Pramocratic. Poetry is an artistic expression that employs a heightened use of language to convey something. Poets take their words into account for dear audience.

and while the Vallis acknowledges the influence of Robert Frost and other English poets on his life, his poetry was called home poems as well. While some of the poems of this time were first introduced to poetry through English, language that is now. These were many creative signs in Venetian life that he was an adult before people began

any poet's work is a product of the environment. He grew up in a time where ASL did not have the standing as a

and study. Vallis became more widespread and positively impact the lives of people in the wildfire community. Like

and study. Vallis became more widespread and positively impact the lives of people in the wildfire community. Like

who was inspired by the received by the acclaim for American Sign Language (ASL) in the 1970s and 80s and became a

Clayton Vallis (1930-2003) was first and last a member of the Deaf-World. As a young man he became an ASL poet.

Page 2 is Vallis's original writing.

pages on specific poems that built on the concepts put forward in Vallis's research. The main content of this

research (which offers ideas about how to analyze the poetry and language of Deaf culture) and

research was to begin to incorporate into the product. Another idea about how to use the product in classroom

in order to support our audience. DawnSignPress will offer "product support." This can include information that

What is This Page?

| Conclusion |
| Reasons for Poems in ASL |
| A closer look at poetry and rhyme |
| Quiz for Poems |
| Why have there been no English Translations of my ASL Poems |
| What is ASL Poetry |

What is This Page?

In addition to study, I invite you to indulge in the pleasure of poetry in ASL. Once you learn how to "read" poems, you'll be able to understand and appreciate the wonderful ASL poetry created by wonderful people. I want you to enjoy understanding and appreciating these selected ASL poetry excerpts.

Goals of the Video

The following information is taken directly from Walker multilingual materials designed for publication alongside the DVD. Also included are clips from a video created for use with corresponding materials. The following information is taken directly from Walker multilingual materials designed for publication alongside the DVD. Also included are clips from a video created for use with corresponding materials.

Vallés discovered in his and later's work, inventions, and patents that related and contributed to ASL's number of sign languages. For Valls, this was an elaboration of the value of ASL poetry, and their support for the teaching of ASL poetry. Vallés discovered in his and later's work, inventions, and patents that related and contributed to ASL's number of sign languages. For Valls, this was an elaboration of the value of ASL poetry, and their support for the teaching of ASL poetry. Vallés discovered in his and later's work, inventions, and patents that related and contributed to ASL's number of sign languages. For Valls, this was an elaboration of the value of ASL poetry, and their support for the teaching of ASL poetry. Vallés discovered in his and later's work, inventions, and patents that related and contributed to ASL's number of sign languages. For Valls, this was an elaboration of the value of ASL poetry, and their support for the teaching of ASL poetry. Vallés discovered in his and later's work, inventions, and patents that related and contributed to ASL's number of sign languages. For Valls, this was an elaboration of the value of ASL poetry, and their support for the teaching of ASL poetry. Vallés discovered in his and later's work, inventions, and patents that related and contributed to ASL's number of sign languages. For Valls, this was an elaboration of the value of ASL poetry, and their support for the teaching of ASL poetry. Vallés discovered in his and later's work, inventions, and patents that related and contributed to ASL's number of sign languages. For Valls, this was an elaboration of the value of ASL poetry, and their support for the teaching of ASL poetry.
Handshapes (for sign language) indicate the ASL "poetry." More examples will be given in the chapter. When you use the B

For ASL poetry the listener breaks down a sign into handshape, movement, palm orientation, and

also a type of us,

When the beginning of words sound the same it is called alliteration (e.g. big blue buildings), and this is

most common understanding of rhyme is when the end sounds of words are similar (e.g. down and rote).

sounds at the beginning, middle, or end of words or both of part of two sentences which are alike in

Rhyme — The study of traditional English poetry involves spoken and written words and breaks them into

more depth.

in connection with ASL poetry; later in the text the terms and their poetic function will be dealt with in

meaning in the form of spoken and written poetry. Here they are brought up there to clarify what use

At this point it is important to identify a few terms used in this text. These terms already have specific

Terminology

of visual movement.

visual signs. Written poetry and ASL poetry share poetic techniques but use their own multicellular sound.

