



GLOSSARY

adaptation

A change made in the teaching process, materials, assignments, or student products to help a student achieve the expected learning outcomes.

aided language stimulation

A naturalistic technique in which a facilitator models ways that symbols can be used for communication.

ambient noise

“Background noise, which competes with the main speech signal” (Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind).

American Sign Language (ASL)

A visual-gestural language created by people who were Deaf and used by Americans and Canadians of all ages who are Deaf. ASL defines its expression through hand shapes and movements, facial expressions, body movement, spatial relationships, and mouth movements.

assessment

The systematic process of gathering information about what a student knows, is able to do, and is learning to do.

ASL-English interpreter

A professional who has successfully completed an ASL-English interpretation program (AEIP). This post-secondary training provides graduates with knowledge of interpreting skills, Deaf culture, and the national code of ethics.

ASL specialist

A professional who provides support to teaching personnel and support personnel in implementing ASL language plans through direct training, consultation, and ongoing programming evaluation.

audiogram

A graph that represents a person’s responses to sound. It is used to document the softest sound a person can detect at a variety of different frequencies or pitches.

audiologist

A professional who is qualified to assess hearing loss and recommend and fit amplification systems (e.g., hearing aids, wireless audio systems, cochlear implants, bone-anchored implant).

audiology

The medical term for the study and measurement of hearing and hearing loss.

auditory-oral method

A method of teaching students to speak by maximizing their residual hearing through the use of hearing aids or cochlear implants. Students use any natural ability they may have developed for using visual cues (e.g., speechreading).

auditory-verbal method

A method of teaching students to develop spoken language, with an emphasis on maximizing a student’s residual hearing through hearing aids or cochlear implants. Speechreading is not emphasized or taught. Trained auditory-verbal therapists provide early intervention services.

auditory-verbal therapist

A speech-language pathologist, audiologist, and/or teacher of DHH who has received additional training in developing spoken language through listening.

bilateral hearing loss

A hearing loss that affects both ears.

bilateral implantation

The implantation of cochlear implants in both ears.

bimodal hearing

A system in which a person with a cochlear implant in one ear wears a hearing aid in the other ear. The hearing aid provides low frequency information that the cochlear implant does not always pick up.

computerized notetaker (CN)

A person who uses a laptop computer to type a summary of the information that is spoken in a classroom or meeting, adapting the language level, the layout, and the content to meet student needs.

conductive hearing loss

A hearing loss that occurs when one or more of the structures of the outer or middle ear are not working properly.

Deaf

A term that refers to a person with a hearing loss who uses American Sign Language and who identifies culturally with the Deaf community.

deafblindness

A condition that combines in varying degrees both hearing and vision loss, such that neither hearing nor vision can be used as a primary source of accessing information.

deafened

A term that refers to a person who had hearing and subsequently lost it, through illness or accident.

deafhood

An individual's sense of self-acceptance as a Deaf person and as belonging to the Deaf community.

domains

Specific areas of development that might be targeted in the IEP. Examples of domains include communication, social, academic, motor, cognitive, self-management, community, vocational, and recreation/leisure.

earmold

The plastic or vinyl part of a hearing aid that is custom made to fit into the outer ear.

educational assistant

A person hired by the school/division to provide support for teachers and/or students. This person is supervised directly by a teacher or principal.

educational consultant for the Deaf and hard of hearing and

teacher of the Deaf and hard of hearing (TDHH)

A teacher with additional specialized training in the education of students who are Deaf or hard of hearing. An educational consultant or TDHH supports the school team in the areas of assessment, IEP development, program planning, curriculum adaptations/modifications, and specific teaching/learning strategies. An educational consultant or TDHH also provides support with amplification needs and special devices, modifications to the visual and listening environment, specific remedial materials, and development of the student's self-esteem, self-advocacy, and identity.

educational interpreting consultant (EIC)

Provides support to the signing educational assistant or ASL-English interpreter by giving direct feedback, modelling interpreting, conducting assessments, orienting the educational team, and providing professional learning opportunities.

executive functioning (EF)

A complex set of abilities/skills that work together to regulate and direct one's thinking, behaviour, and emotions in order to stay on task and achieve goals.

expressive language

An individual's use of language.

hard of hearing

A term that refers to a person who has a hearing loss but does not have a cultural affiliation with the Deaf community.

incidental language learning

Learning words and language structures without direct instruction.

individual education plan (IEP)

A yearly written plan developed and used by a team to meet the individual learning needs of a student.

language

A system of symbols of communication (e.g., words) and the rules used to manipulate them.

