



Deaf Interpreter Curriculum

Module 3: Consumer Assessment–Identifying Culture, Language & Communication Styles



Module 3: Consumer Assessment–Culture, Language & Communication

Unit Titles & Sequence

- □ Community & Cultural Identity
- ☐ Assessment of Consumer Language Usage
- □ Effective Communication Strategies
- Significance & Impact of Oppression





Key Questions

- □ How does understanding of Deaf/DeafBlind communities support Deaf interpreters in assessing the communication needs and preferences of consumers?
- In what ways do Deaf interpreters' understanding of their cultural identity/ies support understanding and working with consumers?
- □ In what ways are grassroots Deaf/DeafBlind consumers different from other groups within the Deaf/DeafBlind communities?
- □ How do educational, cognitive, physiological, cultural, and sociolinguistic factors affect membership in the Deaf/DeafBlind communities?



Unit 1: Community & Cultural Identity

Definition: Community

- ☐ General population view
- □ Deaf view
- ☐ DeafBlind view

Definition: Deaf Community

- □ General population view
- □ Deaf view
- □ DeafBlind view







Unit 1: Community & Cultural Identity

Definition: Culture

- □ General population view
- □ Deaf view
- ☐ DeafBlind view

Definition: Deaf Culture

- □ General population view
- □ Deaf view
- □ DeafBlind view

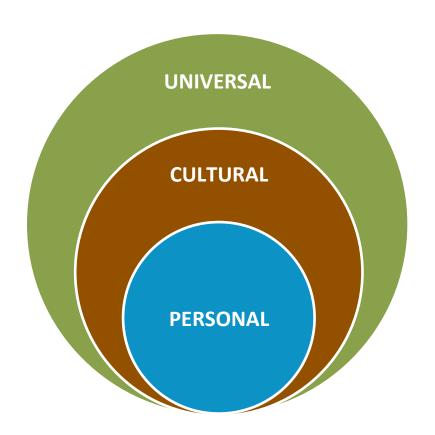






Cultural Levels of Behavior

- □ Personal Shared with no one
- □ Cultural Shared with certain group of people
- □ Universal Shared by all

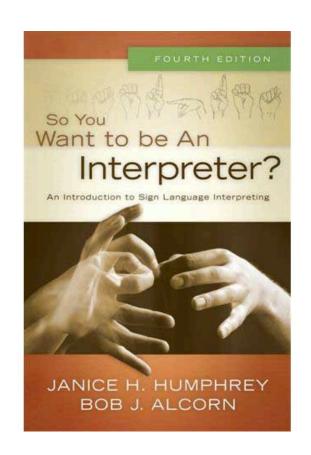






Chapter Review: So You Want to be An Interpreter

- Discuss application to Deaf interpreter practice
 - ☐ The Importance of Communication
 - □ The Influence of Culture on Communication
 - Working in Multicultural Communities
 - □ Identity and Communication







Group Dialogue

- □ Culture's influence on behavior
- Culture's influence on communication
- Importance of understanding own cultural identity/ies
- Importance of understanding
 Deaf consumers' cultural
 identity/ies
- And how these influence Deaf interpreter competence







Group Dialogue: Experience with Deaf & DeafBlind Consumers

- □ U.S. citizens
- □ Tourists-visitors from other world countries
- ☐ Visa-based students or workers
- □ Immigrants
- □ Refugees
- □ Grassroots
- □ Disabled
- □ Codas







Group Dialogue: Consumer Interpreting Needs

- □ Balanced bicultural
- Deaf-dominant bicultural
- ☐ Hearing-dominant bicultural
- □ Culturally isolated
- □ Culturally separate
- □ Culturally marginal
- □ Culturally captive







Five Stages of Cultural Awareness

- □ Conformity
- □ Dissonance
- □ Resistance & immersion
- □ Introspection
- ☐ Awareness







Five Stages of Cultural Awareness, cont'd

- □ What is your current bicultural identity stage?
- □ Is your current stage different than one you previously experienced?
- □ If so, what caused the change?







Key Questions

- □ Who are consumers of Deaf interpreter services?
- How would Deaf consumers' life experiences, educational backgrounds, and physical and mental wellness factor into decisions about interpreting strategies and communication interventions?
- □ How do we label and describe the various language and communication forms used by Deaf and DeafBlind consumers of Deaf interpreter services?

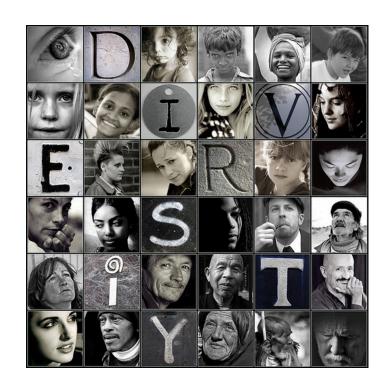






Possible Consumers & Communication Considerations

- Bilingual, monolingual, semilingual, alingual
- □ Foreign-born
- □ International sign
- DeafBlind
- □ Deaf Plus
- □ Minors
- Under influence or experiencing trauma







Consumer Assessment: NCIEC Critical Issues Forum

- □ Deaf Interpreter and Sign Language Assessment
- □ Deaf Consumer Language Development
- □ Decision-Making Criteria







International Sign

- Definition
- □ Background
- □ Applications
- Distinction between IS and world (country) sign languages
- □ Current significance of IS







Gesture

- □ Definition
- □ Applications
- Idiosyncratic non-standard signs (e.g., home signs)
- International culture-specific gestures
- □ Regional and local variations







How DeafBlind People Communicate

- Tactile sign
- Tactile fingerspelling
- □ Tracking
- □ Adapted signs
- □ Tadoma method
- □ Palm on print
- □ Pro-tactile







Unit 3: Effective Communication Strategies

Key Questions

- How can Deaf interpreters explain the intuitive decision-making process/es involved in the assessment of the communication, interpreting needs, and preferences of Deaf and DeafBlind consumers?
- □ How can Deaf interpreters adjust interpretation strategies and communication interventions to the experiential and linguistic framework of Deaf and DeafBlind consumers in specific situations?
- □ What specific strategies are available to Deaf interpreters?







