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IeCLH2020
International e-Colloquium in Language and Humanities

Book of Abstracts

"Establishing Knowledge Network for Society Empowerment"

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International e-Colloquium on Language and Humanities 2020
Centre for Language Studies and Generic Development
Universiti Malaysia Kelantan

"Establishing Knowledge Network for Society Empowerment"

The International e-Colloquium on Language and Humanities 2020 (IeCLH2020) brings the fields of Languages, Humanities and Education together. This colloquium was held on the 9th December 2020 via online platforms, where the presentations were pre-recorded by the presenters and played on Google Meet during the colloquium's parallel sessions. IeCLH2020 is a great opportunity for academics to share and discuss research ideas and results. All submitted abstracts are published in this book of abstract.

This was the second time the Centre for Language Studies and Generic Development (PBI), Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) organised The International Colloquium on Language and Humanities. The first International Colloquium was held on 27 September 2017 at the PBI Building, UMK Bachok Campus. There were 12 papers presented at the first International Colloquium.

IeCLH2020 was conducted online via the Google Meet platform due to the new norm of the Covid-19 pandemic. This International Colloquium will be the annual agenda of PBI to seek for knowledge sharing between scholars at PBI with partners from universities abroad. IeCLH2020 aims to open up opportunities for mutual acquaintance and cooperation in various academic fields among scholars at PBI and colleagues from universities abroad.

Foreword

To speakers and participants of the International e-Colloquium in Language and Humanities 2020, we would like to extend our gratitude for your contribution to this colloquium organised by Center for Language Studies and Generic Development, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan.

We were ecstatic and fortunate to have the presence of both the local and international participants who have accepted our warm invitation to be part of this e-Colloquium. This year, there were 43 papers presented on three different fields, which are humanities, education and language, pertaining to the theme of this e-Colloquium, "Establishing Knowledge Network for Society Empowerment".

We hope that this e-Colloquium can be a platform for both young and senior researchers to exercise intellectual practices and share their latest discovery to the rest of the world. Again, on behalf of the organising committee of IeCLH 2020, thank you for joining us and hope to see you again next year!

Editorial Team
IeCLH 2020

Colloquium Tentative

9 December 2020 (Wednesday)		
The time below is according to Malaysian time		
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	Parallel Sessions of Presentations via recorded videos that will be played on Google Meet	Parallel Session 1
		Parallel Session 2
		Parallel Session 3
		Parallel Session 4
12:30 – 1:30 pm	Closing Ceremony	

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Compilations of Abstracts

Humanities

Application of Maqasid Shariah as Standards of Shariah Compliance Hospital Concept

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Shariah compliance hospital is the most popular healthcare institution among Muslims nowadays. Although this type of healthcare institution gets great reviews from the people, until now there is no clear and detailed explanation about the standards from Shariah's perspective related to this concept for hospitals. In this context, the question that arises here is it Maqasid Shariah can be designed as standards of Shariah Compliance Hospital concept and how Maqasid Shariah can be utilized in tackling this issue. Thus, the purpose of this study is to look at the application of Maqasid Shariah as parameter of Shariah Compliance hospital. This qualitative study gathered information from classical and contemporary books of Fiqh, scientific studies, and current fatwas in Maqasid Shariah and Shariah compliance hospital. Furthermore, this study also analysed the views of scholars from different school of thoughts instead of focusing on certain madhhab only. All of the information was scrutinized in order to get the best conclusion about the concept of Shariah compliance hospital from Maqasid Shariah point of view. The result of this study shows that Maqasid Shariah can be a guideline instrument in making the hospital comply with Shariah. Hence, it can be concluded that Maqasid Shariah indeed should be developed as tool to interact with healthcare sector.

Keywords: Maqasid Shariah, Standards, Shariah Compliance Hospital

COVID 19: Safety Precautions and Practical Prevention from Islamic Teachings

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The severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (namely as COVID-19) pandemic brought distinct challenges to the care of people globally. The virus itself has no race, no region, no nationality, no boundary, no country and no passport. It can travel anywhere without any rules and restriction, so the effect is, it can affect the lives of people and can even kill them. The coronavirus causes illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases. As to date, the virus is affecting 214 countries and territories around the world (Worldometers, 2020). In Malaysia, the total number of confirmed infections is 49, 730 with 318 deaths (KKM, 2020). As a result, many governments and leaders of countries have responded by declaring and applying protective measures, while mankind and medical workers in particular, on the one hand, are doing remarkably important efforts to save lives, and scientist and researchers, on the other hand, are racing against the time to find a healing cure. The Islamic teachings, in turn, seems to be part of the solution and might be a way to find healing cure to stop the spread of the virus. Therefore, the aim of this article is to show some of the evidence of Islamic practices based on the Qur'an and Sunnah regarding to practical prevention and safety precautions towards the epidemics.

Keywords: safety precautions, practical prevention, epidemic control, Islamic teachings

Religious Practices Among Malaysian Muslims during COVID-19 Movement Control Order: An Appraisal

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The pandemic COVID-19 affects various aspects of human life including physical and mental health. Current scenario shows that it has a significant impact on human well-being, and therefore an empirical study is essential to comprehend the scenario and further prevent multiplying impacts that shall arise pertaining to the well-being of the people. This study examined the extent of impact that religious practices have offered in terms of their effect to the well-being of people throughout the pandemic COVID-19 Movement Control Order (MCO). The cross-sectional study was conducted via google form during Movement Control Order (MCO) in March 2020 which involves 196, randomly selected respondents from various states in Malaysia. The study was conducted using an instrument specifically developed focusing on human practices in daily life. Data was analysed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software (SPSS 23.0). The findings demonstrated that religious practices had significant mean score between before and during the pandemic [df=195, t=-13.92, p<0.05]. The findings also showed that religious practices had increased significantly amid COVID-19 MCO [6.19±0.97] as compared to before COVID-19 MCO [5.48±1.04]. The pandemic COVID-19 MCO inspires the Malaysian Muslims to heap on their religious practices even more in daily life.

Keywords: religious practice, Islam, covid-19, movement control order

Enhancement on Implementation of Sulh in Real Estate Cases in Malaysian Syariah Court: Prospects and Its Implications

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Sulh is one of the services provided in the Syariah Court and has the role of resolving disputes related to Muslim real property, such as cases of matrimonial property, *waqf* and wills in Malaysia in an amicable way. The study examines the extent to which *sulh* can be the effective method with a brighter prospect in the future to effectively resolve Muslims property claims cases according to the statutory legislation and Islamic law. This research employed content analysis, where selected materials including journal articles, statutes and cases concerning Muslim property claims in the relevant Syariah Courts were analysed. The findings from the content analysis indicate that *sulh* with its new approach and updated rules excels in resolving legal issues such as conflicts in the jurisdiction of Syariah and Civil Courts. This is particularly notable in the administration of Muslims estates and property. As the implementation of mediation in the Civil Courts, *sulh* shares the same purpose and principles as a platform for disputing parties to settle their dispute amicably. *Sulh*, as one of the established ADR method, has the potential to expand and serve as the best mechanism resolving Muslims property claims cases. This study found that the enhancement of *sulh* implementation improves the quality of *sulh* service delivered to society with the latest approach adopted in the aspect of communication and counselling. *Sulh* has a bright prospect to face the legislative challenges and the administration of Muslim real estate in Malaysia. The study also discovers that the modification of the mechanism of *sulh* can help the society to reach the solution in harmony, less time consuming and cost-efficiently, which provides a wider option to Muslim society. The positive implication also shed light on the solution to the conflict of jurisdiction between the government institution which involved the standardisation of administration.

