



UTM
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Faculty of Social Sciences
and Humanities

FSSH UTMKL POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH COLLOQUIUM 2022

Overcoming Adversity through
Multidisciplinary Research

PROGRAMME BOOK

7 December 2022

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FSSH UTMKL POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH COLLOQUIUM 2022
Overcoming Adversity Through Multidisciplinary Research

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PREFACE

The Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities UTM Kuala Lumpur is hosting its inaugural Postgraduate Research Colloquium 2022 with the theme *Overcoming Adversity through Multidisciplinary Research*. Through keynote addresses and presentations by researchers, academics, and postgraduate students from FSSH UTMKL, this Colloquium seeks to serve as a forum for the exchange of information and skills in the field of social sciences and humanities. Instead of merely interacting in an academic atmosphere, students will have the chance to get together, discuss their projects, and interact socially.

The Colloquium focuses on oral presentation and writing skills, two crucial postgraduate student qualifications for FSSH UTMKL. In addition to enabling the students to share their ideas and viewpoints in front of a live audience, the virtual presentation checks their verbal abilities. Second, the Colloquium allows students to create a polished original work that demonstrates their subject-matter expertise and analytical and literary prowess. The Colloquium is a great venue for students to fulfil their master's or doctoral research requirements by revising their research projects.

It will also be an opportunity for the students to engage in stimulating and thought-provoking dialogues, discover critical success factors for postgraduate thesis, discuss theories, and connect to individual research interests. The work-in-progress presentation also allows the students to obtain constructive feedback and comments on their projects from a panel of researchers, research reviewers, examiners and supervisors.

The Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities at UTM Kuala Lumpur sincerely hopes that this Colloquium will become an annual forum and discourse for researchers, academics, and postgraduate students in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities to share their experience, knowledge, and skills, particularly in the areas of Language and Communication, Islamic Civilisation Education, and Islamic Thought, Philosophy and History.

In addition to the keynote presentations, a total of 15 papers will be presented by postgraduate students from Language Academy, Islamic Civilisation Academy and Raja Zarith Sofiah Centre for Advanced Studies on Islam, Science, and Civilisation.



ORGANISING COMMITTEE

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
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Science, and Civilisation

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Language Academy

Mr Muhammad Al Hakim Naziruddin

Language Academy

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Keynote Speaker 1



The Language of Fake News: 21st Century Language Issues in the Post-Truth Era

Dr Zuhana Mohamed Zin

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
UTM Kuala Lumpur

Abstract

Post-truth era has changed the landscape of how information and data are shared, presented and consumed. The abundance of information and data, facilitated by advancement in digital technologies, pose challenges and advantages to our lives. While information search practices increase through technologies, they bring about the issue of misinformation, disinformation and malinformation or better known as fake news. In recent years, this situation has prompted linguists to analyse the linguistic features that differentiate fake news from real news. This article examines the challenges and how the analysis of language use can be the key to providing a solution to this issue.

Keynote Speaker 2



*The Role of Religion in the Age of
Disruption*

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Khalif Muammar A. Harris

Raja Zarith Sofiah Centre for Advanced Studies on Islam, Science, and Civilisation
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
UTM Kuala Lumpur

Abstract

Among the crises faced by mankind, the ecological crisis is the most serious and life-threatening of them all. As a consequence of man's irresponsible behaviour, the world's temperature is expected to rise well beyond 2 degrees Celsius, which will cause grave catastrophes to all living things on earth. Decades of initiatives to overcome climate change have passed, but the global volume of carbon release is still escalating worryingly, and pollution is still spreading widely. Therefore it is clear that science and technology alone are inadequate in combating global warming. It is argued that secular ethics which promotes anthropocentrism is the main factor that causes the environmental crisis. This article outlines the importance of Islamic environmental ethics as a potent alternative to secular environmental ethics. It is an ethics that vests to religion the main role in determining the moral standard for human actions.

