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Welcome Message

On behalf of the organizing committee of the International Symposium Rentasia 2023; it gives me great pleasure to welcome all delegates to Malaysia.

The International Symposium Rentasia 2023 is a collaboration program of strategic partners between Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) as the organizer, Universiti Malaya (UM), Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK), Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI), Universiti Pertahanan Malaysia (UPNM), Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP), Universiti Pengurusan Teknologi Tunku Abdul Rahman (TAR), Guangdong University of Foreign Studies (China), Universitas Andalas (Indonesia), Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo Semarang (Indonesia), and Prince of Songkla University Pattani (Thailand). This strategic partnership within the university is part of a continuous effort to develop a network of relationships with local and international academic partners interested in driving educational excellence.

Rentasia 2023 creates a platform for designers, artists, scientists, engineers, practitioners, academicians and students on the varied disciplines and their associated applications in line with Rentasia 2023 theme, which is the Malay Art and Culture Across Borders.

Advancing Malay Art and Culture Across Borders, the various tracks on Art - Design - Culture - Language - Literature - Philosophy - Translation and Interpretation - Science and Technology - History - Education - Tourism - Environmental Health and Safety - Defence Management - Psychology - and other related sub-themes have been arranged in creating an interdisciplinary network environment.

We are glad to have received over 200 abstract submissions for Rentasia 2023. Throughout these events, we hope to create an opportunity for old friends and colleagues to get together and, more importantly, to welcome new peers in diverse areas of expertise.

On behalf of the organizing committee, we would like to express our gratitude to all reviewers who have worked hard to finish reviews on time and ensure this event's success. We want to thank all authors, session chairpersons, reviewers and delegates for your great support and contribution to the event. Last but not least, the Organizing Committee (College of Creative Arts, UiTM), colleagues, and friends who have been working behind the scenes deserve special mention. This event is possible with their unfailing cooperation, hard work and dedication.

I understand that some delegates are here in Malaysia for the first time; we would like to encourage you to explore the beautiful sights of Malaysia during your stay and enjoy Rentasia 2023.

Best Regards

Siti Humaira Ramli & Verly Veto Vermol,
Chair & Co-Chair Rentasia 2023

Opening Ceremony

YBHG. DATO' MUHAMMAD NASIR HAJI HAMZAH

CO-ADVISOR KUMPULAN MEDIA KARANGKRAF

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh. Salam Sejahtera dan Salam Malaysia Madani.

Dif-dif jemputan

Pegawai-pegawai Tertinggi Pensyarah-pensyarah
Para Pembentang Kertas Kerja Wakil-wakil Media
Tuan-tuan dan puan-puan yang dihormati sekalian,

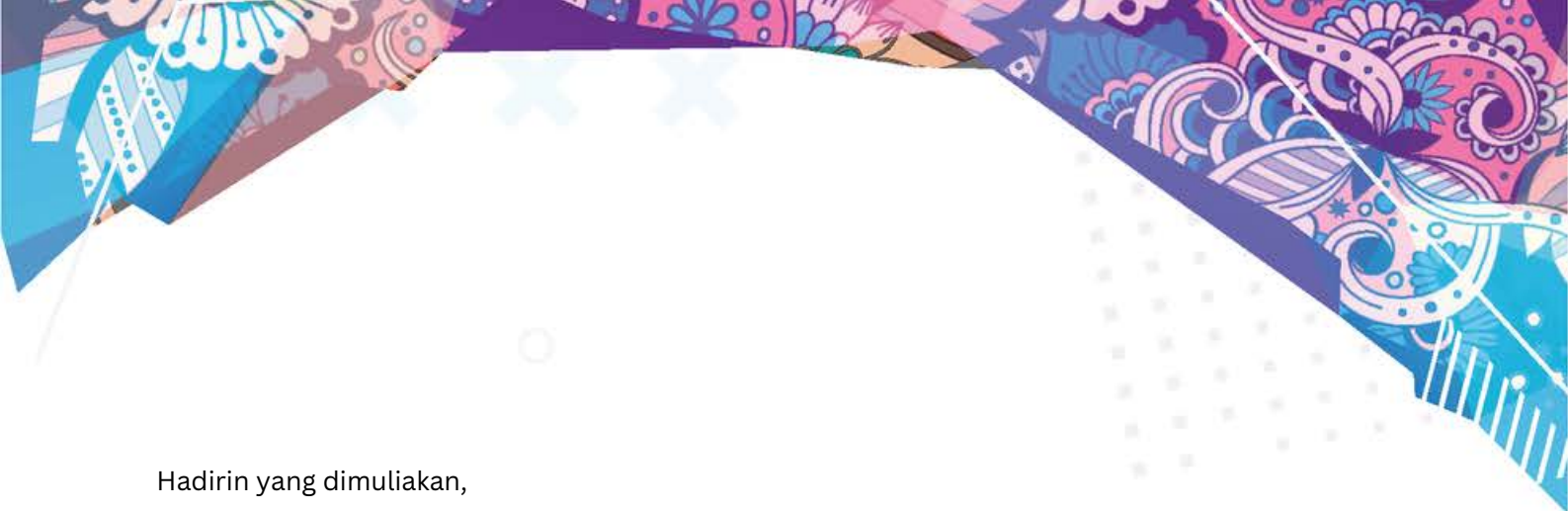
PENDAHULUAN

Alhamdulillah syukur ke hadrat Allah SWT. kerana dengan limpah kurniaNya, kita dapat berhimpun pada hari ini sempena majlis perasmian **SIMPOSIUM ANTARABANGSA RENTASIA 2023**.

Terlebih dahulu, saya ingin mengucapkan syabas dan tahniah atas kejayaan penganjuran simposium peringkat antarabangsa ini hasil daripada kerjasama antara UITM dan universiti-universiti lain sama ada dari dalam dan luar negara. Saya difahamkan bahawa RENTASIA 2023 pada kali ini mempunyai 14 Rakan kolaborasi yang terdiri daripada empat buah negara serantau, iaitu Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand dan China.

Sesungguhnya tiada perkara yang mustahil sekiranya sesuatu perkara itu diusahakan dengan bersungguh-sungguh, yakin, sabar, dan saling sepakat serta muafakat sebagaimana kata pepatah, kalau tidak dipecahkan ruyung manakan dapat sagunya.

Saya sedar bahawa kecemerlangan dan kehebatan sesebuah simposium terutamanya yang merentasi sempadan dan antarabangsa ini tidak mungkin kita saksikan tanpa adanya jawatankuasa dan urus setia. Justeru, tidak adil jika kita tidak mengucapkan syabas dan tahniah kepada semua yang terlibat secara langsung atau tidak langsung, khususnya Kolej Pengajian Seni Kreatif, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UITM), Shah Alam kerana telah berjaya mewujudkan kerjasama dengan rakan strategik peringkat antarabangsa dalam usaha menganjurkan Simposium Antarabangsa RENTASIA 2023 ini.



Hadirin yang dimuliakan,

Raja Ali Haji ada berkata dalam Gurindam Fasal yang ke- 5:

*“Jika hendak mengenal orang berbangsa, lihat kepada budi dan bahasa,
Jika hendak mengenal orang yang berbahagia, sangat memeliharakan yang sia-sia,
Jika hendak mengenal orang mulia, lihatlah kepada kelakuan dia,
Jika hendak mengenal orang yang berilmu, bertanya dan belajar tiadalah jemu,
Jika hendak mengenal orang yang berakal, di dalam dunia mengambil bekal,
Jika hendak mengenal orang yang baik perangai, lihat pada ketika bercampur dengan orang
ramai.”*

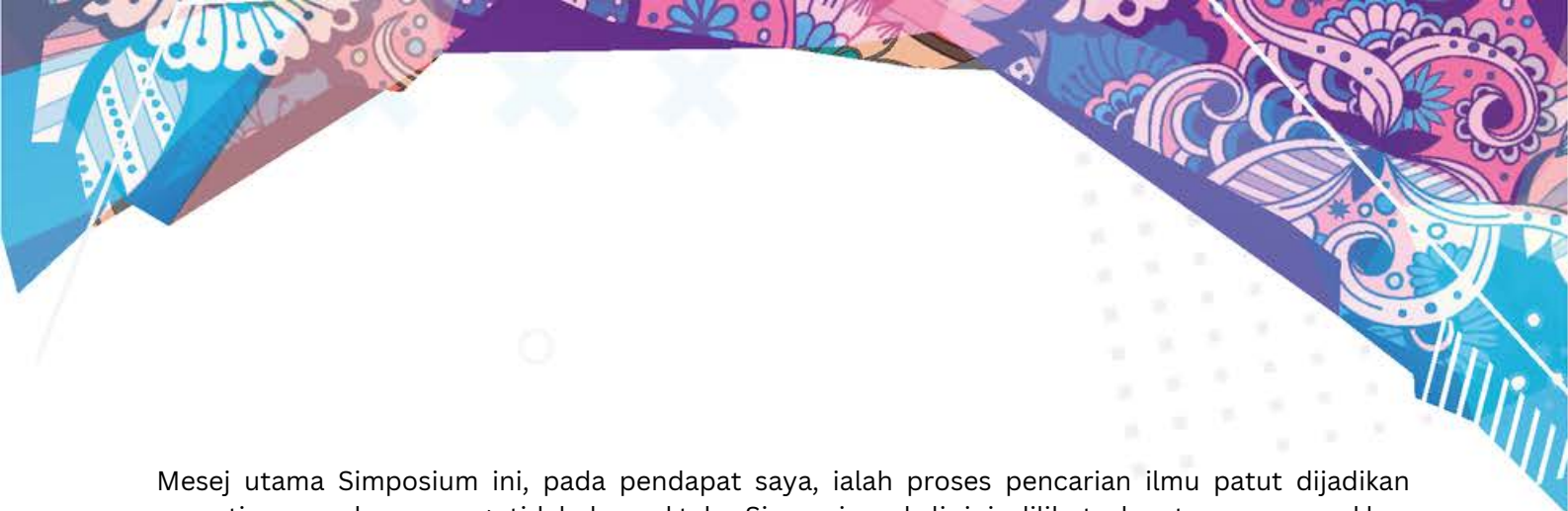
Para ahli akademik dan semua tetamu yang hadir pada hari ini perlu berpandangan positif, iaitu memperlihatkan reformasi dan inovasi dalam seni dan budaya kerana ianya boleh mendatangkan manfaat kepada diri, para akademik, pelajar, masyarakat bahkan negara. Hanya melalui penyelidikan dan simposium seperti ini kita dapat adakan perkongsian ilmu dan penemuan baharu dalam amalan dunia akademik masa kini di samping membina kecemerlangan ilmu dan akhlak dalam kalangan warga akademik sekalian.

Seni, budaya, bahasa, dan sastera merupakan warisan bangsa Melayu yang perlu dipertahankan dan diperkasakan oleh setiap rakyat Malaysia sama ada pada peringkat tempatan mahupun antarabangsa, lebih-lebih lagi dalam konteks dunia tanpa sempadan hari ini. Warisan bangsa bukan sahaja mendukung identiti dan ketamadunan bangsa, malah merupakan khazanah yang paling penting dan berharga yang wajib kita pelihara sampai bila-bila.

Usaha UITM menganjurkan simposium RENTASIA kali ini dengan kerjasama rakan strategik perlu dipuji kerana ianya dapat menghubungkan seluruh para penyelidik dari dalam dan luar negara sebagai medan pertemuan akademik. Simposium RENTASIA 2023 pada kali ini mampu menjadi wadah penting bagi para penyelidik untuk berkongsi ilmu dan pengalaman demi melestarikan warisan bangsa negara sendiri. Di samping itu, saya percaya bahawa jaringan industri dan sinergi yang meluas dalam mengukuhkan kecekapan global juga pasti berlaku pada hari ini.

Para hadirin yang dikasihi sekalian,

Selamat bersimposium saya ucapkan kepada semua. Semoga amalan penyelidikan ini akan membantu kita semua mewujudkan iklim persekitaran yang cemerlang, berdaya saing dan bertaraf dunia. Saya juga berharap segala input yang dikongsikan dalam simposium kali ini dapat menjadi wadah dalam melestarikan seni dan budaya dalam pelbagai peringkat.



Mesej utama Simposium ini, pada pendapat saya, ialah proses pencarian ilmu patut dijadikan seperti penerokaan yang tidak bernoktah. Simposium kali ini dilihat dapat menyemarakkan keterlibatan pelbagai negara Asia terhadap kesenian, kebudayaan, dan warisan Melayu menerusi wacana ilmu dan simposium RENTASIA 2023. `

Justeru, Simposium ini diharapkan dapat menjadi platform yang berkesan dalam membudaya dan memperkasakan SENI dan BUDAYA dalam kalangan dunia akademik dan masyarakat umumnya.

Saya berkeyakinan Simposium ini yang bertemakan “Seni dan Budaya Melayu Merentas Sempadan” mampu memberikan impak yang besar dalam ketamadunan dan keilmuan pada hari ini.

Ucapan tahniah dan syabas dirakamkan kepada para pembentang kertas kerja, dan semua pihak yang terlibat dalam menjayakan Simposium Rentasia 2023 pada hari ini.

*Bunga nan wangi buat hiasan, Bunga kekwa jangan didedah,
Simposium Antarabangsa Rentas Sempadan, Semoga semua dapat faedah.*

Dengan lafaz Bismillahirrahmanirrahim, saya dengan sukacitanya merasmikan SIMPOSIUM ANTARABANGSA RENTASIA 2023.

Sekian,

Wabillahi Taufik Wal Hidayah, Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Terima Kasih.

Keynote Speaker

DATUK MUSA HJ. YUSOF

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL (PROMOTION)

A graduate from the University of Southern Mississippi, USA with a Bachelor of Science (BSc) in Economics and a Diploma in Tourism Management from the Schloss Klessheim, Salzburg, Austria.

Joined Tourism Malaysia in 1990 before being seconded to Ministry of Culture, Arts & Tourism as the Special Officer to the Minister from 1992-1994. He then took on responsibilities as Overseas Director based in France in 1998. He spearheaded multiple divisions at Tourism Malaysia with over 30 years of working experiences in domestic as well as international marketing and promotion for Southeast Asia, Europe, Asia and Africa.

Presently The Chairman of the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) Malaysia Chapter, PATA Board Members, Chairman Working Group Investment and Fund, Tourism Productivity Nexus and Member of the Board, Marina Putrajaya.



Keynote Speaker

DATUK MUSA HJ. YUSOF

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL (PROMOTION)

Terima kasih saudara/saudari pengerusi majlis.

SALUTASI DISEDIAKAN OLEH PENGANJUR

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

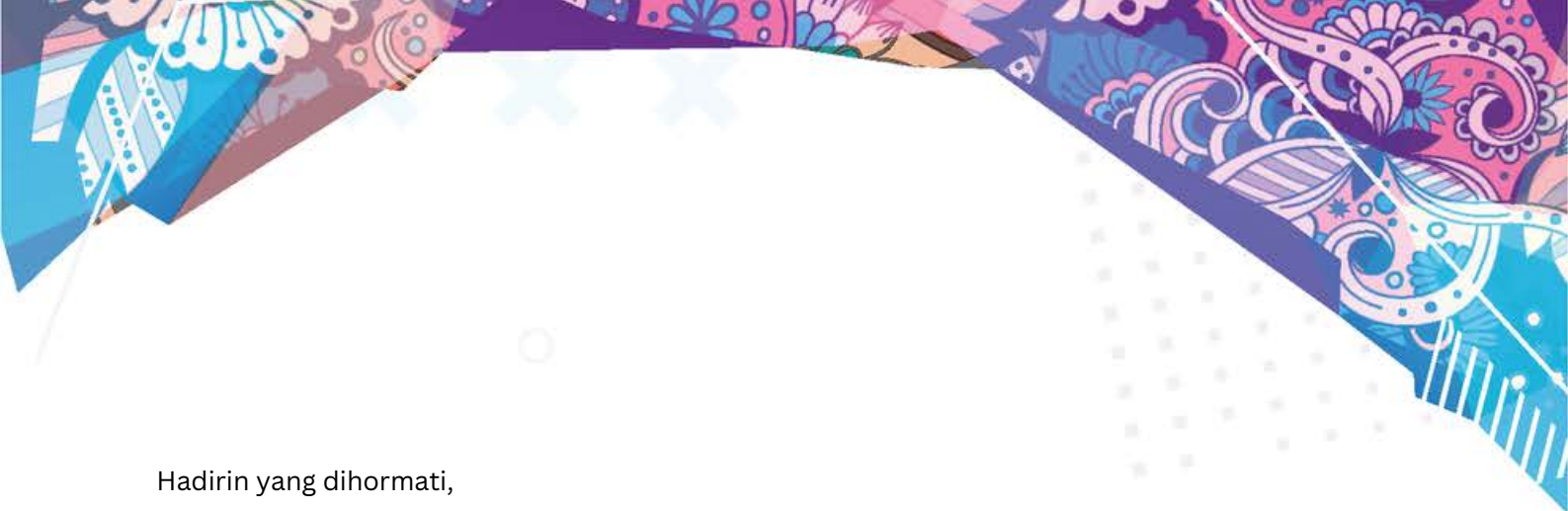
Salam sejahtera dan selamat pagi.

Alhamdulillah, marilah kita sama-sama memanjatkan rasa kesyukuran ke hadrat Ilahi kerana dengan izin-Nya, maka kita dapat berada dalam program “Simposium Antarabangsa Rentas Asia 2023” atau ringkasnya RENTASIA 2023.

Sidang hadirin sekalian,

Terlebih dahulu saya memanjatkan kesyukuran ke hadrat Allah S.W.T. atas keizinan-Nya jua kita masih dikurniakan kesihatan yang baik untuk bersama-sama berkumpul pada hari yang penuh keberkatan ini. Seperti yang kita maklum, Simposium Antarabangsa RENTASIA 2023 ini merupakan anjuran Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) dengan kerjasama rakan strategik dari Universiti Malaya (UM), Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK), Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI), Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia (UPNM), Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UMS), Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP), Guangdong University of Foreign Studies (China), Universitas Andalas (Indonesia), Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo Semarang (Indonesia) dan Prince of Songkla University Pattani (Thailand).

Saya dapat melihat kerjasama erat dan penglibatan aktif semua pihak yang terlibat bagi menjayakan simposium antarabangsa yang menarik dan bermanfaat ini. Berikan tepukan gemuruh buat penganjur. Tepukan yang gemuruh juga patut diberikan kepada Muzium Kesenian Islam Malaysia dan penyumbang dana bagi menjayakan Simposium Antarabangsa RENTASIA 2023 pada hari ini.



Hadirin yang dihormati,

Sesebuah negara bertamadun dibentuk oleh seni dan budaya yang berkembang mekar, dengan sumbangan hebat dan berinovasi, yang membangkitkan kualiti terbaik dalam diri manusia. Justeru, Gandingan unik ini banyak menyumbang kearah kemajuan ilmu dan pembangunan sesebuah negara.

Dengan semangat kecintaan terhadap ilmu menerusi pendekatan meraikan seni dan budaya Melayu merentas sempadan, saya kira ini adalah suatu usaha yang wajar dipuji dan dihargai. Hal ini demikian kerana, memahami aspek ilmu yang dinyatakan tadi, ia merupakan aspek penting bagi menghargai peradaban bangsa negara Malaysia. Seni dan budaya merupakan warisan bangsa Melayu yang perlu dipertahankan dan diperkasakan oleh setiap rakyat Malaysia. Justeru, semua lapisan masyarakat perlu diberi kesedaran tentang kepentingan warisan ini sebagai salah satu cara hidup yang beridentitikan rupa bentuk bangsa yang menjadi warganegara Malaysia.

Menyorot sejarah, bermula sejak tahun 1971 lagi, negara telah melaksanakan pelbagai inisiatif terhadap seni, budaya dan warisan negara berorientasikan Dasar Kebudayaan Kebangsaan (DKK 1971), dalam membentuk kebudayaan kebangsaan dan melahirkan bangsa Malaysia yang bersatu padu.

Dasar ini dijadikan panduan dalam membentuk dan mengekalkan identiti negara Malaysia yang mempunyai masyarakat berbilang kaum. Hasilnya, sepanjang tempoh 50 tahun lalu, pelbagai pencapaian dalam arena seni, budaya dan warisan telah dicatat.

Antaranya ialah penubuhan Pusat Kebangsaan Manuskrip Melayu pada 1983, pembinaan Istana Budaya pada 1999, penubuhan Akademi Seni Budaya dan Warisan Kebangsaan (atau ASWARA) pada 1994.

Pada tahun 2000 pula, Muzium Etnologi Dunia Melayu ditubuhkan. Ia diiringi pembentukan Jawatankuasa Penasihat Program Kebudayaan bagi UNESCO dan Jabatan Kebudayaan dan Kesenian Negara pada 2005.

Pada alaf baharu ini, penglibatan Malaysia dalam sektor ini kian bertambah melalui keanggotaan dalam pertubuhan serantau dan antarabangsa. Ia termasuklah kolaborasi bersama ASEAN dan Pertubuhan Kerjasama Islam (atau OIC), dan Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (atau PBB).

Kesemua usaha ini bertujuan memperkasakan budaya negara. Inilah prinsip yang tersemat sejak lama bagi pembinaan bangsa dan ketahanan negara.



Hadirin yang dihormati sekalian,

Walaupun baru-baru ini dunia telah dilanda kemelut Covid-19, namun Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) dengan kerjasama rakan strategik universiti dalam dan luar negara yang lain tetap meneruskan langkah perjuangan dalam memacu kecemerlangan dunia pendidikan. Tahniah diucapkan.

Justeru, penganjuran simposium ini diharapkan dapat menyemarakkan sumbangan ilmu oleh Universti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) dengan rakan strategiknya kepada masyarakat dalam memberi kefahaman dan ilmu pengetahuan, khususnya terhadap kepentingan menghargai dan meraikan seni dan budaya Melayu.

Kepada para pembentang yang mengambil bahagian pada hari ini, saya ucapkan tahniah dan selamat membentangkan abstrak kajian masing-masing.

Saya menyeru kepada semua hadirin agar mengambil segala input pembentangan yang akan dibentang oleh pembentang sebentar lagi. Saya juga amat menggalakkan keterlibatan masyarakat terhadap program-program simposium antarabangsa seperti ini bagi memastikan ekosistem pendidikan di negara ini terus kekal berdaya saing dan relevan untuk generasi yang akan datang.

Hadiri sekalian,

Peria melata di tepian kali,
Kali nan cetek mainan si ikan,
Budaya bangsa indah sekali,
Daulatkan selalu jangan abaikan.

Inilah pesanan yang saya fikirkan sesuai untuk diungkapkan kepada para hadirin sekalian, khususnya para pengkaji seni dan budaya Melayu agar dapat meneruskan legasi membangunkan negara tercinta dengan mutu pendidikan yang berkualiti.

Seharusnya usaha mengangkat martabat seni dan budaya tidak terhenti di sini. Oleh itu, saya menyeru bermula hari ini marilah kita bersama-sama melakar nama Simposium Antarabangsa RENTASIA di persada dunia.



Hadirin yang dihormati sekalian,

Hakikatnya dalam membangunkan legasi kegemilangan negara, sudah tentu tidak ada jalan mudah. Segala aspek perlu digembleng dalam menghasilkan produktiviti yang dinamik dan seimbang daripada segenap segi agar ia mampu bergerak seiring dengan kemajuan teknologi.

Sejarah ketamadunan menunjukkan betapa pentingnya penerokaan ilmu pengetahuan yang sememangnya signifikan dalam membangunkan sesebuah peradaban bangsa. Oleh itu, dalam membina pertiwi, semua pihak perlu mempersiapkan diri dengan memiliki ilmu pengetahuan dan peradaban yang tinggi seperti dilengkapi pekerti, kebijaksanaan dan berbudi luhur untuk menggalas amanah yang menanti. Perkara ini penting dalam mendepani cabaran global untuk memperteguh peradaban bangsa bagi mendokong agenda negara.

Jika ditelusuri susur galur salasilah ketamadunan terdahulu, sesuatu bangsa itu dapat dimartabatkan melalui ilmu pengetahuan, seni, budaya, bahasa dan sastera yang menjadi suluh kehidupan yang lebih cemerlang pada masa hadapan. Diharapkan hasil usaha semua pada hari ini, bukan sahaja kita mendapat kemanisannya, malah kemanisan ini turut dirasai oleh negara tercinta. Semoga hasrat murni ini berjaya merealisasikan negara kita menjadi sebuah negara yang holistik daripada segala aspek tanpa mengabaikan peranan seni dan budaya Melayu.

PENUTUP

Sebagai mengakhiri ucapan ini, saya ingin merakamkan sekali lagi ucapan tahniah dan syabas kepada Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) dengan kerjasama rakan strategik dari universiti tempatan dan luar negara, organisasi, mahasiswa dan individu yang terlibat secara langsung atau tidak langsung dalam menjayakan simposium antarabangsa pada hari ini. Diharapkan penganjuran ini dapat mencapai objektif simposium untuk menyemarakkan keterlibatan pelbagai lapisan masyarakat terhadap sumbang saran ilmu seni dan budaya Melayu menerusi aktiviti wacana ilmu dalam simposium yang dinamakan “Simposium Antarabangsa RENTASIA 2023”.

Burung pipit terbang ke sini,
Minum manisan di dalam gua,
Hidup budaya kembanglah seni,
Warisan kita kekallah jua.

Sekian, Wabillahi Taufik Walhidayah Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM Rentasia 2023

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

TIME

8:00 a.m

9:00 a.m- 10:00 a.m

10:00 a.m- 10:30 a.m

10:30 a.m- 11:00 a.m

11:00 a.m- 1:00 p.m

1:00 p.m- 2:00 p.m

2:00 p.m- 6:00 p.m

5:00 p.m

6:00 p.m

ACTIVITY

VVIP & participants' registration
Refreshment

RENTASIA 2023 Opening Ceremony

- Dua' recital
- Rendition of Negaraku & Wawasan Setia Warga UiTM
- Opening speech by the Assistant Vice-chancellor of KPSK
- Welcoming speech by the Vice-chancellor of UiTM
- Officiating speech
 - Officiating gimmick
 - Token presentation

Keynote Speech I

Keynote Speech II

Presentation Session 1

Parallel Conference Room I (Auditorium IAMM)

Break (Lunch)

Presentation Session 2

Parallel Conference Room I (Auditorium IAMM)

Presentation Session 3

Parallel Conference Room II

Presentation Session 4

Parallel Conference Room III

Presentation Session 5

Parallel Conference Room IV

Break (Tea break)

End of Programme



Parallel Session
Auditorium | Awan Larat

Parallel Session

Auditorium | Awan Larat: 10.30am – 11.30am

RENT-1261	Nur Hazelen Mat Rusok	Inspiration Of Local Traditional Icons As The Identity Of Kelantan Batik Motif
RENT-1017	Yu Junxuan	Perbandingan Pantang Larang Antara China Dan Malaysia: Perspektif Komunikasi Silang Budaya
RENT-1249	Idris Mansor	Penterjemahan Teks Sejarah Islam Dalam Bahasa Melayu: Satu Tinjauan Arkeologi
RENT-1216	Wan Azni Wan Mohamad	Bahasa Emotikon dan Singkatan: Keranda Bahasa Melayu Atau Kelestarian Bahasa
RENT-1217	Wan Azni Wan Mohamad & Siti Rashidah Bahruddin	Perbandingan Keberkesanan Pelaksanaan Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu Dalam Kalangan Pelajar Antarabangsa : Antara Bersemuka Dengan Secara Dalam Talian
RENT-1218	Jamilah Bebe Mohamad & Nur Faraliana Mohd Yusoff	Komunikasi Dalam Kalangan Peminat Bola Sepak Di Malaysia: Penelitian Kata Makian Dalam Media Sosial Terpilih
RENT-1248	Jamilah Bebe Mohamad	Global Classroom: Dimensi Baharu Pengajaran Dan Pembelajaran Di Universiti Malaysia Pahang
RENT-1008	Farid Abdullah	The Differences In Indonesian And Malaysian Batik Motifs (A Semiotic Study)

Parallel Session

Auditorium | Awan Larat: 11.30am – 1.00pm

RENT-1269	Norzihani Saharuddin	Pengaplikasian Pedagogi Naratif Terhadap Pemudahcaraan Penaakulan Moral Guru Pelatih
RENT-1142	Muhammad Zarif Hassan@Zulkiffi	Penilaian Semula Kesesuaian Novel Mereka Yang Tertewas Sebagai Teks Mata Pelajaran Kesusasteraan Melayu
RENT-1018	Marzni Mohamed Mokhtar	Pengaplikasian Aspek Penanda Wacana, Kata Bantu Dan Keterangan (Pwkk) Bahasa Melayu Terhadap Penguasaan Kemahiran Menulis Ayat Dalam Kalangan Murid Tahun Empat
RENT-1205	Maizura Yasin	Kelebihan Pendekatan Naratif Dalam Pengajaran Dan Pembelajaran Kursus Pendidikan Moral
RENT-1047	Adlien Fadlia	Draping Techniques in Indonesian and Malaysia Traditional Clothing
RENT-1093	Citra Smara Dewi	Kecemasan Seniman Menyongsong Ibu Kota Negara (IKN) Kajian Komunitas Perupa Kalimantan Timur
RENT-1034	Sri Fariyanti Pane	Lifestyle Implementation On The Development Of Spatial Relationships Working Class Residential House 1970 – 1990 In South Jakarta (Design)
RENT-1101	Novi Yuniarti	Connectedness Of Indonesian (Minangkabau Tribe) And Malaysian Baju Kurung Styles
RENT-1116	Retno Andri Pramudyarini	The Correlation of Aesthetic of Sundaness Kebaya and Malay Kebaya as a Cultural Representation
RENT-1028	Ika Yuni Purnama	The Adaptation Malay Style In The Heritage Interior Base On Conserving Practice Of A.A.Maramis Building In Jakarta, Indonesia
RENT-1096	Nordiana Mohd Nordin & Rabiah Ali	The Hidden Gems In Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia
RENT-1024	Shen Song	The Effectiveness Of Virtual Reality In Conservation Of Craftsmanship Of The Wooden Architecture Of Dong Nationality In Sanjiang County Of Guangxi
RENT-1027	Mohammed Iqbal Badaruddin	Kesediaan Pelajar Terhadap Penggunaan Komik Kaifa Haluka (Kkh) Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab
RENT-1029	Nur Hamid	Evaluation Of The Integrated Waste Management House Programas An Environmental Education For Collage Students
RENT-1036	Nurul Ain Alizuddin	Kajian Tinjauan Literatur Sistematis (Slr) Berkaitan Dialek Melayu Menggunakan Pendekatan Program Minimalis
RENT-1051	Nor Hanim Abd Rahman	Prakajian Terhadap Serakan Bentuk Geometrik Dedaun Di Trek-Laluan Denai Taman Negara (Kuala Keniam Dan Pantai Kerachut)
RENT-1055	Nurul 'Ayn Ahmad Sayuti	Biological Materials And Living Organisms: The Conceptual Models Development

Parallel Session

Auditorium | Awan Larat: 2.00pm – 3.00pm

RENT-1088	Wan Samiati Andriana Wan Mohamad Daud	Culture Malay Community Value Profane On Modern Malaysian Islamic Art Exhibition
RENT-1090	Mumtaz Mokhtar	Figure Images In Artjamila's Artworks - An Autism Spectrum Perspective
RENT-1089	Mumtaz Mokhtar	Relational Aesthetics Through Islamic Calligraphy Workshop
RENT-1011	Geng Wenyan	The Spirit And Elements Of Malaysian Multiculturalism In Chuah Thean Teng's Batik Paintings
RENT-1020	Tan Siong Hui	A Pilot Study On Exploring The Intention Of Using Mobile Learning In Flipped Classroom Approach: First-Year Undergraduates In Arts And Design
RENT-1173	Else Liliani & Ayu Niza Machfauza	Ketika Lagu Menyuarakan Kritik Sosial: Kajian terhadap Syair Lagu Grup Indie Efek Rumah Kaca dan Kamar Gelap
RENT-1251	Khairul Izzat Amiruddin	Aspects Of Language Impoliteness Of The People's Representatives: An Analysis On Malaysian Parliamentary Debate Post Fifteenth Election
RENT-1066	Khairul Izzat Amiruddin	Isu Dan Cabaran Kerja Masyarakat Kerinci: Kajian Kes Di Lembah Pantai, Kuala Lumpur (Issues And Challenges Faced By The Kerinci Community To Work: A Case Study In Lembah Pantai, Kuala Lumpur)
RENT-1115	Zhang Jie	Discussion On Guzheng Teaching From The Perspective Of "Internet +"
RENT-1065	Juaini Jamaludin	Visitor Motivations: The Case Of Northern Museum, Malaysia
RENT-1068	Fahmi Samsudin	Cinemagraph As New Media Approach In Social Media Platform
RENT-1069	Sudirman Kiffli	Pengadaptasian Karya Sastera Ke Filem: Peluang Dan Potensi Pengembangan Kesusasteraan Di Malaysia

Parallel Session

Auditorium | Awan Larat: 3.00pm – 4.00pm

RENT-1074	Shi Huiling	Perbandingan Erti Lambang Haiwan Antara Budaya China Dan Malaysia
RENT-1019	Umi Kalsom Ahmad	Semantik Kognitif Mantera Madah Kongru: Akal Budi Melayu Dalam Menora
RENT-1244	Nasirin Abdillah	An Intercultural Interpretation of Shakespeare in the Traditional Malay Theatre of Makyung
RENT-1022	Muhammad Affizy Shaari	Pemikiran Hatta Azad Khan Dalam Sinografi Persembahan Teater Tradisional Makyung Di Malaysia
RENT-1030	Zolkipli Abdullah	Representasi Elemen Sinografi Dalam Penciptaan Karya Kreatif Pelajar Menengah Atas Menerusi Produksi Teater Di Sekolah Seni Malaysia, Johor.
RENT-1179	Nur Risha Aiman Makhtar	The Study of "Ceramic Design Influence" According To The Culture of Baba Nyonya
RENT-1181	Suhaini Md Noor	Penerapan Terapi Psikologi dalam Kajian Teks Cerita Jenaka Melayu: Kontruk Semula Stereotaip Terhadap Watak
RENT-1182	Amirah Hazuanie Mohd Zaidi	Does Malaysia Need A Media Council? An Investigation of Journalist's' Expectations & Perceptions
RENT-1039	Siti Nur Rohani Hasbie	Relationship Between Adoption Of Information And Communication Technology (ICT) And The Cultural Preservation Of Ethnic Vaie In Bintulu, Sarawak
RENT-1190	Siti Hajar Abd Rahman	Linguistik Dan Penjelmaan Metafora: Penggunaan Peribahasa Dan Pemikiran Naratif Dalam Seni Visual
RENT-1073	Noraine Jamil	Building Tomorrow's Workforce Today Through Innovative Work Behaviour - Fad Or Future? Evidence From Malaysia.
RENT-1075	Siti Norfatulhana Ishak	Science And Arts Integration: Photo Forensic In Arts Photography

Parallel Session

Auditorium | Awan Larat: 4.00pm – 5.00pm

RENT-1031	Nadhirah Nor Azmi	THE USE OF E-BOOKS TO IMPROVE READING COMPREHENSION AMONG YEAR 4 PRIMARY ESL STUDENTS
RENT-1118	V.Ravindran a/l M.Veloo	Input Pembelajaran dan Faktor Transformasi dalam Era Norma Baharu Pasca COVID-19: Satu Tinjauan Literator
RENT-1038	V.Ravindran a/l M.Veloo	E-Pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu KSSM Semasa Pandemik COVID-19: Cabaran Murid Tingkatan 4.
RENT-1050	V.Ravindran a/l M.Veloo	Home Learning Challenges During Movement Control Commands Among Students In Bangsar And Pudu Zones
RENT-1149	V.Ravindran a/l M.Veloo	Motivasi dan Sikap Murid Sekolah Menengah Terhadap Pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu Dalam Talian Sepanjang Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan
RENT-1092	Sarah Sabir Ahmad	The Challenges Faced In Sustaining The Larik Craft
RENT-1098	Deng Yujia	Contribution Of The Artist Lu Xun Through Printing As Visual Communication During The War Against Japanese
RENT-1109	Zhang Jia Wei	Thinking On Chinese Contemporary Design Education -- Taking Bauhaus And Ulm Design Education As Examples
RENT-1110	Janudin Sardi	Analysis Of Moral Values In The Jawi Series Awak And Abu According To The Theory Of Values
RENT-1112	Ge Yao	A Study And Appreciation Of Claude Monet's Artistic Creation And Life Experience
RENT-1114	Shi Xueyan	The Relationship Between Time Factors And Figurative Factors In Figure Painting
RENT-1119	Ainul Wahida Radzuan	The Stakeholders' Responsibilities In Determining The Survival Of Wayang Kulit Kelantan During Post-Pandemic Covid-19

Parallel Session

Auditorium | Awan Larat: 5.00pm – 6.00pm

RENT-1041	Mohd. Hilmi Abdullah	Penamaan Produk Makanan Dan Kesihatan Di Malaysia : Satu Penilaian Semula
RENT-1044	Burhan Murshidi Baharon	PEMEROLEHAN SINTAKSIS BAHASA MELAYU DALAM KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK MELAYU BERUMUR DUA TAHUN
RENT-1053	Norbayanti Abu Bakar	Motif Lama Tenun Pahang
RENT-1040	Abdul Khalid Mahdi	Kajian Kes Persepsi Terhadap Tahap Tekanan Psikologi Dalam Profesion Kejururawatan Di Hospital Daro, Sarawak
RENT-1121	Joyce Chong Yuan Ru	The Implementation Of Flipped Classroom In Visual Arts Teaching In Malaysia Primary Schools.
RENT-1125	Siti Aishah Hj Mohammad Razi	Mari Belajar Jawi Dengan "Mawi Jawi"
RENT-1126	Li Yanlin	Study On The Detailed Design Of Interior Space Using Copper Materials
RENT-1127	Wang Haiying	Application Of Emotional Design In Augmented Reality Packaging
RENT-1136	Siti Hasma Hajar Mat Zin	Attitude And Knowledge Towards Fruits And Vegetables Consumption Among Adults In Malaysia
RENT-1141	Azfahanee Zakaria	Interlocking Gendang Making – An Extinct Craft
RENT-1148	Bingying Xia	Study On The Application Of Flat Design In Cell Phone Theme Icons
RENT-1151	Zheng Yanjun	Civilization Transmission Along The Silk Roadthe Production Of Gold And Silver Wares In Malaysia And China Under The Influence Of Iran's Gold And Silver Wares

The background features a white central area with faint, light-colored geometric patterns including circles, triangles, and lines. This central area is framed by vibrant, multi-colored patterns in shades of blue, purple, pink, and teal, which resemble traditional batik or intricate floral designs. The overall aesthetic is modern and artistic.

Abstract

Auditorium | Awan Larat



INSPIRATION OF LOCAL TRADITIONAL ICONS AS THE IDENTITY OF KELANTAN BATIK MOTIF

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ABSTRACT

Art and the symbolism of cultural identity are inseparable, as well as batik craft, its motifs and designs represent the identity and culture of the origin. Batik in the state of Kelantan has existed for a long time since the 1910s and during the day these industries can be classified as small and medium industries (SMIs). The existing Kelantan batik motifs and designs today are usually inspired by floral and geometrical motifs and also the use of fauna motifs is very rarely used. As a state rich in various cultures, Kelantan has many traditional icons, including from various groups, namely icons based on local culture, traditional food, tourist spots, traditional games, customs and historical places. Wau bulan, rebana ubi, rebab, mak yong, wayang kulit and more are examples of traditional icons found in the state of Kelantan that can be used as inspiration in the production of motifs for batik designs. Craft art that symbolizes local identity is seen as an importance in product sustainability and product marketing, especially since it supports the policy aspects of creative arts, craft and cultural sustainability in Targets 4 and 8 related to the importance of product design and artwork industry in the Sustainability Plan Development Goal (SDG) 2030 by the United Nations (Chapter 2, [http // un.org](http://un.org)) and the National Creative Industry Policy (DIKN) 2019 as well as adding R&D treasury in the new tradition of the Malaysian batik making. The search for the identity of Malaysian batik in general and Kelantan in particular is also quite clear of its importance when the uniqueness of Malaysian Batik is also recognized by the World-Asia Pacific Craft Council (WCC-APR) as a country that produces local handicrafts that are renowned to the global level.

Keywords:

PERBANDINGAN PANTANG LARANG ANTARA CHINA DAN MALAYSIA: PERSPEKTIF KOMUNIKASI SILANG BUDAYA

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ABSTRACT

Perkataan "pantang larang" atau "tabu" berasal dari Polinesia yang merujuk kepada perbuatan atau percakapan yang dilarang dalam sesuatu adat atau kaum. Pantang larang ini wujud dalam setiap anggota masyarakat di dunia dan setiap pantang larang ini akan mempengaruhi cara hidup masyarakat tersebut. Salah faham sering timbul dalam komunikasi silang budaya disebabkan kurangnya pengetahuan dan maklumat tentang pantang larang dalam masyarakat lain. Fenomena ini mengakibatkan hubungan komunikasi tidak berjalan lancar dan menimbulkan pelbagai konflik. Oleh itu, kajian ini ingin meninjau pengaruh pantang larang dalam kehidupan antara masyarakat China dan masyarakat Melayu di samping meneroka persamaan dan perbezaan pantang larang dari segi bahasa dan bukan bahasa. Kajian berbentuk kualitatif ini menerapkan kaedah pengumpulan data melalui kaedah kepustakaan dan analisis perbandingan berdasarkan catatan lapangan. Catatan lapangan dilakukan oleh pengkaji semasa berada di negara China dan Malaysia. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa banyak perbezaan yang wujud dalam pantang larang masyarakat China dan Melayu, misalnya dari segi cara hidup, contohnya makanan, pemberian hadiah dan cara bertegur sapa. Namun, terdapat juga persamaan dalam pantang larang yang ditemui dalam kedua-dua masyarakat ini, iaitu dari segi bahasa, misalnya mengelakkan penggunaan perkataan sensitif contohnya "mati", "anggota badan sensitif" dan "kekurangan fizikal seseorang". Perbezaan dan persamaan tersebut wujud disebabkan pengaruh adat-istiadat, kepercayaan, dan konsep pemikiran dalam sesebuah masyarakat. Implikasi kajian ini dapat memberi maklumat kepada seluruh ahli masyarakat sekaligus dapat merapatkan jurang budaya antara kedua-dua negara. Selain itu, kajian ini juga ingin memberi cadangan kepada orang yang terlibat dalam komunikasi silang budaya terutamanya bagi pelajar pertukaran, pedagang, syarikat antarabangsa dan pegawai diplomatik. Mereka digalakkan membentuk komunikasi yang mesra dan harmoni dengan saling menghormati dan mengenali pantang larang kedua-dua negara tersebut. Jika setiap anggota masyarakat dapat mengetahui pantang larang dengan sebaiknya, hubungan diplomatik antara negara China dan Malaysia akan terus berkembang mekar dan lancar tanpa sebarang halangan komunikasi.

Kata kunci: Pantang Larang, Perbandingan, China, Melayu, Komunikasi Silang Budaya



ABSTRACT

The word “taboo” comes from Polynesia and refers to actions or languages that are forbidden in a custom or race. It exists in every society in the world and affects the way of life of that society. Lack of knowledge and information about taboos in other societies often leads to misunderstandings in cross-cultural communication, which also results in various obstacles and conflicts in communication. Thus, this study aims to examine the influence of taboos in the lives of Chinese and Malay communities and to further explore the similarities and differences of taboos in terms of language and non-language. This qualitative study applies methods of data collection through the library and comparative analysis based on field notes, which were recorded by the researchers while in China and Malaysia. The findings of the study show that many differences exist in the taboos of the Chinese and Malay communities in terms of lifestyle like food, gift-giving, and greetings. At the same time, there are also similarities in taboos found in these two societies, namely in terms of language, like avoiding the use of sensitive words such as “death”, “sensitive body parts” and “a physical deficiency of human”. The differences and similarities exist due to the influence of customs, belief systems, and concepts of thought in a society. Based on the findings, this study is designed to provide information to all members of society thus bridging the cultural gap between the two countries. In addition, this study also wants to give suggestions to people involved in cross-cultural communication, especially exchange students, businessmen, international companies, and diplomatic officers, that they are suggested to form friendly and harmonious communication with mutual respect and recognize the taboos of the two countries. If every member of these two societies can know each other’s taboos well, diplomatic relations between China and Malaysia will continue to flourish and flow smoothly without communication barriers.

Keywords: Taboos, Comparison, China, Malay, Cross-cultural Communication

PENTERJEMAHAN TEKS SEJARAH ISLAM DALAM BAHASA MELAYU: SATU TINJAUAN ARKEOLOGI

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ABSTRAK

Sejarah Islam memainkan peranan penting dan tersendiri dalam menggarap kepercayaan bangsa lain terhadap agama Islam. Lantas sejarah dan perkembangannya menjadi bahan bacaan yang sering diterjemahkan sebagai rujukan dan pedoman kepada penganutnya khususnya umat Islam di Nusantara. Tinjauan arkeologi mendapati penterjemah Teks Sejarah Islam telah mula diterjemahkan sejak zaman awal kedatangan Islam ke Tanah Melayu. Namun kajian berkaitan aktiviti penterjemahan Teks Sejarah Islam daripada Bahasa Arab kepada Bahasa Melayu sukar dikenal pasti. Bagi menelusuri isu ini dengan lebih mendalam, kajian kepustakaan menerusi pendekatan arkeologi terjemahan dilaksanakan bagi mengenal pasti punca mengapa kajian berkaitan penterjemahan Teks Sejarah Islam sukar ditemui serta apakah pendekatan penterjemah yang sering digunakan sejak dahulu dalam menterjemahkan teks dari genre ini. Hasil penelitian mendapati bahawa kesukaran penemuan kajian terjemahan teks sejarah Islam dalam bahasa Melayu adalah kerana amalan penterjemahan Teks Sejarah Islam kerap menggunakan pendekatan adaptasi dan bebas telah dijadikan amalan dalam penterjemahan oleh para sarjana Islam silam. Malah teks terjemahan tersebut pada masa kini lebih dikenali sebagai teks sastera klasik berbanding teks terjemahan adaptasi.

Kata kunci: Teks Sejarah Islam, Arkeologi terjemahan, Bahasa Melayu, Bahasa Arab

BAHASA EMOTIKON DAN SINGKATAN: KERANDA BAHASA MELAYU ATAU KELESTARIAN BAHASA

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ABSTRAK

Pemendekan kata dan penggunaan ideogram yang berasal daripada tulisan berbentuk emotikon untuk menggantikan ekspresi individu sudah menjadi kelaziman dalam penggunaan harian masyarakat kini sama ada golongan muda mahupun dewasa. Isu komunikasi ini membawa perubahan dalam aspek perkembangan bahasa terutama dalam penggunaan bahasa Melayu setempat. Peralihan dari satu bentuk bahasa ke bahasa lain lama-kelamaan menyebabkan berlakunya kematian dan kepupusan terhadap suatu bahasa. Pelbagai kajian lepas telah dibuat melibatkan kematian dan kepupusan bahasa menggunakan teori yang signifikan, iaitu Model Teoretikal Kematian Bahasa (Sasse, 1992) yang melibatkan bahasa atau dialek mempunyai penutur yang sedikit bagi menjangkakan sama ada bahasa tersebut menuju pada kepupusan mahupun kelestarian. Sebagaimana ungkapan seorang pakar bahasa (Rogers, 1990) bahawa bahasa itu juga mengikuti kitaran kehidupan; ada yang lahir, tumbuh, berkembang dan ada juga yang hilang (disappear) bahkan mati. Menurut Irwan (2016), kematian bahasa mengalami proses yang memerlukan waktu yang panjang disebut juga dengan istilah language disappear dan ada juga ahli yang menyebutnya dengan istilah language death apabila sudah tidak ada lagi penutur natif yang menuturkannya. Perbincangan ini akan meneliti dan menghuraikan penggunaan emotikon dan pemendekan kata terhadap perkembangan bahasa Melayu. Penelitian kali ini mendapati bahawa kepelbagaian bentuk emotikon yang digunakan dalam kalangan mahasiswa kini yang menjurus pada kematian bahasa. Peratus kekerapan penggunaannya juga agak tinggi oleh sebab bahasa tersebut telah dapat menggantikan perkataan. Perbincangan ini turut memberikan pendedahan dan menyumbang satu kerangka kerja bagi melestarikan penggunaan bahasa sekali gus memberikan manfaat kepada generasi atau pengkaji akan datang.

Kata kunci: pemendekan kata, emotikon, teoretikal kematian bahasa, kepupusan bahasa

PERBANDINGAN KEBERKESANAN PELAKSANAAN PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA MELAYU DALAM KALANGAN PELAJAR ANTARABANGSA: ANTARA BERSEMUKA DENGAN SECARA DALAM TALIAN

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ABSTRAK

Pengajaran dan pembelajaran (PdP) mengalami anjakan paradigma yang drastik ekoran penularan wabak COVID-19. Hal ini memberikan cabaran yang tersendiri kepada tenaga pengajar dan juga pelajar dalam mendepani kaedah 'Home-Based Learning'. Tujuan kertas kerja ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti keberkesanan ilmu bahasa yang diperolehi dan dilalui oleh pelajar antarabangsa di salah sebuah universiti tempatan di Malaysia dalam mempelajari bahasa Melayu secara bersemuka dan secara dalam talian. Bagi memenuhi kajian kertas kerja ini beberapa kajian lepas telah dianalisis dengan mendalam. Kajian ini menfokuskan penguasaan tatabahasa bahasa Melayu dalam kalangan pelajar antarabangsa Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM). Kajian ini berbentuk kuantitatif iaitu meninjau pandangan responden dengan menggunakan instrumen borang soal selidik secara dalam talian. Kajian ini juga menggunakan pensampelan rawak dan responden adalah terdiri daripada pelajar antarabangsa yang mengambil subjek bahasa Melayu di salah sebuah universiti tempatan di Malaysia. Dapatan yang diperolehi menunjukkan bahawa pengajaran dan pembelajaran antara bersemuka dengan secara dalam talian terdapat pro dan kontranya yang tersendiri. Pemerolehan bahasa mereka dilihat berdasarkan teori pembelajaran, iaitu salah satu teori pemerolehan bahasa yang melihat pembelajaran bahasa sebagai pembelajaran kemahiran baharu dari aspek kosa kata, sebutan dan ayat terdapat jurang perbezaan yang sangat besar. Pelbagai cabaran telah dihadapi oleh tenaga pengajar dan pelajar terutama dalam menempuhi pengajaran dan pembelajaran secara dalam talian. Oleh itu, kajian ini memberikan ruang dan peluang kepada pengkaji lain untuk meneliti beberapa perkara yang boleh ditambah baik agar kedua-dua kaedah pengajaran dan pembelajaran ini dapat dimanfaatkan sebaik mungkin pada masa hadapan.

Kata kunci: bahasa Melayu, dalam talian, bersemuka, perbandingan, pemerolehan bahasa

KOMUNIKASI DALAM KALANGAN PEMINAT BOLA SEPAK DI MALAYSIA: PENELITIAN KATA MAKIAN DALAM MEDIA SOSIAL TERPILIH

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ABSTRAK

Masyarakat Malaysia terutama orang Melayu terkenal dengan sikap sopan santun terutama dalam percakapan mereka ketika berinteraksi dengan orang lain. Izani Haji Daud (1998: 56-57) menyatakan bahawa aspek kesantunan memang sudah menjadi identiti keperibadian orang Melayu. Kesantunan mereka dalam komunikasi dijelmakan dengan pelbagai cara seperti berbahasa basi, keterbalikan, perwakitan, berbelit-belit serta berkias. Kesantunan penting dalam usaha mengekalkan hubungan yang harmoni sesama ahli dalam masyarakat. Bahasa ialah sistem lambang bunyi suara yang digunakan sebagai alat untuk berkomunikasi, melahirkan perasaan dan fikiran. Dewasa ini komunikasi tidak lagi terhad secara fizikal tetapi boleh dilakukan melalui media sosial secara lebih meluas. Menurut Pinker (2008b: 325) kata makinan ini ialah window into human nature. Berdasarkan pengamatan awal didapati bahawa komunikasi masyarakat Malaysia dalam media sosial mula menggunakan ungkapan tidak sopan seperti kata makian secara terbuka dalam media-media sosial. Antara contoh bahasa kurang sopan adalah bahasa kasar, bahasa yang tidak sopan, bahasa kesat dan bahasa lucu. Oleh hal yang demikian, kajian ini merupakan ringkasan penelitian yang akan mengkaji bentuk, referen, dan konteks sosiobudaya makian dalam bahasa Melayu dalam kalangan peminat bola sepak di Malaysia melalui komunikasi dalam media sosial yang terpilih. Kajian ini juga akan melihat penerimaan segelintir masyarakat terhadap penggunaan kata makian melalui kaedah kajian penelitian data dan temu bual terancang, iaitu kajian kualitatif. Data kajian ini ialah sumber daripada media sosial dan temu bual beberapa peminat bola sepak di Malaysia terhadap fenomena komunikasi yang dibincangkan. Kata makian dipilih oleh penulis kerana penulis mendapati bahawa penggunaan kata makian ini ialah satu fenomena biasa dalam kalangan masyarakat kini.

Kata kunci: bentuk makian, referen, sosiobudaya, komunikasi, media sosial

GLOBAL CLASSROOM: DIMENSI BAHARU PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN DI UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG

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ABSTRAK

Proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran merupakan sebuah proses yang sentiasa berubah dan bersifat fleksibel. Perkembangan teknologi turut mempengaruhi perubahan kaedah pengajaran dan pembelajaran pada masa ini. Selaras dengan revolusi Industri 4.0 transformasi terhadap kaedah penyampaian pengajaran dan pembelajaran daripada kaedah konvensional juga telah berubah ke arah dimensi yang lebih baharu dan interaktif. Salah satu inisiatif yang dijalankan di Universiti Malaysia Pahang dalam proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran ialah memperkenalkan "Global Classroom". Konsep yang diketengahkan menerusi kelas ini memberikan pendedahan pengalaman antarabangsa serta kepelbagaian budaya ketika proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran berlangsung dalam meningkatkan prestasi akademik pelajar. Dimensi baharu proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran dijelmakan melalui interaksi merentasi sempadan negara, budaya, waktu, dan ruang kelas. Selain itu, tenaga pengajar dan para pelajar yang terlibat dalam pelaksanaan "Global Classroom" juga menjadi duta tanpa disedari dalam mewakili dan memperkenalkan universiti dan negara ini kepada pihak luar. Penglibatan pelbagai pihak luar khususnya dari Institusi Pengajian Tinggi dan pihak industri luar negara sudah pasti memberikan persepsi dan tanggapan baru kepada para pelajar yang terlibat dalam kelas ini. Peluang untuk berinteraksi dan menimba ilmu dengan pakar-pakar dari serata dunia membuka ruang kepada para pelajar ini untuk bertanya soalan, bertukar pendapat dan meneroka bidang baru serta dapat berfikir dengan minda yang lebih terbuka. Kertas kerja ini akan membincangkan konsep "Global Classroom" sebagai dimensi baharu dalam proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran yang dilaksanakan di Universiti Malaysia Pahang menerusi perseptif pensyarah dan pelajar yang terlibat. Kaedah kajian kualitatif borang soal selidik, temubual terancang dan pemerhatian ikut serta digunakan untuk kajian ini. Seramai 50 orang pelajar dan 5 orang tenaga pengajar yang terlibat dengan "Global Classroom" dijadikan sebagai responden kajian. Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa terdapat pelbagai perseptif positif yang diberikan oleh responden setelah menimba pengalaman melalui "Global Classroom".

Kata kunci: Global Classroom, pengalaman antarabangsa, kepelbagaian budaya, perseptif



THE DIFFERENCES IN INDONESIAN AND MALAYSIAN BATIK MOTIFS (A SEMIOTIC STUDY)

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines batik motifs produced in Kelantan, Malaysia and Trusmi, Cirebon, Indonesia. The study of Indonesian and Malaysian batik motifs is a cultural artifact that needs attention as a cultural heritage for the two neighboring countries. The batik motifs produced by Malaysian batik craftsmen and Indonesian batik craftsmen have different characteristics. Both are different in terms of the basic theme of the motifs, the composition of the batik motifs, and the use of color ranges. Understanding the characteristics and differences between Malaysian and Indonesian batik motifs is very important, to further enrich and differentiate between the two neighboring countries. The method in this paper is descriptive-qualitative, using the semiotic theory of Charles Sanders Peirce (1996). Batik motifs produced in Malaysia and Indonesia are then studied using the icon-index-symbol set used by Peircean semioticians. The problem of mutual claims on batik culture can be reduced when each country understands the differences in batik produced, both among Malaysian and Indonesian batik makers. The findings of this paper are that the structure of the batik motifs produced by Malaysian and Indonesian artisans is different, both in terms of characteristics, selection of themes as a source of basic ideas for batik motifs, different compositions, and the range of colors in these batik motifs. An understanding of these differences can help the actors, artisans, and batik artists of the two countries understand each other and mature both parties.

Keywords: batik, motif, semiotic, Indonesia - Malaysia

PENGAPLIKASIAN PEDAGOGI NARATIF TERHADAP PEMUDAHCARAAN PENAAKULAN MORAL GURU PELATIH

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ABSTRAK

Kertas ini membincangkan dapatan kajian preliminari tentang bagaimana Pedagogi Naratif berpotensi dalam memudahcara penaaakulan moral guru pelatih. Data kajian diperoleh melalui kaedah pengumpulan data secara pemerhatian kelas (sebanyak enam kali pemerhatian) ke atas 32 guru pelatih di dalam sebuah kursus program pendidikan guru yang menggunakan Pedagogi Naratif sebagai pedagogi pengajaran. Pemerhatian yang dijalankan berfokus tentang bagaimana Pedagogi Naratif menyumbang terhadap pembangunan penaaakulan moral guru pelatih melalui pengalaman mengikuti kuliah yang mengaplikasikan pedagogi ini di dalam proses PdPc. Dapatan kajian mendapati Pedagogi Naratif memudahcara penaaakulan moral guru pelatih melalui peranan yang dimainkan oleh pengajar (pensyarah) dan pelajar (guru pelatih). Antara peranan pengajar di dalam Pedagogi Naratif adalah sebagai fasilitator, berfungsi untuk membuat perkaitan, membangkitkan soalan/isu, menggalakkan perbincangan, memudahcara perbincangan, memberi perspektif alternatif dan menjelaskan struktur pemikiran pelajar. Manakala dapatan berkenaan peranan pelajar di dalam Pedagogi Naratif adalah, meluahkan pemikiran/pandangan, mengutarakan persoalan, berkongsi autonomi (letting go of power), mendengar dan menghormati pandangan rakan, memberi fokus semasa rakan lain berkongsi pengalaman moral dan membuat kesimpulan (meaning-making) semasa proses PdPc. Penjelasan lanjut berkenaan dapatan kajian dijelaskan secara terperinci di dalam kertas ini. Turut disertakan adalah perbincangan dan cadangan dan kesimpulan terhadap dapatan kajian yang diperolehi.

Keywords: pedagogi naratif, pendidikan moral, guru pelatih dan kajian preliminari

PENILAIAN SEMULA KESESUAIAN NOVEL MEREKA YANG TERTEWAS SEBAGAI TEKS MATA PELAJARAN KESUSASTERAAN MELAYU

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini mengamati adanya pertikaian mengenai kualiti kandungan novel Mereka Yang Tertewas (MYT) yang telah dipilih sebagai teks mata pelajaran Kesusasteraan Melayu, sebagaimana yang terserlah dalam kajian-kajian ilmiah sedia ada. Di satu pihak, novel MYT dikatakan mengandungi ilmu dan sarat dengan nilai-nilai murni yang selari dengan Islam yang diperakukan oleh dasar-dasar pendidikan khususnya Falsafah Pendidikan Kebangsaan (FPK). Di pihak yang lain pula, kualiti novel MYT dipertikaikan kerana kandungannya lemah. Bertitik tolak dari permasalahan ini, kajian ini menggariskan tiga objektif menganalisis isi kandungan novel-novel yang dipilih sebagai teks mata pelajaran Kesusasteraan Melayu, merumuskan nilai-nilai yang dimanifestasikan dalam novel-novel itu, dan menilai semula kesesuaian novel-novel yang dikaji sebagai teks mata pelajaran Kesusasteraan Melayu. Kajian ini menggunakan analisis teks (textual analysis) sebagai metodologi kajian dengan menerapkan Persuratan Baru (PB) sebagai kerangka analisis kajian. PB menawarkan alat-alat analisis yang praktikal bagi tujuan analisis teks. Dengan menerapkan alat-alat analisis PB, kajian ini dapat memperincikan isi kandungan novel-novel yang dikaji. Hasil analisis memperlihatkan novel MYT memilih "pendakwah yang lemah" sebagai "Paksi Naratif" sekali gus mempengaruhi pengisian "Ruang Naratif" MYT dengan "Isian Cerita" yang menjadikan soal kejahatan dan tingkah laku tidak bermoral sebagai manifestasi yang terserlah dengan ketara dalam MYT. Kajian ini juga berhasil dalam merumuskan nilai-nilai yang diperagakan dalam novel teks mata pelajaran Kesusasteraan Melayu yang dikaji. Dalam konteks ini, teks-teks yang dikaji didapati memperagakan nilai-nilai yang bukan sahaja bertentangan dengan Islam, tetapi turut bercanggah dengan skema moral sejagat. Pemeragaan nilai-nilai jahat dan tidak bermoral ini tidak memanifestasikan fitrah kejadian manusia yang diciptakan dengan kecenderungan untuk berbuat baik. Kesimpulannya, kajian ini berpendapat MYT tidak sesuai dijadikan teks mata pelajaran Kesusasteraan Melayu. Penilaian ini diasaskan pada penemuan bahawa novel MYT lebih menonjolkan cerita-cerita tentang "manusia yang lemah dan jahat", yang tidak selaras dengan matlamat pendidikan yang digariskan dalam FPK, KBSM dan SPKM iaitu "melahirkan insan yang baik".

Keywords: Ilmu, Cerita, Paksi Naratif, Ruang Naratif, Isian Cerita, Taklif

PENGAPLIKASIAN ASPEK PENANDA WACANA, KATA BANTU DAN KETERANGAN (PWKK) BAHASA MELAYU TERHADAP PENGUSAHAAN KEMAHIRAN MENULIS AYAT DALAM KALANGAN MURID TAHUN EMPAT

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ABSTRAK

Dalam kemahiran berbahasa Melayu, kemahiran menulis merupakan salah satu kemahiran yang kompleks dan sukar untuk dikuasai. Permasalahan kajian menunjukkan bahawa masalah utama yang dihadapi oleh murid sekolah rendah merangkumi kecekapan menjawab soalan ujian format UPSR pada bahagian C dan didapati juga murid-murid tidak dapat menulis ayat dan perenggan dengan betul berdasarkan petikan yang diberikan. Justeru, kajian yang dilaksanakan ini bertujuan untuk meneliti pengaplikasian model penanda wacana, kata bantu dan keterangan (PWKBKK) Bahasa Melayu terhadap penguasaan kemahiran menulis ayat dalam kalangan murid Tahun Empat di sebuah sekolah rendah di Selangor. Model PWKBKK ini dibina berdasarkan kepada adaptasi daripada Model Lewin (1946) dan Laidlow (1992) untuk meneliti aspek penguasaan kemahiran menulis ayat murid. Reka bentuk kajian kualitatif telah digunakan bagi kajian ini. Seramai lapan orang peserta kajian dilibatkan bagi membekalkan informasi. Teknik pengumpulan data kajian ini melibatkan temu bual dan penganalisan dokumen karangan dan skor ujian intervensi murid. Manakala teknik penganalisan data yang digunakan ialah analisis tematik dengan meneliti pada proses pengaplikasian model PWKK ini yang dilangsungkan selama empat minggu. Tiga tema yang ditemui dalam kajian ini terdiri daripada kajian ini ialah (i) perasaan murid sebelum ujian intervensi dilakukan menggunakan model PWKBKK; (ii) maklum balas murid selepas ujian intervensi dilakukan menggunakan model PWKBKK dan (iii) impak penggunaan model PWKK terhadap kemahiran menulis ayat murid. Secara keseluruhannya, lapan orang peserta kajian berjaya menunjukkan peningkatan bagi kemahiran menulis ayat dengan baik dan bersistematik dengan menggunakan model PWKBKK.

