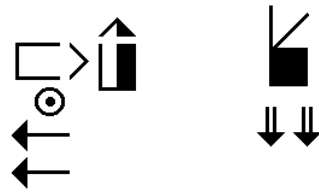


Lesson 2



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



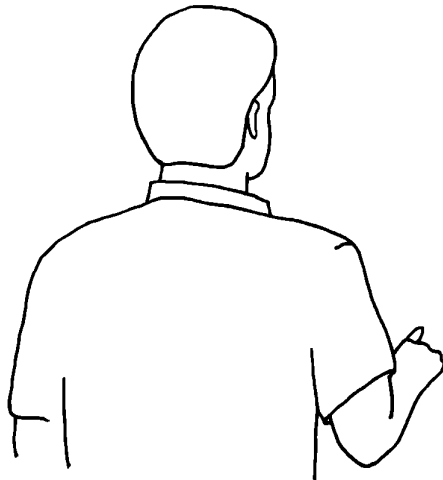
Two points of view



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.

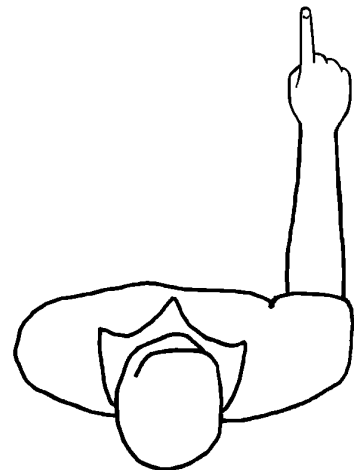
What can we do???



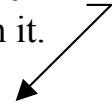
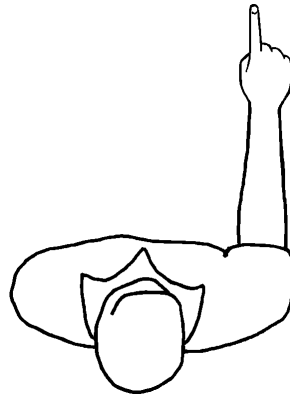
Top-down view

Hand parallel to the floor

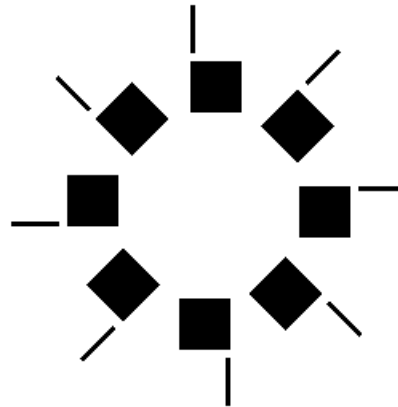
Because it's hard to see its configuration from the other point of view, when your hand is parallel to the floor, you write it as if you were seeing it from above.



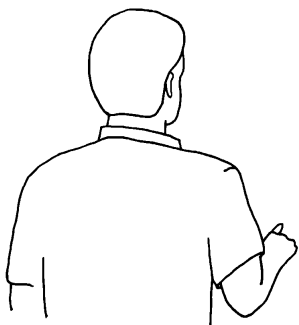
A small **gap** between the symbol for the hands and the symbol(s) for the fingers means that the hand is parallel to the floor. You pretend to look down on it.



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



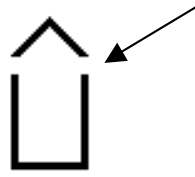
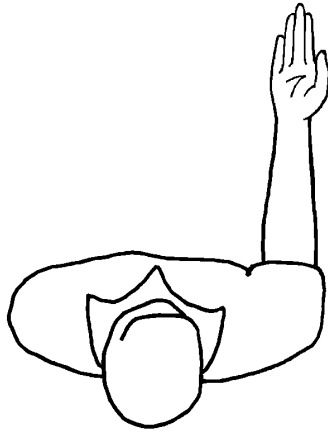
are written:



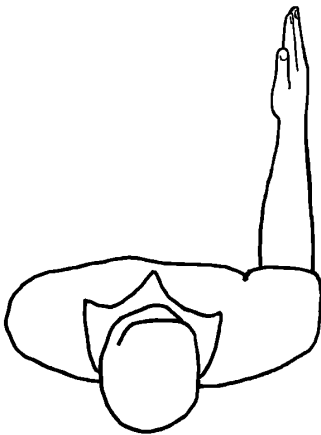
We'll look at some examples of configurations that we already know, but this time they'll be written from above, parallel to the floor.

