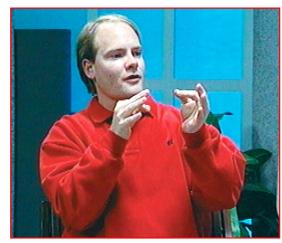
SignWritingSign Languages Are Written Languages!













Manual 1: **SignWriting Basics**

by Valerie Sutton

SignWriting

Sign Languages Are Written Languages!

Manual 1: SignWriting Basics

Valerie Sutton

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The SignWriting System was first invented by Valerie Sutton in 1974.

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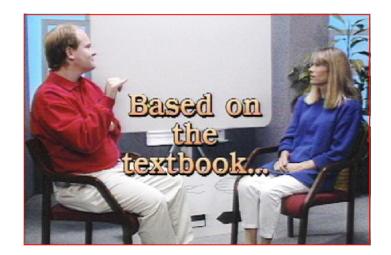
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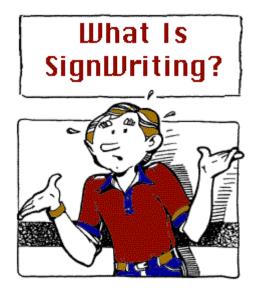




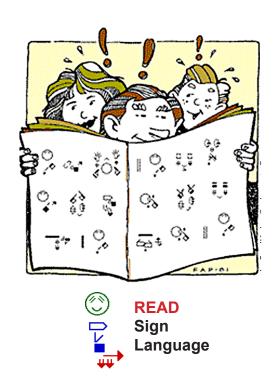


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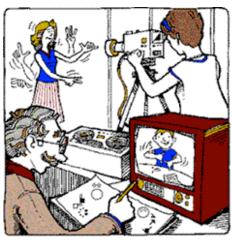
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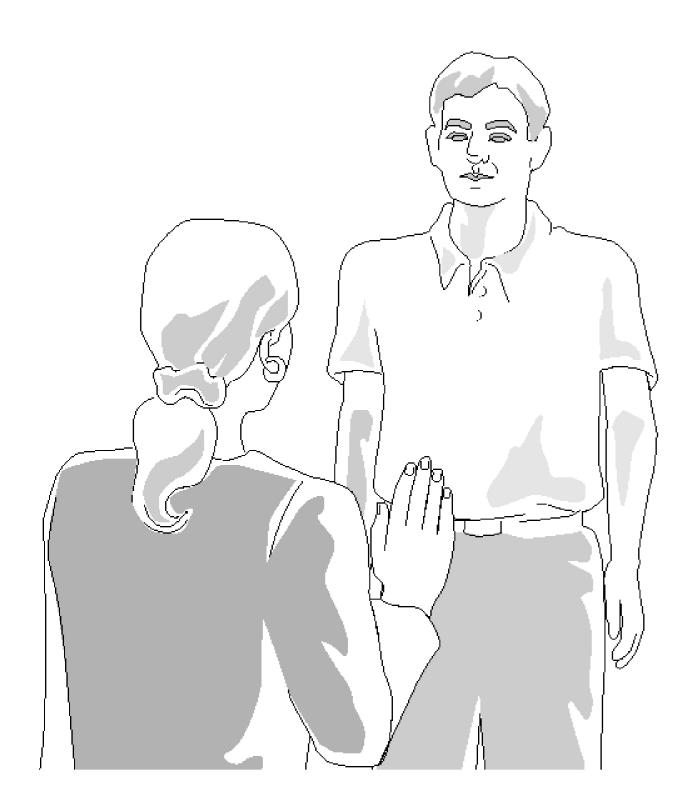
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Receptive Viewpoint

When someone is facing you, signing to you, you view the signs as an observer. The signer's right side is your left side. This is called the **Receptive Viewpoint.**



Expressive Viewpoint

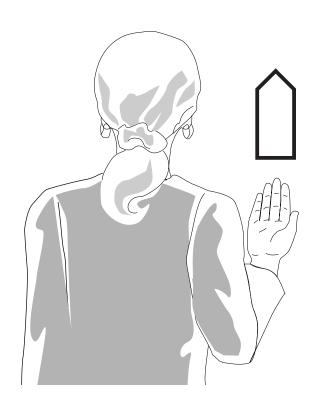
When you are signing to someone else, you see signs from your own point of view.

This is called the **Expressive Viewpoint**.

The Expressive Viewpoint

Read and write signs as if you are looking at your own hands, from your own perspective.



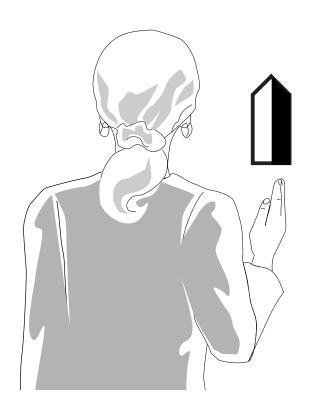


Palm of Hand

When you see the palm of your hand, while you are signing, the symbol for the hand will be white, or hollow.

The palm of the hand is always written with a white, hollow symbol.

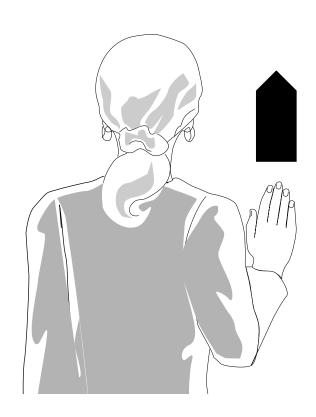




Side of Hand

When you see the side of your hand while you are signing, the symbol for the hand will be half black and half white.

The white part of the symbol shows where the palm of the hand faces. The dark part represents the back of the hand.



Back of Hand

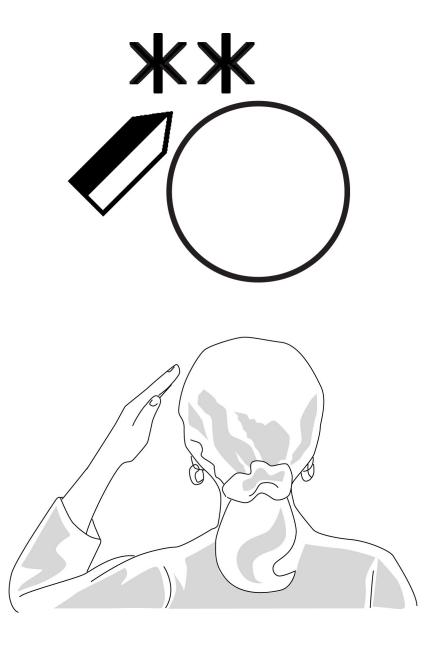
When you see the back of your hand while you are signing, the symbol will be black, or filled-in.