Keywords: model Penanda Wacana, Kata Bantu dan Kata Keterangan (PWKBKK), kemahiran menulis, murid tahun Empat

KELEBIHAN PENDEKATAN NARATIF DALAM PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN KURSUS PENDIDIKAN MORAL

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ABSTRAK

Pendidikan merupakan satu proses memanusikan manusia ke arah melahirkan generasi yang bertamadun. Perkembangan pesat dunia pendidikan era digital pada hari ini telah mewujudkan variasi pendekatan pengajaran yang diolah mengikut kesesuaian kursus bagi meraikan kepelbagaian kecerdasan yang dimiliki oleh pelajar. Sejalan dengan itu, pelbagai inovasi pengajaran telah dibangunkan di institusi pendidikan seperti sekolah mahupun institusi pengajian tinggi, bagi menyokong proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran yang lebih dinamik. Sehubungan dengan itu, kertas kerja ini membincangkan tentang kelebihan pelaksanaan pendekatan naratif dalam pembelajaran kursus Asas Psikologi dan Sosiologi Perkembangan Moral. Kajian ini merupakan sebuah kajian kualitatif menggunakan pendekatan kajian kes (satu kes satu tempat) bagi memahami fenomena ini dari sudut eksposisi pelajar. Persampelan bertujuan menggunakan kriteria pemilihan peserta kajian digunakan dalam kajian ini. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam kajian ini, meliputi sesi temu bual separa berstruktur, pemerhatian dan analisis dokumen berdasarkan jurnal sendiri yang dihasilkan oleh pelajar. Seramai 40 orang peserta kajian yang melibatkan 38 pelajar Melayu, dan masing-masing seorang pelajar Cina dan India. Mereka terdiri daripada 10 lelaki dan 30 perempuan dan merupakan pelajar semester empat bagi program Bachelor Bimbingan dan Kaunseling (Minor Pendidikan Moral). Data yang diperolehi dari pelbagai sumber dianalisis secara manual bagi mendapatkan tema-tema berkaitan fenomena pendekatan naratif ini. Dapatan kajian ini memaparkan enam tema berkaitan kelebihan menggunakan pendekatan naratif dalam sesi pengajaran dan pembelajaran terhadap pelajar. Antara tema tersebut adalah mudah memahami kandungan pembelajaran, merangsang pemikiran pelajar, menyuburkan emosi moral, sebagai contoh teladan, menerapkan nilai yang baik dan menggalakkan refleksi diri. Secara keseluruhannya pendekatan naratif ini mampu menjadi satu pendekatan alternative kepada proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran yang menarik, terbuka dan realistik untuk pelajar menghayati kandungan kursus dengan lebih berkesan. Implikasi kajian ini dapat mempelbagaikan ruang dan peluang kepada pelajar untuk terlibat secara aktif, menyuburkan kesedaran diri dan menanam nilai murni dalam diri pelajar.

Keywords: Kelebihan, Pendekatan naratif, Pendidikan Moral, Pelajar



DRAPING TECHNIQUES IN INDONESIAN AND MALAYSIA TRADITIONAL CLOTHING

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ABSTRACT

In connection with differences in geography and the active response of humans to their environment, it is possible for the development of forms and forms of clothing to differ from one region to another, especially from the nature of the material. In fact, humans are always developing ways to dress, it is the goal to beautify themselves, to try to present themselves better. This motivation is evident when fashion innovation is recognized and involves clothing design skills. Implicitly, the function of clothing for humans is growing and complex in line with the increasing human civilization. Appearance styling skills are quite important for individuals. Southeast Asia has given us the sarong, the ubiquitous garment for men and women in nearly all Southeast Asian countries. Basically, the sarong is a 1 to 2 meter rectangle of cloth, sewn on the sides to form a tube. The variant is a long piece of cloth that is slightly larger than a sarong and usually unstitched. The sarong or long cloth functions as a bottom, used by folding and twisting the top edge of the cloth so that it fits the body. In Indonesia and Malaysia, sarongs and long cloth are widely worn in everyday life. It is not uncommon for sarongs and long cloths to be engineered with modern touches to suit the demands of the times. This study aims to study the draping technique of sarongs and long cloth in Indonesia and Malaysia. Sarongs and long fabrics made by hand can be presented in a contemporary, unique style without having to be cut and sewn using the drapping technique. The research method uses historical, sociological and design studies. The data analysis technique uses descriptive qualitative which is obtained through library sources in the form of books, research that has been carried out by other researchers, research journals, articles and websites. The results of the study show that sarongs and long cloths using the draping technique can be present as an alternative style and aesthetic element in the current context.

Keywords: Draping, Sarong, Long Cloth and Culture

KECEMASAN SENIMAN MENYONGSONG IBU KOTA NEGARA (IKN) KAJIAN KOMUNITAS PERUPA KALIMANTAN TIMUR

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini fokus pada kebijakan Pemerintah tentang Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara (IKN) di Indonesia yang dikaitkan dengan kecemasan Seniman Kalimantan Timur akan lunturnya nilai nilai kearifan lokal. Pemindahan IKN berdampak terhadap dinamika sosial masyarakat, yaitu bertemunya berbagai etnis di Penajam Paser Utara, Kalimantan Timur, akan membawa perubahan yang signifikan. Salah satu kecemasan yang kemudian muncul adalah tegerusnya nilai-nilai kearifan lokal Kalimantan Timur yang selama ini terjaga dengan baik. Kajian ini akan fokus pada komunitas seni rupa yang terdapat di Kalimantan Timur, khususnya Balikpapan, Samarinda dan Bontang, pemilihan wilayah-wilayah tersebut dengan pertimbangan perkembangan seni rupa yang terjadi sangat dinamis dengan keterlibatan para seniman. Lahirnya komunitas seni rupa yang dibentuk seniman, merupakan salah satu faktor penting dalam memperkuat ekosistem kesenian di Kalimantan Timur. Kajian sebelumnya ditulis Oti Ilham Khair, Analisis landasan filosofis, sosiologis dan yuridis pada pembentukan undang-undang ibukota. Kajian ini memiliki perspektif yang berbeda dari kajian sebelumnya, dimana aspek ketahanan budaya menjadi penekanan kajian dengan melibatkan komunitas seni. Metode yang digunakan pendekatan sejarah: heuristic, kritik, Interpretasi dan Historiografi. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat kecemasan dari para perupa yang terlihat pada karya seni rupa yang diciptakan, sehingga perlu memperhatikan aspek komunikasi antar budaya yang melibatkan semua pemangku kepentingan dalam membangun Ibu Kota Negara Baru. Membangun Ibu Kota Negara Baru jangan fokus hanya pada masalah pembangunan infrastruktur saja, namun kebijakan dalam bidang budaya juga harus menjadi perhatian pemerintah Indonesia.

Keywords: Ibu Kota Negara, Kecemasan, Komunitas Seni, Komunikasi Antar Budaya



ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the Government's policy regarding the Relocation of the National Capital (IKN) in Indonesia which is associated with East Kalimantan Artists' anxiety about the fading of local wisdom values. The relocation of the IKN has an impact on the social dynamics of society, namely the meeting of various ethnicities in North Penajam Paser, East Kalimantan, will bring about significant changes. One of the concerns that later emerged was the erosion of East Kalimantan's local wisdom values which had been well. This study will focus on the art community in East Kalimantan, especially Balikpapan, Samarinda and Bontang, the selection of these areas with the consideration that the development of art is very dynamic with the involvement of artists maintained. The birth of an art community formed by artists is an important factor in strengthening the arts ecosystem in East Kalimantan. The previous study was written by Otti Ilham Khair, Analysis of the philosophical, sociological and juridical foundations in the formation of capital laws. This study has a different perspective from previous studies, in which aspects of cultural resilience are the focus of studies involving the arts community. The method used is the historical approach: heuristic, criticism, interpretation and historiography. The results of the study show that there is anxiety among the artists that can be seen in the works of art that are created, so it is necessary to pay attention to aspects of intercultural communication that involve all stakeholders in building the New National Capital. Building a New State Capital should not only focus on infrastructure development issues, but policies in the cultural sector must also become the concern of the Indonesian government.

Keywords: State Capital, Anxiety, Art Community, Intercultural Communication



LIFESTYLE IMPLEMENTATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS WORKING CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOUSE 1970 – 1990 IN SOUTH JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Space in a building is a form that consists of floors, walls, and ceilings. Changes in space can be according to the times and the needs of users followed by changes in lifestyle and design style. Traditional Indonesian buildings that are influenced by natural conditions and weather form buildings, especially houses with limited space. Multi-function rooms can be found in traditional houses of Indonesian culture. The Dutch colonial presence with new technology changed traditional residential into modern buildings. The increasing standard of living of the people and the increasing number of working-class people presents modern houses that characterize each period. Jakarta, especially the South region, has experienced urban planning developments that have an impact on the lifestyle of big city communities where the working class in society is increasing, and the implementation of changes is also seen in the spatial relationships in the house. The development of spatial connectivity in the 1970- 1990 period saw changes influenced by the lifestyle of class society due to the increasing need for housing. This is interesting to be raised as a research topic where an era and lifestyle development can change the needs and connectedness of space to produce a new space or change function. Developments in technology and materials greatly affect the development of the needs of these spaces. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with an interior design and historical methodology approach, using data from magazine archives, books, and documentation to support the analysis so as to produce a finding on the development of spatial relationships in residential homes in the period 1970 – 1990. The research objective is to add to the historiography and cultural development in the context of the science of interior design for the working-class urban middle-class residents in Jakarta.

Keywords: spatial relationships, lifestyle, houses



CONNECTEDNESS OF INDONESIAN (MINANGKABAU TRIBE) AND MALAYSIAN BAJU KURUNG STYLES

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ABSTRACT

Southeast Asia has a variety of traditions and cultures, including Indonesia and Malaysia. The geographical location of the Malaysian and Indonesian islands has close traditions and cultures such as in the style of dress, there are similarities in the style of dressing baju kurung. Baju kurung in Indonesia on the Minangkabau tribe, this is possible due to geographical conditions and adjacent areas so that cultural acculturation becomes easier to adapt to each other. Indonesia has a Minangkabau tribe that has traditional clothing with symbols related to the culture. Malaysia also has traditional clothing that is still used and characterizes the country. Indonesia has traditional clothes for women, which contain meanings and symbols that must be held firmly, the function of baju kurung is to introduce the cultural identity that is being displayed. Traditional clothing is often a symbol of culture, the character of the regional population, the beliefs of the regional population, and history, the characteristics of Indonesian kurung clothes of the Minangkabau tribe are more varied designs, because they are influenced by various kinds of creativity that are born by the local community. The Minangkabau kurung shirt is combined with songket cloth for the nobility or upper class social strata, while the traditional Malaysian shirt is a knee-length blouse worn over a long skirt or sarong. The clothes worn by both Malaysians and Indonesians, according to the conditions of the surrounding environment, especially women. using qualitative research methods with historical, sociological and design approaches. This research aims to find out the history and meaning of the philosophical values of baju kurung with its ethical and aesthetic development as Indonesian traditional clothing and Malaysian traditional clothing. The benefits of this research are expected to be one of the inventories of Malay culture, namely Indonesia and Malaysia in the scientific realm, against the background of the diversity of natural and cultural wealth owned by Indonesian and Malaysian culture there are values of beauty, philosophy and cultural aesthetic values, one of which ethics and aesthetics in dressing are an important part of traditional Malaysian and Indonesian women's clothing.

Keywords: Baju kurung, Identity, Culture, Malay women, Design



THE CORRELATION OF AESTHETIC OF SUNDANESS KEBAYA AND MALAY KEBAYA AS A CULTURAL REPRESENTATION

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ABSTRACT

Four Southeast Asian countries registered the kebaya as an intangible cultural heritage with the UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for Intangible Cultural Heritage and Humanity in 2022. Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Brunei Darussalam have the idea of a multinational kebaya commentary. The Indonesian government has also registered kebaya with UNESCO through a single nomination mechanism. Kebaya is a traditional women's dress that is used as a top, and is usually combined with traditional cloth. As an archipelago cultural heritage that has existed for hundreds of years, kebaya has various forms. Kebaya has a standard (standard) that is characteristic. In Indonesia, kebaya has different characteristics in each region, one of which is the Sundanese kebaya which has a characteristic bright color, with a low neckline, and a fit body. Sundanese kebaya is generally worn on formal occasions, such as at weddings with a luxurious and elegant appearance. The aim of this research is to examine the ethical and philosophical aesthetics of the Sundanese kebaya. The development of time and culture has made the Sundanese kebaya undergo many design transformations to become more modern, the result of modifications without heeding the standard. Modern Sundanese kebaya gets a lot of influence from other cultures, as well as following the growing fashion trends. This study will also discuss the Sundanese kebaya pattern, and the differences in the Sundanese kebaya pattern with other Malay kebaya. This research method uses qualitative methods with historical and cultural approaches. Data collection was carried out by interviewing experts, observing, searching through literacy, as well as documentation in the form of photos and videos. This research is expected to provide insight into the development of kebaya, especially Sundanese kebaya. How kebaya is a product of cultural acculturation, because of the many influences from other cultures. This research also explains that the kebaya does not only belong to the people of Indonesia, but also to people from allied countries with the peculiarities of different forms of kebaya.

Keywords: Traditional, Kebaya, Acculturation, Outfit, Pattern



THE ADAPTATION MALAY STYLE IN THE HERITAGE INTERIOR BASE ON CONSERVING PRACTICE OF A.A. MARAMIS BUILDING IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This article contributes to the preservation of heritage buildings by emphasizing the strengthening of the interior style. The heritage buildings of indies empire style architecture in Jakarta are very important in terms of transferring not only the cultural identity of the nations to later generations but also the interior architectural continuity of that illustrious period. Over time, where these buildings have construction problems with their original structural style, proposing new systems related to new style interiors is unavoidable to preserve them. Because most of the buildings are in danger of being demolished. study was unique in that it linked interior components of form-function-meaning with a conservation aspect of A. A. Maramis Building restoration. Employing a descriptive qualitative approach, this article characterizes the issues and challenges. The data were collected through a long observation from the initiation until the final stage of the conservation project. The purpose of this research is to evaluate the existing architectural heritage buildings in relation to the existing structural style and to develop an interior style for their renewal. As a case study, one example of A.A.Maramis in Jakarta as an architectural heritage was selected. Then, architectural plan data and interior sections were collected through a literature survey with content analysis. In the end, a model has been developed with the existing structural style. The new interior style can be applied to support the function of building with a retrofitted structural system. Therefore, this paper tries to preserve/protect the heritage buildings of heritage architecture by strengthening their construction by presenting a Malay style study in interior buildings.

Keywords: adaptive uses, interior, architecture, conservation



THE HIDDEN GEMS IN PERPUSTAKAAN NEGARA MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Rare books are special collections that hold historical, cultural, and intellectual value. This national intellectual heritage remains intricate in any institution and prohibits collections from accessing rather than other general collections. But the evolution of digital technology has made this collection available throughout the world 24/7. The National Library of Malaysia carefully shifted to a broad perspective by moving forward on a challenging path from time to time. It includes strategic planning in the acquisition, preservation and conservation, digitisation, and promotion of the collections so they can provide information and materials to the patrons without any hassle. There are three objectives of establishing the National Library of Malaysia: making available for the use of present and future generations a national collection of library resources, facilitating nationwide access to library resources available within the country and abroad, and lastly, providing leadership on matters of libraries. "Koleksi Nadir" refers to rare collections, and these collections have been classified as one the special collections in the National Library of Malaysia. The values of these collections are beyond dollars and cents. It is proof of Malaysian heritage and provides society with knowledge and information that are beyond what is already known by the public. The collections are precious and access to this information can broaden new perspectives from many angles.

Keywords: Rare collections, Special Collections, National Library of Malaysia, Collection management, Preservation, Digitization



THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIRTUAL REALITY IN CONSERVATION OF CRAFTSMANSHIP OF THE WOODEN ARCHITECTURE OF DONG NATIONALITY IN SANJIANG COUNTY OF GUANGXI

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ABSTRACT

Dong's wooden architecture is one of China's intangible cultural heritages and a treasure of ancient Chinese architecture, but unfortunately, this traditional architecture is facing the dilemma of being lost. With the development of digital technology, people try to extend the life of this cultural heritage through digital technology. However, the technical form adopted is relatively simple and the protection effect is limited. The main purpose of this research is to design a virtual reality game program. The game program was developed with an unreal engine and can run in a virtual reality environment. Through the game process, it can spread the development process and cultural connotation of Dong's wooden building construction skills to the public, so that this traditional skill can be effectively protected and continued. At the same time, this study describes the design framework of the program, including the design methods of virtual characters, virtual 3D scene building, user interface (UI), knowledge acquisition mode, and game interaction mode, describes the design steps of each part, and introduces the effectiveness test methods and test results.

KESEDIAAN PELAJAR TERHADAP PENGGUNAAN KOMIK KAIFA HALUKA (KKH) DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA ARAB

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ABSTRAK

Perkembangan teknologi maklumat menjadikan pembelajaran bahasa Arab lebih menarik dan fleksibel. Komik 'Kaifa Haluka' (KKH) merupakan antara alat bantu belajar yang dihasilkan secara interaktif untuk memperkaya terminologi Arab dan membiasakan pelajar dengan dialog bahasa Arab. Penggunaan Qr-Code sebagai medium mengakses video secara langsung menjadikan KKH lebih canggih sesuai dengan arus semasa. Walaupun demikian, kesediaan penggunaannya dalam kelas pembelajaran bahasa Arab masih belum dikaji. Oleh itu, kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengenal pasti tahap kesediaan pelajar terhadap penggunaan KKH dalam pembelajaran bahasa Arab Komunikasi khususnya di UiTM Kelantan. Sebanyak 85 pelajar diberikan soal selidik menggunakan google form bertunjangan kepada dua konstruk, iaitu kebergunaan (usefulness) dan mudah guna (ease of use). Dapatan menunjukkan 48.24 % mewakili 41 responden menunjukkan kesediaan untuk menggunakannya berdasarkan pembolehubah kebergunaan dan mudah guna. Di samping itu, seramai 37.65% mewakili 32 responden cenderung menunjukkan kesediaan berdasarkan faktor kebergunaan sahaja. Manakala, seramai 14.12%, iaitu 12 responden masih belum bersedia berdasarkan faktor-faktor lain seperti minat dan tiada latar belakang bahasa Arab. Sebagai rumusan, majoriti responden menyatakan kesediaan menggunakan KKH dalam proses pembelajaran mereka, walaupun masih di peringkat sederhana. Tuntasnya, KKH berupaya memberikan impak permulaan kepada para pelajar untuk mempelajari bahasa Arab terutamanya terminologi dan frasa asas dalam pertuturan. Dapatan kajian diharapkan menyumbang dalam mengenal pasti faktor-faktor yang mendorong kesediaan pelajar untuk menggunakan KKH dalam pembelajaran bahasa Arab.

Keywords: Kesediaan pelajar; pembelajaran bahasa Arab secara visual (komik); inovasi pembelajaran; komik 'kaifa haluka'



ABSTRACT

The development of information technology makes learning Arabic more interesting and flexible. The 'KAIFA HALUKA' (KH) comic is one of the learning aids produced interactively to enrich Arabic terminology and accustom students to Arabic language. The use of QR-Code as a medium in accessing live video makes KH comics more sophisticated in line with the current time in teaching and learning. Despite this, the readiness of its use in Arabic language learning classes has not yet been studied. Therefore, this study was carried out to identify the level of students in referring to KH comics through the study of Arab Communication especially in UiTM Kelantan. A total of 85 students were given a questionnaire using google form based on two constructs, namely usefulness and easy use. The findings showed 48.24% representing 41 respondents showed a willingness to use KH comics based on useful and easy-to-use variables. In addition, 37.65% representing 32 respondents tended to show readiness based on usefulness factors. Meanwhile, 14.12%, for 12 respondents, were still unprepared based on other factors such as interest and no Arabic language background. In summary, the majority of respondents showed a willingness to use KH comics in their learning process, even though it was still at a moderate level. In fact, KH comics are able to make an initial impact on the students to learn Arabic, especially terminology and basic phrases in speech. The findings of the study are expected to contribute in identifying the factors that drive students' willingness to use KH comics in Arabic language learning.

Keywords: Student's preparation; learning Arabic language visually (comic); innovation in education; comic 'Kaifa Haluka'

EVALUATION OF THE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT HOUSE PROGRAMAS AN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the one-year implementation of the Integrated Waste Management House (RPST) program at the Walisongo State Islamic University (UIN) Semarang and its continued function as a means of environmental education for students. This research is a program evaluation research using the Stake evaluation model which consists of three stages, namely the antecedent, transaction, and outcome stages. Data were taken through interviews and observations at the RPST UIN Walisongo Semarang with the research subjects being five officers and five cleaners from several faculties. The data is then complemented by the results of a literature review of various references that support the research objectives. The data obtained was analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive model which was carried out before and during the research until saturated data was obtained. The results show that at the antecedent stage it is known that especially leaf litter is still being disposed of in vain. The second stage is the transaction, which starts the functioning of the RPST as a place for making compost as the main program. The final stage, namely the outcome is shown by the utilization of leaf waste into compost which can save fertilizer expenditure. The Stake evaluation model also makes comparisons of programs, where in this study the RPST was compared to the Integrated Waste Management (TPST) of Semarang State University (UNNES). RPST UIN Walisongo can follow the example of TPST UNNES which has involved students in waste management as well as turning it into environmental education. The recommendations generated in this study are expected to be the basis for improvement towards UIN Walisongo RPST which functions as environmental education for students.

Keywords: Collage Student, Environmental Education, Program Evaluation, Waste Management

KAJIAN TINJAUAN LITERATUR SISTEMATIK (SLR) BERKAITAN DIALEK MELAYU MENGGUNAKAN PENDEKATAN PROGRAM MINIMALIS

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ABSTRACT

Kajian mengenai dialektologi semakin berkembang dan mendapat tumpuan dalam kalangan sarjana bahasa di Malaysia. Kajian ini telah dilakukan secara meluas dalam bidang sosiolinguistik kerana amat berkait rapat dengan kehidupan harian masyarakat. Terdapat ramai ahli linguistik yang mengutarakan pandangan mereka terhadap dialek dalam pelbagai lapangan ilmu seperti bidang fonologi, morfologi, semantik dan sintaksis. Walau bagaimanapun, kajian berkaitan aspek sintaksis masih memerlukan kajian lanjut. Justeru, kajian ini memfokuskan kepada kajian literatur berkaitan dialek Melayu yang menggunakan pendekatan Program Minimalis (PM) dalam kajian terdahulu. Pengaplikasian teori PM akan dapat menjelaskan proses yang berlaku dan menunjukkan keunikan dialek Melayu di Malaysia. Kajian kualitatif ini menerapkan reka bentuk analisis dokumen yang dihurai secara deskriptif berdasarkan analisis tinjauan literatur sistematik. Melalui enjin carian pangkalan Google Scholar dan ResearchGate, artikel kajian yang menepati kriteria pemilihan telah dipilih. Seterusnya, analisis dilakukan merangkumi aspek latar belakang kajian, permasalahan, metodologi dan dapatan kajian terdahulu. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa kajian dialek telah dianalisis daripada pelbagai sudut sintaksis seperti kata, frasa dan juga ayat. Dapatan juga memperlihatkan kajian dialek dari aspek sintaksis perlu diperluas dan diintegrasikan dengan kajian akan datang untuk meneroka cadangan dan mengenal pasti isu baharu berkaitan kajian dialek di Malaysia. Selain itu, analisis kajian ini dapat memberikan maklumat baharu dan dijadikan rujukan bagi para penyelidik yang menjalankan penyelidikan terhadap dialek Melayu dan seterusnya memberikan sumbangan kepada perkembangan ilmu linguistik di Malaysia.

Keywords: kajian literatur sistematik, dialek Melayu, sintaksis, Program Minimalis

RAKAJIAN TERHADAP SERAKAN BENTUK GEOMETRIK DEDAUN DI TREK-LALUAN DENAI TAMAN NEGARA (KUALA KENIAM DAN PANTAI KERACHUT)

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ABSTRAK

Malaysia dikenali dengan kepelbagaian dan kekayaan flora dan fauna yang menarik. Ini termasuk hutan hujan tropika di Taman Negara Pahang dan Pulau Pinang yang merupakan sebahagian daripada ekosistem yang kompleks dengan pelbagai spesies tumbuhan dan struktur. Kajian berkaitan bentuk daun telah lama menjadi topik yang menarik dalam kalangan ahli biologi tumbuhan, ahli fizik, dan ahli matematik. Matematik itu sendiri mendedahkan corak-corak tersembunyi yang membantu kita memahami dunia di sekeliling kita. Malangnya, hampir tiada dokumentasi mengenai aspek geometri dedaun di laluan trek Kuala Keniam dan laluan trek Pantai Kerachut. Justeru, kajian ini bertujuan untuk membuat pra-dokumentasi tentang kepelbagaian bentuk daun di sepanjang laluan ini dan mengklasifikasikannya mengikut klasifikasi cadangan oleh Zhang S, Huang W, Huang Y dan Zhang C. Gambar-gambar tumbuhan dan semua aktiviti tapak diambil dan didokumenkan menggunakan kamera digital refleks berkanta tunggal (DSLR) dan kamera digital telefon pintar. Penemuan di sepanjang kedua-dua laluan telah didokumenkan dan dianalisa. Hasilnya, tiga puluh jenis bentuk geometri telah dikenal pasti, seterusnya dikelasifikasikan kepada sepuluh kategori bentuk daun yang berbeza berdasarkan ciri-ciri khas setiap satunya. Bentuk daun *linear*, *lanceolate* dan *ovate* mempunyai kedua-dua struktur tunggal dan majmuk. Tiga tumbuhan telah dikategorikan di bawah *linear*; lima adalah *ovate*, manakala sembilan tumbuhan dikategorikan di bawah struktur berbentuk *lanceolate*. Manakala, tujuh bentuk daun lain adalah terdiri daripada *obovate*, *oval*, *elliptical*, *lobbed*, *pinnatisect*, *cordate*, dan *laciniate* ditemui dalam bentuk satu-struktur. Tiga tumbuhan berada di bawah *obovate*. *Oval*, *elliptical*, *lobbed* dan *pinnatisect* didapati mempunyai dua-struktur, manakala *cordate* dan *laciniate* masing-masing hanya satu tumbuhan.

Keywords: Hutan hujan tropika, Bentuk dedaun, Corak geometri, Kuala Keniam, Pantai Kerachut



ABSTRACT

Malaysia is known for its diversity and wealth of interesting flora and fauna. These include the tropical rainforests of Pahang and Pulau Pinang National Parks which are part of a complex ecosystem with a variety of plant species and structures. The study of leaf shape has long been a topic of interest among plant biologists, physicists, and mathematicians. Mathematics itself reveals hidden patterns that help us understand the world around us. Unfortunately, there is almost no documentation on the geometric aspects of the foliage on the Kuala Keniam track and Pantai Kerachut track. Thus, this study aims to pre-document the variety of leaf shapes along this route and classify them according to the proposed classification by Zhang S, Huang W, Huang Y and Zhang C. Photographs of plants and all site activities were taken and documented using a digital single lens reflex (DSLR) camera and smartphone digital cameras. Findings along both routes were documented and analyzed. As a result, thirty types of geometric shapes have been identified. Further, they are classified into ten different leaf shape categories based on the special characteristics of each one. Linear, lanceolate and ovate leaf shapes have both single and compound structures. Three plants were categorized under linear; five are ovate, while nine plants are categorized under the lanceolate-shaped structure. Meanwhile, seven other leaf shapes consisting of obovate, oval, elliptical, lobed, pinnatisect, cordate, and laciniate are found in a single-structure form. Three plants are below the obovate. Oval, elliptical, lobbed and pinnatisect are found to have two-structures, while cordate and laciniate each have only one plant.

Keywords: Tropical rainforest, Leaf shape, Geometric shapes, Kuala Keniam, Pantai Kerachut



BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS AND LIVING ORGANISMS: THE CONCEPTUAL MODELS DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Biophilia and biophilic design aim to reconnect humans with nature, particularly in the built environment. This project aimed to conceptualize the use of biological materials in contemporary designs. Previously discovered reasons designers employed biological elements in their designs were used to ascertain the perspective and opinion of potential consumers regarding the relevant designs incorporated with biological materials. Moreover, the conceptual model contributed to developing a novel survey and study of living and biological materials. The process of abstracting a model from an existing or prospective system is known as conceptual modeling, and the creation of conceptual models is frequently disregarded, even though it is a necessary step. As one of the intriguing outcomes, the researchers proposed developing the latest conceptual model based on the results gained on emotional responses to the use of radical biomaterials. This paper also provides comprehensive documentation of the conceptual model's evolution as well as its iterations. Furthermore, the conceptual model can be of assistance in the field of industrial design as well as other related design domains in the process of classifying product designs according to their levels of functionality and practicality, aesthetics and semantics, and emotions and experiences.

Keywords: Biophilic design, biomaterials, conceptual model, industrial design and living organisms



CULTURE MALAY COMMUNITY VALUE PROFANE ON MODERN MALAYSIAN ISLAMIC ART EXHIBITION

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ABSTRACT

Art and culture are two entities that are closely related and are suspended from each other. The arts have become an identity and practice that are essential to the cultural society of Malaysia, which is a multiracial nation. With the diversity of the art practices of multi-ethnic societies in the country, the identity of multicultural Malaysia has become more highlighted and recognizable. The objective of this paper is to gather information on Culture values found in the Islamic exhibition from 1957 to 1999. The artworks have been put into consideration and recorded accordingly, such as the artwork's title, dimension or size of the artwork, media, and techniques used in producing the artwork. The researcher followed the integrative approach and applied the technique of the descriptive quantitative approach. The information gathered through data collection inclusive of three major issues, the concept, the national policies, and the events or exhibitions gathered from various sources, including academic books, journals, proceedings as well as exhibition catalogs cum books of painting, retrospectives, biographies, competition booklets and website. The important events on Islamic art were also gathered through the articles presented at seminars and symposiums as well as newspaper cuttings and magazines. It is hoped that through visual arts, generations of Malaysians will be literate in culture, have high aesthetic values, critical, creative, imaginative, innovative, and inventive, as well as explore thought explorations, and design in a wide range of visual arts to allow the development of ideas and self-expression.

Keywords: Culture, Malay, Community, Value, Islamic Art



FIGURE IMAGES IN ART JAMILA'S ARTWORKS - AN AUTISM SPECTRUM PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Children with autism have problems expressing themselves. One of these problems is communication. This communication disorder involves not only speech but also facial expressions and body movements. Yet children with autism can express themselves through drawing. Artjamila, or the full name Wan Jamila Wan Shaiful Bahri, is a child with autism who has extraordinary abilities which she tends to draw. Most of her drawings are based on interests, experiences, careful observation, and things that touch his heart. One of her abilities is that she can be seen through the development of the resulting figure image. The method of this study is a qualitative method with a case study design. This approach has the intent to better understand the human figure artworks from an autism spectrum perspective. The data is collected by observation. By observing Artjamila's artwork of figure images through her eyes. There 3 major phases in Jamila's development of the figure which are, early, elongation ability, and towards maturity. The evolution of the picture starts from 5 years old until 13 years old. In general, society often associates autism with the individual's deprivation and vulnerability to the environment or association. However, they are found to have creativity and thoroughness in doing things.

Keywords: autism, communication disorder, Art jamila, extraordinary abilities



RELATIONAL AESTHETICS THROUGH ISLAMIC CALLIGRAPHY WORKSHOP

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ABSTRACT

The workshop in the art of writing calligraphy was held by Fine Art, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA for students undertaking the subject FET545 Form and Soul, semester 3. This subject teaches about the development of craft until contemporary art in Malaysia. Khat can be considered one of the calligraphy forms of craft. Calligraphy is a writing art that regulates the forms of letters, their locations, and ways of assembling them into organized writing and requires creativity and appreciation in writing. Assistance is carried out aiming to train the art of calligraphy writing. This mentoring activity begins by providing material about the types of calligraphy khat and how the characters of each of this khat. Furthermore, the students were introduced to the basic techniques of calligraphy using a special set of equipment called Mumtaz Calligraphy. This equipment contains 2 calligraphy pens, 1 bottle of ink, 1 container, and a few pieces of paper. The method was carried out using the understanding theory of relational aesthetics which is a term by Nicolas Bourriaund with the assistance of calligraphy writing exercises directly to the students. This activity is carried out for 1 day of the class section, on 10th January 2023, and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Norazlin Hamido is the one that trains the participants. Action research is used to improve this learning practice workshop with 77 participants.

Keywords: Relational Aesthetics, Fine Art, Calligraphy, Khat



THE SPIRIT AND ELEMENTS OF MALAYSIAN MULTICULTURALISM IN CHUAH THEAN TENG'S BATIK PAINTINGS

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the batik paintings of Chinese artist Chuah Thean Teng in the context of Malaysia's multicultural society. Batik, an ancient traditional craft in Malaysia, was originally produced on textiles through wax and dyes and is often applied to daily clothing and objects. As such, the motifs and elements of batik paintings are closely related to the local culture and have a high symbolic value, and Chuah Thean Teng has improved and developed the process of batik into a work of art with aesthetic value. This paper aims to understand the cultural climate of the society at the time and to assess the artistic elements embedded in the batik works through a generalized analysis of Chuah Thean Teng's works. The paper adopts an art historical research approach, which consists mainly of formal and contextual analysis. The study is descriptive, with data in the form of text and images, including the artworks themselves, publications, books, journals, and other official records. As a Chinese artist, Chuah Thean Teng has inherited and developed the traditional Malaysian art of batik by seeking artistic inspiration in a culturally diverse environment. His work serves as a hybrid expression, reflecting the exchange and borrowing between cultures. This is in keeping with the historical context of the time and also conveys the inclusiveness, diversity, and richness of modern Malaysian art. As an essential part of modern Malaysian art, batik painting is itself a sign of modernity. It is hoped that this study will help to enrich the study and analysis of Malaysian batik painting, and through it, generate interest in batik painting and provide knowledge and methods of interpreting the content of the artwork.

Keywords: Multiculturalism; Chuah Thean Teng; Batik paintings; Malaysian Chinese Artists; Art historical research



A PILOT STUDY ON EXPLORING THE INTENTION OF USING MOBILE LEARNING IN FLIPPED CLASSROOM APPROACH: FIRST-YEAR UNDERGRADUATES IN ARTS AND DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

The flipped classroom is a pedagogical approach that encourages active learning activities in the classroom, improving art and design university students' experience of higher education. The art and design university students will receive information before class to allow for more dynamic, interactive, and advanced learning activities in groups that involve the application of knowledge with higher-order thinking. Advancements in mobile technology are able to facilitate flipped learning by allowing art and design university students to access these learning materials anytime, anywhere, on their mobile devices, both inside and outside of the classroom. Studies have shown, students who use the Mobile learning or M-learning platform in a flipped learning method can provide an interactive, engaging, and cost-effective way for graduates to broaden their employability skills. Although research on mobile learning in the flipped classroom approach has been extensive, research on M-learning in the arts and design has been limited. The study's objective is to examine the effectiveness of mobile learning adoption in relation to students' perceptions and responses under the UTAUT2 (unified theory of acceptance and use of technology) model in the undergraduate arts and design students and to review the pilot study model in development for larger-scale future research. Through a quantitative research approach, the pilot study used questionnaires to gather data from 50 undergraduate arts and design in multimedia design programme students of first year from a local higher education institution. The findings showed that every composite reliability value in this study exceeded the 0.70 threshold value, indicating strong indicator reliability of the constructs. Moreover, flipped classrooms increase student involvement, learning motivation, achievements and both at the same time improving educators' knowledge of how to use the flipped learning model in ways that are most advantageous for their own students.

Keywords: Flipped classroom, M-learning, UTAUT2, University Students with commas

KETIKA LAGU MENYUARAKAN KRITIK SOSIAL: KAJIAN TERHADAP SYAIR LAGU GRUP INDIE EFEK RUMAH KACA DAN KAMAR GELAP

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ABSTRAK

Fenomena grup band yang dianggotai kelompok anak muda di Indonesia menemui puncaknya di tahun 2000an. Lagu-lagu yang dinyanyikan oleh grup band tersebut umumnya menyesuaikan selera pasar dan diproduksi oleh label perusahaan rekaman mayor. Namun, tidak halnya dengan grup indie. Grup indie memproduksi dan mendistribusikan lagu mereka secara mandiri. Selain itu, grup Indie cenderung memilih isu yang berbeda dari yang mainstream. Dua grup musik indie di Indonesia yang terkenal antara lain Efek Rumah Kaca dan Kamar Gelap. Lagu-lagu mereka sarat akan kritik sosial. Oleh karena itu, artikel ini akan membahas kritik sosial yang terdapat dalam lagu-lagu kedua grup musik indie tersebut. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, kritik sosial yang disuarakan oleh Efek Rumah Kaca dan Kamar Gelap berkaitan dengan: (1) politik, (2) gaya hidup konsumtif, (3) kebebasan hak asasi manusia (HAM), (4) kerusakan lingkungan, dan (5) pengaruh perkembangan teknologi terhadap gaya hidup remaja. Untuk menyuarakan kritik sosial itu, digunakan beragam gaya bahasa, antara lain (1) ironi, (2) metafora, (3) hiperbola, (4) personifikasi, (5) gaya bertutur yang lugas. Kritik sosial yang ditemukan dalam syair lagu Efek Rumah Kaca dan Kamar Gelap menunjukkan bahwa selain memiliki fungsi untuk memberikan hiburan, seni (khususnya lagu), juga berfungsi untuk mendidik (*docere*), menghibur (*delectare*), dan menggerakkan pendengarnya (*movere*).

Kata kunci: syair, kritik sosial, grup indie, Efek Rumah Kaca, Kamar Gelap



**ASPEK KETIDAKSANTUNAN BAHASA WAKIL RAKYAT: ANALISIS PERBAHASAN
PARLIMEN MALAYSIA PASCA PILIHAN RAYA KE-15**
*(Aspects of Language Impoliteness of the People's Representatives: An
Analysis on Malaysian Parliamentary Debate Post Fifteenth Election)*

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ABSTRAK

Ketidaksantunan bahasa merujuk kepada tindakan atau tingkah laku seseorang yang cenderung untuk menggunakan bahasa yang kasar, kesat dan tidak santun terhadap orang lain. Dalam konteks perbahasan parlimen di Malaysia, fenomena ketidaksantunan bahasa jelas berlaku dalam kalangan ahli parlimen ketika berbahas. Justeru, makalah ini membincangkan tentang penggunaan ketidaksantunan bahasa oleh ahli dewan rakyat dalam perbahasan parlimen pada penggal pertama, mesyuarat pertama parlimen Malaysia ke-15. Kajian ini mengambil langkah untuk mengkaji aspek ketidaksantunan bahasa dalam perbahasan parlimen atas dasar ahli-ahli majlis ini merupakan wakil rakyat yang telah dipilih oleh rakyat dalam pilihan raya yang lalu. Sebagai ahli dewan yang mempunyai gelaran "Yang Berhormat", jangkakan rakyat ialah individu ini berperibadi mulia, berbudi bahasa dan selayaknya dihormati sebagai pemimpin negara. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kualitatif dengan memanfaatkan data penyata rasmi perbahasan parlimen bagi mencungkil aspek ketidaksantunan bahasa yang digunakan oleh ahli ahli parlimen sewaktu bersidang. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan Model Ketidaksantunan (Culpeper, 1996). Hasil kajian mendapati aspek ketidaksantunan bahasa yang dapat dikenal pasti dalam perbahasan parlimen adalah seperti menghina, memperlekeh, menyindir, mengejek dan menggunakan kata ganti nama yang tidak sesuai. Penggunaan aspek ketidaksantunan bahasa dalam kalangan ahli parlimen secara tidak langsung telah menonjolkan bahawa amalan kesantunan bahasa tidak dipraktikkan sepenuhnya oleh ahli parlimen ketika berbahas. Kajian yang dilakukan ini sudah pasti dapat memberi impak yang besar khususnya kepada ahli-ahli parlimen di bawah Kerajaan Perpaduan supaya tidak menggunakan bahasa yang tidak santun ketika perbahasan kerana persidangan parlimen ini disiarkan secara langsung dan ditonton oleh seluruh lapisan masyarakat di negara ini.

Kata kunci: ketidaksantunan bahasa, peraturan dewan, perbahasan, parlimen, wakil rakyat



ISU DAN CABARAN KERJA MASYARAKAT KERINCI: KAJIAN KES DI LEMBAH PANTAI, KUALA LUMPUR
(Issues and Challenges Faced by the Kerinci Community to Work: A Case Study in Lembah Pantai, Kuala Lumpur)

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ABSTRAK

Isu dan cabaran kerja merupakan perkara yang akan dihadapi oleh semua orang. Apabila seseorang itu menghadapi isu dan cabaran kerja, maka kualiti kerja boleh terjejas dan mampu memberi kesan kepada diri untuk jangka masa yang panjang. Justeru kajian ini membincangkan mengenai isu dan cabaran kerja masyarakat Kerinci di Pantai Dalam, Kuala Lumpur. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kualitatif untuk mendapatkan data temu bual daripada responden. Tujuan kajian ini dilakukan adalah untuk mengenal pasti dan menganalisis isu dan cabaran kerja yang dihadapi masyarakat Kerinci serta membandingkan isu dan cabaran kerja terhadap masyarakat tersebut. Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa antara isu dan cabaran kerja yang dihadapi oleh masyarakat Kerinci termasuk diskriminasi, masalah di tempat kerja, masalah psikologi, dan ditipu majikan. Justeru, isu dan cabaran kerja masyarakat Kerinci merupakan perkara yang perlu ditangani oleh semua pihak dengan segera kerana masyarakat Kerinci juga perlu mendapatkan hak-hak mereka sebagai pekerja. Kajian ini diharapkan dapat membuka mata semua pihak khususnya kepada para majikan di negara ini supaya dapat melayani pekerja mereka yang terdiri daripada pelbagai latar belakang secara adil.

Kunci kata: kaum Kerinci, penghijrahan, pekerjaan, isu dan cabaran, Lembah Pantai



ABSTRACT

Everyone faces work issues and challenges. When a person faces work issues and challenges, the quality of work may be affected and affect oneself for a long time. Hence, this study discusses the issues and challenges of the work of the Kerinci community in Pantai Dalam, Kuala Lumpur. The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the work issues and challenges faced by the Kerinci community as well as to compare the issues and challenges of work towards the community. The findings found that among the work issues and challenges faced by the Kerinci community which includes discrimination, workplace problems, psychological problems, and being deceived by employers. Therefore, the work issues and challenges of the Kerinci community are matters that need to be addressed by all parties immediately as the Kerinci community also needs to obtain their rights as workers. This study is expected to be an eye opener for all parties, especially employers in this country, so that they can serve their employees, who are made up of various backgrounds, fairly.

Keywords: the Kerinci race, migration, jobs, issues and challenges, Lembah Pantai



DISCUSSION ON GUZHENG TEACHING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF “INTERNET +”

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ABSTRACT

The cyberspace, which is made up of IT, artificial intelligence, communication systems, computer systems, automation control systems, etc., is rapidly transforming how people live, work, and learn on a massive scale. In China, "Internet +" is a significant trend, and the fusion of education with the Internet is also a foregone conclusion. The improvement of educational quality and fairness are two benefits of educational information technology. As China's information technology advances faster thanks to educational informatization, the rate of innovation in music education is accelerated. This also increases the instructor's curriculum management ability and teaching ability. The accelerated growth of China's information technology and the improvement of instructors' teaching ability and curriculum management skills in the classroom all contribute to the speed of innovation in music education. In recent years, the Guzheng has become the most widely used national instrument in traditional music class. If we can combine traditional Guzheng education with information, "Internet + Guzheng Education" enables education informatization to engage with Guzheng education and encourages the reform and growth of Guzheng music classrooms as a whole.



EXPLORING VISITOR MOTIVATIONS: THE CASE OF NORTHERN MUSEUM, MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

People visit museums for various reasons. Museums are significant in our world, and they are among the most significant educational institutions for teaching people about culture and history. Museums educate and inspire people on the planet. Apart from the layout and other factors, there are items in most museums that might make visitors want to explore exhibits and collections. For this research, we will investigate the prevalence of various types of motivation, how the motivations relate to visit satisfaction, and the relationship between visit motivations and expectations fulfillment. The findings will change in the future to become more fascinating and satisfy tourists' desires to visit it.

Keywords: museum, visitor experience, motivation



CINEMAGRAPH AS NEW MEDIA APPROACH IN SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM

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ABSTRACT

One of the new media techniques is called a cinemagraph. It is an improvement on the graphic interchange format (GIF), the format that came before it, and it adds a large number of new components to it, such as high quality, smooth movement, and interactive content. With the assistance of these components, cinemagraphs are able to leapfrog other forms of media such as still images and moving videos, and this trend is only going to gain momentum as the number of people using social media continues to grow. It is undeniable that the visibility and familiarity usage of the media still remain undeniable, and this causes the cinematography technique to become underrated. Somehow, still images and moving images are widely used at this time in any platform because of the visibility and familiarity of the media. The purpose of this investigation is to determine whether or not the cinemagraph approach is useful, as well as whether or not it is effective when used on social media platforms. Quantitative method of online survey will be deployed in this study through questionnaire, and the expected result will see the differences of media effectiveness among the three selected media, which are cinemagraph, still image, and motion picture or video. The online survey will be conducted through [surveymonkey.com](https://www.surveymonkey.com). In terms of drawing a conclusion, it should be noted that the scope of this investigation is limited to the surface, the purpose of which is to evaluate the viability of the emerging medium of the cinemagraph and to determine the extent to which this method is applicable to the field of social media.

Keywords: Cinemagraph, Social Media, Moving Image, Interactive

PENGADAPTASIAN KARYA SASTERA KE FILEM: PELUANG DAN POTENSI PENGEMBANGAN KESUSASTERAAN DI MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Bidang kesusasteraan seringkali dilihat sebagai sebuah bidang yang kurang mendapat perhatian dalam kalangan masyarakat. Bidang ini dianggap sebagai bidang yang menjadi pilihan terakhir untuk dipelajari dan sukar untuk dikembangkan. Namun, kesedaran tentang sifat fleksibel yang dimiliki oleh bidang ini masih belum menyeluruh terutama dalam kalangan masyarakat Malaysia. Sehubungan itu, pengadaptasian karya sastera ke filem adalah salah satu kaedah yang boleh diterapkan dalam memberi kesedaran kepada anggota masyarakat tentang peri pentingnya bidang ini. Pengadaptasian daripada sesebuah karya sastera ke dalam bentuk filem kebelakangan ini menjadi trend dalam kalangan pihak pembikin filem kerana ia mampu memberikan pulangan yang berlipat kali ganda kepada pihak berkenaan. Manakala dari perspektif bidang kesusasteraan pula, trend tersebut dilihat sebagai sebuah peluang dan memberikan potensi yang besar kepada proses pengembangan bidang kesusasteraan. Platform adaptasi yang tersedia menjadi medium transformasi yang boleh dijadikan untuk mempelbagaikan penyampaian kandungan karya sastera supaya dapat dinikmati oleh anggota masyarakat. Pengadaptasian karya sastera ke dalam bentuk filem juga membolehkan naratif yang terkandung di dalam karya sastera dapat difahami dengan lebih mudah terutama dalam kalangan generasi muda yang begitu akrab dengan pelbagai media interaktif. Peluang dan potensi berkenaan seharusnya dimanfaatkan oleh pihak pengkarya dan pihak pembikin filem untuk saling mendukung antara satu sama lain agar kedua-duanya dapat terus berkembang. Secara tidak langsung, turut membantu dalam pembangunan pengetahuan masyarakat tentang bidang kesusasteraan.

Keywords: filem adaptasi, peluang dan potensi, karya sastera, transformasi

PERBANDINGAN ERTI LAMBANG HAIWAN ANTARA BUDAYA CHINA DAN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Haiwan adalah sebahagian yang penting daripada alam semula jadi dan tidak dapat dipisahkan daripada kehidupan manusia. Manakala bahasa adalah sebahagian daripada budaya dan juga merupakan alat perhubungan. Setiap negara mempunyai sejumlah besar peribahasa, simpulan bahasa dan pepatah tentang haiwan, yang mencerminkan pemahaman dan sikap masyarakat terhadap haiwan yang membawa pengertian berbeza di negara masing-masing. Dalam proses perkembangan budaya di China dan Malaysia, erti perlambangan yang berlainan diberikan kepada perkataan haiwan, yang merupakan ciri umum perkembangan bahasa bagi kedua-dua negara. Jadi haiwan bukan sahaja mempunyai makna literal itu sendiri, tetapi juga membawa konotasi budaya dan emosi. Oleh itu, maksud perlambangan ini perlu diteliti supaya dapat mengelakkan salah faham bagi kedua-dua pihak kelak. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbandingan antara perlambangan haiwan antara China dan Malaysia dan mengkaji pengaruh budaya sosial dan agama terhadap bahasa, serta menggalakkan komunikasi dan pertukaran silang budaya bagi anggota masyarakat kedua-dua negara. Kajian ini mengaplikasikan kaedah kualitatif dengan membandingkan perlambangan haiwan. Kaedah kepustakaan bersumberkan artikel, majalah, buku, tesis, dan sumber internet juga turut digunakan. Hasil kajian mendapati terdapat perbezaan dan persamaan dalam perlambangan haiwan bagi kedua-dua negara. Misalnya bagi haiwan "lembu", kebanyakan peribahasa China menggambarkan kerajinan, sebaliknya kebanyakan peribahasa Melayu pula memperlihatkan sifat-sifat negatif lembu, misalnya kebodohan. Bagi haiwan "anjing" pula, kedua-dua budaya kebanyakannya menunjukkan bahawa anjing mempunyai erti perlambangan yang hampir sama, iaitu merujuk kepada lambang bersifat buruk, seperti kehinaan, ketamakan, kelemahan, kejahatan dan sebagainya. Namun, anjing juga membawa erti setia, sifat sederhana, dan menghargai keamanan. Diharapkan hasil kajian ini memberi pemahaman kepada masyarakat kedua-dua negara untuk memahami dengan lebih mendalam tentang kebudayaan masing-masing. Implikasi kajian ini juga diharapkan dapat membuka peluang dalam komunikasi silang budaya serta merapatkan jurang bagi kedua-dua negara.

Kata kunci: Budaya China-Malaysia, lambang, haiwan, perbandingan



ABSTRACT

Animals are an integral part of nature and are inseparable from human life, while language is part of culture and is also a tool of communication. Every country has a huge number of proverbs, idioms and sayings about animals, which reflect the understanding and attitude of society towards animals and these sayings carry different meanings in their respective countries. In the development of Chinese and Malaysian cultures, different symbolisms were given to the words of animals, which is a common feature to the development of languages for both countries. Accordingly, animals not only have the literal meaning itself, but also carry cultural and emotional connotations. Therefore, the meaning of this symbolism should be scrutinized in order to avoid misunderstanding. This article aims to analyze the comparison between animal symbolism between China and Malaysia and examine the influence of social and religious culture on language, as well as promote cross-cultural communication between members of two countries. This study applied a qualitative analysis method by comparing animal symbolism. Library method based on articles, magazines, books, thesis, and internet resources is also used. The results showed that there are differences and similarities in animal symbolism for the two countries. For example, for "cattle", most Chinese proverbs describe craft, while most Malay proverbs exhibit negative traits, such as stupidity. As for the "dog", both cultures mostly show that dogs have almost the same symbol graphic meaning, that is they refer to the emblems of a bad nature, such as disgrace, greed, weakness, evil and so on. However, dogs also carry a sense of loyalty, modesty, and value of peace. It is hoped that the results of this study will give understanding to the communities of both countries to have more knowledge about their respective cultures. The implications of this study are also expected to give opportunities in cross-cultural communication as well as bridge the cultural gap between China and Malaysia.

Keywords: China-Malaysia culture, Symbol, Animal, Comparison

SEMANTIK KOGNITIF MANTERA MADAH KONGKRU: AKAL BUDI MELAYU DALAM MENORA

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ABSTRAK

Metafora merupakan sebuah idea yang tidak mampu dilihat secara zahir dan juga berkonsepkan abstrak, oleh kerana penelitian yang mendalam terhadap proses orientasi pemahaman berlandaskan pemikiran dan pengalaman yang dialami seseorang. Tujuan utama adalah untuk mengenalpasti dua elemen utama dalam teori semantik kognitif, menganalisis akal budi Melayu yang terkandung dalam mantera madah Kongkru berlandaskan elemen metafora konsepsi dan skema imej, dan menyimpulkan keberhasilan kedua-dua elemen utama semantik kognitif terhadap mantera madah Kongkru. Pengaplikasian kajian menggunakan semantik kognitif secara tidak langsung membawa kepada keterlibatan dua jenis Idealized Cognitive Models (ICM) iaitu metafora konsepsi dan skema imej yang dipelopori George Lakoff. Kupasan topik akan diteruskan dengan penganalisis akal budi Melayu yang terdapat dalam mantera yang dikaji berdasarkan metafora konsepsi dan skema imej yang dikenalpasti. Hasil dapatan kajian mendapati tiga jenis metafora konsepsi iaitu orientasi, ontologi, dan struktural, manakala dua jenis skema imej iaitu daya dan tatatingkat telah pun dikesan dan sememangnya wujud dalam mantera madah Kongkru. Segala bentuk maklumat diperoleh melalui penyelidikan kepustakaan, internet, dan diskusi temu ramah secara maya. Oleh itu, hasil daripada kajian ini membolehkan pembaca memahami perunggu minda Melayu terhadap sesebuah mantera.

Keywords: Semantik kognitif, metafora konsepsi, skema imej, mantera, akal budi



AN INTERCULTURAL INTERPRETATION OF SHAKESPEARE IN THE TRADITIONAL MALAY THEATRE OF MAKYUNG

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ABSTRACT

In bringing two cultures together, one of the most challenging tasks is adaptability. This study will explore how a Shakespearean text, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, is adaptably performed and interculturally interpreted through a traditional Malay theater called Makyung. Makyung is the earliest traditional theater of the Malay from Kelantan. This multifaceted performing art comprises acting, singing, dancing, music, and story. *Titis Sakti*, created and directed by Norzizi Zulkifli, presents Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in a Makyung performance. It was staged at the Kuala Lumpur Performing Arts Centre (KLPAAC) in 2009 and 2018 under the production of the Actors Studio Teater Rakyat. *Titis Sakti* as a Makyung performance using a Shakespearean drama, has defied the conventional way of performing Makyung that commonly utilized 12-15 stock stories of Makyung. The groundbreaking Makyung performance of *Titis Sakti* has successfully brought two cultures together making it thus far, the only Malaysian theater production that is archived in the Asia Shakespeare Intercultural Archive (A-S-I-A) based in National University of Singapore (NUS). This paper also discusses issues of intercultural adaptability and interpretations thus proposing new perspectives in understanding Shakespeare in a different context and vice versa, as well as bringing to the fore, the lesser known of the traditional Malay theater of Makyung, to the modern and contemporary audience. It is hoped that this research may offer new insights and prompts further intercultural performances in the future.

Keywords: Shakespeare, Makyung, *A Midsummer's Night Dream*, *Titis Sakti*, Intercultural Performance

PEMIKIRAN HATTA AZAD KHAN DALAM SINOGRAFI PERSEMBAHAN TEATER TRADISIONAL MAKYUNG DI MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Kepelbagaian kaum dan budaya di Malaysia setiap satunya mempunyai keistimewaan dan kisah sebaliknya yang tersendiri. Salah satunya adalah persembahan teater tradisional Makyung yang berasal dari Pattani ketika itu merupakan sebahagian daripada negeri Kelantan sebelum perang Siam-Pattani tahun 1785. Persembahan Makyung merupakan persembahan yang menggabungkan unsur-unsur lakonan, muzik, komedi dan tarian. Makalah ini membincangkan Pemikiran Prof. Dr Hatta Azad Khan dalam Sinografi Persembahan Teater Tradisional Makyung di Malaysia. Objektif kajian ini adalah mengenal pasti elemen sinografi yang digunakan dalam persembahan Makyung, menganalisis elemen-elemen sinografi yang diketengahkan oleh Prof. Dr Hatta Azad Khan dalam persembahan teater tradisional Makyung dan merumuskan kepentingan elemen-elemen sinografi dalam kelangsungan persembahan teater tradisional Makyung. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kualitatif. Ia terdiri daripada beberapa langkah kajian daripada proses penyelidikan kepustakaan dengan pengumpulan data dan kajian literatur menerusi pembacaan rapi dan melakukan kajian lapangan bersama Prof. Dr Hatta Azad Khan. Kajian ini berfokuskan kepada pemikiran beliau yang mempunyai kepakaran dalam bidang sinografi teater. Hasil kajian ini akan melihat elemen-elemen sinografi di dalam persembahan teater tradisional Makyung di Malaysia iaitu tatarias, set dan prop, tata cahaya, tata bunyi, dan teknologi baharu. Dalam jangka masa panjang kajian dalam sinografi ini dapat diteruskan dan dimanfaatkan datang kerana elemen sinografi ini mengalami perubahan mengikut arus pemodenan zaman sesuai dengan citarasa masyarakat.

Keywords: Makyung, Sinografi, Teater Tradisional, Pemikiran, Muzik

REPRESENTASI ELEMEN SINOGRAFI DALAM PENCIPTAAN KARYA KREATIF PELAJAR MENENGAH ATAS MENERUSI TEATER DI SEKOLAH SENI MALAYSIA, JOHOR

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ABSTRAK

Representasi elemen sinografi dalam penciptaan karya kreatif dan artistik saling berdampingan dan juga merupakan komponen penting dalam proses teaterikal sesebuah produksi teater. Ini kerana komponen sinografi menggabungkan elemen rekaan visual dan idea kreatif dalam bentuk abstrak, realistik dan eksperimental mengikut konsep dan tema naskah yang dipentaskan. Kajian ini dijalankan menerusi kaedah kualitatif yang berpandukan data yang ditemukan karya teater produksi kesenian menengah atas dan kurikulum pengajaran dan pembelajaran elemen sinografi ke atas 20 orang pelajar dan 2 orang guru. Justeru kajian memperlihatkan peranan sinografi dalam menghasilkan suatu pementasan produksi teater di Sekolah Seni Malaysia, Johor yang berkesan dengan penerapan corak pengajaran dan pembelajaran yang memberi fokus kepada pembinaan kemahiran pemikiran kreatif dan inovatif melalui aktiviti eksplorasi untuk menghasilkan idea serta daya cipta yang berkualiti. Selain itu ia turut memperlihatkan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi permasalahan pengajaran dan pembelajaran sinografi dalam produksi. Hasil kajian ini memperlihatkan kepentingan sinografi melalui pendekatan eksplorasi bagi memastikan pemahaman pengolahan elemen sinografi dalam kalangan tenaga pengajar dan pelajar didedahkan pada peringkat awal dalam sesebuah produksi teater.

Kata kunci: Representasi, Elemen Sinografi, Karya Kreatif



THE STUDY OF “CERAMIC DESIGN INFLUENCE” ACCORDING TO THE CULTURE OF BABA NYONYA

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ABSTRACT

The ancient Malay culture, indigenous people, and the cultures of Malaysia's second main ethnic groups, the Chinese and Indian, all contribute to Malaysia's well-known multicultural diversity. Our cultures have blended for centuries to create Malaysia's rich heritage. Due to modernization, Malaysians are sadly losing their ancient culture. Peranakan culture is one of Malaysia's cultures on the verge of extinction. The Peranakan, also known as the Baba Nyonya, belonged to the wealthy Chinese elite of Straits and had a distinct language, architecture, cuisine, and way of life. Rituals and festivals are the major religious traditions. The preservation and protection of Baba-Nyonya architectural history highlights aspects of Baba-Nyonya culture that significantly influenced the design and interior layout of the structure. Baba-Nyonya interior ceramics from Penang and Melaka served as the research's foundation. By examining ceramic products with printed patterns, it is possible to appreciate the uniqueness of Baba-Nyonya architecture more fully. In interior spaces where ceramic products continue to represent a particular environment, they are highly valued. It is, therefore, the aim of this research to explore the uniqueness of the Baba-Nyonya cultures which can be unfolded through inspecting their way using Baba Nyonya of ceramic design influence. The targeted four shophouses of interest in this research are those that can be found on Jalan Tun Tan Cheng Lock, Melaka. In Penang, the Pinang Peranakan Mansion in George Town, Penang, Malaysia, is a museum dedicated to Penang's Peranakan heritage. Nonetheless, through analysis of ceramic, they are using ceramic ware in their interior space. The methodology of this research is qualitative in which documenting evidence, direct observation, interviews, and visual data are utilized to fully conceive the value of this cultural heritage in Malaysia. The results are then related to their cultural philosophies, customs, and rituals. The findings of this research revealed that the culture of Baba-Nyonya has strong influences on the ceramic ware, interior space, and details of Baba-Nyonya ceramic design pattern. The result also displayed the allocation and embellishment of ceramic design in daily uses of Baba Nyonya people. The significance of these shophouses comes from their seamless connections with every daily lifestyle in any Baba-Nyonya enclave.

PENERAPAN TERAPI PSIKOLOGI DALAM KAJIAN TEKS CERITA JENAKA MELAYU: KONTRUK SEMULA STEREOTAIP TERHADAP WATAK

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ABSTRAK

Stereotaip negatif yang lazim diberikan terhadap watak cerita jenaka Melayu menyekat fungsi cerita jenaka Melayu sebagai alat didaktik berkaitan budaya dan kemasyarakatan. Kajian ini akan memadankan tatacara pendekatan psikologi dalam mengkaji teks bagi menilai stereotaip yang diberikan kepada watak-watak cerita jenaka. Pendekatan psikologi diuji ke atas teks Si Luncai dengan memahami faktor dan justifikasi yang mencetuskan pilihan, pertimbangan malahan reaksi watak terhadap sesuatu keadaan. Pertimbangan watak diangkat sebagai pembolehubah psikologi yang dikaji. Tatacara Terapi Naratif (TN) diangkat sebagai pendekatan psikologi dalam menghurai data tingkah laku watak. Data teks ditangani menerusi kaedah analisis kandungan, di mana data diekstrak menerusi teknik sintesis naratif teks dan dianalisis secara sistematik menerusi pendekatan Analisis Tematik. Dapatan kajian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi asas dalam memadankan pembacaan psikologi ke atas tingkah laku watak jenaka Melayu yang dilabel stereotaip sebelum ini bersandarkan kepada makna bacaan selapis berbaur persepsi negatif semata-mata. Pemandangan ini diharapkan dapat menjelaskan kesesuaian pendekatan psikologi digunakan dalam membaca dan mengkaji teks cerita jenaka dengan lebih tepat.

