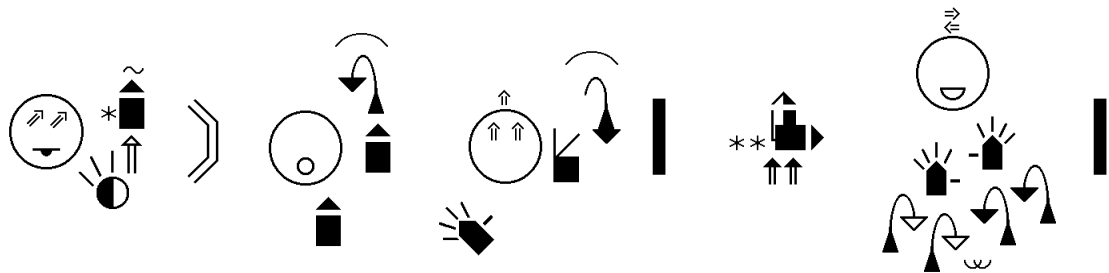
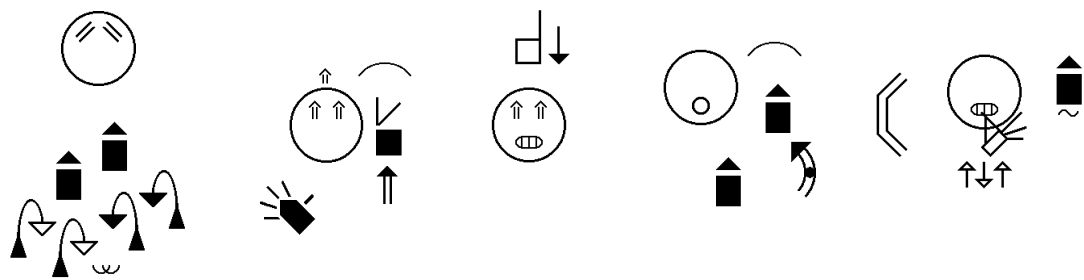
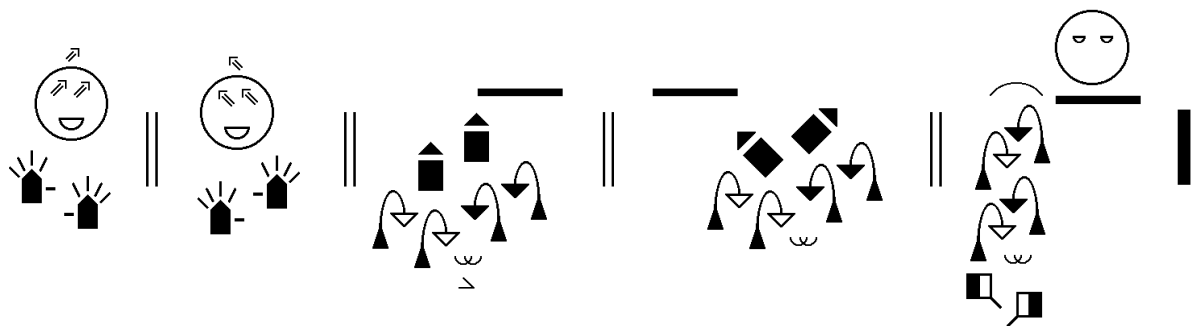
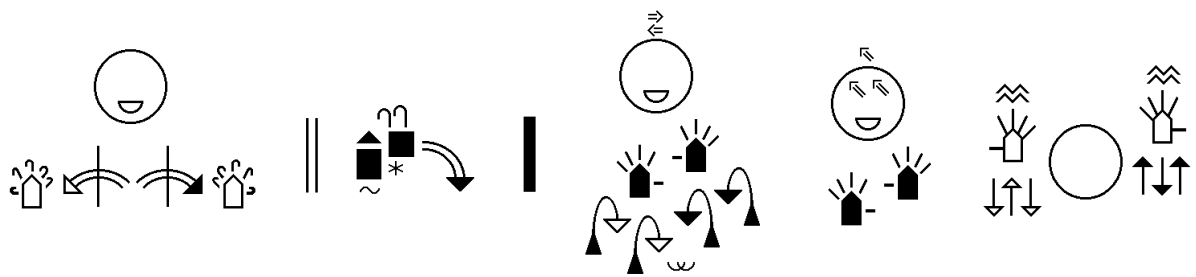


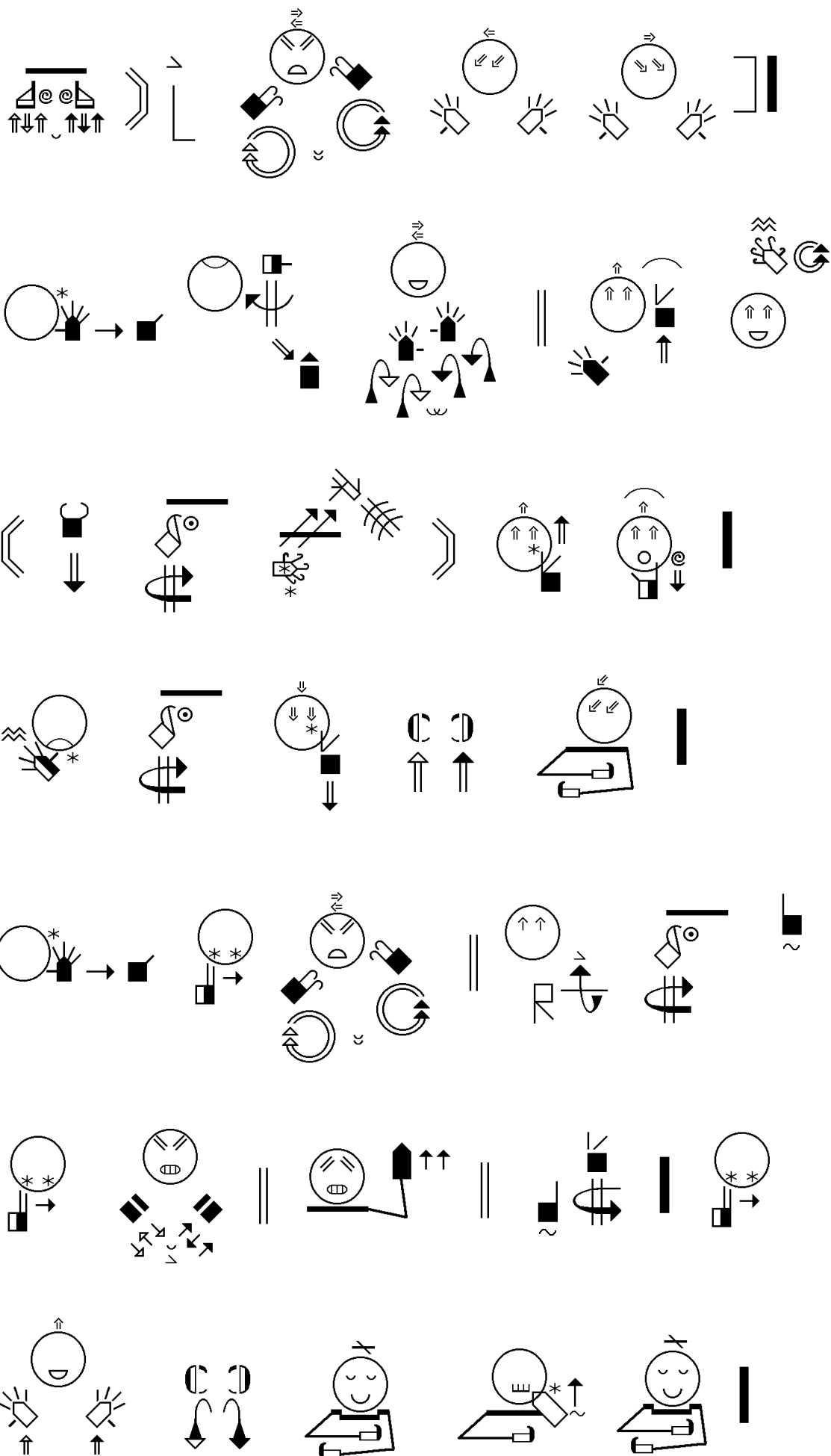
Punctuation mark: Parenthesis



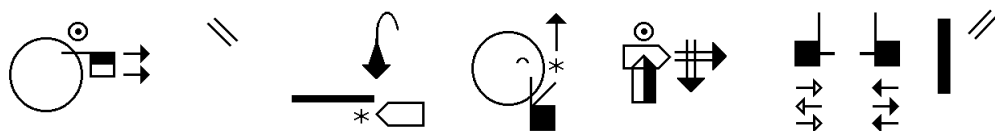
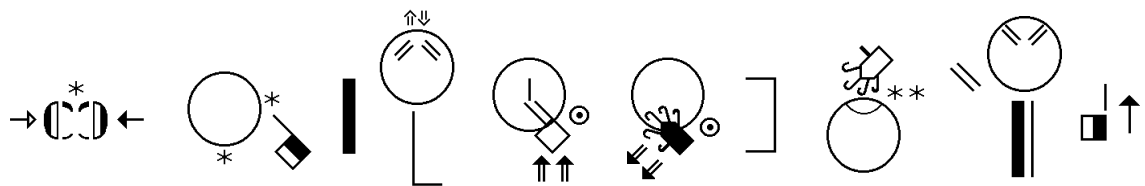
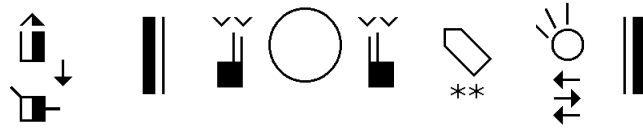
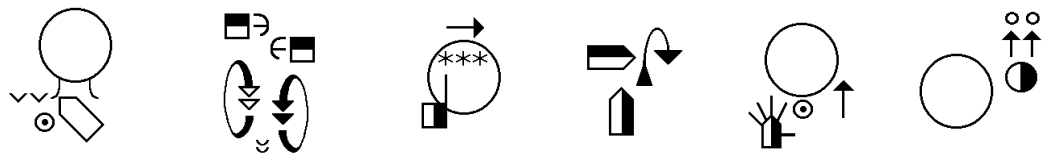
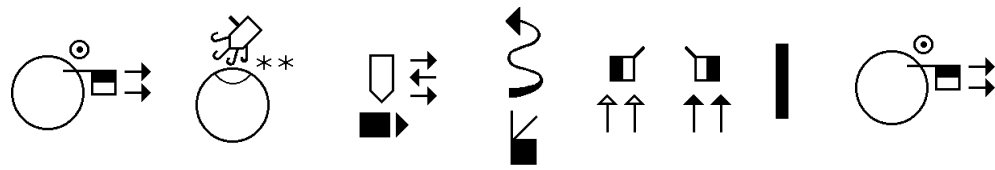
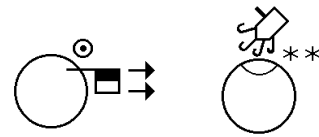
This pair of symbols is used to enclose parenthetical information. Quite often, when this type of information is shared, the signer's posture changes (he leans back slightly, etc.), so the parenthesis implies that the reader does the same thing. It eliminates having to write down all the changes.

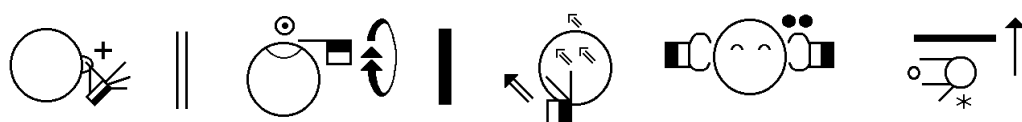
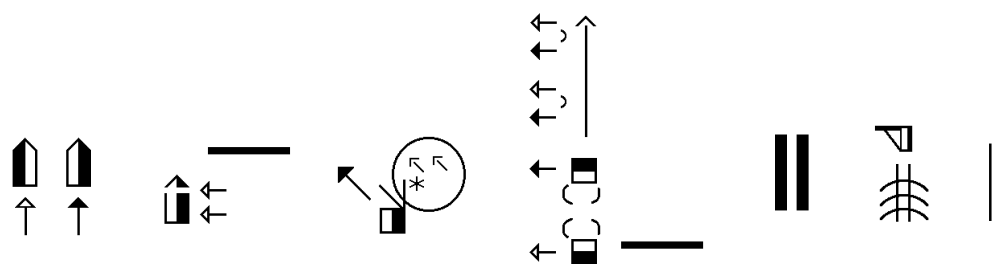
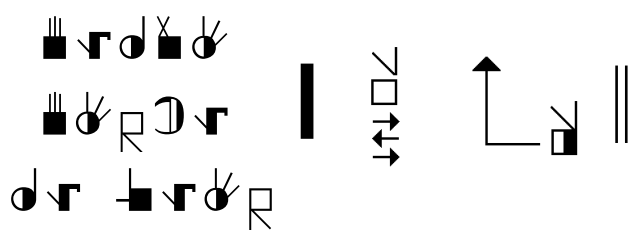
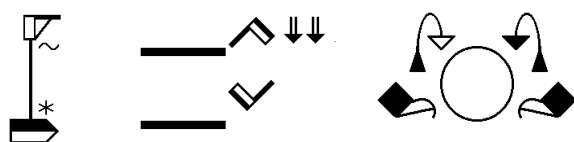
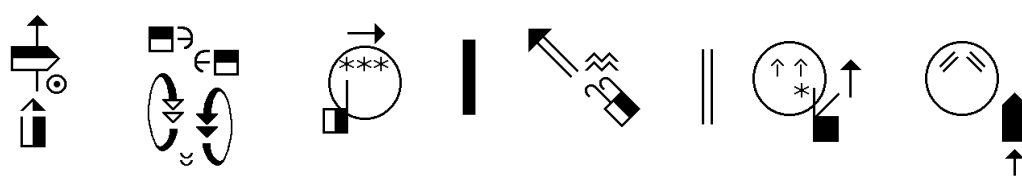
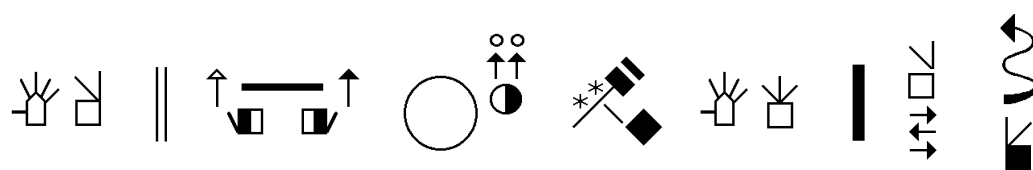
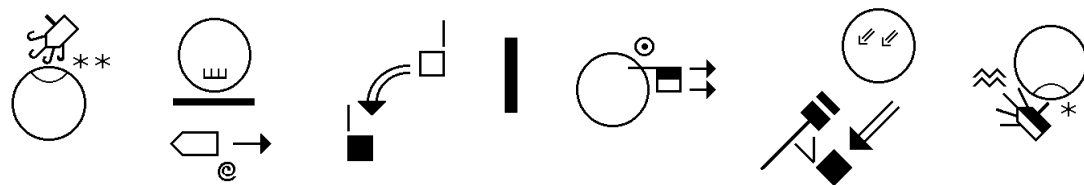


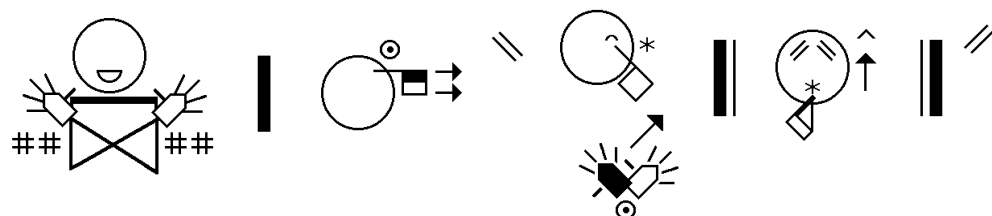
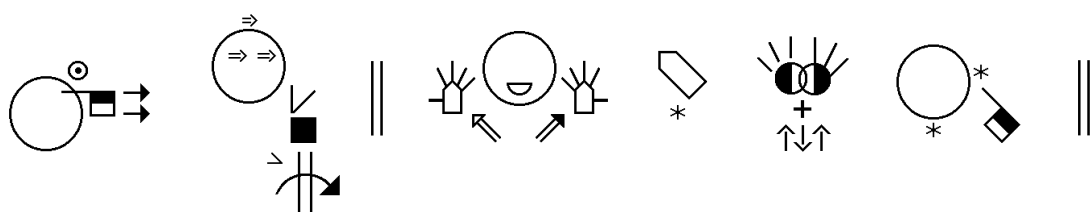
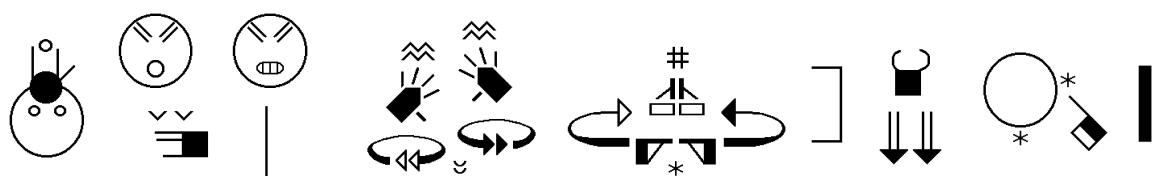
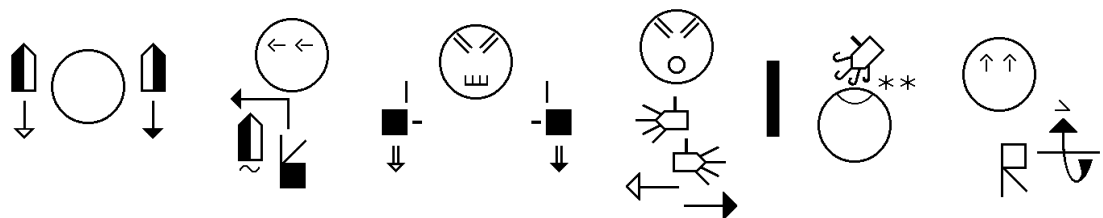
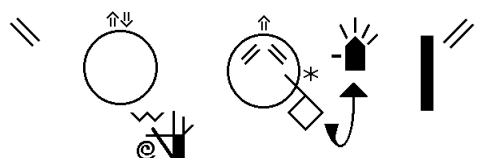
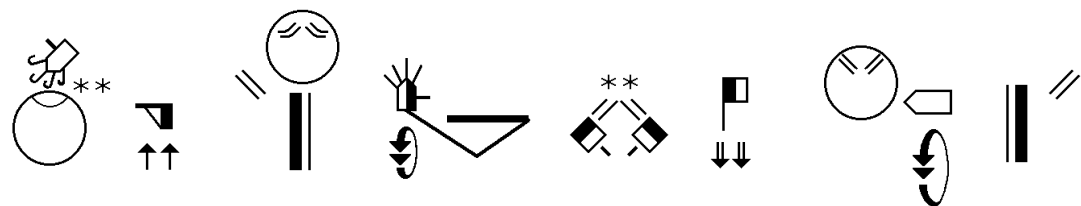


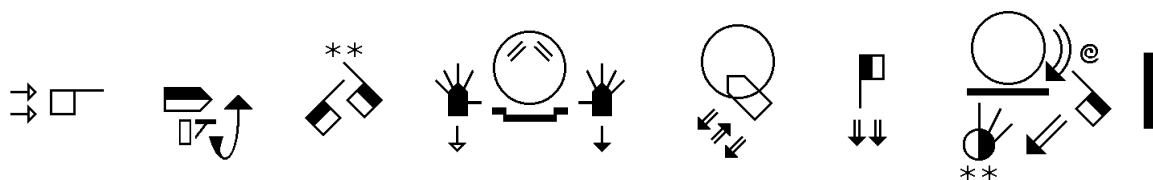
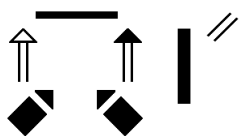
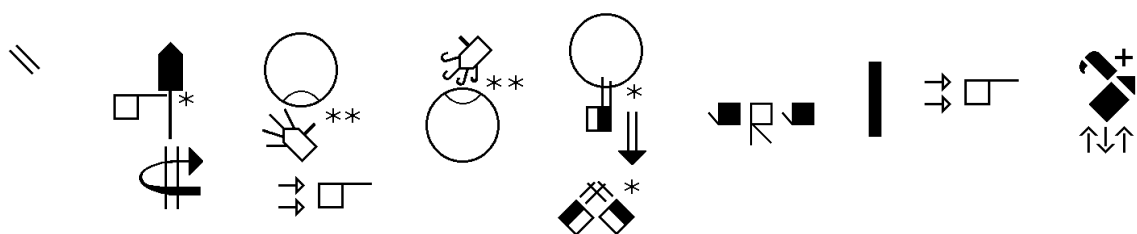
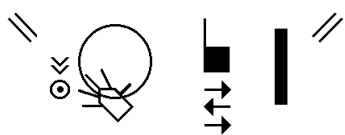
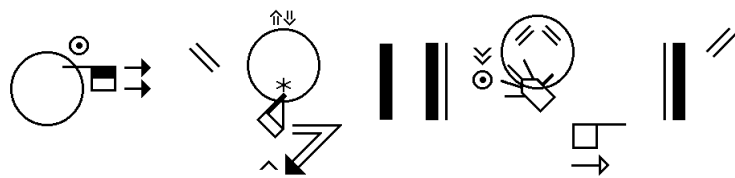
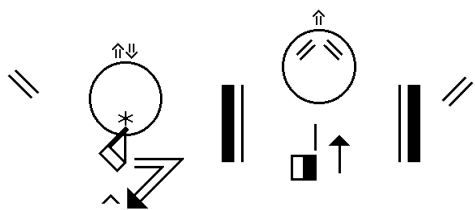


