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If you don't know how to contact deaf or mild-looking, you can complicate the process, or worse, close them completely. If you need to communicate with a deaf person, here's what you should do. When you travel around the world, you probably strive to respect every culture you... Read morePolitely Get their attention From the person hearing, you can call your name or shout something like hey! But it obviously won't work with someone who doesn't hear you. They need to see you. According to the Deaf Hearing Communication Center (DHCC), you have a few basic options for getting their attention that isn't considered rude: Moving into a person's field of view to click on a person's shoulder with flick lights at a slow/medium pace can indicate an emergency) if you can, always go with the first option. So you can look them in the eye- eye contact is super important, and signal your interest in saying something. Eye contact also ensures that you have their attention. Never wave in front of their face! The DHCC also invites you to ask a person if there are other methods of getting attention that he/she prefers, especially if you will interact with them regularly. You should also miss the signal at the right time at the right time. If it looks like they are actively doing something, don't interrupt (it's rude anyway). And when you start talking, always ask if you're interrupting something -- just in case. Remember that deaf people can be distracted by things like no other, so don't think they're willing to look at you just because you've pointed that out to them. Let them take the lead, as you have their attention, pass the reins. As ASL Stew explains in the YouTube video, not all deaf or mild-looking people can read lips, so it's important that you let them decide how best to communicate with you. And they'll be on top of it. Remember that this may be your first time interacting with a deaf person, but they interact with people's hearing every day. If possible, be prepared for different methods of communication. If you have a deaf colleague, for example, there is always a pen and notepad paper at hand. Use it on the table and take it with you when you go to talk to them. Also, be aware of excess background noise, and try to remove it if possible, especially if they are just hard to hear. Stay visible and talk normally Deaf people may be able to read on their lips. If so, it is important that you stay visible so they can see your lips move when you speak. Kimberly Brown on Limping Chicken invites you to position yourself in good light (without the sun or bright lights behind you), stand close enough they see your lips (but not so close you're invading their space) and make sure they have their glasses or pins in. more issued, exaggerate the movements of the lips, or mutter. Both make it more difficult for someone to lip to read! Speak somewhat slowly (especially if you are a fast goner) and always encounter them when you speak and continue to make eye contact. Keep your hands, food and drinks away from your mouth while you speak, and never talk while chewing food or gum. And don't think they understand everything you say just because they pay attention. Deaf people are distracted too! So be prepared to repeat what you've already said. This doesn't mean dumbing down what you said or yelling at them loudly, however. Just repeat what you said the same thing. Give them time to process what you say and sometimes stop to check if they understand everything. No matter how you end up communicating though, be patient. This process can be difficult for both of you, so give it some time and don't get angry. Brown says you should never give up on disappointment and blow it up. It's rude, disrespectful, and it will certainly make them feel unwell or inhabited. We all know that being seen as confident, but not brash, at work can have a positive impact on our... Read moreUse Simple Gestures and Body Language When you speak, multiple visual cues can help you get your point across. ASL Stew says it's very similar to game charades, so you have to be prepared to act things out a bit. However, Brown recommends you try to keep relatively still while you say if possible, otherwise lip reading can be a lot harder. Always stay in front of them, maintain eye contact, and keep your mouth visible. They can also be distracted by your actions if you behave like weirdo, so don't overdo it with your performance. Learn some basic signs for next timeYou may not interact with hearing on a daily basis, but it can still benefit you to know some of the most basic American sign language signs. In this video, YouTuber Ashley Clark Fry demonstrates 25 major ASL signs anyone can recognize. Phrases like Hello, Yes, No and Are You Deaf? It's good to know. There's no need to do a great job about getting out of every gathering you visit. Just leave, it's all right. Read moreBonus: Don't ask them these annoying questions when you're communicating with a deaf or hard of hearing person, keep personal questions to a minimum. This goes twice if you think about asking any of the questions in the aforementioned video

from watchCut Video. Keep it stylish, folks. While AI is becoming powerful very quickly, and more and more jobs are under threat of automation, we are not yet at the point of science fiction where we communicate at With robots. Of course, some robots already understand the concepts of trust and regret, but machines can not yet think, reason or communicate at an advanced level. Microsoft's Tay Bot-who tried humanity from reading Twitter and quickly becoming an angry racist serves as a naive example of the limitations of modern technology. Siri is another example. It can give you a weather forecast for your zip code, but can't describe your feelings on mass incarceration or even comb through the fine print of that contract you're asked to sign. Learning machines to think, and behave, more like us Mo Musbach and the team in Malube are working . Deep learning is used to solve problems in speech recognition, machine translation, image processing. You see it in applications such as self-driving cars, but it hasn't been used in the natural language understanding space, says Musbah, vice president of product. Fundamentally speaking, we're trying to solve machine literacy, get machines to the point where they can truly understand how to read, write and speak like human beings. Maluba's current artificial intelligence is capable of processing words from a Wikipedia page, a George R.R. Martin novel or a medical document and answering actual questions about the text (it can currently be read in 10 languages). AI can, for example, tell you which instrument Jerry Garcia played, or how Eddard Stark died, or about the side effects of the new treatment. Musbach says that Maluuba (a nonsense word issued by the founders of a 'computer science professor') can pull this out without giving his AI any previous training in any field, scientific or otherwise, as is usually required with machine learning. The questions that have certain answers are what we have been tackling to date, says Malouba scientist Adam Trischler, who leads the machine understanding team. We are in the process of creating new algorithms and data sets to answer ambiguous questions. So, not just about who did what or what happened next, but synthesize information and make deductions about people's motives, or political shenanigans. The application of this technology, once commercialized, obvious and broad, from helping sleep-deprived students rip through 200 pages of reading material in an instant to help clerks better investigate upcoming civil rights cases. And since no one reads the fine print, this type of AI can even save money on car hire or (in a pinch) protect you from signing off on the kidneys for harvesting. If you get to the point where you can teach the system to solve a problem in a language with a generalized approach, in this case reading, says Musbah, you've got to the point where it can scale in terms of how it is applied in AI fashion in different industries. At best, artificial intelligence promises to have positive socio-economic consequences. It's just a vision But while McKinsey says 45% of jobs people pay to do can Automated with technology being demonstrated, there is a long way to go before AI frees us from male and monotonous work, even on a cognitive level. This means it will be much longer before you find an android doing laundry or cooking dinner. Or act as an impartial judge in court (which probably never will happen, but that would be surprising given the racial disparity in sentencing). We have a chance to make cars better than we are. But that's not how AI provides us with ready-made solutions, it only allows us to exhibit the solutions we're tackling, trischler says. AI, in other words, is as good as the data and instructions we provide it: Biased data entry will breed biased AI. Understanding language is not just a problem of artificial intelligence, but a human problem. Look like a split Of the Second Amendment, or a plethora of human interpretations of the Bible or the Koran. The same goes for social justice. Look at the results of police departments already using AI to find criminals. They have only succeeded in worsening racial discrimination. The big point here: If we ever trust AI to run software systems or control traffic or do riskier things like grow with our brains, we need to recognize that we are prone to mistakes. We have to be the best researchers and different designers. We need to be better for each other, too. Too. clt communicative language teaching pdf. understanding and implementing the clt (communicative language teaching) paradigm. phương pháp clt (communicative language teaching). in clt (communicative language teaching) how is error correction done. principles of communicative language teaching (clt). communicative language teaching (clt) strengths and weaknesses. communicative language teaching (clt) ppt. advantages of communicative language teaching clt