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

| Time | Agenda |
|----------------|--|
| 9.00 am | Welcoming speech |
| 9.05 am | Doa recitation |
| 9.10 am | Multimedia presentation |
| 9.15 am | Opening Speech by Dean of FSSH |
| 9.30 am | Keynote 1 – Dr Zuhana Mohamed Zin |
| 10.00 am | Keynote 2 – Assoc. Prof Dr Khalif Muammar A. Harris |
| 10.30 am | Postgraduate Colloquium |
| | 10.30am – 10.50am Presenter 1: Liu Jiaxing |
| | 10.50am – 11.10am Presenter 2: Ila Nursalida Ali Amran |
| | 11.10am – 11.30am Presenter 3: Muhammad Riaz Khan |
| | 11.30am – 11.50am Presenter 4: Wang Xiaoyu |
| | 11.50am – 12.10pm Presenter 5: Ruqia Bano Mastoi |
| | 12.10pm – 12.30pm Presenter 6: Mohammad Shiham Mahfuz |
| | 12.30pm – 12.50pm Presenter 7: DingJie |
| | 12.50pm – 1.10pm Presenter 8: Yin Dongwei |
| 1.10 pm | Break |
| 2.00 pm | Postgraduate Colloquium |
| | 2.00pm – 2.20pm Presenter 9: Abdul Jamir bin Md Saad |
| | 2.20pm – 2.40pm Presenter 10: Aghelya d/o Chitambram |
| | 2.40pm – 3.00pm Presenter 11: Dongying Su |
| | 3.00pm – 3.20pm Presenter 12: Liu Qi |
| | 3.20pm – 3.40pm Presenter 13: Muhammad Nur Aizuddin Norafandi |
| | 3.40pm – 4.00pm Presenter 14: Li Meijing |
| | 4.00pm – 4.20pm Presenter 15: Muhammad Ashfaq |
| 4.20 pm | Closing |



LIST OF PRESENTERS & ABSTRACTS





Liu Jiaxing & Wan Farah Wani Wan Fakhruddin

A Discoursal Investigation on the Accelerated Hostility between China Daily and the New York Times

Abstract: Since the first COVID-19 pandemic hit China in December 2019, there has been a “narrative battle” between China and the US. This study investigates 36 editorials from China Daily and the New York Times to uncover the ideological presentation using an ideological square framework (Van Dijk, 2018). Van Dijk (2018) characterises the news discourse as a polarization of Us and Them through which the positive and negative features of in-group (Us) and out-group (Them) are (de) emphasised (Daghigh et al., 2018). Through the analysis of the headlines and the employment of lexis, it finally examines the editorials and tries to emphasise the positive side of “us” and the negative side of “them”.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Ideological square framework, CDA*



Ila Nursalida Ali Amran & Zilal Saari

Konsep Kesejahteraan Suri Rumah Berpendidikan Tinggi di Malaysia Menurut Perspektif Islam

Abstrak: Peranan sosial wanita merangkumi peranan di dalam dan di luar rumah. Peranan wanita di dalam rumah berkaitan dengan tugas mengatur rumahtangga dan mengasuh anak-anak. Manakala peranan wanita di luar rumah meliputi tugas pekerjaan yang sesuai dengan bentuk kerjaya masing-masing. Menurut perspektif Islam, dominasi peranan wanita adalah tertumpu kepada hal-hal rumahtangga yang memberi penumpuan kepada keluarga dan anak-anak. Faktor kelemahan pusat jagaan dan ketidakseimbangan peranan antara kerjaya dengan rumahtangga telah mendorong kebanyakan wanita termasuk yang berpendidikan tinggi memilih untuk menjadi suri rumah sepenuh masa. Hasrat wanita berpendidikan tinggi menjadi suri rumah adalah bagi memenuhi tanggungjawab terhadap keluarga secara menyeluruh dan mengalakan fokus penumpuan terhadap anak-anak dalam tempoh membesar yang mencabar. Namun begitu, wanita berpendidikan tinggi yang memilih untuk menjadi suri rumah sepenuh masa dianggap telah membazirkan modal pendidikan yang dilaburkan oleh negara. Kemerosotan penglibatan wanita berpendidikan tinggi dalam bidang pekerjaan dijangka menurunkan kadar pertumbuhan ekonomi negara. Suri rumah berpendidikan tinggi yang menjalankan tugas-tugas penjagaan tanpa bayaran telah dianggap tidak mendatangkan keuntungan dan merugikan. Oleh hal yang demikian, hasrat suri rumah berpendidikan tinggi untuk menumpukan peranan terhadap keluarga dan anak-anak mendapat sambutan yang kurang memberangsangkan dari kerajaan dan masyarakat sehingga mengganggu kesejahteraan hidup mereka. Ini menjadi isu pembangunan kesejahteraan suri rumah berpendidikan tinggi di Malaysia. Justeru, kajian ini dijalankan bagi membentangkan konsep kesejahteraan suri rumah berpendidikan tinggi di Malaysia menurut perspektif Islam. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan rekabentuk analisis dokumen. Kajian kepustakaan dijalankan bagi mengenalpasti konsep-konsep kesejahteraan dalam Islam yang tidak hanya mementingkan kesejahteraan akhirat semata-mata, bahkan menjadikan kesejahteraan di dunia sebagai pelengkap mencapai kesejahteraan di akhirat. Konsep kesejahteraan suri rumah berpendidikan tinggi adalah berpandukan kepada matlamat Falsafah Pendidikan Kebangsaan yang menjadikan agama sebagai asas utama pembangunan kesejahteraan. Disamping itu, keseimbangan antara elemen jasmani, emosi, rohani, intelektual dan sosial dibangunkan untuk mencapai kesejahteraan. Suri rumah yang mempunyai intelektual yang tinggi tidak dapat membangunkan kesejahteraan hidup tanpa keadaan jasmani, emosi dan mental yang sejahtera. Matlamat utama kesejahteraan suri rumah berpendidikan tinggi adalah terarah kepada kesejahteraan hakiki iaitu kesejahteraan akhirat yang kekal selama-lamanya. Kajian ini dapat memberi manfaat kepada golongan wanita berpendidikan tinggi untuk menjadi suri rumah dengan panduan pembangunan konsep kesejahteraan dari segi jasmani, emosi, rohani, intelektual dan sosial. Suri rumah yang sejahtera akan menentukan kesejahteraan keluarga serta kesejahteraan masyarakat secara umumnya.



Muhammad Riaz Khan

A Comparative Study of Pakistani and UK Newspaper Discourse in the Representation of Islam

Abstract: The present research explores how ideologically loaded discourses of Pakistani and UK newspapers are employed to represent Islam and Muslims stereotypically. The data comes from a Pakistani English newspaper (Dawn daily) and the UK daily (The Times) about the representation of Islam and Muslims. The time span for data collection ranges from 2019-2020. This research is a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of mentioned newspaper articles. CDA is an interdisciplinary research approach, which means the analysis of language at the levels of text and context. It is the analysis of language and the social factors involved in the production and dissemination of language. The researcher has decoded the discourse(s) of the articles at title, use of words, sentence, discourse, use of pronouns, and Implicature levels. The research contends that the discourse(s) of the newspaper articles are employed in the construction and deconstruction of desired ideology and social construction of reality.

Keywords: *Representation and reality, newspaper articles, CDA, representation of Islam/Muslims*



Wang Xiaoyu & Nurhasmiza Sazalli

The Integration of Mobile Applications to Enhance Teaching Presence via Blended Learning Approach

Abstract: With the widespread use of information technology in higher education, blended learning combining face-to-face instruction and online learning has now become the mainstream of language learning in Chinese universities. This paper reports the provisional findings of ongoing research that aims to produce design principles for integrating mobile apps in blended learning courses that enhance teaching presence for the teaching of English as a Foreign Language in a Chinese University. The survey conducted in this paper sought the responses of 3101 participants from a China higher education institution on their best, and worst experiences of blended learning course and their feedback on how blended learning courses that utilise mobile apps should be improved to enhance teaching presence. The study's findings indicate the importance of comprehensive instructor guidance and the pedagogical skills of instructors to suit learners' proficiency levels. The use of suitable mobile apps in a blended learning environment enhances the teaching presence and creates an engaging learning atmosphere. The future research stage will test the design framework found in this intervention involving other groups of participants.

Keywords: *Design-based research, blended learning; mobile applications; teaching presence; Community of Inquiry*



Ruqia Bano Mastoi & Marlia Puteh

Students' perception and preference for online education in Pakistan during COVID-19 pandemic

Abstract: Education was at risk when many educational facilities were shut down during the COVID-19 outbreak globally. A country like Pakistan, which is less efficient in terms of technological limitations, network connectivity, and the absence of internet and electricity, faces challenges when implementing an e-learning system since it requires technical facilities, appropriate equipment, and bandwidth availability. Major barriers to e-learning include a lack of resources and technical difficulties. This study intends to explore the opinions and preferences of English major students on e-learning through an online survey that included 300 third- and fourth-year students. It aims to develop an effective online learning experience by identifying the characteristics of an online classroom from the students' viewpoint. The results showed that most students preferred taking classes online to continue their education during a pandemic. Because recorded lectures and a variety of activities are made available after class, students give online learning a priority. However, they encountered various challenges, particularly in Sindh's rural areas, including issues with broadband connectivity, electricity, and a lack of technical resources. This study will be useful for creating an online learning environment that considers how students perceive themselves and their challenges.



Mohammad Shiham Mahfuz & Siti Suhaila Ihwani

Model Pemantapan Solat Berasaskan M-Pembelajaran Dalam Membantu Pensyarah dan Pelajar Pengajian Agama Islam Di Institusi MARA

Abstrak: Model Pemantapan Solat (MOPES) terhadap pelajar di Institusi MARA (IpMA) adalah berdasarkan M-Pembelajaran. Kajian ini berfokuskan kepada pemantapan solat berasaskan M-Pembelajaran untuk membantu pensyarah dan pelajar. Objektif kajian serta penyediaan prototaip model merangkumi sesi Pembelajaran dan Pemudahcara (Pdpc) untuk empat buah institusi pendidikan kolej MARA iaitu Kolej MARA Banting, Kolej MARA Seremban, Kolej MARA Kulim dan Kolej MARA Kuala Nerang. Kajian analisis keperluan ini dijalankan untuk mengetahui masalah dan penyelesaian, sebelum Model MOPES dibangunkan. Sampel kajian terdiri daripada 324 orang pelajar yang mengikuti pelbagai program di Institusi MARA pada tahun 2020. Metod kajian adalah menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif melalui tinjauan soal selidik di mana Alpha Cronbach ialah 0.912. Soal selidik ini juga telah mendapat pengesahan 15 orang pakar bidang termasuk pakar Bahasa dan ICT. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan 81.2% mencadangkan model ini dibangunkan untuk Institusi Pendidikan MARA. Model ini diharap dapat membantu pensyarah subjek Pengajian Islam dalam menjalankan sesi Pdpc.



DingJie & Nurhasmiza Sazali

The use of Chinese social media to enhance the learning of English speaking skills among non-English major students

Abstract: Speaking ability is one of the most important skills in EFL (English as a Foreign Language) because it gives us the ability to communicate effectively. However, it takes a long time and great effort to improve the spoken English of college students. The prevalence of social media presents new opportunities, as the acceptance and use of new technologies are important factors that affect learners' ability to learn effectively. Therefore, this study explores the acceptance and use behaviour of social media in improving EFL speaking skills among Chinese non-English major college students based on TAM. The study was conducted within the framework of mixed methods research (MMR), with the primary data for the qualitative study coming from semi-structured interviews; and the primary data for the quantitative study coming from an online questionnaire.

Keywords: *China social media, English speaking skills, non-English major, Technology Acceptance Model, social media usage behaviour*



Yin Dongwei, Qi Liu & Xing Liu

The Application Path of Internet Resources in the Improvement of Chinese College Students' English Speaking Skills

Abstract: In the Internet era, education and teaching must integrate Internet technology to enhance the classroom structure and the Internet resources to maximise the classroom environment. In today's culture of lifelong learning, people are increasingly moving away from the traditional teaching methods of college English, which are typically fill-in-the-blank, test-taking, and traditional face-to-face classroom teaching, which may partially improve students' English language proficiency. Optimising network resources, and efficient integration of current knowledge, is the key approach in English language teaching, particularly after the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic. This study presents pertinent literature with the application of a qualitative case study to create and explain the application path of online resources in improving college students' English language speaking.

Keywords: *EFL, English speaking, rooting theory, Internet resources*



Abdul Jamir bin Md Saad & Siti Suhaila Ihwani

Pengaruh Religiositi dan Persekitaran Sosial Terhadap Amalan Kesukarelawanan Pelajar Kolej MARA

Abstrak: Generasi pelajar adalah modal insan yang penting dan berharga dalam sesebuah negara. Mereka adalah pemimpin masa depan yang akan menyumbang kepada kejayaan negara. Bagi mencapai hasrat tersebut, pelajar perlu lebih bertanggungjawab, prihatin dan banyak melibatkan diri dalam aktiviti kemasyarakatan. Semangat kesukarelawanan adalah antara nilai teras yang perlu ada dan harus disemai dalam kalangan generasi pelajar yang merupakan barisan pelapis kepimpinan negara masa akan datang. Golongan inilah yang akan menentukan kemajuan atau kemunduran sesebuah negara. Walau bagaimanapun, dapatan daripada kajian-kajian lepas menunjukkan penglibatan pelajar dalam aktiviti kesukarelawanan kurang memuaskan atau masih diperingkat sederhana. Kajian ini membincangkan faktor-faktor yang dijangka akan mempengaruhi penglibatan pelajar dalam aktiviti kesukarelawanan di peringkat sekolah dan komuniti. Faktor-faktor utama yang boleh menjadi pendorong utama keterlibatan mereka dalam amalan kesukarelawanan hendaklah dikenalpasti serta dipupuk dan dirangsang secara berterusan bagi meningkatkan lagi keterlibatan generasi pelajar dalam kesukarelawan. Berpandukan teori dan dapatan kajian lepas, kajian ini menfokuskan kepada pengaruh religiositi dan persekitaran sosial sebagai faktor yang boleh mempengaruhi penglibatan pelajar dalam aktiviti kesukarelawanan dalam kalangan pelajar-pelajar kolej MARA seluruh Malaysia.

Kata kunci: *aktiviti kesukarelawanan, pengaruh religiositi, persekitaran sosial, semangat kesukarelawanan, Kolej MARA.*



Aghelya d/o Chitambam & Nurhasmiza Sazalli

The Use of Flipped Classroom in Teaching Students with Learning Disabilities: A Survey Among ESL Primary Teachers

Abstract: The main objective of this study is to explore Inclusive Flipped Classroom (IFC) model to enhance the learning of students with learning disabilities (SLD) in ESL primary classrooms. This research also aims to identify and analyse the elements of flipped classrooms in the teaching and learning of SLD. This study uses qualitative methods that take a holistic perspective in discovering the IFC model through an analysis of semi-structured interviews and observation data. The findings will later be implemented as a model for SLD to enhance their learning, thus becoming more independent learners with little guidance from their teachers, parents or peers without being left out in the teaching and learning process with their non-SLD students. In addition, the IFC model will aid ESL primary teachers in nurturing the needs of students with learning disabilities. The interviews will be analysed using thematic analysis, coding, and categorising from where themes emerge with the use of Atlas Ti. The IFC model will be formulated based on these themes. This study will benefit ESL primary teachers by increasing productivity by upgrading their teaching skills to SLD. For the education industry, the research will provide an alternative teaching method and also a set of guidelines for improving teaching to students with learning disabilities.

Keywords: *Flipped Classroom, ESL primary classroom, students with learning disabilities, teachers*



Dongying Su & Nurhasmiza Sazali

A Study on the Application of Liulishuo in Learning Oral English among Chinese College Students

Abstract: With the rapid development of mobile networks and communication devices, mobile learning is considered a new way of learning that breaks the traditional teaching mode. In China, the English language learning software, the *Liulishuo* mobile phone app, has attracted many English learners with its rich courses and instant feedback. This research will investigate whether *Liulishuo* can assist in the teaching of spoken English through experiments. This study will select 41 sophomore non-English majors as the research object, conduct a four-month experiment, and evaluate the participants' speaking ability through tests, questionnaires and interviews. The collected data will be analysed using SPSS 26.0 software. The results show that the *Liulishuo* app and traditional oral English teaching can enhance students' interest in learning and improve students' oral expression ability.

Keywords: *Mobile learning, Liulishuo, college-spoken English*



Liu Qi, Yin Dongwei & Marlia Puteh

Using CiteSpace to analyse Intercultural Communication Articles based on keywords Analysis

Abstract: Intercultural communication is a branch of linguistic research. For years, many classical theories and methods have bloomed in this field. Researchers in this field have published papers in different journals. The papers can be research samples in this study. This paper gathers works of literature related to intercultural communication from a database called Web of Science (WOS) and applies the bibliometric analysis method for its methodology. The approach uses the statistical method to analyse literature and extends to various research domains, such as linguistic science, media study, and other fields. After the analysis, researchers can explore the research status, trend, and development of a particular topic. Unlike many traditional analysis methods for literature, this approach can analyse literature using *CiteSpace*, an excellent bibliometric software, by entering specific keywords, e.g. Intercultural Communication. The information in the respective papers will be uploaded into the software to enable researchers to identify the current research status, research highlight, and the research trend in the intercultural communication field.

