

The Cultural and Cognitive Impact of Communication Barriers on Hearing Impaired Adults–“Content of speech”

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Abstract

It is litotes to contemplate signing as a substitution for word of mouths in the context that, for example, English may be ponder as a substitute for French. Implementing signing is a considerable cultural and cognitive component in the overall development of the person. A hearing impaired person interacting with a hearing person is not only facing a physical but also, a cultural and psychological barrier.

This article analyzes the problems resulting from hearing impaired people's ineptitude to interact soundly across these hindrances. It reports on a study of 30 respondents, aged 18-40, from 3 provinces of Punjab. Some participants had hearing impaired parents while others had hearing parents. The outcome of the study depicts that there are various barriers that influence the flow of communication and that these hindrances exhibits severe problems in different areas of emotional, cultural and educational aspects. The study propound that educators, peer groups, families, and all other people associated to the hearing impaired person; that signing is of consequential importance to eradicate the hindrances leading to hearing impaired people's development in cognitive and socio-cultural functioning.

Keywords:*communication, hearing impairment, socio-cultural, semantics. Sign*

1. INTRODUCTION

The level of parent's interaction and their attitude towards hearing impairment may be considered as most valuable facet in the social and psychological development of hearing impaired children[1].Parents who show more acceptable and positive attitude towards their children's hearing impairment are considered as more pliable and seek effective ways of communication. Language is mandatory for functioning of the brain for various activities like retention, abstract thinking and getting awareness for one's own self. According to Hiskey, hardware of the brain is managed by language. This is the reason, despite of having healthy brain, hearing impaired children who were not made familiar with the use of sign language are mentally disabled till the time they learn language. Hearing impaired people experience more ailments and illness in comparison with hearing people because disorders related to centralnervous system have a consequent effect on development of mental health issues by six times. Mental health is also affected by psychological conditions like dearth of strong attachment, low self-esteem and barriers in communication. Those hearing impaired children of hearing impaired parents, who are able to interact and have developed a good relationship with their parents, are away from any serious mental problems [2].

X International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research

(IEI, Chandigarh) Institution of Engineers, India, Chandigarh



22nd February 2020

www.conferenceworld.in

ISBN : 978-81-944855-2-0

Considering the studies by researchers, two aspects of the communication has been studied: one is the content that indicates Topic and second one is process which means the communication mechanism. Analysis of literature shows that almost all the studies on hearing impaired communication involved the process of communication e.g. pitch, tone, prosody, etc.[3] or other physical features strategies mandatory for clear communication with a hearing impaired person which includes way of lip reading, eye-contact, background color, noise and light and so on[4]

Although the proficiency, strategies, and skills of communication improve the communication process, solve various problems related to interactions, creates a friendly and healthy bonds etc. firstly, we need to analyze and work forward to examine the content of communication in order to recognize and get familiar with the basis of hearing impaired people's problems. Speech reading or spoken words is not merely an expedient means of interaction for many hearing impaired individuals because only one-third of the words spoken by a person is understood by them [5].

Whether a person is abnormal or normal, "communication is a fact in the world of human beings, animals and plants and is an ever continuing process going on all the time. Halt communication and the life processes wither and die. [6]

The technique of Speech reading is not only ineffectual, but also reduces the blooming of other strategies of communication including non-verbal communication [7]. It is evident in various studies that oral language is supported by sign language, including for those hearing impaired individuals with cochlear implantations [1]. It is evident from the available studies, that notwithstanding of the language, whether verbal or non-verbal, if parents with hearing capacity do not put an efforts to have a common language with their hearing impaired children to begin an effective interaction at an initial age, their children suffers both academically and socially; thus the level of their communication is not affluent as those children who share the similar language[8].

In communication through spoken words there is difference in the phenomenon to hear a to a physical process and to listen to a process which is cognitive. Although spoken words are exactly perceived by a hearing impaired person, it does not indicate that a hearing impaired person grabs the speech as it is. Unlike hearing children, hearing impaired children do not get benefit from spoken language. Mental development gets affected due to reduction in content. Problematic language development gets worst when, the level of speaking and expectation is lower down by hearing individuals [9].

This study aim to examine the content of the hearing impaired people's communication whether it deviate from, when they speak or sign, with hearing or hearing impaired people. Do they, exemplar, speak of different topics and in different ways when their interlocutor is using sign language in place of oral communication? The impact of the sign language is predetermined, as the hearing impaired people's basic first language, on the communication content or richness, which leads to cognitive and social development of hearing impaired people. The result is valuable for the hearing impaired people's educators, families and others to make use of sign language to break the barriers of communication and get familiar about deaf culture; This opportunity will make contribution to the hearing impaired people's psychological and mental enhancement.

1.1- Effective Communication and its Impact

The extent of the usage of personal interaction has great influence on different facet of life like an academic, psychological, literacy, emotional and cognitive ability [1]. Language is required by everyone in order to discover the world and for normal development. Language has tendency to go beyond cognition process and enhance pragmatic or social functions, according to Morris[10]. However, Hearing impaired people have to pass from critical period in order to acquire complete exposure of communication. This is the reason that the children of hearing impaired parents face fewer problems in learning and development. The early hearing impaired signers encounter better emotional, social and academic performance in comparison to deaf oral children with

X International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research

(IEI, Chandigarh) Institution of Engineers, India , Chandigarh



22nd February 2020

www.conferenceworld.in

ISBN : 978-81-944855-2-0

same hearing loss. Hearing impaired parents use different non-verbal strategies in order to have better communication with their children, but the hearing parents are not that much familiar about such strategies and are not able to naturally produce them [11-13]. Therefore, hearing impairment and speaking disability does not comprehend delay in development. In fact, ineffective communication between parents and children is the main cause of delay in development[14-16]. Students with more positive social environment enjoy more success in academics jobs and have better emotional health [17]. Therefore, The speaking ability is not an important fact, but one's ability to speak or interact through language, in any form, from the very early age [1].

Hearing impaired children are heavily dependent on their siblings and parents for inputs of language. Whereas, hearing children have great sources for language inputs which includes radio, people's conversations, TV etc. But hearing impaired children are confined to learn only those things which are taught or communicated to them purposely [9]. Excluding the factors like social class, degree of hearing loss, another disability, and means of interactions in family, the estimated age for the prevention of delay in development of language is considered six months [18]. The major and the basic problem faced by hearing impaired people is not that they are not able to listen or speak, but they have problems in different areas of semantics, lexicons and syntax and that is because of the development of late language, the brain has pliability to alter at youth [19].

In order to evaluate in detail the content of hearing impaired individual's communication and its effect on the cultural and cognitive development, the hearing impaired people have been interviewed and observed while interacting to hearing impaired and hearing people and with the one who knows sign language. The content of their interactions was studied from different facet including the Topics. The result of the study is envisioned to divulge the impact of using sign language on eradicating the barriers of communication and all the socio-cultural aspects, which are mandatory for the betterment of the hearing impaired people.

METHOD

Participants

This study was conducted on 30 hearing impaired male and females aged 18-40 years. They were completely and partially hearing impaired and was randomly shortlisted from 3 provinces of Punjab. Three interpreters were also part of the study and they were interviewed and observed too. In order to get more information about the attitude of hearing families towards hearing impairment, deaf culture, their knowledge about sign language and their mode of communication, siblings and parents were also interviewed.

Procedure

The hearing impaired adults were naturally observed in meetings and hearing impaired societies. The researchers also interacted with them informally so that they would not get anxious, and wrote down her observations and participants responses for the purpose of analysis of data. A simple measure of frequency was used in order to analyze the data qualitatively.

Results

The result of this study can be categorized into main three groups: communicating to **hearing people, hearing impaired, and the hearing who know sign language**. These groups can be further analyzed under six subgroups: **The topics, in-depth talks, the discussion, jokes/funny talks, secret talks and blunt talks (Table.1)**

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(IEI, Chandigarh) Institution of Engineers, India , Chandigarh



22nd February 2020

www.conferenceworld.in

ISBN : 978-81-944855-2-0

	Hearing/oral collocutor	Hearing/signing collocutor (knows sign language)	Hearing impaired collocutor	Interpreters
The Topics	Minimal	varied	Varied and secret	Varied/solution-finding/secret
In-Depth Talks	Slight	deep	Culture related and deeper	Deeper and being affected but not taking up new ideas very easily
The Discussions	Not at all	Limited discussion but neither gets influenced easily nor accept any new information	Long –deep discussions	Discussion but due to less knowledge about world they neither gets influenced easily nor accept any new information
Jokes/Funny Talks	Minimal	Joking but not as with hearing impaired	Both dirty and normal jokes	Joking but not as with hearing impaired
Secret Talks	Not at all	They make personal interaction when they require an help as a consultant	Too much secret talks , till they feel afraid of being pin pointed in hearing impaired community	They make personal interaction when they require an help as a consultant
Blunt Talks	Blunt/direct/straight-forward	Blunt/direct	Blunt/direct	Blunt/direct

Table 1: Results

Hearing/oral collocutor

The respondents all had minimal interactions with their family members who have normal hearing capacity, and didn't know sign language at all and had not attempt even to learn it. They said they have to struggle in order to understand hearing people's speech and as a result they were always stressful and frustrated due to this. In general, some questions related to immediate physical needs of hearing impaired people are asked by their families. However, if they knew how to make sign language part of their interactions, they were blissful to interact with their hearing impaired children.

For instance, the questions asked by their mothers included did you eat lunch at your extra class. Do you want to have food? .Eat fruits and that in the refrigerator. The hearing impaired person replied, "Yes, want to have food....what do we have to eat?"

Participant [18] had prolonged, detailed and effective interactions on an event at school with her hearing impaired friend .whereas she certainly had minimal conversation about same with her mother and one of her hearing friends. This was because the respondent's speech was not very clear and mother did not know sign language. After repeating three or more times the respondent got tired and stopped interacting with her mother. But she was very much comfortable in exchanging signs with her friend.

Respondents complained about their families that, who mostly response to their question like "this is not related or useful for you...we cannot b always ready to explain you as per your convenience" and didn't even spend

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(IEI, Chandigarh) Institution of Engineers, India , Chandigarh



22nd February 2020

www.conferenceworld.in

ISBN : 978-81-944855-2-0

time in making them explain about the things happening around them. This dearth of communication had been the reason for families for not understanding the emotions, dislikes and likes, desire and needs of hearing impaired people. Therefore, unreasonable requests are made by their families like marry the hearing partner so that they can have a hearing child. In fact 90% of hearing impaired children are born to hearing couples according to a research [20]. According to sarabjitsingh, a boy with partial hearing impairment, "No doubt hearing impaired people apparently live in their families, but this is a fact that they actually live with deaf/hearing impaired societies". According to the interpreters (all of them agreed) families of hearing impaired children didn't pay attention to them. Or they suspected of their hearing partner of going around with some other hearing person of opposite sex and cheating on them. They thought that if the partners were both deaf then they would have better life. Hearing impaired people would prefer to share their secrets and private talks with their hearing impaired friends and not with their parents. Dearth of common mode of interaction had resulted in psychological gap between them.

According to Greenberg ,hearing impaired children who lost their hearing capacity pre-lingual are considered more social and have better relationship and attachments if their parents use both verbal and non-verbal mode of communication in comparison to those hearing impaired children whose interactions patterns is done only through oral-mode [21].

Hearing impaired people are dependent on hearing people around them and on Films. But the respondents were not satisfied as being unable to understand the films. Rather they would choose newspapers and magazines for reading as they had problems in understanding lip-reading, specifically with cartoons and Hollywood films. Respondents said they needed movies with subtitles in English and Punjabi language. In some cases, like participants (13) and (14), two twin hearing impaired sisters, one of them with moderate hearing impairment helped her sister (with higher hearing impairment) ,by translating family's communication as much as she herself could understand. When they asked their hearing siblings or parents about the movie, they themselves were engrossed in watching it and gave them general information later on, which according to the participants were not satisfactory, being very irritating and frustrated. They had faced these kinds of problems in interacting in parties or when the hearing friends or family members had telephonic conversations. Inability to achieve their cognitive potential had resulted because of inadequate access to inputs.

Interpreter(C), who belonged to hearing impaired family and more than 80% of his relatives were hearing impaired depicted that his family watched all the movies because he helped them by translated them into common sign language. He was satisfied because his family enjoyed good interactions patterns and level of knowledge because of continuous usage of sign language. It is mandatory to mention that sign language is very helpful, as it is not able to transmit the abstract concepts and we need to find out various ways of teaching, and we should implement it for both first and second language teaching [22]. Teacher's proficiency in the sign language also plays important role in the education of hearing impaired children; quality education is not complete in the context of absence of sign language proficiency among students and teachers [23-24].

Hearing/signing collocutor (knows sign language)

Signing hearing collocutors are those who are in constant contact with hearing impaired pr they can be the interpreters who work in the societies for deaf/hearing impaired. Participants of this study (interpreters) had hearing impaired siblings or parents so they were considered as native signers and they had knowledge about deaf culture and sign language. Due to this reason hearing impaired people were willing to share their problems and secrets with them comfortably. They shared closer bond with hearing impaired in comparative with hearing family. Other people who don't have knowledge about sign language are considered less trustworthy by hearing impaired ones. It is obvious to understand the fact that they have their small world with different culture and language. They feel uncomfortable in any other place or city where they are surrounded by other culture and

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(IEI, Chandigarh) Institution of Engineers, India , Chandigarh



22nd February 2020

www.conferenceworld.in

ISBN : 978-81-944855-2-0

language. Time is must needed in order to become familiar and to build up trust for each other when both hearing impaired and hearing people are involved.

Respondents were dependent on the interpreters and considered them more trustworthy. Interpreters spent time with them and accompanied hearing impaired people to bank, clubs, college, doctor, etc. participants criticized their parents and families for being selfish and appreciated the time spent by interpreters with them.

Interpreters said that hearing impaired keep on sending messages and asking them to watch a particular episode and to explain that to them at the deaf society next day.

Hearing impaired collocutor

Hearing impaired parents, according to Sacks , are familiar with the ways of communication with their hearing impaired children and they can empathize themselves with them. Visual-gestural way for baby talk, interactions and playing game and other interaction patterns are part of their normal activities with them [25]. Hearing people, despite of being caring too, cannot make visual interactions so effectively.

Participants indulge in long in-depth talks with hearing impaired friends and with interpreters who knew sign language. They share very narrow and minimal topics of interactions with their hearing oral members of family. As the respondent do not have access to hearing impaired collocutor in their daily life, thus when they met them, they conversed constantly, astonishingly they seemed not to be worried about their sleep, commitments, responsibilities (at workplace, home etc.). They simply conversed and engrossed in their conversations in order to come out of their solitude in the society as well as at home. They depicted that getting too engrossed in conversations at times resulted in loss of their jobs too. A hearing impaired businessman told that he didn't employ hearing impaired person anymore because they use their hands for conversations with others which made them stop working at job hours. According to him hearing impaired person could prepare one T-shirt a day compared with non-hearing impaired person who could make 20.

The Topics

When the respondents interacted to their hearing families at home, it was confined to their normal daily requirements so they would prefer to spend their time with their hearing impaired friends at deaf/hearing impaired societies and conversed about different topics which included life partners, kids, travelling, fashion, ill-behavior of their hearing siblings, furious at their mother who did not love them , distress , unable to understand their professors or friends , and events happened at their colonies, they would prefer to talk about humorous events and not discussing about the contents .

Participant (1)'s mother told that her son did not start interacting about anything unless she asked him something; unlike her hearing daughter. This was because of dearth of usage of sign language which results in fewer interactions.

The respondents didn't usually make political discussions. If they try to discuss it, they copied the opinions of their hearing family members and were unable to observe political issues independently. They faced greater degree of problems in the topics related to abstractions and spirituality. The topics like marriage, travelling, houses, fashion, etc. were more concrete and could be easily understood and physically felt thought the respondents. According to respondent's (7) siblings, when the respondent came home, he usually asked, " what is the new news? Did you go to the party last night? Did you go to police station for you (stolen) mobile etc.?" [22]. Indeed abstract and spiritual topics are considered most difficult topics according to the participants. Respondent's (12) and (13) said. "When they visit Gurudwara or there is religious lecture, Hearing impaired children ask about the meaning of lectures, which others don't know how to impart the information and they

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22nd February 2020

www.conferenceworld.in

ISBN : 978-81-944855-2-0

believed that understating abstraction is not hearing impaired people's cup of tea. Interpreters (c) used to translate the information (delivered in lectures) for all their family members through sign language; as he was a constant sign language user and was familiar with hearing impaired culture, he knew the tact's to make the content comprehend for them to understand. This make evident that hearing impaired people are not mentally challenged in context of perceiving abstractions, but the main hindrance is the mode of communication. A great deal of problems can be eliminated if the hearing members of family could use sign language.

In-Depth Talks

The respondents generally talked about recent news or about any event through TV or through their friends but by discussing in broad lines not in details. The respondents, including (2) and (24), told their mother about the arrival of some natural disaster in the World/Punjab. However they talked in detailed and for long time with their hearing impaired friends; they talked about death rates, destruction rates etc. It is mandatory to mention that both dearth of effective interactions and visual traits of hearing impaired/deaf culture and language had impacted the speech content. In simple words, the respondents mostly discussed about the physical or the visual aspects of the disaster's news, such as destructions, people. They didn't talk about the facts or the reason behind the occurrence for such disaster like speed of the aids received by people, areas prone, humanitarian aids etc.

According to interpreters and family members, majority of respondents usually asked about events like murders, accidents, thrills etc. Interpreter (e) confirmed the effectiveness in affirmation about the constant communication and suggested that more interactions with hearing impaired people will result in the development of knowledge and analytical minds. She claimed respondent (26) and (27) (her sisters), were different, as the interpreter, being closer to her younger sister, has more interactions with her on different topics and that is the reason her younger sister could analyse, and discuss the events in more detailed way.

Participants who belonged to religious families faced serious problems in analysing the concepts in depth (abstract one/religious one). For example, they knew "God becomes furious if I do something bad". However, they were unable to explain the in depth effect of bad deeds and how it might affect society and their life negatively. The participants (13) and (14) (brothers) had prolonged interactions through sign language.

The Discussions

The respondents did not analyse in depth about facts about the news and other events around them but they were much more affected by the hike or decline of gold or dollar prices. Though they did not go behind the reason for decline or rise of dollar's price but they simply checked about the changes in prices. They, for instances, didn't talk and discuss about the depth of disasters or news related to other events. They were also interested in tangible topics like benefits of eating fruits or other things related to emotional events but could not analyse them in details neither did they made any discussion about it with their family. As per the opinion of Interpreter (A) and (B), if we talk to hearing impaired person about films and encourage them to think about the scenes or the events shown in the films, they could slowly learn to analyse and observe these films and could make good discussions too. Interpreter (e) told that hearing impaired people simply observed the visuals behaviour shown in films like number of kids a person had. But when the interpreter told them that "I think first kid is going to be rich in next scene", they started evaluating that why the second kid could not be rich but the first one. This depicted that if we communicate with hearing impaired people by using sign language, we can help them not only in the process of learning language but also abstractions, social behaviour and how to make observations and infer facts from evidences or information given to them.