Keywords : *Sulh*, Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR), Syariah Courts, Mediation, Muslim Property Claims

All style no substance: Evaluating City Branding 'Bengkulu Kota Hadist'

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Competition between tourist destinations encourages a city to implement marketing strategies to attract visitors and potential investors. Local governments are racing to build positive associations of their regions into the thoughts of visitors and investors before, during and after visiting a destination. A city that is able to create a strong brand will win the competition because the brand will be the differentiation that becomes the spearhead for the competitiveness of the city. In the end of 2019, the Mayor of Bengkulu declared Bengkulu as the city of Hadith. This declaration is considered as a commitment of the Bengkulu City Government and the community order to manifest a religious and happy city. This research uses four steps of the process of forming city branding according to Andrea Insch (2013) namely identity, objective, communication and coherence. The results showed that the Mayor as the originator of the idea of Bengkulu City hadith does not have a clear concept of aspects of the city's place identity; how to integrate brand essence with city's development goals; how to communicate and convince audience; and how to organize program and action to achieve consistency and uniformity in communications? At the same time, the chosen brand is contrary to the concept of state (province) brand which addressing diversity.

Keywords: city branding, brand identity

'The Reluctant Homosexuals': Documenting the gay Muslims' discursive subversion of Western-Liberal conception of gay rights

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The majority of Muslim communities worldwide are unapologetic in their stance against homosexuality. This position of theirs in a world that is increasingly accepting of the LGBT rights has caused great friction within Muslim-majority communities. In Malaysia, this is especially pronounced between the more liberal fraction of society and the larger conservative society. For many Muslims including the gay Muslims themselves, Islam's rejection of homosexuality is perceived as resolute and immutable. This creates a novel space for discursive introspection of this issue from a new angle. We adopt phenomenology as the theoretical framework guiding this research whereby six writings of gay Muslims who uphold the mainstream teaching of Islam that reject homosexuality are chosen to be studied. The writings are taken from a popular Malaysian confessional webpage, IIUM Confession where individuals can post their thoughts, experience, or story anonymously to be shared to a large audience. We also utilize Discursive Action Model (DAM) as the analytical lens contextualizing the discourse of these 'reluctant homosexuals'. Themes from the subjects' writings are then identified; they are 1) narration as effective device to establish credibility; 2) confessional writings as a form of proselytization, and 3) highlighting the struggles of gay Muslims in containing their desire. In a country where homosexual acts are still legally punishable with imprisonment and whipping, and where Islam is heavily institutionalized in the form of various governmental agencies and department; contextualizing the issue of LGBT requires a great balancing act. While abuse towards LGBT individuals by these agencies are of serious concern, the need to view LGBT movement and ideology from an Islamic perspective as what is done in this research is also crucial in illuminating this pressing issue.

Keywords: homosexuality, Islam, Discursive Psychology, Discursive Action Model, Phenomenology

The Power of Musicality of Qur'anic Verses in the Study of Quranic Literature

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The understanding of the phenomenon of the aesthetic receptions of the Qur'an is to focus on the media of the Qur'an which can be understood and accepted as a form of beauty both in writing, sound and order of messages and the number of verses that are neat and well-ordered. One of the important aspects of the phenomenon of the beauty of the verses of the Qur'an that really attracts the attention of scholars of the Qur'an is the unique and rhythmic arrangement of the words. The mechanism of the birth of meaning in the study of al-Qur'an literature becomes the starting point for the study of the aesthetic reception of the al-Qur'an. This research was conducted qualitatively based on literacy by focusing on the elaboration of the text of the Qur'an which contains rhythm and musical aspects. The scope of the approach taken is using aesthetic phenomenology theory with inductive descriptive analysis. The research question in this study is how the miraculous aspects of the Quran build the musicality of the Quranic verses which give an effect of Psychological aesthetic reception? The results of this study indicate that the verses of the Qur'an use a strand of rhythm that attracts the heart and touches the soul. The composition of the Quranic verses also contains a certain kind of rhythm, which can be captured when experiencing the structure of the language as in the first five verses of surah al-'Alaq, al-Insyirah, al-Nazi'at, al-Fath and another surah, that ends with the same and the number of notes is arranged. Al-Qur'an has a unique structure, namely weaving the right words to bring out a certain kind of musical tone. The unique structural aspects of the verses of Qur'an include microstructure, stylistics and semantics, understood and used by classical and contemporary scholars in dissecting the meaning of the Quranic text.

Keywords: aesthetic receptions of the Qur'an, rhythm, musicality of the Quran, microstructure of the Quran, miracles

Ayat-ayat Ruqyah Syariyyah sebagai Terapi Kanser Payudara: Satu Perbincangan

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Terapi Ruqyah Syar'iyah merupakan terapi alternatif yang menggunakan bacaan-bacaan doa dan ayat-ayat suci al-Quran atau Hadith Rasulullah S.A.W. Kanser payudara merupakan kanser tertinggi yang dihidapi oleh wanita Malaysia dan makin meningkat saban tahun tanpa mengira umur dan bangsa. Pelbagai rawatan alternatif digunakan untuk mengurangkan kesakitan yang disebabkan oleh kanser payudara seperti terapi akupuntur, yoga, penggunaan herba, aromaterapi, dan sebagainya. Kajian ini cuba mengorak langkah ke hadapan untuk melihat penggunaan ayat-ayat Ruqyah Syari'yyah sebagai terapi alternatif kanser payudara. Kajian awalan ini diketengahkan dalam bentuk kertas konsep bagi memilih ayat-ayat al-Quran dan hadith yang bersesuaian untuk dijadikan terapi bagi membantu mengurangkan kesakitan yang dihadapi pesakit kanser payudara. Hasil kajian ini dapat merumuskan bahawa pendekatan ruqyah syar'iyyah mempunyai potensi sebagai terapi komplimen bagi pesakit kanser payudara.

Kata kunci: ruqyah syar'iyyah, terapi alternatif, kanser payudara

Pemahaman dan Penerimaan Pluralisme Agama di Kalangan Golongan Elit di Kota Kinabalu: Satu Kajian Literatur

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Pluralisme agama merupakan satu aliran yang muncul dalam pemikiran masyarakat Malaysia. Penerimaan terhadap aliran ini berbeza mengikut pemahaman masing-masing terhadap definisi pluralisme agama. Perbezaan pemahaman ini juga tidak mengecualikan golongan elit di Kota Kinabalu. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kualitatif untuk meninjau pemahaman masyarakat terutamanya golongan elit terhadap pluralisme agama melalui kajian-kajian literatur yang telah dijalankan. Hasil daripada analisis kajian literatur menunjukkan masyarakat termasuklah golongan elit menerima pluralisme agama dalam erti kepelbagaian agama, menerima pluralisme agama dalam erti kepelbagaian agama dan menolak fahaman menyamaratakan semua agama, menerima pluralisme agama dalam erti dialog antara agama, menerima keabsahan agama lain dan menolak fahaman pluralisme agama.

