The structure of space in ASL has, for the most part, been focused on the production of specific gestures or signs in space. Rather than on the use of a temporal mapping, spatial mapping across time has been an intensive focus. This chapter is part of a larger, ongoing analysis.
In conclusion, the use of space and the analysis of the text within the document demonstrates the importance of context and perspective in understanding complex ideas. The author's emphasis on the need for careful analysis and critical thinking is evident throughout the text, as they encourage readers to consider the multiple facets of an issue before forming an opinion. Overall, the document highlights the value of considering different viewpoints and the importance of engaging with complex ideas in a thoughtful and analytical manner.
5. SPATIAL MAPPING IN COMPARATIVE DISCUSSION FRAMES

When a figure maps an entity, it is possible to convert the spatial mapping into a conceptual representation. This involves understanding how the entity is depicted in the figure and translating that understanding into a more abstract form. The process of converting the spatial mapping into a conceptual representation is called conceptualization. Conceptualization involves identifying the key components of the figure and summarizing them in a way that emphasizes their relationships and functions. This can help to provide a clearer understanding of the figure and its implications.

CONCLUSION

The use of spatial mapping in comparative discussion frames is important for understanding and communicating complex ideas. By using spatial mapping, it is possible to create effective visual aids that can help to convey information in a clear and engaging way. However, it is important to ensure that the spatial mapping is accurate and well-designed, as even small errors can lead to misunderstandings and misinterpretations. In conclusion, spatial mapping is a powerful tool for comparative discussion frames, and it should be used effectively to enhance communication and understanding.
Types of Mapping

Understanding the hierarchy of spatial mapping and deixis is crucial for grasping the concept of deixis in spatial mapping. In this section, we will explore the relationship between the user's perspective and the spatial information presented. This will help us understand how deixis influences spatial mapping and how it can be used to improve user interaction.

Initial Mapping and deixis of all scenes

The deixis of a scene is a complex and important aspect of spatial mapping. It involves understanding the user's perspective and the spatial information presented. This is crucial for improving user interaction and ensuring that the user can easily navigate and understand the spatial information presented.

The deixis of a scene can be represented in two ways:

- Option A: The user's perspective is represented by a viewpoint
- Option B: The user's perspective is represented by a spatial map

The choice of deixis depends on the type of spatial mapping and the user's needs.
The text on the page is a series of sentences, paragraphs, and a table. The text appears to be a page from a book or a document, discussing various topics. The text is written in English and is formatted in a standard paragraph layout. There are no visible headings or section breaks, indicating a continuous flow of information. The text contains several lines, with some paragraphs starting with a number or symbol, possibly indicating a list or numbered points. The page number at the bottom right corner indicates that this is page 96 of the document.
COMPARATIVES

Comparative discourse framework

When studying special mapping, it is necessary to look beyond the nominal

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There exists no single definition of "news" in the literature. (Trommen 1978, 1979; Walz 1979)

A frame is a "decision-making summary of several perspectives of news." (Trommen 1978, 1979)

The importance of this point is mainly the need for the general public to understand the role of the media in society. The need for the media is to provide a common cultural language for understanding events and issues. (Trommen 1978, 1979)

Defining a Frame

There exists no single definition of "news" in the literature. (Trommen 1978, 1979; Walz 1979)

A frame is a "decision-making summary of several perspectives of news." (Trommen 1978, 1979)

The importance of this point is mainly the need for the general public to understand the role of the media in society. The need for the media is to provide a common cultural language for understanding events and issues. (Trommen 1978, 1979)
ANALYZE...

...32 SCIENCE... 20-27...

32 SCIENCE... 20-27...

[Text continues with various sections and diagrams]
SUSPENSION/MINUTES
At the point in the course where the first special component is introduced

"LOOK AT" 7 PRO\'O\'\'OVERLOOK.
7 PRO\'O\'\' OVERLOOK.
68 \"NOTICE EASY\" PARA.

65 \"STAIR\" ANALYZE, 2\-SAMPLE, BICOEFFICIENT. 
64 \"POINT\"
63 \"POINT\"
62 \"POINT\"
61 \"POINT\"
59 \"POINT\"
58 \"POINT\"
57 \"POINT\"
56 \"POINT\"
This first comprehensive frame introduces several topics that are expanded in the following sections.

DM (odd).
7. ANY DESCRIPTION DM (odd).

This is part of the body of the paragraph in the left-hand frame. The right-hand frame is similar but contains more information.

**Conclusion**

The paragraph concludes with a summary of the main points discussed. It also includes a question for further discussion.

**Different Inv: ASK, SIGN, STORY-TELL (full band).**

**PRO 1: THINK.**

**PRO 1: ANALYZE.**

1.3. Why not PRO 1?

1.2. PRO 1, THINK.

These are more occurrences of the comprehensive frame at the end of the paragraph.

**Persistence.**

If the reader has not understood the main idea, the speaker may repeat or rephrase the information.

**References.**

The speaker refers to additional resources for further reading or exploration of the topic.

**Revision.**

The speaker offers suggestions for revising or improving the current presentation or discussion.
CONCLUSION

Therefore, the presentation of the first two paragraphs of the document is as follows:

CONCLUSION

...
REFERENCES


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132 START ANALYZE DM
133 "WHY NOT PRO."

LOOK AT
72 PRO.
71 OVERRIDE.
70 KNOW, IP INTEREST.
69 WHY PRO.1 OVERRIDE WHY.
68 NOTICE BASK DM.
END "POINT."
... 67 WHEN PRO.1