The back of the hand is always written with a black, filled-in symbol.



Left Side of Head

The head is written with a circle, viewed from the back. When the left hand is near the left side of the head, the symbol for the hand is placed to the left:



know

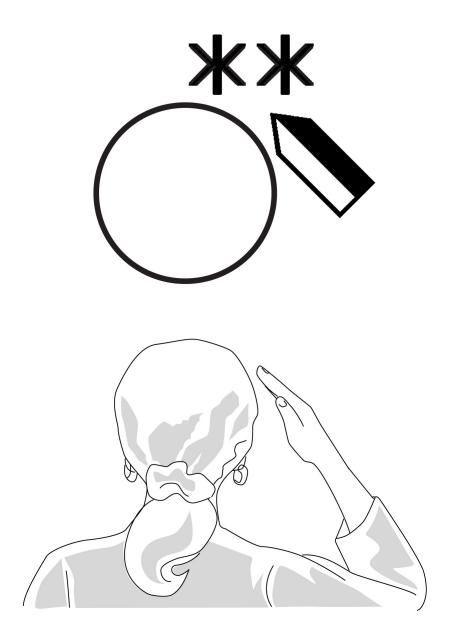
(hand on the left side)

Note: An asterisk means **touch**. Two asterisks mean **touching two times**.



Right Side of Head

The head is written with a circle, viewed from the back. When the right hand is near the right side of the head, the symbol for the hand is placed to the right:



know

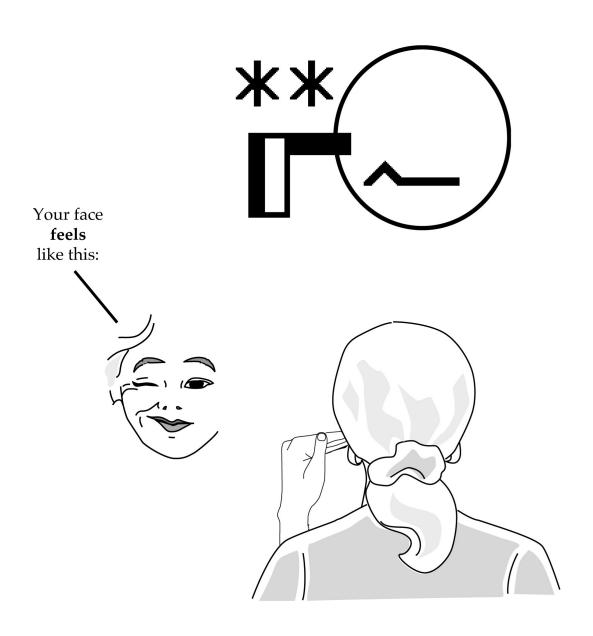
(hand on the right side)

Note: An asterisk means **touch**. Two asterisks mean **touching two times**.



Left Side of Face

Pretend you can see through the back of the head.
You are reading and writing how your face "feels" when you sign:

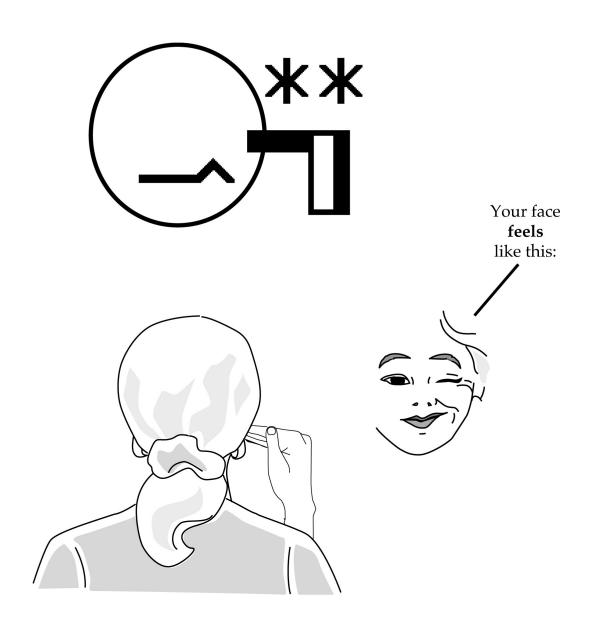


know

(mouth pushed up on left side)

Right Side of Face

Pretend you can see through the back of the head.
You are reading and writing how your face "feels" when you sign:

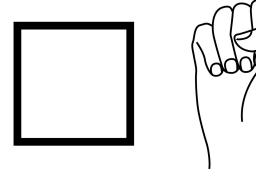


know

(mouth pushed up on right side)



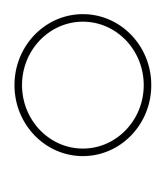
3 Basic Handshapes



Closed Fist

When the fingertips touch the palm of the hand, it is called a **Closed Fist**.

A **Closed Fist** is written with a square.





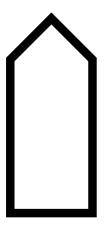
Open Fist

When the fingertips touch each other, it is called an **Open Fist**.

An **Open Fist** is written with a circle.



3 Basic Handshapes





Flat Hand

When the fingers stretch straight up, and touch each other, it is called a **Flat Hand**.

A **Flat Hand** is written with a rectangle, with a tip for the fingertips.

Closed Fist

Both the letter S and the number 1 in ASL are written with a square for the Closed Fist, since the fingertips touch the palm:

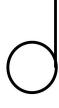




Open Fist

Both the letter O and the letter D in ASL are written with a circle for the Open Fist, since the fingertips touch each other:





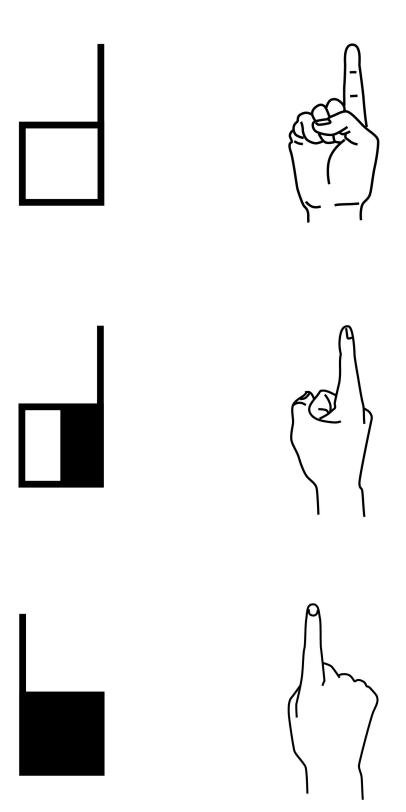






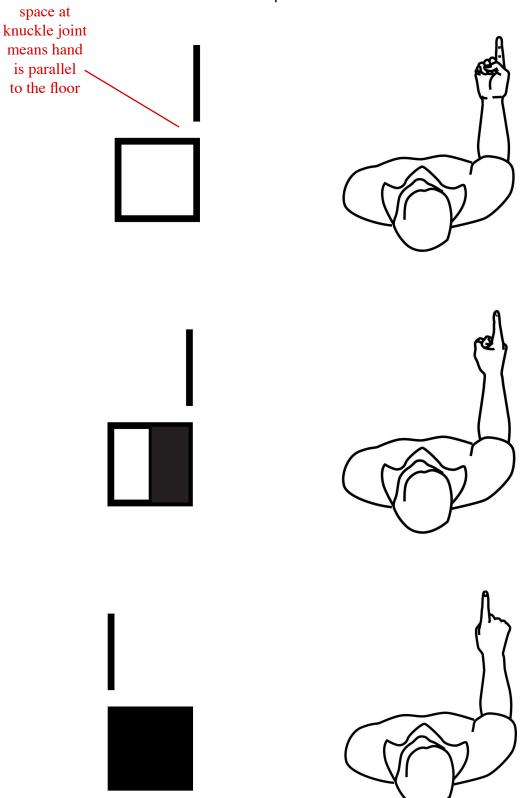
Palm Facing Front View

The hand is parallel with the front wall.



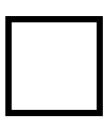
Palm Facing Top View

The hand is parallel with the floor.



Palm Facing Front View

The hand is parallel with the front wall.









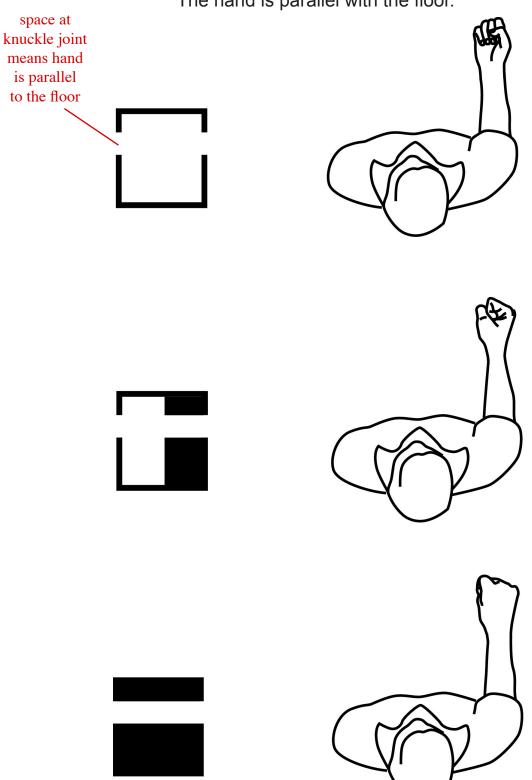






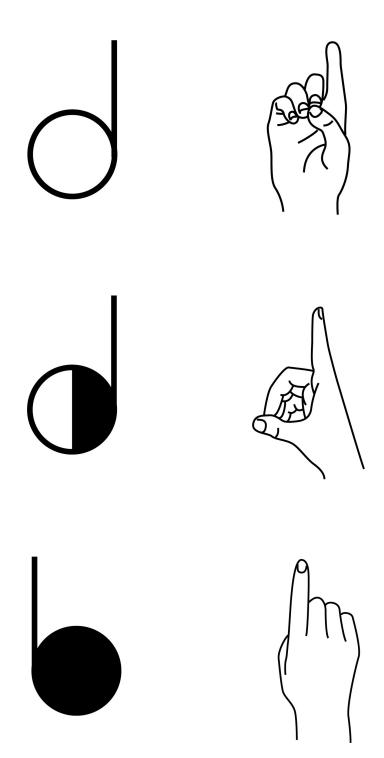
Palm Facing Top View

The hand is parallel with the floor.



Palm Facing Front View

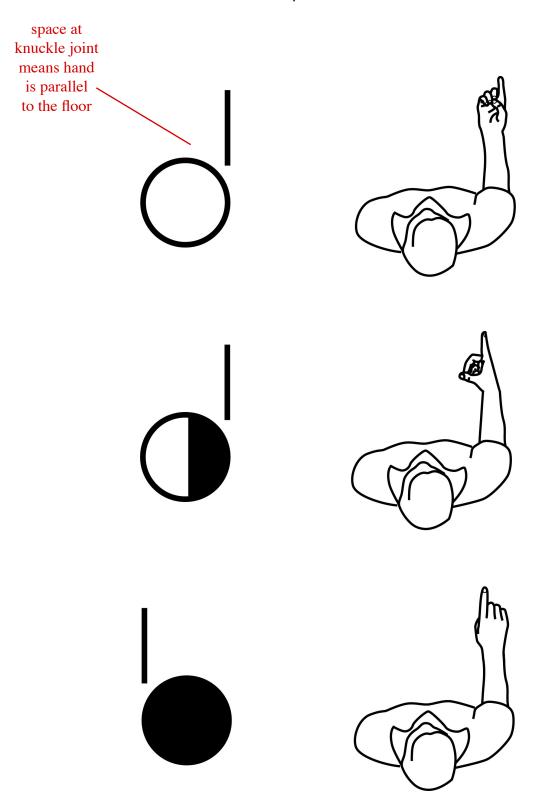
The hand is parallel with the front wall.





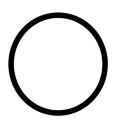
Palm Facing Top View

The hand is parallel with the floor.



Palm Facing Front View

The hand is parallel with the front wall.







