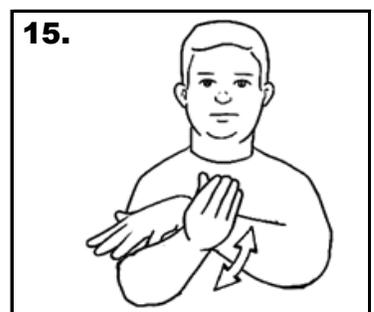
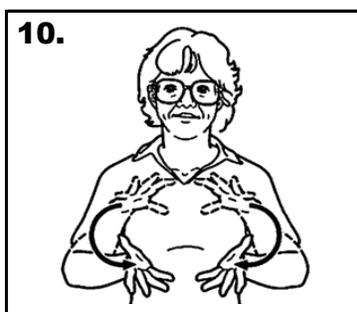
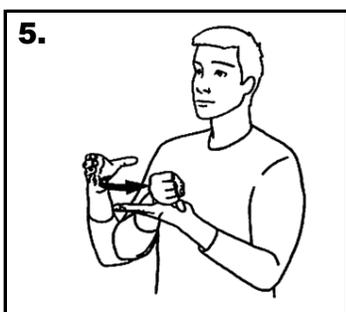
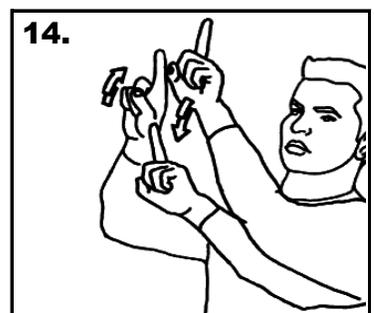
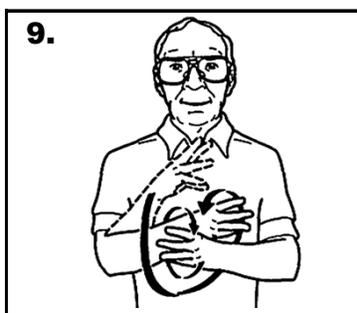
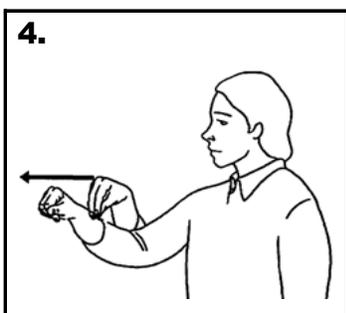
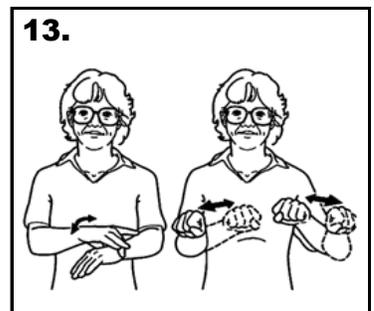
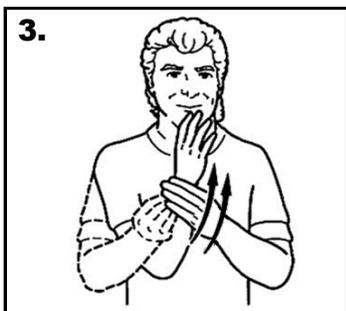
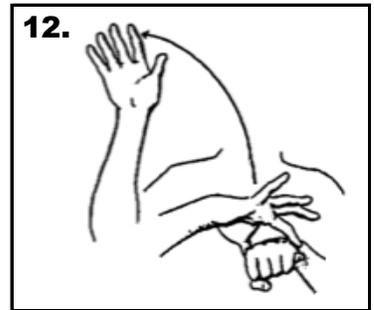
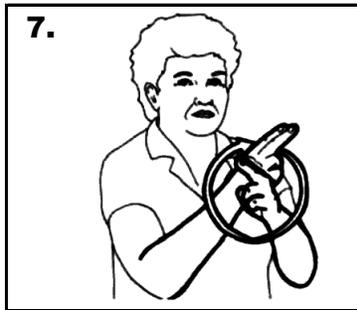
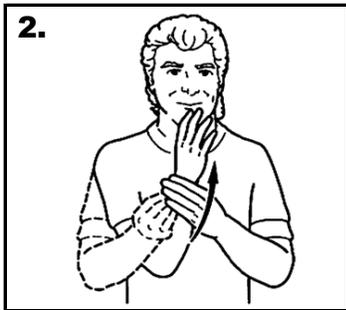
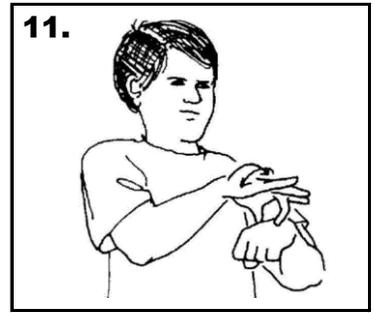
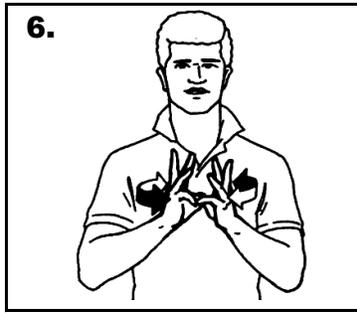
