Monitoring Effectiveness Use of Hearing Aid In Quran Therapy For The Deaf

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Abstract

In Malaysia, the term ‘special child’ refers to a child with special needs who requires exclusive attention and care compared to typical children. A special child portrays different neurological, sensorial, communicative, behavioral, emotional and physical characteristics. Hearing impairment can be divided into four categories, namely 1) Mild 2) Moderate 3) Severe 4) Profound. Ruqyah is a collection of verses from the Quran and hadith recited to seek protection from Allah SWT. It is recommended to recite ruqyah before teaching and learning begins. Deaf children are also exposed to Quranic recitation with the help of hearing aids. The objective of this paper is to study the monitoring effectiveness of hearing aids in carrying out Quran therapy for deaf children. The study was conducted at an institution of religious education for children with disabilities called Fakih Pilot Project, under the supervision Centre of Quranic Research (CQR) University of Malaya. A case study was carried out in which 10 deaf students (mildly and moderately afflicted) aged between 8 and 25 years were interviewed. Results showed that it is important to ensure that the hearing aid is clean and correctly used to enhance its effectiveness. Not all deaf students like using the hearing aid. This is because the device produces a loud and pain-inducing sound. Knowledge of Quranic sign language is essential so that they can read the Quran with ease. One of the methods to enable the deaf to read the Quran is the Fakih method, introduced by CQR. The Centre has successfully developed an application combining images, video and text to help the deaf understand the Quran.

Keywords: Hearing Aid, Quran Therapy, Special Children, Hearing Impairment, FAKIH