

## Personal Characteristics of the Sensory Disability and their Relation to Certain Variables in Um Khalthoom Institution for Teaching the Deaf and Gezira Institute for Teaching the Blinds, Gezira State- Sudan

**Sabna Mohammed Saad Ahmed**

Assistant Professor- Faculty of Education- University of Gezira, Sudan  
makkideiwa@gmail.com

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Sabna Mohammed Saad Ahmed\*

Assistant Professor- Faculty of Education- University of Gezira, Sudan  
makkideiwa@gmail.com

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### Abstract:

The study aimed at identifying the personal characteristics which distinguish people of hearing disability at Um Khalthoom Institution for Teaching the Deafs and people of visual disability at Gezira Institute for teaching the blinds in relation to certain variables (gender, age, birthday order), besides knowing the differences in personal characteristics between the hearing disabled people and the visually disabled ones. The study adopted the descriptive analytical method. Primary data form and Ezenk character measure scale, which was adjusted to the Sudanese environment, were used for data collection. The sample, which was (40%) of the study population, was chosen randomly and consisted of (60) disabled people, (30) of them were of hearing disability from (Um Khalthoom Institution for Teaching the Deafs). The statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for data analysis. The study has reached a number of findings; the most prominent are the personal characteristics for people of hearing disability and people of visual disability are characterized by positivity. There are significant statistical differences concerning extrovert characteristic between people of hearing disability and people of visual disability in favour of people of visual disability. The study recommends the necessity of cooperation and coordination between the authorities in concern in order to provide integral care to people of hearing disability and people of visual disability, besides focusing on strengthening the personal characteristics of them.

**Keywords:** sensory disability; deafs; blinds.

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\* Corresponding author

Sabna Mohammed Ahmed

Assistant Professor- Faculty of Education- University of Gezira, Sudan

E-mail: makkideiwa@gmail.com

## 1. Introduction

The study of personality psychology is one of the entrances to multiple branches of psychology, such as social psychology, educational psychology and others because of its wide importance in its connection with other applied and theoretical branches of psychology. The behavior of the individual is a reflection of his personality, and on this basis, the social situation is represented in a group of factors or external determinants of the individual's behavior and the internal perceptions he carries that are reflected on his behavior. (The Emirate, 2006, 41)

Personality is a word that we often say without knowing its specific meaning, and the word personality is a big word that carries meanings, the personality of the individual is reflected in his transactions that distinguish him from others, and it represents his habits, ideas, trends and interests; when we try to describe any personality, we interpret it on the basis of the features that are manifested on its owner. Such as (graciousness, frown, generosity, stinginess, honesty, love of control and hypocrisy) but we cannot attach to a person one of these traits unless this trait characterizes his behavior most of the time and the interaction of these traits with each other. (Rashwan, 2011, 20)

A person's personality passes through several different stages from childhood to maturity. A child, for example, shows conflicting characteristics in behavior. He may love his mother, then hate her in two successive moments, or he may then express his anger at lying. As time progresses, the child's personality matures and becomes integrated. When we say that the personality is mature, we mean by this that there is consistency in the features that distinguish it by imprinting the individual's relations with people with the nature of correct behavior, and this helps him to assume all responsibilities and accept various sacrifices in order to build his family or society. (Abdul Rahman, 2005, 52)

Everything that comes from a person's behavior has significance and meaning even if it is absent from the explanation or difficult to understand or know. Many components

affecting the formation of personality overlap, although genetic elements also influence, in addition to the influence of acquired environmental factors, they also play a major role in many behavioral phenomena in the personality, but the influence of other factors is more effective in the formation of personality. (Hanoura, 2007, 35)

### 1.1. Study Problem

Personality is a general integrated system consisting of the consistent and growing features that create the individual the best conditions of compatibility and that distinguish him from other individuals. The integration of personality is a basis of social compatibility and psychological health of the individual and the disruption of this integration due to conflicts within the individual between what qualifies him and what he actually achieves, the individual may become frustrated if he does not achieve what he aspires to. The personalities of people with hearing disabilities and people with visual disabilities are affected as their disability is imposed on them regardless of its type or severity, many obstacles, whether due to the lack of community awareness or the lack of adaptation of the community facilities, or this shortcoming stems from the personality of the handicapped himself. Undoubtedly in it, both auditory and visual disabilities produce many negative effects on the personality of the disabled and his proper compatibility as the visually impaired must perceive the world around him with his other senses as he is highly dependent on the sense of hearing and touch. To adjust and determine its directions by touching the things around. However, the information that the visually impaired person obtains about his environment is still missing a lot, as he cannot feel the sun and clouds through touch, nor can he estimate the size of things such as mountains and heights, nor can he recognize color experiences or distances (Rahman, 2008, 39).