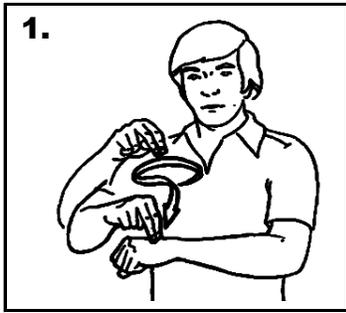
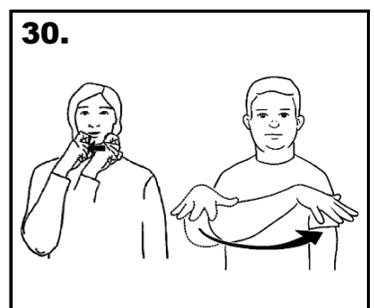
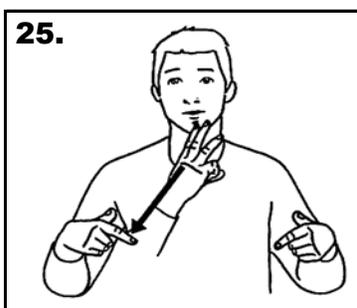
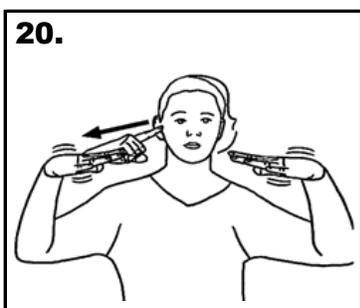
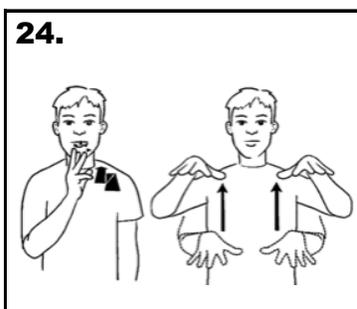
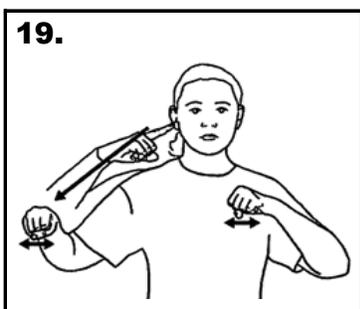
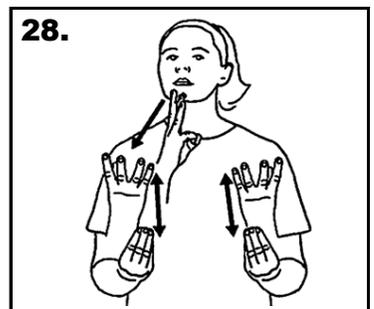
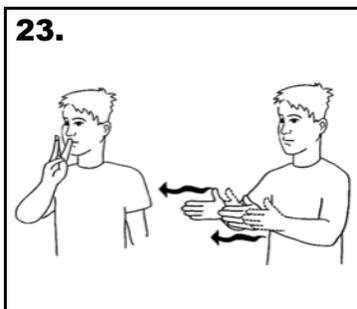
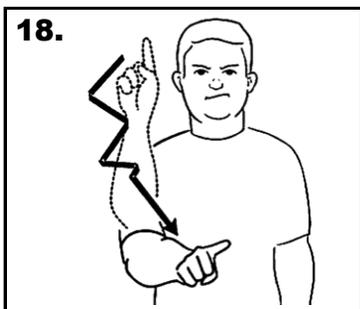
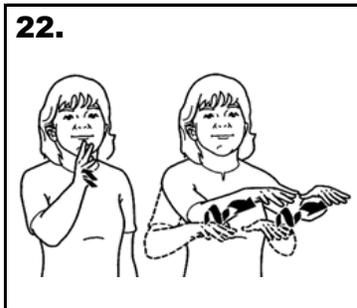
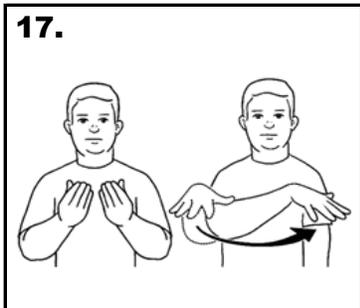
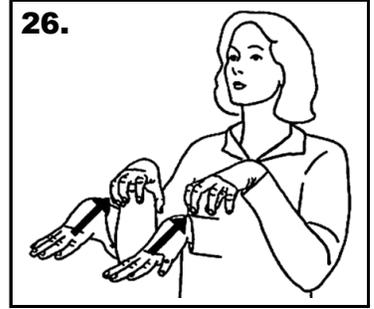
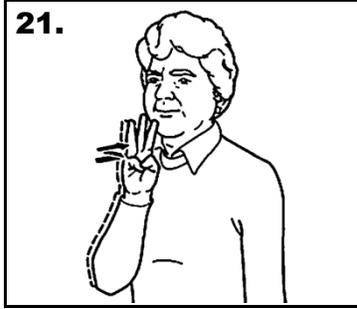


