UNIVERSITI MALAYA

Faculty of Languages and Linguistics

8th Postgraduate Research Conference 2020

Languages and Linguistics in a Changing World: Making Research Matter

Organised by

Faculty of Languages and Linguistics

Join us online on

19th December 2020 (Saturday)

9:00am - 5:00pm (Malaysia)

Free Registration

http://umevent.um.edu.my/FLL-PGRC8



8TH POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH CONFERENCE 2020

E-PROGRAMME BOOK

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WELCOME MESSAGE



ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DR. SURINDERPAL KAUR
PhD (Lancaster), MA (UM), BA (UM)

DEAN
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS
UNIVERSITI MALAYA

It gives me immense pleasure to welcome all the presenters and participants to the 8th Postgraduate Research Conference 2020 (FLL-8PGRC2020) organised by the Faculty of Languages and Linguistics, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia. We are proud to be hosting our first online postgraduate conference given the new challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic that has forced us to pivot from a face-to-face conference to a completely virtual one.

The theme of this year's conference is Languages and Linguistics in a Changing World: Making Research Matter. The aim of the conference is to provide the opportunity to our postgraduate students to share their research with a wider audience and further facilitate the exchange of knowledge between them as they develop research-worthy project papers, theses, and dissertations. It also builds on our students' academic awareness as they receive insightful feedback and build a network with their peers from other universities in a constructive and welcoming environment.

This year's conference drew an overwhelming response from local and international postgraduate students, with presentations covering a wide range of topics in areas including applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, language education, pragmatics, translations studies and discourse studies. We are also glad to have with us our distinguished speakers, Professor Dr Azirah Hashim who is our keynote speaker and Dr Sharifah Ayeshah binti Syed Mohd Noori, our plenary speaker, both from the Faculty of Languages and Linguistics.

I would like to say thank you to and congratulate the 8PGC's conveners, Hanaa Naji Saleh Samaha, Sidra Mahmood, and Janice Hervinder Kaur, the organizing committee and volunteers, who are all FLL's postgraduate staff and students, and everyone who has helped with the conference in one way or another. I am truly pleased to say that the pioneering committee has indeed proven that, with or without COVID-19, the show must go on! Indeed, they have been working remotely in their homes and home countries towards making this event possible.

I also would like to express my deepest thanks to the presenters who did their best to submit their presentation videos in due time to ease out the technicalities during the conference. I wish you all the best in your presentations and I hope that you will enjoy and benefit tremendously from the conference. We hope that your experience in this virtual conference will be a rewarding one and we anticipate seeing all of you again at our future events.

WELCOME MESSAGE



DR. SHEENA KAUR
PhD (Lancaster), MESL (UM), BA (UM)

DEPUTY DEAN (POSTGRADUATE STUDIES)
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS
UNIVERSITI MALAYA

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to our 8th Postgraduate Conference 2020 (FLL-8PGRC2020). Due to the unexpected outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the conference is held online for the first time, which makes its arrangement special and unique for the presenters as well as participants.

This conference provides an excellent platform to bring together postgraduates from the faculty as well as from other universities to present their research, share their experiences as well as engage in ideas in different fields of linguistics. Our target is to ensure that the conference will provide postgraduate students with networking opportunities and a supportive virtual environment for constructive peer review of their ongoing research output.

There are 51 very interesting papers that will be presented by local and international postgraduate students. These oral presentations are recorded voice- or video presentations in a range of topics in language and linguistics. To make it more flexible and feasible for everyone, we have selected "Google Meet" to be our virtual academic platform of which there will be five break-out rooms. We are also proud of the high motivation that our postgraduate presenters have shown in sending their recorded presentations in due time.

I am pleased by the constant work that the committee members, led by the three convenors, Hanaa, Sidra and Janice, have demonstrated in making the conference possible in a short time. In this context, it has been quite a challenge for them who have been working remotely and making this conference as workable and enjoyable as possible.

I hope all of you will have a successful and educationally rich conference. I look forward to welcoming you to the 8th Postgraduate Conference 2020 and to meeting all of you online.

WELCOME MESSAGE

CONVENERS OF 8PGRC 2020
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS
UNIVERSITI MALAYA



HANAA NAJI SAMAAHA
Postgraduate Student
PhD



JANICE HERVINDER KAUR
Postgraduate Student
Masters of English Language Studies



SIDRA MAHMOOD
Postgraduate Student
PhD

Again, we meet together in one virtual hall,
Responding to the UM eighth Conference call.
A heartfelt welcome is sent to lecturers, presenters, and all,
Those who show up to achieve their academic goal.

In alignment with University of Malaya's continuous endeavours to advance the academic level of its students, and in light of the extraordinary situation the world is going through due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic and the closure imposed by the State to ensure the safety of its citizens, the idea to hold a virtual conference has come to bring academics together in one platform. This virtual conference, with the theme Languages and Linguistics in a Changing World: Making Research Matter, has been remotely set up to provide not only professional but also novice researchers from all over the world with the opportunity share their scholarly experience along with their enquiries and exchange knowledge in the different fields of linguistics.

This Postgraduate Conference is dedicated to stimulating research alliance among researchers and postgraduate students (both national and international), across the world in the field of languages and linguistics. As the conveners of this conference, we cordially welcome you to the 8th PG Conference on Research in Language and Linguistics. This year, over 80 papers were received for the first time, and around 51 of these will be presented virtually. The COVID-19 pandemic has taken the world into a cybernetic sphere. Many of us, from professionals to the average person with minimal to virtually no experience to work online have risen to this massive challenge. Our presenters have taken the initiative to submit well prepared audio/visual presentations and our team has put them all together working collaboratively yet remotely. We have collectively decided to use a virtual platform accessible to all. The overwhelming response to this academic call is a testament to the needs and perseverance of postgraduate students in the field of research.

As conveners of the conference this year, we have gained so much from this experience, overcoming the challenges of working with new norms. Stepping out of the conference room into a virtual space,

we are committed to delivering our best with the selection of papers on pertinent areas of research in line with our theme. We are privileged to have a prominent speaker, Prof. Dr. Azirah Binti Hashim an award-winning researcher and an experienced academician. We are also proud to have our very own UM alumnus who has greatly inspired many of us postgraduate students, a researcher with accolades to her name - Dr. Sharifah Ayesha Binti Syed Mohd Noori.

We would also like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to our Dean of the Faculty of Languages and Linguistics, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Surinderpal Kaur and Deputy Dean, Dr. Sheena Kaur for their steadfast support for this conference. A special mention of thanks to the supporting staff of the postgraduate office who worked alongside us to assist us with crucial arrangements. We conclude this with a huge ovation to our main and supporting committee, comprising of PhD and Masters students of our faculty. A team is only as strong as its people. What you experience today in this virtual conference would not have been possible without them. We wish you a wonderful day and hope that you not only take away with you the knowledge shared but also an exciting virtual experience as aspiring linguists.

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT 8PGRC 2020

The 8th Postgraduate Research Conference (Online) aims to provide postgraduate students with a platform to share their research with peers within the faculty as well as others in other higher institutions of education in Malaysia and abroad, in the field of languages and linguistics. As per the guidelines in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, this online conference will be held remotely from the comfort of your home. The theme for the conference is "Languages and Linguistics in a Changing World: Making Research Matter". It will be held virtually via Microsoft Teams moderated by the Faculty of Languages and Linguistics, Universiti Malaya on 19th December 2020. Participation is open to all local and international postgraduate students attached to any learning institutions in Malaysia and abroad.

Objectives:

1. To promote potential research collaboration among postgraduate students in institutions of higher learning in the field of languages and linguistics.
2. To gather local and international researchers and postgraduate students to exchange ideas and share their studies on all aspects of the field of Linguistics and English as a Second Language.
3. To promote new ideas and concepts in analyzing languages in different contexts and perspectives.
4. To present and discuss the current issues, trends, and concerns in the field of languages and linguistics.

Topics:

The conference will cover topics related to research on languages and linguistics, and the sub-topics can include (but not limited to):

- Discourse Analysis
- Human Communication Disorders
- Language and Culture
- Language and Gender
- Language for Specific Purpose
- Morphology
- Phonetics and Phonology
- Pragmatics
- Semiotics & Multimodality
- Sociolinguistics
- Syntax
- Systemic Functional Linguistics
- Translation & Language
- Transdisciplinary (Neurolinguistics, Computational Linguistics, Clinical Linguistics, etc.)

Conference website: https://umevent.um.edu.my/FLL-PGRC8

8th FLL POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH CONFERENCE PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 2020

FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS, UNIVERSITI MALAYA

TIME	PROGRAMME				
9:00-9:30	**WELCOMING & OPENING CEREMONY (R1)** by Associate Professor Dr. Surinderpal Kaur Dean of Faculty of Languages of Linguistics				
9:30-10:30	**PLENARY SESSION (R1)** ***Applying linguistics in "the wild": 3 ways you can make an impact*** by Dr. Sharifah Ayeshah Binti Syed Mohd Noori				
	PARALLEL SESSION 1 (Morning slot)				
	R1 **Sociolinguistics/ Pragmatics**	**R2** **Translation/Applied Linguistics**	**R3** **Language Education**	**R4** **ELT/SLA**	**R5** **Discourse Studies**
10:30-11:00	The Use of Persuasive Strategies in Political Discourse of Female Leaders' COVID-19 Speeches **Tang Kui Lin** UPM	Making language matter for children: A case study of English translation of *Cao Wenxuan's* work **Menghan Deng** UM	Textual Cohesion of Chinese Prose in Jiang Xun's *The Present Sentient Beings* **Lew Ka Seng** UM	An Application Study: Use of Production-Oriented Approach in Oral English Teaching of Senior High School Chinese Students **Sun Lixuan** UM	Using Discourse Analysis to Study How Treatment Decisions are Made in the Treatment of Major Depressive Disorder **Nor Hazila Mat Lazim** UM

11:00-11:30	Communication Accommodation: Convergence Strategies used by Malaysian Nurses while communicating in English **Aditya Karuthan** UM	Malay Overseas Students' Intercultural Pragmatics Discourse Analysis and Intercultural Communication Competence Assessment **Fan Hua** UPM	Foreign Language Mandarin Teachers' Beliefs and Practices of Teaching Intercultural Communicative Competence in Brunei Darussalam **Min Shen** UM	Willingness to Communicate and L2 Motivation of EFL Learners: A Moderated Mediation Model **Lan Guoxing** UM	Gender Representation in ELT Textbooks in Pakistan: A Critical Discourse Analysis Approach **Sidra Mahmood** UM
11:30-12:00	The Influence of Perceived CSR on Job Satisfaction and Employee Turnover in five-star hotels in Langkawi Island Malaysia **Sanan Waheed Khan** UPM	Translating Figures of Speech into English From the Malayalam Novel *Chemmeen* **Shyla Thomas** UM	The Mechanism of Reporting Verbs in PhD Theses of English Linguistics in China **Zhang Jinzhu** UPM	A Review of Literature on The Effectiveness of Songs (Lyrics and Music) on ESL/EFL Students' Vocabulary Acquisition in English During the Past Decade (2010-2020) **Geng Hui** UPM	Roles and Functions of Metaphors In The Malaysian Education Blueprint **Linggatharani & Siti Rohana** UM
12:00-12:30	Analisis Eksploitasi Maksim Prinsip Kerjasama Dalam Perbualan Masyarakat Menerusi Dialog Filem Melayu **Norhidayu Hasan** UPM	Translator's Evaluation in the Translation of a Self-help Book **Phoebe Lim Ian Yee** UM	Effects of Teaching Chinese Idiom in Two Different Approaches **Xie Xiao** UMP	An Interpretation of the English Version of Chinese Taoist Classic *Zhuangzi* from the Perspective of Eco-translatology **Yu Chunli** UPM	Vulgarity in Cyberbullying among Malaysian Twitter Users **Nur Fatini Abdul Rahman** UM