		<p>← A small gap between the hand and the fingers means that the hand is parallel to the floor.</p>
		<p>** TÍO UNCLE</p>
		<p>** IGUAL SAME</p>

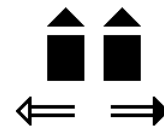
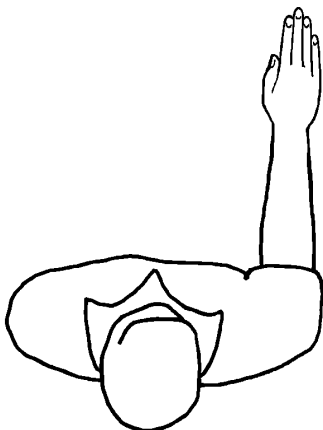
When the hand has no fingers extended, the **gap** is at the level of the **knuckles**. The gap means that the hand is parallel to the floor.



IMPORTANTE
IMPORTANT

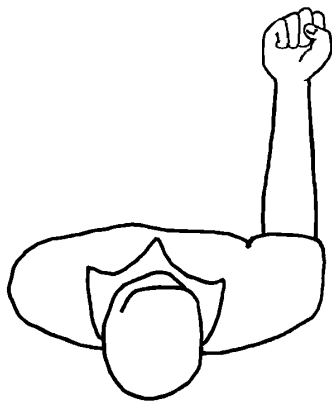


COMPAÑERO
COMPANION

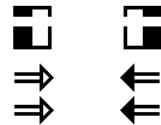
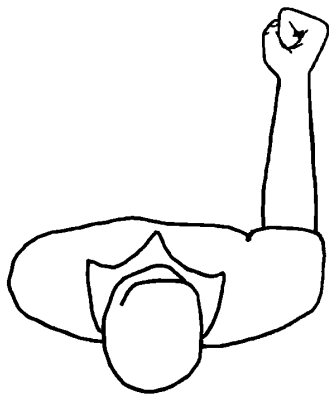


PLANO
FLAT

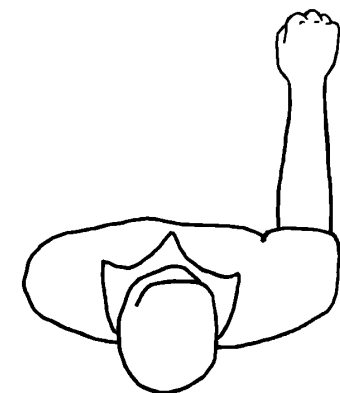




The **gap** at the level of the **knuckles** means that the hand is parallel to the floor.



FRIO
COLD



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.

