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In this video, you will learn, in ASL (American Sign Language) many of the school's most ordinary signs. Like teachers, books, students, learning and more !!! Learn signs for School, and Typical Education, in American Sign Language (ASL)... with easy detailed directions. School - ASL SIGN for School or School in American Sign Language. Teacher - ASL SIGN for Teacher or Teacher in American Sign Language. Teach - ASL sign for Teaching or Teaching in American Sign Language. Student - ASL SIGN for Student or Student in American Sign Language.. Class - ASL SIGN for Class or Class in American Sign Language. Classroom - ASL SIGN for Classroom or Classroom in American Sign Language. Subject - ASL SIGN for Subject or Subject in American Sign Language. Mathematics - ASL SIGN for pain or pain in Sign American Language. Math my favorite subject – ASL marks my favorite subject or my favorite subject in American Sign Language. English – ASL sign for English or English in American Sign Language. History - ASL sign of history or history in American Sign Language. Science - ASL signs science or Science in American Sign Language. Which favorite? – ASL mark for favorite subject or favorite subject in American Sign Language. Reading – ASL sign for pain or pain in American Sign Language. Books – ASL MARKS for Books or Books in American Sign Language. Spelling - ASL sign for Spelling or Spelling in American Sign Language.. Art - ASL sign for Art or Art in American Sign Language. Paper – ASL sign of paper or Paper in American Sign Language. Pen or pen – ASL sign for Pen or Pen in American Sign Language. Cafeteria – ASL sign for Cafeteria or Cafeteria in American Sign Language. Bathroom – ASL SIGN for Bathroom or Bathroom in American Sign Language. Review – ASL sign for Study or Review in American Sign Language. Homework - ASL sign for Homework or Home Work in American Sign Language. ASL grammar rules may seem daunting at first, but once you understand the basics, you'll be using more fluid sign language in no time! First and fore level, one of the common responses regarding ASL is that it is only a signed English version, word-for-word. This leads to the flawed claim that ASL and the UK share the same grammar rules. However, ASL is a visual language, free from English, with its own grammar and syntax. If we examine English, we may feel that the structure is very linear and limited. Each word has its own place in the verse and punishment no longer makes sense if you change verbs or adjectives. On the other hand, sign language grammar is much more flexible, allowing multiple word orders to represent the same concept. For more information, see the video below: Intro to ASL Grammar Rules Let's take a look at some important concepts in sign language grammar. Note: Because ASL does not have a written form instead of English, we write a signed word in the so-called asl gloss. These are words that can be represented in English and written in all capital letters. The Following ASL Sentence Structures are two basic sentence structures in ASL grammar: Time + Topic + Comment + Reference Topic + Comment + Reference In this basic sentence structure: Time = tense. Topic = subject. Comment = what to say about the subject. References = refer to the subject you are talking about. Let's take important elements of a simple English sentence and frame as a verse signed in ASL. The punishment we'll see is: I'll be on vacation tomorrow. In ASL, these sentence elements are: Time - Tomorrow Topic - Vacation Comments - go Reference – I So you'll sign this sentence in ASL as: Tomorrow holiday goes I. Do you notice the difference in the words used? The word goes written as GO. In ASL, the same signs are used regardless of tense, so we write them in their basic form that are not adjusted when filling the sentence frame. What determines tense for GO is the time we use, such as: TOMORROW, YESTERDAY, TODAY, SUNDAY, NEXT WEEK, etc. For this reason, the time side must be at the beginning of the sentence at ASL. Pro tip: When questions are asked in ASL, WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, and which words go at the end of the sentence, (or both the beginning and the end). Facial Expressions in ASL Facial expressions also play an important role in sign language grammar. Our eyebrows frame how our sentences are expressed. In English, we must turn their words and commands to turn the statement into a question. In ASL, word orders do not matter because we use eyebrows to indicate whether the sentence ends with question marks, exam marks, or duration. When asking questions with WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, and YANG, our eyebrows move down to show curiosity or inquiries, as in the image below. When we ask YES or NO questions, our eyebrows are raised. The second purpose of facial expression in ASL grammar is connected to emotional expression. When we sign HAPPY, SAD, or MAD, our facial