12:30-13:00	Hubungan Antara Gaya Komunikasi Pengetua Dengan Efikasi Guru **Faridah Othman** UUM	A Corpus-based Study on *Mencius*: A Stylistic Perspective **LAI Lanlan** UM	Students' and Teachers' Attitude Towards Banglish in the Language Classroom **Shafinaz Sikder** UM	An Investigation of the Attitudes of Malaysian Students and Working Adults towards Malaysian English **Lim Shu An** UM	A Critical Discourse Analysis of the News Discourse in British on the Hong Kong anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill Movement **Zhao Wanru** UM
13:00-13:30	**LUNCH BREAK**				
	PARALLEL SESSION 2 (Afternoon slot)				
	R1 **Sociolinguistics/ Pragmatics**	**R2** **Translation/Applied Linguistics**	**R3** **Language Education**	**R4** **ELT/SLA**	**R5** **Discourse Studies**
13:30-14:00	The Use of Swear Words Among Malaysian Parents **Niwahsinee a/p Adaikalam** UM	A Corpus Analysis on *Bahasa Jepun Menengah Rendah* Japanese Language Textbook **Mohd 'Adlan Bin Mohd Shariffuddin** UM	Saudi EFL Learners' Autonomy Beliefs and Autonomy Practices: A Quantitative Study in a Saudi University **Md. Mahmudul Haque** UM	A Systematic Review of Chinese Learning Strategies in Past Decade **Xi Mizhe** UPM	The Discursive Representation of Female Circumcision in Malaysian Digital News **Nik Nur Ainin Soffiya binti Nik Mat** UM

14:00-14:30	Strategi Ketidaksantunan Pengguna Twitter Terhadap Pemimpin Malaysia **Alhaadi Ismail** UPM	Malay Compound Words In Nyonya Recipes **Krithiga A/P Devan Nair** UM	Using Transitivity as a Tool for Analysing the Character of Duryodhana and Draupadi in *The Mahabharata* **Shevaanni Pillai** UM	Effect of Age on Language Proficiency and Vocabulary Size **Mary H. S. Almadi** UPM	Identity Representation in the Narratives of Depression on Social Media Platform in China: An Analysis of the Chinese Weibo Site '*Zou Fan*' **Chen Yating** UM
14:30-15:00	Unsur Personifikasi Dalam Antologi Cerpen Peravai Kathaikal **Jayanthy & Siti Rohana** UM	21st Century Poetic Adaptations of the Malaysian Folktale '*Puteri Gunung Ledang'* **J. Yasodhara Menon** UM	Percampuran Bahasa Dalam Pdpc Mata Pelajaran Sains Dalam Kalangan Guru Di Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Tamil. **Marimuthu A/L Punniaseelan** UPM	Teaching Parliamentary Debates to Language Students: Insights from Corpus and Genre Analysis of Diverse Opinions **ZHOU Ying** UUM	A critical Discourse analysis of the underlying themes in *Diriliş Ertuğrul* (Resurrection Ertuğrul) that have generated controversies in the Muslim world **Kashif Qureshi** UM
15:00-15:30	Indirect Speech Acts In '*How I Met Your Mother*' Sitcom **Nur Fatihah Binti Mohamad Azrin** UiTM	An Acoustic Analysis of Vowels in *Long'an Zhuang* **Huang Shan** UM	The use of Multisensory Techniques for a Malaysian Child with Dyslexia. **Harmit Kaur Phullar** UM	Analisis Kesilapan dalam Penulisan Ayat Mudah Bahasa Perancis Pelajar UniKL MFI **Shobehah binti Abdul Karim** UniKL MFI / UPM	Semantic Descriptors of Theta Roles In Mental Health Illness Sufferers' Discourse **Nur Azwin Zulkarnain** UM

15:30-16:00	Lakuan Pertuturan Direktif Guru Sekolah Rendah dalam Pengajaran Bahasa Tamil. **Vikneshwary Manoqaran** UM	Instrumental Analysis of Monophthongs of Hadrami Arabic **Azah Alabd Abdullah Altamimi** UM	Exploring Issues of Racial Stigmatisation And Covid-19 Through Metaphors in Two Newspapers **Syazwani Izzati binti Azhar** UM	A Comparative Genre Analysis on Wedding Invitation Cards to Investigate Language Shifting Trends in Malaysian Indian Society **Laneesha Karunagaran** UM Rapport Management in Online Review – Review Response Exchanges Between Tourists and Tourism Service Providers **Nor Syamimi Iliani Che Hassan** UiTM	The Impacts of English Language among The Malaysian Indian Youth in Their Real-Life Context **Md Tarikul Islam** UM
16:00-16:40	**KEYNOTE SPEECH (R1)** ***Applied linguistics research in a changing world: engaging the professions, policymakers and the public*** by Professor Dr. Azirah Binti Hashim				
16:40-17:00	**CLOSING ADDRESS** by Dr. Sheena Kaur Deputy Dean of Faculty of Languages and Linguistics				

LINKS TO VIRTUAL ROOMS

Room 1 (R1): Main Room & Sociolinguistics / Pragmatics

https://meet.google.com/unr-zkbr-gda

Room 2 (R2): Translation / Applied Linguistics

https://meet.google.com/wre-rmth-mki

Room 3 (R3): Language Education

https://meet.google.com/vjj-majm-zch

Room 4 (R4): English Language Teaching / Second Language Acquisition

https://meet.google.com/efd-qaaf-mbz

Room 5 (R5): Discourse Studies

https://meet.google.com/jyp-xfnf-hud

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Prof. Dr. Azirah Binti Hashim



Awarded with the Georg Forster Research Fellowship for Experienced Researchers in Germany, Azirah Hashim is Professor in the English Language Department, Faculty of Languages and Linguistics and former Executive Director of the Asia-Europe and former Director of the Centre for ASEAN Regionalism, University of Malaya. Prior to this, she was Dean of the Humanities Research Cluster, Dean and Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Languages and Linguistics. Her main research interests include the language contact in Southeast Asia, ASEAN Englishes, language and law, as well as the higher education in ASEAN. Her primary contributions to the linguistic field include the publications in the transformation of English language habitats in Southeast Asia and ASEAN, English as a global language, and discourse in English. As the Vice-President of the International Association of Applied Linguistics (AILA), she has been actively involved in research studies, seminars and outreach activities involving the ASEAN-EU. Due to her excellent skills as a reviewer, Azirah upholds the responsibilities within the advisory and editorial boards of several renowned journals and book publishers.

Applied linguistics research in a changing world: engaging the professions, policymakers and the public

Applied linguistics research grounded in real world problems has become increasingly urgent in a changing environment marked by global challenges. Research that typically incorporates other disciplinary knowledge beyond linguistics in order to address these problems is also now imperative. The resolution of language-based problems is often difficult and complex. It is appropriate that applied linguists seek partnerships and collaborative research to address these problems effectively. This requires familiarity with global agendas and engagement with the professions, policymakers and the public. Foremost in this context are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in 2015 that involve direct attention to issues of language. The presentation will focus on the role of applied linguistics research in supporting the SDGs, in particular in relation to the provision of inclusive education opportunities, economic growth coupled with equity, and the attainment of overall

justice and peace. With particular focus on Southeast Asia, it will discuss language planning and policy for equity and inclusivity, language use in the workplace to enable the development of relevant future-ready skills for sustainable economic growth and, finally, the role of language in legal contexts for overall peace and justice. The presentation will highlight the need for language-related concerns to be taken up by applied linguists with a view to complementing inputs by other stakeholders and will emphasize that applied linguists must engage more with practical and policy-related linguistic efforts.

PLENARY SPEAKER

Dr. Sharifah Ayeshah Binti Syed Mohd Noori



Beginning her career as a journalist, Dr Sharifah Ayeshah Syed has worked for more than 20 years in various roles related to language and skills development. Ayeshah joined the Faculty of Languages and Linguistics last year after completing her PhD in Discourse Studies here. Her main research focus is healthcare discourse, including treatment decision making about insulin and teleconsultations for diabetes visit. Her other projects include a study investigating how to build empathy among dental students and another project using big data and app development to tackle dengue-related deaths through patient education. Whether in research, teaching or just living life, she aims to learn how we can do things better by asking questions and paying attention to how we interact with each other.

Applying linguistics in "the wild": 3 ways you can make an impact

Although language plays a key role in human activity, the academic study of language is often considered too far removed from the real world to have much impact. That our work might have little value beyond academia is surely a disheartening prospect, especially for those just starting out their journeys. In this talk, I argue that the opposite is true: researchers in languages and linguistics have the unique opportunity to apply their insights and tools to almost any real-world context they choose. Sharing examples from my research in healthcare, industry experience and personal observations, I describe three ways students of linguistics can set out to make a difference in the world around them.

ABSTRACTS: PARALLEL SESSIONS

(In alphabetical order of names of first author)

Communication Accommodation: Convergence Strategies used by Malaysian Nurses while Communicating in English

Aditya Karuthan
Karuthan Chinna
Krishnakumari Krishnan
Sheena Kaur
Universiti Malaya, Malaysia
Taylor's University, Malaysia
UiTM

It is vital for medical professions especially the nurses to communicate effectively with the patients. Effective communication among nurses and patients helps with better patient health care (Nettina, 2013). However, miscommunication and misunderstanding between the two parties are bound to occur when one or both speakers' communication in their second language (L2) or weaker language (Aditya Karuthan et al., 2020). Miscommunication and misunderstanding leads to increases stress and anxiety, misdiagnosis, mistreatment and life-threatening scenario. This study identifies the English language communicative challenges faced by the Malaysian nurses and identifies the accommodating strategies used when interacting with L1 or L2 English-speaking patients. A questionnaire adapted by Saborin, Leclerc, Lapierre, Burkholder, and Brien (2016) and Itesh Sachdev, Giles and Paulwes (2012) was used for this study. A total of 111 nurses from a private hospital frequented by foreign expert patients participated in this study. The findings indicate that 75% of the Malaysian nurses faced difficulties communicating in English with their foreign patients. To overcome these barriers and to accommodate the patients, the nurses used convergent strategies such as code-mixing, direct translation, non-verbal gestures and other paralinguistic features such as speed of speech and changing of word pronunciation. The findings of this study have pedagogical implications for the Malaysian Nurses and Nursing Students.