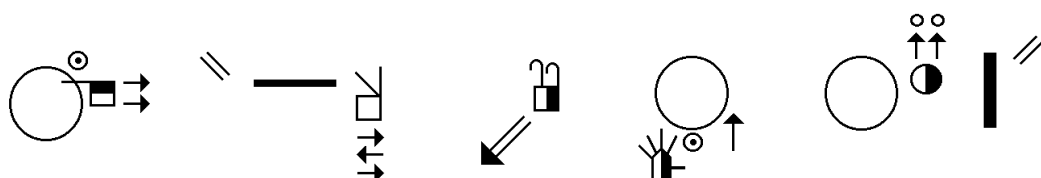
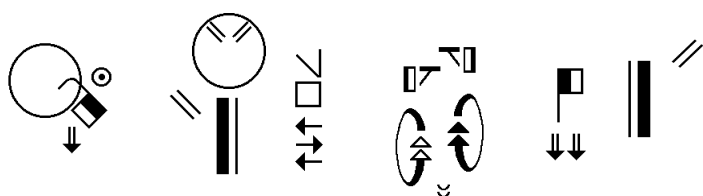
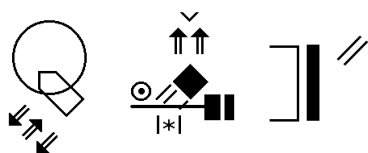
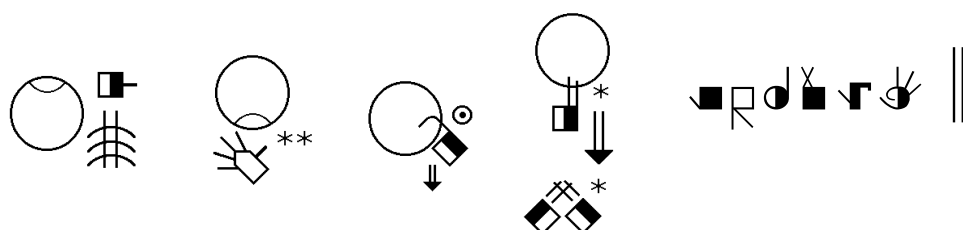
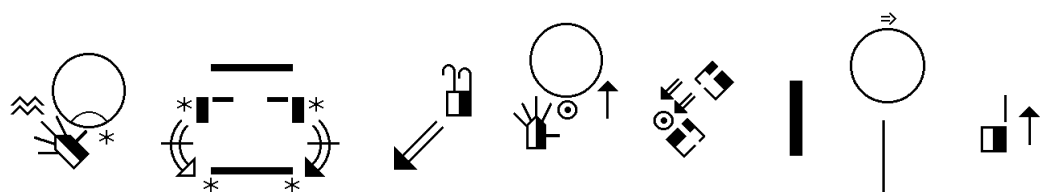
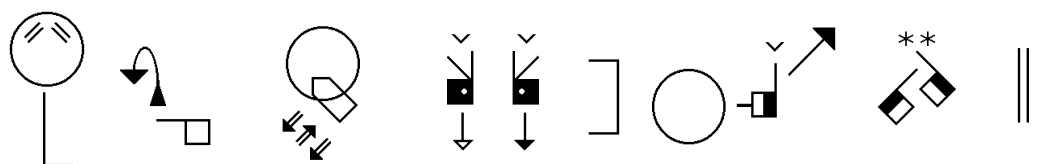
Nacho and Ana

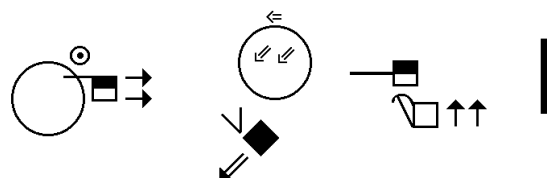
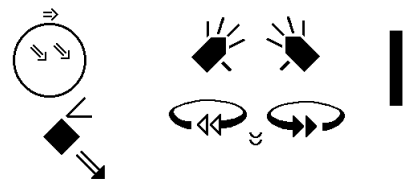
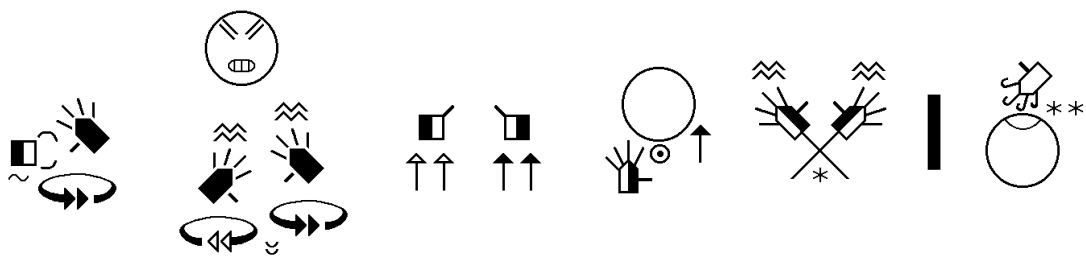
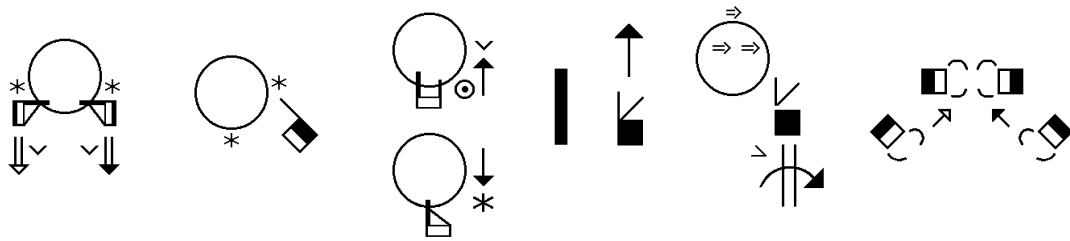
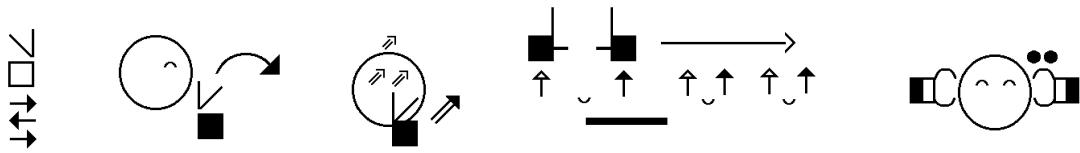
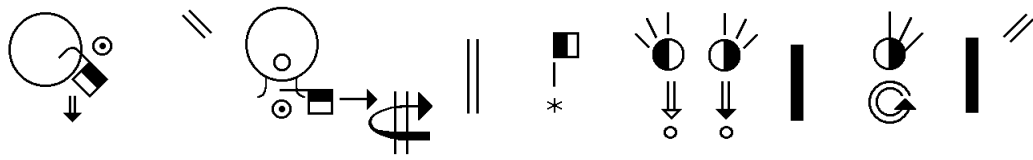


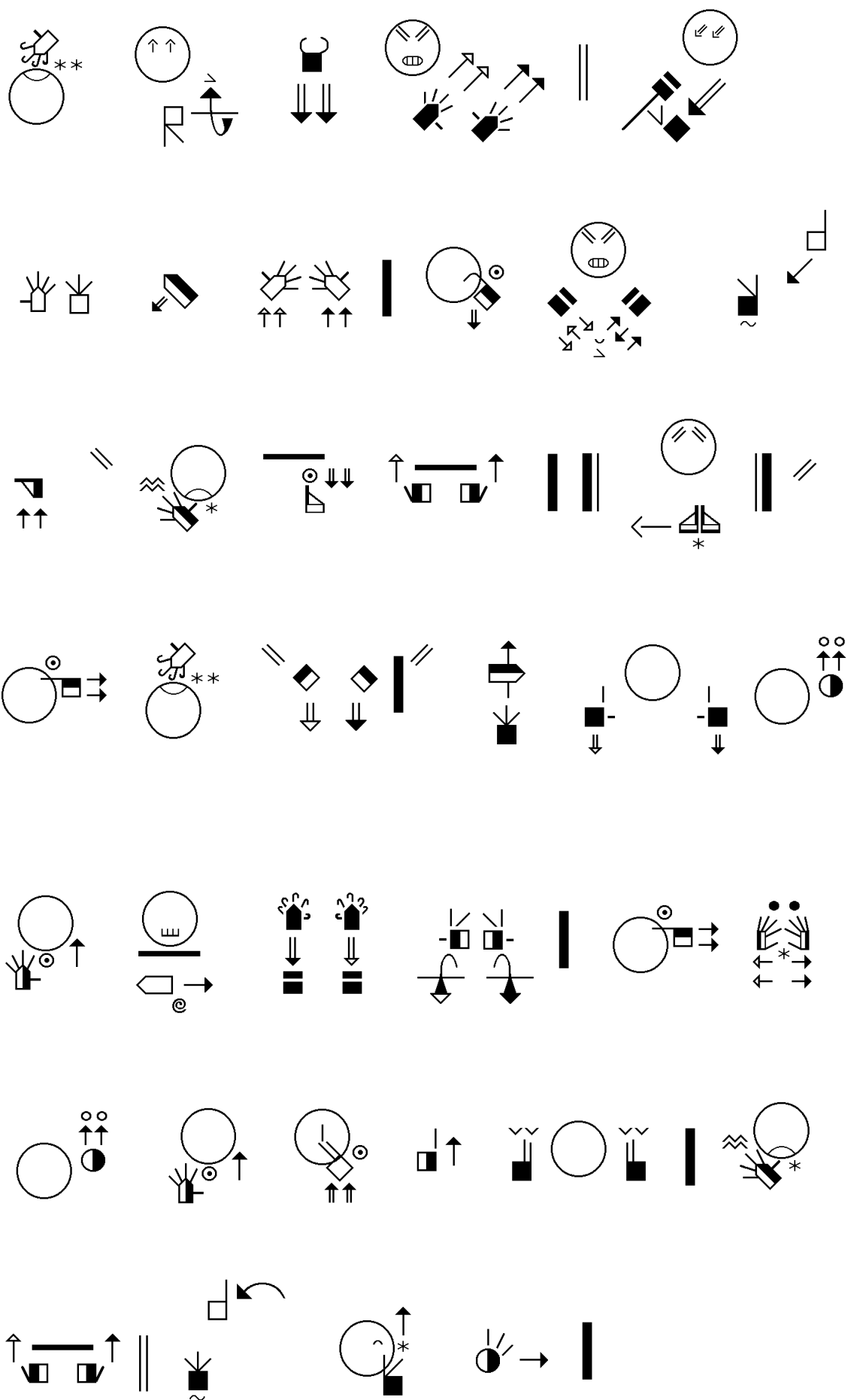








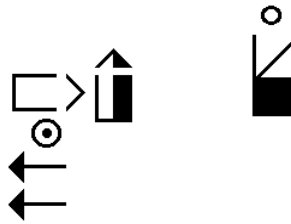




Questions:

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?

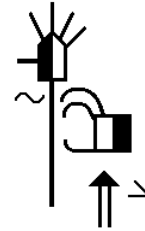
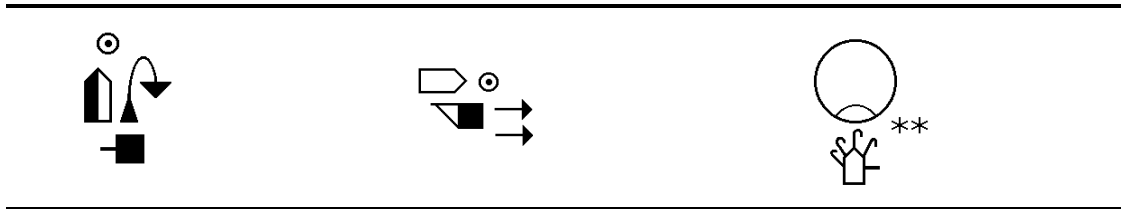
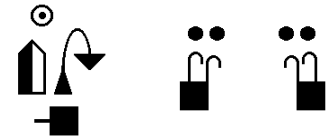
Lesson 12



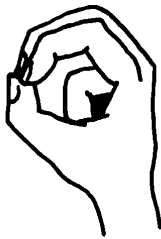
Contents:

- New configurations
- New movement arrows
- New facial expressions

New configurations



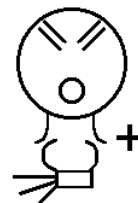
ARDILLA SE SUBE
AL ÁRBOL
SQUIRREL CLIMBING TREE



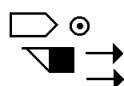
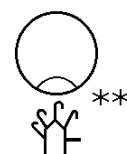
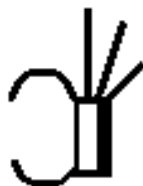
ANDAR
WALKING

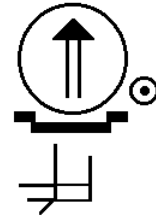
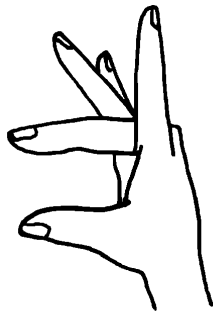


CHALET
HOUSE

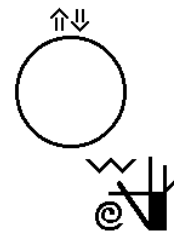


AHOGADO
DROWNED

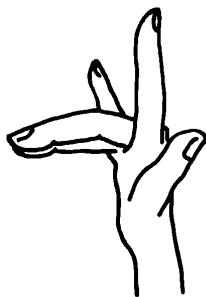




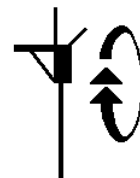
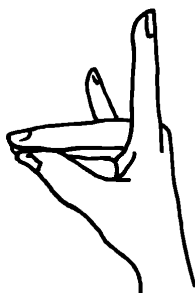
MUY AVERGONZADO
VERY EMBARRASSED



SÍ
YES



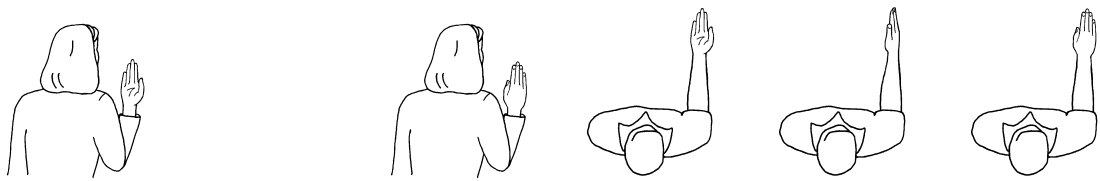
CAMA
BED



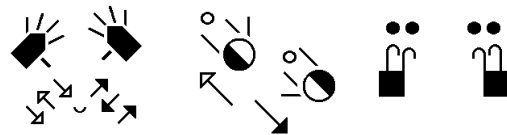
LLAMA
LLAMA

Summary: These are the orientations for the new configurations:

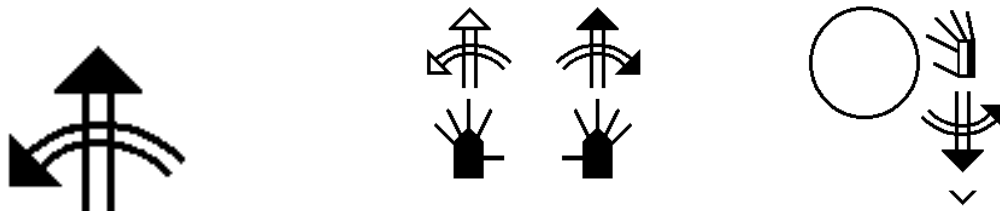




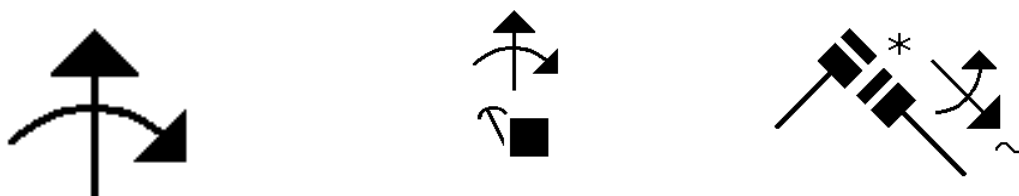
New movement arrows



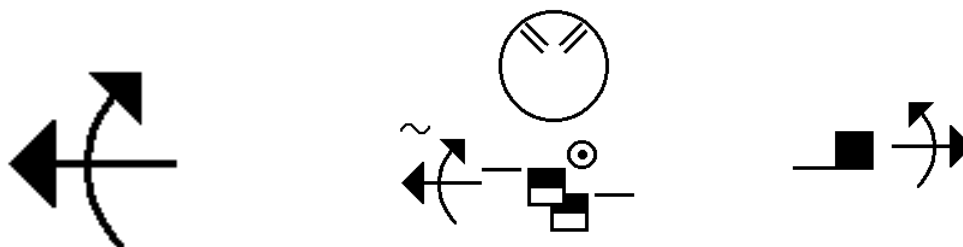
These arrows are similar to the ones we learned in Lessons 9, 10, and 11. They represent a movement with a twist.



Upward movement or downward movement, with a forearm twist

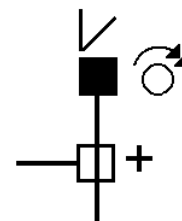
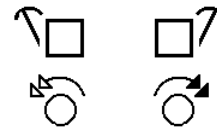
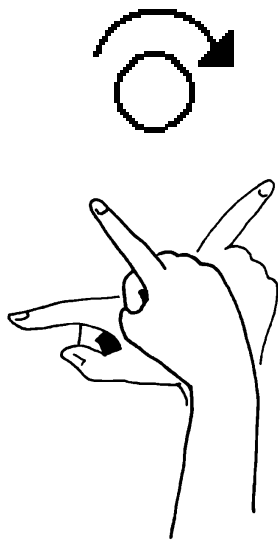


Forward movement or backward movement, with a forearm twist



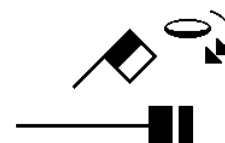
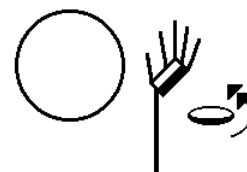
Sideways movement with a forearm twist

Some circular movements start from the wrist. In the examples below, the forearm stays in one position and the hand rotates in a circle. These are the arrows used for this movement on the three planes.



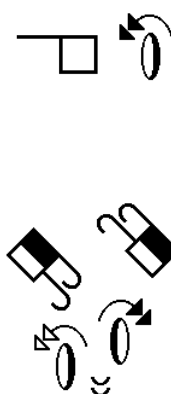
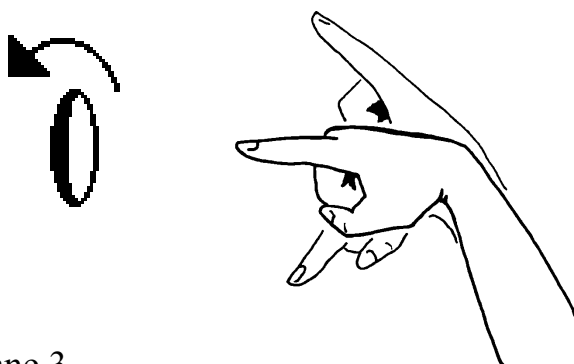
Plane 1

Wrist rotation parallel to the wall in front of the signer



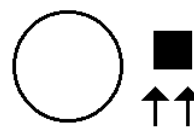
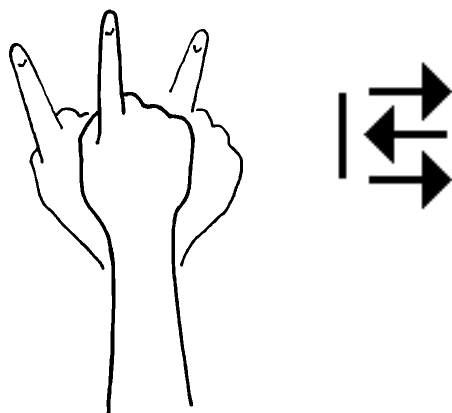
Plane 2

Wrist rotation parallel to the floor

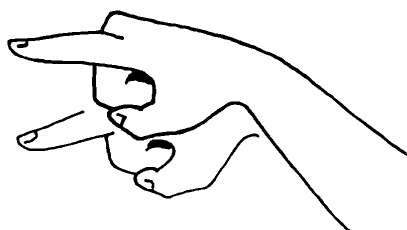
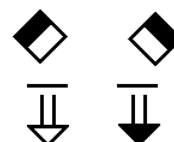


Plane 3
Wrist rotation parallel to the side wall

When the forearm stays in one position and the hand moves back and forth or up and down from the wrist, we write the movement with a short line that represents the wrist. The arrow(s) show the direction(s) that the hand(s) move(s).



