

## Making Sense of Bloom's Taxonomy Using Sign Language

Authors: Sarah Jennings, Ariel Floyd, Paloma Navarrete Sponsor: Dr. Rebecca Fredrickson, Teacher Education

#### Abstract

Bloom's Taxonomy is in education as a pedagogical tool to help learners reach higher levels of critical thinking. This presentation is an explanation of Bloom's Taxonomy using the lens of Deaf culture. All three authors are studying Deaf Education, which allowed them to turn their understanding of higher order thinking skills and sign language into a blended medium.

### American Sign Language

- American Sign Language
   (ASL) is a visual language
   with its grammar, phonology, morphology, and syntax.
- ASL uses hand shapes, position, and movement, body language, and facial expressions to communicate.
- Five parameters of ASL:
   Handshape, Palm
   Orientation, Location,
   Movement, and
   Non-Manual Markers.

## Bloom's Taxonomy

Combining parts to make a Create new whole Judging the value of information or ideas Evaluate **Breaking down information** into component parts Analyze Applying the facts, rules, concepts, and ideas Apply **Understanding what** the facts mean Understand Recognizing and recalling facts Remember C) tips.uark.edu

#### Bloom's in ASL

## Create:

Creating an original ABC or Number story

#### **Evaluate:**

Critiquing the technique and validity of an ASL interpretation

## Analyze:

Breaking down ASL into five parameters and explaining how to execute proper form

## Apply:

Interpreting an English story into ASL

### **Understand:**

Using signs in a meaningful way (i.e., conversation)

## Remember:

Reproducing signs from the learned vocabulary

# Strategies for Working with Deaf/Hard-of-Hearing Students

- Let a child see the book, the professional's face, and signs simultaneously.
- Do not be limited by the print - expand on pictures.
- Be dramatic use props, exaggerate, use facial expression, eye gaze, body shift to show different characters.
- Vary the location of signing
  on book, on the child, etc.
- Act out the story together after reading it.
- Utilize the whole language philosophy.
- Use signed English, and more fingerspelling to clarify differences between ASL and printed English.
- Encourage students to translate between sign language and English, and to make connections between all modes presented.

#### References

National Association of the Deaf. (2015, January 24). Early Intervention for Infants and Toddlers. Retrieved March 10, 2019, from https://www.nad.org/resources/early-intervention-for-infants-and-toddlers/National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders. (2019, March 06). American Sign Language. Retrieved March 10, 2019, from https://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/american-sign-languageYoshinaga-Itano, C., Sedey, A. L., Wiggin, M., & Chung, W. (2017). Early Hearing Detection and Vocabulary of Children With Hearing Loss. Pediatrics, 140(2). doi:10.1542/peds.2016-2964

Video Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Koo4H-67Jg