

Overview

It often comes as a surprise to people that many individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing refer to themselves as being members of the Deaf community and ascribe to Deaf culture. These individuals view themselves as a unique cultural and linguistic minority who use sign language as their primary language. The characteristics of Deaf culture are formed out of many shared life experiences rooted in a visual world designed for communication ease.

What is American Sign Language?

Sign languages differ across countries and even vary within regions. There is no universal sign language. In America, the Deaf community uses American Sign Language (ASL). ASL is a complete, grammatically complex language. The National Association of the Deaf (NAD) explains that in ASL "...the shape, placement, and movement of the hands, as well as facial expressions and body movements, all play important parts in conveying information." ASL is not a communication code designed to represent English.

Attaining proficiency in ASL mirrors other spoken languages. To attain proficiency requires extensive instruction and immersion in the culture and language. In terms of ASL, this occurs with ongoing use of ASL at home, in school, and/or with members of the Deaf Community.



What are some of the unique features of Deaf culture?

Values, behaviors, and traditions of Deaf culture include:

- A reliance on eyesight, including the use of a visual language, which then influences the configuration of an environment. In support of a visual lifestyle, architectural and interior designs highlight lighting, both adequate and creative, open floor plans and spatial positioning of furniture that enhance visual sight lines.
- Valuing the sign language of the region, and supporting sign language usage in educational settings, such as bilingual ASL/English programs in the US.
- A high degree of networking and deep connections within the Deaf community.
- Use of technology to overcome traditional communication barriers.
- Maintaining cultural traditions through social activities including athletic events, Deaf clubs, organizational involvement, and school reunions.
- Promoting Deaf culture through art forms such as painting, drawing, film, folklore, literature, storytelling, and poetry.
- Specific communication norms and behaviors such as consistent eye contact and visual attention during conversations.
- Using visual strategies to gain a person's attention, such as:
 - * Gently tapping a person on the shoulder
 - * Waving at the person within his or her line of sight
 - * Flicking a light switch

Terms such as hearing impaired, deaf-mute, deaf and dumb, and hearing deficient may be used by the media and society to refer to individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing. Within the Deaf community, these terms are seen as offensive since they imply that the individual who is deaf or hard of hearing is "broken" or "inferior." A generic and more widely accepted phrase is "deaf or hard of hearing" which refers to all people with hearing loss.

Do all individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing identify with Deaf culture?

Not all individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing identify with Deaf culture. While some individuals fully embrace all aspects of Deaf culture and community, others may only identify marginally, and others not at all. Identity is a highly personal process that is always evolving.

Individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing undergo many changes in their beliefs and identity as they mature from childhood into adulthood, including how they self-identify in terms of their hearing loss. Some individuals discover Deaf culture for the first time as adolescents or young adults and make a conscious decision to be a part of the Deaf community.

For more information on communication and the Deaf Community, please read the Fast Fact titled *Communicating with Individuals who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing*.

Resources

Community and Culture- Frequently Asked Questions - <http://nad.org/issues/american-sign-language/community-and-culture-faq>

History Through Deaf Eyes – <http://deafeyes.gallaudet.edu>

Holcomb, Thomas (2012). Introduction to American Deaf Culture. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

References

ⁱ<http://nad.org/issues/american-sign-language/what-is-asl>

ⁱⁱBauman, H. (2014). DeafSpace: a rich sensory world. *Access By Design*, (139), 17-25.

Visit www.pepnet.org for additional information and resources

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