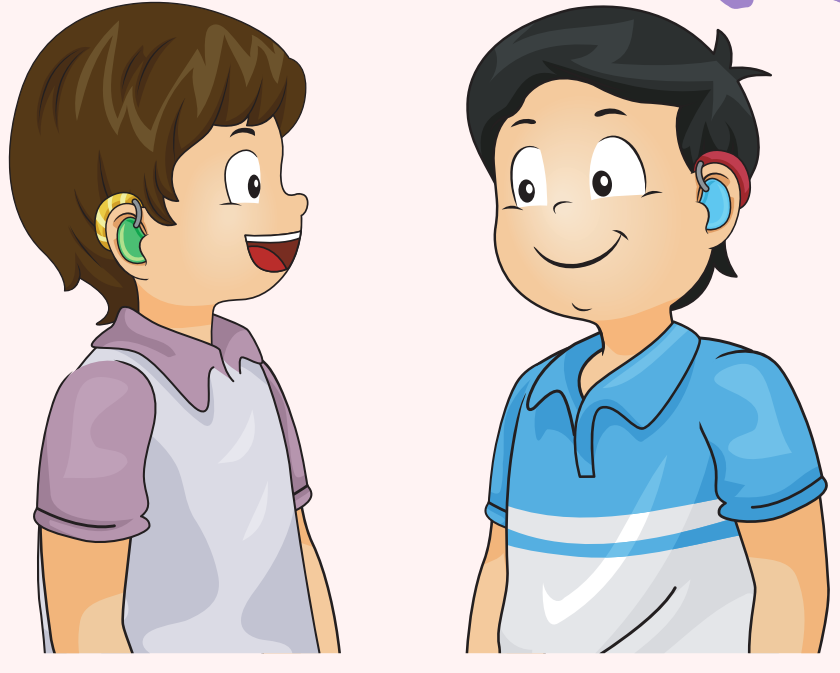


SUPPORT CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION THROUGH MUSIC



Infancy, early childhood, and beyond



WAYS MUSIC BENEFITS CHILDREN WITH HEARING LOSS

Language & Speech

- Singing/Chanting through song play helps develop articulation.
- Voice dynamics (loud/soft) help children differentiate voice levels.
- Learning musical sequencing in songs/chants helps develop sequencing skills needed for literacy activities.

Listening

- Develops active listening skills with words and different timbres (differentiating between different voices/instruments).
- Listening exercises are especially great if done with simultaneous visuals.
- Can connect speech to listening by having children repeat sounds they hear.

Literacy

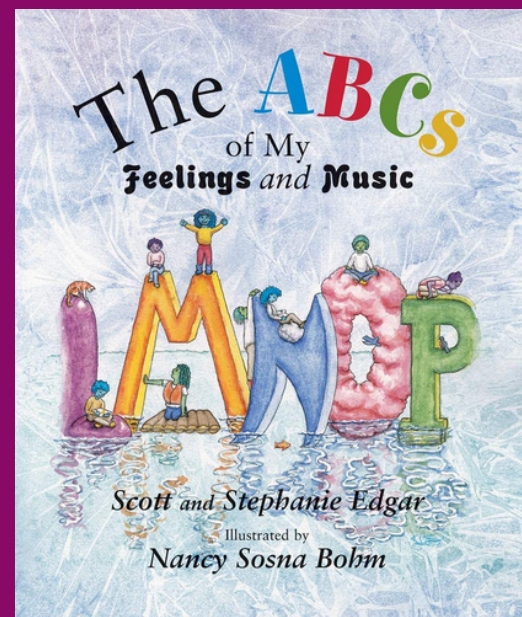
- Foundations to literacy sequencing can be developed through song structures.
- Music has its own set of symbols and rules. This can help students better understand and connect to literacy rules. e.g. letter to word connections.

Vestibular System

- Music allows both brain hemispheres to work together, engaging the vestibular system.
- Some children with hearing loss struggle with balance. Typically, participating in music involves cross-lateral movement supporting balance and coordination.

Social-Emotional

- Music can be tied to emotions/feelings.
 - This is done through different tempos, key signatures, chords, and instrumentation.
- Children may be better able to identify feelings through music.



CHRISTINA CEBALLOS



Christina is a Parent Guide with IL Hands & Voices Guide by Your Side. She received her Bachelor in Music Education from DePaul University. Additionally, she received a Specialized Endorsements-Master of Education degree in English as a Second Language (ESL)/Special Education through National Louis University and an ASL Certificate through College of DuPage.

This is her 11th year teaching music. She has taught k-12 general music in addition to 5th-6th grade band and orchestra.

She is a mother of two boys, one who was born Deaf/HoH.

METHODS TO INCORPORATE MUSIC THROUGHOUT STAGES OF LIFE

Hearing Loss Levels

- Music can be experienced differently regardless of amplification devices or hearing loss levels.
- Music can be experienced through touch and visuals making it accessible.
- Many deaf students are able to outperform hearing students.



Infancy

- Singing- all babies benefit regardless of hearing loss levels.
 - Infants can rest on chest and feel rhythm through vibrations.
- Rhythmic swaying/rocking to music.
- Repetition of songs/lullabies start vocabulary development. (include visuals)

Toddler Years

- Action songs help teach receptive & expressive vocabulary. e.g. Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes or Wheels on the Bus.
- Exploring instruments helps develop listening skills through timbre.
- Participate in Tot-Rock, KinderMusik, or Music Together classes.
- Sing a song a child loves and then suddenly stop to have the child complete the phrase.
- Introduction to bell instruments helps build letter, number, and color recognition by labeling bells with all three.
- A sense of pitch may be developed as well.



Childhood Years

- Instrumental lessons give children the opportunity to experience music through sound and/or touch.
- Students have most success with instruments they choose.
- Music technology can be used to make music more accessible for DHH children, such as digital tuners and visual metronomes.



Teen-Adult

- Concerts
 - Utilize ASL interpreter if preferred
- Dancing
 - Famous Deaf performers for inspiration e.g. Daniel Durant, Nyle DiMarco
- Musical instruments
 - Some keyboards have a light up option