

# Total Communication, Sign Language & Signing System: Distinguishing Features

\*<sup>1</sup>Mr. Ajeet kumar, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Deepak Kumar Tripathi, <sup>3</sup>Ratnesh Kumar Pandey

\*<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Shri Shah K.L. Institute for the Deaf TTC(MKBU) Bhavnagar, Gujarat, India

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Nehru Gram Bharati University, Prayagraj, UP., India

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Gurukul Spastic Society, Jaipur, Rajasthan. India

**Abstract:** Total communication is a unique skill for successful hearing impairment children. Effective full communication includes speaking, writing, listening, and matching words and actions. Hearing impairment. Child speaks many times a day, so achieving outcomes is important (e.g., educate, motivate, persuade. such communications entail technology such as emails, video calling, on verbal, touch, sign language, finger spelling, presentations, and text messages, used personal communications; active listening skills (the most important leadership skill), verbal and nonverbal responses, and understanding, body language, which can if verbal and nonverbal messages are mixed or unique speaker signals are be clear.

This study seeks the total communication, sign language & sign system divided into different types. Start CHWI early period this early lingual child starts to say the word & communicated - first word which is the most amazing moment for parents. Communication is the built which is family relationship, peer relationships and personality.

**Keywords:** Total communication, sign language & sign system

## I Introduction

Communication is a learned skill. However, while most people are born with the physical ability to talk, not all can communicate well unless they make special efforts to develop and refine this skill further. Very often, we take the ease with which we communicate with each other for granted, so much so that we sometimes forget how complex the communication process actually is.

### Definition of Communication:

1. **Keith Davis.** "Communication is transfer of information and understanding from one person to another person"
2. **John Adair** "Communication is essentially the ability of one person to more contact with another and to make her or himself understand".
3. **Keith Davis:** Communication is a process of passing information and understanding from one person to another.
4. **John Adair:** Communication is essentially the ability of one person to make contact with another and make himself or herself understood.
5. **William Newman and Charles Summer:** Communication is an exchange of ideas, facts, opinions or emotions of two or more persons.
6. **Louis Allen:** Communication is a bridge of meaning. It involves a systematic and continuous process of telling, listening and understanding.

7. Peter Little: Communication is a process by which information is transmitted between individuals and / or organizations so that an understanding response results.
8. Murphy, Hildebrandt, Thomas: Communication is a process of transmitting and receiving verbal and non-verbal messages. It is considered effective when it achieves the desired response or reaction from the receiver.

**II Features of communication:**

- ❖ Communication is a natural phenomenon. In a broader sense it is a natural instinct between two living beings, particularly among human beings.
- ❖ Communication is an exchange of thoughts, ideas, impressions and reaction among individuals.
- ❖ Communication is inherently a social process. We could not survive in isolation detaching ourselves from fellow human beings.
- ❖ Communication is a science, multi-disciplinary in nature, which maintains close relation with language, psychology and technology.
- ❖ Communication is an assembly of different elements and unrelated factors structured in a systematic framework.

**III Total Communication**

This is a holistic view of communication, often using a range of modalities, or even thinking “outside the box” to create a system of communication that works for an individual.

**Total Communication Approach:**

**Verbal and Non-verbal**

- ✓ **Vocalizations,**
- ✓ **Eye Gaze,**
- ✓ **Facial Expressions,**
- ✓ **Gestures,**
- ✓ **Sign Language,**
- ✓ **Written**
- ✓ **Augmentative And Alternative Communication (AAC), Etc.).**