Therefore, the education of the visually impaired is slow in the beginning, as he cannot keep pace with his peers, so he is more exposed to nervous stress and a sense of insecurity and disappointment. He grows

wondering about the secret of the silent scenes moving around him, The emotional development of the deaf is greatly delayed and collides with obstacles to understanding and the lack of a common language between him and those around him, as the response and communication between him and those around him requires expressions of voice, understanding and perception, which is what the deaf lacks, which colors his world with some panic, despair and lack of awareness or emotional balance. (Al-Khatib, 2013, 12)

### 1.2. Study Hypotheses

- The personality traits of the hearing impaired are positive.
- The personality traits of people with visual disabilities are positive.
- There are statistically significant differences in the trait of extraversion between people with hearing disabilities and those with visual disabilities.

### 1.3. Objectives of the Study

- Identifying the personality traits of the hearing impaired and the visually impaired in the following traits: extraversion, psychoticism, neuroticism, and fraud.
- Knowing the differences in the dimensions of personality traits between people with hearing disabilities and people with visual disabilities according to the variables (gender, age, order of birth) .

### 1.4. The Importance of Study

The subject of personality has received great attention from researchers who sought to study the various aspects of it. To identify the most important features and characteristics of people and its importance in terms of touching on a field characterized by the lack of studies and research is the personal characteristics of people with hearing disabilities and people with visual disabilities. This study is also considered one of the few studies in the field of hearing and visually impaired personalities in Sudanese society as far as the researcher knows. The importance of the study is evident in two aspects.

### 1.5. Terminology of Study

- **Traits:** are the characteristics that allow us to compare a person with others, or they are the unique characteristics of a person. Traits may be hereditary, acquired, cognitive, emotional, or related to social situations. (Sawalha et al., 2010)
- **Personality:** Is a fixed complex behavioral pattern to a large extent that distinguishes the individual from other individuals and consists of a unique organization of a set of functions, traits and devices interacting together, which includes mental abilities, emotionality, will, physical structure, and genetics in physiological functions and historical events that determine the way of the individual The special response and its distinctive way of adapting to the environment. (Othman, 2010, 45)

## 2. Theoretical Framework and Previous Studies

### 2.1. Introduction

Traits are the central structure in the concept of many psychologists about personality, and although some physical, mental and other characteristics are general between individuals, the interaction between them varies from one individual to another, and this creates different patterns of personality traits, as two people can be equal in a trait certain in terms of strength and prominence, but each of them has a personality that differs from the other, so just listing the personality traits does not give a correct description of the personality. Therefore, many thinkers and scientists in the field of psychology present different theories of personality.

### 2.2. Concept of Features

Trait is a concept from the concepts of personality building and its meaning is that personality has a tendency to respond in a certain way. Traits consist of the repetition of similar situations by the repetition of similar individual responses. Contemporary psychologists, led by Searle Burt, have pointed out that each person has several features and characteristics that share the human kind, but

some of these features may be more prominent in one person than the other while other features are less clear unlike the other person. Thus, we find that each person is distinguished with some of these characteristics, which do not have to be fixed, but may change according to the circumstances in which they exist. (Awaida, 2003, 65)

Stager mentioned in Abd al-Khalik (2009, 81) indicates that trait is a concept that has an abstract nature. We do not observe the trait directly, but rather we notice certain indicators and actions that define or generalize on its basis. We summarize them in our saying: impulsivity, social, authoritarianism, and so on, then the trait is deduced from actual observations of behavior or by answering an inquiry. If you see more people presiding over others on many occasions, you say that dominance is one of his traits, and if you see him in many situations losing his temper for trivial reasons, you say that he has the trait of irritability or excitability. In fact, you have noticed a functional link and consistency from one situation to another. The feature, then, is a frame of reference and a principle for organizing and predicting aspects of behavior, and it is deduced from what we observe from the generality of human behavior.

### 2.3. Defining the Attribute in the Holy Qur'an

Abd al-Baqi (1970, 635) pointed out that the word "sami" and its sublime origin changed the waw, which is the sign, by which the state of people is known in good and evil, and the Almighty said: {the criminals are known by their marks, so they are taken by the forelocks and the feet} (Al-Rahman, 41).

