

Royal Association for Deaf people

Deaf Awareness Training

Radha Starr

Course outline

Relaxed, fun and interactive

- Terminology
- Types of deafness
- Communication tactics
- Effective communication with deaf people







Terminology Which terms are appropriate?



Definitions of deafness

- D/deaf
- Hard of Hearing

Deafened

Deafblind

- Used to describe people with all degrees of deafness.
- Mild to severe hearing loss. Usually used to describe people who've lost hearing gradually.
 - Used to describe people who become severely or profoundly deaf after learning to speak.
 - Used to describe people who have limited vision and hearing or who are totally deaf and blind.

Communication tactics

1) British Sign Language (BSL)



British Sign Language (BSL)

A man is standing on the bridge



British Sign Language (BSL)

The ladder is leaning against the tree



British Sign Language

- Rich and complex visual spatial language
- BSL has its own grammatical structure and syntax
- It is <u>not</u> a word for word translation of English
- BSL uses facial expressions to convey intonation and tone of voice
- UK Government recognised BSL as a language in 2003
- Sign language is different in every country



Use of English

- Depending on their background, a lot of Deaf people are not proficient when reading and writing English
- Why.....?



Iconic signs

- BABY



- CAR
- BOOK

- DRINK
- SMOKE
- LORRY
- AEROPLANE



Cultural Interpretation

Languages reflect the culture they are being used in.

This means that sign languages have evolved differently across the world.

British	American	French
Man	Man	Homme
British	American	Indian
Baby	Baby	Baby
British	Japanese	American
Dog	Dog	Dog



Communication tactics

2) Lip-reading



Lip-reading exercise!

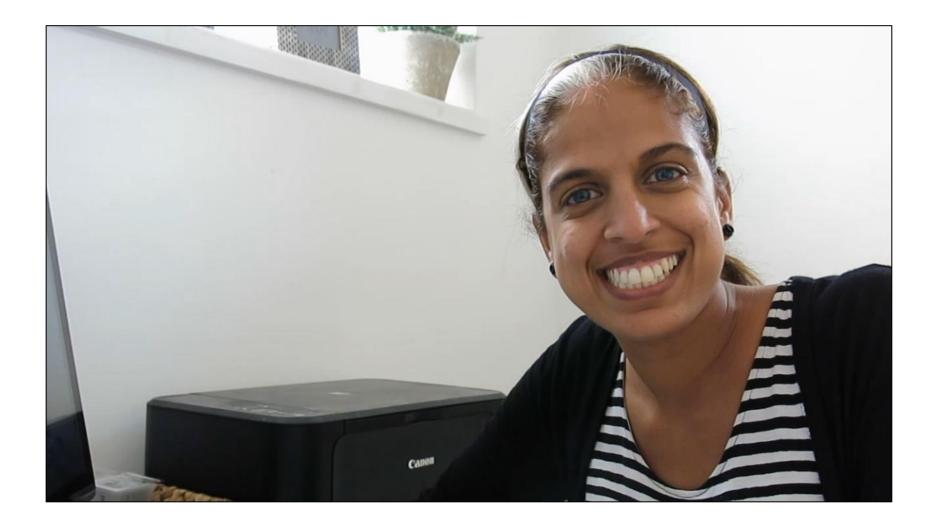
- Let's have some FUN and LEARN!
 - Break into pairs
- Assign one person as 'person A' and other as 'person B'
- Please remember not to use your voice or even whisper!



Lip-reading

- Most words beginning with V/F, P/M/B normally look similar. Try and say Pan, Man, Ban
- Lip-reading is 30% accurate and 70% guesswork!
- Some people are easier to lip-read clear speech is important
- Lip-reading requires a good understanding of English

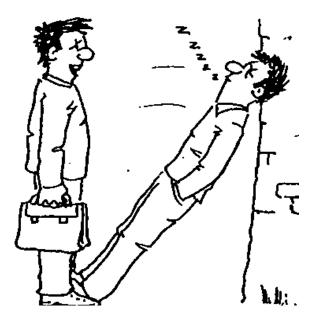






Tips on how to communicate with a deaf person

- Make eye contact and speak slowly
- Slow down just a little slower than normal as if you speak too slowly, it will distort your lip pattern and make the conversation boring





Tips on how to communicate with a deaf person

 Speak up – but don't shout! It can hurt when you hear it through a hearing aid and makes you look aggressive





Tips to remember

- Repeat but no more than once or twice. If the person still doesn't understand, try rephrasing what you are saying
- Use clear speech, mime and gesture
- Write it down, the best and quickest method for names especially
- Minimise background noise if possible



More tips..

- Position yourself in good lighting
- Ensure your face/mouth is clearly visible
- Clarify the subject and let the deaf person know when you change it – it is easier to lip-read when they know what the subject is about
- Use plain, everyday English and keep things to the point

 long winded conversations are tiring and frustrating
- Speak one at a time and never say 'never mind' or 'it doesn't matter'



Further information..

- If you are interested in learning BSL further, the best thing to do is to go to <u>www.signature.org.uk</u>, type in your postcode and find the nearest centre to you that provides BSL Level 1.
- Another option is BSL Flashsticks go to <u>www.flashsticks.com</u> and enter the code 'RAD10' to get 10% off any orders.



Now, over to you!

ANY QUESTIONS?



And finally....

For more information please go to: <u>www.royaldeaf.org.uk</u>

or email Radha Starr on: radha.starr@royaldeaf.org.uk

Thank you for taking part! ③

