TRANSLATION OF REVISED COMMON OBJECTS (COT) TEST FOR NORMAL MALAYSIAN PRE-SCHOOLERS AGES BETWEEN 2;0-5;11

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There have not been many studies done in Malay whose objective is to assess the auditory speech reception skills for hearing-impaired children in Malaysia compared to studies done in the west. This study was done to translate the Revised COT Test into Malay and to identify whether the translated version of the Revised COT Test is suitable to be used on Malaysian preschoolers. The objective of the study is to measure the reliability and validity of the translated version of the Revised COT Test and to identify the correlation between scores for each subtest and the child's chronological age. There are four phases in this study. Phase one is the preparation phase of test materials. Phase two is the translation process. Phase three is for collection of data and phase four is the data analysis phase. For test-retest reliability, the findings showed very strong correlation between first and second test ($r>0.9$, $p<0.05$). For internal-consistency reliability, real study showed excellent reliability (Cronbach's Alpha value >0.9). This study uses content validity to assess the power discrimination, item difficulty and analysis of subject's responses. Results showed that all the subtests except for S1 have strong power discrimination (r-value>0.8, $p<0.05$) but S1($r=0.432$, $p=0.05$). For item difficulty, percentage of subjects who gave correct responses decreased across the subtest but increased at S6. The issue of critical elements may be a causal factor. Even though the probability of each subtest was different, S6 was easier than S4 and S5. This is attributed to S6 having only critical element in the instruction whereas S4 and S5 having five critical elements in its sentence. Analysis of subject's responses also showed that the concept of concepts carried a higher percentage of incorrect responses. Based on Krsuskal-Wallis model in the SPSS 15.0 version, the result demonstrates an improvement in mean scores of each subtest with an increase in chronological age. Based on the Spearman Correlation, other subtests (S2-S6), demonstrate a strong correlation between age and scores of each subtest ($r>0.7$, $p<0.05$). S1 is not sensitive enough to measure the age-related differences. In this study, there is a strong reliability of the Translation of Revised COT Test. The study indicates that the translation of Revised COT Test may be suitable for use for children at the age of four and above. The study also indicates a high correlation between the scores of each subtest and the chronological age.

Mohd Zin, N. H. 2008. *Translation of Revised Common Objects Token (COT) Test For Normal Malaysian Pre-Schoolers Aged Between 2;0-5;11*. Bachelor of Speech Science thesis. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.