Side-to-side movement



Downward movement

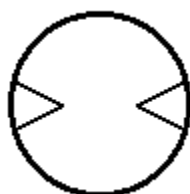
Facial expressions



The first three symbols here represent the cheeks. We use them to show that the cheeks are inflated, uninflated, or tense. The next symbols show that the signer is blowing out or sucking in air during the sign.



inflated
(full of air)



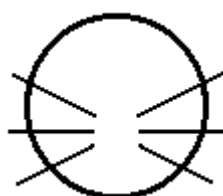
uninflated
(air sucked out)



tense



blow air out the mouth



suck air in the mouth



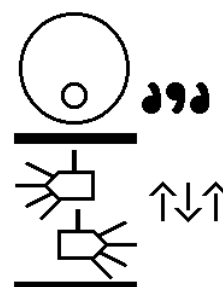
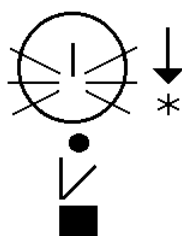
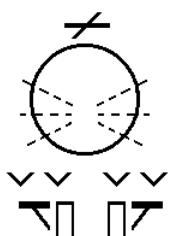
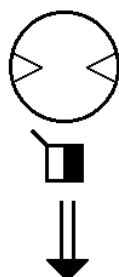
inhale



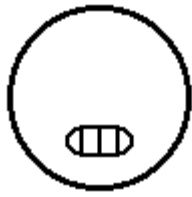
exhale



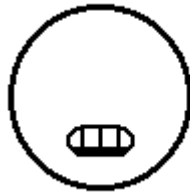
breathe



These faces focus on the teeth and the lips.



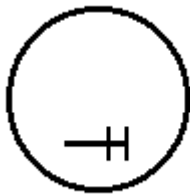
teeth



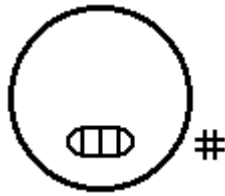
the tongue is between the teeth; top teeth are visible ("th" sound)



the teeth bite the lower lip ("f" sound)



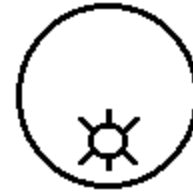
Biting one side of mouth



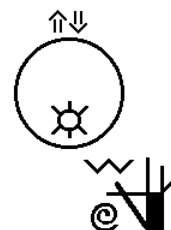
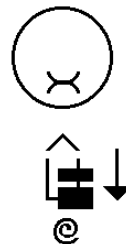
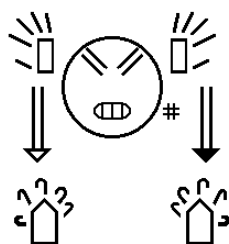
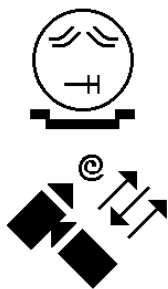
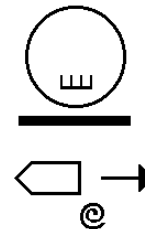
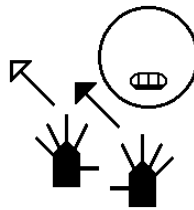
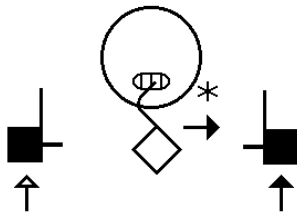
bite (action)



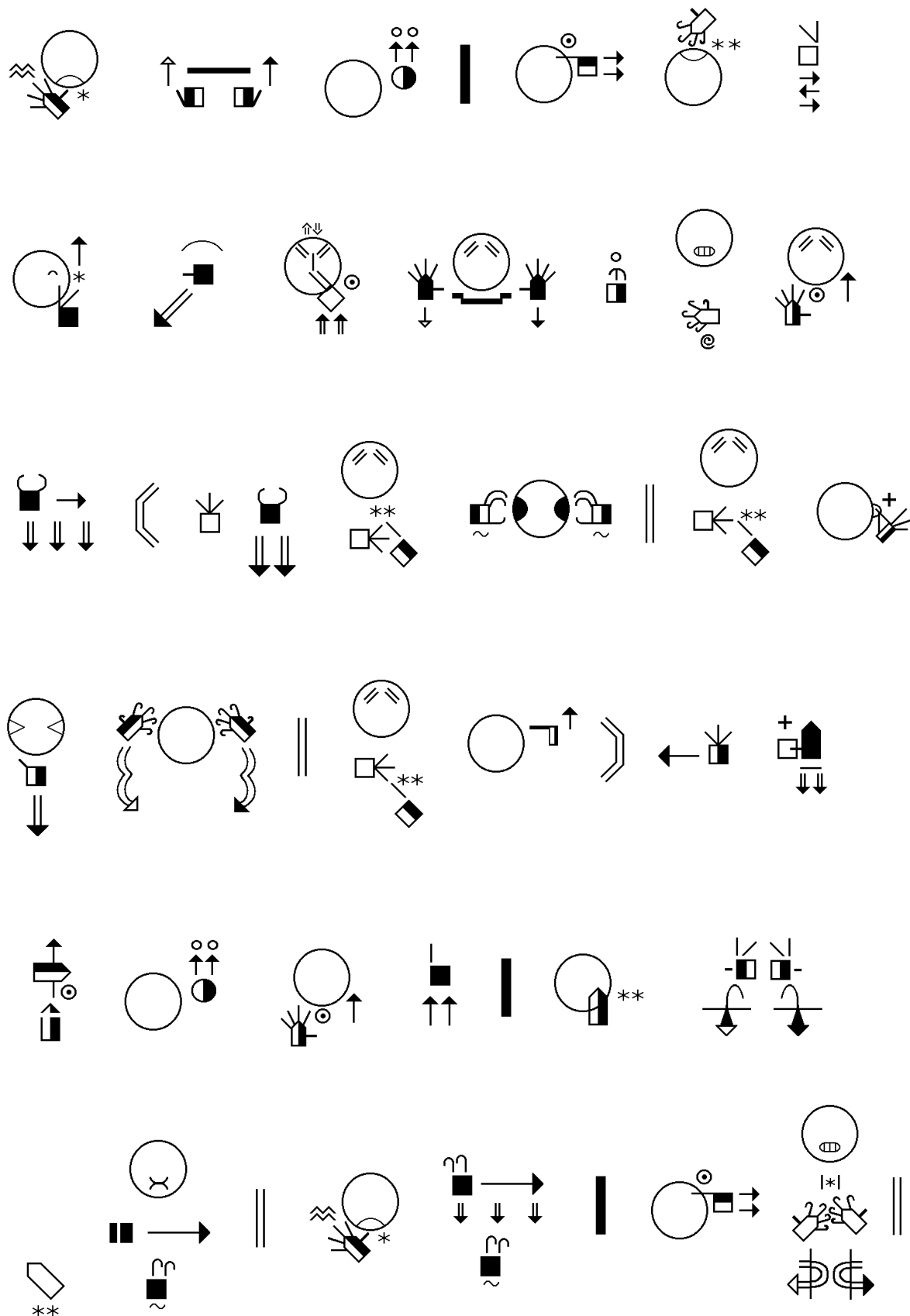
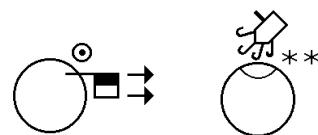
lips inside of mouth

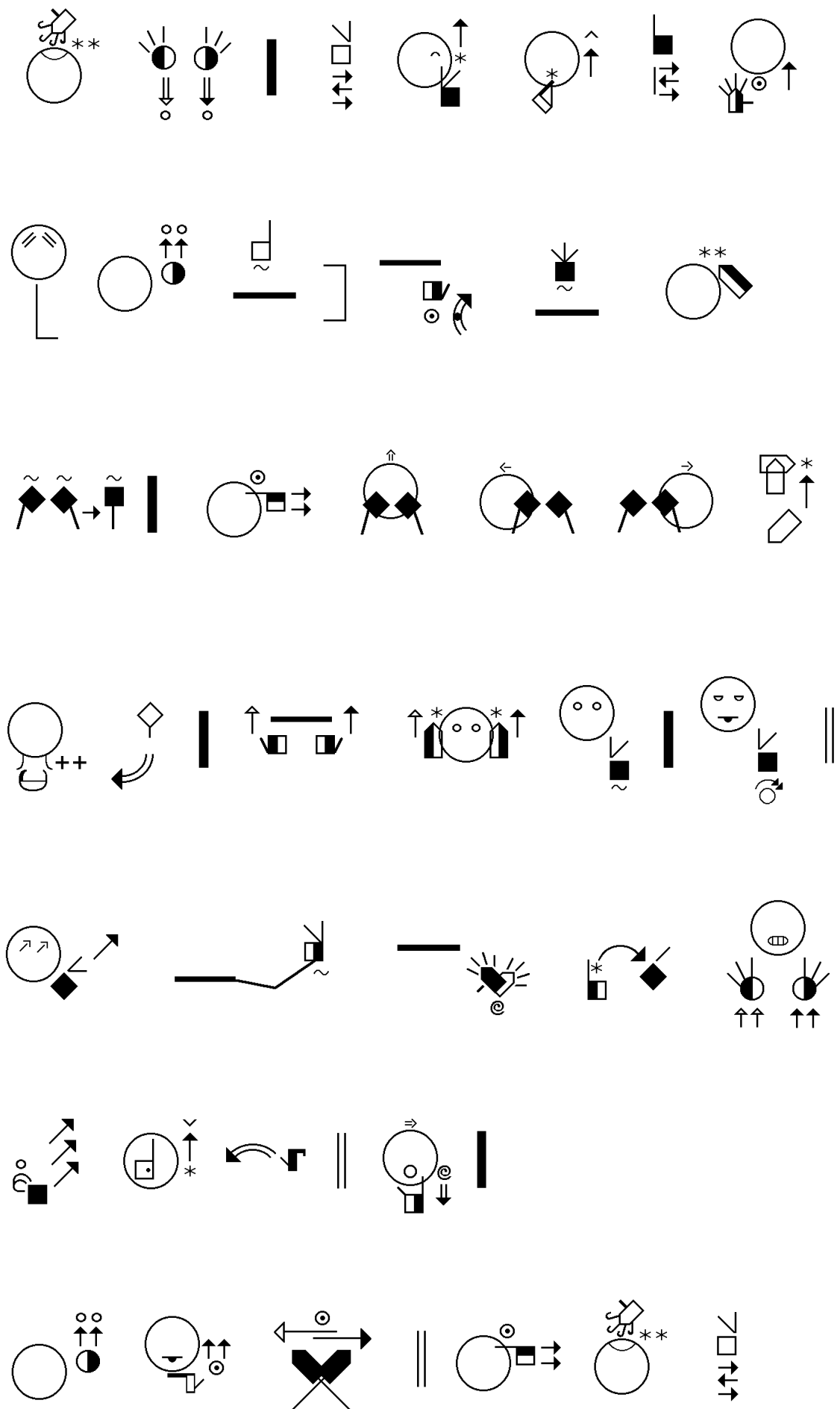


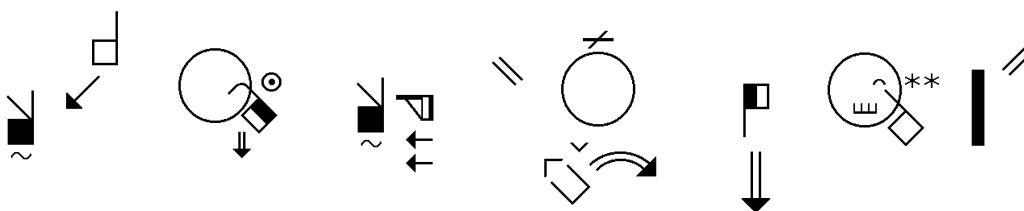
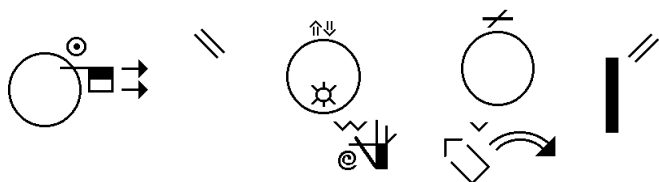
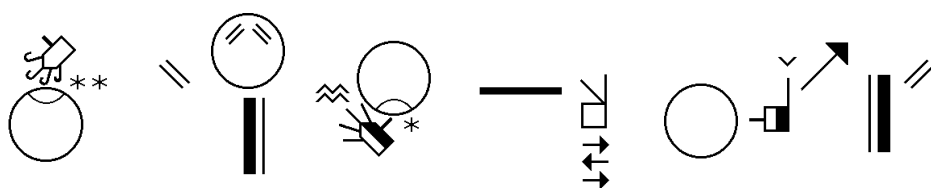
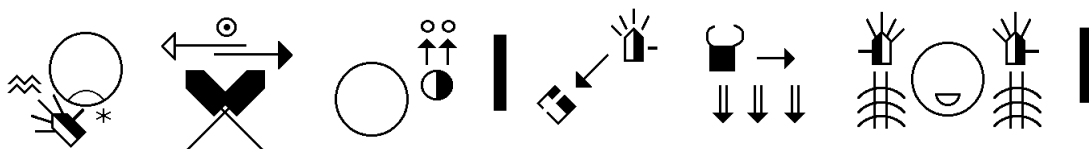
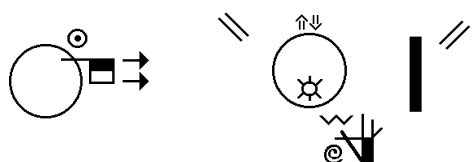
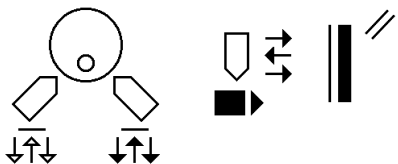
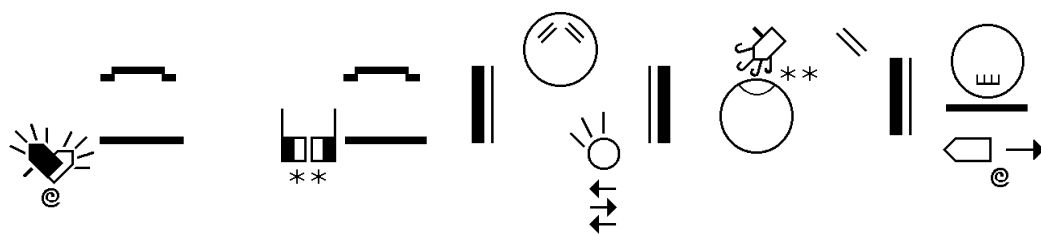
lips extended and rounded

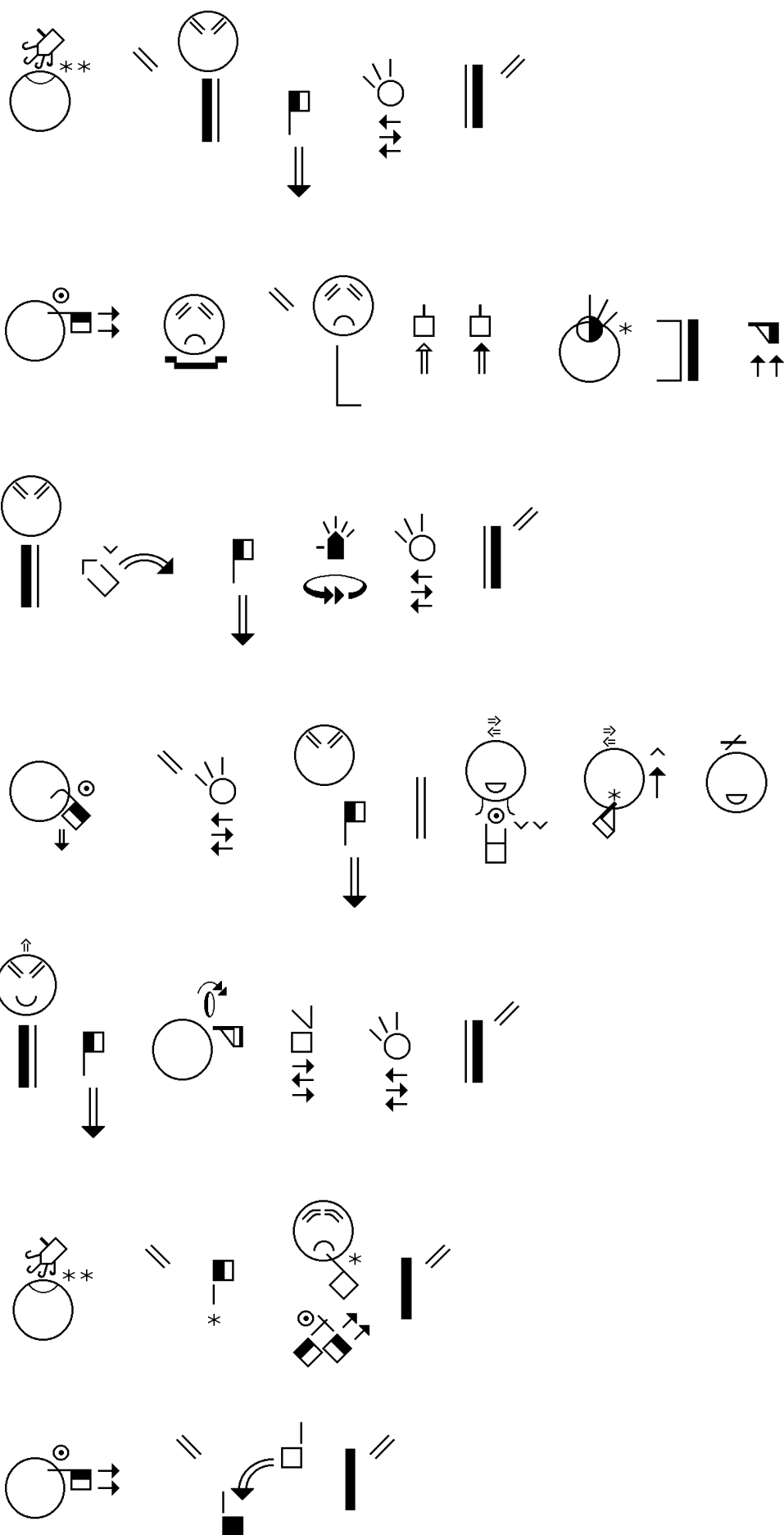


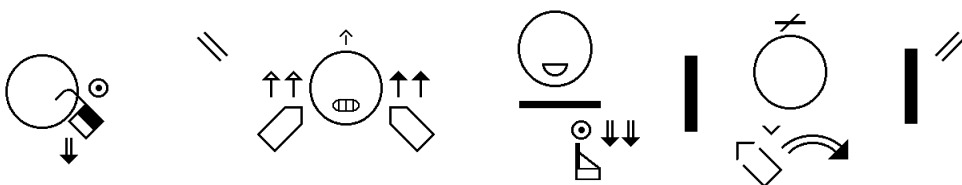
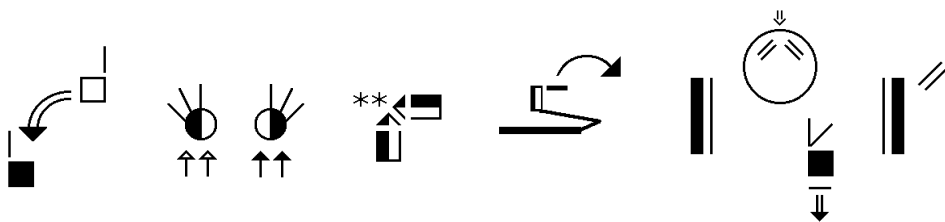
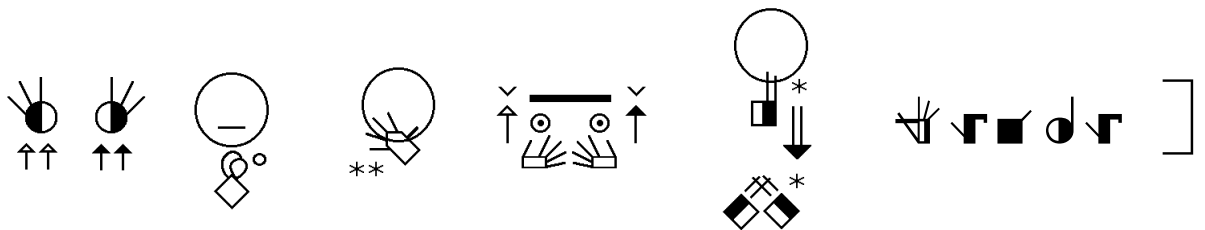
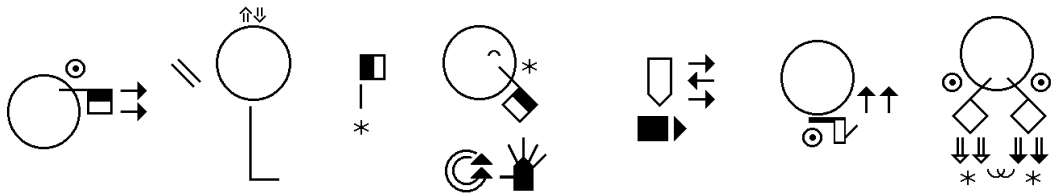
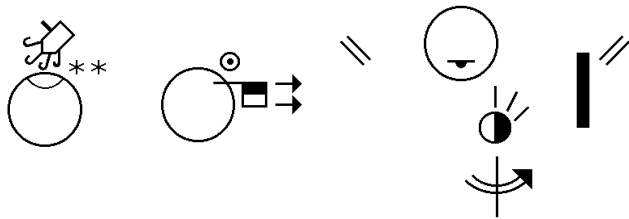
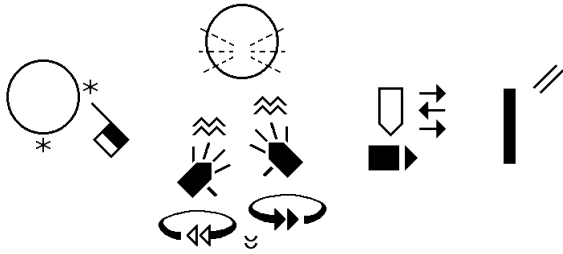
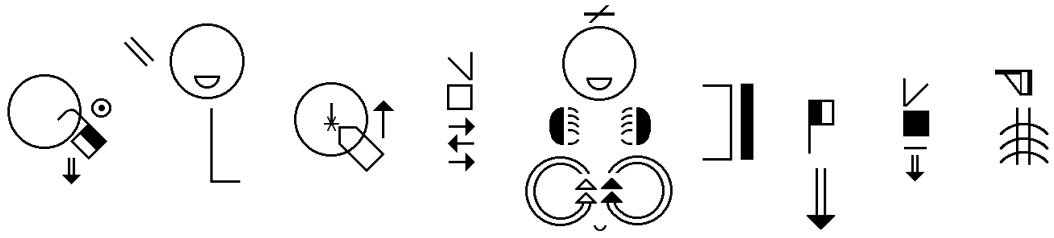
Nacho and Ana