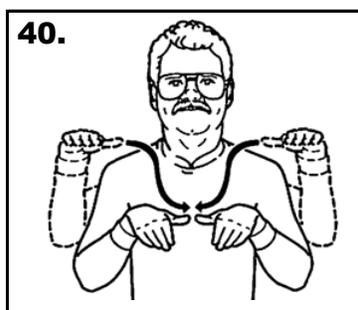
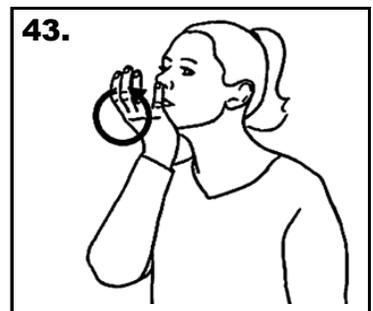
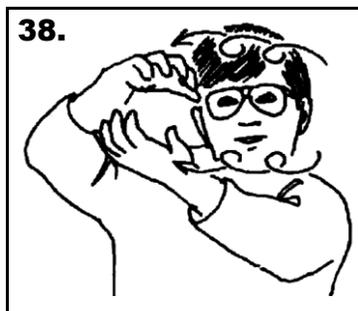
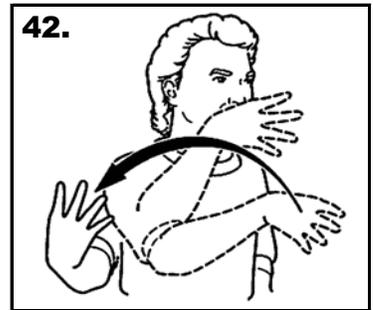
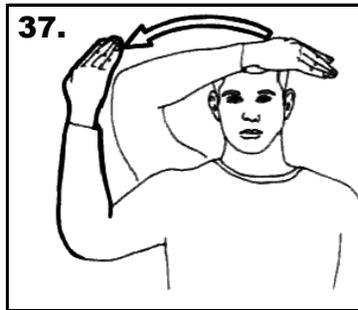
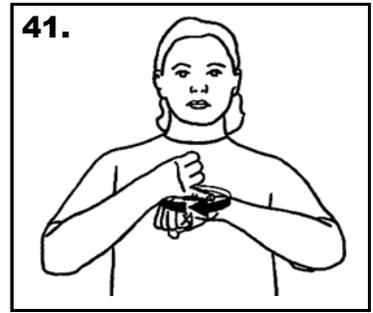
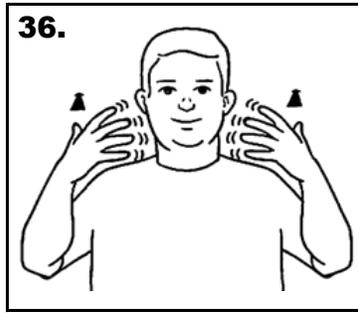
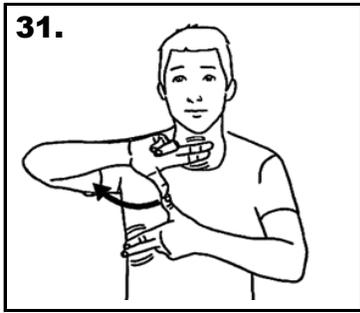
