In fact, there are somewhere between **138** and **300** different types of sign language used throughout the world today. New sign languages frequently evolve amongst groups of deaf children and adults.

Let's face it though, learning a language, ANY language takes time. It takes years to learn ASL. It takes **60 to 90 hours** (plus some "practice" time) to memorize a "book" of signs. Most students can then string those signs together using English syntax (word order) and have a "passable" conversation with a Deaf person.

This research shows that **deaf** and hearing children will **learn sign language**naturally if their parents and other **people** around them use the **language**. They will**learn sign language** in the same way as other children **learn** spoken **languages**like English

The first to use a more complex sign language to communicate is deaf people. Abbe Charles Michel de L'Epee invented **French Sign Language**. Laurent Clerc and Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet invented **American Sign Language**. There are different sign languages used around the world.

**ASL** signs vs. **English** signs. **ASL** (American **Sign Language**) is a complete, unique language developed by **deaf** people, for **deaf** people and is used in its purest form by people who are **Deaf**. Being its own language, it not **only** has its own vocabulary, but also its own grammar that differs from **English**.

You **can**'t **use** 'puffed cheeks' for THIN, it doesn't make sense grammatically in **ASL**. ... No, **ASL** and **English** are completely separate languages, and as such have very different grammars. For example, **English** relies on Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) sentence structure, while **ASL** more frequently **uses** Topic-Comment structure.

he first person to use a basic sign language was probably early man. The first to use a more complex sign language to communicate is **deaf** people. Abbe Charles Michel de L'Epee invented French Sign Language. Laurent Clerc and **Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet** invented American Sign Language.

No one form of **sign language** is universal. **Different sign languages** are used in**different** countries or regions. For example, British **Sign Language** (BSL) is a**different language** from ASL, and Americans who know ASL may not understand BSL.