Definition of the feature in language : linguistically is derived from azimuth, which means serenity, dignity or prestige.

It is the effect, and it is said that the thing is marked as a sign if you affect it with its poison (Al-Isfahani (1992, 87)

### 2.4. Idiomatic Definition of the Attribute

The multiplicity of the definition of the trait is among psychologists with the multiplicity of personality theories and their

differences and the schools to which they belong. Psychologists differed in limiting the number of traits and also differed in their definition, from these definitions:

- The trait according to Al-Mutawakkil (2003, 10) mentioned that it is the character of the individual and his relatively stable tendency that distinguishes him from other individuals and his issuance of types of behaviors related to a particular characteristic in the situations of social participation and emotional and non-emotional situations.
- The trait according to Abdel-Khaleq (2002,457) is any trait or characteristic that has a relative permanence in which individuals can differ and distinguish each other from each other, i.e., there are individual differences in them, and the trait may be hereditary or acquired. It can also be physical, cognitive or emotional related to social situations.
- The trait of Alport mentioned in Abdel Rahman (2004, 619) is that it is a neuropsychological construct that has the ability to effectively summon many functional stimuli, initiate and effectively direct a number of forms of adaptive and expressive behavior.

### 2.5. Eysenck's Definition of the Trait

- Eysenck defines it as: the sum of responses that have been accustomed to, and this means specific responses that occur under the same or similar circumstances (Gaddafi, 2006, 243). Eysenck believes that the trait is a noticeable combination of individual tendencies to act or a noticeable consistency in the habits of the individual, or his repeated actions. (Tawfiq et al., 2000, 82)
- Gordon Alport defines it as a neuropsychological system characterized by generalization and centralization. It is specific to the individual and has the ability to transmit many functionally equivalent stimuli, and to continuously create and direct equivalent forms of expressive and harmonic behavior.
- The characteristic from the point of view of Allport: they are real biological

physical formations. He defines them as (a neuropsychological structure that has the ability to extract functionally equivalent stimuli and to initiate continuous directing of equivalent forms in a way that has a consistent meaning of harmonic and expressive behavior. ((Mukhtar, 2001). 251)

- Cattle mentions the definition of the trait as (the set of reactions and responses linked by the type of unit that allows these responses. Trait also has a relatively stable aspect of personality characteristics. It is a factorial dimension extracted by factor analysis of tests, that is, the differences between individuals. (AD, 2006, 276)
- Guiford defined the trait as: (any aspect that can be distinguished, with relative permanence, on the basis of which the individual differs from others, and in another way he defined the trait as the distinct, and relatively stable, path by which the individual is distinguished from other individuals) .
- Abdul-Khalek (2009, 67) defined it as: (i.e., a trait, characteristic, or trait that has a relative permanence, in which individuals can differ, so they distinguish them from each other, that is: there are individual differences in them, and the trait may be hereditary or acquired. It can also be physical, cognitive, emotional, or related to a social situation.
- As for Rajah (2001,83) the definition of trait is: (i.e., a characteristic or a distinctive mark, and personality traits mean the total of social, moral, and temperamental traits that distinguish an individual from others, in addition to the sum of his various motives) .
- Al-Meligy (2001,366) defines a trait (as any characteristic in which people differ or varies from one individual to another ).
- The researcher defines trait as: (the set of physical, cognitive, temperamental, moral, and social traits that appear in the behavior of the individual in a relative manner, and distinguish him from other individuals, and can be identified from

the different behavioral manifestations of the individual) .

The subject of personality is one of the main topics that many scholars and researchers have been interested in. This interest has been reflected in the research that is concerned with the study of personality, which confirms its position as an independent discipline in itself. The study of human personality is as old as the human species. Because man, by nature, cares about other individuals, he looks at the emotions and impressions that appear on their faces, and cares about what characterizes their behavior in different situations. He always performs a process of weighing and evaluating these emotions, impressions and behavior patterns, and then passes his judgment on these others (Abdul Rahman, 2002, 121) .

Personality is the integrated system of physical, mental, emotional, and social aspects. It is all that the individual responds to in his contact with people and in facing the situations in which he lives (Al-Sayed, 2004, 355).

The subject of personality occupies a prominent place in psychological studies, and it is the center of attention of psychologists, sociologists, and psychiatry, even if the tendencies and methods differ. To innate and acquired factors, not just a stimulus and a response (Younes and Hanoura, 2000, 298)

Personal traits are one of the most important topics that psychologists studied and scrutinized because they are the key to the individual in all his mental, physical, emotional and social aspects, his mental activities, his social and psychological trends, and the individual's interaction with the environment.