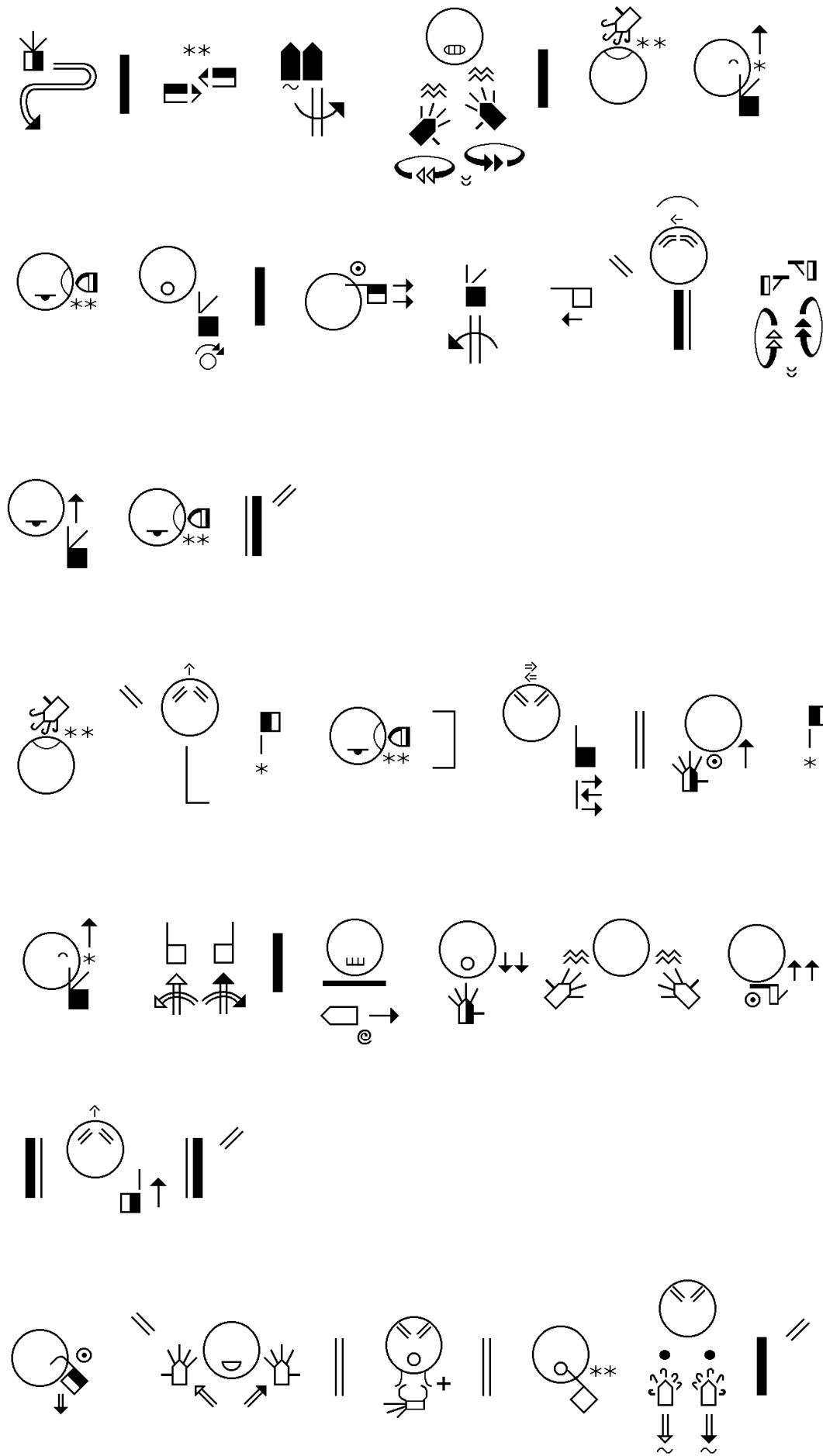


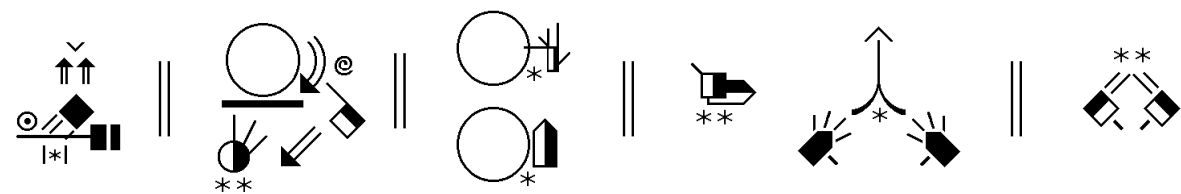
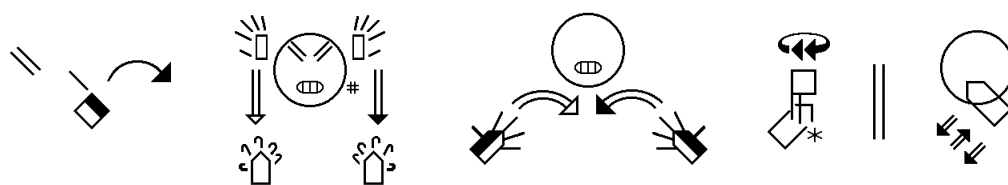
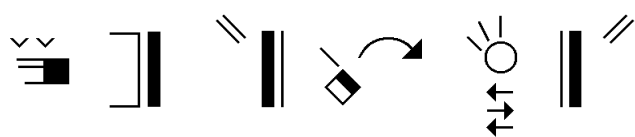
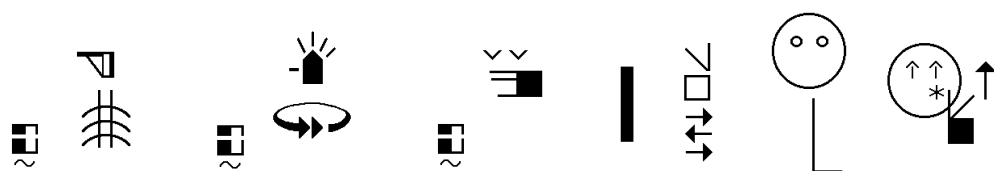
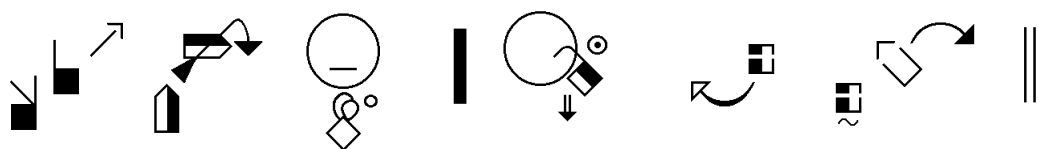
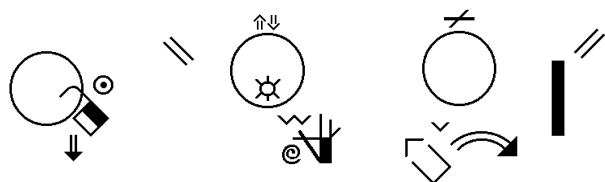
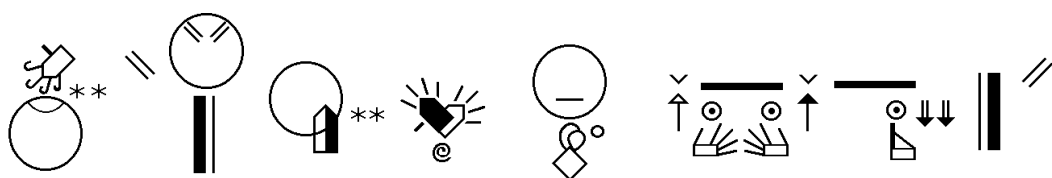


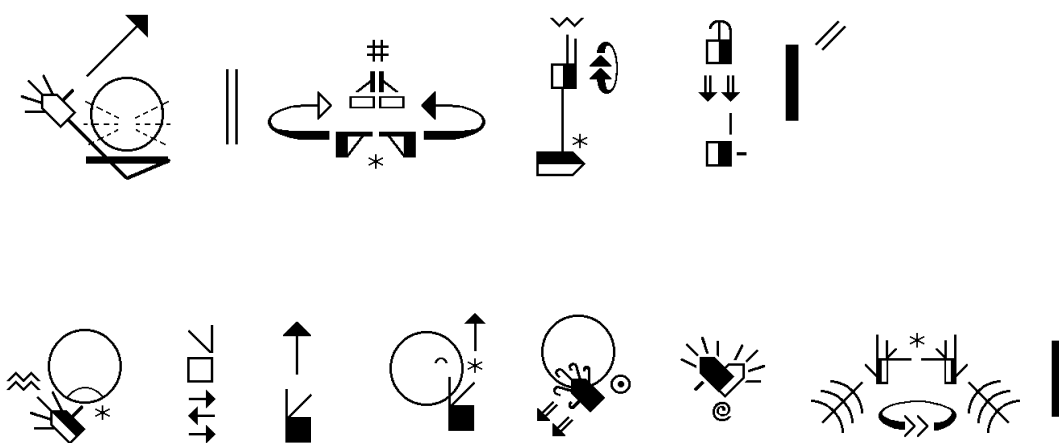








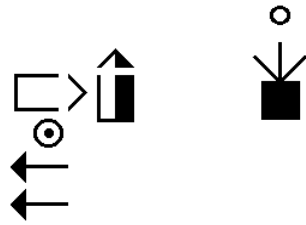




Questions:

1. Describe the three people that sat in front of Nacho and Ana.
2. What was the other conversation about that Nacho was watching during the lecture?
3. Nacho and Ana also had a private conversation. What did Ana want?
4. What did their friend Andrés say after the conference?
5. What did Nacho think was just around the corner from the association?
6. Why did Ana have such a surprised look on her face?
7. Who goes to the bar on Friday nights?

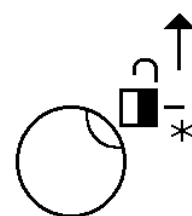
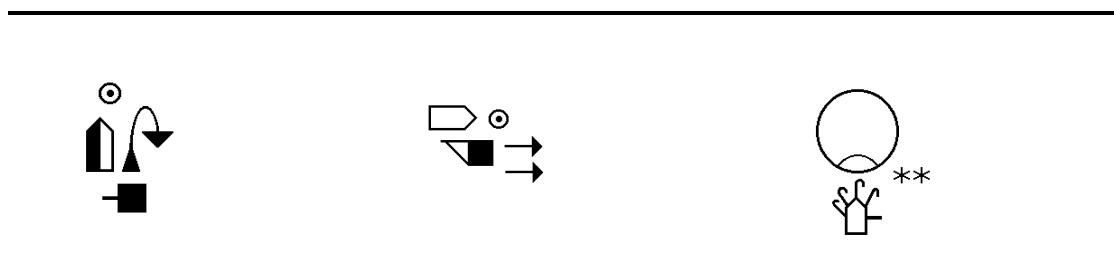
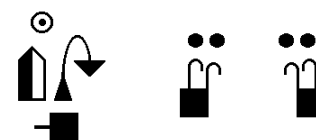
Lesson 13



Contents:

- New configurations
- New movement arrows
- The shoulders and hips
- New facial expressions

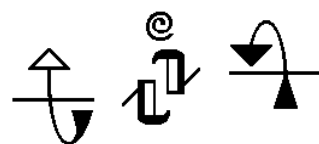
New configurations



PUEBLO
VILLAGE

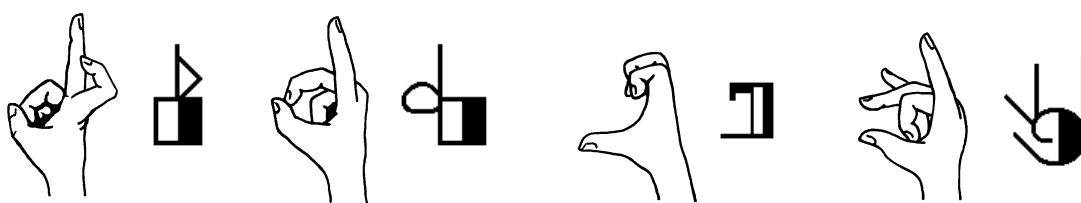


CUÑADO
BROTHER-IN-LAW

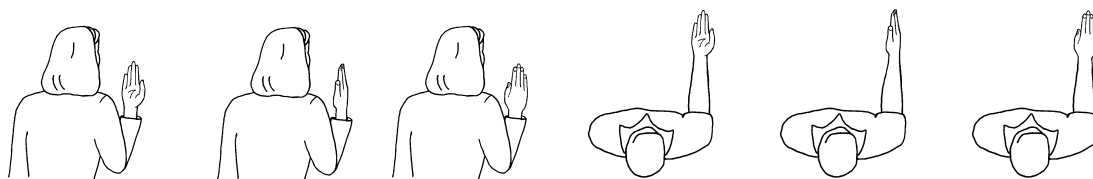


PRESTAR
BORROW

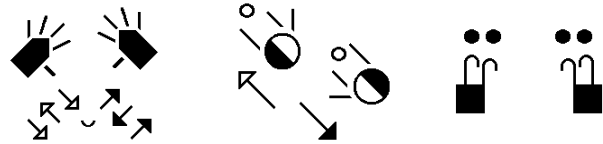
Some people use these handshapes (R, D, E, and S) to fingerspell words:



Summary: This chart summarizes the new configurations in this lesson:

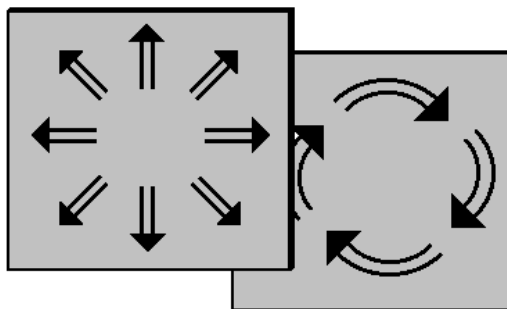


New movement arrows



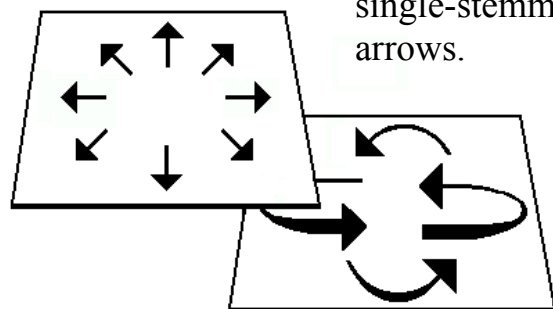
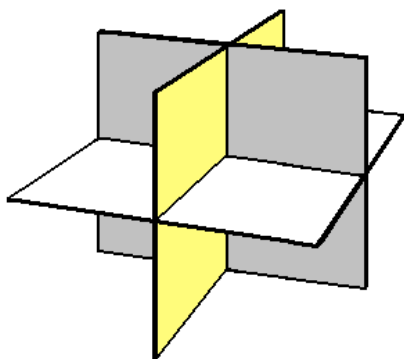
We have already seen arrows on three different planes:

Plane 1: parallel to the front wall



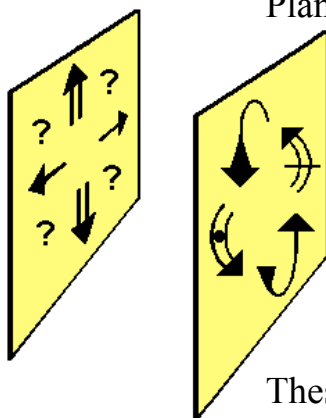
All these movements are written with double-stemmed arrows.

Plane 2:
parallel to the floor



All these movements use single-stemmed arrows.

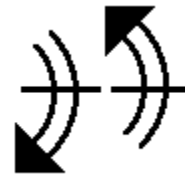
Plane 3: parallel to the side wall



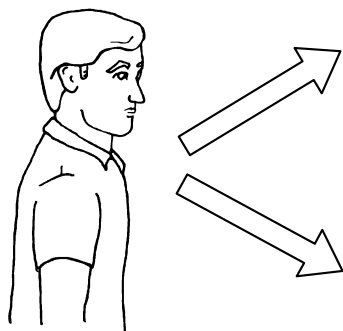
When we write curves on plane 3, the arrows change according to the main direction of the movement: double stems for up-and-down curves and single stems for back-and-forth curves.

These 4 straight movements on plane 3 are written with arrows from planes 1 and 2, because the movements overlap with where the planes cross. We still don't know how to write diagonal movements on this plane...

We already learned that the line that crosses these curved arrows represents the horizon. These movements curve outward and upward (or downward) toward the horizon and back again toward the body.



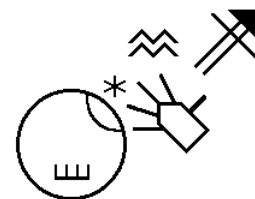
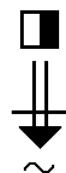
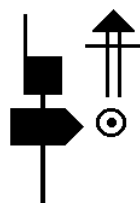
The same horizontal line is used to represent a straight line that moves toward the horizon, up or down in a diagonal line. When the arrow is straight, the movement is straight.



**up and toward
the horizon**



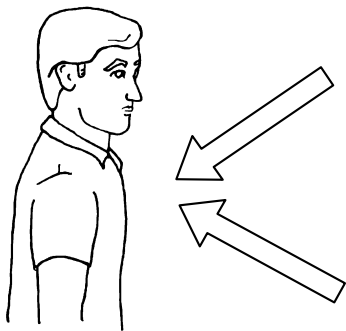
**down and toward
the horizon**



The black dot between the arrow stems of these curved arrows means that the hand comes closer to the body (and may or may not touch it) and moves away in a curve.



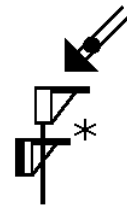
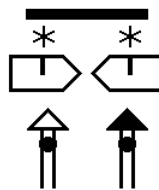
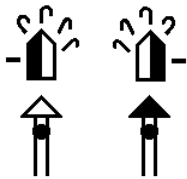
The same black dot is used to represent diagonal movements that move closer to the body in a straight diagonal line. When the arrow is straight, the movement is straight too.



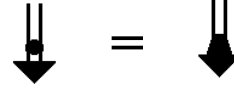
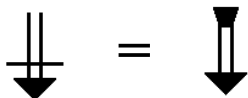
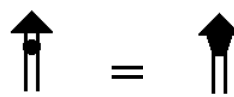
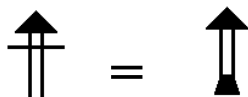
**down and
toward the body**

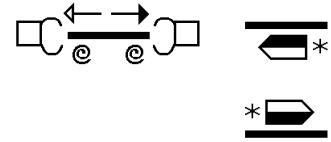


**up and toward
the body**



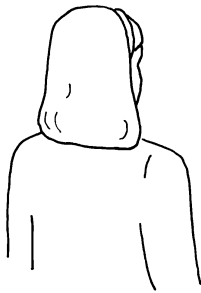
The SignWriter computer program writes these diagonal arrows a little differently. Both are perfectly acceptable.



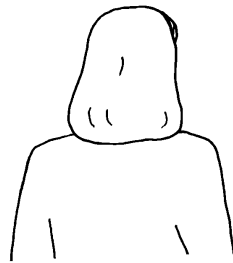


The shoulders and trunk

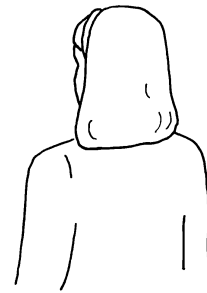
When writing a text, sometimes we need to write what the shoulders are doing. If the shoulders are turned toward one side or the other, we position the shoulder bars to represent body turns to one side or the other.



