

Introduction to Cued American English From a Native Cuer's Perspective

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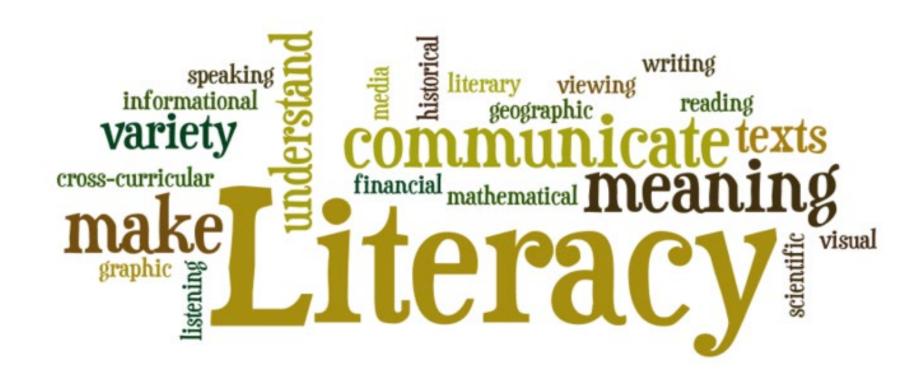
Learning Objectives

- Explain Cued American English and why it was developed
- Demonstrate principles of Cued American English/cue phonemes (sounds) and basic words

About Hilary Franklin, M.A.

- Born with bilateral sensorineural severe-to-profound deafness
- Deaf native cuer; began cueing at age 3 ½; both parents cue
- Mainstreamed in Montgomery County Public Schools, MD, with cued language transliterators (CLTs)
- B.A. (2003), Public Policy, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Go Tar Heels!)
- M.A. (2006), Teaching American Sign Language as a Foreign Language, Teachers College, Columbia University
- Works for the Department of Defense
- Certified instructor of Cued American English since 2005
- Vice President of Outreach, National Cued Speech Association

Why Did My Parents Choose Cued Speech?



Are Spoken Languages Visually Clear?

/m/ /b/ /p/

They all have the same mouth shape, right?

/mat/ /met/ /bat/ /bet/ /pat/ /pet/

Can you easily distinguish these words?

Why Was Cued Speech Developed?

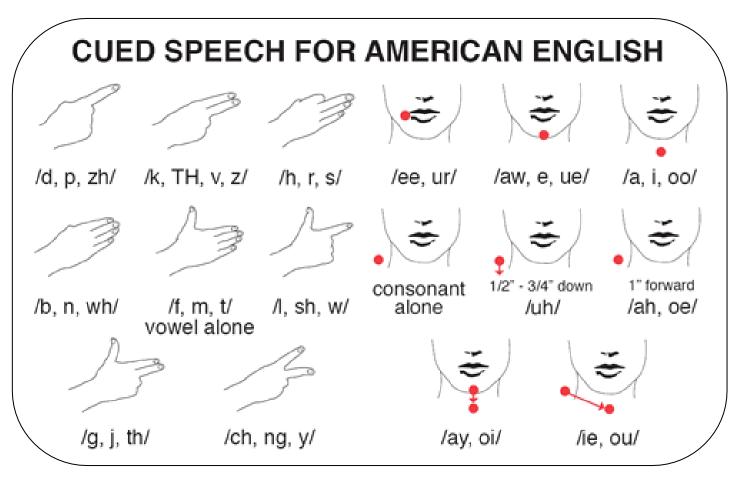
- To make *phonemes* of traditionally spoken languages clearly visible.
- To enable real-time communication between parents and their DHH children in the parents' native language.
- To enable native language literacy.



Cued Speech for American English

Cued Speech is a visual communication mode that uses 8 handshapes in 4 different placements near the face in combination with the mouth movements of *speech* to make the phonemes of spoken language look different from each other.

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Let's Compare! "I am going to the store."

Signing Exact English:













Pidgin Signed English:









Let's Compare! "I am going to the store."

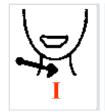
American Sign Language:







Cued American English:













What Is a Cue?

• A *cue* is a handshape or hand placement in combination with the corresponding mouth shape that visually represents a consonant or vowel.



How to Cue

- Pea, pee, P
- Do, due

Key

Zoo

- Sea, see, C
- Sue

• Be, bee, B

Boo!