## 2.6. The Concept of Personality

The term personality may seem superficial, easy to understand, within the general common sense, but the reality of its meaning, and how it is organized. It is not understood to the required scientific degree, and it is certainly not an apparent ease, and when we talk about the personality of (so-and-so), we are not talking about one aspect of his personality, but rather about the physical aspects of him (he may be tall, corny, middle-



aged), and we are talking about the social aspect. (He may be generous, honest). It is all such aspects that make this person's personality a unique and distinct personality from others, and it is what makes the process of judging a person a difficult process fraught with many obstacles, which may make us a trouble.

## 2.7. Character Definition

There are many and different definitions of personality in psychology, and this difference and differentiation is due to the different study theories of personality science, as these definitions differ in terms of their comprehensiveness, the degree of their identification, and the extent to which their concepts are subject to objective observation, except for its effects. (Al-Abrashi, 2000, 357)

Personality is one of the most difficult psychological phenomena to study. Therefore, there are many and contradictory theories that are trying to explain it, and there are many definitions around it have contradicted it. (Dabes, 2005, 92)

## 2.8. Linguistic Definitions of Personality

It came in Lisan Al-Arab in the article (Person): The person: is a man or a group of men, and others, and it is also a number of men, and others you see from afar, and everything I saw is his body, I saw his person, and the person: everybody has a height and appearance, and what is meant is self-affirmation. So, he borrowed the word "person" for her (Ibn Manzur, 1988, 45)

It was mentioned in the mediated dictionary (personality): is the characteristics that distinguish a person from others.

The researcher believes that linguistically personality means appearance, height, and distinguishing a person from others.

The Latin origin of the personality: The word "personality" is originally from the Latin word "persona," which means "the mask." Latin philologists believe that the word "persona" is of Greek origin with a popular distortion in pronunciation, and the Greek origin is "Person."), and in Middle Latin "Personalitas". (Rashwan, 2011, 9)

## 2.9. Definition of the Personality in the Terminology

Although most people have a perception of the meaning of personality, defining the personality in a scientific manner is considered comprehensive. This is due to the following reasons: (Gaddafi, 2004, 20)

- The term personality has multiple faces, or invisible aspects.
- The definition of personality is a purely hypothetical issue. There is no one correct definition, and the rest are false definitions.
- The definition of personality included all the characteristics, and the physical, mental, and emotional characteristics, scientific interests and the way in which human nature is viewed.

## 2.10. Previous Studies

- Abdul Rahman and Ikhlas Muhammad (2008) aimed to identify the impact of hearing and visual impairments on the personality of the disabled in Wad Madani, Gezira state. The sample of the study consisted of an intentional sample of people with hearing disabilities and people with visual disabilities registered in the Federation of Deaf and Blind People in Madani. The sample size was (200) disabled, (100) people with hearing disabilities and (100) people with visual disabilities, at a rate of 47% of the sample. The total community, then collecting data and information through the "Eysenk" scale of personality modified on the Sudanese environment, which contains the dimensions of neuroticism, psychoticism, extroversion and fraud.

Among the most important findings of the study:

1. There are statistically significant differences in the neuroticism dimension and the psychotic dimension between the hearing impaired and the visually impaired.
2. There are no statistically significant differences in the dimension of extraversion and after fraud between people with hearing disabilities and people with visual disabilities.

3. There are statistically significant differences between people with audio and visual disabilities due to the type of disability in favor of those with hearing disabilities.
- Najla Ibrahim (2010) aimed to identify the relationship between psychological stress and behavioral problems among visually impaired adolescents in the state of Khartoum. To verify this, the researcher used the descriptive correlative approach. Adapted from an Egyptian study by Abdel Aziz and Zaidan Al-Sartawi and the behavioral problems scale adapted from Afaf Muhammad Ahmed Khalaf Allah scale 2006 AD, the data were statistically analyzed by means of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) arithmetic mean - standard deviation - t-test. The study leads to the following results :There are no differences in psychological stress according to the gender variable (male - female).
- Akl, Wafaa Ali Suleiman (2009) aimed to reveal the level of psychological security and the level of self-concept among the visually impaired in Gaza Governorate and to verify the existence of differences in the level of psychological security and the level of self-concept according to the variables (sex and degree of disability). The study used the descriptive analytical method, the study sample consisted of all blind students in the governorates of Gaza for the year (2008-2009), and their number is (56) male and female students. The study used the psychological security scale prepared by Jihad Al-Khodari (2003) and the self-concept scale prepared by Samir Mansour (2005) and the study reached several results, the most important of which is the absence of statistically significant differences in the level of psychological security and the level of self-concept among the visually impaired due to gender and degree of disability.
- Amatzia Weisel & Ahiya Kamara K (2004) aimed to test the differences between the deaf, the hard of hearing and the non-deaf in view of two