Listening and Spoken Language Specialists (LSLS)

"Licensed speech-language pathologists, audiologists, or educators of the deaf who have become specialists in supporting children who are deaf or hard of hearing develop spoken language and literacy primarily through listening." (Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing)

literacy

In this document, "the ability to read, write, communicate, and comprehend" (Education Oasis).

metalinguistic knowledge

The ability to think about and comment on language.

mixed hearing loss

A hearing loss where both conductive and sensorineural hearing loss are present.

modification

Changing the number or the content of the learning outcomes that a student is expected to meet in the provincial curriculum. The student's teacher or school team makes these changes.

morphemes

Meaningful parts of words (e.g., suffixes, roots, prefixes).

morphology

Describes patterns of word formation, and changes in word meaning. For example, adding /s/ changes a word to a plural (cats) or possessive (mom's).

occupational therapist (OT) (clinician)

A professional trained to help people improve their ability to do activities related to their daily living, such as self-care, work, and leisure. The purpose of occupational therapy is to promote and maintain performance and health. An occupational therapist provides student-specific assessment, suggests student-specific adaptations and modifications to classroom equipment, and provides training of staff to help students participate as fully as possible in school programming and activities. Occupational therapists often work in conjunction with physiotherapists.

otitis media

A medical term referring to middle ear infections or inflammation of the middle ear.

parameters

The five basic parts of ASL signs (handshape, movement, location, palm orientation, and non-manual markers).

personal wireless audio system

A system which uses a transmitter, microphone, and receivers to send the teacher's voice to the student's hearing aid(s) or CI(s) by FM radio wave or digital signal or infrared signal.

phonological awareness

The ability to hear and manipulate the sound structure of language.

phonology

The study of sounds in a particular language and the rules for how they go together.

physiotherapist (PT) (clinician)

A professional concerned with the assessment, maintenance, and improvement of physical function and performance of the body. Physiotherapists often work with students who have difficulties with movement, coordination, or balance. They provide student-specific assessment, recommendations, and staff training to meet a student's physical needs. Physiotherapists often work in conjunction with occupational therapists.

progressive hearing loss

A hearing loss where, over time, the hearing becomes progressively worse in one or both ears.

psychologist, school (clinician)

A specialist in psychology and education. School psychologists are qualified mental health professionals in the areas of psycho-educational assessment, childhood development, behavioural management, individual/group counselling, and consultation.

receptive language

An individual's understanding of language.

residual hearing

The amount of usable hearing. Most people with a hearing loss do not have a total hearing loss.

semantics

The aspect of language concerned with meaning.

sensorineural hearing loss

A hearing loss as a result of problems in the cochlea, the auditory nerve, and/or the hearing centres of the brain. The most common reason for sensorineural hearing loss is damage to the hair cells in the cochlea.

signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)

The comparison of speech and noise levels. It represents the difference in loudness between the primary signal and the background noise.

signer

A person who has learned, or is learning, American Sign Language. While signers have taken sign language classes, they have no formal training in ASL-English interpretation.

sound

The sensation perceived by the sense of hearing.

soundfield wireless audio system

A system which uses a microphone and transmitter to send the teacher's voice to speakers in the classroom by an FM or digital or infrared signal.

speech

Certain sounds made with the mouth and voice.

speech-language pathologist

A professional who supports the school team by providing specialized knowledge and skills in the area of communication development and difficulties and their impact on curriculum and social outcomes for students. A speech-language pathologist provides assessment, makes recommendations, provides therapy, and suggests modifications or adaptations in the area of communication.

standardized test

A carefully constructed measurement instrument that requires specially trained individuals to ensure the tests are properly selected, interpreted, and used. (Manitoba Education, Citizenship and Youth, *AEP: Handbook for Student Services* 79)

student-specific outcome

Another term used for "goal" in an individual education plan (IEP) for a student; states what the student will learn, when this will be accomplished, and how the goal will be met.

syntax

The set of rules for combining words into sentences.

teacher of the Deaf and hard of hearing (TDHH) and educational consultant for the Deaf and hard of hearing

A teacher with additional specialized training in the education of students who are Deaf or hard of hearing. An educational consultant or TDHH supports the school team in the areas of assessment, IEP development, program planning, curriculum adaptations/modifications, and specific teaching/learning strategies. An educational consultant or TDHH also provides support with amplification needs and special devices, modifications to the visual and listening environment, specific remedial materials, and development of the student's self-esteem, self-advocacy, and identity.

Theory of Mind (ToM)

The ability to understand that what you think, feel, or believe may not be the same as what someone else thinks, feels, or believes.

unilateral hearing loss

A hearing loss that affects only one ear.

universal design

Planning the design of structures and products at the outset for the greatest accessibility and for the widest range of individuals, using these seven guiding principles as a framework: equity, flexibility, simplicity, perceptible use, tolerance for error, comfort, and appropriate space.