Keywords: Nurse-Patient Interaction, Medical Interaction, Communication Accommodation Sociolinguistics

Strategi Ketidaksantunan Pengguna Twitter Terhadap Pemimpin Malaysia

Alhaadi Ismail
'Ain Nur Hazwani Hafizudin
Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Media sosial kini telah mendapat tempat dalam kehidupan masyarakat millennial. Malah, hampir majoriti warga millennial kini menjadikan rangkaian sosial seperti *Twitter* sebagai suara yang mampu didengari dan dikongsi bersama sebilangan pengguna lain secara berangkai. Dengan komunikasi tanpa batasan, laman media sosial menyediakan pelbagai maklumat dan kandungan politik yang boleh dijadikan sebagai bahan kajian yang sangat bernilai, terutamanya untuk mengkaji strategi ketidaksantunan pengguna *Twitter*. Justeru, objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti penggunaan strategi ketidaksantunan dalam komunikasi pengguna *Twitter* terhadap pemimpin di Malaysia serta menghuraikan faktor yang mendorong pengguna *Twitter* menggunakan strategi ketidaksantunan dalam media sosial. Data kajian melibatkan sebanyak 66 jenis komen dalam laman *Twitter* Yang Berhormat Datuk Seri Mohd Najib Razak. Pemilihan data ini dilakukan secara persampelan bertujuan dan mengandungi ciri-ciri ketidaksantunan pengguna Twitter berdasarkan Teori Ketidaksantunan Culpeper (1996). Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa kebanyakan pengguna melakukan strategi ketidaksantunan positif terutamanya bagi menyuarakan kritikan, pandangan dan mempamerkan emosi secara terbuka menerusi komen dalam *Twitter*. Rangkaian maklumat politik berdasarkan *trend hashtag* juga memperlihatkan keaktifan pengguna *Twitter* dalam menyuarakan pandangan dan pemikiran politik. Hasil kajian ini membuktikan lambakan maklumat di medan sosial mampu mempengaruhi pemikiran pengguna *Twitter* sehingga boleh mencetuskan pelbagai polemik seterusnya mewujudkan penggunaan strategi ketidaksantunan dalam komunikasi media sosial.

Kata kunci: strategi ketidaksantunan, Teori Ketidaksantunan Culpeper, media sosial, pemikiran politik

Instrumental Analysis of Monophthongs of Hadrami Arabic

Azah Alabd Abdullah Altamimi
Chiew Poh Shin Shin
Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

Hadrami Arabic is the dialect spoken by Hadrami people in Hadramout in the southern part of Yemen. This study aims to instrumentally analyse the acoustic properties of monophthong vowels of Hadrami Arabic spoken by the people living in the city of Seiyun in Hadramout. According to Alssagaf (1999), Hadrami Arabic has eight monophthong vowels: three short vowels, (/i/, /a/, /u/), and five long vowels (/i:/, /a:/, /u:/, /e:/ and /ɔ:/). This study aims to investigate the eight monophthongs of Hadrami Arabic in the valley of Hadramout from an acoustic point of view. Both the first and second formants are analyzed as well as vowel duration. The targeted vowels are inserted in sentences to be read naturally by 10 participants, four male and six female participants. Their age ranges between (36 – 60) years old with an average age of 44 years old. The targeted vowels were placed in between CVC and CCVC syllables and read in natural sentences. The data analysis is conducted using linear predictive coding analysis through Praat version 6.0.37 (Boersma & Weenik, 2018). Acoustic and auditory analysis is used to investigate quality and duration of the monophthongs in Hadrami Arabic vocalic system. The vowel quality is investigated through calculating the first and second formants to allocate vowels position in the vowel space. Durations are calculated in seconds from the onset to offset of vowels in spectrogram in Praat then transferred to milliseconds. Long and short vowels' distinction was examined. The findings provide a comprehensive acoustic description of the vocalic system of Hadrami Arabic.

Keywords: Hadrami Arabic, Arabic dialect, vowels, acoustic analysis

Identity Representation in the Narratives of Depression on Social Media Platform in China: An Analysis of the Chinese Weibo Site 'Zou Fan'

Chen Yating
Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

The current research aims to explore the associations between the narratives of depression, identity representation and online community by observing a group of depressed young people in China who confide and commiserate depressive experiences on a Weibo page named 'Zou Fan'. Under the theoretical framework of narrative inquiry and netnography, this research describes and interprets what is going on under 'Zou Fan' by analyzing the members' linguistic features, positioning their stories under the sociocultural contexts, and studying their identities representation on the community. The research hopes to provide microscopic insights into and offer clues into causes and signs of depression, and investigate how the site as a confluence and the intersection for the online communication contribute to social actions of 'Zou Fan' followers as well as the social cultural environment that influence or contribute to the battling with depression. The preliminary analyses found out that those having a strong psychological identification with 'Zou Fan' are the group of people who are the most active in commenting but the least active in interacting with other members. With a higher suicidal tendency, they are more isolated in the online community and are actually self-enclosed while being self-disclosure. And their depressive stories are referred to as 'faulted microscopic story' by the researcher, which creates a blank space or suspense that implies a more complicated story and features with soliloquy as a self-displaying of one's inner world.

Keywords: depression, identity, social media site, narrative analysis, netnography

Malay Overseas Students' Intercultural Pragmatics Discourse Analysis and Intercultural Communication Competence Assessment

Fan Hua
University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

As more and more people have come across borders of languages and cultures to live and communicate together in modern multiethnic and multicultural societies, it is significant for us to understand and teach languages properly when facing cultural diversities. The number of overseas students all over the world are increasing yearly, which might lead to intercultural and cross-linguistic problems. The aim of this study is to conduct the intercultural pragmatics discourse analysis and investigate the intercultural communication competence of overseas students studying in Malaysia under the theoretical frameworks of intercultural pragmatics and intercultural communication. The research has utilized discourse analysis and questionnaires. Altogether 10 situations have been assumed for discourses collection through DCTs during the participants' voluntary Speech Act Realization Project. According to Chen (2006), the three scales of intercultural competence are Affection, Cognition and Behavior will be tested, so 3 questionnaires focusing on intercultural awareness, intercultural sensitivity and intercultural effectiveness have been tested. Data has been analyzed through SPSS. The findings prove the hypotheses of the relationship among intercultural awareness, intercultural sensitivity, and intercultural effectiveness, presenting useful, practical and perspective suggestions to other overseas students and international study policy makers.

Keywords: intercultural pragmatics; intercultural communication competence; overseas students

Hubungan Antara Gaya Komunikasi Pengetua Dengan Efikasi Guru

Faridah Othman
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Tujuan kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk mengenal pasti hubungan antara gaya komunikasi pengetua dengan efikasi guru. Kajian ini merupakan kajian kuantitatif berbentuk tinjauan dan melibatkan sejumlah 645 orang guru yang dipilih secara rawak daripada populasi guru Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan (SMK) harian di negeri Kedah. Instrumen gaya komunikasi pengetua dan efikasi guru diadaptasi daripada *Communicator Style Measure* (CSM) oleh Montgomery & Norton (1981) dan *Teacher of Efficacy Scale* (TSES) oleh Tschannen-Moran & Hoy (2001). Setelah analisis faktor dijalankan, aras kebolehpercayaan instrumen kajian gaya komunikasi pengetua (39 item) dan efikasi guru (12 item) adalah *Cronbach Alpha*, $\alpha = 0.81$ dan $\alpha=0.91$. Hasil keputusan ujian korelasi Pearson menunjukkan gaya komunikasi peramah, meninggalkan kesan dan tenang mempunyai hubungan yang kuat dengan efikasi guru. Gaya komunikasi prihatin, ketepatan, terbuka dan ekspresif menunjukkan hubungan yang sederhana kuat. Seterusnya, gaya komunikasi dramatik menunjukkan hubungan yang lemah dan gaya komunikasi dominan menunjukkan hubungan yang sangat lemah. Secara keseluruhannya, hubungan antara gaya komunikasi pengetua dengan efikasi guru adalah kuat ($r = .69$, $p < .01$). Walau bagaimanapun, gaya komunikasi perdebatan adalah tidak signifikan kerana $p > .01$. Kajian ini memberi kefahaman baru kepada isu gaya komunikasi pemimpin dan efikasi guru. Seiring dengan perkembangan zaman, pengetua perlu bijak mempraktikkan gaya komunikasi yang berkesan supaya sesuai dengan kehendak guru yang berbeza mengikut kohort generasi.

Kata Kunci: Gaya Komunikasi, Pengetua, Efikasi Guru, SMK Harian

A Review of Literature on The Effectiveness of Songs (Lyrics and Music) on ESL/EFL Students' Vocabulary Acquisition in English During the Past Decade (2010-2020)

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In second language acquisition, the building of English vocabularies plays a pivotal role for ESL (English as a Second Language) and EFL (English as a Foreign Language) students. As 2000 to 3000 most frequent words make up 80-90% of most daily conversations and non-technical texts, using what kinds of instruction to assist and motivate ESL/EFL learners in grasping these words is worth investigating. According to previous research, the lyrics of songs can offer short, simple, effective and native texts with a lot of recycled familiar vocabularies, and the melodies of music can enhance the perceptiveness of auditory information delivered by each vocabulary. This paper aims to explore the development of relative effectiveness of songs (lyrics and music) on ESL/EFL students' vocabulary acquisition in English during the past decade from 2010 to 2020. It commences with a review of the basic types and features of English songs that played in ESL/EFL classes from different countries. Through the evaluation of 10 journal articles on the effectiveness of songs on ESL/EFL students' vocabulary acquisition, a discussion of what linguistic elements in songs influence their performances of grasping vocabulary is made. As a result of the analysis, the relationship between music and linguistic memory are also discussed. This paper concludes by proposing several unexplored aspects of the effectiveness of songs on building vocabulary and some pedagogical implications.

Keywords: effectiveness of songs, vocabulary acquisition, ESL/EFL students, review of literature

The use of Multisensory Techniques for a Malaysian Child with Dyslexia

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The present case study looks at the English spelling struggles faced by an eight-year-old bilingual child with dyslexia. The first objective of the study is to compare the spelling skills of the participant before and after the remedial activities. The second objective is to examine whether spellings learned through multisensory techniques (OG approach) can be retained over a period. The study measured the effectiveness of the multisensory techniques by using a) two spelling inventories, b) 4 weeks of dictated sentences and c) collection of participants' written work before and after three months of the remedial activities. The findings of the study revealed that the participant showed improvement in scores and spelling features of the two spelling inventories, 4 weeks of dictated sentences and collections of the participant`s written work after three months of remedial activities.

Keywords: Dyslexia, multisensory techniques, spelling difficulties and ESL

An Acoustic Analysis of Vowels in Long'an Zhuang

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This presentation provides an acoustic description of the vowel system of Long'an Zhuang. Zhuang is a language spoken in South China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. It is a member of the Tai-Kadai language, and has a high degree of variation between its varieties. While Wuming Zhaung, on which the standard Zhuang is based, has six vowels: /i e a o u ɯ/, according to the description by Zhang et al. (1999), Long'an Zhuang has eight vowels: /i ɿ e a o ɔ u ɯ/. Based on the example words of Long'an Zhuang vowels provided in the literature, a wordlist that includes CV, CVP and CVN syllables was developed and then transformed into pictures to collect the target vowels from ten Long'an Zhuang native speakers. A total number of 1080 of vowel tokens in these syllable contexts were produced by the speakers. Then, using Praat, the first and second formants and duration of these vowels were measured and analyzed. The findings indicate, firstly, that vowels, long or short, have the longest duration in CV syllables, followed by vowels in CVN and then CVP syllable. Secondly, in general, long vowels in Long'an Zhuang are more peripheral in the vowel space than their short counterparts. Thirdly, the vowel qualities of long-short /i, a, u/ are relatively stable, compared to the rest of vowels which display different degrees of variation in different syllable environments with the close back unrounded vowel /ɯ/ having the highest degree of variation. Fourthly, a variant [a] was used by some speakers to replace the vowels in the test words *gěp* [kep^{55}] 'urgent' and *hoeb* [hop^{21}] 'to close'. Finally, the apical vowel /ɿ/ reported by previous researchers was not found in this study. Instead, a new sound, [ɪ], was substituted for this apical vowel when speakers produced the example word that was supposed to contain the /ɿ/. This study provides the first acoustic analysis of this Zhuang variety and adds to the relatively sparse literature of Zhuang varieties other than Standard Zhuang.

Keywords: Tai-Kadai language, Long'an Zhuang, vowels, acoustic analysis

21st Century Poetic Adaptations of The Malaysian Folktale 'Puteri Gunung Ledang'

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'Puteri Gunung Ledang' is a well-known Malaysian folktale which has been adapted, translated and recreated in other sign systems or modes of expression since its documentation in the first Malay written text, the *Sejarah Melayu* (1612-1614). This paper will examine two intersemiotic English versions of this legend produced in poetic form entitled *The Message from Princess of Mount Ledang to Sultan Mahmud* by Zurinah Hassan (2013) and *Puteri Gunung Ledang* (2012) by Ninotaziz. By using Vermeer's Skopos theory (1978) and Nord's functionalist approach (2001) combined with Bastin's adaptation theory (1998) as well as interview findings from the two female poets, the narrative content and structure of the present day poems will be compared with the prosaic account in the 17th century Malay source text. The comparison aims to identify firstly both the invariant core as well as the 'new' perspectives of the folktale presented in the poetic versions and secondly to investigate the motives for the recreation or adaptation of the poems in a particular way. Previous research has mostly focused on film adaptations of this folktale with minimal attention given to other intersemiotic recreations such as poems and paintings. The findings of this study highlight the significant role of the translator/creator of adaptations of folktales like 'Puteri Gunung Ledang' in serving different audiences for different purposes over different historical periods.

Keywords: intersemiotic recreation, adaptation, Puteri Gunung Ledang, folktale translation

Unsur Personifikasi dalam Antologi Cerpen *Peravai Kathaikal*

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Kajian ini mengkaji unsur personifikasi dalam antologi cerpen *Peravai Kathaikal*. Objektif utama kajian ini ialah untuk mengenalpasti unsur personifikasi yang wujud dalam antologi cerpen *Peravai Kathaikal* pada tahun 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 dan 2016. Pengkaji juga menghuraikan makna unsur personifikasi dalam antologi cerpen *Peravai Kathaikal*. Pengkaji telah menggunakan kaedah kualitatif untuk menjalankan kajian ini. Data utama kajian ini diambil daripada 58 cerpen yang diperoleh daripada buku antologi cerpen *Peravai Kathaikal*. Sebanyak 98 sampel kajian yang diperolehi dari antologi cerpen *Peravai Kathaikal* yang mengandungi unsur personifikasi telah dicatatkan dan dianalisis bagi menerangkan makna yang terdapat dalam antologi cerpen *Peravai Kathaikal*. Kerangka teori bahasa kiasan Knickerbocker dan Reninger (1963) dan teori jenis makna Leech (1981) telah digunakan untuk menganalisis data kajian ini. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan terdapat unsur - unsur personifikasi yang wujud dalam antologi cerpen *Peravai Kathaikal*. Pengkaji juga mendapati unsur personifikasi yang digunakan oleh penulis-penulis antologi cerpen *Peravai Kathaikal* adalah terdiri daripada makna yang berbeza di mana maknanya lebih daripada sekadar makna denotatif. Ini merupakan gaya dan kebijaksanaan para penulis cerpen untuk melontarkan idea dalam penulisan untuk menarik minat pembaca.

Kata kunci: Peravai Kathaikal, antologi, personifikasi, jenis makna, denotatif

A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Underlying Themes in *Diriliş Ertuğrul (Resurrection Ertuğrul)* that Generated Controversies in the Muslim World

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Diriliş Ertuğrul is a five- season Turkish epic drama series of 150 episodes (448 on Netflix) that has broken all records of popularity for any production of this sort. Within Turkey in particular, and in the Muslim world in general, it has attracted controversies. This study aims to analyse the underlying themes (political, religious, historical and cultural) that have generated controversies in Turkey, Europe and the Muslim world. This is a historical fiction production which has little historical evidence or record, and almost all its themes are constructed. It has been dramatized to serve many hidden and professed themes. The recent Turkish nationalism built around the grandeur of Ottoman and Islamic history is a theme that has irked controversies of identity and latent agenda in this drama. The Arab governments have generally been a vocal critic with Fatwas issued against its viewership from Egyptian Dar Al-Iftaa and other sources. I look into the themes and their presentation with implicatures and the interplay of political and historical narratives underlying them.

Keywords: Turkish nationalism, Islamic nationalism, CDA, Ottoman Empire, cultural symbolism

Malay Compound Words in Nyonya Recipes

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This research reports on the structure of compound expressions of Malay and Chinese languages established in the convention of Nyonya delicacies found in Malaysian cookbooks. The research design adopted in this study is qualitative case study that targets the compound word formations in Baba Malay. The compound structures of Malay and Chinese words are identified and classified into their respective functions in Nyonya food. The data are analysed using Lieber's theoretical frameworks on compound structures; "Feature Percolation Conventions" (1980) and "Argument-linking Principle" (1983). These frameworks are key in identifying and analysing the compound words found in the data collected. The data collection methods include Nyonya recipes published in two cookbooks of a local chef, YouTube channel videos of the same chef, and researcher's observation. The choice of using cookbooks, YouTube videos and observation notes of the researcher is to validate the study's reliability through data triangulation. The results obtained from this study indicated that the majority of the compound words identified are Malay compound words. The highest category was endocentric compound nouns. The study also gathered the biggest number of data with [N + N] compound structure. Overall, the compound structure can be deduced as an adaptation of both Malay and Chinese linguistic structure.

Keywords: Peranakan Chinese, Malay compound words, Chinese compound words, Nyonya cuisine

A Corpus-based Study on *Mencius*: A Stylistic Perspective

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The paper attempts to investigate the "translation style" of *Mencius* by three translators James Legge (1895), Zhao et al (1999) and Irene Bloom (2009) first and then compare the ST with its three TTs, i.e., "translational stylistics". In addition to this, the motivations for their differences are offered using a corpus-based approach by a quantitative and qualitative method with the aid of tools such as WordSmith and ParaConc. Translation style, a newly coined term, refers to the comparison of translated texts by different translators of the same source text. The research starts with the style of TT(s) and then makes a comparison between ST and TT, i.e. "translational stylistics". Then reasons are given to explain their motivations behind the translation. Though *Mencius* is a classical philosophical masterpiece, it is also a groundbreaking piece of prose and has a profound influence on Chinese literature by employing various kinds of rhetorical devices, such as rhetorical questions, simile and parallelism, and high frequency of numerals and four-character expression. Academically, it is a new paradigm to investigate *Mencius* from the perspective of translation style of three different translators by using corpus. It is beneficial to have a better understanding of the motivations behind translator's choices. Practically, by studying the translation style, it is essential to know the different styles in translating literary texts as such to inform the future translators. The more acceptable style could promote the reading of these classics and improve the understanding for Chinese culture. On the other hand, it is helpful for translator training and practice with the idea of style in mind.

Keywords: Corpus-based translation studies; *Mencius*, translation style; translational stylistics; motivations

Willingness to Communicate and L2 Motivation of EFL Learners: A Moderated Mediation Model

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Rooted in the theory of L2 motivational self system (L2MSS), this paper examines the relationships between L2 willingness to communicate (L2WTC) and L2 motivation of EFL majors in China. The study focuses on the mediating effect of classroom climate and the moderating role of the learners' psychological shyness. In short, this study extends available research by developing a moderated mediation model which posits that L2MSS is positively related to L2WTC, and classroom climate mediates the relationship between these two constructs. The moderating effect of psychological shyness was also assessed. The data were collected from 872 (*N*=872) Chinese university EFL majors. The findings indicated that L2MSS was positively related to L2WTC, and that classroom climate mediated the association between the two constructs. We also found that both the mediating processes between L2MSS and L2 classroom climate as well as between L2 classroom climate and L2WTC were moderated by the learners' psychological shyness. The mediating relationship was stronger for the cohort of students with a higher level of shyness. These findings have some pedagogical implications.

Keywords: willingness to communicate; motivational self system; mediation; moderation; moderated mediation

A Comparative Genre Analysis on Wedding Invitation Cards to Investigate Language Shifting Trends in Malaysian Indian Society

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Past studies on wedding cards have been conducted for its role as agents of cultural discourses, namely as socially and culturally constructed genres that provide a distinct opportunity to compare the sociocultural values of different speech communities as reflected in the textual content and organization of the different moves. However, little is known about its role as evidence on language shift and dual identity in societies. Thus, this research reports on the use of wedding cards in understanding the language shift observed among Malaysian-Indians within a time frame of twenty years. This study undertook the theoretical framework of Clynes & Henry (2004). To collect data, it looked at a total of 10 Malaysian Indian wedding cards from the 1990s to 2010s and a questionnaire that has been adopted and adapted from DiMercurio (2011). Findings suggested a somewhat high degree of shift in language used among Malaysian Indians with the younger generation preferring English language over Tamil and other Indian dialects. Additionally, the findings displayed the subtle role of wedding cards in manifesting one's socioeconomic status to the public eye. The findings of this study contribute to a growing body of research on possible hyphenated-identity formulated by an ethnic community in Malaysia.

Keywords: Wedding invitation cards, language shift, Malaysian Indians, dual Identity

Textual Cohesion of Chinese Prose in Jiang Xun's *The Present Sentient Beings*

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Chinese prose has traditionally been a missing link in textual analysis. Moreover, studying cohesion devices lie in terms of teaching both native and foreign students, so that students can easily learn Chinese prose writing techniques. Therefore, this research discusses the types and features of cohesion devices in Jiang Xun's prose. The present research uses textual analysis to examine the cohesion devices in Jiang Xun's prose. The category of cohesion devices is divided into: (1) Grammatical cohesion; (2) Lexical cohesion; and (3) Logical cohesion. The grammatical and lexical cohesion mentioned by Halliday & Hasan (1976) and Hu Zhuang Lin (2017) are used, where the logical cohesion refers to Huang Guo Wen's (1988) inter-sentence classification. In terms of the grammatical cohesion, the use rate of the reference is higher than substitution and ellipsis, of which the use rate of the zero reference is the largest. For lexical cohesion, the co-occurrence was most frequently used. In turn, the sequence relationship was the most used in Jiang Xun's prose for logical cohesion. In addition, the features of the cohesion devices in Jiang Xun's prose can be divided into (1) The presence of a zero-subject; (2) The use of unmarked logical cohesion; (3) The crossing of textual cohesion devices, and (4) The intersection of coherent devices. Additionally, the researcher also observed a pattern in the present study: Zero reference and lexical co-occurrence frequently exist in the same coherent chain. By way of an analysis, the researcher assumes that the zero reference and lexical co-occurrence supplement each other in Jiang Xun's prose in order to reinforce the text's continuity and then integrate the semantic meaning of the various sections of the text.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis; text analysis; cohesion; Chinese prose; literary text

An Investigation of the Attitudes of Malaysian Students and Working Adults towards Malaysian English

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English, being a lingua franca and one of the most widely used languages in the world, is often the choice of many speakers. When English is spread across the globe, it is common for the lingua franca to undergo localization. However, native-like English is often regarded as the yardstick for non-natives to achieve. Most individuals have overlooked the reality that a large proportion of communication in English is among non-natives speakers. As the entrenched traditional native-oriented ideology and the rapid evolution of linguistic reality reflect intransigence, there is a need to investigate how university students and working adults would perceive this global language vis-à-vis the legitimacy of their identity as ELF users. Until now, not much ELF research has been conducted, especially in the Malaysian context. It is unsure whether and to what extent Malaysians would self-perceive as legitimate ELF users. This study examined the attitudes of Malaysian university students and working adults towards their localised English in the ELF paradigm. The study employed mixed-methods research design to collect data. 152 respondents were recruited to sit for a VGT to fill in the questionnaire and 20 of the respondents were invited for interviews. The analysis indicates that the attitudes of respondents towards Malaysian English are dependent on the formality of occasion. They also accept their home-grown variety of English as part of their identity, but not in the educational contexts. Surprisingly, what is observed in addition to all those findings is that many respondents regard Malaysian English as a multilingual franca.

Keywords: English as a lingua franca, standard language ideology, Malaysian English, language attitudes

Roles and Functions of Metaphors in the Malaysian Education Blueprint

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The Malaysian Education Blueprint (2013 - 2025) seeks to revamp the entire education system in Malaysia, targeting institutions of learning and the stakeholders via a series of radical changes in policy and governance. It was also found to contain several metaphors that are carefully constructed and layered to deliver the contents to the readers. Metaphors have been identified as an effective linguistic tool that can be used to achieve cognitive, semantic and pragmatic goals effectively. They are also found to create or alter realities and evoke powerful emotions. This research applies the Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) developed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) to explore the metaphorical concepts in the Malaysian Education Blueprint (2013 – 2025). Additionally, Charteris-Black's (2004) framework was employed to study the functions and the role metaphors play in the document. This research found that the metaphorical concepts in the blueprint were systematically employed to represent complex policies and the changes proposed for the next twelve years in the education system. The document also effectively used metaphors to present the issues and challenges faced by the education system in a more palatable way.

Keywords: Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT), metaphorical concepts, Malaysian Education Blueprint, linguistic tools, education system

Percampuran Bahasa Dalam PDPC Mata Pelajaran Sains Dalam Kalangan Guru di Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Tamil

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Kajian ini memfokuskan Percampuran bahasa dalam PdPc mata pelajaran Sains dalam kalangan guru di Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Tamil (SJKT). Penyelidikan ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kekerapan peringkat percampuran bahasa sewaktu PdPc mata pelajaran Sains, mengenal pasti pola-pola percampuran bahasa dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi berlakunya percampuran bahasa. Pengkaji telah memilih enam orang guru Sains sebagai sampel. Lokasi kajian ialah SJK Tamil Vivekananda, Kuala Lumpur. Pemilihan sampel dibuat mengikut tahap pencapaiaan akademik yang setaraf dan pengalaman mengajar. Subjek kajian dipilih dengan menggunakan kaedah persampelan bertujuan *(purposive sampling).* Pengkaji mengkaitkan Model Matlamat Bebas (Free –Goal Evaluation Model) dengan kajian ini. Scirven (1972) telah memperkenalkan model "FGE". Model ini menekankan konsep penilaian matlamat bebas di mana penilai dikehendaki berada dalam program pendidikan tersebut dan membuat kajian untuk menilai semua 'output'.Menurut Pratt (1988), teori ini mengutamakan kesan sesuatu program pendidikan berbanding matlamat yang hendak dicapai. Penyelidik menggunakan kaedah kajian pemerhatian, analisis dokumen dan soal selidik. Instrumen seperti rakaman audio PdPc, borang soal selidik, analisis dokumen RPH dan catatan serta nota lapangan pemerhatian digunakan untuk memperoleh data kajian. Hasil rakaman ditranskripsikan untuk menganalisis kekerapan percampuran bahasa pada peringkat perkataan, frasa,klausa dan ayat. Penganalisisan data dilakukan berdasarkan kepada pendekatan kaedah kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Hasil kajian ini memberi kesedaran kepada tenaga pengajar khasnya guru-guru SJKT tentang percampuran bahasa serta kesannya terhadap sesuatu bahasa. Justeru, hal ini mendorong para guru bagi membuat penambahbaikan dalam teknik dan kaedah pengajaran dalam PdPc.

Kata kunci: percampuran bahasa, kesan percampuran bahasa dalam PdPc Sains, pola-pola percampuran bahasa, faktor-faktor percampuran bahasa.

Effect of Age on Language Proficiency and Vocabulary Size

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Many studies have shown effects of age on language proficiency and vocabulary size (Miralpeix, 2006). According to the Critical Period Hypothesis (CPH), humans have a critical period of age to acquire and develop a new language. However, current studies lack crucial insight into how the students' age affects their language proficiency and vocabulary size respectively to acquire the second language. This study aims to identify language proficiency and vocabulary size among undergraduate students of different age groups. This quantitative study utilizes questionnaire and vocabulary test LexTALE instruments for data collection procedures. The samples of this study were 50 undergraduate students, second language speakers. The samples have rated their language proficiency themselves using the questionnaire. After that, LexTALE test was used to evaluate the sample's vocabulary size. The data were categorized and analysed using the Pivot tables and charts. The results indicated that the samples who rated their spoken proficiency in English as 5 are those who started speaking English before 7 years old or in another word, during the optimal period. Also, students who completed the LexTALE test with more than 71 scores are students who started speaking at the age 7 years and below. The findings of this study showed that age is a fundamental aspect in language learning and vocabulary size. Furthermore, age has shown a great influence in first and second language, especially in measuring proficiency, understanding of words and vocabulary acquisition.

Keywords: age of language acquisition, English as a second language, vocabulary size, language proficiency

The Impacts of English Language among The Malaysian Indian Youth in Their Real-Life Context

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English is a second language to Malaysians where the English language proficiency (ELP) comprises a vital role in their career development. Although various mechanisms foster a better career, it is also to be claimed that English language could be the intimidation to their mother language, which causes the loss of their language, enhances discrimination, dissatisfaction, cultural blending, and polluting the natural beauty of mother tongue if they concentrate on English language learning merely. However, this study examines the factors that enhance conflict in a real-life context to build a balanced life with English language in Malaysia. To meet the objective of the study, a descriptive survey research design was used. A total of 30 respondents and graduates from various universities in Malaysia participated in this study. A four- point Likert scale questionnaire (Reliability show r=.85) was used as an instrument to obtain the data, and the data were analyzed quantitatively. The analysis was carried out based on the Cultural Capital theory, which was proposed by Pierre Bourdieu in the 1970s. The significance of the study is to enhance a balanced life with English language and mother tongue together in career development.

Keywords: English language, youth, cultural capital theory, mother language

Saudi EFL Learners' Autonomy Beliefs and Autonomy Practices: A Quantitative Study in A Saudi University

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Language learners' beliefs play a catalytic role in their language learning behaviors. Learners form ideas, opinions and theories about language learning, which directly influence the filtering and interpreting of new linguistic input as well as the engagement in language learning tasks and activities. Similarly, language learners' beliefs about autonomy greatly impact their autonomous behaviors and actions. The purpose of this study was to examine the relation between autonomy beliefs and autonomy practices of Saudi EFL university students. In this quantitative study, a survey questionnaire was administered to 350 (N=350) students in the English Language Center of King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia. Statistical analysis (i.e., paired t-test, and correlation test) detected a statistically significant positive relationship ($r = 0.668$, $p < .05$) between Saudi EFL learners' autonomy beliefs and autonomy practices. These findings have some pedagogical implications.

Keywords: learner autonomy; autonomy beliefs; autonomy practices; Saudi EFL learners

Making Language Matter for Children:
A Case Study of English Translation of Cao Wenxuan's Work

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Children's literature plays a fundamental role in entertaining, educating, and socialising children into adulthood. It is a widespread phenomenon that a significant portion of children's literature published annually in a given society consists of translations. Images and pictures are defining features of children's literature and associatedly their translations, yet how the verbal and visual interact to make meaning for children has received scant scholarly attention. To this end, the proposed research builds a multimodal parallel corpus of Chinese children's literature translations, with a particular focus on English translations of two renowned works (i.e. The Grass House, and Bronze and Sunflower) by Cao Wenxuan, the first Chinese winner of the Hans Christian Andersen Award, and adopts a social semiotic approach to probe more fully into the verbal-visual interplay in this as yet underexplored context. The research has three potential contributions. Theoretically, the examination of Chinese children's literature may help to improve the current visual grammatical analytical framework, which has been designed in line with Western culture. Methodologically, the combination of corpus techniques and visual grammar may add to the existing analytical toolbox for scholars in the fields of both translation studies and children's literature studies. Empirically, the findings of this research will bear significant implications for educators as much as for researchers who are engaged in children's literature studies or translation studies.

Keywords: Children's literature, translation studies, multimodality, visual grammar

Foreign Language Mandarin Teachers' Beliefs and Practices of Teaching Intercultural Communicative Competence in Brunei Darussalam

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The need for communications in cross-cultural and multi-cultural contexts has promoted the focus of the foreign language education shift to the development of intercultural communicative competence (ICC). However, ICC does not naturally occur in foreign language classrooms. It must be intentionally addressed through language programmes, in which enacting the teaching ideas of ICC in classroom activities is a big challenge for foreign language teachers. In this sense, the teaching of Mandarin as a foreign language (MFL) has no exception. It appears that theoretical support on ICC aspects to MFL teachers are very minimal. In Brunei, MFL teachers lack practical and factual guidance in facilitating teachings to foster students' ICC development. The present research therefore was designed to investigate MFL teachers' ICC teaching profile in the classrooms in the Brunei context, where these teachers play a dominant role in developing students' ICC in the classroom. Hence, to gain a deep understanding of the ICC teaching in the local context by exploring MFL teachers' understandings, teaching beliefs and practices of ICC and examining the connections in between. A mixed-method research design and procedures based on Maxwell's (2005) interactive model were employed to collect both quantitative and qualitative data to examine MFL teachers' ICC teaching beliefs, intercultural topics and instructional strategies related to ICC and to bring out detailed contextual analysis. The research site is in Brunei Darussalam, where eleven schools are offering MFL programmes. There are 35 teachers teaching MFL at these schools. A survey on teachers' beliefs and teaching practices of ICC was firstly distributed to these teachers followed with a sample of five teachers who were selected for class observations and one-on-one interviews with open-ended questions.

Keywords: Intercultural Communicative Competence ICC; Mandarin as a foreign language MFL; teacher beliefs; language teaching

A Corpus Analysis on Bahasa Jepun Menengah Rendah Japanese Language Textbook

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Bahasa Jepun Menengah Rendah (BJMR) is a Japanese language textbook used by Malaysian Secondary Schools for Form 1 to Form 3 students. As an introductory book to the teaching and learning of Japanese language, this textbook introduces hiragana, katakana and kanji characters, vocabularies, grammar rules in addition to reading texts and exercises. This research aims to analyse the textbook using corpus linguistics approaches to study the distribution of the types used in the textbook according to their frequency and to find out how the words in the vocabulary section of the textbook are used throughout the book. Three sub corpora have been built from BJMR according to the Form 1, Form 2 and Form 3 sections, and the words used were studied as a whole and according to each corpus. Results show that the distribution of the types used in the textbook is positively skewed where 87.87% of the types have less than 10 occurrences. The vocabulary section in the textbook introduced only 401 words (comprising 277 nouns, 64 verbs, 57 adjectives and 3 adverbs) which represents 19.30% of the 2078 words compared to 2078 types (19.30%) in our corpus data. Results from this study could be used to further improve the development of Japanese language textbooks in Malaysia in terms of words selection and their frequency of occurrence. Furthermore, teachers could benefit from this study by emphasising on the familiarisation of these less frequently occurred words during their teaching and learning sessions to increase students' mastery of the language.

Keywords: Bahasa Jepun Menengah Rendah, Japanese language textbook, corpus linguistics, corpus analysis

The Discursive Representation of Female Circumcision in Malaysian Digital News

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The discourse of female circumcision in Malaysia is intricately nuanced; it is a topic that is relatively underexplored and demands a research, particularly in the area of language and media studies. Female circumcision is internationally perceived to be a part of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) as defined by World Health Organization (WHO). Based on the FGM/C inventory outlined by WHO, the practice of female circumcision in Malaysia falls under Type I and Type IV. This study undertakes the Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA) under the broader scholarship of Critical Discourse Studies, utilising corpus-assisted analysis and several linguistic analytical tools namely the DHA's discursive strategies, Van Leeuwen's socio-semantic inventory, and Van Leeuwen's legitimation strategies. The objective of this study is to investigate how the practice of female circumcision is represented in the Malaysian English mainstream and alternative digital news media. Preliminary findings reveal that female circumcision is positioned through discourses of religion, culture, health, rights, and gender. There are emerging contradictory discourses (e.g. religion has been used to both justify and contest the practice of female circumcision), and voices of the grassroots were less prominent in the news media compared to voices of authorities.

Keywords: female circumcision, Malaysia, Critical Discourse Studies, Discourse-Historical Approach, Digital News Discourse

The Use of Swear Words Among Malaysian Parents

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A study conducted by Intan Norjahan Azman et al. (2017) revealed that Malaysian youth do not find swearing impolite or offensive because it is accepted as a norm and used to express emotion. This study examines the use of swear words among Malaysian parents as no studies have been conducted to identify whether the youth continue to use swear words once they become a parent. This study aims to identify the reasons parents use swear words and to investigate the changes in the use of swear words by them once a child is born. Jay's (2000) the Neuro-Psycho-Social (NPS) Theory of Cursing is used as the theoretical framework for this study. The data is collected using survey, interviews and researcher's observation. 68 participants who are either a father or mother from various races participated in the survey. 11 of the survey respondents participated in the interviews. The findings indicate that the main reason parents use swear words is to express their emotions followed by as a means to relieve stress. In addition, the findings also reveal that most participants have reduced using swear words after becoming a parent. Parenthood causes change in the use of swear words among most Malaysian parents whereby they either tone down or stop using swear words completely especially in front of their children to set a good example.

Keywords: swear words, parents, Malaysia, language

Using Discourse Analysis to Study How Treatment Decisions are Made in the Treatment of Major Depressive Disorder

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Non-adherence to antidepressants is a common clinical problem among patients with major depressive disorder (MDD). Patients' perceptions of their relationships with providers, including a lack of shared decision making (SDM) or trust, have demonstrated strong associations with antidepressant non-adherence. Therefore, a booklet of scripts (BOS) is developed for doctors as a means of implementing SDM in the clinical encounter (SAPHIR I project). While for the patients, a patient decision aid (PDA) is developed as a means of enhancing their involvement in making informed decisions (SAPHIR II project). However, there is limited data on how doctors and patients interact using these intervention tools in consultations. Hence, 57 doctor- patient consultations were recorded and transcribed. The datasets have been analysed using the analytical framework of activity analysis (Sarangi, 2010) to investigate the structure of talks, in terms of phases and sub-phases associated with treatment decision making, to examine how these content and participant-based structure are managed sequentially in the interaction as well as identifying the focal themes that emerge along with the consultation structure.

Keywords: treatment decision making; intervention tools; doctor-patient interactions

Rapport Management in Online Review – Review Response Exchanges Between Tourists and Tourism Service Providers

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Many tourists have taken full advantage of travel e-WOM platforms to share their opinion and make evaluation of tourism products and services. There are two groups of audience who can access and read the online reviews i.e. fellow tourists and tourism service providers. Using rapport management theory as the main framework, the study examined 191 sets of online reviews and review responses between tourists and tourism service providers. First, the study examined the factors affecting rapport based on tourists' accounts of interpersonal communication with tourism service providers in their service encounters. Second, the study investigated rapport management strategies used by tourists and tourism service providers in their exchanges of online reviews and review responses. The study found out that several factors and strategies adopted by tourists and tourism service providers can be classified as rapport-enhancing or rapport-threatening in interpersonal communication during a tourism service encounter and via exchanges of online reviews and review responses. These are explained based on the three bases of rapport management: face sensitivities, sociality rights and obligations, and interactional goals.

Keywords: rapport management, online review, review response, e-WOM, tourism and hospitality.

Analisis Eksploitasi Maksim Prinsip Kerjasama dalam Perbualan Masyarakat Menerusi Dialog Filem Melayu

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Eksploitasi ialah istilah digunakan oleh Grice (1975) untuk merujuk kepada ujaran yang memenuhi ciri sumbangan perbualan berkesan walaupun tidak memenuhi keperluan Maksim Prinsip Kerjasama. Istilah ini juga digunakan untuk merujuk kepada ketidakpatuhan Maksim Prinsip Kerjasama yang dilakukan secara sengaja oleh penutur dan hal ini disedari oleh pendengar. Maksim Prinsip Kerjasama merupakan perincian panduan yang perlu dipatuhi peserta komunikasi untuk mendapatkan komunikasi berkesan dalam Prinsip Kerjasama yang digagaskan Grice (1975). Namun Maksim Prinsip Kerjasama jenis *Kuantiti, Kualiti, Hubungan* dan *Cara* sering tidak dipatuhi oleh peserta komunikasi. Objektif kajian ini ialah untuk menganalisis eksploitasi Maksim Prinsip Kerjasama dalam perbualan masyarakat menerusi dialog filem. Analisis dilakukan pada perbualan dalam filem Melayu *Antara Dua Darjat (1960).* Analisis juga dilakukan berdasarkan Teori Perbualan Grice dan Teori Relevans. Metod yang diaplikasikan dalam kajian ini terbahagi kepada muat turun filem, transkripsi perbualan, dan analisis teks. Dapatan kajian mendapati bahawa dalam perbualan masyarakat terdapat ujaran yang mengeksploitasi Maksim Prinsip Kerjasama. Ujaran yang mengeksploitasi Maksim Prinsip Kerjasama ini mematuhi panduan sumbangan perbualan berkesan. Ujaran yang mengeksploitasi Maksim Prinsip Kerjasama ini juga tidak menyebabkan kekeliruan kepada pendengar dan tidak menghalang penyampaian sumbangan perbualan mengikut tahap dan tujuan perbualan yang berlangsung. Makna ujaran yang mengeksploitasi Maksim Prinsip Kerjasama juga turut dapat difahami oleh pendengar dengan jelas. Kajian ini membuktikan bahawa eksploitasi maksim tidak menjejaskan penyampaian maklumat dalam perbualan tetapi membantu pendengar menyimpulkan maksud ujaran yang sebenar. Kehadiran eksploitasi Maksim Prinsip Kerjasama dalam perbualan masyarakat Melayu menerusi filem dapat memperlihatkan lagi ciri berbahasa masyarakat Melayu yang tidak memenuhi panduan asas maksim perbualan tetapi dapat menghubungkan konsep kerjasama iaitu memberikan sumbangan yang berkesan dalam perbualan.

Kata kunci: Maksim Prinsip Kerjasama, Teori Relevans, Filem, Masyarakat Melayu

Semantic Descriptors of Theta Roles in Mental Health Illness Sufferers' Discourse

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The worry, fear and misconceptions that can arise from society's stigma on mental health illness are some of the challenges faced by those who suffer from it. Hwang and Hollingshead (2016) contend that lexical items expressed in mental health discourse are prompted by the social stigma and discrimination that exist around the issue. This motivates the study to address the relationship between the discourse of mental health and the mental health illness sufferers' language practices in relation to theta roles. According to Davis (2019), these roles can be utilised in specific contexts to some extent to predict, as well as understand, the kinds of actions from which the used verbs are derived. Hence, personal narratives shared by individuals with mental illness are collected within a period of four years (2016-2020) from an online voluntary sharing source and has been analysed based on the frameworks of common thematic relations by Carnie (2006), as well as the valency structure of verb (Van Valin Jr & LaPolla, 1997). These frameworks are recognized for their validity as they have been successfully used in various fields that include language and clinical studies. By conducting this research in an area where the stigma can cause negligence of one's state of mind and being (Rajib et al., 2019), it hopes to shed light on the phenomenon and suggest mechanisms to better understand this group of individuals who are often deprived of help and care from society.

Keywords: mental health illness, mental health discourse, social stigma, theta roles, personal stories

Indirect Speech Acts in How I Met Your Mother Sitcom

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Indirect speech act is a situation where indirect relationship happens between the structure and the function of the utterances, as a speaker would utter a statement where his or her needs can be directly understood, but the utterance also might deliver another intention to the hearer. This study focuses on indirect speech acts occur in utterances in a sitcom entitled *How I Met Your Mother* with the objectives of defining the literal meaning of utterances, the way the characters construct their utterances using indirect speech acts and indirect speech acts achieved from understanding the actual meaning of the utterances. This study applies the theory of George Yule (1996) in defining pragmatics, the theory of Austin (1962) in classifying speech acts, the theory of Searle (2014) in defining as well as categorizing indirect speech acts into interrogative and declarative and the theory of Brown and Levinson (1987) to define face-threatening acts. This study applies a qualitative method as it uses coding guidelines for data collection. Based on the observation conducted on the sitcom, the researcher found out that both interrogative and declarative indirect speech acts are widely used in the utterances of the characters, with declarative is usually uttered when the character is desperate in need for something while interrogative is frequently used to express the anger emotion of the characters. It is significant for indirect speech acts to be discovered in order to enhance pragmatic competence and avoid miscommunication between the speaker and the hearer.

Keywords: indirect speech, utterances, speech acts, pragmatics

Vulgarity in Cyberbullying among Malaysian Twitter Users

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The staggering growth of online platforms accompanied by an increase in cyberbullying remains overlooked in this era of globalisation. The act of cyberbullying promotes hate speech on social media through the utilization of offensive slurs that cause aggravation and target anyone irrespective of their status and identity in a multiracial society. Previous studies have established that certain challenges arise in distinguishing offensive, racist and sexist language in computer-mediated communication, specifically on Twitter. The study aims to identify the types of vulgarity and provocative slang words inflicted upon the former Miss Universe Malaysia 2017 who was labelled and exposed to negative stereotyping and discrimination. The data consist of 250 Malaysian tweeters' responses to eight controversial posts on the ex-beauty pageant's Instagram account concerning Black Lives Matter movement on 1st June 2020. Brown (2017) typology of hate speech is employed as the framework to qualitatively analyse the data. Further, Nvivo has been used to collate the occurrences of vulgar words that represent how the victim has been bullied on cyberspace, manifested through stereotypes and online harassment which may incite violence and prejudicial action that leave a significant part of today's Malaysian society vulnerable to hate speech.

Keywords: cyberbullying, hate speech, vulgarity, computer-m

Translator's Evaluation in the Translation of a Self-help Book

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In recent years, self-help books have gained a substantial readership and have achieved global publishing success. Its popularity has set off the translation of these books into various languages. For a translated self-help book to produce the similar effect as the original, that is, to be able to render the "help" efficiently to the target audience, a translator must take into account the coherence in the translated text as well as the values of the target culture. Furthermore, what is considered as "help" may differ across cultures. It would thus be interesting to see how translators mediated or intervened the source text and their underlying justification for such changes. This study analyses English-Malay translation of a self-help book focusing on evaluative language, i.e. language that expresses feelings, opinions, judgements, either overtly or covertly, about a subject matter. Using Martin and White's Appraisal Theory, it aims to investigate the transfer of evaluative meanings from the source text (ST) to the target text (TT), to highlight the translator's shifts and to explore reasons for such interventions. Initial findings show that the translator retained most of the appraisals in the ST, albeit transferring invoked appraisals, usually found in metaphors or figures of speech, into inscribed appraisals conveyed in plain language. The translator's intervention is apparent where different cultural values are involved. Interview with the translator shed light on the role of the publisher's house style in the shifts of evaluation.

Keywords: translation, evaluation, Appraisal Theory, self-help

The Influence of Perceived CSR on Job Satisfaction and Employee Turnover in five-star Hotels in Langkawi Island Malaysia

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Corporate social responsibility is one of the most important concepts of recent times. More and more organizations realized their responsibility towards their stakeholders, and the implementation of CSR has been proved to have so many advantages. One of its advantages was the positive impact on job satisfaction. Studies on the subject have shown that this positive effect works in various sectors, including tourism, but little information is available regarding the five-star hotels in Langkawi Island Malaysia. The goal of this work is however to find out how CSR affects job satisfaction, and how job satisfaction affects the employee turnover rate in five-star hotels of Langkawi Island Malaysia. The study was performed from June to August 2020 with 322 workers from the front-line employees of five-star hotels in Langkawi Island Malaysia filling out a questionnaire. The first section of the questionnaire assessed employees' perceptions of the hotel's CSR activities; the second part measured the work satisfaction and the willingness of the respondents to stay in hotels. After reducing the vast number of CSR and work satisfaction measures included in the questionnaire, a regression study was carried out to determine the relation between CSR and job satisfaction factors and the correlation between job satisfaction and employee engagement factors. Based on the answers, the CSR activities of five-star hotels Langkawi Island Malaysia may be grouped into four groups: employee-centered CSR, consumer- centered CSR, social and environmental CSR and legal CSR. Review of the results found that employee-centered CSR had the largest beneficial effect on workplace satisfaction by impacting many of its facets. However, the other three forms often have a major positive effect on some facets of workplace satisfaction. The results also revealed that workers with a higher degree of work satisfaction are more likely to stay as hotel employees. In conclusion, the findings have shown that CSR has a substantial positive effect on the work satisfaction of the five-star hotel workforce and, implicitly, CSR activities will help attract workers. The results indicate that the CSR is worth working with seriously. If begun at home by adopting initiatives for the good of employees or concentrating on external problems, CSR is directly helpful to hotels in terms of turnover of employees.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility, Job satisfaction, Employee turnover, Hotel employees, Langkawi Island Malaysia

Students' and Teachers' Attitude towards Banglish in Language Classroom

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As stated by researchers, like Tahereen (2015), students like Banglish, but it is not uncommon to see them laughing at their own pronunciation and lexical coinages when used within classrooms. For years, studies have been carried out on Banglish to see how it can be appreciated as a marker of identity, but till today's date there is hardly any research on the attitude of students or teachers towards Banglish. Therefore, this study tried to evaluate the acceptance of Banglish as the most used localized variety of English within classrooms. The study relied on the theoretical and conceptual framework of Kachru's (1997) Three Circle Model and Baker's (1992) Language Attitude Model. In order to determine whether there is room to be inclusive of this variety within the conventional teaching-learning paradigm, this study investigated both students' and teachers' attitude towards Banglish. For this, a questionnaire adopted from Baker's (1992) Language Attitude Model and the Verbal Guise Test (VGT) adapted from Shou-Chun (2018) was used. To determine the reasons behind their attitude, two semi-structured interviews adopted from Baker (1992) and Timostsuk and Ugaste (2010) were carried out. Findings revealed that both students and teachers are comfortable with the language particularly for its instrumental role but are not completely ready to accept it within the classroom. Therefore, this study is a small contribution to any future research on the underlying reasons that shape such attitudes towards localized Englishes.

Keywords: Banglish, language attitude, academic context, language classroom

Using Transitivity as a Tool for Analysing the Character of Duryodhana and Draupadi in The Mahabharata

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The current study investigates Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), particularly the System of Transitivity (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014), to analyze a retold version of The Mahabharata (Dharma, 1998). The Mahabharata is a beloved Indian classic and an important piece of history (Doniger, 2020). However, over thousands of years old, this narrative proves to be a timeless piece and is still popular today among a wide range of readers (Narlikar & Narlikar, 2014). Character analysis in a narrative has received attention mainly from stylistics view but not much from a solely SFL perspective. Other SFL works on narratives focused on language teaching (Arigusman, 2018; Correa & Dominguez; 2014; Markowiak, 2005). The Mahabharata, a rich literature with much depth, has yet to be analyzed fully especially in terms of character portrayal. The closest study to the current one on The Mahabharata by Sriniwass (2014) focused on divinity while the current study focuses on characterization. The data is taken from the climax chapters of the Mahabharata where events relating to a fateful dice game initiated by Duryodhana and his mistreatment of Draupadi lead to the famous Kurushetra war. The methodology employs Cresswell's (2018) qualitative textual analysis and Sriniwass's (2009) SFL methodology. Besides the framework of Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), this study also draws upon transitivity works by Thomspon (2014) and Labov's (1972) narrative categories to enrich the findings. The findings of this study may be of interest to scholars in the field of Discourse Analysis, Systemic Functional Linguistics and Religion.

Keywords: Systemic Functional Linguistics, Transitivity, Mahabharata, narrative, character

Analisis Kesilapan dalam Penulisan Ayat Mudah Bahasa Perancis Pelajar UniKL MFI

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Kajian pembelajaran bahasa Perancis (BP) sebagai bahasa asing (BA) ini menfokuskan kepada kemahiran penulisan ayat mudah bahasa Perancis. Pembelajaran BA memerlukan pelajar menguasai kemahiran berkomunikasi dan juga kemahiran penulisan. Penguasaan tatabahasa asas BP dengan baik dapat membantu dalam kemahiran penulisan bahasa sasaran dengan baik terutamanya dalam aspek pembinaan ayat. Kajian ini terbatas kepada kemahiran penulisan BP dalam kalangan pelajar dengan menganalisis kesalahan dalam hasil penulisan mereka. Kajian analisis dokumen ini menggunakan penulisan karangan pelajar sebagai instrumen kajian. Manakala 50 orang pelajar bahasa Perancis 1 (WFD10101) dari Universiti Kuala Lumpur Malaysia France Institute (UniKL MFI) telah dipilih sebagai responden kajian. Mata pelajaran BP adalah subjek wajib universiti untuk bergraduat. Dapatan kajian dianalisis secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Lokasi kajian adalah UniKL MFI, Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor. Instrumen kajian adalah karangan dari skrip jawapan bahagian B Ujian akhir Bahasa Perancis 1. Hasil penulisan pelajar dianalisis melalui Taksonomi Kesilapan Dulay, Burt dan Krashen (1982) untuk mengenal pasti kesalahan dan kesilapan pelajar dalam pembinaan ayat BP. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan pelajar bahasa Perancis 1 UniKL MFI lebih cenderung melakukan kesalahan penggunaan kata sendi dan kata adjektif. Hasil kajian ini juga menunjukkan kesalahan dalam penulisan berlaku kerana pelajar keliru tentang makna perkataan dan juga kurang pengetahuan tatabahasa asas BP. Tambahan pula status BP sebagai bahasa asing di Malaysia, terdapat perbezaan dari segi tatabahasa dan struktur ayat iaitu antara faktor yang menyumbang kepada kekeliruan dan seterusnya menyebabkan pelajar melakukan kesalahan dalam penulisan.

Kata kunci: bahasa Perancis, bahasa asing, kesalahan, penulisan, karangan

Translating Figures of Speech into English from the Malayalam Novel *Chemmeen*

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Figures of speech such as idioms, metaphors and colloquial expressions form an integral part of any language. They serve to embellish one's utterances in a more expressive and visual way compared to literal words. Figures of speech are essentially culture-specific and as such, in the context of translation, can prove to be a challenge when looking for equivalent expressions in another language. Therefore, translators employ various strategies when faced with the translation of figures of speech. The loss of the intended meaning or subtle nuances are bound to occur if an inappropriate translation strategy is used when translating figures of speech. This study looks at two English translations of the Malayalam novel *Chemmeen* which abounds in figures of speech especially idioms, colloquial expressions and metaphors. The objectives of this paper are to: (i) identify the strategies that were successful in conveying the figurative meaning of a selection of idioms and metaphors, and (ii) investigate if a literal translation of a colloquial expression, in its quest to retain the local flavor of the source language and its culture, is able to inform the reader of its intended meaning. Baker's (2002) and Newmark's (1988) typology of translation strategies and principles of equivalence will guide the data analysis and discussions of this study.

Keywords: figures of speech, culture, translation strategies, *Chemmeen*

Gender Representation in ELT Textbooks in Pakistan: A Critical Discourse Analysis Approach

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It is commonly known that the textbooks are the miniature mirror on which the society representation is reflected. This paper attempts to examine a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach to investigate the linguistic representation of male and female. Furthermore, it checks the reproduction of balanced gender discourse alongside the representation of a particular social ideology in the textbooks. For this purpose, English Textbooks of grade 9th and 10th of Punjab, the largest state of Pakistan, were selected for analysis of the study's data sources. The present study fused Sunderland's (2004) "Gendered Discourses Model", and Van Leeuwen's (2003) "Social Actor Network Model", to investigate the depictions of male and female social actors within the identified gendered discourses in textbooks. The data were analysed by using research tool textual analysis. It found that truly balanced treatment of gender equality is yet to be achieved in the analysed English language textbooks of Pakistan. The study's findings are hoped to benefit academia by unravelling the marginalized representation of women and the miniature discourse about their identity/rights in Pakistani English Textbooks.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, ELT textbooks, gender representation, social actor

An Application Study: Use of Production-Oriented Approach in Oral English Teaching of Senior High School Chinese Students

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The Chinese education system has traditionally been 'textbook-oriented', focusing on rote learning. In recent years, there is a pedagogical shift to task-based or project-centered learning approach, both of which place focus on applied learning. In the learning and practice of Oral English by Chinese students, there are distinct drawbacks and issues affecting the learning of students. To alleviate these emerging issues, Professor Wen Qiufang created a distinctive Chinese foreign language teaching pedagogy named Production-Oriented Approach (POA). This paper attempts to apply POA to secondary education, oral English classes in Senior High Schools, specifically focusing on whether POA can increase the effectiveness of oral English learning for senior high school students. The specific research questions are as follows: 1. Can POA promote students' oral English achievement? 2. Can POA enhance students' enthusiasm for oral English expression? After 12 weeks' research, data analysis of both the pre and post-tests revealed significant improvement in the experimental class and minimal improvement in the controlled class. Additional research of the questionnaire illustrated that the students were satisfied with the teaching of Oral English using the POA. The method was effective to enhance students' enthusiasm for Oral English expression. During this study, some suggestions were put forth to enhance the application of POA in Senior High Schools.

