

Goals

- 1. Sign language interpreting: The profession and ethics.
- 2. The interpreting role: Models of effective communication.
- 3. Instructional strategies: Adaptation and accessibility.
- ◆ 4. Integration: Putting it all together.

Education of Deaf Students in the U.S.

- ◆ 1815 American Asylum for the Deaf
- ◆ 1815 1860s Schools Grow across the U.S.
- ◆ 1864 Galluadet College established President Lincoln
- ◆ 1968 NTID, established
 - President Johnson, PL 89-36

Civil Rights and Education

- ◆1965 Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendment
- ◆ 1973 Rehabilitation Act (Section 504)
- ◆1975 Public Law 94 142
- ◆ 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

Interpreters: Who, What, Why?

- Friends/helpers
- 1964 Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID)
- Communication is the key

Code of Ethics - RID

- Guiding Principles
 - Confidentiality
 - Impartiality
 - Neutrality
 - Professionalism
- Purpose
 - Focus on the message
 - Equal access to communication/learning

Interpreting Roles?

- ◆ Pre-1964 Helper/friend
- ◆ Late 1960s "Machine" model
- 1970s Communication facilitator
- ◆ 1980s Bi(lingual)-Bi(cultural) model
- Diversity and Complexity

Modes of Visual Communication

- ◆ ASL (American Sign Language)
- ◆ Signed English
- Oral Interpreting
- ◆ Cued Speech
- Deaf/Blind Interpreting

Instructional Strategies

- ◆Instructor Communication Gatekeeper
- ◆Instructor/Interpreter Communication Team
- ◆Instructor/Students Teaching/Learning
- ◆NETAC Tip Sheet

Clear Communication

- Pacing and Pausing
- Communication Gatekeeping
- ◆ Lines of sight
- ◆ Visual Aids
- Preparation

Remember

Clear communication is a benefit to ALL students and creates a rich, effective learning environment.

For further information on Deaf Culture:

PEN-International Workshop
"Considering Deaf Culture in Teaching and Learning"