According to respondent's hearing families "the consequences of inability" was the basic problem. They were of the view that their hearing impaired family members were expecting too much from them and at times they were not able to analyse and infer the things expected by them. If the hearing family members (working ones) were

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22nd February 2020

www.conferenceworld.in

ISBN : 978-81-944855-2-0

busy or not able to get ready on time, hearing impaired people would take decision immediately travelling long distances by leaving the house. Participant(16) left the seminar without even telling her friends because of a small problem she had with a friend. This created a lot of panicking situation and matter of concerned for people involved. Hearing people may also show the same irritating or irrational attitude but intensity of such act is much lower.

Jokes/Funny Talks

Since hearing impaired people's funny talks and humour are tactile, which confirms to the study of Spence and Napoli [25], it would be hard and at times not at all possible to explain in any verbal/oral language.

Respondent (3) (4) (5) and (6) were interacting in common sign language. They were exchanging jokes too, like, respondent (4) said "I am addicted to chocolates; I eat a lot chocolates everyday so my husband counts them before sleeping. When he is asleep, I take a chocolate and rearrange them ...". She also told, "sometimes she adds water in the milk. It still seems white..." All hearing impaired friends laughed and of course she was joking, her husband would never scold her unless she overeats. As we can analyse that all the joking/humour was related to visual structures like chocolates, milk etc.

The jokes of their humour/ jokes can be seen and understood when at the seminars/conferences more than 150 hearing impaired people were having funny talks, in middle, end or during breaks and after the programs. At times it took long time like till 5 or 6 a.m. Respondents (9) and (5) went on the main stage and started with the humorous performances including cracking jokes or imitating others behaviour (hearing and hearing impaired both). The latter seems appropriate and suitable in deaf/hearing impaired visual culture but unaccepted on the basis of norms/moral principles. The hearing impaired really enjoyed such programs and always requested the participants to carry on with it, because it was through sign language and visual. However, they would never express this same humorous behaviour when they were with their hearing families (non-signing).

Respondent's (15) mother told about her partially hearing impaired daughter that she liked her two elder brothers and played games with them but her funny nature or humour involved haptic like pushing/pulling them

Participants usually asked for the clarification about the messages they received on phones, in order to get the understanding, according to hearing non-signing families.

Secret talks

The respondents did not interact about their personal issues with their hearing parents and other family members but they interacted with their interpreters as a good friend because they felt common culture and language and even had good relation with respondents' hearing impaired members, friends and other relatives. Participant (2) mother told about her hearing impaired son that "he simply gives general information and simply cut down the peak of his story" in fact he simply depicts the story with skills in a manner to hide the secrets out of it.

Participant's (19) mother told that, although she put on many efforts to have an intimate and close relation with her daughter, even her daughter's hearing impaired friends envied her (the respondent) for her loving mother, the respondent had a long interaction on various private topics like "marriage" or having an affair with her friends, but not with her mother(non-signing).

All the respondents were happily willing to talk to interpreters about their personal issues and in asking them for their help if they encounter any problem. Interpreters (a) (e) talked many things about marital and other family issues they were facing. The interpreters took over the charge for their emotional and physical help.

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22nd February 2020

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ISBN : 978-81-944855-2-0

Direct/Blunt talks

The last and very important traits of hearing impaired people speech were bluntness, directness, and openness. As sign language is a way through which hearing impaired people interact but it is always not in accordance to the hearing society, of which they are part too. They may offend hearing people by deviating the cultural-moral principles. Of course, in order to depict less directness some of the taboo signs have been changed by hearing impaired people. Participant (2) told that sign for mom was like “breastfeeding”, placing middle and index finger at around the nipple, but it is changed by signing like hug or like by moving fist on two parts of chest. Less educated ones tend to prefer more direct talks. Variables like education and age have effect on the usage of direct/indirect speech, pointed out by Karimi [26], in her thesis.

The sign for a male, according to respondent (28) and (29), has also changed from moving finger outward while pointing towards the left to hand with palm down touching the forehead. The respondents, however, insisted that old hearing impaired people do not understand the contemporary sign and that’s the reason they old signs are still used by some of them.