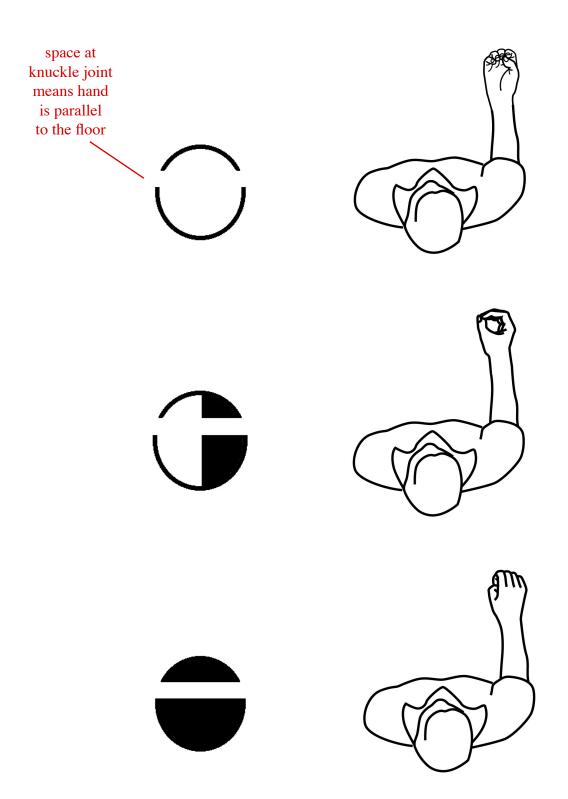






Palm Facing Top View

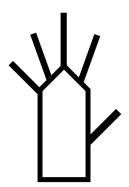
The hand is parallel with the floor.





Palm Facing Front View

The hand is parallel with the front wall.











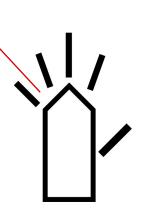


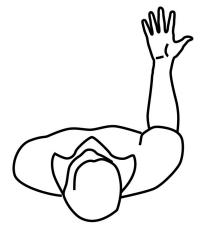
Palm Facing

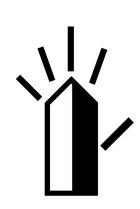
Top View

The hand is parallel with the floor.

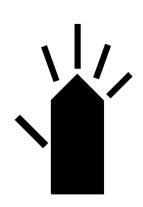
space at knuckle joint means hand is parallel to the floor

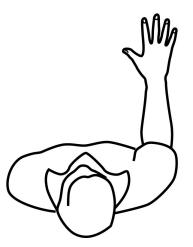








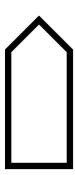




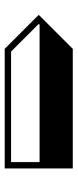


Palm Facing Front View

The hand is parallel with the front wall.







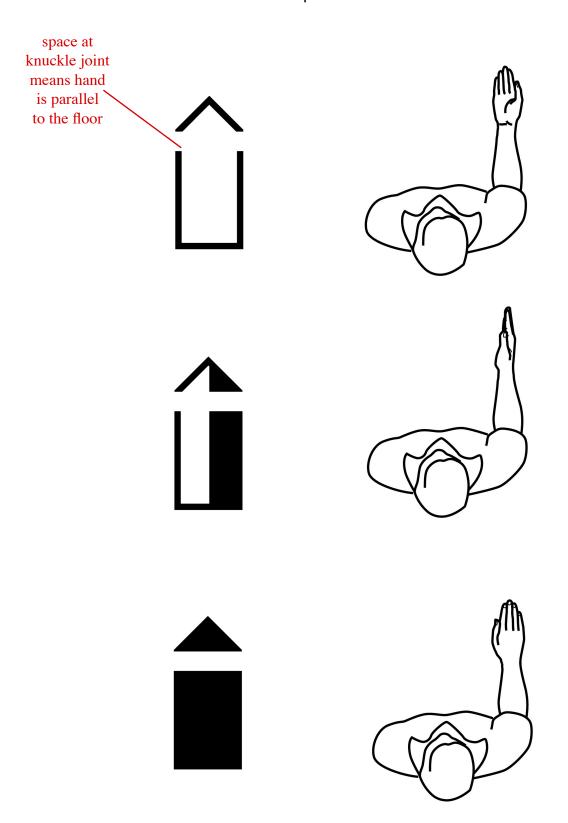






Palm Facing Top View

The hand is parallel with the floor.





6 Contact Symbols

***** 1. Touch

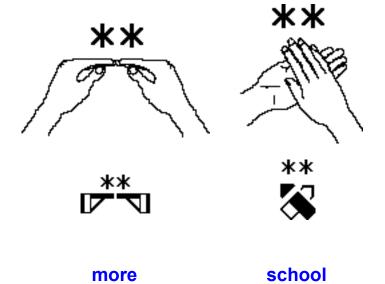
+ 2. Grasp

|*| 3. Between

4. Strike

• 5. Brush

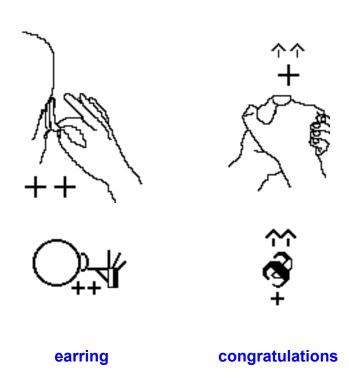
e 6. Rub

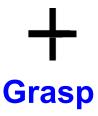




Touch Contact is written with an asterisk.

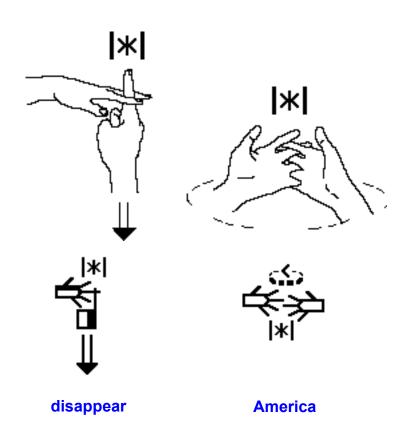
Touch is defined as the hand gently contacting another part of the body.





Grasp Contact is written with two crossed lines.

Grasp is defined as the hand grasping or pinching a part of the body or a prop, such as clothing.



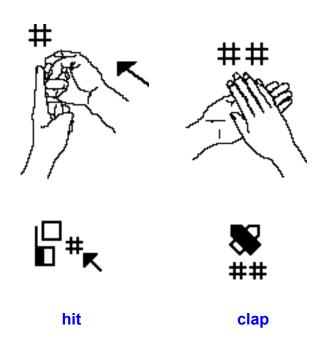


Between

Between Contact is written with a Contact Symbol between two lines.

Between is defined as contacting between two fingers or other parts of the body.

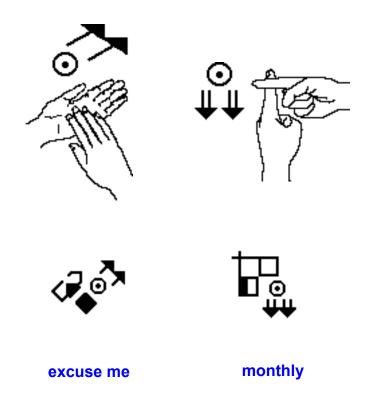






Strike Contact is written with two lines crossing two lines.