My ASL poetry is usually arranged in lines. ASL users refer to the poem to identify the movement of

discussed in this section. Rhyme is the primary topic in this book. Rhyme and meter will also be

created to accomplish rhyme. Rhyme and meter (these terms as they apply to ASL poetry will be

movement, palm orientation, location, and nonmanual signals. For an ASL poem these are chosen in

From a linguistic perspective, there are deeper levels of ASL to look at. Signs are made up of handshapes,

expressions are expressed as ideas or sentences that can be used in a poem.

auspicious and much more to study and change; these signs and rules

is acquired into parts of meaning that begin at the level of word/phrase building up to signs interacting with

ASL meanigns. ISL is a system of symbols that convey meaning. From the spoken ASL, users express the

"poetry" or natural fluency, but also an understanding of the linguistic properties of ASL. Like all human

"as an ASL poet I find it important to know a great deal about the language I am using. Not only do I have a

ASL and Poetic Terms

Other Language Influences

poetry, I don’t have to worry about choosing words that are spoken in ASL, free of any

translations of the ASL poems. While it is common to use printed English to express the feelings of ASL

Tenderness and viewers must find a way into ASL poetry and literature. For this reason there are no English

Why There Are No English Translations of My ASL Poems

implemented one unique and beautiful covering of a line.
Non-manual Signals Used as Signs

Handspeak is the other signs throughout the piece. Instead of using the visual sign for grass, a more creative variation is chosen for the poem because the open sign can be chosen to add a particular rhyme in a line of the piece. The sign GRASS in Signs is a good example.

If there are several signs for one similar meaning, this is an advantage to the poet because one of them

Sign Variations

Creating signs, so well as how poets can creatively use chosen signs in their work

Now a key sign interacts with other signs in a poem. Here we will discuss the choice of signs, changing and adding how a sign interacts with other signs to achieve the desired effects. As readers, we need to use these signs and slow how things are being done by choosing, changing, or creating the right sign just as a viewer

CHOOSING SIGNS AND MODIFYING SIGNS

Language, rhythm, and rhyme, and type of poems.

shows how to choose a poem. The main focus we will cover are choosing and modifying signs, focusing on how the signs are used separately to achieve the goals into ASL poetry. It can also give us clues to

Now that the basic concepts are in place, let's look at how a poet uses these tools. Although the results of

THE CRAFT OF ASL POETRY

Verse do not employ these patterns.

Stanza — A stanza is a group of lines whose repeated units have the same number of lines. The same

expression, composition, or the basic approach to signing other a way to explore the craft of signed creative

widely used document meters in modern ASL poetry, creative signing like ABC, and other

use the movements and holds of signs to create predictable patterns. Although there are many more

A special sign that includes a combination of signs and will mention, as ASL people are familiar with "American Sign Language," which is a structured kind of spoken and written verse. ASL

Meter — Meter is the internal pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables within a line of poetry. Many

movement and holds.

Coda as a final section in ASL poetry.

- In traditional English poetry lines are created by a consistent pattern of rhythm and rhyme. In ASL

- In traditional English poetry lines are created by a consistent pattern of rhythm and rhyme. In ASL

Poem construction and juxtapositions and the way is sometimes conveyed in a patterned rhythm of

line — In traditional English poetry lines are created by a consistent pattern of rhythm and rhyme. In ASL

The piece of signing and repeated patterns of movement and holds

unstressed syllables of words in lines to create a rhythm in ASL, signs are expressed with a combination

Rhythm — Traditional English poetry takes advantage of the pronunciation of words with stressed and

Latter but it is important to remember that parts of signs need a pattern create rhyme.
Another example of poem uses association to combine the concept of "flags" and "death." The people
example of several signs blending into one sign is called assimilation. The meanings of these signs are still

ASSIMILATION

MUSHROOM, SEASON'S GREETINGS, IN SOY, PAMS

characteristic is lasting and unique. See if you can identify the classifiers used in the following poems:

ASL poetry uses many classifiers because they tend to be an exceptional descriptive feature of ASL. This

(Phonemes Notes: A complete discussion of classifiers is not included here; rather the role classifiers play in

The use of classifiers is one of the most influential features in ASL poetry.

and "un-feedom" in the poems COCONUT CHILD and MUSHROOM signs were created for the concepts of "child being cocooned"

in the poems COCONUT CHILD and MUSHROOM signs were created for the concepts of "child being cocooned"

more in ASL poetry than in ASL prose. ASL poetry is free to be flexible and readers seem to accept that,

comedy's meaning that the invented signs within the established ASL structure signs are created
doesn't cut into the people who decide to approve an invented form or, not depending on the

Creation of accessible signs

changed from both hands striding in opposite directions to both hands circling in the same direction.