Kata kunci: Pluralisme agama, golongan elit

Perbankan Islam Jendela Di Malaysia: Cabaran dan Halatuju Pematuhan Syarak

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Sejak pelancaran Skim Perbankan Islam (SPI) pada tahun 1993, sektor perbankan Islam di negara ini mula menyaksikan percambahan jendela Islamik oleh institusi-institusi kewangan konvensional. Setelah hampir 40 tahun usia perbankan Islam di Malaysia, beberapa bank Islam penuh telah tertubuh sama ada melalui penubuhan asal atau penukaran dari bank konvensional kepada Islamik, dan banyak jendela Islamik telah bertukar kepada subsidiari. Dalam konteks perbahasan fiqh mengenai penukaran sistem perbankan konvensional kepada Islam, persoalan timbul: ke manakah halatuju perbankan Islam jendela di Malaysia, dan apakah cabaran pematuhan syarak yang mungkin dihadapi oleh jendela-jendela Islamik yang berada di bawah institusi kewangan konvensional ini? Bagi menjawab persoalan ini, pendekatan kajian kepustakaan digunakan yang mana sumber literatur yang pelbagai serta data-data yang relevan dirujuk dan dianalisis. Kajian ini melihat bahawa pengoperasian sesebuah jendela Islamik seharusnya dinilai berdasarkan motif penubuhannya iaitu ia seharusnya menjadi sebahagian dari usaha penukaran sistem perbankan konvensional kepada Islam secara berperingkat. Tanpa motif ini, penubuhan jendela Islamik, lebih-lebih lagi di sebuah negara Islam dan di dalam ekosistem yang mana sistem kewangan Islam sudah mampu bersaing dengan konvensional, boleh dianggap hanya sebagai helah oleh sebuah bank riba untuk turut menawarkan dan bersaing dalam pasaran perkhidmatan kewangan Islam. Memandangkan status jendela sebagai sebuah jabatan yang ditubuhkan di bawah sesebuah perbankan konvensional, dan mempunyai dana yang berasingan, kajian ini melihat bahawa sekiranya sesebuah perbankan jendela telah mencapai kemampuan untuk mandiri seperti mempunyai kecukupan modal atau saiz aset yang tertentu, ia perlu berusaha untuk bertukar kepada sebuah perbankan Islam penuh.

Kata Kunci: Perbankan Islam, Penukaran Perbankan, Perbankan Konvensional, Halatuju Perbankan, Perbankan Islam Jendela.

Social Capital as The Strategic Planning in Successful Drug Rehabilitation. (Study in Organization Non-Government IPWL Pesona City Bengkulu)

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The purpose of this research is to provide support to social capital as a power in strategic planning to the success of drug rehabilitation process. The problem that results from the rehabilitation of victims of drug abuse in IPWL charm turns out that many of them are still involved or relapse again as drug users. Using qualitative methods, data was collected through observation, in-depth interviews and documentation for this study. Analysis of data is interactive. The result showed that social capital transmitted through the strategic planning is vital in ensuring the success of the drug rehabilitation through social capital bonding, bridging and linking. Activities involved in social capital planning are divided into several stages starting from stage (1) an agreement steps service planning and stage (2) orientation the team on the victims were social capital of bonding namely activity directed on the strength of solidarity-based family is homogeneous. While stage (3) analysis of the situation (4) the formulation of a team and staff (5) analysis of issues (6) approach scenario is social capital of bridging and linking because their activities for a cooperation through relation tissue outside group medical workers, BNN, local government and social affairs ministry with these systems external vertically.

Keywords: Planning Strategies, Social Capital and Drugs

Titen: Local Wisdom of the Javanese Community in Facing Natural Disasters

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Javanese society is a community that has existed for a long time in Indonesia and belongs to one of the reasonably large races there. Javanese society has long been known as a community with high culture, beliefs, and spiritual knowledge that can develop harmony between himself and the creator and nature. The spiritual knowledge possessed by the Javanese community is known as Kejawen. Natural disasters are unavoidable disasters; however, their arrival is predictable. One of the Javanese people's local wisdom is the science of "*titen*," or the science of remembering. The Javanese people from ancient times used this knowledge to predict the occurrence of disasters. Javanese people have long been united with nature and can read the signs of nature before disaster strikes. Various natural signs can be felt before a disaster, such as volcanic eruptions marked by the descent of animals, landslides marked by the use of ropes, and so on. The pandemics' arrival in an area can be marked by comets in a particular area, known as *lintang kemukus*. Although the belief in these signs of nature seems illogical nowadays with modern technology, it is still valid and suitable for use today.

Keywords: *titen*, Java, disaster, culture, spiritual

Perception and knowledge of Corona virus 19 in Indonesia: An intervention study

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Coronavirus 19 caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV2), in Indonesia coronavirus transmission still occurs in the community, a total of cases, 49,009 (at time of writing). The purpose of this study is to explore the effect of self-management education on changes in perceptions and knowledge transmission corona virus 19 patients in the hospital at East Java. Data were obtained from 150 patients coming to clinics in East Java, from December 2019 - May 2020. The sampling for this study was conducted through simple random sampling technique. Pre-test data collection was carried out first to identify perceptions and knowledge, then the intervention of self-management education was carried out and finally, the post-test was conducted. Pre-test and post-test data collection included a closed questionnaire and data analysis was performed with an independent T-test. Changes of perception was detected after intervention of self-management education to treatment group. Self-management educational appeared to be effective in changing the perception and knowledge of patients about corona virus transmission 19. In the future, it is necessary to research more deeply about the awareness in healthy behaviour and corona virus 19 prevention.

Keywords: coronavirus 19, perception, knowledge, intervention

The Ideas of Non-Violent Communication by Women's Leaders in Overcoming Forest Garden Conflicts
(Study in the Village of Bandung Jaya, Kepahiang)

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This study aims to identify the forms and levels of non-violent communication as a practice of exercising formal authority to women leaders at the village level in resolving forest conflicts or days of conflict in the community. As well as wanting to know the effectiveness of non-communication violence in dealing with individuals and the symptoms of the existing society. There are four components of nonviolent communication that are highlighted in this study, namely observation, feelings, needs, and request. This study uses a qualitative approach with feminist ethnographic methods. The use of feminist ethnographic methods is deemed appropriate to reveal women's life experiences related to conflicts and environmental issues. From interviews conducted directly in Bandung Jaya Village, Kepahiang, it was found that the Village Head who is also a woman applies the four components of nonviolent communication. Thus, enabling her as the village head to resolve the conflict. With the application of humanist communication, the village head succeeded in transforming the conflict into a peace dialogue in the TWA forest conflict resolution process. As a result of the communication patterns adopted by the village head, many changes have occurred in the community. Finally, women have a collective awareness to move and take a role in the public sphere.