**turned to the
right**



straight

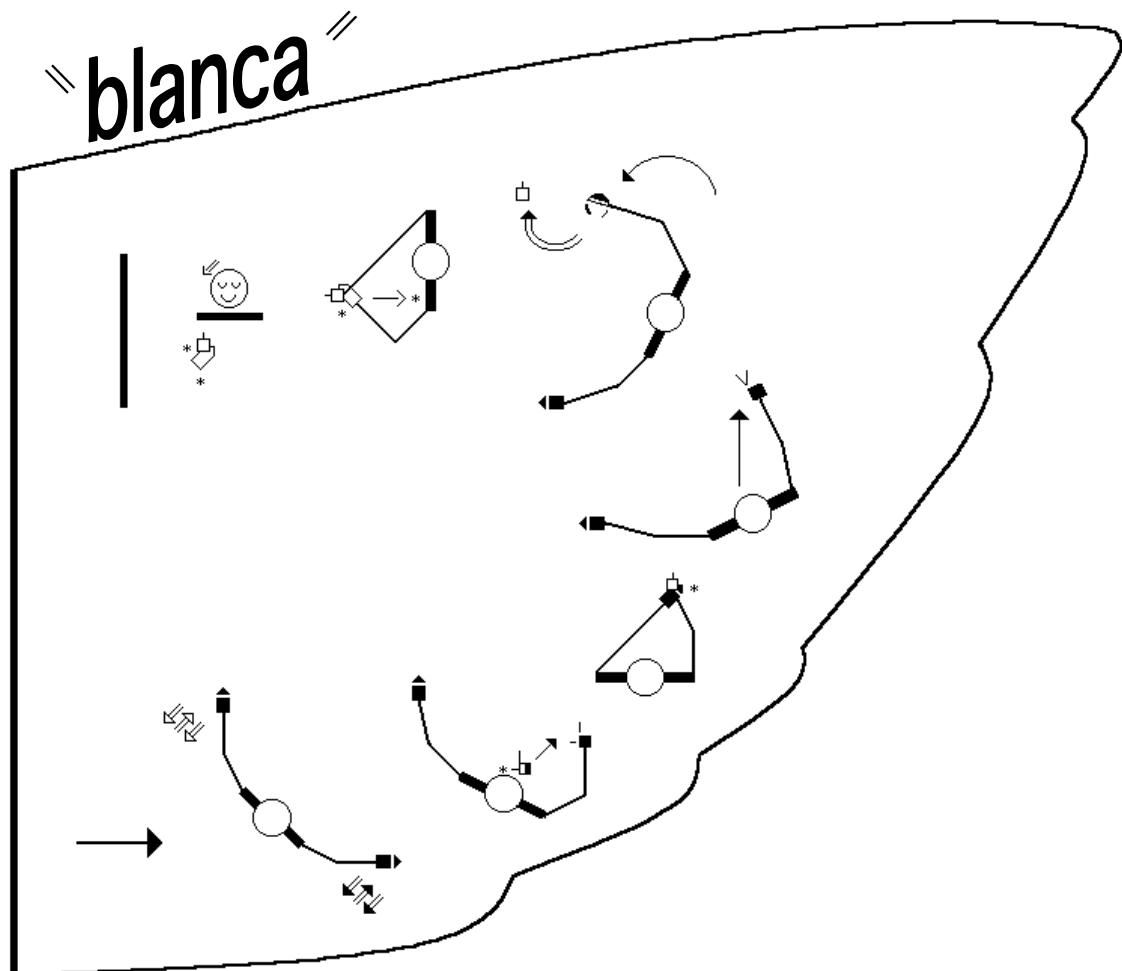


**turned to the
left**

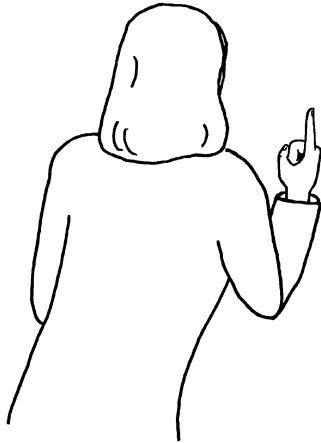
When the movement itself is an important part of the sign, we write the shoulder bar, turned to the side, with an arrow that shows the direction of the movement.



For some signs, it's important to show the distance between the hands and the body. We represent it with a symbol that shows the head and shoulders from above. This point of view can also be turned to show that the shoulders are turned toward one side or the other.



When the body tilts from the hips toward one side, forward, or backward, the movement is written with these small symbols, short lines with a small ball on top, located on each side of the shoulder bar. The small ball represents the head, and the symbol is tilted as if it were a single-stemmed arrow according to the direction the body tilts.



The following text was written with the SignWriter®. Note that there are small differences between some handshapes and other symbols here and those taught in these lessons.

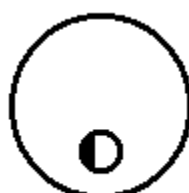
New facial expressions



The focus of these faces is the tongue.



sticking out tongue



the tongue is visible inside the mouth, at side
(the symbol for the mouth can be turned to show the location of the tongue)



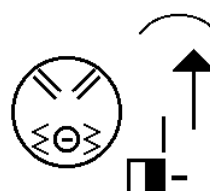
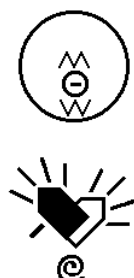
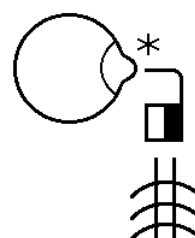
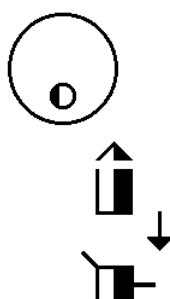
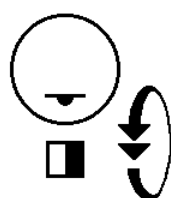
tongue inside mouth, moving cheek but not visible



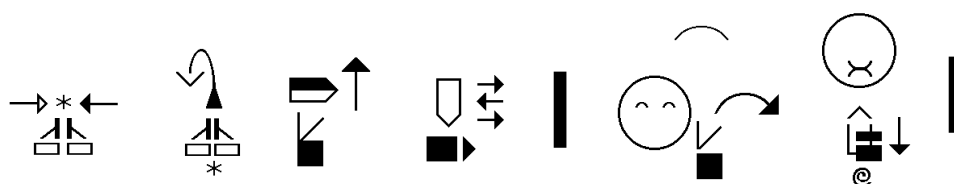
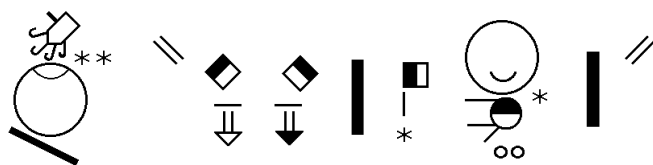
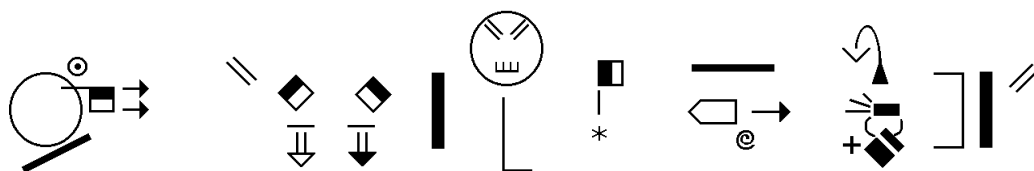
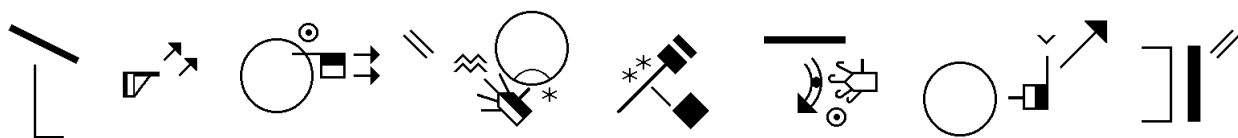
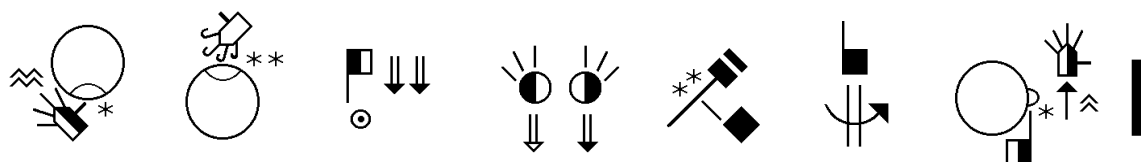
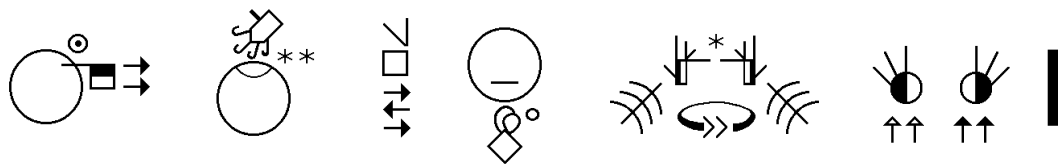
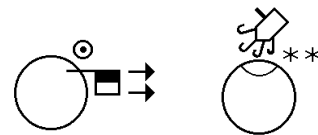
mouth is open, tongue is visible and moves up and down

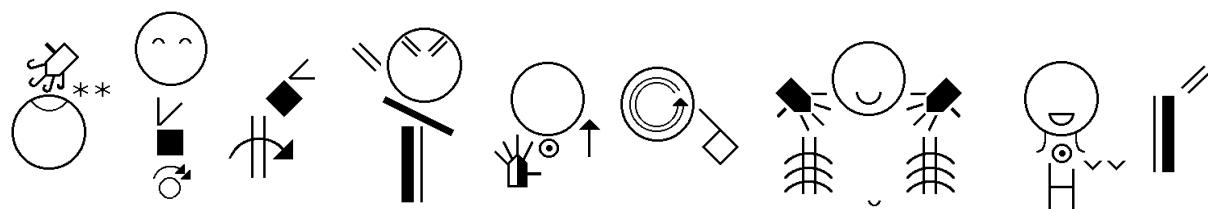
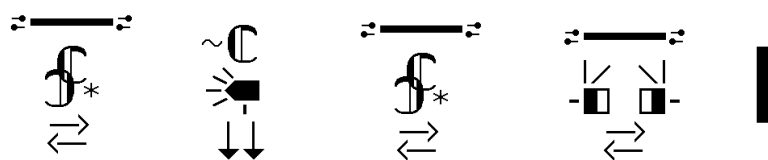
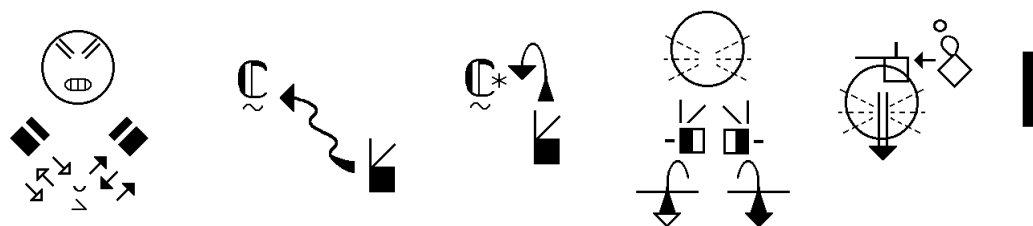
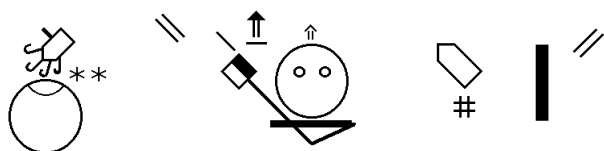
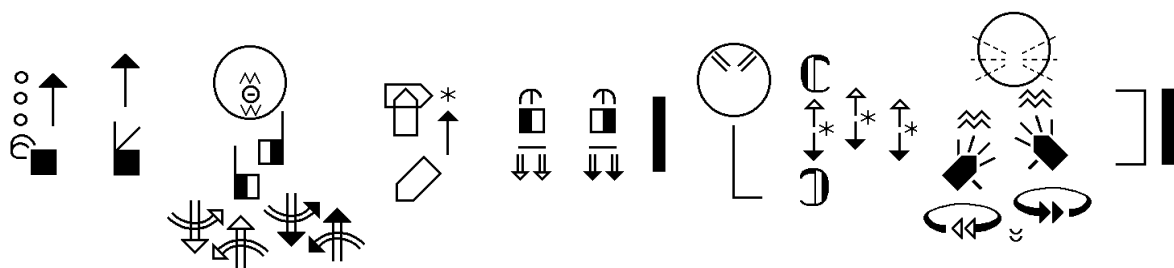
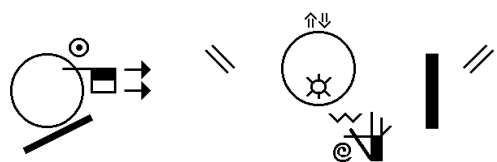
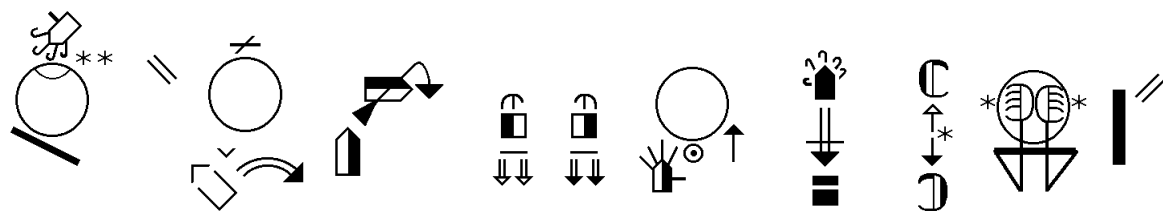


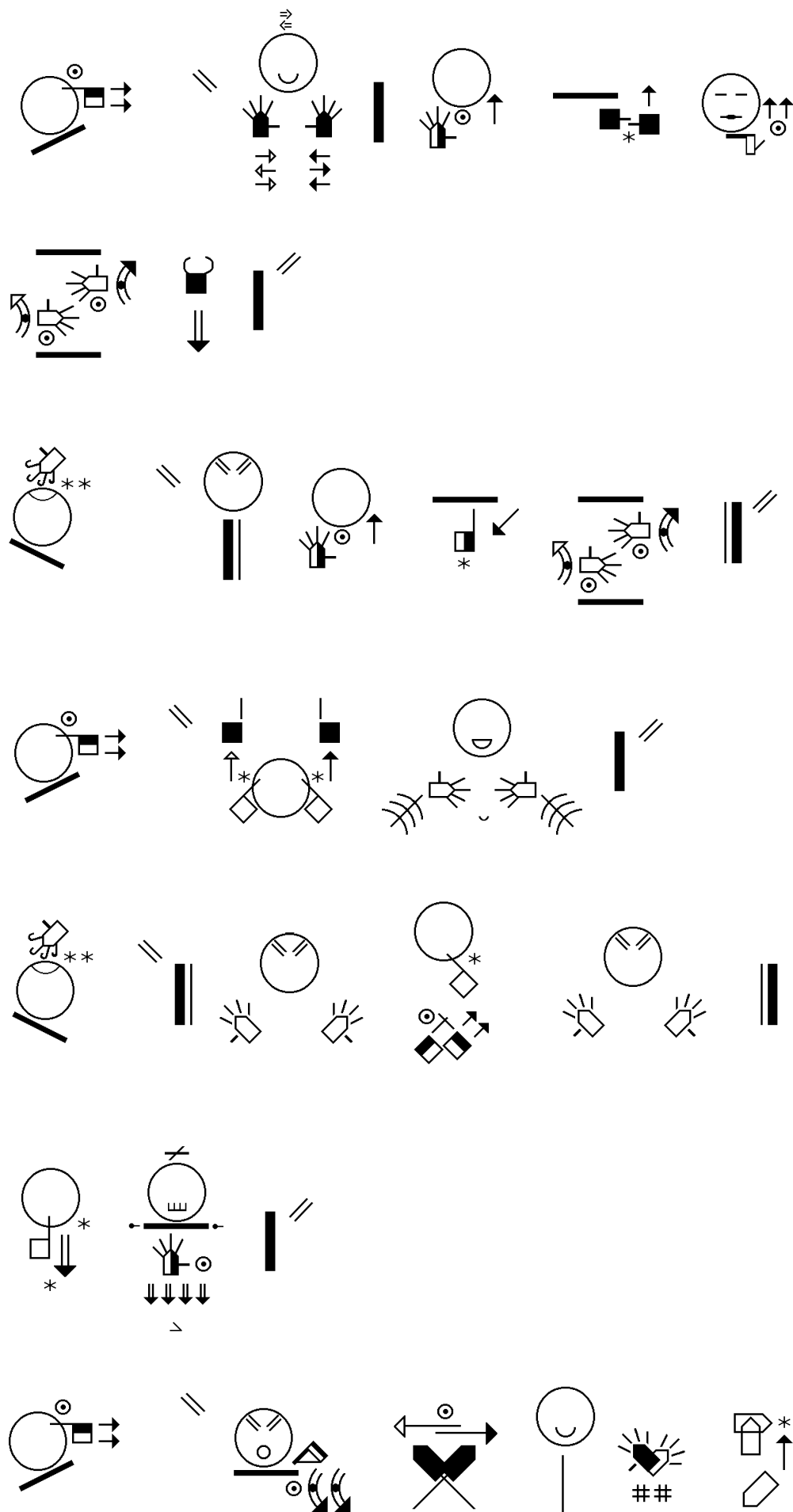
mouth is open, tongue is visible and moves from side to side

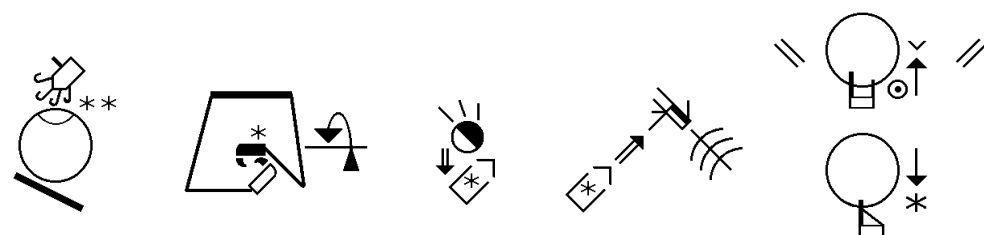
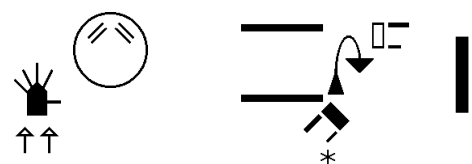
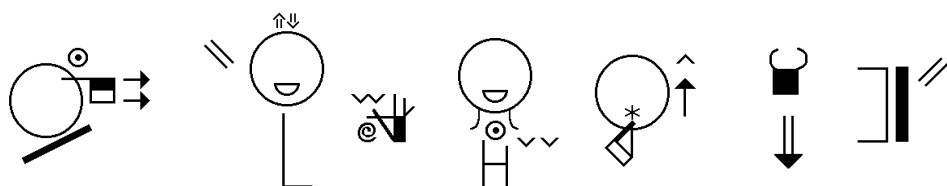
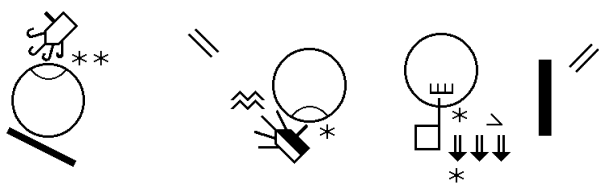
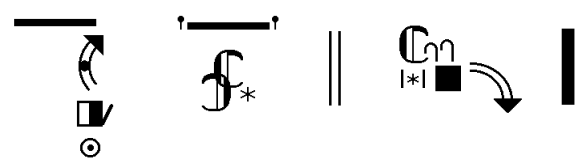
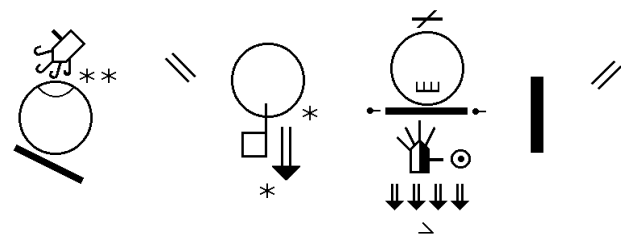