Tea/tee/T

Moo

She

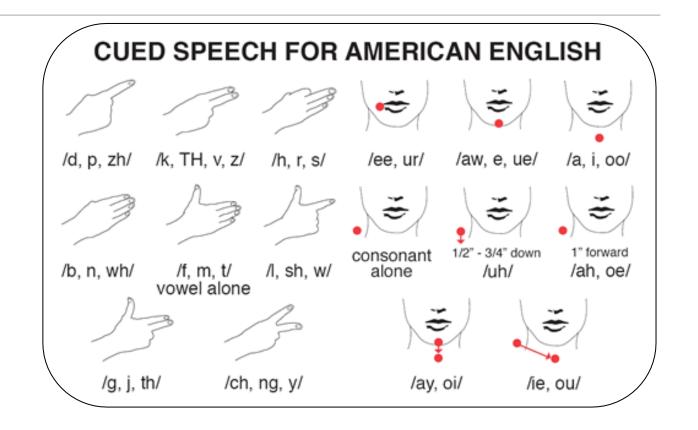
Shoe

Thee

Goo

Cheese

You



Why Does Cued Speech ≠ Speech?

- While it is possible to cue phonemic sounds individually (/b/, /p/, /ee/, /i/, etc.), cueing alone does not show or improve articulation.
 - The cues do not tell you where to place the tongue or how to shape your mouth to produce a phoneme using speech.
- What cueing can do is provide pronunciation feedback to a DHH person attempting to say a known target sound.



Cued Languages

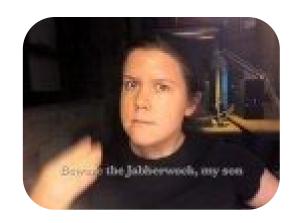
- Language is more than just utterances (speech, signs, and cues are language modes).
- Language requires prosody (suprasegmentals)
 - Rhythm, stress, intonation: in spoken languages, such as English, these indicate vital information—is the speaker asking a question, telling a joke, or making a statement?
- Cued languages = cues + prosody
 - In *cued languages*, we convey prosody via grammatical and semantic indicators similar to those in signed languages (e.g., facial expression, eyebrow movements, emphasis of cues, and head thrusts).

Cued American English

- Cued American English is a cued language that is a form of American English.
 - Contrasts with other cued English languages, such as Cued British English, which has different vowel phonemes.
 - Parallels spoken American English.

Jabberwocky in Cued American English:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R5hiRL2ujM4



Can We Use CAE, ASL, and LSL?

Yes!

- Using cueing for English and signing for ASL preserves the integrity of both languages.
 - No need to "adapt" ASL signs to convey specific English words.
- DHH cuers are able to decode written English via phonics, even if they have no usable hearing.
- If the family is Deaf and the first language is ASL, then Deaf children can learn English via cueing (does require having someone cue consistently).
- Illinois School for the Deaf has a bilingual program; academic instruction is provided in ASL and/or CAE, based on IEPs.

Research: Jean Wandel, 1989

- 120 children (ages 7-16) across 4 categories:
 - 30 LSL | 30 Total Communication (TC) | 30 Cueing | 30 Hearing (control)
 - Each group of deaf children had 15 with severe deafness, 15 profound
- Method: administered internal speech ratio, Ravens, SAT, reading comprehension tests
- Results:
- No difference in reading ability between deaf cuers and hearing children; slight advantage for those with profound deafness than severe deafness due to more consistency cueing (at home and school)
- LSL group performed lower than cueing group on all measures
- TC group performed lower than Hearing, LSL, and cueing groups on all tests

Resources for Families

Support System Network

- Other parents
- Adult Deaf cuers
- Professionals
- Social Media: Facebook Group: Cued Speech

Learning to Cue

- Self-paced: CueCollege
- Virtual classes: Generally advertised via NCSA/Facebook
- In-person classes: Cue Camps; local classes depends on instructor availability
- Transliterator training: Language Matters, Inc.

Early Intervention/IFSP, IEP Support

- Professionals/Educators
- Legal understanding; possibly legal support

Resources

- NCSA membership (free for first-year families!)
- DCLP family boxes (free for first-year families!)
- "Cue with Me!" boxes (www.cuecollege.org)









Websites and Videos

- The National Cued Speech Association: https://cuedspeech.org/
- Cue College: https://cuecollege.org
- Cued Speech (a mini-documentary)
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pIPw4H-ZsMg&t=6s
- Giving language a helping hand, Cathy Rasmussen, TEDxFlourCity
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r4KQfepEqWQ
- ASL, PSE, and CAE: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RxEu1IIBVyA
- Heteronyms, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=085H1TdxuBU
- Go by Twista: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2FMsISKJNMI
- Codeswitching Between CAE and ASL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pg9ZCDo3dzA

Questions?