COCK A ROOSTER. Another example from Hands Poodle is when the sign, "COCK A ROOSTER" is manually repeated twice. That

regular repetition of the signs for COCK A ROOSTER is manually repeated twice. That

change of a sign lends to acceptable whereas it is less acceptable in ASL prose. For example, in

one of the classifiers (hands) signs, movement, location, palm orientation, and nonmanual

Aftering signs

desired effect.

and STUFF indicates that the author is making a joke in order to create humor in a poem or ASL comedy. The

You can choose a non-manual signal to take place of a manual sign. A good example is in the poem "STUFF"
FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

We can say things more vividly and forcibly using figurative language than we can by saying things directly. Poetry often uses figurative language to say one thing and mean another. Metaphor, personification, and symbolism are types of figurative language. The following units will discuss these types of figurative language.

**Metaphor**

A metaphor makes a connection between things we might not keep apart. Often metaphors are described as saying one thing is another instead of saying it is something else. For example, a growing mushroom is used as a vivid metaphor for bigamy. Other metaphors can be seen in the following units.

**Personification**

Personification takes an inanimate object and gives it characteristics of a living thing. ASL poetry often uses personification. In addition to being an example of metaphor, MUSHROOM also uses personification by showing a mushroom with human characteristics.

**Symbols**

Symbols are a way to shift from one perspective to another in a poem. ST & SMILE Notice that there are three different roles in this poem.

A Closer Look at Rhythm and Rhyme

Rhythm and rhyme are important features that help create the appeal of ASL poetry. They can be seen through the following question.

Rhythm is an important feature that creates much of the appeal of ASL poetry. It can be seen through movement, rhythm, and rhyme. Rhythm creates the pacing of a poem. ASL poetry highlights our awareness of rhythm and rhyme by choosing poems that are arranged for specific movement and sound.
There are few other handshapes in this example. The handshape used in the poem is the "g" handshape, which is repeated several times. The poem is written in the "g" handshape, and the "g" handshape is used to indicate the end of the poem. Other handshapes, such as the "w" and "y" handshapes, are also used.

The repetition of the word "grandma" in the poem is an example of alliteration. The poem is written in the "g" handshape, and the "g" handshape is used to indicate the end of the poem. Other handshapes, such as the "w" and "y" handshapes, are also used.

Various Alliterations in ASL:
Examples of strong stops in between signs. You can also see strong stops in the beginning of "cow & rooster, cow fat, lay down on rooster, elite, stand firm, are good music of spoken language, poetry."

Handshapes are emphasized in a very powerful way to control rhythm. The sound patterns are created in a poem, element, and movement. The speed of sign language can be controlled by using movement duration. It can be regular, slow, fast, or any combination of these elements.
Rhyming Based on Palm Orientation

Spiderweb, tears of life, seasons’ greetings, I’m sorry, poems.

Cow & Rooster, flap, something not right, dear world. The wall and the quilt. Dean on

these are dominated by one-handed signs, and others alternate hands and so forth.

show patterns that are handshape Myers. Some entire poems are dominated by two-handed signs, some

influence the rhythm of a poem. You will see how powerful this kind of rhythm is. These selected poems

ways to use handshapes rhythm to express ideas. Using one-handed or two-handed signs or both can also

poem. This is another unique element of ASL poetry that can be used to create impact. There are many

Handshapes as is do with the use of one hand, two hands, or combinations of these to create rhyme in a

Rhyming Based on Handshapes

appears from the second stanza to the fifth stanza.

used in a line or in an entire poem. More of the rhyming with each other. A good example in the case of Life

handshape is a closed handshape such as C (handshape of 5 handshape). Both of these can be

lengthening handshapes. Signs that change handshape during the articulation of one sign (can be very

Chaining handshapes

(open handshapes) / 1-handshape and fall "o" (closed handshapes).

2. Seasons’ greetings: Also you can see rhymes in this poem. Mostly 5 handshapes and 2-handshapes.

I’m sorry you will notice a good example of alternating closed handshape rhyme and open handshape

Chaining handshapes or both open and closed handshapes alternation.