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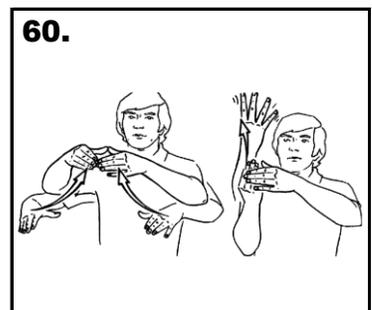
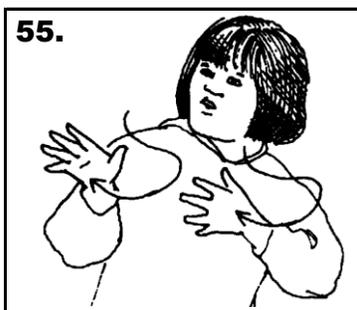
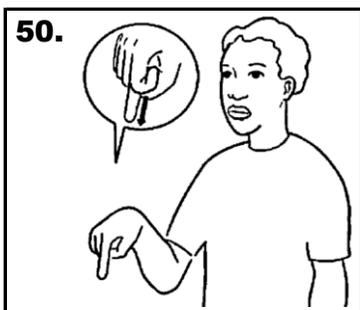
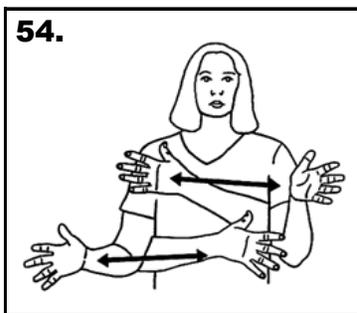
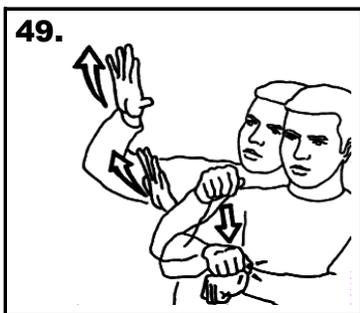
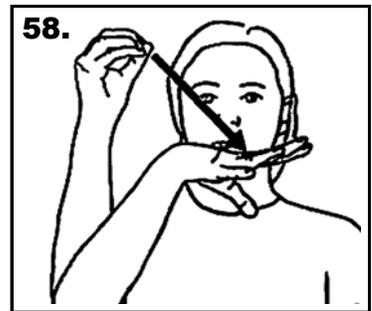
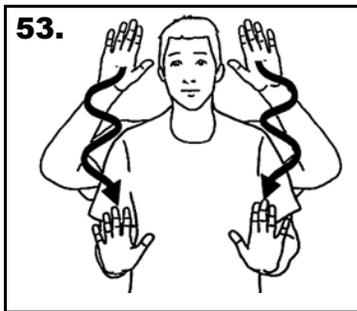