Strike is defined as the hand contacting a surface with force.





Brush Contact is written with a circle with a dark dot in the center.

Brush is defined as movement that first contacts and then moves off the surface.











written with a spiral.

the surface.

coffee

chocolate

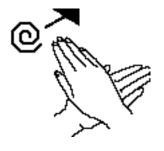
Rub is defined as contact that moves, but stays on

Circular Rub Contact is

Straight Rub

Straight Rub Contact is written with the same spiral symbol, but the spiral symbol is connected with a straight arrow.

When the Rub Contact symbol is **connected with an arrow**, it rubs in a straight line (not in a circle). It stays on the surface but moves in the direction of the arrow.







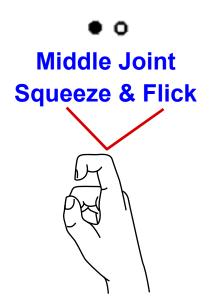


neat

eager

6 Finger Symbols

- 1. Squeeze, Middle Joint Closes
- 2. Flick, Middle Joint Opens
- 3. Hinge, Knuckle Joint Closes
- 4. Hinge, Knuckle Joint Opens
- 5. Hinge, Knuckles Open & Close Together
- 6. Trill, Knuckles Open-Close Alternating



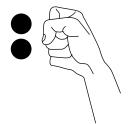
Middle Joint Finger Movements, also called Squeeze and Flick Movements, are written with small dots.



Knuckle Joint Finger Movement, also called Hinge and Trill Movements, are written with small arrows.











huh?

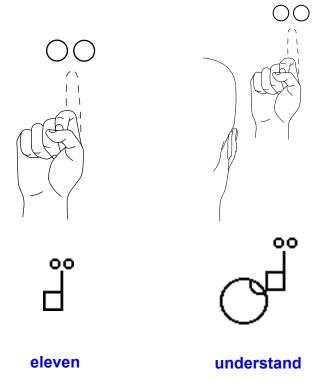
milk

When the middle joint of the finger squeezes tight (bends down or in), this closing finger movement is written

with a dark dot.

The dot is placed near the finger joint that does the squeezing. Two dots repre-

sent two squeezes..





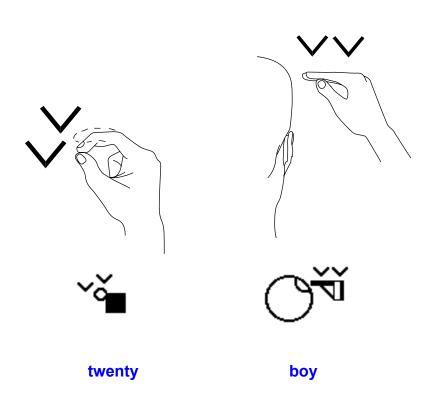
Middle Joint

Opens

When the middle joint of the finger flicks open (goes from bent to straight), this **opening flicking movement** is written with a hollow dot.

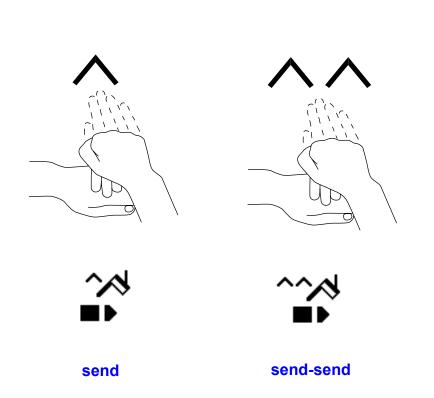
The dot is placed near the finger that flicks. Two dots represent two flicks.





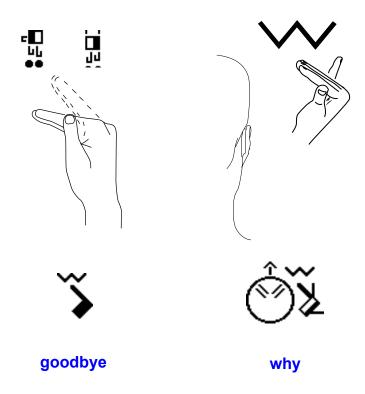


The middle joint of the finger locks, while the knuckle joint bends down, like the Hinge on a door. This closing knuckle movement is written with a small arrow that points down. The arrow pushes the fingers down. Two arrows mean 2 hinges.





The middle joint of the finger locks, while the knuckle joint bends up, like the Hinge on a door. This opening knuckle movement is written with a small arrow that points up. The arrow pulls the fingers up. Two arrows mean 2 hinges up.





The fingers move together in the same direction, as a unit. The knuckle-joints of the fingers open and close (bend up and down) together. This open-close knuckle movement is written with one row of small connected arrows pointing up and down.









fingerspell

typing



Knuckle Joints **Alternate**

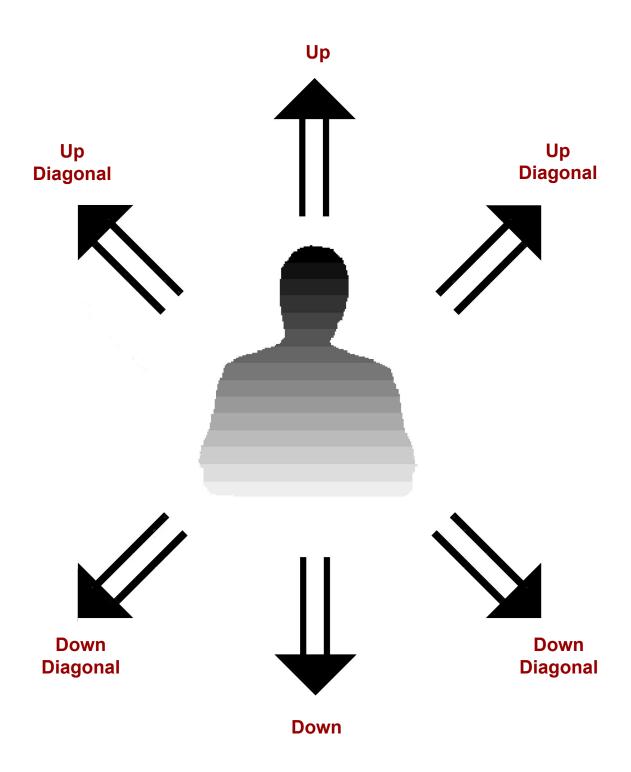
The fingers do not move together in a unit. Instead they hinge in opposite directions. One moves up, as the other moves down. This Alternating Finger Movement, also called Finger Trills, is written with two rows of small arrows pointing up and down.