Group Dialogue: Functional Communication Assessment...with Individuals who are Deaf and Lower Functioning

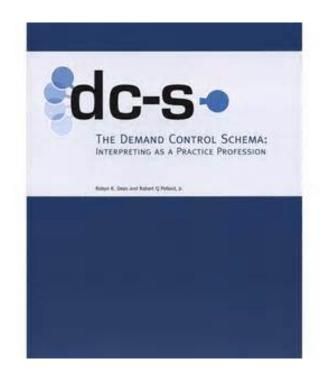
- How should Deaf Interpreters prepare for interpreting assignments?
- □ What do they need to know before walking in the door?
- □ What situation-specific protocols can be used?
- □ When faced with communication gaps or discrepancies, what strategies can be used?





Demand Control Schema

- Analysis of environmental, interpersonal, paralinguistic, and intrapersonal (EIPI) demands
- Development of possible controls and strategies that best facilitate communication







Elicitation strategies

- □ Prompting
- □ Probing
- Questioning
- □ Referencing (e.g., previous comments)
- □ Paraphrasing
- □ Verifying the intended message

How can the above strategies serve as controls?







Unit 3: Effective Communication Strategies

Group Dialogue: Reflections on Cultural & Religious Diversity by J. Beldon

- □ What alternate visual communication strategy/ies did Beldon use?
- □ Were they effective?
- □ Why and how did he decide to use a different strategy?







Alternate Visual Communication Strategies

- Drawing
- □ Mime
- □ Props
- □ Other (specify)

How would each strategy apply to Activity 2 scenarios?

What demands are present?
What controls would work best?







Syntactic Form

- □ Temporal sequencing
- □ Spatial representation
- □ Temporal referencing
- □ Pronominal referencing
- □ Constructed action
- ☐ Restructuring of question forms
- □ Adjusting register







Deaf & DeafBlind Consumer Assessment Processes

- □ Rationale for use of particular interpretation strategies?
- What controls do Deaf interpreters need to for successful interaction?
- □ How can Deaf interpreters best assess whether consumers understand the message/s being conveyed?
- □ What are possible cues (obvious and indirect/subtle) that can help Deaf interpreters better assess the communication needs of consumers?
- □ Why are creativity and flexibility so important?





Group Dialogue & Self Analysis

- □ In what ways do Deaf interpreters refine their acuity in perceiving language needs and modalities in the people for whom they interpret?
- □ Lifelong learning for Deaf interpreters includes the ability to monitor, self-assess, and self-regulate performance. As proficiency develops, how can Deaf interpreters evaluate their effectiveness on a continuous basis?







Key Questions

- Why does oppression occur within the Deaf and DeafBlind communities?
- □ What happens when people feel oppressed?
- □ What are the forms of oppression?
- Why is it important for Deaf interpreters to understand the characteristics of oppressed people?
- ☐ How should Deaf interpreters handle audism in work settings?

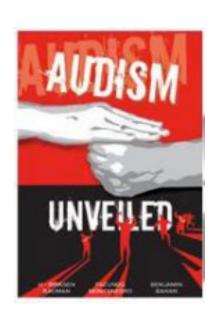






Group Dialogue: Audism Unveiled

- Deaf & DeafBlind people as stigmatized groups
- Devaluation of signed languages
- Deficit thinking toward Deaf & DeafBlind people
- ☐ Hearing-centric education
- ☐ Medicalization & emphasis on auditory status
- □ Importance of speech & lip reading
- □ Deaf people as disabled individuals







Group Dialogue: Deaf-World Context

- Deaf identity
- Deaf community and culture
- □ American Sign Language
- Deaf education







Oppression

- Why does oppression occur within the community?
- □ What happens when people feel oppressed?
- What are the forms of oppression?
- What are the characteristics of oppressed people?
- ☐ How does the above impact Deaf interpreter practice?







Characteristics of Oppressed Deaf and DeafBlind People

- Ambivalence (existential duality)
- □ Self-deprecation
- Distrust of self and others
- ☐ Horizontal violence
- □ Passivity, adaptation & fatalism
- □ Emotional dependence
- Fear of freedom and backlash







Characteristics of Oppressors

- □ Their way is the only/best way
- □ Pejorative view (of the oppressed)
- Assumption that the oppressed want to be like them
- □ Take charge attitude
- □ Paternalism
- □ Possessive consciousness
- □ Fearful/angry reaction to oppressed efforts for freedom
- □ Desire for approval/gratitude







Group Dialogue: Oppression

- □ Ways oppression of Deaf & DeafBlind people is analogous to other cultural and ethnic groups
- Importance of Deaf interpreters doing self-analysis and understanding of the oppression of Deaf & DeafBlind people
- Position of Deaf & DeafBlind consumers within the power dynamic and influence on Deaf interpreter decision-making/strategies

