Deaf

What do I know about them?

What do I think when I see them?

How do I feel when I see them?
Let’s Have A Short Quiz!
TRUE
OR
FALSE
Deaf people are mute
Deaf people are dumb
All Deaf people are excellent lip-readers.
Sign language is UNIVERSAL
DEAFinitely!

MISCONCEPTIONS
Basic Facts
Two (2) Perspectives on Deafness
(as described by Baker and Cokely, 1980)

• The Medical-Pathological Model

• The Cultural Model
Medical-Pathological Model

“deafness is a terrible tragedy and Deaf people are to be pitied.”
Cultural Model

- common language
- Culture
- social affiliation
- educational background.
Welcome to the Deaf world!
## Comparison of two models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Model</th>
<th>Point of comparison</th>
<th>Cultural Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deafness is a disability</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Deafness is a difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professionals must be concerned with “saving” the Deaf</td>
<td>Professional involvement</td>
<td>We must work with the Deaf about issues and concerns for their welfare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Deaf belong to the disability sector of the society.</td>
<td>Membership in the society</td>
<td>The Deaf belong to a linguistic minority sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>Real handicap of deafness</td>
<td>The Area of Communication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Types of Deafness

Pre-lingually Deaf

Post-lingually Deaf
Causes Of Deafness

• Perinatal
• Accidental/traumatic
• Ageing
• Heredity
• Medical
# Degree of Deafness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEGREE</th>
<th>DECIBELS</th>
<th>SOURCE OF SOUND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MILD</td>
<td>20-40 dB</td>
<td>Alarm clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODERATE</td>
<td>41-70 dB</td>
<td>Loud radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEVERE</td>
<td>71-95 dB</td>
<td>Chainsaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFOUND</td>
<td>95+ dB</td>
<td>Airplane noise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
iPods, Mpe3s can reach up to 115 dB or even higher

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE OF SOUND</th>
<th>DECIBELS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listening to TV/ normal talking</td>
<td>40-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic noise/moving car</td>
<td>80-90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As of year 2000, the census results released by the National Statistics Office (NSO) for sector of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) comprised of 1.23 percent of the total Philippine Population or an estimated 942,098.

http://www.census.gov.ph/data/sectordata/sr05150tx.html
Out of that aforementioned percentage: 76,875 (8.16%) are Deaf
Projected Deaf population as of the year 2009:

241,624 – Total Deafness
275,912 – Partial Deafness

Using the 2.36% growth rate reported by NSO. Approximation was computed using the regression analysis.
In the 2005 Census for Deaf population in Cebu province

Female: 14,491
Male: 14,144
Children: *
World Health Organization statistics for Deafness:

one Deaf per 1000 population
Current Issues

High prevalence/incidence of Deafness in the Philippines: 2-3: 1000 Filipinos

-lack of accessibility
-basic services for the Deaf
Current Issues

65-70% of Deaf boys and girls are being molested
source: The Philippine Deaf Resource Center

1 out of 3 Deaf women has been raped
- source: Lyer and Fortunato, 2005

72% - abused or battered
63% - abused by their own fathers.
- source: De Guzman, 2002
**Current Issues**

50% of Deaf girls have been sexually abused as compared to 25% of hearing girls.

54% of Deaf boys have been sexually abused as compared to 10% of hearing boys.

*Source: Patricia M. Sullivan, Vernon & Scanlan, 1987*
Philippine Laws that protect Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) including the Deaf...
1987 Philippine Constitution

• R.A 9422 (Magna Carta for the Differently abled)
  - Public Ridicule
  - Vilification

• Convention on the rights of the child

• Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities

• R.A 7610 (Special Protection of children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act)

• R.A 9262 (Anti-violence against Women and their children Act 2004)
“The only thing a Deaf person cannot do is hear”.

-I. King Jordan

• Other senses of the Deaf are often well developed and allow them to adapt to almost anything.
Let's reDEAFine
Hard of hearing

→ cannot detect sound at an amplitude of 20 decibels
Hearing impairment

→ less-than-normal hearing
Deafness

can be present at birth or caused suddenly by disease/injury
Deafness and Diversity

• Culturally Deaf persons

• Orally Deaf persons

• Hard of hearing persons

• Persons with acquired deafness
Deaf & deaf

what’s the difference?
deaf is a general term to refer to the person who cannot hear
Filipino Deaf Community

It is cultural linguistic minority. It is an ethnic group with it’s own cultural heritage, language and psychology.
Deaf
Distinct Characteristics of Deaf People

• When mainstreamed with hearing people, without moving, they can be mistaken as hearing.