continuous and interrelated perspective patterns, namely, correlation and uniqueness. The sample consisted of (38) deaf and (42) non-deaf people, whose ages ranged between (18-35) years and from medium social circles so that all the deaf and hard of hearing participants graduated from educational integration programs, and the results showed that the deaf participants expressed greater fear of association, as well as greater fear of singularity compared to non-deaf, and the study also showed a lower level of study.

### 3. Methodological Procedures for the Study

#### 3.1. Study Methodology

The researcher used the descriptive analytical method to collect the study data, which is the appropriate method for the study. Othman (2006, 150) defined descriptive research as those researches that provide a description of the phenomena and events in question without seeking to explain or analyze events and phenomena and come up with theories and laws with the intention of generalizing and predicting what they will lead to.

Best mentioned in Al-Habou (2008,155) which stated that descriptive research is concerned with studies of psychological, educational and social features that are growing. Descriptive research is sometimes concerned with studying what is and the relationship between it and some previous events that may have influenced or controlled those events and circumstances.

#### 3.2. Study Population

The society was defined as the one that the researcher seeks to conduct the study on its members, meaning that every individual, unit or element that falls within the boundaries of that society is implicitly one of the components of that society (Othman, 2006, 152).

Abu Allam (2005, 155) stated that society includes all the elements that have a common characteristic, These elements are not limited to individuals and organisms, but can refer to



things as well as to events. Society is everything that the results of the research can be circulated to, whether it is an individual group, books or school buildings, According to the nature of the research problem, society is the main objective of the study, as the researcher generalizes the results to it in the end, what we choose is only a means to study the characteristics of society.

The study population consists of people with hearing disabilities and people with visual disabilities in Wad Madani. Gezira State during the time period (2016-2017), whose number reached (80) hearing impaired and (70) visually impaired. The study community can be described through the following points:

- In terms of gender, the study population included people with hearing disabilities and people with visual disabilities of both sexes (male, female).
- In terms of age, it included the age group (10-14) (15-19) years.
- In terms of the Gregorian arrangement, it included the arrangement (first, middle, last, and sole).

### 3.3. Study Sample

A stratified random sample was selected from the hearing impaired at the Umm Kulthum Foundation for the Education of the Deaf and the Visually Impaired. At the Gezira Institute for the Education of the Blind, the sample size was (60) persons with hearing impairments, (30) of whom were 15 males and 15 females. And (30) people with visual disabilities, including 18 males and 12 females, with a percentage of (40%) of the original study population, according to the conditions for selecting the sample.

### 3.4. Study Tool

The tool is the means that the researcher resorts to obtain the facts, information and data required by the research (Rashwan, 2006). To achieve this purpose, the researcher used the following tools:

- Primary data form: The researcher has prepared a primary data form as basic data that serves the study variables. This part includes:
  1. Gender (male and female).

2. Age (10-14), (15-19).
3. Order of birth (first - middle - last - single).

- The Eysenck personality test.

### 3-6 Justifications for using the Eysenck Personality Scale:

The researcher has chosen this scale as one of the tools for collecting information for the current study, for the following:

1. The scale is codified on the Sudanese environment and on the category of people with audio-visual disabilities, and it has high degrees of stability and sincerity and was used in many studies, such as the study of Abdul Rahman (2008) and its stability coefficient reached (81.0%). Accordingly, the researcher saw that this scale suits the members of the current study group.
2. The ease of its language and its relevance to the members of the sample of this study.
3. It was used in a number of studies in Sudan and in the field of hearing and visually impaired people.
4. It is measured for all the attributes targeted by measurement in this study, and it can be applied in an individual or group manner.
5. Ease of application and correction.