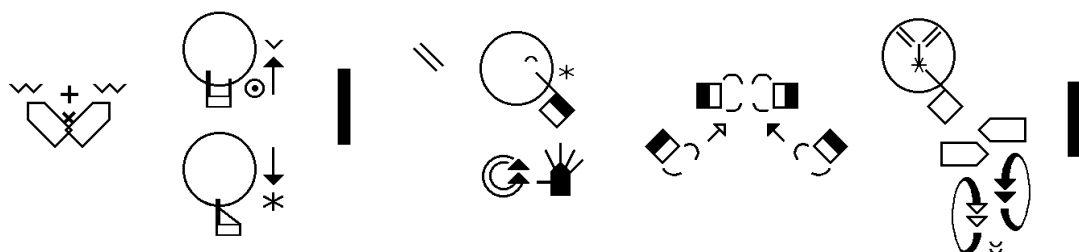
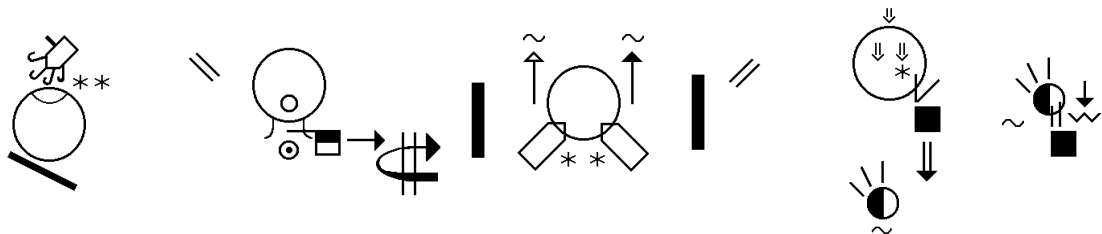
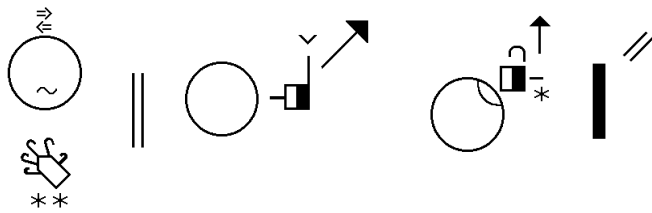
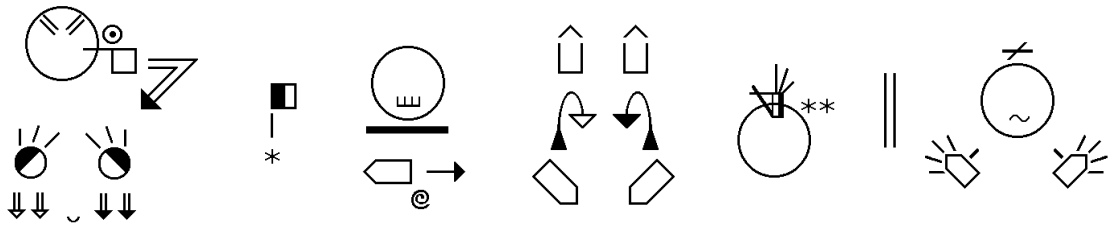
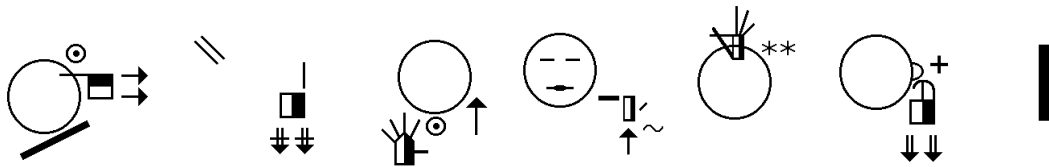
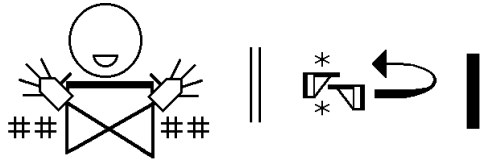
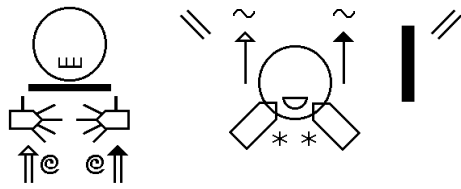
Nacho and Ana

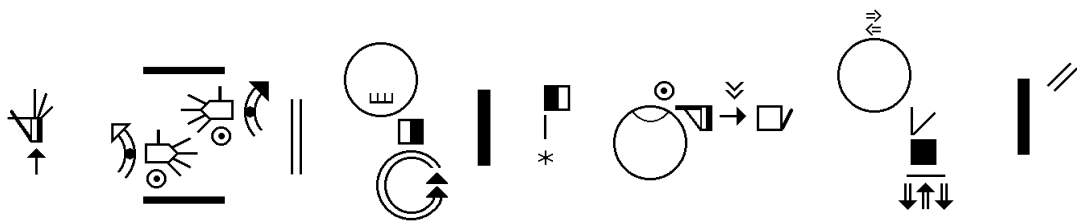
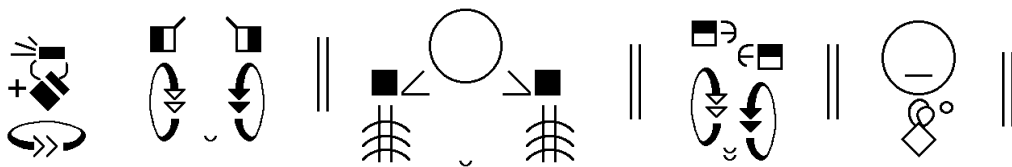
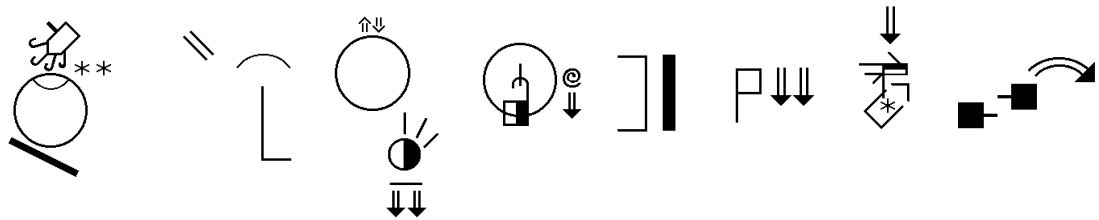
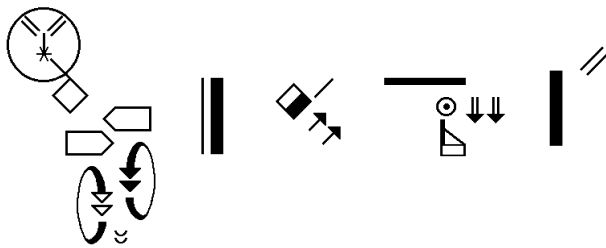
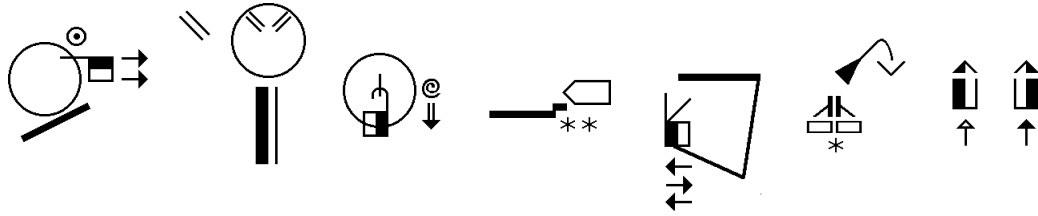
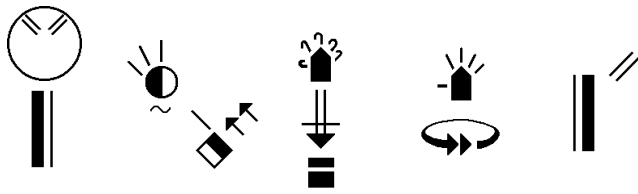


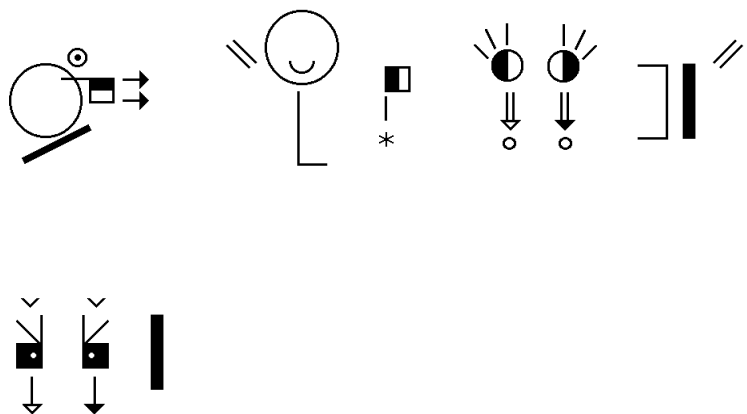










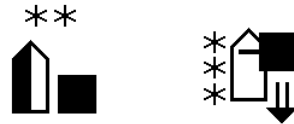


Questions:

1. What time did they leave the bar?
2. What did Nacho give Ana?
3. What was Ana's reaction to the gift?
4. Why could he not give it to her on Sunday?
5. Where did he buy the gift?

Write what you think will happen with Nacho and Ana in the future.

List of symbols



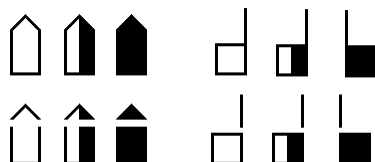
Contents:

- Configurations
- Movement arrows
- Other symbols
- Punctuation marks

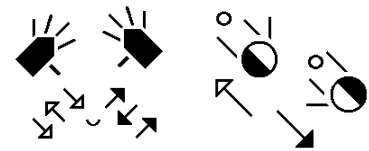
Configurations



The six orientations for the hand-shapes.

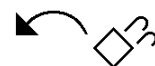


Movement arrows



parallel to the front wall	parallel to floor	parallel to the side wall

Other symbols



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * touch ⊙ brush @ rub # strike + grab * in-between 	head
	part of the face
	eyes
	nose
	mouth
	ear
	neck
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● squeezing the fingers closed ○ flicking the fingers open ∨ closing fingers from knuckles ^ opening fingers from knuckles ∩ opening and closing fingers from knuckles ⋈ alternating opening and closing fingers from knuckles ⋈ alternately closing fingers once ⋈ alternately opening fingers once 	hair
	back of the head
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ∩ simultaneous movement of hands ∩ alternating movement of hands ∩ one hand moves, then the other 	shoulders and hips
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ right hand moves ↑ left hand moves ↑ both hands move as one unit 	

eyebrows

mouth

teeth

tongue

eyes

blowing/sucking air

nose

cheeks

head movements

eye gaze

~ tense/classifier

~ relaxed

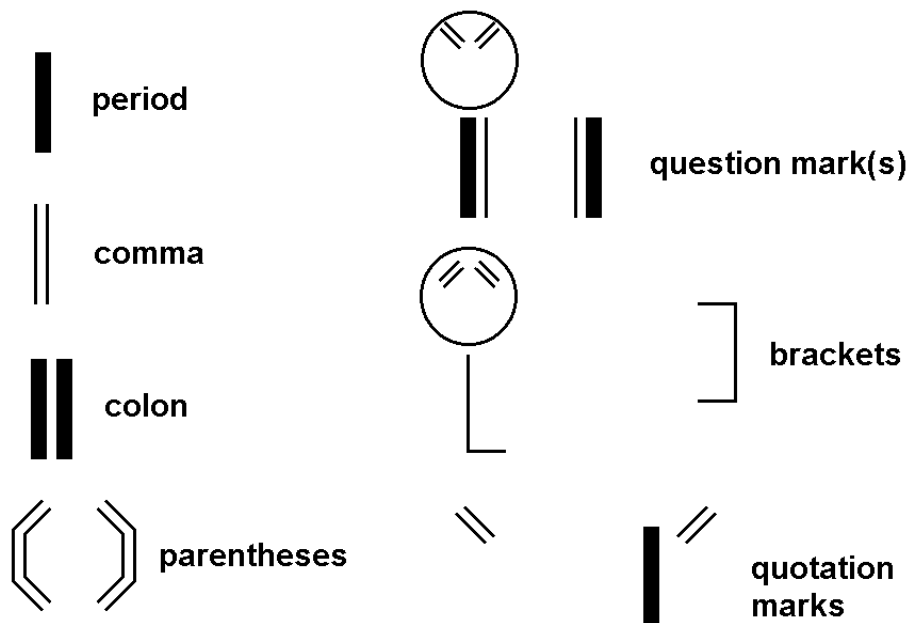
> fast

— slow

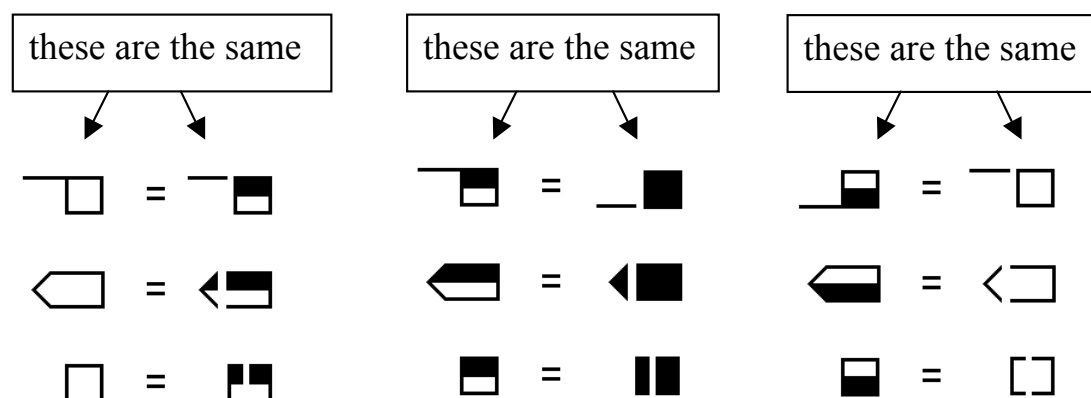
— smooth

shoulders












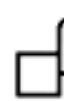



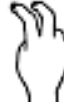


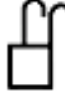









































Punctuation marks

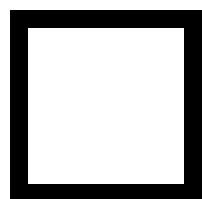
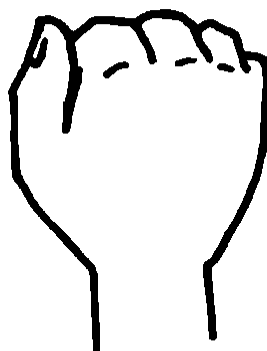


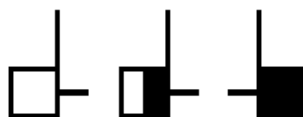
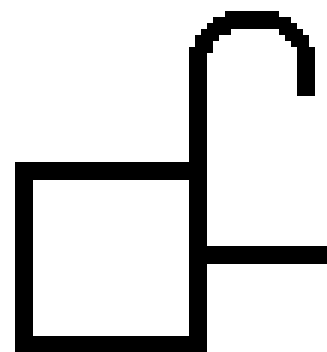
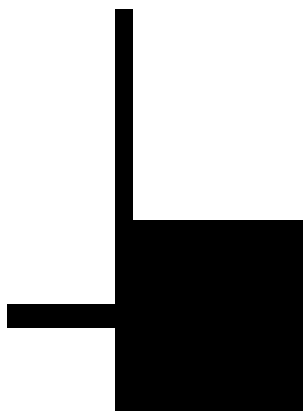
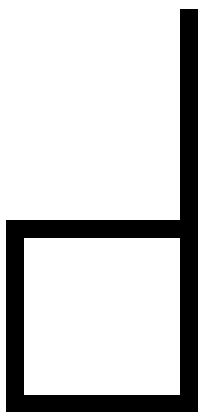
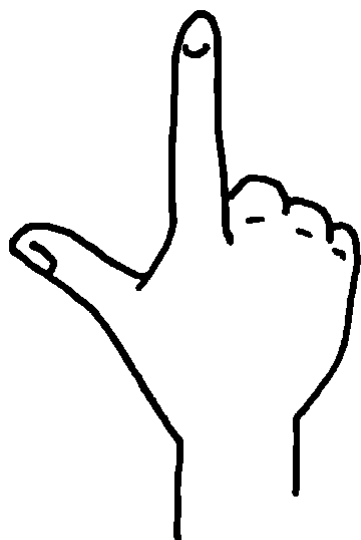
When the hand is turned so the fingers point toward the side, we can write the configuration with either of two symbols, from the two points of view. They represent the same configuration and orientation.

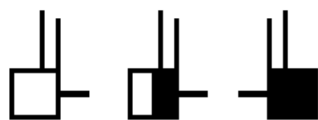
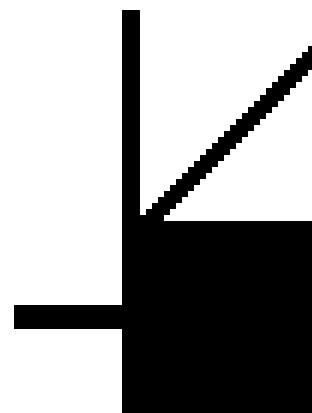
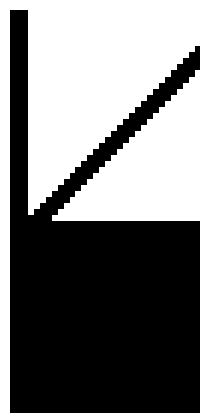
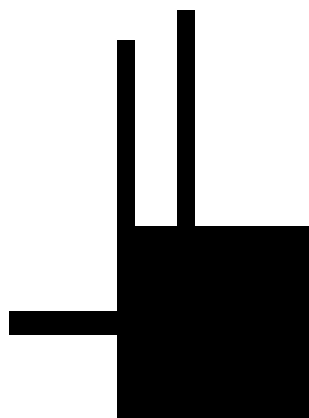
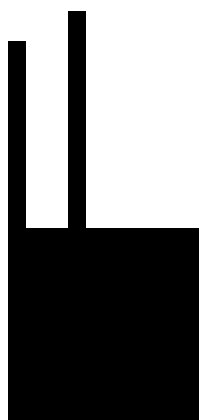
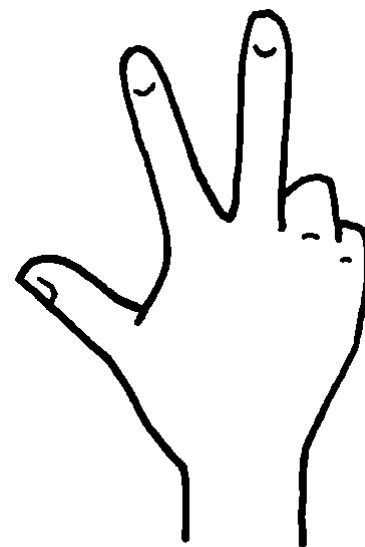
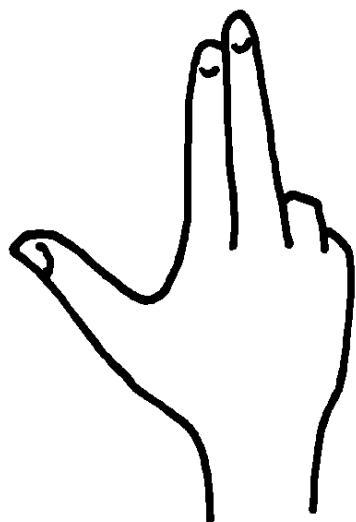


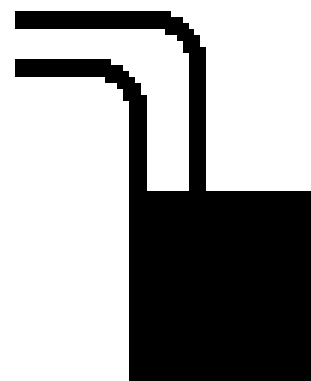
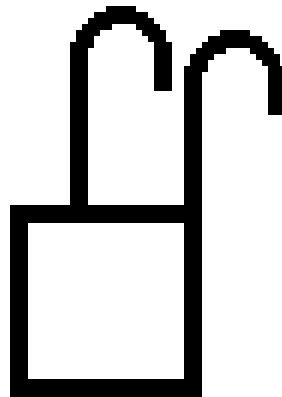
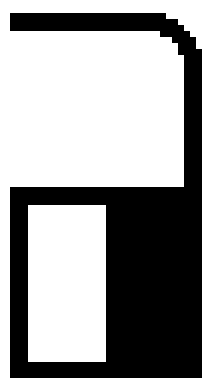
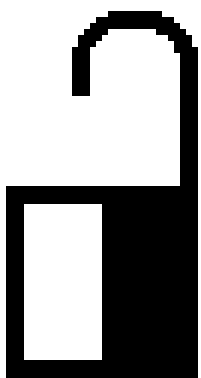
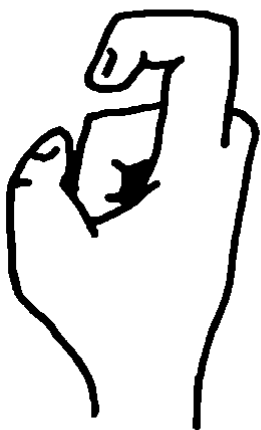
Handshape Charts

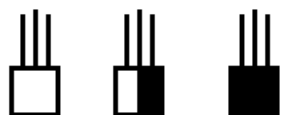
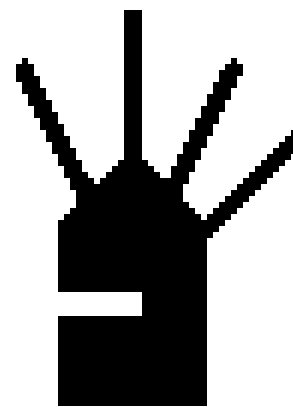
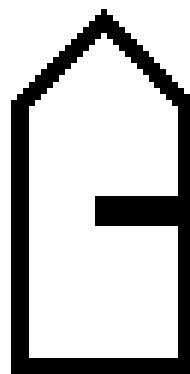
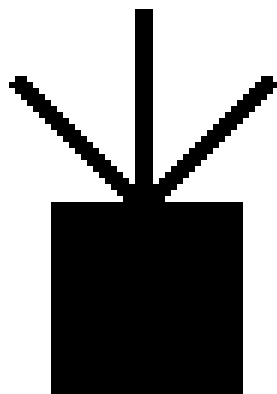
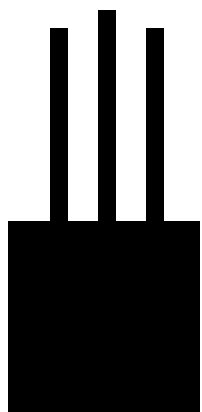
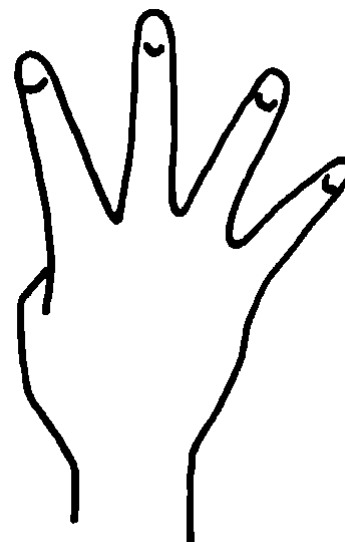
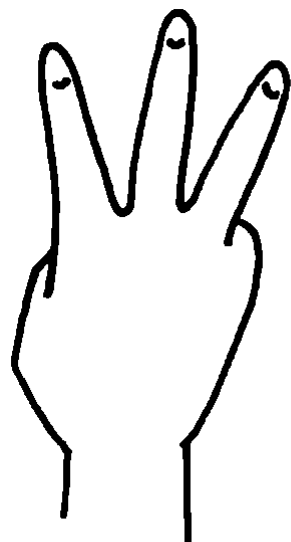
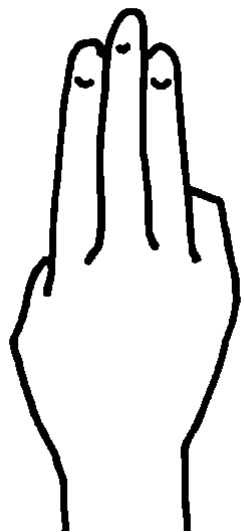
     	     
