

TRANSLATION OF REVISED COMMON OBJECT TOKEN (COT) TEST INTO MALAY FOR MALAYSIAN CHILDREN WITH COCHLEAR IMPLANT (CI)

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ABSTRACT

Common Objects Token (COT) test was developed by Plant and Moore (1992); and revised by Anderson et al. (2005). It was designed to assess auditory speech perception skills in children with hearing impairment. The purposes of this study were to translate revised COT into Malay and determine the suitability of COT-BM test to be used for Malaysian children with cochlear implant (CI). The translation protocol was based on Principle of Good Practice (PGP) and International Test Commission (ITC) guidelines. The translated test was then conducted on 17 subjects who used oral communication (OC, n = 9) or total communication (TC, n = 8). Their chronological age (CA) ranging from 5;6 – 10.1 (mean = 7;10 years). They were divided into 4 groups based on CI experience: 2;0 – 2;11, 3;0 – 3;11, 4;0 – 4;11 and 5;0 – 5;11. Result showed that the test construct was affected by communication mode. It was highly related to CA, CI experience and homogeneity of subtests when administered to subjects with OC. While a low correlation was obtained among the variables when administered to subjects with TC. Although the test has acceptable content validity, item bias was noted. Stability reliability and internal consistency reliability were high. However, the internal consistency reliability was influenced by communication mode and CI experience. A high reliability was obtained only for subject with OC and CI experience of 3;0 – 5;11. Preliminary study suggested that COT-BM test is suitable to be used for CI children with OC and CI experience of 3;0 – 5;11. The conclusion was only made based on small sample size. Further research on a larger sample size is needed to confirm the finding.

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