### 3-7 Scale Description:

In this study, the researcher used the Eysenck personality test to codify the sincerity of Mohamed Abdel Rahman (2008) on people with hearing and visual disabilities in Wad Madani city. The scale consists of (90) items that measure in total four characteristics as follows:

1. The neurotic trait (24) questions.
2. Psychotic trait (26) questions.
3. The trait of extraversion (21) questions.
4. The trait of fraud (19) questions

### 3.5. Data Analysis and Presentation

In this part of the study, the researcher presents the data that was gathered through data collection, in light of the hypotheses of the study using some statistical tests, in addition to the percentages, by presenting each hypothesis and the results related to it.

### First Hypothesis:

#### The personality traits of people with hearing disabilities are positive

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, the researcher used the arithmetic mean, standard

deviation, and the percentage of the level of personality traits among people with hearing disabilities.

Table (1): showing Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and percentage of the level of personality traits for people with hearing disabilities

Personal characteristics of the hearing impaired	The number of sample members	N	%	Average	Standard Deviation	Result
Positive	30	17	57%	0.751	0.437	Positive
Negative		13	43%	0.502	0.504	

Table (1) shows the distribution of the degrees of personality traits for people with hearing disabilities among the sample members. (17) individuals are characterized by positivity with an average of (0.75) and a percentage (57%) of the number of sample members (30), which confirms the validity of the assumption.

The researcher did not find studies that agreed or disagreed with this result. The researcher explains these positive features to the fact that people with hearing disabilities progress positively after receiving education and rehabilitation, and their communication with others improves, and the communication between the hearing impaired in the surrounding communities without the

support of the family makes him self-confident. The way in which communication and dealing with the hearing-impaired helps in personal adjustment because they find family care and attention. Their presence in the school in one place with each other leads to positive features, and this is what the researcher noticed from some of the disabled in their seriousness, diligence and self-reliance.

### Second Hypothesis:

#### The personality traits of people with visual disabilities are positive.

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, the researcher used the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and the percentage of the level of personality traits among the visually impaired.

Table (2): illustrates this

Visually impaired (n = 30)		Hearing impaired (n = 30)		T. value	S.D	Indication level	Conclusion
average	standard deviation	average	standard deviation	0.656	58	0.0373	Statistic
15.50	15.07	2.286					

Table (2) reveals the distribution of the degrees of personality traits for people with visual disabilities among the sample members that are positive, their number was (19) with an average of (0.75) and a percentage (63%) of the number of sample members (30), which confirms the validity of the hypothesis.

The researcher attributes this to the emergence of many associations for the service and care of the blind, whether at the governmental or private levels, which provide educational services to them. Personality is a unique and distinct set of characteristics and definitions that differ from others and which appear to us in a consistent manner in

different situations and in a manner relatively stable. This set of personal characteristics governs a large part of our behavior and defines us in situations of interaction with others and in our perception of the world and heritage. It is either in the form of mental or temperamental characteristics or characteristics related to the methods of our interaction with others.

### The third hypothesis:

#### There are statistically significant differences in the trait of extraversion between people with hearing disabilities and those with visual disabilities.

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, an independent-t-test was used.

Table (3): shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, the value of (t) and its statistical significance according to the extroversion variable

Visually Impaired (n = 30)		Hearing impaired (n = 30)		T. value	S.D	Indication level	Conclusion
Average	Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation	0.656	58	0.0373	Statistic
15.50	15.07	2.286					

Table (3) shows that the calculated value of (T) = 0.656 and the significance level (= 0.0373) which is less than the significance level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ), and thus it is statistically significant, which indicates that there are statistically significant differences in the trait of extraversion among people with auditory and visually impaired disabilities in favor of the largest average category (the visually impaired).

The researcher believes that the hearing-impaired category does not receive the adequate care that the visually impaired groups enjoyed due to the depth of the problems that the hearing impaired suffer from, which makes many of them resort to isolation and withdrawal.

## 4. Conclusion

### 4.1. Study Results

- The personality traits of the hearing impaired and the visually impaired are positive.
- There are statistically significant differences in the trait of extraversion between the hearing impaired and the visually impaired in favor of the visually impaired.
- There are statistically significant differences in the psychotic trait between the hearing impaired and the visually impaired in favor of the visually impaired.

### 4.2. Recommendations

- Work to introduce specialized units for psychological counseling and guidance in each of the centers for the hearing impaired and the visually impaired to help solve the problems they face and to bridge the distance between the family and the institute, as the family has a leading and active role in educating the disabled.

- Educating the local community in all its segments about the role of these hearing and visually impaired people and clarifying their energies and capabilities like other disabled people so that the society does not look down on them and contempt and for the society to deal with them positively, which develops their personal traits in a positive way.

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