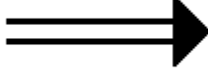
HORA
TIME



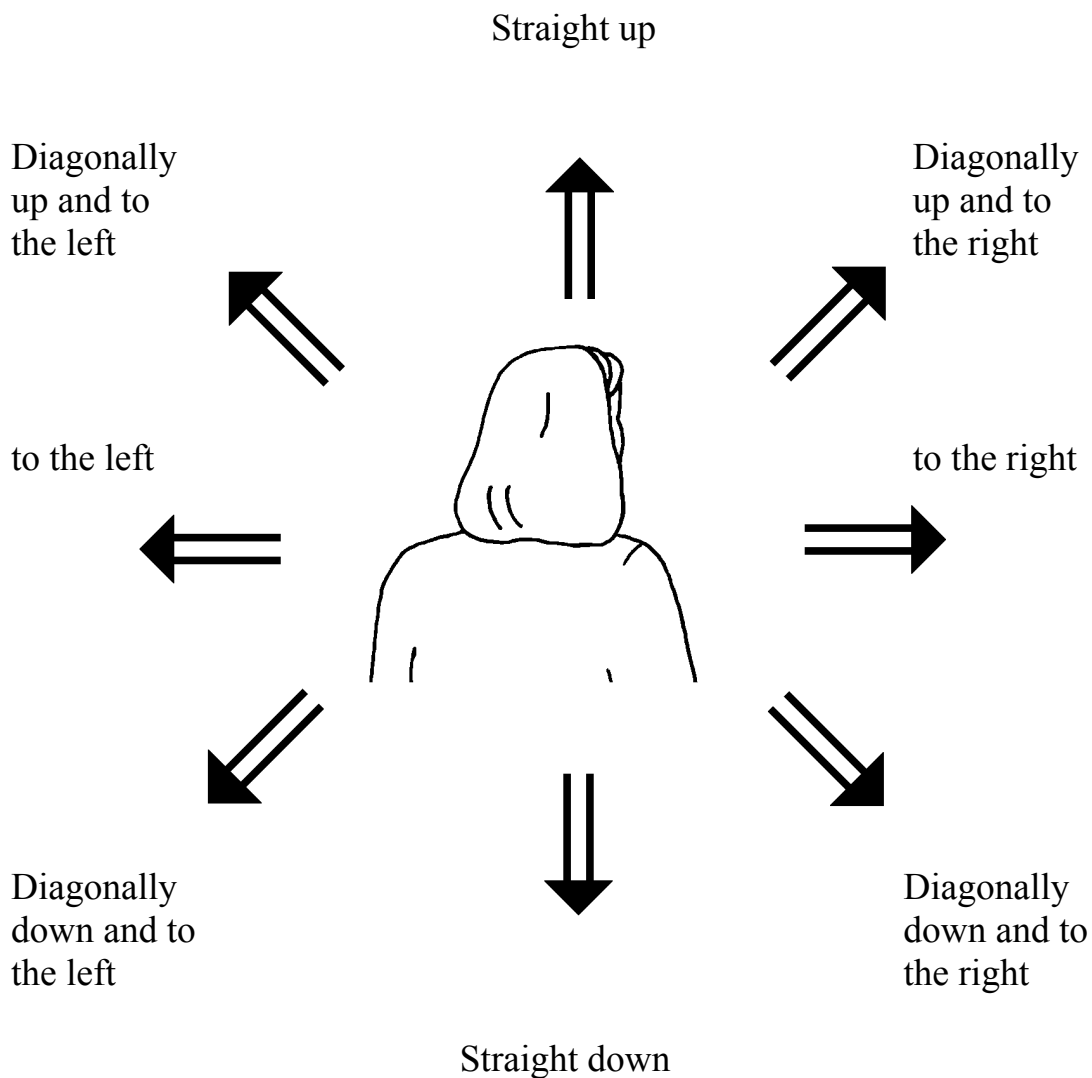
Movement arrows

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**: 

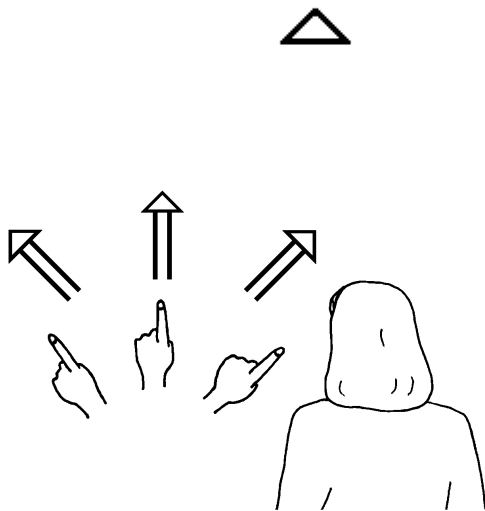
Vertical



Left- and Right-hand movements

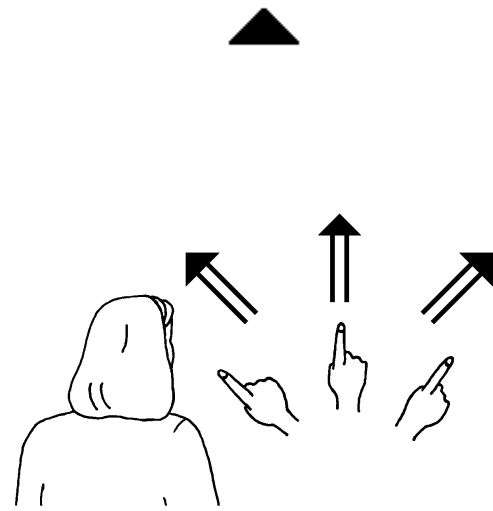
Left-hand movements

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



Right-hand movements

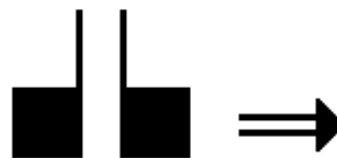
When the arrow head is **black**, the **right** hand moves:



In the following example, only the left hand moves.



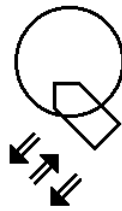
In this example, only the right hand moves.