Keywords: Communication, Conflict, Conflict Resolution, Female Figures, Non-Violent Communication

Portrayal of Cosmetic Procedure on Social Media and its Influence on 'Netizens'

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Social media in today's society has a tremendous impact on our day-to-day affairs including business and culture. With the wide use of social media, there are opinion leaders known as social media influencers who emerge along with the progress acting as role models and subsequently influencing their followers' views, perceptions or even attitudes. By using cultivation and social comparison as the theoretical framework and interview as the research method, this study aims to investigate whether social media influencers have the power to indirectly influence Internet users or their followers to consider and get cosmetic surgery and/or aesthetic procedures in order to achieve idealized beauty trends that is portrayed on social media platforms. Eight respondents were interviewed and results have shown that celebrities and social media influencers cause Netizens to have the desire of looking a certain way and indirectly influence their decision into getting cosmetic procedures to achieve 'desired' look portrayed on social media. The findings have theoretical implications on cultivation and social comparison theory. Practically, the findings have implications on the culture and portrayal of beauty in our society.

Keywords: Portrayal of Cosmetic Procedure, Social Media, Influencers, Cultivation, Social Comparison

Women's Empowerment and Resilience in Watershed Areas
During the Pandemic

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The aim of this study is to analyze the efforts of local women's groups along the Bengkulu river basin to face the COVID-19 pandemic. This watershed is prone to yearly natural disasters, but in the year 2020, this vulnerability is compounded by health disasters. The study method used is postcolonial feminist ethnography, which is an instrument to reveal issues of resilience and adaptation of local communities to disasters. Fieldwork were carried out in three Bengkulu watershed locations: Rindu Hati Village, an upstream area; Talang Empat Village, a midstream area, Tanjung Jaya Village, a downstream area. In each location, on average, there are 8 resource persons involved in the fieldwork; they are community leaders, village officials, marginal women like single parents, traders, farmers, farm laborers.The response to natural and health disasters shows that daily activities are focused on caring for the environment and anticipating these disasters. The study illustrates that the people in the upstream areas appear to be more persistent in their attitudes and forms of resilience than the two regions below. Communities in the three locations showed their strong efforts in advocacy and negotiation with various economic and political forces to eliminate disaster risks and return to their local wisdom. The most deeply visible element of society in resilience is the women's group. For them, the agricultural sector organizing program is the most attractive option. The development of women's farmer groups not only produces food subsistence, but also harvests social capital and increases women's empowerment.

Keywords: women's resilience, Bengkulu watershed, ethnography feminist postcolonial, pandemic covid19

Critical Thinking Standards in Corporate Communication at a Government-Linked Company

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This research focuses on analysing the language used in corporate communication at a government-linked company, Corporate Communications Section, SURIA Berhad, based on three critical thinking standards: clarity, precision and completeness. This study has been conducted to analyse how the three critical thinking standards –clarity, precision and completeness– are applied in corporate communication document of a particular programme conducted within a government-linked setting. Apart from that, this study aims to determine the importance of the critical thinking standards in corporate communication. Using official speech texts as the samples of study, specific measurement tools for critical thinking were created and compiled as a survey form. In general, it was found that the samples are not written in excellent manner of clarity, precision and completeness. The written communication should be improved in certain ways by following at least three critical thinking standards: clarity, precision and completeness. Therefore, this study is useful as an observation to whom writing corporate communication may concern.

Keywords: Critical thinking, corporate communication, Critical thinking standards, speech texts, written communication

Peranan Falsafah dalam Memaknai Pembelajaran Norma Baharu

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Falsafah merupakan persepsi terhadap hidup. Falsafah juga adalah pengkonseptualan kehidupan, yang meninjau cara untuk kita harus hidup, yang memerlukan cara berfikir yang kritikal, sistematik, universal dan integral. Falsafah membolehkan manusia menjawab dan menghadapi persoalan asasi yang timbul dalam pelbagai lapangan kehidupannya dengan penuh kebijaksanaan dan hikmah yang tinggi. Dalam suasana hari ini, pandemik Covid19 banyak memberi kesan kepada bidang pendidikan terutamanya para pelajar mahasiswa universiti yang harus menyesuaikan diri mereka dengan cara pembelajaran baharu yang dilaksanakan secara atas talian dan jarak jauh. Banyak kekangan dan masalah yang dihadapi oleh pelajar daripada corak pembelajaran seumpama ini. Walaubagaimanapun mereka mesti melihat, memahami dan menangani permasalahan ini dengan sewajarnya agar dapat meneruskan pembelajaran dengan norma baharu. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengenalpasti persepsi pelajar terhadap peranan falsafah sebagai suatu kaedah atau pendekatan berfikir yang membantu para pelajar memberi makna kepada konsep pembelajaran baharu di era Covid19. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif melalui temu bual dan perbincangan kumpulan berfokus. Data dianalisis dan dikelompokkan kepada tema-tema tertentu mengikut kesesuaian dimensi dan konstruk yang digunakan bagi mencapai objektif kajian. Hasil kajian menunjukkan wujud variasi persepsi responden terhadap kefungsian falsafah dalam menjelmakan sudut pandang positif pengadaptasian gaya pembelajaran norma baharu sebagai pembelajaran yang bermakna dan konstruktif kepada mahasiswa universiti. Falsafah yang benar dan terpandu mampu meletakkan asas pemikiran yang jelas dan sejahtera dalam menanggapi apa jua cabaran kehidupan pada masa kini mahupun akan datang.

Keywords: Falsafah, Falsafah Ilmu, Pembelajaran, Norma Baharu

Amalan Qudwah Hasanah Ibu Bapa dalam Pendidikan Anak-Anak Masa Kini

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Ibu bapa merupakan individu utama dalam institusi kekeluargaan memainkan peranan penting dalam mencorakkan keperibadian anak-anak sejak dari kecil. Sejak kebelakangan ini, masyarakat digemparkan dengan pelbagai salah laku dan masalah disiplin pelajar. Keadaan ini menunjukkan bahawa salah laku pelajar sudah menjadi gejala serius yang membawa kepada keruntuhan akhlak remaja. Pelanggaran disiplin pelajar di sekolah sering kali dikaitkan dengan cara asuhan ibu bapa di rumah. Keperibadian seorang anak bergantung kepada sejauh mana didikan ibu bapa dalam kehidupan seharian. Memandangkan isu salah laku ataupun masalah disiplin dalam kalangan pelajar semakin serius, maka adalah satu keperluan untuk mengkaji corak didikan ibu bapa terhadap anak-anak di rumah. Kajian ini bertujuan mengkaji amalan qudwah hasanah ibu bapa sebagai kaedah pendidikan anak-anak pada masa kini. Rekabentuk kajian ini secara kuantitatif melibatkan 375 responden yang perlu menjawab satu set instrumen soal selidik. Responden yang terlibat ialah pelajar Tingkatan Empat sekolah-sekolah menengah di Kedah. Data yang diperolehi dianalisis secara deskriptif iaitu min dan sisihan piawai. Dapatan kajian ini menunjukkan amalan qudwah hasanah ibu bapa berada pada tahap yang tinggi namun terdapat beberapa aspek yang perlu diambil perhatian. Justeru, persiapan ilmu keibubapaan yang cukup perlu dibekalkan kepada bakal ibu bapa untuk mendidik anak-anak sebagaimana yang dituntut dalam Islam. Ibu bapa perlu mencari ilmu dan mengaplikasikan kemahiran yang tepat dengan menjadikan keperibadian dan pendidikan Rasulullah SAW terhadap anak-anak sebagai suri teladan dalam kehidupan untuk mendapat redha Allah.

