114 - INTERFACE OF LIBRAS AND PHONOAUDIOLOGY IN ORALISMO PROCESS

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This article shows considerations about LIBRAS and phonoaudiology.Starting from this subject, was posed in a question regarding the contribution of LIBRAS for Phonoaudiology, taking into account that the LIBRAS is part of the curriculum of the course ofPhonoaudiology . Objective is to analyze the importance of Brazilian Language Signals for professionals in the Phonoaudiology. Compreending through the discourses of the deaf ,LIBRAS as a mediator in the communication process.

Using exploratory research and field data collection according to the objectives: descriptive, comparing the results with the literature.

THE INTERFACE OF LIBRAS AND A PHONOAUDIOLOGY

Accordin to the Federal Council of Phonoudiology 004/99 CFFA that:

Language, stimulation of speech should be experienced in context, interesting for the hearing impaired in which function is privileged and use of oral language. To oral language teaching any methodology can be-used either in addition to the aforementioned. (LACERDA, 2000).

We can see through the aforementioned law, limits of performance of the phonoaudiologist in the process of language acquisition, communication skills and intervention of patients with a hearing impairment, it is remarkable to recall that the present law regarding LIBRAS as a method to reach oralism making Valid its essence in the process of speech therapy.

The fundamental principles of language rights removed from the documents of the assembly ofFIPLV(Federation International de professeur de langues Vivantes) wich occurred in August 1991 (Pecs,Hungria)says that:

Everyone has the right to identify himself, with any language and have their choice respected by all the linguistic public and private institutions, is entitled to receive special linguistic education, if you have any language disorder.

Before we can affirm the statement in accordance with the Law 10,436, which the LBS is a right that hearing impairment have, which is of a class of deaf

DELINEAMENTO OF THE RESEARCH

This work is characterized in a survey of exploratory study that aims to investigate the contributions that LBS can bring to the area of Phonoaudiology.

SUBJECT OF RESEARCH

Academic students were selected from 5° to 7° block of the course Bachelor of Speech Pathology, Faculdade de Ensino Superior do Piaui - FAESP and eight professionals in phonoaudiology.

UNIVERSE OF RESEARCH

12 students between 5° and Block 70 ofthe course Bachelor . of Speech Pathology, Faculdade de Emsino Superior do Piau! - FAESP.08 Professionals (in the effective exercise of their inherent activities of the area)

INSTRUMENTS

We used the following instruments: questionnaire with open and closed questions in which it was possible to collect information focused on the theme of this research work, answering the main goal. The instruments were applied with Dicent and Phonoaudiology professionals.

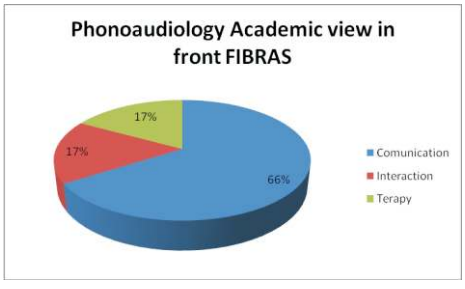
PROCEDURES FOR DATA COLLECTION

In a first time we used questionnaires to the students of speech therapy that have experiences in the practical classes at the stage of the course, then the same questionnaires were applied to professionals.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATION OF RESEARCH DATA

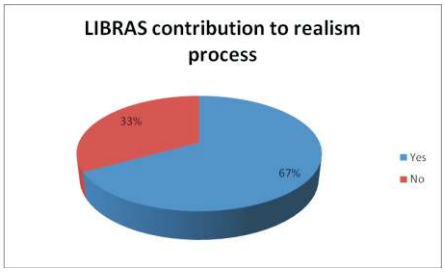
After collecting the survey data, the results were analyze and transcriptioned seeking to be reliable reports of the subjects involved in research.

The first question sought to identify which the vision of students of speech against LIBRAS.



It is observed that the participants recognize the importance of LIBRAS for the speech in different ways, nevretheless is relevant between the patient and the phonoaudiologist for communication, interaction or treatment.

Continuing the analysis of survey questionnaires, the next question seeks to know whether the sign language helps oralism



A significant percentage of states that LBS contributes to oralism process.Is important, the position of the Federal Council of Speech-CFF AnO 004/99 which says

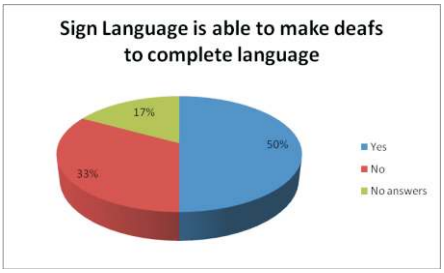
For the teaching of oral language can be used any method, besides those already mentioned, the credit phonodiaulogist. We have to note that the LB should be just a vehicle for communication between the deaf and speech therapists (Lacerda, 1998)

We understand that upon contact with a deaf person using the LBS, even as an instrument of communication, such communication will provide the speed to get the pronunciation.