       	       
       	       
       	       

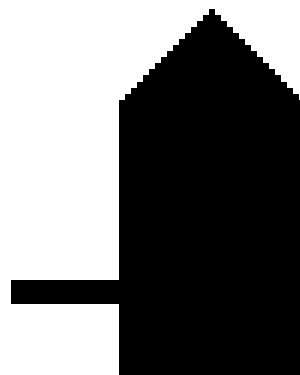
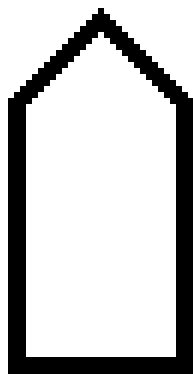
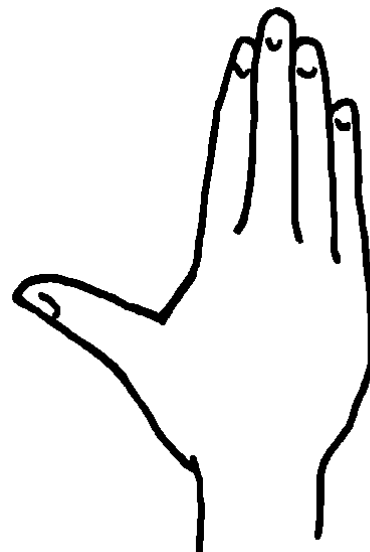
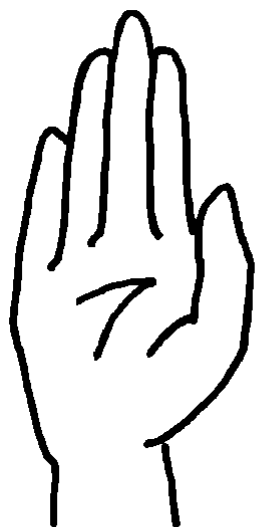


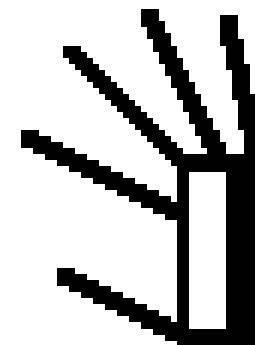
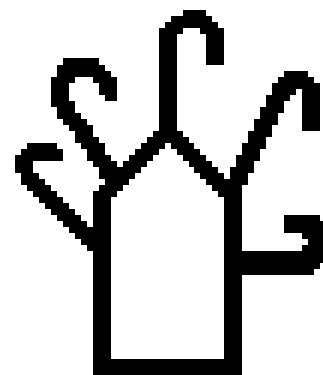
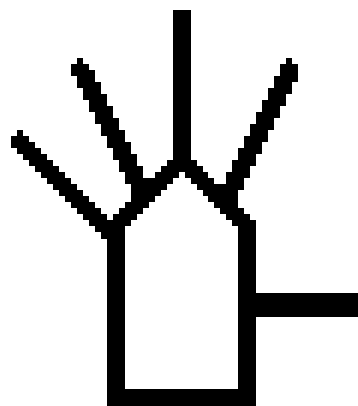
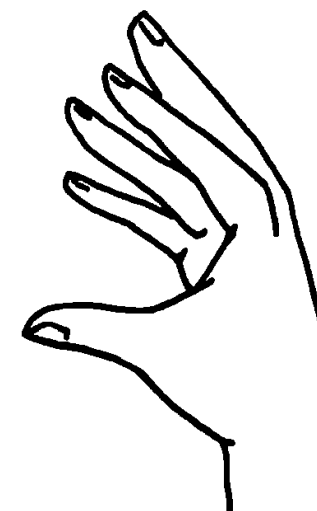
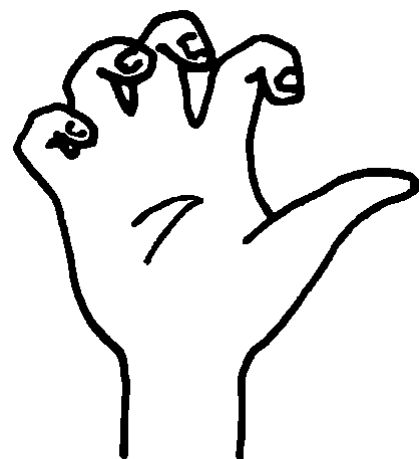
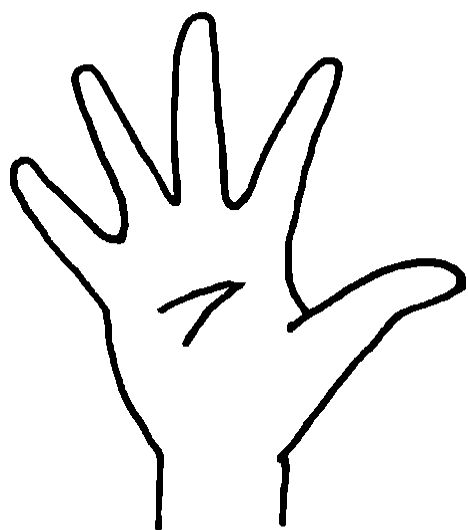


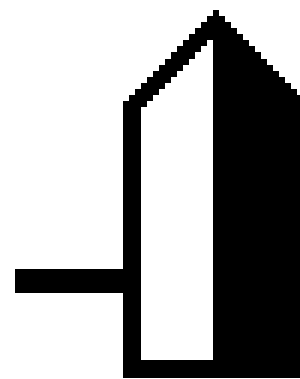
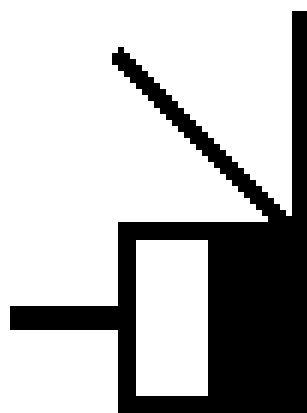
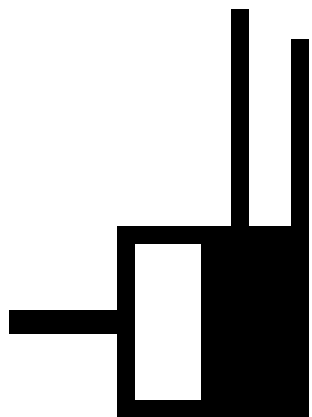
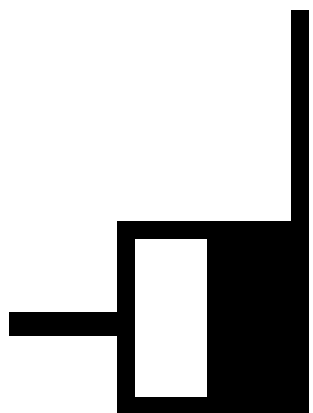
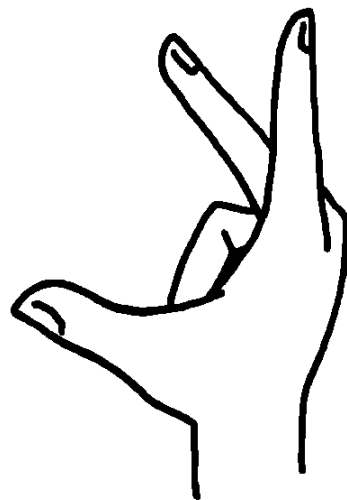
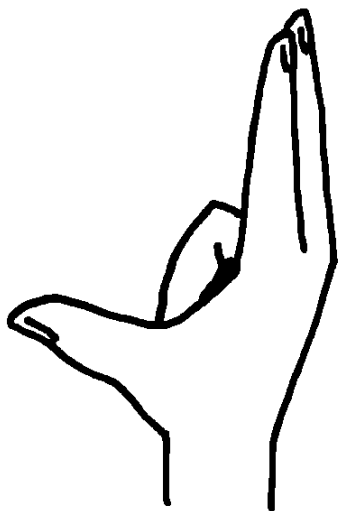
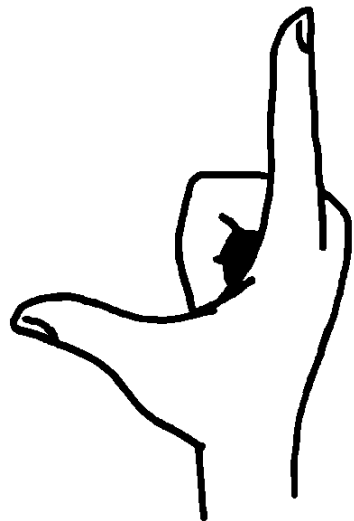


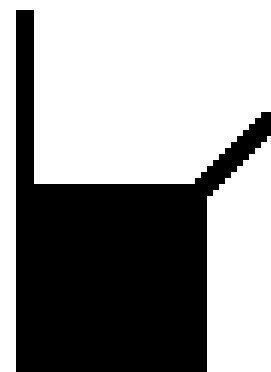
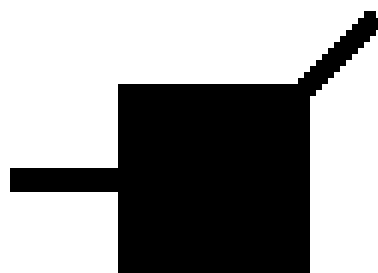
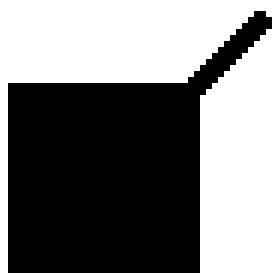
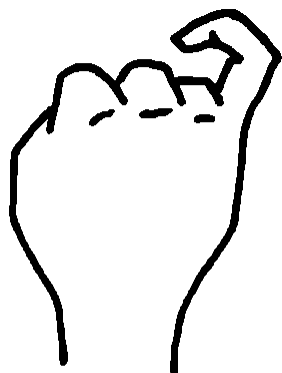


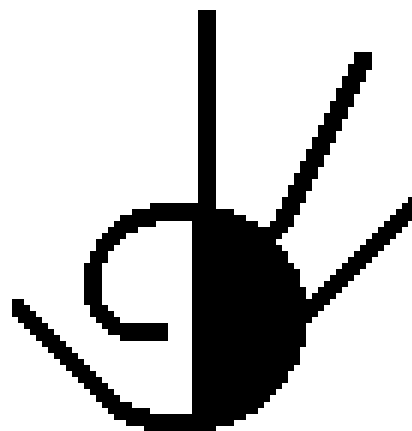
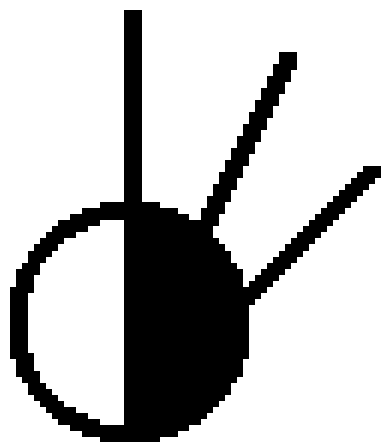
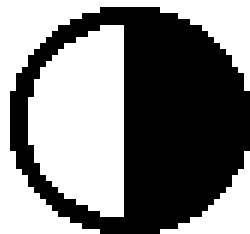
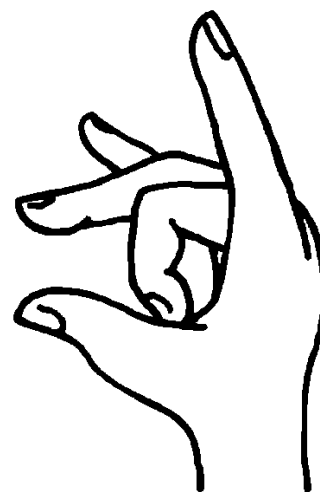
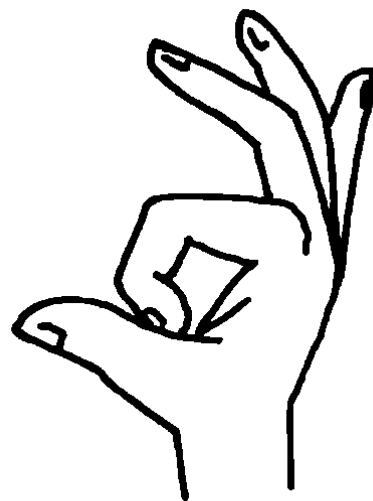
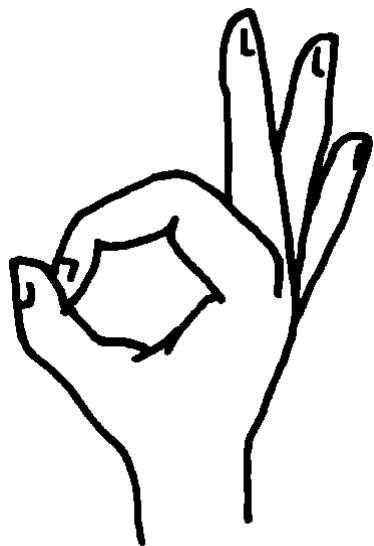
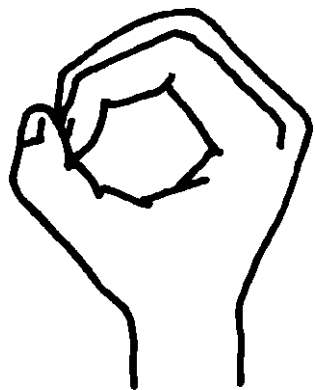


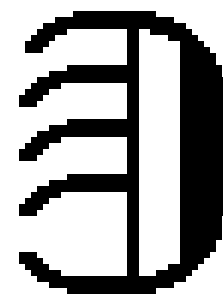
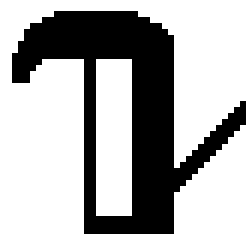
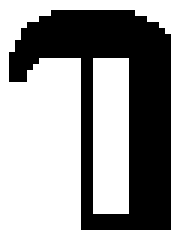
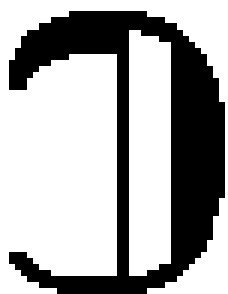
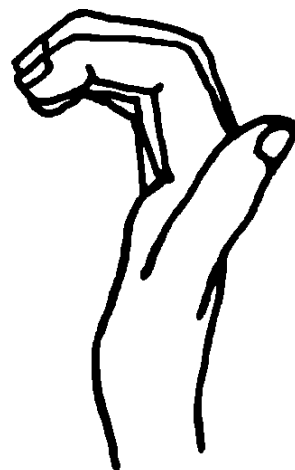
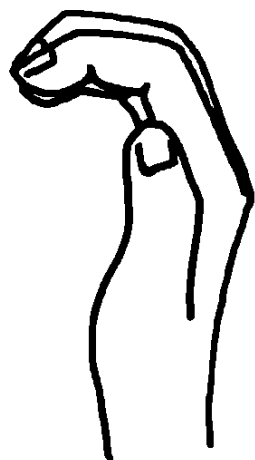


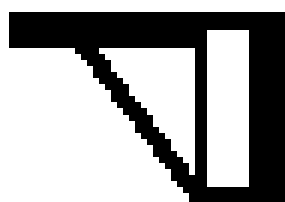
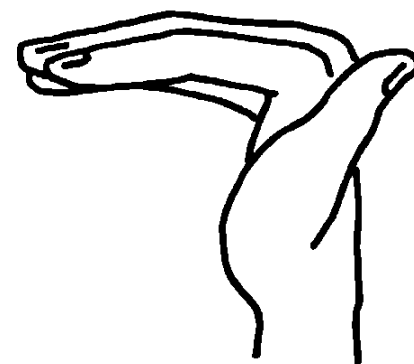
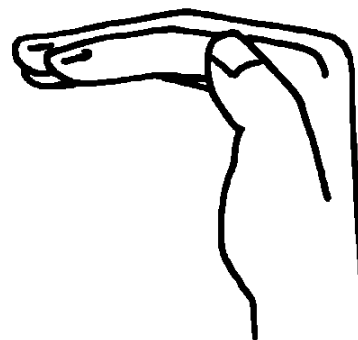
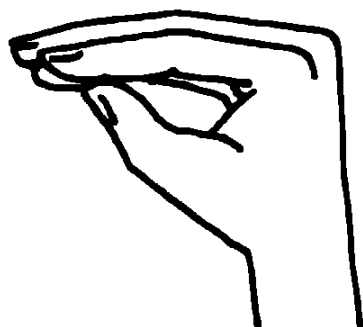
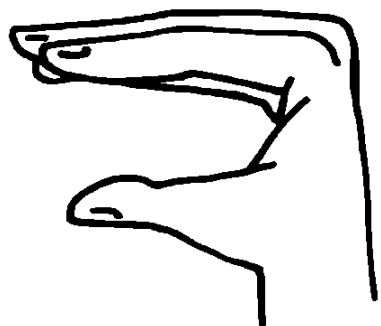


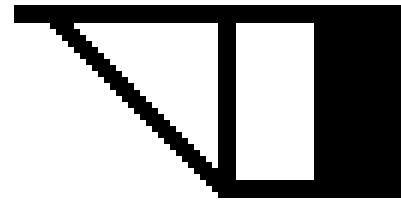
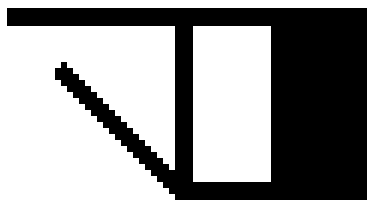
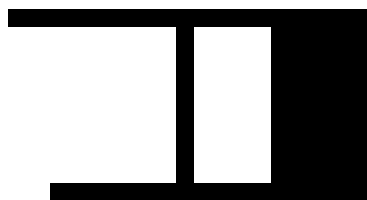
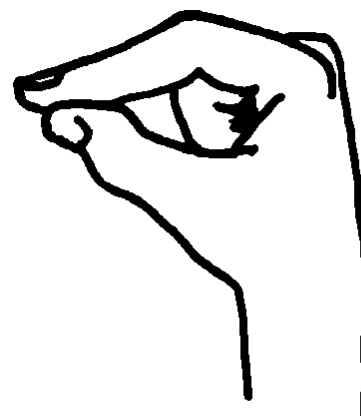
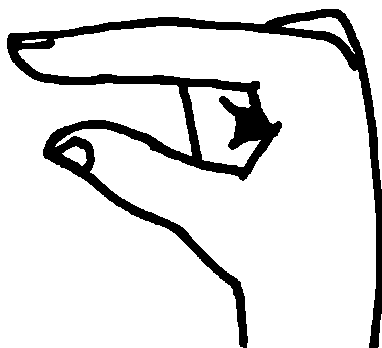
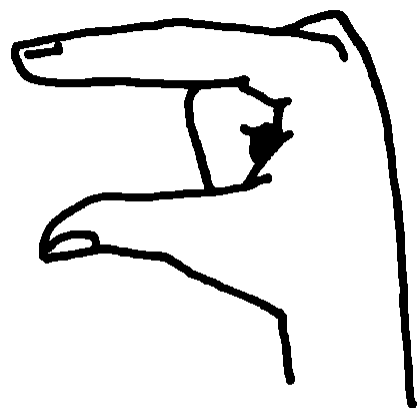


