

Cued Speech and Cued Articulation

Cued Speech is a *lipreading tool* devised for deaf children, it uses a small number of manual gestures made in combination with the natural lip-patterns of the spoken words. It can be used from birth as a way for deaf children born into hearing families to visually access the spoken language of the home regardless of how much they can or can't hear.

Cued Speech is also used by educators and speech therapists to teach phonological awareness and literacy skills as well as speech production. In the UK, we use Cued English, there is no limit to the number of spoken languages that can be cued.

Cued Articulation is a *speech therapy tool* devised originally to support phonological awareness and literacy skills for hearing children with speech and language impairments. It uses a unique manual gesture in combination with the natural lip-patterns for each of the 44 phonemes of British English.

It is also used by educators and therapists working with deaf children.

Tips for deciding which system to use with school-age deaf children:

- Does the child already have age-appropriate language levels in English? Either system is fine because the deaf child is more likely to be 'reading-ready'.

Both CS and CA can be integrated into an existing phonics programme or used as a stand-alone system to teach phoneme awareness, sounding-out skills and to support letter-sound links just like any other gesture-based system such as Visual Phonics or Jolly Phonics.

- Does the child have gaps in their English language development? (vocabulary, grammar or comprehension rather than speech production) Cued Speech may be more appropriate as it can be used to teach whole words, phrases and sentences as well as demonstrate connected speech and train lipreading skills. The child can use the cues themselves to aid their ability to understand and pronounce sounds, words, phrases and sentences and these skills can be generalised across the curriculum rather than just used for phonics.

CS can be used alongside a signing system like SSE or as part of a bilingual approach with BSL.

Some differences between Cued Speech and Cued Articulation

Cued Speech	Cued Articulation
<p>Lip-reading tool devised by:</p> <p>Dr Orin Cornett – Head of Planning at Gallaudet University</p> <p>1966 in USA</p>	<p>Phoneme awareness tool devised by:</p> <p>Jane Passey - Speech and Language Pathologist</p> <p>1982 in Victoria Australia</p>
<p>Original Aim:</p> <p>To enable spoken language users (usually hearing) to make their speech visually accessible to lip-readers (usually deaf).</p>	<p>Original Aim:</p> <p>To enable children with severe speech and language disorders to see each individual phoneme in British English.</p>
<p>Hypothesis:</p> <p>If deaf children can perceive a spoken language visually (as easily as they can perceive a signed language) they can develop a fluent mental model of that language regardless of their level of hearing loss.</p>	<p>Hypothesis:</p> <p>If severely language impaired children can see a gesture that gives them articulatory information for each speech sound, they can improve their phonetic awareness and ability to pronounce each sound.</p>
<p>Features:</p> <p>8 handshapes (consonant sounds) 4 placements around the face (vowel sounds) Used in combination with the natural lip-patterns.</p> <p>Enables language learning through lip reading</p>	<p>Features:</p> <p>44 handshapes used in combination with the natural lip patterns</p> <p>Position of hand indicates where the sound is produced Shape and movement of hand indicates – how the sound is made One finger or two indicates – voiced or unvoiced for consonant sounds + Colour Coding system to aid memory of letter-sound links</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cont...</p>

<p>Where is it used:</p> <p>Currently 69 languages and dialects have Cued Speech adaptations, it is used most widely in USA, France, Belgium, Switzerland and UK</p>	<p>Where is it used:</p> <p>British English speakers eg Australia and UK</p>
<p>Mainly used by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents and other family members who learn to add cues to their spoken words/phrases and sentences to enable a deaf child to be fully included in the home language • Cued-to deaf children and adults who may cue to clarify their speech • Translitterators (cueing interpreters) who cue and voice-over to give equal access to deaf children and adults, usually in education • Educators and Speech and Language Therapists who add cues to teach individual phonemes to aid phonetic awareness and sounding-out skills (segmenting) • Educators and Speech and Language Therapists who use cues to teach syllables eg consonant and vowel blends, new vocabulary – single words - phrases and sentences • Educators who add the cues to existing synthetic phonics programs to make them more accessible visual learners like deaf children 	<p>Mainly used by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educators and Speech and Language Therapists who add cues to teach individual phonemes for children with speech disorders <i>and deaf children</i> to aid phonetic awareness and sounding-out skills (segmenting) • Educators who add the cues to existing synthetic phonics programs to make them more accessible visual learners like deaf children

To find out more about each system:

Cued Speech UK

www.deafchoicesuk.com

Cued Speech USA

<https://cuedspeech.org/>

Cued Articulation

<https://youtu.be/gyGX3RcLG74?si=FAVzYIwUYZ7qMBAx>

Training

<https://coursebeetle.co.uk/courses/casalt/>