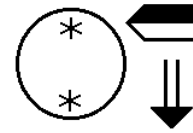
Read these examples of signs that use one hand:



BAJO
SHORT



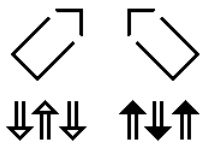
COLEGIO
SCHOOL



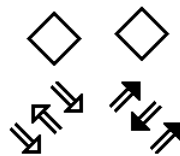
PADRE
FATHER

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**.

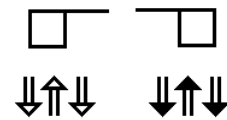
Examples:



PESO
WEIGHT



COCHE
CAR

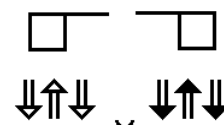
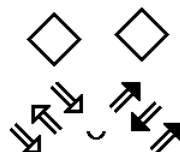
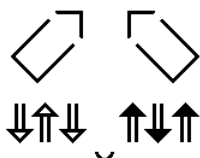


DISCUTIR
TO ARGUE

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

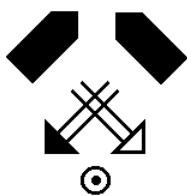
Brush



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:



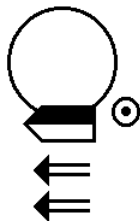
NOCHE
NIGHT



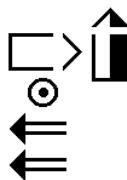
POR LA MAÑANA
MORNING



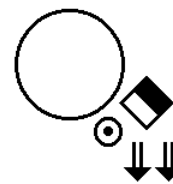
IR
GO



OCTUBRE
OCTOBER



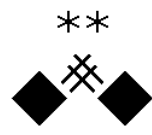
LECCIÓN
LESSON



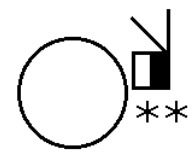
TRAVIESO
MISCHIEVOUS

More configurations

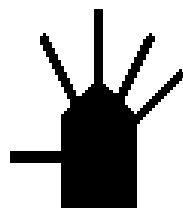
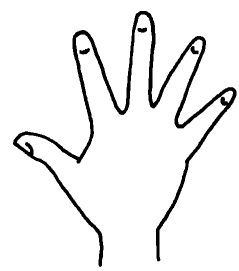
Configuration:	Is written like this:	Example from LSE:
----------------	-----------------------	-------------------



NEGRO
BLACK



INDIO
INDIAN



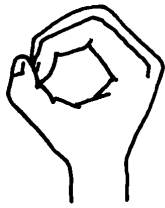
SIGNO
SIGN



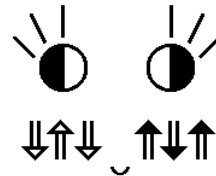
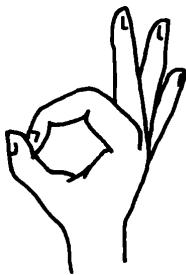
Configuration:

**Is written
like this:**

Example from LSE:

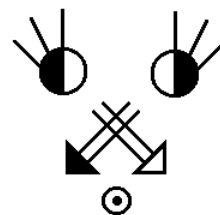
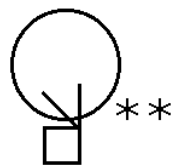
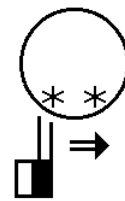
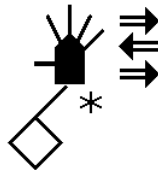
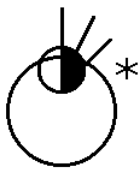


TUBO
TUBE/PIPE

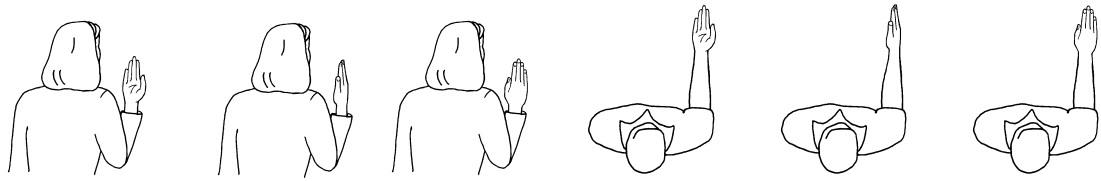










JUSTICIA
JUSTICE

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:

