**Some interesting trends you may see when gesture type interacts with gesture axis:**

**Upward gestures:**

* Upward *placement* gestures tend to adopt well-defined handshapes such as flat form(s) / finger pincer(s) / cupped palm(s). The participant may pause in that position briefly or even make short movements for emphasizing the position.
* Upward *movement* gestures tend to be linear rather than curvilinear, zigzag, or irregular.
* Upward *pointing* gestures can be very small, very quick and come at the very end of a PUG or Beat-like gesture or another gesture.

**Downward gestures:**

* A downward *placement* gesture should show deliberation in the downward direction rather than a quick downward movement of the palms as if to place something down on a table / to go back to status quo.
* Downward *movement* gestures tend to be linear like upward *movement* gestures, but **they tend to be a more noisy signal.**
* Downward gestures are also often outward gestures (throw away gestures) or diagonal gestures (cancel gestures). In such cases indicate both axes involved and also mark as gesture of both primary and secondary interest.

**Up-Down gestures:**

* Up-Down gestures also tend to be linear. The left hand likes to stay to the left though and the right hand likes to stay to the right, so most 2-handed Up-Down gestures will come across as diagonal rather than vertical.
* Pay close attention to whether a one-handed gesture you identified as up and down in not a PUG or Beat gesture.
* Pay close attention also to the possibility that a left-right gesture is really or also an up-down gesture. A participant may gesture to the left for a bit for example, then gesture right but when you look at where their palms land to the left versus right, one may be higher than the other.

**Vertical Distance gestures:**

* Vertical Distance gestures tend to be linear. They can take one of the following forms (among others):
  + They may mark two positions in space, with atleast one hand participating actively in marking that space, and then either emphasize this space or expand it or contract it
  + They can take the form of steps going up or down in space
  + They can show contrast with one palm facing upward and the other downward
* With Vertical Distance gestures the left hand likes to stay to the left and the right hand likes to stay to the right, so most of these gestures will come across as diagonal rather than vertical.
* Pay close attention to the possibility that a left-right gesture is really or also a vertical distance gesture – either marking different levels in vertical space or showing palm-up : palm-down contrasts in horizontal space.

**Left, Right, and Left-Right gestures:**

* These gestures tend to be linear
* These gestures can be simple and quick or complex. A participant may gesture to the left for a bit, for example, and then look like they are poised to do something else – it is important that you sense that and look at more of the video that follows.
* Because the left hand stays to the left, with left gestures you will need to pay additional attention for mistaking a down / up / in / out gesture as a left, right or left-right gesture.
  + Determine to what extent the leftward / rightward direction seems intentional for the participant.
  + If the palms are facing outward, this could actually be an outward gesture – pay close attention and do not code if you are not sure.
  + If the palms land in different vertical / sagittal positions to the left versus right, this could actually be an up-down or vertical distance gesture – pay close attention and do not code if you are not sure.

**Horizontal Distance gestures:**

* Horizontal Distance gestures tend to be linear. They can take one of the following forms (among others):
  + They may mark two positions in space, with atleast one hand participating actively in marking that space, and then either emphasize this space or expand it or contract it
  + They can take the form of small taps going left or right in space
  + They can show contrast with one palm facing upward and the other downward
* A typical coding error is to annotate horizontal expanding or contracting gestures as outward and inward gestures respectively. In this manual, inward refers to “towards the participant” and outward to “away from participant”. Palms moving towards / away from each other are horizontal distance gestures.

**Inward gestures:**

In gestures are identifiable / differentiable more by palm-orientation than anything else.

* Many of them have a curvilinear trajectory (though there may be linear ones too), more looseness of the hand or a curvilinear shape of the palm, **though these are not always the case**. Sometimes, the shoulders participate in these gestures.
* It is important to differentiate inward gestures (moving in a direction toward the participant – this is what we are scanning for) from inside gestures (two hands moving towards each other for example, or depicting placing something inside an imaginary box).
* Inward gestures can some times include outward movements. At such times, let the palm of the hand(s) help you make a decision – an outward hand movement with an inward facing palm is still an inward gesture.

**Outward gestures:**

Out gestures are more identifiable by the orientation of the palm than the movement of the hand. They are often linear rather than curvilinear.

* Again, it is important to differentiate outward gestures (moving in a direction away from the participant – this is what we are scanning for) from outside gestures (two hands moving away from each other, for example, or depicting taking or rolling something out of an imaginary box).
* Outward gestures are difficult to code – just like downward gestures. At times an outward can look downward as well, or even sideward. Use the palm orientation to identify outward gestures – is the palm facing away from the participant?
* It’s important to note that, oftentimes, to gesture along any axis at all, we do have to move our hands slightly out and away from ourselves – do **not** code these movements as outward gestures.

**In and Out gestures:**

In and out gestures tend can be linear or curvilinear.

* In their linear form, the two palms face each other and then tilt inward and outward (that is, towards versus away from the participant), such that when one palm is tilting inward, the other tilts outward.
* In their curvilinear form, the two palms face inwards and then roll inward and outward (that is towards versus away from the participant), such that when one palm is rolling inward, the other rolls outward.

**Sagittal Distance gestures:**

Sagittal distance gestures tend to be linear rather than curvilinear.In these gestures one arm may do all the highlighting or both hands may participate by going opposite directions along the sagittal axis, expanding or contracting the sagittal space between them.