

## Culturally Sensitive Service Delivery

Identify and facilitate appropriate goals and expectations.

Speechreading

Mouth movements

Goals should be purposeful and motivating.

Respect students' complaints and wishes.

Be honest with the student & parent.

## Techniques

Use visual and tactile cues to support auditory skill. Fade visual and tactile cues when no longer needed.

Encourage listening first, voicing will emerge.

Acoustic highlighting makes a certain feature of the spoken message more salient than the other parts.

Sit within close proximity to the DHH student.

Pause and wait- processing time is important for the DHH child trying to make sense of auditory input.

## Resources that Connect to Deaf Culture

National Association of the Deaf  
([www.nad.org](http://www.nad.org))

Gallaudet University-Laurent Clerc  
Deaf Education Center

(<http://clerccenter.gallaudet.edu/>)

Deaf Linx- guide to other internet  
links

(<http://www.deaflinx.com/>)

Deaf Culture

([www.deafculture.com](http://www.deafculture.com))

National Public Radio

"An Exploration of Deaf Culture in  
America" ([www.npr.org](http://www.npr.org))

Padden, C. & Humphries, T. (2005). *Inside  
Deaf Culture*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard  
University Press.



**"TOGETHER"**

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[www.csun.edu/~rf4497](http://www.csun.edu/~rf4497)

[www.csun.edu/~speddhh](http://www.csun.edu/~speddhh)

# We're in it together! ASHA Professionals and Deaf Education



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ASHA Annual Convention

San Diego, CA

November 2005



## Don'ts and Dos in Deaf Culture

### PLEASE DON'T

- Ⓢ Do not touch elsewhere on the body to get attention, e.g. head, face, stomach, etc.
- Ⓢ Do not stand against light or unshaded window.
- Ⓢ Do not pass between two persons signing.
- Ⓢ Do not stand too close in conversation.
- Ⓢ Do not look away during the conversation as that denotes termination of communication.
- Ⓢ Do not sign with the hands full of objects, e.g. books, a cup, etc.
- Ⓢ Do not eat or chew anything while signing.
- Ⓢ Do not stand in a dark spot.

### Please DO

- Ⓢ Tap gently on the shoulder to get someone's attention.
- Ⓢ If beyond reach to tap, wave in the air until eye contact is established.
- Ⓢ Switch lights on and off once to get attention.
- Ⓢ Establish a comfortable distance between you and the person involved in communication.
- Ⓢ Establish eye contact before beginning communication. This is considered a stare in other cultures, but not in Deaf culture.
- Ⓢ Eye contact can also be used as a turn-taking technique, especially in group discussions where everyone looks at the speaker.
- Ⓢ Wait for your turn to start signing (equivalent to speaking).
- Ⓢ Keep the face clear of any obstruction (e.g. hair, scarf).
- Ⓢ Show that you are attentive by nodding slightly. If you are expressionless, it conveys inattentiveness.

### DO YOU BELIEVE?

- Deaf Culture is a vibrant, cohesive, linguistic minority
- The Deaf have a rich heritage
- Deaf people are not disabled
- Deaf people have pride in being Deaf
- They are normal people with normal lives
- They are skilled at incorporating two or more cultures
- Deaf people frequently master more than one language (American Sign Language and written English)
- They do not need assistance to survive
- They will become successful professionals