Kata kunci: Kontruk semula, Stereotaip, Si Luncai, Cerita Jenaka Melayu, Psikologi, Pertimbangan Watak



DOES MALAYSIA NEED A MEDIA COUNCIL? AN INVESTIGATION OF JOURNALISTS' EXPECTATIONS AND PERCEPTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The proposal of implementing the Media Council idea was proposed since 1973 but until recent years the council was still in the process of discussions. This showed that there are challenges in establishing the council. Ethical inquiry is important for all media practitioners especially, it encourages journalists to examine their basic moral and political principles, their responsibilities and rights, their relationship to their employer and audience, and their ultimate goals. The implementation of Malaysian Media Council is now seen as a significant agenda for the media in line with Malaysia's position in the Reporters Without Borders (RSF) Freedom of Speech index which jumps 22 rungs to the 101st spot among 180 countries. Thus the aim of this study was to examine the perception and expectation from the perspective of Malaysian journalists towards the proposal of implementing the Media Council. In order to conduct the study, a qualitative research method was applied. The researcher uses the in depth interview as the instrument in collecting data. The findings show the proposal of implementing the Media Council in Malaysia has received good response from the journalist as it will help to preserve the Malaysian media and journalism industry. Thus, the informants expect that with the implementation of the Media Council in Malaysia, it will become an independent body that acts as an investigative body to enhance the journalistic code of ethics.

Keywords: ethical reporting, press council, broadcast journalists, challenges



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADOPTION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) AND THE CULTURAL PRESERVATION OF ETHNIC VAIE IN BINTULU, SARAWAK

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ABSTRACT

The Vaie ethnic group is known as the native people of Sarawak, where they still practice their traditional way of life, and they are the earliest known inhabitants of the Bintulu geographical region. Furthermore, the Vaie ethnic group retains its original language and culture. This paper investigate factors that may influence the Vaie ethnic adoption of ICT for cultural preservation in Bintulu, Sarawak. Utilizing Vygotsky's sociocultural framework, this study correlational study had identified the relationship between the adoption of information and communication technology (ICT) and the cultural sustainability factors of Vaie culture in Bintulu, Sarawak. This paper explored and examined the relationship between variables of adoption of ICT and the cultural preservation of Bintulu's ethnic of Vaie. The samples consist of forty respondents ranging from the age of 18 years old to 65 years old. There are five variables tested in this study which consist of performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, facilitating condition and behavioral intention. The findings show that the value of Cronbach's Alpha for performance expectancy is of a higher value rather than behavioral intention, followed by effort expectancy, social influence and facilitating condition. In conclusion, the findings indicated that there are significant relationships between the variables of ICT usages among the ethnic Vaie, which served as a platform that the Vaie perceived as a way to preserve their cultural identities. These findings are in line with the 16th Sustainable and Development Goal (SDG), in which through ICT usages, culture can be presumed to be preserved for the next generations.

Keywords: Vygotsky's sociocultural framework; information and communication technology; ethnic Vaie; indigenous people; cultural preservation

LINGUISTIK DAN PENJELMAAN METAFORA: PENGGUNAAN PERIBAHASA DAN PEMIKIRAN NARATIF DALAM SENI VISUAL

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ABSTRAK

Linguistik merupakan ilmu tentang bahasa yang mencakupi pelbagai maksud dan tujuan. Linguistik merupakan ilmu dasar bagi ilmu seperti kesusasteraan. Manakala metafora adalah peranti estetika bahasa di dalam kesusasteraan sama ada secara lisan, bertulis dan visual. Metafora visual merupakan imej yang dilambang menerusi bahasa kiasan untuk mengaitkan dua perihal. Metafora visual seperti yang terdapat di dalam karya seni menjadi wadah komunikasi idea penting serta membantu untuk menjelaskan kepentingan metafora dalam bahasa dan pemikiran yang dilambangkan oleh pengkarya kepada penonton. Kertas kerja ini akan meneliti beberapa karya seni visual yang menggunakan peribahasa. Penerokaan kajian ini menerusi disiplin epistemologi yang diperkenalkan oleh Immanuel Kant akan memberi fokus terhadap objek ke subjek pengetahuan. Kajian ini dilaksanakan bagi menilai empat aspek berikut, keaslian penghasilan metafora, kebolehan mencari makna, kefasihan mentafsir metafora dan persembahan metafora. Proses ini memerlukan pemahaman kognitif individu dalam mencerna pemikiran makna yang halus serta keupayaan mencipta dan bertindak terhadap perihal yang bersifat simbolik. Kant sepertimana Hegel dalam bukunya *Phenomenology of the Spirit* turut membincangkan antara fenomena (visual tampak) dan noumena (makna disebalik penampakan), iaitu objek dan subjek yang saling mempengaruhi. Penelitian kajian ini juga menemukan pengkarya lebih banyak bergantung kepada metafora visual kreatif di dalam penghasilan karya mereka. Metafora visual yang dihujahkan oleh pengkarya mempamerkan asas pemikiran visual yang diperoleh dari pengalaman jasmani dan rohani serta alam sekitar dan dijelmakan secara artistik.

Kata kunci: pemikiran metafora, metafora visual, linguistik, peribahasa, pemikiran naratif



BUILDING TOMORROW'S WORKFORCE TODAY THROUGH INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOUR – FAD OR FUTURE? EVIDENCE FROM MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic, which has enhanced awareness of unexpected changes, has caused serious crises in organisations. To improve, organisations must rapidly adapt and overcome change through employee innovation. As Malaysia is one of the most multiracial, multicultural, and diverse countries in the world, this study's goal is to determine the level of innovative work behaviour (IWB) of state education officials (SEOs) in Malaysia from the dimensions of opportunity exploration, idea generation, idea promotion, idea realisation, and idea sustainability. All regions of Malaysia were represented by respondents. Data analysis using quantitative research methods. Structured questionnaires were provided online to 450 SEO selected using stratified random sampling to ensure regional representation (Northern Region, Central Region, Southern Region, East Coast, and East Malaysia). The findings indicated that the level of IWB was very high ($M=4.31$, $SD=0.51$). The SEO's frequency of participation in governance, leadership, and educational management courses, workshops, or training during his tenure at the state education department (SED) was significant according to Multiple Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) results (Wilks' lambda = .939, $F(15, 1217) = 1.878$, $p < 0.05$). The SEO IWB did not differ by job, age, experience, and academic credentials. Malaysia Ministry of Education (MOE) and SED can use this study's findings to redesign and reshape IWB concepts to improve educational administration performance. Future study should examine demographic characteristics like race to address these gaps in the literature on IWB and help the MOE and SEDs regulate antecedent factors in employees' innovative behaviour. The findings are representative of educational management and provide a viable framework for the context of the pandemic, as they can be compared to findings from similar studies conducted in other regions or the public sector, as well as providing future insights for countries with similar characteristics to Malaysia.



SCIENCE AND ARTS INTEGRATION : PHOTO FORENSIC IN ARTS PHOTOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

The study of Arts Photography in Forensic Science aims to analyze Forensic Images and categorize suitable technical practice for Forensic Photographers. The study will describe the importance of Photography Forensic Guidelines using ten (10) selected crime photographs from the criminal lab and using Photo Content Analysis (PCA) method to define the appropriate guide. This study resulted in several guidelines and appropriate framework in Photo-Forensic.

Keywords: Photo Analysis, Arts Photography Integration

THE USE OF E-BOOKS TO IMPROVE READING COMPREHENSION AMONG YEAR 4 PRIMARY ESL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

In Malaysian primary ESL classrooms, students have many different texts to read. Through reading, they acquire much of their knowledge and understanding of the different subject areas and reading often forms the basis of follow-up work such as class discussions or homework questions. Through the researcher's experiences and observations, many students have difficulties making sense of the reading texts that are too difficult for them. Students were struggling to comprehend the reading texts from the printed textbooks. Thus, this paper was conducted to investigate the effectiveness of using E-books to improve reading comprehension among ESL primary school students. Students' perceptions of using E-books to improve reading comprehension are also further explored in this paper. This paper includes some of the definitions of E-books and discusses the theoretical framework governing this study, TAM (1989). A total of 50 students from Year 4 in one of the primary schools in the state of Perak participated in this study. The participants were divided into the Control Group and the Experimental Group. They took the pre-test, and post-test to see the differences in marks obtained after reading the short story and graphic novel which was stipulated for Year 4 students to read in school. Questionnaire was given to the 25 students from the Experimental Group after the test. This research found that there is a significant difference in scores between students who use printed books and E-books during reading sessions whereby students who use E-books score higher marks with a value ($t(24) = -2.376, p = 0.026$), $p < 0.05$. Despite the improvement shown after utilizing E-books, more than half of the students stated that they are less interested in reading using E-books than printed books. Therefore, research on the relationship between students' achievement and motivation can be conducted for further research.

Keywords: E-books, reading comprehension, digital reading, ESL students, technology

INPUT PEMBELAJARAN DAN FAKTOR TRANSFORMASI DALAM ERA NORMA BAHARU PASCA COVID-19: SATU TINJAUAN LITERATOR

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ABSTRAK

Sistem pembelajaran terdiri daripada tiga komponen utama – input, proses dan output. Era pandemik COVID-19 menyentuh semua bidang kehidupan manusia. Dunia Pendidikan terpaksa merangka keperluan untuk menyesuaikan diri dengan alternatif baharu yang kreatif dan berinovatif. Kajian ini mengkaji literatur berkaitan faktor input dalam pembelajaran dalam era norma baharu pasca pandemik COVID-19. Kajian literatur yang sistematik telah dijalankan dengan mendokumentasikan dan menyemak artikel menggunakan kata kunci "pembelajaran" dan "pandemi COVID-19" yang diterbitkan dalam tempoh 2020–2021. Sebanyak 32 artikel jurnal Malaysia dan antarabangsa bertauliah yang diakses daripada Scopus, lens.org, Springer, Science Direct, Scimago, ERIC, IJE dan SINTA dijadikan panduan. Mengikut dapatan kajian ini, peralihan kepada pembelajaran dalam talian pada era pasca COVID-19 memerlukan transformasi kurikulum agar sesuai dengan keadaan kecemasan semasa. Selain itu transformasi kompetensi guru dengan meningkatkan kemahiran khususnya dalam penguasaan teknologi digital juga perlu ditingkatkan. Keputusan dalam transformasi media pembelajaran dengan menggunakan aplikasi atau platform yang lebih pelbagai menjadi titik tolak dalam norma baharu. Akhir sekali membina kemudahan iaitu teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi serta infrastruktur mengakses Internet perlu diambil kira. Kemudahan ICT ini pula untuk menyokong pembelajaran dan pemudahcaraan (PdPc) dalam talian yang berkesan di seluruh negara..

Kata kunci: Wabak COVID-19, pembelajaran, norma baharu, pasca COVID-19



ABSTRACT

The learning system consists of three main components – input, process and output. The era of the COVID-19 pandemic touches all areas of human life. The Education World had to formulate the need to adapt to new creative and innovative alternatives. This study examines the literature related to input factors in learning in the era of new norms post the COVID-19 pandemic. A systematic literature review was conducted by documenting and reviewing articles using the keywords "learning" and "COVID-19 pandemic" published in the period 2020–2021. A total of 32 accredited Malaysian and international journal articles accessed from Scopus, lens.org, Springer, Science Direct, Scimago, ERIC, IJE and SINTA were used as a guide. According to the findings of this study, the transition to online learning in the post-COVID-19 era requires curriculum transformation to fit the current emergency situation. In addition, the transformation of teacher competence by improving skills especially in the mastery of digital technology also needs to be increased. The results in the transformation of learning media by using more diverse applications or platforms become a starting point in the new norm. Finally, building facilities that are information and communication technology and infrastructure to access the Internet must be taken into account. This ICT facility is to support effective online learning and facilitation (PdPc) throughout the country.

Keywords: COVID-19 outbreak, learning, new norms, post-COVID-19

E-PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA MELAYU KSSM SEMASA PANDEMIK COVID-19: CABARAN MURID TINGKATAN 4

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ABSTRAK

COVID-19 telah mengganggu gugat kebanyakan sektor di dunia. Pendidikan adalah satu-satunya sektor yang dipindahkan sepenuhnya ke mod dalam talian di kebanyakan negara di seluruh dunia termasuk Malaysia. Pembelajaran dalam talian adalah penyelesaian terbaik untuk meneruskan pendidikan semasa pandemik, terutamanya dalam kalangan murid menengah atas. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan cabaran dan halangan yang dihadapi oleh murid Bahasa Melayu menengah atas terutamanya Tingkatan 4 di Zon Bangsar, Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur. Fenomena ini berlaku semasa tempoh masa beralih kepada pembelajaran dalam talian pada permulaan tahun 2020 akibat pandemik COVID-19. Kajian ini adalah untuk menilai pengalaman pembelajaran dan pemudahcaraan (PdPc) dalam talian dan menilai kebolehlaksanaan kaedah pembelajaran maya. Ini dicapai dengan menganalisis 356 jawapan murid terhadap soal selidik berasaskan tinjauan. Hasil daripada tinjauan tersebut sebanyak 208 jawapan yang lengkap diisi telah diambil kira untuk tujuan kajian ini. Kaedah statistik deskriptif digunakan untuk menguji pengesahan kajian. Didapati bahawa masalah utama yang mempengaruhi dan memberi kesan kepada pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu murid tingkatan 4 dalam talian semasa COVID-19 adalah berkaitan dengan cabaran teknikal, akademik dan komunikasi. Keputusan kajian menunjukkan bahawa kebanyakan murid tingkatan 4 tidak bersetuju untuk meneruskan pembelajaran dalam talian, kerana mereka tidak dapat memenuhi kemajuan yang diharapkan dalam prestasi pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu terutamanya penulisan karangan, tatabahasa dan Komponen Sastera.

Kata kunci: cabaran, e-pembelajaran, pandemik covid-19, murid tingkatan 4



ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has disrupted most sectors in the world. Education is the only sector that has fully moved to online mode in most countries around the world including Malaysia. Online learning is the best solution for continuing education during a pandemic, especially among upper secondary students. This study aims to determine the challenges and obstacles faced by upper secondary Malay students, especially Form 4 in the Bangsar Zone, Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. This phenomenon occurred during the time period of transition to online learning in early 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study was to evaluate the online learning and facilitation experience (PdPc) and evaluate the feasibility of virtual learning methods. This was achieved by analyzing 356 students' responses to a survey -based questionnaire. The results of the survey of 208 complete answers were taken into account for the purpose of this study. Descriptive statistical methods were used to test the validity of the study. It was found that the main problems that influenced and affected the Malay language learning of Form 4 students online during COVID-19 were related to technical, academic and communication challenges. The results of the study showed that most of the Form 4 students did not agree to continue learning online, because they could not meet the expected progress in Malay language learning performance especially essay writing, grammar and Literary Components.

Keywords: challenges, e-learning, covid-19 pandemic, form 4 students



HOME LEARNING CHALLENGES DURING MOVEMENT CONTROL COMMANDS AMONG STUDENTS IN BANGSAR AND PUDU ZONES

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of the COVID-19 pandemic, causing the enforcement of the Movement Control Order (MCO) by the Malaysian government since March 2020 has had a significant impact on many sectors. Among the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic is the economy. Society faces a new trauma. The enforcement of the MCO has made Malaysians spend the most. People had to stay at home, some even lost their source of income. Another sector that has been greatly affected is the social sector involving education. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, today's education landscape has changed dramatically with the rise of virtual classes from home. The learning and teaching process is conducted online remotely and on digital platforms to curb the spread of the uninvited virus. This situation has affected the process of teaching and learning from home to school students and cloud and private learning centers in Malaysia. Therefore, this study investigates the challenges at home in the learning process during the MCO among students in Bangsar Pudu Zone, Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. A simple random sampling technique is used to distribute online surveys. Questionnaire, involving a sample of 560 students. In addition, descriptive statistics are used to study the demographic characteristics of students according to the challenge. Instead, logistics regression analysis was used to determine factors related to learning challenges at home during the MCO. Based on the findings of the study, many male and female students are less prepared for learning at home during the MCO. This can be proven with the respective percentages of 88.58% and 78.77%. The conclusion is that 82.56% agree that learning at home is more stressful than face-to-face classes at school than learning at home. In comparison, 89.7% of Social Science students and 85.82% of Science students and 92.3% of Technology and Vocational students claimed that the workload given was much heavier during online classes. Furthermore, this study concludes that the most related challenges related to the facilities of line connection and devices at home faced by students during the PKP is a very heavy burden and loss of interest in the subject especially Malay and KOMSAS (Literary component).

MOTIVASI DAN SIKAP MURID SEKOLAH MENENGAH TERHADAP PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA MELAYU DALAM TALIAN SEPANJANG PERINTAH KAWALAN PERGERAKAN

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ABSTRAK

Covid-19 telah menjejaskan sistem Pendidikan global. Tragedi ini juga telah menggegarkan sektor Pendidikan. Ketakutan ini mungkin bergema di seluruh sektor pendidikan di seluruh dunia. Wabak pandemik Covid-19 memaksa banyak sekolah dan institusi Pendidikan ditutup buat sementara waktu. Pelbagai sekolah, dan pusat Pendidikan telah menghentikan pengajaran secara bersemuka. Mengikut penilaian penyelidik, adalah tidak pasti untuk kembali kepada pengajaran biasa dalam masa terdekat. Ini akan memberi kesan negatif terhadap peluang pembelajaran. Akibatnya, murid tidak dibenarkan bersekolah. Sebaliknya, sesi pembelajaran mereka dijalankan dalam talian. Pembelajaran ini dikenali sebagai Kaedah Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran di Rumah (PdPR). Justeru, kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengenal pasti motivasi dan sikap murid sekolah menengah terhadap pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu secara dalam talian sepanjang tempoh PKP. Seramai 125 orang murid Tingkatan 5 dan 116 murid tingkatan 4 di sebuah sekolah menengah kebangsaan di Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur telah dipilih sebagai responden. Dalam kajian ini kaedah persampelan rawak bertujuan telah digunapakai. Kajian menggunakan instrumen soal selidik yang mengandungi 20 item. Item ini terbahagi kepada dua konstruk. Iaitu motivasi dan sikap. Statistik deskriptif dan inferensi digunakan untuk menganalisis data soal selidik. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa murid sekolah menengah mempunyai motivasi sikap yang positif dan sikap yang tinggi terhadap pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu dalam talian semasa tempoh Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP). Hasil dapatan juga mendapati faktor jantina dan sosioekonomi keluarga juga mempengaruhi motivasi dan sikap murid untuk belajar mata pelajaran Bahasa Melayu dalam talian.

Kata kunci: Covid-19, pembelajaran dalam talian, sikap murid, motivasi murid, Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP)



ABSTRACT

Covid-19 has affected the global Education system. This tragedy has also shaken the Education sector. This fear may reverberate throughout the education sector around the world. The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic forced many schools and educational institutions to temporarily close. Various schools, and Education centers have stopped face-to-face teaching. According to the researchers' assessment, it is uncertain to return to normal teaching in the near future. This will have a negative impact on learning opportunities. As a result, students are not allowed to attend school. Instead, their learning sessions are conducted online. This learning is known as the Teaching and Learning Method at Home (PdPR). Therefore, this study was conducted to identify the motivation and attitude of secondary school students towards learning Malay language online during the MCO period. A total of 125 Form 5 students and 116 Form 4 students at a national secondary school in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur were selected as respondents. In this study, a purposive random sampling method was used. The study used a questionnaire instrument containing 20 items. This item is divided into two constructs. That is motivation and attitude. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the questionnaire data. The findings of the study show that secondary school students have positive motivation and a high attitude towards learning Malay language online during the Movement Control Order (MCO) period. The findings also found that gender and family socioeconomic factors also influence the motivation and attitude of students to learn Malay subjects online.

Keywords: Covid-19, online learning, student attitude, student motivation, Movement Control Order (MCO)



THE CHALLENGES FACED IN SUSTAINING THE LARIK CRAFT

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ABSTRACT

In Malaysia, Larik (wood carving) is a dying art. It used to be a well-known craft and a component of Malay culture. Wood carving, however, is currently only practiced by a small number of artisans due to the new generations' lack of interest in and exposure to the technique. Without successors, this craft would surely disappear, and the next generation will never know the art of Larik that was once a Malay pride. Therefore, this research aims at identifying the challenges faced in sustaining the Larik craft. A primary data collection was conducted via face-to-face personal interview with a renowned Larik crafter in Kedah, Haji Tajudin Husin or better known as Pak Din Larik. Pak Din Larik has been a Larik crafter for over 60 years and Larik has been a source of income for him since young. From the interview that was conducted, few challenges were identified. Among the challenges identified, perseverance and interest were among the most crucial issues. Pak Din has tried numerous times to pass down the art of Larik to the new generations including his own children, but none persevered and lost interest very soon after starting the learning process. It was due to the lack of marketing of this craft to the world that made awareness of this craft low. Because it is not well-known, it contributed to the lack of income generated from this craft that made the newer generation lose interest. Therefore, the governing bodies such as Kraftangan Malaysia, KEMAS and NGOs related to crafts should look into this matter as it needs immediate attention to ensure the wood-carving craft would be able to be sustained and preserved for the generations to come.



CONTRIBUTION OF THE ARTIST LU XUN THROUGH PRINTING AS VISUAL COMMUNICATION DURING THE WAR AGAINST JAPANESE

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ABSTRACT

Woodblock printing originated in China, flourished in the Ming Dynasty, and declined in the Qing Dynasty. These traditional Chinese prints and woodcuts were mostly literati paintings, with a clear division of labor in the production process, and few artists were able to paint and engrave at the same time. During China's war of resistance against Japan, an artist Lu Xun introduced the emerging prints of the West, the creative prints of painting, engraving and printing in one, also called emerging prints. Lu Xun gave new hope to Chinese printmaking ----- through the modern Chinese woodcut movement, "to create a greater art, culture and cause", which in turn inspired woodcut printmaking as a medium of visual communication and gave prints political power. Lu Xun advocated the "beauty of black and white sharpness" and believed that the emerging printmaking should insist on a "powerful beauty" rather than the "delicate beauty" embodied in color prints and the hedonistic worldly life. Through the visual effect of strong contrast between black and white, woodcut prints have the mission or ideological function of transforming society and enlightening the public. Originally unpopular with traditional Chinese literati and others, woodcut prints were accepted by young artists and the public. This paper aims to identify the role of Lu Xun's prints as a medium of visual communication during the war period. Historical method is used in this discussion through documentation from archive's records, books, Indirectly, these woodcuts have also become part of the historical documentation through different visual transmissions.



THINKING ON CHINESE CONTEMPORARY DESIGN EDUCATION -- TAKING BAUHAUS AND ULM DESIGN EDUCATION AS EXAMPLES

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ABSTRACT

As a big manufacturing country, China needs talents who combine "art" and "technology". Designers should not only have theoretical knowledge, but also apply theoretical knowledge to practice. Therefore, the Bauhaus "dual-track teaching" is adopted in China's design education, and the combination of theory and practice is of positive influence. However, with the development of The Times and the progress of society, some theories of Bauhaus and Ulm School of Design have been challenged by The Times and the society.

Therefore, this paper will be based on the "Bauhaus" and "Ulm" design education concept and education mode to think about the design education in China, and to think about the problems faced by Chinese design education in the new era.

Then I will use the literature research method to obtain information through literature surveys. I will investigate two colleges of Art and design in Shaanxi Province, China, and look up their teaching materials and curriculum Settings.

Finally: 1. Understand the development and change of traditional arts and crafts by studying the history of modern art design education in China.

2. Through studying the development and practice of Bauhaus design education in China, find out the similarities and differences with traditional Chinese arts and crafts, and put forward the favorable basis for the 'retaining' and 'removing' of the contents of traditional Chinese arts and crafts by analyzing the similarities and differences.

3. Through thinking about the future development direction of Chinese modern art and design education, look forward to the future development direction of Chinese traditional arts and crafts in modern art design education

Keywords: Design education, Bauhaus, Chinese traditional arts and crafts, Fundamentals of Design in China



ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUES IN THE JAWI SERIES AWAK AND ABU ACCORDING TO THE THEORY OF VALUES

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ABSTRACT

This study analyses the pure values of the life of a kind of fruit, namely bananas, based on a series of Jawi, reading Awak and Abu by Che Siah Che Man and Janudin Sardi. The book targets the youth and the beginning of an international view of the preparation that uses the language Malay (Jawi), English and Arabic. This analysis aims to see the inculcation of noble values in work to shape children's and adolescents' morals. This study found that the storyline, dialogue and situation touch on pure values, such as the values of love, family, friendship, hardworking, cleanliness, sacrifice, gratitude, cooperation and high prudence. Hopefully, this study will contribute to readers and educators, such as teachers and parents, on the importance of teaching good values among children and adolescents.

Keywords: Malay literature, short stories, jawi series, moral value, translation



A STUDY AND APPRECIATION OF CLAUDE MONET'S ARTISTIC CREATION AND LIFE EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Claude Monet is an outstanding Impressionist painter in the 19th century, is one of the founders of Impressionist painting, known as the "father of Impressionism". His representative works include Impression of Sunrise, Cathedral of Rouen, Haystack and Water Lily. Many artists and scholars in the study of Monet's works, summed up the artist Monet can be famous for the reason: thanks to his unique insight and innovation in painting creation. Every seemingly insignificant change over time will eventually add up and change things qualitatively. This paper makes a correlation analysis between Monet's painting style and his life experience to explore the influence of the painter's life experience on the painting methods adopted at that time, so as to study and appreciate his representative works which have achieved periodic success. When people not only stop to appreciate the color surface of the work, but also understand the story behind the creation of art, this will more vividly and truly restore the character image of a writer, and further explore the connotation, historical status and influence on the development history of painting. At the same time, it is beneficial to broaden the richness of the history of art painting, and is also of great benefit to the field of art education and academic research.

Keywords: Claude Monet; Impressionism; Art history; Appreciation of painting



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TIME FACTORS AND FIGURATIVE FACTORS IN FIGURE PAINTING

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ABSTRACT

This study is to explore the the presentation of time factors in previous figure paintings, and find out the law between figurative factor and time factor in these painting. Firstly, according to the chronological order of painting development, and discusses the presentation of two different time concepts in the paintings of people in various historical periods, as examples of European painting and Chinese painting. On the other hand, from the geographical factors to analyze the simultaneous period of different regions of the character painting in the expression of two time factors, and summarize its inherent development law. Secondly, explores the figurative factors in figure painting. Taking the development of figure painting in different periods in Western Europe and China and the figure painting in different regions of the same period as an example, this paper discusses the connection between the figurative factors of painting and the expression of narrative and movement, and further discusses the bearing of two time factors in the movement and narrative of painting as static images. To summarize and analyze the key problems affecting the relationship between figurativeness, motion narrative and time in character painting, it is proposed to draw conclusions. Thirdly, the author intends to put the three links into the development context of modern and contemporary figure painting, analyze the existence form and development trend of figurative factors in the development of character painting since postmodernism, analyze the possibility of this trend to present a new form of time in character painting in the development of future character painting, and the feasibility of more free and broad active expression of natural science time factors. Finally, the author makes a summary analysis of the above arguments, and summarizes the active expression of personal figure painting on the time factor, the process of practice presented unconsciously and results. Then practical demonstration of the above arguments and further formation of written language, which is intended to provide reference for the future development direction of character painting.

Keywords: Time; Figure painting; Figurative



THE STAKEHOLDERS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN DETERMINING THE SURVIVAL OF WAYANG KULIT KELANTAN DURING POST-PANDEMIC COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Wayang kulit is a traditional form of theater that has been performed in several countries in Southeast Asia, such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and several others, for hundreds of years. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has struck the world, posing substantial challenges to wayang kulit performances such as the need for physical distancing thus, affecting the economics of the practitioners of wayang kulit. Hence, this paper discusses the roles of stakeholders of wayang kulit in helping this traditional form of theater to reclaim its glories and retain its significant values in the post-pandemic period. Drawing from an ethnographic approach by conducting in-depth interviews with ten respondents and participant observation. This study discovered that stakeholders play a variety of roles including providing spaces for the practitioners to perform wayang kulit, providing incentive and funding, collaborating with other governmental and non-governmental agencies and transforming wayang kulit into new media formats.

PENAMAAN PRODUK MAKANAN DAN KESIHATAN DI MALAYSIA: SATU PENILAIAN SEMULA

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ABSTRAK

Penamaan sesuatu produk, termasuk produk makanan dan kesihatan kadang-kadang boleh mengelirukan para pengguna di negara ini lantaran tiadanya undang-undang bagi menghalang atau mengelak perkara tersebut daripada berlaku. Antara kekeliruan yang sering dihadapi oleh pengguna ialah menentukan spesis tumbuh-tumbuhan yang terlibat dengan sesuatu produk makanan dan kesihatan yang diiklankan di media massa, termasuk di Internet dan media sosial. Terdapat 10 buah produk yang melibatkan lima kategori tumbuhan yang akan dibincangkan dalam kertas kerja ini. Lima kategori tumbuhan tersebut ialah lobak merah, kunyit hitam, kayu putih, kacang putih, dan anggur hitam. Produk-produk makanan dan kesihatan yang dikaitkan dengan keempat-empat kategori tumbuhan ini sentiasa menimbulkan kekeliruan kerana terdapat lebih daripada satu spesis tumbuhan yang dinamakan dengan nama-nama tersebut. Antara punca kekeliruan yang dimaksudkan ialah kegagalan pihak pengusaha produk untuk melihat padanan tumbuhan yang berkaitan dalam bahasa-bahasa lain selain bahasa Melayu, khususnya padanan dalam bahasa Inggeris, bahasa Arab, dan nama saintifik. Oleh yang demikian, sudah sampai masanya pihak berwajib, khususnya Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan mengambil inisiatif bagi menggubal undang-undang bagi mengekang penamaan produk-produk yang boleh mengelirukan para pengguna ini, serta menentukan standard piawaian tertentu yang boleh dijadikan panduan oleh para pengusaha dalam menamakan produk keluaran mereka.

Kata kunci: Penamaan produk makanan dan kesihatan

PEMEROLEHAN SINTAKSIS BAHASA MELAYU DALAM KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK MELAYU BERUMUR DUA TAHUN

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ABSTRAK

Antara bidang pemerolehan bahasa adalah pemerolehan sintaksis, pemerolehan semantik dan pemerolehan fonologi. Kajian ini merupakan kajian awal untuk membincangkan aspek pemerolehan sintaksis kanak-kanak Melayu berumur dua tahun dengan menggunakan pendekatan Teori Mentalis yang diperkenalkan oleh Noam Chomsky (1972) selepas lahirnya buku *Syntactic Structures* pada tahun 1957. Pengkaji telah menggunakan dua orang responden iaitu kanak-kanak yang berketurunan Melayu dan kedua-dua ibu bapa bagi kanak-kanak tersebut merupakan penutur natif bahasa Melayu untuk mendapatkan data. Kanak-kanak yang dijadikan sebagai subjek kajian dalam kajian pengkaji ini merupakan anak jagaan persendirian di kawasan perumahan Taman Impian Ehsan, Balakong, Selangor yang masing-masing berumur dalam lingkungan 2 tahun dan 2 tahun 7 bulan. Data-data kajian yang digunakan untuk membuat analisis dalam kajian ini diambil melalui rakaman video yang dirakam dan kaedah pemerhatian oleh pengkaji. Data-data tersebut dianalisis berdasarkan aspek penguasaan sintaksis kanak-kanak tersebut. Contohnya, penguasaan aspek sintaksis melibatkan tahap holofrasa, tahap telegraf, tahap morfem dan tahap transformasi. Dengan adanya tahap-tahap ini dalam aspek penguasaan sintaksis, maka pengkaji dapat menentukan tahap perkembangan bahasa pertama kanak-kanak berkenaan. Berdasarkan hasil kajian, pengkaji mendapati bahawa responden banyak menguasai tahap holofrasa berbanding tahap telegraf dan tahap transformasi morfem. Hal ini bermaksud, kecenderungan kanak-kanak menghasilkan ujaran satu kata diikuti dengan ujaran dua dan tiga kata serta ujaran lebih panjang menunjukkan bahawa tahap pemerolehan bahasa selari dengan perkembangan diri kanak-kanak yang berumur dua tahun berdasarkan Teori Mentalis. Kanak-kanak berumur dua tahun ini juga berkebolehan untuk menghasilkan ujaran yang lebih panjang yang terdiri daripada penggunaan kata tugas, infleksi pada kata nama dan kata kerja lebih panjang telah menunjukkan bahawa kanak-kanak telah membina konsep dan berfikir.

Kata kunci: Kanak-kanak berumur dua tahun, Pemerolehan Bahasa, Sintaksis, Kanak-kanak Melayu, Mentalis



MOTIF LAMA TENUN PAHANG

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ABSTRAK

Kertas ini akan membincangkan perihal motif-motif lama yang digunakan dalam Tenun Pahang. Produk kraftangan ini berasal dari Pulau Keladi, Pekan Pahang. Tenun Pahang dikatakan berasal dari Sulawesi yang telah dibawa ke Tanah Melayu hampir 200 tahun dahulu. Berdasarkan pemerhatian, terdapat pelbagai motif yang digunakan oleh penenun sebagai latar wajah produk ini. Dalam kajian lapangan yang dilakukan, 2 (dua) orang informan telah diwawancara dan mereka merupakan generasi ke sebelas (11) daripada keturunan Keraing Aji yang dikatakan membawa kemahiran menenun ini ke Pulau Keladi. Hasil analisis mendapati bahawa, motif-motif lama yang digunakan sebagai latar wajah pada produk Tenun Pahang ini berilhamkan alam yang ada di sekeliling penenun. Hal ini menunjukkan bahawa, penenun dan hasil tangannya merupakan satu gabungjalin yang sangat erat dengan alam.

Kata kunci: Tenun Pahang, motif, alam

KAJIAN KES PERSEPSI TERHADAP TAHAP TEKANAN PSIKOLOGI DALAM PROFESION KEJURURAWATAN DI HOSPITAL DARO, SARAWAK

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ABSTRAK

Jururawat merupakan bidang profesional dalam penjagaan kesihatan. Jururawat menjalankan tanggung jawab bagi menyembuhkan dan penjagaan keselamatan mereka yang sakit teruk, penjagaan kesihatan bagi mereka yang sihat, dan menangani kecemasan dalam semua keadaan yang membahayakan nyawa dalam semua bidang penjagaan kesihatan. Jururawat perlu diberikan sokongan psikososial agar kesejahteraan mental mereka terjaga kerana mereka pekerja yang menjaga kepentingan masyarakat. Kajian ke sini melibatkan enam orang informan yang sedang berkhidmat dalam fasiliti kesihatan dan input dan data kajian dalam bentuk audio verbal temubual yang telah ditranskripsikan kepada bahan kajian kes. Pemerhatian turut serta juga didokumenkan sebagai data sekunder. Sorotan literatur yang signifikan dan hasil kajian lepas dijadikan sumber sekunder sebelum proses triangulasi dijalankan. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk meneroka kes kualitatif terhadap persepsi mengenai tahap tekanan psikologi dalam profesion kejururawatan di Hospital Daro, Sarawak. Kajian dijalankan berbentuk penyelidikan kualitatif, iaitu kajian kes, bagi mencerap data daripada soalan terbuka. Ia dapat memberi maklumat mendalam berhubung punca psikologi dan bersesuaian untuk mendapat gambaran sebenar berhubung tema serta sub-tema yang telah ditetapkan. Penggunaanya juga membolehkan pembinaan konsep dan pemahaman yang diperlukan untuk membuat penilaian dan memberi cadangan berhubung permasalahan yang dikaji. Sehubungan dengan hasil kajian, beberapa faktor penting yang dibentuk dari tema-tema utama kajian akan diserahkan kepada pihak Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia sebagai usaha untuk mendalami proses kualitatif tekanan psikologi dalam profesion kejururawatan.

Kata kunci: kajian kes, persepsi, tekanan psikologi, profesion kejururawatan, Hospital Daro, Sarawak



THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FLIPPED CLASSROOM IN VISUAL ARTS TEACHING IN MALAYSIA PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

The best educators are mindful of the needs of individual learners at any given moment. In view of this situation, we consciously implement a flipped classroom for learning visual art. The purpose of this study is to support visual art in schools by using the flipped classroom. A mixed method was adopted in this study, and 50 participants were purposefully selected. According to the data collected, flipped art classrooms can provide practical experience in applying artistic elements in artworks, thus providing a thinking experience. Besides, it helps to improve participants' perception ability, making a drawing to be more accurate and realistic, yet in a more fun and aesthetic way. This research is to develop good creative practices in their daily work and help to improve students in achieving the art teaching and learning process optimally.

Keywords: Visual Art, Flipped Classroom, Art Teaching

JOM BELAJAR JAWI MELALUI “MAWI JAWI”

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ABSTRAK

Peranan radio sebagai salah satu medium perkongsian maklumat, hiburan, dan pendidikan tidak dapat dinafikan walaupun ianya tidak mempunyai visual seperti mana televisyen. Kepelbagaian saluran radio di negara ini dengan kaedah penyampaian serta tema yang berbeza telah menjadi salah satu kaedah oleh setiap stesen radio untuk mempromosikan kepada para pendengar program-program menarik yang ada di saluran radio mereka. Antara kaedah lain yang digunakan oleh pihak radio untuk memastikan para pendengar terus tertarik dengan saluran mereka adalah dengan menyediakan aktiviti-aktiviti atau segmen yang menarik dan berbeza daripada stesen lain seperti permainan, nyanyian, soalan, ataupun pembelajaran. Justeru, artikel ini akan mengkaji kaedah yang digunakan oleh radio Zayan dalam mempromosikan huruf-huruf Jawi dalam kalangan para pendengar setianya. Dengan menggunakan kaedah kualitatif, tiga “Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pengalaman Konsert Secara Langsung” yang di cadangkan oleh Baxter-Moore (2016) telah diadaptasikan iaitu konteks luaran, konteks dalaman, dan pembolehubah berkaitan prestasi. Melalui pemerhatian dan analisis kandungan sepanjang bulan terhadap segmen yang dikendalikan oleh Mawi dan Anas ini, didapati konteks luaran terdiri daripada latar belakang pemanggil dan kaedah panggilan yang digunakan. Manakala konteks dalamannya terdiri daripada penilai, serta bentuk soalan yang diberikan kepada para pendengar, dan akhir sekali bagi faktor pembolehubah berkaitan prestasi pula terdiri daripada kemampuan pendengar menjawab soalan, serta penilaian yang diberikan oleh juruhebah terhadap jawapan yang diberikan oleh para pendengar. Nyata, walaupun masih banyak perkara perlu diberikan perhatian, namun usaha yang ringkas ini dilihat sangat perlu diteruskan dan diberi sokongan bagi memastikan martabat huruf Jawi terus terpelihara dan diperkenalkan kepada generasi terkini daripada pupus.

Kata kunci: warisan Jawi, radio, penyiaran, pendengar radio, komunikasi massa



STUDY ON THE DETAILED DESIGN OF INTERIOR SPACE USING COPPER MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

This paper will focus on the application of copper materials and artistic expression techniques in the detailed design of interior spaces, and take the detailed performance of copper materials in interior design as an entry point to analyse the cultural and aesthetic value of copper detailing in interior space design, to explore in depth the artistic expression of copper materials in the detailed design of interior spaces, to study and explore the rich connotation and performance of copper as an interior space design material in the detailed The study and exploration of the rich connotation and expression of copper as an interior space design material, and the exploration of the deeper artistic expression of copper in detail design, so as to provide a broader range of ideas and vision for the better application of copper materials in the detail design of interior spaces. This paper is based on the language and extensive practical application of copper materials, using a combination of theory and practice, and a method of subjective and objective argumentation. The detailed design is analysed in terms of the purity and comprehensive performance of copper materials in the design of interior spaces. Taking the design of copper detailing as an example to dig deeper into the logic of thinking when the material intervenes in the construction of contemporary interior space detailing design, how to make the detailing as the smallest spatial prototype in the space, cutting into the organisation and creation of the overall space from the local, using the characteristics of the material to maximise and brand the space value, designing a product system, communication system and execution system that can be marketed, replicated and upgraded and iterated. The formal language of the material is maximised through the detailing to be shown differently and better embedded in the right place and the corresponding market. Based on the theoretical overview and the analysis of actual cases, the theoretical system of interior design theory is further improved by taking copper as an example to create detailing with materials, and by using detailing as a prototype for spatial design, and by summarising the corresponding design strategies and methods for creating detailing with materials.

Keywords: Copper material, detail design, space prototype, aesthetics of living



APPLICATION OF EMOTIONAL DESIGN IN AUGMENTED REALITY PACKAGING

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays the world is changing, developing and evolving with great speed. The world's digitalization trend is penetrating in most of the areas of humans' life. Augmented reality (AR) are not the new things on the market, but not yet widely used in business. However, there are successful cases of using these technologies. By expounding the emotional design theory, analyzing the importance of integrating it into the packaging design based on AR technology, and further discussing the integration methods of emotional design in AR packaging design from the instinct level, behavior level, and reflection level. The aim of this study is to study the importance of the packaging itself for the product and to evaluate the domestic and foreign cases of AR packaging. The survey and interview methods were used in this study. The results showed that the packaging design based on AR technology can increase the amount of information of the product. In addition, it can increase the interest and interactivity of the product, so that consumers feel happy when using the product, and satisfy their emotional needs at all levels, thereby increasing their relationship with the product's contact time, enhance their goodwill and awareness of products, in order to attract more consumers, to achieve the purpose of promoting sales. Finally, this study demonstrates that augmented reality packaging technologies can as a marketing tool increase the attention towards the product in the packaging industry. Moreover, augmented reality packaging also can help companies to develop a successful channel for communication with customers.

Keywords: Augmented reality, Packaging design, Emotional design, Instinct level, Behavior level



ATTITUDE AND KNOWLEDGE TOWARDS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES CONSUMPTION AMONG ADULTS IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Intake of fruits and vegetables is important for human health because these foods are primary sources of some essential nutrients such as fibre, minerals and vitamins. The presence of many vitamins and other substances in fruits and vegetables provides nutrients to the human body that can prevent major diseases such as noncommunicable diseases (NCD), including certain types of cancer. However, the majority of Malaysian adults were unconcerned about the importance of fruits and vegetables consumption to their health. A global challenge is adults' low intakes of fruits and vegetables. Therefore, this study is conducted to assess the attitude and knowledge towards fruits and vegetables intake among adults in Malaysia. A cross-sectional study was conducted among adults in Malaysia using an online questionnaire. A total of 291 adults were chosen at random to participate in this study. Based on the attitude findings, more than 40% of the respondents 'strongly agree' that they want to eat more vegetables and they like eating fruits. Furthermore, more than 40% of respondents "disagree" that eating vegetables can lead to less energy. Knowledge was assessed in the areas of nutrition, protection and general knowledge. Half of the respondents demonstrated a lack of knowledge about nutrients and protection, including general knowledge. On the mean score of nutrition knowledge of respondents toward fruits and vegetables consumption, there is a significant difference between age groups, with the difference being obvious between age groups of less than 30 and 30 to 49 years old, as well as 50 and above. Thus, more effort is needed from the government to educate Malaysians on improving and increasing their fruits and vegetables intake. These education programs must consider the trade-off required for families to purchase more fruits and vegetables and eat the recommended number of servings per day.

Keywords: Attitude, Knowledge, Fruits, Vegetables, Adults



INTERLOCKING GENDANG MAKING – AN EXTINCT CRAFT

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ABSTRACT

Gendang is a tool which has always been used to determine the tempo of music to accompany dance or martial arts. The traditional music instrument was once the pride of Malay culture, however sadly it is now on the brink of extinction. Should the art of gendang making is not being restored and knowledge transfer is not done, the beauty of gendang will no longer be enjoyed by the new generations. Therefore, this research aims to identify what are the factors which hinders the art of gendang making from extinction. Data was collected via face-to-face method with a famous gendang maker in Kedah, known as Pak Teh who had the privilege to learn the skills from his late father. From the session, Pak Teh revealed matters such as personal interest, cost of raw materials, inadequate selling price and recognition for the art itself. Therefore, various bodies and government agencies need to work together and strategically plan on how best to assist the art of gendang making presence in the future.

Keywords: Gendang, Malay Culture, Gendang making



STUDY ON THE APPLICATION OF FLAT DESIGN IN CELL PHONE THEME ICONS

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ABSTRACT

In today's rapid development of information technology, people rely more on and more on cell phones, and the increasingly rich functions also make consumers' choices more diversified, the same old interface design can no longer attract users' attention, users lose their sense of novelty, hope to get spiritual satisfaction, and expect the product to reflect their personal style while bringing ease of use. For cell phone theme icon style, it is mainly divided into flat and anthropomorphic. Flat design is not only a visual style change, but also a form of communication of design language and thinking. To better meet users' needs for commonality and personalization of cell phone themes, a questionnaire survey of 100 users aged 16 to 50 (average age 32) was conducted using qualitative analysis, and a kano model was established to measure users' satisfaction with anthropomorphic and flat cell phone themes. It was found that users preferred the use of flat cell phone themes, and users of different ages had clear preferences for the color scheme and icon size of cell phone themes, among which the requirements for functionality were higher and the usability of cell phone themes could not be influenced by appearance. Finally, we discuss the aesthetics and value of cell phone theme icons from the perspectives of expression, function, cultural value and economic value, summarize the advantages, disadvantages and problems of flatness, integrate the relationship between graphics, color and text to achieve the aesthetics of interface design while maintaining the functionality of interface design with certain aesthetics, so as to enhance the diversity of cell phone interface design and bring users a high-quality experience and emotional communication.

Keywords: icon; design; cell phone theme; application



CIVILIZATION TRANSMISSION ALONG THE SILK ROAD THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER WARES IN MALAYSIA AND CHINA UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF IRAN'S GOLD AND SILVER WARES

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ABSTRACT

The production of The production of gold and silver wares ancient Malaysia and China was influenced by early Islamic culture from the source. The influence of Persian civilization on Malaysia and China is in the same lineage, from the aspects of technology and craftsmanship, decoration, all reflect the patterns and techniques of the pre-Islamic era. From the perspective of Malaysia, the The production of gold and silver wares is obviously influenced by the ancient Persian culture, and from the perspective of the shape of the vessel, represented by the Islamic style, we can clearly see the influence of the Sassanid production tradition from the ancient metal products in Malaysia. From the perspective of ancient Chinese metal products, the influence of Persian art is also obvious in the art and crafts of Chinese metal products in the 7th to 8th century. Such as forging technology, including the shape, color, craftsmanship and patterns of the metal products. This article expresses the broad inclusiveness and diversity of Malaysian culture through the common characteristics of the craftsmanship, decoration and techniques of ancient Malaysian and Chinese metalwork.

The background features a white central area with faint, light-colored geometric patterns including circles, triangles, and lines. This central area is framed by vibrant, multi-colored borders at the top and bottom corners, featuring intricate floral and geometric designs in shades of blue, purple, pink, and teal. The text is centered in the white area.

Parallel Session

Bilik 1: Pucuk Rebung

Parallel Session



Bilik 1 | Pucuk Rebung: Virtual

RENT-1220	Raziq Abdul Samat	Kajian Analisa Gambar Bersejarah Dari Zaman Kolonial British: Kajian Kes Gambar 'Tuanku Muhammad Bersama Pengikut' Di Kuala Kangsar Pada Tahun 1897
RENT-1222	Farrah Hanani Ahmad Fauzi	The Use Of Visual Rhetoric Expression In Malaysia's F&B Packaging Design
RENT-1242	Lili Eliana Mohd Radzuan	Implementation Of Multimodal Digital Experience In Art Exhibition
RENT-1256	Anith Liyana Amin Nudin	Exploring The Utilization Of Cultural Content In Digital Art
RENT-1265	Zhang Dongqiang	Characteristics Of Social-Ecological Adaptability Of Ancient And Valuable Tree From The Hot-Dry Valley In The Nujiang River
RENT-1230	Dona Lowii Madon	Mencipta Makna Melalui Tafsiran: Analisis Mise-En-Scene Terhadap Iklan Komersial Hari Malaysia (Mdcs) Petronas Dalam Mempromosikan Perpaduan Sosial.
RENT-1232	Norlela Ismail	Islamic Spiritual Intelligence (Isi): An Understanding Of Character's Spiritual Journey In The Malaysian Film Munafik 2 (2018)
RENT-1239	Syatirah Abu Bakar	Safeguarding National Living Human Heritage Under The Malaysian Law

Parallel Session



Bilik 1 | Pucuk Rebung: Virtual

RENT-1273	Mohamad Shafiei Ayub	The Role Of Twitter In Discussing The Issue Of Depression
RENT-1274	Mohd Zharif Alias	Development Of Terenang Design As Claypot Using Jerantut Clay
RENT-1281	Mastura Muhammad	Jogho (1997) Dan Bunohan (2012): Konstruksi Identiti Kedaerahan Penyempadanan Kelantan Utara Dan Selatan Thailand
RENT-1288	Nur Atifah Jamalludin	Matters In Looking For Rental House To University Students: Evidence From 10% Nr Students In Uitm Merbok
RENT-1238	Zainatul Shuhaida Abdull Rahman	MALAYSIAN STUDENTS' SATISFACTION TOWARDS ONLINE EDUCATION IN TERTIARY LEVEL: A QUANTITATIVE STUDY
RENT-1276	Zainatul Shuhaida Abdull Rahman	The Role Of Cultural Intelligence On Leadership Effectiveness For Expatriates In Malaysia
RENT-1277	Nur Salwa Mohd Darus	Retorik Dalam Bahasa Teks Berita Atas Talian
RENT-1278	Asma Salsabihah Binti Ishak	Unsur-unsur Kerohanian Di Dalam Filem Semerah Padi (1956)
RENT-1279	Nur Nazihah Maarof	Gambaran Realiti Sosial: Kajian Terhadap Cerpen Daun Jejawi (1956), Buruh Paksa (1958), Dosa Pejuang (1992) Karya A. Samad Said
RENT-1253	Siti Fairuz Binti Md Hashim	The Typology Of Malaysia National Day Logo 1976-2022
RENT-1262	Muhammad Alhakeem Bin Husain	Bangsawan Dendam Laksamana' : Nafas Baharu Dalam Persembahan Teater Bangsawan
RENT-1272	Norol Najwa Binti Abd Rahim	From The Rabbit Skin Cleaning Process Turns Into A Craft Product
RENT-1271	Hema Zulaikha Hashim	Alumni Acceptance Through Design Satisfaction Of Cincin Graduasi Universiti

Parallel Session

Bilik 1 | Pucuk Rebung: 2.00pm – 3.00pm

RENT-1102	Sharina Saad	A Silent Folks: A Modern Lore Preserving The Indigenous Folktales, Myths and Legends in The Digital Era
RENT-1052	Sharina Saad	The Guna-Guna Project: Transforming Waste Materials Into Useful Products
RENT-1104	Colette Barnerd Butit	Analisis Ikonologi Pada Catan Last Supper di Gereja St. Michael oleh Samson Gadikui
RENT-1107	Hani Salwah Yaakup	Budaya Kopi di Asia Tenggara Suatu Sorotan Literatur Bersistematis
RENT-1117	Fakhrur Razi Maamor	Buah Buton at the House of Dato' Muar Bongkok: The Context of Nature as an Interpretation of the Character of Adat Perpatih Customary Leaders
RENT-1145	Ahmad Fouad Abd Mubin	Exploring the Beliefs and Impact of Saka in the Malay World: Understanding the Role of Inherited Spirits in Shaping Worldview
RENT-1002	Rizuan Shah Hapipi	The Effectiveness Of Using Visual Teaching Aids In Academic Achievement For Visual Arts Education Among Form Four Students At Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Bukit Rangin, Kuantan Pahang Darul Makmur
RENT-1123	Tengku Shahrolnizam Tengku Yahya	Analisis Kata Kerja Modalitas 'Akan' Dalam Wacana Manifesto Pakatan Harapan
RENT-1140	Wan Zamani Wan Zakaria	Exploring Cross-Cultural Of Malaysia And Indonesia Folktales Stories Through Digital Illustrative Comic Development
RENT-1213	Roslaili Anuar	Pahang Kuih Muih: Malay Cuisine Cultural Heritage Preservation Through Augmented Reality Technology And Contemporary Illustrations For Future Generations Awareness
RENT-1282	Nik Ruselinda Yusoff	Relationships Between Self – Esteem Towards Academic
RENT-1283	Saraswathi a/p M.K Raman Survey	Hubungan Di Antara Gaya Pembelajaran Dengan Motivasi Terhadap Pencapaian Akademik Dalam Kalangan Murid Sekolah Rendah Di Semenyih, Hulu Langat

Parallel Session

Bilik 1 | Pucuk Rebung: 3.00pm – 4.00pm

RENT-1122	Yang Liyuan	A Comparative Strategy of Three-Color Model to Detect Rail Track Abnormality
RENT-1128	Teo Siew Fang	Keberkesanan Aplikasi Gamifikasi 'Eja²Bm' Dalam Meningkatkan Kemahiran Ejaan Bahasa Melayu
RENT-1129	Rosfizah Md. Taib	The Rights of Children to Receive Education During The Period of Protection And Rehabilitation In Malaysia
RENT-1130	Rosfizah Md. Taib	Management Concerns About the Reintegration of Child Offenders into Society
RENT-1131	Rosfizah Md. Taib	Reintegration Into Society: Ready or Not?
RENT-1150	Muhammad Irfan Waquiuddin Hasanudin	Hikayat Seri Kelantan: Sebuah Kajian Teks Historiografi Berdasarkan Lensa Teologi Islam
RENT-1033	Azri Abu Hasssan	Kesan Bunyi Sebagai Elemen Dramatik Seram: Roh (2019) Dan Munafik (2016)
RENT-1147	Jin Dian	Who is the better endorser? Differences between the endorsement effects of virtual and human influencers
RENT-1005	Saiful Akram Che Cob	Seni Menafsir: Dari Tataran Eksegesis, Hermeneutik Hingga Tafsiran Pasca Moden: Sebuah Pengantar Filsafat
RENT-1152	Dai Jun Di	Research On The Visual Identity Design Of Hip-Hop Menswear Brands
RENT-1153	Noor Hafzam Kamarudin	Pengajaran Seni Tarannum Dalam Kalangan Guru Pendidikan Islam Di Sekolah Rendah
RENT-1023	Siti Humaira Ramli	Playing for Learning: Enriching Malaysian Cultural and Heritage through Edutainment Games

Parallel Session

Bilik 1 | Pucuk Rebung: 4.00pm – 5.00pm

RENT-1132	Nik Syahida Sabri	JELLY PRINT: The Development of a Comprehensive Guideline for the Establishment of a Jelly Matrix in Printmaking
RENT-1134	Nadia Widyawati Madzhi	The Cempuling Music of Selangor: An Expression of Local Identity
RENT-1137	Yusmaniza Mohd Yusoff	Penilaian Kebolehgunaan Video Pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu Penutur Asing berdasarkan Fenomena Sosial dan Kognitif
RENT-1097	Iezyan Musfirah Mohd Zahferee	Ethnography In Malaysia Animation Study: A Case Study On Kampung Boy
RENT-1095	Kendy Anak Mitot	Transformation Of "Adat Dayung Borih" Bidayah Bau Myth Into Animation Characters As Storytelling Medium
RENT-1113	Arni Syafinaz Ariffin	Culture Adaptation In Translated Drama Script Into Malay Theater Performance
RENT-1067	Nur Hasanah Rahman	Sarawak Cultural Costumes And Effects On Consumer Purchasing Behaviour
RENT-1174	Syed Mohd Faisal Syed Ahmad	Terminology Of Malay Traditional Silver Craft Design In Malaysia
RENT-1144	Tunku Yusrina Tunku Nazrin	The Design Development of The Echoes Beneath Motion Comic
RENT-1258	Noor Hidawati Mohamed Amin	Penggunaan Sisa Tekstil Terpakai sebagai Media dalam Penciptaan Karya Seni
RENT-1290	Hazny Saleh	"The EduCinema TM Model For Homeless Children At Sekolah Bimbingan Jalinan Kasih (SBJK), Kuala Lumpur"
RENT-1157	Fathiyah Ahmad @ Ahmad Jali	The Challenges Faced In Preserving The Craft Of Screw Pine (Mengkuang) Weaving

Parallel Session

Bilik 1 | Pucuk Rebung: 5.00pm – 6.00pm

RENT-1016	Rohaizah Ab. Karim	Analisis Strategi Komunikasi Ketua Kumpulan Dalam Penerimaan Arahan Dan Makluman Melalui Platform Whatsapp
RENT-1108	Fatina Bakar	Pendekatan Moral Dalam Cerita Rakyat Negeri Pahang: Suatu Aplikasi Teori Pengkaedahan Melayu
RENT-1191	Mohd Fahimi Zakaria	Al-Quran Mushaf Malaysia Dan Terjemahan: Satu Pengenalan Terjemahan Moden
RENT-1287	Rosliza Abdul Rahim	Iconography Analysis of New Categories in Selected Malaysian Portrait Painting
RENT-1158	Amirul Bin Abd Rashid	Unleashing Arts And Design Outputs In Managing University Reputation
RENT-1159	Muhammad Azri Ali	Devised Theatre 'Glow': Exploring Ensemble Works In Stage Performance
RENT-1160	Zilawatulazwa Zin	The Role Of Muzik Penghantar In Lagu Melayu Asli
RENT-1164	Mursyidah Zainal Abidin	Waste Material As A Media In Creating Creative Artwork
RENT-1167	Nurul Ashikin Ismail	The Impact Of Tiktok In Disseminating The Awareness Of The Traditional Malay Food Among The Young Generation
RENT-1171	Fazidah Rosli	Perceptions Towards Halal Product Among Food Product Producers In East Coast Region (Ecer)
RENT-1178	Syahrini Shawalludin	Identifying The User Motivation And User Interface In Playing Video Game
RENT-1180	Suraya Sukri	Authorities And Communities In Managing Heritage Assets As A Tourist Attraction In The Old Royal Town Of Jugra Selangor: The Two Sides Of A Coin

The background features a white central area with faint, light-colored geometric patterns including circles, triangles, and lines. This central area is framed by vibrant, multi-colored patterns in shades of blue, purple, pink, and teal, which resemble traditional batik or intricate floral designs. The overall aesthetic is modern and artistic.

Abstract

Bilik 1 | Pucuk Rebung

KAJIAN ANALISA GAMBAR BERSEJARAH DARI ZAMAN KOLONIAL BRITISH: KAJIAN KES GAMBAR 'TUANKU MUHAMMAD BERSAMA PENGIKUT' DI KUALA KANGSAR PADA TAHUN 1897

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ABSTRAK

Fotografi adalah medium penting dalam merekodkan suatu peristiwa dan menjadikannya sebagai rujukan sejarah pada masa kini. Setiap gambar yang dihasilkan pada waktu dan ketika itu mempunyai elemen budaya yang tersendiri. Namun begitu, gambar-gambar lama ini hanya disertakan tajuk peristiwa, tarikh gambar diambil serta nama individu di dalam gambar tanpa menyatakan suatu deskripsi yang jelas berkaitan peristiwa pada gambar tersebut menyebabkan audiens membuatkan tafsiran yang kurang jelas mengenai gambar tersebut khususnya melibatkan suatu peristiwa sejarah. Oleh yang demikian, kajian ini dihasilkan bagi mengenalpasti elemen budaya serta mengkaji elemen komposisi yang digunakan oleh jurugambar pada ketika itu di dalam gambar yang dipilih berpandukan Kerangka Model Gillian Rose (2016). Gambar bertajuk 'Tuanku Muhammad with Followers' di Kuala Kangsar pada tahun 1897 oleh G.R Lambert & Co. sempena Persidangan Raja-Raja Melayu atau Durbar Pertama, telah dipilih sebagai sampel kajian kes untuk kajian ini. Hasil kajian mendapati terdapat tiga lapisan kedudukan yang berbeza menunjukkan hierarki suatu kedudukan mengikut jawatan dan fungsi berpandukan kepada Adat Perpatih di mana di dalam gambar yang dikaji mendapati Tuanku Muhammad duduk di sebaris dengan Undang Luak manakala tiga orang pembesar berdiri di belakang sambil diikuti dengan juak-juak yang membawa alat kebesaran diraja. Ini berbeza dengan gambar berkumpulan dari negeri lain pada ketika itu di mana hanya Sultan sahaja yang akan duduk di kerusi manakala para pembesar akan berdiri di sebelah atau di belakang Sultan. Ini menunjukkan bahawa Undang Luak mempunyai kuasa dalam melantik Yang di-Pertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan yang baharu.

Kata kunci: Analisa Gambar, Gambar Berkumpulan



THE USE OF VISUAL RHETORIC EXPRESSION IN MALAYSIA'S F&B PACKAGING DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

The integration of creative cultural expressions into packaging design has laid the foundation for the development of local culture design. It may stimulate the better design direction for brand image and symbolic culture values. One way of promoting the concept of nation harmony and happiness for the public is by using packaging design. Packaging can play an important role in promoting unity among nations. It has the capabilities to educate the public on promoting the understanding and the acceptance of other ethnic cultures in Malaysia. This research aims to study the characteristics and functions of visual rhetoric that portray cultural expression in F&B packaging design. On the other hand, research would like to critically analyze the characteristics of visual rhetoric predominantly nationalism themes on the F&B packaging design that embrace Malaysian culture. The methodology used in this research is using a qualitative paradigm that uses inductive research. For instance, all researchers have previously elaborate in-depth analysis of visual rhetoric design on the advertisement such as print advertisement, press advertising and digital medium advertisement. However, none of the research focused on the evolution of F&B packaging design that promoted national unity and integration harmony in Malaysia. Contribution towards new visual rhetoric that portray cultural design expression to improve racial integration in Malaysia through F&B packaging design.

Keywords: multi-cultural expression, visual rhetoric, packaging design



IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTIMODAL DIGITAL EXPERIENCE IN ART EXHIBITION

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ABSTRACT

The advent of digital technology has revolutionized how we experience art and culture. This transformative technology has allowed artists to create multi-modality art experiences that allow the viewer to explore and experience art differently every time they visit the exhibition. Digital and multimedia art is a broad umbrella term covering a wide range of artistic practices, from traditional installations to interactive media installations and performance art pieces. It blurs the line between visual art and digital entertainment, creating immersive experiences that are challenging and compelling for viewers. Many of the most impressive digital artworks highlight the use of multiple sensory channels to explore different concepts, conveying emotions more effectively than the traditional.

TUN M: An Interactive Revolution of New Media Exhibition project is committed and devoted to providing a platform for academicians, artists, designers, and researchers to share their ideas and inputs in facing the challenges of Art, Craft, and Design towards the inevitable 4th Revolution Industry. The research focuses on the multi-modal techniques underpinning this project, which are based on the concept of information visualization in a large-scale combination of various new media such as projection mapping, cinema-graph, and interactive art installation. The project has endeavored to clearly manifest an interesting balance between technology and artistic intent. The unique blend of technology and user experience allows the viewers especially the public to take an appreciation of the artwork to another level.

