

## DEAF INTERPRETER-HEARING INTERPRETER TEAMS

### Instructor Guide Unit One - Introduction to Deaf-Hearing Interpreter Team

#### Assessment:

1. Provide two examples of intralingual interpretation:

(Any two of the following)

- visual ASL ← → tactile ASL (for DeafBlind person)
- English-dominant contact signing ← → ASL
- ASL ← → English-dominant contact signing
- Mirroring or shadowing of ASL

2. When did RID start certifying hearing interpreters?

1965

3. When did RID start certifying Deaf interpreters?

1972

4. What is the current certification for hearing interpreters?

NIC (National Interpreter Certification)

5. What is the current certification for Deaf interpreters?

CDI (Certified Deaf Interpreter)

6. What life experiences provide Deaf interpreters with a unique knowledge foundation and skill set?

Due to their own personal experience as a core member of the Deaf community, DIs are “comfortable conversing with all members of D/deaf community—encompassing a variety of backgrounds, educational levels, regional dialects, and other factors” (Bienvenu & Colonos, 1992, p. 71). This personal insight, along with years of experience accommodating different educational backgrounds and language variations, uniquely qualifies them to interpret for Deaf individuals.

7. Why should Deaf interpreters be certified?

While certification is not required in all situations, it does provide a minimum measurement of basic interpreting skills and allows for a formal process of recourse in the event of a grievance. It is critical to understand that, just as every bilingual hearing person cannot work as an ASL-English interpreter, not every bilingual Deaf person can become a Deaf interpreter.

8. Why aren't there more CDIs or DI-HI teams?

A paucity of training/education opportunities