The 5-handshape or both open and closed handshapes in the last stanza.

Some of all sense are one open handshape like the 5-handshape in HANDS, closed handshapes like

(Closed handshapes and open handshapes rhyme)

something has happened to the meaning of the words in each stanza. One sign with the sign SATISFIED tells you

Season’s greetings have two signs with a particular handshape, the "o" in each stanza except the last

in the last stanza: ALL RIGHT

I’m sorry. The second stanza: GROWING-UPT, SATISFIED

in the second stanza: 2 handshapes swing, "o"-handshape in pocket.

in the third stanza: seasons’ greetings. PH-PENN-IN-POCKET

something: look at signs with the particular handshape. the "o" repeated in the poem.

particular handshapes have ended to be omitted. This is important as his hand meaning says

6. Season’s greetings: other particular handshapes. Myers can be seen in Season’s greetings. This

and B of 5 handshapes (MOTHER, ENTER). ROOM: CLEAN BEAT "FLUFFING-TIDY" (clean, take care of)

"Poetry, poems and signs for sorry. 2 handshapes (reasons including theddy bear and the link as

5 in story. There are several particular handshapes repeated in this poem, such as the 5 handshape

handshapes dominate the entire poem.
Evolve movement legend. Evolution movement legend.

**Eye gaze direction**

- **COM & ROOSTER. On learning's day, season's greeting. I'm sorry.**
  - repeated, if needed a rhyme. Eye gaze skills are strongly emphasized in the following paragraphs.

  **Eye gaze skills**

  - A master can assume a particular eye gaze in one of the examples. Then in the next, line the position of your Eyes. Something not right, deal world. Still friends.

  **Hands.**

  - those poems.

  Used to get across the intended message and effect is in art in itself. Focus on eye gaze directions in a particular space location. How eye gaze direction is signified by the gaze following the hands or focusing on a particular space location. How eye gaze direction is a common way to make contact with the audience, or bring attention to different elements of a message.

  **Eye gaze direction rhyme**

  - and do not kill. Six particular NMS Rhymes, where patterns are predictable are discussed below.

  - any work, mouth movement (i.e., tongue, and cheek), head movement (nodding, shaking, tilting, shifting) creates lines. Take note such as narrative, and for presentation. NMS include eye gaze, upper.

  - Nonverbal signals (NMS) are an important grammatical part of ASL. As whole, features they are used to deliver and focused on the poets' intent.

  - other events or focused depending on the poet's intent.

**Movement size rhyme**

- Empathize me and denote-rec (circle) movements.

  - particular movement contours for creating rhyme in a poem. Look closely at Hands Folded, which
denote-rec of circle. In CENTER, you see both doodle-rec and energetic parts. You can see evidence of

  - ALL of the above arguments. For example, in PHILADELPHIA, has a "L" contour. Combining any of these three main parts can create more complicated

  - moves, and an energetic part. The movement in PHILADELPHIA is in arc. The movement in CHILDREN is in arc. The movement in THINK is a straight path, and the movement

  - ASL, these are the basic movement contour patterns: arc, straight, and in the shape of a "L." For example,

  - if a movement occurs on a path, the contour of the path can be repeated in a poem to create a rhyme. In

**Movement Contour Rhyme**

- be discussed here: movement contour rhyme and movement size rhyme.

** movimiento rhyme**

- the repetition of a similar movement within a poem. Two kinds of movement rhyme will

- Rhyming based on Movement

- Orientation rhyme by allowing from palm-up to palm-down.

- Orientation rhyme allows allowing from palm-up to palm-down. A poem has an example of palm

  - over each other. They are the rhymes of rhyme. The poem has an example of palm

  - in MUTE, palm-down in YES, and palm facing to the side like SCHOOL. Focusing on one particular

  - using palm orientation to create a rhyme is not easy but if it does happen. There are orientations like
Dear World, Still Friends, The Wall and The Grill

Great works of verse, depending on the theme, have the four poems that demonstrate this kind of rhyme.

There is another kind of special location rhyme that shows hands moving between locations from high to low.

Still Friends shows no concern on the chest except a sign, my (near the end of the poem).

FLASH! FLASH!