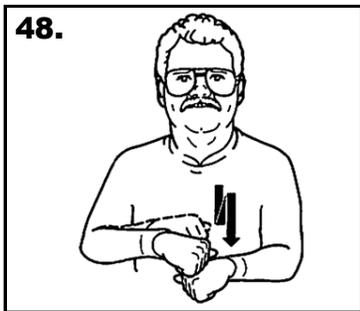
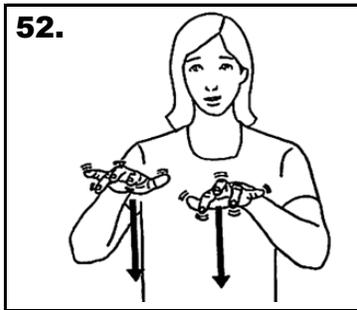
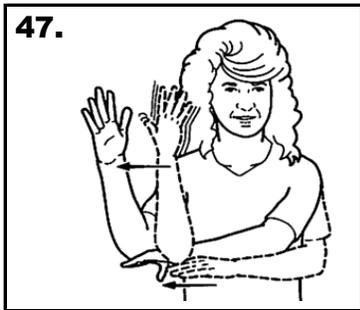
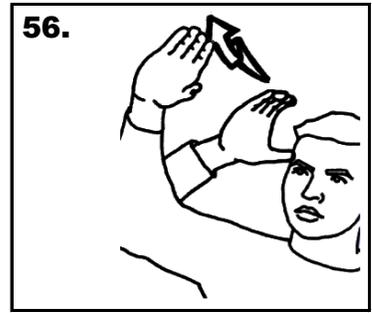
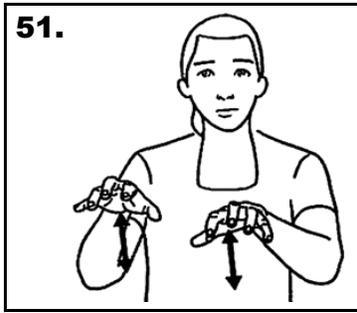
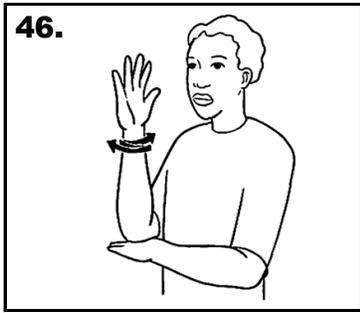
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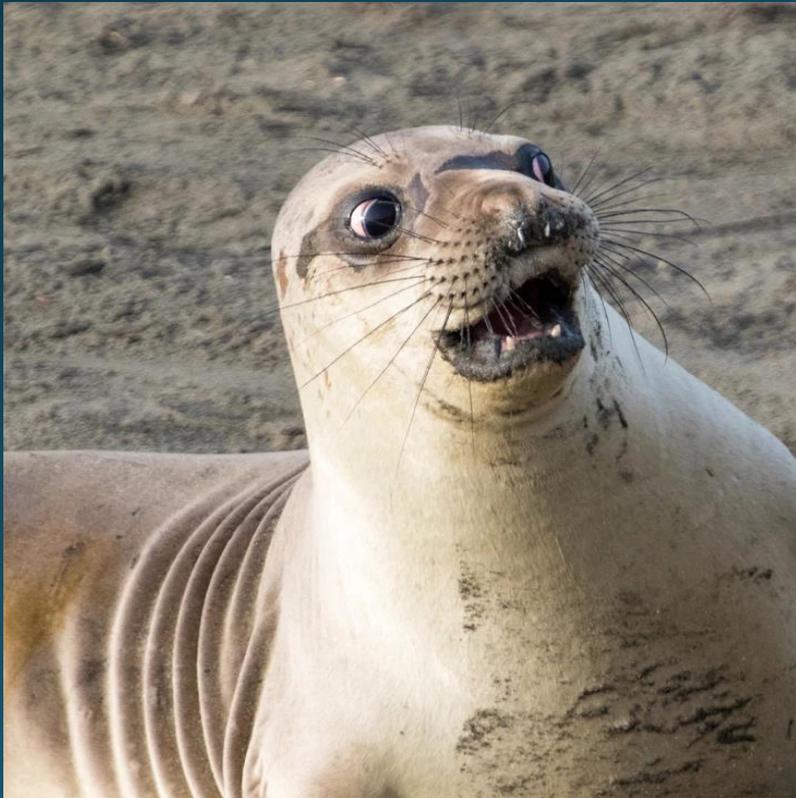
Chapter 17: Nature