• They make peculiar movements and sounds when communicating.

• They show feelings in exaggerated appearance.

• Views the surroundings and happenings in the world in a different way according to what they see.
Distinct characteristics of Deaf People

• They easily feel the change of mood.
• It is imbedded in their emotions the feeling of deprivation.
• They are very loyal to the people.
Unacceptable terms used to describe the Deaf
Deaf

*Bungol* rather than *amang*
Deaf community

• sees deafness as a difference rather than a pathology or an illness to be cured.
“Deaf Can”
Romalito “Rome” Mallari
Student/Actor
De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde
What is Filipino Deaf Culture?

- unique way of life
- evolved from Filipino Deaf communities
- sharing of experiences
Is there really a Filipino Deaf Culture?

• Enlightened Filipino Deaf adults and adolescents (with their hearing advocates) believe there is!

• FSL highlights Filipino Deaf culture
How to get the attention of a Deaf person.
• For many Deaf, there is often little to no communication in the home.
• It is best for the hearing to sign when in the presence of the Deaf.
Communication is key within the Family for a Deaf child and if a family don’t know how to sign, a Deaf may feel excluded or confused.
The Deaf sometimes don’t realize that they are making sounds. For example, the spoon and fork when eating (or others like the banging of the door, dragging the chair, etc.)
The **Deaf** will not fully understand a lesson if a teacher does not use sign language to explain the discussion.
Hearing people use the phone to call each other. Deaf people make use of the SMS technology to communicate to both Deaf and hearing.
Deaf people may sign something that is wide and might hit the person standing next to them. But this is purely accidental. In Deaf conversations, every gesture is very important and sufficient signing space is needed for arm movements.
Television often do not have caption so Deaf people do not understand what is being said on the TV. Deaf people miss out on the information.
With a sign language interpreter signing in a small inset on the lower part of the TV, Deaf people would have access to information from the news.
The Deaf could participate in the church mass or worship services if there is a sign language interpreter or the priest himself would sign the mass.
"I want to be fair."
- Joed & Patrick
Global Xchange Volunteers
Name signs are a very important part of Deaf culture. There are rules the Deaf follow when making up name signs, hence the reason only a Deaf person is supposed to give you a name sign. The name sign often reflects a physical characteristic (hair length, dimples, a scar) or it can be related to your personality or job. Once given a name sign, it is how the Deaf community recognizes you.
So that all may be one!
-GVSP and VSO together with the DEAF
Getting Started:

It is important to get your message across, to connect and to be understood when communicating with a Deaf person.
Communicating with the Deaf
Gestures / Body movements
Pantomimes
Facial Expressions
Pen and Paper for short messages
• By asking trained interpreters to express your message to the Deaf
  (keep in mind to speak to the Deaf not the interpreter)

• Learn fingerspelling.
Communicating with the Deaf

(General Communication Principles)
• Get the Deaf person’s attention before signing or making a gesture.

• Speak slowly and clearly.

• Look directly at the Deaf person.

• Do not place anything in or over your mouth or try to cover your mouth when you speak.
• Avoid jargons.
• Do not pretend that you understand what they said.
• Always provide for an FSL interpreter.
I can **Do it!!!!!!**
"Making a difference..."
-Toni Zuniga
Global Xchange Volunteer
How long will it take for me to learn how to sign?