Barbosa (2003), professor specializing in Hearing and post graduate in Phonoaudiology and Psychomotricity of the Brazilian Institute of Medicine and t and Rehabilitation of Deaf (SP) made a report and distributed in schools and institutions for rehabilitation of the deaf following text of an article :"[...] We left all of us from college, knowing the techniques, methods for working with deaf. When we are face to face with them, I see something that nobody had told me before: hands communi~ate? ... "(BARBOSA, 2003, p.112).

The LBS then becomes an important tool in the process of communication as much interaction and even in the therapeutic work between the deaf and speech therapists.

In the next question, we tried to know if the sign language is able to make the deaf take the complete language.

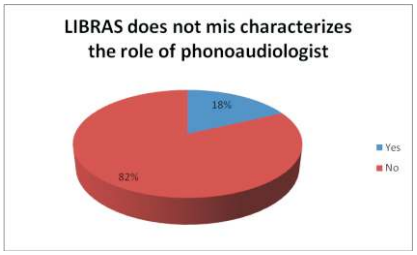


We observed that 50% say that sign language is capable of bringing the deafto a complete language, Quadros said: "Oralism becomes empty if you're not sitting on a true linguistic basis, this event happens when the language of signs is presented to child in early age and acquired to as a first language."(QUADROS. 1997,p 123).

The law 10,436 recognize LIBRAS as a language of the d.eaf community in Brazil, sometimes once recognized as language, LIBRAS becomes effective and efficient therapeutic process according Quadros.

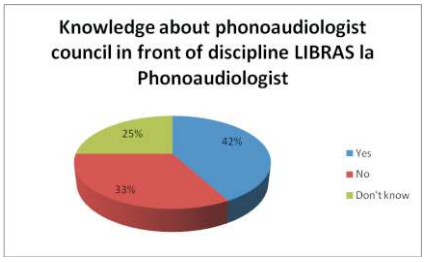
Brito said that sign language is the channel that the deaf have to receive the heritage, the Brazilian sign language is used by Brazilian deaf community, using the visual channel, motor and space, being acquired as first language by deaf children which on contact with other deaf will enable the acquisition of natural language (Brito, 1993).

Continuing the analysis ,was questioned the use of sign language mischaracterizes the role of phonoaudiologist, an event, that adopt the use of manual therapies



Article 4° of Law 10,436 shows areas in which LIBRAS must to enter, and the phonoaudiology one of these fields, justified by those teachers and the subject of user LIBRAS. The council in CFFA 004/99, presents the LIBRAS as a methodology for oral language acquisition .Observing such relationship can say that the LIBRAS does not mischaracterize the work of phonoaudiologist , because such questioning is presented as truth, would against both the principles of law governing the LIBRAS as of the federal council of Phonoaudiology.

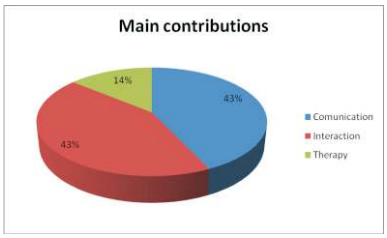
Knowledge of Phonoaudiology council against the advice of the discipline of Phonoaudiology course in LIBRAS.



The chart above shows that only 42% have knowledge about the position of the board regarding the Brazilian sign language-LIBRAS.

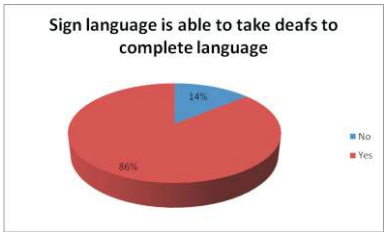
Sought to identify if the LIBRAS is important to Phonoaudiology. The results were unanimous for all analysis of the data which represents 100% of respondents.

The next question seeks to know about the main contributions of LIBRAS to Phonoaudiology, data follow.



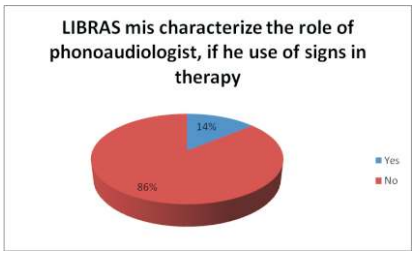
It can be argued that the LIBRAS provides contributions to Phonoaudiology, both for interaction, communication therapies, or only, in the view of the research subjects.

We sought to identify through research is the sign language is capable of bringing the deaf language complete? The results follow:

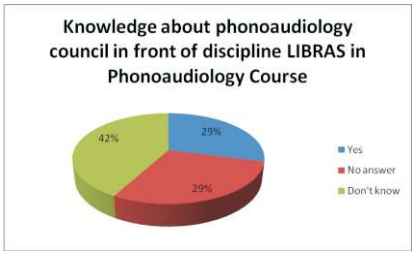


The law recognizes that the LIBRAS has a grammatical structure like another language, as some theorists Bonet, Sicard, Charles Michel de L'eeper; Ponce de Leon, the sign language used in the acquisition of education and communication for deaf people this brings the truth that the LIBRAS is a complete language.