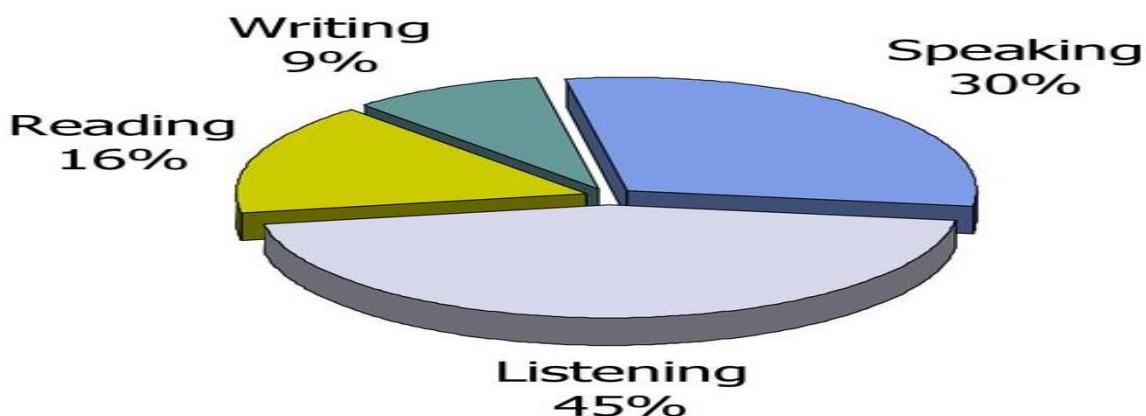


Figure 01 Total Communication Process,

**III.I Advantages of Total Communication**

Parents and educators favour total communication as a catch-all that ensures that a deaf child has access to some means of communication (speaking as needed, or signing as needed).

For example, a deaf child who cannot communicate well orally gets the additional support of sign language, and vice versa. Using total communication can also reduce the pressure on parents to choose one method over another.

**Total Communication Therapy**



**Figure: 02, AVT, Ref. <https://www.yourspeechsource.com/>**

**IV Sign languages**

Sign languages are languages that use the visual-manual modality to convey meaning. Sign languages are expressed through manual articulation in combination with non-manual markers. Sign languages are full-fledged natural languages with their own grammar and lexicon.

Characterises:

A language used especially by people who cannot hear or speak, using the hands to make signs instead of spoken words.

Sign language is **manual communication commonly used by people who are deaf**. Sign language is not universal; people who are deaf from different countries speak different sign languages. The gestures or symbols in sign language are organized in a linguistic way. Each individual gesture is called a sign.

**Sign Language Communication:**

- A method of communication, as between speakers of different languages, that uses hand movements and other gestures.
- A language used as by the deaf, consisting of a system of signs and gestures.
- Communication of thoughts or ideas by means of manual signs and gestures, esp. between two people who have no language in common.
- A language that uses a system of manual, facial, and other body movements as the means of communication, especially among deaf people.

**IV.I Elements of a Sign:**

- ✓ Handshape (or Hand form),
- ✓ Orientation (or Palm Orientation),
- ✓ Location (or Place of Articulation),
- ✓ Movement,
- ✓ Non-manual markers (or Facial Expression)

#### IV.II Sign languages' relationships with oral languages

- *A common misconception is that sign languages are somehow dependent on oral languages, that is, that they are oral language spelled out in gesture, or that they were invented by hearing people. Hearing teachers in deaf schools.*
- *Manual alphabets (fingerspelling) are used in sign languages, mostly for proper names and technical or specialised vocabulary borrowed from spoken languages.*
- *The use of fingerspelling was once taken as evidence that sign languages were simplified versions of oral languages, but in fact it is merely one tool among many.*
- *Fingerspelling can sometimes be a source of new signs, which are called lexicalized signs.*

#### Is Sign Language universal?

- Many people have the false impression that sign language is a universal language. Just like spoken languages, each sign language has its own cultural influences.
- Each Deaf community around the world has its own sign language that is unique to them.
- There are certain sign languages that are more widely used while there are others that are yet to be officially recognised.
- This highlights the importance of the sign languages in representing the different cultures of Deaf communities.

#### Do all Deaf people understand sign language?

Not all deaf people know or use sign language. In fact, some may also use speech and hearing to communicate. These deaf individuals would have been educated through the following approaches:

##### Natural Auditory Oral (NAO)

This approach focuses on the use of the individual's residual hearing through amplification and visual cues as aids in communication.

##### Auditory Verbal Therapy (AVT)

Another oral-based approach, AVT emphasises the teaching of spoken communication via the development of listening (auditory) and speaking (verbal) skills.

Sign system:

A sign system is a key concept in semiotics and is used to refer to **any system of signs and relations between signs**. The term language is frequently used as a synonym for a sign-system. However, the term sign-system is considered preferable to the term language for a number of reasons , First, the use of the term *language* tends to carry with it **CONNOTATIONS** of human language, particularly human spoken language. Human spoken language is only one example of a sign-system, albeit probably one of the most complex sign-systems known.

- Face-to-face communication,
- Humans communicate through NON-VERBAL as well as verbal sign-systems; colloquially,
- BODY LANGUAGE.

- Facial movements and other forms of bodily expression.
- Such expressions are also signs and an organised collection of such signs would be considered a sign system.

## V Conclusion

As the above content, which is combination of communication? Total communication, sign language and sign system is way of exchange other people and share own thought, ideas, and will. Communication is the greatest importance. It is important to sharing out one's thoughts and feelings to live a fuller and happier life. The more we communicate the less we suffer and the better we feel about everything around.

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