1. nature, natural, normal, of course
2. grow
3. plant, Spring
4. to plant, pay
5. harvest, gather, collect
6. weather
7. universe
8. international
9. world
10. world, globe, sphere
11. earth, planet
12. space
13. earthquake
14. stars
15. beach
16. land, dirt, sand, soil
17. field
18. lightning
19. thunder, loud
20. noise, sound
21. water
22. ocean, sea
23. river
24. flood
25. lake, pond
26. freeze, numb, paralyzed
27. ice
28. wet, moist, humid
29. dry, arid, drought
30. desert
31. hurricane
32. tornado, cyclone
33. tornado, cyclone
34. melt, dissolve, fade, disappear, go away
35. environment
36. cool, pleasant, friendly
37. sky
38. clouds
39. hill
40. valley
41. island
42. rainbow
43. grass, hay
44. flower
45. farm, country, agriculture
46. tree
47. forest, jungle, woods, trees
48. rock, stone
49. mountain
50. drop
51. rain
52. drizzling rain
53. snow
54. wind, breeze, air
55. storm
56. sun
57. moon
58. sunshine
59. smoke, fog, steam
60. volcano

Grammar & Deaf Culture:

Chapter 17:

Nature



Hellen Keller

- Became **deaf and blind** at 19 months due to an illness.
- Was isolated, **no form** of communication or education.
- Her parents eventually enrolled Helen in the Perkins Institute for the Blind where she met her teacher **Anne Sullivan**.
- Hellen became **the first blind and deaf person ever to graduate from a University** in 1904.



Hellen Keller

- Later became a **world famous speaker, author and advocate** for people with disabilities.
- In 1915 she **founded HKI** (Helen Keller International), a non-profit organization for preventing blindness and malnutrition.
- Hellen **helped found the ACLU** (American Civil Liberties Union) in 1920.
- She eventually traveled to over 39 countries to **lecture and raise awareness** on the rights of people with disabilities.