Up-Down Movement

Up-Down Movement is parallel with the Front Wall or your chest.

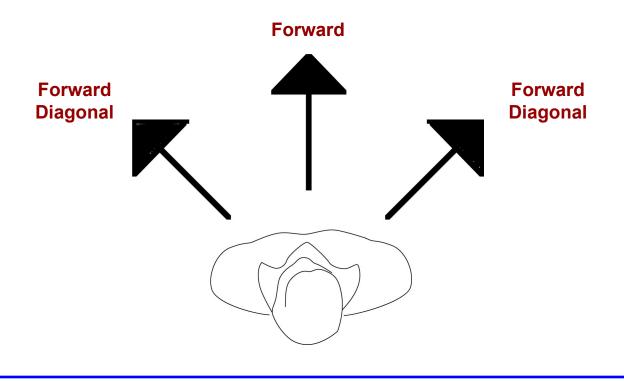
It is written with double-stemmed arrows:

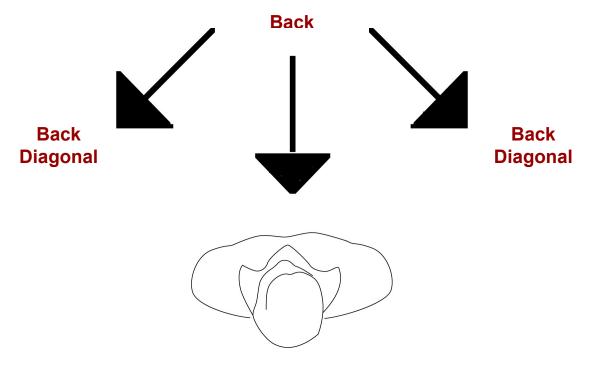




Forward-Back Movement

Forward-Back Movement is parallel with the Floor or a table top. It is written with single-stemmed arrows:

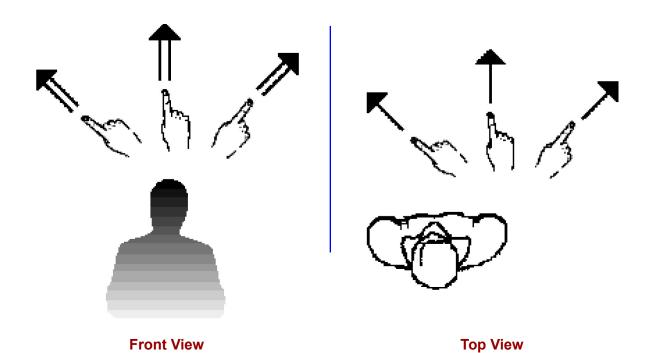






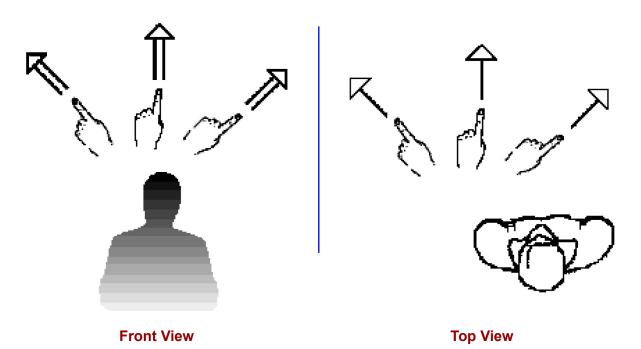
Movement With The Right Hand

A dark arrowhead.



Movement With The Left Hand

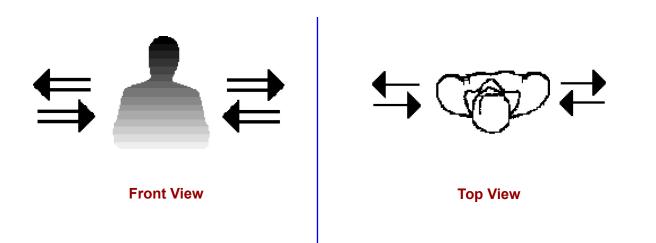
A light arrowhead.

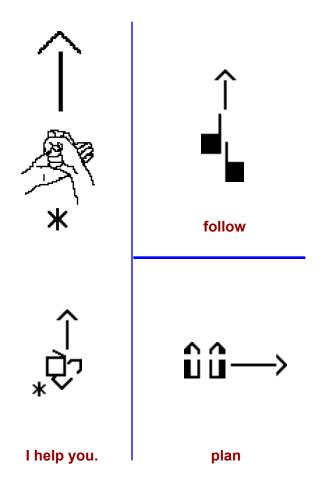




Movement To The Side

Movement to the side can be viewed from either the Front View or the Top View. It can be written with either double-stemmed or single-stemmed arrows.





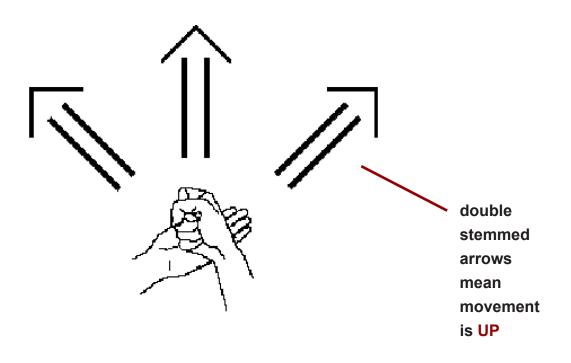
General Arrowhead Writes Overlapping Paths

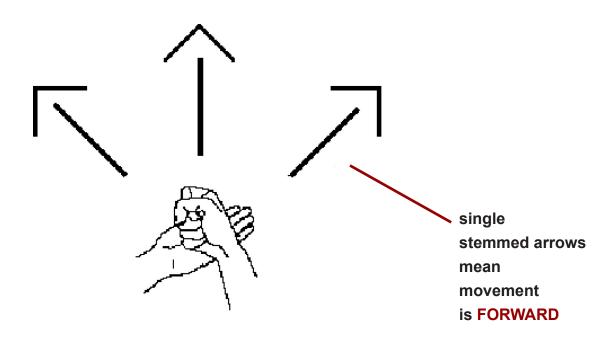
When a right movement arrow writes **ON TOP OF** a left movement arrow, the two movement paths **overlap each other**. The two arrows blend together. The dark arrowhead and the light arrowhead become one arrowhead, called the **General Arrowhead**.