expressions must match the mark. This means that signing HAPPY with a sad face is incorrectly grammar. Also, we use our faces to add emphasis to the mark. In English, if we want to repeat someone's interests, we can add words very much before it is important to place an emphasis. To demonstrate emphasis in ASL, we add facial expressions rather than extra signs. Furthermore, just like English, ASL has to him and that is the third purpose of facial expression. For example, how many ways can you say fine words and create different meanings? You can be fine (happy), fine (angry), or fine (angry). ASL expresses tone by creating a happy, angry, or angry face, in to emphasize the PENALTY mark. This can be done by making a bigger mark, signing it for a shorter time, or changing the movement of the mark. Body language and Language Grammar Body ASL is just as important as facial expressions in sign language grammar. It includes any kind of extra movement that accompanies the mark. For example, consider a sign to UNDERSTAND. Hold your hands near your forehead with your index finger touching your thumb pad. Then, cue your index finger so that it points. A sign for DO NOT UNDERSTAND is the same sign ... Crazy, right? What makes a different concept is the addition of a head shake, which denies the message. We signed the same words while shaking our heads side by side, completely changing the grammar and meaning of our message. Think in the Same Concept as other languages, ASL expresses meaning and concept, not words. We cannot assign one English word to one sign because often, a sign can be equal to various meanings in English. ASL can also use a sign to represent the entire sentence in English. For example, a sign for ASK is direction, which means the movement of the sign indicates who is asked. I asked him or he asked me both could be shown only by sign for ASK. The only difference is the direction your palms are facing. You can also say I asked him repeatedly or I asked him continuously while still using a sign for ASK. (In this case, you will repeat the same sign in the same direction several times). Meanwhile, in English, it will take four words or more to express this idea enough. In addition, ASL does not use the English word and, or, of, and is to convey information. On the other hand, these concepts are expressed through facial expressions, role transitions, and points. Now that you've learned some ASL grammar rules, take your skills to the next level and sign up for free classes at TakeLessons Live. Class sizes are a small time and allocate for practice with other students, plus you get real-time feedback from expert ASL instructors! Post Author: This article was contributed by Michele P., an American Sign Language teacher at TakeLessons Live. By Adan R. Penilla, II, Angela Lee Taylor in American Sign Language (ASL), you can choose to install words in your sentences in different orders, depending on the content of your dialog. Some sentences should be signed in natural English order because rearing will cause confusion. However Time, you can get your point in many ways without worrying about word orders. Placing nouns and verbs together in Sign language Unlike English grammar rules, which determines that subjects must go before verbs, signs allow you to put subjects before or after verbs when dealing with simple sentences; it's things that words came first. Start with the basic subject's verb sentence. You can sign it either in the order of subject-verbs or subject verbs. Here are some examples: English: He sells. Mark: HE SELLS English: I eat. Mark: I EAT Sentences with direct objects in Sign language Although these little sentences get a point across, the world will be boring enough if that's how people communicate all the time. Therefore, add objects directly to each of these sentences to make them more interesting. If you don't have a grammar class in a few years, a direct object is a word that happens after awrog up and answers what questions? or Who? However, in ASL, direct objects can go either before the subject or after the verb. English: He sells food. Sign: HE SELLS FOOD SIGNS: FOOD HE SELLS English: He drives the car. Mark: HE DRIVES A CAR SIGN: CAR HE DRIVES If you have a sentence that may be misunderstood if you change the word order, let it in a natural English order. For example, if you want to say Joe likes Sue, you have to sign JOE LOVES SUE. Changing it to SUE LOVES JOE doesn't deliver the same meaning. (But hopefully Sue doesn't like Joe in return.) Signing an indirect object Another quick grammar reminder: Indirect objects are words that come between words and direct objects; they show who or what receives a direct object. In ASL, you put an indirect object after the subject and then show the action: English: The girl throws away the bone dog. Mark: GIRL - BONE DOG - THROW English: I give the teacher an apple. Mark: I'M A TEACHER - APPLES GIVE GIVE

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