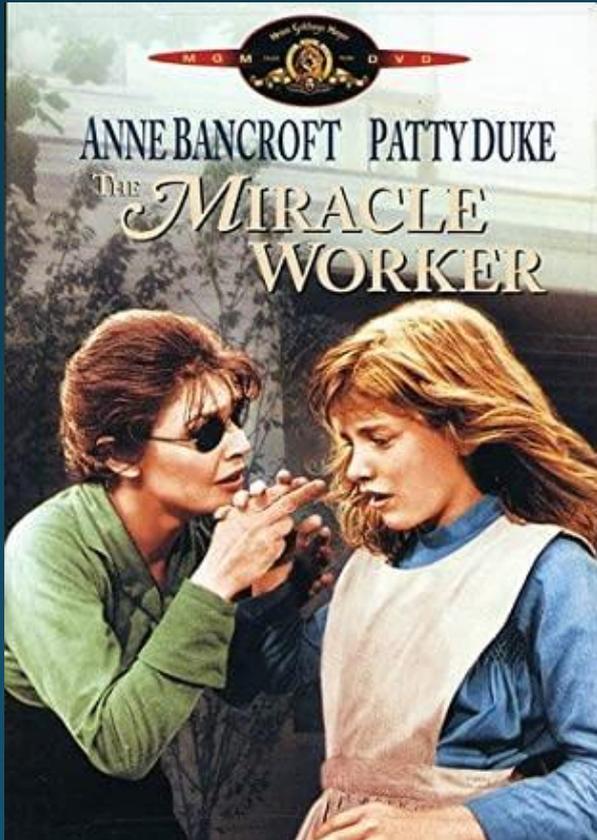
Hellen Keller

- In 1964, President Lynden B. Johnson awarded Helen Keller the **Presidential Medal of Freedom**, one of the highest honors awarded to an American civilian.
- In 1965, she was inducted into the **Women's Hall of Fame**.
- Helen Keller's amazing journey came to an end when she passed away on June 1, 1968, only 26 days before her 88th birthday.



The Miracle Worker

Movie released in 1964 showing story of Anne Sullivan's struggle to teach Helen Keller how to communicate.



Famous scene in the movie when Helen learns her first concept, "water."

Marlee Matlin

- Became deaf at 18 months old from an illness.
- As a child, Marlee Matlin **discovered acting** through a program at the Center on Deafness that brought deaf and hearing kids together.
- She landed her **first leading role as Dorothy** in a production of The Wizard of Oz with a children's theater company in Chicago.



Marlee Matlin

- Marlee got her big break as the lead in a production of **Children of a Lesser God** in Chicago. When the play was adapted for the big screen, Matlin received a chance to reprise her stage role.
- For her work on the film, Marlee Matlin won the **Academy Award for Best Actress** in 1986 at only 20 years old.



NTD

- National Theatre of the Deaf (NTD), established in 1967, based in Waterford, CT.
- **World's first professional Deaf theatre company.**
- **The oldest continually producing touring theatre company in the US.**



NTD



Significance of the NTD

1. Provides an opportunity for those who are Deaf and want to **pursue a career** in acting.
2. **Educates the general public** on the artistic talent and abilities of people who are Deaf.
3. **Provides a link** between the hearing and Deaf worlds. Many hearing people who attend a play performed by the NTD experience ASL and Deaf Culture for the first time this way.



Deaflympics

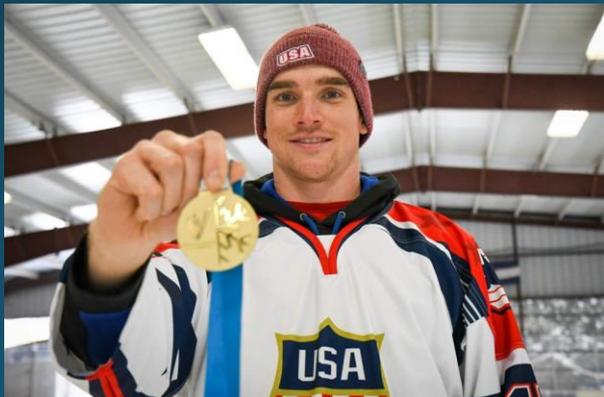
The Deaflympics (previously called World Games for the Deaf, and International Games for the Deaf) are an International Olympic Committee (IOC)-sanctioned event at which **Deaf athletes compete at an elite level.**



However, unlike the athletes in other IOC-sanctioned events (i.e., the Olympics, the Paralympics, and the Special Olympics), the **Deaflympians cannot be guided by sounds** (i.e., the starter's guns, bullhorn commands or referee whistles).