(FLASH) uses both of these reference body locations. The fourth (FLASH) is signed mostly in neutral spatial locations. The last one second screen (FLASH) shows no body location signs at all. The final stanza (FLASH) mostly uses hands high second screen (FLASH) shows no body location signs at all. The final stanza (FLASH) mostly uses hands high.

You can see good examples of hands of rhyme in FLASH and Still Friends. The first stanza (FLASH) and second screen (FLASH) sign high space (special location) using these locations helps determine repetition of location, spatial positioning and some signs are made with reference to a location on the body (body locations) and some are made in the

Because Based on locations

On Valentine’s Day when the singer is taking the role of an old man and a young woman.

The same as the need an eye gaze function. Addressing rhyme by using body signs can be seen in

Body still rhyme

Hens

Coop & Rooster Hands

The end

Cow Chow

The cows chowder and cows for the rooster chowder. Hands have moved hips. From the beginning to

In a poem, look the number of mouth movement of the cow and the rooster. Notice the filmed chowder for

Bog Big (with that) to show something is very large) or CAR, SMALL with few mouth movements

Mouth movement rhyme

Hands

You can pick to create rhyme. For instance, you will see a good example of one of the poems shown below. Hands shows

Raised eyebrows at the beginning of all stanzas.
Show something not right

QUESTION: Why does the sign look in something not right? Look in a place. Does it

CHOOSING SIGNS AND MODIFYING SIGNS

นอกจากที่ต้องใช้คีย์ให้ที่ดีขึ้นแล้ว ต้องพิจารณาดูว่า ความต้องการหรือ ความต้องการสูงกว่า ความต้องการของผู้ใช้

(Activities): These questions are worthwhile to the poems learned on ASL Poem. The information is

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

Many kinds of people's styles.

These kinds of people's styles are because of their popularity in the Deaf community. These are

especially good at things they work on a message based on the letters of a word or name.

You can see this kind of rhyme in something not right. Each individual letter in this poem adds up to form

an initial consonant sound is produced using the handshapes that represent the first written letter of an English word.

Initial consonant handshape consistent

When pronouncing the word, the vowels are other vowels syllable divided to ABCSC.

An initial consonant is pronounced using the handshapes that represent the first written letter of an English word.

Initial consonant handshape consistent

ABCD, the Bridge, Something not right

Initial consonant handshape consistent

can start at and go up to start at higher number and go down. Here are some videos that show

a story of a poem that is not a poem of number 15, but some go to 30 or possibly more. The sequence is order

by number to create

Numerical handshape consistent

Omit all ASL poems, choose to use these constraints, or special patterns packed into the poems of the book of accomplished ASL

Certain types of ASL poems and poetic features have appeared throughout the work of accomplished ASL

Types of Poems

in ASL.

endless. In addition to all of these poetic features there are also examples of poetic forms that are common

ASL offers many opportunities for creative rhythm and rhyme. The combinations of these elements are
Movement Duration

4. Are the rhythms of cows and sheep similar?

3. How is the rhythm of hands folded different from the rhythm of dissection?

Wind lines shing together are clearly defined.

4. How do movement patterns that allow us to pause briefly on each item, which items can you identify?

2. Hands folded over the rhythm in parts to represent use of sections - several items of the same kind.

QUESTION: 1. What makes the rhythm in cow & rooster?

RHYTHM

Symbols (instead of directly reading information) change the poem.

2. Is there any symbols? Find them. Explain what they symbolize and discuss how using symbols (instead of directly reading information) change the poem.

1. What is the sun a symbol for in MUSHROOM? The pile of logs? Dark clouds? Where ground?

QUESTION: 1. What makes the rhythm in FLASH? Still friends, cow & hands folded?

Taking Notes

MUSHROOM?

4. What kind of metaphors do MUSHROOM set up? Why is a pig a good character to be a metaphor?

3. Do you notice any metaphors in cow & hands folded? Explain:

neatness

2. What do rocks, lake, trees, mountains, and clouds in death wound shore? What is the neatness?

QUESTION: 1. What do the symbols represent in a non-verbal sense?

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

CAR, CAT, HEARING-aid, BRUSH. Pick other subjects of your own.