Keywords: Production-Oriented Approach, Senior High School, Oral English Teaching, Chinese Students

Exploring Issues of Racial Stigmatisation and Covid-19 Through Metaphors in Two Newspapers

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This study seeks to explore racial stigmatisation using metaphors by a Malaysian and British press during the recent coronavirus pandemic in representing the virus and its victims. The idea to conduct this study was prompted by the insufficient state of literature and research with regards to racial stigmatisation reflected through metaphors of fast infectious diseases such as the coronavirus. Furthermore, little is established of the metaphorical representation relating to the coronavirus epidemic and its victims. Charteris-Black's (2004) Critical Metaphor Analysis (CMA) was therefore utilised to examine fifty newspaper articles surrounding the coronavirus pandemic and affected victims from The New Straits Times and the Daily Telegraph respectively. Findings show that the most significant conceptual metaphors used in these newspapers include CORONAVIRUS IS UNKNOWN, CORONAVIRUS IS MOVEMENT, CORONAVIRUS IS DANGER and CORONAVIRUS IS SOURCE. Furthermore, there is also evidence that through these metaphors in the news media, individuals of certain ethnic groups such as Chinese nationals were negatively portrayed and stigmatised in the news reports of the pandemic, as well as subjected to blame for the cause of the virus.

Keywords: Critical Metaphor Analysis, Conceptual Metaphor, Coronavirus, disease

The Use of Persuasive Strategies in Political Discourse of Female Leaders' COVID-19 Speeches

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COVID-19 pandemic still lurks among us for nearly a year now. Many countries have announced lockdown and travel ban to cease the spread of the disease. Announcements and speeches by the governments are key to persuade people to obey the rules through minimising cross-border travels and staying at home, however some announcements have caused confusion and distress to people. Past studies related to political speeches have mainly focused on inauguration, presidential campaign, and legislative debates. Further, women's role in the political settings is predominantly perceived with stereotypically feminine traits, as opposed to their male counterparts who are politically capable and aggressive, which are the much-preferred qualities in politics. Hence, this study aims to examine the persuasive strategies employed by female leaders in their COVID-19 speeches, more specifically to identify (1) the types of persuasive strategies used, (2) how persuasive strategies were used, and (3) whether the COVID-19 speeches were successful in achieving the wellness of the people in the country. The nature of this study is qualitative, and the data of this study focuses on five speeches of prominent female leaders from German, New Zealand, Taiwan, Finland and Norway, which were addressed at the early stage of COVID-19. The data will be descriptively and thematically analysed based on Wodak (2005) discursive strategies and Aristotle's three forms of rhetoric. The study hopes to contribute to the field of women's political discourse in social practices and persuasive discourse in leadership especially during a pandemic of a communicable disease.

Keywords: COVID-19, political discourse, persuasive strategies, female politicians, speeches

Lakuan Pertuturan Direktif Guru Sekolah Rendah dalam Pengajaran Bahasa Tamil.

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Lakuan pertuturan merupakan perlakuan seseorang melalui perkataan atau ujaran untuk mencapai tujuan tertentu. Lakuan pertuturan direktif pula merupakan elemen penting untuk menyampaikan arahan secara jelas di dalam bilik darjah. Kegagalan penggunaan bahasa secara efektif akan menyebabkan pengajaran dan pembelajaran menjadi kurang berkesan di dalam bilik darjah. Murid-murid juga akan kurang memahami dan gagal menguasai standard pembelajaran yang perlu dikuasai oleh mereka. Bagi mengkaji situasi sebenar, kajian ini memberi tumpuan kepada strategi lakuan pertuturan direktif yang digunakan oleh guru bahasa Tamil di daerah Klang. Tiga buah sekolah telah dipilih untuk dijalankan kajian ini. Data dikumpul melalui rakaman audio sesi pengajaran dan pembelajaran yang melibatkan murid tahun lima dan rakaman ini telah ditranskripsikan secara verbatim serta dianalisis mengikut taksonomi lakuan pertuturan yang diperkenalkan oleh Searle (1969). Kajian ini merupakan kajian kualitatif dan menggunakan reka bentuk kajian kes. Hasil kajian diharapkan dapat membantu guru-guru bahasa Tamil dalam melancarkan pengajaran mereka dengan penggunaan lakuan direktif yang tepat.

Kata kunci: Lakuan petuturan, lakuan pertuturan direktif, guru-guru bahasa Tamil

A Systematic Review of Chinese Learning Strategies in Past Decade

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The research on Chinese learning strategies has gone through a process of theoretical introduction and case description to empirical research. This review focuses on the literature on Chinese language learning strategies both China and abroad for nearly ten years. In this paper, the keyword retrieval method was used to retrieve the relevant literature on "Chinese learning strategies" from multiple databases such as CNKI, Scopus, Google Scholar, Proquest, and 134 relevant literatures were finally retrieved. It is found that the research on Chinese learning strategies presents the following characteristics. The research respondents are mainly foreign students in China, which are currently developing towards localization, nationalization and regionalization. The research method is basically based on empirical comprehensive descriptive learning strategy supplemented by qualitative research, such as observation and interview. The factors influencing the study of learning strategies are becoming more and more diverse. Nevertheless, there also exists some limitations of the current study, such as unbalanced regional studies, limited research samples, single research methods, and lack of theoretical paradigm for learning strategy training. Therefore, it is necessary for researchers to further study and think deeply about Chinese learning strategies, to facilitate Chinese learning and teaching.

Keywords: Chinese learning strategies, nationalization, regionalization, influencing factors, strategy training

Effects of Teaching Chinese Idiom in Two Different Approaches

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The mixed-method study aims to compare the effectiveness of deductive and inductive approaches to teaching Chinese idioms, namely conventional English translation from the dictionary, and paper-based, in-class, data-driven learning (DDL). As the crystallization of wisdom, Chinese idiom is characterized by the integration of meanings, the solidification of the structure and the elegance of the style, which comes from mythological fables, historical stories, poetic sentences and colloquialism; however, it always poses a challenge to the Chinese as second language students. Since the lack of grammar and vocabulary knowledge seem to hinder data-driven learning, a two-stage experimental design involving three groups and 20 Chinese idioms are implemented. First, the question of whether this type of data-driven learning works for the students at B1-B2 level and C1-C2 level respectively, which is described by The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEF), is addressed through a quasi-experimental design with a gap-fill task designed for the pre/post-test. Let us assume that DDL is effective at the C1-C2 level, but not at the B1-B2 level. Next, an equivalent- groups experimental design compares the efficacy of two learning approaches to the C1- C2 level students, including a true/false task for the pre/posttest, and a written task for the post test. Three questionnaires for demographic information, English translation and DDL experiences are conducted. Through quantitative and qualitative data are better comparisons between the two pedagogic ways of approaching Chinese idiom.

Keywords: Chinese Idiom, corpus, data-driven learning, English Translation

An Interpretation of the English Version of Chinese Taoist Classic *Zhuangzi* from the Perspective of Eco-translatology

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This paper explores the adaptive selection during the translation process of Chinese Taoist Classic *Zhuangzi*. The study examines the translation strategies from three ecological dimensions in translation studies-linguistically, culturally and communicatively under the framework of Eco-translatology by Hu Gengshen (2003). Different from other approaches to translation studies, Eco-Translatology takes "ecology" as its perspective of argumentation, a comprehensive and holistic study on translation from the ecological perspective. The classical work *Zhuangzi* was selected for some reasons. First, according to Chen Yuehong, one should choose to translate the texts with ecological value (2016). Zhuangzi contains a wealth of ecological wisdom, which is suitable to resort to Eco-translatology. Second, the English versions of Zhuangzi were mainly divided into three categories, which are literary translation, cultural translation and philosophical translation (Zhu Shuran, 2019). However, the interpretation from an eco-translatology perspective has not been given enough importance. The findings suggest that the translator adopted various translation strategies to achieve the balance and aesthetics of the translation ecosystem. This paper taps the ecological impact on classical work translation in the contemporary context of ecological civilization in order to perfect eco-translation theory and enrich the translation practice on Chinese classical works.

Keyword: Eco-translatology, Zhuangzi, three ecological dimensions

The Mechanism of Reporting Verbs in PhD Theses of English Linguistics in China

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Reporting verbs play an important role in citations of academic writing, which non-native speakers often fail using appropriately. This study aims to explore the features in the use of reporting verbs (both within and beyond Hyland's framework) in the PhD theses on English Linguistics in China, i.e. the high-frequency academic reporting verbs used in these PhD theses and the underlying mechanism of their use. Framed in Hyland (2002)'s classification of reporting verbs, this study intends to adopt a corpus-driven research design, supplemented with the interview method. Instruments, such as PowerGREP as corpus-retrieval instrument to search, replace and collect will be considered. The tool of tagging deletion for readable text, another analysis software including Chi--Calculator and Excel, is employed as well. This study is proposed to compare the self-built senior learners' corpus and reference corpus and describe and theorize the use of reporting verbs in academic context. It is significant because (1) theoretically, it will further modify or enrich Hyland's classification (2002) and construct a mechanism model describing how the reporting verbs are used in PhD theses; (2) methodologically, it will be of reference to the building of similar types of corpus and the study of reporting verbs or other phenomena in EAP context; and (3) it will enrich the teaching materials in academic writing for doctoral students and provide practical insights in the use of reporting verbs in an academic context.

Keywords: academic writing, reporting verbs, PhD theses, mechanism

A Critical Discourse Analysis of the News Discourse in British on the Hong Kong anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill Movement

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Hong Kong (HK) has experienced anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill (anti-ELAB) movement for more than half a year. The HK opposition who dressed in black and wore black masks held various protests in the name of peaceful demonstrations and assemblies. There are two parties involved, HK government, HK police and Chinese government who always be their back, as well as the protesters who are strongly against them. This movement has aroused heat discussion of news media around the world. Britain, the former suzerain of HK, also paid close attention to it. To explore how British news report represents the Anti-ELAB movement, this study takes *The Guardian* as the example and analyzes it qualitatively. 19 news discourses from 9 June, 2019 to 23 September, 2019, which included 11 from searching "HK rally" and 7 from "HK protest", were being analyzed through Discourse Historical Analysis (Wodak &Reisigl, 2001), more specifically, through strategy of nomination, strategies of prediction, strategies of argumentation, strategies of perspectivation, as well as strategies of intensification and mitigation. It has found that *The Guardian* tends to regard protesters as "ingroup" whereas the other three social actors as "outgroup", which is opposite to the previous studies who found protesters always are depicted as the negative social actor.

Keywords: Hong Kong protest, Discourse Historical Analysis, news discourse, The Guardian

Teaching Parliamentary Debates to Language Students: Insights from Corpus and Genre Analysis of Diverse Opinions

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Problem solving is considered as one of the core competencies in the 21st century. However, problem solving competency has received comparatively little attention from applied linguistics, leaving language instructors with sparse guidance when preparing courses for language students in English. And linguistic communication inefficiency seems frequent by the way of failure of problem identification, problem analysis, solution proposing and solution evaluation. Since the deliberation in the Parliament is always about solving a specific problem, the main argumentation that is put forward will be practical in nature. Here, we create a corpus of problem solving transcribed from 56 videos of the World University Debating Contest, present the results of a corpus analysis with 568,864 tokens and a genre analysis of how to defend, how to challenge, and how to negotiate diverse views and opinions. A concordance analysis of the most frequent keywords revealed the typical discourse functions employed by parliamentary debaters. The genre analysis confirmed the presence of most of the elements of Hoey's Situation-Problem-Response-Evaluation schema in parliamentary debates. These findings contribute to the knowledge of this understudied field in applied linguistics, genre comprehension of problem solving, course design for language students focusing on vocabulary, rhetorical structures, intercultural communication and academic socialization.

Keywords: problem solving; parliamentary debates; language teaching; corpus linguistics; genre analysis

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