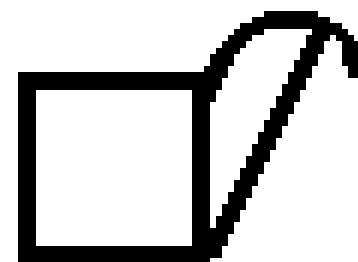
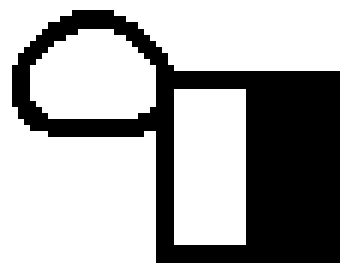
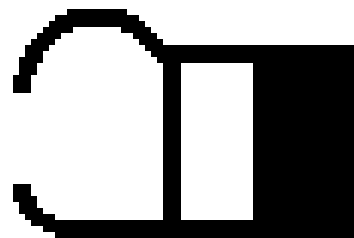
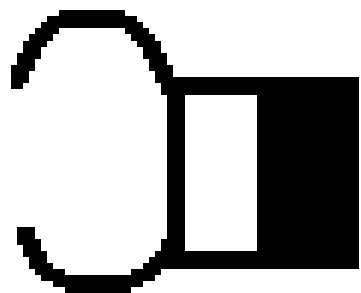
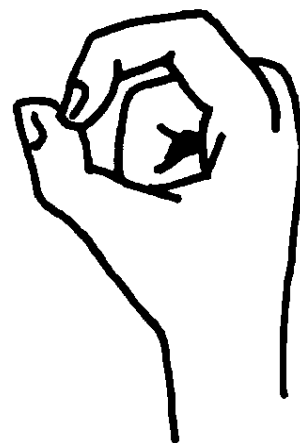
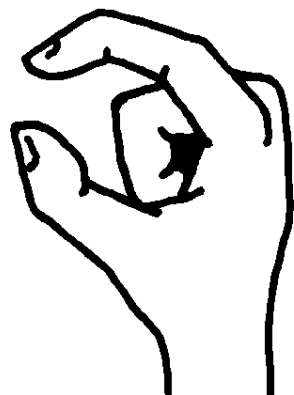
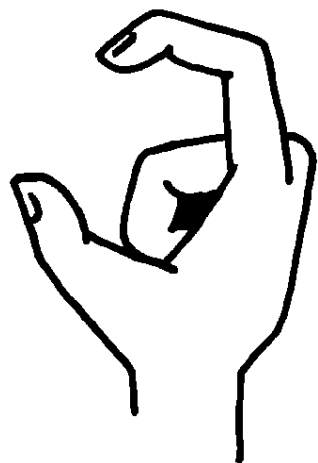


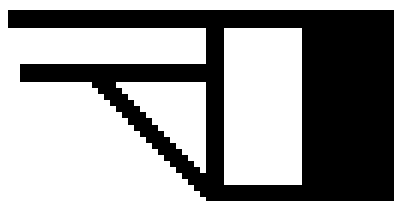
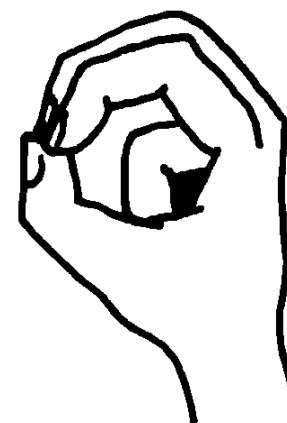
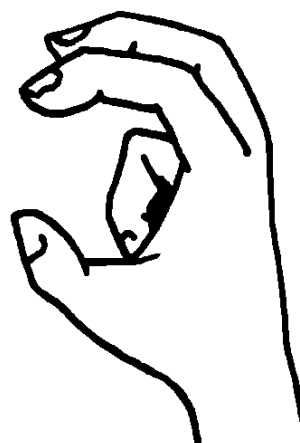
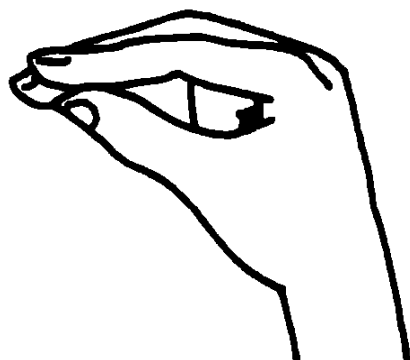
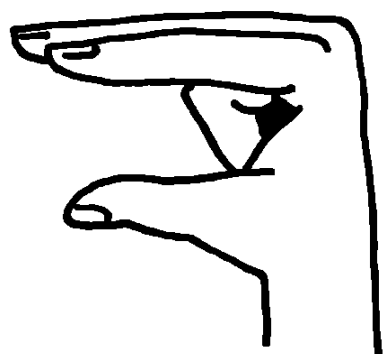


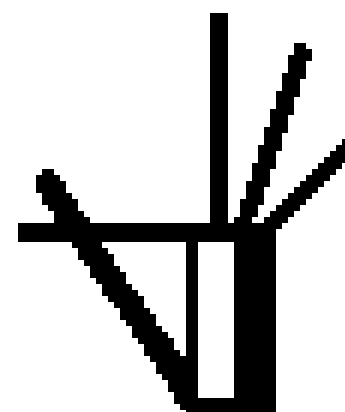
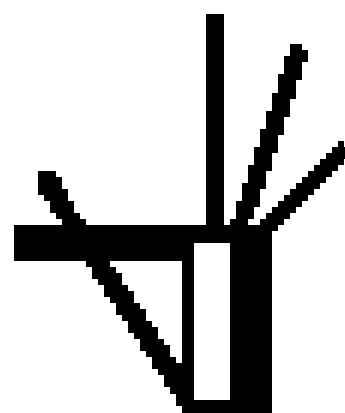
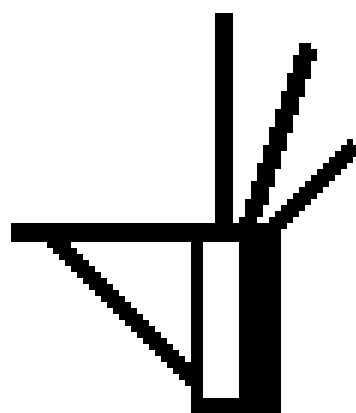
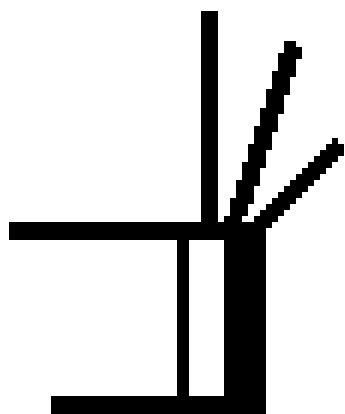
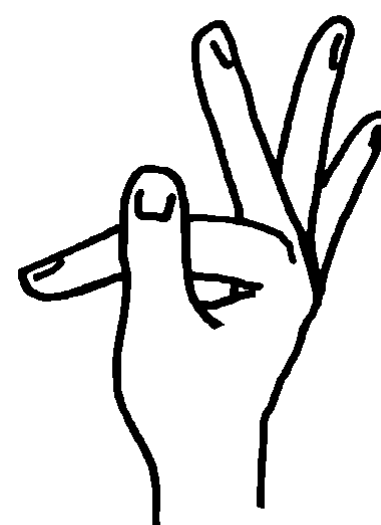
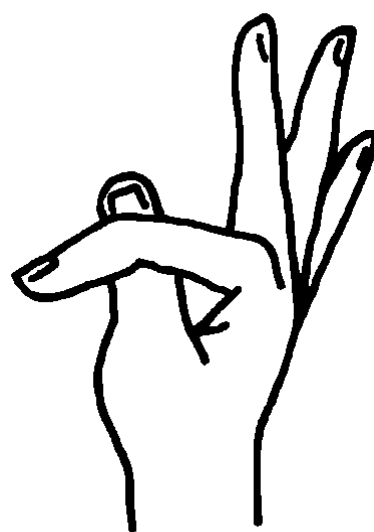
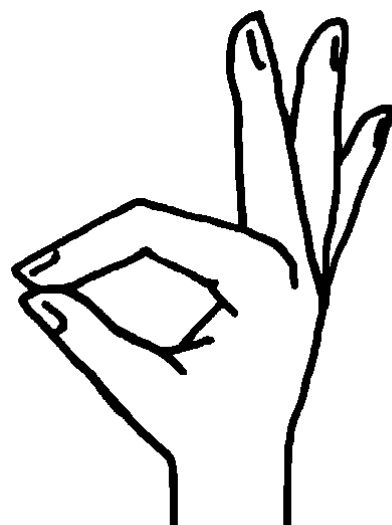
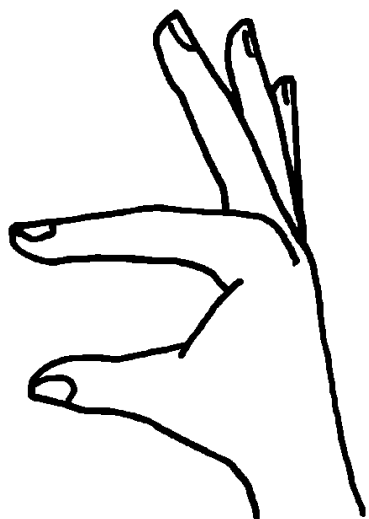


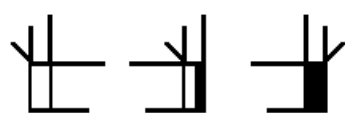
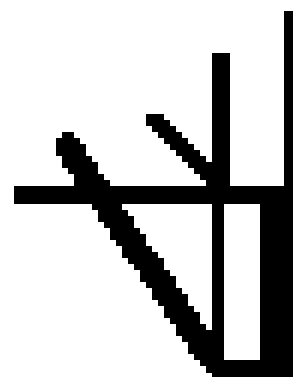
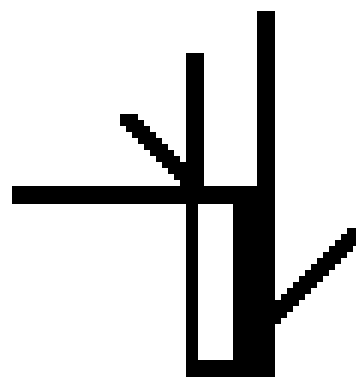
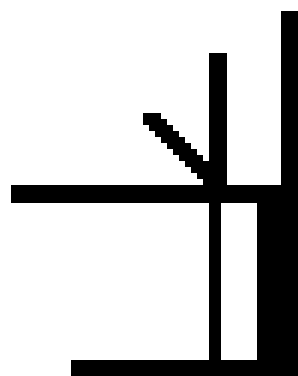
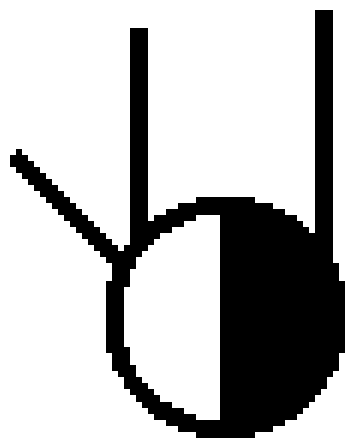
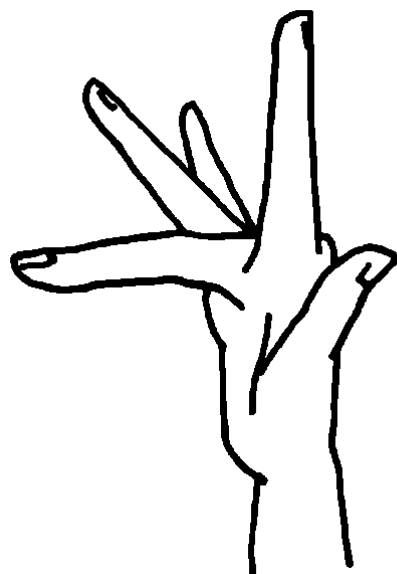
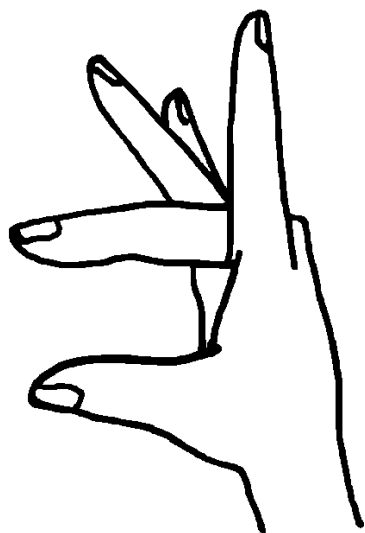
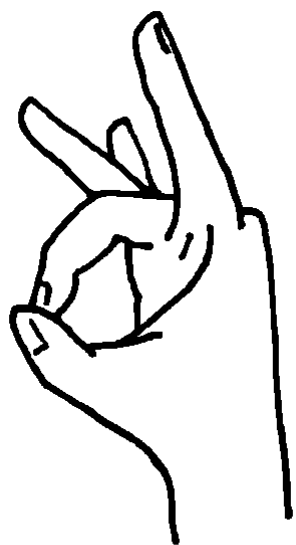


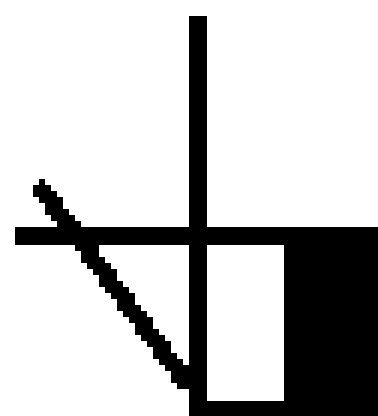
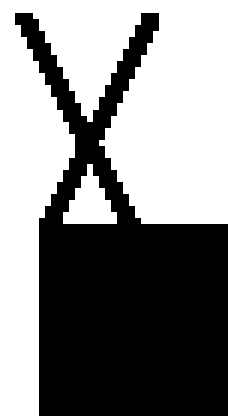
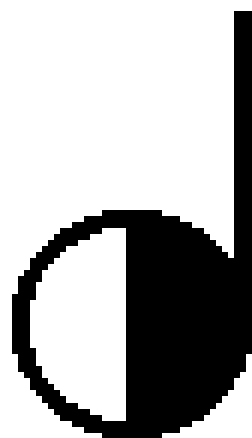
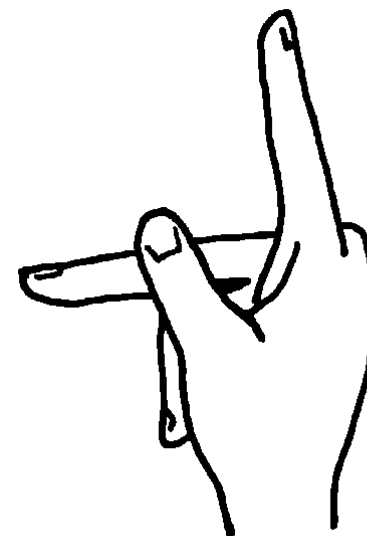
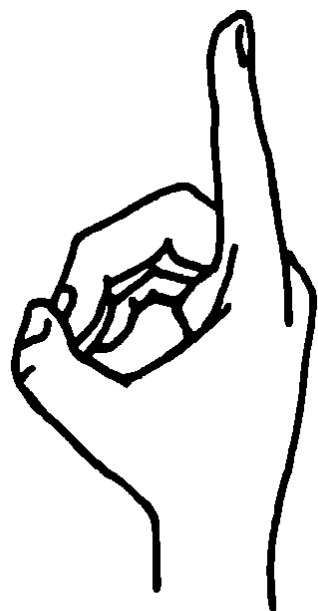


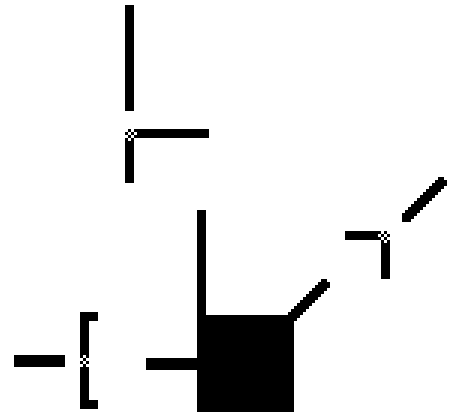
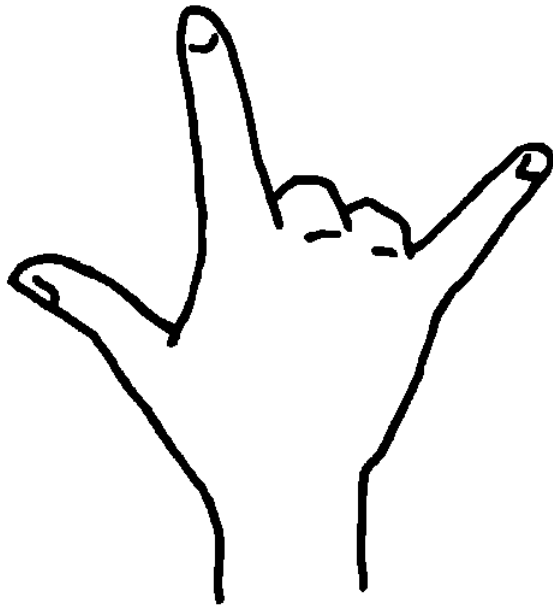






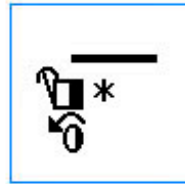






SignWriting in Spain

<http://www.SignWriting.org/spain>



SignWriting in Spain

Writing Spanish Sign Languages

Spanish Sign Language
Lengua de Signos Española

Catalan Sign Language
Lengua de Signos Catalana

1

SignoEscritura Textbook in Spanish



2

SignWriting Textbook in English



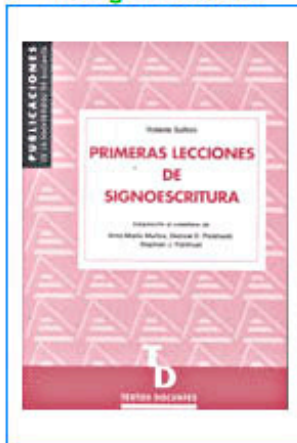
3

Spanish SignPuddle Online Dictionary



4

Primeras Lecciones de SignoEscritura



5

Read Spanish Sign Language Literature



6

Catalan SignPuddle Online Dictionary



ABOUT THIS BOOK

Steve and Dianne Parkhurst's remarkable textbook **SignoEscritura (SignWriting)**, first published in 2001 in Madrid, Spain, by PROEL, is considered to be one of the world's leading instruction reference manuals teaching SignWriting. No serious SignWriting student can be without it! The lessons are presented in a logical, visual and easy-to-follow format. Available in both Spanish and English, the entire book is free on the web for download, chapter by chapter, or download one complete doc: <http://www.SignWriting.org/spain>.

Spanish and English versions are available for purchase too. Go to the SignWriting Shop: <http://www.SignWriting.org/shop>

Steve Parkhurst's beautiful illustrations grace the pages of this book, and the clean sharp images of the SignWriting symbols are made possible by specially developed TrueType fonts designed and created by the Parkhursts themselves. This makes the SignWriting literature examples in Spanish Sign Language a pleasure to read.

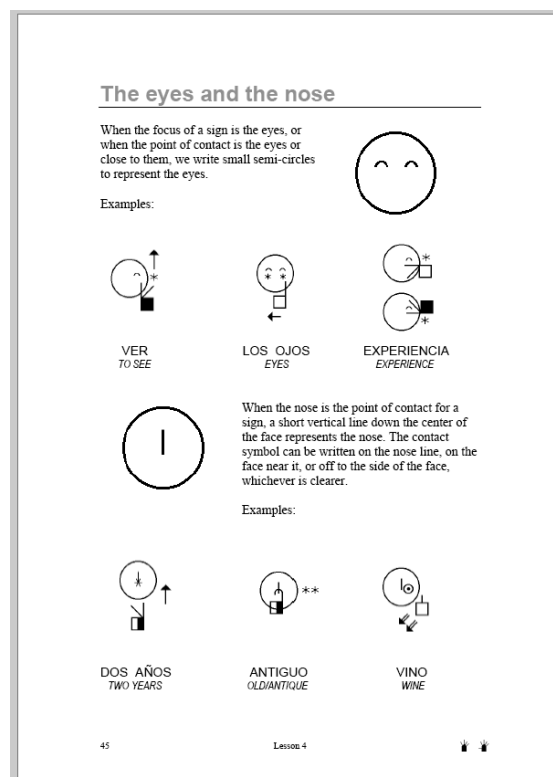
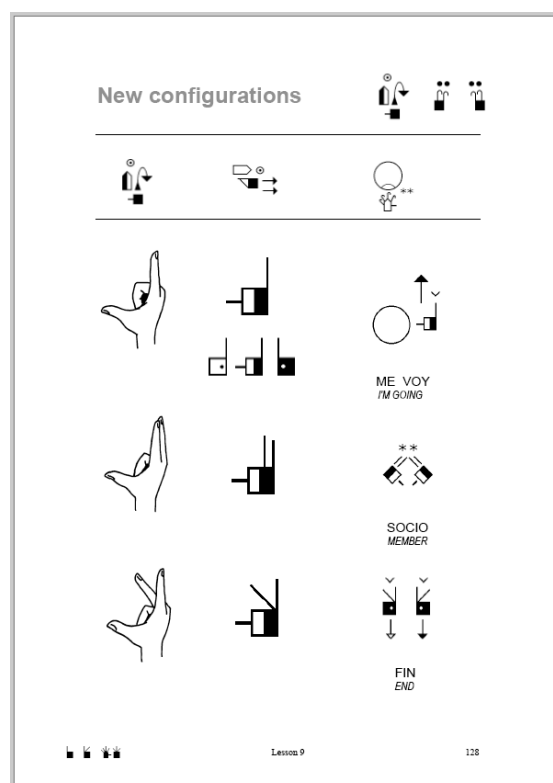
So it is with gratitude, that I thank the Parkhursts for this artistic treasure. It is an historic work...one of the first textbooks written in the early years of SignWriting, laying the groundwork for newer textbooks to come. I use it daily with my own SignWriting students and we all refer to it, and highly recommend it!

Valerie Sutton
Inventor, SignWriting
August 18, 2007

The SignWriting Press

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English Version:
ISBN-10: **0-914336-67-3**
ISBN-13: **978-0-914336-67-9**



ISBN 978-0-914336-67-9



9 780914 336679

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