Keywords: digital art, symbolic interactions, exhibitions, multi-modality



EXPLORING THE UTILIZATION OF CULTURAL CONTENT IN DIGITAL ART

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ABSTRACT

Digital art has grown in popularity over the past few decades. Now, artists can express themselves through several mediums, including digital art. Artists employ numerous techniques to create works of digital art, which can take many shapes. However, although there are numerous types of digital art, culture is usually interwoven into the piece. Numerous cultural influences, including music, literature, language, and fashion, are used to inspire the development of digital art. This article explores the concepts and definitions behind digital art associated with artistic and cultural heritage applications. The artistic process begins with a concept or an abstract notion, which is then gradually transformed into a form of tangible or intangible digital content that can serve as both the means and the product. This research is based on the digital illustrations from the 'RASA' exhibition showcased in Melaka, one of the historical states in Malaysia. This paper examines digital art creation and techniques under local conditions and scenarios. This might be seen as the usage of digital art techniques as a stylistic approach or creative practice. Local subject matter and the artists' personal experiences are highlighted in the works.

Keywords: digital art, local content, art exhibition

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL ADAPTABILITY OF ANCIENT AND VALUABLE TREE FROM THE HOT-DRY VALLEY IN THE NUJIANG RIVER

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ABSTRACT

Loss of the value and knowledge of ancient and valuable trees challenges the community living environment for biodiversity conservation and diverse social-ecological system services in rural areas. We aim at supporting rural community landscape planning through a pioneering assessment of the status and potential risks of ancient and valuable trees with existing amounts. Specifically, we adopt a comprehensive analysis method, taking Lujiang Dam, a typical dry and hot valley in the Nujiang River basin, as a case. With the help of ArcGIS spatial analysis tool, the ancient and valuable tree resources are quantitatively analyzed to explore the characteristics of spatial distribution pattern, the relationship with community construction and its influencing factors. Then select four hot communities and conduct semi-structured interviews with 48 villagers in the form of narratology to qualitatively identify the value of ancient and valuable trees and the existing social-ecological risks from the perspective of villagers. The study found that there is a high symbiotic relationship between ancient and valuable tree resources and community development in the dry-hot valley area of Lujiang Dam, and the main factors affecting this symbiosis are protection policies, rural tourism development disturbance, traditional customs restrictions and natural geographical environment endowment. According to the survey of community residents, the value of ancient and valuable trees is mainly reflected in spiritual sustenance, coping with hot climate, tourist attractions and economic income, while the disturbance of tourism development, lack of protection funds, dry-hot climate erosion and single protection policy are the risks and challenges faced by protection. The large regional variation in the opportunity for landscape planning stresses the need for a portfolio of different methods. We emphasize the need to establish a comprehensive rural community human settlements planning method based on villagers' participation, and take the villagers' understanding of rural resources and needs as an important basis for landscape planning.

Keywords: ancient and famous trees, social-ecological adaptability, value and risk, The Dry-hot Valley

MENCIPTA MAKNA MELALUI TAFSIRAN: ANALISIS MISE-EN-SCENE TERHADAP IKLAN KOMERSIAL HARI MALAYSIA (MDCS) PETRONAS DALAM MEMPROMOSIKAN PERPADUAN SOSIAL

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ABSTRAK

Video iklan adalah salah satu medium untuk menyampaikan pesanan khidmat masyarakat berkaitan kesepaduan sosial. Iklan yang penuh emosi dan menyentuh perasaan adalah satu bentuk promosi pemasaran yang menarik perhatian pengamal dan penyelidik akademik dari segi pendedahan maklumat yang mengakses kepada memori semantik. Sehingga kini, kebanyakan penyelidik berkonsepkan kajian emosi untuk mengkaji keberkesanan makna dalam naratif iklan. Namun, konteks media hiburan dramatik dan potensi pengaruhnya terhadap makna naratif jarang ditekankan. Kajian ini menjelaskan kepentingan kesan filem sebagai hiburan dramatik untuk meningkatkan memori dan mengukuhkan naratif. Ia memerlukan pendekatan holistik, maka teori filem telah digunakan sebagai panduan membuat kajian ini dengan menyesuaikan rangka kerja analitikal mise-èn-scene untuk menjelaskan makna naratif iklan dalam konteks filem. Kajian ini merujuk kepada tiga video iklan Hari Malaysia yang dihasilkan oleh syarikat Petronas yang telah mendapat tontonan tertinggi dengan menjalankan analisis kandungan terhadap setiap satu adegan. Pendekatan terhad ini membolehkan analisis yang lebih mendalam bagi setiap adegan untuk membuktikan kemungkinan kaedah ini. Penemuan ini dibentangkan dalam gaya analisis filem kritikal yang merangkumi kebanyakan interpretasi tentang kepentingan untuk memaparkan kesepaduan sosial dalam adegan yang dipersoalkan. Kajian ini merumuskan bahawa makna boleh dicipta melalui tafsiran lima elemen mise-èn-scene. Pemerhatian dan analisis yang teliti terhadap unsur-unsur mise-èn-scene dalam video iklan boleh membawa implikasi kepada memori simantik dan keberkesanan membentuk makna naratif dalam iklan yang telah dipertingkatkan. Hasil kajian boleh dijadikan panduan kepada pengamal dan penyelidik akan datang dalam mengkaji dan menghasilkan video iklan yang efektif. Selaras dengan hasrat kerajaan menyemarakkan industri kreatif untuk pembangunan negara sekaligus mendokong pengaruh positif kepada kesepaduan rakyat yang harmoni.

Kata kunci: Mise-èn-scene, memori semantik, makna naratif, perpaduan sosial

ISLAMIC SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE (ISI): AN UNDERSTANDING OF CHARACTER'S SPIRITUAL JOURNEY IN THE MALAYSIAN FILM MUNAFIK 2 (2018)

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ABSTRACT

Spirituality is commonly used in daily activities where the morals and existence of human beings are questioned. On the other hand, Spiritual Intelligence (SI) is defined as the ability of a person to transcend, to utilize spiritual resources to overcome life issues, to undergo daily activities as part of the sacred valuation and to demonstrate virtuous deeds. Several studies argue that the concept of spirituality is always intertwined with religion in most cultures. In Islam, the question of spirituality is reflected upon the concept of amar ma'aruf nahi munkar which means the ability of a human to maintain a good relationship with Allah (SWT) as well as with His humans. The inner struggle of a person towards Allah has a connection with his spiritual intelligence where one's worth and actualization is ascertained. Islamic Spirituality or Islamic Spirituality Intelligence is often discussed in the fields such as social/organizational behavior, counseling, and psychology. Nonetheless, the questions of Islamic spiritual intelligence in the field of film studies are still scarce and under-explored, especially in films dealing with characters' faith and their spiritual journey. Having said that, past research on the Malaysian films *Munafik 1* and *2* mainly focused on the issues of Aqidah, Da'wah, Social Cognition, Semiotic and none on ISI. Thus, this paper argues that the main character in *Munafik 2* embodies an individual with a sturdy Islamic Spiritual Intelligence, thereby granting him the opportunity for self-transcendence from deep emotional sufferings. This paper offers a close reading of the film by drawing on the elements of Islamic Spiritual Intelligence (ISI), namely Siddiq (truthfulness), Amanah (responsible), Tabligh (deliver), and Fattanah (Wisdom) as developed by Zanariah Abdul Rahman & Ishak Md Shah (2015). The exploration of ISI through film characters is significant because it helps to shape a better understanding of the human psyche and its pursuit towards determining character's goals and emotional balance in film narrative. This study is expected to yield a representational fictionalized character who is imbued with the attributes of Islamic Spiritual Intelligence hence making him a worthy servant of Allah.

Keywords: Spiritual Intelligence, Islamic Spiritual Intelligence, Film Character, Islamic Films, Malaysian Films



SAFEGUARDING NATIONAL LIVING HUMAN HERITAGE UNDER THE MALAYSIAN LAW

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ABSTRACT

In Malaysia, under the National Heritage Act 2005 (Act 645), any person who possesses a very high degree of knowledge and skills required to create or perform certain elements of cultural and traditional heritage of a community can be officially listed as a national heritage. The purpose of this recognition is to preserve and safeguard the intangible heritage embodied in the traditional creative arts and performance upheld by such persons. The intangible heritage carries social and economic values and could significantly contribute to the tourism industry. To achieve this, a safeguard of its bearers is assured by the legislation so that the necessary skill and knowledge can be preserved and transmitted to the younger generation. The pertinent question is - is the current legal safeguard sufficient or are there still rooms for further improvement? This paper, thus, aims to look at the current legal and regulatory framework in relation to the protection of national living human heritage in Malaysia. It adopts a doctrinal legal analysis and reform-oriented approach by examining the primary and secondary materials from the relevant legislation, administrative rules and regulation to relevant literatures, to evaluate the adequacy of the existing law and regulations and recommend changes to any areas found wanting. It also sheds light on the approaches taken by some other jurisdictions to learn more about various ways in implementing strategies for recognising these living bearers of traditions. This paper comes up with some suggestions that the relevant stakeholders may take into consideration in the development of future legal and policy measures to ensure the sustainability of the local arts and traditions.

Keywords: National Living Human Heritage, Law, Malaysia



THE ROLE OF TWITTER IN DISCUSSING THE ISSUE OF DEPRESSION

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence of depression or mental health problems among Malaysians has been quite worrying since the occurrence of Covid-19 pandemic followed by the Movement Control Order (MCO) imposed by the government to curb the pandemic. Awareness about mental health problems has become more popular and news about it often spreads across newspapers and other mass media. Moreover, the emergence of various kinds of new media during this era of fourth industrial revolution plays a role in influencing the people's perception. One of the most influential new media is Twitter which has the advantage of becoming one of the most popular and far-reaching social media platforms. It has indirectly provided space for them to use Twitter to exchange their opinions and views regarding mental health problems. Hence, the influence of Twitter on mental health issues has become very significant and needs to be investigated. Therefore, a preliminary study was conducted to identify the role of Twitter in influencing people as well as the function of Twitter in helping people dealing with the problem of depression. This study used a qualitative method where data collection methods such as library research methods, interview methods and text analysis methods were employed. In addition, this study also used a data analysis method. The results of the study found that Twitter as a very influential medium to spread information and programs related to mental health, share experiences or anything issues pertaining to depression. In addition, the function of threads in Twitter facilitates the search for information sources related to depression. In conclusion, new media such as Twitter is very impactful as a medium of spreading awareness and knowledge in dealing with the problem of depression in the community.

Keywords: New media, Twitter, depression, communication



DEVELOPMENT OF TERENANG DESIGN AS CLAYPOT USING JERANTUT CLAY

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ABSTRACT

Today's Jerantut pottery production does not have heat resistance in high temperatures. The existing pot design does not support the role of pottery pot to go through high heating temperatures and affect the commercial value in the market. The role of waste seashell material as the main ingredient in the formulation of Jerantut clay, it will produce a ceramic pot design that has high heat resistance and this at the same time helps the production of high-quality pottery pots with the implication of low production costs through the use of easily obtained raw materials. A conceptual framework on how to study this problem has been proposed. This framework will be the main guideline in producing ceramic pot products that have high quality heat resistance as a result of seashell as an additive material in Jerantut clay.

JOGHO (1997) DAN BUNOHAN (2012): KONSTRUKSI IDENTITI KEDAERAHAN PENYEMPADANAN KELANTAN UTARA DAN SELATAN THAILAND

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ABSTRAK

Melalui perspektif disiplin ilmu perfileman, kajian ini membincang dan menghujahkan mengenai konstruksi identiti kedaerahan dan budaya yang dinamik di kawasan penyempadanan diantara dua buah negara iaitu Kelantan utara dan selatan Thailand yang melatari filem Bunohan (2012) dan Jogho (1997). Melalui kaedah tekstual analisis, kajian ini mewacanakan konstruksi identiti kedaerahan dan amalan budaya diantara dua garis sempadan geografi iaitu Thailand dan Malaysia bersifat dinamik dan kabur melalui perkongsian dan percampuran budaya kearifan lokal yang wujud di kedua-dua latar tempat di daerah yang bersempadanan. Melalui pengaplikasian teori budaya identiti dan teori sinema transnasional oleh Stuart Hall dan Elizabeth Ezra dan Terry Rowden, penemuan kajian ini membincangkan konstruksi identiti kedaerahan wujud di dalam Bunohan dan Jogho bersifat keheterogenan. Ianya bertentangan dengan konsep nasional identiti dan juga sinema nasional yang diformulasi oleh politik sesebuah negara. Pemaparan budaya melalui medium filem ini telah mengaburkan garisan sempadan diantara budaya Kelantan utara dan budaya selatan Thailand. Ini menjadikan pemaparan identiti Melayu lebih bersifat kedaerahan. Dalam filem yang dianalisa daerah bersempadanan dua negara secara secara jelas telah memformulasikan personaliti budaya (cultural personality) tersendiri dan personaliti tersebut berupaya menyatu dan mengasingkan daerah dan masyarakat yang berada di dalam dan luar kawasan daerah penyempadanan Kelantan utara dan selatan Thailand.



MATTERS IN LOOKING FOR RENTAL HOUSE TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: EVIDENCE FROM 10% NR STUDENTS IN UiTM MERBOK

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ABSTRACT

Parallel to the rising demand of its population to pursue university education, universities and other institutions of higher learning have ongoing challenges in providing enough on-campus housing to support students' comfortable life. Regardless of their ongoing efforts to improve their facilities, the issue of student housing shortage persists, increasing demand for rental properties near campus. The situation has increased the demand for rental properties near campus, which provides an opportunity for homeowners who own rental units near campus to target students as potential tenants. When renting a house, it is important to consider a comfortable, safe and secure environment for students. A well-maintained and equipped house provides a better learning environment and supports students in achieving their academic goals and good quality of life. Therefore, this study explores the related matters when looking for a rental house through 10% of non-residential (NR) students at UiTM Cawangan Merbok which were selected using cluster sampling technique. An online questionnaire was distributed to selected NR and disseminated through WhatsApp application to ease the process of data collection method. The results revealed that there is a significant outcome on the budget of rental houses according to family income groups. In terms of perception of a safe environment, the results indicate that the perception of a safe environment score between gender has significance differently. From this study, it is recommended that other NR locations should be taken into account and other factors should be included in the study.



MALAYSIAN STUDENTS' SATISFACTION TOWARDS ONLINE EDUCATION IN TERTIARY LEVEL: A QUANTITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Over the past decade, the use of online education has continued to expand, particularly at tertiary level. The state of the economy globally has impacted significantly by the expansion of online education in the last three years. While the acquisition of adequate learning and technical skills is essential, it is not a guarantee of success. Students need to adjust their studying habits in order for them to be successful online learners. This study examined decision factors such as attitude towards online education and its influence on students' satisfaction in Malaysia. A quantitative research approach has been conducted using random sampling techniques to collect data from 405 students studying in public and private universities across Malaysia. For the purpose of the study, Exploratory Factor Analysis and Structural Equation Modeling techniques were performed. The findings will help in fulfilling the satisfaction-behavioral gap in relation to understanding attitude measures of students towards learning courses in online mode.

Keywords: Students' Satisfaction, Online Education, Tertiary Level, Malaysia



THE ROLE OF CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE ON LEADERSHIP EFFECTIVENESS FOR EXPATRIATES IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempted to present an investigation for the assessment of cultural intelligence on leadership effectiveness in the context of Malaysia. Success factors for leadership effectiveness in a challenging world highly depend on competencies. There are many competencies which a leader can be born with. Each competency has a wide set of skills associated with it. Cultural intelligence is one such competency. The hypotheses developed in this study were examined through primary data collected from 208 expatriates working in different organizations located in the metropolitan city of Kuala Lumpur and Selangor states in Malaysia. Structured questionnaire survey was used among randomly selected respondents over a period of 3 months. Exploratory factor factor analysis and structural equation modeling techniques were used to analyze data. The findings revealed that the dimensions of cultural intelligence strongly influence the performance of expatriate leaders. Organizations can get great benefit from incorporating cultural intelligence competency development training programs for future leaders in global positions. It will help the expatriates to meet new and exciting challenges, targets rapidly and perform efficiently.

Keywords: cultural intelligence, leadership effectiveness, expatriates, Malaysia



RETORIK DALAM BAHASA TEKS BERITA ATAS TALIAN

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ABSTRAK

Sebagai perantara komunikasi dengan masyarakat, media memainkan peranan penting dalam memastikan bahasa yang digunakan berkesan semasa menyampaikan maklumat kepada masyarakat. Justeru, kajian ini telah dijalankan bagi mengenal pasti dan menganalisis penggunaan bahasa khususnya penggunaan kata dalam dalam penulisan akhbar. Kajian ini dijalankan dengan menggunakan kaedah analisis tekstual iaitu dengan menganalisis dan menilai penggunaan kata yang terdapat di dalam penulisan akhbar BH Online sama ada menepati ciri-ciri penulisan kewartawanan yang disarankan oleh Waterhouse (1989) atau sebaliknya. Hasil dapatan kajian menunjukkan akhbar BH Online yang dipilih tidak menepati ciri-ciri penulisan kewartawanan yang disarankan oleh Waterhouse (1989) kerana terdapat penggunaan kata tidak lazim, kata yang menunjukkan ketidakpastian, istilah jargon, kata sinonim dan kesalahan ejaan. Oleh yang demikian, kajian ini mendapati bahawa keberkesanan pihak media dalam menyampaikan maklumat kepada masyarakat bergantung kepada penggunaan bahasa dalam penulisan akhbar tersebut.

Kata kunci: Retrik kewartawanan, analisis retorik, penulisan jurnalistik, kesalahan berbahasa

UNSUR-UNSUR KEROHANIAN DI DALAM FILEM SEMERAH PADI (1956)

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini adalah reflektif interpretasi unsur-unsur kerohanian di dalam filem Semerah Padi (1956) yang diarah oleh P. Ramlee. Kajian ini menganalisis tentang kerohanian yang terbahagi kepada empat elemen iaitu elemen kepercayaan, nilai diri, dan pemikiran positif. Reflektif kajian di dalam kajian ini memfokuskan tentang unsur-unsur kerohanian apabila melihat kelompangan terhadap latas masa dan latar masyarakat dan budaya ketimuran di dalam filem Semerah Padi (1956) yang memberi kesan kepada masyarakat kampung Semerah Padi dan menganalisis aspek ketidakpatuhan kepada ugama oleh watak Dara dan Aduka yang terdapat dalam Filem Semerah Padi (1956) serta meneroka kesan-kesan ketidakpatuhan terhadap norma-norma kehidupan daripada ajaran ugama dan budaya adat resam masyarakat. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan melalui deskriptif analisis tekstual melalui tematik analisis dan kajian ini menggunakan Teori normatif yang diperkenalkan oleh Andi Eka Putra (2017) dan teori Sosiologi Sastera yang diperkenalkan oleh Ungku Maimunah Mohd Tahir (2006) yang berkait rapat dalam kajian ini.

Kata kunci: kerohanian, keugamaan, kepatuhan



GAMBARAN REALITI SOSIAL: KAJIAN TERHADAP CERPEN DAUN JEJAWI (1956), BURUH PAKSA (1958), DOSA PEJUANG (1992) KARYA A. SAMAD SAID

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini menunjukkan hubung kait di antara idea realisme dengan fenomena sosial masyarakat dalam tiga buah cerpen tulisan A. Samad Said pada era pra merdeka. Kajian ini turut menekankan kepada proses kekreatifan A. Samad Said yang mendorongnya untuk mencoretkan gambaran masyarakat yang jelas dan nyata. Fokus analisis ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti proses-proses kepengarangan A. Samad Said dari segi latar belakang, pengalaman dan pemikiran. Dalam konteks kajian ini bertujuan untuk menerokai kekreatifan pengarang dalam karya cerpen dan mehami gambaran realiti sosial yang berlaku sewaktu era penjajahan di Tanah Melayu. Kaedah yang digunakan dalam kajian ini adalah analisis tekstual terhadap teks cerpen. Selain itu, pendekatan teori realisme Georg Lucaks turut diaplikasikan untuk mengumpul dan menganalisis data dalam cerpen Daun Jejawi (1956), Buruh Paksa (1958) dan Dosa Pejuang (1992).

Kata kunci: realisme, gambaran realiti sosial, proses kepengarangan, teori Georg Lucaks



THE TYPOLOGY OF MALAYSIA NATIONAL DAY LOGO 1976–2022

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia's national day logo was introduced in 1976, which is about 19 years after Malaysia achieved independence on 31 August 1957. From that year until 2022, Malaysia produced 36 national day logos and 42 themes and slogans. There are several different types of logo designs that have been created by experts and logo designers who won the national day logo competition. Even though Malaysia unveils a new national day logo each year, there hasn't been much research done on it. According to a study conducted at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, not all countries celebrate their independence days with official logos. Malaysia is one of the countries that thinks the logo is an important part of the country that can help people become more aware and prouder of their country. The purpose of this research is to identify the type of logo used in Malaysia's national day logo from the year it was first introduced until 2022. This study was conducted using qualitative research methods using documents, observations, and interviews with the Malaysia National day logo designer. This method combines three findings in the form of triangulation that combines a descriptive approach to obtain accurate and comprehensive research data. Based on the researcher's findings, there are four types of logos that make up the typology of Malaysia's national day logo from 1976 to 2023: logo type, symbolic logo, abstract logo, and combination logo. This research has the potential to educate the public in a new way about the symbolism of Malaysia's national day.

Keywords: Logo, Malaysia National Day Logo, Typology of Logo, Qualitative

'BANGSAWAN DENDAM LAKSAMANA': NAFAS BAHARU DALAM PERSEMBAHAN TEATER BANGSAWAN

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ABSTRAK

Bangsawan merupakan satu bentuk kesenian yang menggabungkan elemen lakonan, nyanyian, muzik dan tarian. Bangsawan di percayai mula dibawa masuk ke Tanah Melayu sekitar tahun 1870 an dan di adaptasi daripada persembahan Wayang Parsi di India. Bangsawan mengalami zaman kemasyuran pada tahun 1890an dan mula mengalami zaman kejatuhannya pada awal tahun 1940an. Bangsawan sehingga hari ini masih cuba untuk bersaing dengan persembahan teater moden terutamanya di Kuala Lumpur. 'Bangsawan Dendam Laksamana' telah dipentaskan pada 10-13 November 2017 di Auditorium Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur (DBKL) dan dipentaskan semula pada 2-11 November 2018 di tempat yang sama. Bangsawan ini merupakan arahan Pat Ibrahim terbitan oleh Pat Ibrahim Project Entertainment. Kajian ini melihat transformasi yang di buat dalam konvensi persembahan bangsawan terutama melihat dalam pembaharuan dan pengekalan teater tradisional bangsawan ini. Latar tirai merupakan satu bentuk rekaan utama dalam konvensi persembahan teater Bangsawan. Bangsawan menggunakan tujuh jenis latar tirai yang digunapakai bagi setiap adegan dalam persembahannya. Latar tirai merupakan latar belakang gambaran lokasi babak yang dilukis pada kanvas yang berukuran 20 kaki lebar dan 15 kaki tinggi mengikut kesesuaian panggung dan memerlukan kos yang tinggi dan tempoh masa yang panjang dalam menyiapkannya. 'Bangsawan Dendam Laksamana' menggubah penggunaan tirai dari kain yang dilukis tangan sebagai latar rekaan set dalam setiap babak, diubah kepada latar digital dari paparan skrin LED. Pengekalan imej lukisan pada latar tirai dengan menggunakan lukisan digital lebih bersesuaian dengan penggunaan LED untuk latar tirai. Ini memberi impak modenisasi di dalam teater tradisional ini. Kajian ini membincangkan sejauh mana pembaharuan yang dibuat mengangkat tahap Bangsawan dalam cuba berdaya saing dengan teater kontemporari hari ini di Malaysia.

Kata Kunci: Bangsawan, Bangsawan Dendam Laksamana, Teater Tradisional Melayu, Rekaan Set



FROM THE RABBIT SKIN CLEANING PROCESS TURNS INTO A CRAFT PRODUCT

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ABSTRACT

The establishment of making craft products from rabbit skin is a field that society has not previously explored. This has raised the issue of odor pollution in rabbit skin cultivation and waste disposal areas. Hence, the purpose of this study is to explore the methods of cleaning rabbit skin. Among the methods that should be highlighted is the principle of cleaning the fat inside the skin through a series of cleaning processes. Due to the climate in Malaysia, some techniques have been explored and investigated that produce positive results. Initial experiments were carried out with some FELDA Besout 5 residents to determine the accuracy of the flow and cleaning processes. After some experiments, it was discovered that the best ingredients for neutralizing rabbit skin were alum, salt, and mink oil. The material used to clean rabbit skin is readily available; in fact, it is a material that individuals use at home daily. As a result, after the rabbit skin has been cleaned, it can be used to create any type of creative work. The proposed cleaning process module can be used to improve the knowledge and skills of FELDA residents who are directly involved in rabbit farming since this provides a source of revenue for their family. This can aid and mobilize the community to explore and implement the module. It is essential to keep working on involving society in these methodologies to improve their social skills and reveal more social economic lifestyle change. Craft items are an undeniably lucrative product category in tourist areas. Hopefully, rabbit fur products will catch the attention of tourists.

Keywords: Rabbit Skin; natural fiber; craft product development; and cleaning process

ALUMNI ACCEPTANCE THROUGH DESIGN SATISFACTION OF CINCIN GRADUASI UNIVERSITI

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ABSTRACT

A graduation ring is a piece of accessory worn by university graduates and alumni to commemorate their graduation. This study, therefore, focuses on design acceptance for graduation rings or will be mentioned as Cincin Graduasi UiTM (CGU). It is to determine how far the graduates have accepted the ring designs that were designed and chosen. There are four steps in the creative process to explore user satisfaction involving preparation, ideation, prototype, and verification. To verify these design process acceptance and positioning, UiTM's alumni participated in this study to analyze the best design. Quantitative data were collected from a total of 200 respondents through a questionnaire survey and data were analyzed using SPSS. Alumni who graduated at least five years ago completed a questionnaire in which they expressed a desire for a graduation ring to commemorate their university memories and experiences. This study performed the related correlation for all four section variables and confirmed the best design selected. The world of design is complex, yet in the finding of this paper constitute essential result is that certain trends, market forces, and technological developments converge, necessitating serious discussions about the development of ideas within the design industry to shed light on these issues. Furthermore, the design persona is directed by the user's preferences and the study concludes that a best acceptance through design satisfaction. Given that most alumni from Malaysia's largest university are graduates from all UiTM branches, if they have sentimental value, they will wear CGU wherever they go. CGU identifies the emotional content of an experience that can influence how a memory is remembered.

Keywords: Design satisfaction, Design acceptance and Cincin Graduasi/Graduation ring

A SILENT FOLKS: A MODERN LORE PRESERVING THE INDIGENOUS FOLKTALES, MYTHS AND LEGENDS IN THE DIGITAL ERA

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ABSTRACT

In this era where technology is king, a folktale is a precious heritage that must be safeguarded to avoid complete disappearance consumed by globalisation and profit-making entertainment. Preservation effort through innovations in second language teaching are desirable because such practices ensure the sustainability of these folktales as well as help engage students' interest and motivation in the classroom. Various research has reported the significance of incorporating stimulating reading texts in ESL classrooms. This paper aims to report how innovative ideas on using literary texts which are based on the tales of indigenous people in Malaysia can leave significant impact in an ESL classroom. This innovation project was in the form of a project work given to a group of 30 diploma students undergoing a proficiency class. Reading is one of the main components in the syllabus. One of the sub-components in reading for this subject is to read, understand, and provide personal responses to short stories. The students were asked to read a few folktales based on Semai culture and values from a book entitled *The Myths of Semai* prior to their folktales project. The project required the students to retell the story in the form of digital stories. They made storyboards to help dramatize the tales and then used video editing apps to compile the story boards into videos of the chosen folktales. They played the videos in class and uploaded them to YouTube for other ESL learners. At the end of the project, students were asked to write a reflective journal about their learning experiences with Semai folktales. The responses were analysed based on the emerging themes which occur in the students' reflections. The findings on this innovative project should contribute to deeper understanding on how animating the folktales can impact ESL students' learning and how using the stories from indigenous people can enhance cross-cultural awareness and acceptance of different traditions.

Keywords: Digital era, Innovation, Semai folktales, Indigenous people



THE GUNA-GUNA PROJECT: TRANSFORMING WASTE MATERIALS INTO USEFUL PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

Wood and acrylic are two common materials used by students at the Department of Industrial Design, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Kedah Branch). These materials are usually disposed of as they are either not consumed or no longer needed. The project known as GUNA-GUNA, however, makes the effort to transform the waste materials into high-quality products such as trophies, personalised plaque, souvenirs, bookmarks, premium quality boxes, gift tagging and many more. This initiative is in line with reduce, reuse, and recycle (3Rs) practices. By recycling solid waste, students can not only make money but also develop their imaginative and creative thinking skills. Additionally, this project increases student awareness of the 3Rs to protect the environment.

Keywords: Waste materials, 3Rs, innovative products, income generation, environmental protection

ANALISIS IKONOLOGI PADA CATAN LAST SUPPER DI GEREJA ST. MICHAEL OLEH SAMSON GADIKUI

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ABSTRAK

Penghasilan karya catan dinding bertemakan keagamaan khususnya agama Kristian pernah menjadi budaya di negara Rom melalui Gereja Roman Katolik suatu ketika dahulu. Penghasilan karya-karya berdasarkan kitab Injil mengindahkan lagi ruang kosong pada dinding dan siling Gereja pada masa tersebut. Penyebaran agama Kristian ke Asia turut membawa bersama kebiasaan ini sehingga ke hari ini. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji elemen ikonografi pada sebuah karya yang bertajuk Last Supper, 2017 oleh Samson Gadikui iaitu seorang pengkarya catan dinding (Mural) di gereja St. Michael Penampang Sabah. Kajian ini dibuat oleh penyelidik kerana penghasilan karya-karya catan bertemakan keagamaan khususnya agama Kristian sudah mula dilupakan rentetan daripada berlakunya Reformasi Protestan pada tahun 1517. Pengkaji menggunakan kaedah kajian kualitatif melalui temu bual, kajian pustaka dan pemerhatian secara langsung di tapak kajian. Hasil pemerhatian penyelidik, pada altar utama Gereja St. Michael terdapat sebuah catan dinding berukuran 15 kaki x 15 kaki bertajuk Last Supper telah menjadi latar belakang dan fokus utama di ruang ibadah Gereja tersebut. Karya ini akan dianalisis berdasarkan tiga peringkat ikonografi menurut Teori Erwin Panofsky. Ikonografi yang diperkenalkan oleh Erwin Panofsky merujuk kepada cabang sejarah seni yang membahaskan tentang hal benda dan makna di sebalik karya seni yang telah dihasilkan. Peringkat pertama adalah diskripsi ikonografi, analisis ikonografi dan interpretasi ikonografi. Hasil pemerhatian pengkaji, terdapat pelbagai imej visual yang diterjemahkan daripada kitab Injil pada karya Last Supper yang membezakan catan tersebut dengan catan-catan di luar Gereja.

Kata kunci: Catan, Catan Gereja, Ikonografi, Last Supper, Kristian

BUDAYA KOPI DI ASIA TENGGARA SUATU SOROTAN LITERATUR BERSISTEMATIK

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ABSTRAK

Budaya kopi telah wujud sejak zaman klasik Turki dan Eropah. Budaya kopi juga dikaitkan dengan pembentukan sfera publik dalam kalangan masyarakat di Eropah oleh Jurgen Hebermas. Kini, budaya kopi seringkali mempunyai pertalian dengan representasi jenama, cara hidup dan identiti dalam kalangan golongan millennial. Malah, tidak dapat dinafikan, kewujudan budaya kopi dalam kalangan masyarakat di rantau Asia Tenggara juga turut membawa dampak lain seperti pemuliharaan warisan setempat mahupun membina komuniti berfokus tertentu. Namun, kajian mengenai budaya kopi secara keseluruhannya di Asia Tenggara masih sedikit dan meliputi pelbagai isu yang menarik untuk diberikan fokus lebih mendalam. Mengambil kepada kesedaran tersebut, kajian ini bertujuan untuk melihat isu dan perkembangan budaya kopi dalam lingkungan masyarakat di Asia Tenggara. Metodologi kajian ini menggunakan sorotan literatur bersistematik (Systematic Literature Review, SLR). Kajian ini melihat kajian terdahulu yang telah dilakukan oleh penyelidik secara sistematik dan ilmiah. Sorotan literatur bersistematik (SLR) ini menggunakan protokol ROSES (Reporting Standards for Systematic Evidence Syntheses) yang bersesuaian untuk kajian dalam bidang sains sosial. Jangka masa jurnal adalah ditetapkan dalam tempoh 5 tahun iaitu dari tahun 2018-Januari 2023. Tema yang diberikan fokus dalam kajian-kajian ini meliputi kepada isu terhadap budaya kopi juga turut melihat perkembangan terkini di rantau ini. Hasil kajian memberikan gambaran secara menyeluruh berkenaan trend budaya kopi di Asia Tenggara. Selain itu, hasil kajian ini dapat membantu pihak berkepentingan dalam melestarikan budaya kopi dalam kalangan masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Kajian Budaya Kopi; Asia Tenggara; SLR; ROSES; Isu dan Perkembangan



BUAH BUTON AT THE HOUSE OF DATO' MUAR BONGKOK: THE CONTEXT OF NATURE AS AN INTERPRETATION OF THE CHARACTER OF ADAT PERPATIH CUSTOMARY LEADERS

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ABSTRACT

In this world, there are many methods to emphasize a person's essence and character, including the buah buton, which is a sign of identification. The goal of this article is to explain the relationship between the natural environment, personality and values found at Dato' Muar Bongkok's house in Luak Tanah Mengandung, Negeri Sembilan. The study also includes two ways for gathering data, one of which is fieldwork by inspecting the traditional houses involved. Meanwhile, the interview included descendants, local communities, and experts in Adat Perpatih. According to the field study, the buah buton hangs in the section that represents the traditional leader. The symbolism relates to the leader's character, who alludes to nature as a setting in the development of traditional art. As a result, this article proposes that the buah buton may be employed as a visual communication sign that links understanding in a positive manner. For example, it is used as a gathering location for leaders who advocate for the beliefs and rights of the people in the nation.

Keywords: Carving, art, communication, character, value



EXPLORING THE BELIEFS AND IMPACT OF SAKA IN THE MALAY WORLD: UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF INHERITED SPIRITS IN SHAPING WORLDVIEW

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ABSTRACT

This research delves into the belief of the Malays in the existence of a spiritual form known as saka, believed to be derived from the word pusaka or pesaka, meaning inherited or successor. This reflects the predominant characteristic of saka as an inherited spirit from the ancestor. This research aims to explore the concept of saka and its influence in shaping the worldview in the Malay community. Through fully qualitative research methods, three main informants were interviewed from a neighborhood in Kampung Rombang, Melaka, with additional participative observations conducted over the course of two weeks in the village. The findings were analyzed using thematic codes, revealing that saka can be compared to the concept of a familiar spirit, and is believed to have the ability to affect individuals physically, mentally, and spiritually. Characteristics of an individual are often thought to reflect the characteristics of their saka. As the belief in saka continues to exist in modern times, it is deemed relevant for further study of traditional Malay beliefs, as it can impact the modern Malay world undergoing cultural adaptations due to globalization and increased public concern in Malaysia.

Keywords: saka, familiar spirit, Malay belief, ancestral spirituality



THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING VISUAL TEACHING AIDS IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT FOR VISUAL ARTS EDUCATION AMONG FORM FOUR STUDENTS AT SEKOLAH MENENGAH KEBANGSAAN BUKIT RANGIN, KUANTAN PAHANG DARUL MAKMUR

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to improve the academic performance of form four students who are about to sit for the Visual Art Education (2611) subject in the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM) in the next year by emphasizing the use of visual teaching aids (VTA) which is the key in improving their academic achievement. The results of a pilot study conducted by the researcher on form two students at SMK Engku Husain, Semenyih Selangor have proven that VTA plays an important role in increasing the creativity and imagination of the students and helping them to understand the requirements of the questions. Based on the results of the tests and analysis, the researcher found that the technique of using VTA was the most effective method to increase students' ability in exploring visual ideas and translating works through drawing activities. Thus, it is clear that VTA is necessary during the teaching and facilitation (T&F) process of the subject of Visual Art Education, especially for secondary school students. In addition, teachers need to be more aware of providing teaching aids so that the T&F process runs smoothly and attracts students to produce artwork. The results of this action research have also shown positive developments in students' imagination and creativity. This also shows that the subject of Visual Arts Education requires specific teaching aids and precise explanations from the teacher to enable the T&F process to run successfully. Visual Art Education itself is a subject that measures students' creative abilities and imagination as well as continuous innovation with the support of teaching aids, examples of accurate visual images and advice from teachers. Based on the awareness and confidence gained as a result of this pilot study, the researcher feels that it is still necessary to conduct an action study in overcoming the problem of T&F, especially in topics that are difficult for upper-secondary students to understand. Therefore, the researcher plans to conduct this study on form four students to prove that the use of VTA in the subject of Visual Arts Education can enhance the students' creativity.

ANALISIS KATA KERJA MODALITAS 'AKAN' DALAM WACANA MANIFESTO PAKATAN HARAPAN

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ABSTRACT

Pilihan Raya Umum (PRU) ke-15 merupakan pilihan raya yang paling sengit dalam sejarah negara. Sebagai parti yang pernah mentadbir negara selama 22 bulan, Pakatan Harapan (PH) sekali lagi tampil dalam PRU ke-15 dengan hasrat untuk mentadbir semula negara. Justeru, kajian ini dilakukan untuk memaparkan cara bahasa dimanfaatkan dalam wacana manifesto, khususnya pemanfaatan kata kerja modalitas 'akan' sebagai satu daripada dimensi tekstual untuk menarik sokongan rakyat. Kajian ini mengaplikasikan kaedah kualitatif berdasarkan konsep kata kerja modalitas yang diperkenalkan oleh Asmah Haji Omar (2015) dan (2018). Berdasarkan analisis tekstual yang dilakukan terhadap data kajian, iaitu manifesto Pakatan Harapan didapati kata kerja modalitas 'akan' telah dimanfaatkan sepenuhnya oleh pewacana dalam sepuluh perkara yang menjadi keutamaan PH terutama dalam menarik sokongan rakyat untuk mengundi mereka. Hasil kajian mendapati penggemblengan kata kerja modalitas 'akan' dalam sepuluh perkara keutamaan PH mempunyai ciri masa depan dan tujuan. Oleh sebab kata kerja modalitas 'akan' mempunyai ciri masa depan dan tujuan, maka pemanfaatan kata kerja tersebut dalam wacana manifesto PH dilihat relevan dengan janji-janji PH jika mereka berjaya menjadi kerajaan.

Kata Kunci: kata kerja modalitas, manifesto, tekstual, masa depan, tujuan



EXPLORING CROSS-CULTURAL OF MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA FOLKTALES STORIES THROUGH DIGITAL ILLUSTRATIVE COMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Bilateral relations between Malaysia and Indonesia in the field of design and visual arts education have long been established. The various related customs and cultures that are inherited are included in the folktales that have a unique art, and local wisdom that has almost the same narration both in terms of tradition and taboo. Other stories related to myths are also often legends that are often aligned with creation myths. However, these folk stories are a form of folk literature that contains lessons, comedy and virtues, and various stories of its own. Therefore, illustrated comics as a conveyer of such folk tales will be able to provide a new approach to conveying local culture to young people in graphic comics. This project is part of a collaborative exchange between the students of art and design department of graphic design from the Faculty of Art & Design, UiTM, and Fakultas Seni Rupa & Design (FSRD), Universitas Tarumanagara, Jakarta, Indonesia that incorporates the traditional story from both countries through conceptual ideas and visual development of digital illustrated comic as a medium between the students. The exchange of stories includes the myth and legends where the making and the graphic student development process of their respective characters ideation through different cultures. In the context of the research, a total of 8 folktales from Malaysia and 12 folktales from Indonesia have been produced through this project initiation. The research project seeks to discover the bilateral relationship and cross-cultural activities through narrative interpretation between respective local folklore stories in digital comic illustration.

Keywords: Folktales, digital illustration comic, cross-cultural exploration, narrative story development



PAHANG KUIH MUIH: MALAY CUISINE CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION THROUGH AUGMENTED REALITY TECHNOLOGY AND CONTEMPORARY ILLUSTRATIONS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS AWARENESS

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ABSTRACT

The biggest challenge in preserving culture is to create awareness among the young generation so they will uphold and preserve the heritage from extinction. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of an interactive book that uses Augmented Reality (AR) technology to draw younger people's awareness to Pahang's traditional kuih (traditional sweet or savory bite-sized colorful snack). It aims to increase awareness of traditional kuih which most of them now have less knowledge regarding the heritage. The use of interactive books with illustrations and the incorporation of AR is more engaging for the younger generation to learn the traditional kuih as the connection of AR technology in this era is suitable to the 21st-century learning style. The book with AR is another method to create a fun way to increase their knowledge and awareness of traditional food that was once a favorite of their ancestors. A total of 42 respondents were selected to evaluate the effectiveness of AR technology and the illustrated book of the traditional kuih. The findings indicated that people find it very intriguing, and they learned fascinating things about traditional kuih.

Keywords: Interactive Book, Traditional Kuih, AR Technology, Awareness

EXPLORING CROSS-CULTURAL OF MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SELF – ESTEEM TOWARDS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, INTERNET ADDICTED AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS IN HULU LANGAT, SELANGOR

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to examine the association between self – esteem toward academic achievement and internet addiction among secondary students in Hulu Langat through five research questions. This study utilizes two theories, which are Self-determination Theory by Deci and Ryan, (1985) and Identity Theory by Cast & Burke, (2002). This study uses the quantitative research design in the correlational study involving 302 participants of Form Four students as sample size. Data collection procedures in this study include the online questionnaire. The researcher used the survey containing three sections which are one demographic question and two instruments which adopt the questionnaire from Malay Version Internet Addiction Test (MVIAT) and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) which total 30 questions. The researcher used SPSS 28.0 to analyze the data collected and the result based on research questions and hypotheses. Validity and reliability are also applied in this research. This study was directed to examining the level of self – esteem, academic achievement and internet addiction among secondary school students, to evaluate the level of self – esteem, academic achievement and internet addiction across gender. The results indicated that the overall level of self – esteem, academic achievement and internet addiction among participants was low and mild. The findings of the current study implied there are significant differences between academic achievement, internet addiction and self – esteem with gender by analyzing using independent t – test. Correlational analysis was measure by applied Pearson correlation in study and the result shown positively relationship between self – esteem ($r = .312^{**}$, $p = .001$), and academic achievement. There was significant and negative association between self – esteem ($r = -.348^{**}$, $p = .001$), and internet addicted. Some recommendations for the school administration, teachers, and parents to help the students. Parents also should take some action to support children's wellbeing and achievement, hence, reducing addictive behavior such as excessive use of the internet.

Keywords: Self – esteem, academic achievement, internet addicted, secondary school students

HUBUNGAN DI ANTARA GAYA PEMBELAJARAN DENGAN MOTIVASI TERHADAP PENCAPAIAN AKADEMIK DALAM KALANGAN MURID SEKOLAH RENDAH DI SEMENYIH, HULU LANGAT

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini mengaji hubungan antara hubungan antara gaya pembelajaran dengan motivasi terhadap pencapaian akademik dalam kalangan murid Sekolah rendah di Semenyih Hulu Langat. Seramai 152 responden terlibat dalam kajian ini, yang merangkumi campuran lelaki dan perempuan serta daripada latar belakang sosioekonomi yang berbeza. Responden ini dipilih dari Sekolah Kebangsaan Bandar Sunway Semenyih, Selangor. Kajian penyelidikan korelatif ini bertujuan untuk meneroka hubungan antara gaya pembelajaran dan motivasi untuk mencapai prestasi akademik dalam mata pelajaran teras oleh pelajar Tahap 2 di Sekolah Kebangsaan Bandar Sunway Semenyih, Daerah Ulu Langat. Kaedah soal selidik digunakan dalam penyelidikan ini. Semua maklumat pembolehubah kajian dikumpul semasa berlakunya tiga domain penyelidikan gaya pembelajaran: gaya pembelajaran visual, auditori dan kinestetik. Semasa mengkaji dua aspek motivasi pelajar ia difokuskan pada kategori intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Kajian ini menunjukkan terdapat perkaitan yang signifikan antara gaya pembelajaran dengan motivasi belajar dalam kalangan murid darjah 4 dan 5 Sekolah Kebangsaan Bandar Sunway Semenyih. Analisis kajian yang diperolehi menunjukkan terdapat korelasi yang signifikan antara gaya pembelajaran pelajar dengan prestasi akademik pelajar Sekolah Kebangsaan Bandar Sunway Semenyih. Selain itu dapatan menunjukkan bahawa tiada korelasi yang signifikan antara motivasi belajar dengan prestasi akademik dalam darjah 4 dan 5 di Sekolah Kebangsaan Bandar Sunway Semenyih. Mengikut dapatan di atas, gaya pembelajaran banyak mempengaruhi prestasi akademik pelajar. Oleh itu, beberapa strategi perlu dilaksanakan secara sistematik untuk mengoptimumkan faedah modaliti pembelajaran.

Kata kunci: Gaya pembelajaran, Motivasi, Pencapaian Akademik, Murid



A COMPARATIVE STRATEGY OF THREE COLOR MODEL TO DETECT RAIL TRACK ABNORMALITY

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ABSTRACT

Applying the target detection technology to detect rail track can identify abnormality constantly and swiftly. Thus improve the speed and accuracy of anomaly detection and the intelligence of the operation and maintenance of railway. Feature extraction is the key to target detection. However, due to the rail track being permanently exposed to the outside, the RGB image features taken by the machine are susceptible to the change of sunlight. Meanwhile, the rail track abnormalities are various in their forms and sizes, and the accuracy of target detection is directly influenced by the result of feature extraction. Hence, in order to overcome the influence of sunlight on the images, to compare the color features, area features and texture features in different color spaces, and to conform the color model that contributes the most to the features extraction of rail track abnormality, this study attempts to convert RGB images into other color space, such as HSI, Lab and YCbCr etc. On the basis of 40 experiment images collected randomly, this study uses MATLAB to calculate and analyze. Firstly, the RGB image of rail track is converted into other color space such as HSI, Lab and YCbCr etc, extracting the channel components independent of brightness. Secondly, calculate the color, area and texture features of different channel components and compare the data. In this process, color features are calculated by color moment, and texture features are compared by the parameters such as energy, entropy, inertial matrix and correlation of GLCM. The comparison results prove that the image channel components of different color space show different features value. In conclusion, HSI color space can not only overcome the influence of sunlight on target detection, but also make the most contribution to feature extraction.

KEBERKESANAN APLIKASI GAMIFIKASI 'EJA2BM' DALAM MENINGKATKAN KEMAHIRAN EJAAN BAHASA MELAYU

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ABSTRAK

Ejaan merupakan satu aktiviti pembelajaran bahasa Melayu yang perlu dikuasai oleh pelajar sejak literasi awal. Penguasaan ejaan yang mantap dapat membantu pelajar dalam penulisan ayat dan karangan dengan baik. Ejaan merupakan elemen yang dilihat dalam pemarkahan peperiksaan bahasa Melayu dan pelajar seharusnya mengelakkan daripada melakukan kesalahan ejaan dalam penulisan ayat dan karangan. Berdasarkan analisis penulisan peperiksaan bahasa Melayu pada peringkat sekolah menengah bagi tahun 2019-2021, pelbagai jenis kesalahan ejaan telah dikenal pasti dalam kalangan pelajar. Setelah penelitian dilakukan, pakar bahasa telah mengesahkan bahawa ejaan kata dasar/kata tunggal merupakan ejaan kekerapan tertinggi berbanding kesalahan ejaan yang lain. Bagi menangani isu kebahasaan ini, pendekatan pembelajaran berasaskan permainan (PBP) dalam bentuk digital telah dimanfaatkan dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran (PdP) ejaan bahasa Melayu. Objektif kajian memfokus kepada pengajaran dan pembelajaran dalam penguasaan ejaan kata dasar/kata tunggal bahasa Melayu melalui aplikasi gamifikasi 'Eja2BM'. Kajian ini menggunakan reka bentuk ujian T berpasangan yang melibatkan 50 orang pelajar tingkatan 4 dari Sekolah Menengah Cheras Perdana, Cheras, Selangor. Persampelan kumpulan sasaran yang terlibat terdiri daripada pelajar yang telah dikenal pasti berdasarkan prestasi peperiksaan akhir bahasa Melayu. Instrumen kajian menggunakan soal selidik borang Google, analisis dokumen, praujian, pascaujian dan pemerhatian. Hasil praujian dan pascaujian setelah pemanfaatan gamifikasi 'Eja2BM' menunjukkan markah skor min pelajar telah meningkat sebanyak 30 peratus. Sepanjang intervensi dijalankan, didapati aplikasi gamifikasi 'Eja2BM' telah mempengaruhi tingkah laku pelajar menjadi lebih interaktif, menyeronokkan dalam proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran dan mencetuskan motivasi untuk terus mencuba sehingga mendedahkan peningkatan kemahiran ejaan bahasa Melayu dalam kalangan pelajar serta sekali gus dapat memberi impak positif dalam penulisan peperiksaan bahasa Melayu.

Kata kunci: bahasa Melayu, ejaan, gamifikasi, intervensi, pengajaran dan pembelajaran



THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN TO RECEIVE EDUCATION DURING THE PERIOD OF PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper contributes to the existing literature by exploring the role and function of the Malaysian Social Welfare Department in providing a protection and rehabilitation centre for unmarried teenage girls who have been involved in illicit sexual cases according to Section 55 of the Child Act 2001 towards fulfilling the principles of children's rights. The deliberations based on a qualitative approach focused on a centre that places young girls who, the Court for Children believes need protection and rehabilitation as a result of being exposed to moral danger or moral damage (Section 40(3)(a); Section 41(1); and, Section 46 of the Child Act 2001). Findings from the interview data of three (3) officers who work directly with young girls at the centre shed light on how the institution could adopt and maintain the principles of children's rights when dealing with young girls during the institutionalization period. The discussion shows that inter alia; in order to carry out their roles and functions representing the Malaysian Government to continue recognizing the principles of children's rights, the respondents believe they:- owe the duty of in loco parentis to provide a safe place of survival for every child residing at the centre throughout the institutionalized period; perform their best to offer various useful resources and knowledge convincing children that they still have a second chance to be re-educated in various ways towards becoming better persons upon released from the institution; and, guide children towards appreciating family values that may be affected by the institutionalization process. In conclusion, the role and function of the Malaysian Social Welfare Department which provides self-help; protection; assistance; and rehabilitation for young girls throughout the institutionalization period actually implements the best alternative by considering and taking every step to preserve the best interests of the child at all times.

Keywords: children's rights; care and rehabilitation centre; child; Malaysian Social Welfare Department; institutionalization



MANAGEMENT CONCERNS ABOUT THE REINTEGRATION OF CHILD OFFENDERS INTO SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

This paper depicts how former child offenders from a child rehabilitation institution in Malaysia predict their reintegration process into society after completing a period of rehabilitation. The analysis is based on semi-structured interview data from a qualitative study with young inmates who have been involved in various criminal offenses and were later ordered by the Court for Children to receive education, training, and detention in an Approved School as provided in Section 91 (1)(f) or Section 65 of the Child Act 2001. The findings demonstrate that the respondents tend to reveal their concerns about facing various challenges other than expectations before being released from the institution. Data regarding their readiness to accept the reality of the process of returning to society indicate, among other things; that their main concerns are more focused on the lack of self-confidence to be able to socialize with the community members even though they have been provided with various knowledge and valuable experiences throughout the period of institutionalization; and, still, acquiesce to their own weaknesses of not being able to support the cost of living once released later. In fact, the reflection stems from their reluctance to leave the rehabilitation institution considering their inadequacy in gaining various knowledge that is more useful in preparation for functioning as other normal citizens outside the institution thereafter. To conclude, the Government through the administrators of the child rehabilitation institutions along with all levels of management staff should take many other practical steps to understand the real needs and expectations of these potential youth residents before they step out to socialize with the community.

Keywords: reintegration; rehabilitation institution; child inmates/residents; institutionalization; community

REINTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY: READY OR NOT?

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ABSTRACT

This paper depicts how former child offenders from a child rehabilitation institution in Malaysia predict their reintegration process into society after completing a period of rehabilitation. The analysis is based on semi-structured interview data from a qualitative study with young inmates who have been involved in various criminal offenses and were later ordered by the Court for Children to receive education, training, and detention in an Approved School as provided in Section 91 (1)(f) or Section 65 of the Child Act 2001. The findings demonstrate that the respondents tend to reveal their concerns about facing various challenges other than expectations before being released from the institution. Data regarding their readiness to accept the reality of the process of returning to society indicate, among other things; that their main concerns are more focused on the lack of self-confidence to be able to socialize with the community members even though they have been provided with various knowledge and valuable experiences throughout the period of institutionalization; and, still, acquiesce to their own weaknesses of not being able to support the cost of living once released later. In fact, the reflection stems from their reluctance to leave the rehabilitation institution considering their inadequacy in gaining various knowledge that is more useful in preparation for functioning as other normal citizens outside the institution thereafter. To conclude, the Government through the administrators of the child rehabilitation institutions along with all levels of management staff should take many other practical steps to understand the real needs and expectations of these potential youth residents before they step out to socialize with the community.

Keywords: reintegration; rehabilitation institution; child inmates/residents; institutionalization; community

HIKAYAT SERI KELANTAN: SEBUAH KAJIAN TEKS HISTORIOGRAFI BERDASARKAN LENSA TEOLOGI ISLAM

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ABSTRAK

Dakwaan pro-Feminisme mengatakan bahawa golongan wanita yang terikat dengan ajaran Islam sebagai pegangan rasmi mereka hidup dalam cengkaman amalan patriarki golongan lelaki. Isu ini bukanlah isu yang baharu bahkan sejak zaman leluhur lagi sudah wujud. Bermodalkan dakwaan itu, puak mereka melancarkan dakyah tersebut sehingga Malaysia juga terkena tempiasnya. Selain memperjuangkan 'hak' mereka secara terang-terangan, dakyah melalui bahan-bahan sastera juga merupakan wadah yang berkesan. Misalnya di Malaysia muncul novel Hikayat Faridah Hahum (1926) sebagai novel feminis yang terawal diterbitkan. Menariknya, karya klasik yang menampilkan isu-isu emansipasi wanita turut direkodkan. Satu daripadanya ialah Hikayat Seri Kelantan yang juga tergolong dalam genre sastera historiografi Melayu. Sehubungan dengan itu, makalah kali ini bakal memfokuskan teks tersebut sebagai teks sumber untuk menelusuri sejarah kemunculan Hikayat Seri Kelantan dan menilai semula dakwaan pro-Feminisme berdasarkan Lensa Teologi Islam dalam teks Hikayat Seri Kelantan. Dari aspek metodologi kajian, perbincangan diteruskan berpandukan pendekatan kualitatif yang mengandungi kaedah kajian kepustakaan dan analisis kandungan menerusi bacaan rapi. Makalah ini merujuk Hikayat Seri Kelantan versi Mohd. Taib Osman (2004). Seterusnya, konsep Lensa Teologi Islam oleh Ruzy Suliza (2003) dipilih melalui karangan beliau *Out of The Shadows in Malay Court Narratives*. Di akhir kajian beliau, dapat disimpulkan tokoh wanita dalam naratif perundangan dilabel sebagai suara keheningan (*sound of silence*), suara penyokong (*consenting voice*) dan suara penentangan (*dissenting voice*). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hakikatnya golongan wanita dalam teks kajian berupaya menyangkal dakwaan puak Feminisme. Sedangkan dalam Lensa Teologi Islam jelas tercatat dalam al-Quran dan Hadis bahawa setiap anak Adam; lelaki dan perempuan pasti mendapat layanan serta peletakan hak yang setara dengan peranan masing-masing. Suara-suara wanita seperti yang dilabelkan oleh Ruzy Suliza (2003) hakikatnya menyindir golongan feminisme. Dalam Islam setiap penganutnya layak dilindungi dan dihukum bergantung atas individu itu sendiri.

Kata Kunci: Hikayat Seri Kelantan, wanita, Lensa Teologi Islam

KESAN BUNYI SEBAGAI ELEMEN DRAMATIK SERAM: ROH (2019) DAN MUNAFIK (2016)

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ABSTRAK

Genre filem seram Melayu di Malaysia merupakan salahsatu genre popular di kalangan penonton tempatan. Penceritaan seram di dalam filem mampu membawa penonton merasakan ketakutan dan keseraman sehingga ke penghujung filem. Pemaparan seram di dalam filem akan lebih berkesan sekiranya disokong oleh elemen kesan bunyi dan membuatkan penonton berasa lebih menyeramkan. Antara pencirian elemen seram adalah aspek kesan bunyi. Kesan bunyi berfungsi sebagai membangkitkan rasa dan emosi ketakutan dan suspen pada naratif filem. Ini menyumbang kuat kepada unsur dramatik seram yang diangkat oleh cerita bergenre seram berkenaan. Kajian ini akan menganalisa kesan bunyi dalam filem Munafik (2016) dan Roh (2019). Fokus kajian adalah membincangkan persoalan kajian - apakah dan sejauh mana pencirian kesan bunyi yang bersifat diegetic dan non-diegetic berfungsi sebagai elemen dramatik seram? Justeru objektif kajian adalah menganalisa fungsi kesan bunyi yang dikenalpasti di dalam filem kajian sebagai indeks dan simbol elemen dramatik seram. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif analisis tekstual. Analisa tekstual adalah merujuk kepada naratif filem Munafik (2016) dan Roh (2019). Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa pencirian kesan bunyi yang digunakan adalah bersifat menyumbang kepada indeks dan simbol unsur mistik dan alam yang berhubung kait dengan kepercayaan masyarakat orang Melayu.

Kata kunci: Sinema Malaysia, Filem Seram, Kesan Bunyi, Dramatik Seram



WHO IS THE BETTER ENDORSER? DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ENDORSEMENT EFFECTS OF VIRTUAL AND HUMAN INFLUENCERS

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ABSTRACT

This study attempts to identify the difference between the endorsement effect of virtual influencers and real influencers. This study recruited Instagram users ($n = 421$) to perform a 2 (virtual influencer vs. human influencer endorser) \times 2 (entertainment and video games vs. fashion and beauty products) between-subjects experiment. The participants saw Instagram posts of virtual and human influencers endorsing either an "entertainment and video game" or a "fashion and beauty" product. They then completed a questionnaire. The data were analyzed using a two-way analysis of variance. The results show a significant interaction between influencers and product types in terms of consumer attitude and purchase intention, wherein they work in tandem. To achieve these beneficial impacts, the authorized product must match the influencer's identity. Before structuring endorsement practices, advertisers should think about the influencer types.

Keywords: Virtual influencer, source credibility, product-influencer fit, match-up hypothesis



SENI MENAFSIR: DARI TATARAN EKSEGESIS, HERMENEUTIK HINGGA TAFSIRAN PASCA MODEN: SEBUAH PENGANTAR FILSAFAT

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ABSTRAK

Makalah ini mencuba untuk membawakan wacana pemula, dari sebagai sebuah pengantar terhadap cabang ilmu pentafsiran yang dikenal dengan nama Hermeneutik, sehingga kepada perbahasan dasar mengenai pengkajian 'lambang' dan 'makna' di dalam disiplin ilmu Semiotik. Ilmu menafsir yang dimulakan tradisinya oleh para penafsir (exegete), dalam memahami skripsi kitab suci (perjanjian lama dan perjanjian baru) merupakan suatu praktis yang disebut sebagai 'eksegesis' (exegesis). Lalunya, semangat pentafsiran pada skripsi-skripsi kanonik ini, dikembangkan pula kepada teks-teks kesusasteraan klasik sekular, falsafah, seni dan kebudayaan, yang bermuara di dalam ilmu Hermeneutik. Seterusnya dibicarakan juga mengenai pengabsahan semiotik, sebagai suatu disiplin untuk kita memaknakan serta memahami segala macam entiti simbolis, di dalam kancah pentafsiran era pasca-modernisme.

Kata kunci: Eksegesis, Hermeneutik, Semiotik, Tafsir, Pasca-Moden



RESEARCH ON THE VISUAL IDENTITY DESIGN OF HIP-HOP MENSWEAR BRANDS

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ABSTRACT

With the development of technology and economy, the global era of convergent media has formed a diversified business model based on the Internet. The traditional business branding model has been broken and more and more business consumers are buying through online platforms. This study focuses on an in-depth study of Hip-Hop menswear brands. Hip-Hop Menswear brand image is established through consumers' perception of the overall visuals of a fashion brand. The overall visual design of the brand should be in line with the current characteristics of the converging media era, and brand marketing that strengthens the aesthetic experience is becoming increasingly important.

PENGAJARAN SENI TARANNUM DALAM KALANGAN GURU PENDIDIKAN ISLAM DI SEKOLAH RENDAH

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ABSTRAK

Al-Quran adalah keajaiban Allah SWT yang amat bernilai kepada manusia dari segi bahasa, sejarah, dan peradaban, serta nilai-nilai yang boleh diperolehi daripada kandungannya. Justeru, terdapat pelbagai usaha berterusan yang dijalankan bagi memanfaatkan mukjizat teragung ini. Antaranya pengajaran seni tarannum dalam kalangan guru pendidikan Islam di sekolah rendah. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menilai amalan pengajaran seni tarannum dalam kalangan guru pendidikan Islam di sekolah rendah. Kajian ini telah dijalankan di beberapa kawasan tumpuan di dalam negeri Perak. Sasaran responden adalah melibatkan guru-guru pendidikan Islam di 24 buah sekolah rendah dalam Daerah Perak Tengah. Kajian ini menumpukan perhatian kepada amalan pengajaran seni tarannum berdasarkan model pengajaran al-Qabisi. Kajian ini dilaksanakan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif secara menyeluruh. Analisa data adalah berdasarkan kepada instrumen kajian yang telah dibangunkan. Mengenalpasti tahap amalan pengajaran seni tarannum dalam kalangan guru pendidikan Islam di sekolah rendah pula dianalisa secara statistik deskriptif menggunakan skor min dan statistik inferensi varians (ANOVA). Secara keseluruhannya, analisa data menunjukkan bahawa amalan pengajaran seni tarannum dalam kalangan guru pendidikan Islam adalah pada tahap yang tinggi. Semua faktor amalan pengajaran seni tarannum dalam kalangan guru pendidikan Islam di sekolah rendah yang merangkumi matlamat pengajaran, objektif pengajaran, kaedah pengajaran, teknik pengajaran, alat bantu pengajaran dan penilaian pengajaran mencatatkan tahap yang tinggi. Dapatan kajian juga menunjukkan bahawa tidak terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan tahap amalan pengajaran seni tarannum dalam kalangan guru pendidikan Islam di sekolah rendah berdasarkan demografi guru yang melibatkan jantina dan pengalaman mengajar. Kajian ini juga mengesahkan model amalan pengajaran al-Quran yang diperkenalkan oleh al-Qabisi sebagai asas kepada pengukuhan amalan pengajaran seni tarannum bagi guru-guru pendidikan Islam di sekolah rendah. Selain itu, sumbangan pengetahuan baharu daripada kajian ini kepada literatur amalan pengajaran seni tarannum akan dapat menyokong hasrat pihak berwajib dan pengurusan sekolah dalam meningkatkan prestasi dan tahap celik al-Quran ke suatu tahap yang lebih baik.

