

中国大陆的手语研究与聋人教育

(中国国家手语和盲文研究中心)

中国有 2004 万听力残疾人，其中 1/4 属于重度残疾，需要使用手语。由于地域广大，中国各地聋人的手语存在比较大的差异，在沟通和学习方面会产生交流上的障碍。中国国家手语和盲文研究中心成立于 2010 年 7 月，正在进行着“国家通用手语”的研究，最终形成中国聋人和聋人工作者都能看懂的手语符号体系，为中国各地的聋人教育提供便利条件。同时，还对一些少数民族手语情况进行了调查。开展着国家通用手语使用等级水平标准、世界和中国常用地名的手语研究。

中国现有 1933 所特殊教育学校，其中聋校有 700 多所。对于聋生不易理解的概念，教师会用聋人容易接受的手语进行解释。同时，中国聋校强调让聋生掌握书面汉语，对有残余听力的学生进行听觉言语训练，让他们具有一定的看话和说话的能力。在天津、安徽、江苏、四川等地曾经或正在开展着“双语教学”的实验，由聋人教师和非聋人教师配合进行教学。

Research on Sign Language and Deaf Education in Mainland China

National Research Center of Sign Language and Braille in China was established in July 2010 and since then has taken the research task commissioned by the Ministry of Education of China, the National Language Committee, and Association of Persons with Disabilities in China. In China, it is estimated that there exist 20,040,000 persons with hearing disability, one fourth of whom are severely disabled and need to use sign language. Due to the geographical discrepancy nationally, there occurs significant differences the usage of local sign languages, which can lead to the barriers in communication and learning. Therefore, in order to promote the deaf education all around china, the center is focusing on the research on *National Common Sign Language*, with the overarching purpose to establish a universal system of sign language that can be understood by the persons with deaf and persons working with the deaf. In addition, the center conducts research concerning the usage of sign languages of the minorities in China. Meanwhile, the center also does research related to the standards for *National Common Sign Language*, as well as sign language research of popular places nationally and worldwide.

Currently, there are 1933 special education schools in China, including more than 700 schools for students with deaf. In these schools, teachers use sign language which can be easily understood by the deaf students to explain the difficult concepts. Additionally, the deaf schools emphasize the students' ability to master the written Chinese, and the auditory speech training for students who have residual hearing ability. The purpose of oral speech training is to assist deaf students in having reading and speaking ability. "Bilingual teaching" experiments have been or are being carried out in some provinces such as Tianjin, Anhui, Jiangsu, Sichuan and so on. In these experiments, the deaf teacher and non-deaf teacher are working together to provide pedagogy to deaf students.