Respondent’s (18) mother told that she did not teach about different body parts to her daughter but she accidentally learnt it from her hearing impaired friend during their conversations. Without having knowledge about supra-linguistic elements about certain words, she (respondent) used it openly and later when she came back home, she criticised her mother for not having taught her about such words. Thus, her mother explained her that it was a taboo word and she could not use it freely before other persons.

The directness of the taboo words was not only the case in this context, but the same factor is used by respondents when they talked about some other person with specific disability. It never made a difference for them whether a person was famous and a very loved personality; they just openly and directly showed the wrong habit or problem, for example, touching a nose, cut/burns or scars, one-eyed person, cheeks with pits etc. When researcher asked participant (28) and (29) that they could at least use some other sign for a specific person as he possess a lot of good characteristics, they were astonished and laughed; and said “ But this is our culture...Deaf/hearing impaired culture and language...very helpful and mandatory for us”.

Discussions

The results depicted that respondents who did not have accessible interpreters, hearing impaired or hearing signing collocutors specifically parents or other family members were unable to develop an observing and analytical mind. This issue had bounded the respondent to their own restricted and limited world, attitude and thought process; it was almost near to impossible for them to evaluate some person’s attitude towards them. This is the reason that they had dearth of sympathy towards their family.

Respondent’s (5) sister told that he (her hearing impaired brother) could not understand his family’s financial condition and was too much demanding. Every other day he asked his family to buy him clothes, car etc. He could not understand that they were engrossed in their own work and could not spare time and money every time they required. He sometimes told them, (as discussed earlier in this study)” if you want to come, that is ok. Otherwise I will manage to go myself”. Then when his parents could not make it possible to be on time, he drove the car alone, leaving his parents worried. As discussed above, it is must require to find out the reason in the family/parents means, ways of interactions and amounts. The respondent’s (5) had negative perception towards sign language. She punished and scolded him if he signed, and tried too much to teach him to speak Punjabi fluently. As a child, when respondent signed towards water, his mother didn’t offer him water until he spoke the word ‘water’. She made her join different classes like English, dance, music etc. but because of dearth of constant communication, the respondents were unaware about the reason behind attending the classes (i.e. development, importance of doing work for improvement, etc.). Thus after attending few classes, he stopped

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22nd February 2020

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ISBN : 978-81-944855-2-0

practicing and attending classes. With passage of time he forgot all the knowledge he gained, which highly impacted his family, specifically his mother. His mother told she suffered a lot because of her actions; she did not realize even that she herself was responsible for this psychological ailment and health.

The current research evaluated that exposure of the sign language can bring the dramatic changes in communication ,which results in cognitive and socio-cultural development of hearing impaired people. All interpreters reported on many hearing impaired people whose parents/family could not use sign language and didn't even tried to communicate with their hearing impaired children. Some of the hearing impaired people lost not only their little bit ability to speak Punjabi but also sign language which is their native language. Hearing impaired individuals' families were encouraged by interpreters to take their children to deaf/hearing impaired societies and allow them to make contact with other hearing impaired people. At first, they were not comfortable or they were shy when they wanted to interact with hearing impaired or a hearing person. Slowly, they became so comfortable and confident they spent a lot of time in the deaf society. According to interpreter (B), after getting socialized and involving with hearing impaired people, isolated hearing impaired persons asked in depth questions and explanations about God, hell, religion, heaven etc. Such questions are normally asked by a 3 or 4-yeara old child who is generally given too much language input exposure in their daily life. The hearing impaired persons who start interactions late pass the similar processes, but with the fact of much later in life.

Through discussing and evaluating the data, it was clear that sparing just limited hours a day on interactions with hearing impaired individuals, whether a interpreter or as a family, is not enough. It is not sufficient for the inputs required for a normal life. Therefore, even interpreter (c)'s all hearing impaired family, as he told, were unable to act at the same level as hearing people, despite of the fact that he was always interpreting the films and other programs surrounded them. Interpreter was the only mode for the inputs and obviously was not enough; when he went to attend some seminars or university, his family missed a lot of important inputs and one hour at evening could not compensate it. They were at time so negative minded because of having inadequate knowledge. Unlike hearing people (who have exposures to multiple sources for information), dearth of appropriate and enough inputs made general or normal issues unbelievable for hearing impaired people.