Keywords: *Intercultural communication; Bibliometric Analysis, CiteSpace, research trend*



Muhammad Nur Aizzuddin Norafandi

Annotations of A Knowledge Culture As Recorded In the Riḥlah of Ibn Baṭṭūtah

Abstract: Ibn Baṭṭūtah (1304-1368/1369CE) was a Muslim traveller who ventured across the world, originating from Tangiers in now modern-day Morocco, through Africa, China, India, South East Asia, and back to Morocco. He travelled via land and sea, getting aid from those he met, as well as visiting many groups of people. Some of these groups fulfilled roles of economy, and some of politics, while some of them fulfilled roles of knowledge and culture. At certain times, Ibn Baṭṭūtah would also fulfil certain roles at that the places he visited, most of the roles being deemed important at the time of his visit. Some of these roles even included becoming a *qādi*. This shows a connection between societies in the civilisation of Islam in the 14th century, perhaps even earlier. This connection with the knowledge that the Muslim societies have between them also displays the significance of the culture of knowledge in the civilisation of Islam. This research aims to put forward the presence of a knowledge culture of the societies that Ibn Baṭṭūtah had visited while he travelled the world, as can be found in his travelogue. The presence of a knowledge culture in the 14th century also marks the connection of an existence of a knowledge culture in the current Muslim civilisation as propagated by Wan Mohd Nor Wan Daud. This research will employ a textual analysis of selected sections of Ibn Baṭṭūtah's *Tuḥfat an-Nuẓẓār fī Gharā'ib al-Amṣār wa 'Ajā'ib al-Asfār*. Some of the findings of this research include the existence of societies and groups of people who uphold knowledge within their communities. Ibn Baṭṭūtah met groups of *Fuqahā'*, *Mutakallimūn*, and *Ṣufīs* along his travels all over the world, and these groups signified that there was an existence of a knowledge culture during that time. Other than that, this research aims for the readers to realise the significance of history and historical writing in getting to know the Civilization of Islam. It is hoped that this paper will be an impetus for further research into Muslim travel writing in this country.



Li Meijing, Nurhasmiza Sazalli & Kew Si Na

Effectiveness of using blended learning approach for the learning of Mandarin speaking skills among Chinese college students

Abstract: This study will examine the awareness, intensity of adoption and effectiveness of Chinese college students' use of blended learning to learn Mandarin speaking skills. It combines quantitative and qualitative methods, unlike most studies which only focused on a single method. In this study, the participants were students of broadcasting and majoring in Communication at the University of Shanxi, a university in northern China. Those who undertook the Mandarin speaking skills course "Mandarin Speech and Vocalization" for broadcasting and hosting majors answered questionnaires, engaged in interviews, and were observed in this case study.

Keywords: *blended learning, Mandarin speaking skills, Chinese College student, awareness, effectiveness*



Muhammad Ashfaq

Transnational Teachers and students' perspective on oral corrective feedback in English as a foreign language context

Abstract: A growing body of research has examined the effectiveness of oral corrective feedback (OCF) for L2 classroom oral activities. An area that has attracted considerable attention recently is how students and teachers view the usefulness of OCF. However, research in this area has largely focused on students' or teachers' perspectives separately, with fewer studies comparing students' and teachers' perceptions of OCF in the EFL context. This study will investigate how transnational teachers and their first-year university FL students perceive OCF. It focuses on a holistic aspect of OCF, namely its types, amounts, timings and provider, and attempts to find underlying factors teachers have for their preferences in using OCF. The focus is on the effectiveness of oral corrective feedback provided by transnational teachers to their students in universities in Saudi Arabia by finding similarities and differences in teachers' choices and students' preferences of OCF. It will try to close this gap by identifying how transnational English teachers and EFL university students perceive oral corrective feedback in English classes. Quantitative and qualitative data will be collected from teachers and their EFL students employing written questionnaires to further explore the OCF on students' oral errors in classroom activities. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with teachers as participants. It will help to explain the underlying factors that influence teachers' preferences for oral feedback. The study also aims to raise awareness of different methods of corrective feedback among researchers, material creators, teachers, and students studying English as a second or foreign language.

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