LEARNING SIGN LANGUAGE ... IT IS A PROCESS NOT AN EVENT

“Learning Process”
Raniel Pabillare
Student/Volunteer
De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde
Let’s SIGN!
Elements of Signing

- Signing space
- Hand shape
- Location
- Movement
- Palm orientation
- Non-manual sign
NON-MANUAL SIGNALS

- Facial expressions
- Non-manual Signal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Face or body part</th>
<th>Non-manual signs</th>
<th>Ex: word/sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brows</td>
<td>Wrinkle up</td>
<td>Don’t understand yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyes</td>
<td>Gaze up</td>
<td>Lizard Civil marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gaze on hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nose</td>
<td>wrinkle</td>
<td>Smelly: disappointed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lips</td>
<td>Pout</td>
<td>Dog/humble/cigarette Have Bat dentist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bite lower lip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retracted lower lip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contorted to the side</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheek</td>
<td>One cheek puff</td>
<td>Menstruation Full thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two cheek puff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cheek sucked in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>Round mouth-lip press</td>
<td>Low battery Same Yuck Biscuit zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lips pressed-teeth clenched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lip pressed-tongue low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teeth biting movements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tongue low back-rounded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lips Tongue low front</td>
<td>Stuck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouthing</td>
<td>Wala pa; pagod</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue</td>
<td>Tongue movement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tongue on cheek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tongue out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garbled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Candy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To kill/dead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes and head</td>
<td>Eyes blink and head nod</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eyes gaze side, head tilt side</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eyes close, head tilt back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waste/frustrate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t believe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deep sleep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brows and head</td>
<td>Brows up, head tilts back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Understand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facial expression</td>
<td>Grieved, sour taste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Swift head back movement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder</td>
<td>Two shoulders up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sampalok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Got it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I don’t know</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Getting to know You signs

• Me name......( My name is..)
• Me sign name.....( my sign name is..)
• You name what?....( what’s your name?)
• Old you?.......( how old are you?)
• Nice meet you....( its nice to meet you?)
W- Questions:

- What?
- Who?
- When?
- Why?
- Which?
- How?
Greetings/ Conversational

- Hi/hello
- Good morning
- Good afternoon
- Good evening
- Good night
- Thank you
- Welcome
- How (are) you?
- Fine
- See you!

- Sorry
- Ok
- Take care
- I’m sorry
- good bye
- Excuse me
- I miss you
- I love you
Greetings/ Conversational

- Happy birthday
- Happy valentines day
- Happy anniversary
- Merry christmas
- Happy new year
- Sweet heart
- Heart broken
- Date
- Handsome
- Beautiful
- Cute
- Stop, slowly, fingerspell, again
- See you!
- Stay calm/relax
- Its ok
- Don’t be afraid
- I’ll be at your side
Days and Time

- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday
- Not yet
- Hour
- Minute
- Second
- Now
- Again
- Later
- Recently
- Yesterday
- Tomorrow
- Long time ago
- Years
- Numbers (1-10)
People/ places/events/animals/actions

- Mama
- Papa
- Student
- Driver
- Cebu
- Dumaguete
- Mandaue
- Lapu-lapu
- teacher

- Dog
- student
- Eat
- Drink
- Run
- Jump
- Sleep
- Kneel
- Jesus christ
Vocabulary

- Suspect/perpetrator
- Victim
- Witness
- Judge
- Attorney/lawyer/prosecutor
- Court
- Case
- Murder/homicide
- Rape
- Suicide
- Abuse
- Sex
- Sex organ M/Fm

- Gun
- Acts of lasciviousness
- Uncle/aunt/cousin
- boss/principal/supervisor
- Doctor/nurse
- Testify
- Hearing
- Cross examination
- Psychological evaluation
- Assist
- Facilitator
- request
Vocabulary

- House
- Neighbor
- Community
- Forest
- Barangay
- Comfort room
- room
- Street
- School
- road
- River
- Market/store
- Building
- Floor
- Bed room
- Kitchen
- Dining room
IMPORTANT POINTS:

• How do I become better in sign language?

• I don’t know the sign for this certain word?

• Which hand should I use? Left hand or right hand?

- 1. Let the child speak.
- 2. Treat the child the same.
- 3. Teach the child manners.
- 4. Teach the child about hearing loss.
- 5. Discover the child's interests and develop them.
- 6. Avoid labeling.
- 7. Teach the child self-acceptance.
- 8. Acknowledge both success and attempts at success.
“KINDNESS is a language which the Deaf can hear and the Blind can see.”
-Mark Twain

“Pangga-a sab KO......”
Break the Silence!

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We Can Make a Deaf-ference!
Active Participation and Partnership for Protection, Justice, and Accessibility for the Deaf