Keywords: qudwah hasanah, pendidikan anak-anak-anak, kemahiran keibubapaan

Education

Amalan Qudwah Hasanah Ibu Bapa dalam Pendidikan Anak-Anak Masa Kini

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Keywords: qudwah hasanah, pendidikan anak-anak-anak, kemahiran keibubapaan

Hubungan antara Strategi Pembelajaran Bahasa (Oxford) dengan Penguasaan Bahasa Arab dalam Kalangan Pelajar Sekolah Menengah Agama Bantuan Kerajaan

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Kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji hubungan antara strategi pembelajaran bahasa (strategi memori, kognitif, kompensasi, metakognitif, afektif dan social) dengan penguasaan bahasa Arab dalam kalangan pelajar. Kajian ini juga bertujuan untuk melihat perbezaan penggunaan strategi pembelajaran bahasa berdasarkan faktor demografi. Sampel kajian ini melibatkan 193 orang pelajar dari dua buah Sekolah Menengah Agama Bantuan Kerajaan (SABK) dalam daerah Tumpat. Borang soal selidik yang digunakan telah diterjemah dan diubahsuai daripada *Strategy Inventory for Language Learning* (SILL) V.7.0 (Oxford,1990) mengandungi 34 soalan strategi dan 29 soalan penguasaan bahasa Arab telah diberikan kepada 193 responden. Keputusan kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara penggunaan strategi pembelajaran bahasa dengan penguasaan bahasa Arab. Ujian Korelasi Spearman mendapati terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara strategi pembelajaran bahasa (memori, kognitif, kompensasi, metakognitif, afektif dan sosial) dengan penguasaan bahasa Arab. Kajian ini juga menunjukkan terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan dalam penggunaan strategi pembelajaran membaca berdasarkan faktor jantina dan prestasi akademik pelajar di Sekolah Menengah Agama Bantuan Kerajaan dalam daerah Tumpat.

Kata kunci: Strategi Pembelajaran Bahasa (Oxford), penguasaan bahasa Arab

An Analysis of Mechanical Errors in Malay Language Essay Writing of Foreign Students

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Learning Malay language as a second language is crucial among foreign students in Malaysia. The foreign students' limitation in mastering the second language has caused them to frequently make errors in using Malay language. This paper aims to analyse and discuss on the mechanical errors made by the foreign students who enrolled in the Intermediate Malay Language course offered by Pusat Bahasa dan Pengajian Umum. This study involved 26 foreign students from various countries such as China, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Egypt. The sampling method used in this study is purposive sampling. The data was collected from the students' essay writing with the theme of culture in Malaysia. Then, the data were analysed using the Error Analysis Theory by Corder (1981). Other than that, the books entitled *Daftar Ejaan Rumi Bahasa Melayu* (1987) and *Tatabahasa Dewan* (2015) published by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka were also used as references to identify the mechanical errors made by the foreign students. This study utilised the qualitative study by conducting text analysis. The findings showed that there were many mechanical errors made by the foreign students in their essay writing. The mechanical errors made by the students were the misspelled based on the voice, misspelled borrowed words, and misused of full stops, hyphens, and commas. The most frequent errors made were the spelling errors or orthography. This is due to the native language and colloquialism interference which influence on how the words should be spelled, written, and pronounced. The findings are expected to serve as a guidance for the foreign students who are currently learning Malay language as a second language.

Keywords: error analysis; second language; essay writing; Malay language; mechanical errors; foreign students

The Relationship between Knowledge Types and Past-time Inflectional Output of UMK Undergraduates

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The struggle of second language learners in producing output is common. Errors may coincidently occur in their production, especially when it comes to inflectional morphemes even though learners often know the grammatical rules. This error might be due to the learners' level of implicit and explicit knowledge. Therefore, this study explores the type of knowledge that could be more significant in language output. This study focuses on L2 students' knowledge and usage of morphological inflections of past-time forms. These forms include simple past tense, present perfect tense and past perfect tense and thus concern the inflections -ed and - en. It aims to identify the correlation between types of knowledge and ESL learners' output of past time inflections. Using Ellis's construct of implicit and explicit knowledge as the framework, this study explains the use of implicit and explicit knowledge in past time inflectional output. For data collection purposes, three tests namely Grammaticality Judgment Test (GJT), Metalinguistic Knowledge Test (MKT) and Written Production Task (WPT) were administered to Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) undergraduates from three campuses with different majors, who speak English as a second language (n=90). The hypothesis of this study is that both types of knowledge may contribute to the successful performance in past-time inflectional output, where implicit knowledge is the primary source of production and explicit knowledge is the monitor in noticing and correcting the errors.

Keywords: Malay users of   English, inflectional morphology, explicit knowledge, implicit knowledge, past-time form, tense-aspect marker.

Plagiarism in ESL: Why Malaysian Undergraduates Commit It?

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Over the past few decades, plagiarism has been occurring among students, especially among those in higher education. Multiple studies have been conducted in identifying the underlying factors of why students resort to plagiarism. From internet accessibility, peer-influence, time constraint to lack of referencing skills, these are reported to be the common factors that influenced the students to plagiarise. This study is intended to identify the factors surrounding plagiarism, specifically in the context of Malaysian undergraduates taking English as a Second Language (ESL) subject. A survey was carried out using a questionnaire consisting of 30 items that focused on investigating the factors of plagiarism which was adopted from an earlier study. The questionnaire was distributed online via Google Form to 104 ESL undergraduates who took the Academic Writing course in Universiti Sultan Azlan Shah last semester. The major findings of the study showed that time constraints due to assignment workload as well as easy access to the materials from the Internet triggered them to commit plagiarism. Their inability to manage their time wisely had forced them to resort to plagiarism. The direct accessibility of the materials on the Internet was only making the situation even worse. Interestingly, respondents disagreed that laziness and efficiency gain were the factors that influence them to plagiarise. This indicates that the lack of efforts, as well as passing the subject were not the real motives behind the act of plagiarism. The implication of this study could help further enlighten the real situations of the problems revolving around plagiarism.

Keywords: Plagiarism, English as a Second Language (ESL), Higher Education

The Influence of Student-Teacher Relationship
on Student Anxiety in Online Distance Learning

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Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the physical classes cannot be conducted as before. The new normal of education during Movement Control Order (MCO) has urged the higher institutions to opt for online distance learning. This causes excessive worry and significant distress among students, as they are unable to have a face-to-face meeting with their teachers. Lack of personal interaction with teachers in terms of asking questions, engaging in discussion, and getting feedback could affect the students' learning process. This study examines the students' expectations of the student-teacher relationship in online distance learning. This study further investigates the influence of student-teacher relationship on student anxiety in online distance learning. This study utilises a qualitative approach to obtain the data. Data collection methods consist of student and teacher interviews and in-depth analysis of the student comments in the asynchronous discussion forum. The findings show that a positive student-teacher relationship will become an important source of motivation and enjoyment that reduces student anxiety to undergo online distance learning. The significant stakeholders such as educators, universities and parents need to pay attention to enhancing better student-teacher relationships with the purpose to help the students in managing their anxiety. Other than that, this study will encourage teachers to build a positive relationship with students who undergo online distance learning.