Deaflympics

- The Deaflympics are the **longest running multi-sport event excluding the Olympics** themselves.
- The first games, held in Paris in 1924, were also the **first ever international sporting event for athletes with a disability**.
- The event has been **held every four years** since, apart from a break for World War II, and an additional event, the Deaflympic Winter Games, was added in 1949.
- The games began as a small gathering of 148 athletes from nine European nations competing in the International Silent Games in Paris, France, in 1924; now, they have **grown into a global movement**.



Visual Aspect of the Deaflympics

To address the issue of Deaflympians not being able to be guided by sounds, certain sports use **alternative methods** of commencing the game.

For example:

- the football referees **wave a flag** instead of blowing a whistle
- on the track, races are started by **using a light**, instead of a starter pistol
- It is also customary for spectators not to cheer or clap, but rather to **wave with both hands to applaud**.



The World Federation of the Deaf (WFD)

The **WFD** is an international, **non-governmental central organization** of national associations of Deaf people established in 1951.



The WFD's focus is on **human, civil, and linguistic rights of Deaf people**. They aim to improve the status of sign languages, education for Deaf people, access to information and services, and general human rights for Deaf people in developing countries.

Currently located in Helsinki, Finland in the headquarters of the Finnish Association of the Deaf.

The World Federation of the Deaf (WFD)

At the first World Congress, there were only 25 national associations of the Deaf delegates attended. By 2008, the number of Ordinary Members (national associations of the Deaf) had **reached 130, representing all five continents.**

WFD has cooperated with the **United Nations (UN)** and its agencies since the late 1950's. WFD has been very involved in **advocacy and networking with the UN,** International Disability Alliance and the members to collaborate on and lobby for their rights.

The WFD General Assembly takes place **every four years.**

International Sign Language

It is a common belief that Sign Language is international or the same across the world. **This is completely untrue.**

Almost every country in the world has a population of Deaf people with **their own cultural beliefs and sign language system which varies even locally within that country.** Some countries even have more than one standard system of Sign Language.

Despite this fact, Deaf people have used a kind of **gestural system for international communication** at sporting or cultural events where many Deaf from different countries come together since the early 19th century.



International Sign Language

The need to standardize an international sign system was discussed at the first **World Deaf Congress in 1951** when **the WFD was formed**.

In the following years, a **mixture of sign languages** was developed as the delegates from different language backgrounds communicated with each other, and in 1973, a WFD committee ("the Commission of Unification of Signs") **published a standardized vocabulary**.

They selected **naturally spontaneous** and **easy signs** in common use by Deaf people of different countries to make the language easy to learn.

Gestuno

A book published by the commission in the early 1970s,

Gestuno: International Sign Language of the Deaf, contains

a vocabulary list of about 1,500 signs. The name "**Gestuno**" was chosen, referencing **gesture and oneness**.

However, when Gestuno was first used, at the WFD congress in Bulgaria in 1976, **it was incomprehensible** to Deaf participants.

Subsequently, it was developed **informally by deaf and hearing interpreters**, and came to include more grammar, especially linguistic features that are thought to be universal among sign languages, such as role shifting and the use of classifiers.



International Sign Language

Additionally, the vocabulary was gradually replaced by **more iconic** signs and **loan signs** from different sign languages.



The name Gestuno has fallen out of use, and the phrase "**International Sign Language**" is now more commonly used in English to identify this sign variety.

NOTE: International Sign Language is **NOT** a natural or native language to any country or Deaf community. It is **NOT a language** at all but simply a method put together by several people to make communicating with each other easier.

Review

- Hellen Keller
- The Miracle Worker
- Marlee Matlin
- Children of a Lesser God
- NTD
- Significance of the NTD (3)
- Deaflympics
- WFD
- Gestuno
- International Sign Language

