Classroom Communication



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09 March 2006
Manila, Philippines

Presentation Outline

- Assessment of Audience
- Assess Your Deaf Student(s)
- Assess Your Communication Skills & Knowledge
- Basic Communication Principles
- Benefits of Effective Communication
- Tips for Classroom Communication
- Working with Interpreters
- Resources

Assessment of Audience

- □ How many of you...
 - Have yourself any specific communication needs that we should accommodate for?
 - Use sign language?
 - Teach or have taught deaf students?
 - In high schools? Postsecondary education?
 - In self-contained or mainstream classrooms?
 - Use interpreters? Notetaking? Captioning? Assistive listening devices?





- Intake interviews with incoming students
 - Contact information
 - Primary/ secondary disability
 - Pertinent medical history
 - Background information (education history, accommodations history, career/ vocational history)
 - Sources of financial aid
 - Major & educational goal
 - Career goal
 - Request for services
 - Other concerns/ needs

- Identity
 - Deaf
 - Hard of Hearing
 - Late-deafened
- Communication
 - Sign language Proficiency
 - Speech/ speechreading abilities



- Education
 - Mainstreamed
 - Residential
 - Experience with access/ support services
- Family
 - Deaf
 - Hearing
 - Mixed



- Etiology of Deafness
 - Cause/ type
- Age of onset
 - Pre/ post lingual



Hearing aids/ cochlear implants



- Relationship of hearing loss to language acquisition
 - Reading/ writing characteristics
 - Evaluation of writing samples



Assess Your Communication Skills & Knowledge

- Knowledge of Deafness & impact on learning
- Sign language proficiency
- Skills in facilitating classroom communication
- Knowledge of assistive devices & technology
- Knowledge of available resources

(Classroom Communication, Sidney Barefoot, Speech/Language Faculty, NTID at RIT, Rochester, New York, U.S.A., 2004.)

Basic Communication Principles

- Communication with a deaf person takes sensitivity, common sense & courtesy
- Effective communication is a joint responsibility
- Ask the students, 'What can we, as individuals, do to make it easier for us to communicate?"
- There are many ways to communicate depending on the situation

Benefits of Effective Communication!

- Learning is easier
- Instructional goals are better met
- Students & faculty connect
- Trust & respect
- Better use of resources
- Positive college experience



The First Day

- Be proactive! Set the tone
- Determine students' communication preferences
- Include communication guidelines in syllabus and discuss them in class
- Put all information in writing
- If you know any sign language, use it
- Name cards

Telephone Game

- Lets take a few individuals and play the telephone game.
- When the message is at the end of the row, first the players, then everyone, assess what accommodations/strategies might make communication clearer
- Story of this game in a class with deaf students.

Telephone

- Some members of the group play the game
- Group discusses why communication gets altered
- Group makes a list of suggestions for improvement

Room set-up

- Clear lines of sight
- Deaf students should sit at front
- semi-circular or circular seating, not rows
- Limit pacing
- Environmental sound & distractions



Pace/ Flow

- Slow down
- Sip water, use pauses for transition to new topic
- Display presentation outline on overhead
- Write key words & formulas on board
- Re-think & reduce amount of materials covered
- Pacer Spacer www.rit.edu/~classact/tools/pacerspacer.html

- Labeling & Referencing
 - Use proper terminology
 - Allow time for students to see what you're referring to
- Introducing New Vocabulary
 - Write words on board & provide images
 - If using a notetaker, be sure vocabulary is included in notes

Visuals

Diagrams, formulas, pictures, graphs, slides & computer presentations

Distribute copies of materials

Attention-Getting

- Hold same expectations for all stude
- Flashing lights, shoulder-tapping, deskknocking

Speechreading

- Only 30% of spoken English is visible on lips!
- Don't speak while writing on board or looking down at computer
- Face students while pointing to visuals
- Repeat questions/ comments
- Avoid bright light sources
- Use microphone & FM/ Loop systems
- Minimize arm/hand movements
- Provide handouts

- Managing Discussion
 - Communication 'free for all' not effective
 - Use object for turn-taking
 - Hand-raising, call on students & repeat statements
 - Extra time for students to receive/respond to information
 - Notecards

Other

- Captioned videotapes
- Email & computerized interactions
- More time for tasks
- Extended testing time
- Individual meetings
- Refer to institutional resources, e.g. tutoring



Working with Interpreters

- Interpreters facilitate communication between hearing and deaf persons. They are not there "for the deaf person"
- Discuss with interpreters and students the best locations and procedures
- Discuss special situations for lighting or other changes
- Do not talk "to" the interpreter but to the student directly. Look at the student when "listening" too.

Resources

Handbook of Templates. To create handbooks for support service providers, faculty and students. http://sunsite.utk.edu/cod/pec/products.h tml#h

Northeast Technical Assistance Center at NTID/ RIT Tipsheets. Brief informational tipsheets on various topics pertaining to deafness. Over 30 topics available.

http://www.netac.rit.edu/publication/tipsh
eet

Resources

■ PEPNet "Online Orientation to Serving College Students who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing". Online training for educators, service providers, prospective employers, and students preparing for careers in deafness-related fields.

www.pepnet.org

"Achieving Goals!" Career Stories of Individuals Who are Deaf and Hard of Hearing. Series of videos featuring successful deaf adults in a variety of careers.

http://www.netac.rit.edu/goals/menu.html

Resources

"Make a Difference: Tips for Teaching Students who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing" CD for faculty members teaching students who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing in all educational settings.

http://www.pepnet.org. Go to PEPNet Resource Center, Product #1151.

Project Access/ Class Act, NTID at RIT, Rochester, New York, U.S.A.

(http://www.rit.edu/~classact)

References

- Postsecondary Education Network-International Project, National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID) at Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT), Rochester, New York, U.S.A. (http://www.pen.ntid.rit.edu)
- Working Together: Deaf and Hearing People training package, NTID Center on Employment, Rochester, New York, U.S.A. 2005. (http://www.rit.edu/ntid/coops/jobs)
- Classroom Communication training package, Sidney Barefoot, Speech/Language Faculty member, NTID at RIT, Rochester, New York, U.S.A., 2004.
- Postsecondary Education Programs Network (PEPNet) (http://www.pepnet.org)

References

- PEPNet Resource Center (http://prc.csun.edu/)
- "Educating Deaf Students- From Research to Practice", by Marschark, Lang & Albertini, Oxford University Press, 2002
- "Make A Difference" Tips for Teaching Students who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing Handbook. www.pepnet.org.

Contact

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