

1. Maintain eye contact.
2. Support speech with appropriate facial expression and gesture to give visual clues to emphasis and tone.
3. Use natural rhythm.
4. Keep mouth free from obstructions.
5. Move top lip.
6. Keep tongue within mouth.
7. Keep head still while talking.
8. Use slightly slower pace.
9. Use appropriate volume; don't shout.
10. Use facial expression and gesture to give visual clues to emphasis and tone.
11. Write down on paper.
12. Write 'in the air'.
13. Write on the deaf person's hand.
14. Use mime.
15. Use the Manual Alphabet (fingerspelling) – with Deaf BSL/ISL users.
16. Use the Manual Alphabet (fingerspelling) – the first letter of the word for a lipreader.
17. Use the Deafblind Manual Alphabet – this is a derivative of the Manual Alphabet (fingerspelling), except that it is tactile not visual.
18. Use the Block Alphabet – writing the letters on the palm of the hand in capitals; more useful for older people who have acquired deafblindness who may find learning the Deafblind Manual Alphabet difficult.