Continuing review of research, we sought to have the knowledge that the use of sign language characterize the role of speech therapist, an event, that adopt the use of manual therapies, the results were:



It is observed through the graph that a higher percentage believed that the pounds do not mischaracterize the role of the phonoaudiologist if it uses the LIBRAS in their therapies. The next question seeks to know: there is knowledge about the positioning of the councilofPhonoaudiology about the LIBRAS as a discipline in the course of Speech? The results thus present themselves.



Of the individuals surveyed, 42% declared they had no knowledge about the federal council of Phonoaudiology and about what the council says regard LIBRAS as discipline in the course of Bachelor in Phoaudiology. Only 29% declared having knowledge, and the remaining 29% did not answer the question. We note that many professionals are unaware of the determination of the council about LIBRAS

CONCLUSIONS

Oralism is important for social life of the deaf, since it will have to relate with people that not know the language of signs, however orality becomes empty if not sit on a true linguistic basis. fact that occurs when the sign language since presented to the deaf in order that the LIBRAS is your flrst language that the deaf should have early contact.

Oralism should be looked in a certain angle, what means valuing the sign language, which can grow from that based on the purchase of a first language. Sign language is a language that according to its own grammatical structure catllead individuals to language, it is able to provide entry of deaf individuals in society. The same way that the listener is given the right to communicate, the deaf has the right to use your language. The wise to remember that sign language does not mischaracterize the role phonoadiologist, if it adopts the use of signs in their therapies.

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to present the study of Brazilian sign language LBS as an important tool in the process of oralism of subjects with hearing impairments, determinants in the communication process and oralism the deaf. It discusses the LBS as a facilitating factor in describing their health problems. This is an exploratory and dialectical method, and review books, magazines, periodicals and other materials that addressed the issue, aiming to gather information about the importance of using the LBS in speech therapy, or in the communication process between deaf patients and speech therapists. Discussing issues related to sign language, which is an alternative to the socialization of the deaf and speech therapists.

KEY WORDS: Communication. LBS. Speech.

RÉSUMÉ

Cet article vise à présenter l'étude de la langue des signes brésilienne LBS comme un outil important dans le processus de l'oralisme des sujets ayant une déficience auditive, déterminants dans le processus de communication et de l'oralisme les sourds. Il traite de la LBS comme un facteur facilitant dans la description de leurs problèmes de santé. Il s'agit d'un des livres d'exploration et de dialectique méthode, et l'examen, magazines, périodiques et autres documents qui abordait la question, visant à recueillir des informations sur l'importance de l'utilisation du LBS en orthophonie, ou dans le processus de communication entre patients sourds et les orthophonistes. de discuter des questions liées à la langue des signes, qui est une alternative à la socialisation des thérapeutes sourds et la parole.

MOTS CLÉS: Communication. LBS. Discours.

RESUMEN

Este trabajo tiene como objetivo presentar el estudio de la brasileña libras de lengua de signos como una herramienta importante en el proceso de oralidad de los sujetos con problemas de audición, los factores determinantes en el proceso de comunicación y el oralismo sordos. Se analizan los FTCM como un factor facilitador en la descripción de sus problemas de salud. Este es un libro de exploración y método dialéctico, y la revisión, revistas, publicaciones periódicas y otros materiales que abordó la cuestión, con el objetivo de recopilar información acerca de la importancia de utilizar la FTCM en terapia del habla, o en el proceso de comunicación entre pacientes sordos y terapeutas del lenguaje. Hablar de temas relacionados al lenguaje de señas, que es una alternativa a la socialización de los sordos y terapeutas del habla.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Comunicación. FTCM. Discurso.

LIBRAS E FONOAUDIOLOGIA INTEFACE NO PROCESSO DA ORALIZAÇÃO

RESUMO

O presente trabalho tem como objetivo de estudo apresentar a língua brasileira de sinais LIBRAS como ferramenta importante no processo de oralização de sujeitos com deficiência auditiva, determinantes no processo de comunicação e oralização do surdo. Discute-se a LIBRAS como fator facilitador na descrição de seus problemas de saúde. Trata-se de uma pesquisa exploratória e método dialético, e revisão bibliográfica em livros, revistas periódicos e outros materiais que abordassem a temática, com objetivo de colher informações sobre a importância de utilizar a LIBRAS na terapia de fonoaudiologia, ou no processo de comunicação entre o paciente surdo e o fonoaudiólogo. Apresentando e discutindo questões referente a língua de sinais,sendo esta uma das alternativas para a socialização do deficiente auditivo e o fonoaudiólogo.

PALAVRAS-CHAVES: Comunicação. LIBRAS. Fonoaudiologia.