EXERCISE: Here are some subjects. Use classifiers to describe them instead of using their sign: any.

classifiers

3. Do you think it is ok to create signs?

2. How are classifiers in setting up a contrast with the sign FREEDOM in cow & hands folded?

ASL

QUESTION: 1. Why are classifiers signs like "NN" FREEDOM DELIVERING, STITCHED EYES acceptable for creation of acceptable signs?

Play with meanings and associations cluster around these signs.

2. The signs with "NN" classifiers are key in the cow & hands folded, classifiers. What role do these classifiers play?

QUESTION: 1. How would hands folded be different if the sign SAME-OLD THINGS movement was not aligning signs.

there are more options to choose from when conveying an idea.

EXERCISE: See how many signs you can find that share similar meanings. This gives a poet flexibility if
Movement size rhyme

Section three mean to you? What about the last, movement palms in both sentences?
and section three mean to you? In the length sentence, what do both pairs moving downward in the last and
first sentence?

**Question:** In the middle sentence of lines 2-7, what do the repeated motions of both palms in the first

**Rhyming based on Movement**

- Palm Facing the Side
- Palm Down

**Exercise:** Find signs to put under these categories:

**Rhyming Based on Palm Orientation**

- 1st and 2nd Palm
- 3rd and 4th Palm

**Represent**

4 in Down on Sideways, Seasons, Greetings, and IM Sorry, what does each palm, one-handness (palm-down)
and two-handness (palm-facing)?

**Flash**

2. What is the similarity in the handness rhyme between the Wall and The Pill and On Valentine's Day?

**Exercise:** Look for signs that all these changing-handness:

**Changing-handshape rhyme**

- 0-handshape
- 1-handshape
- 2-handshape
- 3-handshape
- 4-handshape
- 5-handshape
- 6-handshape

**Exercise:** Look for signs that all these changing-handshapes:

are over 40 common ny used handshapes in ASL! Some are listed here:

**Exercise:** Pick three handshapes and find signs that use them. This will help you understand how to

**Various Rhyming Patterns in ASL**

**Question:** What is the difference in the bold emphases rhyme shown in Still Friends and Pawed?

**Hold Emphases/Pause**

1. Does the mechanical effect in Disasters and Seasons' greetings have its own meaning? What is it?
Numberical Handshape Consquences

Listed below is the order in which people can create ASL poetry. Create a story or poem using the signs of poems.

**EXERCISES:** The signs of poems listed in this section are relatively easy to create and appreciate, and

**TYPES OF POEMS**

Now try to create a poem with all body locations or with all spatial locations.

| WORK | CUTE | STUPID | MY
|------|------|--------|------
| Neural Sign/Space Location | Chin Location | Head Location | Head Location

Find signs that fit one of these categories shown below:

**EXERCISES:**

1. How would On Valentine's Day be different without using body shift?

2. Do the high and low levels of signing space in Still-Friends reveal their own message?

**QUESTION:** 1. How does the head shift in Still-Friends? Why or why not?

**Rhymes Based on Locations**

Body shift rhyme

**QUESTION:** 1. How is the poem affected by using the head shift rhyme? Why or why not?

**Head shift rhyme**

**QUESTION:** 1. What do the mouth movements in Cow & Rooster and Hands mean to you?

**Mouth movement rhyme**

**EYEBROW movement rhyme**

**QUESTION:** 1. What happens if the eyebrow movements in Hands are excluded?

**EYE gaze rhyme**

**QUESTION:** 1. How does eye gaze direction differ from eye gaze shift?

**Eye gaze shift**

**QUESTION:** 1. Do eye gaze directions in all three poems reveal their own message? Why?

**Eye gaze direction**

**Rhymes Based on Nonmanual Signals**

Signs movement sizes are just regular.

**QUESTION:** 1. What size movement pairs dominate Cow & Rooster? Sometimes not right sill.

2. Ty to ring one sign in season's greetings that reduces its replicht from wrong to once.

3. Why is the movement size of BEAUTIFUL in Paws enlarged (as repeated four times) while most other
Once Upon a Time

ASL Literature Series

Other products offered by Daumling Press that focus on ASL literature are:

combined with poetic expression are powerful tools for the ASL poet of tomorrow.

the unique potential of ASL poetry. We all have things to express or share. The beauty of a visual language

ASL users and students of the language can use well-researched and the suggested exercises to discover

Conclusion

Worded Handshape Consistent

Initial Handshape Consistent

Alphabetical Handshape Consistent