Bilingual schooling

And C., a Deaf teacher, made the point that Deaf people’s knowledge of how deaf children learn and the visual modality is what is needed (translated from the ASL): Unlike learning ASL for communication, literacy is culturally dependent. For those who did not have opportunity to learn how to read and write in school but have ASL, we could plan remedial classes to help teach them literacy but for those who don't have a language, something is very wrong. That's why we ask those [Deaf] parents to share with us their techniques, the “how-to’s”, to teach children literacy in our culture. Hearing culture depends on phonics to decode words, we need to base ours on our first language (ASL) to teach our children literacy through a visual modality. (as cited in Humphries, 2012, unpublished manuscript)

**How Deaf People Would Educate Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Children**

**EXAMPLES Section**

Humphries, T. (2013). Schooling in American Sign Language: A paradigm shift from a deficit model to a bilingual model in deaf education. *Berkeley Review of Education*, *4*(1). [https://escholarship.org/content](https://escholarship.org/content/qt4gz1b4r4/qt4gz1b4r4.pdf?t=oxpe9w&v=lg)

Through an experimental program, trained teachers to meet bilingual credentials and bilingual teaching qualifications, in American Sign Language. Part of the aim was to shift from “special education” toward “bilingual education”. There was a deliberate effort to elevate the need for visual modal learning, which is beneficial for not only deaf students but all students. Evidence suggests that Deaf teachers, teaching Deaf students will create a learning environment that is conducive to these students’ specific learning needs.

Training to teach in a Bilingual school requires specialist training beyond the standard requirements. However, the benefits and outcomes afforded students, teachers, staff and the community are significant.

Parents of Deaf children have to pay full fee for Sign Langugage classes. This may prohibit low SES families from learning how to communicate with their child(ren)

I'm deaf, but we can still talk | Rebekah Afari | TEDxExeter <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M3f_mENOQaE>

Making Education Accessible to Deaf Children | Nyle DiMarco | TEDxKlagenfurt

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U_Q7axl4oXY>

Resources

Auto Caption software

Qld Dept Ed – Auslan 101

[Auslan 101: Learn common Auslan phrases - QLD Dept of Education](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ax1eKpo9RuQ)

[DeafNT](https://deafnav.com.au/services/deafnt)

[Deaf Society Launches in the NT](https://deafsociety.org.au/news/entry/official-launch-into-the-nt)

[Sally and Possum Playlist - QLD Dept of Education](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLqvWKFAFbNjEPOUbl4DHtYJ80iardMY4D)

[The Silent Child — Oscar® Winning Short Film](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2GbxFIVQv8c)

Where to learn Auslan? | Australian Sign Language <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V2MxHv32q0U>

Funding models for special needs.

Conventions of the Right of Persons with Disabilities.

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-24-education.html>

## Article 7 – Children with disabilities

2. In all actions concerning children with disabilities, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

## Article 24 – Education

4. In order to help ensure the realization of this right, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to employ teachers, including teachers with disabilities, who are qualified in sign language and/or Braille, and to train professionals and staff who work at all levels of education. Such training shall incorporate disability awareness and the use of appropriate augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication, educational techniques and materials to support persons with disabilities.

NB: Art24 refers to training staff, however often this will often be executed as ‘Just in Time Training” rather than as general professional development to anticipate the needs of further students.

**DSE**

Reasonable Adjustments

An adjustment is reasonable when it achieves the aim and balances the interests of all parties.

Eliminating Discrimination

Educational institutions are to prevent harassment and victimisation of people with disabilities.

DDA

Provides:

protections for People with Disabilities, in accordance with Australia’s commitment to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Defines disability, and

Outlines three Standards, applicable under the act.

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“The hardest part about blindness are not the physical limitations…. imposed by blindness, it is about the social barriers imposed by society.” Daniel Kish

The real handicap of being deaf is not in the ear, it’s in the mind” Marlee Matlin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iI9C0R3_bq0&t=0s>

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Teaching strategies for the deaf - <https://www.adcet.edu.au/inclusive-teaching/specific-disabilities/deaf-hearing-impaired>

Accommodation to improve instruction and assessment of Student who are deaf of hard of hearing - <http://images.pearsonassessments.com/images/tmrs/tmrs_rg/Deaf.pdf>