According to interpreters and hearing family, hearing impaired people including the respondents are not able to evaluate the issues or information deeply;as a result they get affected and follow ideas and opinions of other people very easily.They merely understand the physical meaning of the word like marriage and love but are not able to comprehend the depth of certain concepts like marriage, love feelings, relations etc. They have understanding of visual events i.e. concrete things. The respondents (10) 911 told they did not had any bond with many of their friends or relative who passed away. Their parents asked them to be pretentious (cry/ sad) in their funeral, they simply said," but I cannot be sad..." (As ,it was not considered good in their deaf/hearing impaired culture). In reply to researcher's question as to why, they replied because of not having interactions with hearing ones and didn't know them emotionally so, was unable to create a healthy relationship with themthrough effective communication .

The respondents discussed about the improvements in their knowledge, moral and social behaviour, which they attained through conferences.For example, when a hearing or hearing impaired delivered a lecture and translated by a sign language interpreter, they received a lot of information. Conferences were considered an appropriate opportunity in order to encourage and motivate the hearing impaired people in the host city; indulging them in preparing lectures, signed song, dances, plays and were engrossed and indulged in various social communications required for organising an event (includingdormitories, visiting historical places, certificates for conferences etc.).

One of the adverse effects of barrier of communication was that hearing impaired respondents could not develop appropriable socially acceptable behaviour like a good sense of making judgement. They simply accepted the

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22nd February 2020

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ISBN : 978-81-944855-2-0

ideas of the others and reached conclusions without going in depth of the facts. This was the main thing respondents complained about as it affected their marriages and friendship adversely.

Other impact were about being easily influenced by religious and political issues and moulded them to follow or copy others point of view. Among the respondents, some of them had been exploited and used to sell anti-social and anti-religious CDs or other to do anti-social activities.

Conclusion

A dearth of communication is the main reason behind the serious problems among the hearing impaired people, regardless of their gender, age, including the lack of knowledge, comprehension of research and abstractions, and understanding other people's ideologies, attitudes and thinking. This is because the Communication and Language has a major role in cognitive, cultural and academic development. The problems have lowered down the information and knowledge level into that of hearing impaired children, which in turn affected their quality of life adversely. Because of communication barriers, hearing impaired people have turned into people without sympathy, empathy and feelings, which is specially expected by their family members and hearing friends. Hearing impaired people usually go out of their home and join their hearing impaired friends in order to get the happiness which they don't get at home.

The limited content of the hearing impaired people with hearing people states that the latter cannot interact through oral/speech competently, so sign language should be accepted and considered as the hearing impaired people's main and basic means of communication. It is important to mention that the inputs should be continuous and impactful.

The dearth of communication among hearing parents and their hearing impaired children results in a social relation among them, for instance, the respondents could not have full faith on their families and were not able to learn and execute social and moral norms and principles. Several studies depicted that hearing mothers, specifically when they use oral language, tend to be blunter and have command over their hearing impaired children, never help them in taking trial and error experiences in gaining knowledge, learning and maintaining connections between mother-child bond [27, 28]. Mothers of hearing impaired children, thinks that their children cannot defend themselves from any possible problem [29]. This study, therefore, made a suggestion those educators, family members, and all the people associated with hearing impaired people should enrich their communication by using sign language; this will provide a platform for equal opportunity to enjoy benefits of communication and develop in cognitive, social and all other important aspects of life.

Note: I would like to thank my mentor and my Ph.D. Guide Dr.Afaq Ahmed, for his advice and expertise. I would like to mention a Special thanks to Prof. Dr.KuldeepKaur, Head of Dept. (Mass Communication, Guru Nanak Dev University) for encouraging me to write this paper.

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X International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research

(IEI, Chandigarh) Institution of Engineers, India , Chandigarh



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