Often the hands are contacting when moving in overlapping paths, but it is **NOT ONLY** for contacting hands. For example, two hands can be parallel, side by side, without contact, and then both move to the same side, so that the right arrow writes on top of the left arrow. This creates a **General Arrowhead**.

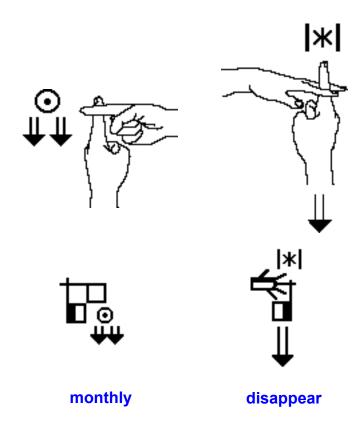


Do not confuse these arrows:









Straight Movement



Up or Down

A double-stemmed arrow means that the movement is straight up or down, parallel with the front wall. The movement is flat with the front of your body.











eager

Straight Movement

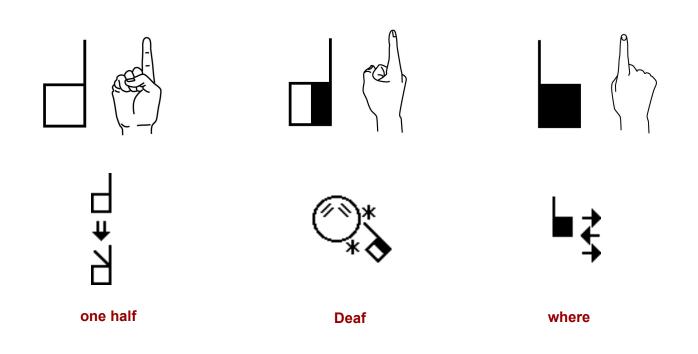


Forward or Back

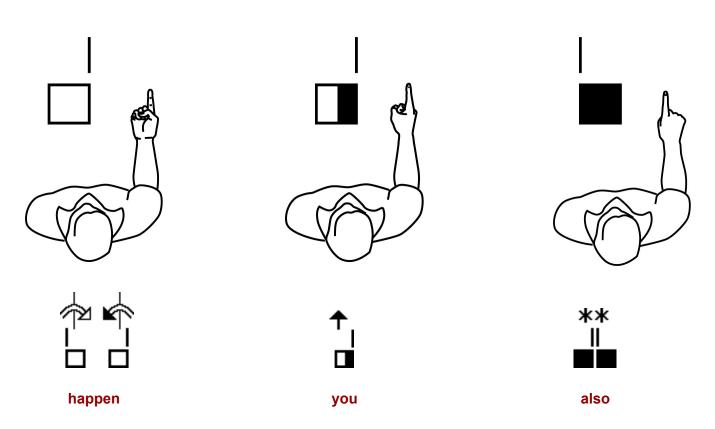
A single-stemmed arrow means that the movement is forward or back, parallel with the floor. You are looking down, on top of the movement.



Front View Hands parallel with the Front Wall.



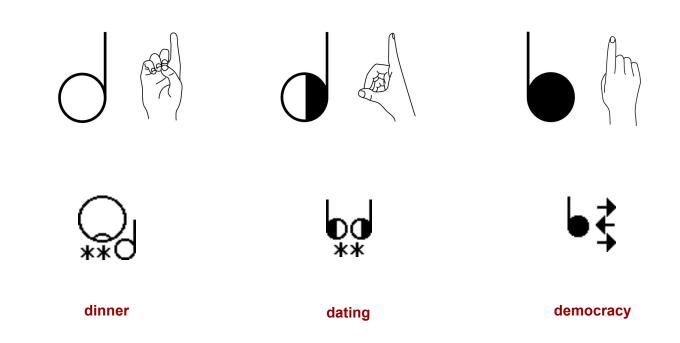
Top ViewHands parallel with the Floor.



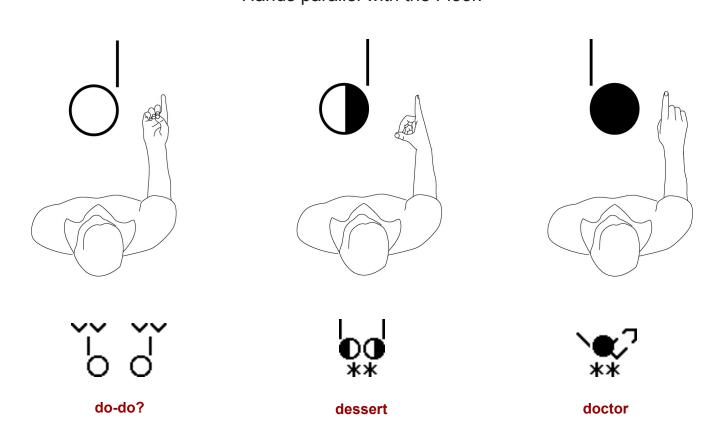


Front View

Hands parallel with the Front Wall.

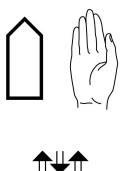


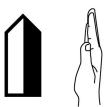
Top ViewHands parallel with the Floor.

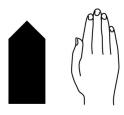


Front View

Hands parallel with the Front Wall.













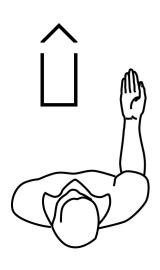
window

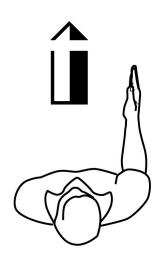
house

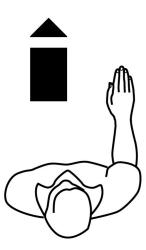
his, hers

Top View

Hands parallel with the Floor.