Keywords: student-teacher relationship, student anxiety, online distance learning, MCO

How True is Turnover Intention? Assessing its Relations to University Academics' Job Burnout and Affective Commitment

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Seo and Ko (2002) defined *turnover intention* as one's intention to voluntarily terminate or withdraw his or her employment relationship. This study examines the effects of job burnout and affective commitment on university academics' turnover intention among full-time academics working in various private Higher Learning Institutions (HLIs) within Klang Valley, Malaysia. Standardised questionnaires including Maslach's Burnout Inventory-Educators Survey, Allen and Meyer's Affective Commitment Scale and a Turnover Intention Scale by Kelloway, Gottlieb and Barham were used in this study to measure academics' levels of turnover intention, affective commitment and burnout. Academics' socio-demographic variables such as age, gender, race, academic qualifications and duration of service were controlled in all analyses. Overall, the study yielded 2 important findings: First, burnout was found to have significant effects on academics' turnover intention and second, results also indicate that affective commitment mediates the relationship between burnout and turnover intention among academics'. The findings of this study thus provide strong suggestions for the management of private HLIs to have careful insight in formulating strategies to deal and prevent turnover intention among academic staff in the future.

Keywords: Burnout, Affective Commitment, Turnover Intention, Academics, Higher Learning Institutions

Community Engagement: Benefitting the community and the academics

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Community engagement is one of important components for Malaysian higher education institutions as stipulated by the Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia. Although previous researchers have mentioned that academics play a vital role in community engagement, there is a gap in understanding how collaboration between universities and the community can be conducted. Over the years, the Centre for Language Studies and Generic Development in Universiti Malaysia Kelantan has conducted various programmes related to corporate social responsibilities (abbreviated as CSR); however, these activities are not designed for research and publication. The programme organised by the CSR team from English Language Department is designed as a community-based qualitative research focusing on 104 Form 5 students' willingness to communicate. The study aims to explore positive outcomes of the programme as well as a few aspects that require further improvement based on the field notes written by three observers of the programme. From the observation, students seemed to enjoy the activities and participate actively in written activities by communicating with their peers compared to the vocabulary building activities. It was also found that guidelines or standard of procedures to conduct the activities are important to avoid a mismatch between the guidance provided by the facilitators and the students' level of proficiency. Therefore, it is suggested that CSR programme should be planned, conducted, and recorded in a systematic way in which the findings can be used for research and publication. In conclusion, this two-pronged plan for CSR activity will not only help the community but also can help the academics to share their expertise with others.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibilities, university, English language department, community engagement, academics.

A Pedagogic Discourse Analysis of Malaysian Higher Education Classroom Practices

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Research on the teaching and learning process of the English language in the classroom usually focuses on the method, content, strategy and teaching aids. Moving away from this norm, this research examines the process from the discourse analysis perspective namely pedagogic discourse analysis, with an adaptation of Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis Framework. This study focuses on interaction within English classrooms at 3 different campuses at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan involving first year undergraduate students whereby each campus focuses on different disciplines *(Kampus Kota – Business Studies, Kampus Bachok – Fine Arts, Kampus Jeli – Sciences)*. The data source consists of video-recording classroom lessons in which both lecturers and students are engaged in the interaction. The analysis of pedagogic discourses in the classroom can reveal a great deal about lecturers' interpretation, implementation and the relationship with students. Studies by previous scholars have mainly described pedagogic discourses at the surface level but neglected addressing the power relationship. The research findings indicate that lecturers' dominance is concealed in turn-taking system, types of questions posed by the lecturers, discourse control and the overall structure of the discourse. Results also reveal eight types of discourse used by lecturers in the classroom, namely questioning, accepting, explaining, informing, instructing, correcting, rejecting and modeling. Overall, lecturers were found to dominate the pedagogic discourse in the classroom. It concludes that specific social practices on the part of students and lecturers produce particular discourse practices in the classroom. These discourse practices hinder the ongoing interaction. Both lecturers' and students' assumptions on social beliefs of the classroom practices contribute to creating an atmosphere of control and dominance in the classroom.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis; Social Relations; Classroom Practices; Pedagogic Discourse

Exploring the Washback effect of the Malaysian University English Test (MUET) in relation to students' self-efficacy

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Washback refers to the influence that a test has on teaching or learning. It has been posited that the higher the stake of a test, the stronger the washback would be, subject to many variables and factors in mediating the impact. This study seeks to explore the washback effect of a high-stake language test in Malaysia, the Malaysian University English Test (MUET), and its relation to students' self-efficacy; one element that is often neglected in washback research. Self-efficacy in this study relates to the idea of how the students perceived their ability in relation to performing in a test. Hence, issues pertaining to students' perceptions of the MUET and their own self-efficacy in relation to the test was examined. Within a quantitative research approach, a questionnaire was employed to 137 pre-university students who were about to undertake the MUET to elicit data. In general, the findings revealed that the students' self-efficacy did play a significant role in mediating the washback effect of the MUET. Surprisingly, it was found that gender was a significant factor in students' self-efficacy, but not their level of proficiency. It appeared that self-efficacy is indeed one of the crucial mechanisms that need to be considered in trying to further understand the washback effect of a high-stake language test such as the MUET.

Keywords: washback, high-stake language test, language assessment, MUET

Exploring the Flexible Learning Experiences amidst Pandemic of Selected Freshmen Students

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The Philippine's Commission on Higher Education (CHEd) defined Flexible Learning as a pedagogical approach allowing flexibility of time, place, and audience that is learner-centered which is deeply rooted on the needs of the students. With the emergence of the global health emergency due to Coronavirus Disease (CoViD), there were unprecedent disruptions to the lives of people from all over the world. This has challenged the Philippine Higher Education to adapt and adopt flexible learning options that will facilitate learning and teaching amidst pandemic. With the paradigm shift on learning and teaching, this study aims to explore the experiences of selected freshmen students from one university in Manila, Philippines on flexible learning. It aims to determine the challenges and opportunities perceived by the freshmen students. Specifically, the study shall identify the difficulties encountered, barriers experienced, and how they coped with the challenges. Structured interview and survey questionnaire were administered to randomly selected freshmen students. Descriptive analysis was carried out on the data collected. Validation and the statistical treatment of data will be undertaken to determine and compare the results of the freshmen experiences.

Keywords: Commission on Higher Education, COVID, Experiences, Flexible Learning, Opportunities

ESL Students' Oral Anxiety in In-Class English Presentation

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Oral anxiety is one of the factors that impede students' speaking proficiency and may create unpleasant learning experiences, especially in an English as a Second Language (ESL) context. This paper is based on pedagogical research, which focuses on the factors causing ESL students' anxiety in an in-class English oral presentation. The idea is to identify factors that cause ESL students to get anxious during in-class English oral presentation and to consider oral anxiety coping strategies that are effective for the students. The research is divided into two parts. The first part is the literature review, and the second part is survey development which could be used to find out the ESL students' oral anxiety with regards to in-class presentation. This paper will only be focusing on the first part of the research. The literature review in this paper was conducted around three (3) research questions: 1) What are the factors that contribute to students' anxiety in in-class English oral presentation. 2) What are the strategies students use to reduce their anxiety in in-class English oral presentation? 3) What are the students' perceived connections between their oral anxiety and in-class English oral presentation performance? The review was based on previously published journal articles where the findings were compared to identify the best practices. The discussion from this literature review will be used as a basis for the researchers to develop a survey in order to investigate the ESL students' oral anxiety in the in-class presentation.