Kata kunci: Seni, Pengajaran, Tarannum, Guru Pendidikan Islam



PLAYING FOR LEARNING: ENRICHING MALAYSIAN CULTURAL AND HERITAGE THROUGH EDUTAINMENT GAMES

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ABSTRACT

Edutainment games is a very popular method used nowadays to help the public experience cultural heritage contexts in fun and attractive ways. Through this three in one game, this study aims to improve Malaysian cultural and heritage of traditional games Congkak, Dam Haji and Wayang Kulit play card. Only a small number of people utilise it to learn, though. As a result, this study discusses a unique edutainment game to teach the students the relationships between game play through learning effectiveness. This paper focuses on the overall process of game development using agile methodology. The pilot study used questionnaires to collect data from 50 students at a local Secondary school through a quantitative research approach. Game testing has been completed, and the results show that a connection to the cultural heritage context of Congkak, Dam Haji and Wayang Kulit play card is possible.

Keywords: Edutainment games, Cultural



JELLY PRINT: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDELINE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JELLY MATRIX IN PRINTMAKING

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ABSTRACT

As the scope of exploration in printmaking has expanded, more artists are searching for novel techniques to investigate in order to make high-quality printmaking. During this procedure, the matrix is frequently manipulated, and the researcher has produced printmaking artworks utilising the monoprint technique that explore the possibilities of jelly as a matrix. Monoprint enables the artist to experiment and explore mediums and processes that have not yet been utilised by others, and as a result, the researcher has discovered a structured yet intuitive method for producing jelly matrix monoprint. The investigation of the most fragile non-permanent matrix in printmaking is highly challenging in terms of the consistency of the jelly and its mold-making procedure. Commercially available jelly plates are rather expensive to acquire. By utilising ingredients that are easily accessible at a nearby store, the jelly plate-making procedure is completed effectively. By using the descriptive method in completing the studio-based research, the artwork produced has been chosen to be exhibited. The development of a comprehensive guideline for the establishment of the jelly matrix is the primary purpose of this research. The procedures that underlie the production of the delicate, yet versatile jelly matrix is captured and demonstrated. The research covers the preparation of the jelly matrix, the application of colours, the creation of mark making, and the printing procedure. The majority of the artworks that were made as a result of the jelly matrix were monoprints, which are an aspect of printmaking that belongs to the realm of fine art and can be admired in this capacity.

Keywords: Jelly print, matrix, monoprint, printmaking



THE CEMPULING MUSIC OF SELANGOR: AN EXPRESSION OF LOCAL IDENTITY

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ABSTRACT

Selangor is the most populous state in Malaysia, with nearly 7 million inhabitants, and is composed of a variety of ethnic groups. Its traditional musical culture is heavily influenced by that of the Javanese, Bugis, Minangkabau and Mandailing, to name a few. Unlike other states in Malaysia where traditional music is clearly visible and closely associated with the state's identity, this is not the case in Selangor. The musical identity of Selangor is almost always represented by the largest ethnic group living in the 9 districts of Selangor, i.e., Sabak Bernam, Kuala Selangor, Hulu Selangor, Petaling, Gombak, Klang, Kuala Langat, Hulu Langat and Sepang. This article aims to identify the functions of Cempuling music, a Javanese-influenced traditional music ensemble, in the Selangor local community. Moreover, this article also examines the role of PADAT (Perbadanan Adat Melayu dan Warisan Negeri Selangor) in ensuring the sustainability of Cempuling music. In addition to document analysis, data is also collected through field research where observations and interviews were conducted. The results show that Cempuling music is highly regarded as a form of community music that connects people regardless of their age, background, and status. PADAT is also seen as a revitalizer that ensures that Cempuling music remains relevant in this modern world. In conclusion, Cempuling music can be seen as part of Selangor's musical identity because of its visibility and is further strengthened by PADAT's role as the keeper of Selangor's cultural heritage.

Keywords: Cempuling, PADAT, local identity, sustainability, traditional music

PENILAIAN KEBOLEHGUNAAN VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA MELAYU PENUTUR ASING BERDASARKAN FENOMENA SOSIAL DAN KOGNITIF

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ABSTRACT

Penyelidikan berkenaan pembangunan kit pembelajaran secara maya atau atas talian memerlukan penglibatan pengguna secara sendiri atau berkumpulan pada bila-bila masa dan di mana sahaja. Kit Pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu (KPBM) dengan jenama 'Rakan Bahasa' dalam kajian ini mengandungi dua bahan pembelajaran iaitu bahan video dan bahan bertulis. KPBM telah dibangunkan menggunakan model reka bentuk pembelajaran ADDIE melalui 5 fasa iaitu analisis, reka bentuk, pembangunan, pelaksanaan dan penilaian. Setelah dilaksanakan, KPBM melalui fasa penilaian kebolehgunaan yang melibatkan sesi ujian terhadap 25 orang pengguna dalam kalangan penutur asing yang sedang mempelajari bahasa Melayu di Universiti Putra Malaysia. Penilaian kebolehgunaan KPBM yang dibangunkan bergantung kepada penerimaan pengguna terhadap proses pembelajaran yang diikuti. Borang soal selidik telah diedarkan kepada responden bagi mengenal pasti tahap kebolehgunaan keseluruhan KPBM tersebut. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahawa peratus bagi kebolehgunaan keseluruhan KPBM adalah tinggi iaitu sebanyak 92.6%. Seterusnya, penilaian kebolehgunaan bahan pembelajaran utama KPBM iaitu bahan video dianalisis menggunakan teori sosiokognitif. Menurut teori sosiokognitif (Bandura, 1986), pembelajaran berlaku melalui proses pemerhatian dan pemodelan. Hal ini bertepatan dengan konsep pembelajaran bahan video KPBM yang berlaku melalui proses pemerhatian oleh pengguna terhadap model yang ditunjukkan dalam setiap tema perbualan video. Proses pembelajaran menggunakan bahan video memberikan kesan pembelajaran yang lebih baik kerana proses pembelajaran bahasa berlaku melalui faktor kognitif pengguna terhadap sikap dan tingkah laku seseorang dan turut dipengaruhi oleh hubungan sosial dan faktor persekitaran penutur. Pembelajaran bahasa Melayu menjadi lebih menyeronokkan dengan sisipan aspek budaya yang melatari setiap situasi dalam video perbualan tersebut. Malah, keupayaan kognitif akan menyimpan segala maklumat yang diperolehi melalui proses pembelajaran agar dapat digunakan kelak dalam keadaan sebenar.

Keywords: Kit pembelajaran bahasa Melayu, bahan video, ADDIE, penilaian kebolehgunaan, teori sosiokognitif



ABSTRACT

Research on the development of virtual or online learning kits requires the involvement of users, individually or in groups, at any time and anywhere. The Malay Language Learning Kit (KPBM) with the brand "Rakan Bahasa" in this study contains two types of learning materials, namely video materials and written materials. KPBM has been developed using the ADDIE learning design model through 5 phases: analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation. Once implemented, KPBM went through a usability evaluation phase involving a test session with 25 users among foreign speakers who are studying Malay at Universiti Putra Malaysia. The evaluation of the usability of the developed KPBM depends on the user's acceptance of the learning process followed. A questionnaire was distributed to respondents to identify the level of overall usability of the KPBM. The results of the analysis show that the percentage for the overall usability of KPBM is high, at 92.6%. Next, the evaluation of the usability of KPBM's main learning material, which is the video material, was analysed using sociocognitive theory. According to sociocognitive theory (Bandura, 1986), learning occurs through the processes of observation and modeling. This coincides with the concept of learning KPBM video materials that occurs through the observation process by users of the models shown in each video conversation theme. The learning process using video materials provides a better learning effect because the language learning process takes place through the user's cognitive factors towards a person's attitude and behaviour and is also influenced by social relationships and the speaker's environmental factors. Learning Malay becomes more fun with the insertion of cultural aspects that underlie every situation in the conversation video. In fact, cognitive ability will store all the information obtained through the learning process so that it can be used later in a real-life situation.

Keywords: Malay language learning kit, video materials, ADDIE, usability evaluation, socio cognitive theory



ETHNOGRAPHY IN MALAYSIA ANIMATION STUDY: A CASE STUDY ON KAMPUNG BOY

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ABSTRACT

Ethnography is a form of qualitative research to analyze and interpret a certain culture within an ethnic group. Ethnographic learning is important to understand 'culture sharing'. Ethnography provides a detailed understanding in aspects of culture, language, arts, and more. In Malaysia, the existence of various ethnic groups allows us to learn the ethnography of other ethnic. However, the understanding of different ethnic is still lacking. Moreover, lack of understanding and respect for others could cause destruction and harmony in the country. This problem can be controlled by the existence of various media or platforms by applying ethnographic learning such as animated media. Thus, this study looks at how ethnographic learning can be applied in animated media. This paper will look into the ethnography of the Kampung Boy animated film, by Dato Lat. In addition, this paper will also discuss the aspect of ethnography such as the aspect of culture, language, beliefs, arts, and environment by using semiotic theory as a medium to provide an understanding and knowledge of certain ethnic groups. Kampung Boy is one of the animated films that have various races and cultures, where it is about the adventures of a village boy named Mat and his life in a village.

Keywords: ethnography, culture, animated film, kampung boy, Dato Lat

TRANSFORMATION OF "ADAT DAYUNG BORIH" BIDAYUH BAU MYTH INTO ANIMATION CHARACTERS AS STORYTELLING MEDIUM

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ABSTRACT

Indigenous people in Malaysia Borneo have placed the rainforest at the center of their cultural and religious life for generations. As the nation has developed and modernised, younger generations are unaware of the value of the traditions of their ancestors. Their identity and legacy would be lost if this tradition were to disappear. The *Bidayuh* people have a rich culture of myths based on cosmology, and as a result, their traditions are influenced by these myths, which also play a crucial role in defining their identity. Through myths, *Bidayuh* people learn about the origin and significance of *Adat Dayung Borih*. The studies and analysis focus on a *Dayung Borih* (*Bidayuh* paddy priestess) in Bau, Sarawak, according to the myth of *Adat Dayung Borih*, the roles and responsibilities in both the human and spiritual realms. Next, the transformation of the myth of *Adat Dayung Borih* into animation characters designed as a storytelling medium. Through qualitative ethnographic research, the existences of intrinsic, expressive, and cognitive meanings and functions have been analysed and interpreted in context of a theoretical framework created by Shawn Wilson's "The Indigenous Research Paradigm" and by Erwin Panofsky's "Iconology." As a result, the myth of *Adat Dayung Borih* reflected their beliefs, ideology, traditions, traditional arts and was closely related to their way of life as a *Bidayuh* community. *Dayung Borih* play important roles in ritual ceremonies within communities, particularly those connected to Gawai, serving as mediators between the spiritual realm and mankind. These myths served as a form of entertainment and education for the *Bidayuh* people in the past, particularly for children and younger generations. Based on this, it is apparent that these myths are significant to the *Bidayuh* people's understanding of their own culture, particularly as it relates to tradition, rituals, and traditional arts. The use of new media as storytelling by transforming the *Bidayuh* myths into an animated character for animation, in hopes to substantiate this traditional knowledge.

Keywords: Animation Characters, *Bidayuh*, *Dayung Borih*, Myth

CULTURE ADAPTATION IN TRANSLATED DRAMA SCRIPT INTO MALAY THEATER PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

Culture adaptation often occurs in foreign drama script translation due to differences in cultural background of the translator and the needs to suit the cultural values of the translated text, which are acceptable by the targeted society. In case of theater performance, cultural adaptation occurs during the staging process due to the director's interpretation of the script to suit other elements in stage performance (acting, sets, props, costumes, etc). The study aims to investigate issues in translating cultures in drama script focusing on taboo words/expressions from African English Language to Malay Language. It is very crucial to take both factors into consideration when translating the script from the source text to Malay Language since the written text is changed to spoken language in terms of morphology and syntax to form dialogues in the performance (from drama scripts to stage performance). This study uses a Malay translated drama script entitled Pulau, and the original text The Island by Athol Fugard, which was staged by the students from the Faculty of Performing Arts University of Malaya as their final year project assessment, as its source of data. This study uses classification of Allan and Burrige (2006) and Brownlie (2007) translating techniques as framework. The finding of this study discusses the challenging tasks in translating taboo expressions, which constitutes one of the most problematic and constraining areas that stands as a challenging task for the translators. In translating taboos (sexual activities, obscenities, and profanities), the translator is forced to pay attention to certain ideological considerations in addition to the cultural ones, which requires them to employ certain translation strategies depending on the constraints upon them. There are certain circumstances which require the translator to rewrite or paraphrase the whole sentences to retain the aesthetic values of the text. Hence, determined the most suitable method and techniques used in translating foreign drama scripts into stage performance

Keywords: culture adaptation, spoken language syntax and morphology, translated drama scripts performance, Malay theater



SARAWAK CULTURAL COSTUMES AND EFFECTS ON CONSUMER PURCHASING BEHAVIOUR

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ABSTRACT

Cultural costumes of a variety of ethnicities in Malaysia are one of the privileges Malaysians are having that attract the attention, curiosity, and sparks of interest in the eye of foreigners. It is our virtue to bring our cultural costumes of ethics as it symbolizes our uniqueness and the value of our heritage. Although the richness of ethnicities in Malaysia is known worldwide, there is a wonder in the purchasing decision of Malaysians to buy their own full set of cultural costumes. Thus, this study aims to examine the factors influencing consumers in purchasing Sarawak cultural costumes. Questionnaires were distributed to respondents using online platforms via Google Form through a shared link to social media. 398 responded and were used for data analysis. The statistical analysis for social science (SPSS) was used to analyze and interpret. Regression results show a significant relationship between factors of opinion from friends and family, the appearance of cultural costumes, and status in influencing consumers purchasing cultural costumes. Of these three factors, the appearance of the cultural costumes proved to have the most significant impact on consumers' purchasing behavior. The implications and limitations of the study are also discussed.

Keywords: Cultural costumes, Sarawak, Opinion, Appearance, Status, Purchasing behaviour



TERMINOLOGY OF MALAY TRADITIONAL SILVER CRAFT DESIGN IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

In the first half of the twentieth century, the Malay traditional craft was established in Malaya through exhibitions, craft promotion, and training. Silver craft is one of the luxury items produced for the royal family and protected under the protocol of 'Adat Raja-Raja Melayu'. Furthermore, the Malaysian Handicraft Development Corporation (MHDC) established in 1973, is to improve and encourage local artisans to utilize contemporary methods in designing and marketing craft products. The talent and creativity of the local artisans demonstrate the skill and ability to blend the appearance of shapes, motifs, or patterns, portraying harmony and order in a civilization. Heritage silver crafts include tepak sirih, pahar, cokmar, pending, dokoh, caping, chelepa, and many more. However, based on recent studies, the silver craft industry is facing extinction, and the design needs to reflect the current trend. The existing silver craft is often heavy, bulky, easily decolourized, and deficient in aesthetic appeal. This research is to identify the terminology of traditional Malay silver craft in Malaysia. In addition, this research significantly referred to the National Cultural Policy (DAKEN) 2021 that drives the development of art quality and participation in culture, creativity, diversity, and artistic value for the society's development. A semi-structured interview was conducted with the support of previous and recent studies on a particular topic. The data collected were analyzed, anthologizing the Malay silver craft design terminology in Malaysia for further recommendation.

Keywords: Terminology, Malay Traditional Craft, Silver Craft



THE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECHOES BENEATH MOTION COMIC

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ABSTRACT

Over the years of the existence of local digital comics, the art community has become very accepting towards new experimental mediums. Newer generation of comic creators and readers began exploring new mediums and technology to enjoy making and reading their comic books in many different ways. The Echoes Beneath motion comic happens to be one of the experimental mediums created to be combining both digital comic and music for the purpose of introducing Malaysian independent musicians and their music on a visual platform digitally. Due to this motion comic being very different when compared to other existing motion comics in Malaysia, this study was aimed to break down the design and the development of The Echoes Beneath motion comic accordingly from pre-production to production and to post-production. In order to make this design study possible, the investigation was conducted through a qualitative approach by observing the design sheets of the characters, environment, and musical elements involved in creating The Echoes Beneath motion comic on their social media and relevant readable sources. The findings from this study showed that the combination of music and the local elements involved in the visuals created have done an impact towards the local comics community to accept new ways of reading comics. In a nutshell, The Echoes Beneath motion comic managed to prove that by using new elements in the production of digital comics, people will still enjoy it no matter what in hopes that our comic industry will keep on evolving.

Keywords: The Echoes Beneath, Digital Comics, Motion Comic, Independent Music

PENGUNAAN SISA TEKSTIL TERPAKAI SEBAGAI MEDIA DALAM PENCIPTAAN KARYA SENI

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengolah lambakan tekstil terpakai yang memberi kesan buruk pada alam sekitar, jika tidak diuruskan dengan baik. Tekstil terpakai ini akan diolah sebagai media dalam penghasilan karya seni visual. Untuk mengetahui kesesuaian sisa tekstil ini, kaedah eksperimen penciptaan karya akan digunapakai. Proses penciptaan karya akan melalui enam peringkat iaitu 1) maklumat, 2) penghuraian, 3) sintetik, 4) realisasi konsep dan 5) penciptaan karya. Melalui kajian ini, karya seni fiber dengan pelbagai kualiti permukaan dapat dihasilkan. Eksplorasi teknik dan jenis tekstil terpakai dapat menghasilkan imej visual yang menarik dan jika digubah dengan baik akan menghasilkan karya seni yang unik. Penggunaan sisa tekstil terpakai ini sebagai media utama dalam penghasilan karya seni bermanfaat bagi memberi pengalaman estetik kepada masyarakat dan pengamat seni. Secara tidak langsung dapat meningkatkan kesedaran tentang pentingnya kitar semula dalam menjaga alam sekitar demi kelestarian bumi.

Kata kunci: bahan, sisa tekstil terpakai, ciptaan, seni halus

THE EDUCINEMA™ MODEL FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AT SEKOLAH BIMBINGAN JALINAN KASIH (SBJK), KUALA LUMPUR

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to produce innovations from a combination of Film & Cinema Arts to improvise the Education & Teaching (PnP) method for students at Sekolah Bimbingan Jalinan Kasih (SBJK). The innovation of EduCinema™ is in line with the 21st Millennium education policy under the Malaysian Ministry of Education in 2014 which applies communication, collaboration, critical thinking, and creativity to students. This model is using Al-Ghazali's theory which examines the elements of value and moral education for SBJK students. The objective of this study is to find the need for a new learning style for SBJK students, develop and design, analyse its usability and prove the effectiveness of the EduCinema™ model. A Thai commercial short film titled 'Unsung Hero' (2014) was taken as a studio project reference to help students in the development ideas for making a 5-minute short film. This study was carried out qualitatively in conjunction with a studio project involving 30 respondents and seven experts with EduCinema™ components and related elements. The EduCinema™ component is a cinema that has the specification standards of a commercial. Therefore, Pawagam Jalan Ampas (PJA) located inside the campus of the National Academy of Arts and Heritage (ASWARA) has been selected to carry out said studio project. Data will be collected through experiments in this studio and finding will be the result of the 3 short films produced by students. The product will apply elements of value and morale as proof of understanding of the EduCinema™ model as a whole. The short film will be shown and evaluated at PJA to film students and related experts such as lecturers in film study, education, social sciences, and Islamic studies, also psychologists and counsellors. Data from experiments in the studio are also supported by library research, interviews and observations.

Kata kunci: EduCinema™ Model, Sekolah Bimbingan Jalinan Kasih (SBJK), Homeless Children, Value and Moral Education



THE CHALLENGES FACED IN PRESERVING THE CRAFT OF SCREW PINE (MENGKUANG) WEAVING

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ABSTRACT

In Malaysia, kelarai or weaving arts are very synonymous with the Nusantara and the Malay community. The materials used are usually taken from nearby natural sources and one of the most common materials is the screw pine leaves. Though screw pine weaving used to play a vital role in adorning and furnishing Malay homes, its popularity has long been dwindled. There are very few weavers these days that are skillful enough to prepare the leaves and weave them. Without the interest shown from the young generation in succeeding this art, screw pine weaving will someday be only a history. Thus, this research aims at identifying the challenges faced in sustaining this craft. A primary data collection was conducted face-to-face personal interview with a screw pine weaver in Kedah, Puan Norizah binti Ismail or also more fondly known as Mak Lang. Mak Lang has known and observed this craft since young but only in 2018 did she start to take the craft seriously. From the interview conducted, a few challenges were identified. Among the challenges identified, the lack of interest among the young generation is the most crucial one. Mak Lang who is 60 years this year is the youngest of 8 weavers in Pulau Tuba, Langkawi. Even her own children do not have the interest to learn the craft. Apart from that, she claims that she herself still lacks in skills and needs to learn more about weaving and its motifs. It was due to the lack of necessary marketing of this craft to the world that awareness about it is low. Thus, the income generated from this craft is not as high as working in other sectors. Since the preparation of the leaves is quite tedious, she also said that an invention or necessary equipment to help ease the process would be of great help. Therefore, the governing bodies such as Kraftangan Malaysia, KEMAS and NGOs related to crafts should look into this matter as it needs immediate attention to ensure the wood-carving craft would be able to be sustained and preserved for the generations to come.

Keywords: Mengkuang Weaving, Challenges, Forgotten Craft

ANALISIS STRATEGI KOMUNIKASI KETUA KUMPULAN DALAM PENERIMAAN ARAHAN DAN MAKLUMAN MELALUI PLATFORM WHATSAPP

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ABSTRAK

BLIS merupakan portal penyelidikan yang menghimpun pelbagai berita, ucapan dan maklumat penting tentang Malaysia. Portal ini dibangunkan oleh pihak Berita Nasional Malaysia (Bernama) bagi memudahkan pencarian maklumat untuk tujuan penyelidikan. Pelajar universiti tidak terkecuali untuk menggunakan portal ini. Sehubungan itu, sebuah program bersama pihak Bernama yang dikenali sebagai Sesi Perkongsian Maklumat @BLIS dianjurkan dengan menghimpunkan pelajar kursus Wacana Akademik Bahasa Melayu (UBM3252) sesi A221 untuk belajar tentang carian maklumat menggunakan portal tersebut. Untuk memudahkan dan melancarkan sebaran maklumat berkaitan program, ketua kumpulan diperlukan sebagai perantara. Ketua ini dilantik secara rasmi atau tidak rasmi oleh tenaga pengajar masing-masing. Oleh itu, platform WhatsApp digunakan untuk menghimpunkan ketua-ketua kumpulan kerana platform tersebut merupakan platform yang paling praktikal dan mudah untuk berkomunikasi. Melalui platform tersebut, ketua akan diberikan arahan dan makluman oleh Ahli Jawatankuasa Pendaftaran. Sebagai ketua, makluman yang disampaikan perlu difahami terlebih dahulu sebelum sebaran dibuat kepada ahli-ahli dalam kumpulannya. Subjek kajian terdiri daripada 64 orang ketua kumpulan bagi kursus Wacana Akademik Bahasa Melayu di Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang melibatkan kaedah analisis dokumen. Dengan menggunakan kaedah ini, teks perbualan melalui platform WhatsApp akan dianalisis untuk mengenal pasti strategi komunikasi yang digunakan oleh ketua kumpulan. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa subjek menggunakan strategi komunikasi bagi memastikan tujuan komunikasi tercapai. Pemilihan jenis strategi komunikasi yang tepat dan berkesan menjadi kayu ukur kepada cara ketua berperanan sebagai perantara dalam komunikasi antara Ahli Jawatankuasa Pendaftaran dengan para pelajar. Sehubungan itu, kajian ini menyimpulkan bahawa subjek kajian telah menggunakan strategi komunikasi mereka dengan baik dan berkesan.

Kata kunci: strategi komunikasi, arahan, makluman, platform WhatsApp



PENDEKATAN MORAL DALAM CERITA RAKYAT NEGERI PAHANG: SUATU APLIKASI TEORI PENGKAEDAHAN MELAYU

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengenalpasti dan menganalisis nilai pengajaran berdasarkan Pendekatan Moral dalam Teori Pengkaedahan Melayu (1992). Cerita yg dikumpul daripada temu bual lima orang periwayat ditranskripsi dan seterusnya akan dikategorikan dalam Pendekatan Moral. Dapatan menunjukkan cerita rakyat Pahang sarat dengan nasihat, muslihat dan nasihat yang terkandung bagi memberikan pendidikan secara langsung dan tidak langsung kepada pendengarnya. Justeru itu, sastera lisan atau lebih dikenali sebagai royat di negeri Pahang perlu dilestari agar generasi akan datang mengenali budaya ini walaupun diperkenalkan dengan aspek permodenan.

Kata Kunci: Pendekatan Moral, sastera rakyat Pahang, Teori Pengkaedahan Melayu

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to identify and analyze the value of teaching based on the Moral Approach in Theory of Malay Methodology (1992). The stories collected from interviews with five narrators were transcribed and then categorized in the Moral Approach. Findings show that Pahang folklore is loaded with advice, tricks and advice contained in order to provide direct and indirect education to its listeners. Therefore, oral literature or better known as royat in the state of Pahang needs to be preserved so that the next generation can recognize this culture even if it is introduced to aspects of modernization.

Keywords: Moral approach, Pahang folk literature, Theory of Malay Methodology

AL-QURAN MUSHAF MALAYSIA DAN TERJEMAHAN: SATU PENGENALAN TERJEMAHAN MODEN

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ABSTRAK

Al-Quran Mushaf Malaysia dan Terjemahan (QMMT) merupakan al-Quran terjemahan bahasa Melayu moden (BMM) yang dihasilkan oleh Jawatankuasa Lajnah Terjemahan dan Tafsir al-Quran Yayasan Restu (YR) pada tahun 2005. Barisan penterjemah QMMT daripada ahli yang pakar dalam pelbagai bidang. QMMT dihasilkan dalam satu jilid sahaja menggunakan bahasa Malaysia terkini dan mudah difahami serta sesuai dengan semua golongan pembaca bahasa Melayu. Ia juga ditulis bersandarkan kepada beberapa al-Quran terjemahan dan tafsir al-Quran yang muktabar bagi memastikan hasil terjemahan sesuai dengan keperluan pembaca bahasa sasaran. Kajian ini akan menghuraikan beberapa aspek penting dalam proses penghasilan QMMT sebagai sebuah karya terjemahan moden di Malaysia iaitu latar belakang penterjemah, strategi terjemahan dan sumbangan QMMT. Metode yang digunakan ialah kajian kualitatif melalui penyelidikan kepustakaan iaitu analisis dokumen QMMT dan analisis dokumen sokongan seperti kajian-kajian ilmiah yang dihasilkan. Kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa penghasilan QMMT merupakan satu produk terjemahan yang sesuai pada masa ini lantaran masyarakat pembaca bahasa Melayu lebih cenderung membaca teks bahasa Malaysia berbanding teks-teks terjemahan al-Quran lain yang menggunakan tulisan jawi atau bahasa Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Al-Quran Mushaf Malaysia dan Terjemahan, aspek terjemahan, kajian terjemahan moden



ABSTRACT

Al-Quran Mushaf Malaysia dan Terjemahan (QMMT) is a modern Malay translation of the al-Quran produced by the Yayasan Restu Foundation (YR) Al-Quran Translation and Tafsir Committee in 2005. QMMT's line of translators consists of members who are experts in various area. QMMT is produced in one volume only using the latest Malay language and is easy to understand and suitable for all groups of Malay readers. It is also written based on several authoritative translations and interpretations of the al-Qur an to ensure that the translation results meet the needs of target language readers. This study will describe some important aspects in the production process of QMMT as a modern translation work in Malaysia, namely the translator's background, translation strategy and contribution of QMMT. The method used is a qualitative study through literature research, which is the analysis of QMMT documents and the analysis of supporting documents such as scientific studies produced. This study shows that the production of QMMT is a suitable translation product at this time because the Malay reading community is more inclined to read Malaysian texts compared to other Quranic translation texts that use Jawi or Indonesian writing.

Keywords: Al-Quran Mushaf Malaysia dan Terjemahan, translation aspect, modern translation study



ICONOGRAPHY ANALYSIS OF NEW CATEGORIES IN SELECTED MALAYSIAN PORTRAIT PAINTING

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ABSTRACT

Portrait painters of the time who were experimenting with new ideas and techniques in painting developed various styles or approaches that suited their interests and goals. From the 1930s to the 1970s, Malaysia experienced a portraiture art movement shaped and influenced by Western countries. The study and analysis of iconography in Malaysian portrait painting through the new category of local context portraits named "Portrait Application Categories" The artwork was selected from the permanent collection of National Art in the 1970s. This study is able to precisely and fully utilise the potential of the new categories of local portrait painting that have developed for visual artwork analysis. Furthermore, these category models could be used as devices for distinguishing, describing, and classifying portraits and developments in the local context of Malaysian portraits.

Keywords: Iconography; Portrait; Malaysian Contexts; Application



UNLEASHING ARTS AND DESIGN OUTPUTS IN MANAGING UNIVERSITY REPUTATION

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ABSTRACT

University Reputation has become an important agenda in the current competitive education scenario. Studies have revealed the importance of reputation which influences the prospective when shortlisting universities of their choice. One of the most common measures of reputation is through university ranking and rating exercises with elements related to research output dominating most of the methodologies. In this paper, a translational framework has been suggested on how the outputs from arts and design disciplines can be materialized to enhance research outputs of an institution. By referring to QS World University Ranking Indicators requirement, the process in delivering arts and design activities can be mapped to improve the specific ranking indicators requirement. The impact of the value-added initiatives should then be reflected in the ranking good position hence ensuring the reputation at the best performance.



DEvised THEATRE 'GLOW': EXPLORING ENSEMBLE WORKS IN STAGE PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to investigate the potential of ensemble works in directing a stage performance. An ensemble is a group of actors who perform as dancers, actors, and singers simultaneously in a theatre production. 'Glow' is a developed theatre piece presented at UNIMAS' Experimental Theatre, Faculty of Applied and Creative Arts. In this performance, 21 ensembles were used to tell the story of students who are unsure about which course to choose at university after finishing STPM. The ensembles performed acting, dancing, and singing without leaving the stage. The ensembles had adopted Konstantin Stanilavski's "The System" method in order to perform the play's ten scenes. After 10 weeks of rehearsal, 'GLOW' was presented to the audience with a major use of an ensemble in scene transition, dividing performance space, and defining the universe of the play. Researchers found that ensembles can successfully replace the stage blackout technique that is frequently used in conventional stage performances. This technique boosts the performance's overall vitality and creates multiple areas for acting through movement and stage blocking. This study demonstrated that the purpose of the ensemble is not just as a performer but also as one of the spectacle aspects in the performance, particularly in establishing a smooth transition between each scene.

Keywords: Ensemble, Acting, Theatre, Stage Performance, Group Acting



THE ROLE OF MUZIK PENGHANTAR IN *LAGU MELAYU ASLI*

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ABSTRACT

Muzik Penghantar is the embellished melody lines that are played by musicians in polyphony texture in between the musical phrase which provides a hint to the singer or other musicians to play the following musical phrase in the performance of Lagu Melayu Asli (LMA). The melody of Muzik Penghantar is not fixed but rather to be performed based on the skills developed by the musician, commonly by oral transmission from the local connoisseur. Several studies related to the elements of LMA have been carried out, however, the emphasis from the viewpoint of Muzik Penghantar's role in the performance of LMA has not been explained further. In spite of Muzik Penghantar does not play a major role as the singer who conveys the overall idea of the song, it should still be considered as a vital role due to the fact that performing the LMA without having an understanding of the role of Muzik Penghantar will lead to poor-quality performances. This study reveals the role of Muzik Penghantar in LMA which highlights the significance of Muzik Penghantar in LMA and was conducted through the research observations of previous literature. As the result, this study found that the Muzik Penghantar is related to one of the main elements of LMA namely Patah Lagu as the musicians need to understand the Muzik Penghantar in order to generate the ideas of Patah Lagu for the LMA besides highlighting the structure of the LMA. In conclusion, the study of Muzik Penghantar should be given attention to various aspects as it affects the other elements of LMA performance, along with the consideration of focusses towards the Muzik Penghantar produced by local connoisseurs needs to be done in the future, which will help the future generation in exploring the Muzik Penghantar in LMA.

Keywords: Muzik Penghantar, Lagu Melayu Asli, Patah Lagu, ornamentation



WASTE MATERIAL AS A MEDIA IN CREATING CREATIVE ARTWORK

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ABSTRACT

This paper intended to inject environmental concerns to respond to the waste pollution issue. The discussion is to analyze selected artwork from various artists in defining the media and medium from waste and recyclable materials used in the creation of artwork. The method begins with the selection of Malaysian artists from various disciplines who create artwork from various types of waste. Furthermore, despite the use of other common materials, the aim is to consolidate the awareness of media from waste as a body of art. Art is the manifestation of imagination and creativity, particularly in the visual form of painting or sculpture, producing works primarily valued for their aesthetic or expressive power. Through art, this effort will be able to reduce environmental problems in Malaysia and globally.

THE IMPACT OF TIKTOK IN DISSEMINATING THE AWARENESS OF THE TRADITIONAL MALAY FOOD AMONG THE YOUNG GENERATION

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ABSTRACT

Social media has been used widely in the food sector since it provides consumers with more knowledge and resources about foods. In fact, photos and videos posted on social media are realistic scenarios and directly distribute knowledge to others. Social media platforms have a significant role in influencing the popularity of traditional Malay foods, particularly among the young generation who have increasingly ignored the practice of traditional Malay food. This study focuses on TikTok, a popular social media platform among young people. This study explores the impact of TikTok in disseminating the awareness of the traditional Malay food among the younger generation. A qualitative research method using content analysis and semi-structured interviews were employed to achieve the objectives. The CA was conducted between February to May 2022. Ten traditional food videos on TikTok using the hashtag (#) traditional Malay food has been selected. The interviews were conducted with ten bachelor's degree students from University Technology MARA (UiTM), Selangor Campus who had high rating videos on TikTok. Data obtained were analysed using Thematic Analysis. The finding discovered five relevant themes to this study, such as: understanding Malay culture and traditions; awareness of traditional Malay food on TikTok; favourite features of traditional Malay food, the expectation of content for traditional Malay food; and the effectiveness of TikTok. In fact, the features of TikTok seem to attract the young generation to watch and learn more about traditional Malay food. Overall, this study increases student's understanding and awareness of the traditional Malay food through videos and photos posted on TikTok. Thus, it is believed that TikTok plays an important role in promoting the food sector in the future.

Keywords: Social media, traditional Malay food, culinary practices, heritage food

PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS HALAL PRODUCT AMONG FOOD PRODUCT PRODUCERS IN EAST COAST REGION (ECER)

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ABSTRACT

The majority of Malaysian SMEs are concerned about obtaining a halal certification these days. Based on the directory of Halal Malaysia, only 48,385 food producers obtained Halal certificates in Malaysia out of 131,630 who have registered under the SMEs. Thus, this study aims to determine the perception toward Halal products among food product producers in the East Coast Region (ECER). The independent variables in this study are attitude, perceived behavioral control, and subjective norm, while the dependent variable is perceptions towards Halal products. The quantitative research design was employed and the questionnaire is structured based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). Probability sampling was employed using Simple-Random Sampling involving 150 food producers in ECER. SPSS version 21.0 was used to analyze the data using a reliability test, normality test, descriptive statistics, and correlation analysis. Based on the result, this study also explained that all the variables have a high mean score. Results also show a significant relationship between attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control, and perceptions towards Halal products among food producers in ECER. Hopefully, this study will increase the awareness of the food product producer to get the Halal label even though the procedure is difficult since it will improve the country's economic growth.

Keywords: food product producer, entrepreneurship, Halal, Theory of Planned Behavior

IDENTIFYING THE USER MOTIVATION AND USER INTERFACE IN PLAYING VIDEO GAME

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ABSTRACT

Information and communication technologies (ICT) are widely used, and technologies like video games are now very well-liked by both older and younger people. In recent years, both the video game business and curiosity in how playing video games affects daily life have experienced remarkable expansion. This research examines whether user interface and motivation impact the decision that a person decides to engage in a video game. According to a survey of 579 undergraduate students at Malaysia's Universiti Teknologi MARA Kedah Branch, the majority of them use smartphones on a regular basis. The key elements of this research involved user motivation and user interface, specifically in connection to video game analysis. The analysis's findings indicate a strong relationship between user motivation and user interface, which drives the present increase in screen time brought on by technology and has been correlated with mental health issues. According to the respondents' overall perceptions in this research, video games are their preferred user interface for a variety of experiences. For the user motivation analysis, the rewards/ranking system and the ability to synchronise with the desired object in the game interface pushed the participants to play. Therefore, user motivation and user interface were important in the research's findings, but video games gave researchers an opportunity to go beyond them.

Keywords: user motivation; user interface; video game; screen addiction



AUTHORITIES AND COMMUNITIES IN MANAGING HERITAGE ASSETS AS A TOURIST ATTRACTION IN THE OLD ROYAL TOWN OF JUGRA SELANGOR: THE TWO SIDES OF A COIN

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on stakeholders' perspectives on the potential of Bandar Lama Diraja Jugra, Selangor, as a heritage tourism attraction. This location attracts tourists because of its historical, archaeological, ecological, and natural heritage landmarks. Nonetheless, stakeholder engagement in preserving and safeguarding heritage assets in the research area remains inadequate. This is attributed to the deterioration of historical structures in Bandar Lama Diraja Jugra, aside from the lack of conservation efforts, making the area less attractive to visitors. Hence this research intends to identify heritage assets in Bandar Lama Diraja Jugra, responsible bodies in managing the heritage assets and their perception of the locations as heritage attractions. This study employs mixed methods in data collection, allowing rigorous efforts to understand the two sides of the coin: communities' and authorities' perspectives in managing the heritage assets as a heritage tourism attraction in Bandar Lama Diraja Jugra. Both communities and authorities were interviewed and sampled from purposive sampling comprising Kuala Langat District (MDKL) personnel and the communities. In addition, questionnaires were also disseminated to 263 respondents randomly using simple random techniques. Eventually, the study found that the Bandar Lama Diraja Jugra has the potential for a heritage tourist attraction through collaborative efforts by communities and authorities. This research also suggested vital initiatives taken by authorities to engage the community. In conclusion, there are many potential heritage assets in Bandar Lama Diraja of Jugra for heritage tourist attractions. Still, it also requires both parties' hard work to ensure transparent and effective two-way communication in ensuring a sustainable cultural tourism.

Keywords: Bukit Jugra, community, heritage, stakeholder, tourism

The background features a white central area with faint, light-colored geometric patterns including circles, triangles, and lines. This central area is framed by vibrant, multi-colored borders at the top, bottom, and sides, featuring intricate floral and geometric designs in shades of blue, purple, pink, and teal.

Parallel Session

Bilik 2: Tampok Manggis

Parallel Session



Bilik 2 | Tampok Manggis: Virtual

RENT-1007	Norul Haida Bt Hj. Reduzan	Percampuran Kod Dalam Pengajaran Dan Pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu
RENT-1010	Ayu Haswida Abu Bakar	The Acculturation Of Kaba (Story) In Randai Performance In Randai Uda Dan Dara
RENT-1037	Zarina Kassim	Financial Wellbeing Among Rubber Tappers In Rural Area
RENT-1042	Muhammad Luqman Ibnul Hakim Mohd Saad	Impak Pendekatan Terjemahan Terhadap Kualiti Penterjemahan Eufemisme Al-Quran Ke Bahasa Melayu
RENT-1046	Mohd Sollah Mohamed	Needs And Considerations In Developing A Module For Hajj And Umrah For Pilgrims
RENT-1064	Muhammad Luqman Ibnul Hakim Mohd Saad	Semantic Innovation In The Translation Of Quranic Euphemisms Into Malay Language
RENT-1071	Azwady Hj. Mustapha	Multiculturalism Of Visual Art Education Curriculum In Secondary School Towards Art Teachers
RENT-1099	Li Kaixin	Perbandingan Seni Mempertahankan Diri Antara Kung Fu China Dengan Silat Malaysia (Comparison Of Martial Arts Between Chinese Kung Fu And Malaysian Silat)

Parallel Session



Bilik 2 | Tampok Manggis: Virtual

RENT-1267	Ummu Munirah Saiful Nizzam	A Study On The Uniqueness Of Bunga Moyang Motif In Traditional Leaf Origami Of Mah Meri Handicrafts
RENT-1083	Nurul Ain Fatihah Nooraffendi	Art Criticism On Fauzan Omar's Contemporary Painting
RENT-1080	Nor Ruzana Muhamad Raffi	Preserving Malay Traditional House 'rumah Tok Su': A Study Of Motif And Design
RENT-1082	Nurul Jasmeen Zulkiffli	A Study Of Telepuk In Malay Manuscripts And Poetries
RENT-1085	Nur Arissa Azrin Azhar	Sanggul Lintang The Customary Wearing Of Malay Tradition
RENT-1078	Istella Muna Anak Julai	Educational Program In Revitalizing Museum: A Case Study At The Islamic Arts Museum
RENT-1079	Wan Nur Sabrina Mohamad Amri	Philosophy And Aesthetic Elements Of Decoration: Perahu Terengganu
RENT-1077	Ku Nurul Nuhaa Ku Mat Zahari	The Art Of Wood Carving In Kedah
RENT-1081	Mohamad Faiez Shahrom	The Style Of Boko As A Traditional Festive Souvenir From Negeri Sembilan
RENT-1084	Rusydah Halim	A Study Of Traditional Iban Shield (Terabai) In Sarawak

Parallel Session

Bilik 2 | Tampok Manggis: 2.00pm – 3.00pm

RENT-1199	Ts. Mohd Farhairuddin Anuar	The Issue Of Malaysian Art Culture Inspired For Fashion Design Course
RENT-1087	Mohd Effizan Wahid	Theoretical Implementation As Folklore Digital Reconstruction In Malay Literature Education
RENT-1225	Mohamad Norhamizan Mohd Taufek	Factors That Influence The Level Dominance Of Agricultural Students' Practical Skills: A Case Study Of Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris
RENT-1228	Zuriati Mohamed Shaari	Re-Creating Sang Kancil Tales In The Form Of Visual Art
RENT-1264	Anis Nadiyah Baharudin	Easy-Fastern Closures In Ensemble Women's "Sarong Salin" As Changing Outfits For Recreational Activities.
RENT-1009	Mohd Firdaus Mohd Herrow	Digital Mirco Visualzation Of Movements Through Motion Capture: A Case Study Of Joget Serampang Laut
RENT-1183	Roziani Mat Nashir @ Mohd Nasir	Vector And Raster Illustration: A Comparative Analysis Of Visual Communication To Advertise Kelantan Cultural Heritage
RENT-1143	Muhaimin Amat Sairin	An Overview of The Issues and Significance Values of Telepek Craft Revival and The Potential for Design Intervention
RENT-1209	Jazmi Izwan Jamal	Makyung in Metaverse: Issues and Challenges of Social Gathering in Observing Malaysian Traditional Performing Arts
RENT-1105	Azahar Harun	I Art Generator Exploration For Creating Digital Illustrations On Malaysian Themes
RENT-1186	Mohd Iqbal Badaruddin	Komik Wira Kera: Kajian Ikonografi Terhadap Watak Antropomorfik
RENT-1189	Lydia Dahlia Dahlan	Perceptions Towards Teenage Pregnancy And Lifestyles Determinants Among Pregnant Adolescents

Parallel Session

Bilik 2 | Tampok Manggis: 3.00pm – 4.00pm

RENT-1212	Daniel Arief Hafiz Shamsul Ariffin	Potensi Kecerdasan Buatan Dalam Proses Kreatif Puisi Melayu
RENT-1025	Muhammad Sukor Romat	Low Cost 3d Scanning Technology For Design Courses
RENT-1184	Janet Victoria anak Stia	Traditional Longhouse Spatial Elements for Sustainable and Affordable Housing
RENT-1221	Khairul Zikri Abdullah	A Study On The Potential Of Local Fiber Waste Composite For Printmaking Matrix In Artistic Practice
RENT-1057	Mohd Nizar Mohd Mokhtar	Hyper Reality' Dalam Lensa "Simulacra" Jean Baudrillard Sebagai Sebuah Anjakan
RENT-1266	Salina Abdul Manan	Reka Bentuk Tengkolok: Analisa Tipologi Era Kesultanan Perak Darul Ridzuan 1918-1948
RENT-1223	Muhammad Saiful Idham Deraman	Peranan Mata Pelajaran Pertanian Dalam Membina Kemahiran Asas Pertanian Pelajar SMK Padang Saujana
RENT-1100	Wang Li	Effects of Music-Based Intervention on Human emotional
RENT-1192	Nooriziana Md Ramli	The Level Of Food Safety Knowledge, Attitude And Practices Toward The Perception Of Foodborne Illness Mitigation Among Pastry Students In Malaysia Community College
RENT-1193	Azhari Md Hashim	Environmental Psychological Experimental Method Of Human Attribute Associated With Product Appearance Aesthetic
RENT-1196	Connie Lim Keh Nie & Wu Tong	Heritagization of Religious Ritual Music: An Observation of Buddhist Ritual Music at North Wudang temple, Ningxia, China
RENT-1139	Raja Putri Nadiah Raja Ahmad	The Influence of Digital Branding Strategies on Local Hijab Brands in Malaysia

Parallel Session

Bilik 2 | Tampok Manggis: 4.00pm – 5.00pm

RENT-1243	Nadiah Yan Abdullah	Myfingers Speak To Enhance Esl Students' Speaking Skills
RENT-1133	Huang Xinyi	A Preliminary Study on the Visual Form Beauty of Animation Palette
RENT-1012	Muhammad Shahrazif Tajul Muhd Majidi	KKN Di Desa Penari (2022): The Art Of Narrative Dramatization With The Elements Of Earth And Water.
RENT-1233	Muhammad Izzuddin Ahmad	Pre-Manual Guideline For Halal Slaughterhouse Certificate For Small and Medium Category Based on Maqasid Shariah
RENT-1070	Ibtisam Abdul Wahab	Chemical Studies On Malaysian Piper
RENT-1045	Siti Nurhafizah Saleeza Ramlee	Ergonomic Risk Factors And Job Performance Of Electronic Employee In Malaysia
RENT-1061	Nur Shakila Izzati Rusli	The Mangkuk Tepen: Enriching Students' Knowledge and Awareness Through Culturally Responsive Game Approach
RENT-1195	Abdul Razak Wari	Tvet Students' Satisfaction Towards Online Learning In Politeknik Peninsular Malaysia
RENT-1197	Wan Juliana Emeih Wahed	"Do We Think Alike?" The Experts' Aesthetic Perception Of Pua Kumbu Design Motifs' Visual Complexity
RENT-1200	Yu Jiarui	Research On Yunnan Folk Pottery And Its Activation Path
RENT-1201	Aziimah Bt Abd Aziz	Assessing The Influence Of Food Quality On Customer Satisfaction Towards Purchase Intention On Street Food In Baling, Kedah
RENT-1231	Mohd Miqdad Aswad Ahmad & Shukri Janudin	Sejarah Kebangkitan Islam Di Malaysia Pasca Kemerdekaan: Kajian Terhadap Seni Silat Cekak Malaysia

Parallel Session

Bilik 2 | Tampok Manggis: 5.00pm – 6.00pm

RENT-1280	Siti Nabilah Yusuf	The Importance Of Malay Proverbs Preservation In The Current Digital Medium For Alpha Generation
RENT-1285	Wan Atiqa Ramli	Upcycling Cardboard Waste through Urban Intervention of C-Board Blocks
RENT-1286	Mohamad Shahrizan Mohamad Sidik	Curriculum Model Of Typography For Undergraduate Student By Using New Media: A Comparative Study
RENT-1135	Nurhayani Romeo	Post-Secondary Students' Mental Images Of Definite Integral
RENT-1138	Benazir Tanjung Fatkur Rahman	Strategi Nahuan Teks Ucapan Belanjawan Negara 1999
RENT-1202	Wang Lukun	The Inheritance And Development Of Chinese Traditional Architectural Art In Malaysia — Taking Hakka Traditional Ancestral Temple As An Example
RENT-1206	Liu Yang	Investigation On The Construction Factors Of Cultural Environment In Project-Based Design Studio Learning Space
RENT-1207	Asrul Asshadi Mohamad Morni	Suket Ajang: Motives, Narrative, And Metaphor
RENT-1210	Nor Sahara Mesman	Penggunaan Kata Ganti Nama Dalam Dialek Pahang: Analisis Hikayat Panjang Pendek
RENT-1214	Abd Razak Aziz	Contemporary Malay Fine Dining: A Manifestation Of Post-Colonial Thinking
RENT-1215	Mohd Baharim Mayidin	Hate Comments In Social Media: A Computer-Mediated Discourse Analysis
RENT-1219	Theresa Goh Shi Qian	Sensory Book: An Interactive Textile Book To Encourage Healthy Development And Creativity In Preschoolers

The background features a white central area with faint, light-colored geometric patterns including circles, triangles, and lines. This central area is framed by vibrant, multi-colored patterns in shades of blue, purple, pink, and teal, which resemble traditional batik or intricate floral designs. The overall aesthetic is modern and artistic.

Abstract

Bilik 2 | Tampok Manggis

PERCAMPURAN KOD DALAM PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA MELAYU

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ABSTRAK

Penyelidikan ini bertajuk Percampuran Kod dalam Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran bahasa Melayu di Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Seri Perak, Teluk Intan, Perak. Penyelidikan ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti sama ada di dalam pengajaran bahasa Melayu masih menggunakan code switching ataupun tidak. Pengkaji telah menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif dan juga kaedah kualitatif. Justeru, pengkaji mengetengahkan Teori Permodenan Bandura dan Teori Bilingualisme. Seramai 20 orang sampel telah terlibat dalam penyelidikan ini. Sampel dalam kajian ini merupakan 20 orang pelajar tingkatan dua Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Seri Perak, Teluk Intan, Perak. Data yang diperolehi melalui borang soal selidik dan menggunakan sistem SPSS versi 18.0. Data ini akan dikategorikan mengikut item dalam borang soal selidik. Kajian ini menganalisis tentang tahap pengetahuan asas dan juga sikap responden terhadap percampuran kod. Selain itu, pengkaji juga menggunakan kaedah ujian di mana sampel diminta untuk menghasilkan sebuah penulisan karangan. Di sini pengkaji akan menganalisis kekerapan penggunaan percampuran kod yang digunakan oleh pelajar semasa menulis karangan tersebut. Hasil dapatan menunjukkan bahawa sampel masih lagi menerapkan penggunaan percampuran kod di dalam pembelajaran mereka. Kesimpulannya, pengkaji telah berjaya menemui bukti yang menunjukkan bahawa respondennya masih melakukan percampuran kod semasa pengajaran dan pembelajaran bahasa Melayu di sekolah.

Kata kunci: Percampuran Kod, Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran, dan Bahasa Melayu



THE ACCULTURATION OF KABA (STORY) IN RANDAI PERFORMANCE IN RANDAI UDA DAN DARA

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ABSTRACT

Randai is one of the traditional Minangkabau cultures originated from West Sumatra, Indonesia. Characterized by drama, kaba, dance, song and silat. Thus, *Randai* refers to Minangkabau custom and cultural heritage. Therefore, kaba can be found in the form of stories, songs, rituals, mythologies, and folklores of these communities. Even with the increasing population of the Minangkabau Diaspora, especially in Negeri Sembilan since the early 19th century, *randai* remains as Minangkabau heritage culture. Hence has adapted some of Malay stories, songs, rituals, mythologies, and folklore of Negeri Sembilan community that has similarities with the story in West Sumatra. The novelty of this paper is to explore the acculturation of kaba in *Randai* performance, defined as Minangkabau culture, which researchers have not widely studied. The study of Acculturation in Kaba has never been published. It is a qualitative approach to content analysis. Rest on the notion of kaba which is defined as a story. The research draws on the concept of acculturation of the story of Uda dan Dara by Usman Awang in *Randai Uda dan Dara* performance. The result highlights Uda dan Dara as kaba to a certain extent can be seen as a manifestation of a creative adaptation through the concept of acculturation. Thus, it functions as a new set of meaning to *Randai*.

Keywords: *Randai, Kaba, Acculturation, Uda dan Dara, Randai Uda dan Dara*



FINANCIAL WELLBEING AMONG RUBBER TAPPERS IN RURAL AREA

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ABSTRACT

In 2021, financial stress among Malaysians had increased by 35%, with 41% admitting that it had taken a toll on their mental health. Therefore, the Malaysian government will continue policies and strategies to increase income, especially poor and rural households. However, the financial well-being among rubber smallholders is still in question since their income is not only affected by market prices but also weather conditions. This study applied a quantitative analysis approach using surveys to investigate financial wellbeing status among rubber tappers. Most respondents have been having poor yield from their crops which is 73% from respondents only getting about RM1,000 (228USD) a month from his rubber yield. Most respondents also had a low level of financial wellbeing consisting of six elements which is financial resilience, income satisfaction, expense management, budget management, savings management and financial records management. The results from this study also found that all elements in financial well-being have a strong and moderate relationship with the level of education. The implications are that the government has to subsidize income generated projects especially the long, monsoon or dry season as well as falling rubber prices, so that the rubber tappers could increase their financial resilience as well as their financial wellbeing.

Keywords: Rubber tappers, rubber smallholders, rural area, financial wellbeing

IMPAK PENDEKATAN TERJEMAHAN TERHADAP KUALITI PENTERJEMAHAN EUFEMISME AL-QURAN KE BAHASA MELAYU

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ABSTRAK

Penterjemahan eufemisme al-Quran ke dalam bahasa Melayu mencetuskan kesukaran disebabkan item budaya dan linguistik. Lantaran itu, kesesuaian pendekatan terjemahan dan aspek ketepatan padanan perlu diberi tumpuan bagi menghasilkan karya yang bermutu. Kajian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis impak pendekatan terjemahan terhadap kualiti penterjemahan eufemisme al-Quran ke bahasa Melayu. Kajian kualitatif ini dijalankan menggunakan kaedah analisis kandungan bertunjangkan kepada teori terjemahan Semantik & Komunikatif Newmark (1981) dan Model Penilaian Penterjemahan Eufemisme al-Quran (MPPEQ) oleh Olimat (2018). Dapatan kajian menunjukkan penggunaan prosedur terjemahan dan pemilihan padanan merupakan faktor yang menyumbang kepada kesempurnaan penterjemahan. Dapatan juga membuktikan terjemahan literal boleh diterapkan apabila terdapat kesamaan unsur linguistik dan budaya. Selain itu, kajian mendapati teknik eksplisitasi menerusi huraian tambahan adakalanya menyebabkan kekeliruan makna disebabkan faktor fungsional leksikal. Sebagai rumusan, kajian telah meneroka dimensi baharu berkaitan eufemisme dalam al-Quran dan pendekatan terjemahan bagi menghasilkan karya yang menepati mesej al-Quran dan gaya eufemistis.

Keywords: eufemisme al-Quran, pendekatan terjemahan, kualiti penterjemahan, terjemahan al-Quran



NEEDS AND CONSIDERATIONS IN DEVELOPING A MODULE FOR HAJJ AND UMRAH FOR PILGRIMS

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ABSTRACT

Arabic studies are gaining popularity not just in Malaysia but also around the world. Numerous initiatives are taken by scholars to ensure that Arabic can be learned through various methods. This study specifically aims to examine the effectiveness of the Arabic language for the purpose of Hajj and Umrah through the use of an Arabic Language Module. The objective of studying Arabic for the purpose of Hajj and Umrah is apt due to the growing interest among Muslim adults. This module has a clear objective which is to encourage Hajj and Umrah pilgrims to learn Arabic as to enhance the quality in the performance of Hajj and Umrah. It also aims to improve the value of worship among the Hajj and Umrah pilgrims. The study concludes with a proposal for the application of the Arabic language module to enhance understanding in aspects of worshiping.

Keywords: Module, Arabic, Umrah, Hajj, Comprehension, Translation, Transliteration



SEMANTIC INNOVATION IN THE TRANSLATION OF QURANIC EUPHEMISMS INTO MALAY LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Euphemism is an alternative expression technique to make an expression sound more subtle and polite. As in the Holy Quran context, euphemism has been structured in a way where semantic and figurative elements are embedded into the context, which has caused problems in translating it. Therefore, a proper analysis pertaining to the real meaning of the Holy Quran euphemistically should be the basis of the translation process. This qualitative study was conducted to analyze semantic classification in the translation of Quranic euphemisms into the Malay language. In order to achieve this objective, the researcher employed Warren's model of euphemism (1992) and a category of problems proposed by Olimat (2018). Besides that, the researcher utilized the Corpus of Euphemisms in the Qur'an by Olimat (2019) as a listing and data collection instrument. Findings show that Quranic euphemism consists of semantic innovations including metonymic meaning, metaphorical meaning, implicational meaning, particularization meaning and reversal meaning. Consequently, classifications of meaning can bring about problems in translation. Thus, the role of the translator is seen as significant to ensure that the aspect of meaning is conveyed using an appropriate procedure. It is hoped that this particular research could contribute to the development of the Holy Quran translation in the Malay language.

Keywords: semantic classification, problems in translation, Quranic euphemisms, translation of the Quran



MULTICULTURALISM OF VISUAL ART EDUCATION CURRICULUM IN SECONDARY SCHOOL TOWARDS ART TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to explore multiculturalism in the teaching of secondary school visual art in the district of Temerloh, Pahang. multiculturalism is integral, as a foundation to promote national integrity. This research adopted the qualitative case study approach. The methods used in this research were document analysis and interview. A total of three document policies were collected and analyzed. The interview was conducted using a semi-structured interview towards six visual art teachers in secondary schools and a Head Unit of the Visual Art Education from the Ministry of Education Curriculum Development Division. The research indicated that the visual art teaching has the elements of multiculturalism. The government policy also urged that the aspect of multiculturalism be integrated in education. Nevertheless, the integration did not happen consciously. The data obtained showed that there were positive values among the school citizens. Teachers' attitudes, especially the beliefs and values were encouraging even though the knowledge of the integration of multiculturalism is still low. In order to attain a higher level of understanding, visual art teachers have to be exposed to workshops, courses and seminars that are appropriate. The Visual Art curriculum needs to be reviewed to reflect multiculturalism in a clearer manner.

Keywords: multicultural, visual art education, curriculum

PERBANDINGAN SENI MEMPERTAHANKAN DIRI ANTARA KUNG FU CHINA DENGAN SILAT MALAYSIA (COMPARISON OF MARTIAL ARTS BETWEEN CHINESE KUNG FU AND MALYSIAN SILAT)

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ABSTRAK

Seni mempertahankan diri merupakan satu latihan yang dilakukan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan seseorang dalam mempertahankan diri daripada serangan fizikal oleh musuh atau pihak lain. Seni ini termasuklah teknik-teknik untuk menghindari, mengalahkan atau menangkis serangan, meningkatkan kesihatan dan kekuatan. Seni mempertahankan diri juga meliputi aspek-aspek penjagaan mental seperti pengendalian diri dan konsentrasi. Setiap negara mempunyai budaya dan sejarah seni mempertahankan diri. Antara seni mempertahankan diri ialah Kung Fu China dan Silat Malaysia. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk meneliti persamaan dan perbezaan seni mempertahankan diri Kung Fu China dengan seni mempertahankan diri Silat Malaysia. Kajian ini turut membincangkan situasi semasa kedua-dua budaya ini dan cara untuk melindungi serta mengembangkan budaya seni mempertahankan diri antara kedua-dua negara ini. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kualitatif bagi membandingkan Kung Fu China dengan Silat Malaysia dari aspek persamaan dan perbezaan seni mempertahankan diri ini. Hasil kajian mendapati terdapat persamaan dan perbezaan dalam seni mempertahankan diri Kung Fu China dengan Silat Malaysia. Kajian ini sudah pasti akan memberikan impak yang besar kepada masyarakat untuk memahami seni mempertahankan diri Kung Fu China dan Silat Malaysia sekaligus mengetengahkan kepada masyarakat untuk memahami budaya seni mempertahankan diri yang wujud di negara China dan Malaysia.

Kata kunci: Seni mempertahankan diri, kungfu China, silat Malaysia, budaya



A STUDY ON THE UNIQUENESS OF BUNGA MOYANG MOTIF IN TRADITIONAL LEAF ORIGAMI OF MAH MERI HANDICRAFTS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to study the uniqueness of Bunga Moyang motif in traditional leaf origami of Mah Meri handicrafts. The word Mah Meri means "Forest People" or people who live in the forest. "Mah" means people and "Meri" means forest. Like most other Orang Asli. So, these native people actually live in the forest. Because of that there is another group that calls this group "People who live in the forest" which is Mah Meri. Leaf origami is very popular among Mah Meri women. Leaf origami is a skill passed down from generation to generation. It is commonly used in religious and festive ceremonies, as well as weddings. Mah Meri women are very talented at this, and their creations include birds, fish, crabs, flowers, and skull caps. This research is based on three main objectives, to study the function & folding techniques of Bunga Moyang Mah Meri handicraft. Next, to identify the uniqueness of Bunga Moyang motif as art of leaf origami among Mah Meri's ethnic tribe. The final objective is to report the meaning of the art of leaf origami of Bunga Moyang in Mah Meri's handicraft. The data were collected and analysed using the study method, which includes conducting interviews and observation. Secondary data also used in this research is derived from books, articles and journals. In conclusion, this research will contribute to our understanding of the Mah Meri cultures observed on Carey Island. Other than that, to provide an explanation, information and references among academicians particularly, for students and educators about the Mah Meri culture and the art of leaf folding, Bunga Moyang.

Keywords: Bunga Moyang, Orang Asli, Mah Meri, Origami (Leaf Folding), Handicrafts



ART CRITICISM ON FAUZAN OMAR'S CONTEMPORARY PAINTING

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ABSTRACT

This research is about the art criticism on Fauzan Omar's contemporary painting which illuminated the content analysis and interpretation of the aesthetics element. The visual elements of his paintings portray a very delicate beauty of nature which possesses a creative insight force of its artwork. On top of that, it indicates the iconological aspect particularly in the context of socio-cultural aspect and the sustainable development of nature. However, due to the moderate development of art criticism in Malaysia, particularly involving contemporary artists, this research ought to be carried out urgently. The exposure on art criticism was not comprehensively taught in school. Besides that, there is disequilibrating between the production of artwork and criticism until it cannot retrieve the factual element. Furthermore, the art criticism in Malaysia has not expanded and was never taught in depth. The objective of this research is to discuss a retrospective achievement and style of Fauzan Omar artwork, to analyze the formalistic element of Fauzan Omar's painting, and to interpret the content of the selected Fauzan Omar artworks. Observation and interview methods are used to collect the data. This study uses qualitative methods to identify the retrospective involvement, the formalistic element, and to explore the content of Fauzan Omar's painting. Hence, the purpose of art criticism is to extend and expand the critical and analytical study of Fauzan Omar artwork for the academicians, art historians, art criticism, and the public. This finding of this research will provide the critique to identify the formalistic element and interpretation content.