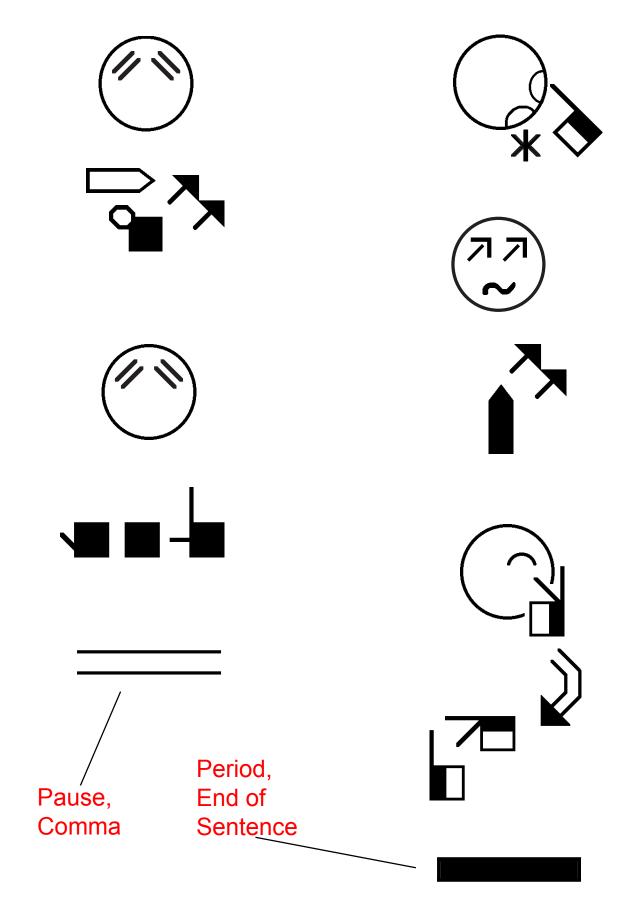


things

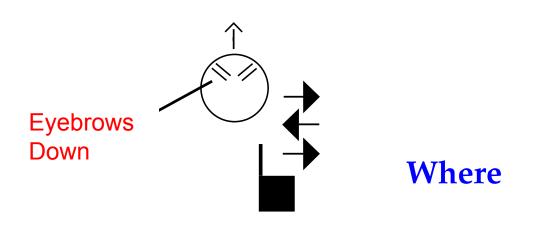
way, street

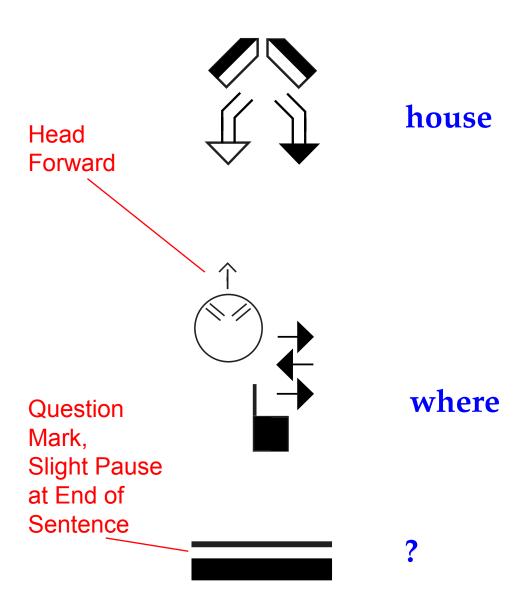
children





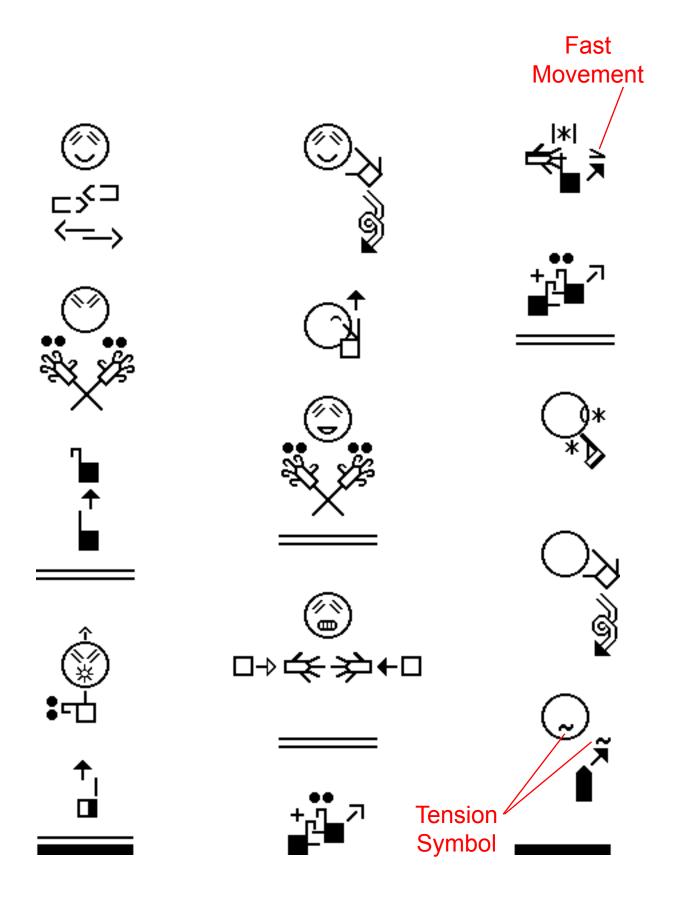
English Translation: Writing ASL from the Deaf perspective.





English Translation: Where is the house?





English Translation: Baby Bear asks "Who are you?" Goldilocks saw the bears, became frightened, shot out of the house, and ran all the way home.

SignWriting Instruction

SignWriting.org/lessons • SignWriting.org/shop



1 SignWriting Reference Manual

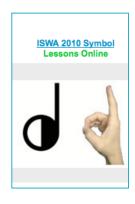
Manual 1: SignWriting Basics

Learn the basics of SignWriting with this slender, 42 page, spiral-bound manual. An introduction to reading and writing any sign language, it gives a summary of hand symbols, contact symbols, finger movements, arm movements, facial expressions, and reading of sign language literature. All examples are in American Sign Language (ASL). Free for download on the web, and only \$10.00 in the SignWriting Shop. ISBN: 978-0-914336-49-5



2 SignWriting Reference Manual Manual 2: SignWriting Hand Symbols

This 300-page sprial-bound reference manual devotes a full page to each of the 261 hand symbols of the International SignWriting Alphabet (ISWA 2010), used to write over 40 sign languages on the web in SignPuddle Online. Each page shows one handshape with 6 photos showing 6 different palm facings. The corresponding SignWriting symbol is placed next to each photo. Additional SignWriting instruction is included in the front and the back of the book. ISBN: 978-0-914336-86-0



SignWriting Lessons on the Web

Web lessons show moving handshapes with symbols Adam Frost's photos of his own hands move from one palm facing to another, on 261 web pages, each devoted to one of the 261 hand symbols of the ISWA 2010. This popular site is located in SignWriting Lessons Online. Take a visit:

ISWA 2010 Symbol Lessons Online Animated GIFs by Adam Frost http://www.signwriting.org/lessons/iswa/



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