LANGUAGE NOTES BY ELLEN ADAMS

THE PEDIMENTS

0.16: Zoë is able to visually describe the shape and location of the pediemtns by tracing their shape and positioning them on the monument.

0.39: Having placed them either end, it is then clear to point at each individually to describe them further, the East side first, then the West. The surviving figures on the East side are described

1.02: The story of her birth – set out initially as a question 'The story of Athena's birth – what was this?', then going on to answer this question. The protagonists are set up – we have Athena's sign name from a previous clip, Zeus is given one associated with his attribute, the thunderbolt.

1.11: Zoë describes his relationship with Metis with some humour – they met, and then she became pregnant.

1.32: Zeus' response to the prophesy involves some role shift, depicting Zeus swalling the pregnant Metis, which is also delivered with dramatic humour.

1.39: When describing Zeus' pain, Zoë also 'becomes' him.

1.50: The story continues with Hephaistos splitting Zeus' head open with an axe, and then Athena jumps out. This is difficult to depict as role shift, to have her leaping out of Zeus' head. Zoë uses her own head as Zeus', has the axe swinging round, then uses a classifier to indicate Athena somersaulting out – she is described here for clarity.

2.16: Having turned back to the Pediment, Zoë describes the 'Dionysus' figure. Translated as 'paws askew', the BSL version depicts this much more vividly.

2.26: Describing the man, Zoë can flip between describing Dionysus and taking his form.

2.43: This section illustrates how the signer can flip between different perspectives, showing Dionysus, the view of him from above, and the view of him from below.

3.05: This section describes the staging of dawn on the pediment, and the two chariots, and conveys the poetry particularly well.

3.53: While the West pediment is poorly preserved, the story can be told very vividly with role shift, three ways, the Athenians, Athena, and Poseidon.