Keywords: Art criticism, Formalistic, Content, Contemporary, Painting



PRESERVING MALAY TRADITIONAL HOUSE 'RUMAH TOK SU': A STUDY OF MOTIF AND DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

The traditional home, sometimes referred to as the traditional Malay home, is a precious thing of Malaysia's architectural legacy. Many people who demonstrate their talent and creativity in the field of architecture have planned and built it. The house signifies intelligence in the way it uses and needs space in accordance with modern needs, adapts to the weather, and uses conventional building materials. The wood carving is always related to the traditional home. It is a tool that allows for the carving of motifs on wood. Motifs enhance a story by bringing additional pictures and concepts to the overarching theme. The motifs in Rumah Tok Su are examined in this research. Finding the motifs is the researcher's chosen goal. The researcher will also categorise the motifs and do an aesthetic analysis of them using Zakaria Ali's aesthetic principal. The reason Rumah Tok Su was not as well welcomed by the general population, particularly among university students, is why the researcher chose this target. Due to their limited understanding of the aesthetic values linked with motifs, university students are less inclined to explore the motifs in Rumah Tok Su. Additionally, the researcher will do observational research on the motifs itself as part of the methodology for this study. Additionally, the research explored the motifs because wants all students to be aware of the findings and utilise them to further their understanding of motifs. Additionally, a census of all the motifs in the Rumah Tok Su will be done as part of the research. This discovery is crucial since it sheds further information on the motifs. As a result of this research, it has been identified that motifs come in a variety of forms and have aesthetic value.

Keywords: Rumah Tok Su, Motif, Aesthetic, Traditional



A STUDY OF *TELEPUK* IN MALAY MANUSCRIPTS AND POETRIES

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ABSTRACT

Telepuk is classified as one of the Malay traditional textiles alongside *batik*, *songket*, *kain limar*, and *tenun*. *Menggerus* and *menelepuk* are two of the essential techniques in mastering the craft of decorating fabric with gold leaves or gold dust. '*Kain telepuk*,' despite being one of the cultural materials in Malaysia, particularly in Selangor, is hardly even known by the people residing in the state itself. The textile worn by royalty and noble families is rarely seen and promoted to the public, especially after the fall in production. *Telepuk* is also far behind in documentation due to the lack of decentralised education about the craft. An appropriate study in conducting research and development on *telepuk* will enable textile designers, fashion designers, artisans, art activists, cultural activists and the public to embarking new sources of studying the textile. The National Library and Muzium Negara in Kuala Lumpur are the locations which possess a collection of manuscripts mentioning *telepuk*. This research aims to study the in-depth literature of *kain telepuk* in Malay manuscripts and poetries such as pantun, syair, sajak and old literature manuscripts. *Syair Siti Zubaidah Perang China*, *Misa Melayu*, *Salasilah Melayu Bugis*, *Hikayat Malim Dewa*, and *Hikayat Pesaka Selangor* are the focus of this study. This research methodology is by analysing text excerpts from research papers, books and journals published. The meaning behind each paragraph or stanza is explained thoroughly by analysing the texts. The result of this research will emphasize the significance of *telepuk* in the Malay culture through Malay manuscripts and poetries.

Keywords: *Telepuk*, Malay manuscripts, poetries



SANGGUL LINTANG THE CUSTOMARY WEARING OF MALAY TRADITION

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ABSTRACT

This research discussed Sanggul Lintang, the customary wearing of Malay tradition, which is known to be worn by the bride at the wedding ceremony. Sanggul lintang is most likely derived because of the form, which is horizontal, especially when wearing it on the head. Besides that, it is also known as sanggul bermahkota because it looks like a crown on the head. Wearing sanggul lintang is like a must-have item, especially when the wedding ceremony and their lifestyle in the past. But sanggul lintang is slowly disappearing in the eyes of the new generation. Regarding this issue, the lack of interest and the declining usage of headgear among the younger generation. It is because a bride claims that she felt the burden of wearing suntiang during her wedding ceremony because of the weight and the heavy design which clawed her head. Most youngsters nowadays choose the modern style and design because wearing them is lighter than the weight of sanggul lintang. The objective of this study is to identify the form of sanggul lintang. Observation and interview methods are used to collect the data. Furthermore, the data from this research is from the National Museum and the collector's collection. The findings of this study are also presented with a picture and extensive information on sanggul lintang, making the data collection that the researcher obtained easier and clearer to understand. This research also benefits the academician, and the student will be able to relate to the study and knowledge based on data on the tradition of wearing a cross bun which is a woman's authentic jewellery. Hence, Sanggul lintang needs to be maintained so that future generations can evaluate and appreciate the artistic heritage of Malay culture.

Keywords: Sanggul Lintang, symbolism, motif, jewelry



EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN REVITALIZING MUSEUM: A CASE STUDY AT THE ISLAMIC ARTS MUSEUM MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Museums with extensive collections of artifacts provide the context for understanding culture, art, and history, and so contribute to education. Museums are defined as “classrooms without walls”. They are known to be important educational environments and offer considerable learning potential. Museum education involves the effective use of museums as experiences based on multifaceted learning and as living environments during life long learning. They enable students to understand the value of and protect historical artifacts and cultural heritages, respect different cultures, and adopt multiculturalism. Education is defined as the process of experience, generally called learning which brings in desirable changes in human behaviour with respect to knowledge, outstanding skill, and attitude. Educational programs and activities carried out by educational institutions across the country are based on key obligations and responsibilities aimed at achieving their status as community disseminators of information and knowledge. The educational program was characterized as a structured set of learning activities meant to help a student gain information, understanding, skills, and attitudes related to the student's requirements. Museum educational programs employ the museum's resources to provide formal or informal learning opportunities for school students, teachers, or other people via face-to-face encounters or educational technologies. However, one of the most difficult issues museums confront today is attracting new visitors, particularly considering increased competition in the cultural and leisure industry. Nowadays, education is primarily focused on theoretical rather than practical instruction. Hands-on and interactive activities not accessible in schools can be provided via museum-based education programs. The primary concerns confronting Malaysia's museum sector are how to build national unity within Malaysia's multi-cultural and multi-racial society. The Islamic Art Museum must develop significantly to attract tourists, notably in exhibition concepts and design, lighting, displays, and interactive technology. The museum's teaching program must be prioritized to attract visitors while preserving historical and cultural importance.

Keywords: Islamic, Art, Education, Museum



PHILOSOPHY AND AESTHETIC ELEMENTS OF DECORATION: PERAHU TERENGGANU

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ABSTRACT

The Malays are known as a nation that has mastered marine science for hundreds of years. With the information, the outcome is the production of many sorts of water transport with diverse types and designs, as well as various capacities. Terengganu is a coastal heritage state with a coastline that faces the South China Sea, stretching from the Kemaman district in the south to the Besut district in the north. Terengganu's geographical location has influenced its people's way of life, particularly activities related to the sea. The concept of Tanah Air, or land surrounded by water, clearly illustrates the need for water transportation in the Malay Archipelago for various purposes such as trade and food sources; this factor instigated the Malay community living on the coast, kuala, and river estuaries to form and found the early Malay kingdoms. This research paper will focus on the process of tracing cultural records based on old Malay literary sources, which will include the variety of roles, forms, and names of water transport, as well as signals and tips used by the traditional Malay society. The next part will examine the philosophy and aesthetics of ornamentation as performed based on early documents, artefact observations, and oral sources offered. As a result, this writing will be able to complete prior writings that are more focused on traditional Malay boat construction processes and design. This essay is intended to spark more inquiry, particularly across areas, while also broadening perspectives on the cultural, philosophical, and aesthetic elements of Malay boat ornamentation.

Keywords: Terengganu, boat, Malay art, cultural object, aesthetic elements



THE ART OF WOOD CARVING IN KEDAH

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on The Art of Wood Carving in Kedah. The existence of the storytelling of Hikayat Merong Mahawangsa is to explain the origins of the Kedah kings based on myths and legends as symbolic of historical literature besides explaining the origins of the king, the state, it also explains the historical development from beginning to end based on the historical concept held by the traditional Malay community. The researcher wants to show to the audience that Merong Mahawangsa not only shaped the civilization of the community but also influenced the development of the Malay traditional sculpture motifs. Hikayat Merong Mahawangsa is not composed with modesty but also many cultural secrets and values of antiquity implied in the compilation of symbolism, myths of legend. It is through reporting the visual elements of wood carving and the relationship of its design attributes generalize through storytelling. The findings also revealed that the effects of design motive that was thought to exist at the time were carried over to artistic ornamental motives, traditional Malay carving and current Malay carving. During the rule of the kingdom in Kedah state, awareness of these motives was linked to socio-cultural variables in an indirect way. Traditional Malay wood carvings, especially in the construction of traditional houses, mosques, and the palace, are evidence of the diverse arts. The findings of this research will provide the latest information to artists, historians, and the general public regarding the origins of icon design and decorative themes in traditional Malay heritage dating back to the Merong Mahawangsa civilization.

Keywords: Wood carving; Traditional Malay Art; Cultural, Sculpture, Myths



THE STYLE OF BOKO AS A TRADITIONAL FESTIVE SOUVENIR FROM NEGERI SEMBILAN

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ABSTRACT

Boko is a traditional container that can be considered as a round-shaped container made of mengkuang or upih that is filled with dodol (panganan), wajik, or kesirat. It is traditionally brought by the bride during Adat Bertandang to be handed to the husband's family at the wedding ceremony. There are four types of design and three sizes of boko that are commonly used by the community in Negeri Sembilan. The type of design is determined according to the use and filling in it either for the use in wedding ceremonies or for the use of the traditional custom tools in certain ritual or event. Negeri Sembilan Darul Khusus is well-known for its people who follow the unique Adat Perpatih, which was brought from Minangkabau. Adat Perpatih is a custom that practices the maternal lineage system and currently still practiced mostly by the Malay community in Negeri Sembilan. However, due to the limited availability of "Craft Makers," the practice of using boko, specifically in certain ceremonies or traditions, has been given less attention and the function of boko has occasionally changed from what it should be because of the Negeri Sembilan's young generation lack of interest. Therefore, this study is conducted to excavate in depth information through questionnaires on boko as a traditional festive souvenir. As a result, boko can be classified into four types of designs in terms of styles and sizes, each with its own unique application in the customs. In a nutshell, the researcher believes that this study will have a positive impact and will indirectly spread knowledge, particularly to the general public regarding boko as a traditional festive souvenir from Negeri Sembilan.

Keywords: Style, Boko, Traditional Festive, Souvenir, Negeri Sembilan



A STUDY OF TRADITIONAL IBAN SHIELD (TERABAI) IN SARAWAK

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ABSTRACT

This study is about the traditional Iban shield, which was used in a long-ago war on Borneo Island. The Iban shield, called "Terabai" by the Iban people, was very useful to protect themselves from other dangerous things from opponents, such as bullets and sharp objects, during the war that happened in Sarawak at that time. It is also a symbol of the heroism of the Iban people from a long time ago. The traditional Iban shield is one of culture and heritage in Sarawak, inspired by the forms of flora and fauna that are carved on the surface of the very unique traditional Iban shield. This research encourages our society to lack exposure to culture, craft, and heritage. Manufacturing a traditional Iban shield is also very difficult to find because it requires an expert, and only certain people can do it. The purpose of this research is to identify the symbolism and spirituality and determine the motif of the carving. This research was concentrated on our society and used by students, curators, and the museum department. Furthermore, waving crafts can be used to guide the learning process. In this study, several motifs were found, including dog and dragon motifs, face motifs and hornbill motifs. This motif is intended to scare the enemy during war, also used in the traditional performance of the Iban community. It is also a method to strengthen the spirit and persuade people. This motif is also considered sacred according to the Iban community, considered sacred by some Dayak tribes. Terabai is symbolic of the bravery or heroism of the Iban. Terabai is also associated with the spirits of ancestors and deities according to animistic beliefs. This study can be used as a reference and guide for future researchers.

Keywords: Iban, shield, Terabai, culture, heritage



THE ISSUE OF MALAYSIAN ART CULTURE INSPIRED FOR FASHION DESIGN COURSE

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia is a multi-racial country rich an artistic and cultural heritage from various backgroundsof multi-ethnic and societies. Thus, the Malaysian art culture is a significant inspiration in the creation of products such as clothing, art sculptures, weapons, architecture, food, dance, and civilization. The Inspiration from Malaysian art culture has been taught to students from semester 02 until semester 05 in Diploma Fashion Design & Clothing at Politeknik Malaysia, focusing on The Fundamentals of Fashion Design course (DVF 20033). However, the tendency of students in developing and producing research for fashion design portfolios has never been measured before. Therefore, this study was conducted to identify the tendency of students to inspire elements and principles of the authenticity of Malaysian art culture in developing fashion design research. A quantitative method with a questionnaire was used and the data with up to 71 respondents were descriptively analyzed. Based on the results, 93% of the respondents showed a tendency toward inspiration from Malaysian art culture in developing and producing fashion designs. This shows it will suit the syllabus requirements. The findings of this study can help to improve the guideline and syllabus, subsequently achieve the conditions of sustainability in Quality Education Practices (SDG4) and Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG8) as recommended in the SDG17 plan. In addition, it can contribute to empowering the knowledge and skill of students suitable to the demands of the local fashion industry in Malaysia.

Keywords: Malay art culture, design inspiration, fashion syllabus, fashion portfolio)



THEORETICAL IMPLEMENTATION AS FOLKLORE DIGITAL RECONSTRUCTION IN MALAY LITERATURE EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Folklore encompasses a variety of aspects, whether narratives or in other formats, and it needs to be moulded into a more creative and innovative form in line with the revolution of this century. Folklore which conveys messages underlying the expression of feelings of society can be categorised into two forms, i.e. narratives and non-narratives or the ones that are told in prose and poetry. The intrinsic values and lessons in the storytelling of folk tales are sub-primary elements in folk literature that can create deep learning in learners. For literary works to have a significant impact on literary education, they must take into account the evolving interests and demands of today's learners. In addition to emphasising the value of folklore teachings offered to secondary students, folklore education should be prioritised in the adult education curriculum. Folklore research has been done from a variety of angles, primarily qualitative ones in the language and semantic domains. Despite this, several literature reviews noted that some folklore studies using other methodologies are still insufficient. Therefore, this concept paper outlines theoretical adaptation, which can be implemented in folklore studies particularly to develop a new module. The aspects of the discussions are based on theoretical andragogy literature reviews by Knowles (1984), and Vygotsky Social Constructivism (1978), which can be applied in folklore learning. As a suggestion, this theoretical discussion will serve as the foundation for literary studies in transition to digital reconstruction using Richey and Klien's (2007) Development and Design Research (DDR) to design and build a new innovative module, a model, guideline, a framework or even an instrument, particularly as an added value in teaching and facilitation in the field of the Malay literature education.

Keywords: Andragogy Theory, Social Constructivism Theory, Design & Development Research (DDR), Folklore, Malay Literature Education



FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE LEVEL DOMINANCE OF AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS' PRACTICAL SKILLS: A CASE STUDY OF UNIVERSITI PENDIDIKAN SULTAN IDRIS

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the factors that influence how far agricultural students' practical skills dominate their learning. There are few studies on applying for practical work, particularly in agricultural science. The development of skills is crucial to student learning. The skills developed at the skills workshop can be used to use the acquired knowledge. If students can complete practical skill exercises accurately and comprehend the true meaning of a lesson, then they will show their understanding. Students receive practical instruction to prepare them for the actual work they will undertake after graduating in their chosen speciality, such as agriculture. In addition to teaching students' practical skills, this also seeks to expose them to actual employment relevant to the sector in which they are working and assess their aptitude for the workplace, so they are later prepared for the real world of work. Students' participation in practical skills is crucial to their understanding of a subject. A lack of balance in teaching theory and practical work results from several limitations on promoting the mastery of agricultural students' practical abilities, such as practical work that is solely performed by consulting handbooks. The teaching staff needs help in terms of resources, facilities, and readiness to put practical knowledge to use. This study was carried out to determine the parameters influencing the level of practical skill domination among Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris agriculture students. The study's quantitative methodology was used for agricultural science students at Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris in the Malaysian state of Perak, who were chosen by purposive sampling. In conclusion, the study's findings allowed researchers to identify a few variables that may impact how Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris agricultural science courses are taught in terms of practical skills.

Keywords: Facilities, Practical Skills, Agriculture, Farm



RE-CREATING SANG KANCIL TALES IN THE FORM OF VISUAL ART

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ABSTRACT

Folktales can be defined as stories or tales passed down orally through a society. Unfortunately, the current generation is slowly forgetting Malaysian folktales. Some are completely unaware of their existence. Therefore, development is needed to diversify Malaysian folktales into a creative and informative form. According to the findings of a study that was conducted on the Open Exhibitions at Shah Alam gallery from the year 2000 until the current day, relatively only a few artists promote folktales in their works. Hence, this study will discuss how Malay folktale has been developed in visual art to express the role of the artist in promoting folktales through artworks. It will focus on the collection of stories of Sang Kancil(2015) Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. All artworks produced referred to Graham Wallas's four stages of creativity based on the creative process of Botella(2013). The instrumentation of the artwork is established from three attributes of Erwin's Panofsky Theory described by Jorgensen(2003), i) Perceptual, ii) Interpretive, and iii) Reactive. This research aims to provide motivation and inspiration to artists to contribute to the preservation of folktales through visual art.

Keywords: Folktale, Visual art, Preservation



EASY FASTEN CLOSURES FEATURES IN ENSEMBLE “SARONG SALIN” FOR WOMEN’S CLOTHING CHANGES OUTFIT OF ECO-ADVENTURE ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

Eco-adventure is a trending recreational activity that is getting more traction lately as the world is in the post-pandemic phase. These activities are very relaxing and have become popular, especially in Malaysia. Waterfalls, beaches, and rivers are among the chosen locations but unfortunately, there is a very limited changing area around them. Since getting involved in watery activities will expose everyone to fungus and bacteria, there is a need for a multifunctional outfit. Utility outfits or multifunctional outerwear are very crucial when participating in ecotourism and eco-adventure activities. While most outerwear functions adapt to the temperature and surroundings, expanding the function as a utility outfit is also important, especially for women who encounter issues with changing their clothes in outdoor settings. The purpose of this study is to develop a utility outfit that can be used for clothing changes that are adaptable to fashion performance. For this particular study, this study will develop a “Sarong Salin” with an easy-fasten closure solution to change clothes during eco-adventure activities. A questionnaire is developed and distributed to the respondent as well as a pilot test on five different designs of Sarong Salin is the method used in this research.

Keywords: Easy-fasten closures, “Sarong Salin”, women, changing outfits, recreational activities



DIGITAL MIRCO VISUALIZATION OF MOVEMENTS THROUGH MOTION CAPTURE: A CASE STUDY OF JOGET SERAMPANG LAUT

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ABSTRACT

Motion capture technology also known as MoCap is one the important and leading technology in the progress of capturing to record and digitize a significant movement. It gives in high accuracy of movement information, high degree freedom in movement and high flexibility in capturing physique movement. There is a wide range of research using motion capture technology to gather data and to create a new finding in sport, medical and military purposes to improve human activities. Recently, in the area of performing art there is quite a number of research using this technology especially in capturing a movement of traditional dance and traditional martial art as a platform of perseveration, documentation, archiving and interactive learning material purpose. This paper was executed using a mix methodology of qualitative and quantitative approach. Interviews and literature reviews are used to expose the rich diversity of three-elements; Joget Serampang Laut, art biomechanics and motion capture technology. On the other hand, 21 joint of art biomechanics are involved with 42 set of optical tracking passive markers are placed on the dancer for recording the dance routine of Joget Serampang Laut in specific motion capture laboratory that used eight (8) unit Osprey digital motion capture camera and Cortex Analysis software is used as a form of data analysis instrument. The findings of the research are motion capture technology as an effective tool for synthesizing time-based trajectory information into single frame, time independent images that contain useful information about movements and gestures. Micro visual images can be essential as metaphors for human experience, since they provide objective representation that inform human perception and stimulate interpretations. End of the research, micro visual can be as communicative content that is related to bodyline that contains implicit meaning; gestural representation that may be understood in a manner of experiential or cultural denotation and connotation that can give benefit and depth enhancement towards cultural values in holistic.

Keywords: Motion Capture, Digital Micro Visualization, Joget Serampang Laut, Art Biomechanics

VECTOR AND RASTER ILLUSTRATION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF VISUAL COMMUNICATION TO ADVERTISE KELANTAN CULTURAL HERITAGE

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, digital illustration has emerged as the most appealing and popular art style. The use of digital tools to create graphics under the direct control of the artist, typically through a pointing instrument like a tablet or a mouse, is known as digital illustration or computer illustration. With the advancement of information technology, digital illustration art is now immersed in all manifestations of daily life. A story, a message, or a mood can be conveyed visually (visual communication) by using illustrations. Combining words and art can help explain or simplify otherwise complex or difficult concepts. In order to advertise Kelantan cultural heritage, digital illustration can be a visual communication to convey the information to the viewers. Kelantan is home to a variety of cultural acts, including shadow puppet shows known as Wayang Kulit, Mak Yong, Menora, and Dikir Barat, as well as traditional games like the exquisitely made moon-kite known as Wau Bulan and Gasing. This research aims to produce one proper visual communication by using the type of vector and raster illustration in advertisements of Kelantan cultural heritage. The methods used in this research is a questionnaire and content analysis used to analyze the vector and raster digital illustration artwork from a selected university in Kelantan which offers a creative digital illustration subject as a requirement. Results showed that by using the cultural heritage of Kelantan as a theme, the students could make both vector and raster images. As a conclusion, digital illustration can be utilised in the future to promote Kelantan cultural heritage through visual communication.

Keywords: Digital Illustration, Vector and Raster, Visual Communication, Kelantan cultural heritage



AN OVERVIEW OF THE ISSUES AND SIGNIFICANCE VALUES OF TELEPUK CRAFT REVIVAL AND THE POTENTIAL FOR DESIGN INTERVENTION

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the issues, challenges and significance found in the lost craft in Malaysia namely Telepuk and the potential for design intervention in preserving this craft. The traditional craft industry in Malaysia, which includes a wide range of crafts such as textile, metal based, forest-based, earth-based, and miscellaneous crafts is facing numerous challenges including a lack of market access, competition from mass-produced goods, and lack of understanding and appreciation of traditional crafts among the younger generation. The preservation of these traditional crafts is important not only for the continuation of cultural heritage, but also for economic sustainability of the craftspeople and communities involved. Telepuk is a traditional Malay woven fabric with gold leaf or gold dust gilding and has been lost without any producers for several decades until recently reintroduced by a master carver, Norhaiza Nordin. The 'Telepuk' craft is an ancient technique that produces the luxurious Telepuk cloth which has been worn by Malay nobles for at least the past 300 years. Main research questions are: 1; What are the issues and challenges in producing and reviving Telepuk craft? 2; What is the significance value in preserving Telepuk craft and is there any potential for design intervention?

A literature review was conducted to gather information in the current state of the Telepuk craft in Malaysia and the challenges it faces. The methodology used in this research includes a qualitative method. In-depth interviews with key respondents were conducted with artisans, industry stakeholders, and government representatives to gain insight into the issues from multiple perspectives.

The research findings indicate that the Telepuk craft in Malaysia is facing significant challenges including a lack of market access and competition from mass-produced goods. Additionally, there is a lack of understanding and appreciation of traditional crafts among the younger generation, which threatens the continuation of this craft. However, there is also a fervent desire among artisans and communities to preserve Telepuk craft and a recognition of their cultural and economic value.

The research concludes on the potential of the effectiveness of design intervention such as the integration of Design for Sustainability (DFS) strategy in traditional craft such as Telepuk craft revival and evaluates its impact on the economy, culture, and environment of the country.



MAKYUNG IN METAVERSE: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF SOCIAL GATHERING IN OBSERVING MALAYSIAN TRADITIONAL PERFORMING ARTS

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ABSTRACT

Metaverse provides social spaces for netizens to undertake activities in an immersive environment either it be on Virtual Reality (VR) or simply through mobile or web-based medium, hence creating interactive gamified ways for audience, concurrently users, to interact and socialize within the metaverse realm. Existing research indicates that the metaverse is capable of supporting daily social activities, however is still in its infancy in general usage as compared to social media, notably gathering to see dying traditional performing arts such as Makyung (noun: [ma/.yung] alternative spelling: Mak Yong/Makyong). This study aims to investigate the issues and challenges associated with the practice and audience social gathering activities while observing Makyung in the metaverse. A cross-sectional study is conducted involving Malaysian cultural experts using a semi-structured interview. A thematic analysis is then carried out based on the focus group interview, and close-ended questionnaires are then transcribed verbatim. Findings showed that cultural experts resonated on the components of Arts Audience Experience Index which consisted of four components; (01) authenticity, (02) collective engagement, (03) knowledge, and (04) risk. Additionally, the data collection emphasized on performance authenticity; with a gap in sense of presence of the live performance aura ('angin') with collective engagement that may restrict translation of real time movement of actual human beings into representation of 3D avatar. Considering the challenges, the metaverse could be a beneficial instrument for spreading awareness and delivering cultural performing arts education. Therefore, future research will focus on designing social features for audiences to gather and interact socially in observing and conducting performing arts in the metaverse.

Keywords: Metaverse; Sense of Presence; Cultural Heritage; Makyung



AI ART GENERATOR EXPLORATION FOR CREATING DIGITAL ILLUSTRATIONS ON MALAYSIAN THEMES

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ABSTRACT

The debate around the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the creative arts, specifically the AI Art Generator, is getting more and more heated these days. Some argue that AI would alter the way that creative arts practitioners think and work, eventually driving them to the point of extinction. Due to the possible effects of AI, it appears that two camps—pro and against AI—are starting to emerge. Certainly, this can cause even more misunderstanding. Therefore this study aims to gain insight into the current state of AI by exploring its function and effects in the creative arts realm. To put the AI to the test, digital illustrations of Malaysian themes were produced using three well-known AIs—Stable Diffusion, Midjourney, and Dall E2—using text prompts (single word, multiple word, and whole sentence) as variables. Every step of the procedure is documented, coded, and analysed. The results demonstrate that each of the three AI Art Generators effectively produced digital illustrations based on the given text prompt. Despite this, the study also discovered that in order for the AI to process and produce the illustration as intended for Malaysian themes, particular text prompts along with art terms and concepts would be advantageous. This study comes to the conclusion that AI can be very helpful in the creative arts. To improve the outcome, though, prior art and design experience would still be necessary.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Digital Illustration, Creative Arts, Malaysian Themes

KOMIK WIRA KERA: KAJIAN IKONOGRAFI TERHADAP WATAK ANTROPOMORFIK

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ABSTRACT

Komik Wira Kera merupakan sebuah karya lukisan komik oleh Hafiz Ismail. Komik bergenre aksi ini diterbitkan dalam bahasa Melayu oleh PTS Publishing House pada tahun 2021. Pada masakini, terdapat beberapa watak komik ataupun watak kartun yang menghasilkan karektor manusia-haiwan (human-animal) atau antropomorfik (anthropomorphic) diolah dan kemudian dikembangkan dalam sesebuah penceritaan bertujuan untuk menarik perhatian pembaca komik. Watak antropomorfik ini telah dihasilkan dalam pelbagai genre komik mahupun kartun khususnya kartun animasi di luar negara. Di Malaysia, watak haiwan berperwatakan manusia, iaitu boleh berkomunikasi, berpakaian seperti manusia dan mempunyai kemahiran serta kebolehan, agak sinonim dengan haiwan-haiwan yang bersesuaian dengan citarasa penonton khususnya dikalangan kanak-kanak berumur 12 tahun ke bawah serta kalangan remaja sekolah. Contohnya watak kera, harimau, kambing, ayam jantan ataupun kerbau yang dihasilkan oleh Hafiz Ismail dalam komik Wira Kera. Namun, oleh kerana kajian ilmiah terhadap watak-watak antropomorfik dalam sesebuah komik kurang diberi perhatian, maka makalah ini bertujuan untuk mendokumentasi dan mengkaji watak-watak antropomorfik yang dihasilkan dalam komik karya Hafiz Ismail. Ia bertujuan agar dapat menambah sorotan kajian serta mengemaskini kajian watak antropomorfik terhadap komik yang berada dipasaran masakini. Melalui rujukan terhadap teori ikonografi, kajian ini dapat menafsir beberapa watak haiwan berperwatakan manusia, agar dapat dijadikan sebagai rujukan dan kemudian mengembangkan watak tersebut yang sesuai dengan budaya di Malaysia.

Kata kunci: Komik di Malaysia, watak antropomorfik, komik Wira Kera, ikonografi



PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND LIFESTYLES DETERMINANTS AMONG PREGNANT ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

Teenage pregnancy is still a social problem with physical and psychological implications in many countries around the world. The aim of this study was to examine the perception of teenage mothers towards pregnancy and their lifestyles determinants. A cross-sectional study was carried out among a convenience sample of 30 teenage mothers who attended 1 purposefully chosen Maternal Child Health Clinic in Kuching. The study involved 30 teenage mothers between 13 and 19 years of age who have registered with an antenatal clinic and attended the follow up. The perceptions of teenage mothers towards pregnancy were more often negative with 19 (63.3%) no knowledge of prevention than 11 (36.7%) positive having some knowledge on prevention of pregnancy. Lifestyles determinants of teenage mothers included parents concerned about social limitations, loitering or socializing with friends, consuming alcohol can increase the desire for sex, clubbing and smoking. Findings from this study has shown that 87% of the teenage mothers were enjoying loitering or socializing with friends with clubbing as their main activity. It was found that 66.7% were smokers and 73% consumed alcohol. In addition, 80% of the teenage mothers claimed they were having less communication with their parents in spite of staying with the parents. In conclusion, the perceptions and lifestyles adopted by teenagers were significantly related to being pregnant at a young age.

Keywords: Teenage Pregnancy; Pregnant Adolescents; Teenage mothers

POTENSI KECERDASAN BUATAN DALAM PROSES KREATIF PUISI MELAYU

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ABSTRACT

Kemajuan dalam bidang teknologi telah banyak membawa perubahan dalam semua bidang, dan kesusasteraan juga tidak ketinggalan dalam menikmati kemajuan ini. Hadirnya kecerdasan buatan atau artificial intelligence (AI) ini secara tidak langsung telah membawa cara baharu dalam proses kreatif kesusasteraan dan menjadi salah satu kaedah yang menjanjikan untuk menyokong kreativiti dalam sastera. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji penggunaan alat sokongan kreativiti berasaskan kecerdasan buatan dalam kesusasteraan dan untuk memahami potensinya terhadap proses kreatif. Kajian ini dijalankan dengan analisis kualitatif puisi yang ditulis menggunakan alat sokongan kreativiti berasaskan kecerdasan buatan. Tinjauan ini dilakukan untuk mengumpul data berkaitan analisis kualitatif dengan meneliti tema, makna, nada dan rasa yang terdapat dalam puisi Melayu. Hasil tinjauan menunjukkan bahawa alat sokongan kreativiti berasaskan kecerdasan buatan digunakan secara meluas dianggap berguna untuk menjana idea dan inspirasi baharu. Analisis kualitatif menunjukkan bahawa puisi Melayu yang ditulis menggunakan alat ini akan memaparkan tema, makna, nada dan rasa yang berbeza dan tidak bersifat konvensional. Hasil kajian ini mencadangkan bahawa alat sokongan kreativiti berasaskan kecerdasan buatan boleh menjadi cara yang berkesan untuk menyokong proses kreatif dalam kesusasteraan. Ia boleh membantu pengarang menjana idea baharu, mengatasi masalah sekatan penulisan dan mencipta karya yang unik dan menarik. Walau bagaimanapun, adalah penting untuk diperhatikan dan mempertimbangkan bahawa alat ini harus digunakan bersama-sama dengan kreativiti dan pengetahuan manusia, kerana ia tidak mampu menggantikan kreativiti manusia sepenuhnya.

Kata Kunci: Kesusasteraan, Kecerdasan Buatan, Alat Sokongan Kreativiti, Puisi Melayu, Kreativiti

LOW COST 3D SCANNING TECHNOLOGY FOR DESIGN COURSES

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ABSTRACT

3D scanning technology is renowned for its capability of capturing raw data based on the shape and appearance of an object. The technology is widely used in industrial design, engineering, education, and manufacturing as it can capture any required data with eminent speed and accuracy. However, most students enrolled in design courses have faced significant difficulty to create good 3D artworks such as products, sculptures, dioramas, or motion arts (animation/montage). Such problem is believed to stem from financial and time limitations that occur during fieldwork studies, which subsequently halt their effort to understand the 360-degree views of a particular subject matter or object. By introducing low-cost 3D scanner, students can create good 3D designs with acceptable references of selected subject matters or objects while having better satisfaction in exploring and collecting data such as image, shape, and appearance. It will also help students to generate different types of ideas in developing their own design, which may benefit their schedule especially during last-minute assessment. This project will use an approach that can be easily adapted, shared, and adopted by others using low-cost 3D scanning technology that will hopefully be able to address these issues particularly among educators. Based on the survey, there were 120 respondents comprising students and lecturers in UiTM Machang campus that interact with 3D design/software. It was found that 71.2% of the respondents agreed with the use of 3D scanner while 72.8% of the respondents agreed with time consuming when creating 3D models especially if the particular subjects or objects have an intricate and complicated motif/pattern design such as woodcarving crafts. The proposed 3D scanner technology not only can improve students' creativity in 3D design but will also serve as a useful tool for practitioners in the 3-dimensional design industries.

Keywords: 3D scanner, low-cost budget, time-consuming, education in technology, 3D courses, spatial arrangement

TRADITIONAL LONGHOUSE SPATIAL ELEMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

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ABSTRACT

Traditional longhouse of the Dayak people in Sarawak was considered as a village under one massive roof. Some longhouses can have around twenty to thirty families living under one roof. Despite the concept of living together under one roof, the different families have their own private apartment. Longhouses basically have four spatial elements namely the open veranda, long gallery, apartment, and loft. Open veranda and long gallery are shared among the different families while the apartment and loft are private spaces for them. In response to the Malaysian Government's effort in the Twelve National Plan (2021-2025) for every Malaysian to have equivalent right to affordable housing with sustainable approaches, the idea of integrating traditional longhouse spatial elements in sustainable and affordable housing development seems indispensable. Study had been conducted to fifteen Dayak longhouses around Sarawak. Collection of data had been done by inspection on the existence of the longhouse spatial elements and data were collected in Inspection Checklists and Record Card. The outcome from the study found four types of spatial element arrangements in existing traditional longhouses with the presence and absence of the four main spatial elements. The outcome can be used as an idea for sustainable and affordable housing. Rather than constructing stratified dwellings, implementing traditional longhouses as a model could be another cost saving option. The application of this type of housing is expected to enhance the quality of life and be capable of meeting the needs of the local population.

Keywords: Longhouse, spatial elements, housing, sustainable, affordable



A STUDY ON THE POTENTIAL OF LOCAL FIBER WASTE COMPOSITE FOR PRINTMAKING MATRIX IN ARTISTIC PRACTICE

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ABSTRACT

The study seeks to explore the potential of local natural fiber wastage as a substance in developing Printmaking matrix in artistic practice. Printmaking is one fine art discipline in which the work will transfer images from one matrix's surface to another's surface. Various techniques and methods in producing this printmaking work and artists always do various experiments and explorations that each look to significant output printmaking itself. This research will be conducted in a semi-scientific laboratory manner through a series of research trial followed by studio practice in order to determine the ideal properties of printmaking matrix.

Keywords: Local Natural Fiber Waste, Printmaking Matrix, Artistic Practice



'HYPER REALITY' DALAM LENA "SIMULACRA" JEAN BAUDRILLARD SEBAGAI SEBUAH ANJAKAN

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ABSTRACT

Penulisan kertas konsep ini berusaha untuk mengutarakan sisi pandang pemikir dan sosiolog pasca-modern Perancis, Jean Baudrillard (1929-2007), yang mengenengahkan konsep 'simulasi/simulacra' sebagai suatu paksi terhadap tatanan 'hyper reality', di dalam fenomena dunia moden yang bersifat 'orthopraxy'. Masyarakat dan konsumerisme kontemporari merupakan khalayak massa yang mencerpah segenap kebenaran, makna, simbol dan tanda lewat 'tontonan' di tataran-tataran media. Justeru, penulisan ini akan membicarakan intipati simulasi gagasan Jean Baudrillard, yang menjadi anjakan transformatif masyarakat di abad ke-21, melalui ekspresi bayang-bayang 'simulacra' revolusi digital, sebagai wahana yang terutama. Disamping itu, pendekatan teori 'countervailing power' yang diperkenalkan oleh ahli ekonomi, John Kenneth Galbraith (1908-2006), akan turut dibahaskan sebagai pelengkap pembicaraan serta kesinambungan fikrah-fikrah Jean Baudrillard.

Keywords: 'Hyper reality', 'simulacra', pasca-modern, konsumerisme, 'countervailing power'

REKA BENTUK TENGGOKOL: ANALISA TIPOLOGI ERA KESULTANAN PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN 1918–1948

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ABSTRACT

Tengkolok merupakan elemen penting bagi pakaian istiadat di majlis-majlis tertentu di istana. Pemakaian tengkolok digayakan oleh sultan, anak-anak raja, orang-orang besar, bentara, dan hulubalang di istana. Setiap tengkolok yang dipakai adalah mengikut pangkat dan darjat di dalam istana. Oleh itu, kajian ini bagi menjawab persoalan apakah reka bentuk tengkolok yang digayakan oleh sultan-sultan Perak Darul Ridzuan. Bagi merungkai persoalan kajian ini, fokus kajian ini menjurus kepada tengkolok yang digayakan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Iskandar Shah dan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Abdullah Aziz Almustasim Billah Shah sahaja. Dalam kajian ini penyelidik menggunakan kaedah kualitatif yang bersifat deskriptif. Subjek penelitian adalah potret sultan Perak yang menggayakan pemakaian tengkolok. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kaedah wawancara, dokumentasi dan kemudiannya data dianalisis. Hasil kajian mendapati kedua-dua sultan ini telah menggayakan pelbagai jenis bentuk tengkolok sepanjang pemerintahan baginda sultan. Terdapat juga bentuk tengkolok dengan nama yang sama namun bentuk solek berbeza serta tengkolok yang tanpa nama kerana tidak dapat dikenalpasti bentuknya. Reka bentuk tengkolok ini adalah warisan seni kesultanan Perak yang harus diwarisi dan dipelihara.

Keywords: Reka bentuk tengkolok, sultan, kesultanan, Perak

PERANAN MATA PELAJARAN PERTANIAN DALAM MEMBINA KEMAHIRAN ASAS PERTANIAN PELAJAR SMK PADANG SAUJANA

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ABSTRAK

Dalam anjakan Revolusi Industri 4.0, pemilihan aliran berdasarkan Pentaksiran Bilik Darjah (PBD) yang ditentukan oleh pihak sekolah dan guru dilihat kurang relevan untuk dilaksanakan pada masa kini. Perkara ini dapat menghalang kebebasan pelajar khususnya dalam membuat keputusan yang berkaitan dengan minat dan masa depan mereka. Namun demikian, pemilihan aliran yang sering dianaktirikan seperti mata pelajaran pertanian sering dipandang sepi dan kian dilupakan oleh pihak sekolah dan guru-guru. Hal ini demikian kerana tanggapan sesetengah masyarakat dan guru itu sendiri yang memokan bahawa bidang pertanian merupakan kemahiran picisan dan layak diambil oleh pelajar minda kelas ke tiga sahaja. Oleh sebab itu, mata pelajaran pertanian dianaktirikan jika dibandingkan dengan mata pelajaran yang lain terutamanya aliran sains tulen. Natijahnya, aliran pertanian bukannya mata pelajaran terbuka kepada semua pelajar dan hanya ditawarkan di sesetengah sekolah sahaja. Oleh hal yang demikian, kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengenalpasti peranan mata pelajaran pertanian dalam membina kemahiran asas pertanian pelajar SMK Padang Saujana dengan 3 objektif utama iaitu untuk mengenal pasti tahap pencapaian kemahiran asas pertanian pelajar sebelum mereka menamatkan alam persekolahan, mengenal pasti tahap minat pelajar dalam mata pelajaran pertanian dan untuk menilai tahap kefahaman kemahiran asas pertanian dalam kalangan pelajar pertanian. Kaedah kajian yang digunakan adalah berbentuk kuantitatif dimana instrumen kajian ialah soal selidik. Sasaran kajian ini melibatkan pelajar pertanian tingkatan 4 dan tingkatan 5 SMK Padang Saujana, Jerantut, Pahang. Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan kemahiran asas pelajar pertanian berada di tahap yang memuaskan (3.93) dimana 26 orang responden mendapat skor ujian 6-8 dan 10 orang ujian 3-5. Kajian ini juga menunjukkan bahawa hampir kesemua responden iaitu pelajar pertanian mempunyai minat dalam mata pelajaran pertanian hasil daripada proses PdP pertanian dengan min 3.89. Kesimpulannya, kajian ini telah mencapai dan menjawab kesemua persoalan kajian serta memenuhi kesemua objektif kajian yang telah ditetapkan.

Kata Kunci: Kemahiran Asas Pertanian, Tahap Minat dalam Pertanian, Pelajar Pertanian



EFFECTS OF MUSIC-BASED INTERVENTION ON HUMAN EMOTIONAL

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on how the discipline of music has undergone interdisciplinary changes in our technological age. Music is no longer a skill, a kind of teaching, it is still a new type of medical treatment. We conducted research and analysis through four major groups of human beings: infants, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. And explored the aspects of emotion, emotion, spirit, and behaviour and finally used annotations to prove our ideas and determine the impact of music intervention on human life.



THE LEVEL OF FOOD SAFETY KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES TOWARD THE PERCEPTION OF FOODBORNE ILLNESS MITIGATION AMONG PASTRY STUDENTS IN MALAYSIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

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ABSTRACT

The pastry and bakery sector is rapidly expanding in Malaysia's food industry where the sector is having challenges as food safety issues are now of paramount relevance in the industry. As a result, Malaysian remain at risk of contracting foodborne illnesses and the incidents persist at Malaysia universities and colleges. Therefore, in order to gain a better understanding, this study attempts to assess the perception, level and relationship of food safety KAP among pastry Community College students by bracing the study with knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) model in regards to food safety and foodborne illness mitigation. A cross-sectional study using purposive sampling was conducted involving 219 pastry students from seven Malaysia Community Colleges. The data gathered from the self-administered questionnaire were subjected to statistical testing and analysis by using SPSS v29.0 through descriptive statistics and inferential analysis. The study findings showed that the data were reasonably normally distributed and the level of food safety KAP was high. Data revealed knowledge and practices to have a significant relationship with the student's perception of mitigating foodborne illness. However, the gap of this present study found that students' attitudes are not significant with the perception, which the student's attitude does not influence how they perceive foodborne illness. Moreover, the relationship between KAP is found to be significant. Assessment of KAP is important for students enrolled in food-related programmes at Community Colleges in Malaysia's Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions because it shapes students' perspectives or perceptions and, ultimately, their understanding, personality, and actions in mitigating foodborne illnesses.

Keywords: Food Safety, Community College, Foodborne Illness, Perceptions, KAP



ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTAL METHOD OF HUMAN ATTRIBUTE ASSOCIATED WITH PRODUCT APPEARANCE AESTHETIC

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ABSTRACT

Equivalent on how we may perceive human social status, or intellectual level based on job titles, we ascribe individual attribute to physical product appearances to a possession of physical product attachment. Whilst there is a broad experimental evidence that physical product appearances exhibit characteristic in personality and social rank, the present study determine to examine the overlooked question of whether these product appearances are transferred by association to their psychological owners' gender. Method adapted in environmental psychology unveiled an identical transference, describe the Room Effect, which characterize the different interpretation of the same individual's photograph according to various rooms where the image situated. Present study was conducted via online survey by employed a digitally stimuli of human attribute (male/female) faces and his/her product appearances (images). A total of 1078 respondents (N=1078) involved and were asked to rate the owner physical characteristics, and social attributes based on stimuli given. The results indicate distinct unexpected 'Product Effects': perceptions of the genders were most effected, with the female gender were moderately effected. However, the male gender was not perceived differently conceivably. The discussion draws upon psychological gender preferences to provide a plausible explanation. This study provides a new potential of market research method for application in consumer product domain generally.

Keywords: Physical product appearances, Product transference, Gender preferences, User psychological perception



HERITAGIZATION OF RELIGIOUS RITUAL MUSIC: AN OBSERVATION OF BUDDHIST RITUAL MUSIC AT NORTH WUDANG TEMPLE, NINGXIA, CHINA

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ABSTRACT

North Wudang temple was erected during the Tang Dynasty and is located in Shizuishan City, Ningxia, China. Under modern Chinese religious practices, ritual music evolved and developed over the centuries until it became a genre of folk music in the Ningxia region. This paper aims to investigate the heritagization of temple music in North Wudang. It covers the forms of music presentation in religious rites. During the data collection process, musical repertory, including vocal liturgy, melodic instrumental music, and ritual percussion will be collected, observed, recorded, transcribed and studied in in-depth throughout the fieldwork. It is discovered that the music of the North Wudang Temple has its distinct character, incorporating elements from local folk songs and music, as well as the influence of Northern and Southern Buddhist singing styles, resulting in local Chinese Buddhist music of exceptional quality and style. It comprises puja or temple ritual music, baojuan music, and folklorized Buddhist music. The North Wudang Temple's music has a particular musical styles. The instrumental accompaniment consists primarily of blowing instruments, with the addition of percussion instruments. The music of the North Wudang Temple, is like other Buddhist traditions throughout China, serves a functional purpose in Buddhist ritual. Many original musical scores that were employed in the past are no longer used during ritual performances. In the present day, due to the historical significance of the temple, the intertwining of Buddhist ritual music and local folk music has promoted the cultural sustainability and visibility of ritual music performances in Ningxia Province, China.

Keywords: North Wudang temple, Buddhist ritual music, music heritagization, cultural sustainability, Ningxia China



THE INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL BRANDING STRATEGIES ON LOCAL HIJAB BRANDS IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Increased technology and newer digital trends have forced companies to change the landscape of their business today. This has made the development of using digital platform as a tool for marketing become one of the most influencing factors in purchasing decision. The boom of new brands in Malaysia created more competition in the marketplace and it has affected small local businesses, and this includes Hijab brands such as Arriandra, Sincerely by Us, Hajaba and more. During the COVID-19 pandemic and even post pandemic, many brands were largely affected and some of the brands had to shut down their production due to low demand and lack of recognition. Therefore, this study was conducted to explore the influence of using digital brand strategies in creating brand awareness on local hijab brands in Malaysia. To understand these, five participants were selected for interview. Participants who were selected are amongst the owners of hijab brand in Malaysia. A small scale of focus group was also conducted amongst hijab consumers who buys hijab regularly to understand the reason they buy local hijabs. Result shows that using effective brand strategies such as product branding and brand positioning can sustain the brand longer in the market as it helps create brand loyalty and equity. Besides that, some believe the impact of digital marketing play a very important role in making the brand awareness. This study suggests that local brands need to adopt digital branding strategies to leverage the mind of consumers so that they are aware of the existence of the brand and to increase brand awareness through digital platforms to continue competing in today's ecommerce

MYFINGERS SPEAK TO ENHANCE ESL STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

Students who were repeating the Malaysian University English Test (MUET) had voiced their concerns regarding the individual speaking task (Task 1) in MUET as 'daunting', 'scary' and 'the most difficult'. The students lacked confidence and were not able to express opinions fluently and coherently when they were practicing the individual speaking task as preparation to repeat MUET to achieve the required entry band into their respective programme of study stipulated by the university. The main reason stated by students for their inability to perform well in the individual speaking task was due to anxiety and lack of confidence. Hence, the researchers introduced a simple yet effective method to enhance and boost students' speaking skills in the first task of the MUET speaking paper. The technique is known as MyFingers Speak which provides scaffolding to reduce students' anxiety and guides them to present opinions systematically and effectively. This study employed the classroom action research that included planning, implementation, observation and reflection of MyFingers Speak technique. The data obtained which were the students' speaking scores were compared for pre speaking test, mock speaking test and course speaking test. Findings from the results analysed showed that there was improvement of marks obtained for all 34 students in the mock speaking test as compared to the pre speaking test, and 32 students obtained higher marks in the course speaking test when compared to the mock speaking test. Students also provided favourable and positive feedback regarding the use of MyFingers Speak technique for the speaking tests conducted. Consequently, the use of MyFingers Speak technique can motivate students to be confident and guide students to be fluent in presenting their opinions regardless of their level of proficiency.

Keywords: MUET, individual speaking task, MyFingers Speak technique, fluency, coherently



MA PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE VISUAL FORM BEAUTY OF ANIMATION PALETTE

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ABSTRACT

The color of animation plays a role in shaping, setting off objects, and rendering the atmosphere of the picture, which can leave the first visual impression on the audience. A successful animation shot is inseparable from a successful use of color. The color of animation should be artistically modified and beautified on the basis of realistically shaping objective things, so that the color of the picture is bright and pleasing to the eye. The elements of color include hue, lightness, purity, etc., which together constitute the visual atmosphere of the picture. How are the principles of color and the rules of form applied to animation creation? This article focuses on the use of eggs to test the transfer training and application of colors. Sometimes the most convincing color settings break the color rules, which are unexpected and harmonious. However, before subjectively controlling color, one must first understand the rules of the color game in order to more actively create imaginary beautiful pictures. Qualitative Research, Style Analysis Methods. According to the definition of Western scholar Shapiro, the expression of "style" includes three parts: formal elements or themes, formal relations, and characteristics. Formal elements and motifs are quite important to presentation, but it is the way in which the various elements are connected that determines the style.



KKN DI DESA PENARI (2022): THE ART OF NARRATIVE DRAMATIZATION WITH THE ELEMENTS OF EARTH AND WATER

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ABSTRACT

Horror films often supply a steady dose of fear and anxiety to their narratives in addition to the film's social criticisms, symbolisms, and cultural contexts instilled within it to be exhibited to the masses locally as well as globally. The elements of earth and water within the narratives exhibit the traditional local beliefs of the supernatural, thus emerging a new perspective towards the narratives culturally as well as elementally. Hence, the elemental narrative of *KKN Di Desa Penari* (2022), is about an actual event towards a group of varsity students who had the assignment to help in improving an isolated village's water supply deep within the jungles of Indonesia. The 'elemental narratives' of earth and water coincide with the whole story focused on Indonesia's traditional beliefs of the mythical and supernatural realms intermingled with our dimension and the cause and effects of disregarding the lore of the land. Stating the problem briefly, the elements within the narratives are usually overlooked as nothing but only as a part of the story that does not bring any subliminal meanings. Hence, the objectives of this paper are to identify the elements of earth and water used within the narratives of the film. Next, the paper will unpack the meaning(s) these elements were used for. The study is a textual analysis focusing on the art of dramatic narratives coupled with the variables of the Malay Cosmology of earth and water based on the film. With that, the major result from this paper will enable further research into the other elements – fire and air. So as to better utilize these elements within a film's narratives with the right connotations. Therefore, the elements of earth, water, fire, and air had its own meanings, under meanings, and implications within the Nusantara Heritage – culturally, traditionally, and mythically.

Keywords: Earth, Water, South East Asian Cinema, Nusantara Cinema, Malay Cosmology



PRE-MANUAL GUIDELINE FOR HALAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE CERTIFICATE FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM CATEGORY BASED ON MAQASID SHARIAH

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ABSTRACT

In Malaysia, where the majority of its population is Muslim, halal slaughtering plays an essential role in supplying halal meat and meat products into the local market. However, there are a lot of issues involving halal slaughtering. These include meat fraud, substitution, livestock stolen, smuggling, misinterpretation or mislabelling and cleanliness of the premises. Furthermore, some halal-certified premises have had their certification revoked. Due to these issues, the authenticity of the halal meat and meat products has been doubted. Many industrial player complain that the current halal legislation, which is comprised of separate legislation such as MS1500:2019, Malaysia protocol for Halal Meat and Poultry Production, and separate government entities for halal enforcement such as Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) or Department of Veterinary Services (DVS), makes applying for halal certification difficult. This study aims to identify the challenges faced by the Small and Medium category of halal slaughterhouses to apply for a halal certificate, thus providing a minimum parameter of halal application. This research will be using data analysing documents on the Malaysia halal legislation such as Malaysian Halal Management System (MHMS) 2020, Ms1500:2019. A total of 30 slaughterhouse owners will be interviewed throughout Malaysia and the current practices of the slaughterhouse will be obtained to obtain data. The results that could be expected from this study will provide easier understanding of problems faced by the slaughterhouses in Malaysia and the need for halal education among slaughterhouse owners.



CHEMICAL STUDIES ON MALAYSIAN PIPER

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents both past and current, ongoing projects on *Piper* plant species. They connect the pharmacy undergraduates with the biotechnological information of these widely known herbs, used for the art, culture and medicinal purposes. The assignments consist of literature reviews and experimental work, concerning three species of *Piper*, namely *P. nigrum* (black pepper), *P. sarmentosum* (*kaduk*) and *P. betel* (*sirih*). Botanical and traditional practices of the plants were studied. Both *P. nigrum* and *P. sarmentosum* intensely participate in Malay and Thai dishes, respectively as an important spice and salad. Meanwhile, *P. betel* bears a symbolic meaning in cultural Malay weddings. The journals pertaining to these herbal species were assessed via online databases. Scientific data could justify the anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial activities of the extracts. For the modern and analytical part of this venture, both organic extraction of the leaves and automated use of high-performance liquid chromatography instruments were involved. These procedures were able to separate the natural biochemicals from the specimens. It was found that an alkaloidal moiety, such as piperine, could be yielded from *P. nigrum*, depending on the extraction methodology. In another hand, more polar constituents, for example, quercetin, could be identified from *P. sarmentosum*, by referring to the published records. Online national herbal monograph was utilized to compare the results. It is anticipated that essential oils, like eugenol, would be isolated from *P. betel*. Such inclusion of laboratory practical plus the research and development activities in the curricular, would offer the knowledge of these aromatic species to the pharmacists-in-training.

Keywords: chemical, herbal, extraction, *Piper*, review

ERGONOMIC RISK FACTORS AND JOB PERFORMANCE OF ELECTRONIC EMPLOYEE IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Ergonomics is the scientific study of the interactions between humans and other elements of a system to improve human well-being and overall system performance. In larger scope ergonomics examines human behavioral, psychological, and physiological capabilities and limitations. Ergonomics has gained attention and take into consideration by the workers in the different fields of works recently. It has given a huge impact on the workers comfort which directly affects the work efficiency and productivity. In Malaysia, the electronics industry is the leading industry in the manufacturing sector and one of the largest employers. This study was conducted to examine the relationship between ergonomic risk factors and job performance among employees in electronics industry. A total of 155 employees in electronic industry were involved as respondents in this study. A cross-sectional study was conducted using self-administered questionnaires consisting of sections on physical ergonomics, cognitive ergonomics, and organizational ergonomics) and job performance. The data were analysed using SPSS version 25, and descriptive statistics, person correlation and multiple liner regressions were used to identify the factors associated with job performance. The findings showed that there is a significant relationship between ergonomic risk factors (physical ergonomics, cognitive ergonomics, and organizational ergonomics) and employee performance with $p < 0.05$. While the multiple linear regression analysis found that the most contributing ergonomic risk factors was physical ergonomics that significantly affects job performance in the electronics industry in Malaysia. Ergonomic factors can be used to promote improved performance and productivity from the employees in the organization.

Keywords: ergonomics risk factors, job performance, physical ergonomics, cognitive ergonomics, organizational ergonomics



THE MANGKUK TEPEN: ENRICHING STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS THROUGH CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE GAME APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to design and develop a Culturally Responsive Game to raise awareness and enhance knowledge about Malaysian cuisine among secondary school students. This Culturally Responsive Game Approach helps sustain and disseminate knowledge among secondary school students about our local cuisine, especially the traditional desserts. By introducing *The Mangkuk Tepen*, students will be provided with information about Malaysian cuisine and its heritage. *The Mangkuk Tepen* is one of the initiatives for the young generation and society to be informed about the traditional desserts in Malaysia which are rarely found nowadays. It is mostly due to the lack of proper documentation and exposure; that this traditional food heritage is slowly being forgotten by the young generation. These traditional Malaysian cuisines should be preserved for future generations as they represent our culture and heritage uniqueness. *The Mangkuk Tepen* focuses on developing puzzle games or more specifically jigsaw puzzles with the concept of Malaysian cuisine and multicultural elements being incorporated into the games to increase student engagement in the learning process. Developing a creative design for teaching and learning could be one of the ways to capture students' attention and interest and be able to increase awareness among students towards multiculturalism. *The Mangkuk Tepen* serves as a teaching tool to promote culturally responsive pedagogy focusing on the culture and heritage of Malaysia which in turn can enhance the student's knowledge and awareness.

Keywords: Culturally Responsive Pedagogy, Malaysian Cuisine, Heritage

“TVET STUDENTS’ SATISFACTION TOWARDS ONLINE LEARNING IN POLITEKNIK PENINSULAR MALAYSIA”

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ABSTRACT

The covid-19 pandemic leaves a huge impact on the educational sector worldwide, in order to prevent the further spreading of this pandemic, a worldwide lockdown has been enforced including in Malaysia under the Movement Control Order (MCO). Effective immediately all physical classes are forced to change the method of delivery from face-to-face to the online platform where now students and lecturers are no longer in the same setting. Certain courses, especially theory-based courses are not really affected as the content of the subject can still be delivered effectively through various online platforms. On the other hand, skilled-based courses such as TVET involve a lot of hands-on methods of teaching and learning that suffer the most, as students can no longer practice the fundamental skills that are required by the courses. Instead of practicing the skills and learning hands-on, students are forced to learn the skills through video using a theoretical approach. Hence this study aims to evaluate students’ satisfaction with online learning during a pandemic. This study has been carried out in Politeknik in Peninsular Malaysia because this is one of the main institutions that offer TVET education in Malaysia. Thus, this study measures students’ satisfaction and the relationship between institution support, student dialogue, lecturer-student dialogue, course design, program learning outcome, and student initiative. A total of 250 students from three Politeknik under the Tourism and Hospitality Department (JPH) participated in this study and the instrument is distributed online using a simple random sampling method. Data is analyzed using SPSS and the results show a significant relationship between all the independent variables. The findings of this study provide valuable insight into the effectiveness of online learning, despite the downside of online learning for TVET courses, however, certain subjects especially theory-based can be successfully delivered through an online platform and can be integrated into the TVET courses, hence offer more flexibility for future learning,

Keywords: Online learning; Students Satisfaction; TVET; Politeknik; Covid-19



“DO WE THINK ALIKE?” THE EXPERTS’ AESTHETIC PERCEPTION OF PUA KUMBU DESIGN MOTIFS’ VISUAL COMPLEXITY

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ABSTRACT

Aesthetic perceptions are shaped by the formal aspects and visual substance of art, which cause individuals to respond and change their minds. This study aims to evaluate experts’ aesthetic perceptions of the complexity of the Pua Kumbu design motifs. The complexity of the symbols provided in the design motifs contributes to a lack of interest in comprehending the significance of these motifs, particularly among the younger generation. Thus, utilizing interviews with structured and unstructured questions, a qualitative technique was employed to investigate the experts’ aesthetic perception of the visual complexity of the design motifs. The findings led to a basic understanding of and sustainability of traditional human values, with the hope that the textile industry, as a treasured heritage, will survive and stay important in the long term.

Keywords: Aesthetic Perception, Culture, Design Motifs, Pua Kumbu, Visual Complexity



RESEARCH ON YUNNAN FOLK POTTERY AND ITS ACTIVATION PATH

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ABSTRACT

Located in southwest China's plateau and forest areas, Yunnan is rich in cultural heritage. Its original pottery skills coexist with modern pottery techniques, known as the "Pottery History Museum". Due to geographical, social and economic development factors, most folk pottery and craftsmen have faded out of our sight or only circulated in a few small areas and specific environments. This research sorted out the historical origin and current situation of Yunnan folk pottery through pictographic research in a qualitative manner. The artistic characteristics and cultural connotation of Yunnan folk pottery within internal and external influences become the factors of the technological revolution for Yunnan folk pottery inheritance and innovation. By analyzing the visual data comparisons of existing Yunnan pottery through digital platforms and supported through the engagement of craftsmen design activities and users' design feedback, the rich Yunnan folk cultural pottery design principles and elements can be collected and recorded. In advance, exploring the core creative inheritance of Yunnan folk pottery culture. This research intends to find potential ways of protection and inheritance in the rapid development of materials and technology. Creating awareness to the inheritors on realizing the possibility of sustainable development on improving cultural artistic value that reveal the change of human thinking mode by putting forward a better activation path of traditional folk handicrafts.

ASSESSING THE INFLUENCE OF FOOD QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS PURCHASE INTENTION ON STREET FOOD IN BALING, KEDAH

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the influence of street food quality on customers' satisfaction as well as to verify the customers' satisfaction influence of food quality on purchase intention. This study also seeks to identify the mediating effect of customers' satisfaction on the relationship between food quality and their purchase intention of street food. Food quality attributes that were used in this study include taste, health, variety, freshness, and presentation. Primary data were collected through a set of survey questionnaires from 386 customers of street food around Baling city in the state of Kedah, Malaysia, through convenience sampling. The survey approach used paper-and-pencil questionnaires. Hypotheses of the proposed model were tested using structural equation modeling with partial least squares SEM-PLS in SMART PLS 4. The results confirmed the positive effect of food quality and customer satisfaction has a mediating effect on purchase intentions of customers on street food. The findings of this study show that food quality attributes (taste, healthy option, variety, freshness, and presentation) each positively affected customers' satisfaction, thus resulting in the supported hypothesis. Variety is the most significant relationship that shows a value of path coefficient ($\beta = 0.304$), while presentation of food is the least significant with value of path coefficient ($\beta = 0.138$). However, presentation is positively affecting customers' satisfaction. Therefore, satisfaction on food quality positively increases customers' purchase intention. Overall, all proposed hypotheses were supported in this study. These findings benefit individuals who are already in the street food business and those who plan to enter it, and will also be beneficial for succeeding research.

