



Why Cue?

More than 90% of deaf/hard-of-hearing children are born into families who use spoken language.

Cueing provides ***complete visual access*** to the spoken language(s) of your home and the language of instruction at school.

Cueing at home enables full participation in your family life and culture.

Early and consistent cueing at home allows achievement of your child's ***full language and literacy potential*** and reduces the emotional, mental, and social risks associated with language deprivation.

Cued American English has only eight handshapes and four placements; ***you can learn and implement it immediately***, even with your infant, to convey complete visual language.

Cueing can be used alone or as part of an overall language strategy.

Cue and use Listening and Spoken Language (LSL).

Cueing gives children visual access to all the phonemes of the spoken language of the home, creating an internal map of complete spoken language. Cueing clarifies pronunciation and augments listening and speech development. Establishing this strong language base allows children to be more efficient listeners and speechreaders when cueing is not present, and eases their burden when listening in noisy, challenging environments.

Cue in addition to using American Sign Language (ASL).

Children can learn a cued language at home and/or school along with ASL. These cueing and signing children use ASL and cued language like any child learning and using two or more languages.

For families who primarily use ASL, cueing eliminates the need to compromise the integrity of ASL by attempting to adapt it to English.

Cue while using another language at home.

Cued languages are used in many countries. When parents communicate in their native language, children naturally develop a first language, communicate with their family members, and actively engage in the family culture. Consistent cueing by family, friends, and professionals will enable children to develop literacy and meet their full academic potential.

Cue regardless of hearing technology use.

Hearing technology does not consistently provide complete access to auditory information. Cueing provides consistent visual access to all the phonemes of spoken language. Whether or not children use technology or their technology fails, cueing allows uninterrupted access to language.

Cue to your child who has other disabilities.

As part of a multi-sensory approach, cueing benefits children with a broad range of language learning and language processing challenges. Many children who lack access in one sensory area benefit from additional input in other areas. Research shows that visual and tactile language input from cueing activates the same area of the brain that receives auditory language input.