Keywords: Oral anxiety, factors, strategies, in-class presentation

Language Learning in the time of COVID 19: A Literature Review

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The dreadful health crisis Coronavirus (COVID 19), which started to spread around the world early this year has led to major changes in the ways that people do things in their life. One of the fields that has been severely affected is language education. In the sense that language teaching and learning no matter what demand two-way interaction from students and teachers, this field is seen as experiencing pretty much hurdles to be effectively accomplished during the pandemic. Through an in-depth review of relevant research along with online sources, this paper (1) identifies issues concerning language education at the time of Covid19 (2) discusses both the potentials and constraints of online language learning and teaching during Covid19 outbreak and (3) proposes practical ideas for future research in the related field. The findings show that Covid19, in fact, has put language instructors and learners in a dilemma where blended or online learning is imperative to be done. Language teaching and learning is reported to be more interactive as it is done online, as learners can collaborate more actively using the medium. Nevertheless, the poor quality of internet connection can be disruptive to the learning process that takes place. Suggestions for future research studies to enhance the current knowledge and practices are provided as the conclusion.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Education, Language Learning, Online Learning

Teacher Practices in Giving Response to ESL Student Writing: A Case Study

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Teacher feedback to ESL student writing is important to ensure that the students could correct their writing and in the long run, improve their writing ability. This research was carried out to study teachers' practices in giving feedback to ESL student writing. This study was carried out on 15 English instructors of a private educational institution. The mixed-method approach was used involving the use of both quantitative (questionnaire) and qualitative (interview) tools. The questionnaire and interview questions were adapted from the ones used by Ferris (2014). The results show that the teachers used three main ways of providing feedback (peer review, teacher-student conferencing and written comments) to varying degrees. They felt that peer review is difficult to implement. Although some used it, they admitted that they did not really train the students how to review their friends' writing. This is not in line with the best practices of using peer review. Many teachers felt that teacher-student conference is the best approach to use, although time-consuming. As to written comments, teachers used a variety of ways of writing their feedback and do not generally use a rubric or checklist as suggested by experts. The findings revealed that there need to be improvements in the use of the three main ways of providing feedback.

Keywords: writing, feedback, peer-review, teacher-student, ESL, practices

Malaysian Undergraduates' Perceptions of the CEFR-Aligned English Textbook: A Preliminary Study

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The lack of local expertise in producing CEFR-aligned materials, including textbooks, presents challenges in the implementation of the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) into the Malaysian educational system. Hence, readily available European-based CEFR textbooks are being used in the teaching and learning of English language in Malaysia, for example the National Geographic Life textbook. The purpose of this study is to understand the Malaysian undergraduates' perceptions towards the use of CEFR-aligned textbook. This is a quantitative preliminary survey research which seeks to answer the questions: What are the perceptions of Malaysian ESL undergraduates towards imported CEFR-aligned material, and what are the recommendations in producing local CEFR-aligned materials? A total of 28 ESL undergraduate students from Universiti Sultan Azlan Shah, who enrolled in three different English classes according to their CFER level, participated in this study for a semester of 14 weeks and the textbooks were adopted according to the levels of the classes. An online questionnaire was distributed to the students to collect the data at the end of the semester. The findings revealed that the students displayed positive attitudes, significantly, towards the design of the textbooks as well as the convenience in understanding the material despite the inclusion of foreign cultural contents. However, some of them were in the view that the instructions are not easily comprehensible, and exercises are not critically challenging enough. In conclusion, the results suggest that CEFR-aligned materials should be locally produced by taking into consideration the characteristics of European-based textbooks.

Keywords: CEFR, CEFR-aligned textbook, ESL undergraduates, preliminary study

English Camp as a Fun Learning Intervention for 21st Century Learners

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This study suggests enhancement ideas for English Camp in meeting the needs of 21st century learning. Despite the fact that English Camp is a popular intervention in allowing students to learn English language while having fun, its effectiveness in increasing students' language proficiency remains questionable. In addition to that, the contents and activities of English Camp are prepared solely based on the language instructors' effectiveness assumptions. Having the aspiration to be a dynamic institution, UMK is committed to ensure that all the interventions offered are relevant with rapidly changing current environment. This research employs proficiency tests that were conducted before and after the camp and interview sessions with English Camp 2018 instructors and participants. Based on the research result, suggestions for improvements have been concluded and these improvements were applied for the recent International English Immersion Camp 2019 which received positive feedbacks from participants, student facilitators and instructors. The new camp combines outdoor adventure, mobile technology, peer teaching and cultural sharing.

Keywords: English camp, intervention, English learning, 21st century

The Use of Educational Toys in English as a Second Language Classroom

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In early childhood education, teachers usually use toys as exciting tools for young ESL learners in ESL classrooms including puppets, stuffed animals and rag dolls. Enjoyable activities and games are crucial in classrooms especially in the area of teaching English as a second language (ESL). No matter what type of toys the teachers are kin to use, they are a part of effective ways to motivate the young learners to speak by asking them to describe those toys. While many people might think of these toys as a subject that only young ESL learners would be interested in, older learners at tertiary level education similarly enjoy the utilisation of toys in their ESL classrooms. Moreover, toys are also relevant to assist language instructors in ESL classrooms at the university level especially for elementary learners with low proficiency.

Keywords: Ninidoll, ESL games, educational toys, classroom activities

Language Instructors' Motivations for Enrolling in Doctoral Programmes

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The choice and motive to undertake a doctoral programme can vary according to the perceived relevance and importance among doctoral students. However, not much is known about the initial motives for enrolling in doctoral programmes among language instructors in Malaysian public universities. Thus, the aim of this study was to investigate the language instructors' motivations for enrolling in doctoral programmes. In this study, five language instructors from a public university in the north-east of Peninsular Malaysia were interviewed about their motivations for enrolling in doctoral programmes. This study explored the reasons and motivations that informed the students to advance their education and specifically the doctoral programmes. In-depth semi structured interviews were used in this study as a method of data collection since semi structured interviews allow the participants the freedom to share personal views and opinions about the phenomenon under study based on personal experience. The data from this study revealed that issues of contractual requirements, intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, recognition and status benefits, and support and encouragement from others are the main reasons for enrolling in doctoral programmes. The findings from this study identified potential recommendations for both the would-be doctoral candidates and for the institutions to offer before enrolment so that their motivations for enrolling in doctoral programmes can be further explored.