Keywords: Food Quality, Food Quality Attributes, Street Food, Customer Satisfaction, Purchase Intention

SEJARAH KEBANGKITAN ISLAM DI MALAYSIA PASCA KEMERDEKAAN: KAJIAN TERHADAP SENI SILAT CEKAK MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Kebangkitan Islam di Malaysia pasca kemerdekaan di antara tahun 1960an sehingga era 1980an sering berhadapan dengan pelbagai krisis serta kekeliruan dari aspek pemikiran, kefahaman dan amalan kerohanian. Perubahan dan peranan khusus kepada institusi silat lebih kompleks kerana silat merupakan pertubuhan yang terletak di tengah titik struktur pentadbiran dan budaya politik masyarakat Melayu seterusnya mempunyai hubungan yang terjalin dengan ruang sosial agama, sosialisasi dan pembudayaan di peringkat mikro dan juga makro. Keadaan ini turut mempengaruhi perkembangan awal ilmu persilatan Seni Silat Cekak Malaysia sepanjang tempoh tersebut. Objektif kajian ini untuk mengenal pasti sejarah kebangkitan Islam di Malaysia, kedua melihat kesan dan sumbangan oleh Seni Silat Cekak Malaysia dalam sejarah kebangkitan Islam di Malaysia. Metodologi kajian ini berasaskan kajian kualitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan atau kaedah analisa dokumen serta temubual bersemuka bagi menganalisa beberapa fenomena dalaman dan luar negara yang berlaku sepanjang era 1960an hingga 1980an yang banyak mempengaruhi suasana dan keadaan masyarakat dan negara khususnya ketika kebangkitan Islam di tanah air dan sejauh mana ilmu persilatan Silat Cekak yang diterajui oleh Persatuan Seni Silat Cekak Malaysia (PSSCM) telah memenuhi keperluan kebangkitan tersebut. Kajian turut memperlihatkan sejarah penglibatan Persatuan Seni Silat Cekak Malaysia di dalam proses pembangunan dan pemerkasaan komuniti Melayu-Muslim di negara ini. Hasil kajian ini telah menunjukkan ciri-ciri serta faktor yang menunjukkan Seni Silat Cekak Malaysia telah menjadi penggerak mengisi ruang-ruang dalam proses kebangkitan Islam di Malaysia pasca kemerdekaan. Pembuktian kajian ini boleh dijadikan acuan awal kepada kajian-kajian seumpamanya pada masa hadapan berkaitan dengan sejarah kebangkitan Islam di Malaysia sepanjang pasca kemerdekaan yang kemudiannya mempengaruhi perkembangan seni silat Melayu di negara ini.

Kata kunci: Seni Silat, Melayu, Islam, kemerdekaan, Silat Cekak



THE IMPORTANCE OF MALAY PROVERBS PRESERVATION IN THE CURRENT DIGITAL MEDIUM FOR ALPHA GENERATION

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ABSTRACT

Over the ages, culture was shaped by their folklore and proverbs. Malay proverbs can be categorized as a non-tangible national art and cultural heritage that carries the wisdom from the older generation towards their predecessors as the proverb defines about a certain civilization just like what Sir Ricard Winstedt (1950) stated as he did find some similarities between the Malay proverb and Sanskrit proverb. The aim of this study is to prove the importance of Malay proverbs preservation in the current digital visual medium for alpha generation and the method used in this study was observation from the existing literature stating the importance of Malay proverbs preservation for the younger generation. Za'ba discussed in his book *Ilmu Mengarang Melayu* that the Malay Proverb is one short composition of words of wisdom that are aesthetically pleasing to listen to and has been around on society's lips since ancient times (Zainal Abidin Ahmad, 1934). Chairman of the Malay Customs, Rural Development and Tradition Villages Datuk Dr. Ahmad Yunus Hairi (2016) mentioned that Malay heritage and its art and craft was slowly forgotten by the millennial. Generation Alpha is the first generation to be raised with technology and have smartphones and iPad as their pacifier and rattle (Mark & Ashley, 2020). They added that this generation has unintentionally become global lab rats where the screen is placed in front of them since their birth. The impact of this exposure has been shown that they have high digital literacy yet shorter attention spans causing the gamification of education on the most advanced technological side of the world. This is making them considered a digital native as they were born in a world with vast digital and technological advancement. Because Malay Proverbs have high meaning interpretation and literature value, this has become an obstacle for the new generation to understand and give meaning to using Malay Proverbs (Norleyza Jailani et al., 2020). This study will align with Creative Industry Policy or *Dasar Industri Kreatif Negara DIKN 2020* that have the intention to empower the creative industry based on creativity, innovation, and technological and digital transformation to contribute to a high-income economy by producing high-quality product and the creative industry effort to glorify art and cultural heritage.

Keywords: Malay Proverbs, Alpha Generation, Culture Preservation



UPCYCLING CARDBOARD WASTE THROUGH URBAN INTERVENTION OF C-BOARD BLOCKS

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ABSTRACT

The cardboard and paper industries are increasing with everyday products used worldwide. A disproportionately significant volume of cardboard is dumped in landfills or dumpsites in almost every country without recycling, leading to serious environmental problems. One of the most practical potential options for sustainable development and a cleaner environment is using cardboard waste as a replacement for construction materials. Repurposing the use of cardboard highlights the potential of a recycled cardboard box, 'C-Board Blocks', that is designed to be durable and effective through urban intervention. At the same time, catering to sustainable SDG 7 ensures access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; SDG 9 Builds resilient infrastructure, promotes sustainable industrialization and fosters innovation and finally, SDG 11; recognizes the central role of urbanization in sustainable development.



CURRICULUM MODEL OF TYPOGRAPHY FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT BY USING NEW MEDIA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

In Malaysia, the higher education institutions, IPTA and IPTS, that offer the curriculum of typography for undergraduate students in the graphic design department, are still practicing the method of teaching in a conventional way rather than in a modern way. Studies are focusing on the curriculum of typography, where the educators still use the conventional method of teaching to deliver the lectures rather than using the modern method of teaching in classrooms. Students will become bored if the educator uses the same method of imparting knowledge that was used twenty years ago. They are all born into a technological world that teaches them the quickest and most effective way to learn. The purpose of this study is to design and develop a new style of teaching the curriculum of typography using new media elements as a way to deliver knowledge to students in higher education. Using a qualitative research method, followed by a comparative study, the study will compare the best online learning for typography education that uses new media tools as a teaching method. The final stage is the development and design of a new curriculum model for typography using new media elements. Evaluation results showed all participants strongly agreed that this new method helped students be fast learners in the content of typography education. Sharing and managing curriculum content via online learning (E-Learning) can advance the knowledge by demonstrating a positive outcome, as demonstrated by the prototype test. This study on the curriculum model using new media gives a new perspective, showing that students at this stage really understand the content of the electronic learning and give good responses by answering all the questions, with the majority of participants giving a good response to the online courses.

Keywords: Curriculum, Curriculum Model, Typography, Undergraduate Studies, New Media

POST-SECONDARY STUDENTS' MENTAL IMAGES OF DEFINITE INTEGRAL

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ABSTRACT

The study uses the radical constructivism theory and aims to identify the mental image of post-secondary students of Definite Integral. The design of the study was a case study. The method to choose participants is purpose sampling in which there were selected six students from the Second Semester of Diploma in Technical Engineering at the Technical Higher Institution. The discussion in this article will only focus on the first component of radical constructivism theory that is the mental image of these post-secondary students on Definite Integral. The results show that students gave mental images of definite integral and can be classified into four categories namely description based on definition, method, schematic, and process of repetition.

Keywords: understanding, mental image, definite integral, radical constructivism

STRATEGI NAHUAN TEKS UCAPAN BELANJAWAN NEGARA 1999

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ABSTRAK

Kajian lepas tentang teks ucapan belanjawan negara banyak menekankan struktur genre tetapi kurang pada perspektif strategi wacana. Bertentangan dengan kajian lepas, makalah ini menganalisis dan meneroka strategi nahuan teks ucapan belanjawan negara. Objektif kajian ini ialah mengenal pasti serta mempolakan ciri-ciri nahuan teks ucapan belanjawan negara tahun kewangan 1999 berasaskan strukturnya. Seterusnya, menghuraikan ciri tekstual dan merumuskan serta menjelaskan strategi penghasilan wacana teks ucapan belanjawan negara bagi tahun kewangan 1999. Ciri nahuan yang diperkirakan ialah jenis proses dalam klausa, jenis penerang awal ayat, jenis ayat, dan jenis tema. Dari segi nahuan, didapati bahawa teks ucapan belanjawan negara tahun kewangan 1999 banyak memanfaatkan penerang awal ayat jenis situasi, menggembleng ayat sederhana, mengutamakan ayat tanpa adverba awal, serta mengutamakan penggunaan kata proses lakuan dalam pembinaan ayat. Secara keseluruhannya, kajian ini dapat memberi gambaran mengenai strategi yang digunakan oleh pewacana teks ucapan belanjawan untuk menyampaikan buah fikiran mereka dalam ucapan belanjawan bagi organisasinya. Penelitian terhadap cara Menteri Kewangan pada tahun 1999 berfikir dan bertindak dapat dibongkar dan tergambar melalui cara penyampaiannya mewacanakan input yang disampaikan secara padat di dalam teks ucapan belanjawan negara.

Keywords: strategi wacana, teks ucapan belanjawan negara, tekstual, kewacanaan



THE INHERITANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ART IN MALAYSIA — TAKING HAKKA TRADITIONAL ANCESTRAL TEMPLE AS AN EXAMPLE

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ABSTRACT

With the in-depth implementation of China's "The Belt and Road Initiative" initiative, overseas "Chinese style" has gradually emerged, and many overseas designers have once again sought inspiration from China's traditional architectural art. In recent years, the continuous improvement of China's foreign cooperation policy service system has created a good development environment for overseas cooperation. This study analyzes the motive force of China's traditional architectural art spreading to the outside world and the influence of China's traditional architectural art on Malaysia. The successful experience of Malaysian Hakka ancestral hall building localization has shown that China's conventional architectural art can be accepted and recognized in different cultures. Therefore, taking Hakka traditional ancestral hall architecture as an example, this study uses the methods of literary analysis, field investigation, and comparative study to sort out the domestic Hakka ancestral temple architecture art. This study analyzes the inheritance and development of Hakka ancestral temple architecture art in Malaysia from the aspects of architectural form, architectural decoration art, and humanistic thought. On the basis of research, this study thinks about the inheritance and development strategy of Hakka ancestral hall architecture art in Malaysia and learns from the experience of ancestral temple architecture art in Malaysia to provide valuable overseas communication strategies for China traditional architectural art to go abroad and go global in the new era.



INVESTIGATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION FACTORS OF CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT IN PROJECT-BASED DESIGN STUDIO LEARNING SPACE

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ABSTRACT

Project-based design studios are an inherent part of industrial design studies. All modern and advanced industrial design schools have design studio programs. This study investigates the differences between the learning environments of design studios and traditional industrial design classrooms to determine the factors of the socio-cultural impact that enhance student learning. A cross-sectional survey design will be used to investigate 100 selected industrial design students from a specific industrial design school in China. In advance, a questionnaire will also be distributed to the industrial design students of first to fourth-year study. This questionnaire design was adapted from Moos's work environment scale, which was used to examine socio-educational situations. The results from the study are expected to reveal the essential potential of building a cultural environment of learning space with Community communication, Instructor Support, Competitiveness and Innovation. At the same time, the results from the questionnaire canals be used to assess the socio-cultural impact of project-based and classroom learning in industrial design.



SUKET AJANG: MOTIVES, NARRATIVE, AND METAPHOR

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ABSTRACT

Suket Ajang is a Melanau terminology for the inlaid golden thread of the Sarawak Malay Songket. It symbolize the intricate traditional Malay weaving art inherited from the past generation. The Suket unique sewing approach, nicknamed Siang dan Malam (day and night), is a trademark of hiding the thread, making the fabric wearable on both sides of the woven cloth. The design of songket motifs requires special weaving skills before being translated onto fabrics. In addition, the designers apply mathematical calculations to ensure that both sides of the cloth are aesthetically beautiful. It is interesting to trace the weaver's beliefs and practices to the ways of their ancestors. We can perceive how the cycle of seasons, flowers, cakes, local fruits, medicinal plants, and the cosmos have generated a communal response that is often manifested as objects of beauty and spiritual potency. Motifs are often a reference to superior abilities believed to be associated with the Melanau during the old times such as observing nature, hunting, fishing, food gathering and its presentation especially during the festive occasions. Nevertheless, flora is the most prominent symbol representation in their art of weaving. Until the 16th century, songket weaving was only for official clothing that belonged to the palace or as the main complement in traditional ceremonies, a cultural symbol of a great tradition. Songket is used as the king's wedding dress for a day and as a gift from the groom to the bride. We are proud that the small songket industry in Rajang has managed to sustain its production and catapults the Sarawak Songket beyond the shores of Borneo.

Keywords: Songket, Motives, Sarawak, Malay, Weaving



PENGGUNAAN KATA GANTI NAMA DALAM DIALEK PAHANG: ANALISIS HIKAYAT PANJANG PENDEK

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ABSTRAK

Kajian berkaitan kata ganti nama ini dijalankan untuk melihat penggunaannya dalam Dialek Pahang. Kata ganti nama terdiri daripada tiga, iaitu kata ganti nama pertama, kedua dan ketiga dengan fungsi penggunaan yang berbeza. Pemilihan kata ganti nama dalam berbicara khususnya dalam dialek Pahang memberi keselesaan kepada orang yang diajak berbicara. Dalam kajian ini, data diperolehi daripada wawancara berstruktur terhadap periwayatan yang berusia 60 tahun dan berasal dari Negeri Pahang. Data ini kemudian ditranskripsi dan dikategorikan mengikut enam maksim, antaranya maksim kebijaksanaan, maksim kedermawanan, maksim pemuafakatan, maksim kesimpatian, maksim kesederhanaan dan maksim penghargaan. Hasil kajian mendapati penggunaan leksikal kata ganti nama "saya", "aku", "kamu" dilihat dalam enam maksim yang diperkenalkan dalam Teori Kesantunan Leech (1983). Penggunaan kata ganti nama dalam dialek Pahang ini berbeza dari segi fonologi tetapi masih mengekalkan ketepatan penggunaannya berdasarkan enam maksim yang dibicarakan dalam Hikayat ini. Diharapkan kajian ini dapat membuka minda pembaca khususnya golongan remaja untuk mengekalkan penggunaan dialek tempatan dan mengangkat dialek Pahang sebagai jati diri asal penutur.

Kata Kunci: Kata Ganti nama, Dialek Pahang, Teori Kesantunan Leech (1983).



ABSTRACT

This study related to pronouns was conducted to see the use their use in Pahang Dialect. Pronouns consist of three, namely the first, second and third pronouns with different usage functions. The choice of pronouns in speaking, especially in Pahang dialect, gives comfort to the person being spoken to. In this study, data was obtained from structured interviews with narrators who are 60 years old and come from the State of Pahang. This data was then transcribed and categorized according to six maxims, among them the maxim of wisdom, the maxim of generosity, the maxim of agreement, the maxim of sympathy, the maxim of simplicity and the maxim of appreciation. The results of the study found that the lexical use of the pronouns "saya", "aku", "kamu" is seen in the six maxims introduced in Leech's Politeness Theory (1983). The use of pronouns in the Pahang dialect is different in terms of phonology but still maintains the accuracy of its use based on the six maxims discussed in this Hikayat. It is hoped that this study can open the minds of readers, especially teenagers, to maintain the use of the local dialect and promote the Pahang dialect as the original identity of the speakers.

Keywords: Pronouns, Pahang Dialect, Leech's Politeness Theory (1983)



CONTEMPORARY MALAY FINE DINING: A MANIFESTATION OF POST-COLONIAL THINKING

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ABSTRACT

The phrase "fine dining" may conjure up a variety of ideas for certain people, including caviar and foie gras as well as servers dressed in tuxedos and spotless white tablecloths. In actuality, fine dining provides the very finest in cuisine, ambiance, and service. Since they serve food of a higher caliber than casual diners, whether cafés or family-style restaurants, they naturally attract a more affluent clientele. Due to the nature of the setting, a sit-down restaurant is necessary, and the cuisine tends to be more upscale than that of ordinary eateries. Their daily menu typically includes exotic foods like caviar, foie gras, and escargot (snails). Fine dining establishments typically provide extensive wine lists. The endeavor to present Malay cuisine in a fine dining setting calls for careful consideration of compatibility. Every dish should complement other meals in terms of texture, flavor, and overall food presentation, according to the primary tenet of Malay cuisine. Malay menu is always ignored by potential customers due to its complexity. It is fair to state that the majority of Malay cooks have a Western orientation. It is not unexpected that one of the things that contributes to the blandness of Malaysian cuisine is the perception that it is not appropriate for a modern dining experience. Malay chefs have failed to elevate the quality of Malay food on par to other regional Asian cuisine. Malay cuisine thus appears to only thrive in hawker booths and food courts. This paper examined four Malay fine dining establishments using a postcolonial semiotic approach. To comprehend the imitation of ideals and signs of Western cultural values, in this case Western cuisine, Homi Bhabha's mimicry is employed to attain this goal.

Keywords: Malay food, Fine dining, Post-colonial, mimicry

HATE COMMENTS IN SOCIAL MEDIA: A COMPUTER-MEDIATED DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

After its initial outbreak in 2019, the pandemic Covid-19 has had a significant impact on Malaysia and the world at large. Top pharmaceutical firms have since created a variety of vaccinations to stop the spread of COVID-19. Not to be left behind, Malaysian government has also launched vaccination campaigns that have led to various perceptions from its people. People's perceptions and ideas are primarily discernible in the posts and comments they leave on social media sites like Facebook. Despite the hate speech policy stated in its website, hate speech is still rampant among the users. The algorithm used by the website does not completely prevent people from sharing hate comments because the action taken by the social media site to stop the spread also relies on user reports for such comments to be removed. In light of such, this article aims to look into the hate speech or comments made by Malaysians on social media, specifically about vaccination-related issues. The data was collected from the comments made by Malaysians in their responses to the live video announcement made by the Minister of Health regarding booster vaccination program in Malaysia. The phenomenon of hate comments was then analysed using the Computer-mediated Discourse Analysis approach focusing on the pragmatic aspects, and politeness strategies. The findings show that the hate comments made by Malaysians can be categorised into two strategies, "on-record" and "off-record". The intentions of these comments were also discussed in detail from the perspective of pragmatics. The results of this study may establish the groundwork for future studies on hate comments and offer an overview of the many forms of hate comments found in social media sites.

Keywords: Hate speech, hate comment, CMDA, social media, vaccination



SENSORY BOOK: AN INTERACTIVE TEXTILE BOOK TO ENCOURAGE HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT AND CREATIVITY IN PRESCHOOLERS

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to summarise the study's findings on how sensory books made of textile encourage healthy development in Preschoolers by fostering creativity, imagination and motor skills. Sensory experiences are vital for healthy development in Preschooler's motor skills, creativity and imagination. Evident by comparing the General Kindergarten and Montessori Kindergarten students. The Montessori education method uses natural interests and activities that manipulate preschooler's muscle movements to perform tasks instead of formal teaching. Hence, many sensory explorations are used within the Montessori system. It encourages hands-on learning which is the foundation of creativity and imagination. Creativity and imagination are vital in the design field as they promote skills such as problem-solving, visualisation, and critical thinking. The present review reveals that sensory play an essential role in the healthy development of Preschoolers, especially in the first five years of a child's life. This can be implemented through the practice of sensory books made of textile materials in Malaysian markets. Future research could consider integrating Montessori learning into the syllabus of preschoolers' learning system to encourage creativity, imagination, and motor development in young children from a young age. The methodology used is interviews with three experts from the children's educational background. The key novelty in the research concept is highlighting the standpoint on sensory books with textile finishing from the design field. The result shows that the children who grew up with hands-on learning methods tend to be much more creative later on in life. This shows that the quantity of sensory experiences used in Montessori children does influence the level of creativity and imagination. The sensory experiences within the book require varieties to make the books more effective. Activities within the sensory books are also designed to train motor skills in Preschoolers with simple mechanics. This research will allow other designers to design better tools for the children's education system and promote creativity and imagination within preschoolers.



Parallel Session

Bilik 3: Sular Bayur

Parallel Session

Bilik 3 | Sulus Bayur: 10.30am - 11.45am

RENT-1026	Haslina Husain	Social media as Malay and cultural art preservation: google scholar as reference tool
RENT-1014	Noor Hafiza ismail	The Mathematic Element In Mosques Wood Carving Pulpits At Kuala Bokoh, Terengganu
RENT-1250	Anis Shahirah Abdul Sukur	Aplikasi Pendekatan Konstruktivisme dalam Memperkasa Pendidikan Penterjemah
RENT-1241	Ida Shaheera Azhar	Fly with Yaya: CGI Animation as a Medium in Promoting Muslim Friendly Tourism
RENT-1245	Mohd Faizol Haini	Corat-corek di Sarawak: Visualising Ethnographic Experience
RENT-1262	Muhammad Al-Hakeem Husain	Bangsawan Dendam Laksamana': Nafas Baharu Dalam Persembahan Teater Bangsawan
RENT-1194	Sara Chinnasamy	The Challenges of Online Distance Learning (ODL) Teaching Issues During COVID-19 Pandemic Among Secondary School Teachers' in Malaysia
RENT-1111	Nurdiyana Zainuddin	Quran Verse Keeper: Acknowledge One Verse A Day From Quran As A Lifestyle
RENT-1224	Anis Nabilla Ahmad	Elearn@ USM : Persepsi Pelajar Terhadap Inovasi Kaedah Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran (PdP) dalam Talian.
RENT-1270	Amir Fitri Abdul Rahim	Al-Muttaqin Chinese Mosque Inspiration For Titbits Containers Design
RENT-1120	Akilul Nazar Arbain	Meningkatkan Penguasaan Murid dalam Aspek Seni Bahasa iaitu Menulis Puisi Moden (Sajak) dengan Menggunakan Teknik Frim

Parallel Session

Bilik 3 | Sulusur Bayur: 11.45am - 12.35pm

RENT-1154	Anfei	The influence of "Chinese Left-wing Drama Movement" on "Malaysian Chinese Drama Movement" under the Transmission of Transnational Culture
RENT-1255	Jalwaanizammi Abdullah	Mendokumentasi Pengarah Teater di Kuching, Sarawak dari tahun 2015 sehingga 2022
RENT-1169	Nur Fatiyah Roslan	Conceptual Framework For Innovative Application Of Pandanus Amaryllifolios Art Craft Paper On Handicraft Products
RENT-1240	Neesa Ameera Mohamed Salim	"Lembah Bujang" Tourism Co-Creation In Place Branding: The Role Of Local Community
RENT-1176	Nordiana Binti Ab Jabar	Leadership Icon In Malay Jokes Using Management Theory
RENT-1252	Noor Hafiza Ghazali	Block Batik: An Alternative To Using A Mechanical Fastener Nut
RENT-1177	Azlin Azman	Factors Influencing Students' Acceptance Towards Online Proctoring Assessment In Uitm Cawangan Kedah
RENT-1257	Saadiah Kaspin	A Theoretical Framework And Design Inspiration Of The Graduation Ring: Uitm Dihatiku (Cgu)
RENT-1259	Mohamad Alfidzi Juma'at	Observasi Pada Visual Dalam Penghasilan Devised Theatre.
RENT-1263	Norarifah Ali	The Needs Analysis Of Teaching Aid Intervention Guideline For Dyslexic Children

Parallel Session

Bilik 3 | Sultur Bayur: 2.00pm – 3.00pm

RENT-1246	Lin Tianqing	A study on the similarities between the export porcelain of Ming Dynasty and Malaysia traditional ceramics
RENT-1043	Yuan Lihong	The Role of National News Media in Promoting Government Responsiveness on Social Events: An Journalists as Knowledge Broker Theory Perspective
RENT-1062	Mohd Effindi Samsuddin	Development of Special Effects in the Tetamu Tanpa Diundang Theatre Production, Karviter UM 2020
RENT-1063	Muhammad Khairullah Muhammad Marzidi	Hubungan Amalan Kreativiti Dan Komitmen Guru Pendidikan Seni Visual
RENT-1163	Sharifah Sofiah Syed Zainudin	Understanding Culture Influence on Interpersonal Communication Among International Students in Universiti Putra Malaysia
RENT-1106	Noor Khairunissa Mohd. Aris	Improving English Language Acquisition By Imparting Cultural Awareness In The Classroom
RENT-1268	Sri Yanti Mahadzir	Kajian Rintis Pembangunan Visualisasi Maklumat Kebudayaan Megalitik Menerusi Aplikasi Web
RENT-1156	Nurul Asmaa Akmal Md Din	Falsafah Ritual Pelimau Dapur Masyarakat Terengganu
RENT-1210	Nor Sahara Mesman	Penggunaan Kata Ganti Nama Dalam Dialek Pahang: Analisis Hikayat Panjang Pendek
RENT-1284	Norhashimah Matulidi	Keperluan Pembinaan Modul Konsep Asas Sains Komputer Dari Perspektif Guru
RENT-1166	Lu Xing	The theme of laborers in contemporary Chinese painting

Parallel Session

Bilik 3 | Sulus Bayur: 3.00pm – 4.00pm

RENT-1072	Mardiana Ismail	Pelestarian Pengubahsuaian Seni Persembahan Tradisi Lisan 'Bari' Sebagai Usaha Pemeliharaan Dan Pemuliharaan
RENT-1059	Nursyafieqa 'Ifwat Mohmod Rofik	Ketidaksantunan Dalam Penggunaan Implikatur Di Media Sosial Pada Musim Pilihan Raya Umum Ke-15
RENT-1060	Abdullah Anas Abu Bakar	Peranan Perbadanan Adat Melayu Dan Warisan Negeri Selangor (Padat) Dalam Pemuliharaan Dan Pemeliharaan Bangunan Warisan Di Negeri Selangor: Gedung Raja Abdullah, Klang
RENT-1170	Yon Syafni Samat	The Evolution Of Malay Vernacular House Form Along The Sarawak River In Kuching, Borneo
RENT-1032	Tuan Rusmawati Raja Hassan	Hipoteks Sejarah Dalam Novel Satu Bumi Karya Isa Kamari
RENT-1006	Mohamad Azizie Nordin	Sabah Bugis Ethnic The Cultural Visual Interpretations
RENT-1056	Ellyana Mohd Muslim Tan	Impact of Picture in Photo Elicitation Therapy (PET) : A Mixed Method Study
RENT-1058	Andrialis Abdul Rahman	Categorizing Code of Ethics in Photography : Photo Voice Analysis
RENT-1003	Amandus Paul Panan	Self-Healing Through Bajau's Igal: An Experimental Performance By Physically Challenged People
RENT-1247	Izzati Zainal Abidin	The Spatial Characteristics Of Traditional Terengganu Architecture Towards Enhancement Of Coastal Resort Tourism Identity In Terengganu. Case Study: Terrapuri Heritage Village
RENT-1260	Fatimah Zaherah Mohamed Shah	Diabetes In Ramadhan – An Essential Guide To Fasting Safely For People With Diabetes
RENT-1234	Duratul Ain Dorothy Jonathan Linggan	Keberkesanan Penganjuran Program Kepada Pelajar Melalui Project-Based Learning : Empowering Randai Through Ipt's Performing Arts

Parallel Session

Bilik 3 | Sular Bayur: 4.00pm – 5.00pm

RENT-1161	Nor Hanisah Mohd Hashim	The Initiatives of The Residents on Conserving The Malay Traditional House In Masjid Tanah, Malacca
RENT-1035	Aking Anak Unyit	Amalan Kepimpinan Instruksional Guru Besar Dengan Komitmen Guru Sekolah Rendah Di Daerah Kapit
RENT-1124	Liu Chang	The application of Intelligent piano teaching in college education
RENT-1168	Fazlina Mohd Radzi	Analisis Semiotik Barthes Menerusi Karya Pelukis Doodle Malaysia
RENT-1160	Zilawatulazwa Binti Zin	The Role of Muzik Penghantar in Lagu Melayu Asli
RENT-1203	Zakiyah Hasan	Product Design Evaluation As An Intervention Matrix In Clinical-Based Rehabilitation
RENT-1204	Asrul Ashhadi Bin Mohamad Morni	Local Plant Motif Of Kain Suket Ajang
RENT-1208	Shaliza Dasuki	Persepsi Masyarakat Malaysia Terhadap Kepelbagaian Genre Kartun Dalam Pembikinan Animasi Tempatan
RENT-1211	Norizan Binti Yusof	Mindfulness Reduce Stress And Fatigue Among Carrier Woman
RENT-1227	Nor Arseha Karimon	Nilai Budaya Melayu Dalam Setem Pos Malaysia (Cerita Legenda Melayu)

Parallel Session

Bilik 3 | Sultur Bayur: 5.00pm – 6.00pm

RENT-1013	Mohd Muhaimi Bin Abdul Rahman	Syair Dagang: Sufiesme Hamzah Fansuri
RENT-1236	NORZILAH MUSA	Designing V-Jahit : An Interactive Multimedia Application To Learn Malay Traditional Neckline Stitches
RENT-1155	Sunyuting	Research status and trends of maternity wear: a narrative review
RENT-1188	MOHD IQBAL BADARUDDIN	NILAI SINKRETISME TERHADAP AMALAN MENGUKUR SAIZ SENJATA TRADISIONAL BAJAU SAMA KOTA BELUD



Abstract

Bilik 3 | Salur Bayur



SOCIAL MEDIA AS MALAY AND CULTURAL ART PRESERVATION: GOOGLE SCHOLAR AS REFERENCE TOOL

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ABSTRACT

Malay and cultural art are very important for our generations today. Each race has their own culture and beliefs. We must show respect to them and the same goes to our races. Country of Malaysia for example very emphasizes their cultural art for example traditional games i.e., Gasing, Congkak, Wau, Wayang Kulit and many more. In today's digital world is there any literature that studies this topic. So, this study will be looking at the past literature from google scholar that focuses on social media as Malay and cultural art preservation. The methodology used by qualitative research is to locate past literature from google scholar in order to determine the social media used for Malay and cultural art preservation. The keyword used to find the literature in google scholar is "Malay cultural art" AND "social media". The finding results will contribute to current literature and other researchers for their future reading.

Keywords: cultural heritage, engagement, Malay and cultural art, social media, digital media



THE MATHEMATICAL ELEMENT DESIGN OF THE PULPIT'S WOOD CARVING AT KUALA BEKOH MOSQUE, TERENGGANU

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ABSTRACT

A pulpit is a high place built to deliver sermons every week during Friday prayers. The pulpit is a very beautiful artificial one decorated with wood carvings on its surface. All data obtained is collected through primary and secondary data from observations, readings, and interviews. This research found that the design of the pulpit is decorated with different types of pattern designs and sizes of wood carvings. The question here is whether mathematical calculations are needed in the production of pulpit carving pattern designs. To solve all problems, the quantitative study method is used to obtain accurate information. As a result of the findings, the engraving was produced using mathematical elements identified in the design of the pulpit as constructed on the head, body, and legs. The objective of this research is to identify the type of carving found on the surface of the pulpit. where the engraving is decorated with a pattern design identified using mathematical elements. This research hopefully can give an exposure to everyone and make them think about the wisdom of the Malay community in translating mathematics into the art of manual labor.

Keywords: Mathematic, Mosque, Wood Carving and Pulpits

APLIKASI PENDEKATAN KONSTRUKTIVISME DALAM MEMPERKASA PENDIDIKAN PENTERJEMAH

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ABSTRACT

Pendidikan di Malaysia merangkumi peringkat prasekolah sehingga pendidikan tinggi yang secara dasarnya merupakan peringkat pembinaan insan yang seimbang seiring dengan pertambahan usia (Noriati et al, 2016). Kecemerlangan akademik pelajar bergantung pada penguasaan bahasa dan komunikasi. Kedua-dua kemahiran ini dikatakan dapat membantu pelajar dalam menentukan hala tuju akademik dan kerjaya. Antara bidang ilmu yang berkait rapat dengan kemahiran bahasa dan komunikasi manusia ialah bidang terjemahan. Dalam konteks Malaysia, ilmu terjemahan tidak dimuatkan secara langsung dalam kurikulum sekolah tetapi diajarkan pada peringkat pengajian tinggi. Bidang terjemahan telah berkembang di seluruh dunia termasuk Malaysia, dan ilmu ini disampaikan secara berstruktur menerusi penawaran kursus terjemahan pada peringkat diploma sehingga ijazah doktor falsafah. Sorotan literatur memberikan maklumat bahawa individu dwibahasa memiliki kemahiran kognitif yang baik. Oleh itu, anjakan paradigma wajar dibawa dengan meneliti proses kognitif golongan dwibahasa dalam mempelajari sesuatu bahasa. Proses terjemahan pasti berlaku sama ada secara sedar atau tidak sedar semasa individu dwibahasa berfikir. Selain itu, kajian dalam bidang terjemahan pula masih memfokuskan pada produk terjemahan (Gile, 2011), serta elemen bukan manusia seperti (i) teori terjemahan (sejarah, prosedur dan kaedah, etika dan penilaian), (ii) jenis teks atau konvensi genre yang mempengaruhi terjemahan (media, agama, teknikal, sastera, dan lain-lain), (iii) aspek bahasa menerusi sistem pasangan bahasa yang terlibat (tatabahasa, sociolinguistik, peristilahan, budaya), dan (iv) teknologi dalam terjemahan (korpus, terjemahan mesin, alat bantu menterjemah). Makalah ini akan meninjau dan menghuraikan proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran (PdP) penterjemah melalui perspektif pendekatan konstruktivisme. Dapatan kajian memberikan maklumat bahawa pendekatan konstruktivisme sesuai dimanfaatkan dalam pendekatan PdP penterjemah menerusi contoh perantisan kognitif, kognitif bersituasi, scaffolding, pembelajaran koperatif dan pembelajaran kolaboratif. Implikasi kajian ini diharapkan dapat mewujudkan paradigma baharu dalam PdP kursus terjemahan bagi mewujudkan suasana yang berpusatkan pelajar dan bersifat interaktif, sekali gus memperkasa pendidikan penterjemah di Malaysia.

Keywords: terjemahan, pengajian tinggi, penterjemah, konstruktivisme, kognitif

FLY WITH YAYA: CGI ANIMATION AS A MEDIUM IN PROMOTING MUSLIM FRIENDLY TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

Fly with Yaya is a Muslim-friendly travel series that follows Yaya, a cheerful female muslim superhero from the animated series Boboiboy with the ability to fly. Aside from showcasing beautiful locations and learning about new cultures around the world, Yaya also introduces halal eateries and Muslim-friendly amenities. This series uses a combination of live footage and the technology of CGI animation and it is believed that Yaya is the first 3D animated character being a travelling host in the tourism industry. Despite being a muslim wearing a hijab, Yaya is open-heartedly accepted by the Japanese and they are proud of having a Malaysian character promoting their tourism. The first season of this series premiered on Youtube with Yaya exploring Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka. This article aims to discuss the role of animation as a medium in promoting Muslim friendly tourism. Ignoring Muslim tourists would be a missed opportunity for any country's economy that depends on tourism, since Muslim travellers are anticipated to generate more than US\$450 billion worldwide by 2026. The needs of Muslim tourists should be understood by non-Muslim tourism operators, who should do more than just advertise and draw travellers to attractive areas. Finally, this article provides some theoretical discussions on how animation is a medium to promote Muslim friendly tourism.

Keywords: Fly with Yaya, Muslim Tourism, CGI Animation

CORAT-CORET DI SARAWAK: VISUALISING ETHNOGRAPHIC EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

This article is to describe an ethnographic comic by the author entitled 'Corat-coreit di Sarawak'. Ethnographic is a qualitative method that requires researchers to conduct close observation and direct interaction with communities within their native environment to have in-depth understanding on aspects such as cultural, social and behaviors. Ethnographic research takes a cultural lens to the study of people's lives within their communities (Hammersley and Atkinson, 2007; Fetterman, 2010). The most common techniques in today's ethnographic study are visual ethnography, which is using photography, video, and film. For centuries before modern technology existed, the only technique available was drawing. In recent years however, drawing has regained its popularity among researchers because of several reasons that will be discussed further in the research. Comics have long been discussed as a medium of information sharing. According to Will Eisner (1990), art forms that use images deployed in a specific order for the purpose of graphic storytelling (i.e., narration of graphic stories) or conveying information. Currently there is research that introduces the concept of 'ethnographic comic', where comics can be utilized as a useful visual tool in learning especially in the context of ethnographic (O'Sullivan, Stephen R. and Kozinets, Robert V., 2013). 'Corat-coreit di Sarawak' has been produced in line within the context of ethnographic approach, where the main objective is to share the author's experiences living in Sarawak for several years (2011-2016). In this comic, the author explores the food, places, and discusses the culture and the people that make these wonderfully unique experiences. This comic was produced under the Cendana Grants, a government's initiative to bolster Malaysia's creative industry.

Keywords: Ethnographic, Visual Ethnography, comic, Corat-coreit di Sarawak, Cendana Grants

'BANGSAWAN DENDAM LAKSAMANA': NAFAS BAHARU DALAM PERSEMBAHAN TEATER BANGSAWAN

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ABSTRAK

Bangsawan merupakan satu bentuk kesenian yang menggabungkan elemen lakonan, nyanyian, muzik dan tarian. Bangsawan di percayai mula dibawa masuk ke Tanah Melayu sekitar tahun 1870an dan di adaptasi daripada persembahan Wayang Parsi di India. Bangsawan mengalami zaman kemasyuran pada tahun 1890an dan mula mengalami zaman kejatuhannya pada awal tahun 1940an. Bangsawan sehingga hari ini masih cuba untuk bersaing dengan persembahan teater moden terutamanya di Kuala Lumpur. 'Bangsawan Dendam Laksamana' telah di pentaskan pada 10-13 November 2017 di Auditorium Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur (DBKL) dan dipentaskan semula pada 2-11 November 2018 di tempat yang sama. Bangsawan ini merupakan arahan Pat Ibrahim terbitan oleh Pat Ibrahim Project Entertainment. Kajian ini melihat transformasi yang di buat dalam konvensi persembahan bangsawan terutama melihat dalam pembaharuan dan pengekalan teater tradisional bangsawan ini. Latar tirai merupakan satu bentuk rekaan utama dalam konvensi persembahan teater Bangsawan. Bangsawan menggunakan tujuh jenis latar tirai yang digunapakai bagi setiap adegan dalam persembahannya. Latar tirai merupakan latar belakang gambaran lokasi babak yang dilukis pada kanvas yang berukuran 20 kaki lebar dan 15 kaki tinggi mengikut kesesuaian panggung dan memerlukan kos yang tinggi dan tempoh masa yang panjang dalam menyiapkannya. 'Bangsawan Dendam Laksamana' menggubah penggunaan tirai dari kain yang dilukis tangan sebagai latar rekaan set dalam setiap babak, di ubah kepada latar digital dari paparan skrin LED. Pengekalan imej lukisan pada latar tirai dengan menggunakan lukisan digital lebih bersesuaian dengan penggunaan LED untuk latar tirai. Ini memberi impak modenisasi di dalam teater tradisional ini. Kajian ini membincangkan sejauh mana pembaharuan yang dibuat mengangkat tahap Bangsawan dalam cuba berdaya saing dengan teater kontemporari hari ini di Malaysia.

Kata Kunci: Bangsawan, Bangsawan Dendam Laksamana, Teater Tradisional Melayu, Rekaan Set



THE CHALLENGES OF ONLINE DISTANCE LEARNING (ODL) TEACHING ISSUES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO) starting on 18 March 2020 until now is a preventive action implemented by the federal government of Malaysia in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The purpose of the MCO is to break the chain of transmission with the ultimate aim of levelling the rate of infection. In corresponding to this pandemic, all the schools in Malaysia are taking an effort to continue their learning activities by using the online distance learning (ODL) approach. Educators need to conduct their teaching and learning activities via online methods from home. Among online methods used in the ODL approach are WhatsApp, Telegram, Google Meet, Hangout, and Google Classroom. Using a variety of online platforms can suit the needs of the students. E learning has been introduced to facilitate the traditional teaching-learning processes and it encompasses the use of electronic devices such as computers, mobile phones, or tablets to provide online learning materials. In addition, the ability of the learners, their computer competency and experience, and their attitudes toward particular technologies are among the significant factors found in many previous studies related to the adoption of educational technology. The purpose of this study was to investigate the challenges and issues faced by a secondary school teacher in Malaysia while using Online and Distance Learning (ODL). The study employed qualitative approaches. The main data collection techniques were using an interview protocol through an in-depth interview by using Zoom Meeting and phone calls. Opinions and answers from the participants were analysed using the thematic analysis whereas themes were created and used based on the respondent's answers to analyse and present the findings. The results showed that secondary school teachers faced several challenges in the implementation of ODL.

Keywords: Online Distance Learning, Urban Area, Rural Area, School Students, Educational Obstacles, Secondary School Teachers, ODL

QURAN VERSE KEEPER: ACKNOWLEDGE ONE VERSE A DAY FROM QURAN AS A LIFESTYLE

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ABSTRACT

The title of this research is Quran Verse Keeper: Acknowledge One Verse A Day From Quran As A Lifestyle. The purpose of this research is to create a new effective way to publish Malaysian Quran verse through mobile application. The Quran verses involve dialogues, situations, issues and feelings of its characters for the readers to grab the messages and imagine the situation as if they are witnessing the live occurrence of the stories. Therefore, to solve the problems mentioned above, this application offers an efficient method to search and identify any Quran verses for reference. With this application, the user can identify the juz number, the name of the Surah, which number of verses in the Surah and the meaning of the verses of a specific verse. The Quran Verse Keeper is different from other existing Quran Search applications due to its instruction on how to use this mobile apps. This application allowed user to translate in their own language. It also has other special features such as Progress and Badge Reward that allows user to measure their progress month by month and their chosen specific Quran verse can be saved for later reference. Moreover, due to the current trends, the Quran Verse Keeper allows user to share it using popular social media sites such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. This research aims to analyse the acceptance of Quran Verse Keeper application and suggesting the solution as new method on keeping all the verses. The data gathered by using the quantitative method and qualitative. Questionnaires via online by targeting the Muslim mobile application user. Questions on demographic information and basic level towards mobile apps usage collected. While qualitative through interview with the academicians and experts in UI and UX. The feedback outcome of this research is very positive. As for conclusion, it is relevant for creating this new method on giving a new way to publish Quran Verse Keeper.

ELEARN@ USM: PERSEPSI PELAJAR TERHADAP INOVASI KAEDAH PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN (PDP) DALAM TALIAN

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ABSTRAK

Pada tahun 2019 telah menyaksikan penularan wabak Koronavirus atau dikenali COVID-19 di seluruh dunia. Kehadiran virus COVID-19 ini telah mengubah kehidupan masyarakat di dunia dengan norma baru. Bidang pendidikan turut terjejas sebagai akibat penularan virus ini sekali gus telah menukarkan kaedah pengajaran dan pembelajaran (PdP) secara bersemuka pada pembelajaran dalam talian. Pembelajaran dalam talian ini telah menyebabkan pelbagai aplikasi pembelajaran dalam talian digunakan secara optimum. Menurut Norah et.al (2013), penggunaan media dalam proses pembelajaran akan menambah pemahaman pelajar lebih mendalam dan menjadikan aktiviti pembelajaran yang lebih pelbagai. Hal ini turut disokong oleh Aloraini (2012) yang menyatakan bahawa kelainan dan kepelbagaian yang terdapat dalam bahan pengajaran dan pembelajaran akan membantu pelajar memahami maklumat dengan lebih jelas dan tepat. Oleh hal yang demikian, kajian ini merupakan penelitian persepsi pelajar terhadap inovasi kaedah pengajaran dan pembelajaran (PdP) dalam talian menggunakan platform digital Elearn @USM. Platform E-learn@USM merupakan satu platform digital yang dibangunkan oleh pihak Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) sebagai alat bantu mengajar dalam proses (PdP) di USM. Responden kajian ini melibatkan seramai 60 orang pelajar antarabangsa yang telah mendaftar kursus Bahasa Malaysia I (LKM100) di USM. Kaedah kajian ini pula ialah kaedah kuantitatif iaitu menggunakan borang soal selidik sebagai instrumen utama kajian. Hasil penelitian kajian mendapati bahawa terdapat peningkatan dalam fokus, minat dan keberkesanan dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran (PdP) kursus Bahasa Malaysia I (LKM100).

Kata kunci: Pengajaran dan pembelajaran (PdP) dalam talian , Elearn @USM, persepi pelajar



AL-MUTTAQIN CHINESE MOSQUE INSPIRATION FOR TITBITS CONTAINERS DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

Creating a design has become more attractive, and the importance of creative ideation is essential when it comes to the adaptation of a distinctive design across any subject matter. This study, therefore, focus on mosque structures as a source of inspiration for titbits containers. Furthermore, the study's philosophy is to convey the meaning of cultural fusion in Malaysia through kitchen product design. The Al-Muttaqin Chinese Mosque in Melaka is considered a cultural fusion due to its construction combining two architectural design styles. An extensive literature search was conducted using different and relevant sets of keywords in the Scopus and Web of Science databases, and design attributes were collected and screened to form questionnaires. 50 set questionnaires were distributed at random to students from College of Creative Arts, UiTM Shah Alam. Thematic analysis was used to examine the three main sections and themes that emerged. This scope study encourages an open approach, particularly among students who will be dealing with the new world of design in order to develop a sustainable understanding of alternatives in order to be more creative in creating more unique designs. This finding explains how product design inspired by cultural fusion, such as the Al-Muttaqin Chinese Mosque, increased customer attraction in terms of the product's unique value as well as the innovation that is done and marketable. The proposed ideation can be used to improve design research and development. This may guide and stimulate designers to evaluate the proposed idea and with an established of cultural fusion in Malaysia for such as product design for implementation.

Keywords: Inspiration, Culture Fusion, and Product Design

MENINGKATKAN PENGUASAAN MURID DALAM ASPEK SENI BAHASA IAITU MENULIS PUISI MODEN (SAJAK) DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN TEKNIK FRIM

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk membantu murid menguasai aspek seni bahasa terutamanya menghasilkan puisi moden (sajak). Aspek seni bahasa merupakan aspek yang kurang menjadi keutamaan dalam menilai tahap penguasaan murid berdasarkan Dokumen Standard Kurikulum Pembelajaran (DSKP) jika dibandingkan dengan tiga kemahiran utama lain yang perlu dinilai iaitu kemahiran mendengar dan bertutur, membaca, dan menulis. Namun begitu, sesi pembelajaran aspek seni bahasa boleh digabungkan dengan tiga kemahiran utama yang ingin dinilai. Responden kajian terdiri daripada 11 orang murid tingkatan 2 Cekal di SMK Kelapa Sawit, Kulai, Johor yang mengalami masalah menghasilkan sajak dan kurang bermotivasi dalam pembelajaran seni bahasa. Kajian ini menggunakan metodologi kajian tindakan berdasarkan panduan Jack Whitehead (1989) melalui pengumpulan data menggunakan ujian pra dan pasca serta dikukuhkan lagi dengan kaedah pemerhatian, analisis dokumen, serta temu bual. Hasil tinjauan mendapati 11 orang murid kelas ini mencapai tahap Pentaksiran Bilik Darjah (PBD) yang rendah dalam proses menghasilkan sajak yang berkualiti. Justeru, pengkaji telah memikirkan satu teknik yang boleh digunakan dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran sebagai usaha membantu murid untuk meningkatkan kemahiran menulis sajak. Teknik yang diperkenalkan diberi nama "Teknik FrIm" yang merupakan kaedah untuk mengenal pasti frasa bagi tema sajak yang diberikan dengan bantuan "Kad Imej KeTAi" yang diadaptasikan daripada bahan asal yang terkandung dalam buku teks bahasa Melayu tingkatan 2. Dapatan kajian telah menunjukkan impak positif dalam motivasi murid untuk mendalami aspek seni bahasa serta terdapat peningkatan pencapaian PBD sekurang-kurangnya tahap 3 dalam kalangan murid yang terlibat. Berdasarkan dapatan ini, implikasinya dapat disimpulkan bahawa pemilihan teknik yang mudah dan kreatif bukan sahaja dapat menarik minat murid, malah dapat meningkatkan penguasaan mereka dalam menghasilkan penulisan sajak yang lebih berkualiti. Oleh yang demikian, saya akan terus menggunakan teknik tersebut bagi sesi pengajaran yang akan datang dan membuat penambahbaikan bagi mengatasi beberapa kelemahan lain yang dapat dikenal pasti.

Kata kunci: Aspek seni bahasa, puisi moden, sajak, Teknik FrIm, Imej KeTAi, PBD, DSKP



THE INFLUENCE OF "CHINESE LEFT-WING DRAMA MOVEMENT" ON "MALAYSIAN CHINESE DRAMA MOVEMENT" UNDER THE TRANSMISSION OF TRANSNATIONAL CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

Malaysian Chinese drama is an important part of the history of Malaysian drama development, and it is also a unique drama style from the perspective of the history of Chinese drama development. In the past hundred years, the process of Chinese drama under the dissemination of transnational culture is inseparable from the development of Malaysian Chinese drama, among them, the "Chinese Left-wing Drama Movement" has had an important impact on the "Malaysian Chinese drama Movement". Under the influence of the trend of the "May 4th" New Culture Movement in China, the "New Drama Movement" of the Malaysian Chinese began to take shape. Especially under the influence of the theory and spirit of the Chinese left-wing drama movement, In the transformation of the concept of Malaysian drama from "guest residence" to "hometown", the "Southeast Asian Emerging Drama Movement" broke out, which became the first organized and systematic drama movement in the history of Malaysian Chinese drama. In the process, the emerging drama movement with "Southeast Asian color" began to appear "left-leaning consciousness", and established development route of Malaysian Chinese drama in the next half century. By using the methods of literature combing of the history of Chinese drama and Chinese drama in Southeast Asia And Cross-cultural comparative study, this paper places Malaysian Chinese drama in the development of Chinese drama and complex and diverse environment of Malaysia, this paper explores the trend of thought of the Chinese left-wing drama movement and the history of Malaysian Chinese drama movement, and summarize its impact on script creation, drama groups, stage performance presentation, drama theory debate and other aspects, it tries to discover the realistic demands, cultural characteristics and typical national spiritual characteristics behind the Malaysian Chinese drama. Malaysian Chinese drama is constantly developing and evolving in the entanglement of "Chinese nature" and "local nature", and develops drama on the basis of a wide range of masses, reflecting the situation of the times in content, under the influence of the drama concept of carrying forward the spirit of realism, emphasizing the social education mission of drama and opposing art for art, a mature drama system was formed and eventually took root in the local area. Under cross-cultural study, it is found that they influence each other and promote each other, which has dual theoretical value for filling in the history of Chinese drama and Malaysian Chinese drama, and makes Chinese drama better inherit development.



MENDOKUMENTASI PENGARAH TEATER DI KUCHING, SARAWAK DARI TAHUN 2015 SEHINGGA TAHUN 2022

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ABSTRACT

The primary goal of this research was to document theatre directors in Kuching, Sarawak between 2015 and 2022. This timeframe was chosen because theatre activities are far more active during this time. This phenomenon has been observed as the number of theatre groups in Sarawak, particularly in Kuching, grows significantly. This qualitative research entails observing and interviewing active theatre directors from 2015 to 2022 who meet the criteria established by the researcher based on previous research. The criteria for selecting the director are education background, the number of plays staged between 2015 and 2022, and directing style. According to the research, there are three directors who are actively staging a play during the time period. Most of them had directed more than five different performances. This study also discovered several factors that influence Sarawak theatre directors to perform their work. It has also been discovered that the majority of theatre directors in Kuching, Sarawak, have their own theatre association that is registered with the Malaysian Societies Registration Department and regularly performs in the Kuching area. Furthermore, the establishment of the Ministry of Tourism, Creative Industry, and Performing Arts Sarawak has had a significant impact on Sarawak's theatre activities. This research is essential in documenting talented Sarawak theatre directors for future reference. Furthermore, each director had a unique approach in directing a theatre which make it significant to the theatre community.

Keywords: Pengarah, Teater, Drama, Sarawak



A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR INNOVATIVE APPLICATION of PANDANUS AMARYLLFOLIOUS ART CRAFT PAPER ON HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

Pandanus Amaryllifolious or Pandan Wangi is a perennial herb originating in Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia, where its leaves are used to scent and color local dishes. Scented pandan is sometimes planted in garden beds as a ground cover or fragrant border. Consciously, plants are commonly used as cooking ingredients, significantly enhancing the flavoring and coloring the dishes, but little exploration has been done on this plant in the form of other production. The purpose of this paper is to provide a comprehensive literature review of exploring the new productivity of Pandanus Amaryllifolious in art craft paper research based on content analysis. The content analysis method will be used to build the conceptual framework establishing a design concept related to the art craft paper. Towards the world green support, the alternative of using Pandanus Amaryllifolious craft paper is one of the best innovations and very economical materials to be used in handicraft products. Furthermore, this pure material can contribute to various advantages, especially for small industrial businesses, and also able to change the world to be more conducive and safe for future generations.

Keywords: Pandanus Amaryllifolious, art craft paper, content analysis, handicraft products, conceptual framework



“LEMBAH BUJANG” TOURISM CO-CREATION IN PLACE BRANDING: THE ROLE OF LOCAL COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Place branding is the creation of a brand for a place which integrate and defines its uniqueness, values and attributes through place branding. This study aims to examine the relevance of place branding of Lembah Bujang (Bujang Valley), Kedah, Malaysia with the local community, considering the interconnections and influencing relationships. Despite its well-known reputation for its unique archaeological artifacts findings and its historical sites, Bujang Valley is unable to attract tourists in large numbers, specifically post Covid-19 pandemic. The study involved 20 interviews with local communities to define their views on the distinctiveness of place identity, culture, economy and hopes as well as their major involvement in the co-creation of the place branding. Tourist perceptions were also obtained as secondary data to support the rebranding process. This exploratory study reveals that the local community are positive and share collective values towards uplifting the brand image specifically in respect to tourism factors, yet, the authenticity of the rural and countryside should be preserved despite living in the changing industrial and technological urbanized landscape. The insights gathered provides a novel conceptualization in reproposing a new brand for Lembah Bujang. In the future, the direct and indirect roles of the local community should be taken into consideration towards the process of place branding.



LEADERSHIP ICON IN MALAY JOKES USING MANAGEMENT THEORY

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ABSTRACT

Ancient societies introduced folklore through the transmission of oral traditions. This is because the variety of entertainment did not affect living back then. As a result, parents enliven the entertainment atmosphere by bringing their children to witness the entertainers' folklore performances. Folklore literature has evolved to take the form of manuscripts so that the existence of mythology can be best preserved. Even now, most folktales have been converted into animation and film. Folklore, such as Si Tanggang, Bawang Putih Bawang Merah, Mat Jenin, Sang Kancil, and Buaya, are no strangers to us, especially in the Malay community. These folk tales are life panoramas with humorous, emotional, illustrative, and humanistic qualities. In the field of national literature, it is also a sign of history. Researchers have already done various studies to increase the community's folklore-related knowledge. Consequently, one research that will be conducted is an examination of leadership figures in Malay comedy. This study has two objectives: to identify Malay leadership icons and assess Malay's contemporary relevance. Utilizing qualitative methodologies the research methodology is qualitative. The study's results identified leadership examples in each story's characters, regardless of their period. It also supports Henry Fayol's management theory.

Keywords: Folklore, Malay Jokes, Management Theory, Malay Society

BATIK BLOCK: AN ALTERNATIVE TO USING A MECHANICAL FASTENER NUT

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ABSTRACT

Batik is one of the craft items available in Malaysia. Among the batik produced are batik canting, batik block and batik screen. Batik block is the first batik in the history of batik in Malaya (Khalijah Ahmad 2014). It was the brainchild of Haji Che Su bin Ishak who made an innovation by creating a carved timber known as a block. Various studies were carried out to ensure the sustainability of cultural heritage and batik art is preserved. Techniques and materials are innovated in the form of creativity which has the beauty and aesthetic characteristics of batik. Therefore, innovation is necessary to compete with the rapidly advancing technology. This study is about alternative materials in the production of batik block. The batik block is a material used to apply wax to the surface of the fabric. Researchers use the mechanical fastener nut as a material in producing batik blocks. The selection of nut to be used as a batik block because of its unique component as it has an existing hexagonal shape, cheaper price, easy to find and has strong metal resistance. Apart from that, this research is also to identify and evaluate the level of use of nut as an alternative material in the manufacture of batik block. The study was conducted experimentally by producing several batik block pattern designs with the method of arranging and joining knots. This approach is simple, fast and systematic to create aesthetic value in the production of batik pattern designs. This research is a method of innovation to give inspiration to designers for the use of new materials

Keywords: Block batik, alternative, mechanical fastener nuts



FACTORS INFLUENCING STUDENTS' ACCEPTANCE TOWARDS ONLINE PROCTORING ASSESSMENT IN UTM CAWANGAN KEDAH

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ABSTRACT

Information and communication technology (ICT) is viewed as a reliable tool for aiding educational progress and reform as well as a platform for communication on a global scale. Proctoring is the term used to describe the procedure of proctors supervising assessments online, typically using a camera. The system will monitor students through face detection. Assessments that are remotely proctored have grown to be a crucial instrument for ensuring academic honesty and integrity in distant learning. This technology has become more important in light of the COVID-19 outbreak. This study explores the perceptions on using proctored online assessment by students Universiti Teknologi MARA Kedah Branch, Malaysia. Online exams weren't properly supervised, which gave students the opportunity to easily cheat. A number of factors must be taken into account, as well as intentions that were based on the Unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT) model, in order to maintain the examination's sanctity. Data for this study were gathered by questionnaires, and SPSS was utilised for data analysis. With an awareness of the contributing elements that influence students' acceptance of online proctored in higher education, it is believed that this research would be useful to educators.

Keywords: proctoring, online assessment, UTAUT, perception

A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND DESIGN INSPIRATION OF THE GRADUATION RING: UiTM DIHATIKU (CGU)

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ABSTRACT

The UiTM Di Hatiku Graduation Ring (CGU) is a symbol of UiTM's splendour, creating a 'sentimental value' for students, prospective graduates and UiTM alumni through its design. The strength of sentimental values in CGU design will be produced through the process of developing ideas that bring the story of UiTM's establishment as one of Malaysia's leading institutions, producing many Malay employees and experts in various fields.

The theoretical framework for the development of CGU design ideas was based on the Keris Agung motif, which was used as a symbol of UiTM's power. Cokmar UiTM (Keris Agung) and UiTM DiHatiku Tagline are two major elements that must be present in CGU design production. The narrated design concept strengthens the design concept, which then takes on the main sentimental value of its symbolic Graduation Ring: UiTM DiHatiku, which will be worn proudly by UiTM Alumni and future graduates.

The commercialization of CGU will lead to another renewal of UiTM's initiatives to foster creativity, particularly through the design and branding of jewellery products. This initiative is a show of support for the former Malaysian Prime Minister, YAB Dato' Sri Ismail Sabri bin Yaakob, who encouraged the spread of concepts to bring together local designers' works at the Malaysian Innovation Conference (2022). Additionally, in order to play a significant part in accelerating socioeconomic development, academics must fulfil the requirements for developing fresh ideas related to research, development, commercialization, and innovation (R&D&C&I) at the level of higher education institutions.

This CGU project is designed to empower UiTM while also encouraging income generation for UiTM through innovation and commercialization of CGU through the establishment of Jewellery Art & Design Excellence (JADE) as a platform under the governance of the Department of Contemporary Metal Design, College of Creative Art (CCA), Mara University of Technology (UiTM) Shah Alam.



OBSERVASI PADA VISUAL DALAM PENGHASILAN DEVISED THEATRE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to explore the potential of visual analysis for Devised Theatre to form a new theatre script. Devised Theatre is a process of forming a new script produced in a group that does not use the existing script. Collaboration in a group is a key trigger in the successful production of Devises Theatre. These techniques are one of the most important methods of the Devising Theatre. The production process will be determined by the group and experiment and use their creativity in forming a new script. Various structures, techniques or stimuli in the process of producing Devised Theatre such as using text, visuals, objects and music. The Devised Theatre technique will be applied in a production group so that the manuscript produced will form a quality script. Visual stimulation has been selected for the technique in producing the Devised Theatre. The visuals will be used to get new ideas and ideas based on the creative work process of the participants in the group. Among the visuals that can be used are drawings, pictures or images, films or artifacts. In addition, this visual Stimulus will also be fully used in the production of manuscripts to obtain information and ideas in the production of the manuscript. Once the new script is successfully produced, the theatrical staging of the script will be presented to the audience.

Keywords: Devised, Theatre, Collaboration, Script, Visual

THE NEEDS ANALYSIS OF TEACHING AID INTERVENTION GUIDELINE FOR DYSLEXIC CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to identify the need for teaching aid intervention guidelines for dyslexic children at the intermediate level, aiming to overcome problems of reading comprehension skills through the learning process in Malay Language based on expert consensus. This study is carried out by using a qualitative method, which is an individual semi-structured interview technique with five experts through different views between them consisting of product design expert, dyslexia expertise, dyslexia educator, occupational therapist and speech language therapist. An inductive approach in the thematic analysis involves the data to determine themes through an interview session. The results have been presented according to the objective of the study. As a result of the data, five themes appeared to be used as guidelines in producing teaching aid among product designers, dyslexia teachers, practitioners and parents. The themes formed for guidance in creating teaching aids for dyslexic children are fun and enjoyable learning experiences, learn strategy and tactics, applying interaction concepts, diversity approach in teaching and learning, and capture attraction. Two themes has been obtained for intervention strategies that involve the role of design to create guidelines for teaching aids among users. While the other three themes play a role in highlighting aspects of education that highlight learning skills and techniques that are given special emphasis to dyslexic children. Eventually, there is a crucial need to produce a teaching aid intervention guidelines for dyslexic children at the intermediate level that valuable for designers, teachers, practitioners and parents. This study provides an understanding of the combination of the role of design and education to enable the construction of teaching aids in the implementation of suitable interventions according to the intermediate level of dyslexic children. Finally, the need to develop teaching aid intervention guidelines for dyslexic children at the intermediate level is necessary and significant, which can be valuable for designers, dyslexic teachers, practitioners, and parents.

Keywords: Teaching aid, intervention, dyslexic children, comprehension skills, expert consensus

A STUDY ON THE SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE EXPORT PORCELAIN OF MING DYNASTY AND MALAYSIA TRADITIONAL CERAMICS

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ABSTRACT

As a great invention in ancient China, porcelain played an important role in the trade of ancient China. Based on the literature of China's Ming Dynasty export porcelain, To study the relationship between China's Ming Dynasty export porcelain and Malaysia traditional ceramics. This paper comprehensively collates and studies the archaeological and historical documents of Chinese porcelain in the Ming Dynasty, and combines diplomatic history and cultural history of Malaysia to sort out the historical documents from the perspective of art history. In addition, it takes the handed down ceramics excavated in Malaysia as actual documents to sort out the data of Malaysia traditional ceramics are summarized. Finally, the mixed research is carried out from multiple perspectives to achieve the purpose of To achieve the purpose of studying the similarities and differences between Chinese Ming Dynasty export porcelain and Malaysia traditional ceramics.

In the Ming Dynasty, Chinese porcelain started from the South Sea of China, crossed the Strait of Malacca to Sri Lanka in the west, and carried out trade activities along the way. The type of Malaysia porcelain was affected in terms of shape, decoration, glaze color and even porcelain making technology. Due to the trade ban issued during the Emperor Hongwu period of the Ming Dynasty, some Chinese merchants who lived on maritime trade left China forever. They Set foot in Malaysia. In this study, qualitative research methods are used to collect, summarize and sort out historical documents and excavations. The findings show that the lifestyle of Chinese people has some influence on the type and function of Malaysia traditional ceramics, and the traditional culture and religious culture of Malaysia also have some influence on the style of Chinese export porcelain. The communication of culture and art between China and Malaysia is two-way.

Keywords: Ming Dynasty, porcelain, Malaysia, industry



THE ROLE OF NATIONAL NEWS MEDIA IN PROMOTING GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVENESS ON SOCIAL EVENTS: AN JOURNALISTS AS KNOWLEDGE BROKER THEORY PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Social media is considered to play an important role in promoting government responsiveness. But it is impossible for the government to respond to all issues in social media in actual situations. The government's responsiveness is considered to be relatively influenced by electoral factors in many countries. In China, however, because of the special political system, the government does not need to consider the pressure from elections. Government responsiveness is considered to be a game between the local government and the central government. Especially when encountering controversial social events, the local government usually evades responsibility due to damage to reputation or interest, and chooses not to respond or respond perfunctorily. This paper argues that when a controversial social event occurs in China, the national news media will work together with social media to increase the degree of discussion of the relevant event in social media, thereby promoting the local government to respond. The knowledge broker theory is used to analyze the functions. Of national news media and journalists, four cases are selected according to the index of discussion on Sina Weibo, China's largest social media platform, for content analysis. The results confirmed that national news media and journalists played the role of knowledge brokers in similar social events. National news media and journalists played the functions of awareness, accessibility, and engagement in the development of social events. Meanwhile, they functioned with the central government, social media and local government formed a top-down management mechanism and bottom-up supervision mechanism system. And then promoted the local government to actively respond to the government. Theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

Keywords: national news media, journalists, social media, government responsiveness, central government, knowledge broker, supervision mechanism



DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL EFFECTS IN THE TETAMU TANPA DIUNDANG THEATRE PRODUCTION, KARVITER UM 2020

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ABSTRACT

Technology is a component that plays a very important role in the aspect of staging or performing art in tandem with globalization including theatrical performance. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the use of the basic technology in terms of special effects and lighting of Tetamu Tanpa Diundang Theatre Production (TTDTP) in Universiti Malaya (UM), Kuala Lumpur. Through qualitative methods, interviews with respondents, direct and indirect observations, and documents were selected to collect data on the use of special effects and light styling technology in this theatre. Sub-system in the System Theory was applied to look at the connected of responsibilities between the organization and management. The findings indicated that there were four special effects and five luminous technologies applied to the set of the TTDTP. Therefore, it can be concluded that by only applying the basic technological facilities available on the stage, the production has successfully produced their theater performance at the UM Theater Carnival in 2020. This is proven by winning the Special Effects and Best Set Styling Awards at this theater carnival. This study also implies that the effectiveness of special effects and lighting used in the theater has influenced the emotions of the audience during the performance. It shows the importance of technological development and innovation in theater halls that need to follow current trends for the purpose of increasing the number of audience responses to theater in Malaysia.

Keywords: special effects, technology, Tetamu Tanpa Diundang, theatre

HUBUNGAN AMALAN KREATIVITI DAN KOMITMEN GURU PENDIDIKAN SENI VISUAL

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ABSTRAK

Amalan kreativiti merupakan elemen terpenting dalam Pendidikan Seni Visual serta berpotensi untuk pengekalan ilmu dalam jangka masa yang panjang. Amalan kreativiti memberi kesan kepada kurikulum pendidikan, kemahiran pedagogi, pengaplikasian teknologi maklumat serta gamifikasi dan komitmen guru. Kajian dijalankan untuk mengenal pasti hubungan amalan kreativiti dan komitmen guru Pendidikan Seni Visual di sekolah rendah. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif dalam menentukan perhubungan antara pemboleh ubah bebas (amalan kreativiti) dengan pemboleh ubah bersandar (komitmen guru Pendidikan Seni Visual). Sampel kajian ini diperolehi daripada guru-guru Pendidikan Seni Visual yang mewakili 25 buah sekolah rendah di daerah Bintulu, Sarawak dan sebanyak 127 sampel digunakan untuk pengujian dalam kajian ini. Setiap hipotesis diuji dengan menggunakan perisian Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Versi 26.0. Kaedah analisis korelasi (Pearson) digunakan untuk mencari hubungan antara dua pemboleh ubah. Analisis varian (ANOVA) digunakan untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat perbezaan antara pemboleh ubah - pemboleh ubah ini. Sumbangan kajian ini dapat merungkai persoalan-persoalan kajian yang timbul, di samping memberikan ruang atau lompang (gap) untuk kajian seterusnya.

Kata kunci: Amalan kreativiti, komitmen guru, Pendidikan Seni Visual



UNDERSTANDING CULTURE INFLUENCE ON INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION AMONG INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Communication between cultures appeared differently depending on the individual's cultural values. Hence, interacting with individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds is an essential skill for students, especially in developing interpersonal relationships. This study explores the influence of culture on interpersonal communication among international students in Universiti Putra Malaysia. Also, the study seeks to understand the level of intercultural awareness and intercultural communication competence among international students in UPM. The study was anchored on Anxiety Uncertainty Management Theory (AUM). This study uses quantitative methods to address the issues. The survey questionnaire was distributed randomly to 164 international students with the aim to gather a comprehensive understanding on the topic. Data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The finding demonstrates that there is a relationship between high levels of intercultural awareness and intercultural communication competence among international students in UPM. This shows that many international students are being culturally aware and able to appreciate others' beliefs and values without prejudice or judgement. Also, intercultural communication competence enabled students to think, act and communicate appropriately with students from different cultural backgrounds. Overall, this study leads to more cultural connections and fewer interpersonal conflicts arising from cultural differences among international students in UPM.

Keywords: Cultural influence, interpersonal communication, intercultural communication awareness, international students, Malaysia



IMPROVING ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION BY IMPARTING CULTURAL AWARENESS IN THE CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

Language teaching entails not only learning the fundamentals of the language but also various cultural refinements. In one language class, we can gather various cultural backgrounds of learners and this should be taken into consideration by the language teachers. As Malaysia is a multilingual and multicultural nation, every child that goes through the Malaysian Education System (MES) should be operationally proficient in Bahasa Malaysia and independently proficient in the English language. Having to learn English as a second language in a Malaysian setting, teachers must depend on the students' cultural and social background as this will contribute to their attainment in language proficiency. This diversity of cultures and backgrounds serves as a medium to be considered in acquiring a second language case, particularly for English language learners. Thus, in this research, we are attempting to investigate how English language acquisition can be improved by instilling cultural awareness in a language classroom, as well as the issues, challenges, and strategies that the teachers used to instill cultural awareness in their language classroom. Qualitative research was conducted using purposive sampling and semi-structured interviews with ESL teachers from various types of schools in Malaysia. The participants were chosen as they represent their multicultural students' backgrounds in order to meet the research's objectives. The findings of this research signify that it is important to impart cultural awareness in a language classroom, despite the language and cultural diversity among the students. This implies that the diversity in the student's backgrounds needs to be addressed accordingly to promote unity among themselves in order to impart cultural awareness in a language classroom. Hence, by incorporating or instilling cultural awareness into a language classroom, it will undoubtedly improve students' English language acquisition.

Keywords: English language acquisition, imparting cultural awareness, issues, challenges and strategies

KAJIAN RINTIS PEMBANGUNAN VISUALISASI MAKLUMAT KEBUDAYAAN MEGALITIK MENERUSI APLIKASI WEB

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ABSTRAK

Kebudayaan megalitik telah mewarnai sosiobudaya masyarakat di serata tempat di dunia termasuk di Alam Melayu. Kebudayaan ini turut berkembang dan meninggalkan pengaruhnya kepada masyarakat setempat di beberapa negeri di Malaysia antaranya di Negeri Sembilan. Namun begitu, dengan impak pembangunan pesat yang berlaku masa kini dilihat telah mengorbankan beberapa kawasan dan penempatan megalit yang sedia ada. Tambahan pula dengan kurangnya pendedahan terhadap khazanah yang berharga ini menyebabkan informasi tentang tradisi dan kebudayaan ini kurang tersebar dalam kalangan masyarakat dan akhirnya memudahkan kelestariannya. Ini menunjukkan perlunya satu usaha yang bukan sahaja mendokumentasi malah memvisualkan kepada masyarakat hari ini tentang tinggalan warisan budaya yang ada di negeri ini demi mengekalkan pelestariannya. Justeru, kajian ini mengambil inisiatif untuk membangunkan sebuah aplikasi web dengan mengintegrasikan pemetaan melalui Sistem Maklumat Geografi yang boleh dicapai secara langsung oleh pengguna umum. Fokus kajian bagi menilai kebolehpercayaan instrument yang dibangunkan melalui kajian rintis. Instrumen soal selidik yang menitikberatkan kebolegunaan aplikasi terdiri daripada 24 item dengan melibatkan 33 orang responden daripada Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM). Instrumen ini dibangunkan untuk mengukur empat konstruk kebolegunaan aplikasi yang terdiri daripada A. Kecekapan, B. Mudah dipelajari, C. Mudah digunakan dan D. Kepuasan pengguna. Dapatan data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan perisian Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) versi 28 untuk mendapatkan nilai Cronbach Alpha (CA). Secara keseluruhannya, item yang diukur memberi nilai keseluruhan CA (α) sebanyak 0.97 yang menunjukkan nilai sangat baik dan efektif dengan tahap konsistensi yang tinggi. Ini bermakna, soal selidik tersebut merupakan sebuah instrumen yang mempunyai ketekalan dalaman yang tinggi dan ini memberi makna bahawa instrument tersebut boleh diteruskan untuk penilaian yang sebenar.

Kata kunci: Kajian rintis, visualisasi maklumat, aplikasi web, megalitik, Negeri Sembilan



FALSAFAH DALAM RITUAL PELIMAU DAPUR MASYARAKAT TERENGGANU

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ABSTRAK

Adat dan Melayu saling berkait antara satu sama lain melengkapinya antara satu sama lain. Melalui adat dan ritual, masyarakat Melayu menyampaikan pemikiran dan falsafah secara tersendiri sebagai pesanan daripada satu generasi kepada satu generasi yang lain. Ritual pelimau dapur telah lama diamalkan oleh masyarakat Melayu sejak zaman berzaman. Ritual ini menjadi sebahagian daripada amalan selepas bersalin yang diamalkan oleh golongan wanita masyarakat Terengganu. Setiap ungkapan terkandung dalam ritual ini mempunyai falsafah yang tersendiri sebagai satu pelindung kepada wanita ini. Amalan ini bertujuan untuk menyucikan diri wanita selepas bersalin daripada sebarang kotoran luaran dan juga dalaman. Amalan ini perlu dilakukan sebaik sahaja wanita tamat pantang iaitu selepas 40 hari. Amalan ini biasanya dilakukan oleh bidan yang bertanggungjawab menguruskan wanita bersalin semasa tempoh pantang. Antara peralatan dan bahan yang diperlukan untuk ritual ini ialah air bersih, tepung dan limau nipis. Amalan ini dipercayai dapat mengelakkan si ibu dan bayi daripada terkena sebarang gangguan syaitan dan anasir yang tidak baik.

Kata kunci: ritual, masyarakat Melayu, pelimau dapur, berpantang, kesucian



ABSTRACT

Custom and Malay are related together and complement each other. Through customs and rituals, Malays convey their own thoughts and philosophies as messages from one generation to another. The ritual of the 'pelimau dapur' has long been practiced by the Malay community since antiquity. This ritual became part of the postpartum practice practiced by Terengganu women. Each expression contained in this ritual has its own philosophy as a protector of this woman. This practice intends to purify the woman after childbirth from external and internal impurities. This practice should be done as soon as the woman finishes abstinence after 40 days. This practice is usually done by midwives who are responsible for managing women after childbirth during the period of abstinence. Among the equipment and materials needed for this ritual are clean water, flour, and lime. This practice is believed to prevent the mother and baby from being exposed to any demons and bad elements.

Keywords: ritual, Malay society, Pelimau dapur, abstinence, chastity

PENGGUNAAN KATA GANTI NAMA DALAM DIALEK PAHANG: ANALISIS HIKAYAT PANJANG PENDEK

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ABSTRAK

Kajian berkaitan kata ganti nama ini dijalankan untuk melihat penggunaannya dalam Dialek Pahang. Kata ganti nama terdiri daripada tiga, iaitu kata ganti nama pertama, kedua dan ketiga dengan fungsi penggunaan yang berbeza. Pemilihan kata ganti nama dalam berbicara khususnya dalam dialek Pahang memberi keselesaan kepada orang yang diajak berbicara. Dalam kajian ini, data diperoleh daripada wawancara berstruktur terhadap periwayat yang berusia 60 tahun dan berasal dari Negeri Pahang. Data ini kemudian ditranskripsi dan dikategorikan mengikut enam maksim, antaranya maksim kebijaksanaan, maksim kedermawan, maksim pemuafakatan, maksim kesimpatian, maksim kesederhanaan dan maksim penghargaan. Hasil kajian mendapati penggunaan leksikal kata ganti nama "saya", "aku", "kamu" dilihat dalam enam maksim yang diperkenalkan dalam Teori Kesantunan Leech (1983). Penggunaan kata ganti nama dalam dialek Pahang ini berbeza dari segi fonologi tetapi masih mengekalkan ketepatan penggunaannya berdasarkan enam maksim yang dibicarakan dalam Hikayat ini. Diharapkan kajian ini dapat membuka minda pembaca khususnya golongan remaja untuk mengekalkan penggunaan dialek tempatan dan mengangkat dialek Pahang sebagai jati diri asal penutur.

Kata Kunci: Kata Ganti nama, Dialek Pahang, Teori Kesantunan Leech (1983)



ABSTRACT

This study related to pronouns was conducted to see the use their use in Pahang Dialect. Pronouns consist of three, namely the first, second and third pronouns with different usage functions. The choice of pronouns in speaking, especially in Pahang dialect, gives comfort to the person being spoken to. In this study, data was obtained from structured interviews with narrators who are 60 years old and come from the State of Pahang. This data was then transcribed and categorized according to six maxims, among them the maxim of wisdom, the maxim of generosity, the maxim of agreement, the maxim of sympathy, the maxim of simplicity and the maxim of appreciation. The results of the study found that the lexical use of the pronouns "saya", "aku", "kamu" is seen in the six maxims introduced in Leech's Politeness Theory (1983). The use of pronouns in the Pahang dialect is different in terms of phonology but still maintains the accuracy of its use based on the six maxims discussed in this Hikayat. It is hoped that this study can open the minds of readers, especially teenagers, to maintain the use of the local dialect and promote the Pahang dialect as the original identity of the speakers.

Keywords: Pronouns, Pahang Dialect, Leech's Politeness Theory (1983)

KEPERLUAN PEMBINAAN MODUL KONSEP ASAS SAINS KOMPUTER DARI PERSPEKTIF GURU

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ABSTRAK

Transformasi kurikulum KBSM kepada KSSM pada tahun 2017 bertujuan untuk menyediakan murid dengan pengetahuan, kemahiran dan nilai yang diperlukan oleh murid bagi menghadapi cabaran abad ke-21. Guru merupakan agen perubahan yang memainkan peranan penting dalam memastikan pengajaran dan pembelajaran berjalan dengan baik. Kajian ini merupakan kajian analisis keperluan bagi fasa pertama menggunakan pendekatan pembangunan rekabentuk penyelidikan (Design Development Research- DDR). Tujuan kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk meneroka keperluan pembangunan modul asas pemikiran komputasional bagi mata pelajaran Asas Sains Komputer (ASK) dari perspektif guru. Kajian ini dilaksanakan secara kualitatif pendekatan kajian kes. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kaedah temu bual separa berstruktur dan analisis dokumen. Seramai tiga orang guru Juru Latih Utama (pakar) mata pelajaran ASK yang berpengalaman lebih 5 tahun telah ditemu bual. Kesemua responden yang terlibat dipilih secara pensampelan bertujuan dengan kriteria. Data temu bual dianalisis menggunakan teknik tematik iaitu menggunakan transkripsi, pengkodan dan tema. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan terdapat dua tema keperluan pembangunan modul dari perspektif guru. Tema pertama, guru tidak mendapat pendedahan yang cukup tentang mata pelajaran baharu ASK dimana guru tidak disediakan latihan dan panduan setiap topik sebelum pengajaran dan pembelajaran. Tema kedua, kesukaran topik dalam subjek ASK menyukarkan guru dalam memahami isi kandungan sekaligus sukar membantu murid di bilik darjah kerana topik yang terkandung dalam ASK tingkatan satu menjurus kepada bidang pengaturcaraan. Penekanan pembangunan modul mata pelajaran ASK dilihat adalah relevan agar kualiti pengajaran dan pembelajaran dapat dipertingkatkan dalam menyiapkan murid bagi memenuhi kebolehpasaran pekerjaan.

Kata kunci: Modul , Guru, Asas Sains Komputer



THE THEME OF LABORERS IN CONTEMPORARY CHINESE PAINTING

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ABSTRACT

Since the founding of New China, the image of laborers has always been one of the important themes in Chinese painting creation. It is an artistic expression of Chinese political thought and the life of the Chinese people. Shaping and praising laborers has become an important historical mission of contemporary Chinese artists.

This study compares the differences between the images of laborers in modern Chinese paintings and the images of laborers in contemporary Chinese paintings through image analysis. The study draws three conclusions: 1. In terms of subject matter, the new labor and production relations have updated and enriched the connotation of Chinese contemporary figure painting; 2. In terms of narrative features, it is manifested in the transformation from the grand narrative to the individual narrative; 3. From creation, The technique is manifested as multiple aesthetic orientations based on realism.

The ultimate purpose of the article is to try to show that Chinese painting with the theme of labor is an integral part of contemporary Chinese painting, reflecting the development, success, and confusion of contemporary Chinese painting in the evolution of the times. Most importantly, it records and reflects the times in an artistic way on the surface, but in essence, illuminates social life with a humanistic spirit.

Keywords: Chinese figure painting, images of laborers

PELESTARIAN PENGUBAHSUAIAN SENI PERSEMBAHAN TRADISI LISAN 'BARI' SEBAGAI USAHA PEMELIHARAAN DAN PEMULIHARAAN

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ABSTRAK

Kemerosotan kewujudan warisan budaya sesebuah tradisi lisan disebabkan oleh tiga faktor utama iaitu kekurangan pembaharuan dalam sesebuah persembahan tradisi lisan tersebut, ilmu pengetahuan dan pemahaman yang tidak mencukupi tentang objektif serta makna tradisi lisan itu dan sumbangan tradisi lisan terhadap komuniti setempat. Mengambil kira keadaan sebegini serta berdasarkan Strategi dan Pelan Tindakan Dasar Kebudayaan Negara (2021 - 2025) pada Teras 3: Pemeliharaan dan Pemuliharaan Warisan Budaya, pengkaji cuba membangkitkan perubahan dan kesan tradisi lisan tersebut terutamanya sebuah tradisi lisan yang jarang di angkat iaitu Seni Berbari terhadap kehidupan komuniti di Kampung Gong Manok, Terengganu khususnya. Usaha ini perlu dilestarikan melalui usaha pemeliharaan dan pemuliharaan kesenian tradisional ini bagi memastikan kelangsungan budaya dalam bidang fokus seni persembahan tradisional. Usaha-usaha pembangunan hendaklah mengambil kira proses melestarikan seni, budaya dan warisan supaya tidak pupus. Pengkaji menggunakan kaedah kualitatif dengan pendekatan kajian etnografi. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan ialah pemerhatian, temu bual dan dokumentasi. Hasil kajian menunjukkan proses pelaksanaan dan objektif tradisi mendokumentasikan seni tradisi lisan dan juga budayanya agar dapat dikekalkan pada masa hadapan. Manakala, teknik analisis yang digunakan dalam kajian ini adalah berdasarkan perspektif pembinaan dramatik yang dicadangkan oleh Aristotle untuk menjelaskan data yang ditemui. Konsep dramatik serta elemen teaterikal berkenaan dikupas menggunakan pendekatan Aristotle Dramatic Theories. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa tradisi berubah mengikut peredaran masa dan mempengaruhi masyarakat Gong Manok. Penyertaan informan diperlukan untuk mengekalkan kelestarian tradisi lisan ini. Oleh itu, untuk mengekalkan tradisi lisan Bari, sumber manusia yang baik, inovasi dan kreativiti diperlukan untuk menghadapi cabaran kewujudan tradisi lisan ini pada masa hadapan.

Kata kunci: pemeliharaan, pemuliharaan, pengubahsuaian, tradisi lisan 'Bari'

KETIDAKSANTUNAN DALAM PENGGUNAAN IMPLIKATUR DI MEDIA SOSIAL PADA MUSIM PILIHAN RAYA UMUM KE-15

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ABSTRAK

Penggunaan implikatur atau bahasa tersirat dalam komunikasi oleh pengguna laman sosial di Malaysia semasa musim pilihan raya telah menjadi satu kebiasaan dalam masyarakat pada hari ini. Fenomena ini berlaku atas dasar kebebasan bersuara dalam masyarakat. Namun begitu, terdapat unsur ketidaksantunan dalam implikatur yang digunakan semasa menyampaikan sesuatu mesej di media sosial oleh pengguna laman sosial di Malaysia. Penggunaan kata-kata yang tidak santun dan tidak bersesuaian melalui implikatur kini seolah-olah telah menjadi norma biasa dalam komunikasi di laman sosial. Justeru, kajian ini dijalankan untuk menganalisis penggunaan implikatur oleh pengguna laman sosial Twitter dan Facebook pada musim pilihan raya umum ke-15 yang lalu. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kepustakaan dan data diperolehi melalui teknik pemerhatian dan tangkapan layar (screenshot) terhadap ciapan dan perkongsian di laman sosial Twitter dan Facebook. Penganalisan data dilakukan dengan mengaplikasikan kerangka konsep Ad Hoc serta penghuraian aspek ketidaksantunan dilakukan menggunakan Strategi Ketidaksantunan. Kajian menunjukkan bahawa kata-kata yang tidak santun digunakan secara meluas dan bebas dalam kalangan pengguna Twitter dan Facebook melalui implikatur semasa musim pilihan raya. Dapatan awal kajian mendapati, ketidaksantunan bahasa ini berlaku atas faktor perpindahan perbualan daripada kaedah verbal kepada kaedah penulisan di media sosial. Perubahan sosio-budaya dan budaya popular juga menyebabkan fenomena ini berlaku. Kesimpulannya, kesedaran dalam memilih perkataan yang sesuai dalam komunikasi media sosial adalah penting demi menjaga keunggulan bahasa Melayu selain mengekalkan kesantunan dalam kalangan pengguna media sosial. Kajian ini diharapkan dapat memberi sumbangan untuk mendidik para pengguna laman sosial supaya kerosakan bahasa dapat dielakkan serta bagi menjaga keharmonian serta perpaduan sesama insan.

Kata kunci: Implikatur, Ketidaksantunan bahasa, Pilihan raya, Komunikasi, Laman sosial

PERANAN PERBADANAN ADAT MELAYU DAN WARISAN NEGERI SELANGOR (PADAT) DALAM PEMULIHARAAN DAN PEMELIHARAAN BANGUNAN WARISAN DI NEGERI SELANGOR: GEDUNG RAJA ABDULLAH KLANG

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini melihat kepada peranan sebuah agensi badan berkanun negeri yang menjalankan fungsi dan kuasanya dalam memulihara (conservation) dan memelihara (preservation) bangunan warisan di Selangor iaitu Gedung Raja Abdullah, Klang, Selangor, serta cabaran yang dihadapi bagi mengekalkan bangunan ini kekal sebagai sebuah bangunan berstatus warisan. Kaedah penyelidikan ini adalah berdasarkan kepada pemerhatian serta analisa terhadap dokumen-dokumen utama projek-projek konservasi yang dilaksanakan jabatan terhadap bangunan ini, serta temuduga di lapangan bersama Kurator Jabatan Warisan Negara (JWN), Jurutera, Juruukur Bahan dan Arkitek Bahagian Kepakaran Konservasi dan Konservasi Struktur Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia (JKR), Pentadbir Tanah Pejabat Daerah dan Tanah Klang, Pegawai Perancang Bandar Majlis Perbandaran Klang (MPK) dan Konservator Perunding Global Heritage Sdn. Bhd. Cabaran utama yang dihadapi oleh Perbadanan Adat Melayu dan Warisan Negeri Selangor adalah menyelaraskan semula proses pewartaan sempadan lot tanah bangunan Gedung Raja Abdullah, Klang yang selaras dengan Kanun Tanah Negara 1965 dan Akta Warisan Negara 2005 serta menentukan kaedah pemuliharaan (method statement) yang tepat dalam mengatasi kerosakan berulang pada bangunan ini. Tambahan lagi, bangunan yang bakal digunakan semula bagi kunjungan orang ramai memerlukan semakan keselamatan terperinci dalam segenap aspek bagi mengelakkan ia mengalami kegagalan struktur. Secara kesimpulannya Perbadanan Adat Melayu dan Warisan Negeri Selangor (PADAT) telah berjaya menjalankan peranan serta fungsi dan kuasa yang termaktub baginya dalam memulihara dan memelihara bangunan Gedung Raja Abdullah, Klang, disamping mengekalkan status warisan bangunan ini dan mampu dinaik taraf berstatus warisan kebangsaan seterusnya melonjakkan pendapatan kerajaan negeri dengan pembukaan semula (reuse) bangunan ini sebagai sebuah Muzium Timah dan Sejarah Klang.

Kata kunci: Perbadanan Adat Melayu dan Warisan Negeri Selangor, Gedung Raja Abdullah, Pemeliharaan dan Pemuliharaan, Pewartaan, Bangunan Warisan



THE EVOLUTION OF MALAY VERNACULAR HOUSE FORM ALONG THE SARAWAK RIVER IN KUCHING, BORNEO

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ABSTRACT

The Malay is the second largest ethnic group in Sarawak- a Malaysian state located on Borneo Island, with the majority of them living in riverine settlements since pre-colonial Sarawak. Sarawak River, one of the main river systems, housed the most Malay population. The area is even more densely populated, especially in Kampung Seberang, where the White Rajah of Sarawak residence is located, just across the river from modern-day Kuching Waterfront. Little has been written on the form of Sarawak Malay houses along this riverine settlement and how they evolved from one period to another. Therefore, this paper aims to examine the evolution of the vernacular Malay house form in Kampung Seberang, located on the north bank of the Sarawak River. The observation and interview of house occupants were limited to only houses of at least 60 years of age with the façade and main house still in their original condition. The form of sample houses was then analyzed, and the location of each house was mapped to uncover any settlement pattern for varying house form typologies. The findings suggest three distinct architectural styles in the riverbank settlement: (1) the rectangular model with a hipped roof, (2) the later model with additional frontal 'ruang teko,' and (3) the colonial-influenced model. Also uncovered is another style named the double-appendage model, probably a derivation of the later model. Evolution in house form owes to the gradual changes in the cultural and social needs of house occupants, which alter the spatial configuration of these houses. The pattern of house forms seems scattered, but the closer it gets to the White Rajah's palace, the better the make and size of the houses. Further investigation on Malay house architecture in the other main river systems of Sarawak is highly recommended to form a framework for Malay vernacular houses in the northern Borneo region.

Keywords: evolution, house form, Sarawak Malay house, Sarawak River, vernacular architecture

HIPOTEKS SEJARAH DALAM NOVEL SATU BUMI KARYA ISA KAMARI

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini menumpukan pemerhatian terhadap hubungan dan proses antara teks dalam penghasilan novel Melayu. Hubungan dan proses itu dikaitkan dengan intertekstualiti iaitu fenomena wujudnya "teks dalam sebuah teks" atau apa yang dinamakan "dialog antara teks". Kerangka kajian ini memanfaatkan gagasan oleh Julia Kristeva. Rumus intertekstual tersebut membentangkan hubungan antara hipoteks (teks awal) dengan hiperteks (teks terkini) bagi melihat makna, proses yang diajukan dan kewajaran ia dilakukan pengarang. Kajian ini merujuk kepada kepengarangan penulis Singapura, Isa Kamari yang memperlihatkan kesendengan terhadap karya yang bersifat intertekstual. Penelitian terhadap novel Satu Bumi (2009) menemukan kecenderungan tema dan latar sejarah dengan merujuk kepada kisah-kisah benar yang berlaku sekitar tahun 1950-an hingga 1960-an, iaitu rusuhan gadis di biara (1950), mogok pekerja pos (1952), pencerobohan dan pemerintahan Jepun (1942), penubuhan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu (1948), Hari Kemerdekaan Tanah Melayu 31 Ogos 1957 dan peristiwa penyatuan Malaysia dengan Singapura (1963). Kajian ini menemukan bahawa intertekstual berperanan dalam strategi kepengarangan Isa Kamari. Begitu juga sensitifnya pengarang terhadap cuaca sosio politik semasa; keyakinan dan ideologinya dibancuh sama secara metaforikal dalam novel Satu Bumi. Ia khasnya dimanfaatkan dalam kerja "memperbaiki" sejarah Malaysia bagi menyalurkan aspirasi dan semangat mempertahankan jati diri bangsa Melayu dalam kalangan khalayaknya.

Kata kunci: Isa Kamari; novel Satu Bumi; sejarah; intertekstualiti; Julia Kristeva

EKSPRESI ESTETIKA MOTIF BUGIS DI SABAH: TAFSIRAN PADA TANDA DAN SIMBOL

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ABSTRAK

Penulisan ini mencuba untuk mempersembahkan hasil penyelidikan, berkenaan simbolisme masyarakat Bugis di Sabah yang terekspeci pada motif-motif senjata dan tekstil. Pendekatan deskriptif secara kualitatif melalui analisis wawancara, pemerhatian, dokumen visual dan tinjauan literatur telah digunakan untuk mencerap data-data maklumat. Paradigma kualitatif, yang dinisbahkan kepada model etnografi Clifford Geertz, diguna pakai bagi pentafsiran-pentafsiran makna. Analisis motif pada senjata dan tekstil Bugis Sabah, sarat dengan unsur falsafah dan pemaknaan simbolik, pada tatanan motif. Kajian mendapati, motif tekstil Bugis Sabah mempunyai makna simbolik tertentu, misalnya warna hijau untuk wanita bangsawan, warna merah untuk gadis remaja, warna oren dan merah untuk wanita yang sudah berkahwin, warna ungu untuk janda, warna hitam untuk orang tua serta warna putih untuk pembantu dan dukun. Pada perspektif makna dalam senjata masyarakat Bugis Sabah, yakni keris, badik dan pedang, senjata-senjata ini dikenali dengan nama Pamor Polobessi. Pamor Polobessi membawa nilai-nilai kepahlawanan (arowaenengeng) manakala motif abbaramparengeng pula, bermaksud kekayaan. Di samping itu, pihak berkuasa yang dikenali sebagai arajangeng, diletakkan di Polobessi. Seterusnya, kesusasteraan Bugis dapat dirujuki kepada dua segmen, iaitu sastera indah dan lontaraq, yang berorientasi dengan praktik, sebagai sebuah tatanan tulisan dalam sejarah. Pada kesimpulannya, penganalisan pada tanda dan simbol Bugis Sabah, mencerminkan sebuah ekspresi keestetikaan, yang telah berakar lama dalam akar serta budaya masyarakat yang unik ini. Jika diamati secara saksama, masyarakat Bugis di Sabah ini semakin rancak dalam ranah aktiviti-aktiviti sosial, seperti membuat virtual Muzium Bugis, kelas bahasa Bugis, aplikasi untuk belajar bahasa Bugis, dan kempen sukuan bahasa, yakni infografik dialek Bugis sebagai suatu usaha agar generasi akan datang dapat belajar bahasa Bugis dengan lebih mudah. Alhasil, ini juga akan memberikan kesedaran dan sebagai refleksi kepada masyarakat Bugis sebagai satu alternatif kepada fikiran –fikiran tentang manusia, sekaligus mendukung gagasan Revolusi Industri 4.0.

Kata kunci: Tekstil, senjata, budaya, estetika, ekspresi



ABSTRACT

The research aims to study the motif of the Bugis symbol in textiles motifs and weapons and to analyse Bugis symbol in Tawau, Sabah textiles motifs and weapons. The research type is descriptive qualitative approach with interview, observation, documents and literature review. Data analysis techniques in this research is ethnography Clifford Geertz. The results of the research indicated that textiles motifs and weapons have philosophy and symbolic meaning of Bugis Sabah motifs. In this study, textile for Bugis Sabah has certain symbolic meanings that are very dependent on the wearer for green colour for nobility women, red colour for teenager's girl, orange and red colour for married women, purple colour for widows, black colour for elderly and white colour for assistants and shaman. Lippa Sabbe' cloth also has its own meaning and philosophy. The motifs found in this Lippa Sabbe 'is Balo Tettong, Mallobang, Cobo, Balo dan Balo Renni. For weapons the structure of symbolic system is also an essential element of culture which has a definition of society's lives. These cultural values are an important and valuable aspect of one's person. This is also because the value of the culture is also a guideline that is significant enough for each human behaviour. In culture, there are ideas and values for them to learn. On the other hand, they are sure to know the elements. Pamor Polobessi functions to providing content on the values of heroism (arowaenengeng); meanwhile (abbaramparengeng is meant to be wealth. In addition, the authority known as (arajangeng) is placed in Polobessi. As conclusion, to analyse Bugis symbol we should consider the motif in weapon and textile aesthetics in Tawau, Sabah.



IMPACT OF PICTURE IN PHOTO ELICITATION THERAPY (PET): A MIXED METHOD STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses to evaluate the effectiveness of Photo Elicitation Therapy (PET) as part of therapeutic approach for stress reduction. Therapeutic Photography is commonly used in western study and this study aims to see sustainability in Malaysia particularly. This PET study uses a mixed method including DASS 21 evaluation and interview for six (6) participants among UiTM's academic staff. Result indicator to DASS 21 as pre and post scale level, whereas interview referring to Research Question 1-3 which is suitable to theme 1 to theme 3; (1) Why do participants in Stress Reduction prefer the suitable images, (2) Why do participants in Stress Reduction prefer the suitable image and (3) How to determine picture for stress reduction. The study concluded that PET has an ability to help in stress reduction and hoped the practice would be established in Malaysia.

Keywords: Photo Elicitation Therapy (PET), Therapeutic Photography, Stress Reduction



CATEGORIZING CODE OF ETHICS IN PHOTOGRAPHY: PHOTOVOICE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to categorize the suitable code of ethics in photography by generalizing it to sub-section; Fine Art Photography, Photojournalism and Commercial Photography. The study will describe the importance of Photography, Do & Don'ts Ethics using Photovoice Analysis. There are ten (10) photographs involving there (3) sub-section and guidelines in the appropriate table. This study hopes to develop sustainable guidelines as a reference to individuals or companies.

Keywords: PhotoVoice Analysis, Ethic in Photography



SELF-HEALING THROUGH BAJAU'S I GAL: AN EXPERIMENTAL PERFORMANCE BY PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

In Semporna Sabah East Malaysia, Bajau's Igal has a healing ritual ceremony known as Magduwata. This study explores the elements of self-healing and therapeutic in Igal that are suitable to be applied in an experimental performance. This article is an excerpt of the proposal of Igal experimental performance for Physically Challenged People (PCP). I refer specifically to an innovation of an experimental performance for performers on wheelchairs. I argue that Bajau's Igal has the elements of therapeutic that can be designed with the principles in Dramatherapy, therefore Bajau's Igal can be utilised in the context of self-healing for PCP. The main objective of this study is to conduct an experimental performance of Igal for PCP. The work under discussion will be informed within a substantive theoretical framework of Emunah's Dramatherapy, vis-à-vis the Bajau Healing Ritual. Applying phenomenology, I attempt to get as close as possible to the respondents' experiences throughout the production process. This includes the journey of the focus groups, instructors, and volunteers that elucidate the meaning of this experiment. Through a pocket workshop conducted, the study found that the notion of self-healing existed and was experienced by the respondents. In the future, study attempts to propose an experimental performance which will be tested in an extensive series of workshops.

Keywords: Self-healing, Therapeutic, , Dramatherapy, Ritual, Performance, Experimental



THE SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TRADITIONAL TERENGGANU ARCHITECTURE TOWARDS ENHANCEMENT OF COASTAL RESORT TOURISM IDENTITY IN TERENGGANU. CASE STUDY: TERRAPURI HERITAGE VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

The Terengganu identity can adapt and consolidate to form its own character because of its commercial and cultural ties with its neighbors, Siam, Cambodia, and Indonesia. The traditional Terengganu architecture has been shaped by all of that influence, and it is recognised as the cradle of Malay culture. The ability to adapt has enhanced the country's uniqueness and identity. However, indigenous cultures are believed to be losing their identity as globalisation continues to advance. As a result of these issues, the loss of identity of traditional Terengganu architecture greatly impacts the community towards the resilience of Malay culture as resort architecture and immediately rejected as a cheap knockoff that fails to reflect the authenticity of Terengganu regional identity. This study aimed to identify the spatial characteristics of traditional Terengganu architecture. A few methods used to study the spatial characteristics of traditional Terengganu architecture include document review, face to face interview with the resort owner and on-site surveys and observation. To achieve this aim, the objectives of this study were to investigate the architectural characteristics of traditional Terengganu architecture, specifically in terms of the spatial characteristics as part of the traditional Terengganu architecture identity on the East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia. A field mapping for case study analysis was conducted in Terrapuri Heritage Village in Setiu, Terengganu, and a total of 23 buildings from the case study resort were taken into consideration. The findings of research analysed some adjustment of the space layout has been made according to the function of the resorts area. This includes on the adaptation/reuse of the space layout such as kitchen area (dapur) to bath area, and reconstruction of the old structure. The findings of this research illustrate a valuable traditional Terengganu architecture on spatial characteristics in order to maintain at least part of the Malay traditional socio-cultural values and Terengganu regional identity while conforming to the pressure of twenty-first-century design constraints.

Keywords: Cultural Tourism, Terengganu Identity, Spatial Characteristics of Traditional Terengganu Architecture, Culture Influence, Coastal Resort Identity



DIABETES IN RAMADHAN – AN ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO FASTING SAFELY FOR PEOPLE WITH DIABETES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The incidence of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM) in Malaysia is increasing, with 59% in Malays followed by the other races. Fasting in Ramadhan for those with DM is challenging and needs close monitoring with sufficient and comprehensive medical advice. Diabetic complications during fasting is mainly seen in patients with improper disease control or inadequate information. This guide aims to facilitate knowledge attainment and improve dissemination of information to mitigate the risk of complications in Ramadhan and to pave the way to fasting safely.

Methods. A compilation of important information on managing the challenges DM patients face in the fasting month was assembled, gathered mainly from the Malaysian DM clinical practice guidelines and the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) Diabetes in Ramadan Guideline. This compendium was designed mainly in the Malay language to enable better understanding in the Malaysian population.

Results. This guide detailed essential knowledge on fasting in Ramadhan for people with DM, and was divided into a few categories, comprising of: the population at high risk for continuous fasting, adequate and timing of blood sugar monitoring, when to break fast in the event of complication and steps to handle the situation, medication adjustment, dietary advice and tips on keeping active during the fasting month.

Discussion. A practical tool that is simplified for general use is essential in empowering people with diabetes to handle to their condition better and to facilitate safe fasting in the month of Ramadhan. This guide has been designed to fulfil this requirement and aspires to be beneficial in clinical practice and additionally function as a valuable instrument for personal and public use.

KEBERKESANAN PENGANJURAN PROGRAM KEPADA PELAJAR MELALUI PROJECT-BASED LEARNING: EMPOWERING RANDAI THROUGH IPT'S PERFORMING ARTS

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ABSTRAK

Randai merupakan satu persembahan teater etnik Minangkabau, yang menggabungkan seni muzik, tarian, drama, nyanyian dan pencak silat. Randai sebagai teater tradisional telah dijadikan sebagai satu subjek dalam pengajian seni persembahan di 3 buah institusi pengajian tinggi (IPT) seperti ASWARA, UM dan UiTM. Sebagai langkah usaha pelestarian dan pemuliharaan Randai sebagai warisan seni tradisional di Malaysia, Kolej Pengajian Seni Kreatif (KPSK) , UiTM telah mengadakan satu program berdasarkan Project-Based Learning iaitu Empowering Randai Through IPT's Performing Arts pada 1-3 Julai 2022, bertempat di UiTM Puncak Perdana. Projek ini mengandungi 3 kandungan utama iaitu Randai'ing Our Way a Vitual Exhibition, Randai Theatre Performance : Uda dan Dara dan Randai Exploration Forum: Philosophy and Sustainability in IPT. Oleh itu, tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji keberkesanan pengetahuan dan pengaplikasian pembelajaran melalui penganjuran Empowering Randai Through IPTA's Performing Arts kepada pelajar Seni Persembahan dan Pengurusan Industri Kreatif berdasarkan kepada kaedah pameran, persembahan dan perkongsian ilmu. Sehubungan dengan itu, kajian akan dilakukan dengan menggunakan kaedah kajian kualitatif deskriptif, iaitu dengan mengkaji keberkesanan penganjuran projek Randai berdasarkan Bloom Taxonomy yang merujuk kepada peringkat Understanding, Apply, Analyze dan Evaluate. Hasil kajian membuktikan bahawa bahawa projek ini bukan sahaja sebagai satu platform membantu pelestarian Randai itu sendiri tetapi juga membuktikan para pelajar berjaya menambahkan kefahaman sekaligus mengaplikasikan pembelajaran di dalam kelas secara hands-on dengan baik.

Kata kunci: Randai, Bloox Taxonomy, Project-Based Learning



THE INITIATIVES OF THE RESIDENTS ON CONSERVING THE MALAY TRADITIONAL HOUSE IN MASJID TANAH, MALACCA

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ABSTRACT

The Traditional Malay House (TMH) is one of the richest components of Malaysia's cultural heritage. It evolved among Malays people generation by generation, and they adapted to their own needs, culture, and environment. In Malaysia, Malacca is one of the states that showed a unique example of multicultural populations. Traditional Malay House in Malaysia is slowly becoming extinct. However, the traditional house structure is often having problems especially in keeping the original structure materials of the house. The objective of this study was to identify the initiative for the conservation of Traditional Malay House and to determine the important elements on conserving the Traditional Malay House. The aim of this study is to explore the villagers in Masjid Tanah area in Malacca initiatives to conserving Traditional Malay House. The initiatives for conservation are from the government and local community. The approach used in this study is the method of observation, survey questionnaires and interview with the villagers. About 30 villagers were piloted to overview their understanding on conserving Traditional Malay House initiatives. After evaluating responses from the pilot study, about 310 surveys were collected among the villagers for a duration of one month time. Data collected during the weekend as researchers stayed and studied in Shah Alam. Results showed that sense of belongings and the exercise of 'Adat Perpatih' were the important elements in conserving TMH. 'Adat Perpatih' are very popular in Negeri Sembilan where it promotes and recognises women as the caretaker of property and lands.

Keywords: Traditional Malay House; initiative; conservation

AMALAN KEPIMPINAN INSTRUKSIONAL GURU BESAR DENGAN KOMITMEN GURU SEKOLAH RENDAH DI DAERAH KAPIT

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ABSTRAK

Kepimpinan dalam pendidikan khususnya dalam sekolah merujuk kepada amalan guru besar yang bertanggungjawab untuk memastikan kejayaan pelaksanaan dasar dan matlamat yang ditentukan oleh Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM). Amalan kepimpinan guru besar dapat mempengaruhi komitmen guru di sekolah. Kajian ini dijalankan bertujuan melihat amalan kepimpinan instruksional guru besar dengan komitmen guru sekolah rendah di daerah Kapit. Kajian ini menggunakan reka bentuk tinjauan dengan menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif melalui edaran borang soal selidik yang telah diubahsuai diedarkan ke sekolah secara rawak mudah untuk mengumpul data. Responden kajian terdiri daripada 256 orang guru sekolah rendah kerajaan yang bertugas di Daerah Kapit, Sarawak. Analisis deskriptif dan inferensi menggunakan perisian SPSS Versi 26 untuk menjawab persoalan kajian. Dapatan kajian telah menunjukkan tahap amalan kepimpinan instruksional guru besar secara keseluruhannya berada pada tahap tinggi (min = 4.57, s.p = 0.452) manakala tahap komitmen guru berada pada tahap sederhana (min = 3.67, s.p = 0.691). Analisis melalui ujian Korelasi Pearson juga menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan positif yang lemah diantara amalan kepimpinan instruksional guru besar dengan komitmen guru ($r = 0.113$). Dapatan ini telah memberikan implikasi terhadap amalan kepimpinan instruksional guru besar serta dapat memberikan peluang kepada guru-guru untuk merancang perubahan dalam proses pentadbiran yang lebih berkesan.

Kata kunci: amalan kepimpinan instruksional guru besar, komitmen guru



THE APPLICATION OF INTELLIGENT PIANO TEACHING IN COLLEGE EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

With the advent of the age of artificial intelligence, intelligent music education is also developing rapidly. The intelligent piano is an intelligent product that combines conventional piano technology with the latest computer network technology, which indicates that piano learning technology has entered the age of intelligence. The purpose of this study is to explore the advantages of intelligent pianos, to verify the effectiveness of intelligent pianos for piano skill improvement, and to investigate how to use intelligent pianos in combination with the intelligent features they offer for piano teaching to college students. Using a quasi-experimental research design, this paper provides a quantitative analysis by comparing the learning of two groups of students in different teaching, and clearly identifies the increment of students' pre-test to post-test scores. The strengths and significance of intelligent piano teaching is further discussed with some recommendations for the future studies.

Keywords: Intelligent piano, Intelligent function, College piano teaching, Quasi-experiment

ANALISIS SEMIOTIK BARTHES MENERUSI KARYA PELUKIS DOODLE MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan bagi menganalisis karya seni doodle yang dihasilkan oleh artis doodle di Malaysia. Seni doodle Malaysia boleh dianggap seni contengan yang kian digemari oleh ramai pengkarya seni di Malaysia malah turut menjadi ikutan para penggemarnya, meskipun sipelukis tidak mempunyai latar belakang kesenian. Teknik penghasilannya yang mudah sama ada menggunakan teknik manual mahupun digital menjadikan seni doodle ini bukan sahaja unik malah mempunyai maksudnya yang tersendiri. Dengan menggunakan kaedah Semiotik Barthes, pengkaji akan menilai karya-karya terpilih dari segi tanda (sign) penanda (signifier) dan petanda (signified). Pemilihan artis-artis pula merupakan pelukis yang telah lama dikenali dengan karya-karya doodle mereka serta memiliki peminat mereka yang tersendiri, terutama sekali yang dikenali menerusi platform sosial media seperti Facebook dan Instagram. Karya-karya yang terpilih pula adalah hasil kerja yang paling mendapat perhatian pengguna sosial media. Selain dari itu juga, pengkaji akan menyusuri serba sedikit perkembangan seni doodle yang mempunyai signifikasi dengan seni kartun. Pertimbangan analisis yang melibatkan aspek deskripsi, interpretasi dari segi kontekstual juga akan diambil kira dalam penilaian karya. Penemuan kajian menunjukkan seni doodle oleh pengkarya doodle di Malaysia memaparkan representasi keindahan dari segi tema, teknik, dan karekteristik artis yang tersendiri.

Kata Kunci: Doodle, Semiotik, Ilustrasi, Barthes



THE ROLE OF MUZIK PENGHANTAR IN LAGU MELAYU ASLI

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ABSTRACT

Muzik Penghantar is the embellished melody lines that are played by musicians in polyphony texture in between the musical phrase which provides a hint to the singer or other musicians to play the following musical phrase in the performance of Lagu Melayu Asli (LMA). The melody of Muzik Penghantar is not fixed but rather to be performed based on the skills developed by the musician, commonly by oral transmission from the local connoisseur. Several studies related to the elements of LMA have been carried out, however, the emphasis from the viewpoint of Muzik Penghantar's role in the performance of LMA has not been explained further. In spite of Muzik Penghantar does not play a major role as the singer who conveys the overall idea of the song, it should still be considered as a vital role due to the fact that performing the LMA without having an understanding of the role of Muzik Penghantar will lead to poor-quality performances. This study reveals the role of Muzik Penghantar in LMA which highlights the significance of Muzik Penghantar in LMA and was conducted through the research observations of previous literature. As the result, this study found that the Muzik Penghantar is related to one of the main elements of LMA namely Patah Lagu as the musicians need to understand the Muzik Penghantar in order to generate the ideas of Patah Lagu for the LMA besides highlighting the structure of the LMA. In conclusion, the study of Muzik Penghantar should be given attention to various aspects as it affects the other elements of LMA performance, along with the consideration of focusses towards the Muzik Penghantar produced by local connoisseurs needs to be done in the future, which will help the future generation in exploring the Muzik Penghantar in LMA.

Keywords: Muzik Penghantar, Lagu Melayu Asli, Patah Lagu, ornamentation



PRODUCT DESIGN EVALUATION AS AN INTERVENTION MATRIX IN CLINICAL-BASED REHABILITATION

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ABSTRACT

Design evaluation has often been practiced in the practicality assessment. However, greater attention to the design intervention and protocol analysis is extended as a vital mechanism to evaluate the design efficacy throughout the treatment procedure. Design intervention is a materially innovative method that is explicitly oriented towards exploring the contemporary new understandings as a next level towards the feasible solution. This study incorporates design evaluation and design intervention discussions and provides different perspectives on the product design process and development in clinical-based rehabilitation. The methodology utilizes protocol design assessment and evaluation within prototyping, remodelling, and reverse-engineering. Design interventions have been evaluated based on experimental, mischievous, and open-ended clinical set-up, a frame for better explorative reliable insights. A case study of developing a post-stroke exercise device called STRIVER has been subjected as a primary exploration in a complete design evaluation cycle. The observations and protocol analysis hold across various design problems studied. This study fills the growing gap between the conventional design evaluation and design intervention for post-medical treatment and rehabilitation practices in clinical and non-clinical settings. It aims to assess the importance of integrating design intervention in the protocol analysis context before domesticating a new design evaluation mechanism of personalized product design development for specific post-medical treatment and rehab (therapy) purposes. This method is novel in providing an inclusive approach to healthcare product development.



LOCAL PLANT MOTIF OF KAIN SUKET AJANG

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ABSTRACT

In Sarawak, Suket Ajang is known as a traditional craft and culture. Therefore, the objective of this study is to identify the identity of the local plant motifs which exist in Suket Ajang based on the Melanau community, especially in Rajang. This study involved comprehensive literature and support of visuals within the context of local plant motifs in Suket Ajang. Then the specific example of motif was chosen and categorized in how the character within the context of the local plant motif in Suket Ajang. Indeed, the motifs identification that view and analyze on the Suket Ajang design clearly shows the combination character of local plants applied on the motif construction. For example, buwak tulaou, tapok pedadah, ros ayeng, and other motifs. To sum up, our analysis convincingly shows how the motif of Suket Ajang was created. The review's cooperation with the Suket Ajang motif was integrated into the motif identification and analysis to recognize the distinctive character of the local plant.

Keywords: Motif, Plant, Local, Songket, Culture

PERSEPSI MASYARAKAT MALAYSIA TERHADAP KEPELBAGAIAN GENRE KARTUN DALAM PEMBIKINAN ANIMASI TEMPATAN

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ABSTRAK

Animasi telah berkembang di Malaysia seawal tahun-tahun 1940-an selepas kamera animasi dibawa masuk ke Tanah Melayu oleh Mubin Sheppard serta penubuhan Malayan Film Unit pada tahun 1948, kemudian, Namanya ditukar kepada Filem Negara Malaysia pada 1963. Unit ini telah memainkan peranan penting sebagai pelopor awal dalam penghasilan animasi-animasi pendek Malaysia antara 1970-an sehingga 1990-an. Lewat era 1990-an, walaupun Filem Negara Malaysia tidak lagi menghasilkan animasi, perkembangan industri ini terus dirancarkan dengan kemunculan syarikat-syarikat animasi tempatan dan kemajuan teknologi komputer yang membolehkan penerbitan animasi bersiri dan filem sehingga kini. Dalam tempoh lapan dekad perkembangan animasi ini penumpuan penerbitan kandungan kartun animasi banyak difokuskan kepada genre kanak-kanak sahaja. Kajian ini membincangkan potensi penerbitan animasi tempatan yang lebih meluas kepada lebih banyak genre. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah soal selidik untuk mendapatkan data mengenai pandangan orang awan terhadap animasi itu sendiri dan apakah penerimaan masyarakat terhadap kandungan animasi pelbagai kategori mengikut peringkat umur dan jantina. Hasil dapatan kajian dan analisa ini diharapkan dapat digunakan oleh peserta industri animasi, serta memberi kesedaran kepada banyak pihak untuk terus menggiatkan dan memperbanyakkan penerbitan animasi tempatan kepada pelbagai tema dan genre.

Kata kunci: Animasi, Animasi Malaysia, Sejarah Animasi Malaysia



MINDFULNESS REDUCE STRESS AND FATIGUE AMONG CARRIER WOMAN

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ABSTRACT

Fatigue and stress are factors that contribute to the problem of fatigue and looking lifeless among working women. Excessive fatigue will contribute to high stress, in addition a work environment that does not support a person's emotional needs causes a growing cause of stress among women. Mindfulness techniques are one form of intervention used in treating stress and anxiety. Therefore this study examines mindfulness techniques in reducing fatigue which in turn reduces stress among working women. This study was conducted on 5 study participants who are working women who also have commitments at home. This study was conducted using qualitative case study techniques. The results of the study found that the main cause of the fatigue problem faced is not entirely from the workplace, but rather it starts from the individual and at home when a woman has a hypo emotional tank problem that causes them to feel unappreciated. The effect of this feeling causes a state of negative emotion to be brought to the workplace which ultimately causes increased stress and reduced work productivity. This study also found that, after undergoing a mindfulness session, most of them feel calm and able to think to value themselves which automatically causes the fatigue and stress they face to decrease.



NILAI BUDAYA MELAYU DALAM SETEM POS MALAYSIA (CERITA LAGENDA MELAYU)

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ABSTRACT

Khazanah sastera Melayu melalui cerita lagenda merupakan bahan bukti yang merekodkan sejarah perkembangan peradaban, ketamadunan bangsa Melayu dan perkembangan pemikiran. Sejarah ini dilahirkan semula dengan visual melalui setem yang merupakan satu medium yang digunakan bagi tujuan peringatan. Cerita lagenda merupakan ekspresi pemikiran masyarakat Melayu yang menceritakan falsafah dan pemikiran yang mengungkap soal budi bahasa, akal budi, patriotisme, cinta negara politik dan kasih sayang. Paparan visual pada setem pos Malaysia dalam melakarkan cerita lagenda Melayu memperlihatkan intelektual pemikiran dan minda yang kreatif yang diekspresikan dalam visual sebagai khazanah warisan tradisi Melayu yang unik dan unggul. Makalah ini bertujuan untuk meneroka visual yang diolah dalam setem yang menceritakan sejarah lagenda rakyat masyarakat Melayu. Nilai budaya Melayu ini dikaji bagi melihat seni visual yang diaplikasi dalam setiap cerita lagenda Melayu. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti pengaruh utama pengeluaran setem di samping memelihara keunikan sejarah dan nilai budaya Melayu. Kaedah kualitatif dengan menggunakan perbandingan berterusan analisi data (Wellington, 2000), nilai budaya lima nilai budaya seperti yang dikenal pasti oleh Abdullah (1996) dan Hofstede (1991); kolektivistik, keagamaan, berorientasikan perhubungan, hierarki, dan kesedaran digunakan sebagai tema utama dalam analisis. Dalam menganalisis data, tiga nilai budaya muncul; keagamaan, berorientasikan hubungan dan, kolektivistik. Dapatan ini mempunyai implikasi untuk memahami bagaimana nilai budaya boleh mempengaruhi penghasilan visual setem pos Malaysia.

Kata kunci: Nilai budaya Melayu, Cerita lagenda, Setem

SYAIR DAGANG: SUFIESME HAMZAH FANSURI

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ABSTRAK

Manuskrip Syair Dagang merupakan manuskrip Melayu berbentuk syair dan dapat dikategorikan dalam kelompok syair keagamaan. Manuskrip ini seringkali dikaitkan dengan kehebatan seorang sarjana, penyair, cendekiawan, sasterawan dan juga seorang ulama dari Aceh, Indonesia, iaitu Hamzah Fansuri. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengungkapkan kandungan tentang prinsip kepercayaan atau tasawuf yang digunakan dalam puisi Melayu, iaitu Syair Dagang. Prinsip ini melibatkan konsep ketuhanan, konsep keduniaan dan konsep untuk mendekati diri kepada Tuhan. Kajian menggunakan sumber data manuskrip Syair Dagang Adanya (MSS 3160) yang diperoleh daripada Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia (PNM). Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mentransliterasikan manuskrip tersebut daripada tulisan Jawi kepada Rumi dan seterusnya akan dibaca secara berulang-ulang. Dapatan mendapati bahawa; Pertama, Syair Dagang menceritakan tentang pengembaraan seorang sufi yang diriwayatkan sebagai Dagang. Kedua, Hamzah Fansuri memandang dunia hanya sebagai tempat persinggahan yang sementara, sebaliknya akhiratlah tempat yang kekal abadi. Ketiga, Hamzah Fansuri mengetengahkan pelbagai cara untuk mendekati diri dengan Tuhan, seperti reda dengan ketentuan Allah SWT, sentiasa menyebut kalimah Lailahaillah, berpegang teguh dengan al-Quran dan sunnah, menjaga akhlak dan perilaku, dan berpegang teguh dengan kebenaran dan mencegah kemungkaran. Penelitian diharapkan dapat menambahkan lagi penerokaan terhadap manuskrip-manuskrip Melayu dan seterusnya memberikan kefahaman kepada masyarakat tentang pentingnya ilmu sastera dan tasawuf dalam kehidupan seharian yang serba mencabar.

Kata kunci: Syair Dagang, sufiesme, syair, dagang, manuskrip Melayu



ABSTRACT

The Syair Dagang manuscript is a Malay manuscript in the form of poetry and can be categorized in the group of religious poems. This manuscript is often associated with the greatness of a scholar, poet, scholar, writer and also a scholar from Aceh, Indonesia, namely Hamzah Fansuri. The research aims to reveal the content of the principles of belief or Sufism used in Malay poetry, namely Syair Dagang. This principle involves the concept of divinity, the concept of worldliness and the concept of getting closer to God. The study uses data sources of Syair Dagang Adanya manuscripts (MSS 3160) obtained from the National Library of Malaysia (PNM). Data collection is done by transliterating the manuscript from Jawi to Rumi and then it will be read repeatedly. Findings found that; First, Syair Dagang tells about the adventures of a Sufi who is narrated as Dagang. Second, Hamzah Fansuri sees the world as only a temporary stopover, instead the afterlife is an eternal place. Thirdly, Hamzah Fansuri highlighted various ways to get closer to God, such as calming down with the provisions of Allah SWT, always saying the word Lailahaillah, sticking to the Quran and Sunnah, maintaining morals and behavior, and sticking to the truth and preventing evil. The study is expected to increase the exploration of Malay manuscripts and further provide an understanding to the community about the importance of literature and Sufism in the challenging daily life.

Keywords: Trade poetry, Sufiesme, poetry, trade, Malay manuscripts



DESIGNING V-JAHIT: AN INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA APPLICATION TO LEARN MALAY TRADITIONAL NECKLINE STITCHES

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ABSTRACT

Malay traditional cloth ("Baju Kurung") is one of Malaysia's national dresses. In line with technology evolution, the baju kurung has also undergone many changes in form and meaning due to westernisation of Malay culture. The westernisation is due to the Malay society incorporating the factor of newness to stay relevant. Though many online resources provide information about the making of this traditional cloth, most of the methods only explain the master patterns to construct the traditional cloth. The detailed information in text-based or virtualized in interactive multimedia about Malay traditional neckline stitches such as "Tikam Belut" and "Tikam Mata Lalat" are not available. The lack of a multimedia system to educate young dressmakers about the traditional neckline handwork stitches has led to this study. This paper describes approaches and specifications of interactive multimedia applications focused on the neckline stitches named V-Jahit. The design of the application is based on the theory of multimedia system and Gagne's Instruction Model which uses virtualization as a self-learning technique specifically on Malay traditional needlework focusing on the neckline area. About 15 respondents with basic knowledge of Malay dressmaking ages 18 to 19 were involved in this study. The impacts in learning Malay traditional neckline stitches were investigated through pre-test and post-test questionnaires. The study results show that V-Jahit improved the understanding of the traditional stitches techniques and the quality of the hand stitches produced by the young tailor. By providing an enjoyable virtual learning process, V-Jahit aims to preserve the valuable Malay traditional hand stitches techniques and to increase awareness of such kinds of Malay Heritage sewing techniques to the younger generation.



RESEARCH STATUS AND TRENDS OF MATERNITY WEAR: A NARRATIVE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is a special period between pregnancy and childbirth for women. The whole cycle is about 280 days. With the passage of time during pregnancy, physical characteristics will gradually change significantly, manifested in body shape, physiology, psychology, emotion and so on. In order to solve the problems existing in the clothing of pregnant women in terms of comfort, fitness and ease of wearing and taking off, so as to further meet the needs of pregnant women for clothing, this study analyzed the current literature on the design of pregnant women, combined with the characteristics of different stages of body shape, physiological and psychological changes, From the external profile, internal structure, color, fabric summed up the pregnant women's clothing needs and clothing design points. The research of pregnant women's clothing should be in the direction of intelligence, environmental protection, health and humanization. In the design of pregnant women's clothing, it can be considered to provide more diversified functions for pregnant women's clothing, so as to meet the psychological and physiological needs of pregnant women.

Material and Method:

This study was conducted in a narrative retrospective manner. Documents written between 2000 and 2022 were searched in Scopus, Pro quest databases. The literature in the database search was evaluated, and the literature meeting the conditions was selected. In order to reinforce the information obtained, references to extracted documents were reviewed. Extracted documents and related references were found through an electronic search and manual review. Duplicate documents and articles presented at symposia and seminars are excluded.

Keywords: Maternity wear design, Psychological needs, Physical needs, Trends

NILAI SINKRETISME TERHADAP AMALAN MENGUKUR SAIZ SENJATA TRADISIONAL BAJAU SAMA KOTA BELUD

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ABSTRAK

Terdapat beberapa amalan dan pantang larang terdahulu yang masih dipraktikkan dikalangan panday basey Bajau Sama Kota Belud dalam menghasilkan senjata tradisional yang ditempah khas oleh seseorang individu yang mempunyai hierarki dalam sesebuah masyarakat. Contohnya seperti guru silat, dukun/bomoh, ketua adat, ketua kampung, bidan, penari tradisional, penunggang kuda berhias dan sebagainya. Artikel ini memfokuskan kepada nilai sinkretisme yang wujud dalam proses penghasilan dan teknik mengukur saiz bilah senjata seperti parang, pidah (pisau), seruit (tombak/lembing), keris dan senjata tradisional lain yang dihasilkan di Kota Belud, Sabah. Selain mendokumentasi, kajian ini juga menilai unsur spiritual terhadap amalan dan pantang larang yang dipelajari dari generasi terdahulu namun telah diselaraskan dengan kepercayaan dan pemahaman Islam dikalangan panday basey Kota Belud pada hari ini. Malah, dengan mengambil kira perubahan amalan dan pantang larang teknik mengukur saiz senjata, kesan dari penggunaan peralatan elektrik yang lebih moden serta kepesatan platform digital telah mencorak falsafah dan kepercayaan golongan panday basey Bajau Sama agar meneruskan dan mewariskan amalan dan pantang larang tersebut mengikut acuan yang sesuai kepada generasi seterusnya.

Kata kunci: nilai sinkretisme, panday basey Bajau Sama Kota Belud, senjata tradisional Bajau Sama, kosmologi dan pandangan alam (*worldview*)

The background features a white central area with faint, light-colored geometric patterns including circles, triangles, and lines. This central area is framed by vibrant, multi-colored borders at the top, bottom, and sides. These borders contain intricate, colorful patterns in shades of blue, purple, pink, and teal, resembling traditional Indian or Middle Eastern motifs. The overall aesthetic is bright and celebratory.

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