Keywords: motivations, doctoral study, doctoral candidates

Learning to Write in Pandemic Time Covid-19 at SDN Sidosermo 1 Surabaya: Learning Materials and Media

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The COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on the world of education. The government provides a policy to close all educational institutions. This is done as an effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Schools change the learning strategy from face-to-face learning to online learning. Online learning in learning to write is felt to be very ineffective. To overcome this problem, teachers are required to be more creative in delivering material to students. In order for students to more easily understand the learning material, the teacher must take advantage of learning media. Based on this background, this article discusses learning materials and media for writing during the Covid-19 pandemic at SDN Sidosermo 1 Surabaya.

Keywords: online learning, writing, Covid 19

VOMOJI: Vocabulary Learning through Emoji

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As English instructors, we tend to overlook the fact that one of the main reasons why our ESL learners are not doing well in applying the language is because they lack in vocabulary. Overemphasis on grammar in teaching has also affected learners' mastery of the English language. *"Without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary, nothing can be conveyed." (Wilkins, 1972).* Therefore, with this in mind we believe before we start teaching them grammar, we first need to make them learn as many words as possible. Studies have shown that if one manages to learn at least a thousand words of the new language, he or she will be able to communicate already in the language. The one approach that we are focusing on in teaching vocabulary is by using emoji as they have now become a part our daily communication tool. We use emoji in almost all social media platforms and communication applications to express and emphasize our needs. Thus, we aim to develop emoji-based vocabulary workbooks entitled VOMOJI that cater to learners of different CEFR bands. VOMOJI is an acronym for vocabulary learning through emoji. We have conducted a short survey on learners' perception of using a few samples taken from VOMOJI (A1 – A2) workbook to learn English. The survey involved 160 English 1 students of Universiti Malaysia Kelantan. They were given a few samples of emoji-based vocabulary exercises and later were asked to answer a survey. The results show that over 90% agreed that learning English through emoji could help them learn words better using images (97%), acquire the English language (91%), understand other cultures better (92%). Also, more than 90% were willing to buy and introduce the book to their peers. As the majority of respondents have given lots of positive feedback, we have high hopes that the development of these activity books will help learners acquire English fast and effectively.

Keywords: emoji, vocabulary, workbook, learner's perception

The Relationship between Language Proficiency and Critical Thinking Skills of The Students in the Language Classroom in the Thai Context

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This research was conducted to investigate the relationship between students' English language ability and their critical thinking skills in the language classroom. The study involved 103 fourth-year English major students from the faculty of Education and Humanity and Social Sciences, Thaksin University. The data were obtained from the results of TOEIC Test, Cornell Critical Thinking Skill Test (CCTST), level X, questionnaires, and students' semi-structured interviews. The findings of the study revealed that students' English language ability was at low level. 51% of the total students obtained scores of 350-495, which were at the Elementary Proficiency level, 29% were at Memorized Proficiency level. 19% were at 1+ Elementary Proficiency level. As for critical thinking skills, overall, the T- scores in critical thinking skills are mostly 'average' (T 45-54) or 33.98%. By considering individual aspects, the T-scores for Induction, Deduction and Credibility are also 'average' (T 45-54), accounting for 36.89%, 33.01%. and 47.57, respectively, excepted for the Assumption, where the T-scores are at a 'fair' level (T 35-44), representing 34.95%. However, this study demonstrated that critical thinking skill scores showed a .05 significantly low correlation with language skills scores. To illustrate this finding, not many students with higher ability in the English language were able to use their language advantage to answer the CCTTX. It is, therefore, more language and thinking skill training is necessary and more research and resources would be needed to find suitable methods in developing language ability and critical thinking skills of the students in the language classroom.

Keywords: Critical thinking skills, Language teaching, Language ability, Cornell Critical Thinking Test

Language

Sorrow, Contemplation and Distrust in Alfred Tennyson's In Memoriam

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In western popular culture, ideas of stages of mourning for dying patients and for bereaved survivors live on in many popular mediums. It may represent a desire to make sense of how the mind comes to accept events and situations from a human-interest point of view and it may not be unreasonable. Responses to the question of whether or not discernible trends exist in psychological reactions to loss can reveal responses to normative bereavement and identify processes required to facilitate positive loss adjustment (Prigerson & Maciejewski, 2008). In literary studies too, the desire to understand and process emotions after losing a loved one has sparked the interest of writers to write on the issue. One writer in particular is Alfred Tennyson and his work In Memoriam. In Memoriam is a poem inspired by the grief Tennyson felt at the death of his friend, Arthur Henry Hallam. The poem was analysed using thematic analysis in order to uncover sorrow, contemplation and distrust which may represent the psychological concept of grief. Findings suggest that grief may reflect an emotional ability to accept the loss of something cherished and acceptance a sense of inner peace that comes with letting go of a struggle to regain what is lost.

Keywords: Sorrow, Contemplation, Distrust, Alfred Tennyson, In Memoriam,

English Language's Position in Multilingual Advertisements in the Coffee Capital of the Philippines

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This paper aims to show the English language position in the multilingual advertisements or in the linguistic landscape (LL) of Amadeo, a segregated town in the Southern Tagalog, province of Cavite, Philippines. Considered to be the coffee capital of the country, the LL is examined in the light of the town's multilingual language situation, and its ongoing economic challenges. The study covers 14 barangays as shaped by 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' forces in the context of the complex relationship among the languages used and the representation in the chosen coffee-related LL which Amadeo is best known. Since English has been shown to be the most frequently used foreign language of the town especially in product advertisements, the researcher then goes on to define the degree of English language visibility, diversity, and its position in the labelling of store signs, coffee products, and emblematic structures in Amadeo's LL. The study is explored using Sebba's framework on the unit of analysis as it covers the grammatical, genre-specific, and visual/spatial units of a multilingual text. An extensive documentation of LL items were collected and were determined by mere frequency count. The results of the frequency count for each unit are reflected in the coding chart created. A high degree of English's visibility in the LL across 14 barangays of Amadeo was observed. The English language's informative and symbolic functions in the LL serve to communicate the coffee products' essential features and details that make them enticing for educated local and foreign tourists, while at the same time, exuding modernity, sophistication, and global-ness. It could be concluded that the town's economy and tourism and not the preservation of its native culture, are the main driving forces that determine the spatial practice, the symbolic construction, and the language ideology of Amadeo as the coffee capital of the Philippines.

Keywords: language mixing, language position, space, top-down and bottom-up items

Common Grammatical Errors in Undergraduates' Essays

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This study aims to investigate the grammatical problems faced by the English for Science students in Universiti Malaysia Kelantan. It also examines the common grammatical problems encountered by Malaysian undergraduate students in using English language as well as the possible causes that contribute to the difficulties. The study employs content analysis to evaluate students' written texts as well as group interview with language instructors for the possible causes. The respondents involved 20 Universiti Malaysia Kelantan English for Science students in which their written works were collected and analysed, and three English for Science language instructors for the group interview. The results indicate that verb, noun, preposition and article as the most common errors committed by the students and that the interlanguage factor, ignorance of grammar rules and overgeneralisations of grammar rules as the possible causes to the errors. The findings of the study provide English language instructors at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan with a brighter understanding of grammatical problems in writings in particular the types of grammatical errors performed. The findings of this study will be extremely helpful in hinting the instructors on the effectiveness of the lessons conducted, as well as what to focus on in order to reduce the grammatical problems occurred.

Keywords: Grammar, Grammatical errors, Grammatical problems

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